Petroleum Supply Monthly

May 1998

With Data For March 1998

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Petroleum Supply Monthly

May 1998

With Data for March 1998

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

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

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

Petroleum Marketing Monthly, updated by the 8th of the month

Winter Fuels Report, propane and distillate highlights and distillate data updated Wednesday at 5:00 p.m. All other data updated Thursday at 5:00 p.m. (October through March)

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

Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays by 5:00 p.m.

Quarterly Coal Report, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter

Electric Power Monthly, updated the first week of the month

Monthly Energy Review, updated the last week of the month

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

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The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* is prepared by the Petroleum Supply Division of the Office of Oil and Gas, Energy Information Administration, under the direction of Ronald W. O'Neill.

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Preface

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

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

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

Summary Statistics

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

Detailed Statistics

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

Appendices

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

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

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

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Articles

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

U.S. Petroleum Trade Trends: 1989	January 1990
Motor Gasoline Outlook: 1990	February 1990
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1990
Heating Fuel Outlook: Winter 1990-91	July 1990
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1990
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1990	February 1991
U.S. Petroleum Trade 1990	March 1991
Effects of the Clean Air Act's Highway Diesel Fuel Oil Provisions	June 1991
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	June 1991
Regulation of Underground Petroleum Storage	August 1991
Alternative Transportation Fuels	October 1991
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1991	February 1992
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	March 1992
U.S. Petroleum Trade, 1991	April 1992
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	September 1992
Three Dimensional Seismology-A New Perspective	December 1992
Summer 1993 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1993
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	May 1993
Drilling Sideways	June 1993
The Economics of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990	July 1993
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	August 1993
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook for Winter 1993-1994	October 1993
Propane Outlook for Winter 1993-1994	October 1993
Strategic Shipping Lanes	January 1994
Summer 1994 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1994
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	October 1994
Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1994-1995	October 1994
Propane Assessment for Winter 1994-1995	October 1994
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	April 1995
Summer 1995 Gasoline Assessment	May 1995
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	September 1995
Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1995-1996	October 1995
Propane Assessment for Winter 1995-1996	October 1995
U.S. Refining Capacity Utilization	October 1995
Summer 1996 Gasoline Assessment	April 1996
Recent Distillate Fuel Oil Inventory Trends	May 1996
Recent Trends in Motor Gasoline Stock Levels	May 1996
Comparisons of Independent Petroleum Supply Statistics	August 1996
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The Outlook for U.S. Import Dependence	September 1996
Recent Trends in Crude Oil Stock Levels	October 1996
Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1996-1997	November 1996
Propane Market Assessment for Winter 1996-1997	November 1996
Crosswell Seismology—A View from Aside	December 1996
Comparisons of Independent Petroleum Supply Statistics	July 1997
The Intricate Puzzle of Oil and Gas "Reserve Growth"	July 1997
Propane Market Assessment for Winter 1997-1998	November 1997
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	December 1997
EIA Corrects Errors in It's Drilling Activity Estimates Series	March 1998

Energy Plug

Assessment of Summer 1997 Motor Gasoline Price Increase

Gasoline prices fluctuate seasonally (see figure), but the last couple of years have seen unusual variations. A sharp increase occurred in spring 1996, driven mainly by an upturn in crude oil prices just as gasoline prices began their normal seasonal rise. A year later, however, crude oil prices fell and pulled gasoline prices down with them. In *Assessment of Summer 1997 Motor Gasoline Price Increase*, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) explains how the price surge of August 1997 differed from the earlier swings. This time, gasoline market dynamics underlay the changes and crude oil prices were essentially immaterial.

Weekly Retail Regular U.S. Gasoline Prices 1992-1997

Source: Energy Information Administration.

The August increase was unusually large, with prices at the pump rising 7 or more cents per gallon, depending on type. There were several reasons. Demand rose in July to unexpected levels, ending the month higher by 4 percent than in July 1996. Domestic gasoline production and net imports, both strong earlier in the summer, were undermined by softening U.S. prices and declined during July. Refinery problems here and abroad in late July and early August restrained supply increases from production and imports. The imbalance between demand and new supplies caused gasoline stocks to plummet in July and continue to fall in August; they ended the month at the lowest level recorded since 1981. Prices rose in response. New York Harbor spot-market prices peaked at nearly 77 cents per gallon, 20 cents above the prices of late July.

Retail prices soon followed, and did not soften until Labor Day signaled the end of the summer driving season.

The report details the fundamental supply and demand forces behind the summer 1997 gasoline price increase. It also closely analyzes gasoline markets on the West Coast, U.S. refinery production capacity last summer, gasoline imports, the interrelationships among gasoline prices at various levels in the distribution system, and the behavior of futures markets.

This is the third EIA report discussing significant changes in gasoline prices since 1996. In contrast to the current report, the previous two reports found that shifts in crude oil prices were a major factor behind fluctuating gasoline prices in spring 1996 and a year later. Readers wishing to compare market conditions during those periods may access all three reports via the EIA Web site (<http://www.eia.doe.gov>). Select "Petroleum" and then "Feature Articles and Special Reports."

**Assessment of Summer 1997
Motor Gasoline Price Increase**
88 pages, 23 tables, 45 figures.

To access the report via the Internet, go to <http://www.eia.doe.gov> and click on "Petroleum" and then "Feature Articles and Special Reports." For help with problems accessing the report, call 202-586-1130 or contact wmaster@eia.doe.gov. If you have technical questions about the content, contact Charles Dale, Office of Oil and Gas, at 202-586-1805 or charles.dale@eia.doe.gov. For general information about energy, contact the National Energy Information Center at 202-586-8800 or infoctr@eia.doe.gov.

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Highlights

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

Highlights

The total demand for refined petroleum products (measured as products supplied) for April 1998,¹ averaged 18.5 million barrels per day, less than 100 thousand barrels per day from the record for the month (Table & Figure H1). During April, the average temperatures in the U.S. were only slightly warmer than normal although nearly 16 percent warmer than last April.² Growth in the U.S. economy appears to continue at a moderate to strong pace as the latest *Beige Book* reveals increased retail sales, low inflation, increased manufacturing activity and tight labor markets.³

Figure H1. Total Product Supplied, Year-to-Year April Comparisons, 1973-1998

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

April 1998 highlights include:

- **Demand** for finished motor gasoline averaged 8.2 million barrels per day, setting a new April record. **Production** was not far off, averaging 8.1 million barrels per day, which was also an April record. Finished motor gasoline **stocks** ended the month totaling 163.2 million barrels.
- Distillate fuel oil **production** reached a record high for the month at 3.5 million barrels per day. **Exports** of distillates were at the highest level for April since 1994, averaging 190 thousand barrels per day. **Stocks** ended the month totaling 122.5 million barrels, the highest April level in more than a decade.
- **Demand** for residual fuel oil increased to 924 thousand barrels per day, the highest level for April in 4 years.
- **Production** of kerosene-type jet fuel set an April record, averaging 1.5 million barrels per day. Total jet fuel exports were at their highest average for the month since 1993, averaging 31 thousand barrels per day. Stocks of kerosene-type jet fuel ended the month at their highest end of April level ever at 41.8 million barrels.

- Propane **stocks** ended the month totaling 38.4 million barrels, the highest level to end the month since 1987.
- **Production** of crude oil averaged 6.4 million barrels per day, the lowest April average since 1958. Field production in Alaska dropped to its **lowest level since March 1978**. **Imports** of crude oil were a record 8.7 million barrels per day, the **highest level ever**. Crude oil **stocks** (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserves) totaled 344.1 million barrels by month's end, the highest level to end the month since 1993.

Figure H2. Finished Motor Gasoline, Year-to-Year April Comparisons, 1973-1998

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

Motor Gasoline

The current trend toward less fuel efficient vehicles--mini-vans, trucks, and sport utilities--combined with low retail prices for gasoline has had a significant impact on motor gasoline demand. **Demand** for finished motor gasoline reached a new April record at an average of 8.2 million barrels per day (Figure H2), an **increase of nearly 2 percent compared to the prior April high**. Low retail prices for motor gasoline continued through the month with conventional motor gasoline averaging only 106.2 cents per gallon, including taxes, compared to 121.9 cents per gallon last April (Figure H3).⁴ EIA's forecasts are for continued low gasoline prices through the summer with motorists taking advantage of the lowest gasoline prices (inflation-adjusted) ever during a summer driving season.⁵ Setting another April record, **production** of finished motor gasoline averaged 8.1 million barrels per day, an increase of nearly 3 percent over last year's level. Good refining margins in April gave refineries additional incentive to continue maximizing production of gasoline ahead of the coming summer driving season.⁶ Both **imports** and **exports** were within the normal range for the season, averaging 307 thousand barrels per day and 102 thousand barrels per day, respectively.

¹ April 1998 data are monthly-from-weekly estimates based on the Energy Information Administration's Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

² "Heating Degree Day Data Monthly Summary, Monthly Data for April 1998", *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Climate Analysis Center*, accessible via the Internet at <http://nic.fb4.noaa.gov>.

³ "Beige Book", *Federal Reserve Board*, May 6, 1998, accessible via the Internet at <http://www.bog.frb.fed.us/fomc/>.

⁴ "Table 16. U.S. Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, 1997 to Present", *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, April 24, 1998, p. 27.

⁵ "Short Term Energy Outlook", *Energy Information Administration*, April 1998, p. ES1.

⁶ "Prices track sideways", *Weekly Petroleum Argus*, May 4, 1998, p. 16.

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

Category	1998			1997	January - April	
	Estimated April	March	Difference ^a	April	1998	1997
Products Supplied	18.5	18.4	0.1	18.6	18.4	18.3
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	8.2	8.0	0.3	8.1	7.9	7.7
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3.4	3.6	-0.2	3.5	3.5	3.6
Residual Fuel Oil.....	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.9
Jet Fuel.....	1.5	1.5	(s)	1.6	1.5	1.6
Other Petroleum Products ^b	4.4	4.6	-0.2	4.6	4.6	4.6
Crude Oil Inputs	15.1	14.6	0.5	14.3	14.5	13.9
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	97.9	95.5	2.4	94.9	95.0	91.7
Imports	10.5	9.7	0.8	9.9	9.9	9.7
Crude Oil	8.7	8.0	0.7	7.8	8.2	7.6
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other.....	8.7	8.0	0.7	7.8	8.2	7.6
Products	1.8	1.7	0.1	2.1	1.8	2.1
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	0.3	0.3	(s)	0.3	0.3	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.3	0.2	0.3
Residual Fuel Oil.....	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.3	0.2	0.2
Jet Fuel.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^c	1.1	0.9	0.1	1.2	1.0	1.2
Exports	1.0	0.9	(s)	0.9	1.0	1.0
Crude Oil	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.2	0.1
Products	0.8	0.8	(s)	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total Net Imports	9.5	8.8	0.8	9.0	8.9	8.7
Stock Change^d	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1
Crude Oil	0.4	0.5	(s)	0.2	0.4	0.3
Products	0.7	0.1	0.6	(s)	0.1	-0.2
Total Stocks	1,599	1,588	10	1,519	--	--
(million barrels)						
Crude Oil	908	900	8	884	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	563	563	0	563	--	--
Other.....	344	336	8	320	--	--
Products	691	689	3	635	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	163	166	-3	152	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	123	124	-2	98	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil.....	39	41	-2	41	--	--
Jet Fuel.....	42	43	-1	39	--	--
Other Petroleum Products ^e	325	314	11	306	--	--

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1996, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume II; appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Data for the current month are preliminary estimates, based on weekly submissions. For an explanation of estimation methodology and accuracy, see Appendix A of *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* and the article, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data", published in the December 1997, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1997-1998
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1997												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,804	13,486	14,174	14,454	15,197	15,286	15,178	15,421	15,548	15,088	14,913	15,186
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,167	15,205	15,233	15,229	15,449	15,461	15,462	15,452	15,464	15,464	15,452	15,424
Idle Capacity³	284	247	219	387	167	177	177	189	139	139	150	204
Idle Three Months or Less	197	160	40	220	0	10	10	22	12	12	12	66
Idle More than Three Months	87	87	179	167	167	167	167	167	127	127	139	139
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,451	15,452	15,452	15,616	15,616	15,638	15,638	15,640	15,602	15,602	15,602	15,628
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.0	88.7	93.0	94.9	98.4	98.9	98.2	99.8	100.5	97.6	96.5	98.5
Operable Capacity	89.3	87.3	91.7	92.6	97.3	97.7	97.1	98.6	99.7	96.7	95.6	97.2
1998												
Gross Refinery Inputs	14,655	14,340	14,851									
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,538	15,555	15,547									
Idle Capacity³	167	158	184									
Idle Three Months or Less	41	20	46									
Idle More than Three Months	127	138	138									
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,705	15,713	15,732									
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	94.3	92.2	95.5									
Operable Capacity	93.3	91.3	94.4									

¹Capacities are on a calendar day basis.

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

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

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1996, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2, Table 16; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1997 data issue, Table 28.

Finished motor gasoline **stocks** ended the month at 163.2 million barrels, **an increase of more than 7 percent from year ago levels**. The additional 11 million barrels, compared to last year, of stocks of finished motor gasoline bodes well for the expected strong driving season which traditionally starts with the Memorial Day weekend. Total stocks of motor gasoline ended the month at 212.3 million barrels, the highest level for April since 1994.

Figure H3. Prices for Conventional Motor Gasoline (including taxes), 1996-current

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

Distillate Fuel Oil

Distillate fuel oil **demand** averaged 3.4 million barrels per day, short of the April record established last year. **Production** of distillate fuel oils set a record high for the month, averaging 3.5 million barrels per day (Figure H4). Distillate fuel oil **imports** were in their lower range for April averaging 180 thousand barrels per day, while exports were at the highest level for the month since 1994. Distillate fuel oil **exports** averaged an impressive 190 thousand barrels per day.

Total **stocks** of distillate fuel oils ended the month at 122.5 million barrels, the highest level to end the month in 17 years. The unusually high stocks can be attributed to the mild winter, with excess heating oils in PADD 1 significantly adding to these stock levels.⁷ High-sulfur distillate fuel oil stocks ended the month totaling 59.3 million barrels, this represents an increase of 20.6 million barrels compared to last April. Stocks of low-sulfur distillate fuel oil totaled 63.2 million barrels, an increase of more than 4.4 million barrels compared to last year's level.

⁷ "Distillate Watch Summary", *Energy Information Administration*, May 6, 1998.

Figure H4. Distillate, Year-to-Year Comparisons, 1973-1998

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

Residual Fuel Oil

Residual fuel oil **demand** was unusually high for the month at an average of 924 thousand barrels per day, **the highest average for April in 4 years** (Figure H5). Problems with coal deliveries to utilities earlier in the month helped boost demand for residual fuel as some utilities with the ability to switch fuels took advantage of lower priced residual fuel oil and its availability.⁸ **Production** of residual fuel oil also increased in April, averaging 797 thousand barrels per day. Residual fuel oil **imports** were in the lower range for this time of year, averaging 188 thousand barrels per day while **exports** were in the upper range at 120 thousand barrels per day. End-of-month **stocks** for April totaled 38.6 million barrels.

Figure H5. Residual, Year-to-Year Comparisons, 1973-1998

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

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Production of kerosene-type jet fuel set a new record for April at 1.5 million barrels per day (Figure H6). Kerosene-type jet fuel **demand** was close to the record level for the month, averaging 1.5 million barrels per day. Total **exports** of jet fuel, kerosene and naphtha-type, averaged 31 thousand barrels per day, the highest level for April since 1993. **Imports** of total jet fuel averaged 75 thousand barrels per day. **Stocks** of kerosene-type jet fuel ended the month at their highest April level ever totaling 41.8 million barrels.

Figure H6. Kerojet, Year-to-Year Comparisons, 1973-1998

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

Propane

Propane **inventories** ended the month totaling 38.4 million barrels, **a stock build of 8.5 million barrels during April**. Due to the almost unprecedented stock build this April, month end inventories were at their highest level for this time of year since 1987 (Figure H7). Propane inventories in the East Coast ended the month on the high side of the average range, while both the Gulf Coast and Midwest inventories were significantly above normal for April. Inventories in the Gulf Coast increased 4.2 million barrels, for a total of 18.2 million barrels. Midwest inventories ended the month at 15.4 million barrels, an increase of 3.5 million barrels during April and along the East Coast inventories stood at 3.3 million barrels by the end of the month.

One of the factors contributing to the substantial stock build was apparent strong imports into the Gulf Coast region on top of the mild winter. Further exemplifying April's strong stock build, the 8.5 million barrel increase **represents about one-fourth of the overall build during a typical build season**.

⁸ "Residual Fuel", *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*, April 20, 1998, p. 9.

Figure H7. Propane Stocks Year-to-Year April Comparisons, 1973-1998

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

Crude Oil

Domestic **production** slumped to a 40-year low for April, averaging 6.4 million barrels per day. Alaskan field production, continuing its downward trend, declined to the lowest for the month since 1977. Warmer temperatures in Alaska could have added to the decline of Alaskan field production as higher temperatures can reduce efficiency of some enhanced oil recovery operations.⁹ During April, crude oil **imports** flooded the U.S. at an average of 8.7 million barrels per day, **the highest level ever**, while U.S. crude oil **exports** remained normal for the month at 104 thousand barrels per day. Of the crude oil imported into the U.S. in April, **roughly two-thirds** of the volume came from only four countries: Saudi Arabia, Mexico, Canada, and Venezuela. One measure of U.S. reliance on foreign crude oil is net imports, which in April reached **an all time record high** at 8.6 million barrels per day, an increase of 143 thousand barrels per day compared to the prior record (Figure H8).

Stocks of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) ended the month at a total of 344.1 million barrels, the highest level

for the month since 1993. An emergency spending bill signed by President Clinton included a provision to keep from selling off part the Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR) as mandated in legislation passed last year.¹⁰ Critics opposed of the sale for various reasons, it would have required the sale of crude oil at a loss for U.S. tax payers and have had a negative impact on U.S. producers as crude oil prices are already low. Total crude oil **stocks** (including the SPR) ended the month at 907.5 million barrels, the highest level since November 1995.

Figure H8. Crude Oil, Year-to-Year April Comparisons, 1973-1998 of Inputs and Net Imports

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

Refinery Operations

Crude oil **inputs** during April averaged 15.1 million barrels per day, a **record high for the month**. Refining margins increased during the month, giving refineries additional incentive to boost production levels.¹¹ In addition, refiners are preparing for the coming driving season which is expected to show a sharp increase in demand growth. The estimated refinery **operable utilization rate** averaged 96.9 percent, **nearly 4 percent higher than this time last year**.

⁹ "Focus: ANS output falls", *Platt's Oilgram News*, April 16, 1998, p. 7.

¹⁰ "Clinton Signs Bill Killing SPR Sale", *The Oil Daily*, May 4, 1998, p. 7.

¹¹ "2Q looks promising for refiners in US", *Platt's Oilgram News*, April 27, 1998, p. 4.

Summary Statistics

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

Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1982 - 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
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	⁹ 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	⁹ 214	⁹ -234	15,231	1,454
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990 Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
1991 Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
1992 Average	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	⁹ 1,592
1993 Average	8,836	6,847	1,736	81	⁹ 70	17,237	⁹ 1,647
1994 Average	8,645	6,662	1,727	18	⁹ -2	17,718	⁹ 1,653
1995 Average	8,626	6,560	1,762	-93	-153	17,725	⁹ 1,563
1996 January	8,564	6,495	1,716	-8	-592	18,261	1,544
February	8,558	6,577	1,680	-63	-1,454	18,620	1,500
March	8,718	6,571	1,814	-132	-464	18,301	1,482
April	8,597	6,444	1,845	29	633	17,885	1,502
May	8,502	6,394	1,806	2	576	17,957	1,520
June	8,550	6,458	1,833	305	593	18,107	1,546
July	8,486	6,338	1,829	-244	358	18,211	1,550
August	8,535	6,360	1,858	-19	-130	18,658	1,545
September	8,623	6,482	1,872	-499	701	17,655	1,551
October	8,685	6,481	1,912	186	-630	19,171	1,538
November	8,730	6,476	1,915	-414	-117	18,535	1,522
December	8,738	6,506	1,876	-627	165	18,334	1,507
Average	8,607	6,465	1,830	-124	-28	18,309	-
1997 January	E 8,487	E 6,387	1,815	497	-717	18,560	1,503
February	E 8,739	E 6,514	1,900	-167	-569	18,308	1,482
March	E 8,690	E 6,470	1,907	529	447	17,869	1,512
April	E 8,672	E 6,483	1,849	208	10	18,572	1,519
May	E 8,559	E 6,401	1,832	212	1,172	18,244	1,562
June	E 8,546	E 6,341	1,842	-172	676	18,563	1,577
July	E 8,553	E 6,316	1,850	-399	-191	19,065	1,559
August	E 8,480	E 6,282	1,850	-278	634	18,506	1,570
September	E 8,617	E 6,388	1,871	78	720	18,480	1,594
October	E 8,621	E 6,435	1,840	412	-279	19,121	1,598
November	E 8,580	E 6,450	1,753	252	-199	18,491	1,599
December	E 8,635	E 6,475	1,798	-607	-607	19,177	1,562
Average	E 8,597	E 6,411	1,842	48	94	18,582	-
1998 January	E 8,644	E 6,438	1,826	522	-64	18,256	1,576
February	E 8,759	E 6,538	1,870	49	-169	18,322	1,572
March	RE 8,608	RE 6,465	R 1,846	R 457	R 59	R 18,393	R 1,588
April	E 8,623	PE 6,413	E 1,837	E 443	E 685	E 18,478	E 1,599
4-Mo. Average	E 8,656	PE 6,462	E 1,844	E 375	E 131	E 18,363	-
1997 4-Mo. Average	E 8,645	E 6,462	1,867	278	-200	18,325	-
1996 4-Mo. Average	8,610	6,522	1,764	-44	-462	18,264	-

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

^d Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

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

^f Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

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

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1982 - 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	
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	5,437	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986 Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987 Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988 Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989 Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990 Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991 Average	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
1992 Average	7,888	6,083	1,805	950	89	861	6,938
1993 Average	8,620	6,787	1,833	1,003	98	904	7,618
1994 Average	8,996	7,063	1,933	942	99	843	8,054
1995 Average	8,835	7,230	1,605	949	95	855	7,886
1996 January	9,364	7,303	2,061	1,070	89	981	8,294
February	8,390	6,612	1,778	1,048	92	956	7,342
March	9,092	7,215	1,877	867	94	773	8,225
April	9,429	7,371	2,058	976	148	828	8,453
May	10,007	8,029	1,977	891	37	854	9,116
June	9,938	7,958	1,980	895	130	766	9,043
July	9,820	7,800	2,020	945	139	806	8,876
August	9,986	8,041	1,944	896	44	852	9,090
September	9,142	7,353	1,789	1,104	147	957	8,038
October	9,837	7,701	2,136	1,045	134	911	8,792
November	9,244	7,344	1,900	1,024	172	852	8,220
December	9,417	7,307	2,110	1,013	96	917	8,404
Average	9,478	7,508	1,971	981	110	871	8,498
1997 January	9,633	7,393	2,240	1,038	141	897	8,595
February	9,475	7,384	2,091	1,015	228	787	8,460
March	9,712	7,665	2,047	932	136	796	8,780
April	9,934	7,810	2,124	937	92	845	8,997
May	10,442	8,279	2,163	876	26	851	9,565
June	10,357	8,403	1,954	955	57	898	9,402
July	9,703	7,938	1,764	1,012	70	942	8,691
August	10,155	8,333	1,822	1,074	110	964	9,081
September	10,201	8,537	1,664	997	122	875	9,204
October	10,414	8,543	1,870	1,066	152	914	9,347
November	9,639	8,107	1,532	934	32	901	8,705
December	9,199	7,525	1,674	1,197	131	1,066	8,002
Average	9,907	7,996	1,912	1,003	108	896	8,904
1998 January	9,893	8,185	1,708	1,083	231	852	8,811
February	9,577	7,770	1,807	957	197	760	8,620
March	R 9,694	R 7,989	R 1,705	R 919	R 99	R 820	R 8,775
April*	E 10,482	E 8,662	E 1,820	E 952	E 104	E 848	E 9,530
4-Mo. Average	E 9,915	E 8,157	E 1,758	E 979	E 157	E 821	E 8,937
1997 4-Mo. Average	9,692	7,565	2,127	980	148	832	8,712
1996 4-Mo. Average	9,077	7,132	1,945	989	106	884	8,088

Footnotes continued.

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

— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, March 1997 - Present

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

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, March 1997 - Present

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

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, March 1997 - Present

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

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks,¹ March 1997 - Present

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

Note: The Observed Minimum for crude oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 284.7 million barrels, occurring in December 1996.

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

Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1982 - 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		
1982 Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	3
1983 Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	2
1984 Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	2
1985 Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	1
1986 Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	(s)
1987 Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	(s)
1988 Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	(s)
1989 Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	(s)
1990 Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	(s)
1991 Average	7,417	1,798	5,782	0	5,782	195	(s)
1992 Average	7,171	1,714	6,083	10	6,073	258	(s)
1993 Average	6,847	1,582	6,787	15	6,772	168	(s)
1994 Average	6,662	1,559	7,063	12	7,051	266	(s)
1995 Average	6,560	1,484	7,230	0	7,230	193	(s)
1996 January	6,495	1,444	7,303	0	7,303	20	0
February	6,577	1,482	6,612	0	6,612	413	0
March	6,571	1,454	7,215	0	7,215	-25	0
April	6,444	1,367	7,371	0	7,371	665	(s)
May	6,394	1,341	8,029	0	8,029	61	0
June	6,458	1,419	7,958	0	7,958	594	0
July	6,338	1,317	7,800	0	7,800	121	(s)
August	6,360	1,327	8,041	0	8,041	54	0
September	6,482	1,401	7,353	0	7,353	303	0
October	6,481	1,379	7,701	0	7,701	420	0
November	6,476	1,403	7,344	0	7,344	148	0
December	6,506	1,392	7,307	0	7,307	-153	0
Average	6,465	1,393	7,508	0	7,508	215	(s)
1997 January	E 6,387	E 1,380	7,393	0	7,393	496	0
February	E 6,514	E 1,384	7,384	0	7,384	-407	0
March	E 6,470	E 1,331	7,665	0	7,665	582	0
April	E 6,483	E 1,330	7,810	0	7,810	293	0
May	E 6,401	E 1,303	8,279	0	8,279	646	0
June	E 6,341	E 1,260	8,403	0	8,403	282	0
July	E 6,316	E 1,238	7,938	0	7,938	377	0
August	E 6,282	E 1,200	8,333	0	8,333	434	0
September	E 6,388	E 1,276	8,537	0	8,537	572	0
October	E 6,435	E 1,286	8,543	0	8,543	376	0
November	E 6,450	E 1,278	8,107	0	8,107	382	0
December	E 6,475	E 1,290	7,525	0	7,525	421	0
Average	E 6,411	E 1,296	7,996	0	7,996	377	0
1998 January	E 6,438	E 1,229	8,185	0	8,185	441	0
February	E 6,538	E 1,238	7,770	0	7,770	-27	0
March	RE 6,465	RE 1,221	R 7,989	0	R 7,989	R 692	0
April*	PE 6,413	PE 1,188	E 8,662	E 0	E 8,662	E 577	E 0
4-Mo. Average	PE 6,462	PE 1,219	E 8,157	E 0	E 8,157	E 431	E 0
1997 4-Mo. Average	E 6,462	E 1,356	7,565	0	7,565	257	0
1996 4-Mo. Average	6,522	1,437	7,132	0	7,132	263	(s)

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

^d Previously published as crude used directly.

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

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1982 - 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						
1982 Average	174	-38	11,774	236	^d 59	^e 644	294	^e 350
1983 Average	234	^e -20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984 Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985 Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986 Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987 Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988 Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989 Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990 Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	586	323
1991 Average	-47	5	13,301	116	18	893	569	325
1992 Average	17	-18	13,411	89	13	893	575	318
1993 Average	34	47	13,613	98	10	922	587	335
1994 Average	13	5	13,866	99	9	929	592	337
1995 Average	(s)	-93	13,973	95	7	895	592	303
1996 January	(s)	-8	13,728	89	11	895	592	303
February	(s)	-62	13,564	92	8	893	592	301
March	-80	-52	13,793	94	7	889	589	300
April	-88	117	14,295	148	6	890	586	303
May	-22	24	14,439	37	7	890	586	304
June	-45	350	14,569	130	6	899	584	314
July	-50	-194	14,359	139	5	891	583	308
August	-172	153	14,424	44	6	891	578	313
September	-130	-368	14,484	147	6	876	574	302
October	-1	187	14,277	134	5	882	574	308
November	-127	-288	14,204	172	5	869	570	299
December	-129	-498	14,185	96	6	850	566	284
Average	-71	-53	14,195	110	6	-	-	-
1997 January	-75	572	13,632	141	5	866	563	302
February	(s)	-167	13,425	228	6	861	563	298
March	(s)	529	14,047	136	5	878	563	314
April	(s)	208	14,283	92	3	884	563	320
May	(s)	212	15,083	26	4	890	563	327
June	(s)	-171	15,139	57	2	885	563	322
July	(s)	-399	14,958	70	2	873	563	309
August	(s)	-278	15,217	110	(s)	864	563	301
September	(s)	78	15,297	122	(s)	867	563	303
October	(s)	412	14,790	152	0	879	563	316
November	(s)	253	14,654	32	0	887	563	324
December	(s)	-607	14,898	131	0	868	563	305
Average	-7	55	14,626	108	2	-	-	-
1998 January	(s)	522	14,313	231	0	884	563	321
February	(s)	50	14,034	197	0	886	563	322
March	R 0	R 457	R 14,590	R 99	0	R 900	563	R 336
April*	E 0	E 443	E 15,105	E 104	E 0	E 908	E 563	E 344
4-Mo. Average	E (s)	E 375	E 14,518	E 157	E 0	-	-	-
1997 4-Mo. Average	-20	298	13,854	148	4	-	-	-
1996 4-Mo. Average	-43	-1	13,846	106	8	-	-	-

Footnotes continued.

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

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1982 - 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
1982	Average	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	23
1983	Average	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0
1984	Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985	Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986	Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987	Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988	Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989	Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990	Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991	Average	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992	Average	196	24	0	0	51	39	0	0
1993	Average	220	24	0	0	353	344	0	0
1994	Average	243	21	0	0	312	307	0	0
1995	Average	234	27	0	0	218	213	0	0
1996	January	313	38	0	0	148	145	0	0
	February	200	16	0	0	216	216	0	0
	March	241	38	0	0	127	127	0	0
	April	211	2	0	0	201	201	0	0
	May	340	0	0	0	230	230	0	0
	June	313	0	0	0	388	388	0	0
	July	305	0	0	0	266	266	0	0
	August	323	0	0	0	271	266	0	0
	September	186	0	0	0	236	236	0	0
	October	209	0	0	0	260	260	0	0
	November	214	3	0	0	228	228	0	0
	December	214	0	14	14	262	262	0	0
	Average	256	8	1	1	236	235	0	0
1997	January	282	0	0	0	209	209	0	0
	February	319	0	0	0	172	172	0	0
	March	309	0	35	35	315	315	0	0
	April	320	23	69	69	204	204	0	0
	May	290	0	102	102	128	128	0	0
	June	349	0	115	115	361	361	0	0
	July	291	0	88	88	331	331	0	0
	August	261	4	(s)	(s)	229	229	0	0
	September	259	6	0	0	322	322	0	0
	October	272	3	177	177	349	349	0	0
	November	267	7	220	220	220	220	0	0
	December	208	28	240	240	188	188	0	0
	Average	285	6	88	88	253	253	0	0
1998	January	306	9	36	36	194	194	0	0
	February	295	7	0	0	283	283	0	0
	March	244	13	127	127	307	307	0	0
	3-Mo. Average	281	10	56	56	261	261	0	0
1997	3-Mo. Average	303	0	12	12	234	234	0	0
1996	3-Mo. Average	252	31	0	0	163	162	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1982 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia ^b		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1982	Average	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983	Average	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984	Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985	Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986	Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987	Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988	Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989	Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990	Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991	Average	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	2,064	1,754
1992	Average	1	0	1,720	1,597	6	0	1,974	1,660
1993	Average	1	0	1,414	1,282	14	12	2,000	1,661
1994	Average	0	0	1,402	1,297	13	11	1,970	1,636
1995	Average	0	0	1,344	1,260	10	5	1,806	1,505
1996	January	0	0	1,398	1,334	0	0	1,859	1,517
	February	0	0	1,128	1,053	0	0	1,544	1,285
	March	0	0	1,422	1,318	0	0	1,790	1,484
	April	0	0	1,288	1,200	0	0	1,700	1,403
	May	0	0	1,518	1,414	0	0	2,087	1,643
	June	0	0	1,138	1,035	11	11	1,850	1,433
	July	0	0	1,548	1,371	4	4	2,123	1,642
	August	0	0	1,477	1,333	0	0	2,070	1,599
	September	0	0	1,355	1,255	0	0	1,777	1,491
	October	0	0	1,357	1,209	17	17	1,844	1,486
	November	0	0	1,297	1,201	0	0	1,738	1,432
	December	0	0	1,400	1,236	0	0	1,889	1,511
	Average	0	0	1,363	1,248	3	3	1,859	1,496
1997	January	0	0	1,344	1,253	0	0	1,835	1,462
	February	0	0	1,361	1,250	0	0	1,852	1,421
	March	0	0	1,292	1,157	0	0	1,950	1,506
	April	15	0	1,573	1,408	0	0	2,182	1,705
	May	0	0	1,475	1,333	0	0	1,996	1,564
	June	0	0	1,303	1,180	6	0	2,134	1,656
	July	0	0	1,285	1,188	14	0	2,010	1,607
	August	0	0	1,621	1,501	0	0	2,111	1,735
	September	0	0	1,551	1,463	0	0	2,132	1,791
	October	16	0	1,340	1,245	0	0	2,154	1,774
	November	0	0	1,245	1,195	0	0	1,953	1,642
	December	15	0	1,302	1,183	0	0	1,953	1,639
	Average	4	0	1,391	1,280	2	0	2,022	1,626
1998	January	0	0	1,500	1,422	0	0	2,035	1,660
	February	18	18	1,415	1,305	0	0	2,011	1,614
	March	0	0	1,508	1,359	13	13	2,199	1,819
	3-Mo. Average	6	6	1,476	1,364	4	4	2,084	1,701
1997	3-Mo. Average	0	0	1,332	1,219	0	0	1,880	1,465
1996	3-Mo. Average	0	0	1,320	1,239	0	0	1,735	1,432

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1982 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador ^c		Gabon ^d		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
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	^g (s)	^g (s)
1989	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	Average	63	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1992	Average	65	62	124	123	78	70	0	0
1993	Average	81	78	152	151	81	65	0	0
1994	Average	(c)	(c)	194	194	111	92	0	0
1995	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	88	64	0	0
1996	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	52	43	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	44	43	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	58	55	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	57	57	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	49	15	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	72	65	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	56	48	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	53	49	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	26	26	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	125	82	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	36	12	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	81	32	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	59	44	0	0
1997	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	73	38	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	51	39	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	18	15	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	40	32	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	86	86	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	57	50	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	73	66	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	14	11	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	82	75	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	42	42	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	79	74	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	84	68	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	58	50	0	0
1998	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	36	33	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	24	24	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	50	47	0	0
	3-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	37	35	0	0
1997	3-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	48	30	0	0
1996	3-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	51	47	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1982 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC ^{c,d,e}	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC ^{c,d}			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1982	Average	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983	Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984	Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985	Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986	Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987	Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988	Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989	Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990	Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991	Average	703	683	1,035	668	2,028	1,622	4,092	3,377
1992	Average	681	665	1,170	826	2,117	1,746	4,092	3,406
1993	Average	740	722	1,300	1,010	2,354	2,026	4,354	3,687
1994	Average	637	624	1,334	1,034	2,277	1,944	4,247	3,580
1995	Average	627	621	1,480	1,151	2,196	1,835	4,002	3,341
1996	January	690	663	1,518	1,148	2,261	1,854	4,120	3,371
	February	647	639	1,495	1,166	2,185	1,849	3,730	3,133
	March	594	548	1,719	1,341	2,371	1,943	4,161	3,427
	April	518	497	1,732	1,288	2,307	1,842	4,007	3,245
	May	705	705	1,700	1,333	2,454	2,054	4,541	3,697
	June	711	697	1,642	1,236	2,425	1,999	4,275	3,432
	July	750	696	1,690	1,332	2,496	2,076	4,619	3,718
	August	793	785	1,749	1,431	2,595	2,265	4,665	3,865
	September	694	677	1,708	1,269	2,428	1,972	4,204	3,463
	October	521	488	1,781	1,448	2,427	2,019	4,271	3,504
	November	465	453	1,728	1,303	2,229	1,767	3,967	3,199
	December	320	298	1,641	1,324	2,042	1,654	3,931	3,136
	Average	617	595	1,676	1,303	2,353	1,942	4,211	3,438
1997	January	531	505	1,637	1,212	2,242	1,755	4,077	3,217
	February	625	620	1,595	1,255	2,271	1,913	4,123	3,335
	March	558	557	1,753	1,324	2,329	1,895	4,279	3,402
	April	705	696	1,640	1,254	2,385	1,982	4,567	3,687
	May	961	944	1,872	1,384	2,919	2,414	4,915	3,977
	June	768	768	1,852	1,475	2,677	2,293	4,811	3,949
	July	580	571	1,628	1,312	2,281	1,949	4,291	3,556
	August	882	866	1,703	1,310	2,599	2,186	4,710	3,921
	September	765	765	1,771	1,443	2,618	2,283	4,750	4,074
	October	688	675	1,948	1,562	2,678	2,279	4,833	4,054
	November	649	649	1,651	1,391	2,379	2,113	4,331	3,755
	December	423	423	1,682	1,287	2,189	1,778	4,141	3,417
	Average	678	670	1,729	1,351	2,465	2,070	4,487	3,697
1998	January	613	608	1,600	1,333	2,250	1,974	4,285	3,634
	February	544	544	1,699	1,328	2,267	1,896	4,278	3,510
	March	812	812	1,657	1,316	2,519	2,175	4,718	3,994
	3-Mo. Average	660	658	1,651	1,326	2,348	2,019	4,432	3,719
1997	3-Mo. Average	570	559	1,664	1,264	2,281	1,853	4,161	3,317
1996	3-Mo. Average	644	616	1,579	1,220	2,274	1,883	4,009	3,314

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1982 - 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
1982	Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983	Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984	Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	Average	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992	Average	336	336	19	17	36	0	20	0	1,069	797	90	84
1993	Average	336	336	19	18	28	0	33	0	1,181	900	51	50
1994	Average	331	322	17	16	29	0	31	1	1,272	983	55	64
1995	Average	367	360	16	16	2	0	8	0	1,332	1,040	53	53
1996	January	312	312	21	21	0	0	1	0	1,490	1,117	86	86
	February	195	195	0	0	0	0	4	0	1,413	1,026	42	42
	March	257	257	0	0	12	0	1	0	1,322	1,001	53	53
	April	244	233	22	22	0	0	(s)	0	1,427	1,030	18	18
	May	403	379	22	22	0	0	9	0	1,373	1,056	19	19
	June	356	356	56	47	1	0	10	0	1,395	1,091	37	37
	July	292	292	11	0	0	0	28	0	1,393	1,093	78	78
	August	480	456	43	43	0	0	38	0	1,393	1,042	73	73
	September	391	391	47	27	0	0	13	0	1,276	1,000	64	64
	October	502	485	79	65	0	0	1	0	1,407	1,059	36	36
	November	353	353	35	25	0	0	1	0	1,516	1,151	104	104
	December	420	405	39	21	0	0	3	0	1,675	1,232	78	78
	Average	351	344	31	25	1	0	9	0	1,424	1,075	57	57
1997	January	485	485	21	21	0	0	1	0	1,508	1,137	84	84
	February	422	422	0	0	13	0	0	0	1,548	1,127	50	50
	March	467	461	37	37	0	0	4	0	1,412	1,103	120	120
	April	435	422	22	22	0	0	0	0	1,448	1,071	46	46
	May	312	307	61	44	0	0	0	0	1,423	1,068	21	21
	June	418	418	23	23	0	0	20	0	1,406	1,057	44	44
	July	416	416	77	48	0	0	21	0	1,403	1,085	0	0
	August	270	270	91	60	0	0	4	0	1,499	1,158	42	42
	September	399	399	53	12	0	0	3	0	1,503	1,185	26	20
	October	475	457	92	53	0	0	6	0	1,370	1,059	48	47
	November	437	437	23	23	0	0	2	0	1,490	1,176	0	0
	December	276	276	59	14	0	0	0	0	1,666	1,310	44	44
	Average	400	397	47	30	1	0	5	0	1,473	1,128	44	43
1998	January	427	427	5	0	0	0	6	0	1,679	1,313	36	36
	February	417	417	48	48	0	0	0	0	1,717	1,382	41	41
	March	302	302	46	30	0	0	27	0	1,460	1,132	63	63
	3-Mo. Average	381	381	33	25	0	0	11	0	1,616	1,272	47	47
1997	3-Mo. Average	459	457	20	20	4	0	2	0	1,488	1,122	86	86
1996	3-Mo. Average	256	256	7	7	4	0	2	0	1,408	1,049	61	61

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1982 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Colombia		Ecuador ^c		Gabon ^d		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1982	Average	5	0	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	18	(s)	20	18	685	645
1983	Average	10	0	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	18	(s)	4	3	826	766
1984	Average	8	0	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	45	(s)	1	0	748	659
1985	Average	23	0	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	60	(s)	3	1	816	715
1986	Average	87	57	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	76	0	12	11	699	621
1987	Average	148	115	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	54	1	13	12	655	602
1988	Average	134	106	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	65	5	19	19	747	674
1989	Average	172	136	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	34	3	39	39	767	716
1990	Average	182	140	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	58	2	41	40	755	689
1991	Average	163	123	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	47	3	24	24	807	759
1992	Average	126	102	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	55	0	10	10	830	787
1993	Average	171	141	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	31	0	11	10	919	863
1994	Average	161	146	91	91	(d)	(d)	22	0	10	6	984	939
1995	Average	219	207	97	96	229	229	5	0	8	6	1,068	1,027
1996	January	186	183	126	120	171	171	2	0	0	0	1,281	1,245
	February	149	139	81	81	191	191	0	0	24	17	1,083	1,062
	March	262	250	131	125	154	154	13	0	4	0	1,176	1,165
	April	280	280	158	143	212	212	(s)	0	0	0	1,303	1,273
	May	263	249	100	95	154	154	0	0	47	40	1,288	1,222
	June	250	247	138	133	218	218	16	0	19	11	1,351	1,274
	July	204	198	113	96	191	191	19	0	0	0	1,216	1,186
	August	221	217	83	71	156	156	8	0	5	0	1,157	1,142
	September	213	213	48	48	104	104	15	0	0	0	1,355	1,306
	October	265	252	66	60	226	226	4	0	31	0	1,213	1,189
	November	267	267	111	111	253	253	13	0	7	0	1,157	1,110
	December	246	218	89	72	184	184	8	0	0	0	1,346	1,301
	Average	234	226	104	96	184	184	8	0	11	6	1,244	1,207
1997	January	227	226	112	107	62	62	8	0	32	0	1,307	1,264
	February	248	248	110	110	262	262	27	0	7	7	1,277	1,241
	March	260	257	148	148	217	217	5	0	33	0	1,310	1,249
	April	236	236	73	73	203	203	26	0	33	0	1,448	1,416
	May	288	282	109	104	178	178	9	0	9	0	1,429	1,408
	June	228	228	121	121	226	226	0	0	32	24	1,401	1,382
	July	251	241	122	122	264	264	0	0	28	0	1,366	1,347
	August	303	303	128	128	203	203	2	0	14	6	1,425	1,421
	September	271	271	143	143	271	271	0	0	37	29	1,386	1,371
	October	286	286	143	143	235	235	8	0	19	19	1,463	1,437
	November	304	304	91	91	256	256	0	0	8	0	1,410	1,403
	December	339	339	66	66	275	275	5	0	7	0	1,171	1,148
	Average	270	269	114	113	221	221	7	0	22	7	1,366	1,341
1998	January	281	281	77	77	264	264	26	0	17	11	1,467	1,438
	February	243	235	103	103	244	244	6	0	64	49	1,214	1,197
	March	261	261	75	75	312	312	12	0	10	10	1,235	1,220
	3-Mo. Average	262	260	84	84	312	312	15	0	29	23	1,308	1,288
1997	3-Mo. Average	245	244	124	122	178	178	13	0	25	2	1,299	1,251
1996	3-Mo. Average	200	191	113	109	172	172	5	0	9	6	1,182	1,159

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1982 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Netherlands		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia ^f		Spain	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1982	Average	35	(s)	175	0	102	102	50	0	1	0	3	(s)
1983	Average	65	3	189	0	66	65	40	0	1	(s)	2	(s)
1984	Average	65	3	188	0	114	112	42	0	13	(s)	11	0
1985	Average	58	0	40	0	32	31	28	0	8	(s)	29	1
1986	Average	54	0	25	0	60	53	21	0	18	(s)	53	0
1987	Average	60	0	29	0	80	70	21	0	11	0	55	0
1988	Average	61	0	36	0	67	62	22	0	29	0	68	0
1989	Average	49	0	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0
1990	Average	55	0	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0
1991	Average	29	0	81	0	82	74	27	0	29	1	33	0
1992	Average	26	0	65	0	127	119	26	0	18	5	32	0
1993	Average	10	0	82	0	142	137	29	0	55	36	37	0
1994	Average	32	0	98	0	202	190	22	0	30	27	37	0
1995	Average	15	0	52	0	273	258	15	0	25	14	16	1
1996	January	16	0	59	0	199	178	6	0	11	0	23	0
	February	38	0	101	0	236	221	17	0	14	0	23	0
	March	35	0	35	0	284	264	24	0	18	0	58	0
	April	20	0	50	0	375	357	17	0	0	0	36	0
	May	9	0	47	0	380	364	22	0	63	63	21	0
	June	26	0	52	0	434	408	25	0	14	14	12	0
	July	7	0	45	0	375	359	25	0	42	33	47	10
	August	14	0	53	0	369	362	33	0	32	32	21	0
	September	13	0	56	0	274	254	22	0	39	37	21	0
	October	24	0	97	0	389	359	14	0	42	33	34	0
	November	18	0	79	0	249	220	20	0	0	0	33	0
	December	14	0	98	0	187	166	18	0	26	0	13	0
	Average	19	0	64	0	313	293	20	0	25	18	29	1
1997	January	40	0	94	0	244	230	18	0	21	0	31	0
	February	31	0	62	0	204	179	16	0	19	0	36	0
	March	39	0	103	0	295	276	7	0	13	0	6	0
	April	20	0	114	0	307	294	12	0	20	0	9	0
	May	13	0	116	0	351	329	21	0	0	0	23	0
	June	37	0	66	0	356	345	13	0	8	0	45	0
	July	5	0	106	45	386	360	24	0	9	0	6	0
	August	15	0	65	0	321	320	20	0	32	19	41	0
	September	52	0	71	0	282	261	14	0	0	0	21	0
	October	13	0	46	0	336	302	19	0	13	6	12	0
	November	28	0	33	0	316	276	23	0	21	7	19	0
	December	1	0	54	0	275	249	10	0	0	0	5	0
	Average	24	0	78	4	307	286	16	0	13	3	21	0
1998	January	6	0	87	0	217	208	18	0	0	0	15	0
	February	18	0	85	0	169	169	21	0	12	0	13	0
	March	5	0	90	32	210	198	5	0	3	0	0	0
	3-Mo. Average	9	0	87	11	200	192	14	0	5	0	9	0
1997	3-Mo. Average	37	0	87	0	249	230	14	0	17	0	24	0
1996	3-Mo. Average	29	0	64	0	240	221	16	0	14	0	35	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1982 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a										Total Imports	
		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC ^{c,d}			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1982	Average	112	92	456	441	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983	Average	96	83	382	365	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984	Average	94	87	402	378	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	Average	113	98	310	278	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	Average	125	93	350	317	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	Average	106	75	352	304	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	Average	97	71	315	254	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average	94	73	215	160	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	Average	96	76	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	Average	88	72	138	106	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992	Average	95	70	230	200	249	0	335	149	3,796	2,676	7,888	6,083
1993	Average	74	55	350	312	254	0	452	240	4,266	3,100	8,620	6,787
1994	Average	77	62	458	396	328	0	450	239	4,749	3,483	8,996	7,063
1995	Average	70	62	383	341	278	0	302	181	4,833	3,889	8,835	7,230
1996	January	92	71	364	238	390	0	406	188	5,244	3,932	9,364	7,303
	February	56	56	374	280	343	0	275	169	4,660	3,479	8,390	6,612
	March	63	52	346	252	311	0	373	215	4,932	3,788	9,092	7,215
	April	87	55	481	347	359	0	333	157	5,421	4,125	9,429	7,371
	May	97	71	421	316	298	0	429	282	5,465	4,332	10,007	8,029
	June	86	54	312	234	292	0	561	402	5,663	4,526	9,938	7,958
	July	70	58	244	195	344	0	456	292	5,201	4,082	9,820	7,800
	August	81	59	274	177	279	0	508	348	5,321	4,177	9,986	8,041
	September	51	37	165	90	268	0	502	318	4,938	3,891	9,142	7,353
	October	70	55	264	136	325	0	477	240	5,566	4,196	9,837	7,701
	November	96	75	199	160	253	0	513	318	5,277	4,145	9,244	7,344
	December	58	54	253	167	294	0	438	245	5,487	4,142	9,417	7,307
	Average	76	58	308	216	313	0	440	265	5,267	4,070	9,478	7,508
1997	January	62	55	400	333	335	0	464	173	5,557	4,176	9,633	7,393
	February	69	61	239	172	331	0	380	170	5,352	4,049	9,475	7,384
	March	56	55	236	161	254	0	411	180	5,433	4,263	9,712	7,665
	April	69	62	124	35	321	0	401	242	5,366	4,123	9,934	7,810
	May	70	66	261	181	300	0	531	314	5,527	4,301	10,442	8,279
	June	55	55	372	311	300	0	375	220	5,546	4,453	10,357	8,403
	July	62	54	198	165	310	0	357	237	5,411	4,382	9,703	7,938
	August	41	37	268	220	319	0	343	225	5,445	4,411	10,155	8,333
	September	66	58	167	110	248	0	439	334	5,451	4,463	10,201	8,537
	October	58	55	154	119	301	0	484	271	5,581	4,490	10,414	8,543
	November	57	57	127	87	260	0	403	236	5,308	4,352	9,639	8,107
	December	53	53	135	98	314	0	304	235	5,058	4,108	9,199	7,525
	Average	60	56	224	166	299	0	408	237	5,420	4,299	9,907	7,996
1998	January	58	54	232	166	283	0	408	276	5,609	4,551	9,893	8,185
	February	60	60	170	89	296	0	358	224	5,299	4,260	9,577	7,770
	March	53	53	95	70	334	0	376	236	4,976	3,995	9,694	7,989
	3-Mo. Average	57	56	166	109	305	0	382	246	5,294	4,269	9,726	7,989
1997	3-Mo. Average	62	57	293	223	306	0	420	175	5,450	4,167	9,611	7,484
1996	3-Mo. Average	71	59	361	256	348	0	353	191	4,952	3,739	8,961	7,053

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

— = Not Applicable.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, March 1997 - Present

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

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, March 1997 - Present

Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The Observed Minimum for total motor gasoline stocks in the last 36-month period was 187.2 million barrels, occurring in August 1997.

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

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1982 - 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	
1982	Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	^f 235	^f 194	—
1983	Average	6,340	247	^f -45	10	6,622	222	186	—
1984	Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	243	205	—
1985	Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	223	190	—
1986	Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	233	194	—
1987	Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	226	189	—
1988	Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	228	190	—
1989	Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	213	177	—
1990	Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	220	181	—
1991	Average	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	219	182	—
1992	Average	7,058	294	-11	96	7,268	216	178	—
1993	Average	7,360	247	26	105	7,476	226	187	13
1994	Average	7,312	356	-31	97	7,601	215	176	17
1995	Average	7,588	265	-40	104	7,789	202	151	12
1996	January	7,370	303	240	163	7,271	215	169	12
	February	7,369	293	-10	72	7,599	214	168	12
	March	7,289	303	-327	128	7,792	203	158	13
	April	7,497	501	49	77	7,873	203	160	13
	May	7,804	414	66	81	8,071	205	162	12
	June	7,858	393	68	95	8,088	205	164	11
	July	7,924	359	-5	123	8,165	202	164	11
	August	7,796	346	-284	82	8,343	191	155	12
	September	7,606	339	215	68	7,662	200	161	11
	October	7,557	253	-396	113	8,093	189	149	11
	November	7,864	234	55	128	7,915	188	151	12
	December	7,815	298	202	117	7,794	195	157	13
	Average	7,647	336	-12	104	7,891	—	—	—
1997	January	7,308	320	240	75	7,312	208	165	13
	February	7,315	317	-130	111	7,651	204	161	13
	March	7,322	370	-240	123	7,808	200	154	13
	April	7,822	300	-62	117	8,067	198	152	13
	May	8,056	362	189	101	8,128	202	158	13
	June	8,180	377	202	96	8,260	205	164	12
	July	7,947	259	-429	164	8,471	190	151	13
	August	8,048	292	-30	175	8,195	187	150	13
	September	8,147	269	282	130	8,004	199	158	13
	October	8,039	309	-4	186	8,166	200	158	12
	November	7,984	225	103	151	7,955	202	161	12
	December	8,143	265	163	206	8,039	210	166	12
	Average	7,862	306	24	137	8,007	—	—	—
1998	January	7,749	265	296	128	7,590	221	175	13
	February	7,485	303	-90	124	7,755	221	173	14
	March	^R 7,591	^R 280	^R -205	^R 121	^R 7,956	^R 215	^R 166	13
	April	^E 8,050	^E 307	^E 38	^E 102	^E 8,216	^E 212	^E 163	NA
	4-Mo. Average	^E 7,722	^E 288	^E 12	^E 119	^E 7,879	—	—	—
1997	4-Mo. Average	7,442	327	-46	107	7,708	—	—	—
1996	4-Mo. Average	7,381	350	-13	111	7,632	—	—	—

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^b Beginning in 1993, motor gasoline production and product supplied includes blending of fuel ethanol and an adjustment to correct for the imbalance of motor gasoline blending components.

^c Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

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

^e Includes motor gasoline blending components but excludes stocks of oxygenates.

^f In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

R = Revised data. E = Estimated. NA = Not Available.

— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, March 1997 - Present

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

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, March 1997 - Present

Note: The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 89.7 million barrels, occurring in March 1996.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1982 - 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
1982 Average	2,606	93	-35	74	2,671	^d 179	-	-
1983 Average	2,456	174	^d -124	64	2,690	140	-	-
1984 Average	2,681	272	57	51	2,845	161	-	-
1985 Average	2,687	200	-48	67	2,868	144	-	-
1986 Average	2,798	247	31	100	2,914	155	-	-
1987 Average	2,731	255	-56	66	2,976	134	-	-
1988 Average	2,859	302	-30	69	3,122	124	-	-
1989 Average	2,899	306	-49	97	3,157	106	-	-
1990 Average	2,925	278	73	109	3,021	132	-	-
1991 Average	2,962	205	31	215	2,921	144	-	-
1992 Average	2,974	216	-8	219	2,979	141	-	-
1993 Average	3,132	184	1	274	3,041	141	64	77
1994 Average	3,205	203	12	234	3,162	145	73	73
1995 Average	3,155	193	-41	183	3,207	130	67	63
1996 January	3,105	267	-528	216	3,684	114	58	55
February	3,133	279	-570	256	3,727	97	53	44
March	3,107	256	-247	139	3,471	90	49	40
April	3,300	258	13	166	3,379	90	52	38
May	3,256	231	182	176	3,128	96	57	39
June	3,283	185	198	81	3,189	102	60	41
July	3,127	194	166	134	3,021	107	62	45
August	3,280	195	112	182	3,180	110	62	49
September	3,392	193	157	256	3,172	115	64	51
October	3,627	246	-8	300	3,581	115	60	54
November	3,641	205	234	171	3,442	122	65	57
December	3,536	253	160	206	3,422	127	68	58
Average	3,316	230	-10	190	3,365	-	-	-
1997 January	3,119	293	-502	133	3,780	111	60	51
February	3,089	246	-193	107	3,422	106	57	49
March	3,258	245	-133	120	3,515	102	59	43
April	3,291	256	-142	166	3,523	98	59	39
May	3,525	220	352	153	3,240	108	63	45
June	3,517	219	327	174	3,235	118	65	53
July	3,362	223	154	151	3,279	123	65	58
August	3,427	202	320	185	3,124	133	69	64
September	3,452	210	201	160	3,302	139	70	69
October	3,488	213	-90	133	3,659	136	64	73
November	3,543	161	144	149	3,411	140	68	73
December	3,578	232	-48	192	3,665	139	69	70
Average	3,389	227	33	152	3,430	-	-	-
1998 January	3,321	187	-192	133	3,566	133	68	65
February	3,297	183	-183	79	3,585	128	65	63
March	^R 3,385	^R 220	^R -113	^R 129	^R 3,589	^R 124	^R 63	^R 61
April*	^E 3,481	^E 180	^E 59	^E 190	^E 3,413	^E 123	^E 63	^E 59
4-Mo. Average	^E 3,372	^E 193	^E -107	^E 133	^E 3,538	-	-	-
1997 4-Mo. Average	3,191	260	-244	132	3,564	-	-	-
1996 4-Mo. Average	3,161	265	-332	194	3,564	-	-	-

^a Excludes 10,000 barrels per day in 1981 and 1982 previously published as crude used directly.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

^d In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new stock basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

^R = Revised data. ^E = Estimated.

— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, March 1997 - Present

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

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, March 1997 - Present

Note: The Observed Minimum for residual fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 31.5 million barrels, occurring in February 1996.

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

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1982 - 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	
1982 Average	1,070	776	-32	209	1,716	^d 66
1983 Average	852	699	^d -55	185	1,421	49
1984 Average	891	681	12	190	1,369	53
1985 Average	882	510	-7	197	1,202	50
1986 Average	889	669	-8	147	1,418	47
1987 Average	885	565	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988 Average	926	644	-8	200	1,378	45
1989 Average	954	629	-2	215	1,370	44
1990 Average	950	504	13	211	1,229	49
1991 Average	934	453	4	226	1,158	50
1992 Average	892	375	-20	193	1,094	43
1993 Average	835	373	4	123	1,080	44
1994 Average	826	314	-6	125	1,021	42
1995 Average	788	187	-13	136	852	37
1996 January	799	320	-54	108	1,064	36
February	798	222	-132	114	1,038	32
March	700	227	-4	95	836	32
April	671	237	69	96	743	34
May	732	203	18	89	827	34
June	731	168	21	144	735	35
July	646	335	-3	88	896	35
August	732	227	32	56	871	36
September	713	197	68	125	717	38
October	694	260	16	104	835	38
November	714	270	139	101	744	42
December	778	307	112	102	872	46
Average	726	248	24	102	848	—
1997 January	800	229	-124	171	983	42
February	789	253	-68	137	972	40
March	639	239	45	89	744	41
April	617	260	-27	105	798	41
May	618	175	-44	102	734	39
June	727	168	-1	130	765	39
July	645	170	-119	159	776	35
August	643	187	31	80	719	36
September	688	165	-42	91	804	35
October	711	158	22	133	714	36
November	786	182	64	122	782	38
December	810	167	87	120	769	40
Average	705	196	-14	120	795	—
1998 January	766	223	-25	131	884	40
February	673	185	-55	120	793	38
March	R 789	R 180	R 93	R 135	R 742	R 41
April*	E 797	E 188	E -58	E 120	E 924	E 39
4-Mo. Average	E 758	E 195	E -10	E 127	E 836	—
1997 4-Mo. Average	710	245	-43	126	872	—
1996 4-Mo. Average	742	252	-29	103	920	—

^a Excludes 48,000 barrels per day in 1981 and 1982 previously published as crude used directly.

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

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

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

— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, March 1997 - Present

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

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, March 1997 - Present

Note: The Observed Minimum for total jet fuel stocks in the last 36-month period was 34.1 million barrels, occurring in March 1996.

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

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1982 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)	
	Production		Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied		Total	Kerosene-Type
	Total	Kerosene-Type				Total	Kerosene-Type		
1982 Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	^c 37	^c 31
1983 Average	1,022	817	29	^c (s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984 Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985 Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986 Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987 Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988 Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989 Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
1990 Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	52	46
1991 Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	49	44
1992 Average	1,399	1,254	82	-16	43	1,454	1,310	43	39
1993 Average	1,422	1,309	100	-7	59	1,469	1,357	40	38
1994 Average	1,448	1,410	117	18	20	1,527	1,480	47	46
1995 Average	1,416	1,407	106	-19	26	1,514	1,497	40	39
1996 January	1,596	1,593	89	-49	111	1,624	1,607	38	38
February	1,499	1,495	100	-129	67	1,661	1,658	35	35
March	1,470	1,468	105	-24	59	1,541	1,547	34	34
April	1,466	1,464	113	51	11	1,517	1,515	36	35
May	1,419	1,418	122	39	13	1,489	1,467	37	37
June	1,514	1,512	127	71	11	1,558	1,556	39	39
July	1,496	1,493	89	-14	27	1,572	1,569	38	38
August	1,510	1,507	104	-2	34	1,582	1,580	38	38
September	1,650	1,647	159	152	51	1,606	1,604	43	43
October	1,485	1,484	126	-55	35	1,631	1,636	41	41
November	1,501	1,500	87	-45	45	1,588	1,588	40	40
December	1,575	1,574	110	(s)	115	1,570	1,573	40	40
Average	1,515	1,513	111	(s)	48	1,578	1,575	--	--
1997 January	1,489	1,488	100	-117	78	1,629	1,625	36	36
February	1,482	1,482	113	35	23	1,537	1,530	37	37
March	1,484	1,483	123	63	11	1,532	1,531	39	39
April	1,491	1,490	98	-5	21	1,573	1,572	39	39
May	1,516	1,515	91	65	9	1,533	1,533	41	41
June	1,588	1,588	108	78	38	1,580	1,579	43	43
July	1,620	1,619	86	-34	33	1,707	1,706	42	42
August	1,583	1,583	103	-5	27	1,664	1,663	42	42
September	1,592	1,591	87	85	16	1,577	1,576	45	45
October	1,567	1,566	83	26	40	1,583	1,584	46	46
November	1,617	1,616	55	19	44	1,609	1,609	46	46
December	1,581	1,581	63	-74	78	1,640	1,639	44	44
Average	1,551	1,550	92	11	35	1,598	1,596	--	--
1998 January	1,504	1,503	67	9	37	1,525	1,524	44	44
February	1,447	1,447	99	-70	25	1,590	1,590	42	42
March	R 1,504	R 1,503	R 96	R 24	R 36	R 1,540	R 1,547	R 43	R 43
April	E 1,511	E 1,511	E 75	E 31	E 31	E 1,523	E 1,523	E 42	E 42
4-Mo. Average	E 1,493	E 1,492	E 84	E (s)	E 33	E 1,544	E 1,545	--	--
1997 4-Mo. Average	1,486	1,486	108	-7	34	1,568	1,565	--	--
1996 4-Mo. Average	1,508	1,506	102	-37	62	1,585	1,581	--	--

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

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

-- = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, February 1997 - Present

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

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, February 1997 - Present

Note: The Observed Minimum for propane stocks in the last 36 month period was 21.7 million barrels, occurring in February 1996.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, 1982 - 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	
1982 Average	711	63	-59	4	31	798	^c 54
1983 Average	730	44	^c -24	4	43	751	^c 48
1984 Average	806	67	^c 7	4	30	833	58
1985 Average	816	67	-50	3	48	883	39
1986 Average	817	110	64	4	28	831	63
1987 Average	828	88	-41	8	24	924	48
1988 Average	863	106	7	8	31	923	50
1989 Average	862	111	-52	11	24	990	32
1990 Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	917	49
1991 Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982	48
1992 Average	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032	39
1993 Average	963	103	34	(s)	26	1,006	51
1994 Average	969	124	-13	0	24	1,082	46
1995 Average	1,021	102	-10	0	38	1,096	43
1996 January	995	151	-353	0	30	1,468	32
February	1,001	106	-347	0	39	1,415	22
March	1,043	116	-1	0	25	1,135	22
April	1,047	78	114	0	31	981	25
May	1,048	104	209	0	21	922	32
June	1,031	122	293	0	21	839	41
July	1,043	114	188	0	29	940	46
August	1,051	126	83	0	24	1,069	49
September	1,057	95	97	0	21	1,034	52
October	1,058	151	-37	0	29	1,218	51
November	1,063	147	-148	0	34	1,324	46
December	1,093	122	-106	0	31	1,289	43
Average	1,044	119	(s)	0	28	1,136	—
1997 January	1,042	121	-352	0	28	1,486	32
February	1,043	105	-252	0	42	1,358	25
March	1,065	84	86	0	40	1,023	28
April	1,114	99	146	0	32	1,035	32
May	1,113	69	258	0	23	901	40
June	1,111	79	250	0	31	909	47
July	1,085	76	231	0	24	906	55
August	1,092	97	172	0	24	993	60
September	1,111	78	39	0	16	1,134	61
October	1,111	111	7	0	29	1,185	61
November	1,099	113	-222	0	48	1,386	55
December	1,127	158	-341	0	53	1,573	44
Average	1,093	99	3	0	32	1,156	—
1998 January	1,062	139	-303	0	29	1,475	35
February	1,066	204	-87	0	28	1,329	32
March	1,089	132	-77	0	28	1,270	30
3-Mo. Average	1,073	157	-158	0	28	1,359	—
1997 3-Mo. Average	1,050	103	-170	0	37	1,287	—
1996 3-Mo. Average	1,013	124	-231	0	31	1,337	—

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

— = Not Applicable.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, February 1997 - Present

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

Figure S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, February 1997 - Present

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

Table S9. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, 1982 - 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	
1982 Average	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	^c 94
1983 Average	1,642	190	^c -4	253	73	1,509	^c 101
1984 Average	1,697	195	^c -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985 Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986 Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987 Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988 Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989 Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990 Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	98
1991 Average	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689	92
1992 Average	1,972	131	-10	309	49	1,755	89
1993 Average	1,993	160	49	327	43	1,734	106
1994 Average	2,012	183	-19	296	38	1,880	99
1995 Average	2,082	146	-17	289	58	1,899	93
1996 January	1,906	208	-649	419	49	2,295	73
February	1,912	138	-596	320	60	2,267	56
March	2,181	165	15	246	38	2,047	56
April	2,305	122	279	226	56	1,867	65
May	2,287	156	315	215	67	1,846	74
June	2,285	184	439	211	36	1,783	87
July	2,264	182	385	201	72	1,787	99
August	2,271	166	321	201	50	1,864	109
September	2,194	150	165	260	47	1,871	114
October	2,133	183	-103	309	37	2,073	111
November	2,041	177	-466	377	41	2,265	97
December	2,086	159	-352	355	56	2,186	86
Average	2,156	166	-19	278	51	2,012	—
1997 January	2,022	156	-555	356	36	2,341	69
February	2,082	150	-424	330	78	2,249	57
March	2,225	126	206	252	62	1,831	63
April	2,366	157	345	218	41	1,918	74
May	2,367	136	485	207	40	1,773	89
June	2,382	148	531	210	43	1,746	105
July	2,346	136	430	206	56	1,789	118
August	2,352	159	407	201	37	1,866	131
September	2,209	138	110	258	29	1,950	134
October	2,088	151	-147	312	42	2,032	129
November	1,934	155	-534	355	66	2,203	113
December	2,030	204	-770	369	74	2,561	89
Average	2,201	151	9	273	50	2,020	—
1998 January	2,017	202	-522	356	53	2,331	73
February	2,105	277	-166	320	52	2,177	69
March	2,266	192	16	241	41	2,161	69
3-Mo. Average	2,130	222	-226	305	49	2,224	—
1997 3-Mo. Average	2,111	144	-252	312	58	2,137	—
1996 3-Mo. Average	2,001	171	-406	328	49	2,201	—

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

— = Not Applicable.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S10. Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition, 1982 - 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	
1982	Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	^c 216
1983	Average	2,437	382	^c -6	712	236	^c 217
1984	Average	2,500	503	^c -32	791	236	198
1985	Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	206
1986	Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	201
1987	Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	200
1988	Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	208
1989	Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	213
1990	Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	201
1991	Average	2,826	675	18	936	277	208
1992	Average	2,928	707	-3	906	263	^c 207
1993	Average	3,035	770	-2	1,081	300	206
1994	Average	2,973	761	^c 24	861	329	215
1995	Average	3,031	708	^c -23	958	348	206
1996							
	January	2,833	873	448	613	335	220
	February	2,817	745	-18	872	388	219
	March	2,983	820	122	759	315	223
	April	3,108	828	174	841	421	228
	May	3,128	852	-45	1,010	427	227
	June	3,227	923	-203	1,207	399	221
	July	3,223	862	-170	1,131	361	216
	August	3,332	907	-311	1,289	448	206
	September	3,306	751	-56	1,083	410	204
	October	3,146	1,068	-84	1,023	323	202
	November	3,093	928	-34	1,113	366	201
	December	3,088	982	42	1,224	321	202
	Average	3,108	879	-11	1,014	376	—
1997							
	January	2,963	1,142	341	850	403	214
	February	2,990	1,012	213	988	332	219
	March	3,103	945	505	718	391	235
	April	3,172	1,053	-99	1,240	395	232
	May	3,343	1,178	125	1,119	446	236
	June	3,391	934	-461	1,395	417	222
	July	3,451	892	-193	1,114	380	216
	August	3,446	880	-89	1,017	460	213
	September	3,434	796	83	853	450	216
	October	3,235	957	-86	930	381	213
	November	3,092	754	7	941	369	213
	December	3,142	744	35	952	396	215
	Average	3,232	941	32	1,009	402	—
1998							
	January	3,030	765	369	695	370	226
	February	3,042	760	396	623	360	237
	March	3,023	736	245	751	358	245
	3-Mo. Average	3,032	753	335	692	363	—
1997	3-Mo. Average	3,020	1,034	357	848	377	—
1996	3-Mo. Average	2,879	814	188	745	345	—

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. Bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates were added beginning in January 1993. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

— = Not Applicable.

Notes: • Other petroleum products includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, liquefied petroleum gases, and crude oil product supplied. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Tables and Figures Sources

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

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

- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1994).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1994 through March 1998).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (April 1998). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1994 through April 1998). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

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

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

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

<u>Form Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems — the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through

7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) The weight for each week is then multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly exports data are derived from the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. Beginning with statistics for the first week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of

past data are used to obtain the forecast. In addition, for the major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series.

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

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

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

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

Note 3. Figures

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12, S14, and S16) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel,

propane/propylene, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and observed minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "observed minimum" are the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Detailed Statistics

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

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, March 1998

Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 37,847	E 1,221	E 110,604	E 1,229
(2) Lower 48 States	E 162,582	E 5,245	E 472,479	E 5,250
(3) Total U.S.	E 200,429	E 6,465	E 583,083	E 6,479
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	247,669	7,989	718,965	7,989
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6) Exports	3,073	99	15,733	175
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	244,596	7,890	703,232	7,814
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	0	0	3	(s)
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-14,180	-457	-31,741	-353
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	0	0	0	0
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	21,445	692	34,368	382
(12) Total Other Sources	7,265	234	2,630	29
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	452,290	14,590	1,288,944	14,322
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production ^b	62,879	2,028	181,084	2,012
(15) Net Imports ^c	606	20	1,506	17
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	450	15	-1,017	-11
(17) Total NGL Supply	63,935	2,062	181,574	2,017
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-3,726	-120	-18,478	-205
(19) Net Imports	14,523	468	40,274	447
(20) Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	3,533	114	15,898	177
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	25,885	835	75,067	834
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0	0	0
(23) Total Other Liquids	40,215	1,297	112,761	1,253
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	556,440	17,950	1,583,279	17,592
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	37,409	1,207	112,289	1,248
(26) Exports	25,112	810	70,800	787
(27) Imports (Net)	12,297	397	41,489	461
(28) Total New Supply of Products	568,737	18,346	1,624,768	18,053
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	1,450	47	24,390	271
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	570,187	18,393	1,649,158	18,324
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	246,642	7,956	699,057	7,767
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	111,261	3,589	322,196	3,580
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	22,994	742	72,615	807
(34) Jet Fuel	47,740	1,540	139,535	1,550
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	66,994	2,161	200,194	2,224
(36) Other ^d	74,556	2,405	215,561	2,395
(37) Crude Oil	0	0	0	0
(38) Total Products Supplied	570,187	18,393	1,649,158	18,324
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	336,430	—	336,430	—
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	563,426	—	563,426	—
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	166,394	—	166,394	—
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	124,425	—	124,425	—
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	40,990	—	40,990	—
(44) Jet Fuel	42,992	—	42,992	—
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	69,140	—	69,140	—
(46) Other ^d	244,670	—	244,670	—
(47) Total Stocks	1,588,467	—	1,588,467	—
(47) = (39) through (46)				

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

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

^c Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

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

E = Estimated.

— = Not Applicable.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
March 1998**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	E 200,429	--	247,669	21,445	14,180	0	452,290	3,073	0	899,856
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	57,212	22,439	6,600	--	33	--	12,090	1,303	72,825	75,868
Pentanes Plus	9,399	--	642	--	-450	--	4,624	36	5,831	6,728
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	47,813	22,439	5,958	--	483	--	7,466	1,267	66,994	69,140
Ethane/Ethylene	20,800	1,196	817	--	79	--	0	0	22,734	16,585
Propane/Propylene	16,655	17,112	4,105	--	-2,373	--	0	876	39,369	29,855
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,888	3,788	566	--	2,147	--	3,748	392	2,955	13,803
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,470	343	470	--	630	--	3,718	0	1,935	8,897
Other Liquids	3,533	--	14,789	--	3,726	--	18,661	266	-4,331	164,132
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	7,515	--	2,672	--	-93	--	10,280	0	0	13,510
Unfinished Oils	--	--	8,866	--	3,811	--	9,514	0	-4,459	101,875
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-3,982	--	3,251	--	48	--	-1,045	266	0	48,637
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-40	--	-88	0	128	110
Finished Petroleum Products	5,667	486,487	31,451	--	-1,933	--	--	23,845	501,693	448,611
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,667	229,669	8,690	--	-6,366	--	--	3,749	246,642	166,394
Reformulated	--	71,749	5,002	--	-1,836	--	--	8	78,579	42,913
Oxygenated	16,850	2,145	0	--	38	--	--	(s)	18,957	865
Other	-11,183	155,775	3,688	--	-4,568	--	--	3,741	149,107	122,616
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	683	2	--	118	--	--	0	567	1,622
Jet Fuel	--	46,631	2,977	--	742	--	--	1,126	47,740	42,992
Naphtha-Type	--	28	0	--	17	--	--	227	-216	49
Kerosene-Type	--	46,603	2,977	--	725	--	--	899	47,956	42,943
Kerosene	--	2,232	44	--	-905	--	--	9	3,172	4,697
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	104,936	6,810	--	-3,504	--	--	3,989	111,261	124,425
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	66,061	2,752	--	-1,831	--	--	751	69,893	63,349
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	38,875	4,058	--	-1,673	--	--	3,239	41,367	61,076
Residual Fuel Oil	--	24,461	5,583	--	2,877	--	--	4,173	22,994	40,990
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	7,209	1,878	--	-313	--	--	0	9,400	1,868
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	6,990	4,569	--	-662	--	--	0	12,221	1,589
Special Naphthas	--	2,164	132	--	81	--	--	311	1,904	2,174
Lubricants	--	5,566	58	--	-241	--	--	758	5,107	11,928
Waxes	--	703	52	--	-120	--	--	81	794	906
Petroleum Coke	--	21,998	45	--	1,169	--	--	9,528	11,346	12,051
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	12,184	606	--	5,075	--	--	112	7,603	35,210
Still Gas	--	19,535	0	--	0	--	--	0	19,535	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,526	5	--	116	--	--	8	1,407	1,765
Total	266,841	508,926	300,509	21,445	16,006	0	483,041	28,487	570,187	1,588,467

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1998
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	E 583,083	—	718,965	34,368	31,738	0	1,288,944	15,733	0	899,856
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	166,196	53,831	22,320	—	-19,339	—	41,133	5,228	215,325	75,868
Pentanes Plus	28,326	—	2,353	—	1,017	—	13,684	847	15,131	6,728
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	137,870	53,831	19,967	—	-20,356	—	27,449	4,381	200,194	69,140
Ethane/Ethylene	58,749	2,476	1,887	—	-2,322	—	0	0	65,434	16,585
Propane/Propylene	48,369	48,165	14,103	—	-14,208	—	0	2,560	122,285	29,855
Normal Butane/Butylene	14,605	2,134	2,324	—	-4,569	—	16,917	1,821	4,894	13,803
Isobutane/Isobutylene	16,147	1,056	1,653	—	743	—	10,532	0	7,581	8,897
Other Liquids	15,898	—	41,752	—	18,478	—	48,594	1,478	-10,900	164,132
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	25,827	—	5,293	—	1,054	—	30,066	0	0	13,510
Unfinished Oils	—	—	25,152	—	12,345	—	24,034	0	-11,227	101,875
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-9,929	—	11,307	—	5,120	—	-5,220	1,478	0	48,637
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-41	—	-286	0	327	110
Finished Petroleum Products	14,888	1,399,907	92,322	—	-4,034	—	—	66,418	1,444,733	448,611
Finished Motor Gasoline	14,888	670,247	25,393	—	279	—	—	11,192	699,057	166,394
Reformulated	—	209,594	15,284	—	379	—	—	19	224,480	42,913
Oxygenated	49,590	7,710	0	—	-217	—	—	68	57,449	865
Other	-34,702	452,943	10,109	—	117	—	—	11,105	417,129	122,616
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,427	3	—	-53	—	—	0	1,483	1,622
Jet Fuel	—	133,775	7,802	—	-934	—	—	2,976	139,535	42,992
Naphtha-Type	—	60	0	—	23	—	—	230	-193	49
Kerosene-Type	—	133,715	7,802	—	-957	—	—	2,746	139,728	42,943
Kerosene	—	7,550	178	—	-2,589	—	—	40	10,277	4,697
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	300,196	17,748	—	-14,572	—	—	10,320	322,196	124,425
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	185,618	8,490	—	-5,267	—	—	2,964	196,411	63,349
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	114,578	9,258	—	-9,305	—	—	7,356	125,785	61,076
Residual Fuel Oil	—	67,069	17,688	—	558	—	—	11,584	72,615	40,990
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	21,222	5,799	—	60	—	—	0	26,961	1,868
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	19,558	14,458	—	-603	—	—	0	34,619	1,589
Special Naphthas	—	5,657	516	—	-87	—	—	1,754	4,506	2,174
Lubricants	—	15,328	699	—	-1,281	—	—	2,204	15,104	11,928
Waxes	—	2,127	129	—	-103	—	—	235	2,124	906
Petroleum Coke	—	61,895	121	—	2,561	—	—	25,474	33,981	12,051
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	33,793	1,769	—	12,873	—	—	618	22,071	35,210
Still Gas	—	55,546	0	—	0	—	—	0	55,546	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	4,517	19	—	-143	—	—	21	4,658	1,765
Total	780,065	1,453,738	875,359	34,368	26,843	0	1,378,671	88,857	1,649,158	1,588,467

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
March 1998**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 6,465	—	7,989	692	457	0	14,590	99	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,846	724	213	—	1	—	390	42	2,349
Pentanes Plus	303	—	21	—	-15	—	149	1	188
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,542	724	192	—	16	—	241	41	2,161
Ethane/Ethylene	671	39	26	—	3	—	0	0	733
Propane/Propylene	537	552	132	—	-77	—	0	28	1,270
Normal Butane/Butylene	158	122	18	—	69	—	121	13	95
Isobutane/Isobutylene	176	11	15	—	20	—	120	0	62
Other Liquids	114	—	477	—	120	—	602	9	-140
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	242	—	86	—	-3	—	332	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	286	—	123	—	307	0	-144
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-128	—	105	—	2	—	-34	9	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-1	—	-3	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	183	15,693	1,015	—	-62	—	—	769	16,184
Finished Motor Gasoline	183	7,409	280	—	-205	—	—	121	7,956
Reformulated	—	2,314	161	—	-59	—	—	(s)	2,535
Oxygenated	544	69	0	—	1	—	—	(s)	612
Other	-361	5,025	119	—	-147	—	—	121	4,810
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	22	(s)	—	4	—	—	0	18
Jet Fuel	—	1,504	96	—	24	—	—	36	1,540
Naphtha-Type	—	1	0	—	1	—	—	7	-7
Kerosene-Type	—	1,503	96	—	23	—	—	29	1,547
Kerosene	—	72	1	—	-29	—	—	(s)	102
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,385	220	—	-113	—	—	129	3,589
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	2,131	89	—	-59	—	—	24	2,255
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	1,254	131	—	-54	—	—	104	1,334
Residual Fuel Oil	—	789	180	—	93	—	—	135	742
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	233	61	—	-10	—	—	0	303
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	225	147	—	-21	—	—	0	394
Special Naphthas	—	70	4	—	3	—	—	10	61
Lubricants	—	180	2	—	-8	—	—	24	165
Waxes	—	23	2	—	-4	—	—	3	26
Petroleum Coke	—	710	1	—	38	—	—	307	366
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	393	20	—	164	—	—	4	245
Still Gas	—	630	0	—	0	—	—	0	630
Miscellaneous Products	—	49	(s)	—	4	—	—	(s)	45
Total	8,608	16,417	9,694	692	516	0	15,582	919	18,393

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1998
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	^E 6,479	—	7,989	382	353	0	14,322	175	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,847	598	248	—	-215	—	457	58	2,393
Pentanes Plus	315	—	26	—	11	—	152	9	168
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,532	598	222	—	-226	—	305	49	2,224
Ethane/Ethylene	653	28	21	—	-26	—	0	0	727
Propane/Propylene	537	535	157	—	-158	—	0	28	1,359
Normal Butane/Butylene	162	24	26	—	-51	—	188	20	54
Isobutane/Isobutylene	179	12	18	—	8	—	117	0	84
Other Liquids	177	—	464	—	205	—	540	16	-121
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	287	—	59	—	12	—	334	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	279	—	137	—	267	0	-125
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-110	—	126	—	57	—	-58	16	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	-3	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	165	15,555	1,026	—	-45	—	—	738	16,053
Finished Motor Gasoline	165	7,447	282	—	3	—	—	124	7,767
Reformulated	—	2,329	170	—	4	—	—	(s)	2,494
Oxygenated	551	86	0	—	-2	—	—	1	638
Other	-386	5,033	112	—	1	—	—	123	4,635
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	16	(s)	—	-1	—	—	0	16
Jet Fuel	—	1,486	87	—	-10	—	—	33	1,550
Naphtha-Type	—	1	0	—	(s)	—	—	3	-2
Kerosene-Type	—	1,486	87	—	-11	—	—	31	1,553
Kerosene	—	84	2	—	-29	—	—	(s)	114
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,336	197	—	-162	—	—	115	3,580
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	2,062	94	—	-59	—	—	33	2,182
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	1,273	103	—	-103	—	—	82	1,398
Residual Fuel Oil	—	745	197	—	6	—	—	129	807
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	236	64	—	1	—	—	0	300
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	217	161	—	-7	—	—	0	385
Special Naphthas	—	63	6	—	-1	—	—	19	50
Lubricants	—	170	8	—	-14	—	—	24	168
Waxes	—	24	1	—	-1	—	—	3	24
Petroleum Coke	—	688	1	—	28	—	—	283	378
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	375	20	—	143	—	—	7	245
Still Gas	—	617	0	—	0	—	—	0	617
Miscellaneous Products	—	50	(s)	—	-2	—	—	(s)	52
Total	8,667	16,153	9,726	382	298	0	15,319	987	18,324

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
March 1998
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 793	—	43,406	4,979	-117	464	0	48,597	0	0	15,115
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	827	1,325	668	—	3,897	-340	—	175	15	6,867	3,642
Pentanes Plus	88	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	1	87	23
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	739	1,325	668	—	3,897	-340	—	175	14	6,780	3,619
Ethane/Ethylene	257	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	257	0
Propane/Propylene	331	1,642	632	—	3,801	-394	—	0	12	6,788	2,705
Normal Butane/Butylene	111	-293	36	—	0	-172	—	111	2	-87	541
Isobutane/Isobutylene	40	-24	0	—	96	226	—	64	0	-178	373
Other Liquids	1,409	—	4,285	—	377	576	—	5,973	(s)	-478	21,839
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	1,476	—	432	—	0	22	—	1,886	0	0	2,255
Unfinished Oils	—	—	1,197	—	1	-474	—	2,277	0	-605	10,170
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-67	—	2,656	—	376	1,064	—	1,901	(s)	0	9,364
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-36	—	-91	0	127	50
Finished Petroleum Products	353	55,646	24,053	—	81,572	-5,322	—	—	1,128	165,818	131,668
Finished Motor Gasoline	353	26,972	8,314	—	48,040	-1,968	—	—	7	85,641	48,455
Reformulated	—	17,787	4,734	—	10,335	-461	—	—	3	33,314	21,799
Oxygenated	2,865	0	0	—	84	-7	—	—	0	2,956	223
Other	-2,511	9,185	3,580	—	37,621	-1,500	—	—	4	49,371	26,433
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	-10	0	—	84	-18	—	—	0	92	205
Jet Fuel	—	2,707	2,879	—	11,604	67	—	—	211	16,912	9,451
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	208	-208	0
Kerosene-Type	—	2,707	2,879	—	11,604	67	—	—	3	17,120	9,451
Kerosene	—	488	44	—	90	-760	—	—	3	1,379	2,555
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	14,421	6,581	—	19,842	-4,858	—	—	121	45,581	45,649
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	5,130	2,684	—	10,940	-1,498	—	—	5	20,247	14,281
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	9,291	3,897	—	8,902	-3,360	—	—	116	25,334	31,368
Residual Fuel Oil	—	4,150	5,433	—	1,066	1,038	—	—	362	9,249	15,313
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	318	167	—	-36	-7	—	—	0	456	412
Special Naphthas	—	55	14	—	70	-13	—	—	17	135	102
Lubricants	—	576	33	—	407	-57	—	—	118	955	2,499
Waxes	—	46	24	—	0	-153	—	—	24	199	141
Petroleum Coke	—	1,642	0	—	0	104	—	—	256	1,282	465
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	2,330	564	—	405	1,290	—	—	4	2,005	6,319
Still Gas	—	1,878	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1,878	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	73	0	—	0	13	—	—	6	54	102
Total	3,383	56,971	72,412	4,979	85,729	-4,622	0	54,745	1,143	172,207	172,264

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1998
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 2,376	—	137,200	3,798	-333	4,141	0	138,899	1	0	15,115
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,408	2,701	3,436	—	12,028	-2,450	—	575	51	22,397	3,642
Pentanes Plus	240	—	0	—	0	11	—	0	4	225	23
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,168	2,701	3,436	—	12,028	-2,461	—	575	47	22,172	3,619
Ethane/Ethylene	754	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	754	0
Propane/Propylene	972	4,753	3,306	—	11,770	-1,600	—	0	40	22,361	2,705
Normal Butane/Butylene	329	-1,542	130	—	162	-828	—	367	7	-467	541
Isobutane/Isobutylene	113	-510	0	—	96	-33	—	208	0	-476	373
Other Liquids	1,831	—	15,363	—	862	2,197	—	19,206	(s)	-3,347	21,839
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	4,948	—	1,516	—	0	20	—	6,444	0	0	2,255
Unfinished Oils	—	—	3,172	—	2	-629	—	7,475	0	-3,672	10,170
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-3,117	—	10,675	—	860	2,835	—	5,583	(s)	0	9,364
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-29	—	-296	0	325	50
Finished Petroleum Products	3,960	162,024	68,195	—	249,901	-20,060	—	—	3,859	500,281	131,668
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,960	80,937	24,273	—	141,746	-2,141	—	—	243	252,814	48,455
Reformulated	—	53,491	14,469	—	29,074	2,555	—	—	7	94,472	21,799
Oxygenated	8,430	0	0	—	337	-57	—	—	1	8,823	223
Other	-4,471	27,446	9,804	—	112,335	-4,639	—	—	235	149,519	26,433
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	-11	0	—	216	-23	—	—	0	228	205
Jet Fuel	—	8,069	7,276	—	37,538	-2,502	—	—	552	54,833	9,451
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	211	-211	0
Kerosene-Type	—	8,069	7,276	—	37,538	-2,502	—	—	342	55,043	9,451
Kerosene	—	1,870	178	—	572	-2,021	—	—	7	4,634	2,555
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	39,724	17,025	—	64,812	-14,388	—	—	436	135,513	45,649
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	12,304	8,245	—	32,794	-4,351	—	—	16	57,678	14,281
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	27,420	8,780	—	32,018	-10,037	—	—	420	77,835	31,368
Residual Fuel Oil	—	13,278	16,148	—	2,673	-1,405	—	—	1,338	32,166	15,313
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1,104	658	—	-189	-66	—	—	0	1,639	412
Special Naphthas	—	119	246	—	224	-14	—	—	257	346	102
Lubricants	—	1,694	634	—	1,515	-238	—	—	381	3,700	2,499
Waxes	—	323	70	—	0	-79	—	—	67	405	141
Petroleum Coke	—	4,537	0	—	0	145	—	—	519	3,873	465
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	4,733	1,687	—	794	2,659	—	—	45	4,510	6,319
Still Gas	—	5,437	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	5,437	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	210	0	—	0	13	—	—	14	183	102
Total	10,575	164,725	224,194	3,798	262,458	-16,172	0	158,680	3,911	519,331	172,264

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1998
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 26	—	1,400	161	-4	15	0	1,568	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	27	43	22	—	126	-11	—	6	(s)	222
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	43	22	—	126	-11	—	6	(s)	219
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	11	53	20	—	123	-13	—	0	(s)	219
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-9	1	—	0	-6	—	4	(s)	-3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-1	0	—	3	7	—	2	0	-6
Other Liquids	45	—	138	—	12	19	—	193	(s)	-15
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	48	—	14	—	0	1	—	61	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	39	—	(s)	-15	—	73	0	-20
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2	—	86	—	12	34	—	61	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-1	—	-3	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	11	1,795	776	—	2,631	-172	—	—	36	5,349
Finished Motor Gasoline	11	870	268	—	1,550	-63	—	—	(s)	2,763
Reformulated	—	574	153	—	333	-15	—	—	(s)	1,075
Oxygenated	92	0	0	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	95
Other	-81	296	115	—	1,214	-48	—	—	(s)	1,593
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	3	-1	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	87	93	—	374	2	—	—	7	546
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	7	-7
Kerosene-Type	—	87	93	—	374	2	—	—	(s)	552
Kerosene	—	16	1	—	3	-25	—	—	(s)	44
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	465	212	—	640	-157	—	—	4	1,470
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	165	87	—	353	-48	—	—	(s)	653
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	300	126	—	287	-108	—	—	4	817
Residual Fuel Oil	—	134	175	—	34	33	—	—	12	298
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	10	5	—	-1	(s)	—	—	0	15
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	2	(s)	—	—	1	4
Lubricants	—	19	1	—	13	-2	—	—	4	31
Waxes	—	1	1	—	0	-5	—	—	1	6
Petroleum Coke	—	53	0	—	0	3	—	—	8	41
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	75	18	—	13	42	—	—	(s)	65
Still Gas	—	61	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	61
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Total	109	1,838	2,336	161	2,765	-149	0	1,766	37	5,555

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1998
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 26	—	1,524	42	-4	46	0	1,543	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	27	30	38	—	134	-27	—	6	1	249
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	30	38	—	134	-27	—	6	1	246
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	11	53	37	—	131	-18	—	0	(s)	248
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-17	1	—	2	-9	—	4	(s)	-5
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-6	0	—	1	(s)	—	2	0	-5
Other Liquids	20	—	171	—	10	24	—	213	(s)	-37
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	55	—	17	—	0	(s)	—	72	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	35	—	(s)	-7	—	83	0	-41
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-35	—	119	—	10	32	—	62	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	-3	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	44	1,800	758	—	2,777	-223	—	—	43	5,559
Finished Motor Gasoline	44	899	270	—	1,575	-24	—	—	3	2,809
Reformulated	—	594	161	—	323	28	—	—	(s)	1,050
Oxygenated	94	0	0	—	4	-1	—	—	(s)	98
Other	-50	305	109	—	1,248	-52	—	—	3	1,661
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	90	81	—	417	-28	—	—	6	609
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	2	-2
Kerosene-Type	—	90	81	—	417	-28	—	—	4	612
Kerosene	—	21	2	—	6	-22	—	—	(s)	51
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	441	189	—	720	-160	—	—	5	1,506
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	137	92	—	364	-48	—	—	(s)	641
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	305	98	—	356	-112	—	—	5	865
Residual Fuel Oil	—	148	179	—	30	-16	—	—	15	357
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	12	7	—	-2	-1	—	—	0	18
Special Naphthas	—	1	3	—	2	(s)	—	—	3	4
Lubricants	—	19	7	—	17	-3	—	—	4	41
Waxes	—	4	1	—	0	-1	—	—	1	5
Petroleum Coke	—	50	0	—	0	2	—	—	6	43
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	53	19	—	9	30	—	—	(s)	50
Still Gas	—	60	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	60
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Total	118	1,830	2,491	42	2,916	-180	0	1,763	43	5,770

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
March 1998
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 16,560	—	23,328	2,578	64,183	4,426	0	99,952	2,270	0	77,343
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	8,991	3,779	2,653	—	1,095	-37	—	2,760	167	13,628	21,892
Pentanes Plus	1,157	—	24	—	714	-530	—	969	29	1,427	1,602
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,834	3,779	2,629	—	381	493	—	1,791	138	12,201	20,290
Ethane/Ethylene	3,022	0	14	—	-2,041	7	—	0	0	988	3,454
Propane/Propylene	3,178	3,665	2,212	—	2,006	433	—	0	67	10,561	11,946
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,158	21	150	—	34	68	—	985	71	239	2,752
Isobutane/Isobutylene	476	93	253	—	382	-15	—	806	0	413	2,138
Other Liquids	-1,084	—	4	—	1,391	651	—	23	0	-363	28,197
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,026	—	0	—	0	-117	—	1,143	0	0	1,854
Unfinished Oils	—	—	2	—	-16	2,073	—	-1,723	0	-364	16,164
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,110	—	2	—	1,407	-1,300	—	599	0	0	10,149
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-5	—	4	0	1	30
Finished Petroleum Products	3,087	103,920	260	—	23,112	962	—	—	433	128,984	113,761
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,087	54,619	44	—	12,701	-419	—	—	18	70,852	44,809
Reformulated	—	7,394	0	—	402	-91	—	—	(s)	7,887	936
Oxygenated	9,773	1,759	0	—	-84	51	—	—	0	11,397	519
Other	-6,686	45,466	44	—	12,383	-379	—	—	18	51,568	43,354
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	219	0	—	145	218	—	—	0	146	493
Jet Fuel	—	6,111	0	—	4,147	-251	—	—	59	10,450	8,041
Naphtha-Type	—	8	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	8	0
Kerosene-Type	—	6,103	0	—	4,147	-251	—	—	59	10,442	8,041
Kerosene	—	448	0	—	-7	-133	—	—	1	573	1,079
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	24,969	72	—	6,376	-1,248	—	—	26	32,639	31,563
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	17,988	52	—	5,400	-817	—	—	0	24,257	21,419
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	6,981	20	—	976	-431	—	—	26	8,382	10,144
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,188	0	—	-647	-205	—	—	0	1,746	2,383
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1,157	38	—	36	76	—	—	0	1,155	410
Special Naphthas	—	773	58	—	101	-66	—	—	8	990	360
Lubricants	—	749	25	—	156	-91	—	—	66	955	1,678
Waxes	—	131	10	—	0	4	—	—	21	116	174
Petroleum Coke	—	4,191	0	—	0	194	—	—	185	3,812	4,729
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	4,233	12	—	104	2,863	—	—	48	1,438	17,834
Still Gas	—	3,855	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	3,855	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	277	1	—	0	20	—	—	1	257	208
Total	27,554	107,699	26,245	2,578	89,781	6,002	0	102,735	2,870	142,249	241,193

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1998
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 49,455	—	75,480	8,427	176,184	3,712	0	299,463	6,370	0	77,343
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26,322	9,565	8,955	—	2,005	-7,637	—	9,659	1,612	43,213	21,892
Pentanes Plus	3,403	—	99	—	1,871	-168	—	2,458	826	2,257	1,602
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	22,919	9,565	8,856	—	134	-7,469	—	7,201	786	40,956	20,290
Ethane/Ethylene	8,739	0	38	—	-5,892	476	—	0	0	2,409	3,454
Propane/Propylene	9,409	10,572	7,151	—	3,859	-6,043	—	0	217	36,817	11,946
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,293	-1,123	801	—	813	-2,049	—	4,904	569	360	2,752
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1,478	116	866	—	1,354	147	—	2,297	0	1,370	2,138
Other Liquids	-1,861	—	5	—	3,513	3,401	—	-256	(s)	-1,488	28,197
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,372	—	0	—	0	-60	—	3,432	0	0	1,854
Unfinished Oils	—	—	2	—	-345	3,780	—	-2,633	0	-1,490	16,164
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-5,233	—	3	—	3,858	-313	—	-1,059	(s)	0	10,149
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-6	—	4	0	2	30
Finished Petroleum Products	8,109	314,896	770	—	60,175	10,253	—	—	1,445	372,252	113,761
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,109	164,595	162	—	34,975	2,901	—	—	87	204,853	44,809
Reformulated	—	21,682	0	—	1,304	-259	—	—	2	23,243	936
Oxygenated	28,762	5,175	0	—	-375	-18	—	—	1	33,579	519
Other	-20,653	137,738	162	—	34,046	3,178	—	—	84	148,031	43,354
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	373	1	—	190	120	—	—	0	444	493
Jet Fuel	—	19,453	0	—	9,251	-897	—	—	202	29,399	8,041
Naphtha-Type	—	15	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	15	0
Kerosene-Type	—	19,438	0	—	9,251	-897	—	—	202	29,384	8,041
Kerosene	—	1,528	0	—	-48	-500	—	—	9	1,971	1,079
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	75,592	244	—	16,227	188	—	—	182	91,693	31,563
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	53,960	174	—	14,374	-901	—	—	71	69,338	21,419
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	21,632	70	—	1,853	1,089	—	—	110	22,356	10,144
Residual Fuel Oil	—	6,410	19	—	-1,765	-192	—	—	1	4,855	2,383
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	3,523	105	—	217	54	—	—	0	3,791	410
Special Naphthas	—	2,275	119	—	182	-118	—	—	28	2,666	360
Lubricants	—	2,262	65	—	431	-57	—	—	166	2,649	1,678
Waxes	—	440	40	—	0	30	—	—	56	394	174
Petroleum Coke	—	12,855	0	—	0	1,515	—	—	289	11,051	4,729
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	13,378	12	—	515	7,362	—	—	423	6,120	17,834
Still Gas	—	11,354	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	11,354	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	858	3	—	0	-153	—	—	1	1,013	208
Total	82,025	324,461	85,210	8,427	241,877	9,729	0	308,866	9,428	413,977	241,193

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1998
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 534	—	753	83	2,070	143	0	3,224	73	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	290	122	86	—	35	-1	—	89	5	440
Pentanes Plus	37	—	1	—	23	-17	—	31	1	46
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	253	122	85	—	12	16	—	58	4	394
Ethane/Ethylene	97	0	(s)	—	-66	(s)	—	0	0	32
Propane/Propylene	103	118	71	—	65	14	—	0	2	341
Normal Butane/Butylene	37	1	5	—	1	2	—	32	2	8
Isobutane/Isobutylene	15	3	8	—	12	(s)	—	26	0	13
Other Liquids	-35	—	(s)	—	45	21	—	1	0	-12
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	33	—	0	—	0	-4	—	37	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	-1	67	—	-56	0	-12
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-68	—	(s)	—	45	-42	—	19	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	100	3,352	8	—	746	31	—	—	14	4,161
Finished Motor Gasoline	100	1,762	1	—	410	-14	—	—	1	2,286
Reformulated	—	239	0	—	13	-3	—	—	(s)	254
Oxygenated	315	57	0	—	-3	2	—	—	0	368
Other	-216	1,467	1	—	399	-12	—	—	1	1,663
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	7	0	—	5	7	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	197	0	—	134	-8	—	—	2	337
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	197	0	—	134	-8	—	—	2	337
Kerosene	—	14	0	—	(s)	-4	—	—	(s)	18
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	805	2	—	206	-40	—	—	1	1,053
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	580	2	—	174	-26	—	—	0	782
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	225	1	—	31	-14	—	—	1	270
Residual Fuel Oil	—	71	0	—	-21	-7	—	—	0	56
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	37	1	—	1	2	—	—	0	37
Special Naphthas	—	25	2	—	3	-2	—	—	(s)	32
Lubricants	—	24	1	—	5	-3	—	—	2	31
Waxes	—	4	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	4
Petroleum Coke	—	135	0	—	0	6	—	—	6	123
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	137	(s)	—	3	92	—	—	2	46
Still Gas	—	124	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	124
Miscellaneous Products	—	9	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	8
Total	889	3,474	847	83	2,896	194	0	3,314	93	4,589

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1998
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 549	—	839	94	1,958	41	0	3,327	71	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	292	106	100	—	22	-85	—	107	18	480
Pentanes Plus	38	—	1	—	21	-2	—	27	9	25
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	255	106	98	—	1	-83	—	80	9	455
Ethane/Ethylene	97	0	(s)	—	-65	5	—	0	0	27
Propane/Propylene	105	117	79	—	43	-67	—	0	2	409
Normal Butane/Butylene	37	-12	9	—	9	-23	—	54	6	4
Isobutane/Isobutylene	16	1	10	—	15	2	—	26	0	15
Other Liquids	-21	—	(s)	—	39	38	—	-3	(s)	-17
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	37	—	0	—	0	-1	—	38	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	-4	42	—	-29	0	-17
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-53	—	(s)	—	43	-3	—	-12	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	90	3,499	9	—	669	114	—	—	16	4,136
Finished Motor Gasoline	90	1,829	2	—	389	32	—	—	1	2,276
Reformulated	—	241	0	—	14	-3	—	—	(s)	258
Oxygenated	320	58	0	—	-4	(s)	—	—	(s)	373
Other	-229	1,530	2	—	378	35	—	—	1	1,645
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	(s)	—	2	1	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	216	0	—	103	-10	—	—	2	327
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	216	0	—	103	-10	—	—	2	326
Kerosene	—	17	0	—	-1	-6	—	—	(s)	22
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	840	3	—	180	2	—	—	2	1,019
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	600	2	—	160	-10	—	—	1	770
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	240	1	—	21	12	—	—	1	248
Residual Fuel Oil	—	71	(s)	—	-20	-2	—	—	(s)	54
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	39	1	—	2	1	—	—	0	42
Special Naphthas	—	25	1	—	2	-1	—	—	(s)	30
Lubricants	—	25	1	—	5	-1	—	—	2	29
Waxes	—	5	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	4
Petroleum Coke	—	143	0	—	0	17	—	—	3	123
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	149	(s)	—	6	82	—	—	5	68
Still Gas	—	126	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	126
Miscellaneous Products	—	10	(s)	—	0	-2	—	—	(s)	11
Total	911	3,605	947	94	2,688	108	0	3,432	105	4,600

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1998
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 105,640	—	160,153	9,825	-57,270	4,983	0	213,365	0	0	729,483
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	39,635	14,542	2,958	—	-1,071	-33	—	6,180	472	49,445	45,877
Pentanes Plus	5,886	—	515	—	-293	100	—	2,349	0	3,659	4,874
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	33,749	14,542	2,443	—	-778	-133	—	3,831	472	45,786	41,003
Ethane/Ethylene	15,905	1,196	803	—	3,413	72	—	0	0	21,245	12,919
Propane/Propylene	11,190	9,999	1,109	—	-4,450	-2,187	—	0	425	19,610	14,032
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,582	2,963	314	—	429	1,524	—	1,590	47	3,127	8,397
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,072	384	217	—	-170	458	—	2,241	0	1,804	5,655
Other Liquids	2,363	—	7,884	—	-2,414	2,929	—	9,000	266	-4,362	73,467
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,352	—	0	—	0	-905	—	3,257	0	0	5,096
Unfinished Oils	—	—	7,291	—	15	2,844	—	8,824	0	-4,362	50,590
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	11	—	583	—	-2,429	984	—	-3,075	266	0	17,758
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	6	—	-6	0	0	23
Finished Petroleum Products	56	227,926	6,767	—	-108,612	4,140	—	—	14,618	107,379	135,021
Finished Motor Gasoline	56	101,793	268	—	-62,628	-1,370	—	—	2,850	38,009	48,476
Reformulated	—	18,035	268	—	-10,618	-429	—	—	0	8,114	9,239
Oxygenated	674	149	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	823	0
Other	-618	83,609	0	—	-52,010	-941	—	—	2,850	29,072	39,237
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	418	0	—	-243	-14	—	—	0	189	456
Jet Fuel	—	23,693	0	—	-17,216	396	—	—	510	5,571	15,089
Naphtha-Type	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	14	-13	0
Kerosene-Type	—	23,692	0	—	-17,216	396	—	—	495	5,585	15,089
Kerosene	—	1,164	0	—	-83	30	—	—	2	1,049	929
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	48,129	0	—	-26,890	3,729	—	—	1,819	15,691	32,488
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	29,154	0	—	-16,852	1,339	—	—	257	10,706	17,084
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	18,975	0	—	-10,038	2,390	—	—	1,562	4,985	15,404
Residual Fuel Oil	—	11,236	150	—	-419	1,162	—	—	2,455	7,350	15,815
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	12,285	6,242	—	0	-1,196	—	—	0	19,723	2,277
Special Naphthas	—	1,212	58	—	-171	168	—	—	24	907	1,660
Lubricants	—	3,529	0	—	-563	-268	—	—	444	2,790	6,376
Waxes	—	430	15	—	0	19	—	—	28	398	407
Petroleum Coke	—	10,507	0	—	0	832	—	—	6,443	3,232	4,463
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,438	30	—	-509	590	—	—	43	2,326	5,348
Still Gas	—	9,118	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	9,118	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	974	4	—	110	62	—	—	(s)	1,026	1,237
Total	147,694	242,468	177,762	9,825	-169,367	12,019	0	228,545	15,356	152,462	983,848

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1998
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 304,518	—	449,410	15,650	-156,495	19,437	0	593,646	0	0	729,483
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	114,457	35,496	8,663	—	-4,292	-7,433	—	19,372	1,979	140,406	45,877
Pentanes Plus	16,974	—	1,939	—	-753	1,196	—	6,232	0	10,732	4,874
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	97,483	35,496	6,724	—	-3,539	-8,629	—	13,140	1,979	129,674	41,003
Ethane/Ethylene	45,696	2,476	1,849	—	9,664	-2,797	—	0	0	62,482	12,919
Propane/Propylene	32,388	27,632	3,083	—	-12,680	-4,767	—	0	1,649	53,541	14,032
Normal Butane/Butylene	7,355	3,974	1,005	—	146	-1,617	—	6,827	330	6,940	8,397
Isobutane/Isobutylene	12,044	1,414	787	—	-669	552	—	6,313	0	6,711	5,655
Other Liquids	11,319	—	20,522	—	-6,433	10,105	—	22,387	1,377	-8,461	73,467
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	8,949	—	22	—	0	60	—	8,911	0	0	5,096
Unfinished Oils	—	—	19,871	—	343	7,303	—	21,372	0	-8,461	50,590
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	2,370	—	629	—	-6,776	2,745	—	-7,899	1,377	0	17,758
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-3	—	3	0	0	23
Finished Petroleum Products	-2,172	638,360	21,948	—	-320,404	5,734	—	—	42,457	289,541	135,021
Finished Motor Gasoline	-2,172	290,373	815	—	-181,828	2,158	—	—	9,028	96,002	48,476
Reformulated	—	53,269	815	—	-30,259	821	—	—	0	23,004	9,239
Oxygenated	1,984	467	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	2,450	0
Other	-4,156	236,637	0	—	-151,569	1,337	—	—	9,027	70,548	39,237
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	880	0	—	-434	25	—	—	0	421	456
Jet Fuel	—	66,365	9	—	-51,495	2,135	—	—	1,281	11,463	15,089
Naphtha-Type	—	1	0	—	0	-1	—	—	14	-12	0
Kerosene-Type	—	66,364	9	—	-51,495	2,136	—	—	1,267	11,475	15,089
Kerosene	—	3,575	0	—	-512	-39	—	—	2	3,100	929
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	133,241	0	—	-81,781	154	—	—	6,173	45,133	32,488
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	79,881	0	—	-47,663	318	—	—	1,538	30,362	17,084
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	53,360	0	—	-34,118	-164	—	—	4,635	14,771	15,404
Residual Fuel Oil	—	29,405	1,424	—	-908	1,070	—	—	7,290	21,561	15,815
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	35,232	19,457	—	-28	-564	—	—	0	55,225	2,277
Special Naphthas	—	2,759	149	—	-406	50	—	—	82	2,370	1,660
Lubricants	—	10,052	0	—	-1,813	-621	—	—	1,289	7,571	6,376
Waxes	—	1,104	16	—	0	-65	—	—	85	1,100	407
Petroleum Coke	—	28,311	0	—	0	369	—	—	17,128	10,814	4,463
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	8,991	70	—	-1,309	1,092	—	—	100	6,560	5,348
Still Gas	—	25,183	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	25,183	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,889	8	—	110	-30	—	—	1	3,036	1,237
Total	428,123	673,856	500,543	15,650	-487,624	27,843	0	635,405	45,814	421,486	983,848

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1998
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 3,408	--	5,166	317	-1,847	161	0	6,883	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,279	469	95	--	-35	-1	--	199	15	1,595
Pentanes Plus	190	--	17	--	-9	3	--	76	0	118
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,089	469	79	--	-25	-4	--	124	15	1,477
Ethane/Ethylene	513	39	26	--	110	2	--	0	0	685
Propane/Propylene	361	323	36	--	-144	-71	--	0	14	633
Normal Butane/Butylene	83	96	10	--	14	49	--	51	2	101
Isobutane/Isobutylene	131	12	7	--	-5	15	--	72	0	58
Other Liquids	76	--	254	--	-78	94	--	290	9	-141
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	76	--	0	--	0	-29	--	105	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	235	--	(s)	92	--	285	0	-141
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	--	19	--	-78	32	--	-99	9	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	2	7,352	218	--	-3,504	134	--	--	472	3,464
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	3,284	9	--	-2,020	-44	--	--	92	1,226
Reformulated	--	582	9	--	-343	-14	--	--	0	262
Oxygenated	22	5	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	27
Other	-20	2,697	0	--	-1,678	-30	--	--	92	938
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	13	0	--	-8	(s)	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	764	0	--	-555	13	--	--	16	180
Naphtha-Type	--	(s)	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	--	764	0	--	-555	13	--	--	16	180
Kerosene	--	38	0	--	-3	1	--	--	(s)	34
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,553	0	--	-867	120	--	--	59	506
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	940	0	--	-544	43	--	--	8	345
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	612	0	--	-324	77	--	--	50	161
Residual Fuel Oil	--	362	5	--	-14	37	--	--	79	237
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	396	201	--	0	-39	--	--	0	636
Special Naphthas	--	39	2	--	-6	5	--	--	1	29
Lubricants	--	114	0	--	-18	-9	--	--	14	90
Waxes	--	14	(s)	--	0	1	--	--	1	13
Petroleum Coke	--	339	0	--	0	27	--	--	208	104
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	111	1	--	-16	19	--	--	1	75
Still Gas	--	294	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	294
Miscellaneous Products	--	31	(s)	--	4	2	--	--	(s)	33
Total	4,764	7,822	5,734	317	-5,463	388	0	7,372	495	4,918

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1998
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 3,384	—	4,993	174	-1,739	216	0	6,596	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,272	394	96	—	-48	-83	—	215	22	1,560
Pentanes Plus	189	—	22	—	-8	13	—	69	0	119
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,083	394	75	—	-39	-96	—	146	22	1,441
Ethane/Ethylene	508	28	21	—	107	-31	—	0	0	694
Propane/Propylene	360	307	34	—	-141	-53	—	0	18	595
Normal Butane/Butylene	82	44	11	—	2	-18	—	76	4	77
Isobutane/Isobutylene	134	16	9	—	-7	6	—	70	0	75
Other Liquids	126	—	228	—	-71	112	—	249	15	-94
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	99	—	(s)	—	0	1	—	99	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	221	—	4	81	—	237	0	-94
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	26	—	7	—	-75	31	—	-88	15	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-24	7,093	244	—	-3,560	64	—	—	472	3,217
Finished Motor Gasoline	-24	3,226	9	—	-2,020	24	—	—	100	1,067
Reformulated	—	592	9	—	-336	9	—	—	0	256
Oxygenated	22	5	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	27
Other	-46	2,629	0	—	-1,684	15	—	—	100	784
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	10	0	—	-5	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	737	(s)	—	-572	24	—	—	14	127
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	737	(s)	—	-572	24	—	—	14	128
Kerosene	—	40	0	—	-6	(s)	—	—	(s)	34
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,480	0	—	-909	2	—	—	69	501
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	888	0	—	-530	4	—	—	17	337
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	593	0	—	-379	-2	—	—	52	164
Residual Fuel Oil	—	327	16	—	-10	12	—	—	81	240
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	391	216	—	(s)	-6	—	—	0	614
Special Naphthas	—	31	2	—	-5	1	—	—	1	26
Lubricants	—	112	0	—	-20	-7	—	—	14	84
Waxes	—	12	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	1	12
Petroleum Coke	—	315	0	—	0	4	—	—	190	120
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	100	1	—	-15	12	—	—	1	73
Still Gas	—	280	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	280
Miscellaneous Products	—	32	(s)	—	1	(s)	—	—	(s)	34
Total	4,757	7,487	5,562	174	-5,418	309	0	7,060	509	4,683

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
March 1998**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 10,536	—	5,939	2,076	-4,284	1,056	0	13,211	0	0	12,844
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,882	202	320	—	-3,921	-66	—	427	7	1,115	1,288
Pentanes Plus	792	—	103	—	-421	-19	—	120	6	367	208
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,090	202	217	—	-3,500	-47	—	307	1	748	1,080
Ethane/Ethylene	1,614	0	0	—	-1,372	0	—	0	0	242	212
Propane/Propylene	1,571	267	151	—	-1,357	-13	—	0	1	644	363
Normal Butane/Butylene	593	-10	66	—	-463	-15	—	187	0	14	321
Isobutane/Isobutylene	312	-55	0	—	-308	-19	—	120	0	-152	184
Other Liquids	264	—	0	—	0	81	—	216	0	-33	4,896
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	165	—	0	—	0	128	—	37	0	0	335
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	309	—	-276	0	-33	2,598
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	99	—	0	—	0	-356	—	455	0	0	1,963
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	19	13,999	145	—	1,914	-1,024	—	—	10	17,091	12,045
Finished Motor Gasoline	19	7,070	19	—	414	-812	—	—	0	8,334	5,001
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,180	234	0	—	0	-3	—	—	0	1,417	123
Other	-1,161	6,836	19	—	414	-809	—	—	0	6,917	4,878
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	14	0	—	14	15	—	—	0	13	41
Jet Fuel	—	694	0	—	1,004	-70	—	—	(s)	1,768	852
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	694	0	—	1,004	-70	—	—	(s)	1,768	852
Kerosene	—	31	0	—	0	-15	—	—	0	46	67
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,726	126	—	482	-320	—	—	0	4,654	2,414
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	3,056	16	—	492	-267	—	—	0	3,831	1,995
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	670	110	—	-10	-53	—	—	0	823	419
Residual Fuel Oil	—	404	0	—	0	-40	—	—	0	444	721
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	4	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4	0
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)	0
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	8	-8	0
Waxes	—	28	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	28	0
Petroleum Coke	—	492	0	—	0	26	—	—	0	466	201
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	915	0	—	0	194	—	—	2	719	2,734
Still Gas	—	571	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	571	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	50	0	—	0	-2	—	—	0	52	14
Total	15,701	14,201	6,404	2,076	-6,291	47	0	13,854	17	18,173	31,073

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1998
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 31,252	—	17,310	4,995	-11,869	60	0	41,628	0	0	12,844
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	12,843	476	1,258	—	-9,741	-82	—	1,606	17	3,295	1,288
Pentanes Plus	2,294	—	315	—	-1,118	-19	—	390	16	1,104	208
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	10,549	476	943	—	-8,623	-63	—	1,216	2	2,190	1,080
Ethane/Ethylene	3,554	0	0	—	-3,772	-1	—	0	0	-217	212
Propane/Propylene	4,423	870	555	—	-2,949	-126	—	0	2	3,023	363
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,669	-280	388	—	-1,121	15	—	868	0	-227	321
Isobutane/Isobutylene	903	-114	0	—	-781	49	—	348	0	-389	184
Other Liquids	775	—	0	—	0	507	—	317	0	-49	4,896
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	313	—	0	—	0	83	—	230	0	0	335
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	377	—	-328	0	-49	2,598
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	462	—	0	—	0	47	—	415	0	0	1,963
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-115	44,505	449	—	3,239	722	—	—	32	47,324	12,045
Finished Motor Gasoline	-115	22,324	49	—	57	155	—	—	3	22,158	5,001
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	3,471	2,058	0	—	38	-141	—	—	2	5,706	123
Other	-3,586	20,266	49	—	19	296	—	—	(s)	16,452	4,878
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	26	0	—	28	0	—	—	0	54	41
Jet Fuel	—	2,120	0	—	3,250	13	—	—	(s)	5,357	852
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	2,120	0	—	3,250	13	—	—	(s)	5,357	852
Kerosene	—	219	0	—	-12	0	—	—	0	207	67
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	12,002	400	—	-84	-385	—	—	(s)	12,703	2,414
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	9,601	71	—	-74	-309	—	—	0	9,907	1,995
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	2,401	329	—	-10	-76	—	—	(s)	2,796	419
Residual Fuel Oil	—	1,340	0	—	0	121	—	—	0	1,219	721
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	39	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	40	0
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	1	-1	0
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	24	-24	0
Waxes	—	61	0	—	0	-20	—	—	1	80	0
Petroleum Coke	—	1,521	0	—	0	97	—	—	0	1,424	201
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	2,949	0	—	0	742	—	—	3	2,204	2,734
Still Gas	—	1,737	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1,737	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	167	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	167	14
Total	44,756	44,981	19,017	4,995	-18,371	1,207	0	43,551	50	50,569	31,073

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1998
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 340	—	192	67	-138	34	0	426	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	157	7	10	—	-126	-2	—	14	(s)	36
Pentanes Plus	26	—	3	—	-14	-1	—	4	(s)	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	132	7	7	—	-113	-2	—	10	(s)	24
Ethane/Ethylene	52	0	0	—	-44	0	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	51	9	5	—	-44	(s)	—	0	(s)	21
Normal Butane/Butylene	19	(s)	2	—	-15	(s)	—	6	0	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-2	0	—	-10	-1	—	4	0	-5
Other Liquids	9	—	0	—	0	3	—	7	0	-1
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	5	—	0	—	0	4	—	1	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	10	—	-9	0	-1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	3	—	0	—	0	-11	—	15	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	1	452	5	—	62	-33	—	—	(s)	551
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	228	1	—	13	-26	—	—	0	269
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	38	8	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	46
Other	-37	221	1	—	13	-26	—	—	0	223
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Jet Fuel	—	22	0	—	32	-2	—	—	(s)	57
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	22	0	—	32	-2	—	—	(s)	57
Kerosene	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	120	4	—	16	-10	—	—	0	150
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	99	1	—	16	-9	—	—	0	124
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	22	4	—	(s)	-2	—	—	0	27
Residual Fuel Oil	—	13	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	14
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	(s)	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	(s)
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	—	16	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	15
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	30	0	—	0	6	—	—	(s)	23
Still Gas	—	18	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	18
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	506	458	207	67	-203	2	0	447	1	586

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1998
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 347	—	192	55	-132	1	0	463	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	143	5	14	—	-108	-1	—	18	(s)	37
Pentanes Plus	25	—	4	—	-12	(s)	—	4	(s)	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	117	5	10	—	-96	-1	—	14	(s)	24
Ethane/Ethylene	39	0	0	—	-42	(s)	—	0	0	-2
Propane/Propylene	49	10	6	—	-33	-1	—	0	(s)	34
Normal Butane/Butylene	19	-3	4	—	-12	(s)	—	10	0	-3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-1	0	—	-9	1	—	4	0	-4
Other Liquids	9	—	0	—	0	6	—	4	0	-1
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3	—	0	—	0	1	—	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	4	—	-4	0	-1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	5	—	0	—	0	1	—	5	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-1	495	5	—	36	8	—	—	(s)	526
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1	248	1	—	1	2	—	—	(s)	246
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	39	23	0	—	(s)	-2	—	—	(s)	63
Other	-40	225	1	—	(s)	3	—	—	(s)	183
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	(s)	0	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	24	0	—	36	(s)	—	—	(s)	60
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	24	0	—	36	(s)	—	—	(s)	60
Kerosene	—	2	0	—	(s)	0	—	—	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	133	4	—	-1	-4	—	—	(s)	141
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	107	1	—	-1	-3	—	—	0	110
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	27	4	—	(s)	-1	—	—	(s)	31
Residual Fuel Oil	—	15	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	14
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	—	17	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	16
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	33	0	—	0	8	—	—	(s)	24
Still Gas	—	19	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	2
Total	497	500	211	55	-204	13	0	484	1	562

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1998
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 66,900	—	14,843	1,988	-2,512	3,251	0	77,165	803	0	65,071
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,877	2,591	1	—	0	509	—	2,548	642	1,770	3,169
Pentanes Plus	1,476	—	0	—	0	-1	—	1,186	0	291	21
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,401	2,591	1	—	0	510	—	1,362	642	1,479	3,148
Ethane/Ethylene	2	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	2	0
Propane/Propylene	385	1,539	1	—	0	-212	—	0	370	1,767	809
Normal Butane/Butylene	444	1,107	0	—	0	742	—	875	272	-338	1,792
Isobutane/Isobutylene	570	-55	0	—	0	-20	—	487	0	48	547
Other Liquids	581	—	2,616	—	646	-511	—	3,449	0	905	35,733
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,496	—	2,240	—	0	779	—	3,957	0	0	3,970
Unfinished Oils	—	—	376	—	0	-941	—	412	0	905	22,353
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,915	—	0	—	646	-344	—	-925	0	0	9,403
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-5	—	5	0	0	7
Finished Petroleum Products	2,151	84,996	226	—	2,014	-689	—	—	7,656	82,420	56,116
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,151	39,215	45	—	1,473	-1,797	—	—	874	43,807	19,653
Reformulated	—	28,533	0	—	-119	-855	—	—	5	29,264	10,939
Oxygenated	2,359	3	0	—	0	-3	—	—	0	2,365	0
Other	-208	10,679	45	—	1,592	-939	—	—	869	12,178	8,714
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	42	2	—	0	-83	—	—	0	127	427
Jet Fuel	—	13,426	98	—	461	600	—	—	347	13,038	9,559
Naphtha-Type	—	19	0	—	0	17	—	—	6	-4	49
Kerosene-Type	—	13,407	98	—	461	583	—	—	341	13,042	9,510
Kerosene	—	101	0	—	0	-27	—	—	3	125	67
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	13,691	31	—	190	-807	—	—	2,024	12,695	12,311
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	10,733	0	—	20	-588	—	—	489	10,852	8,570
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	2,958	31	—	170	-219	—	—	1,535	1,843	3,741
Residual Fuel Oil	—	6,483	0	—	0	922	—	—	1,356	4,205	6,758
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	435	0	—	0	152	—	—	0	283	358
Special Naphthas	—	124	2	—	0	-8	—	—	261	-127	52
Lubricants	—	712	0	—	0	175	—	—	122	415	1,375
Waxes	—	68	3	—	0	10	—	—	8	53	184
Petroleum Coke	—	5,166	45	—	0	13	—	—	2,644	2,554	2,193
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,268	0	—	0	138	—	—	16	1,114	2,975
Still Gas	—	4,113	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,113	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	152	0	—	-110	23	—	—	2	17	204
Total	72,509	87,587	17,686	1,988	148	2,560	0	83,162	9,101	85,095	160,089

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1998
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 195,481	—	39,565	1,499	-7,487	4,388	0	215,308	9,362	0	65,071
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	10,166	5,593	8	—	0	-1,737	—	9,921	1,567	6,016	3,169
Pentanes Plus	5,415	—	0	—	0	-3	—	4,604	(s)	814	21
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,751	5,593	8	—	0	-1,734	—	5,317	1,567	5,202	3,148
Ethane/Ethylene	6	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	6	0
Propane/Propylene	1,177	4,338	8	—	0	-1,672	—	0	653	6,542	809
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,959	1,105	0	—	0	-90	—	3,951	914	-1,711	1,792
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1,609	150	0	—	0	28	—	1,366	0	365	547
Other Liquids	3,833	—	5,862	—	2,058	2,268	—	6,940	100	2,445	35,733
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	8,245	—	3,755	—	0	951	—	11,049	0	0	3,970
Unfinished Oils	—	—	2,107	—	0	1,514	—	-1,852	0	2,445	22,353
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-4,112	—	0	—	2,058	-194	—	-2,260	100	0	9,403
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-3	—	3	0	0	7
Finished Petroleum Products	5,106	240,122	960	—	7,089	-683	—	—	18,625	235,335	56,116
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,106	112,018	94	—	5,050	-2,794	—	—	1,832	123,230	19,653
Reformulated	—	81,152	0	—	-119	-2,738	—	—	10	83,761	10,939
Oxygenated	6,943	10	0	—	0	-1	—	—	63	6,890	0
Other	-1,836	30,856	94	—	5,169	-55	—	—	1,759	32,579	8,714
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	159	2	—	0	-175	—	—	0	336	427
Jet Fuel	—	37,768	517	—	1,456	317	—	—	941	38,483	9,559
Naphtha-Type	—	44	0	—	0	24	—	—	6	14	49
Kerosene-Type	—	37,724	517	—	1,456	293	—	—	936	38,468	9,510
Kerosene	—	358	0	—	0	-29	—	—	23	364	67
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	39,637	79	—	826	-141	—	—	3,528	37,155	12,311
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	29,872	0	—	569	-24	—	—	1,338	29,127	8,570
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	9,765	79	—	257	-117	—	—	2,190	8,028	3,741
Residual Fuel Oil	—	16,636	97	—	0	964	—	—	2,956	12,813	6,758
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	882	37	—	0	34	—	—	0	885	358
Special Naphthas	—	504	2	—	0	-5	—	—	1,385	-874	52
Lubricants	—	1,320	0	—	-133	-365	—	—	344	1,208	1,375
Waxes	—	199	3	—	0	31	—	—	26	145	184
Petroleum Coke	—	14,671	121	—	0	435	—	—	7,538	6,819	2,193
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,742	0	—	0	1,018	—	—	48	2,676	2,975
Still Gas	—	11,835	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	11,835	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	393	8	—	-110	27	—	—	4	260	204
Total	214,586	245,715	46,395	1,499	1,660	4,236	0	232,169	29,654	243,796	160,089

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1998
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 2,158	—	479	64	-81	105	0	2,489	26	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	93	84	(s)	—	0	16	—	82	21	57
Pentanes Plus	48	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	38	0	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45	84	(s)	—	0	16	—	44	21	48
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	12	50	(s)	—	0	-7	—	0	12	57
Normal Butane/Butylene	14	36	0	—	0	24	—	28	9	-11
Isobutane/Isobutylene	18	-2	0	—	0	-1	—	16	0	2
Other Liquids	19	—	84	—	21	-16	—	111	0	29
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	81	—	72	—	0	25	—	128	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	12	—	0	-30	—	13	0	29
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-62	—	0	—	21	-11	—	-30	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	69	2,742	7	—	65	-22	—	—	247	2,659
Finished Motor Gasoline	69	1,265	1	—	48	-58	—	—	28	1,413
Reformulated	—	920	0	—	-4	-28	—	—	(s)	944
Oxygenated	76	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	76
Other	-7	344	1	—	51	-30	—	—	28	393
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	(s)	—	0	-3	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	433	3	—	15	19	—	—	11	421
Naphtha-Type	—	1	0	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	432	3	—	15	19	—	—	11	421
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	442	1	—	6	-26	—	—	65	410
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	346	0	—	1	-19	—	—	16	350
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	95	1	—	5	-7	—	—	50	59
Residual Fuel Oil	—	209	0	—	0	30	—	—	44	136
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	14	0	—	0	5	—	—	0	9
Special Naphthas	—	4	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	8	-4
Lubricants	—	23	0	—	0	6	—	—	4	13
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	167	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	85	82
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	41	0	—	0	4	—	—	1	36
Still Gas	—	133	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	133
Miscellaneous Products	—	5	0	—	-4	1	—	—	(s)	1
Total	2,339	2,825	571	64	5	83	0	2,683	294	2,745

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1998
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 2,172	—	440	17	-83	49	0	2,392	104	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	113	62	(s)	—	0	-19	—	110	17	67
Pentanes Plus	60	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	51	(s)	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	53	62	(s)	—	0	-19	—	59	17	58
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	13	48	(s)	—	0	-19	—	0	7	73
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	12	0	—	0	-1	—	44	10	-19
Isobutane/Isobutylene	18	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	15	0	4
Other Liquids	43	—	65	—	23	25	—	77	1	27
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	92	—	42	—	0	11	—	123	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	23	—	0	17	—	-21	0	27
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-49	—	0	—	23	-2	—	-25	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	57	2,668	11	—	79	-8	—	—	207	2,615
Finished Motor Gasoline	57	1,245	1	—	56	-31	—	—	20	1,369
Reformulated	—	902	0	—	-1	-30	—	—	(s)	931
Oxygenated	77	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	77
Other	-20	343	1	—	57	-1	—	—	20	362
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	(s)	—	0	-2	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	420	6	—	16	4	—	—	10	428
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	419	6	—	16	3	—	—	10	427
Kerosene	—	4	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	440	1	—	9	-2	—	—	39	413
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	332	0	—	6	(s)	—	—	15	324
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	109	1	—	3	-1	—	—	24	89
Residual Fuel Oil	—	185	1	—	0	11	—	—	33	142
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	10	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	10
Special Naphthas	—	6	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	15	-10
Lubricants	—	15	0	—	-1	-4	—	—	4	13
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	163	1	—	0	5	—	—	84	76
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	42	0	—	0	11	—	—	1	30
Still Gas	—	132	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	132
Miscellaneous Products	—	4	(s)	—	-1	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Total	2,384	2,730	516	17	18	47	0	2,580	329	2,709

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	January 1998	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 851	E 27
Florida	533	17
New York	E 19	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 146	E 5
Virginia	E (s)	E (s)
West Virginia	E 136	E 4
Adjustment ^a	17	1
PAD District II	E 17,274	E 557
Illinois	1,295	42
Indiana	197	6
Kansas	E 3,421	E 110
Kentucky	420	14
Michigan	E 815	E 26
Missouri	9	(s)
Nebraska	286	9
North Dakota	3,138	101
Ohio	E 667	E 22
Oklahoma	6,844	221
South Dakota	113	4
Tennessee	34	1
Adjustment ^a	34	1
PAD District III	E 103,062	E 3,325
Alabama	1,181	38
Arkansas	E 650	E 21
Louisiana ^b	E 11,527	E 372
Mississippi	1,873	60
New Mexico	3,692	119
Texas ^b	44,175	1,425
Federal Offshore PAD District III	E 35,650	E 1,150
Adjustment ^a	4,313	139
PAD District IV	E 10,932	E 353
Colorado	1,878	61
Montana	E 1,320	E 43
Utah	E 1,641	E 53
Wyoming	5,761	186
Adjustment ^a	333	11
PAD District V	E 67,463	E 2,176
Alaska ^b	E 38,097	E 1,229
South Alaska	1,019	33
North Slope	37,078	1,196
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	0	0
Arizona	6	(s)
California ^b	24,612	794
Nevada	70	2
Federal Offshore PAD District V	4,347	140
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	331	11
U.S. Total^b	E 199,582	E 6,438

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

^b Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 6,158; California: State - 1,870; Louisiana: State - NA; Texas: State - E 91; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E48,026.

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

E = Estimated.

NA = Not Available.

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

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

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, March 1998
(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	134	693	827	527	331	8,133	8,991
Pentanes Plus	11	77	88	101	85	971	1,157
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	123	616	739	426	246	7,162	7,834
Ethane	49	208	257	130	0	2,892	3,022
Propane	46	285	331	177	157	2,844	3,178
Normal Butane	28	83	111	67	89	1,002	1,158
Isobutane	0	40	40	52	0	424	476
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	8	32	40	102	36	1,414	1,552
Pentanes Plus	0	4	4	14	7	102	123
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8	28	36	88	29	1,312	1,429
Ethane	0	0	0	17	0	280	297
Propane	4	20	24	39	19	693	751
Normal Butane	4	5	9	15	10	214	239
Isobutane	0	3	3	17	0	125	142

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	18,839	4,025	9,785	539	6,447	39,635	4,882	2,877	57,212
Pentanes Plus	2,956	544	1,559	174	653	5,886	792	1,476	9,399
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,883	3,481	8,226	365	5,794	33,749	4,090	1,401	47,813
Ethane	7,267	1,893	3,553	52	3,140	15,905	1,614	2	20,800
Propane	5,445	1,006	2,847	161	1,731	11,190	1,571	385	16,655
Normal Butane	2,172	-1,230	926	101	613	2,582	593	444	4,888
Isobutane	999	1,812	900	51	310	4,072	312	570	5,470
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	189	133	857	48	99	1,326	318	96	3,332
Pentanes Plus	93	58	306	7	24	488	133	18	766
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	96	75	551	41	75	838	185	78	2,566
Ethane	8	1	15	14	0	38	3	0	338
Propane	62	26	99	18	38	243	100	46	1,164
Normal Butane	18	18	144	7	24	211	60	20	539
Isobutane	8	30	293	2	13	346	22	12	525

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
March 1998**
(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	45,866	2,731	48,597	66,374	13,774	19,804	99,952
Natural Gas Liquids	175	0	175	1,428	271	1,061	2,760
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	185	119	665	969
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	175	0	175	1,243	152	396	1,791
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	111	0	111	742	51	192	985
Isobutane	64	0	64	501	101	204	806
Other Liquids	5,957	16	5,973	779	-431	-325	23
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,886	0	1,886	806	239	98	1,143
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	27	0	35	62
Oxygenates	W	W	1,886	779	239	63	1,081
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	964
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,722	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	2,258	19	2,277	-834	-258	-631	-1,723
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	1,904	-3	1,901	803	-412	208	599
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-91	0	-91	4	0	0	4
Total Input to Refineries	51,998	2,747	54,745	68,581	13,614	20,540	102,735
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,458	88	1,546	2,188	445	645	3,277
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,547	98	1,645	2,389	414	701	3,504
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	94.2	90.3	94.0	91.6	107.4	91.9	93.5
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	596	17	612	735	126	197	1,058
Catalytic Hydrocracking	53	0	53	119	0	5	124
Delayed and Fluid Coking	93	0	93	180	69	71	321
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.92	0.94	0.92	1.20	2.11	0.85	1.26
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	33.36	35.83	33.49	33.57	28.96	35.25	33.26
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,547	98	1,645	2,389	414	701	3,504
Operating	1,427	98	1,525	2,389	414	701	3,504
Idle	120	0	120	0	0	0	0
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
March 1998 (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	17,647	106,400	80,928	5,655	2,735	213,365	13,211	77,165	452,290
Natural Gas Liquids	1,126	2,791	1,881	144	238	6,180	427	2,548	12,090
Pentanes Plus	590	1,186	359	103	111	2,349	120	1,186	4,624
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	536	1,605	1,522	41	127	3,831	307	1,362	7,466
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	452	333	805	0	0	1,590	187	875	3,748
Isobutane	84	1,272	717	41	127	2,241	120	487	3,718
Other Liquids	-180	6,367	3,126	-161	-152	9,000	216	3,449	18,661
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	107	2,233	891	2	24	3,257	37	3,957	10,280
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	83	420	524	0	0	1,027	2	917	2,008
Oxygenates	24	1,813	367	W	W	2,230	35	3,040	8,272
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,137
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	37
MTBE	W	1,727	W	W	W	2,066	W	2,879	6,787
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	311
Unfinished Oils (net)	-133	6,724	2,238	-103	98	8,824	-276	412	9,514
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-152	-2,590	1	-60	-274	-3,075	455	-925	-1,045
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-2	0	-4	0	0	-6	0	5	-88
Total Input to Refineries	18,593	115,558	85,935	5,638	2,821	228,545	13,854	83,162	483,041
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	571	3,433	2,633	174	88	6,899	430	2,698	14,851
Operable Capacity (daily average)	626	3,462	2,774	201	95	7,158	521	2,904	15,732
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	91.2	99.2	94.9	86.8	93.3	96.4	82.6	92.9	94.4
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	179	1,317	867	29	31	2,423	125	716	4,933
Catalytic Hydrocracking	51	241	191	0	0	483	2	435	1,097
Delayed and Fluid Coking	4	440	411	8	0	864	44	478	1,800
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.71	1.64	1.57	1.65	0.48	1.53	1.33	1.28	1.35
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.07	29.77	30.14	31.62	40.46	30.78	33.44	25.25	30.71
Operable Capacity (daily average)	626	3,462	2,774	201	95	7,158	521	2,904	15,732
Operating	626	3,429	2,764	201	95	7,115	521	2,882	15,547
Idle	0	33	10	0	0	43	0	22	184
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,525	34,525

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

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

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
March 1998
(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	1,318	7	1,325	2,702	434	643	3,779
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,602	40	1,642	2,681	358	626	3,665
Propane	W	W	W	2,149	W	W	2,943
Propylene	W	W	W	532	W	W	722
Normal Butane/Butylene	-260	-33	-293	-112	59	74	21
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-24	0	-24	133	17	-57	93
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	25,839	1,133	26,972	36,953	6,813	10,853	54,619
Reformulated	17,787	0	17,787	6,569	825	0	7,394
Oxygenated	0	0	0	404	1,340	15	1,759
Other	8,052	1,133	9,185	29,980	4,648	10,838	45,466
Finished Aviation Gasoline	-10	0	-10	40	32	147	219
Jet Fuel	2,693	14	2,707	4,173	1,032	906	6,111
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	8	0	0	8
Kerosene-Type	2,693	14	2,707	4,165	1,032	906	6,103
Commercial	2,693	10	2,703	3,909	927	778	5,614
Military	0	4	4	256	105	128	489
Kerosene	418	70	488	381	68	-1	448
Distillate Fuel Oil	13,738	683	14,421	15,536	3,281	6,152	24,969
0.05 percent sulfur and under	4,532	598	5,130	10,672	2,525	4,791	17,988
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	9,206	85	9,291	4,864	756	1,361	6,981
Residual Fuel Oil	4,085	65	4,150	1,792	322	74	2,188
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,323	31	1,354	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,055	34	2,089	537	0	-15	522
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	707	0	707	1,255	322	89	1,666
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	318	0	318	490	0	24	514
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	593	0	50	643
Special Naphthas	32	23	55	702	0	71	773
Lubricants	348	228	576	525	0	224	749
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	348	228	576	525	0	224	749
Waxes	0	46	46	61	0	70	131
Petroleum Coke	1,615	27	1,642	2,529	847	815	4,191
Marketable	694	0	694	1,572	680	618	2,870
Catalyst	921	27	948	957	167	197	1,321
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,971	359	2,330	2,470	1,064	699	4,233
Still Gas	1,805	73	1,878	2,678	481	696	3,855
Miscellaneous Products	32	41	73	158	76	43	277
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	32	41	73	158	76	43	277
Total	54,202	2,769	56,971	71,783	14,450	21,466	107,699
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-2,204	-22	-2,226	-3,202	-836	-926	-4,964

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
March 1998 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,119	8,641	4,648	70	64	14,542	202	2,591	22,439
Ethane/Ethylene	42	824	330	0	0	1,196	0	0	1,196
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,024
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	172
Propane/Propylene	674	5,714	3,445	104	62	9,999	267	1,539	17,112
Propane	W	2,647	2,343	W	W	5,586	W	W	11,584
Propylene	W	3,067	1,102	W	W	4,413	W	W	5,528
Normal Butane/Butylene	426	1,773	797	-35	2	2,963	-10	1,107	3,788
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,613
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	175
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-23	330	76	1	0	384	-55	-55	343
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	279
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	64
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,815	49,677	39,092	1,667	1,542	101,793	7,070	39,215	229,669
Reformulated	1,070	13,803	3,162	0	0	18,035	0	28,533	71,749
Oxygenated	0	0	25	0	124	149	234	3	2,145
Other	8,745	35,874	35,905	1,667	1,418	83,609	6,836	10,679	155,775
Finished Aviation Gasoline	165	131	122	0	0	418	14	42	683
Jet Fuel	1,552	10,727	10,910	269	235	23,693	694	13,426	46,631
Naphtha-Type	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	19	28
Kerosene-Type	1,551	10,727	10,910	269	235	23,692	694	13,407	46,603
Commercial	1,154	9,191	10,222	200	0	20,767	553	12,569	42,206
Military	397	1,536	688	69	235	2,925	141	838	4,397
Kerosene	14	820	235	81	14	1,164	31	101	2,232
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,511	24,282	17,326	1,290	720	48,129	3,726	13,691	104,936
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,381	16,423	8,009	655	686	29,154	3,056	10,733	66,061
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,130	7,859	9,317	635	34	18,975	670	2,958	38,875
Residual Fuel Oil	370	5,227	5,387	231	21	11,236	404	6,483	24,461
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	178	2	399	0	0	579	42	143	2,118
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	129	811	726	206	21	1,893	165	1,385	6,054
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	63	4,414	4,262	25	0	8,764	197	4,955	16,289
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	87	5,118	1,041	0	25	6,271	0	106	7,209
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	140	3,783	2,091	0	0	6,014	4	329	6,990
Special Naphthas	110	820	105	177	0	1,212	0	124	2,164
Lubricants	W	1,747	W	W	W	3,529	0	712	5,566
Naphthenic	W	339	W	W	W	818	0	287	1,105
Paraffinic	W	1,408	W	W	W	2,711	0	425	4,461
Waxes	0	188	142	100	0	430	28	68	703
Petroleum Coke	300	5,624	4,482	82	19	10,507	492	5,166	21,998
Marketable	26	3,812	3,419	63	0	7,320	330	3,749	14,963
Catalyst	274	1,812	1,063	19	19	3,187	162	1,417	7,035
Asphalt and Road Oil	434	1,044	780	1,039	141	3,438	915	1,268	12,184
Still Gas	736	4,813	3,332	175	62	9,118	571	4,113	19,535
Miscellaneous Products	38	403	533	0	0	974	50	152	1,526
Fuel Use	14	0	232	0	0	246	0	-53	193
Nonfuel Use	24	403	301	0	0	728	50	205	1,333
Total	19,448	123,045	91,434	5,698	2,843	242,468	14,201	87,587	508,926
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-855	-7,487	-5,499	-60	-22	-13,923	-347	-4,425	-25,885

^a Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

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

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
March 1998**
(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	13,885	463	14,348	8,980	1,912	2,520	13,412
Petroleum Products	53,266	3,021	56,287	40,232	12,241	15,871	68,344
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	4	157	141	302
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,081	14	1,095	1,498	259	467	2,224
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Propane/Propylene	289	4	293	884	34	130	1,048
Normal Butane/Butylene	494	7	501	304	129	224	657
Isobutane/Isobutylene	298	3	301	307	96	113	516
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,997	8	2,005	425	123	52	600
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	18	0	0	18
Oxygenates	W	W	2,005	407	123	52	582
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	380
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,692	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	9,385	785	10,170	10,818	707	4,639	16,164
Naphthas and Lighter	1,971	449	2,420	2,933	165	1,390	4,488
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	1,976	4	1,980	2,020	84	393	2,497
Heavy Gas Oils	4,156	294	4,450	2,947	453	1,852	5,252
Residuum	1,282	38	1,320	2,918	5	1,004	3,927
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	8,915	27	8,942	5,974	1,384	1,196	8,554
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	50	0	50	30	0	0	30
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,892	559	10,451	6,193	1,557	3,828	11,578
Reformulated	6,431	0	6,431	228	0	0	228
Oxygenated	0	12	12	86	320	0	406
Other	3,461	547	4,008	5,879	1,237	3,828	10,944
Finished Aviation Gasoline	24	0	24	34	26	163	223
Jet Fuel	1,345	20	1,365	1,807	148	521	2,476
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,345	20	1,365	1,807	148	521	2,476
Kerosene	398	61	459	302	130	48	480
Distillate Fuel Oil	12,378	216	12,594	4,896	1,634	2,404	8,934
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,723	187	1,910	2,541	890	1,374	4,805
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	10,655	29	10,684	2,355	744	1,030	4,129
Residual Fuel Oil	4,732	35	4,767	1,203	396	71	1,670
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,181	21	1,202	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,080	14	2,094	230	0	4	234
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,471	0	1,471	973	396	67	1,436
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	412	0	412	178	0	3	181
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	229	0	0	229
Special Naphthas	48	25	73	334	0	26	360
Lubricants	541	293	834	785	0	0	785
Waxes	0	141	141	128	0	46	174
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	465	0	465	1,048	3,201	480	4,729
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,598	793	2,391	4,245	2,503	1,770	8,518
Miscellaneous Products	5	44	49	101	16	16	133
Total Stocks, All Oils	67,151	3,484	70,635	49,212	14,153	18,391	81,756

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
March 1998 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	1,242	31,245	18,952	1,036	445	52,920	2,022	23,029	105,731
Petroleum Products	11,966	77,806	50,874	5,025	1,852	147,523	12,726	67,793	352,673
Pentanes Plus	158	59	19	10	7	253	10	0	565
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,871	3,175	2,430	48	52	7,576	373	1,380	12,648
Ethane/Ethylene	191	420	0	0	0	611	0	0	614
Propane/Propylene	576	1,364	435	6	5	2,386	67	116	3,910
Normal Butane/Butylene	791	769	1,390	25	25	3,000	184	783	5,125
Isobutane/Isobutylene	313	622	605	17	22	1,579	122	481	2,999
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	23	1,619	643	6	9	2,300	103	2,757	7,765
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	25
Oxygenates	23	1,619	642	W	W	2,299	103	2,751	7,740
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	503
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	611
MTBE	W	1,304	W	W	W	1,884	W	2,723	6,502
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	124
Unfinished Oils	3,825	26,455	18,624	1,129	557	50,590	2,598	22,353	101,875
Naphthas and Lighter	1,406	6,308	3,491	221	259	11,685	624	3,855	23,072
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	580	3,317	2,725	344	65	7,031	405	4,922	16,835
Heavy Gas Oils	984	10,990	8,004	510	233	20,721	1,169	10,588	42,180
Residuum	855	5,840	4,404	54	0	11,153	400	2,988	19,788
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,486	9,126	5,092	141	440	16,285	1,963	8,132	43,876
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	5	0	18	0	0	23	0	7	110
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,628	11,208	6,370	315	149	19,670	2,508	10,266	54,473
Reformulated	153	3,352	475	0	0	3,980	0	6,113	16,752
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	420
Other	1,475	7,856	5,895	315	149	15,690	2,506	4,153	37,301
Finished Aviation Gasoline	50	156	183	0	0	389	28	215	879
Jet Fuel	421	4,436	3,036	77	39	8,009	428	5,257	17,535
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	41
Kerosene-Type	421	4,436	3,036	77	39	8,009	428	5,216	17,494
Kerosene	23	205	193	57	39	517	62	56	1,574
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,094	10,074	4,876	512	271	16,827	1,339	6,279	45,973
0.05 percent sulfur and under	537	5,029	1,911	193	199	7,869	1,062	4,558	20,204
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	557	5,045	2,965	319	72	8,958	277	1,721	25,769
Residual Fuel Oil	245	3,242	2,881	234	12	6,614	721	4,795	18,567
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	30	8	49	0	0	87	17	695	2,001
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	101	526	1,129	159	12	1,927	583	684	5,522
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	114	2,708	1,703	75	0	4,600	121	3,416	11,044
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	21	712	352	0	40	1,125	0	150	1,868
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	52	917	183	0	0	1,152	0	208	1,589
Special Naphthas	94	1,168	43	115	0	1,420	0	52	1,905
Lubricants	26	2,657	1,580	709	0	4,972	0	952	7,543
Waxes	0	189	194	24	0	407	0	184	906
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	0	1,700	2,763	0	0	4,463	201	2,193	12,051
Asphalt and Road Oil	931	541	809	1,648	237	4,166	2,390	2,396	19,861
Miscellaneous Products	13	167	585	0	0	765	2	161	1,110
Total Stocks, All Oils	13,208	109,051	69,826	6,061	2,297	200,443	14,748	90,822	458,404

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

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

**Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,^a
March 1998**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2.7	0.3	2.6	4.1	3.2	3.4	3.8
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	45.5	41.3	45.2	51.7	49.7	49.5	51.0
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.6	0.5	5.3	6.4	7.6	4.7	6.2
Kerosene	0.9	2.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	28.5	24.8	28.3	23.7	24.3	32.1	25.4
Residual Fuel Oil	8.5	2.4	8.2	2.7	2.4	0.4	2.2
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.5
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.8
Lubricants	0.7	8.3	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.8
Waxes	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.4	1.0	3.2	3.9	6.3	4.3	4.3
Asphalt and Road Oil	4.1	13.1	4.6	3.8	7.9	3.6	4.3
Still Gas	3.8	2.7	3.7	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.9
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.6	-0.8	-4.4	-4.9	-6.2	-4.8	-5.1

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	6.4	7.6	5.6	1.3	2.3	6.5	1.6	3.3	4.9
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	49.9	41.8	43.7	28.5	54.9	43.0	47.6	43.4	45.1
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8.9	9.5	13.1	4.8	8.3	10.7	5.4	17.3	10.1
Kerosene	0.1	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	25.8	21.5	20.8	23.2	25.4	21.7	28.8	17.6	22.7
Residual Fuel Oil	2.1	4.6	6.5	4.2	0.7	5.1	3.1	8.4	5.3
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.5	4.5	1.3	0.0	0.9	2.8	0.0	0.1	1.6
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.8	3.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.4	1.5
Special Naphthas	0.6	0.7	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.5
Lubricants	0.3	1.5	1.5	9.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.9	1.2
Waxes	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Petroleum Coke	1.7	5.0	5.4	1.5	0.7	4.7	3.8	6.7	4.8
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.5	0.9	0.9	18.7	5.0	1.5	7.1	1.6	2.6
Still Gas	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.2	2.2	4.1	4.4	5.3	4.2
Miscellaneous Products	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.9	-6.6	-6.6	-1.1	-0.8	-6.3	-2.7	-5.7	-5.6

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

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

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

^d Represents the difference between input and production.

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

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 28 and 29.

**Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry,
March 1998**
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	1,256	1,833	2,344	5,433
Florida	0	0	621	621
Maine	24	0	0	24
Maryland	0	132	216	348
Massachusetts	0	265	0	265
New Jersey	675	736	377	1,788
New York	557	700	397	1,654
North Carolina	0	0	301	301
Pennsylvania	0	0	89	89
South Carolina	0	0	191	191
Vermont	0	0	3	3
Virginia	0	0	149	149
PAD District III	0	0	150	150
Louisiana	0	0	150	150
U.S. Total	1,256	1,833	2,494	5,583

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

**Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
March 1998
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	43,406	48,081	137,413	3,926	14,843	247,669	7,989
Natural Gas Liquids	668	2,653	2,958	320	1	6,600	213
Pentanes Plus	0	24	515	103	0	642	21
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	668	2,629	2,443	217	1	5,958	192
Ethane	0	0	803	0	0	803	26
Ethylene	0	14	0	0	0	14	(s)
Propane	632	1,965	1,109	151	1	3,858	124
Propylene	0	247	0	0	0	247	8
Normal Butane	36	150	314	66	0	566	18
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	253	217	0	0	470	15
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	4,285	4	7,884	0	2,616	14,789	477
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	432	0	0	0	2,240	2,672	86
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	432	0	0	0	2,240	2,672	86
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MTBE	432	0	0	0	2,240	2,672	86
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	1,197	2	7,291	0	376	8,866	286
Naphthas and Lighter	0	2	1,966	0	0	1,968	63
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	272	0	0	0	0	272	9
Heavy Gas Oils	925	0	3,872	0	0	4,797	155
Residuum	0	0	1,453	0	376	1,829	59
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	2,656	2	593	0	0	3,251	105
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	24,053	260	6,767	145	226	31,451	1,015
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,314	44	268	19	45	8,690	280
Reformulated	4,734	0	268	0	0	5,002	161
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3,580	44	0	19	45	3,688	119
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	2	2	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,879	0	0	0	98	2,977	96
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	2,879	0	0	0	98	2,977	96
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	2,087	0	0	0	0	2,087	67
Other	792	0	0	0	98	890	29
Kerosene	44	0	0	0	0	44	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	6,581	72	0	126	31	6,810	220
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	2	31	33	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	2	0	2	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	31	31	1
Other	6,581	72	0	124	0	6,777	219
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,684	52	0	14	0	2,750	89
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	3,897	20	0	110	0	4,027	130
Residual Fuel Oil	5,433	0	150	0	0	5,583	180
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,433	0	150	0	0	5,583	180
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,256	0	0	0	0	1,256	41
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,833	0	0	0	0	1,833	59
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	2,344	0	150	0	0	2,494	80
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	167	38	1,673	0	0	1,878	61
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	4,569	0	0	4,569	147
Special Naphthas	14	58	58	0	2	132	4
Lubricants	33	25	0	0	0	58	2
Waxes	24	10	15	0	3	52	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	45	45	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	564	12	30	0	0	606	20
Miscellaneous Products	0	1	4	0	0	5	(s)
Total	72,412	50,998	155,022	4,391	17,686	300,509	9,694

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January-March 1998
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	137,362	138,675	391,862	11,501	39,565	718,965	7,989
Natural Gas Liquids	3,436	8,955	8,663	1,258	8	22,320	248
Pentanes Plus	0	99	1,939	315	0	2,353	26
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,436	8,856	6,724	943	8	19,967	222
Ethane	0	0	1,849	0	0	1,849	21
Ethylene	0	38	0	0	0	38	(s)
Propane	3,306	6,485	3,083	555	8	13,437	149
Propylene	0	666	0	0	0	666	7
Normal Butane	130	801	1,005	388	0	2,324	26
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	866	787	0	0	1,653	18
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	15,363	5	20,522	0	5,862	41,752	464
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,516	0	22	0	3,755	5,293	59
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	1,516	0	22	0	3,755	5,293	59
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MTBE	1,516	0	22	0	3,755	5,293	59
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	3,172	2	19,871	0	2,107	25,152	279
Naphthas and Lighter	0	2	4,317	0	0	4,319	48
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	272	0	0	0	0	272	3
Heavy Gas Oils	2,900	0	9,059	0	0	11,959	133
Residuum	0	0	6,495	0	2,107	8,602	96
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	10,675	3	629	0	0	11,307	126
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	68,195	770	21,948	449	960	92,322	1,026
Finished Motor Gasoline	24,273	162	815	49	94	25,393	282
Reformulated	14,469	0	815	0	0	15,284	170
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	9,804	162	0	49	94	10,109	112
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	1	0	0	2	3	(s)
Jet Fuel	7,276	0	9	0	517	7,802	87
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	7,276	0	9	0	517	7,802	87
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	5,075	0	0	0	3	5,078	56
Other	2,201	0	9	0	514	2,724	30
Kerosene	178	0	0	0	0	178	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	17,025	244	0	400	79	17,748	197
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	3	79	82	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	3	0	3	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	79	79	1
Other	17,025	244	0	397	0	17,666	196
0.05 percent sulfur and under	8,245	174	0	68	0	8,487	94
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	8,780	70	0	329	0	9,179	102
Residual Fuel Oil	16,148	19	1,424	0	97	17,688	197
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	16,148	19	1,424	0	97	17,688	197
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	3,639	19	831	0	0	4,489	50
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	3,504	0	0	0	0	3,504	39
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	9,005	0	593	0	97	9,695	108
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	658	105	4,999	0	37	5,799	64
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	14,458	0	0	14,458	161
Special Naphthas	246	119	149	0	2	516	6
Lubricants	634	65	0	0	0	699	8
Waxes	70	40	16	0	3	129	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	121	121	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,687	12	70	0	0	1,769	20
Miscellaneous Products	0	3	8	0	8	19	(s)
Total	224,356	148,405	442,995	13,208	46,395	875,359	9,726

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
March 1998
(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	56,402	1,423	1,453	0	862	0	91	1,684	0	0
Algeria	396	1,423	0	0	0	0	0	1,595	0	0
Iraq	3,947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	9,527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	42,136	0	1,453	0	862	0	91	89	0	0
United Arab Emirates	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	67,416	381	3,917	787	698	1,384	1,673	771	0	0
Indonesia	1,449	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	25,161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	40,806	381	3,817	787	698	1,384	1,673	771	0	0
Non OPEC	123,851	4,154	3,496	2,464	7,130	1,593	5,046	3,128	44	132
Angola	9,365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,287	0	0	494	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	923	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	533	0	76	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	199	76	0	0	548	0	0
Canada	35,106	4,154	77	200	2,011	0	1,977	552	44	132
China, People's Republic of	1,961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	8,089	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	2,280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	2,331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	661	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	852	149	490	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	9,686	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	359	0	0
Guatemala	673	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	258	128	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	98	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	37,812	0	32	0	0	50	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	140	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	1,000	0	681	0	0	653	0	183	0	0
Norway	6,150	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	2,088	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	470	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	106	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2,168	0	0	772	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	925	334	3,629	792	3,069	1,486	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Total	247,669	5,958	8,866	3,251	8,690	2,977	6,810	5,583	44	132
Persian Gulf ^e	56,006	0	1,453	0	862	0	91	89	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
March 1998 (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	676	3,624	0	0	1,967	11,780	68,182	1,819	380	2,199
Algeria	0	3,624	0	0	515	7,157	7,553	13	231	244
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,947	127	0	127
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,527	307	0	307
Saudi Arabia	676	0	0	0	1,452	4,623	46,759	1,359	149	1,508
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	396	13	0	13
Other OPEC	205	0	0	510	343	10,669	78,085	2,175	344	2,519
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	100	1,549	47	3	50
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,161	812	0	812
Venezuela	205	0	0	510	343	10,569	51,375	1,316	341	1,657
Non OPEC	997	945	58	96	1,108	30,391	154,242	3,995	980	4,976
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,365	302	0	302
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	494	1,781	42	16	57
Australia	76	432	0	0	0	508	1,431	30	16	46
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	609	609	0	20	20
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	823	823	0	27	27
Canada	115	0	58	39	803	10,162	45,268	1,132	328	1,460
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,961	63	0	63
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,089	261	0	261
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,280	74	0	74
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	319	10	0	10
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,331	75	0	75
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	58	719	21	2	23
France	0	0	0	0	149	1,640	1,640	0	53	53
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,686	312	0	312
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	9	467	467	0	15	15
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	673	22	0	22
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	386	386	0	12	12
Japan	7	0	0	0	9	16	16	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	49	147	147	0	5	5
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	10	0	10
Mexico	320	0	0	57	3	462	38,274	1,220	15	1,235
Netherlands	11	0	0	0	0	151	151	0	5	5
Netherlands Antilles	97	163	0	0	0	1,777	2,777	32	57	90
Norway	0	350	0	0	0	371	6,521	198	12	210
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,088	67	0	67
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	470	470	0	15	15
Puerto Rico	157	0	0	0	0	157	157	0	5	5
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	106	106	0	3	3
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	276	276	0	9	9
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,650	53	0	53
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	772	2,940	70	25	95
Virgin Islands	46	0	0	0	79	10,360	10,360	0	334	334
Other	168	0	0	0	7	179	179	0	6	6
Total	1,878	4,569	58	606	3,418	52,840	300,509	7,989	1,705	9,694
Persian Gulf^e	676	0	0	0	1,452	4,623	60,629	1,807	149	1,956

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

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

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

^d Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1998
(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	4,060	365	0	0	862	0	91	1,684	0	0
Algeria	0	365	0	0	0	0	0	1,595	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,060	0	0	0	862	0	91	89	0	0
Other OPEC	17,029	0	0	580	698	1,384	1,673	621	0	0
Nigeria	10,394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	6,635	0	0	580	698	1,384	1,673	621	0	0
Non OPEC	22,317	303	1,197	2,076	6,754	1,495	4,817	3,128	44	14
Angola	5,516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	494	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	199	76	0	0	548	0	0
Canada	2,694	303	0	198	1,903	0	1,748	552	44	14
Colombia	1,015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	743	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	272	149	490	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	3,834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	359	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	63	128	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	967	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	140	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	653	0	183	0	0
Norway	4,026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	202	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	106	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,003	0	0	772	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	925	201	3,629	792	3,069	1,486	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Total	43,406	668	1,197	2,656	8,314	2,879	6,581	5,433	44	14
Persian Gulf^c	4,060	0	0	0	862	0	91	89	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1998 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	121	3,123	7,183	131	101	232
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,960	1,960	0	63	63
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	121	1,163	5,223	131	38	168
Other OPEC	0	0	0	480	93	5,529	22,558	549	178	728
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,394	335	0	335
Venezuela	0	0	0	480	93	5,529	12,164	214	178	392
Non OPEC	167	0	33	84	242	20,354	42,671	720	657	1,376
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,516	178	0	178
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	494	494	0	16	16
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	76	76	0	2	2
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	823	823	0	27	27
Canada	10	0	33	27	8	4,840	7,534	87	156	243
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,015	33	0	33
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	959	31	0	31
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	743	24	0	24
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	661	21	0	21
France	0	0	0	0	139	1,050	1,050	0	34	34
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,834	124	0	124
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	7	366	366	0	12	12
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	191	191	0	6	6
Japan	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	57	0	107	1,074	31	3	35
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	140	140	0	5	5
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	836	836	0	27	27
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,026	130	0	130
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	372	12	0	12
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	0	7	7
Puerto Rico	157	0	0	0	0	157	157	0	5	5
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	106	106	0	3	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	527	17	0	17
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	772	1,775	32	25	57
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	79	10,181	10,181	0	328	328
Other	0	0	0	0	4	8	8	0	(s)	(s)
Total	167	0	33	564	456	29,006	72,412	1,400	936	2,336
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	121	1,163	5,223	131	38	168

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

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

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

^d Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1998
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	5,138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	6,812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	2,911	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	3,901	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	36,131	2,629	2	2	44	0	72	0	0	58
Angola	1,641	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	25,341	2,629	2	2	44	0	72	0	0	58
Colombia	2,699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	4,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	48,081	2,629	2	2	44	0	72	0	0	58
Persian Gulf^c	5,138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1998 (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	5,138	166	0	166
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	314	10	0	10
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,824	156	0	156
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,812	220	0	220
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,911	94	0	94
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,901	126	0	126
Non OPEC	38	0	25	12	35	2,917	39,048	1,166	94	1,260
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,641	53	0	53
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	1	0	1
Canada	38	0	25	12	35	2,917	28,258	817	94	912
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,699	87	0	87
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	401	13	0	13
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,232	137	0	137
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,124	36	0	36
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	652	21	0	21
Total	38	0	25	12	35	2,917	50,998	1,551	94	1,645
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,138	166	0	166

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

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

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

^d Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1998
(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	42,577	1,058	1,453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	396	1,058	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	2,738	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	7,511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	31,536	0	1,453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	41,821	381	3,817	207	0	0	0	150	0	0
Nigeria	11,856	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	29,965	381	3,817	207	0	0	0	150	0	0
Non OPEC	53,015	1,004	2,021	386	268	0	0	0	0	58
Angola	2,208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	845	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	1,004	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	58
China, People's Republic of	653	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	4,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	580	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	5,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	673	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	195	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	32,191	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	1,000	0	681	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,000	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	268	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	137,413	2,443	7,291	593	268	0	0	150	0	58
Persian Gulf ^e	42,181	0	1,453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1998 (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	676	3,624	0	0	515	7,326	49,903	1,373	236	1,610
Algeria	0	3,624	0	0	515	5,197	5,593	13	168	180
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,738	88	0	88
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,511	242	0	242
Saudi Arabia	676	0	0	0	0	2,129	33,665	1,017	69	1,086
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	396	13	0	13
Other OPEC	205	0	0	30	0	4,790	46,611	1,349	155	1,504
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,856	382	0	382
Venezuela	205	0	0	30	0	4,790	34,755	967	155	1,121
Non OPEC	792	945	0	0	19	5,493	58,508	1,710	177	1,887
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,208	71	0	71
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	845	27	0	27
Australia	76	432	0	0	0	508	508	0	16	16
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	533	533	0	17	17
Canada	67	0	0	0	0	1,204	1,204	0	39	39
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	653	21	0	21
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,375	141	0	141
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	920	30	0	30
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	319	10	0	10
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	978	32	0	32
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	58	58	0	2	2
France	0	0	0	0	10	590	590	0	19	19
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,852	189	0	189
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	2	101	101	0	3	3
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	673	22	0	22
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	195	195	0	6	6
Japan	7	0	0	0	4	11	11	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	320	0	0	0	0	352	32,543	1,038	11	1,050
Netherlands	11	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	(s)	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	97	163	0	0	0	941	1,941	32	30	63
Norway	0	350	0	0	0	371	1,371	32	12	44
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	365	12	0	12
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	268	268	0	9	9
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,123	36	0	36
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	513	17	0	17
Virgin Islands	46	0	0	0	0	179	179	0	6	6
Other	168	0	0	0	3	171	171	0	6	6
Total	1,673	4,569	0	30	534	17,609	155,022	4,433	568	5,001
Persian Gulf^e	676	0	0	0	0	2,129	44,310	1,361	69	1,429

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

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

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

^d Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1998
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	3,926	217	0	0	19	0	126	0	0	0
Canada	3,926	217	0	0	19	0	126	0	0	0
Total	3,926	217	0	0	19	0	126	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	4,627	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	1,209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,716	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	1,754	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,449	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	8,462	1	276	0	45	98	31	0	0	2
Argentina	401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	923	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	3,145	1	0	0	45	0	31	0	0	2
China, People's Republic of	1,308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	98	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	422	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14,843	1	376	0	45	98	31	0	0	2
Persian Gulf ^c	4,627	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1998 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	103	465	4,391	127	15	142
Canada	0	0	0	0	103	465	4,391	127	15	142
Total	0	0	0	0	103	465	4,391	127	15	142
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	1,331	1,331	5,958	149	43	192
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,209	39	0	39
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,702	55	0	55
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	1,331	1,331	3,047	55	43	98
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	250	350	2,104	57	11	68
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	100	1,549	47	3	50
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	250	250	555	10	8	18
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	709	1,162	9,624	273	37	310
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	401	13	0	13
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	923	30	0	30
Canada	0	0	0	0	657	736	3,881	101	24	125
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,308	42	0	42
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	610	20	0	20
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	49	147	147	0	5	5
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	10	0	10
Mexico	0	0	0	0	3	3	425	14	(s)	14
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,351	44	0	44
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	276	276	0	9	9
Total	0	0	0	0	2,290	2,843	17,686	479	92	571
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	1,331	1,331	5,958	149	43	192

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

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

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

^d Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-March 1998
(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	153,048	4,720	5,181	0	2,580	0	91	4,207	0	0
Algeria	866	4,720	1,084	0	0	0	0	3,264	0	0
Iraq	5,057	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	23,463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	122,762	0	4,097	0	2,580	0	91	943	0	0
United Arab Emirates	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	181,701	1,600	8,492	2,215	3,605	3,566	3,642	3,533	5	0
Indonesia	3,138	0	100	0	0	0	0	97	0	0
Nigeria	59,243	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Venezuela	119,320	1,600	8,392	2,215	3,605	3,566	3,642	3,270	5	0
Non OPEC	384,216	13,647	11,479	9,092	19,208	4,236	14,015	9,948	173	516
Angola	34,267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	7,434	0	0	557	247	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	2,273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	855	612	246	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	235	76	0	0	548	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	0	0
Canada	114,505	13,236	245	624	5,715	3	5,777	1,780	173	516
China, People's Republic of	4,235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	23,394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	4,562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	221	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	7,595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,366	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	954	491	1,328	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	24,699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	99	50	0	0	0	1,190	0	0
Guatemala	1,988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	724	137	0	0	490	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	224	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	2,033	0	569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	115,929	0	628	0	0	116	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	32	150	349	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	1,000	0	3,723	54	0	1,722	0	654	0	0
Norway	17,319	0	21	0	276	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	4,247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	1,017	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	94	0	359	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,075	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	108	445	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	233	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	5,019	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	9,821	411	0	4,146	25	0	0	510	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,453	931	8,739	2,170	8,238	4,567	0	0
Other	1,539	0	145	0	28	0	0	0	0	0
Total	718,965	19,967	25,152	11,307	25,393	7,802	17,748	17,688	178	516
Persian Gulf ^e	152,182	0	4,097	0	2,580	0	91	943	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-March 1998 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	1,262	12,838	0	0	3,648	34,527	187,575	1,701	384	2,084
Algeria	586	12,838	0	0	1,939	24,431	25,297	10	271	281
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,057	56	0	56
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,463	261	0	261
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	504	6	0	6
Saudi Arabia	676	0	0	0	1,709	10,096	132,858	1,364	112	1,476
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	396	4	0	4
Other OPEC	687	240	0	1,216	801	29,602	211,303	2,019	329	2,348
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	197	3,335	35	2	37
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	166	59,409	658	2	660
Venezuela	687	240	0	1,216	801	29,239	148,559	1,326	325	1,651
Non OPEC	3,850	1,380	699	553	3,469	92,265	476,481	4,269	1,025	5,294
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,267	381	0	381
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	804	8,238	83	9	92
Australia	224	432	0	0	0	656	2,929	25	7	33
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,713	1,713	0	19	19
Brazil	133	0	0	0	22	1,014	1,014	0	11	11
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	209	209	0	2	2
Canada	240	0	168	393	2,038	30,908	145,413	1,272	343	1,616
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,235	47	0	47
Colombia	202	0	0	0	0	202	23,596	260	2	262
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,562	51	0	51
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	991	11	0	11
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	221	221	0	2	2
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,595	84	0	84
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	58	1,424	15	1	16
France	245	0	0	0	554	3,572	3,572	0	40	40
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,699	274	0	274
Germany, FR	231	0	0	0	20	1,590	1,590	0	18	18
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,988	22	0	22
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	1,351	1,351	0	15	15
Japan	7	0	0	0	17	24	24	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	37	0	0	0	112	373	373	0	4	4
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	569	2,602	23	6	29
Mexico	925	0	0	160	3	1,832	117,761	1,288	20	1,308
Netherlands	32	0	0	0	256	819	819	0	9	9
Netherlands Antilles	97	598	0	0	0	6,848	7,848	11	76	87
Norway	0	350	0	0	0	647	17,966	192	7	200
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	512	512	0	6	6
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,247	47	0	47
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	1,017	1,017	0	11	11
Puerto Rico	768	0	531	0	0	1,299	1,299	0	14	14
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	453	453	0	5	5
Singapore	0	0	0	0	159	1,235	1,235	0	14	14
Spain	273	0	0	0	0	826	826	0	9	9
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	233	233	0	3	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	119	5,138	56	1	57
Tunisia	222	0	0	0	0	222	222	0	2	2
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	74	74	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	5,092	14,913	109	57	166
Virgin Islands	46	0	0	0	273	27,417	27,417	0	305	305
Other	168	0	0	0	15	356	1,895	17	4	21
Total	5,799	14,458	699	1,769	7,918	156,394	875,359	7,989	1,738	9,726
Persian Gulf^e	676	0	0	0	1,709	10,096	162,278	1,691	112	1,803

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

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

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

^d Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-March 1998
(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	14,404	2,319	0	0	2,580	0	91	3,764	0	0
Algeria	0	2,319	0	0	0	0	0	3,264	0	0
Saudi Arabia	14,404	0	0	0	2,580	0	91	500	0	0
Other OPEC	45,041	0	280	2,008	3,605	3,566	3,642	3,286	5	0
Nigeria	27,360	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Venezuela	17,681	0	280	2,008	3,605	3,566	3,642	3,120	5	0
Non OPEC	77,917	1,117	2,892	8,667	18,088	3,710	13,292	9,098	173	246
Angola	21,223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	427	0	0	557	247	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	612	246	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	199	76	0	0	548	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	0	0
Canada	8,824	1,117	0	621	5,410	0	5,054	1,761	173	246
Colombia	3,823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	221	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	1,125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	272	491	1,328	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	13,903	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	359	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	529	137	0	0	490	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,770	0	0	0	0	107	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	150	349	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	167	54	0	1,433	0	654	0	0
Norway	13,603	0	0	0	276	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	202	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	359	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	108	445	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	233	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,078	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	8,120	0	0	4,146	25	0	0	510	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,453	798	8,739	2,170	8,238	4,567	0	0
Other	652	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0
Total	137,362	3,436	3,172	10,675	24,273	7,276	17,025	16,148	178	246
Persian Gulf ^e	14,404	0	0	0	2,580	0	91	500	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-March 1998 (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	121	8,875	23,279	160	99	259
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	5,583	5,583	0	62	62
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	121	3,292	17,696	160	37	197
Other OPEC	0	0	0	1,146	322	17,860	62,901	500	198	699
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	166	27,526	304	2	306
Venezuela	0	0	0	1,146	322	17,694	35,375	196	197	393
Non OPEC	658	0	634	541	1,143	60,259	138,176	866	670	1,535
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,223	236	0	236
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	804	1,231	5	9	14
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	858	858	0	10	10
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	823	823	0	9	9
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	209	209	0	2	2
Canada	20	0	103	381	31	14,917	23,741	98	166	264
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,823	42	0	42
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	959	11	0	11
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	672	7	0	7
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	221	221	0	2	2
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,125	13	0	13
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,366	15	0	15
France	0	0	0	0	544	2,635	2,635	0	29	29
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,903	154	0	154
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	18	427	427	0	5	5
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	1,156	1,156	0	13	13
Japan	0	0	0	0	9	9	9	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	160	0	267	2,037	20	3	23
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	256	755	755	0	8	8
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	2,308	2,308	0	26	26
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	276	13,879	151	3	154
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	372	4	0	4
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	0	2	2
Puerto Rico	638	0	531	0	0	1,169	1,169	0	13	13
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	359	359	0	4	4
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	553	553	0	6	6
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	233	233	0	3	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	119	1,197	12	1	13
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	4,681	12,801	90	52	142
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	273	27,238	27,238	0	303	303
Other	0	0	0	0	12	40	692	7	(s)	8
Total	658	0	634	1,687	1,586	86,994	224,356	1,526	967	2,493
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	121	3,292	17,696	160	37	197

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

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

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

^d Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-March 1998
(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	20,763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	4,168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	16,091	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	12,568	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	3,952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	8,616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	105,344	8,856	2	3	162	0	244	19	0	119
Angola	6,191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	82,020	8,856	2	3	162	0	244	19	0	119
Colombia	3,471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	10,895	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	138,675	8,856	2	3	162	0	244	19	0	119
Persian Gulf^c	20,763	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-March 1998 (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	20,763	231	0	231
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,168	46	0	46
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	504	6	0	6
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,091	179	0	179
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,568	140	0	140
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,952	44	0	44
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,616	96	0	96
Non OPEC	105	0	65	12	143	9,730	115,074	1,170	108	1,279
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,191	69	0	69
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	241	3	0	3
Canada	105	0	65	12	143	9,730	91,750	911	108	1,019
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,471	39	0	39
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	401	4	0	4
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,895	121	0	121
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,124	12	0	12
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,001	11	0	11
Total	105	0	65	12	143	9,730	148,405	1,541	108	1,649
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,763	231	0	231

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

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

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

^d Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-March 1998
(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	109,884	2,401	5,181	0	0	0	0	443	0	0
Algeria	866	2,401	1,084	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	2,738	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	15,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	90,551	0	4,097	0	0	0	0	443	0	0
United Arab Emirates	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	119,576	1,600	7,749	207	0	0	0	150	0	0
Nigeria	27,931	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	91,645	1,600	7,749	207	0	0	0	150	0	0
Non OPEC	162,402	2,723	6,941	422	815	9	0	831	0	149
Angola	6,853	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	5,156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	855	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,245	2,312	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	149
China, People's Republic of	2,026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	16,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	3,202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	2,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	10,796	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	831	0	0
Guatemala	1,988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	195	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	102,075	0	628	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	1,000	0	3,556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	2,592	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,070	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	815	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	3,941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	700	411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	391,862	6,724	19,871	629	815	9	0	1,424	0	149
Persian Gulf ^e	109,018	0	4,097	0	0	0	0	443	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-March 1998 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	1,262	12,838	0	0	1,939	24,064	133,948	1,221	267	1,488
Algeria	586	12,838	0	0	1,939	18,848	19,714	10	209	219
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,738	30	0	30
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,333	170	0	170
Saudi Arabia	676	0	0	0	0	5,216	95,767	1,006	58	1,064
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	396	4	0	4
Other OPEC	687	240	0	70	0	10,703	130,279	1,329	119	1,448
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,931	310	0	310
Venezuela	687	240	0	70	0	10,703	102,348	1,018	119	1,137
Non OPEC	3,050	1,380	0	0	46	16,366	178,768	1,804	182	1,986
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,853	76	0	76
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,156	57	0	57
Australia	224	432	0	0	0	656	656	0	7	7
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	855	855	0	10	10
Brazil	133	0	0	0	22	191	191	0	2	2
Canada	115	0	0	0	1	2,820	4,065	14	31	45
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,026	23	0	23
Colombia	202	0	0	0	0	202	16,302	179	2	181
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,202	36	0	36
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	319	4	0	4
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,333	26	0	26
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	58	58	0	1	1
France	245	0	0	0	10	937	937	0	10	10
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,796	120	0	120
Germany, FR	231	0	0	0	2	1,163	1,163	0	13	13
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,988	22	0	22
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	195	195	0	2	2
Japan	7	0	0	0	8	15	15	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,006	11	0	11
Mexico	925	0	0	0	0	1,562	103,637	1,134	17	1,152
Netherlands	32	0	0	0	0	64	64	0	1	1
Netherlands Antilles	97	598	0	0	0	4,251	5,251	11	47	58
Norway	0	350	0	0	0	371	2,963	29	4	33
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	512	512	0	6	6
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,070	12	0	12
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	815	815	0	9	9
Puerto Rico	130	0	0	0	0	130	130	0	1	1
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	94	94	0	1	1
Spain	273	0	0	0	0	273	273	0	3	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,941	44	0	44
Tunisia	222	0	0	0	0	222	222	0	2	2
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	74	74	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	411	1,111	8	5	12
Virgin Islands	46	0	0	0	0	179	179	0	2	2
Other	168	0	0	0	3	316	316	0	4	4
Total	4,999	14,458	0	70	1,985	51,133	442,995	4,354	568	4,922
Persian Gulf ^e	676	0	0	0	0	5,216	114,234	1,211	58	1,269

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

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

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

^d Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-March 1998
(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	11,501	943	0	0	49	0	400	0	0	0
Canada	11,501	943	0	0	49	0	400	0	0	0
Total	11,501	943	0	0	49	0	400	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	7,997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	2,319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	3,962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,716	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	4,516	0	463	0	0	0	0	97	0	0
Indonesia	3,138	0	100	0	0	0	0	97	0	0
Venezuela	1,378	0	363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	27,052	8	1,644	0	94	517	79	0	0	2
Argentina	1,610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	2,273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	10,915	8	0	0	94	3	79	0	0	2
China, People's Republic of	2,209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	4,137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	224	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,027	0	569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	289	0	0	0	0
Peru	2,805	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,075	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other	887	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39,565	8	2,107	0	94	517	79	97	0	2
Persian Gulf ^c	7,997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-March 1998 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	315	1,707	13,208	128	19	147
Canada	0	0	0	0	315	1,707	13,208	128	19	147
Total	0	0	0	0	315	1,707	13,208	128	19	147
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	1,588	1,588	9,585	89	18	107
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,319	26	0	26
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,962	44	0	44
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	1,588	1,588	3,304	19	18	37
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	479	1,039	5,555	50	12	62
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	197	3,335	35	2	37
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	479	842	2,220	15	9	25
Non OPEC	37	0	0	0	1,822	4,203	31,255	301	47	347
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,610	18	0	18
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,273	25	0	25
Canada	0	0	0	0	1,548	1,734	12,649	121	19	141
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,209	25	0	25
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,137	46	0	46
Korea, Republic of	37	0	0	0	112	373	373	0	4	4
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	569	1,596	11	6	18
Mexico	0	0	0	0	3	3	1,192	13	(s)	13
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	289	289	0	3	3
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,805	31	0	31
Singapore	0	0	0	0	159	1,235	1,235	0	14	14
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	887	10	0	10
Total	37	0	0	0	3,889	6,830	46,395	440	76	516
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	1,588	1,588	9,585	89	18	107

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

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

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

^d Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
March 1998
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	0	2,270	0	0	803	3,073	99
Natural Gas Liquids	15	167	472	7	642	1,303	42
Pentanes Plus	1	29	0	6	0	36	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	14	138	472	1	642	1,267	41
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	12	67	425	1	370	876	28
Normal Butane/Butylene	2	71	47	0	272	392	13
Isobutane/isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	(s)	0	266	0	0	266	9
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	0	266	0	0	266	9
Finished Petroleum Products	1,128	433	14,618	10	7,656	23,845	769
Finished Motor Gasoline	7	18	2,850	0	874	3,749	121
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	208	0	14	0	6	227	7
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3	59	495	(s)	341	899	29
Kerosene	3	1	2	0	3	9	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	121	26	1,819	0	2,024	3,989	129
Residual Fuel Oil	362	0	2,455	0	1,356	4,173	135
Special Naphthas	17	8	24	(s)	261	311	10
Lubricants	118	66	444	8	122	758	24
Waxes	24	21	28	(s)	8	81	3
Petroleum Coke	256	185	6,443	0	2,644	9,528	307
Asphalt and Road Oil	4	48	43	2	16	112	4
Miscellaneous Products	6	1	(s)	0	2	8	(s)
Total	1,143	2,870	15,356	17	9,101	28,487	919

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

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

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

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

**Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January-March 1998
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	1	6,370	0	0	9,362	15,733	175
Natural Gas Liquids	51	1,612	1,979	17	1,567	5,228	58
Pentanes Plus	4	826	0	16	(s)	847	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	47	786	1,979	2	1,567	4,381	49
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	40	217	1,649	2	653	2,560	28
Normal Butane/Butylene	7	569	330	0	914	1,821	20
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	(s)	(s)	1,377	0	100	1,478	16
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	(s)	1,377	0	100	1,478	16
Finished Petroleum Products	3,859	1,445	42,457	32	18,625	66,418	738
Finished Motor Gasoline	243	87	9,028	3	1,832	11,192	124
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	211	0	14	0	6	230	3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	342	202	1,267	(s)	936	2,746	31
Kerosene	7	9	2	0	23	40	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	436	182	6,173	(s)	3,528	10,320	115
Residual Fuel Oil	1,338	1	7,290	0	2,956	11,584	129
Special Naphthas	257	28	82	1	1,385	1,754	19
Lubricants	381	166	1,289	24	344	2,204	24
Waxes	67	56	85	1	26	235	3
Petroleum Coke	519	289	17,128	0	7,538	25,474	283
Asphalt and Road Oil	45	423	100	3	48	618	7
Miscellaneous Products	14	1	1	0	4	21	(s)
Total	3,911	9,428	45,814	50	29,654	88,857	987

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

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

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

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

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, March 1998
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0
Australia	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	1	79	44	(s)	79	(s)
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	(s)
Brazil	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	350	0
Canada	2,270	36	183	157	331	2	241	354
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	886	295
China, Taiwan	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	3	0
Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	44	0	0	0	2	259
Ecuador	0	0	0	196	0	0	434	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	125	25	0	228	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	276	28	0	229	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	86	21	0	188	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	257	0	10	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	310
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	24	0	(s)	721
Japan	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	5	29
Korea, Republic of	803	0	0	0	0	(s)	91	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Mexico	0	0	1,017	2,118	72	4	169	1,444
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	412
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	533	0	0	(s)	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
Norway	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)
Panama	0	0	9	105	115	0	468	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	205	0	109	(s)
Russia	0	0	(s)	62	0	0	33	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	0
Turkey	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
United Kingdom	0	(s)	6	0	0	0	4	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Venezuela	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1	10	3	1	60	342
Total	3,073	36	1,267	3,749	1,126	9	3,989	4,173

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, March 1998 (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	8	4	(s)	0	(s)	0	14	(s)
Australia	0	5	(s)	402	1	0	410	13
Bahama Islands	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	206	7
Bahrain	(s)	0	0	98	0	0	98	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	3	(s)	303	0	(s)	307	10
Brazil	(s)	1	(s)	134	(s)	0	485	16
Canada	11	137	36	412	54	1	4,226	136
Chile	2	28	(s)	248	0	0	295	10
China, People's Republic of	3	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	1,188	38
China, Taiwan	1	33	(s)	1	(s)	1	40	1
Colombia	3	27	1	0	0	1	32	1
Costa Rica	1	9	(s)	0	24	(s)	36	1
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	4	0	0	0	0	309	10
Ecuador	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	0	633	20
Egypt	(s)	3	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
El Salvador	0	5	(s)	0	0	0	383	12
Finland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	1	1	2	539	0	0	546	18
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	39	1
Germany, FR	1	3	2	8	4	1	18	1
Greece	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Guatemala	1	50	(s)	0	0	0	584	19
Guinea	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Honduras	0	9	(s)	0	0	0	304	10
Hong Kong	(s)	6	1	0	0	(s)	9	(s)
India	(s)	48	(s)	2	(s)	0	50	2
Indonesia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Ireland	(s)	(s)	1	151	0	(s)	152	5
Israel	0	3	0	528	0	0	798	26
Italy	0	2	1	765	(s)	0	1,078	35
Jamaica	(s)	2	0	77	0	(s)	826	27
Japan	259	22	3	1,448	1	1	1,768	57
Korea, Republic of	0	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	897	29
Malaysia	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	7	(s)
Mexico	6	168	26	161	18	266	5,471	176
Netherlands	(s)	8	1	671	3	(s)	1,095	35
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	535	17
New Zealand	0	1	(s)	88	0	0	89	3
Nigeria	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	18	1
Norway	0	(s)	0	24	0	0	27	1
Panama	0	21	0	0	0	0	717	23
Peru	0	3	0	1	0	(s)	4	(s)
Philippines	0	4	1	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	6	18	0	0	0	(s)	338	11
Russia	0	8	(s)	0	(s)	0	104	3
Saudi Arabia	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Singapore	0	28	(s)	1	(s)	0	30	1
South Africa	0	10	0	77	(s)	(s)	88	3
Spain	(s)	1	(s)	1,008	(s)	1	1,151	37
Suriname	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Sweden	0	1	(s)	307	0	0	309	10
Switzerland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	4	37	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	214	7
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Turkey	(s)	1	(s)	1,085	0	0	1,088	35
United Arab Emirates	(s)	2	(s)	59	(s)	(s)	63	2
United Kingdom	0	4	(s)	615	2	(s)	632	20
Uruguay	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Venezuela	(s)	2	1	115	2	(s)	122	4
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	5	16	(s)	198	1	(s)	637	21
Total	311	758	81	9,528	112	275	28,487	919

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

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

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

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

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

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-March 1998**
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	6	1
Australia	0	0	7	(s)	0	0	5	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	23	80	47	1	207	279
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	3	(s)
Brazil	0	0	(s)	0	82	0	501	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	6,372	845	884	481	1,270	16	794	1,509
Chile	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	28	0
China, People's Republic of	2,972	0	(s)	0	0	0	888	295
China, Taiwan	1,291	0	(s)	0	0	0	14	0
Colombia	0	0	121	0	0	0	1	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	37	0	193	3
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	148	0	0	0	4	390
Ecuador	0	0	0	196	0	0	865	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
El Salvador	0	1	0	147	25	0	549	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
France	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	3
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	40	0
Germany, FR	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	2	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Guatemala	0	0	(s)	694	58	(s)	700	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	0	230	53	0	545	100
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Israel	0	0	4	(s)	771	0	11	0
Italy	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	(s)	310
Jamaica	0	0	6	(s)	24	0	4	2,162
Japan	1,885	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	71	66
Korea, Republic of	3,210	0	1	0	0	(s)	100	43
Malaysia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	10	0
Mexico	0	0	3,132	7,838	112	17	1,120	4,110
Netherlands	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	2	412
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	533	0	0	133	361
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	1	318	0	0	296	240
Norway	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)
Panama	0	0	25	257	171	0	1,914	642
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	224	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	0	0	205	0	114	(s)
Russia	0	0	1	143	97	0	56	3
Saudi Arabia	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	1	1
Singapore	0	0	3	0	0	0	126	244
South Africa	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	172	65
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	2	150	0	0	76	0
Turkey	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	1	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	(s)	0	0	2	(s)	0
United Kingdom	0	(s)	9	(s)	0	1	10	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	0
Venezuela	0	0	2	25	0	0	292	(s)
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4	0	9	95	24	1	83	343
Total	15,733	847	4,381	11,192	2,976	40	10,320	11,584

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-March 1998 (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	15	18	1	1	(s)	(s)	44	(s)
Australia	1	17	3	899	1	(s)	933	10
Bahama Islands	0	7	0	0	1	(s)	645	7
Bahrain	(s)	(s)	0	295	(s)	0	295	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	(s)	32	(s)	1,033	(s)	(s)	1,070	12
Brazil	10	37	1	258	(s)	0	889	10
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	234	366	102	910	469	104	14,356	160
Chile	3	60	1	272	0	(s)	363	4
China, People's Republic of	3	16	(s)	0	0	(s)	4,173	46
China, Taiwan	6	95	1	6	1	1	1,416	16
Colombia	4	66	2	0	(s)	2	195	2
Costa Rica	1	28	(s)	0	24	(s)	287	3
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	172	0	0	172	2
Dominican Republic	2	42	1	1	0	1	587	7
Ecuador	220	9	(s)	0	0	406	1,696	19
Egypt	1	5	0	0	(s)	0	7	(s)
El Salvador	0	14	(s)	0	0	0	735	8
Finland	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
France	1	4	5	1,214	0	0	1,227	14
French Pacific Islands	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	41	(s)
Germany, FR	1	5	20	42	10	1	82	1
Ghana	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	5	(s)	26	0	0	34	(s)
Guatemala	2	66	2	0	0	(s)	1,523	17
Guinea	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	(s)
Honduras	2	25	(s)	0	0	(s)	956	11
Hong Kong	1	19	2	0	0	(s)	29	(s)
India	(s)	84	1	2	4	(s)	92	1
Indonesia	0	1	(s)	83	0	0	83	1
Ireland	(s)	(s)	1	151	0	(s)	153	2
Israel	0	11	(s)	528	0	(s)	1,325	15
Italy	(s)	2	2	3,359	(s)	0	3,675	41
Jamaica	12	7	0	77	0	(s)	2,292	25
Japan	1,161	71	10	3,497	3	3	6,767	75
Korea, Republic of	0	7	1	402	1	(s)	3,766	42
Malaysia	(s)	5	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	19	(s)
Mexico	14	410	68	454	76	971	18,322	204
Netherlands	4	19	1	2,182	8	1	2,629	29
Netherlands Antilles	0	188	(s)	0	0	0	1,216	14
New Zealand	0	5	(s)	176	(s)	0	181	2
Nigeria	0	28	0	24	0	0	907	10
Norway	0	1	(s)	52	0	0	54	1
Panama	0	33	(s)	0	0	0	3,042	34
Peru	0	6	(s)	1	(s)	1	233	3
Philippines	0	8	2	2	0	(s)	12	(s)
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Portugal	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Puerto Rico	26	55	(s)	0	(s)	1	403	4
Russia	0	18	(s)	0	(s)	0	319	4
Saudi Arabia	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	8	(s)
Singapore	0	96	(s)	1	1	0	471	5
South Africa	(s)	49	(s)	237	(s)	(s)	287	3
Spain	(s)	2	1	3,812	1	1	3,959	44
Suriname	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
Sweden	0	4	(s)	330	0	(s)	338	4
Switzerland	9	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	10	(s)
Thailand	11	42	(s)	(s)	1	1	293	3
Trinidad and Tobago	1	4	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	233	3
Turkey	(s)	1	(s)	2,378	(s)	(s)	2,382	26
United Arab Emirates	(s)	8	(s)	209	1	(s)	219	2
United Kingdom	1	10	2	1,297	5	(s)	1,334	15
Uruguay	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
Venezuela	(s)	17	2	343	5	1	686	8
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other	9	54	1	747	3	1	1,373	15
Total	1,754	2,204	235	25,474	618	1,499	88,857	987

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

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

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

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

**Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country,
March 1998**
(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	1,819	46	28	(s)	3	54	-2	(s)	249	378	2,197
Algeria	13	46	0	0	0	51	0	0	134	231	244
Iraq	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127
Kuwait	307	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	307
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,359	(s)	28	(s)	3	3	0	(s)	116	149	1,508
United Arab Emirates	13	0	0	0	0	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-2	11
Other OPEC	2,175	12	23	45	53	25	-4	(s)	186	340	2,514
Indonesia	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	3	50
Nigeria	812	0	0	0	-1	0	0	(s)	0	-1	811
Venezuela	1,316	12	23	45	54	25	-4	(s)	183	337	1,653
Non OPEC	3,896	93	109	15	35	-34	-300	-22	272	167	4,063
Angola	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	302
Argentina	42	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	16	15	57
Australia	30	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-13	(s)	16	3	33
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-3	-1	-3	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-7	-7
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	2	0	(s)	(s)	-10	(s)	17	10	10
Brazil	0	(s)	2	0	-11	18	-4	(s)	6	11	11
Canada	1,059	128	60	-11	56	6	-12	-3	40	265	1,324
China, People's Republic of	63	0	0	0	-29	-10	0	(s)	(s)	-38	25
China, Taiwan	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	-1
Colombia	261	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	-1	(s)	-1	260
Congo (Brazzaville)	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
Congo (Kinshasa) ^c	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Ecuador	75	0	-6	0	-14	0	0	(s)	(s)	-20	55
Egypt	21	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	2	23
France	0	0	16	0	0	(s)	-17	(s)	37	35	35
Gabon	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	312
Germany, FR	0	0	0	(s)	0	12	(s)	(s)	3	14	14
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	22	0	-9	-1	-7	0	0	-2	(s)	-19	3
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	-2	(s)	-2	-2
Italy	0	0	4	0	0	-10	-25	(s)	8	-22	-22
Jamaica	0	0	0	-1	(s)	-23	-2	(s)	(s)	-27	-27
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	-1	-47	-1	-8	-57	-57
Korea, Republic of	-26	0	0	3	-3	0	(s)	(s)	2	2	-24
Malaysia	10	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	10
Mexico	1,220	-33	-68	-1	-5	-47	-5	-5	3	-162	1,058
Netherlands	0	0	5	0	(s)	-13	-22	(s)	(s)	-30	-30
Netherlands Antilles	32	0	-17	21	(s)	6	0	(s)	30	40	72
Norway	198	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	-1	(s)	12	11	209
Panama	0	(s)	-3	-4	-15	0	0	-1	0	-23	-23
Peru	67	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	67
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	-7	-4	(s)	0	-1	5	-6	-6
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	(s)	1	0	-1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	0	0	-5	0	-33	(s)	(s)	-37	-37
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-10	(s)	(s)	-10	-10
Thailand	0	0	0	0	-6	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-7	-7
Trinidad and Tobago	53	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	53
Turkey	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-35	(s)	(s)	-35	-35
United Kingdom	70	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-20	(s)	25	5	74
Virgin Islands	0	0	117	26	99	48	0	(s)	45	334	334
Other	0	-1	8	-10	-18	-19	-45	-4	13	-76	-76
Total	7,890	151	159	60	91	45	-306	-23	706	885	8,775
Persian Gulf ^d	1,807	(s)	28	(s)	3	3	-5	(s)	115	144	1,950

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

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

^c Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-March 1998
(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	1,701	52	29	(s)	1	47	-2	(s)	255	381	2,082
Algeria	10	52	0	0	0	36	0	0	183	271	281
Iraq	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
Kuwait	261	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	261
Qatar	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	6
Saudi Arabia	1,364	(s)	29	(s)	1	10	0	(s)	72	112	1,476
United Arab Emirates	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-2	2
Other OPEC	2,019	18	36	40	34	37	-5	-1	152	310	2,329
Indonesia	35	0	0	0	0	1	-1	(s)	1	1	36
Nigeria	658	(s)	-4	0	-3	-1	(s)	(s)	0	-8	650
Venezuela	1,326	18	40	40	37	36	-4	(s)	151	317	1,643
Non OPEC	4,094	103	93	14	48	-15	-274	-16	282	234	4,328
Angola	381	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	381
Argentina	83	(s)	3	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	6	8	91
Australia	25	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	-10	(s)	7	-3	22
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	-1	-2	-3	0	(s)	(s)	-7	-7
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	3	0	(s)	(s)	-11	(s)	16	7	7
Brazil	0	(s)	1	-1	-6	6	-3	(s)	4	1	1
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	(s)	0	2	2
Canada	1,201	137	58	-14	55	3	-9	-2	26	255	1,456
China, People's Republic of	14	(s)	0	0	-10	-3	0	(s)	(s)	-13	1
China, Taiwan	-14	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	-16
Colombia	260	-1	0	0	(s)	0	0	-1	2	(s)	260
Congo (Brazzaville)	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
Congo (Kinshasa) ^c	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	11
Ecuador	84	0	-2	0	-10	0	0	(s)	-7	-19	66
Egypt	15	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	1	16
France	0	(s)	15	0	(s)	(s)	-13	(s)	25	26	26
Gabon	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274
Germany, FR	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	13	(s)	(s)	4	17	17
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	22	(s)	-8	-1	-8	0	0	-1	(s)	-17	5
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	-1
Italy	0	0	2	0	(s)	2	-37	(s)	8	-26	-26
Jamaica	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-24	-1	(s)	(s)	-25	-25
Japan	-21	(s)	(s)	0	-1	-1	-39	-1	-13	-54	-75
Korea, Republic of	-36	(s)	0	2	-1	(s)	-4	(s)	2	-2	-38
Malaysia	23	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	6	6	29
Mexico	1,288	-35	-87	(s)	-12	-46	-5	-5	6	-183	1,105
Netherlands	0	(s)	4	0	(s)	-5	-24	(s)	5	-20	-20
Netherlands Antilles	11	0	-6	19	-1	3	0	-2	50	63	74
Norway	192	(s)	3	0	0	(s)	-1	(s)	4	7	199
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	6	6
Panama	0	(s)	-3	-2	-21	-7	0	(s)	(s)	-34	-34
Peru	47	0	0	0	-2	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-3	45
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	-2	-1	(s)	0	5	8	10	10
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	(s)	2	-1	-1	(s)	0	(s)	1	1	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	5	0	-2	0	-42	(s)	4	-35	-35
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-4	(s)	3	-1	-1
Thailand	0	0	0	0	-2	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	-3	-3
Trinidad and Tobago	56	(s)	-2	0	-1	0	(s)	(s)	1	-1	54
Turkey	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-26	(s)	1	-26	-26
United Kingdom	109	4	(s)	0	(s)	6	-14	(s)	46	42	151
Virgin Islands	0	0	97	24	92	51	0	(s)	41	305	305
Other	17	-2	9	-10	-18	-12	-29	-5	19	-47	-30
Total	7,814	173	158	54	83	68	-282	-17	689	925	8,739
Persian Gulf ^d	1,691	(s)	29	(s)	1	10	-6	(s)	72	106	1,797

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

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

^c Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
March 1998
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	15,115	77,343	729,483	12,844	65,071	899,856
Refinery	14,348	13,412	52,920	2,022	23,029	105,731
Tank Farms and Pipelines	748	62,804	99,445	9,993	31,140	204,130
Leases	19	1,127	13,692	829	915	16,582
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	563,426	0	0	563,426
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	9,987	9,987
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	157,149	163,850	254,365	18,229	95,018	688,611
Refinery	56,287	68,344	147,523	12,726	67,793	352,673
Bulk Terminal	73,763	57,353	59,937	2,486	19,679	213,218
Pipeline	27,059	36,601	45,579	2,699	7,450	119,388
Natural Gas Processing Plant	40	1,552	1,326	318	96	3,332
Pentanes Plus	23	1,602	4,874	208	21	6,728
Refinery	0	302	253	10	0	565
Bulk Terminal	19	536	2,724	2	3	3,284
Pipeline	0	641	1,409	63	0	2,113
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	123	488	133	18	766
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,619	20,290	41,003	1,080	3,148	69,140
Refinery	1,095	2,224	7,576	373	1,380	12,648
Bulk Terminal	1,042	9,020	22,836	56	1,690	34,644
Pipeline	1,446	7,617	9,753	466	0	19,282
Natural Gas Processing Plant	36	1,429	838	185	78	2,566
Ethane/Ethylene	0	3,454	12,919	212	0	16,585
Refinery	0	3	611	0	0	614
Bulk Terminal	0	1,381	9,137	0	0	10,518
Pipeline	0	1,773	3,133	209	0	5,115
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	297	38	3	0	338
Propane/Propylene	2,705	11,946	14,032	363	809	29,855
Refinery	293	1,048	2,386	67	116	3,910
Bulk Terminal	1,011	5,806	7,077	51	647	14,592
Pipeline	1,377	4,341	4,326	145	0	10,189
Natural Gas Processing Plant	24	751	243	100	46	1,164
Normal Butane/Butylene	541	2,752	8,397	321	1,792	13,803
Refinery	501	657	3,000	184	783	5,125
Bulk Terminal	31	1,082	3,715	5	989	5,822
Pipeline	0	774	1,471	72	0	2,317
Natural Gas Processing Plant	9	239	211	60	20	539
Isobutane/Isobutylene	373	2,138	5,655	184	547	8,897
Refinery	301	516	1,579	122	481	2,999
Bulk Terminal	0	751	2,907	0	54	3,712
Pipeline	69	729	823	40	0	1,661
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	142	346	22	12	525
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,255	1,854	5,096	335	3,970	13,510
Refinery	2,005	600	2,300	103	2,757	7,765
Bulk Terminal	250	1,216	2,625	226	624	4,941
Pipeline	0	38	171	6	589	804
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	18	1	0	6	25
Refinery	0	18	1	0	6	25
Fuel Ethanol	86	1,588	271	93	320	2,358
Refinery	W	380	W	W	W	503
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	627
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	611

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
March 1998 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	1,893	W	3,939	W	3,628	9,895
Refinery	1,692	W	1,884	W	2,723	6,502
Bulk Terminal	W	W	1,914	W	321	2,630
Pipeline	W	W	141	W	584	763
Other Oxygenates^b	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	10,170	16,164	50,590	2,598	22,353	101,875
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,420	4,488	11,685	624	3,855	23,072
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	1,980	2,497	7,031	405	4,922	16,835
Heavy Gas Oils	4,450	5,252	20,721	1,169	10,588	42,180
Residuum	1,320	3,927	11,153	400	2,988	19,788
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	9,364	10,149	17,758	1,963	9,403	48,637
Refinery	8,942	8,554	16,285	1,963	8,132	43,876
Bulk Terminal	280	397	1,122	0	276	2,075
Pipeline	142	1,198	351	0	995	2,686
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	50	30	23	0	7	110
Refinery	50	30	23	0	7	110
Finished Motor Gasoline	48,455	44,809	48,476	5,001	19,653	166,394
Refinery	10,451	11,578	19,670	2,508	10,266	54,473
Bulk Terminal	24,755	18,534	10,797	1,063	7,094	62,243
Pipeline	13,249	14,697	18,009	1,430	2,293	49,678
Reformulated	21,799	936	9,239	0	10,939	42,913
Refinery	6,431	228	3,980	0	6,113	16,752
Bulk Terminal	10,112	505	1,678	0	3,439	15,734
Pipeline	5,256	203	3,581	0	1,387	10,427
Oxygenated	223	519	0	123	0	865
Refinery	12	406	0	2	0	420
Bulk Terminal	115	113	0	121	0	349
Pipeline	96	0	0	0	0	96
Other	28,433	43,354	39,237	4,878	8,714	122,616
Refinery	4,008	10,944	15,690	2,506	4,153	37,301
Bulk Terminal	14,528	17,916	9,119	942	3,655	46,160
Pipeline	7,897	14,494	14,428	1,430	906	39,155
Finished Aviation Gasoline	205	493	456	41	427	1,622
Refinery	24	223	389	28	215	879
Bulk Terminal	181	238	67	5	212	703
Pipeline	0	32	0	8	0	40
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	49	49
Refinery	0	0	0	0	41	41
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	8	8
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9,451	8,041	15,089	852	9,510	42,943
Refinery	1,365	2,476	8,009	428	5,216	17,494
Bulk Terminal	3,151	2,267	1,386	243	2,913	9,960
Pipeline	4,935	3,298	5,694	181	1,381	15,489

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
March 1998 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	2,555	1,079	929	67	67	4,697
Refinery	459	480	517	62	56	1,574
Bulk Terminal	1,979	565	193	0	5	2,742
Pipeline	117	34	219	5	6	381
Distillate Fuel Oil	45,649	31,563	32,488	2,414	12,311	124,425
Refinery	12,594	8,934	16,827	1,339	6,279	45,973
Bulk Terminal	25,885	13,591	5,706	541	4,077	49,800
Pipeline	7,170	9,038	9,955	534	1,955	28,652
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	14,281	21,419	17,084	1,995	8,570	63,349
Refinery	1,910	4,805	7,869	1,062	4,558	20,204
Bulk Terminal	9,138	9,425	3,449	469	2,514	24,995
Pipeline	3,233	7,189	5,766	464	1,498	18,150
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	31,368	10,144	15,404	419	3,741	61,076
Refinery	10,684	4,129	8,958	277	1,721	25,769
Bulk Terminal	16,747	4,166	2,257	72	1,563	24,805
Pipeline	3,937	1,849	4,189	70	457	10,502
Residual Fuel Oil^c	15,313	2,383	15,815	721	6,758	40,990
Refinery	4,767	1,670	6,614	721	4,795	18,567
Bulk Terminal	10,546	713	9,201	0	1,732	22,192
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	231	231
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	3,738	157	227	17	698	4,837
Refinery	1,202	0	87	17	695	2,001
Bulk Terminal	2,536	157	140	0	3	2,836
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	5,438	415	4,673	583	966	12,075
Refinery	2,094	234	1,927	583	684	5,522
Bulk Terminal	3,344	181	2,746	0	282	6,553
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	6,137	1,811	10,915	121	4,863	23,847
Refinery	1,471	1,436	4,600	121	3,416	11,044
Bulk Terminal	4,666	375	6,315	0	1,447	12,803
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	412	181	1,125	0	150	1,868
Refinery	412	181	1,125	0	150	1,868
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	229	1,152	0	208	1,589
Refinery	0	229	1,152	0	208	1,589
Special Naphthas	102	360	1,660	0	52	2,174
Refinery	73	360	1,420	0	52	1,905
Bulk Terminal	29	0	240	0	0	269
Lubricants	2,499	1,678	6,376	0	1,375	11,928
Refinery	834	785	4,972	0	952	7,543
Bulk Terminal	1,665	893	1,404	0	423	4,385
Waxes	141	174	407	0	184	906
Refinery	141	174	407	0	184	906
Petroleum Coke	465	4,729	4,463	201	2,193	12,051
Refinery	465	4,729	4,463	201	2,193	12,051
Asphalt and Road Oil	6,319	17,834	5,348	2,734	2,975	35,210
Refinery	2,391	8,518	4,166	2,390	2,396	19,861
Bulk Terminal	3,928	9,316	1,182	344	579	15,349
Miscellaneous Products	102	208	1,237	14	204	1,765
Refinery	49	133	765	2	161	1,110
Bulk Terminal	53	67	454	6	43	623
Pipeline	0	8	18	6	0	32
Total Stocks, All Oils	172,264	241,193	983,848	31,073	160,089	1,588,467

^a Includes stocks held by producers.

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

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, March 1998
(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	35,206	16,543	127	18,536	2,438	38,479	11,048	27,431	15,313	1,328
Connecticut	1,616	1,616	0	0	59	3,649	799	2,850	25	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	1,597	1,227	0	370	81	1,532	603	929	2,450	W
Florida	5,254	0	0	5,254	100	2,021	1,204	817	1,116	83
Georgia	1,432	0	0	1,432	20	1,032	707	325	196	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	1,029	598	0	431	227	1,690	373	1,317	409	W
Massachusetts	1,471	1,471	0	0	190	2,378	452	1,926	488	W
New Jersey	8,706	7,282	0	1,424	354	9,951	1,780	8,171	5,477	W
New York	2,985	1,163	87	1,735	352	6,046	1,100	4,946	2,105	W
North Carolina	1,919	0	0	1,919	178	1,407	707	700	277	W
Pennsylvania	5,299	1,520	28	3,751	690	5,474	1,958	3,516	1,245	W
Rhode Island	554	554	0	0	W	995	195	800	W	W
South Carolina	1,229	0	0	1,229	79	567	324	243	W	W
Virginia	2,004	1,112	0	892	65	1,619	756	863	527	W
West Virginia	111	0	12	99	W	118	90	28	W	W
PAD District II	30,112	733	519	28,860	1,045	22,525	14,230	8,295	2,383	7,605
Illinois	3,607	271	0	3,336	125	3,221	2,124	1,097	811	336
Indiana	3,508	84	8	3,416	149	3,028	1,590	1,438	159	W
Iowa	1,342	0	0	1,342	W	1,609	1,373	236	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	4,296	17	0	4,279	0	2,375	1,580	795	10	3,417
Kentucky	1,607	183	86	1,338	163	1,084	498	586	W	W
Michigan	2,602	0	0	2,602	113	1,601	1,127	474	102	1,599
Minnesota	1,614	0	320	1,294	W	1,620	1,289	331	329	W
Missouri	1,204	0	0	1,204	W	666	583	83	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	526	0	1	525	W	853	495	358	W	W
Ohio	3,703	40	13	3,650	262	2,092	1,162	930	270	W
Oklahoma	2,609	0	2	2,607	W	1,620	1,111	509	195	247
Tennessee	1,438	0	89	1,349	55	1,119	468	651	198	W
Wisconsin	2,056	138	0	1,918	W	1,637	830	807	49	W
PAD District III	30,467	5,658	0	24,809	710	22,533	11,318	11,215	15,815	9,706
Alabama	1,005	0	0	1,005	78	654	308	346	340	115
Arkansas	688	0	0	688	W	684	392	292	W	W
Louisiana	6,726	475	0	6,251	267	4,963	1,884	3,079	6,350	946
Mississippi	2,221	0	0	2,221	0	1,489	674	815	W	661
New Mexico	392	0	0	392	W	332	258	74	12	W
Texas	19,435	5,183	0	14,252	326	14,411	7,802	6,609	8,780	7,906
PAD District IV	3,571	0	123	3,448	62	1,880	1,531	349	721	218
Colorado	834	0	123	711	W	205	185	20	W	W
Idaho	327	0	0	327	W	238	172	66	W	W
Montana	1,212	0	0	1,212	W	517	517	0	76	32
Utah	671	0	0	671	W	550	336	214	52	54
Wyoming	527	0	0	527	W	370	321	49	W	69
PAD District V	17,360	9,552	0	7,808	61	10,356	7,072	3,284	6,527	809
Alaska	673	0	0	673	W	718	14	704	W	W
Arizona	682	133	0	549	W	508	466	42	W	W
California	10,773	9,419	0	1,354	56	5,530	4,826	704	3,640	278
Hawaii	981	0	0	981	W	518	108	410	W	W
Nevada	154	0	0	154	W	114	104	10	W	W
Oregon	1,149	0	0	1,149	W	826	565	261	248	W
Washington	2,948	0	0	2,948	W	2,142	989	1,153	1,129	63
U.S. Total	116,716	32,486	769	83,461	4,316	95,773	45,199	50,574	40,759	19,666

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, March 1998
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	0	419	0	302	867	732	0	0	62,000
Petroleum Products	8,364	48	0	2,780	6,855	3,179	0	91,229	27,639
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	108	1	0	0	690
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,025	4,509	131	0	2,872	4,443
Unfinished Oils	27	0	0	28	204	0	0	0	189
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	22	0	0	29	0	0	0	369	1,414
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,292	0	0	698	1,039	1,250	0	52,385	9,965
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	793	0	0	10,335	1,195
Oxygenated	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,292	0	0	614	246	1,250	0	42,050	8,770
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	84	159
Jet Fuel	293	0	0	79	0	1,043	0	11,818	4,953
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	293	0	0	79	0	1,043	0	11,818	4,953
Kerosene	40	0	0	47	0	0	0	83	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,654	0	0	742	261	740	0	21,754	5,246
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,121	0	0	325	193	740	0	12,736	4,318
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	533	0	0	417	68	0	0	9,018	928
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	57	590	0	0	1,009	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	3	0	0	13	0	0	73	114
Lubricants	0	45	0	75	59	0	0	377	290
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	405	176
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,364	467	0	3,082	7,722	3,911	0	91,229	89,639

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	4,084	932	0	0	0	2,512	0
Petroleum Products	382	2,443	2,409	2,317	842	249	0	376	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	133	289	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,603	2,028	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	289	1,147	431	0	694	249	0	119	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	289	1,147	431	0	694	249	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	46	399	23	0	62	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	46	399	23	0	62	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	47	251	219	0	86	0	0	147	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	47	91	219	0	76	0	0	147	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	160	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0
Total	382	2,443	6,493	3,249	842	249	0	2,888	0

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

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

**Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts,
March 1998
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	0	419	177	867	732	0	62,000
Petroleum Products	8,258	0	1,326	5,622	3,179	67,950	24,353
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	108	1	0	690
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,025	4,509	131	2,551	4,443
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	29	0	0	0	1,344
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,292	0	51	939	1,250	39,022	8,516
Reformulated	0	0	0	793	0	9,693	793
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,292	0	51	146	1,250	29,329	7,723
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	14	0	132
Jet Fuel	293	0	33	0	1,043	8,708	4,841
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	293	0	33	0	1,043	8,708	4,841
Kerosene	40	0	0	0	0	43	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,633	0	188	66	740	17,626	4,387
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,121	0	11	48	740	9,700	3,920
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	512	0	177	18	0	7,926	467
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,258	419	1,503	6,489	3,911	67,950	86,353

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	4,084	932	0	2,512	0
Petroleum Products	382	2,443	2,409	2,317	842	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	133	289	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,603	2,028	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	646	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	289	1,147	431	0	694	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	289	1,147	431	0	694	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	46	399	23	0	62	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	46	399	23	0	62	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	47	251	219	0	86	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	47	91	219	0	76	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	160	0	0	10	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	382	2,443	6,493	3,249	842	2,512	0

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

**Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts,
March 1998
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	0	0	0	125	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	106	48	0	1,454	1,233	0	23,279	577
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	321	0
Unfinished Oils	27	0	0	28	204	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	22	0	0	0	0	0	369	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	647	100	0	13,363	382
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	642	382
Oxygenated	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	563	100	0	12,721	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	15
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	46	0	0	3,110	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	46	0	0	3,110	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	47	0	0	40	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	21	0	0	554	195	0	4,128	180
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	314	145	0	3,036	180
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	21	0	0	240	50	0	1,092	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	57	590	0	1,009	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	57	590	0	1,009	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	3	0	0	13	0	73	0
Lubricants	0	45	0	75	59	0	377	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	72	0	405	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	106	48	0	1,579	1,233	0	23,279	577

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	2,048	20,654	3,286	0	249	0	376
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	321	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	189	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	347	22	70	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	892	12,089	1,449	0	249	0	119
Reformulated	260	0	402	0	0	0	119
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	632	12,089	1,047	0	249	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	9	60	27	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	70	3,040	112	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	70	3,040	112	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	425	3,523	859	0	0	0	147
0.05 percent sulfur and under	323	2,533	398	0	0	0	147
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	102	990	461	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,009	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	1,009	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	73	114	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	305	72	290	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	405	176	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	110
Total	2,048	20,654	3,286	0	249	0	376

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, March 1998
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	302	419	-117	66,084	1,901	64,183
Petroleum Products	94,258	8,412	85,846	38,412	12,814	25,598
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	823	109	714
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,897	0	3,897	6,046	5,665	381
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	803	2,844	-2,041
Propane/Propylene	3,801	0	3,801	4,161	2,155	2,006
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	0	0	503	469	34
Isobutane/Isobutylene	96	0	96	579	197	382
Unfinished Oils	28	27	1	216	232	-16
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	398	22	376	1,436	29	1,407
Finished Motor Gasoline	53,332	5,292	48,040	15,688	2,987	12,701
Reformulated	10,335	0	10,335	1,195	793	402
Oxygenated	84	0	84	0	84	-84
Other	42,913	5,292	37,621	14,493	2,110	12,383
Finished Aviation Gasoline	84	0	84	159	14	145
Jet Fuel	11,897	293	11,604	5,269	1,122	4,147
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	11,897	293	11,604	5,269	1,122	4,147
Kerosene	130	40	90	40	47	-7
Distillate Fuel Oil	22,496	2,654	19,842	8,119	1,743	6,376
0.05 percent sulfur and under	13,061	2,121	10,940	6,658	1,258	5,400
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	9,435	533	8,902	1,461	485	976
Residual Fuel Oil	1,066	0	1,066	0	647	-647
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	36	-36	36	0	36
Special Naphthas	73	3	70	114	13	101
Lubricants	452	45	407	290	134	156
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	405	0	405	176	72	104
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	94,560	8,831	85,729	104,496	14,715	89,781

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	4,730	62,000	-57,270	732	5,016	-4,284	0	2,512	-2,512
Petroleum Products	9,596	121,693	-112,097	3,561	5,568	-2,007	3,285	625	2,660
Pentanes Plus	397	690	-293	1	422	-421	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,537	7,315	-778	131	3,631	-3,500	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	3,660	247	3,413	0	1,372	-1,372	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,816	6,266	-4,450	128	1,485	-1,357	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	747	318	429	3	466	-463	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	314	484	-170	0	308	-308	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	204	189	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	2,429	-2,429	0	0	0	646	0	646
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,158	63,786	-62,628	1,539	1,125	414	1,841	368	1,473
Reformulated	912	11,530	-10,618	0	0	0	0	119	-119
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	246	52,256	-52,010	1,539	1,125	414	1,841	249	1,592
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	243	-243	14	0	14	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	17,216	-17,216	1,089	85	1,004	461	0	461
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	17,216	-17,216	1,089	85	1,004	461	0	461
Kerosene	0	83	-83	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	408	27,298	-26,890	787	305	482	337	147	190
0.05 percent sulfur and under	340	17,192	-16,852	787	295	492	167	147	20
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	68	10,106	-10,038	0	10	-10	170	0	170
Residual Fuel Oil	590	1,009	-419	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	16	187	-171	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	104	667	-563	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	72	581	-509	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	110	0	110	0	0	0	0	110	-110
Total	14,326	183,693	-169,367	4,293	10,584	-6,291	3,285	3,137	148

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

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

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

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

District Descriptions and Maps

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

PAD District I

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

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

Sub-PAD District I

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

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

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

PAD District II

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

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

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

PAD District III

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

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

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

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

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

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

PAD District V

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

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

Refining Districts

Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

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

Explanatory Notes

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

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

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is published once a year in the *PSM* feature article entitled, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the September 1996 issue and evaluated the accuracy of the data for the current year compared with the previous year.

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

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

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

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 260 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. In addition, the Form EIA-811 must be completed by merchant oxygenate plants that produce oxygenates. Approximately 320 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

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

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 175 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

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

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 585 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

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

vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 40 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" - The sample of companies that report on the EIA-819M are selected from the universe of companies that report on the MPSRS surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. The universe consists of (1) operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations); (2) operators of petroleum refineries; and (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other nonrefinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenate. Approximately 85 respondents report on the Form EIA-819M.

Sampling

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

Description of Survey Forms

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

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company or merchant oxygenate plant regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

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

The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," is used to collect data on production and stocks

of oxygenates. Data on end-of-month stocks are reported on a custody basis regardless of ownership. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Collection Methods

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

Response Rate

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

Data Imputation

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

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

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

Confidentiality

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

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

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

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

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins, and lubricants is suppressed on PSM Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding PSA table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

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

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

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

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

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

Supply

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disposition

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

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

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, lique-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yields

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

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

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

Stocks

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

Movements

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

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

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

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The original estimate is a monthly aggregate of the weekly crude oil production estimates published in the WPSR. This original monthly estimate is used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.
- The interim estimate is used in the PSM Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.
- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent

with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual*.

- The final estimate is published in the PSA.

Note 5. Export Data

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

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

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

Source of Export Information

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

Country and Area of Destination

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

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production,

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

Date of Data	Month of Production																	
Availability	11-96	12-96	1-97	2-97	3-97	4-97	5-97	6-97	7-97	8-97	9-97	10-97	11-97	12-97	1-98	2-98	3-98	4-98
Reported State Data																		
1-14-97	1568	0																
2-14-97	4664	1889	0															
3-14-97	4678	4599	1904	0														
4-14-97	4685	4511	1811	1408	0													
5-14-97	5782	4817	4807	4472	1802	0												
6-14-97	5908	4871	4673	4490	1764	1344	0											
7-14-97	5924	5837	4677	4712	4436	1759	1415	0										
8-14-97	5926	5839	4699	4768	4722	4586	1780	1318	0									
9-14-97	5942	5864	5671	5762	4723	4696	4572	1716	1347	0								
10-14-97	5945	5869	5675	5775	5716	5670	4646	4420	1642	1359	0							
11-14-97	6311	6238	5685	5787	5732	5697	5668	4644	2811	1653	1382	0						
12-14-97	6311	6298	5741	5854	5799	5782	5789	5731	4577	4216	1721	1669	0					
1-14-98	6311	6297	5741	5853	5799	5785	5793	5764	5498	4513	4471	1708	1440	0				
2-14-98	6311	6297	5741	5854	5804	5788	5798	5786	5626	5542	4498	4249	1733	1340	0			
3-14-98	6311	6297	5957	6076	6023	6008	5994	5786	5627	5544	4614	4582	4489	1812	1289	0		
4-14-98	6311	6297	5973	6075	6026	6011	6020	5826	5763	5715	5826	5656	4597	4453	1743	1246	0	
5-14-98	6311	6297	6040	6136	6084	6061	6094	6064	6016	5973	6082	5901	5890	4757	4470	1702	1235	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production																		
5-14-98	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	12	20	29	33
Month of Production																		
	11-96	12-96	1-97	2-97	3-97	4-97	5-97	6-97	7-97	8-97	9-97	10-97	11-97	12-97	1-98	2-98	3-98	4-98
Production Estimates																		
Estimate																		
Original ^g	6531	6509	6495	6494	6431	6437	6429	6376	6349	6291	6380	6396	6406	6457	6389	6407	6405	6413
Interim ^f	6465	6448	6387	6514	6470	6483	6401	6341	6316	6282	6388	6435	6450	6475	6438	6538	6465	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	6121	5941	5837	5951	5879	5955	5937	5862	5798	5716	5868	5887	5848	5823	5765	5894	5763	
Revised.....	5971	5970	5856	5855	5991	5957	5892	5862	5795	5707	5784	5834	5841	5765	5880	5910		
Final ^g	6476	6506																

^a Includes lease condensate.

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

^c Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1995 (annual average of 55 thousand barrels per day) for three States (Michigan, New York, and Ohio) for which only annual State data are available. Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1996 (annual average of 53 thousand barrels per day) for three States (Michigan, New York, and Ohio) for which only annual State data are available.

^d Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1995 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 5-16-96. Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1996 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 5-28-97.

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

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

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

inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

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

Sampling and Nonsampling Errors

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

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

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

to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

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

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

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

Data Revision

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

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

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month)

become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

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

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

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

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

Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814 and reviewing the sample frame for the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

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

Note 8. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts

Crude Oil Lease Stock Adjustment

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

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

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

Trans Alaskan Pipeline System Adjustment

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

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

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

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment

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

Fuel Ethanol Adjustment

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

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

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

Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment

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

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

Fuel Ethanol Stock Adjustment

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

Note 9. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

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

- On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). As of January 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador now appear under imports from Non-OPEC sources. No revision was made to 1993 data. Countries have been realphabetized accordingly. This change is evident in Tables S3 and 35 through 44, 49 and 50.
- Exports data are now published for oxygenates and the sub-categories of finished motor gasoline (reformulated, oxygenated, and other) and distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).
- Product supplied is now calculated for reformulated, oxygenated, and other finished motor gasoline as well as the sulfur categories of distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).

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

Item/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
1994													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	86	73	76	71	69	63	65	73	59	90	82	82	74
Motor Gas Blending	33	-7	27	58	51	82	98	98	81	-16	56	113	57
Product Supplied.....	6,980	7,275	7,395	7,564	7,644	7,922	7,884	7,975	7,615	7,548	7,464	7,924	7,601
1995													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	66	66	79	74	58	81	49	36	57	72	91	58	65
Motor Gas Blending	8	37	56	86	131	113	46	110	35	89	28	29	64
Product Supplied	7,163	7,481	7,788	7,651	7,894	8,220	7,888	8,187	7,786	7,781	7,866	7,742	7,789
1996													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	58	53	49	37	27	14	9	20	23	36	44	38	34
Motor Gas Blending	39	23	-16	14	5	66	2	-18	2	40	53	31	20
Product Supplied.....	7,254	7,552	7,729	7,869	7,998	8,089	8,135	8,216	7,641	8,038	7,875	7,775	7,849
1997													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	39	50	51	46	43	35	57	34	50	71	52	61	49
Motor Gas Blending	-18	42	-39	67	54	95	63	70	96	112	165	77	65
Product Supplied.....	7,312	7,651	7,808	8,067	8,128	8,260	8,471	8,195	8,004	8,166	7,955	8,039	8,007
1998													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	60	50	54										
Motor Gas Blending	123	76	128										
Product Supplied.....	7,590	7,755	7,956										

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

Source: • Fuel Ethanol Adjustment — 1994 -1996, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes I and II (Table 3, Motor gasoline field production minus motor gasoline blending component field production); 1998 —, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), (Table 4). • Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment — 1994 - 1996, EIA, *PSA*, Volumes I and II (Table 3; Motor gasoline blending component field adjustment) 1997 —, EIA, *PSM* (Table 4).

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1998

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

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

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

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1998
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs.....	15,363	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Crude Oil.....	14,313	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Pentanes Plus	156	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1
LPGs.....	356	(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	247	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	109	(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	339	(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	291	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-89	(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(s)
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	-1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Production	18,387	-32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-32
Pentanes Plus	319	-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-18
LPGs.....	2,017	-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-18
Ethane/Ethylene	655	(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(s)
Propane/Propylene.....	1,062	-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-5
Normal Butane/Butylene	108	-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10
Isobutane/Isobutylene	191	-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	320	(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(s)
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-123	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,749	-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-8
Reformulated.....	2,359	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Oxygenated.....	710	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Other	4,680	-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-8
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	13	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1
Jet Fuel.....	1,504	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,503	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Kerosene	102	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,321	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Residual Fuel Oil	766	(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	239	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	212	(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(s)
Special Naphthas	55	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Lubricants	168	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Waxes.....	23	-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3
Petroleum Coke.....	675	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	357	-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4
Still Gas	617	(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	53	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Imports	9,893	-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-29
Crude Oil.....	8,185	-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-29
Pentanes Plus	38	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
LPGs.....	202	(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene	18	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Propane/Propylene.....	139	(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	28	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	17	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	51	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Unfinished Oils.....	289	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp.....	124	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	265	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Reformulated.....	155	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Oxygenated.....	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Other	110	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	(s)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Jet Fuel.....	67	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	67	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Kerosene	3	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	187	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Residual Fuel Oil	223	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	39	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	188	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Special Naphthas	7	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Lubricants	13	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Waxes.....	1	(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	9	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1998
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)....	1,575,800	-706	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-706
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	320,862	86	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	86
Pentanes Plus.....	6,631	66	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	66
LPGs.....	73,318	-351	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-351
Ethane/Ethylene	17,192	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	34,671	-195	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-195
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	12,954	-148	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-148
Isobutane/isobutylene	8,501	-8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-8
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	13,435	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Unfinished Oils.....	93,194	-271	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-271
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	45,747	237	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	237
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	149	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	175,287	-255	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-255
Reformulated	44,414	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oxygenated	1,127	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other.....	129,746	-255	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-255
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	1,774	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Jet Fuel	44,203	63	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	63
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	34	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	44,169	63	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	63
Kerosene	6,209	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Distillate Fuel Oil	133,059	-25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-25
Residual Fuel Oil.....	39,650	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,898	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,865	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Special Naphthas.....	2,005	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Lubricants	12,801	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23
Waxes	989	-214	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-214
Petroleum Coke	11,246	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	26,501	-123	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-123
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,547	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Product Supplied.....	18,256	-4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4
Crude Oil.....	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Pentanes Plus.....	157	-19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-19
LPGs.....	2,331	-6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-6
Ethane/Ethylene	729	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Propane/Propylene.....	1,475	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	40	-5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-5
Isobutane/isobutylene	88	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
Unfinished Oils.....	-120	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,590	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Reformulated	2,453	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oxygenated	707	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other.....	4,430	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	9	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Jet Fuel	1,525	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,524	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene	138	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,566	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
0.05% & under	2,082	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Greater than 0.05%	1,485	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Residual Fuel Oil.....	884	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	275	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	411	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	53	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Lubricants	170	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Waxes	22	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Petroleum Coke	343	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	218	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Still Gas.....	617	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	65	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: *Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. *Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Appendix D

EIA 819M Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

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

EIA-819M

Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

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

Table D1. U.S. Summary, April 1998

Products	April 1998		March 1998		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production.....	2,546	85	2,663	86	10,562	88
Stocks	2,423	--	2,360	--	--	--
MTBE						
Production.....	6,267	209	6,242	201	23,271	194
Stocks	9,025	--	8,976	--	--	--

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

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

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1997	80	82	86	77	86	73	74	77	80	87	98	98
1998	96	85	86	85								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	2,169	2,139	2,291	2,302	2,764	3,065	2,696	3,144	3,109	2,605	3,005	2,758
1998	2,633	2,519	2,360	2,423								
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1998	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	19	15	24	37	95	349	55	421	119	109	255	76
1998	110	99	86	32								
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1997	79	81	85	76	85	72	73	76	79	87	97	97
1998	95	84	85	84								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	1,397	1,613	1,839	1,758	2,042	1,961	1,844	2,015	2,002	1,533	1,627	1,661
1998	1,633	1,661	1,588	1,607								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1998	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	265	138	151	212	354	391	436	355	462	266	531	332
1998	394	225	271	382								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1998	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	110	95	83	66	68	72	69	83	156	129	129	123
1998	108	91	94	97								
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1998	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	378	278	194	228	204	293	291	270	370	569	464	567
1998	387	443	321	306								

W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1997	161	192	182	186	194	209	201	217	200	206	211	205
1998	188	176	201	209								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	9,659	9,607	9,039	8,934	8,621	7,151	7,380	8,506	7,800	7,029	7,528	7,623
1998	8,690	8,725	8,976	9,025								
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1998	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	1,895	1,839	2,154	1,463	1,235	1,094	907	1,406	1,536	1,551	1,325	1,666
1998	1,676	1,514	1,794	1,464								
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1998	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1998	W	W	W	W								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1997	138	171	163	165	170	183	175	191	172	183	181	180
1998	164	153	179	184								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	3,545	4,223	3,887	3,413	3,008	2,559	3,027	4,083	3,147	3,097	3,100	3,168
1998	3,712	4,084	3,871	4,132								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1998	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1998	W	W	W	W								
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1998	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	3,868	3,277	2,673	3,808	4,084	3,278	3,174	2,824	2,851	2,142	2,840	2,606
1998	3,009	2,869	3,090	3,101								

W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

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

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

Glossary

Pipelines carry natural gas across geographic regions.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

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

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

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

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

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

Blending Components. See Motor or Aviation Gasoline Blending Components.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Isobutane. See **Butane**.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See **Petrochemical Feedstocks.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current

members are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC. **Prior to January 1, 1993, Ecuador was a member of OPEC. Prior to January 1995, Gabon was a member of OPEC.**

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

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

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

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

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

Other Finished. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

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

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

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

Oxygenated Gasoline. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Oxygenates. Any substance which, when added to gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Through a series of waivers and interpretive rules, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined the allowable limits for oxygenates in

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to

ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other

thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: penetration at 77° F

(D1321)-60 maximum; viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS); (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum; oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

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

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

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

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

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

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