Petroleum Supply Monthly

May 1995

With Data for March 1995

This publication and other Energy Information Administration (EIA) publications may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

All telephone orders should be directed to:

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Main Order Desk
(202) 512-1800
FAX (202) 512-2250
8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., eastern time, M-F

All mail orders should be directed to:

U.S. Government Printing Office
P.O. Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954

Complimentary subscriptions and single issues are available to certain groups of subscribers, such as public and academic libraries, Federal, State, local, and foreign governments, and the media. For further information, and for answers to questions on energy statistics, please contact EIA's National Energy Information Center. Address, telephone numbers, and hours appear below.

National Energy Information Center, EI-231
Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building, Room 1F-048
Washington, DC 20585
(202) 586-8800

TTY: For people who are deaf
or hard of hearing: (202) 586-1181
9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., eastern time, M-F

We thank the following for the use of their photographs and illustrations in this report.

Cities Service Co., page xxvii (courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute).
Standard Oil Co., page 1 (courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute).
Phillips 66 Co., page 33 (courtesy of Phillips 66 Company).
Texaco Inc., page 109 (courtesy of Texaco Inc.).
Standard Oil Co., page 113 (courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute).
Texaco Inc., page 127 (courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute).
American Petroleum Institute, page 133 (courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute).
Atlantic Richfield Co., page 139 (courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute).

Released for printing: May 25, 1995

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (ISSN 0733-0553) is published monthly by the Energy Information Administration, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585, and sells for \$83.00 per year (price is subject to change without advance notice). Second-class postage paid at Washington, DC 20066-9998, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Energy Information Administration, EI-231, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585.

On The Cover: Starting with the March issue of the Petroleum Supply Monthly, the Energy Information Administration began a 12-month series of historic photographs depicting the early days (1859-1920's) of the petroleum industry. The cover depicts Oil Dippers at Miller Farm, 1863. So much oil ran to waste down Oil Creek because of flowing wells or leaky bulk boats that people along the Creek would stand on the banks with buckets and skim oil off the top of the water, then pour it into barrels. Many a man got started in the oil business in this way.

Photo courtesy of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Drake Well Museum.

Printed with soy ink on recycled paper

Petroleum Supply Monthly

May 1995

With Data for March 1995

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

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

MASTER

DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IS UNLIMITED

Data Available Electronically

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

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

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

DISCLAIMER

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

DISCLAIMER

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

Electronic Publishing System (EPUB)

User Instructions

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

CONFIGURING YOUR PC SOFTWARE

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

Communication Parameters:

BAUD RATE: Up to 28,800 bps

DATA BITS: 8

STOP BITS: 1

PARITY: NONE

DUPLEX: FULL

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

ACCESS PHONE NUMBER

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

USING EPUB

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

National Energy Information Center, EI-231

Energy Information Administration

Forrestal Building, Room 1F-048

Washington, DC 20585

(202) 586-8800

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

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

Telecommunications device for the hearing-impaired only:

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

EPUB ASSISTANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays at noon

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

Electric Power Monthly, updated on the 1st of the month

Monthly Energy Review, updated the last week of the month

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

Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source

The Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source (COGIS) is a project recently developed by the Energy Information Administration (EIA), in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Commerce in an effort to provide more timely information to its customers. COGIS offers the latest oil and gas data published by the EIA. Selected data series from the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, the *Natural Gas Monthly*, the *Monthly Energy Review*, the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, the *Short Term Energy Outlook*, and the *Winter Fuels Report* are available. In addition, COGIS offers timely analysis of major oil and gas trends, and weekly and monthly highlights of oil and gas activity.

Anyone with a workstation connected to an Internet node, or with a personal computer and modem, can have immediate access to oil and gas industry information.

For information, call EIA's National Energy Information Center, (202) 586-8800. To open an account, call the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Analysis, (202) 482-1986.

Current fee schedule is listed below.

Charge	Means Used to Access the EBB		
	Up to 2400 Baud	9600 Baud	Internet (telnet only)
Annual Fee	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00
Connect Charge Credit	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00
<i>Connect Charges (per minute based on eastern time)</i>			
Weekdays: 8:00 a.m. - noon	\$0.20	\$0.40	\$0.40
Noon - 6:00 p.m.	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.25
6:00 p.m. - 8:00 a.m.	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.10
(Also weekends and holidays)			
<i>Annual Flat Fee Option (cannot use account between 8:00 a.m. and noon)</i>			
Maximum 1 hour per day	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$250.00
Maximum 4 hours per day	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$400.00

Contacts

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

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

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

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

Preface

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

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

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

Summary Statistics

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

Detailed Statistics

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

Appendices

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

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

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

Contents

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

Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

State of Entry

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

PAD District

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

Country of Origin

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

Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

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

Net Imports

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

Stocks

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

Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products

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

Illustrations

S1. Petroleum Overview, March 1994-Present	4
S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, March 1994-Present	4
S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, March 1994-Present	5
S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks, March 1994-Present	5
S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, March 1994-Present	16
S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, March 1994-Present	16
S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, March 1994-Present	18
S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, March 1994-Present	18
S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, March 1994-Present	20
S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, March 1994-Present	20
S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, March 1994-Present	22
S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, March 1994-Present	22
S13. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, February 1994-Present	24
S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, February 1994-Present	24
S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, February 1994-Present	26
S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, February 1994-Present	26

Appendices

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

Glossary

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

Articles

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

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

Articles (Continued)

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

Feature Article

A refinery worker makes his way around a towering storage tank to check the tank level.

Summer 1995 Gasoline Assessment

by Aileen Bohn, Charles Dale, and John Zyren¹

Summary

Fundamental changes to U.S. gasoline markets in recent years add complexity and uncertainty to the summer assessment. Growing demand, without corresponding increases in production capacity, has increased both domestic refinery capacity utilization and dependence on imports. At the same time, expanding product slates, driven by clean air concerns, have reduced flexibility in refinery, transportation, and storage operations. Additionally, regulatory uncertainties affecting demand and specifications for cleaner fuels have complicated suppliers' planning for both short- and long-term product availability.

Summer² gasoline demand is forecast to reach record high levels in 1995, driven by continuing economic growth. In the Mid World Oil Price Case of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) *Short Term Energy Outlook (STEO)*, summer demand is expected to average 7.89 million barrels per day (MMBD), 1.8 percent higher than summer demand last year (Table FE1). Refinery production to serve this demand is forecast to increase 1.9 percent to 7.36 MMBD. Non-refinery gasoline blending is expected to add another 150 thousand barrels per day (MBD). Net imports are estimated to remain at about the same level as last year, which was slightly higher than the average for 1989-1993. Estimated stock levels begin slightly lower, but end higher than last year's levels.

This will be the first driving season in which reformulated gasoline (RFG) is used. RFG is expected to account for about 30 percent of total demand this summer, peaking at 2.4 MMBD in July and August. Stocks of RFG have been running lower than conventional gasoline on a days supply basis, and there is no reason to expect this pattern to change over the summer under the Mid Case forecast. This would imply that RFG stocks will not provide a significant source of incremental supplies, and RFG imports will have to make up the difference between production and demand. If RFG production does not go higher than 2.2 MMBD, imports of 200 to 300 MBD of RFG may occur; however, much uncertainty exists around the mix of production and imports that will actually occur. Supplies of oxygenate for RFG are expected to be adequate.

The Mid Case world oil price is roughly constant at \$16.75 per barrel, \$0.50 per barrel (about 1.2 cents per gallon) higher than last

year. Wholesale gasoline spreads over crude price average over 3 cents per gallon higher than last year's average wholesale spread, due to increased costs of producing RFG and to refiners and wholesalers recovering slightly from the low spreads in 1994. This would imply at least a 4-cent per gallon increase in costs to retailers, which is reflected in the wholesale prices shown in Table FE1. The retail price is forecast to increase about 5 cents per gallon over 1994, to average \$1.24 for the 1995 summer driving season.

If the market returns to a situation similar to that of 1994, with lower wholesale price spreads over crude, retail prices will likely be 1 to 2 cents per gallon lower than the forecast. However, if world markets experience strong gasoline demand growth and lower incentive to export to the United States, import levels may be lower than forecast, potentially driving stocks lower than forecast. This would tend to push prices higher.

The Mid World Oil Price Case is the basis for the summer driving season forecast described in this article. The STEO case was developed using the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System, driven principally by three sets of inputs pertaining to key macroeconomic variables, world oil prices, and the weather. Table FE1 compares the major STEO demand drivers (Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Disposable Personal Income, Vehicle Miles Traveled, and Vehicle Fuel Efficiency Index), price drivers (the Price of Imported Crude Oil and the Federal Tax Rate), and the model results for demand, supply components, and prices.

Introduction

As the summer 1995 driving season approaches, gasoline supply and market conditions are somewhat different from past years. Expected record demands this summer, if realized, will push refinery utilization to very high levels. In addition, this is the first summer driving season using RFG. The RFG program, which started in December 1994 at the wholesale level and in January 1995 at retail, impacts the overall gasoline market in a variety of ways.

Gasoline today encompasses many different formulations, grades and volatility classes. Prior to the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA), gasolines were mainly distinguished by grade (octane rating) and by Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP). The CAAA

¹Michael Burdette, Joanne Shore, and John Hackworth, industry analysts on contract to EIA, also contributed to this article.

²"Summer" and "driving season" are used throughout this article to refer to the period including the second and third quarters of the calendar year, i.e., April through September.

Unless otherwise referenced, data in this article are taken from the following: *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208 April 21 (95-17) and predecessor reports; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, April 1995, DOE/EIA-0109(95/04); *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1993, DOE/EIA-0340, Volume 1 and predecessor reports; *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, March 1995, DOE/EIA-0380(95/03); *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA-0202(94/2Q) and predecessor reports. All data through 1993 are considered final and are not subject to further revision.

Table FE1. Motor Gasoline Demand and Supply Factors, Summers (April 1 - September 30) 1992-1995

Factor	History			STEO Mid Case Summer 1995
	Summer 1992	Summer 1993	Summer 1994	
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate (percent)	2.3	3.1	4.2	2.9
Disposable Personal Income (billions of \$ 1987).....	\$3,630	\$3,705	\$3,826	\$3,963
Vehicle Miles Traveled (million miles per year)	6437	6603	6756	6947
Vehicle Fuel Efficiency (miles per gallon)	20.71	20.54	20.78	20.97
Summer Demand (millions of barrels per day)	7.51	7.66	7.75	7.89
Refinery Production (millions of barrels per day)	7.05	7.30	7.22	7.36
Field Production.....	0.12	0.07	0.13	0.15
Net Imports (millions of barrels per day).....	0.27	0.19	0.37	0.37
Stock Change (millions of barrels per day).....	-0.07	-0.11	-0.05	-0.02
Stock Levels, begin/end (millions of barrels)	220/206	230/208	214/205	212/209
Refinery Operable Utilization Rate (percent).....	89.8	93.3	95.0	94.3
Price of Imported Crude Oil (average per barrel)	\$19.04	\$16.63	\$16.25	\$16.75
Wholesale Gasoline Price (average per gallon)	\$0.71	\$0.65	\$0.62	\$0.66
Federal Tax Rate (average per gallon).....	\$0.14	\$0.14	\$0.18	\$0.18
Retail Gasoline Price (average per gallon).....	\$1.21	\$1.18	\$1.19	\$1.24

Source: *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, *Petroleum Supply Monthly/Annual*, and *Petroleum Marketing Monthly/Annual*.

added oxygenated gasoline for carbon monoxide control, and most recently RFG, designed to reduce ground-level ozone pollution. Products vary by season and by geographic location. For example, oxygenated fuels (both oxygenated gasoline and oxygenated reformulated gasoline) are only required during the winter months and in limited geographic areas. The RFG program was the most complex new product program implemented by the industry to date, requiring major refinery changes. In addition, RFG must be kept segregated from other gasolines and tracked from refinery to outlet. The addition of RFG to the gasoline pool increases the demand for oxygenates during this summer over previous summers, and presents a new set of uncertainties for refiners and marketers.

This article provides an overview of the gasoline market as it stands facing the 1995 driving season, followed by a discussion of the assessment for gasoline supply, demand, and prices this summer.

Overview of the Motor Gasoline Market

The 1995 summer driving season is expected to create record high demands for gasoline. Preliminary estimates show first quarter 1995 demand as high as 4.1 percent over first quarter 1994. Total production and net imports were 7.4 MMBD, or 5.0 percent higher in the first quarter 1995 than first quarter 1994. Primary

inventories (stocks) ended March at 212 million barrels (MMB), which is quite low, but not the lowest March ever. Finished gasoline stocks ended the quarter at about 22 days supply (based on the demand forecast for April), much lower than the 5-year average of 25 days. Prices are significantly above last year's pre-season levels, partly due to higher crude oil costs, and have begun their usual seasonal increase.

The addition of RFG to the gasoline pool this year has significantly affected gasoline markets (see box on "Introduction of Reformulated Gasoline"). The low stock levels experienced through the first quarter were in large part due to low RFG stocks. Uncertainties surrounding opt-outs, i.e., the unexpected withdrawal of voluntarily participating areas, and weak RFG prices relative to conventional fuels, constrained RFG production and imports, thereby keeping stocks from growing much beyond their initial levels when the program began last December. After strengthening somewhat through late January, the price differential narrowed in February and March, as oxygenate costs eased and conventional gasoline prices began their seasonal climb.

Demand

Motor gasoline demand has shown strong growth for the past several years. Gasoline demand was influenced by a recession that began in the last half of 1990 and lasted through the first half of 1992. With the rebound in the economy, the need for motor gasoline increased in 1992 and 1993 (Table FE2). Gasoline

Table FE2. Finished Gasoline Demand
(Thousands of Barrels Per Day)

Years	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Annual	Annual Growth
1992.....	7,072	7,436	7,583	7,409	7,376	1.1% ¹
1993.....	7,044	7,573	7,754	7,525	7,476	1.4%
1994.....	7,186	7,682	7,826	7,644	7,587	1.5%
1995.....	7,484					

¹This percentage was calculated from 1991 to 1992 using 1992 data not adjusted for blending components, since only unadjusted 1991 data is available.

Introduction of Reformulated Gasoline (RFG)

Throughout 1994, the petroleum industry prepared for the introduction of reformulated gasoline (RFG), required year-round in almost a third of the U.S. gasoline market by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA). As the latest in a series of regulatory initiatives designed to improve the environmental quality of motor fuels, the CAAA necessitated a proliferation of reformulated and other clean products in the gasoline market by the end of 1994. Transition to the RFG program progressed without significant supply shortfalls or price runups, in contrast to the start-up of the low sulfur diesel program when a combination of infrastructure problems and low stocks led to price spikes in some regions.

Prior to the start of the program, RFG use was expected in 9 mandated areas and various others that had "opted-in", which combined constituted about 35 percent of U.S. gasoline consumption. The original forecasts for RFG demand of about 2.5 MMBD in December 1994 and January 1995³ never materialized, mainly because some areas elected to opt out of the program. These areas, which combined represented about 200 MBD of RFG demand, were among the most distant from supply facilities. Their exit reduced the risk of localized outages.

RFG production began in September, then accelerated as refiners built stocks before the program startup. RFG production was expected to reach peak levels earlier than it did. One of the reasons for the delay was the Colonial Pipeline break in October, which, by raising conventional gasoline prices relative to RFG, discouraged an early switch to RFG production. Once the break was repaired and market concern over conventional supplies eased, the differential returned, and RFG production surged.

The peak production level of 2.2 MMBD was reached in the first 3 weeks of December, prior to the realization of downward, opt-out related pressures. Although production never reached forecast levels, refiners began to cut output in late December, in response to lower demand, reduced financial incentives, and increased uncertainty as to what gasolines would eventually be required in many areas.

RFG stocks built fairly quickly once production began, and hit 40 MMB by the end of November, when RFG supply from terminals was required. Stocks peaked at about 44 MMB in mid-December, or about 23 days of supply at estimated January demand levels. After that, RFG stocks gradually declined, as falling demand was more than offset by production cuts. RFG stocks in late February stabilized around 40 MMB, or 21 days supply, low by historical standards, and have since fluctuated between 40 and 45 MMB.

Despite the relatively smooth startup of the RFG program, and minimal price impacts on consumers, several issues emerged which cloud the outlook. Following the opting-out of various counties in Pennsylvania, New York, and Maine, and an early adjustment to lower oxygen content in northern New Jersey, the State of Wisconsin requested the suspension of RFG requirements for the remainder of the winter. The request, ultimately denied by EPA, was based on consumer complaints of high cost, health hazards (nausea and dizziness), and engine damage, all attributed to RFG. Particular complaints were lodged against MTBE as the source of noxious vapors, especially during cold weather. A unique aspect of the State's request was that the Milwaukee area, unlike the earlier opt-out areas in the East, was one of the nine severe ozone non-attainment areas mandated to participate in the program. Wisconsin has since rescinded its late opt-in of three other counties, and its state legislature has continued to seek legal means to exit the program, or at least to outlaw the use of MTBE in the State. Other jurisdictions are reported to be following the Wisconsin situation with great interest.

³EIA, *The Energy Information Administration's Assessment of Reformulated Gasoline* (October 1994) and *The Energy Information Administration's Assessment of Reformulated Gasoline: An Update* (December 1994).

demand continued a strong growth pattern in 1994 as the economy continued to improve. Real disposable personal income increased at a rate of 3.5 percent, compared with 1.5 percent in 1993. Gross Domestic Product rose by a robust 4.0 percent (in constant dollars), contrasted to 3.1 percent in 1993.⁴ This led to continued growth of the vehicle fleet and an increase in the average number of miles driven per vehicle, both of which boost gasoline consumption. Since the late 1970's, improvements in fuel efficiency, measured by miles per gallon, tended to slow demand growth; however, fuel efficiency in 1992 and 1993 began to fall

slightly, removing the moderating effect it had on consumption historically.⁵

In 1994, gasoline demand, as measured by product supplied, set a record of almost 7.6 MMBD. This represented a rise of 1.5 percent from 1993's record of 7.5 MMBD. Concurrently, distillate and jet fuels were also in high demand.

Overall, gasoline demand has continued its relatively strong upward trend in 1995 to date (Figure FE1), averaging 7.5 MMBD

⁴Short-Term Energy Outlook.

⁵Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, March 1995, DOE/EIA-0035(95/03).

Figure FE1. U.S. Motor Gasoline Product Supplied
(Million Barrels per Day)

Source: *Petroleum Supply Monthly/Annual*.

through the first quarter compared to 7.2 MMBD for the first quarter 1994. RFG demand averaged 1.9 MMBD for the first quarter for 1995 or 26 percent of gasoline demand. However, RFG demand has not reached the levels anticipated by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) last fall,⁶ mainly because some areas elected to opt out of the program. These areas represented about 200,000 barrels per day, roughly 10 percent of first quarter average RFG demand.

Production

To meet higher demand, gasoline production increased in 1992 and 1993, but dropped slightly in 1994, as imports returned to more typical levels in satisfying incremental requirements (Table FE3). Total gasoline production for the first quarter 1995 was 7.3 MMBD, up 5.9 percent over the 1994 first quarter production of 6.9 MMBD. RFG represented 25 percent of the first quarter's total gasoline production. The typical dip in spring production for refinery turnarounds did not occur in 1995, possibly due to the

recent refinery upgrades completed in preparation for RFG production. Last year, for example, total gasoline production averaged 6.7 MMBD in March, but this year, March production averaged 7.3 MMBD.

A stronger economy also generated demand growth in other petroleum products. As a result, total refinery utilization, measured as gross inputs divided by operable distillation capacity, grew from 91.4 percent in 1993 to 92.6 percent in 1994. (Operable capacity remained essentially the same during these two years.) As the 1995 gasoline season is about to begin, utilization was 89.4 percent in March, higher than last year's March utilization of 87.4 percent, and high utilizations are expected this summer to meet strong demand projections.

As a result of the RFG program, oxygenates will play a more important role this summer than previously. Prior to the RFG program, increased oxygenates were only required during the winter. RFG contains increased oxygenates throughout the year,

⁶Energy Information Administration, *The Energy Information Administration's Assessment of Reformulated Gasoline*, Volumes 1&2, SR/OOG/94-02, Washington, DC, October 1994, and *The Energy Information Administration's Assessment of Reformulated Gasoline: An Update*, SR/OOG/94-03, Washington, DC, December 1994.

Table FE3. Total Gasoline Production
(Thousands of Barrels Per Day)

Years	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Annual	Annual Growth
1992	6,809	7,081	7,027	7,311	7,058	1.2%
1993	7,091	7,340	7,413	7,590	7,360	4.3% ¹
1994	6,876	7,300	7,347	7,617	7,300	-0.8%
1995	7,279					

¹Field blended gasoline was not available until the end of 1992. Thus, the growth shown from 1992 to 1993 is slightly over-stated; however, refinery production alone grew 3.5 percent between 1992 and 1993.

Source: *Petroleum Supply Monthly/Annual*.

so oxygenate supply is of interest this summer. Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), one of the primary oxygenates in RFG, is used in conventional gasoline, as well as RFG, to enhance octane levels. MTBE demand peaked during the winter when both oxygenated gasoline and RFG were required (see box on "Oxygenates"). The industry increased capacity and production in anticipation of the RFG program startup. However, methanol⁷ production plant problems caused concerns this past winter over adequacy of MTBE supplies, driving MTBE prices to record highs. Prices receded during the winter due to opt-outs, the end of the oxygenated gasoline season and resolution of methanol plant problems, but have recently strengthened. MTBE production levels are expected to be adequate to meet demand.

Imports and Exports

In 1994, high domestic demand and sufficient price differentials with Europe stimulated imports, which represented 5 percent of total gasoline supplied during the year, the highest level since 1990 (Figure FE2). However, as expected, in November and December, imports fell off as the RFG program began. During 1994, over 40 percent of U.S. gasoline imports came from the Caribbean region, while Canada provided 13 percent. Brazil and the United Kingdom provided less than 7 percent each. For the first quarter of 1995, total gasoline imports have been modest, averaging 263 MBD compared to 302 MBD for the first quarter 1994. Through February, RFG represented 42 percent of the imports of which 31 percent came from Canada, and 34 percent each from both the Virgin Islands and from Venezuela. The first RFG imports from Europe were registered in February 1995.

Average total gasoline exports for 1994 were 103 MBD, about the same level as in 1993 and 1992. Over 60 percent of the exports went to Mexico. It is possible that the RFG program may result

in increased exports as companies seek new markets for gasoline that does not comply with U.S. specifications. As the RFG program began in December 1994, exports jumped to 248 MBD compared to 171 MBD in December 1993. This marked the highest single month for gasoline exports since 1964, when export statistics were initiated. However, they retreated to an average of 103 MBD in the first quarter of 1995. It is still too early to tell if exports will increase substantially in 1995.

In spite of 1995's high gasoline demand, net imports for the first quarter declined from last year, averaging 160 MBD, compared to 208 MBD in 1994 and 113 MBD in 1993.

Stocks

Gasoline stocks at the primary level remained lower than average from March through October 1994 (see "Expectations for the Summer Driving Season," Figure FE7). In October, conventional stocks dropped as tanks were drawn down to make room for oxygenated and reformulated gasolines. By the end of November, finished gasoline stocks had recovered to average levels of 24 days of supply, while, as expected, RFG inventories covered only 19 days of supply.⁸ During December, oxygenated stocks dropped, while conventional and RFG increased slightly, but not enough to keep total stocks from returning to below average levels.

Normally, total gasoline stocks build in January as gasoline demand falls off and refinery production stays strong to produce seasonally higher distillate volumes for heating fuel. The typical seasonal build did not occur in early 1995. Oxygenated gasoline stocks began to fall as expected, since the oxygenate season was nearing its end in many regions in February. Conventional stocks increased somewhat, but RFG stocks fell, as growing uncertainty over actual requirements in the face of mounting opt-out pressure coupled with weakening relative prices discouraged production.

Stock levels did not change much in February, but fell seasonally in March. The quarter ended with U.S. finished gasoline stocks at about 22 days of supply, compared to the 5-year average of 25 days of supply.

Prices

Motor gasoline prices in the spring of 1995 have averaged significantly higher than those a year ago, partly because of higher crude oil prices. As of April 21, spot prices for conventional unleaded regular gasoline at New York Harbor stood at 63.0 cents per gallon, 14.4 cents above the same date in

Figure FE2. U.S. Total Motor Gasoline Imports and Exports
(Cents per Gallon)

Source: *Petroleum Supply Monthly/Annual*.

⁷ Methanol is a key input to MTBE production.

⁸ RFG stocks were expected to begin low, which is typical of new product introduction; however, once equilibrium was reached, RFG stock levels (on a days supply basis) were expected to be more typical of conventional stock levels.

Figure FE3. Spot Crude Oil and Gasoline Prices
(Cents per Gallon)

Source: Reuters Information Services.

1994 (Figure FE3). West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil prices were up \$2.90 per barrel, or 6.9 cents per gallon, in the same period. U.S. average retail prices stood 8.4 cents above the same point in 1994.

On a year-to-year basis, except during unusual market situations, crude oil prices tend to be the most significant determinant of gasoline price levels. Pre-season (spring) gasoline prices were significantly lower in 1994 than the previous year, due to a sustained decline in crude oil prices during most of 1993. However, rising world oil demand and relatively stable production levels brought on a crude oil price recovery in the first half of 1994, only partially offset by a more moderate decline in late summer. Crude oil prices stabilized in the \$17 to \$19-per-barrel (WTI) range in the fall of 1994, and remained there until recently, when tightening spring gasoline markets pulled WTI prices above \$20 per barrel. Conventional gasoline prices generally followed those for crude oil in the fall and winter, although with seasonal influences and significant volatility due to unusual situations, including the introduction of RFG.

After a sharp decline in August and September 1994, wholesale gasoline prices were briefly but dramatically affected by the Colonial Pipeline rupture near Houston on October 20. Because the Colonial is the major supply route to the East Coast, New York Harbor prices jumped 9 cents in a week, only to fall back nearly as quickly once temporary repairs were accomplished. The introduction of RFG then reduced demand for conventional grades, briefly pulling down prices to near-parity with crude oil. Since December, conventional gasoline prices have maintained a more typical seasonal relationship to those for crude oil, with some fluctuation caused by demand uncertainties related to potential and actual opt-outs from the RFG and oxygenated gasoline programs.

While conventional gasoline prices are often measured against crude oil prices, those for oxygenated gasoline and, more recently,

RFG, are measured by their differential to conventional gasoline. Oxygenated gasoline, recently completing its third season, normally trades at a differential to conventional gasoline almost solely determined by the cost of the oxygenate needed. Higher oxygenate demand due to RFG and methanol supply problems (see "Oxygenates" sidebar) resulted in somewhat higher differentials during the past winter than in prior years. While RFG costs entail a number of other components relative to conventional gasoline cost, oxygenate cost is the most significant, similarly inflating RFG prices during its introduction. Since its introduction, the RFG price differential over conventional gasoline has been similar to that for oxygenated gasoline. As a result, after peaking in late January, RFG price differentials have declined during the spring along with oxygenate prices, to current levels of only 0 to 2 cents per gallon.

Retail gasoline price changes typically lag somewhat those on wholesale markets, resulting in less volatility and occasional differences in direction. After declining seasonally throughout the fall, U.S. average cash self-serve regular gasoline prices ended 1994 at 107.8 cents per gallon. Prices rose slightly around the introduction of RFG at the retail level in early January, then declined to an 8-month low of 106.7 cents per gallon in late February. Recently, prices have begun a seasonal rise toward the peak driving season, standing at 111.7 cents per gallon as of April 17, about 8 cents above the same point in 1994.

Expectations for the Summer Driving Season

As of the end of March, the United States had 22 days worth of finished gasoline stocks, compared to 23 days supply at the same time last year. As the summer driving season begins, demand is expected to surge, reaching 8.1 MMBBD at the season's peak. However, supplies through the driving season appear adequate, based on stock levels, production capability and

Oxygenates

Oxygenate additives are a key component in reformulated gasoline costs. MTBE, one of the primary oxygenates in RFG, is used in conventional gasoline, as well, to improve the octane rating. Therefore, MTBE demand was expected to reach new peaks in late 1994 due to RFG and oxygenated gasoline sales this winter. Spot MTBE prices had been climbing to over \$1 per gallon, double what they were the previous year, as shown in Figure FE4. Ethanol prices were also on the increase in the fall.

Figure FE4. Oxygenate Prices
(Cents per Gallon)

Source: *Octane Week*, various issues.

Methanol, a major feedstock for MTBE production, was in tight supply last summer and was driving the increases in MTBE prices. Methanol prices increased sharply in June, rising from about 75 cents per gallon to about \$1.20 by the beginning of August, triple what they were the previous year. When the Channelview, Texas plant closed for maintenance in August, prices rose further to \$1.35. Prices then declined slightly, but subsequently shot up to \$1.78 following a fire in October at an Enron facility in Pasadena, Texas, accounting for about 8 percent of U.S. methanol supply. Prices began to ease in November, then plummeted starting in late December in reaction to falling MTBE demand due to opt-outs from the RFG program. MTBE followed the rise and fall of methanol prices, although less dramatically, but began to recover in late March as its blending value increased with rising gasoline prices.

The annual demand for MTBE-equivalent oxygenates was 320 MBD in 1993 and 327 MBD in 1994, and will be an estimated 440 MBD in 1995. Ethanol provided about half the MTBE-equivalent oxygenate volume consumed in 1993 and 1994, but that percentage will fall to about 40 percent in 1995 (a possible exception is adoption of a renewable oxygenate standard -- see next page).

The demand for MTBE alone is projected to rise from an annual average of 158 MBD in 1994 to 255 MBD in 1995, the difference being attributable to RFG demand. Net imports of MTBE are projected to average 45 MBD in 1995, much higher than the 24 MBD level of 1994.

Oxygenate stocking patterns are shown in Figure FE5. MTBE exhibits the strong seasonal pattern that has occurred since the first oxygenated gasoline season in the winter of 1992-1993. Stocks of MTBE were generally lower the next winter, as increased production capacity came on stream. MTBE stocks this past winter did not reach their peaks of 2 years before, when uncertainties about potential demand and potential supply shortages abounded. MTBE stocks fell to 11 MMB at the end of March 1995, which combined with the 3 MMB of ethanol stock assured an adequate supply of oxygenates for the foreseeable future.

Figure FE5. U.S. Oxygenate Stocks
(Millions of Barrels)

Source: *Petroleum Supply Monthly/Annual*.

The Renewable Oxygenate Standard

On June 30, 1994, EPA issued the final rule requiring the use of renewable oxygenates in reformulated gasoline. The rule was to be implemented in two phases. The first phase was effective for all of 1995 and required that at least 15 percent of the oxygen content of reformulated gasoline come from renewable sources. The second phase required that, beginning in 1996, 30 percent of the oxygen in reformulated gasoline come from renewable sources. At present, ethanol and its derivatives are essentially the only renewable oxygenates that are commercially available.

On July 13, 1994, a legal challenge to the renewable oxygenate standard (ROS) for reformulated gasoline was filed in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. The challenge was filed jointly by the American Petroleum Institute and the National Petroleum Refiners Association. The groups argued that EPA exceeded its authority in issuing the ROS. Later, the American Methanol Institute and the Oxygenated Fuels Association also joined the legal challenge.

On September 13, 1994, the U.S. Court of Appeals issued a delay in the implementation of ROS until the case was decided. On February 16, 1995, oral arguments were presented before the court's three-judge panel. The court ruled on April 28, 1995, that EPA lacked the authority to mandate the use of renewable oxygenates in motor gasoline.

prospective imports. According to the STEO forecasts, much of the increase in summer demand is to be met by growth in refinery production, an increase in oxygenate blending, and an uptick in net imports. Stock withdrawals during the summer driving season, averaging 20 MBD, will be less than half last year's value.

Overall gasoline prices are expected to reflect the typical summer pattern, rising on average by about 8 cents per gallon. RFG prices are anticipated to follow the same pattern.

Demand

Demand for 1995 is projected to continue the upward growth pattern that has been experienced for the past several years. This summer, demand is expected to be 1.8 percent higher than in summer 1994 (Figure FE6). Continuing economic growth is predicted to result in a 2.8 percent increase in total miles traveled,

driving the increase in gasoline consumption. Total miles traveled is influenced by both number of vehicles and miles traveled per vehicle. In a growing economy, both of these factors frequently increase. Fuel efficiency over the summer months, as measured in miles per gallon, is expected to grow slightly compared to the summer of 1994. This increase moderates demand growth; but nevertheless, strong overall growth is anticipated.

Gasoline demand typically peaks in July or August. This year's forecast shows the peak in July, at 8.1 MMBD. Last year's peak month was August, at 8.0 MMBD.

RFG demand is projected to follow total gasoline demand patterns (Table FE4). For the summer season, RFG is forecast to represent 30 percent of total U.S. gasoline demand, 44 percent of demand in PADD I (East Coast) and 38 percent in PADD V (West Coast).

Figure FE6. Gasoline Production and Demand
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Source: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, and *Short-Term Energy Outlook*.

At its peak, RFG demand is forecast to rise as high as 2.4 MMBD, about 200 MBD higher than initial levels seen in mid-December, with higher production and import levels expected to satisfy the bulk of incremental requirements.

Production

Throughout the driving season, refinery gasoline production is expected to average 1.9 percent higher than last year (Figure FE6). Utilization of operable refinery capacity is expected to average

94.3 percent, slightly lower than last summer's utilization due to capacity additions and lower distillate production. As previously noted, the continued high production rates through March indicate few refinery turn-arounds through the first part of the spring, possibly due to modifications in advance of the start of the RFG program.

The RFG program mandates a minimum oxygen content during the summer for the first time, thereby making oxygenates an important supply source. The additional oxygenates decrease the

Table FE4. PAD District Total Demand
(Millions of Barrels per Day)

Area	Type	April	May	June	July	August	September	Driving Season Average
PAD District 1	RFG	1.189	1.237	1.255	1.266	1.271	1.249	1.245
	CONV.	1.642	1.552	1.568	1.589	1.574	1.562	1.565
PAD District Total		2.732	2.789	2.822	2.855	2.845	2.812	2.809
PAD District 2	RFG	0.347	0.368	0.367	0.375	0.374	0.356	0.385
	CONV.	1.880	1.990	1.986	2.032	2.030	1.924	1.974
PAD District Total		2.228	2.357	2.353	2.407	2.404	2.280	2.339
PAD District 3	RFG	0.267	0.272	0.266	0.276	0.266	0.259	0.268
	CONV.	0.847	0.865	0.846	0.876	0.847	0.824	0.851
PAD District Total		1.114	1.137	1.112	1.152	1.113	1.083	1.119
PAD District 4	RFG	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	CONV.	0.228	0.244	0.261	0.272	0.276	0.257	0.256
PAD District Total		0.228	0.244	0.261	0.272	0.276	0.257	0.256
PAD District 5	RFG	0.521	0.516	0.523	0.529	0.537	0.520	0.524
	CONV.	0.809	0.825	0.837	0.857	0.866	0.839	0.839
PAD District Total		1.331	1.342	1.360	1.386	1.403	1.359	1.363
U.S. Total	RFG	2.325	2.392	2.410	2.447	2.449	2.383	2.401
	CONV.	5.307	5.477	5.496	5.625	5.593	5.407	5.486
US Total		7.632	7.869	7.906	8.072	8.042	7.790	7.887

Source: *Short-Term Energy Outlook*.

need for crude oil inputs to refineries to meet gasoline demand. The reduction in crude input, in turn, can reduce refinery utilization (as measured at the distillation unit) below that which would occur producing only conventional gasoline. Countering this effect is the lower efficiency of RFG (which means more gallons of RFG are needed to travel the same number of miles), and the need to reduce butane content in gasoline in order for RFG to meet its low RVP specifications. The increased volume of oxygenates alone is estimated to reduce crude input by about 2 percent. However, the countering effects of energy efficiency and lower butane each increase the need for crude by about 0.5 percent. The net impact on crude runs this summer due to RFG might be to lower the utilization close to 1 percent from that which would have been required producing conventional gasoline alone.

Imports and Exports

Strong domestic gasoline demand is anticipated to result in net import levels similar to last summer's, about 370 MBD. Imports from the Virgin Islands, Canada, and Venezuela are expected to dominate. Because imports of gasoline flow mainly to the Northeast, a major RFG area, much of the summer imports will be in the form of RFG or reformulated blendstocks for oxygenate blending (RBOB). Based on the assumption that low RFG stock levels will prevent drawing down RFG stocks significantly, the gap between demand and production of RFG will have to be filled with imports. With RFG demand forecast to average 2.4 MMBD, and production running no higher than 2.2 MMBD (the highest weekly average seen to date), imports of RFG might run 200-300 MBD.

Gasoline exports are estimated to continue through the summer at an average level of 127 MBD, compared to 74 MBD on average during the 1994 driving season. Refiners are apt to sell conventional gasoline that does not meet U.S. standards, but is valuable in international markets.

Stocks

Total gasoline stocks (not including oxygenates) are beginning the 1995 summer driving season lower than last year at 212 MMB versus 214 MMB in 1994 (Figure FE7). Although production is forecast to be higher than in 1994 and net imports are expected to be about the same, strong demand will keep stock levels lower than last year for the first half of the summer. In 1995, stock levels are not forecast to decline as fast as last year's stocks during the summer due to better wholesale margins in 1995 keeping production up. Thus, 1995 stocks eventually exceed 1994 stocks in the second half of the summer. Throughout the summer, though, stocks hover around the lower bound of the historical average range. The lower stocks in 1995 are partially due to the RFG stocks, which are expected to remain about 45 MMB throughout the summer, consistent with their pattern to date. RFG stocks are not forecast separately, but if they average about 20 days of supply, which is about where RFG is starting the summer, stocks might approach 50 MMB prior to RFG's peak demand of 2.4 MMBD. However, stocks generally don't increase during the summer months. Thus, we might expect RFG stocks to fluctuate around 45 MMB this summer.

Finished gasoline stocks begin the season at 22 days of supply in March, drop to 21 days during July, but recover to 22 days in August as demand falls off and stocks begin rebuilding. Last year, finished gasoline stocks averaged about 1 day supply higher than the 1995 forecast.

Prices

Excluding unusual changes in crude oil prices or gasoline supply disruptions, gasoline prices normally exhibit a demand-driven seasonal pattern, rising in the spring to a peak in the June-August period, and declining through the fall to a low between December and February. Crude oil prices seldom change this overall pattern,

Figure FE7. Total Gasoline Stocks
(Million Barrels)

Source: *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and *Short-Term Energy Outlook*.

but often impact the magnitude of seasonal change. STEO estimates that the average world crude oil price will remain relatively flat through the second and third quarters of 1995, at about \$16.75 per barrel, rising slightly in the fourth quarter to \$17.00. This forecast assumes stable to slightly rising world crude oil production offsetting similar increases in demand, as OPEC and other sources compensate for declining output in the United States and the former Soviet Union. Therefore, gasoline prices are expected to be primarily dependent on product-specific factors, i.e. the gasoline supply/demand balance, throughout the summer driving season. This forecast, of course, does not attempt to anticipate crude oil or petroleum product market disruptions, international political developments, or any of the other unforeseeable events that often are significant price determinants in petroleum markets.

Based on expectations for world crude oil prices and the various supply and demand factors outlined above, STEO forecasts gasoline prices to follow a fairly typical seasonal pattern this summer. Unlike 1994, which saw an unusually sharp price rise due to tightening of world crude oil markets, wholesale gasoline prices are expected to rise about 8 cents on average over the 3-month period ending June 1995. Retail prices, exhibiting a typical lag relationship to wholesale, are expected to increase more gradually, but over a longer period, gaining about 8 cents on average from their winter low through a late-summer peak. Prices at both levels are then expected to gradually decline through the remainder of the year.

Uncertainties and Sensitivities

The main concerns for this summer are centered around high demand, high refinery utilization, low stocks and RFG's first summer driving season. The high utilization and low stocks affect marginal costs to provide more gasoline, and thus influence the mix of production and imports. RFG adds to uncertainties surrounding imports and forces oxygenates into the picture as an important supply component for the summer months. In addition, high utilization, low stocks, and delivery of the new RFG reduce the flexibility of the system. Prices will be influenced by how these factors come together this summer. The Mid World Oil Price Case (Mid Case) assumes gasoline spreads (gasoline price over crude price) are typical of spreads seen in 1992 and 1993. These spreads (and therefore price) may vary from this assumption due to variation in the factors discussed below.

In the STEO Mid Case described above, demand is high, requiring high refinery utilizations. As demand increases over the summer season, three sources of supply are available to meet this increase: domestic production, withdrawals from stocks, and imports. The mix of these sources of supply affects prices. In the past, when utilizations were lower, increases in demand over the summer season were met mainly by U.S. refiners increasing their throughput and by stockdraws. This year's high utilizations entering the summer season present a different economic situation for refiners. At high utilizations, it is more expensive to produce additional gasoline than at lower utilizations. Thus, even if

gasoline prices are rising (with crude price fixed), costs to produce additional gasoline will also be rising. As a result, refiners who increase production may not gain much increase in their margins in spite of the price increase. This situation tends to put upward pressure on gasoline prices.

In addition, refiners co-produce distillate with gasoline. During the summer, distillate prices are usually weak, and if too many refiners produce more distillate than is needed, prices will weaken even more. Thus, refiners must consider the tradeoffs among increasing gasoline prices, rising marginal costs to produce gasoline, and potentially having to "dump" distillate co-produced with gasoline in the face of deteriorating distillate margins.

At the same time U.S. refiners are making their decisions, foreign refiners are watching U.S. prices. Foreign refiners may be operating at lower utilizations and thus have lower marginal costs than U.S. refiners, and they may have better markets close at hand for their distillate. (Europe uses a much larger percent of distillate than does the United States.) Depending on gasoline prices in their own markets relative to the United States, foreign refiners may find it attractive to bring product to the United States. Under these circumstances, prices would tend to hold steady or experience downward pressure. That is, at some point, the supply-demand balance and price situation can become more attractive for importers than for domestic refiners to provide the additional gasoline to the United States. The relationship between imports and domestic production is dynamic, being driven by marginal costs and price differentials between world markets, which are not static. A large degree of uncertainty exists around the ultimate mix that will occur between imports and domestic production.

On the other hand, if foreign markets are tight this summer and foreign gasoline markets are more attractive to foreign producers than the U.S. market, U.S. gasoline stocks may move lower than those shown in the base case, driving prices higher before additional domestic production or imports pick up the slack.

While the uncertainties discussed above would tend to push prices higher over the summer, depressed light-heavy crude price differences are keeping prices down. For the past few years, the Atlantic basin has experienced a glut of light crudes (crudes that produce high gasoline yields). Mainly as a result of the light-crude surplus, the price difference between the light and heavy crudes is smaller than normal. This results in refiners being able to produce increases in gasoline at lower cost than when premium crude prices are high. Since all refiners can benefit in varying degrees from the low light crude prices, the low differential tends to keep all gasoline prices down.

In the event that production and imports are not as high as indicated in the Mid Case, stocks will be drawn down to lower levels than those shown in Figure FE7, putting upward pressure on prices. This might occur if prices are not attractive enough initially to draw imports at the forecast levels. For example, if production plus imports fall 200 MBD lower in May than predicted, stocks will also fall, pushing prices about 1 to 2 cents

per gallon higher than the Mid Case on average over the summer driving season. However, if these low stocks drop below local working levels, prices will go even higher. Note that higher prices, in turn, provide incentive for increases in both production and imports.

If, instead, gasoline spreads over crude are similar to those experienced in 1994, prices will be lower than in the STEO forecast. In 1994, the average spread of gasoline price over crude during the summer was about 3 cents per gallon lower than forecast in the Mid Case. Assuming some of this difference in spread is due to increased costs to produce RFG in 1995, retail prices under this scenario may only average \$1.22 per gallon this summer.

RFG complicates this picture even more. As described earlier, a large portion of gasoline imports are expected to be RFG. The highest monthly imports of RFG received to date were 125 MBD in December. The import balances shown in the Mid Case imply RFG imports might go as high as 200-300 MBD. Where the

additional imports are likely to come from and the price needed to attract them is not known at this time.

Finally, refiners and marketers are dealing with regulatory uncertainties on top of market uncertainties this summer. The largest uncertainty is for RFG demand. Will other areas opt out and when? Several factors are affecting areas' decisions to opt out. RFG is more expensive than conventional fuel, and has slightly lower fuel efficiency. In addition, health concerns over MTBE have been raised. The uncertainty in RFG demand will tend to keep RFG stocks low, since no company wants to have this expensive product caught in an area that opts out, potentially having to sell it at a loss as prices move down to conventional gasoline levels following the opt-out.

While no problems are foreseen this summer, the gasoline markets are fraught with uncertainty. While prices to consumers will be higher than last year due to higher costs to produce gasoline, margins for refiners may not be much better than in 1994.

Highlights

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

Highlights

Despite the economy's deceleration, total demand for refined petroleum products (measured as products supplied) for April 1995¹ averaged a healthy 17.4 million barrels per day (Table H1), **slightly lower than the April 1994 level but 3 percent above the April 1993 level.** This demand level was sustained by record-high April finished motor gasoline and distillate demand volumes. Slowing economic growth² and cooler-than-normal spring weather had little effect on demand levels this month. April 1995 temperatures in the U.S. were 8 percent cooler than normal and 24 percent cooler than last year.

Other April 1995 highlights include:

- The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) withdrew three Wisconsin counties--Kewaunee, Manitowoc, and Sheboygan--from the federal reformulated gasoline (RFG) program citing the receipt of adverse public comments to their proposed rulemaking and a letter from Governor Tommy G. Thompson. Prior to the withdrawal, these counties were expected to require year-round RFG beginning June 1, 1995.³
- On April 28, a three-judge appellate panel for the District of Columbia decreed that the EPA did not have the authority to mandate the use of renewable oxygenates in RFG manufacturing. Ethanol, a renewable oxygenate, would have benefitted most if the renewable oxygenate for RFG standard were upheld. Despite the ruling, ethanol marketers remained optimistic about future market share growth.⁴
- **Retail prices of finished motor gasoline averaged 6.3 cents per gallon more in April 1995 than in April 1994.** Higher crude oil prices, more stringent fuel formulation regulations, unplanned refinery outages, and reduced imports have helped to increase motor gasoline prices.⁵
- **Crude oil imports climbed to a record high for April;** domestic crude oil production continued to decline.
- Refiners in the Midwest are hopeful that proposed crude oil pipeline capacity additions and flow-direction reversals will alleviate the supply problems experienced in past summers.

Motor Gasoline

Finished motor gasoline demand averaged 7.7 million barrels per day, an **all-time April high.** Production of finished motor

gasoline averaged 7.5 million barrels per day, the **highest April level ever.** At 0.3 million barrels per day, imports of finished motor gasoline were **below the normal range for this time of year.** Stock levels dropped to 167 million barrels, well below the normal seasonal range and an indication that inventory management at refineries and bulk terminals is critical. Reformulated gasoline (RFG) production picked up in April, averaging 1.9 million barrels per day. RFG stocks remained **relatively flat** at 41 million barrels, approximately 21 days supply.

As mentioned above, retail prices of finished motor gasoline have increased steadily in recent months. Industry analysts point to several factors affecting the motor gasoline market: increased crude oil prices, refiners' difficulties meeting the increasing, ever-changing types of gasoline specifications; planned refinery maintenance and unplanned refinery outages; increased consumer demand; and reduced ability to meet incremental demand increases with imports due to the stricter product specifications of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

Refiners are required to produce several different grades and types of motor gasolines to meet a variety of seasonal and regional fuel specifications, making it difficult to manage output volumes and inventory levels. For example, the RFG oxygen content used in the New York metropolitan area is different within the area. New Jersey opted to end its winter oxygenated fuel season on February 28, reverting to the 2.0 weight percent oxygen content in RFG; the rest of the area must use oxygenated program RFG with 2.7 weight percent oxygen through April 30. In addition, May 1 marks the start of the low-RVP season at the wholesale level.⁶ A detailed description of the motor gasoline varieties being marketed today and a map displaying where and when they are required is at the end of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Distillate fuel oil demand reached 3.3 million barrels per day, the **highest April level ever.** Production of distillate fuel oil was strong as well, averaging 3.2 million barrels per day. Distillate fuel oil imports of 0.1 million barrels per day were **slightly below the normal range for this time of year.** At 114 million barrels, inventories of distillate fuel oil were the **highest April level since 1981.** Low-sulfur distillate fuel oil stocks totaled 61 million barrels, nearly 54 percent of the total.

¹April 1995 data are monthly-from-weekly estimates based on the Energy Information Administration's Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

²"Economy's Pace Slowing Sharply," *The Washington Post*, April 19, 1995, pp. A1 and A20.

³"Regulation of Fuels and Fuel Additives: Standards for Reformulated and Conventional Gasoline Withdrawal of Reformulated Gasoline Program Extension in Wisconsin," *Federal Register*, May 3, 1995, pp. 21724-21725.

⁴"Court Shoots Down Ethanol Mandate, Says EPA Overstepped Its Authority," *The Oil Daily*, May 1, 1995, pp. 1 and 6.

⁵"Summer Gasoline, Refinery Outages Send Prices Soaring," *Octane Week*, April 17, 1995, pp. 1 and 10.

⁶"Market Chaos Tightens Gasoline Supplies, Sends Prices Up 3 Times Faster Than Crude," *The Oil Daily*, April 21, 1995, pp. 1 and 7.

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

Category	1995			1994	January - April	
	Estimated April	March	Difference ^a	April	1995	1994
Products Supplied	17.4	17.4	(s)	17.4	17.6	17.7
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7.7	7.8	(s)	7.5	7.5	7.3
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3.3	3.3	(s)	3.1	3.4	3.4
Residual Fuel Oil.....	0.8	0.8	(s)	1.1	0.9	1.2
Jet Fuel.....	1.4	1.5	-0.1	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other Petroleum Products ^b	4.2	4.0	0.2	4.2	4.3	4.3
Crude Oil Inputs	13.9	13.5	0.5	13.8	13.6	13.3
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	93.4	89.0	4.4	97.5	90.9	92.6
Imports	8.5	9.0	-0.6	8.9	8.4	8.5
Crude Oil.....	7.2	7.4	-0.2	6.9	6.9	6.4
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	(s)	0.0	(s)
Other.....	7.2	7.4	-0.2	6.9	6.9	6.4
Products	1.3	1.6	-0.3	2.0	1.5	2.1
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil.....	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
Jet Fuel.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^c	0.7	0.8	-0.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
Exports	1.0	0.9	(s)	0.9	1.0	0.9
Crude Oil.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products.....	0.9	0.9	(s)	0.7	0.9	0.8
Total Net Imports	7.5	8.1	-0.6	8.1	7.5	7.6
Stock Change^d	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	-0.5
Crude Oil.....	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	(s)	(s)
Products.....	-0.2	-0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.5	-0.5
Total Stocks	1,598	1,599	-1	1,585	--	--
(million barrels)						
Crude Oil	926	929	-3	926	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	592	592	0	591	--	--
Other.....	335	338	-3	335	--	--
Products	672	669	2	659	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	167	168	-1	177	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	114	115	-2	103	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil.....	36	38	-2	39	--	--
Jet Fuel.....	38	39	-1	38	--	--
Other Petroleum Products ^e	317	309	7	302	--	--

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

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

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

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

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

E=Estimated.

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1993, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume II; appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

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

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

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1994												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,522	13,345	13,151	14,012	14,460	14,532	14,491	14,633	14,371	13,692	14,133	14,118
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	14,742	14,869	14,396	14,371	14,967	15,047	15,042	15,044	15,077	15,090	15,082	15,033
Idle Capacity ²	350	173	645	806	202	121	126	126	126	126	134	208
Idle Three Months or Less	303	122	594	675	75	65	14	14	14	0	8	102
Idle More than Three Months	47	51	51	131	127	56	112	112	112	126	126	106
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,091	15,041	15,041	15,177	15,168	15,168	15,168	15,170	15,203	15,216	15,216	15,241
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.7	89.8	91.4	97.5	96.6	96.6	96.3	97.3	95.3	90.7	93.7	93.9
Operable Capacity	89.6	88.7	87.4	92.3	95.3	95.8	95.5	96.5	94.5	90.0	92.9	92.6
1995												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,806	13,535	13,582	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	15,035	15,130	15,263	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity ²	362	305	177	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Three Months or Less	256	202	74	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	106	103	104	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,397	15,436	15,440	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.8	89.5	89.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	89.7	87.7	88.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

²Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

NA = Not Available

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

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

The expected price differential between sulfur grades of distillate fuel oil is finally beginning to appear as low-sulfur prices have increased, allowing refiners to realize returns on their significant capital investments in process improvements and unit upgrades. Demand for low-sulfur fuel oil has put upward pressure on prices and supply has tightened. These actions are significant because U.S. refiners have the capacity to make 70 percent of their output low-sulfur, while only 45-50 percent is needed to satisfy federal requirements. However, some industry analysts expect this trend to last only for the spring, stating that the price differential will narrow again soon.⁷

Residual Fuel Oil

As petroleum products continued to be displaced by low-priced competing fuels at electric power plants, demand for residual fuel oil dropped to 0.8 million barrels per day, the lowest April level in decades. Production of residual fuel oil averaged 0.8 million barrels per day, the lowest April level since 1972. Stock levels settled at 36 million barrels, the lowest April level since 1987.

Kerosene-type Jet Fuel

Buoyed by increased international air cargo traffic⁸, demand for kerosene-type jet fuel averaged 1.4 million barrels per day, within the normal range for April. Kerosene-type jet fuel production also fell within the normal seasonal range at 1.3 million barrels per day. Month-ending stock levels were slightly higher than last year, but were within the normal range.

Propane

Stockholders added nearly 5.3 million barrels of propane to primary storage during April 1995, a level that is roughly comparable with April stockbuilds in recent years. However, at an estimated 30.4 million barrels, U.S. inventories were at their second lowest April level in a quarter century. Regionally, East Coast inventories were relatively unchanged at 2.2 million barrels, while Midwest and Gulf Coast inventories increased by 1.9 million barrels and 3.3 million barrels, respectively. Inventories remain at the normal level for the Gulf Coast and Midwest regions while in the East Coast stocks were slightly below their normal level for this time of year.

⁷"Demand Helps Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Price Outstrip Sagging High-Sulfur Heating Oil," *The Oil Daily*, April 26, 1995, pp. 1 and 4.

⁸"Strong Exports Drive Air Cargo Growth," *Journal of Commerce*, April 12, 1995, pp. 1A and 8A.

Crude Oil

Domestic crude oil **production** continued to decline, sinking to 6.6 million barrels per day, the **lowest level since April 1958**. As a result of the declining domestic production and relatively favorable prices, crude oil **imports** reached an **April-record high** of 7.2 million barrels per day. **Stock** levels of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) were **slightly below the normal seasonal range** at 335 million barrels.

Stock levels in Midwest are being watched closely this year after the crude oil supply problems experienced in recent summers. Several companies have taken steps to ease the burden on crude pipelines serving Petroleum Administration for Defense District II. Mobil Oil converted and reversed a products pipeline that now has the capacity to carry more than 200 thousand barrels per day from Nederland, Texas to Patoka, Illinois.⁹ Imports of crude oil from Canada into the central states will be shipped on the newly expanded Interprovincial Pipeline. Carrying capacity on this pipeline was increased by 175 thousand barrels per day in December, with about 83 percent of the increase allocated for refineries in the Chicago, Illinois area.¹⁰

Refinery Operations

As refiners returned selected units from turnaround and maintenance activities, crude oil **inputs** remained strong, averaging 13.9 million barrels per day. The estimated refinery operable utilization rate, gross inputs divided by the total refining capacity with idle units included, averaged 91.3 percent.

News Highlight

Motor Gasoline Varieties and Areas of Consumption

Introduction

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAA) mandate various requirements for achieving the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for regulated air pollutants. As a consequence of the CAA, various areas in the United States must use specific compositions of gasoline at specific times of the year. These varieties are known as conventional, oxygenated conventional, reformulated and oxygenated program reformulated gasolines. In addition to the CAA regulations, other rules also exist specifically addressing the Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP) of gasoline.

The interaction of the regulations is critical, and can cause areas to be under simultaneous mandates in some cases, and under different revolving mandates depending on the time of the year. For example, the regulations for reformulated gasoline are in effect year-round, but may be modified, but not preempted, by oxygenated gasoline requirements during the winter months.

⁹"Mobil to Begin Shipments," *The Oil Daily*, April 24, 1995, p. 5.

¹⁰"U.S. Crude Oil Pipeline Expansions Should Keep WTI Prices in Check," *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*, May 8, 1995, pp. 1 and 3.

This sidebar will describe the regulations, illustrate their interactions and relate them to the impacted areas.

The Federal Regulations

Reid Vapor Pressure

During the late 1980s and early 1990s, EPA issued regulations to limit, in the summer, the volatility of motor gasoline used in the lower 48 States. The purpose of these regulations is to control evaporative emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) that contribute to ground-level ozone formation. The regulations were enacted in two phases. Phase I RVP regulations became effective on June 1, 1989 and limited RVP to one of three possible values (10.5, 9.5, or 9.0 pounds per square inch RVP) based on summer climatic conditions. Phase II regulations were implemented in the summer of 1992. Phase II standards were more stringent than Phase I, with possible values of 9.0, 7.8, or 7.0 pounds per square inch RVP.

The 9.0 psi standard is required for all states in the country in the month of May. From June 1 to September 15, the 9.0 psi standard is required for states that fall into the Northern Region and for areas in the Southern Region that are ozone attainment areas. From June 1 to September 15, the 7.8 psi standard is required for ozone nonattainment areas in the Southern Region. To implement the even stricter RVP standard of 7.0 psi, a special request is needed from the Governor of the requesting State to the Administrator of EPA. This request must establish the need for 7.0 psi RVP gasoline to meet ozone standards.

Oxygenated Gasoline

The CAA contains major provisions on oxygenated gasoline. The purpose of these provisions is to reduce the incidence of unacceptable carbon monoxide levels during the winter months in 39 of 41 carbon monoxide non-attainment areas.

The Act requires that gasoline sold during specified winter months (at least four months) contain at least 2.7 weight percent oxygen in carbon monoxide non-attainment areas. This program went into effect on November 1, 1992. The oxygenate used to achieve the minimum oxygen requirement is not specified, and neither is the actual method or location of blending.

Oxygenated fuel is to be used in the entire Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) that contains the non-attainment area. The MSA often encompasses a much larger area than the non-attainment area itself.

Reformulated Gasoline

The CAA also mandates that areas that are in ozone non-attainment must take action to achieve attainment by specified dates. The nine worst ozone non-attainment areas are required to use reformulated gasoline (RFG). The other ozone non-attainment areas can "opt in" to the RFG program, or they can

Figure H1. Clean Motor Gasoline Used in 1995 in Response to CAAA 90 and Applicable RVP Requirements by Area

Sources: Derived from: "Reformulated Gasoline and Anti-Dumping Questions and Answers," EPA, July 1, 1994; "A Summarized Version of the Applicable Volatility Standards for Conventional Gasoline Areas," unpublished EPA document, January 1995; telephone conversations with regional and national EPA offices; and telephone conversations with state environmental offices.

use alternative strategies, such as use of low-RVP gasoline, to achieve attainment. El Paso, Texas; Atlanta, Georgia; St. Louis, Missouri; and Phoenix, Arizona are examples of ozone non-attainment areas that are currently taking the low-RVP approach to achieve attainment. The nine RFG-mandated areas and all "opt-ins" are required to use reformulated gasoline. Areas that are in ozone attainment, or that have not opted-in to the reformulated gasoline program, cannot be required to use RFG.

California Reformulated and Oxygenated Gasolines

The State of California has air pollution problems that are unique. The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and resultant EPA regulations contain numerous special provisions for California. Two metropolitan areas in California are included in the nine areas required to participate in the year round Federal reformulated gasoline program beginning January 1, 1995. These areas are the Los Angeles Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area and San Diego County. California has developed its own statewide

reformulated gasoline program that supplants the Federal program beginning March 1, 1996. California's oxygenated fuel regulations also vary from Federal standards by accepting the lower average oxygen content of 2.0 weight percent, rather than 2.7 weight percent.

Linking Regulations and Geographic Areas

Figure H1 depicts areas of the United States under various mandates. A description of each unique area follows below:

Requires Reformulated Gasoline - The area requires reformulated gasoline throughout the year to alleviate ground-level ozone pollution.

Requires Oxygenated Conventional Gasoline - The area requires the winter-only use of oxygenated gasoline (2.7 minimum weight percent oxygen) for at least four winter months. The precise months covered by the winter requirement vary between September and April, inclusive. These areas are combating

carbon monoxide pollution. These areas are required to use 9.0 psi conventional gasoline from June 1 through September 15.

Requires Oxygenated Program Reformulated Gasoline (OPRG) - The area requires reformulated gasoline throughout the year. During the winter control period (at least four months long), the RFG must also meet a 2.7 minimum weight percent oxygen content standard. The oxygen standard for the RFG used outside the winter control period is 2.0 minimum weight percent oxygen. The OPRG areas are combating both ozone and carbon monoxide pollution.

Requires Low-RVP Gasoline (7.8 psi) - Summer-only federal program that requires conventional gasoline with an RVP 7.8 psi at the retail level June 1 (May 1 at the terminal level) through at least September 15 each year. Some areas (under state authority) have extended the retail requirement to include all of May or all of September. Areas that are designated as nonattainment for ozone and are in states in the "southern-tier" are required to enforce the 7.8 psi RVP restriction. The intent of the program is to lessen ground-level ozone pollution. There are no environmental volatility requirements outside the summer controls.

Requires Low RVP Gasoline (Summer) and Oxygenated Gasoline (Winter) - Summer-only federal program that requires conventional gasoline with an RVP 7.8 psi at the retail level June 1 (May 1 at the terminal level) through at least September 15 each year. Some areas (under state authority) have extended the retail requirement to include all of May or all of September. Areas that are designated as nonattainment for ozone and are in states in the "southern-tier" are required to enforce the 7.8 psi RVP restriction. The intent of the program is to lessen ground-level ozone pollution. There are no environmental volatility requirements outside the summer controls. These areas also require oxygenated gasoline containing 2.7 minimum weight percent oxygen during the winter. The RVP and oxygenate requirements are exclusive of each other (i.e., they effect different seasons and are not simultaneously required). These areas are combating both carbon monoxide and ozone pollution.

Requires Low-RVP Gasoline (Summer) and California Oxygenated Gasoline (Winter) - The state of California requires the statewide summertime use of 7.8 psi RVP gasoline (regardless

of ozone attainment status) in areas that are not under the federal mandate to use RFG. The summertime period varies within the state between April 1 and October 31. The purpose of this program is to reduce ground-level ozone pollution. The state requires that these same non-RFG areas use California-specification oxygenated gasoline (oxygen content of 1.8-2.2 weight percent) in the winter to reduce carbon monoxide pollution. The winter control period varies within the state between September and February. The RVP and oxygenate requirements are exclusive of each other (i.e., they effect different seasons and are not simultaneously required).

Requires Ultra-Low RVP Gasoline (Summer) and Oxygenated Gasoline (Winter) - The area is under a state-imposed requirement to use gasoline with an RVP below the federal limit of 7.8 psi RVP (to date only southern areas have selected the restricted RVP strategy). Reduced RVP fuels are an alternative to the use of RFG and are required in the summer only. These areas also require oxygenated gasoline containing 2.7 minimum weight percent oxygen during the winter. The RVP and oxygenate requirements are exclusive of each other (i.e., they effect different seasons and are not simultaneously required). El Paso, Texas and Phoenix, Arizona are the two areas with both oxygenated fuels and ultra-low RVP (7.0 psi) requirements. These areas are combating both carbon monoxide and ozone pollution.

Requires Ultra-Low RVP Gasoline - The area is under a state-imposed requirement to use gasoline with an RVP below the federal limit of 7.8 psi RVP (to date only southern areas have selected the restricted RVP strategy). Reduced RVP fuels are an alternative to the use of RFG and are required in the summer only. Atlanta, Georgia and the portion of the St. Louis, Missouri metropolitan area that is in Missouri require gasoline with a summer RVP of 7.0 psi. The portion of the St. Louis metropolitan area that is in Illinois requires a maximum RVP of 7.2 psi or the use of RFG (with an RVP limit of 8.1 psi for Illinois, VOC-control region 2). Areas using ultra-low RVP strategies are combating ground-level ozone pollution.

Requires 9.0 psi or below RVP Gasoline (Summer) - All areas that are not otherwise identified (excluding Hawaii and Alaska) are required to use 9.0 psi conventional gasoline from June 1 through September 15.

Summary Statistics

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

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

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change ^a		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Domestic ^c	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^d	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil ^d and Petroleum Products
1981 Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	⁹ 290	⁹ -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	⁹ 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	⁹ 214	⁹ -234	15,231	1,454
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990 Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
1991 Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
1992 Average	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	⁹ 1,592
1993 January	9,254	6,961	1,737	295	⁹ 560	16,173	⁹ 1,618
February	8,907	6,943	1,777	219	-796	17,334	1,602
March	8,987	6,974	1,793	212	-602	17,575	1,590
April	8,897	6,881	1,802	523	356	16,781	1,617
May	8,800	6,847	1,732	147	915	16,508	1,650
June	8,747	6,795	1,753	2	573	17,096	1,667
July	8,657	6,688	1,741	6	497	17,357	1,682
August	8,720	6,758	1,747	-505	299	17,332	1,676
September	8,652	6,712	1,732	-439	86	17,650	1,665
October	8,893	6,839	1,768	328	403	17,323	1,688
November	8,847	6,912	1,670	251	-320	17,780	1,686
December	8,668	6,858	1,579	-53	-1,198	17,953	1,647
Average	8,836	6,847	1,736	81	70	17,237	--
1994 January	E 8,674	E 6,777	1,619	-16	-831	17,924	1,620
February	E 8,586	E 6,745	1,642	-164	-1,225	18,302	1,581
March	E 8,688	E 6,719	1,676	339	-438	17,289	1,578
April	E 8,528	E 6,634	1,687	-58	311	17,428	1,585
May	E 8,546	E 6,658	1,715	-213	977	17,094	1,609
June	E 8,546	E 6,567	1,736	-204	457	17,830	1,616
July	E 8,580	E 6,528	1,756	187	855	17,474	1,649
August	E 8,537	E 6,547	1,766	-43	291	18,107	1,656
September	E 8,613	E 6,551	1,793	112	580	17,469	1,677
October	E 8,600	E 6,578	1,747	294	-546	17,656	1,669
November	E 8,649	E 6,542	1,796	106	329	17,340	1,682
December	E 8,764	E 6,686	1,799	-155	-776	18,280	1,654
Average	E 8,610	E 6,627	1,728	17	4	17,679	--
1995 January	E 8,664	E 6,596	1,773	-279	-117	17,167	1,641
February	E 8,832	E 6,703	1,774	-48	-1,315	18,355	1,603
March	RE 8,625	RE 6,606	E 1,773	R 344	R -484	R 17,403	R 1,599
April*	E 8,665	PE 6,577	E 1,774	E -105	E -160	E 17,353	E 1,598
4-Mo. Average	E 8,693	PE 6,619	E 1,774	E -20	E -502	E 17,552	--
1994 4-Mo. Average	E 8,621	E 6,719	1,656	31	-536	17,724	--
1993 4-Mo. Average	9,015	6,940	1,777	313	-108	16,958	--

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

^d Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

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

^f Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

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

Footnotes continued on following page.

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

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports ^f
	Total	Crude Oil ^e	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1981 Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982 Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983 Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984 Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985 Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986 Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987 Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988 Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989 Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990 Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991 Average	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
1992 Average	7,888	6,083	1,805	950	89	861	6,938
1993 January	8,004	6,292	1,712	1,135	129	1,006	6,869
February	7,948	6,156	1,792	1,033	166	867	6,915
March	8,285	6,488	1,797	970	139	831	7,315
April	8,768	6,928	1,840	1,067	73	994	7,701
May	8,663	6,809	1,854	1,082	112	970	7,581
June	8,805	7,201	1,604	900	150	750	7,905
July	9,219	7,289	1,930	1,001	62	938	8,218
August	8,429	6,641	1,789	829	55	774	7,600
September	8,531	6,581	1,950	902	107	795	7,629
October	9,197	7,181	2,015	881	62	819	8,316
November	8,903	6,997	1,906	980	67	913	7,923
December	8,645	6,838	1,807	1,250	63	1,188	7,394
Average	8,620	6,787	1,833	1,003	98	904	7,618
1994 January	7,914	5,961	1,953	927	110	817	6,987
February	8,501	6,313	2,187	882	116	766	7,619
March	8,500	6,377	2,123	936	40	896	7,564
April	8,927	6,937	1,990	868	120	749	8,059
May	9,155	7,163	1,993	929	118	812	8,226
June	9,263	7,358	1,906	867	107	760	8,396
July	9,778	7,867	1,911	877	84	793	8,901
August	9,523	7,528	1,996	913	72	841	8,611
September	9,526	7,722	1,804	891	61	830	8,635
October	8,642	6,993	1,649	997	138	859	7,646
November	8,527	6,863	1,663	1,000	102	898	7,527
December	8,861	7,193	1,668	1,208	118	1,090	7,653
Average	8,929	7,027	1,902	942	99	843	7,986
1995 January	7,955	6,503	1,452	978	113	865	6,977
February	8,358	6,565	1,793	1,062	95	967	7,296
March	R 9,020	R 7,409	R 1,612	R 948	R 68	R 880	R 8,073
April*	E 8,454	E 7,181	E 1,272	E 970	E 99	E 871	E 7,484
4-Mo. Average	E 8,449	E 6,921	E 1,528	E 988	E 93	E 894	E 7,461
1994 4-Mo. Average	8,456	6,395	2,061	904	96	808	7,551
1993 4-Mo. Average	8,255	6,470	1,785	1,051	126	925	7,203

Footnotes continued.

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

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, March 1994 - Present

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

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, March 1994 - Present

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year/Month		Supply						Disposition
		Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil ^c	Crude Losses
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other		
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	5
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	3
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	2
1984	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	2
1985	Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	1
1986	Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	(s)
1987	Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	(s)
1988	Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	(s)
1989	Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	(s)
1990	Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	(s)
1991	Average	7,417	1,798	5,782	0	5,782	195	(s)
1992	Average	7,171	1,714	6,083	10	6,073	258	(s)
1993	January	6,961	1,654	6,292	0	6,292	118	(s)
	February	6,943	1,628	6,156	0	6,156	162	(s)
	March	6,974	1,639	6,488	32	6,455	101	0
	April	6,881	1,587	6,928	112	6,817	333	(s)
	May	6,847	1,568	6,809	0	6,809	443	0
	June	6,795	1,520	7,201	0	7,201	293	0
	July	6,688	1,441	7,289	0	7,289	236	0
	August	6,758	1,528	6,641	0	6,641	3	0
	September	6,712	1,471	6,581	34	6,547	224	(s)
	October	6,839	1,610	7,181	0	7,181	109	0
	November	6,912	1,670	6,997	0	6,997	106	0
	December	6,858	1,671	6,838	0	6,838	-98	0
	Average	6,847	1,582	6,787	15	6,772	168	(s)
1994	January	E 6,777	E 1,658	5,961	0	5,961	651	0
	February	E 6,745	E 1,594	6,313	0	6,313	37	0
	March	E 6,719	E 1,581	6,377	99	6,278	272	0
	April	E 6,634	E 1,502	6,937	31	6,906	316	(s)
	May	E 6,658	E 1,576	7,163	0	7,163	361	0
	June	E 6,567	E 1,514	7,358	17	7,341	350	0
	July	E 6,528	E 1,492	7,867	0	7,867	241	0
	August	E 6,547	E 1,497	7,528	0	7,528	466	0
	September	E 6,551	E 1,514	7,722	0	7,722	149	0
	October	E 6,578	E 1,603	6,993	0	6,993	405	0
	November	E 6,542	E 1,518	6,863	0	6,863	787	0
	December	E 6,686	E 1,636	7,193	0	7,193	52	0
	Average	E 6,627	E 1,557	7,027	12	7,014	342	(s)
1995	January	E 6,596	E 1,575	6,503	0	6,503	352	0
	February	E 6,703	E 1,578	6,565	0	6,565	155	0
	March	RE 6,606	RE 1,525	7,409	0	7,409	-117	R (s)
	April ^d	PE 6,577	PE 1,514	E 7,181	E 0	E 7,181	E 173	E 0
	4-Mo. Average	PE 6,619	PE 1,547	E 6,921	E 0	E 6,921	E 140	E (s)
1994	4-Mo. Average	E 6,719	E 1,584	6,395	33	6,361	326	(s)
1993	4-Mo. Average	6,940	1,627	6,470	36	6,434	177	(s)

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

^d Previously published as crude used directly.

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

Footnotes continued on following page.

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

Year/Month		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)			
		Stock Change ^b		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	SPR	Other Primary
		SPR	Other						
1981	Average	336	^e -46	12,470	228	^d 58	594	230	363
1982	Average	174	-38	11,774	236	^d 59	^e 644	294	^e 350
1983	Average	234	^e -20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984	Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985	Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986	Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987	Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988	Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989	Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990	Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	586	323
1991	Average	-47	5	13,301	116	18	893	569	325
1992	Average	17	-18	13,411	89	13	893	575	318
1993	January	19	276	12,938	129	10	902	575	327
	February	18	201	12,865	166	10	908	576	332
	March	58	154	13,200	139	11	915	578	337
	April	136	387	13,538	73	9	930	582	349
	May	13	134	13,829	112	10	935	582	353
	June	21	-20	14,129	150	8	935	583	352
	July	19	-13	14,136	62	9	935	583	352
	August	24	-529	13,844	55	8	920	584	335
	September	52	-491	13,841	107	8	906	586	321
	October	19	309	13,729	62	10	917	586	330
	November	18	233	13,686	67	10	924	587	337
	December	9	-62	13,571	63	16	922	587	335
	Average	34	47	13,613	98	10	--	--	--
1994	January	4	-19	13,285	110	10	922	587	335
	February	(s)	-164	13,132	116	12	917	587	330
	March	99	241	12,978	40	10	928	590	338
	April	31	-89	13,817	120	9	926	591	335
	May	(s)	-213	14,269	118	9	920	591	328
	June	16	-220	14,364	107	7	913	592	322
	July	(s)	187	14,356	84	8	919	592	328
	August	(s)	-43	14,505	72	7	918	592	326
	September	0	112	14,240	61	9	921	592	330
	October	0	294	13,537	138	8	930	592	339
	November	(s)	106	13,978	102	7	934	592	342
	December	(s)	-155	13,958	118	10	929	592	337
	Average	13	5	13,872	99	9	--	--	--
1995	January	(s)	-279	13,610	113	7	920	592	328
	February	(s)	-48	13,367	95	8	919	592	327
	March	(s)	^R 344	^R 13,478	^R 68	^R 7	929	592	338
	April*	^E (s)	^E -105	^E 13,930	^E 99	^E 7	^E 926	^E 592	^E 335
	4-Mo. Average	^E (s)	^E -20	^E 13,599	^E 93	^E 8	--	--	--
1994	4-Mo. Average	34	-3	13,303	96	10	--	--	--
1993	4-Mo. Average	58	255	13,138	126	10	--	--	--

Footnotes continued.

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

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait ^b		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	311	261	(s)	0	0	0	319	317
1982	Average	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	23
1983	Average	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0
1984	Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985	Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986	Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987	Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988	Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989	Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990	Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991	Average	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992	Average	196	24	0	0	51	39	0	0
1993	January	153	28	0	0	144	129	0	0
	February	256	0	0	0	251	229	0	0
	March	185	7	0	0	316	300	0	0
	April	258	26	0	0	279	279	0	0
	May	228	3	0	0	222	222	0	0
	June	169	32	0	0	235	235	0	0
	July	246	6	0	0	368	362	0	0
	August	241	28	0	0	467	451	0	0
	September	192	0	0	0	445	431	0	0
	October	317	80	0	0	530	526	0	0
	November	222	52	0	0	486	470	0	0
	December	169	25	0	0	484	484	0	0
	Average	220	24	0	0	353	344	0	0
1994	January	233	35	0	0	309	309	0	0
	February	226	20	0	0	423	423	0	0
	March	278	22	0	0	476	476	0	0
	April	245	30	0	0	261	238	0	0
	May	261	0	0	0	362	362	0	0
	June	178	2	0	0	255	255	0	0
	July	301	38	0	0	345	345	0	0
	August	282	39	0	0	306	306	0	0
	September	237	20	0	0	361	361	0	0
	October	217	38	0	0	165	148	0	0
	November	203	20	0	0	249	240	0	0
	December	259	39	0	0	240	227	0	0
	Average	244	25	0	0	312	307	0	0
1995	January	168	0	0	0	130	120	0	0
	February	358	64	0	0	346	324	0	0
	March	196	19	0	0	252	252	0	0
	3-Mo. Average	237	27	0	0	239	229	0	0
1994	3-Mo. Average	246	26	0	0	402	402	0	0
1993	3-Mo. Average	196	12	0	0	237	219	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia ^b		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,848	1,774
1982	Average	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983	Average	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984	Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985	Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986	Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987	Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988	Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989	Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990	Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991	Average	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	2,064	1,754
1992	Average	1	0	1,720	1,597	6	0	1,974	1,660
1993	January	0	0	1,688	1,571	0	0	1,984	1,728
	February	0	0	1,626	1,480	0	0	2,133	1,709
	March	6	0	1,479	1,349	0	0	1,987	1,655
	April	0	0	1,644	1,515	17	17	2,198	1,837
	May	0	0	1,524	1,361	59	59	2,034	1,646
	June	0	0	1,540	1,413	66	66	2,010	1,746
	July	0	0	1,283	1,171	19	0	1,917	1,538
	August	0	0	1,151	1,036	0	0	1,859	1,515
	September	0	0	1,329	1,181	0	0	1,966	1,612
	October	0	0	1,115	969	0	0	1,961	1,574
	November	0	0	1,281	1,152	1	0	1,989	1,673
	December	0	0	1,330	1,205	0	0	1,983	1,713
	Average	1	0	1,414	1,282	14	12	2,000	1,661
1994	January	0	0	1,320	1,175	0	0	1,863	1,520
	February	0	0	1,071	1,023	0	0	1,719	1,467
	March	0	0	1,128	1,055	0	0	1,883	1,553
	April	0	0	1,586	1,428	4	0	2,097	1,696
	May	0	0	1,438	1,394	0	0	2,062	1,757
	June	0	0	1,395	1,277	0	0	1,829	1,535
	July	0	0	1,414	1,310	53	53	2,113	1,745
	August	0	0	1,360	1,271	0	0	1,948	1,615
	September	0	0	1,486	1,364	40	40	2,125	1,786
	October	0	0	1,601	1,500	38	23	2,020	1,709
	November	0	0	1,477	1,357	0	0	1,929	1,617
	December	0	0	1,526	1,388	15	15	2,040	1,669
	Average	0	0	1,402	1,297	13	11	1,971	1,640
1995	January	0	0	1,309	1,251	20	20	1,628	1,391
	February	0	0	1,181	1,134	13	13	1,897	1,535
	March	0	0	1,535	1,410	0	0	1,983	1,681
	3-Mo. Average	0	0	1,347	1,269	11	11	1,834	1,536
1994	3-Mo. Average	0	0	1,176	1,086	0	0	1,825	1,515
1993	3-Mo. Average	2	0	1,597	1,466	0	0	2,032	1,697

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador ^c		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	48	38	35	35	366	318	0	0
1982	Average	42	32	40	40	248	226	35	35
1983	Average	61	56	59	59	338	315	48	48
1984	Average	55	47	58	57	343	304	10	10
1985	Average	67	56	52	51	314	292	27	27
1986	Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987	Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988	Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	^f (s)	^f (s)
1989	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	Average	63	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1992	Average	65	62	124	123	78	70	0	0
1993	January	76	70	90	89	37	37	0	0
	February	14	14	88	88	52	51	0	0
	March	59	59	126	123	67	64	0	0
	April	74	62	127	127	76	76	0	0
	May	56	56	169	169	82	82	0	0
	June	75	75	107	107	97	67	0	0
	July	96	96	168	166	55	55	0	0
	August	121	121	152	152	95	80	0	0
	September	49	49	211	211	51	40	0	0
	October	146	135	242	242	131	82	0	0
	November	115	106	143	136	74	34	0	0
	December	84	84	191	191	156	114	0	0
	Average	81	78	152	151	81	65	0	0
1994	January	(c)	(c)	144	144	140	81	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	212	208	103	59	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	91	91	112	50	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	288	288	88	88	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	187	187	94	76	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	223	223	155	155	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	216	216	196	196	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	142	142	119	112	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	194	194	61	61	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	235	235	96	89	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	254	254	71	56	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	154	154	113	95	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	194	194	113	93	0	0
1995	January	(c)	(c)	224	224	38	38	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	186	186	129	87	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	159	159	51	29	0	0
	3-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	190	190	71	50	0	0
1994	3-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	147	146	119	63	0	0
1993	3-Mo. Average	51	49	102	100	52	51	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC ^{c,d}	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC ^c			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982	Average	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983	Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984	Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985	Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986	Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987	Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988	Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989	Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990	Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991	Average	703	683	1,035	668	2,028	1,622	4,092	3,377
1992	Average	681	665	1,170	826	2,117	1,746	4,092	3,406
1993	January	729	729	1,397	1,038	2,330	1,962	4,314	3,690
	February	927	913	1,296	925	2,377	1,990	4,510	3,699
	March	928	892	1,173	835	2,354	1,973	4,341	3,628
	April	892	871	1,314	1,023	2,483	2,158	4,682	3,995
	May	760	741	1,264	992	2,331	2,040	4,365	3,686
	June	848	827	1,292	999	2,418	2,075	4,428	3,821
	July	893	888	1,384	1,068	2,596	2,273	4,513	3,811
	August	562	549	1,383	1,135	2,313	2,037	4,172	3,552
	September	514	496	1,273	1,050	2,097	1,845	4,063	3,457
	October	603	593	1,276	993	2,398	2,045	4,359	3,619
	November	636	612	1,322	1,108	2,290	1,997	4,279	3,670
	December	598	569	1,230	952	2,260	1,910	4,242	3,624
	Average	740	722	1,300	1,010	2,354	2,026	4,354	3,687
1994	January	310	274	1,185	901	1,780	1,400	3,643	2,920
	February	576	557	1,204	946	2,094	1,770	3,814	3,237
	March	441	402	1,219	915	1,862	1,457	3,745	3,010
	April	631	621	1,272	1,016	2,280	2,014	4,377	3,710
	May	732	730	1,297	1,004	2,309	1,996	4,371	3,753
	June	842	837	1,449	1,088	2,669	2,303	4,498	3,838
	July	703	694	1,298	1,030	2,413	2,136	4,525	3,881
	August	1,037	1,010	1,241	992	2,539	2,255	4,487	3,870
	September	578	578	1,410	1,106	2,243	1,939	4,368	3,725
	October	569	559	1,385	1,101	2,284	1,984	4,304	3,693
	November	485	478	1,433	1,085	2,243	1,873	4,172	3,490
	December	739	739	1,405	1,183	2,411	2,171	4,451	3,840
	Average	637	624	1,317	1,031	2,261	1,942	4,232	3,582
1995	January	583	575	1,355	1,059	2,201	1,897	3,828	3,288
	February	463	463	1,439	1,083	2,217	1,819	4,114	3,354
	March	687	676	1,499	1,209	2,396	2,073	4,379	3,754
	3-Mo. Average	581	575	1,431	1,118	2,273	1,933	4,107	3,469
1994	3-Mo. Average	438	406	1,203	920	1,906	1,535	3,731	3,050
1993	3-Mo. Average	859	842	1,289	933	2,353	1,974	4,384	3,672

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China, People's Republic of	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982	Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983	Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984	Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	Average	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992	Average	336	336	19	17	36	0	20	0	1,069	797	90	84
1993	January	354	354	(s)	0	18	0	3	0	1,052	778	60	60
	February	348	348	0	0	26	0	22	0	1,095	782	44	44
	March	408	408	0	0	38	0	27	0	1,033	770	79	73
	April	344	344	0	0	16	0	56	0	1,052	783	0	0
	May	299	299	13	13	8	0	41	0	1,128	874	40	40
	June	209	209	34	34	7	0	19	0	1,117	911	48	46
	July	402	402	40	40	31	0	48	0	1,264	991	24	24
	August	258	258	33	27	41	0	32	0	1,247	966	38	38
	September	282	282	0	0	37	0	59	0	1,319	1,023	91	89
	October	440	440	53	47	53	0	15	0	1,370	1,030	61	61
	November	307	307	0	0	29	0	61	0	1,236	917	68	68
	December	379	379	53	53	30	0	10	0	1,255	964	61	61
	Average	336	336	19	18	28	0	33	0	1,181	900	51	50
1994	January	338	338	12	0	28	0	11	0	1,234	905	81	78
	February	295	282	0	0	79	0	12	0	1,364	994	44	44
	March	291	265	11	11	52	0	10	0	1,328	987	107	104
	April	284	284	0	0	39	0	42	0	1,191	930	70	67
	May	354	331	32	32	58	0	96	0	1,157	905	80	80
	June	278	278	11	11	14	0	62	0	1,202	973	37	36
	July	304	299	44	44	18	0	53	0	1,224	984	92	92
	August	358	347	13	13	20	0	38	0	1,350	1,056	64	64
	September	455	448	35	35	17	0	21	0	1,151	886	63	63
	October	286	286	22	22	15	0	18	0	1,092	839	18	18
	November	328	328	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,096	844	79	79
	December	402	380	0	0	6	0	8	8	1,386	1,054	40	40
	Average	331	322	17	16	29	0	31	1	1,231	946	65	64
1995	January	273	262	21	21	6	0	0	0	1,349	1,009	64	62
	February	348	335	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,310	965	21	21
	March	427	416	0	0	7	0	0	0	1,206	891	54	54
	3-Mo. Average	349	338	14	14	7	0	0	0	1,288	955	47	46
1994	3-Mo. Average	308	296	8	4	52	0	11	0	1,307	961	79	77
1993	3-Mo. Average	371	371	(s)	0	27	0	17	0	1,059	777	62	60

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Colombia		Ecuador ^c		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	1	0	—	—	11	0	36	33	522	469	30	(s)
1982	Average	5	0	—	—	18	(s)	20	18	685	645	35	(s)
1983	Average	10	0	—	—	18	(s)	4	3	826	766	65	3
1984	Average	8	0	—	—	45	(s)	1	0	748	659	65	3
1985	Average	23	0	—	—	60	(s)	3	1	816	715	58	0
1986	Average	87	57	—	—	76	0	12	11	699	621	54	0
1987	Average	148	115	—	—	54	1	13	12	655	602	60	0
1988	Average	134	106	—	—	65	5	19	19	747	674	61	0
1989	Average	172	136	—	—	34	3	39	39	767	716	49	0
1990	Average	182	140	—	—	58	2	41	40	755	689	55	0
1991	Average	163	123	—	—	47	3	24	24	807	759	29	0
1992	Average	126	102	—	—	55	0	10	10	830	787	26	0
1993	January	188	167	—	—	56	0	0	0	858	820	11	0
	February	148	137	—	—	34	0	0	0	807	748	18	0
	March	161	129	—	—	43	0	11	10	844	798	10	0
	April	178	165	—	—	14	0	8	8	832	796	0	0
	May	147	90	—	—	26	0	21	10	917	846	10	0
	June	176	143	—	—	25	0	0	0	987	959	10	0
	July	204	184	—	—	25	0	11	11	943	878	21	0
	August	131	101	—	—	50	0	14	14	862	809	17	0
	September	224	170	—	—	32	0	28	28	929	867	22	0
	October	192	182	—	—	40	0	14	10	1,013	951	0	0
	November	164	143	—	—	30	0	0	0	1,116	1,041	(s)	0
	December	134	85	—	—	0	0	28	28	909	837	6	0
	Average	171	141	—	—	31	0	11	10	919	863	10	0
1994	January	182	149	128	128	8	0	11	0	971	945	35	0
	February	184	131	96	96	35	0	19	15	967	926	43	0
	March	188	167	37	37	16	0	13	0	1,067	1,014	33	0
	April	241	197	52	52	13	0	3	0	987	963	23	0
	May	105	75	85	85	19	0	0	0	957	917	79	0
	June	112	101	72	72	12	0	10	10	1,040	974	38	0
	July	127	127	144	144	35	0	36	36	926	889	35	0
	August	181	181	115	115	52	0	13	7	928	885	33	0
	September	144	144	63	63	34	0	9	0	1,043	963	34	0
	October	215	215	110	110	21	0	0	0	940	881	18	0
	November	118	118	85	85	17	0	0	0	1,037	981	1	0
	December	124	124	96	96	9	0	6	0	963	944	4	0
	Average	160	144	90	90	22	0	10	6	985	940	31	0
1995	January	191	181	130	130	4	0	21	21	942	909	0	0
	February	158	148	107	107	1	0	0	0	919	888	17	0
	March	257	238	104	104	8	0	0	0	1,006	961	29	0
	3-Mo. Average	203	191	114	114	5	0	7	7	957	920	15	0
1994	3-Mo. Average	185	150	87	87	19	0	14	5	1,003	963	37	0
1993	3-Mo. Average	166	145	—	—	45	0	4	4	837	790	13	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia ^e		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	197	0	119	114	62	0	5	(s)	1	(s)	133	102
1982	Average	175	0	102	102	50	0	1	0	3	(s)	112	92
1983	Average	189	0	66	65	40	0	1	(s)	2	(s)	96	83
1984	Average	188	0	114	112	42	0	13	(s)	11	0	94	87
1985	Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	8	(s)	29	1	113	98
1986	Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	18	(s)	53	0	125	93
1987	Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	11	0	55	0	106	75
1988	Average	36	0	67	62	22	0	29	0	68	0	97	71
1989	Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0	94	73
1990	Average	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0	96	76
1991	Average	81	0	82	74	27	0	29	1	33	0	88	72
1992	Average	65	0	127	119	26	0	18	5	32	0	95	70
1993	January	73	0	70	70	37	0	0	0	44	0	59	48
	February	80	0	62	61	21	0	0	0	19	0	72	58
	March	61	0	122	115	26	0	0	0	21	0	92	71
	April	97	0	170	170	18	0	0	0	61	0	78	55
	May	81	0	222	222	38	0	0	0	42	0	68	51
	June	55	0	160	160	29	0	0	0	20	0	77	55
	July	52	0	215	215	49	0	0	0	41	0	82	53
	August	56	0	180	161	30	0	0	0	37	0	50	37
	September	101	0	113	113	28	0	0	0	54	0	70	55
	October	122	0	115	93	30	0	0	0	33	0	69	54
	November	90	0	162	155	23	0	0	0	30	0	66	55
	December	118	0	108	101	14	0	0	0	42	0	103	71
	Average	82	0	142	137	29	0	0	0	37	0	74	55
1994	January	162	0	101	96	20	0	11	0	26	0	79	60
	February	119	0	199	166	11	0	14	0	31	0	92	80
	March	102	0	108	108	14	0	34	34	37	0	68	54
	April	73	0	205	184	17	0	0	0	45	0	76	56
	May	70	0	159	159	21	0	32	32	53	0	68	58
	June	69	0	176	158	42	0	133	133	50	0	106	79
	July	121	0	276	257	43	0	82	82	25	0	63	55
	August	114	0	206	198	23	0	21	15	38	0	92	55
	September	95	0	347	336	17	0	6	0	56	0	64	56
	October	77	0	310	300	20	0	30	30	35	0	79	65
	November	96	0	214	195	6	0	0	0	22	0	59	55
	December	43	0	125	123	10	0	0	0	26	0	74	74
	Average	95	0	202	190	20	0	30	27	37	0	77	62
1995	January	75	0	200	170	6	0	0	0	7	0	91	91
	February	58	0	194	164	7	0	0	0	9	0	60	60
	March	68	0	241	209	13	0	0	0	16	0	70	70
	3-Mo. Average	67	0	212	181	9	0	0	0	11	0	74	74
1994	3-Mo. Average	128	0	134	122	15	0	20	12	31	0	79	64
1993	3-Mo. Average	71	0	85	83	28	0	0	0	28	0	75	59

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a								Total Imports	
		United Kingdom		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC ^c			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	375	369	327	0	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982	Average	456	441	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983	Average	382	365	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984	Average	402	378	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	Average	310	278	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	Average	350	317	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	Average	352	304	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	Average	315	254	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average	215	160	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	Average	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	Average	138	106	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992	Average	230	200	249	0	335	149	3,796	2,676	7,888	6,083
1993	January	229	201	252	0	325	104	3,690	2,602	8,004	6,292
	February	173	127	244	0	223	151	3,438	2,457	7,948	6,156
	March	332	298	244	0	393	186	3,944	2,859	8,285	6,488
	April	413	337	245	0	472	243	4,087	2,933	8,768	6,928
	May	522	495	279	0	363	152	4,298	3,123	8,663	6,809
	June	458	408	290	0	581	405	4,377	3,380	8,805	7,201
	July	292	247	202	0	600	299	4,705	3,477	9,219	7,289
	August	343	323	256	0	556	356	4,257	3,088	8,429	6,641
	September	286	217	184	0	552	251	4,468	3,124	8,531	6,581
	October	353	338	236	0	453	233	4,838	3,562	9,197	7,181
	November	351	340	330	0	503	270	4,624	3,327	8,903	6,997
	December	432	403	288	0	394	231	4,402	3,214	8,645	6,838
	Average	350	312	254	0	452	240	4,266	3,100	8,620	6,787
1994	January	205	161	276	0	353	181	4,271	3,041	7,914	5,961
	February	290	232	351	0	441	111	4,687	3,077	8,501	6,313
	March	459	394	325	0	454	191	4,755	3,366	8,500	6,377
	April	377	282	325	0	488	212	4,550	3,227	8,927	6,937
	May	404	345	312	0	643	390	4,784	3,409	9,155	7,163
	June	537	485	361	0	405	209	4,766	3,520	9,263	7,358
	July	678	578	294	0	634	400	5,253	3,986	9,778	7,867
	August	509	473	356	0	513	249	5,036	3,658	9,523	7,528
	September	736	717	360	0	409	287	5,159	3,997	9,526	7,722
	October	370	323	313	0	350	212	4,338	3,300	8,642	6,993
	November	618	507	292	0	257	159	4,355	3,374	8,527	6,863
	December	305	255	369	0	414	254	4,410	3,352	8,861	7,193
	Average	458	396	328	0	447	239	4,697	3,444	8,929	7,027
1995	January	256	228	283	0	209	131	4,126	3,215	7,955	6,503
	February	382	359	322	0	300	143	4,244	3,211	8,358	6,565
	March	663	621	298	0	174	91	4,641	3,655	9,020	7,409
	3-Mo. Average	435	404	300	0	225	121	4,340	3,365	8,447	6,834
1994	3-Mo. Average	319	263	316	0	415	162	4,567	3,164	8,298	6,214
1993	3-Mo. Average	247	211	247	0	317	146	3,699	2,645	8,083	6,317

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

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, March 1994 - Present

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

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

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

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

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

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)		Ending Stocks (Million Barrels)
		Total Production ^b	Imports ^c	Stock Change ^{c,d}	Exports	Product Supplied ^b	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates
							Total ^e	Finished	
1981	Average	6,405	157	^f -28	2	6,588	253	203	--
1982	Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	^f 235	^f 194	--
1983	Average	6,340	247	^f -45	10	6,622	222	186	--
1984	Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	243	205	--
1985	Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	223	190	--
1986	Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	233	194	--
1987	Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	226	189	--
1988	Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	228	190	--
1989	Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	213	177	--
1990	Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	220	181	--
1991	Average	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	219	182	--
1992	Average	7,058	294	-11	96	7,268	216	178	--
1993	January	7,228	204	652	142	6,639	240	198	15
	February	7,144	216	149	99	7,112	245	202	14
	March	6,904	177	-417	109	7,389	230	189	15
	April	7,126	253	-168	111	7,435	225	184	15
	May	7,446	323	93	90	7,585	225	187	17
	June	7,442	251	-88	81	7,700	221	184	18
	July	7,337	300	-240	92	7,785	215	177	20
	August.....	7,335	283	-323	77	7,864	202	167	21
	September	7,573	267	148	85	7,607	208	171	19
	October	7,394	210	142	80	7,382	212	176	18
	November	7,652	252	245	126	7,533	222	183	16
	December	7,725	231	132	162	7,661	226	187	13
	Average	7,360	247	26	105	7,476	--	--	--
1994	January	7,098	206	291	97	6,916	236	195	11
	February	6,780	281	-288	77	7,272	227	187	11
	March	6,740	387	-340	88	7,379	214	176	13
	April	7,171	460	28	73	7,530	214	177	15
	May	7,282	464	90	64	7,592	216	180	16
	June	7,448	473	-93	88	7,926	212	177	18
	July	7,372	464	-88	78	7,846	209	174	22
	August.....	7,432	434	-211	70	8,007	202	168	24
	September	7,387	360	53	74	7,619	205	169	25
	October	7,149	263	-245	110	7,547	201	162	23
	November	7,849	209	470	108	7,479	218	176	20
	December	7,860	265	-8	231	7,902	215	175	17
	Average	7,300	356	-28	97	7,587	--	--	--
1995	January	7,317	174	235	100	7,157	227	183	16
	February	7,250	223	-116	84	7,505	225	180	16
	March	^R 7,171	^R 336	^R -380	^R 107	^R 7,780	^R 211	^R 168	15
	April*	^E 7,520	^E 254	^E -66	^E 101	^E 7,739	^E 209	^E 167	NA
	4-Mo. Average	^E 7,314	^E 247	^E -81	^E 98	^E 7,544	--	--	--
1994	4-Mo. Average	6,949	334	-73	84	7,272	--	--	--
1993	4-Mo. Average	7,099	212	53	116	7,142	--	--	--

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

^c Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

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

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

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

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

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, March 1994 - Present

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

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

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

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

Year/Month		Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)		
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^c	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur
1981	Average	2,613	173	^d -38	5	2,829	192	-	-
1982	Average	2,606	93	-35	74	2,671	^d 179	-	-
1983	Average	2,456	174	^d -124	64	2,690	140	-	-
1984	Average	2,681	272	57	51	2,845	161	-	-
1985	Average	2,687	200	-48	67	2,868	144	-	-
1986	Average	2,798	247	31	100	2,914	155	-	-
1987	Average	2,731	255	-56	66	2,976	134	-	-
1988	Average	2,859	302	-30	69	3,122	124	-	-
1989	Average	2,899	306	-49	97	3,157	106	-	-
1990	Average	2,925	278	73	109	3,021	132	-	-
1991	Average	2,962	205	31	215	2,921	144	-	-
1992	Average	2,974	216	-8	219	2,979	141	-	-
1993									
	January	2,914	182	-318	287	3,128	131	15	115
	February	2,815	224	-727	301	3,465	110	12	99
	March	2,919	235	-420	154	3,420	97	11	87
	April	3,047	209	71	241	2,943	99	12	88
	May	2,994	153	106	355	2,685	103	12	91
	June	3,093	168	241	158	2,863	110	15	95
	July	3,186	130	346	296	2,674	121	21	100
	August	3,100	159	243	196	2,820	128	44	84
	September	3,205	137	102	267	2,973	131	48	84
	October	3,432	242	453	237	2,983	145	55	90
	November	3,474	214	127	342	3,218	149	64	85
	December	3,382	160	-267	453	3,357	141	64	77
	Average	3,132	184	1	274	3,041	-	-	-
1994									
	January	3,117	160	-746	332	3,692	118	56	62
	February	3,019	276	-505	235	3,565	104	49	55
	March	3,095	313	-142	220	3,330	100	50	50
	April	3,250	226	100	252	3,124	103	56	46
	May	3,319	202	317	289	2,915	112	61	52
	June	3,287	181	239	168	3,061	120	61	58
	July	3,211	164	461	220	2,694	134	68	65
	August	3,189	211	147	193	3,060	138	67	72
	September	3,286	193	205	140	3,135	145	66	79
	October	3,206	159	46	256	3,063	146	67	79
	November	3,274	166	44	211	3,185	147	70	78
	December	3,236	185	-70	284	3,207	145	72	73
	Average	3,208	202	11	234	3,166	-	-	-
1995									
	January	3,055	270	-152	141	3,335	140	69	71
	February	2,954	287	-660	212	3,689	122	63	59
	March	^R 3,156	^R 188	^R -208	^R 216	^R 3,336	^R 115	^R 59	^R 56
	April	^E 3,229	^E 128	^E -166	^E 212	^E 3,310	^E 114	^E 61	^E 53
	4-Mo. Average	^E 3,101	^E 217	^E -289	^E 195	^E 3,412	-	-	-
1994	4-Mo. Average	3,122	243	-322	260	3,427	-	-	-
1993	4-Mo. Average	2,925	212	-343	244	3,236	-	-	-

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

^R = Revised data. ^E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, March 1994 - Present

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

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

Note: The Observed Minimum for residual fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 36.2 million barrels, occurring in February 1995.
 Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month	Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
1981 Average	1,321	800	^d -37	118	2,088	78
1982 Average	1,070	776	-32	209	1,716	^d 66
1983 Average	852	699	^d -55	185	1,421	49
1984 Average	891	681	12	190	1,369	53
1985 Average	882	510	-7	197	1,202	50
1986 Average	889	669	-8	147	1,418	47
1987 Average	885	565	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988 Average	926	644	-8	200	1,378	45
1989 Average	954	629	-2	215	1,370	44
1990 Average	950	504	13	211	1,229	49
1991 Average	934	453	4	226	1,158	50
1992 Average	892	375	-20	193	1,094	43
1993 January	820	385	44	133	1,028	44
February	840	332	-74	113	1,132	42
March	818	360	-47	152	1,073	40
April	896	377	32	169	1,071	41
May	908	316	54	137	1,033	43
June	795	308	87	147	870	46
July	762	337	-102	122	1,079	43
August	752	387	64	120	955	44
September	822	430	-31	110	1,173	44
October	841	412	103	94	1,057	47
November	899	361	48	86	1,126	48
December	869	467	-129	98	1,367	44
Average	835	373	4	123	1,080	-
1994 January	813	503	-16	64	1,267	44
February	859	586	-152	127	1,470	39
March	841	407	54	175	1,019	41
April	825	272	-70	110	1,057	39
May	830	328	13	129	1,015	39
June	770	227	-3	122	879	39
July	791	223	-2	83	933	39
August	828	277	52	120	934	41
September	809	211	113	141	766	44
October	756	190	-18	134	830	44
November	836	248	5	182	897	44
December	873	173	-58	115	988	42
Average	819	302	-6	125	1,002	-
1995 January	909	194	60	203	839	44
February	776	225	-275	208	1,069	36
March	^R 778	^R 209	^R 50	^R 154	^R 783	^R 38
April*	^E 783	^E 118	^E -13	^E 163	^E 751	^E 36
4-Mo. Average	^E 813	^E 186	^E -39	^E 181	^E 856	-
1994 4-Mo. Average	834	440	-43	119	1,198	-
1993 4-Mo. Average	843	364	-10	142	1,075	-

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

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

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, March 1994 - Present

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

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

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

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

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)	
	Production		Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied		Total	Kerosene- Type
	Total	Kerosene-Type				Total	Kerosene-Type		
1981 Average	968	775	38	^c -4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982 Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	^c 37	^c 31
1983 Average	1,022	817	29	^c (s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984 Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985 Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986 Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987 Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988 Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989 Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
1990 Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	52	46
1991 Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	49	44
1992 Average	1,399	1,254	82	-16	43	1,454	1,310	43	39
1993 January	1,437	1,308	89	-64	134	1,456	1,369	41	36
February	1,440	1,316	110	53	17	1,480	1,337	43	38
March	1,463	1,332	76	-15	101	1,453	1,335	42	38
April	1,391	1,265	88	-23	88	1,413	1,299	41	37
May	1,427	1,302	75	42	60	1,401	1,288	43	38
June	1,547	1,407	111	83	45	1,530	1,362	45	41
July	1,485	1,359	94	42	71	1,466	1,338	47	43
August	1,358	1,257	100	-98	42	1,514	1,413	43	40
September	1,338	1,241	106	-69	16	1,497	1,357	41	38
October	1,329	1,242	143	-27	20	1,479	1,389	41	37
November	1,386	1,301	105	8	29	1,453	1,357	41	38
December	1,459	1,382	105	-13	85	1,493	1,441	40	38
Average	1,422	1,309	100	-7	59	1,469	1,357	--	--
1994 January	1,461	1,394	116	36	40	1,502	1,453	41	39
February	1,379	1,331	138	-41	35	1,522	1,471	40	38
March	1,327	1,271	120	-77	14	1,509	1,440	38	36
April	1,442	1,393	138	20	12	1,548	1,467	38	36
May	1,456	1,402	112	106	9	1,453	1,401	42	40
June	1,456	1,399	130	-2	11	1,578	1,516	42	40
July	1,477	1,420	88	36	11	1,518	1,452	43	41
August	1,544	1,498	77	38	10	1,573	1,519	44	42
September	1,444	1,419	149	46	31	1,516	1,461	45	44
October	1,435	1,409	110	-25	18	1,552	1,518	45	43
November	1,444	1,433	93	(s)	19	1,517	1,495	44	43
December	1,543	1,533	114	86	33	1,538	1,526	47	46
Average	1,451	1,409	115	19	20	1,527	1,477	--	--
1995 January	1,412	1,402	79	-101	33	1,559	1,548	44	43
February	1,376	1,366	123	-44	21	1,522	1,516	43	42
March	^R 1,281	^R 1,272	^R 99	^R -113	^R 17	^R 1,477	^R 1,461	39	38
April [*]	^E 1,309	^E 1,295	^E 63	^E -25	^E 27	^E 1,369	^E 1,356	^E 38	^E 38
4-Mo. Average	^E 1,344	^E 1,333	^E 90	^E -72	^E 25	^E 1,482	^E 1,470	--	--
1994 4-Mo. Average	1,402	1,347	128	-15	25	1,520	1,457	--	--
1993 4-Mo. Average	1,433	1,305	90	-14	87	1,450	1,335	--	--

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

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

^{*} See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, February 1994 - Present

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

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, February 1994 - Present

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

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

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1981	Average	745	70	^c 18	5	18	773	76
1982	Average	711	63	-59	4	31	798	^c 54
1983	Average	730	44	^c -24	4	43	751	^c 48
1984	Average	806	67	^c 7	4	30	833	58
1985	Average	816	67	-50	3	48	883	39
1986	Average	817	110	64	4	28	831	63
1987	Average	828	88	-41	8	24	924	48
1988	Average	863	106	7	8	31	923	50
1989	Average	862	111	-52	11	24	990	32
1990	Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	917	49
1991	Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982	48
1992	Average	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032	39
1993	January	968	79	-212	1	31	1,227	32
	February	964	82	-255	(s)	37	1,264	25
	March	966	85	-109	(s)	32	1,129	22
	April	980	108	238	(s)	40	809	29
	May	951	96	266	0	30	750	37
	June	967	75	265	0	23	754	45
	July	963	118	256	0	26	800	53
	August	960	116	178	0	27	871	59
	September	969	132	92	0	17	992	61
	October	954	107	-11	0	13	1,059	61
	November	963	138	-126	0	17	1,209	57
	December	953	102	-195	0	25	1,225	51
	Average	963	103	34	(s)	26	1,006	--
1994	January	892	134	-555	0	19	1,562	34
	February	908	119	-316	6	30	1,308	25
	March	941	85	11	0	29	987	25
	April	980	81	196	0	20	845	31
	May	978	89	313	0	20	733	41
	June	979	115	224	0	20	850	48
	July	979	149	226	0	22	880	55
	August	982	133	107	0	28	980	58
	September	1,008	131	77	0	20	1,043	60
	October	953	162	-176	0	24	1,267	55
	November	997	137	-40	0	27	1,147	54
	December	1,031	127	-233	0	29	1,363	47
	Average	969	122	-13	(s)	24	1,080	--
1995	January	1,002	108	-350	0	55	1,405	36
	February	983	94	-361	0	100	1,338	26
	March	1,013	90	16	(s)	39	1,048	26
	3-Mo. Average	1,000	97	-228	(s)	63	1,261	--
1994	3-Mo. Average	914	113	-286	2	26	1,285	--
1993	3-Mo. Average	966	82	-190	(s)	33	1,205	--

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, February 1994 - Present

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

Figure S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, February 1994 - Present

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

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

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1981	Average	1,571	244	^c 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	Average	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	^c 94
1983	Average	1,642	190	^c -4	253	73	1,509	^c 101
1984	Average	1,697	195	^c -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985	Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986	Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987	Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988	Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989	Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990	Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	98
1991	Average	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689	92
1992	Average	1,972	131	-10	309	49	1,755	89
1993	January	1,845	126	-492	444	39	1,980	73
	February	1,929	138	-309	363	55	1,958	65
	March	2,103	124	53	256	47	1,871	66
	April	2,172	161	472	250	69	1,542	81
	May	2,116	153	540	254	50	1,425	97
	June	2,141	111	489	247	41	1,476	112
	July	2,125	175	391	246	54	1,609	124
	August	2,105	168	442	269	45	1,517	138
	September	1,984	210	204	312	35	1,644	144
	October	1,899	200	-154	381	21	1,851	139
	November	1,789	181	-527	469	21	2,007	123
	December	1,710	166	-545	440	40	1,942	106
	Average	1,993	160	49	327	43	1,734	—
1994	January	1,710	187	-902	381	28	2,390	79
	February	1,809	182	-474	343	44	2,077	65
	March	1,976	144	35	232	37	1,816	66
	April	2,099	114	341	218	29	1,625	77
	May	2,123	133	477	243	32	1,505	92
	June	2,161	177	448	251	41	1,597	105
	July	2,174	227	358	246	40	1,757	116
	August	2,175	196	296	236	37	1,803	125
	September	2,073	205	71	264	56	1,886	127
	October	1,925	228	-229	322	40	2,019	120
	November	1,907	199	-226	396	35	1,902	113
	December	1,991	169	-448	399	41	2,168	100
	Average	2,011	180	-19	294	38	1,878	—
1995	January	1,941	172	-542	363	64	2,228	83
	February	1,964	134	-456	306	122	2,125	70
	March	2,117	111	175	248	57	1,747	75
	3-Mo. Average	2,009	139	-268	306	80	2,031	—
1994	3-Mo. Average	1,832	171	-446	318	36	2,095	—
1993	3-Mo. Average	1,960	129	-248	354	46	1,936	—

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	
1981	Average	2,771	188	^c -42	723	197	2,081
1982	Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	1,856
1983	Average	2,437	382	^c -6	712	236	1,877
1984	Average	2,500	503	^c -32	791	236	2,007
1985	Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947
1986	Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045
1987	Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187
1988	Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303
1989	Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285
1990	Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402
1991	Average	2,826	675	18	936	277	2,269
1992	Average	2,928	707	-3	906	263	2,470
1993	January	3,147	726	^c 739	929	271	1,933
	February	2,853	773	111	1,057	282	2,176
	March	2,887	826	245	843	269	2,356
	April	2,935	753	-29	1,033	315	2,368
	May	2,941	834	80	1,048	278	2,368
	June	3,099	654	-239	1,064	278	2,650
	July	3,213	894	61	1,008	303	2,735
	August	3,167	693	-28	940	294	2,654
	September	3,067	800	-268	1,104	282	2,749
	October	3,195	810	-114	1,189	369	2,561
	November	3,080	795	-222	1,355	309	2,433
	December	2,816	678	-376	1,403	349	2,117
	Average	3,035	770	-2	1,081	300	2,426
1994	January	2,719	780	507	590	256	2,147
	February	2,779	725	236	638	248	2,383
	March	2,805	753	32	939	361	2,226
	April	2,901	780	-108	981	272	2,536
	May	3,088	754	-26	975	288	2,605
	June	3,127	716	-133	865	331	2,781
	July	3,155	745	89	733	361	2,717
	August	3,087	801	-31	782	411	2,725
	September	3,086	686	92	754	388	2,538
	October	3,067	700	-75	902	300	2,638
	November	2,996	749	37	1,013	344	2,352
	December	2,862	762	-278	1,049	386	2,467
	Average	2,974	746	27	853	329	2,510
1995	January	2,819	563	383	634	324	2,041
	February	2,914	802	236	722	320	2,438
	March	2,797	669	-8	873	329	2,273
	3-Mo. Average	2,841	674	203	744	324	2,244
1994	3-Mo. Average	2,768	754	259	725	289	2,248
1993	3-Mo. Average	2,966	775	373	939	274	2,154

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Tables and Figures Sources

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

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

- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1993).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1994 through March 1995).

- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (April 1995). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1994 through April 1995). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

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

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

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

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

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

Note 3. Figures

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

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

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

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

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 1995

Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil				
(1) Field Production	E 47,263	E 1,525	E 140,260	E 1,558
(2) Lower 48 States	E 157,526	E 5,081	E 456,705	E 5,075
(3) Total U.S.	E 204,790	E 6,606	E 596,965	E 6,633
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	229,671	7,409	615,067	6,834
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6) Exports	2,099	68	8,245	92
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	227,572	7,341	606,822	6,742
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	1	(s)	-2	(s)
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-10,678	-344	-703	-8
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-225	-7	-685	-8
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	-3,632	-117	11,613	129
(12) Total Other Sources	-14,534	-469	10,223	114
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	417,828	13,478	1,214,010	13,489
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production ^b	60,173	1,941	173,150	1,924
(15) Net Imports ^c	1,360	44	4,024	45
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	40	1	1,143	13
(17) Total NGL Supply	61,573	1,986	178,316	1,981
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	3,598	116	-9,550	-106
(19) Net Imports	12,773	412	35,577	395
(20) Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	2,424	78	13,138	146
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	21,163	683	65,184	724
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	223	7	683	8
(23) Total Other Liquids	40,181	1,296	105,032	1,167
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	519,582	16,761	1,497,358	16,637
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	35,323	1,139	104,137	1,157
(26) Exports	26,779	864	79,720	886
(27) Imports (Net)	8,544	276	24,417	271
(28) Total New Supply of Products	528,126	17,036	1,521,776	16,909
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	11,375	367	63,861	710
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	539,501	17,403	1,585,637	17,618
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	241,180	7,780	673,174	7,480
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	103,420	3,336	310,114	3,446
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	24,280	783	80,218	891
(34) Jet Fuel	45,779	1,477	136,725	1,519
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	54,162	1,747	182,745	2,031
(36) Other ^d	70,457	2,273	201,978	2,244
(37) Crude Oil	223	7	683	8
(38) Total Products Supplied	539,501	17,403	1,585,637	17,618
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	337,735	--	337,735	--
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	591,672	--	591,672	--
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	167,735	--	167,735	--
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	115,469	--	115,469	--
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	37,764	--	37,764	--
(44) Jet Fuel	39,290	--	39,290	--
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	75,493	--	75,493	--
(46) Other ^d	233,712	--	233,712	--
(47) Total Stocks	1,598,870	--	1,598,870	--
(47) = (39) through (46)				

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

^b Includes fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

^c Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

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

E = Estimated.

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

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

**Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
March 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	E 204,790	--	229,671	-3,632	10,677	2	417,828	2,099	223	929,407
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	54,974	20,710	4,819	--	5,399	--	13,081	1,794	60,229	83,029
Pentanes Plus	10,069	--	1,386	--	-40	--	5,402	26	6,067	7,536
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	44,905	20,710	3,433	--	5,439	--	7,679	1,768	54,162	75,493
Ethane/Ethylene	18,359	408	354	--	1,238	--	0	0	17,883	26,406
Propane/Propylene	16,298	15,113	2,776	--	490	--	2	1,204	32,491	26,050
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,130	4,543	191	--	3,479	--	3,193	563	2,629	15,491
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,118	646	112	--	232	--	4,484	0	1,160	7,546
Other Liquids	2,424	--	13,252	--	-3,598	--	21,656	479	-2,861	157,752
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	5,108	--	2,118	--	-989	--	7,981	234	0	15,318
Unfinished Oils	--	--	9,611	--	-487	--	13,132	0	-3,034	99,224
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,685	--	1,523	--	-2,020	--	614	244	0	43,120
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-102	--	-71	0	173	90
Finished Petroleum Products	5,199	453,018	31,890	--	-16,814	--	--	25,011	481,909	428,682
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,199	217,109	10,403	--	-11,784	--	--	3,315	241,180	167,735
Reformulated	--	55,173	3,976	--	-705	--	--	252	59,602	40,262
Oxygenated	25,140	4,366	331	--	-1,055	--	--	127	30,765	1,382
Other	-19,941	157,570	6,096	--	-10,024	--	--	2,937	150,812	126,091
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	621	1	--	25	--	--	0	597	2,153
Jet Fuel	--	39,715	3,079	--	-3,513	--	--	528	45,779	39,290
Naphtha-Type	--	268	0	--	-230	--	--	1	497	914
Kerosene-Type	--	39,447	3,079	--	-3,283	--	--	528	45,281	38,376
Kerosene	--	1,051	119	--	-845	--	--	185	1,830	6,504
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	97,849	5,817	--	-6,460	--	--	6,706	103,420	115,469
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	55,149	1,220	--	-3,728	--	--	1,409	58,688	59,146
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	42,700	4,597	--	-2,732	--	--	5,296	44,733	56,323
Residual Fuel Oil	--	24,117	6,481	--	1,544	--	--	4,774	24,280	37,764
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	4,795	610	--	409	--	--	0	4,996	3,001
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	8,210	3,859	--	-197	--	--	0	12,266	1,712
Special Naphthas	--	1,533	132	--	-140	--	--	360	1,445	2,060
Lubricants	--	5,265	387	--	-161	--	--	708	5,105	11,688
Waxes	--	725	42	--	-1	--	--	72	696	909
Petroleum Coke	--	18,556	40	--	-531	--	--	8,308	10,819	8,956
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	12,555	910	--	4,717	--	--	49	8,699	29,267
Still Gas	--	19,156	0	--	0	--	--	0	19,156	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,761	10	--	123	--	--	8	1,640	2,174
Total	267,386	473,728	279,632	-3,632	-4,336	2	452,565	29,382	539,501	1,598,870

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	^E 596,965	--	615,067	11,613	705	2	1,214,010	8,245	683	929,407
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	159,627	50,209	16,615	--	-25,266	--	44,057	7,236	200,424	83,029
Pentanes Plus	29,057	--	4,098	--	-1,143	--	16,545	74	17,679	7,536
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	130,570	50,209	12,517	--	-24,123	--	27,512	7,162	182,745	75,493
Ethane/Ethylene	53,870	1,455	1,647	--	1,117	--	0	0	55,855	26,406
Propane/Propylene	47,009	42,986	8,752	--	-20,480	--	2	5,711	113,514	26,050
Normal Butane/Butylene	14,095	5,173	1,169	--	-4,236	--	15,429	1,451	7,793	15,491
Isobutane/isobutylene	15,596	595	949	--	-524	--	12,081	0	5,583	7,546
Other Liquids	13,138	--	36,954	--	9,550	--	50,403	1,377	-11,238	157,752
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	20,077	--	4,333	--	-1,854	--	25,388	876	0	15,318
Unfinished Oils	--	--	29,953	--	7,845	--	33,706	0	-11,598	99,224
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-6,939	--	2,668	--	3,558	--	-8,330	501	0	43,120
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	1	--	-361	0	360	90
Finished Petroleum Products	13,523	1,323,445	91,620	--	-39,738	--	--	72,558	1,395,768	428,682
Finished Motor Gasoline	13,523	638,622	22,050	--	-7,757	--	--	8,777	673,174	167,735
Reformulated	--	159,317	10,274	--	-2,600	--	--	252	171,939	40,262
Oxygenated	65,840	21,323	1,229	--	-6,638	--	--	487	94,543	1,382
Other	-52,317	457,982	10,547	--	1,481	--	--	8,038	406,692	126,091
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,751	5	--	-135	--	--	0	1,891	2,153
Jet Fuel	--	122,016	8,973	--	-7,873	--	--	2,137	136,725	39,290
Naphtha-Type	--	869	150	--	-268	--	--	298	989	914
Kerosene-Type	--	121,147	8,823	--	-7,605	--	--	1,839	135,736	38,376
Kerosene	--	5,846	332	--	-1,457	--	--	335	7,300	6,504
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	275,270	22,207	--	-29,654	--	--	17,017	310,114	115,469
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	151,806	7,039	--	-12,677	--	--	3,815	167,707	59,146
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	123,464	15,168	--	-16,977	--	--	13,202	142,407	56,323
Residual Fuel Oil	--	74,029	18,781	--	-4,288	--	--	16,880	80,218	37,764
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	15,391	2,350	--	746	--	--	0	16,995	3,001
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	22,917	12,660	--	303	--	--	0	35,274	1,712
Special Naphthas	--	4,698	538	--	-169	--	--	2,065	3,340	2,060
Lubricants	--	15,708	894	--	116	--	--	2,176	14,310	11,688
Waxes	--	1,989	140	--	-19	--	--	189	1,959	909
Petroleum Coke	--	54,752	281	--	-251	--	--	22,738	32,546	8,956
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	30,514	2,376	--	10,696	--	--	219	21,975	29,267
Still Gas	--	55,532	0	--	0	--	--	0	55,532	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	4,410	33	--	4	--	--	24	4,415	2,174
Total	783,253	1,373,654	760,256	11,613	-54,749	2	1,308,470	89,416	1,585,637	1,598,870

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

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

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 6,606	—	7,409	-117	344	(s)	13,478	68	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,773	668	155	—	174	—	422	58	1,943
Pentanes Plus	325	—	45	—	-1	—	174	1	196
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,449	668	111	—	175	—	248	57	1,747
Ethane/Ethylene	592	13	11	—	40	—	0	0	577
Propane/Propylene	526	488	90	—	16	—	(s)	39	1,048
Normal Butane/Butylene	165	147	6	—	112	—	103	18	85
Isobutane/Isobutylene	165	21	4	—	7	—	145	0	37
Other Liquids	78	—	427	—	-116	—	699	15	-92
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	165	—	68	—	-32	—	257	8	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	310	—	-16	—	424	0	-98
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-87	—	49	—	-65	—	20	8	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-3	—	-2	0	6
Finished Petroleum Products	168	14,613	1,029	—	-542	—	—	807	15,545
Finished Motor Gasoline	168	7,004	336	—	-380	—	—	107	7,780
Reformulated	—	1,780	128	—	-23	—	—	8	1,923
Oxygenated	811	141	11	—	-34	—	—	4	992
Other	-643	5,083	197	—	-323	—	—	95	4,865
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	20	(s)	—	1	—	—	0	19
Jet Fuel	—	1,281	99	—	-113	—	—	17	1,477
Naphtha-Type	—	9	0	—	-7	—	—	(s)	16
Kerosene-Type	—	1,272	99	—	-106	—	—	17	1,461
Kerosene	—	34	4	—	-27	—	—	6	59
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,156	188	—	-208	—	—	216	3,336
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	1,779	39	—	-120	—	—	45	1,893
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	1,377	148	—	-88	—	—	171	1,443
Residual Fuel Oil	—	778	209	—	50	—	—	154	783
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	155	20	—	13	—	—	0	161
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	265	124	—	-6	—	—	0	396
Special Naphthas	—	49	4	—	-5	—	—	12	47
Lubricants	—	170	12	—	-5	—	—	23	165
Waxes	—	23	1	—	(s)	—	—	2	22
Petroleum Coke	—	599	1	—	-17	—	—	268	349
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	405	29	—	152	—	—	2	281
Still Gas	—	618	0	—	0	—	—	0	618
Miscellaneous Products	—	57	(s)	—	4	—	—	(s)	53
Total	8,625	15,282	9,020	-117	-140	(s)	14,599	948	17,403

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 6,633	--	6,834	129	8	(s)	13,489	92	8
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,774	558	185	--	-281	--	490	80	2,227
Pentanes Plus	323	--	46	--	-13	--	184	1	196
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,451	558	139	--	-268	--	306	80	2,031
Ethane/Ethylene	599	16	18	--	12	--	0	0	621
Propane/Propylene	522	478	97	--	-228	--	(s)	63	1,261
Normal Butane/Butylene	157	57	13	--	-47	--	171	16	87
Isobutane/Isobutylene	173	7	11	--	-6	--	134	0	62
Other Liquids	146	--	411	--	106	--	560	15	-125
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	223	--	48	--	-21	--	282	10	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	333	--	87	--	375	0	-129
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-77	--	30	--	40	--	-93	6	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	-4	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	150	14,705	1,018	--	-442	--	--	806	15,509
Finished Motor Gasoline	150	7,096	245	--	-86	--	--	98	7,480
Reformulated	--	1,770	114	--	-29	--	--	3	1,910
Oxygenated	732	237	14	--	-74	--	--	5	1,050
Other	-581	5,089	117	--	16	--	--	89	4,519
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	19	(s)	--	-2	--	--	0	21
Jet Fuel	--	1,356	100	--	-87	--	--	24	1,519
Naphtha-Type	--	10	2	--	-3	--	--	3	11
Kerosene-Type	--	1,346	98	--	-85	--	--	20	1,508
Kerosene	--	65	4	--	-16	--	--	4	81
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,059	247	--	-329	--	--	189	3,446
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,687	78	--	-141	--	--	42	1,863
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	1,372	169	--	-189	--	--	147	1,582
Residual Fuel Oil	--	823	209	--	-48	--	--	188	891
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	171	26	--	8	--	--	0	189
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	255	141	--	3	--	--	0	392
Special Naphthas	--	52	6	--	-2	--	--	23	37
Lubricants	--	175	10	--	1	--	--	24	159
Waxes	--	22	2	--	(s)	--	--	2	22
Petroleum Coke	--	608	3	--	-3	--	--	253	362
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	339	26	--	119	--	--	2	244
Still Gas	--	617	0	--	0	--	--	0	617
Miscellaneous Products	--	49	(s)	--	(s)	--	--	(s)	49
Total	8,703	15,263	8,447	129	-608	(s)	14,539	994	17,618

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

**Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
March 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 885	--	50,319	-2,559	-874	1,064	0	46,707	0	0	16,920
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	835	1,625	756	--	2,720	-564	--	365	23	6,112	2,908
Pentanes Plus	92	--	0	--	0	2	--	0	3	87	20
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	743	1,625	756	--	2,720	-566	--	365	20	6,025	2,888
Ethane/Ethylene	257	0	0	--	0	-9	--	0	0	266	13
Propane/Propylene	336	1,460	748	--	2,603	-600	--	0	19	5,728	2,026
Normal Butane/Butylene	113	236	8	--	0	-2	--	238	1	120	649
Isobutane/Isobutylene	37	-71	0	--	117	45	--	127	0	-89	200
Other Liquids	-95	--	4,523	--	566	318	--	5,576	(s)	-900	19,567
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	238	--	965	--	0	-839	--	2,042	(s)	0	2,302
Unfinished Oils	--	--	2,650	--	26	353	--	3,396	0	-1,073	10,869
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-333	--	908	--	540	874	--	241	0	0	6,347
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-70	--	-103	0	173	49
Finished Petroleum Products	459	53,262	26,615	--	80,735	-5,608	--	--	909	165,770	136,392
Finished Motor Gasoline	459	25,046	10,281	--	46,835	-2,289	--	--	11	84,899	50,451
Reformulated	--	16,942	3,976	--	11,894	1,803	--	--	0	31,009	23,963
Oxygenated	1,257	419	331	--	749	-339	--	--	(s)	3,095	349
Other	-798	7,685	5,974	--	34,192	-3,753	--	--	10	50,795	26,139
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	38	-30	--	--	0	69	694
Jet Fuel	--	1,942	3,034	--	11,799	-906	--	--	(s)	17,681	10,766
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	1,942	3,034	--	11,799	-906	--	--	(s)	17,681	10,766
Kerosene	--	472	17	--	97	-20	--	--	183	423	4,177
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,762	5,566	--	19,809	-4,695	--	--	96	43,736	45,934
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	4,018	1,118	--	9,521	-2,849	--	--	1	17,505	15,535
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	9,744	4,448	--	10,288	-1,846	--	--	95	26,231	30,399
Residual Fuel Oil	--	4,900	6,394	--	892	804	--	--	1	11,381	14,748
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	257	69	--	42	25	--	--	0	343	548
Special Naphthas	--	43	77	--	94	17	--	--	6	191	83
Lubricants	--	546	367	--	813	-121	--	--	148	1,699	2,525
Waxes	--	127	24	--	0	-26	--	--	10	167	166
Petroleum Coke	--	1,732	0	--	0	66	--	--	442	1,224	536
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,577	783	--	316	1,540	--	--	5	2,131	5,571
Still Gas	--	1,807	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,807	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	50	3	--	0	27	--	--	6	20	193
Total	2,084	54,887	82,213	-2,559	83,147	-4,790	0	52,648	932	170,982	175,787

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 2,460	—	120,432	10,052	-2,366	1,365	0	129,213	0	0	16,920
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,366	3,537	2,588	—	11,407	-4,361	—	1,140	92	23,027	2,908
Pentanes Plus	253	—	0	—	0	-48	—	56	6	239	20
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,113	3,537	2,588	—	11,407	-4,313	—	1,084	86	22,788	2,888
Ethane/Ethylene	738	0	0	—	0	13	—	0	0	725	13
Propane/Propylene	951	4,166	2,454	—	10,892	-3,502	—	0	83	21,882	2,026
Normal Butane/Butylene	319	-429	104	—	398	-797	—	745	3	441	649
Isobutane/Isobutylene	105	-200	30	—	117	-27	—	339	0	-260	200
Other Liquids	1,645	—	14,883	—	1,556	817	—	19,637	5	-2,375	19,567
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,022	—	1,735	—	0	-1,879	—	6,632	4	0	2,302
Unfinished Oils	—	—	11,096	—	26	1,125	—	12,767	0	-2,770	10,869
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-1,377	—	2,052	—	1,530	1,596	—	608	1	0	6,347
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-25	—	-370	0	395	49
Finished Petroleum Products	1,706	152,790	72,350	—	235,510	-26,715	—	—	2,448	486,624	136,392
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,706	74,569	21,701	—	132,189	-3,112	—	—	38	233,239	50,451
Reformulated	—	47,655	10,274	—	33,071	905	—	—	0	90,095	23,963
Oxygenated	3,292	1,374	1,229	—	1,290	-1,712	—	—	3	8,894	349
Other	-1,586	25,540	10,198	—	97,828	-2,305	—	—	35	134,250	26,139
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	23	0	—	120	-359	—	—	0	502	694
Jet Fuel	—	6,116	8,147	—	37,053	-2,373	—	—	2	53,687	10,766
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	-4	—	—	1	3	0
Kerosene-Type	—	6,116	8,147	—	37,053	-2,369	—	—	1	53,684	10,766
Kerosene	—	1,381	74	—	483	-236	—	—	329	1,845	4,177
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	38,341	21,316	—	59,108	-20,160	—	—	218	138,707	45,934
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	9,523	6,727	—	28,479	-6,553	—	—	89	51,193	15,535
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	28,818	14,589	—	30,629	-13,607	—	—	129	87,514	30,399
Residual Fuel Oil	—	14,166	17,697	—	3,018	-3,038	—	—	682	37,237	14,748
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	791	125	—	32	173	—	—	0	775	548
Special Naphthas	—	198	219	—	320	-21	—	—	17	741	83
Lubricants	—	1,672	772	—	2,473	-26	—	—	394	4,549	2,525
Waxes	—	418	85	—	0	-20	—	—	30	493	166
Petroleum Coke	—	4,707	0	—	0	-91	—	—	706	4,092	536
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	4,923	2,205	—	670	2,676	—	—	11	5,111	5,571
Still Gas	—	5,305	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	5,305	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	180	9	—	44	-128	—	—	21	340	193
Total	8,176	156,327	210,253	10,052	246,107	-28,894	0	149,990	2,544	507,276	175,787

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 29	—	1,623	-83	-28	34	0	1,507	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	27	52	24	—	88	-18	—	12	1	197
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	52	24	—	88	-18	—	12	1	194
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	11	47	24	—	84	-19	—	0	1	185
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	8	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	8	(s)	4
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-2	0	—	4	1	—	4	0	-3
Other Liquids	-3	—	146	—	18	10	—	180	(s)	-29
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	8	—	31	—	0	-27	—	66	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	85	—	1	11	—	110	0	-35
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-11	—	29	—	17	28	—	8	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-2	—	-3	0	6
Finished Petroleum Products	15	1,718	859	—	2,604	-181	—	—	29	5,347
Finished Motor Gasoline	15	808	332	—	1,511	-74	—	—	(s)	2,739
Reformulated	—	547	128	—	384	58	—	—	0	1,000
Oxygenated	41	14	11	—	24	-11	—	—	(s)	100
Other	-26	248	193	—	1,103	-121	—	—	(s)	1,639
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	1	-1	—	—	0	2
Jet Fuel	—	63	98	—	381	-29	—	—	(s)	570
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	63	98	—	381	-29	—	—	(s)	570
Kerosene	—	15	1	—	3	-1	—	—	6	14
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	444	180	—	639	-151	—	—	3	1,411
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	130	36	—	307	-92	—	—	(s)	565
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	314	143	—	332	-60	—	—	3	846
Residual Fuel Oil	—	158	206	—	29	26	—	—	(s)	367
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	8	2	—	1	1	—	—	0	11
Special Naphthas	—	1	2	—	3	1	—	—	(s)	6
Lubricants	—	18	12	—	26	-4	—	—	5	55
Waxes	—	4	1	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	—	56	0	—	0	2	—	—	14	39
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	83	25	—	10	50	—	—	(s)	69
Still Gas	—	58	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	58
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	1
Total	67	1,771	2,652	-83	2,682	-155	0	1,698	30	5,516

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 27	—	1,338	112	-26	15	0	1,436	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	39	29	—	127	-48	—	13	1	256
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	-1	—	1	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	39	29	—	127	-48	—	12	1	253
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	11	46	27	—	121	-39	—	0	1	243
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-5	1	—	4	-9	—	8	(s)	5
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-2	(s)	—	1	(s)	—	4	0	-3
Other Liquids	18	—	165	—	17	9	—	218	(s)	-26
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	34	—	19	—	0	-21	—	74	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	123	—	(s)	13	—	142	0	-31
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-15	—	23	—	17	18	—	7	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	-4	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	19	1,698	804	—	2,617	-297	—	—	27	5,407
Finished Motor Gasoline	19	829	241	—	1,469	-35	—	—	(s)	2,592
Reformulated	—	530	114	—	367	10	—	—	0	1,001
Oxygenated	37	15	14	—	14	-19	—	—	(s)	99
Other	-18	284	113	—	1,087	-26	—	—	(s)	1,492
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	1	-4	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	68	91	—	412	-26	—	—	(s)	597
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	68	91	—	412	-26	—	—	(s)	596
Kerosene	—	15	1	—	5	-3	—	—	4	20
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	426	237	—	657	-224	—	—	2	1,541
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	106	75	—	316	-73	—	—	1	569
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	320	162	—	340	-151	—	—	1	972
Residual Fuel Oil	—	157	197	—	34	-34	—	—	8	414
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	9	1	—	(s)	2	—	—	0	9
Special Naphthas	—	2	2	—	4	(s)	—	—	(s)	8
Lubricants	—	19	9	—	27	(s)	—	—	4	51
Waxes	—	5	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	—	52	0	—	0	-1	—	—	8	45
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	55	25	—	7	30	—	—	(s)	57
Still Gas	—	59	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	59
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	(s)	-1	—	—	(s)	4
Total	91	1,737	2,336	112	2,735	-321	0	1,667	28	5,636

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 17,787	--	20,381	2,555	54,501	5,185	0	90,002	37	0	73,030
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,515	4,137	2,076	--	907	-464	--	2,977	165	13,957	18,057
Pentanes Plus	1,331	--	33	--	902	9	--	1,100	23	1,134	2,410
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,184	4,137	2,043	--	5	-473	--	1,877	142	12,823	15,647
Ethane/Ethylene	2,912	0	354	--	-986	-552	--	0	0	2,832	2,411
Propane/Propylene	3,468	3,410	1,505	--	629	-389	--	2	65	9,334	8,527
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,140	622	134	--	-59	201	--	585	78	973	2,653
Isobutane/Isobutylene	664	105	50	--	421	267	--	1,290	0	-317	2,056
Other Liquids	-1,583	--	8	--	1,832	-1,572	--	2,108	2	-281	26,976
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	907	--	1	--	0	135	--	773	(s)	0	2,533
Unfinished Oils	--	--	3	--	150	-605	--	1,039	0	-281	14,271
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,490	--	4	--	1,682	-1,077	--	271	2	0	10,157
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-25	--	25	0	0	15
Finished Petroleum Products	4,401	95,340	465	--	22,848	-4,012	--	--	355	126,711	107,971
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,401	51,293	101	--	12,399	-3,514	--	--	113	71,595	47,103
Reformulated	--	5,644	0	--	180	-717	--	--	0	6,541	2,574
Oxygenated	19,106	2,091	0	--	-209	-148	--	--	4	21,132	418
Other	-14,705	43,558	101	--	12,428	-2,649	--	--	109	43,922	44,111
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	68	1	--	89	4	--	--	0	154	377
Jet Fuel	--	5,266	0	--	2,639	-789	--	--	0	8,694	7,453
Naphtha-Type	--	-1	0	--	68	-75	--	--	0	142	257
Kerosene-Type	--	5,267	0	--	2,571	-714	--	--	0	8,552	7,196
Kerosene	--	142	0	--	16	-459	--	--	(s)	617	1,325
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	22,738	129	--	7,063	-699	--	--	31	30,598	30,480
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	13,679	86	--	6,082	-555	--	--	(s)	20,402	20,825
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	9,059	43	--	981	-144	--	--	31	10,196	9,655
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,582	87	--	124	-164	--	--	57	1,900	2,179
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,041	34	--	0	-88	--	--	0	1,163	367
Special Naphthas	--	419	45	--	113	-39	--	--	8	608	205
Lubricants	--	672	20	--	325	-7	--	--	54	970	1,714
Waxes	--	131	11	--	0	9	--	--	6	127	128
Petroleum Coke	--	3,488	0	--	0	-389	--	--	65	3,812	2,076
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	4,216	34	--	80	2,132	--	--	20	2,178	14,332
Still Gas	--	3,775	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,775	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	509	3	--	0	-9	--	--	(s)	521	232
Total	30,120	99,477	22,930	2,555	80,088	-863	0	95,087	559	140,387	226,034

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 51,814	—	63,563	372	155,043	-3,266	0	274,020	38	0	73,030
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	28,543	10,428	7,513	—	4,417	-11,897	—	11,502	637	50,659	18,057
Pentanes Plus	3,946	—	126	—	2,708	87	—	3,446	68	3,179	2,410
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24,597	10,428	7,387	—	1,709	-11,984	—	8,056	569	47,480	15,647
Ethane/Ethylene	8,942	1	1,025	—	-3,727	-1,052	—	0	0	7,293	2,411
Propane/Propylene	10,305	10,260	5,403	—	2,870	-9,254	—	2	263	37,827	8,527
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,531	111	633	—	1,003	-1,827	—	4,340	306	2,459	2,653
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1,819	56	326	—	1,563	149	—	3,714	0	-99	2,056
Other Liquids	-2,059	—	14	—	4,778	1,205	—	4,005	2	-2,479	26,976
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,041	—	1	—	0	627	—	2,414	1	0	2,533
Unfinished Oils	—	—	8	—	105	-250	—	2,806	0	-2,443	14,271
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-5,099	—	5	—	4,673	813	—	-1,236	2	0	10,157
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	15	—	21	0	-36	15
Finished Petroleum Products	10,103	293,760	1,279	—	55,266	406	—	—	846	359,156	107,971
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,103	158,314	267	—	31,207	-652	—	—	145	200,398	47,103
Reformulated	—	18,702	0	—	546	-1,262	—	—	0	20,510	2,574
Oxygenated	50,038	6,500	0	—	-554	43	—	—	13	55,929	418
Other	-39,935	133,112	267	—	31,215	567	—	—	132	123,960	44,111
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	181	3	—	220	-60	—	—	0	464	377
Jet Fuel	—	16,819	0	—	9,337	-850	—	—	(s)	27,006	7,453
Naphtha-Type	—	-1	0	—	178	3	—	—	(s)	174	257
Kerosene-Type	—	16,820	0	—	9,159	-853	—	—	0	26,832	7,196
Kerosene	—	2,507	0	—	138	-346	—	—	1	2,990	1,325
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	67,089	444	—	14,041	-4,308	—	—	35	85,847	30,480
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	42,301	268	—	11,557	-3,019	—	—	2	57,143	20,825
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	24,788	176	—	2,484	-1,289	—	—	33	28,704	9,655
Residual Fuel Oil	—	5,760	135	—	-960	-70	—	—	181	4,824	2,179
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	3,920	94	—	20	111	—	—	0	3,923	367
Special Naphthas	—	1,150	217	—	303	-91	—	—	20	1,741	205
Lubricants	—	2,104	52	—	603	116	—	—	155	2,488	1,714
Waxes	—	305	22	—	0	33	—	—	21	273	128
Petroleum Coke	—	11,620	0	—	0	641	—	—	194	10,785	2,076
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	11,557	34	—	335	5,853	—	—	93	5,980	14,332
Still Gas	—	11,211	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	11,211	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,223	11	—	22	29	—	—	(s)	1,227	232
Total	88,401	304,188	72,369	372	219,504	-13,552	0	289,527	1,523	407,336	226,034

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 574	--	657	82	1,758	167	0	2,903	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	307	133	67	--	29	-15	--	96	5	450
Pentanes Plus	43	--	1	--	29	(s)	--	35	1	37
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	264	133	66	--	(s)	-15	--	61	5	414
Ethane/Ethylene	94	0	11	--	-32	-18	--	0	0	91
Propane/Propylene	112	110	49	--	20	-13	--	(s)	2	301
Normal Butane/Butylene	37	20	4	--	-2	6	--	19	3	31
Isobutane/Isobutylene	21	3	2	--	14	9	--	42	0	-10
Other Liquids	-51	--	(s)	--	59	-51	--	68	(s)	-9
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	29	--	(s)	--	0	4	--	25	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	(s)	--	5	-20	--	34	0	-9
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-80	--	(s)	--	54	-35	--	9	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	142	3,075	15	--	737	-129	--	--	11	4,087
Finished Motor Gasoline	142	1,655	3	--	400	-113	--	--	4	2,310
Reformulated	--	182	0	--	6	-23	--	--	0	211
Oxygenated	616	67	0	--	-7	-5	--	--	(s)	682
Other	-474	1,405	3	--	401	-85	--	--	4	1,417
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	2	(s)	--	3	(s)	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	170	0	--	85	-25	--	--	0	280
Naphtha-Type	--	(s)	0	--	2	-2	--	--	0	5
Kerosene-Type	--	170	0	--	83	-23	--	--	0	276
Kerosene	--	5	0	--	1	-15	--	--	(s)	20
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	733	4	--	228	-23	--	--	1	987
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	441	3	--	196	-18	--	--	(s)	658
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	292	1	--	32	-5	--	--	1	329
Residual Fuel Oil	--	51	3	--	4	-5	--	--	2	61
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	34	1	--	0	-3	--	--	0	38
Special Naphthas	--	14	1	--	4	-1	--	--	(s)	20
Lubricants	--	22	1	--	10	(s)	--	--	2	31
Waxes	--	4	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	--	113	0	--	0	-13	--	--	2	123
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	136	1	--	3	69	--	--	1	70
Still Gas	--	122	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	122
Miscellaneous Products	--	16	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	17
Total	972	3,209	740	82	2,583	-28	0	3,067	18	4,529

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 576	--	706	4	1,723	-36	0	3,045	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	317	116	83	--	49	-132	--	128	7	563
Pentanes Plus	44	--	1	--	30	1	--	38	1	35
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	273	116	82	--	19	-133	--	90	6	528
Ethane/Ethylene	99	(s)	11	--	-41	-12	--	0	0	81
Propane/Propylene	115	114	60	--	32	-103	--	(s)	3	420
Normal Butane/Butylene	39	1	7	--	11	-20	--	48	3	27
Isobutane/Isobutylene	20	1	4	--	17	2	--	41	0	-1
Other Liquids	-23	--	(s)	--	53	13	--	45	(s)	-28
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	34	--	(s)	--	0	7	--	27	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	(s)	--	1	-3	--	31	0	-27
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-57	--	(s)	--	52	9	--	-14	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	112	3,264	14	--	614	5	--	--	9	3,991
Finished Motor Gasoline	112	1,759	3	--	347	-7	--	--	2	2,227
Reformulated	--	208	0	--	6	-14	--	--	0	228
Oxygenated	556	72	0	--	-6	(s)	--	--	(s)	621
Other	-444	1,479	3	--	347	6	--	--	1	1,377
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	2	(s)	--	2	-1	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	187	0	--	104	-9	--	--	(s)	300
Naphtha-Type	--	(s)	0	--	2	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Kerosene-Type	--	187	0	--	102	-9	--	--	0	298
Kerosene	--	28	0	--	2	-4	--	--	(s)	33
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	745	5	--	156	-48	--	--	(s)	954
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	470	3	--	128	-34	--	--	(s)	635
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	275	2	--	28	-14	--	--	(s)	319
Residual Fuel Oil	--	64	2	--	-11	-1	--	--	2	54
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	44	1	--	(s)	1	--	--	0	44
Special Naphthas	--	13	2	--	3	-1	--	--	(s)	19
Lubricants	--	23	1	--	7	1	--	--	2	28
Waxes	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	--	129	0	--	0	7	--	--	2	120
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	128	(s)	--	4	65	--	--	1	66
Still Gas	--	125	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	125
Miscellaneous Products	--	14	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	14
Total	982	3,380	804	4	2,439	-151	0	3,217	17	4,526

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

**Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
March 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 96,789	--	149,048	-3,226	-40,566	6,883	0	195,162	0	0	745,954
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	37,076	11,694	1,208	--	-342	6,284	--	6,592	902	35,858	58,691
Pentanes Plus	5,871	--	806	--	-519	-46	--	2,714	(s)	3,490	4,874
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	31,205	11,694	402	--	177	6,330	--	3,878	901	32,369	53,817
Ethane/Ethylene	14,065	408	0	--	2,281	1,803	--	0	0	14,951	23,769
Propane/Propylene	10,739	8,593	402	--	-2,289	1,649	--	0	783	15,013	14,812
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,717	2,333	0	--	478	3,048	--	1,397	118	965	10,659
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,684	360	0	--	-293	-170	--	2,481	0	1,440	4,577
Other Liquids	3,096	--	7,581	--	-2,398	-418	--	10,046	400	-1,749	68,109
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,951	--	12	--	0	-233	--	2,963	233	0	5,941
Unfinished Oils	--	--	6,958	--	-176	374	--	8,157	0	-1,749	46,344
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	145	--	611	--	-2,222	-556	--	-1,077	167	0	15,801
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-3	--	3	0	0	23
Finished Petroleum Products	56	209,603	4,537	--	-106,839	-2,336	--	--	11,913	97,781	117,392
Finished Motor Gasoline	56	96,773	0	--	-60,720	-2,022	--	--	2,601	35,530	45,545
Reformulated	--	18,587	0	--	-12,074	-977	--	--	252	7,238	7,900
Oxygenated	2,011	1,154	0	--	-540	-168	--	--	111	2,682	396
Other	-1,955	77,032	0	--	-48,106	-877	--	--	2,239	25,610	37,249
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	415	0	--	-133	-3	--	--	0	285	505
Jet Fuel	--	19,999	20	--	-15,711	-1,245	--	--	86	5,467	12,134
Naphtha-Type	--	47	0	--	0	-132	--	--	0	179	190
Kerosene-Type	--	19,952	20	--	-15,711	-1,113	--	--	86	5,288	11,944
Kerosene	--	382	102	--	-113	-344	--	--	0	715	839
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	43,692	0	--	-27,363	-557	--	--	2,695	14,191	25,291
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	25,289	0	--	-15,971	154	--	--	328	8,836	13,039
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	18,403	0	--	-11,392	-711	--	--	2,368	5,354	12,252
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10,011	0	--	-1,016	982	--	--	2,169	5,844	13,286
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	11,336	4,307	--	-42	163	--	--	0	15,438	3,468
Special Naphthas	--	1,019	9	--	-207	-116	--	--	95	842	1,732
Lubricants	--	3,292	0	--	-1,138	75	--	--	344	1,735	5,697
Waxes	--	362	2	--	0	-5	--	--	43	326	465
Petroleum Coke	--	8,660	0	--	0	122	--	--	3,871	4,667	2,780
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,722	93	--	-396	603	--	--	8	2,808	4,268
Still Gas	--	9,099	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	9,099	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	841	4	--	0	11	--	--	(s)	834	1,382
Total	137,018	221,297	162,374	-3,226	-150,145	10,413	0	211,800	13,214	131,890	990,146

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 280,456	--	395,867	-1,597	-117,013	-389	0	558,102	0	0	745,954
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	106,808	29,167	3,927	--	-6,505	-7,982	--	21,535	4,741	115,103	58,691
Pentanes Plus	16,858	--	2,629	--	-1,777	-1,151	--	8,242	(s)	10,619	4,874
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	89,950	29,167	1,298	--	-4,728	-6,831	--	13,293	4,741	104,484	53,817
Ethane/Ethylene	40,731	1,454	622	--	7,766	2,158	--	0	0	48,415	23,769
Propane/Propylene	30,814	23,813	402	--	-11,105	-6,874	--	0	4,263	46,535	14,812
Normal Butane/Butylene	6,848	3,384	189	--	-351	-1,385	--	6,855	478	4,122	10,659
Isobutane/Isobutylene	11,557	516	85	--	-1,038	-730	--	6,438	0	5,412	4,577
Other Liquids	10,263	--	18,615	--	-6,334	3,491	--	24,221	1,243	-6,411	68,109
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	9,792	--	117	--	0	-157	--	9,195	871	0	5,941
Unfinished Oils	--	--	17,887	--	-131	3,337	--	20,831	0	-6,412	46,344
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	471	--	611	--	-6,203	301	--	-5,794	372	0	15,801
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	10	--	-11	0	1	23
Finished Petroleum Products	55	604,366	16,600	--	-300,129	-9,179	--	--	40,409	289,663	117,392
Finished Motor Gasoline	55	279,159	0	--	-168,413	-96	--	--	7,632	103,265	45,545
Reformulated	--	53,895	0	--	-33,617	-896	--	--	252	20,922	7,900
Oxygenated	5,267	3,530	0	--	-784	-1,066	--	--	447	8,632	396
Other	-5,212	221,734	0	--	-134,012	1,866	--	--	6,933	73,711	37,249
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,256	0	--	-360	223	--	--	0	673	505
Jet Fuel	--	61,709	202	--	-49,545	-4,517	--	--	1,133	15,750	12,134
Naphtha-Type	--	191	150	--	-60	-147	--	--	296	132	190
Kerosene-Type	--	61,518	52	--	-49,485	-4,370	--	--	837	15,618	11,944
Kerosene	--	1,523	256	--	-563	-868	--	--	1	2,083	839
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	121,810	0	--	-74,368	-3,052	--	--	6,878	43,616	25,291
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	66,328	0	--	-40,893	-2,325	--	--	1,369	26,391	13,039
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	55,482	0	--	-33,475	-727	--	--	5,509	17,225	12,252
Residual Fuel Oil	--	30,826	914	--	-2,058	-1,823	--	--	9,653	21,852	13,286
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	32,257	14,732	--	-52	688	--	--	0	46,249	3,468
Special Naphthas	--	3,201	99	--	-623	-60	--	--	283	2,454	1,732
Lubricants	--	9,645	70	--	-3,076	100	--	--	1,295	5,244	5,697
Waxes	--	1,030	16	--	0	-33	--	--	103	976	465
Petroleum Coke	--	24,857	170	--	0	-525	--	--	13,364	12,188	2,780
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	8,814	128	--	-1,005	838	--	--	66	7,033	4,268
Still Gas	--	26,140	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	26,140	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	2,139	13	--	-66	-54	--	--	(s)	2,140	1,382
Total	397,582	633,533	435,009	-1,597	-429,981	-14,059	0	603,858	46,393	398,354	990,146

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 3,122	—	4,808	-104	-1,309	222	0	6,296	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,196	377	39	—	-11	203	—	213	29	1,157
Pentanes Plus	189	—	26	—	-17	-1	—	88	(s)	113
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,007	377	13	—	6	204	—	125	29	1,044
Ethane/Ethylene	454	13	0	—	74	58	—	0	0	482
Propane/Propylene	346	277	13	—	-74	53	—	0	25	484
Normal Butane/Butylene	88	75	0	—	15	98	—	45	4	31
Isobutane/Isobutylene	119	12	0	—	-9	-5	—	80	0	46
Other Liquids	100	—	245	—	-77	-13	—	324	13	-56
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	95	—	(s)	—	0	-8	—	96	8	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	224	—	-6	12	—	263	0	-56
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	5	—	20	—	-72	-18	—	-35	5	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	2	6,761	146	—	-3,446	-75	—	—	384	3,154
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	3,122	0	—	-1,959	-65	—	—	84	1,146
Reformulated	—	600	0	—	-389	-32	—	—	8	233
Oxygenated	65	37	0	—	-17	-5	—	—	4	87
Other	-63	2,485	0	—	-1,552	-28	—	—	72	826
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	13	0	—	-4	(s)	—	—	0	9
Jet Fuel	—	645	1	—	-507	-40	—	—	3	176
Naphtha-Type	—	2	0	—	0	-4	—	—	0	6
Kerosene-Type	—	644	1	—	-507	-36	—	—	3	171
Kerosene	—	12	3	—	-4	-11	—	—	0	23
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,409	0	—	-883	-18	—	—	87	458
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	816	0	—	-515	5	—	—	11	285
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	594	0	—	-367	-23	—	—	76	173
Residual Fuel Oil	—	323	0	—	-33	32	—	—	70	189
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	366	139	—	-1	5	—	—	0	498
Special Naphthas	—	33	(s)	—	-7	-4	—	—	3	27
Lubricants	—	106	0	—	-37	2	—	—	11	56
Waxes	—	12	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	11
Petroleum Coke	—	279	0	—	0	4	—	—	125	151
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	120	3	—	-13	19	—	—	(s)	91
Still Gas	—	294	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	294
Miscellaneous Products	—	27	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	27
Total	4,420	7,139	5,238	-104	-4,843	336	0	6,832	426	4,255

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 3,116	—	4,399	-18	-1,300	-4	0	6,201	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,187	324	44	—	-72	-89	—	239	53	1,279
Pentanes Plus	187	—	29	—	-20	-13	—	92	(s)	118
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	999	324	14	—	-53	-76	—	148	53	1,161
Ethane/Ethylene	453	16	7	—	86	24	—	0	0	538
Propane/Propylene	342	265	4	—	-123	-76	—	0	47	517
Normal Butane/Butylene	76	38	2	—	-4	-15	—	76	5	46
Isobutane/Isobutylene	128	6	1	—	-12	-8	—	72	0	60
Other Liquids	114	—	207	—	-70	39	—	269	14	-71
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	109	—	1	—	0	-2	—	102	10	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	199	—	-1	37	—	231	0	-71
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	5	—	7	—	-69	3	—	-64	4	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	1	6,715	184	—	-3,335	-102	—	—	449	3,218
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	3,102	0	—	-1,871	-1	—	—	85	1,147
Reformulated	—	599	0	—	-374	-10	—	—	3	232
Oxygenated	59	39	0	—	-9	-12	—	—	5	96
Other	-58	2,464	0	—	-1,489	21	—	—	77	819
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	14	0	—	-4	2	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	686	2	—	-551	-50	—	—	13	175
Naphtha-Type	—	2	2	—	-1	-2	—	—	3	1
Kerosene-Type	—	684	1	—	-550	-49	—	—	9	174
Kerosene	—	17	3	—	-6	-10	—	—	(s)	23
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,353	0	—	-826	-34	—	—	76	485
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	737	0	—	-454	-26	—	—	15	293
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	616	0	—	-372	-8	—	—	61	191
Residual Fuel Oil	—	343	10	—	-23	-20	—	—	107	243
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	358	164	—	-1	8	—	—	0	514
Special Naphthas	—	36	1	—	-7	-1	—	—	3	27
Lubricants	—	107	1	—	-34	1	—	—	14	58
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	11
Petroleum Coke	—	276	2	—	0	-6	—	—	148	135
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	98	1	—	-11	9	—	—	1	78
Still Gas	—	290	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	290
Miscellaneous Products	—	24	(s)	—	-1	-1	—	—	(s)	24
Total	4,418	7,039	4,833	-18	-4,778	-156	0	6,710	515	4,426

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

**Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
March 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 12,234	--	3,971	263	-2,634	-240	0	14,074	0	0	12,844
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,281	364	720	--	-3,285	65	--	352	1	1,662	1,233
Pentanes Plus	854	--	547	--	-383	-10	--	92	0	936	181
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,427	364	173	--	-2,902	75	--	260	1	726	1,052
Ethane/Ethylene	1,124	0	0	--	-1,295	-4	--	0	0	-167	213
Propane/Propylene	1,452	323	120	--	-943	-22	--	0	0	974	315
Normal Butane/Butylene	532	26	49	--	-419	84	--	166	1	-63	334
Isobutane/Isobutylene	319	15	4	--	-245	17	--	94	0	-18	190
Other Liquids	78	--	0	--	0	234	--	-159	0	3	5,299
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	19	--	0	--	0	5	--	14	0	0	250
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	473	--	-476	0	3	2,531
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	59	--	0	--	0	-244	--	303	0	0	2,518
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-9	14,426	107	--	902	-123	--	--	17	15,532	12,278
Finished Motor Gasoline	-9	7,101	12	--	-30	-560	--	--	10	7,624	4,757
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	503	-68	0	--	0	-159	--	--	9	585	92
Other	-512	7,169	12	--	-30	-401	--	--	1	7,040	4,665
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	11	0	--	6	-1	--	--	0	18	45
Jet Fuel	--	783	0	--	907	-62	--	--	0	1,752	871
Naphtha-Type	--	191	0	--	-147	-38	--	--	0	82	144
Kerosene-Type	--	592	0	--	1,054	-24	--	--	0	1,670	727
Kerosene	--	26	0	--	0	20	--	--	0	6	103
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,929	95	--	19	-4	--	--	0	4,047	2,748
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	2,994	16	--	9	-130	--	--	0	3,149	2,238
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	935	79	--	10	126	--	--	0	898	510
Residual Fuel Oil	--	451	0	--	0	84	--	--	0	367	571
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	19	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	19	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	6	-6	0
Waxes	--	9	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	8	16
Petroleum Coke	--	457	0	--	0	50	--	--	0	407	243
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,000	0	--	0	352	--	--	1	647	2,908
Still Gas	--	550	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	550	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	90	0	--	0	-3	--	--	0	93	15
Total	16,584	14,790	4,798	263	-5,017	-64	0	14,267	19	17,197	31,654

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

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

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 34,426	--	11,174	3,374	-7,723	732	0	40,519	0	0	12,844
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	12,280	616	2,087	--	-9,319	-72	--	1,446	1	4,289	1,233
Pentanes Plus	2,402	--	1,343	--	-931	-5	--	431	0	2,388	181
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	9,878	616	744	--	-8,388	-67	--	1,015	1	1,901	1,052
Ethane/Ethylene	3,455	0	0	--	-4,039	-2	--	0	0	-582	213
Propane/Propylene	4,040	889	485	--	-2,657	-78	--	0	0	2,835	315
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,461	-264	243	--	-1,050	-15	--	742	1	-338	334
Isobutane/Isobutylene	922	-9	16	--	-642	28	--	273	0	-14	190
Other Liquids	263	--	0	--	0	661	--	-432	0	34	5,299
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	237	--	0	--	0	-32	--	269	0	0	250
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	532	--	-566	0	34	2,531
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	26	--	0	--	0	161	--	-135	0	0	2,518
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	106	42,637	383	--	1,399	1,018	--	--	33	43,474	12,278
Finished Motor Gasoline	106	21,143	28	--	-171	-3	--	--	16	21,093	4,757
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,317	1,676	0	--	48	-485	--	--	15	3,511	92
Other	-1,211	19,467	28	--	-219	482	--	--	1	17,581	4,665
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	37	0	--	20	3	--	--	0	54	45
Jet Fuel	--	2,824	0	--	1,958	3	--	--	0	4,779	871
Naphtha-Type	--	618	0	--	-298	-113	--	--	0	433	144
Kerosene-Type	--	2,206	0	--	2,256	116	--	--	0	4,346	727
Kerosene	--	208	0	--	-58	12	--	--	0	138	103
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	11,074	355	--	-350	-407	--	--	0	11,486	2,748
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	8,602	44	--	-272	-50	--	--	0	8,424	2,238
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	2,472	311	--	-78	-357	--	--	0	3,062	510
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,051	0	--	0	172	--	--	0	879	571
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	63	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	63	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	1	-1	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	13	-13	0
Waxes	--	16	0	--	0	-11	--	--	0	27	16
Petroleum Coke	--	1,367	0	--	0	138	--	--	0	1,229	243
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,786	0	--	0	1,113	--	--	3	1,670	2,908
Still Gas	--	1,797	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,797	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	271	0	--	0	-2	--	--	(s)	273	15
Total	47,075	43,253	13,644	3,374	-15,643	2,339	0	41,533	34	47,796	31,654

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 395	--	128	8	-85	-8	0	454	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	138	12	23	--	-106	2	--	11	(s)	54
Pentanes Plus	28	--	18	--	-12	(s)	--	3	0	30
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	111	12	6	--	-94	2	--	8	(s)	23
Ethane/Ethylene	36	0	0	--	-42	(s)	--	0	0	-5
Propane/Propylene	47	10	4	--	-30	-1	--	0	0	31
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	1	2	--	-14	3	--	5	(s)	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	(s)	(s)	--	-8	1	--	3	0	-1
Other Liquids	3	--	0	--	0	8	--	-5	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	15	--	-15	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	2	--	0	--	0	-8	--	10	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	(s)	465	3	--	29	-4	--	--	1	501
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	229	(s)	--	-1	-18	--	--	(s)	246
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	16	-2	0	--	0	-5	--	--	(s)	19
Other	-17	231	(s)	--	-1	-13	--	--	(s)	227
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	25	0	--	29	-2	--	--	0	57
Naphtha-Type	--	6	0	--	-5	-1	--	--	0	3
Kerosene-Type	--	19	0	--	34	-1	--	--	0	54
Kerosene	--	1	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	127	3	--	1	(s)	--	--	0	131
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	97	1	--	(s)	-4	--	--	0	102
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	30	3	--	(s)	4	--	--	0	29
Residual Fuel Oil	--	15	0	--	0	3	--	--	0	12
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Petroleum Coke	--	15	0	--	0	2	--	--	0	13
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	32	0	--	0	11	--	--	(s)	21
Still Gas	--	18	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	18
Miscellaneous Products	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	3
Total	535	477	155	8	-162	-2	0	460	1	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.

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 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 383	—	124	37	-86	8	0	450	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	136	7	23	—	-104	-1	—	16	(s)	48
Pentanes Plus	27	—	15	—	-10	(s)	—	5	0	27
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	110	7	8	—	-93	-1	—	11	(s)	21
Ethane/Ethylene	38	0	0	—	-45	(s)	—	0	0	-6
Propane/Propylene	45	10	5	—	-30	-1	—	0	0	32
Normal Butane/Butylene	16	-3	3	—	-12	(s)	—	8	(s)	-4
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	(s)	(s)	—	-7	(s)	—	3	0	(s)
Other Liquids	3	—	0	—	0	7	—	-5	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	6	—	-6	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	—	0	—	0	2	—	-2	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	1	474	4	—	16	11	—	—	(s)	483
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	235	(s)	—	-2	(s)	—	—	(s)	234
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	15	19	0	—	1	-5	—	—	(s)	39
Other	-13	216	(s)	—	-2	5	—	—	(s)	195
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	31	0	—	22	(s)	—	—	0	53
Naphtha-Type	—	7	0	—	-3	-1	—	—	0	5
Kerosene-Type	—	25	0	—	25	1	—	—	0	48
Kerosene	—	2	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	123	4	—	-4	-5	—	—	0	128
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	96	(s)	—	-3	-1	—	—	0	94
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	27	3	—	-1	-4	—	—	0	34
Residual Fuel Oil	—	12	0	—	0	2	—	—	0	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Petroleum Coke	—	15	0	—	0	2	—	—	0	14
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	31	0	—	0	12	—	—	(s)	19
Still Gas	—	20	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Total	523	481	152	37	-174	26	0	461	(s)	531

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

**Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
March 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 77,095	--	5,952	-665	-10,427	-2,215	2	71,883	2,062	223	80,659
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,267	2,890	59	--	0	78	--	2,795	703	2,640	2,140
Pentanes Plus	1,921	--	0	--	0	5	--	1,496	0	420	51
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,346	2,890	59	--	0	73	--	1,299	703	2,220	2,089
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene	303	1,327	1	--	0	-148	--	0	338	1,441	370
Normal Butane/Butylene	628	1,326	0	--	0	148	--	807	365	634	1,196
Isobutane/Isobutylene	414	237	58	--	0	73	--	492	0	144	523
Other Liquids	928	--	1,140	--	0	-2,160	--	4,085	77	66	37,801
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	992	--	1,140	--	0	-57	--	2,189	(s)	0	4,292
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-1,082	--	1,016	0	66	25,209
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-65	--	0	--	0	-1,017	--	876	76	0	8,297
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-4	--	4	0	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	291	80,387	166	--	2,354	-4,735	--	--	11,818	76,116	54,649
Finished Motor Gasoline	291	36,896	9	--	1,516	-3,399	--	--	580	41,531	19,879
Reformulated	--	14,000	0	--	0	-814	--	--	0	14,814	5,825
Oxygenated	2,263	770	0	--	0	-241	--	--	2	3,271	127
Other	-1,971	22,126	9	--	1,516	-2,344	--	--	578	23,446	13,927
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	126	0	--	0	55	--	--	0	71	532
Jet Fuel	--	11,725	25	--	366	-511	--	--	442	12,185	8,066
Naphtha-Type	--	31	0	--	79	15	--	--	1	94	323
Kerosene-Type	--	11,694	25	--	287	-526	--	--	442	12,090	7,743
Kerosene	--	29	0	--	0	-42	--	--	1	70	60
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,728	27	--	472	-505	--	--	3,883	10,849	11,016
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	9,169	0	--	359	-348	--	--	1,080	8,796	7,509
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	4,559	27	--	113	-157	--	--	2,802	2,054	3,507
Residual Fuel Oil	--	7,173	0	--	0	-162	--	--	2,547	4,788	6,980
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	352	59	--	0	112	--	--	0	299	330
Special Naphthas	--	52	1	--	0	-2	--	--	251	-196	39
Lubricants	--	755	0	--	0	-108	--	--	157	706	1,752
Waxes	--	96	5	--	0	20	--	--	12	69	134
Petroleum Coke	--	4,219	40	--	0	-380	--	--	3,929	710	3,321
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,040	0	--	0	90	--	--	15	935	2,188
Still Gas	--	3,925	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,925	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	271	0	--	0	97	--	--	1	173	352
Total	81,580	83,277	7,317	-665	-8,073	-9,032	2	78,763	14,659	79,045	175,249

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 227,810	--	24,031	-589	-27,941	2,263	2	212,156	8,207	683	80,659
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,630	6,461	500	--	0	-954	--	8,434	1,765	7,346	2,140
Pentanes Plus	5,598	--	0	--	0	-26	--	4,370	(s)	1,254	51
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,032	6,461	500	--	0	-928	--	4,064	1,764	6,093	2,089
Ethane/Ethylene	4	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	4	0
Propane/Propylene	899	3,858	8	--	0	-772	--	0	1,102	4,435	370
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,936	2,371	0	--	0	-212	--	2,747	662	1,110	1,196
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1,193	232	492	--	0	56	--	1,317	0	544	523
Other Liquids	3,027	--	3,442	--	0	3,376	--	2,972	128	-7	37,801
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,986	--	2,480	--	0	-413	--	6,878	1	0	4,292
Unfinished Oils	--	--	962	--	0	3,101	--	-2,132	0	-7	25,209
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-960	--	0	--	0	687	--	-1,773	126	0	8,297
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	1	--	-1	0	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	1,552	229,892	1,008	--	7,954	-5,268	--	--	28,822	216,852	54,649
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,552	105,437	54	--	5,188	-3,894	--	--	947	115,179	19,879
Reformulated	--	39,065	0	--	0	-1,347	--	--	0	40,412	5,825
Oxygenated	5,926	8,243	0	--	0	-3,418	--	--	10	17,577	127
Other	-4,373	58,129	54	--	5,188	871	--	--	937	57,190	13,927
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	254	2	--	0	58	--	--	0	198	532
Jet Fuel	--	34,548	624	--	1,197	-136	--	--	1,002	35,503	8,066
Naphtha-Type	--	61	0	--	180	-7	--	--	1	247	323
Kerosene-Type	--	34,487	624	--	1,017	-129	--	--	1,001	35,256	7,743
Kerosene	--	227	2	--	0	-19	--	--	3	245	60
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	36,956	92	--	1,569	-1,727	--	--	9,887	30,457	11,016
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	25,052	0	--	1,129	-730	--	--	2,356	24,555	7,509
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	11,904	92	--	440	-997	--	--	7,531	5,902	3,507
Residual Fuel Oil	--	22,226	35	--	0	471	--	--	6,364	15,426	6,980
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,277	59	--	0	77	--	--	0	1,259	330
Special Naphthas	--	149	3	--	0	3	--	--	1,745	-1,596	39
Lubricants	--	2,287	0	--	0	-74	--	--	319	2,042	1,752
Waxes	--	220	17	--	0	12	--	--	36	189	134
Petroleum Coke	--	12,201	111	--	0	-414	--	--	8,473	4,253	3,321
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,434	9	--	0	216	--	--	45	2,182	2,188
Still Gas	--	11,079	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	11,079	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	597	0	--	0	159	--	--	3	435	352
Total	242,019	236,353	28,981	-589	-19,987	-583	2	223,562	38,922	224,874	175,249

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 2,487	—	192	-21	-336	-71	(s)	2,319	67	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	105	93	2	—	0	3	—	90	23	85
Pentanes Plus	62	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	48	0	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	43	93	2	—	0	2	—	42	23	72
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	43	(s)	—	0	-5	—	0	11	46
Normal Butane/Butylene	20	43	0	—	0	5	—	26	12	20
Isobutane/Isobutylene	13	8	2	—	0	2	—	16	0	5
Other Liquids	30	—	37	—	0	-70	—	132	2	2
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	32	—	37	—	0	-2	—	71	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-35	—	33	0	2
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2	—	0	—	0	-33	—	28	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	9	2,593	5	—	76	-153	—	—	381	2,455
Finished Motor Gasoline	9	1,190	(s)	—	49	-110	—	—	19	1,340
Reformulated	—	452	0	—	0	-26	—	—	0	478
Oxygenated	73	25	0	—	0	-8	—	—	(s)	106
Other	-64	714	(s)	—	49	-76	—	—	19	756
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	0	—	0	2	—	—	0	2
Jet Fuel	—	378	1	—	12	-16	—	—	14	393
Naphtha-Type	—	1	0	—	3	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Kerosene-Type	—	377	1	—	9	-17	—	—	14	390
Kerosene	—	1	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	443	1	—	15	-16	—	—	125	350
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	296	0	—	12	-11	—	—	35	284
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	147	1	—	4	-5	—	—	90	66
Residual Fuel Oil	—	231	0	—	0	-5	—	—	82	154
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	11	2	—	0	4	—	—	0	10
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	8	-6
Lubricants	—	24	0	—	0	-3	—	—	5	23
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	136	1	—	0	-12	—	—	127	23
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	34	0	—	0	3	—	—	(s)	30
Still Gas	—	127	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	127
Miscellaneous Products	—	9	0	—	0	3	—	—	(s)	6
Total	2,632	2,686	236	-21	-260	-291	(s)	2,541	473	2,550

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-March 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 2,531	—	267	-7	-310	25	(s)	2,357	91	8
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	107	72	6	—	0	-11	—	94	20	82
Pentanes Plus	62	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	49	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45	72	6	—	0	-10	—	45	20	68
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	43	(s)	—	0	-9	—	0	12	49
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	26	0	—	0	-2	—	31	7	12
Isobutane/Isobutylene	13	3	5	—	0	1	—	15	0	6
Other Liquids	34	—	38	—	0	38	—	33	1	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	44	—	28	—	0	-5	—	76	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	11	—	0	34	—	-24	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-11	—	0	—	0	8	—	-20	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	17	2,554	11	—	88	-59	—	—	320	2,409
Finished Motor Gasoline	17	1,172	1	—	58	-43	—	—	11	1,280
Reformulated	—	434	0	—	0	-15	—	—	0	449
Oxygenated	66	92	0	—	0	-38	—	—	(s)	195
Other	-49	646	1	—	58	10	—	—	10	635
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	0	2
Jet Fuel	—	384	7	—	13	-2	—	—	11	394
Naphtha-Type	—	1	0	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Kerosene-Type	—	383	7	—	11	-1	—	—	11	392
Kerosene	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	411	1	—	17	-19	—	—	110	338
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	278	0	—	13	-8	—	—	26	273
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	132	1	—	5	-11	—	—	84	66
Residual Fuel Oil	—	247	(s)	—	0	5	—	—	71	171
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	14	1	—	0	1	—	—	0	14
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	19	-18
Lubricants	—	25	0	—	0	-1	—	—	4	23
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	136	1	—	0	-5	—	—	94	47
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	27	(s)	—	0	2	—	—	1	24
Still Gas	—	123	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	123
Miscellaneous Products	—	7	0	—	0	2	—	—	(s)	5
Total	2,689	2,626	322	-7	-222	-6	(s)	2,484	432	2,499

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

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

PAD District and State	January 1995	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 820	E 26
Florida	E 482	E 16
New York	E 24	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 157	E 5
Virginia	1	(s)
West Virginia	156	5
Adjustment ^a	(s)	(s)
PAD District II	E 17,533	E 566
Illinois	1,420	46
Indiana	389	13
Kansas	3,812	123
Kentucky	332	11
Michigan	E 1,000	E 32
Missouri	9	(s)
Nebraska	339	11
North Dakota	E 2,350	E 76
Ohio	E 664	E 21
Oklahoma	7,378	238
South Dakota	124	4
Tennessee	32	1
Adjustment ^a	-316	-10
PAD District III	E 95,373	E 3,077
Alabama	1,612	52
Arkansas	E 764	E 25
Louisiana ^b	E 10,618	E 343
Mississippi	E 1,657	E 53
New Mexico	E 5,452	E 176
Texas ^b	48,568	1,567
Federal Offshore PAD District III	28,117	907
Adjustment ^a	-1,414	-46
PAD District IV	E 11,646	E 376
Colorado	E 2,204	E 71
Montana	1,300	42
Utah	1,730	56
Wyoming	6,544	211
Adjustment ^a	-132	-4
PAD District V	E 79,117	E 2,552
Alaska ^b	E 48,819	E 1,575
South Alaska	1,316	42
North Slope	47,502	1,532
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	(s)	(s)
Arizona	4	(s)
California ^b	23,639	763
Nevada	133	4
Federal Offshore PAD District V	5,926	191
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	595	19
U.S. Total^b	E 204,489	E 6,596

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

^b Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 7,997; California: State - 1,620; Louisiana: State - E1,856; Texas: State -122; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E45,639.

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

E = Estimated.

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

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

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, March 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	134	701	835	568	361	8,586	9,515
Pentanes Plus	11	81	92	109	88	1,134	1,331
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	123	620	743	459	273	7,452	8,184
Ethane	51	206	257	76	1	2,835	2,912
Propane	46	290	336	235	161	3,072	3,468
Normal Butane	26	87	113	80	111	949	1,140
Isobutane	0	37	37	68	0	596	664
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	14	29	43	109	34	2,525	2,668
Pentanes Plus	0	7	7	14	9	486	509
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	14	22	36	95	25	2,039	2,159
Ethane	0	0	0	15	0	679	694
Propane	9	17	26	49	18	708	775
Normal Butane	5	3	8	16	7	537	560
Isobutane	0	2	2	15	0	115	130

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	18,669	3,879	8,531	756	5,241	37,076	4,281	3,267	54,974
Pentanes Plus	3,055	578	1,411	200	627	5,871	854	1,921	10,069
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,614	3,301	7,120	556	4,614	31,205	3,427	1,346	44,905
Ethane	6,730	1,827	3,168	129	2,211	14,065	1,124	1	18,359
Propane	5,614	943	2,399	232	1,551	10,739	1,452	303	16,298
Normal Butane	2,285	-984	760	133	523	2,717	532	628	5,130
Isobutane	985	1,515	793	62	329	3,684	319	414	5,118
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	378	1,511	1,648	153	74	3,764	256	60	6,791
Pentanes Plus	103	252	473	26	10	864	109	17	1,506
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	275	1,259	1,175	127	64	2,900	147	43	5,285
Ethane	15	446	4	97	9	571	3	0	1,268
Propane	208	428	487	14	37	1,174	90	27	2,092
Normal Butane	37	234	452	9	12	744	45	10	1,367
Isobutane	15	151	232	7	6	411	9	6	558

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 1995**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	43,981	2,726	46,707	60,621	11,473	17,908	90,002
Natural Gas Liquids	365	0	365	1,997	195	785	2,977
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	503	80	517	1,100
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	365	0	365	1,494	115	268	1,877
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Normal Butane	238	0	238	427	52	106	585
Isobutane	127	0	127	1,065	63	162	1,290
Other Liquids	5,619	-43	5,576	1,845	-119	382	2,108
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,038	4	2,042	525	147	101	773
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	22	0	22	26	0	26	52
Oxygenates	W	W	2,020	499	147	75	721
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	448
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,936	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	3,457	-61	3,396	931	-48	156	1,039
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	227	14	241	364	-218	125	271
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-103	0	-103	25	0	0	25
Total Input to Refineries	49,965	2,683	52,648	64,463	11,549	19,075	95,087
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,375	88	1,464	1,981	370	589	2,940
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,475	97	1,572	2,356	388	703	3,447
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	93.3	90.8	93.1	84.1	95.3	83.8	85.3
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	591	14	605	737	75	177	988
Catalytic Hydrocracking	66	4	70	100	0	6	105
Delayed and Fluid Coking	83	0	83	165	36	63	263
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.97	1.03	0.97	0.94	1.88	0.64	1.00
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	31.38	37.19	31.73	35.02	33.34	36.23	35.08
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,475	97	1,572	2,356	388	703	3,447
Operating	1,475	97	1,572	2,330	388	698	3,417
Idle	0	0	0	26	0	5	31
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	916	0	0	916

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
March 1995 (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	15,816	94,263	76,539	5,592	2,952	195,162	14,074	71,883	417,828
Natural Gas Liquids	1,262	2,809	2,089	201	231	6,592	352	2,795	13,081
Pentanes Plus	550	1,359	529	159	117	2,714	92	1,496	5,402
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	712	1,450	1,560	42	114	3,878	260	1,299	7,679
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Normal Butane	557	330	509	0	1	1,397	166	807	3,193
Isobutane	155	1,120	1,051	42	113	2,481	94	492	4,484
Other Liquids	-104	9,035	1,008	-12	119	10,046	-159	4,085	21,656
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	135	1,807	1,005	0	16	2,963	14	2,189	7,981
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	82	179	449	0	0	710	0	407	1,191
Oxygenates	53	1,628	556	W	W	2,253	14	1,782	6,790
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	513
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	17
MTBE	W	1,367	W	W	W	1,951	W	1,773	5,942
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	318
Unfinished Oils (net)	-303	7,793	612	-3	58	8,157	-476	1,016	13,132
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	64	-565	-612	-9	45	-1,077	303	876	614
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	4	-71
Total Input to Refineries	16,974	106,107	79,636	5,781	3,302	211,800	14,267	78,763	452,565
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	516	3,065	2,496	167	95	6,339	451	2,389	13,582
Operable Capacity (daily average)	592	3,412	2,697	219	95	7,015	508	2,898	15,440
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	87.1	89.8	92.6	75.9	100.7	90.4	88.8	82.4	88.0
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	160	1,131	816	18	30	2,155	146	672	4,566
Catalytic Hydrocracking	15	166	226	0	0	406	0	387	969
Delayed and Fluid Coking	7	329	384	9	0	729	36	449	1,560
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.70	1.11	1.39	1.64	0.55	1.20	1.36	1.19	1.13
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.54	31.89	30.41	31.47	39.05	31.94	34.69	25.01	31.43
Operable Capacity (daily average)	592	3,412	2,697	219	95	7,015	508	2,898	15,440
Operating	592	3,320	2,697	207	95	6,911	508	2,856	15,263
Idle	0	92	0	13	0	105	0	42	177
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	2,233	521	0	0	2,754	0	41,034	44,704

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

^b Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,637	-12	1,625	3,157	305	675	4,137
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	1,438	22	1,460	2,529	312	569	3,410
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	265	-29	236	477	-5	150	622
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-66	-5	-71	151	-2	-44	105
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	24,072	974	25,046	35,026	6,124	10,143	51,293
Reformulated	16,942	0	16,942	5,418	226	0	5,644
Oxygenated	419	0	419	707	1,303	81	2,091
Other	6,711	974	7,685	28,901	4,595	10,062	43,558
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	0	1	35	30	3	68
Jet Fuel	1,927	15	1,942	3,345	1,026	895	5,266
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1
Kerosene-Type	1,927	15	1,942	3,346	1,026	895	5,267
Commercial	1,927	15	1,942	3,172	1,026	670	4,868
Military	0	0	0	174	0	225	399
Kerosene	431	41	472	140	35	-33	142
Distillate Fuel Oil	13,057	705	13,762	14,810	2,609	5,319	22,738
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,486	532	4,018	9,230	492	3,957	13,679
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	9,571	173	9,744	5,580	2,117	1,362	9,059
Residual Fuel Oil	4,817	83	4,900	1,257	212	113	1,582
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	547	42	589	17	0	29	46
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	3,745	41	3,786	234	0	14	248
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	525	0	525	1,006	212	70	1,288
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	243	0	243	504	0	75	579
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	14	0	14	409	0	53	462
Special Naphthas	25	18	43	315	0	104	419
Lubricants	284	262	546	460	0	212	672
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	284	262	546	460	0	212	672
Waxes	0	127	127	106	0	25	131
Petroleum Coke	1,712	20	1,732	2,530	167	791	3,488
Marketable	732	0	732	1,500	1	584	2,085
Catalyst	980	20	1,000	1,030	166	207	1,403
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,267	310	2,577	2,826	902	488	4,216
Still Gas	1,686	121	1,807	2,582	386	807	3,775
Miscellaneous Products	28	22	50	291	58	160	509
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
Nonfuel Use	28	22	50	291	58	153	502
Total	52,201	2,686	54,887	67,793	11,854	19,830	99,477
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-2,236	-3	-2,239	-3,330	-305	-755	-4,390

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	726	7,115	3,680	97	76	11,694	364	2,890	20,710
Ethane/Ethylene	2	272	134	0	0	408	0	0	408
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	327
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	81
Propane/Propylene	510	4,815	3,141	61	66	8,593	323	1,327	15,113
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10,537
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,576
Normal Butane/Butylene	113	1,833	348	33	6	2,333	26	1,326	4,543
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,416
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	127
Isobutane/Isobutylene	101	195	57	3	4	360	15	237	646
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	557
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	89
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,099	48,246	36,106	1,390	1,932	96,773	7,101	36,896	217,109
Reformulated	-2	15,226	3,363	0	0	18,587	0	14,000	55,173
Oxygenated	0	0	1,031	0	123	1,154	-68	770	4,366
Other	9,101	33,020	31,712	1,390	1,809	77,032	7,169	22,126	157,570
Finished Aviation Gasoline	135	118	162	0	0	415	11	126	621
Jet Fuel	1,358	8,567	9,480	270	324	19,999	783	11,725	39,715
Naphtha-Type	1	0	8	0	38	47	191	31	268
Kerosene-Type	1,357	8,567	9,472	270	286	19,952	592	11,694	39,447
Commercial	979	7,261	8,583	209	0	17,032	592	9,957	34,391
Military	378	1,306	889	61	286	2,920	0	1,737	5,056
Kerosene	11	522	-159	3	5	382	26	29	1,051
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,172	20,669	16,729	1,433	689	43,692	3,929	13,728	97,849
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,649	12,674	8,371	922	673	25,289	2,994	9,169	55,149
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,523	7,995	8,358	511	16	18,403	935	4,559	42,700
Residual Fuel Oil	236	6,093	3,356	308	18	10,011	451	7,173	24,117
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	124	4	195	39	0	362	81	633	1,711
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	55	1,560	889	225	18	2,747	172	1,058	8,011
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	57	4,529	2,272	44	0	6,902	198	5,482	14,395
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	84	3,227	576	0	-4	3,883	0	90	4,795
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	103	4,822	2,528	0	0	7,453	19	262	8,210
Special Naphthas	78	629	197	115	0	1,019	0	52	1,533
Lubricants	W	1,773	W	W	W	3,292	0	755	5,265
Naphthenic	W	229	W	W	W	806	0	236	1,042
Paraffinic	W	1,544	W	W	W	2,486	0	519	4,223
Waxes	10	193	84	75	0	362	9	96	725
Petroleum Coke	291	4,023	4,265	62	19	8,660	457	4,219	18,556
Marketable	57	2,294	3,328	42	0	5,721	269	3,146	11,953
Catalyst	234	1,729	937	20	19	2,939	188	1,073	6,603
Asphalt and Road Oil	403	832	1,140	1,174	173	3,722	1,000	1,040	12,555
Still Gas	663	4,784	3,410	153	89	9,099	550	3,925	19,156
Miscellaneous Products	80	329	432	0	0	841	90	271	1,761
Fuel Use	19	0	148	0	0	167	0	70	244
Nonfuel Use	61	329	284	0	0	674	90	201	1,517
Total	17,498	111,942	82,747	5,789	3,321	221,297	14,790	83,277	473,728
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-524	-5,835	-3,111	-8	-19	-9,497	-523	-4,514	-21,163

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	15,473	483	15,956	9,777	1,875	2,444	14,096
Petroleum Products	49,398	2,988	52,386	40,133	8,982	13,851	62,966
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	166	66	181	413
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,067	11	1,078	1,703	192	560	2,455
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	318	4	322	868	66	240	1,174
Normal Butane/Butylene	627	5	632	444	54	193	691
Isobutane/Isobutylene	122	2	124	390	72	127	589
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,780	20	1,800	546	157	84	787
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	16	0	0	16
Oxygenates	W	W	1,800	530	157	84	771
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	322
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,655	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	10,108	761	10,869	9,890	408	3,973	14,271
Naphthas and Lighter	2,765	201	2,966	3,215	161	1,184	4,560
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	1,968	3	1,971	1,505	62	307	1,874
Heavy Gas Oils	4,452	430	4,882	3,144	177	1,294	4,615
Residuum	923	127	1,050	2,026	8	1,188	3,222
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,665	92	5,757	5,936	1,392	1,282	8,610
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	49	0	49	15	0	0	15
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,621	275	10,896	6,788	1,616	3,563	11,967
Reformulated	7,189	0	7,189	823	33	0	856
Oxygenated	93	0	93	139	204	0	343
Other	3,339	275	3,614	5,826	1,379	3,563	10,768
Finished Aviation Gasoline	58	0	58	44	24	30	98
Jet Fuel	2,159	16	2,175	2,333	260	262	2,855
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	11	0	0	11
Kerosene-Type	2,159	16	2,175	2,322	260	262	2,844
Kerosene	512	26	538	276	21	190	487
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,390	285	10,675	4,731	1,242	2,240	8,213
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,622	192	2,814	2,489	469	1,493	4,451
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	7,768	93	7,861	2,242	773	747	3,762
Residual Fuel Oil	3,675	98	3,773	1,321	180	97	1,598
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,520	77	1,597	0	0	22	22
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,661	21	1,682	172	0	1	173
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	494	0	494	1,149	180	74	1,403
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	545	0	545	302	0	64	366
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	3	0	3	1	0	0	1
Special Naphthas	3	35	38	143	0	48	191
Lubricants	354	432	786	851	0	0	851
Waxes	0	166	166	106	0	22	128
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	536	0	536	915	1,091	70	2,076
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,845	727	2,572	3,961	2,327	1,163	7,451
Miscellaneous Products	28	44	72	105	6	22	133
Total Stocks, All Oils	64,871	3,471	68,342	49,910	10,857	16,295	77,062

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	1,375	25,540	16,738	1,289	500	45,442	2,390	21,683	99,567
Petroleum Products	10,674	70,267	44,414	4,209	1,436	131,000	13,382	70,276	330,010
Pentanes Plus	204	80	52	11	8	355	4	0	772
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,334	3,343	2,726	17	32	7,452	432	1,169	12,586
Ethane/Ethylene	146	456	0	0	0	602	0	0	603
Propane/Propylene	365	1,262	768	4	5	2,404	80	110	4,090
Normal Butane/Butylene	486	1,058	1,304	7	7	2,862	211	676	5,072
Isobutane/Isobutylene	337	567	654	6	20	1,584	141	383	2,821
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	154	1,663	833	14	6	2,670	129	3,427	8,813
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	22
Oxygenates	154	1,663	832	W	W	2,669	129	3,422	8,791
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	425
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	658
MTBE	W	1,187	W	W	W	1,979	W	3,393	7,516
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	192
Unfinished Oils	3,183	25,822	16,089	910	340	46,344	2,531	25,209	99,224
Naphthas and Lighter	1,000	5,955	3,712	204	118	10,989	621	4,053	23,189
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	560	4,727	2,664	289	89	8,329	556	5,340	18,070
Heavy Gas Oils	898	9,760	6,486	378	133	17,655	1,037	12,471	40,660
Residuum	725	5,380	3,227	39	0	9,371	317	3,345	17,305
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,481	7,200	5,182	84	310	14,257	2,518	8,154	39,296
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	23	0	0	23	0	3	90
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,673	10,172	5,772	232	147	17,996	2,466	10,142	53,467
Reformulated	0	2,889	396	0	0	3,285	0	3,189	14,519
Oxygenated	0	23	140	0	0	163	14	87	700
Other	1,673	7,260	5,236	232	147	14,548	2,452	6,866	38,248
Finished Aviation Gasoline	76	158	224	0	0	458	35	307	956
Jet Fuel	474	3,193	2,254	121	84	6,126	330	4,345	15,831
Naphtha-Type	0	0	175	0	15	190	126	52	379
Kerosene-Type	474	3,193	2,079	121	69	5,936	204	4,293	15,452
Kerosene	27	283	171	5	18	504	88	45	1,662
Distillate Fuel Oil	916	7,194	3,878	486	136	12,610	1,372	5,660	38,530
0.05 percent sulfur and under	567	3,133	1,339	242	85	5,366	1,007	3,815	17,453
Greater then 0.05 percent sulfur	349	4,061	2,539	244	51	7,244	365	1,845	21,077
Residual Fuel Oil	162	3,439	2,250	178	19	6,048	571	4,604	16,594
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	21	1	106	1	0	129	104	375	2,227
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	9	649	438	128	19	1,243	339	804	4,241
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	132	2,789	1,706	49	0	4,676	128	3,425	10,126
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	17	1,472	491	8	5	1,993	0	97	3,001
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	57	1,273	145	0	0	1,475	0	233	1,712
Special Naphthas	60	1,115	106	75	0	1,356	1	39	1,625
Lubricants	19	2,411	1,241	681	0	4,352	0	1,271	7,260
Waxes	6	230	204	25	0	465	16	134	909
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	4	546	2,230	0	0	2,780	243	3,321	8,956
Asphalt and Road Oil	787	530	429	1,362	331	3,439	2,637	1,833	17,932
Miscellaneous Products	40	143	114	0	0	297	9	283	794
Total Stocks, All Oils	12,049	95,807	61,152	5,498	1,936	176,442	15,772	91,959	429,577

^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 1995**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.5	-0.5	3.2	5.1	2.7	3.7	4.5
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	45.2	35.9	44.7	52.2	52.5	50.6	51.9
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	4.1	0.6	3.9	5.4	9.0	5.0	5.8
Kerosene	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	27.5	26.5	27.5	24.1	22.8	29.4	25.0
Residual Fuel Oil	10.2	3.1	9.8	2.0	1.9	0.6	1.7
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.6
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.5
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.5
Lubricants	0.6	9.8	1.1	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.7
Waxes	0.0	4.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.6	0.8	3.5	4.1	1.5	4.4	3.8
Asphalt and Road Oil	4.8	11.6	5.1	4.6	7.9	2.7	4.6
Still Gas	3.6	4.5	3.6	4.2	3.4	4.5	4.1
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.7	-0.1	-4.5	-5.4	-2.7	-4.2	-4.8

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.7	7.0	4.8	1.7	2.5	5.8	2.7	4.0	4.8
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	49.2	43.3	43.6	21.4	54.5	43.4	47.3	42.6	45.3
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8.7	8.4	12.3	4.8	9.5	9.8	4.4	16.0	9.2
Kerosene	0.1	0.5	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	26.9	20.3	21.7	25.6	22.9	21.5	28.9	18.8	22.7
Residual Fuel Oil	1.5	6.0	4.3	5.5	0.6	4.9	3.3	9.8	5.6
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.5	3.2	0.7	0.0	-0.1	1.9	0.0	0.1	1.1
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.7	4.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.1	0.4	1.9
Special Naphthas	0.5	0.6	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4
Lubricants	0.3	1.7	1.0	12.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.0	1.2
Waxes	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Petroleum Coke	1.9	3.9	5.5	1.1	0.6	4.3	3.4	5.8	4.3
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.6	0.8	1.5	21.0	5.7	1.8	7.4	1.4	2.9
Still Gas	4.3	4.7	4.4	2.7	3.0	4.5	4.0	5.4	4.4
Miscellaneous Products	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-3.4	-5.7	-4.0	-0.1	-0.6	-4.7	-3.8	-6.2	-4.9

^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 1995**
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	754	1,187	4,453	6,394
Florida	0	0	623	623
Maine	62	0	679	741
Maryland	0	139	355	494
New Hampshire	0	0	278	278
New Jersey	203	319	423	945
New York	134	117	423	674
North Carolina	0	0	684	684
Pennsylvania	355	560	191	1,106
South Carolina	0	51	61	112
Vermont	0	1	3	4
Virginia	0	0	733	733
PAD District II	87	0	0	87
Michigan	87	0	0	87
U.S. Total	841	1,187	4,453	6,481

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

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil ^{a,b}	50,319	34,390	135,039	3,971	5,952	229,671	7,409
Natural Gas Liquids	756	2,076	1,208	720	59	4,819	155
Pentanes Plus	0	33	806	547	0	1,386	45
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	756	2,043	402	173	59	3,433	111
Ethane	0	347	0	0	0	347	11
Ethylene	0	7	0	0	0	7	(s)
Propane	748	1,339	402	120	1	2,610	84
Propylene	0	166	0	0	0	166	5
Normal Butane	8	134	0	49	0	191	6
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	50	0	4	58	112	4
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	4,523	8	7,581	0	1,140	13,252	427
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	965	1	12	0	1,140	2,118	68
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	1	0	0	0	1	(s)
Oxygenates	965	0	12	0	1,140	2,117	68
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	50	50	2
MTBE	965	0	12	0	1,090	2,067	67
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	2,650	3	6,958	0	0	9,611	310
Naphthas and Lighter	0	3	1,597	0	0	1,600	52
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	894	0	1,692	0	0	2,586	83
Residuum	1,756	0	3,669	0	0	5,425	175
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	908	4	611	0	0	1,523	49
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	26,615	465	4,537	107	166	31,890	1,029
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,281	101	0	12	9	10,403	336
Reformulated	3,976	0	0	0	0	3,976	128
Oxygenated	331	0	0	0	0	331	11
Other	5,974	101	0	12	9	6,096	197
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	1	0	0	0	1	(s)
Jet Fuel	3,034	0	20	0	25	3,079	99
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	3,034	0	20	0	25	3,079	99
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,181	0	0	0	2	1,183	38
Other	1,853	0	20	0	23	1,896	61
Kerosene	17	0	102	0	0	119	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,566	129	0	95	27	5,817	188
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	27	27	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	27	27	1
Other	5,566	129	0	95	0	5,790	187
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,118	86	0	16	0	1,220	39
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	4,448	43	0	79	0	4,570	147
Residual Fuel Oil	6,394	87	0	0	0	6,481	209
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	6,394	87	0	0	0	6,481	209
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	754	87	0	0	0	841	27
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,187	0	0	0	0	1,187	38
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	4,453	0	0	0	0	4,453	144
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	69	34	448	0	59	610	20
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	3,859	0	0	3,859	124
Special Naphthas	77	45	9	0	1	132	4
Lubricants	367	20	0	0	0	387	12
Waxes	24	11	2	0	5	42	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	40	40	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	783	34	93	0	0	910	29
Miscellaneous Products	3	3	4	0	0	10	(s)
Total	82,213	36,939	148,365	4,798	7,317	279,632	9,020

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	120,432	98,034	361,396	11,174	24,031	615,067	6,834
Natural Gas Liquids	2,588	7,513	3,927	2,087	500	16,615	185
Pentanes Plus	0	126	2,629	1,343	0	4,098	46
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,588	7,387	1,298	744	500	12,517	139
Ethane	0	1,008	0	0	0	1,008	11
Ethylene	0	17	622	0	0	639	7
Propane	2,454	4,941	402	485	8	8,290	92
Propylene	0	462	0	0	0	462	5
Normal Butane	104	633	189	243	0	1,169	13
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	30	326	85	16	492	949	11
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	14,883	14	18,615	0	3,442	36,954	411
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,735	1	117	0	2,480	4,333	48
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	1	0	0	0	1	(s)
Oxygenates	1,735	0	117	0	2,480	4,332	48
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	90	90	1
MTBE	1,735	0	117	0	2,390	4,242	47
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	11,096	8	17,887	0	962	29,953	333
Naphthas and Lighter	631	8	4,378	0	0	5,017	56
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	5,897	0	4,567	0	79	10,543	117
Residuum	4,568	0	8,942	0	883	14,393	160
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	2,052	5	611	0	0	2,668	30
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	72,350	1,279	16,600	383	1,008	91,620	1,018
Finished Motor Gasoline	21,701	267	0	28	54	22,050	245
Reformulated	10,274	0	0	0	0	10,274	114
Oxygenated	1,229	0	0	0	0	1,229	14
Other	10,198	267	0	28	54	10,547	117
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	3	0	0	2	5	(s)
Jet Fuel	8,147	0	202	0	624	8,973	100
Naphtha-Type	0	0	150	0	0	150	2
Kerosene-Type	8,147	0	52	0	624	8,823	98
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	3,554	0	0	0	6	3,560	40
Other	4,593	0	52	0	618	5,263	58
Kerosene	74	0	256	0	2	332	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	21,316	444	0	355	92	22,207	247
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	92	92	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	92	92	1
Other	21,316	444	0	355	0	22,115	246
0.05 percent sulfur and under	6,727	268	0	44	0	7,039	78
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	14,589	176	0	311	0	15,076	168
Residual Fuel Oil	17,697	135	914	0	35	18,781	209
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	17,697	135	914	0	35	18,781	209
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,596	87	0	0	0	1,683	19
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	4,434	0	0	0	0	4,434	49
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	11,667	48	914	0	35	12,664	141
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	125	94	2,072	0	59	2,350	26
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	12,660	0	0	12,660	141
Special Naphthas	219	217	99	0	3	538	6
Lubricants	772	52	70	0	0	894	10
Waxes	85	22	16	0	17	140	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	170	0	111	281	3
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,205	34	128	0	9	2,376	26
Miscellaneous Products	9	11	13	0	0	33	(s)
Total	210,253	106,840	400,538	13,644	28,981	760,256	8,447

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	52,118	402	3,628	0	0	0	0	650	0	0
Algeria	595	402	855	0	0	0	0	650	0	0
Kuwait	7,817	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	43,706	0	2,773	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	64,253	0	1,821	284	1,188	976	2,225	2,471	0	0
Gabon	4,931	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	912	0	658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	20,944	0	0	0	0	0	0	339	0	0
Venezuela	37,466	0	1,163	284	1,188	976	2,225	2,132	0	0
Non OPEC	113,300	3,031	4,162	1,239	9,215	2,103	3,592	3,360	119	132
Angola	12,882	0	0	0	0	0	0	355	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	754	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	27,636	2,623	237	116	2,270	4	2,298	506	17	123
China, People's Republic of	1,683	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	7,380	0	0	0	0	0	0	572	0	0
Congo	569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	3,212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	0	0	9
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	29,800	0	0	611	0	268	0	0	102	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	247	449	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,221	0	0	325	0	324	0	0
Norway	6,467	408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	237	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	406	0	642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	19,240	0	0	0	1,325	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	894	250	3,845	1,506	1,294	1,384	0	0
Zaire	936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	15	87	0	0	0	0	0
Total	229,671	3,433	9,611	1,523	10,403	3,079	5,817	6,481	119	132
Persian Gulf ^e	51,523	0	2,773	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	3,063	0	0	1,625	9,368	61,486	1,681	302	1,983
Algeria	0	3,063	0	0	507	5,477	6,072	19	177	196
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,817	252	0	252
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	1,118	3,891	47,597	1,410	126	1,535
Other OPEC	277	120	0	388	261	10,011	74,264	2,073	323	2,396
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,931	159	0	159
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	4	662	1,574	29	21	51
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	339	21,283	676	11	687
Venezuela	277	120	0	388	257	9,010	46,476	1,209	291	1,499
Non OPEC	333	676	387	522	1,711	30,582	143,882	3,655	987	4,641
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	355	13,237	416	11	427
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	219	219	0	7	7
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	754	754	0	24	24
Canada	98	0	43	263	1,153	9,751	37,387	891	315	1,206
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,683	54	0	54
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	572	7,952	238	18	257
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	569	18	0	18
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,212	104	0	104
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	698	23	0	23
France	0	0	0	0	0	322	322	0	10	10
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	7	0	7
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	257	257	0	8	8
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	105	0	0	0	0	452	452	0	15	15
Mexico	0	0	0	103	304	1,388	31,188	961	45	1,006
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	192	888	888	0	29	29
Netherlands Antilles	0	75	0	156	0	2,101	2,101	0	68	68
Norway	0	601	0	0	0	1,009	7,476	209	33	241
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	237	237	0	8	8
Puerto Rico	60	0	344	0	0	404	404	0	13	13
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	642	1,048	13	21	34
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	499	499	0	16	16
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,185	70	0	70
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,325	20,565	621	43	663
Virgin Islands	70	0	0	0	0	9,243	9,243	0	298	298
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	936	30	0	30
Other	0	0	0	0	55	157	157	0	5	5
Total	610	3,859	387	910	3,597	49,961	279,632	7,409	1,612	9,020
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	1,118	3,891	55,414	1,662	126	1,788

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

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

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	7,613	0	1,114	0	0	0	0	650	0	0
Algeria	0	0	507	0	0	0	0	650	0	0
Saudi Arabia	7,613	0	607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	19,942	0	0	284	1,188	976	2,225	2,471	0	0
Gabon	3,487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	12,151	0	0	0	0	0	0	339	0	0
Venezuela	4,304	0	0	284	1,188	976	2,225	2,132	0	0
Non OPEC	22,764	756	1,536	624	9,093	2,058	3,341	3,273	17	77
Angola	6,856	0	0	0	0	0	0	355	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	754	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,723	348	0	112	2,148	2	2,047	419	17	77
China, People's Republic of	670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	572	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,161	0	0	0	0	225	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	247	449	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	325	0	324	0	0
Norway	4,114	408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	237	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	6,211	0	0	0	1,325	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	894	250	3,845	1,506	1,294	1,384	0	0
Zaire	529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	15	87	0	0	0	0	0
Total	50,319	756	2,650	908	10,281	3,034	5,566	6,394	17	77
Persian Gulf^c	7,613	0	607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	645	2,409	10,022	246	78	323
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,157	1,157	0	37	37
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	645	1,252	8,865	246	40	286
Other OPEC	0	0	0	355	128	7,627	27,569	643	246	889
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,487	112	0	112
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	339	12,490	392	11	403
Venezuela	0	0	0	355	128	7,288	11,592	139	235	374
Non OPEC	69	0	367	428	219	21,858	44,622	734	705	1,439
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	355	7,211	221	11	233
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	219	219	0	7	7
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	754	754	0	24	24
Canada	9	0	23	229	17	5,448	7,171	56	176	231
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	670	22	0	22
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	572	1,072	16	18	35
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	248	248	0	8	8
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	103	0	328	2,489	70	11	80
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	192	888	888	0	29	29
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	96	0	745	745	0	24	24
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	408	4,522	133	13	146
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	237	237	0	8	8
Puerto Rico	60	0	344	0	0	404	404	0	13	13
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	642	642	0	21	21
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,325	7,536	200	43	243
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	9,173	9,173	0	296	296
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	529	17	0	17
Other	0	0	0	0	3	105	105	0	3	3
Total	69	0	367	783	992	31,894	82,213	1,623	1,029	2,652
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	645	1,252	8,865	246	40	286

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	2,907	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	6,609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	5,617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	24,874	2,043	3	4	101	0	129	87	0	45
Canada	20,381	2,043	3	4	101	0	129	87	0	45
Colombia	530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	574	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2,989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34,390	2,043	3	4	101	0	129	87	0	45
Persian Gulf^c	2,907	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 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,907	94	0	94
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,590	51	0	51
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,317	42	0	42
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,609	213	0	213
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	32	0	32
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,617	181	0	181
Non OPEC	34	0	20	34	49	2,549	27,423	802	82	885
Canada	34	0	20	34	49	2,549	22,930	657	82	740
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	530	17	0	17
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	13	0	13
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	574	19	0	19
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,989	96	0	96
Total	34	0	20	34	49	2,549	36,939	1,109	82	1,192
Persian Gulf ^b	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,907	94	0	94

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	40,492	402	2,514	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	595	402	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	5,121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	34,776	0	2,166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	36,270	0	1,821	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	1,444	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	7,801	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	27,025	0	1,163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	58,277	0	2,623	611	0	20	0	0	102	9
Angola	6,026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	6,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	2,372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Korea, Republic of	0	0	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	27,239	0	0	611	0	20	0	0	102	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,779	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	10,040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	135,039	402	6,958	611	0	20	0	0	102	9
Persian Gulf^e	39,897	0	2,166	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 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	3,063	0	0	519	6,498	46,990	1,306	210	1,516
Algeria	0	3,063	0	0	507	4,320	4,915	19	139	159
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,121	165	0	165
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	12	2,178	36,954	1,122	70	1,192
Other OPEC	277	120	0	33	4	2,255	38,525	1,170	73	1,243
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,444	47	0	47
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	4	662	662	0	21	21
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,801	252	0	252
Venezuela	277	120	0	33	0	1,593	28,618	872	51	923
Non OPEC	171	676	0	60	301	4,573	62,850	1,880	148	2,027
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,026	194	0	194
Canada	55	0	0	0	0	289	289	0	9	9
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,350	205	0	205
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	569	18	0	18
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,372	77	0	77
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	698	23	0	23
France	0	0	0	0	0	322	322	0	10	10
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	7	0	7
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	46	0	0	0	0	393	393	0	13	13
Mexico	0	0	0	0	299	1,032	28,271	879	33	912
Netherlands Antilles	0	75	0	60	0	1,356	1,356	0	44	44
Norway	0	601	0	0	0	601	2,380	57	19	77
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	406	13	0	13
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	499	499	0	16	16
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,185	70	0	70
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,040	324	0	324
Virgin Islands	70	0	0	0	0	70	70	0	2	2
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	407	13	0	13
Other	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Total	448	3,859	0	93	824	13,326	148,365	4,356	430	4,786
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	12	2,178	42,075	1,287	70	1,357

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
March 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	3,971	173	0	0	12	0	95	0	0	0
Canada	3,971	173	0	0	12	0	95	0	0	0
Total	3,971	173	0	0	12	0	95	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	1,106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	1,432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	912	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	3,414	59	0	0	9	25	27	0	0	1
Canada	1,561	59	0	0	9	2	27	0	0	1
China, People's Republic of	1,013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,952	59	0	0	9	25	27	0	0	1
Persian Gulf ^e	1,106	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 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	547	827	4,798	128	27	155
Canada	0	0	0	0	547	827	4,798	128	27	155
Total	0	0	0	0	547	827	4,798	128	27	155
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	461	461	1,567	36	15	51
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,106	36	0	36
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	461	461	461	0	15	15
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	129	129	1,561	46	4	50
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	912	29	0	29
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	129	129	649	17	4	21
Non OPEC	59	0	0	0	595	775	4,189	110	25	135
Canada	0	0	0	0	540	638	2,199	50	21	71
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,013	33	0	33
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	840	27	0	27
Korea, Republic of	59	0	0	0	0	59	59	0	2	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	5	28	28	0	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	50	50	50	0	2	2
Total	59	0	0	0	1,185	1,365	7,317	192	44	236
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	461	461	1,567	36	15	51

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-March 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	138,226	738	8,423	0	0	0	940	1,974	0	0
Algeria	2,390	738	2,575	0	0	0	940	1,974	0	0
Kuwait	20,608	0	906	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	114,250	0	4,942	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	173,981	207	6,169	523	3,333	3,172	7,175	6,730	0	0
Gabon	17,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	4,533	0	1,828	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	51,723	0	0	0	0	0	0	586	0	0
Venezuela	100,642	207	4,341	523	3,333	3,171	7,175	6,144	0	0
Non OPEC	302,860	11,572	15,361	2,145	18,717	5,801	14,092	10,077	332	538
Angola	30,389	0	0	0	0	0	351	685	0	0
Argentina	1,578	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	1,278	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	643	0	0
Belgium	0	0	337	0	999	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	315	0	0	0	0	315	0	0
Canada	85,952	10,227	1,367	117	5,081	24	7,439	1,248	76	529
China, People's Republic of	4,171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	17,147	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,140	0	0
Congo	569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	10,224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	2,784	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	475	0	0	0
Guatemala	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	64	0	0	248	0	0	0	0	9
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	1,810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	82,838	625	0	657	0	321	0	305	256	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	247	733	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	3,436	0	0	1,784	0	324	0	0
Norway	16,328	656	342	0	274	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0
Portugal	0	0	86	0	237	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	406	0	1,228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	935	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	627	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	6,670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	36,359	0	353	0	1,610	0	0	863	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,811	577	9,448	3,671	5,827	4,519	0	0
Yemen	1,478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	1,890	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,102	0	295	547	87	0	0	0	0	0
Total	615,067	12,517	29,953	2,668	22,050	8,973	22,207	18,781	332	538
Persian Gulf^e	135,836	0	6,143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-March 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock	Use Feedstock	Other Oils for Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Crude Oil and Products	Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	31	10,671	10,671	0	0	4,076	26,853	165,079	1,536	298
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	210	237
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	10	239
Saudi Arabia	31	0	0	0	0	7,015	121,265	1,269	78	1,347
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	978	11	0	11
Other OPEC	1,230	120	1,292	619	30,570	204,551	1,933	340	2,273	190
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	581
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,431
Venezuela	1,230	120	1,292	606	28,142	128,784	1,118	313	7	0
Non OPEC	1,089	1,869	894	1,084	4,195	87,766	390,626	3,365	975	4,340
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	1,036	31,425	338	12	349
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	1,659	1,279	18	1	18
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	81	1,279	14	1	14
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	643	643	0	7	7
Belgium	27	0	0	0	0	1,363	1,363	0	15	15
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	630	630	0	7	7
Canada	221	0	151	720	2,745	29,945	115,897	955	333	1,288
China, Peoples Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	4,260	4,260	46	1	47
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,140	18,287	191	13	203
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
France	0	0	0	0	0	818	818	0	9	9
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	496	496	0	6	6
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Italy	23	0	70	0	0	414	414	0	5	5
Japan	7	0	0	0	12	19	19	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	199	0	0	0	0	2,009	2,009	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Mexico	311	0	0	0	0	646	646	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	3,294	86,132	920	37	957
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,357	1,357	0	15	15
Norway	0	1,511	0	0	0	2,783	19,111	181	31	212
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	35	410	4	5	5
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	323	323	0	4	4
Puerto Rico	100	0	673	0	0	773	773	0	9	9
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,228	1,634	5	14	18
Spain	41	0	0	0	0	976	976	0	11	11
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	627	627	0	7	7
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	753	753	0	8	8
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	6,670	74	74	0	74
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,826	39,185	404	31	435
Virgin Islands	160	0	0	0	0	27,013	27,013	0	300	300
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,890	21	0	21
Other	0	0	0	0	107	1,036	2,138	12	12	24
Total	2,350	12,660	894	2,376	8,890	145,189	760,256	6,834	1,613	8,447
Persian Gulf ^e	31	0	0	0	2,042	8,216	144,052	1,509	91	1,601

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

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

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	19,921	336	3,112	0	0	0	940	1,974	0	0
Algeria	0	336	1,896	0	0	0	940	1,974	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	19,921	0	607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	45,662	0	932	523	3,333	3,126	7,175	6,121	0	0
Gabon	9,358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	24,507	0	0	0	0	0	0	586	0	0
Venezuela	11,797	0	210	523	3,333	3,126	7,175	5,535	0	0
Non OPEC	54,849	2,252	7,052	1,529	18,368	5,021	13,201	9,602	74	219
Angola	15,520	0	0	0	0	0	351	685	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	643	0	0
Belgium	0	0	337	0	999	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	315	0	0	0	0	315	0	0
Canada	5,105	1,596	721	112	4,732	18	6,548	1,113	74	219
China, People's Republic of	1,313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,011	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,140	0	0
Ecuador ^d	344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,389	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	475	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	4,492	0	0	46	0	225	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	247	733	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	720	0	0	1,634	0	324	0	0
Norway	13,452	656	342	0	274	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	86	0	237	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	9,700	0	0	0	1,610	0	0	863	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,811	577	9,448	3,144	5,827	4,519	0	0
Yemen	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	836	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	547	87	0	0	0	0	0
Total	120,432	2,588	11,096	2,052	21,701	8,147	21,316	17,697	74	219
Persian Gulf^e	19,921	0	1,216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	1,183	7,545	27,466	221	84	305
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	5,146	5,146	0	57	57
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	609	609	0	7	7
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	1,183	1,790	21,711	221	20	241
Other OPEC	0	0	0	1,224	128	22,562	68,224	507	251	758
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,358	104	0	104
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	722	722	0	8	8
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	586	25,093	272	7	279
Venezuela	0	0	0	1,224	128	21,254	33,051	131	236	367
Non OPEC	125	0	772	981	518	59,714	114,563	609	663	1,273
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	1,036	16,556	172	12	184
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	643	643	0	7	7
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,336	1,336	0	15	15
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	630	630	0	7	7
Canada	18	0	99	677	51	15,978	21,083	57	178	234
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,313	15	0	15
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,140	2,151	11	13	24
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	4	0	4
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,389	15	0	15
France	0	0	0	0	152	152	152	0	2	2
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	21	496	496	0	6	6
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	248	248	0	3	3
Japan	7	0	0	0	11	18	18	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	208	0	479	4,971	50	5	55
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	272	1,252	1,252	0	14	14
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	96	0	2,774	2,774	0	31	31
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,272	14,724	149	14	164
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	323	323	0	4	4
Puerto Rico	100	0	673	0	0	773	773	0	9	9
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	642	642	0	7	7
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	325	325	0	4	4
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	753	753	0	8	8
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,137	13	0	13
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,473	12,173	108	27	135
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	26,326	26,326	0	293	293
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	6	0	6
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	836	9	0	9
Other	0	0	0	0	11	645	645	0	7	7
Total	125	0	772	2,205	1,829	89,821	210,253	1,338	998	2,336
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	1,183	2,399	22,320	221	27	248

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-March 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	7,643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	3,082	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,561	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	16,649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	15,657	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	73,742	7,387	8	5	267	0	444	135	0	217
Angola	2,370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	63,563	7,387	8	5	267	0	444	135	0	217
Colombia	1,055	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	574	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	98,034	7,387	8	5	267	0	444	135	0	217
Persian Gulf^e	7,643	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 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,643	85	0	85
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,082	34	0	34
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,561	51	0	51
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,649	185	0	185
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	992	11	0	11
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,657	174	0	174
Non OPEC	94	0	52	34	163	8,806	82,548	819	98	917
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,370	26	0	26
Canada	94	0	52	34	163	8,806	72,369	706	98	804
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,055	12	0	12
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	353	4	0	4
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,370	15	0	15
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	574	6	0	6
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,457	50	0	50
Total	94	0	52	34	163	8,806	106,840	1,089	98	1,187
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,643	85	0	85

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-March 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	106,245	402	5,014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	2,390	402	679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	14,123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	88,754	0	4,335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	105,896	207	5,237	0	0	0	0	609	0	0
Gabon	7,725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	448	0	1,106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	26,224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	71,499	207	4,131	0	0	0	0	609	0	0
Non OPEC	149,255	689	7,636	611	0	202	0	305	256	99
Angola	12,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,578	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	559	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
China, People's Republic of	610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	15,081	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	6,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Korea, Republic of	0	0	1,810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	76,976	625	0	611	0	52	0	305	256	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2,716	0	0	150	0	0	0	0
Norway	2,302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	935	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	5,533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	22,202	0	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	1,054	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	400	0	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	361,396	1,298	17,887	611	0	202	0	914	256	99
Persian Gulf^e	103,855	0	4,630	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-March 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	31	10,671	0	0	2,046	18,164	124,409	1,181	202	1,382
Algeria	0	10,671	0	0	2,034	13,786	16,176	27	153	180
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,123	157	0	157
Saudi Arabia	31	0	0	0	12	4,378	93,132	986	49	1,035
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	978	11	0	11
Other OPEC	1,230	120	0	68	13	7,484	113,380	1,177	83	1,260
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,725	86	0	86
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	13	1,119	1,567	5	12	17
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,224	291	0	291
Venezuela	1,230	120	0	68	0	6,365	77,864	794	71	865
Non OPEC	811	1,869	70	60	886	13,494	162,749	1,658	150	1,808
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,499	139	0	139
Argentina	0	0	0	0	81	81	1,659	18	1	18
Belgium	27	0	0	0	0	27	27	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	109	0	0	0	10	768	768	0	9	9
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	89	89	699	7	1	8
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,081	168	0	168
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	569	6	0	6
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,025	67	0	67
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,395	16	0	16
France	0	0	0	0	0	666	666	0	7	7
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	206	2	0	2
Italy	23	0	70	0	0	166	166	0	2	2
Korea, Republic of	140	0	0	0	0	1,950	1,950	0	22	22
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	646	7	0	7
Mexico	311	0	0	0	595	2,755	79,731	855	31	886
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	105	105	105	0	1	1
Netherlands Antilles	0	358	0	60	0	3,284	3,284	0	36	36
Norway	0	1,511	0	0	0	1,511	3,813	26	17	42
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	375	4	0	4
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	406	5	0	5
Spain	41	0	0	0	0	976	976	0	11	11
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	302	302	0	3	3
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	5	0	5
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,533	61	0	61
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	353	22,555	247	4	251
Virgin Islands	160	0	0	0	0	160	160	0	2	2
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	928	10	0	10
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,054	12	0	12
Other	0	0	0	0	6	301	701	4	3	8
Total	2,072	12,660	70	128	2,945	39,142	400,538	4,016	435	4,450
Persian Gulf^e	31	0	0	0	12	4,673	108,528	1,154	52	1,206

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-March 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	11,174	744	0	0	28	0	355	0	0	0
Canada	11,174	744	0	0	28	0	355	0	0	0
Total	11,174	744	0	0	28	0	355	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	4,417	0	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	3,403	0	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	5,774	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	4,085	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	1,689	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	13,840	500	665	0	54	578	92	35	2	3
Australia	1,278	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Canada	6,110	500	79	0	54	6	92	0	2	3
China, People's Republic of	2,248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	3,502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0
Singapore	0	0	586	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	527	0	0	0	0
Other	702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	24,031	500	962	0	54	624	92	35	2	3
Persian Gulf ^e	4,417	0	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-March 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	1,343	2,470	13,644	124	27	152
Canada	0	0	0	0	1,343	2,470	13,644	124	27	152
Total	0	0	0	0	1,343	2,470	13,644	124	27	152

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
March 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil ^a	0	37	0	0	2,062	2,099	68
Natural Gas Liquids	23	165	902	1	703	1,794	58
Pentanes Plus	3	23	(s)	0	0	26	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	20	142	901	1	703	1,768	57
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	19	65	783	0	338	1,204	39
Normal Butane/Butylene	1	78	118	1	365	563	18
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	(s)	2	400	0	77	479	15
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	(s)	(s)	233	0	(s)	234	8
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	0	2	167	0	76	244	8
Finished Petroleum Products	909	355	11,913	17	11,818	25,011	807
Finished Motor Gasoline	11	113	2,601	10	580	3,315	107
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	86	0	442	528	17
Kerosene	183	(s)	0	0	1	185	6
Distillate Fuel Oil	96	31	2,695	0	3,883	6,706	216
Residual Fuel Oil	1	57	2,169	0	2,547	4,774	154
Special Naphthas	6	8	95	(s)	251	360	12
Lubricants	148	54	344	6	157	708	23
Waxes	10	6	43	0	12	72	2
Petroleum Coke	442	65	3,871	0	3,929	8,308	268
Asphalt and Road Oil	5	20	8	1	15	49	2
Miscellaneous Products	6	(s)	(s)	0	1	8	(s)
Total	932	559	13,214	19	14,659	29,382	948

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

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

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

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

**Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January-March 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil ^a	0	38	0	0	8,207	8,245	92
Natural Gas Liquids	92	637	4,741	1	1,765	7,236	80
Pentanes Plus	6	68	(s)	0	(s)	74	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	86	569	4,741	1	1,764	7,162	80
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	83	263	4,263	0	1,102	5,711	63
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	306	478	1	662	1,451	16
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	5	2	1,243	0	128	1,377	15
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	4	1	871	0	1	876	10
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1	2	372	0	126	501	6
Finished Petroleum Products	2,448	846	40,409	33	28,822	72,558	806
Finished Motor Gasoline	38	145	7,632	16	947	8,777	98
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	(s)	296	0	1	298	3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	837	0	1,001	1,839	20
Kerosene	329	1	1	0	3	335	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	218	35	6,878	0	9,887	17,017	189
Residual Fuel Oil	682	181	9,653	0	6,364	16,880	188
Special Naphthas	17	20	283	1	1,745	2,065	23
Lubricants	394	155	1,295	13	319	2,176	24
Waxes	30	21	103	0	36	189	2
Petroleum Coke	706	194	13,364	0	8,473	22,738	253
Asphalt and Road Oil	11	93	66	3	45	219	2
Miscellaneous Products	21	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	24	(s)
Total	2,544	1,523	46,393	34	38,922	89,416	994

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

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

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

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

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

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	251	63	0	1	0
Australia	0	0	(s)	274	0	0	31	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	23	57	23	0	178	(s)
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Canada	37	23	198	250	147	1	296	159
Chile	0	0	113	0	0	1	10	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	115	0	0	0	570	195
Colombia	0	0	56	0	0	0	4	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	1	0	82	0	0	(s)	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
El Salvador	0	1	5	0	0	0	116	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	12	81	0	0	70	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	12	0	0	0	130	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	(s)
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	0	0	231	0
Italy	0	0	1	0	0	0	324	511
Jamaica	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	669
Japan	0	0	(s)	(s)	295	1	3	1
Korea, Republic of	0	0	4	0	0	0	1,140	604
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	(s)	950	1,814	0	1	23	710
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	80	0	0	469	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	174	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	449
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	219
Philippines	0	0	229	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	1	252	0	0	6	448
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,165	809
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	325	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	547	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Virgin Islands	2,062	0	0	0	0	182	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Other	0	(s)	10	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2,099	26	1,768	3,315	528	185	6,706	4,774

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	10	(s)	0	1	1	327	11
Australia	1	15	(s)	296	0	(s)	617	20
Bahama Islands	0	2	0	0	2	0	285	9
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	98	0	0	98	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	10	(s)	584	1	(s)	598	19
Brazil	202	17	7	118	0	(s)	345	11
Canada	12	132	11	497	23	2	1,790	58
Chile	2	14	1	(s)	0	(s)	141	5
China, People's Republic of	0	1	1	0	(s)	(s)	162	5
China, Taiwan	2	31	(s)	2	2	(s)	915	30
Colombia	(s)	3	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	64	2
Costa Rica	2	9	(s)	0	0	(s)	244	8
Denmark	(s)	(s)	(s)	137	(s)	2	139	4
Dominican Republic	0	4	1	0	0	0	88	3
Ecuador	0	1	1	0	0	0	222	7
Egypt	0	10	0	0	(s)	0	11	(s)
El Salvador	(s)	5	(s)	0	0	0	127	4
Finland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	1	3	355	2	0	360	12
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	(s)	7	4	140	4	1	159	5
Ghana	0	(s)	0	48	0	0	48	2
Greece	0	1	0	238	0	0	240	8
Guatemala	5	6	1	0	0	0	175	6
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	1	5	(s)	0	0	0	149	5
Hong Kong	(s)	2	1	0	0	(s)	179	6
India	0	47	1	0	(s)	0	48	2
Indonesia	(s)	1	2	92	0	0	95	3
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	143	0	(s)	144	5
Israel	0	1	0	0	0	0	232	7
Italy	(s)	(s)	1	663	1	(s)	1,500	48
Jamaica	(s)	2	(s)	81	0	(s)	790	25
Japan	9	16	4	1,482	1	(s)	1,812	58
Korea, Republic of	1	13	2	88	1	(s)	1,852	60
Malaysia	(s)	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Mexico	2	97	23	108	2	285	4,014	129
Netherlands	71	1	(s)	1,014	3	(s)	1,091	35
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	0	0	0	0	550	18
New Zealand	0	2	(s)	121	0	76	373	12
Nigeria	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Norway	0	1	(s)	93	0	0	93	3
Panama	0	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	723	23
Peru	0	30	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	250	8
Philippines	0	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	230	7
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	1	22	1	0	0	(s)	731	24
Russia	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	3	1	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Singapore	46	90	(s)	24	1	(s)	2,136	69
South Africa	0	17	(s)	39	0	0	55	2
Spain	0	(s)	(s)	922	(s)	(s)	1,249	40
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
Switzerland	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	(s)	7	(s)	0	0	1	555	18
Trinidad and Tobago	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Turkey	(s)	2	(s)	473	0	0	475	15
United Arab Emirates	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	(s)
United Kingdom	0	2	1	58	1	(s)	64	2
Uruguay	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	37	1	115	1	115	269	9
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,244	72
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	1	14	(s)	277	(s)	(s)	305	10
Total	360	708	72	8,308	49	486	29,382	948

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

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

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

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

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

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

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	251	63	0	2	0
Australia	0	0	(s)	274	0	(s)	31	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	32	87	32	0	312	1
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
Cameroon	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	38	70	716	430	546	147	621	1,029
Chile	0	0	113	53	0	1	379	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	115	0	0	1	1,983	887
Colombia	0	0	119	2	0	0	25	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	89	0	0	320	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	3	86	172	0	0	(s)	49
Ecuador	0	0	1,385	0	0	0	220	6
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
El Salvador	0	1	40	0	0	0	401	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
France	0	0	150	0	0	0	1	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	14	309	4	0	355	66
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	18	0	0	0	130	137
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	176	1
India	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	369
Israel	0	0	0	0	249	0	745	0
Italy	0	0	3	88	0	0	789	3,163
Jamaica	0	0	69	0	0	0	(s)	1,944
Japan	0	0	1	1	1,192	1	17	261
Korea, Republic of	0	0	4	0	0	0	3,822	1,656
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mexico	0	(s)	3,325	6,006	(s)	2	50	2,383
Netherlands	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	2	310
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	80	21	0	664	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	174	0	0	(s)	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	(s)	231	0	0	955	1,245
Peru	0	0	0	164	(s)	0	222	219
Philippines	0	0	469	0	0	0	406	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	4	362	23	0	93	449
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0
Singapore	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2,339	1,868
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Spain	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	640	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	2	0
Switzerland	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	576	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	304
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	423	0	0	0	(s)	0
Virgin Islands	8,207	0	0	0	0	182	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Other	0	(s)	10	0	7	0	6	530
Total	8,245	74	7,162	8,777	2,137	335	17,017	16,880

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	20	1	0	2	1	340	4
Australia	7	34	1	1,133	1	(s)	1,480	16
Bahama Islands	(s)	11	0	0	3	0	479	5
Bahrain	0	1	0	294	0	0	294	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	1	14	1	1,355	2	1	1,379	15
Brazil	210	26	7	195	(s)	1	444	5
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Canada	30	349	41	972	100	56	5,143	57
Chile	2	33	2	1	0	(s)	584	6
China, People's Republic of	0	4	2	0	2	(s)	167	2
China, Taiwan	4	73	1	15	5	(s)	3,084	34
Colombia	(s)	8	1	1	1	1	158	2
Costa Rica	3	21	1	0	0	(s)	434	5
Denmark	(s)	(s)	1	137	(s)	2	140	2
Dominican Republic	3	14	2	0	0	0	329	4
Ecuador	0	4	4	0	0	(s)	1,620	18
Egypt	(s)	19	0	0	(s)	0	21	(s)
El Salvador	(s)	11	(s)	0	0	0	455	5
Finland	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
France	4	3	7	828	3	(s)	996	11
French Pacific Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Germany, FR	(s)	7	4	140	4	1	159	2
Ghana	0	(s)	0	94	0	0	94	1
Greece	0	3	0	484	0	(s)	487	5
Guatemala	8	18	2	0	0	0	776	9
Guinea	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Honduras	2	22	(s)	0	24	0	334	4
Hong Kong	1	11	2	0	(s)	(s)	192	2
India	0	91	2	0	3	(s)	96	1
Indonesia	(s)	3	2	92	1	0	99	1
Ireland	0	(s)	1	143	0	(s)	514	6
Israel	(s)	6	0	320	0	0	1,321	15
Italy	(s)	1	2	1,908	2	(s)	5,956	66
Jamaica	4	5	1	81	0	(s)	2,105	23
Japan	518	60	13	3,931	4	3	6,000	67
Korea, Republic of	983	31	4	515	2	1	7,017	78
Malaysia	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	5	(s)
Mexico	4	270	58	314	3	883	13,299	148
Netherlands	128	7	1	2,341	8	3	2,799	31
Netherlands Antilles	0	346	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,111	12
New Zealand	0	5	1	242	(s)	76	498	6
Nigeria	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Norway	0	1	(s)	233	0	0	234	3
Panama	2	11	1	0	21	(s)	2,466	27
Peru	2	36	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	646	7
Philippines	0	3	1	1	(s)	(s)	880	10
Poland	0	2	(s)	6	0	0	8	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	269	0	0	327	4
Puerto Rico	96	258	3	0	(s)	2	1,291	14
Russia	0	5	(s)	0	0	0	26	(s)
Saudi Arabia	(s)	7	1	1	0	(s)	10	(s)
Singapore	46	166	1	31	1	1	4,455	49
South Africa	0	25	(s)	167	(s)	0	192	2
Spain	(s)	1	1	3,603	1	2	4,248	47
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Sweden	0	3	1	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
Switzerland	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Thailand	(s)	11	1	(s)	1	1	590	7
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	2	(s)
Turkey	(s)	2	(s)	946	(s)	0	1,483	16
United Arab Emirates	(s)	18	0	150	(s)	(s)	169	2
United Kingdom	2	5	3	657	8	2	987	11
Uruguay	0	3	(s)	0	(s)	0	4	(s)
Venezuela	0	38	1	433	4	360	1,261	14
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	8,389	93
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	2	38	1	670	1	(s)	1,266	14
Total	2,065	2,176	189	22,738	219	1,402	89,416	994

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

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

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

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

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

Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country,
March 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,681	13	0	0	(s)	21	(s)	(s)	268	302	1,983
Algeria	19	13	0	0	0	21	0	(s)	143	177	196
Kuwait	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	252
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,410	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	125	125	1,535
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other OPEC	2,073	0	38	31	72	80	-7	-1	98	311	2,384
Gabon	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	159
Indonesia	29	0	0	0	0	0	-3	(s)	21	18	48
Nigeria	676	0	0	0	0	11	0	(s)	0	11	687
Venezuela	1,209	0	38	31	72	69	-4	-1	77	282	1,491
Non OPEC	3,587	41	190	51	-100	-46	-260	-9	251	118	3,705
Angola	416	0	0	0	0	11	0	(s)	0	11	427
Argentina	0	0	-8	-2	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	-11	-11
Australia	0	(s)	-9	0	-1	0	-10	(s)	(s)	-20	-20
Bahama Islands	0	-1	-2	-1	-6	7	0	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	24	0	(s)	(s)	-19	(s)	(s)	5	5
Brazil	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-4	-1	-7	-11	-11
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	890	78	65	-5	65	11	-15	-3	61	258	1,148
China, People's Republic of	54	0	0	0	-5	0	0	(s)	(s)	-5	49
China, Taiwan	0	-4	0	0	-18	-6	(s)	-1	(s)	-30	-30
Colombia	238	-2	0	0	(s)	18	(s)	(s)	(s)	16	254
Congo	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Ecuador ^c	104	0	0	0	-7	0	0	(s)	(s)	-7	96
Egypt	23	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	22
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	-11	(s)	10	-1	-1
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-5	(s)	(s)	-5	-5
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8	(s)	0	-8	-8
Guatemala	7	(s)	-3	0	-2	0	0	(s)	(s)	-6	1
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	-2	(s)	-2	-2
Italy	0	(s)	8	0	-10	-16	-21	(s)	(s)	-40	-40
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	0	-22	-3	(s)	(s)	-25	-25
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-10	(s)	(s)	-48	-1	(s)	-58	-58
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	0	-37	-19	-3	(s)	14	-45	-45
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	961	-31	-59	9	-1	-23	-3	-3	26	-85	877
Netherlands	0	0	14	0	(s)	0	-33	(s)	12	-7	-7
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	-3	10	-15	10	0	(s)	47	50	50
Norway	209	13	0	0	0	0	-3	(s)	19	30	238
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	0	0	0	-9	-14	0	(s)	(s)	-23	-23
Peru	0	0	0	0	(s)	-7	(s)	-1	(s)	-8	-8
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-8	0	(s)	-14	0	10	2	-11	-11
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	(s)	0	0	-10	0	-30	(s)	16	-24	-24
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	-18	0	0	(s)	(s)	-18	-18
Trinidad and Tobago	70	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	70
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-15	(s)	(s)	-15	-15
United Kingdom	621	(s)	43	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	(s)	41	661
Virgin Islands	-67	0	124	49	42	45	0	0	33	292	226
Zaire	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	30
Other	13	-12	2	0	-67	-26	-29	-5	18	-118	-105
Total	7,341	54	229	82	-29	55	-267	-10	618	732	8,073
Persian Gulf ^d	1,662	0	0	0	(s)	0	-3	(s)	125	122	1,784

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-March 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,536	8	(s)	0	10	22	-2	(s)	258	296	1,832
Algeria	27	8	0	0	10	22	0	(s)	170	210	237
Kuwait	229	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	10	10	239
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,269	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	78	78	1,347
United Arab Emirates	11	0	(s)	0	0	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-2	9
Other OPEC	1,933	-2	37	35	80	75	-6	(s)	106	325	2,258
Gabon	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	190
Indonesia	50	0	0	(s)	0	0	-1	(s)	20	19	70
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	575	0	0	0	0	7	0	(s)	0	6	581
Venezuela	1,118	-2	37	35	80	68	-5	(s)	86	299	1,417
Non OPEC	3,274	54	110	41	-32	-76	-242	-13	249	90	3,364
Angola	338	0	0	0	4	8	0	(s)	(s)	12	349
Argentina	18	0	-3	-1	(s)	0	1	(s)	(s)	-3	15
Australia	14	(s)	-3	(s)	(s)	0	-13	(s)	(s)	-16	-2
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-3	7	0	(s)	(s)	2	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	11	0	(s)	(s)	-15	(s)	4	(s)	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	-2	(s)	-2	-5	-5
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	0	0	4	0	(s)	4	7	7
Canada	955	106	52	-6	76	2	-10	(s)	58	276	1,231
China, People's Republic of	46	0	0	0	-2	0	1	(s)	(s)	-1	45
China, Taiwan	0	-1	0	0	-22	-10	(s)	-1	(s)	-34	-34
Colombia	191	-1	(s)	0	(s)	13	(s)	(s)	(s)	11	201
Congo	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	6
Ecuador ^c	114	-15	0	0	-2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-18	96
Egypt	31	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	31
France	0	-2	0	0	(s)	0	-9	(s)	9	-2	-2
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	0	-2	(s)	(s)	4	4
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	(s)	(s)	-5	-5
Guatemala	2	(s)	-3	(s)	-4	-1	0	(s)	(s)	-9	-6
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	-1	(s)	-1	-1
Italy	0	1	2	0	-9	-35	-21	1	(s)	-62	-62
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	(s)	-22	-1	(s)	(s)	-23	-23
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-13	(s)	-3	-44	-1	(s)	-66	-66
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	0	-42	-18	-6	(s)	11	-56	-56
Malaysia	7	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	7
Mexico	920	-30	-67	4	-1	-23	-3	-3	12	-111	809
Netherlands	0	(s)	8	0	(s)	-3	-26	(s)	5	-16	-16
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	-1	20	-7	4	0	-4	44	55	55
Norway	181	7	3	0	0	0	-3	(s)	21	28	210
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	(s)	-3	0	-11	-14	0	(s)	(s)	-27	-27
Peru	4	0	-2	(s)	-2	-2	(s)	(s)	(s)	-7	-3
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-4	(s)	-1	-5	0	(s)	(s)	-6	-6
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	-6	0	(s)	0	-6	-6
Russia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	(s)	0	0	-7	0	-40	(s)	11	-36	-36
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	7	7	7
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	8	8
Thailand	5	(s)	0	0	-6	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-7	-1
Trinidad and Tobago	74	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	74
Turkey	0	0	0	0	-6	0	-11	(s)	(s)	-16	-16
United Kingdom	404	(s)	18	0	(s)	6	-7	(s)	4	20	424
Virgin Islands	-91	0	105	41	65	50	0	0	37	298	207
Yemen	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Zaire	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	21
Other	17	-9	-2	-3	-49	-27	-26	-4	23	-97	-80
Total	6,742	60	147	76	58	21	-250	-14	613	711	7,454
Persian Gulf^d	1,509	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-5	(s)	91	86	1,595

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	16,920	73,030	745,954	12,844	80,659	929,407
Refinery	15,956	14,096	45,442	2,390	21,683	99,567
Tank Farms and Pipelines	956	57,871	94,485	9,696	33,915	196,923
Leases	8	1,063	14,355	758	990	17,174
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	591,672	0	0	591,672
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	24,071	24,071
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	158,867	153,004	244,192	18,810	94,590	669,463
Refinery	52,386	62,966	131,000	13,382	70,276	330,010
Bulk Terminal	80,068	52,173	70,034	2,140	18,336	222,751
Pipeline	26,370	35,197	39,394	3,032	5,918	109,911
Natural Gas Processing Plant	43	2,668	3,764	256	60	6,791
Pentanes Plus	20	2,410	4,874	181	51	7,536
Refinery	0	413	355	4	0	772
Bulk Terminal	13	764	2,705	2	34	3,518
Pipeline	0	724	950	66	0	1,740
Natural Gas Processing Plant	7	509	864	109	17	1,506
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,888	15,647	53,817	1,052	2,089	75,493
Refinery	1,078	2,455	7,452	432	1,169	12,586
Bulk Terminal	848	4,742	36,288	6	877	42,761
Pipeline	926	6,291	7,177	467	0	14,861
Natural Gas Processing Plant	36	2,159	2,900	147	43	5,285
Ethane/Ethylene	13	2,411	23,769	213	0	26,406
Refinery	0	1	602	0	0	603
Bulk Terminal	13	706	19,596	0	0	20,315
Pipeline	0	1,010	3,000	210	0	4,220
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	694	571	3	0	1,268
Propane/Propylene	2,026	8,527	14,812	315	370	26,050
Refinery	322	1,174	2,404	80	110	4,090
Bulk Terminal	826	2,691	8,512	2	233	12,264
Pipeline	852	3,887	2,722	143	0	7,604
Natural Gas Processing Plant	26	775	1,174	90	27	2,092
Normal Butane/Butylene	649	2,653	10,659	334	1,196	15,491
Refinery	632	691	2,862	211	676	5,072
Bulk Terminal	9	826	6,174	4	510	7,523
Pipeline	0	576	879	74	0	1,529
Natural Gas Processing Plant	8	560	744	45	10	1,367
Isobutane/Isobutylene	200	2,056	4,577	190	523	7,546
Refinery	124	589	1,584	141	383	2,821
Bulk Terminal	0	519	2,006	0	134	2,659
Pipeline	74	818	576	40	0	1,508
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	130	411	9	6	558
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,302	2,533	5,941	250	4,292	15,318
Refinery	1,800	787	2,670	129	3,427	8,813
Bulk Terminal	502	1,560	3,157	121	264	5,604
Pipeline	0	186	114	0	601	901
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	16	1	0	5	22
Refinery	0	16	1	0	5	22
Fuel Ethanol	51	1,880	702	72	257	2,962
Refinery	W	322	W	W	W	425
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	658
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	658

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	2,107	W	4,221	W	4,030	11,143
Refinery	1,655	W	1,979	W	3,393	7,516
Bulk Terminal	W	W	2,128	W	39	2,729
Pipeline	W	W	114	W	598	898
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	10,869	14,271	46,344	2,531	25,209	99,224
Refinery						
Naphtha and Lighter	2,966	4,560	10,989	621	4,053	23,189
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	1,971	1,874	8,329	556	5,340	18,070
Heavy Gas Oils	4,882	4,615	17,655	1,037	12,471	40,660
Residuum	1,050	3,222	9,371	317	3,345	17,305
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	6,347	10,157	15,801	2,518	8,297	43,120
Refinery	5,757	8,610	14,257	2,518	8,154	39,296
Bulk Terminal	590	561	892	0	13	2,056
Pipeline	0	986	652	0	130	1,768
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	49	15	23	0	3	90
Refinery	49	15	23	0	3	90
Finished Motor Gasoline	50,451	47,103	45,545	4,757	19,879	167,735
Refinery	10,896	11,967	17,996	2,466	10,142	53,467
Bulk Terminal	25,734	19,904	9,400	845	7,853	63,736
Pipeline	13,821	15,232	18,149	1,446	1,884	50,532
Reformulated	23,963	2,574	7,900	0	5,825	40,262
Refinery	7,189	856	3,285	0	3,189	14,519
Bulk Terminal	10,945	1,293	2,030	0	1,807	16,075
Pipeline	5,829	425	2,585	0	829	9,668
Oxygenated	349	418	396	92	127	1,382
Refinery	93	343	163	14	87	700
Bulk Terminal	147	75	0	78	3	303
Pipeline	109	0	233	0	37	379
Other	26,139	44,111	37,249	4,665	13,927	126,091
Refinery	3,614	10,768	14,548	2,452	6,866	38,248
Bulk Terminal	14,642	18,536	7,370	767	6,043	47,358
Pipeline	7,883	14,807	15,331	1,446	1,018	40,485
Finished Aviation Gasoline	694	377	505	45	532	2,153
Refinery	58	98	458	35	307	956
Bulk Terminal	632	247	47	10	225	1,161
Pipeline	4	32	0	0	0	36
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	257	190	144	323	914
Refinery	0	11	190	126	52	379
Bulk Terminal	0	66	0	0	6	72
Pipeline	0	180	0	18	265	463
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	10,766	7,196	11,944	727	7,743	38,376
Refinery	2,175	2,844	5,936	204	4,293	15,452
Bulk Terminal	3,930	2,118	1,720	285	2,173	10,226
Pipeline	4,661	2,234	4,288	238	1,277	12,698

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	4,177	1,325	839	103	60	6,504
Refinery	538	487	504	88	45	1,662
Bulk Terminal	3,521	802	297	0	10	4,630
Pipeline	118	36	38	15	5	212
Distillate Fuel Oil	45,934	30,480	25,291	2,748	11,016	115,469
Refinery	10,675	8,213	12,610	1,372	5,660	38,530
Bulk Terminal	28,419	12,993	4,707	600	3,793	50,512
Pipeline	6,840	9,274	7,974	776	1,563	26,427
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	15,535	20,825	13,039	2,238	7,509	59,146
Refinery	2,814	4,451	5,366	1,007	3,815	17,453
Bulk Terminal	10,591	9,271	3,113	548	2,681	26,204
Pipeline	2,130	7,103	4,560	683	1,013	15,489
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	30,399	9,655	12,252	510	3,507	56,323
Refinery	7,861	3,762	7,244	365	1,845	21,077
Bulk Terminal	17,828	3,722	1,594	52	1,112	24,308
Pipeline	4,710	2,171	3,414	93	550	10,938
Residual Fuel Oil^c	14,748	2,179	13,286	571	6,980	37,764
Refinery	3,773	1,598	6,048	571	4,604	16,594
Bulk Terminal	10,975	581	7,238	0	2,183	20,977
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	193	193
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	3,588	22	1,128	104	447	5,289
Refinery	1,597	22	129	104	375	2,227
Bulk Terminal	1,991	0	999	0	72	3,062
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	5,285	439	3,371	339	1,017	10,451
Refinery	1,682	173	1,243	339	804	4,241
Bulk Terminal	3,603	266	2,128	0	213	6,210
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	5,875	1,718	8,787	128	5,323	21,831
Refinery	494	1,403	4,676	128	3,425	10,126
Bulk Terminal	5,381	315	4,111	0	1,898	11,705
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	545	366	1,993	0	97	3,001
Refinery	545	366	1,993	0	97	3,001
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	3	1	1,475	0	233	1,712
Refinery	3	1	1,475	0	233	1,712
Special Naphthas	83	205	1,732	1	39	2,060
Refinery	38	191	1,356	1	39	1,625
Bulk Terminal	45	14	376	0	0	435
Lubricants	2,525	1,714	5,697	0	1,752	11,688
Refinery	786	851	4,352	0	1,271	7,260
Bulk Terminal	1,739	863	1,345	0	481	4,428
Waxes	166	128	465	16	134	909
Refinery	166	128	465	16	134	909
Petroleum Coke	536	2,076	2,780	243	3,321	8,956
Refinery	536	2,076	2,780	243	3,321	8,956
Asphalt and Road Oil	5,571	14,332	4,268	2,908	2,188	29,267
Refinery	2,572	7,451	3,439	2,637	1,833	17,932
Bulk Terminal	2,999	6,881	829	271	355	11,335
Miscellaneous Products	193	232	1,382	15	352	2,174
Refinery	72	133	297	9	283	794
Bulk Terminal	121	77	1,033	0	69	1,300
Pipeline	0	22	52	6	0	80
Total Stocks, All Oils	175,787	226,034	990,146	31,654	175,249	1,598,870

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Motor Gasoline				Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil			Residual Fuel	Propane/Propylene
	Total	Reformulated	Oxygenated	Other		Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur		
PAD District I	36,630	18,134	240	18,256	4,059	39,094	13,405	25,689	14,748	1,174
Connecticut	1,506	1,505	0	1	96	2,927	355	2,572	96	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	2,381	1,952	0	429	279	2,845	907	1,938	2,050	W
Florida	4,438	0	0	4,438	142	1,748	978	770	754	101
Georgia	1,435	0	0	1,435	74	949	616	333	218	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	890	478	0	412	262	1,801	557	1,244	605	W
Massachusetts	1,975	1,689	0	286	111	2,272	457	1,815	980	W
New Jersey	10,970	8,339	95	2,536	936	11,331	3,661	7,670	4,088	W
New York	3,557	1,441	106	2,010	1,140	4,493	1,373	3,120	2,580	W
North Carolina	1,805	0	0	1,805	304	1,529	929	600	513	W
Pennsylvania	4,066	1,221	38	2,807	446	5,239	1,863	3,376	1,453	W
Rhode Island	393	392	0	1	W	794	186	608	W	W
South Carolina	1,070	0	1	1,069	152	749	458	291	W	W
Virginia	2,026	1,117	0	909	104	2,282	982	1,300	696	W
West Virginia	118	0	0	118	W	135	83	52	W	W
PAD District II	31,871	2,149	418	29,304	1,289	21,206	13,722	7,484	2,179	4,640
Illinois	4,934	1,207	0	3,727	191	3,225	1,892	1,333	676	268
Indiana	4,304	585	7	3,712	201	2,692	1,560	1,132	324	W
Iowa	1,330	0	0	1,330	W	1,358	1,151	207	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	3,623	0	0	3,623	3	2,644	2,067	577	26	1,573
Kentucky	859	91	139	629	94	886	456	430	W	W
Michigan	2,582	0	0	2,582	137	1,629	1,100	529	82	912
Minnesota	1,895	24	204	1,667	W	1,336	940	396	153	W
Missouri	1,018	0	0	1,018	W	633	536	97	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	863	0	2	861	W	937	430	507	W	W
Ohio	3,975	8	1	3,966	332	1,910	1,034	876	198	W
Oklahoma	2,662	0	3	2,659	W	1,409	977	432	224	776
Tennessee	1,792	0	62	1,730	98	890	571	319	245	W
Wisconsin	2,034	234	0	1,800	W	1,657	1,008	649	37	W
PAD District III	27,396	5,315	163	21,918	801	17,317	8,479	8,838	13,286	12,090
Alabama	1,123	0	0	1,123	37	533	346	187	281	94
Arkansas	857	0	0	857	W	493	310	183	W	W
Louisiana	5,890	521	140	5,229	194	4,277	1,746	2,531	5,302	2,130
Mississippi	2,103	179	0	1,924	17	1,060	480	580	W	613
New Mexico	413	0	0	413	W	201	148	53	19	W
Texas	17,010	4,615	23	12,372	533	10,753	5,449	5,304	7,179	9,183
PAD District IV	3,311	0	92	3,219	88	1,972	1,555	417	571	172
Colorado	813	0	92	721	W	306	241	65	W	W
Idaho	118	0	0	118	W	211	162	49	W	W
Montana	1,356	0	0	1,356	W	445	445	0	87	17
Utah	534	0	0	534	W	542	305	237	158	72
Wyoming	490	0	0	490	W	468	402	66	W	52
PAD District V	17,995	4,996	90	12,909	55	9,453	6,496	2,957	6,787	370
Alaska	613	0	0	613	W	721	238	483	W	W
Arizona	711	0	84	627	W	231	151	80	W	W
California	11,230	4,996	6	6,228	46	5,662	4,643	1,019	4,473	124
Hawaii	807	0	0	807	W	429	135	294	W	W
Nevada	245	0	0	245	W	101	80	21	W	W
Oregon	886	0	0	886	W	797	563	234	275	W
Washington	3,503	0	0	3,503	W	1,512	686	826	768	19
U.S. Total	117,203	30,594	1,003	85,606	6,292	89,042	43,657	45,385	37,571	18,446

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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	156	887	0	169	1,397	522	0	0	54,191
Petroleum Products	8,399	106	0	2,838	5,755	2,784	0	89,561	26,126
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	205	0	0	0	941
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	870	4,505	110	0	1,850	4,125
Unfinished Oils	23	0	0	18	20	0	0	31	165
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	68	0	0	74	0	0	608	1,756
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,326	0	0	1,177	544	1,032	0	50,857	9,256
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,894	180
Oxygenated	0	0	0	209	0	0	0	540	0
Other	5,326	0	0	968	544	1,032	0	38,423	9,076
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	0	0	0	0	6	0	59	74
Jet Fuel	308	0	0	69	0	1,126	0	12,038	3,458
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	308	0	0	69	0	1,126	0	12,038	3,458
Kerosene	19	0	0	10	0	0	0	106	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,702	0	0	567	152	510	0	21,944	5,320
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,054	0	0	223	73	474	0	11,352	4,528
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	648	0	0	344	79	36	0	10,592	792
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	34	237	0	0	858	395
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0
Special Naphthas	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	96	113
Lubricants	0	36	0	67	18	0	0	782	410
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	290	106
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,555	993	0	3,007	7,152	3,306	0	89,561	80,317

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,242	914	0	0	0	10,427	0
Petroleum Products	353	1,661	2,439	1,864	1,217	127	0	397	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	166	217	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,365	1,647	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	303	1,245	570	0	795	127	0	397	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	303	1,245	570	0	795	127	0	397	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	20	195	68	0	171	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	68	0	79	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	20	195	0	0	92	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	30	221	270	0	251	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	30	134	270	0	225	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	87	0	0	26	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	353	1,661	4,681	2,778	1,217	127	0	10,824	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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	100	887	0	1,397	522	0	54,191
Petroleum Products	8,353	0	1,371	5,078	2,784	66,654	23,069
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	205	0	0	941
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	870	4,505	110	1,659	4,125
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,598
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,303	0	476	309	1,032	37,949	8,455
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	11,156	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,303	0	476	309	1,032	26,793	8,455
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	0	0	0	6	21	67
Jet Fuel	308	0	0	0	1,126	9,280	3,227
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	308	0	0	0	1,126	9,280	3,227
Kerosene	19	0	0	0	0	106	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,702	0	25	59	510	17,639	4,656
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,054	0	25	38	474	9,516	4,199
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	648	0	0	21	36	8,123	457
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,453	887	1,371	6,475	3,306	66,654	77,260

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,242	914	0	7,020	0
Petroleum Products	353	1,661	2,439	1,864	1,217	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	166	217	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,365	1,647	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	303	1,245	570	0	795	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	303	1,245	570	0	795	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	20	195	68	0	171	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	68	0	79	0	0
Kerosene-Type	20	195	0	0	92	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	30	221	270	0	251	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	30	134	270	0	225	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	87	0	0	26	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	353	1,661	4,681	2,778	1,217	7,020	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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	56	0	0	169	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	46	106	0	1,467	677	0	22,907	1,845
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	0
Unfinished Oils	23	0	0	18	20	0	31	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	68	0	0	74	0	608	189
Finished Motor Gasoline	23	0	0	701	235	0	12,908	841
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	738	494
Oxygenated	0	0	0	209	0	0	540	0
Other	23	0	0	492	235	0	11,630	347
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	69	0	0	2,758	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	69	0	0	2,758	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	542	93	0	4,305	806
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	198	35	0	1,836	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	344	58	0	2,469	806
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	34	237	0	858	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	34	237	0	858	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0
Special Naphthas	0	2	0	0	0	0	96	0
Lubricants	0	36	0	67	18	0	782	9
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	26	0	0	290	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	102	106	0	1,636	677	0	22,907	1,845

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,407
Petroleum Products	1,792	19,270	3,057	0	127	0	397
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	191	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	31	165	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	377	42	158	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	373	11,694	801	0	127	0	397
Reformulated	244	0	180	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	540	0	0	0	0	0
Other	129	11,154	621	0	127	0	397
Finished Aviation Gasoline	5	33	7	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	88	2,670	231	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	88	2,670	231	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	370	3,129	664	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	29	1,807	329	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	341	1,322	335	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	858	395	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	858	395	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	96	113	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	482	291	410	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	55	235	106	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,792	19,270	3,057	0	127	0	3,804

^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 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	169	1,043	-874	56,589	2,088	54,501
Petroleum Products	92,526	8,505	84,021	36,964	11,377	25,587
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	1,107	205	902
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,720	0	2,720	5,490	5,485	5
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	799	1,785	-986
Propane/Propylene	2,603	0	2,603	3,277	2,648	629
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	0	0	685	744	-59
Isobutane/isobutylene	117	0	117	729	308	421
Unfinished Oils	49	23	26	188	38	150
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	608	68	540	1,756	74	1,682
Finished Motor Gasoline	52,161	5,326	46,835	15,152	2,753	12,399
Reformulated	11,894	0	11,894	180	0	180
Oxygenated	749	0	749	0	209	-209
Other	39,518	5,326	34,192	14,972	2,544	12,428
Finished Aviation Gasoline	59	21	38	95	6	89
Jet Fuel	12,107	308	11,799	3,834	1,195	2,639
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	68	0	68
Kerosene-Type	12,107	308	11,799	3,766	1,195	2,571
Kerosene	116	19	97	26	10	16
Distillate Fuel Oil	22,511	2,702	19,809	8,292	1,229	7,063
0.05 percent sulfur and under	11,575	2,054	9,521	6,852	770	6,082
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	10,936	648	10,288	1,440	459	981
Residual Fuel Oil	892	0	892	395	271	124
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	42	0	42	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	96	2	94	113	0	113
Lubricants	849	36	813	410	85	325
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	316	0	316	106	26	80
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	92,695	9,548	83,147	93,553	13,465	80,088

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	13,625	54,191	-40,566	522	3,156	-2,634	0	10,427	-10,427
Petroleum Products	8,122	117,701	-109,579	3,137	5,520	-2,383	2,878	524	2,354
Pentanes Plus	422	941	-519	0	383	-383	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,152	5,975	177	110	3,012	-2,902	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,508	227	2,281	0	1,295	-1,295	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	2,355	4,644	-2,289	94	1,037	-943	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	953	475	478	1	420	-419	0	0	0
Isobutane/isobutylene	336	629	-293	15	260	-245	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	20	196	-176	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	142	2,364	-2,222	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	941	61,661	-60,720	1,335	1,365	-30	2,040	524	1,516
Reformulated	0	12,074	-12,074	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	540	-540	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	941	49,047	-48,106	1,335	1,365	-30	2,040	524	1,516
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	133	-133	6	0	6	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	15,711	-15,711	1,146	239	907	366	0	366
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	147	-147	79	0	79
Kerosene-Type	0	15,711	-15,711	1,146	92	1,054	287	0	287
Kerosene	0	113	-113	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	152	27,515	-27,363	540	521	19	472	0	472
0.05 percent sulfur and under	73	16,044	-15,971	504	495	9	359	0	359
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	79	11,471	-11,392	36	26	10	113	0	113
Residual Fuel Oil	237	1,253	-1,016	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	42	-42	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	2	209	-207	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	54	1,192	-1,138	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	396	-396	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	21,747	171,892	-150,145	3,659	8,676	-5,017	2,878	10,951	-8,073

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

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

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

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

District Descriptions and Maps

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

PAD District I

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

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

Sub-PAD District I

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

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

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

PAD District II

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

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

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

PAD District III

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

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

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

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

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

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

PAD District V

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

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

Refining Districts

Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

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

Explanatory Notes

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

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

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

Respondent Frame

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sampling

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

Description of Survey Forms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Collection Methods

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

Response Rate

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

Data Imputation

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

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

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

Confidentiality

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

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

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

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

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

PSA table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

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

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

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

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

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

Supply

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disposition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yields

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

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

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

Stocks

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

Movements

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

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

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

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 5. Export Data

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

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

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

Source of Export Information

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

Country and Area of Destination

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

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

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	11-93	12-93	1-94	2-94	3-94	4-94	5-94	6-94	7-94	8-94	9-94	10-94	11-94	12-94	1-95	2-95	3-95	4-95
Reported State Data^c																		
1-14-94	1685	0																
2-14-94	3992	1697	0															
3-14-94	6276	3913	1668	0														
4-14-94	6358	6316	3928	1611	0													
5-14-94	6423	6374	5224	3889	1582	0												
6-14-94	6822	6772	6054	5170	3882	1507	0											
7-14-94	6822	6772	6058	6002	5957	3771	1593	0										
8-14-94	6832	6785	6066	6010	5974	5845	3776	1574	0									
9-14-94	6831	6784	6066	6015	5977	5856	5926	3748	1515	0								
10-14-94	6831	6784	6428	6023	5985	5867	5938	5020	3680	1502	0							
11-14-94	6828	6790	6433	6022	5986	5869	5949	5849	4950	3650	1541	0						
12-14-94	6911	6790	6433	6022	5986	5868	5949	5858	4954	4954	3689	1614	0					
1-14-95	6911	6863	6422	6367	6323	6217	5949	5863	4963	4966	4996	3757	1530	0				
2-14-95	6911	6863	6422	6367	6341	6217	5949	5865	4966	4969	5003	5068	3679	1645	0			
3-14-95	6911	6863	6498	6367	6341	6217	5949	5865	4967	4968	5007	5075	5036	3839	1592	0		
4-14-95	6911	6863	6544	6491	6377	6254	5985	5918	5819	5853	5919	5983	5941	6057	3626	1593	0	
5-14-95	6911	6863	6598	6555	6522	6395	6044	5980	5877	5911	5976	6040	5999	6129	5872	3660	1540	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production^d																		
5-14-95	0	0	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	19	27	33
Production Estimates																		
Type of Estimate	11-93	12-93	1-94	2-94	3-94	4-94	5-94	6-94	7-94	8-94	9-94	10-94	11-94	12-94	1-95	2-95	3-95	4-95
Original ^e	6886	6886	6870	6735	6682	6607	6685	6610	6576	6551	6580	6667	6593	6674	6616	6604	6531	6577
Interim ^f	6888	6838	6777	6745	6719	6634	6658	6567	6528	6547	6551	6578	6542	6686	6596	6703	6606	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	6701	6534	6242	6400	6414	6228	6312	6262	6116	6261	6315	6360	6300	6467	6120	6480	6224	
Revised....	6730	6548	6376	6436	6384	6233	6320	6254	6225	6261	6298	6359	6290	6464	6313	6473		
Final ^g	6912	6858																

^a Includes lease condensate.

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

^c Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1993 (annual average of 67 thousand barrels per day) for four States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) for which only annual State data are available. Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1994 (annual average of 58 thousand barrels per day) for three states (Michigan, New York, and Ohio) for which only annual State data are available.

^d Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1993 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 5-14-94. Pennsylvania is counted as having monthly reported data in 1993 after its annual report was received. These data are first reported as of 8-14-94. Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1994 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 5-16-95.

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

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

^g Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1993, DOE/EIA 0340(93)/2.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

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

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

Sampling and Nonsampling Errors

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

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

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the dif-

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

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

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

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

Data Revision

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

summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

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

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

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

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

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

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

Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814 and

reviewing the sample frame for the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

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

Note 8. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts

Crude Oil Lease Stock Adjustment

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

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

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

Trans Alaskan Pipeline System Adjustment

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

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

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

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

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment

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

Fuel Ethanol Adjustment

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

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

An estimate for the total amount of gasohol produced with the ethanol is given as 10 times the estimated fuel ethanol blended (this assumes a 10 percent ethanol blend). This amount is added to the column labeled field production of

"oxygenated gasoline" and subtracted from the field production of "other" finished gasoline. The PAD District level detail was obtained by allocating the national level estimates according to the percent of gasohol sales from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Monthly Motor Fuel Reported by States*, 1991.

Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment

Prior to 1993, the EIA published a "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components. Since these components are to be blended into finished motor gasoline, there is no actual demand for this intermediate product. The EIA corrected this series by including the quantity of "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components with "other" finished motor gasoline. This change was accomplished in Tables 2 through 25 by adding product supplied for motor gasoline blending components to the column labeled field production of "other" motor gasoline, and subtracting it from the field production column for "motor gasoline blending components."

Fuel Ethanol Stock Adjustment

Total end-of-month stocks of fuel ethanol are underreported in the PSRS because of the inability to collect data from downstream fuel ethanol motor gasoline blenders. Total stocks of fuel ethanol are assumed to be those reported by ethanol producers on the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." The difference between the stocks reported on the EIA-819M and the stocks reported in the PSRS (from refiners, bulk terminal and pipeline operators) is added to the stocks shown for bulk terminals. If the stocks for the PSRS are higher than those reported on the EIA-819M, no adjustment is made.

Note 9. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

Effective with January 1994 data, several enhancements were made to the tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* to reflect changes in the petroleum industry and to provide more meaningful petroleum statistics. These changes primarily affect data reported for imports, exports, and product supplied.

- On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). As of January 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador now appear under imports from Non-OPEC sources. No revision was made to 1993 data. Countries have been realphabetized accordingly. This change is evident in Tables S3 and 35 through 44, 49 and 50.
- Exports data are now published for oxygenates and the sub-categories of finished motor gasoline (reformu-

**Table B2. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment, 1993 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

Item/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
1993													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	61	67	70	61	58	63	62	48	68	69	84	81	66
Motor Gas Blending	-59	-61	15	-32	-3	-5	-19	54	79	-72	-72	48	-10
Product Supplied	6,639	7,112	7,389	7,435	7,585	7,700	7,785	7,864	7,607	7,382	7,533	7,661	7,476
1994													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	86	73	76	48	22	63	65	73	59	90	82	82	68
Motor Gas Blending	35	-11	17	58	33	76	90	97	82	-18	55	104	52
Product Supplied	6,916	7,272	7,379	7,530	7,592	7,926	7,846	8,007	7,619	7,547	7,479	7,902	7,587
1995													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	69	69	81										
Motor Gas Blending	71	74	87										
Product Supplied	7,157	7,505	7,780										

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1994

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

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

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs.....	14,607	-32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-32
Crude Oil.....	13,610	-6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-6
Pentanes Plus	188	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs.....	363	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	229	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	134	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates ..	298	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	377	-24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-24
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	-224	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	-5	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Production	17,453	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Pentanes Plus	322	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
LPGs.....	1,941	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Ethane/Ethylene.....	618	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Propane/Propylene.....	1,002	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Normal Butane/Butylene	137	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	184	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates ..	225	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Motor Gas Blend. Comp	-71	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,317	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Reformulated.....	1,729	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Oxygenated.....	1,064	54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	54
Other	4,524	-54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-54
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,412	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	10	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,402	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene	92	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,055	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Residual Fuel Oil	909	-5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-5
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	187	-14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-14
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	247	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	54	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Lubricants.....	171	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes.....	20	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	615	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	280	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Still Gas	615	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Products.....	41	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Imports	7,955	78	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	78
Crude Oil.....	6,503	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21
Pentanes Plus	41	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs.....	172	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Ethane/Ethylene.....	24	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	108	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	22	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates ..	43	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Unfinished Oils.....	289	-8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-8
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	6	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	174	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Reformulated.....	102	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oxygenated.....	0	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Other	73	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	79	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	5	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	75	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene	4	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	270	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43
Residual Fuel Oil	194	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	17	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	116	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Lubricants.....	10	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes.....	2	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	7	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	23	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, 1995
(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)....	1,641,354	621	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	621
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	328,391	302	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	302
Pentanes Plus.....	8,720	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs.....	82,809	378	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	378
Ethane/Ethylene.....	24,655	49	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49
Propane/Propylene.....	35,665	59	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	14,679	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	110
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	7,810	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	160
Oil Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates..	15,858	-5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-5
Unfinished Oils.....	95,399	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Motor Gas, Blend, Comp.....	44,378	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Aviation Gas, Blend, Comp....	139	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	182,768	284	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	284
Reformulated.....	41,999	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Oxygenated.....	6,064	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Other.....	134,705	275	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	275
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	2,297	-36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-36
Jet Fuel.....	44,029	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	1,035	-49	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-49
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	42,994	57	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57
Kerosene	8,149	63	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	63
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	140,417	-170	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-170
Residual Fuel Oil.....	43,919	-316	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-316
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	2,401	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,316	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	2,187	-63	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-63
Lubricants	11,388	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes.....	919	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke	9,656	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	22,410	238	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	238
Miscellaneous Products.....	2,133	-110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-110
Product Supplied.....	17,167	71	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	71
Crude Oil.....	7	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Pentanes Plus.....	173	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
LPGs.....	2,228	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	663	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Propane/Propylene.....	1,405	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	80	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	80	-5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-5
Unfinished Oils.....	-218	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Aviation Gas, Blend, Comp....	3	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,157	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Reformulated.....	1,859	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Oxygenated	1,121	62	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	62
Other.....	4,177	-62	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-62
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	21	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Jet Fuel.....	1,559	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	11	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,548	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Kerosene	86	-5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-5
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,335	48	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48
0.05% & under.....	1,802	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32
Greater than 0.05%	1,533	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Residual Fuel Oil.....	839	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	199	-14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-14
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	366	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	36	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Lubricants	159	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes.....	20	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke	363	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	177	-8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-8
Still Gas.....	615	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Products.....	42	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

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 1995

Products	April 1995		March 1995		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production	2,883	96	2,930	95	11,657	97
Stocks	3,073	--	2,959	--	3,073	--
MTBE						
Production	5,052	168	3,759	121	17,188	143
Stocks	10,264	--	10,586	--	10,264	--

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

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

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1994	82	82	80	73	77	79	75	79	89	91	98	97
1995	98	100	95	96								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	1,740	1,689	1,650	1,470	1,437	1,668	1,733	1,706	2,336	2,156	2,302	2,289
1995	2,674	3,006	2,959	3,073								
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	54	60	68	39	26	37	32	20	68	184	262	235
1995	65	390	51	87								
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1994	80	80	78	71	75	78	73	78	87	90	96	96
1995	96	98	93	94								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	750	786	833	834	836	1,000	979	940	1,129	1,152	1,239	1,188
1995	1,460	1,760	1,880	2,041								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	431	452	488	397	393	416	396	202	336	171	252	313
1995	587	474	702	516								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	99	80	68	70	61	67	77	98	114	101	69	94
1995	123	75	72	81								
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	406	311	193	130	121	148	249	446	689	548	480	459
1995	439	307	254	348								

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1994	123	140	129	140	139	115	154	166	160	164	150	144
1995	149	135	121	168								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	8,226	8,444	10,619	11,547	12,008	14,004	17,414	19,786	19,703	19,400	15,998	12,176
1995	11,406	11,047	10,586	10,264								
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	836	1,048	1,356	1,450	1,408	1,707	2,490	2,720	3,168	4,403	3,460	2,973
1995	2,617	2,132	1,951	1,335								
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1994	108	122	115	124	124	97	135	147	141	145	135	125
1995	132	118	103	148								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	4,057	4,756	5,375	5,768	6,011	6,823	9,247	10,130	10,018	9,052	7,149	4,605
1995	4,716	4,375	3,933	3,599								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W								
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	2,909	2,186	3,405	3,922	4,275	5,176	5,306	6,402	5,983	5,262	4,871	4,170
1995	3,614	3,950	4,055	4,810								

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
1992	98	94	89	79	90	90	101	91	104	118	128	125
1993	115	114	112	138	132	126	155	142	157	146	148	144
1994	123	140	129	140	139	115	154	166	160	164	150	144
1995	149	135	121	168								
Merchant Plants												
1992	65	62	58	48	55	53	63	53	61	76	81	77
1993	63	66	66	87	75	70	89	79	87	78	81	75
1994	63	76	66	73	72	50	73	78	78	72	81	67
1995	68	45	45	62								
Captive Plants												
1992	33	32	31	31	35	37	38	38	43	42	47	48
1993	52	48	46	51	57	56	66	63	70	68	67	69
1994	60	64	63	67	67	65	81	88	82	92	69	77
1995	81	90	77	107								

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; $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

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

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

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

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

Benzene (C_6H_6). An aromatic hydrocarbon present in small proportion in some crude oils and made commercially from petroleum by the catalytic reforming of naphthenes in petroleum naphtha. Also made from coal in the manufacture of coke. Used as a solvent, in manufacturing detergents, synthetic fibers, and petrochemicals and as a component of high-octane gasoline.

Blending Components. See Motor or Aviation Gasoline Blending Components.

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

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

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

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

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

Butane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Isobutane. See Butane.

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

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

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

Isopentane. See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Oxygenated Gasoline. Gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles that has an oxygen content of 1.8 percent

or higher, by weight. Includes gasohol. Excludes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

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

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

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

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether) ($CH_3)_3COCH_3$. An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

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

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Normal Butane. See Butane.

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

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

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

active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

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

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

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

Other Finished. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

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

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

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

Oxygenated Gasoline. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is

reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures

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

Propane (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 product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of

unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Reformulated Gasoline. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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