Petroleum Supply Monthly

June 1995

With Data for April 1995

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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. This cover depicts a Pennsylvania oil field...1864-66: The country's first "oil rush" followed Colonel Edwin Drake's striking oil. There were no railroads, no tank cars, no pipelines. Drilling experience was limited to salt. Roads were a sea of mud. It was a frontier country.

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Petroleum Supply Monthly

June 1995

With Data for April 1995

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

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Publications/Sources	Platform	Information
<i>Weekly Petroleum Status Report</i>		
Wednesday 9:00 a.m. (weekly)	EPUB	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) Table D4 (MTBE Merchant and Captive)
<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

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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

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

Monthly Energy Review, updated the last week of the month

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Preface

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

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

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

Summary Statistics

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

Detailed Statistics

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

Appendices

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

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

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

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Highlights

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

Highlights

A strong start to the summer driving season, relatively flat economic growth,¹ and temperate weather conditions sustained total demand for petroleum products (measured as product supplied) for May 1995² of 17.1 million barrels per day. Despite rapidly increasing retail prices because of higher crude oil and methyl-tertiary-butyl-ether (MTBE) costs, demand for finished motor gasoline reached record-high May levels. Temperatures in the U.S. were 12 percent cooler-than-normal and actually slightly warmer than last May.

May 1995 highlights include:

- Finished motor gasoline **production and demand** reached **all-time May high levels** while imports remained in the normal seasonal range. Industry analysts point to two factors influencing the record demand level: 1) an increase in automobile travel brought on by mild winter and spring weather and relatively high air fares, and 2) reformulated motor gasoline, approximately 25 percent of total U.S. finished motor gasoline demand, is nearly 3 percent less efficient than conventional gasoline.³ Inventories of finished motor gasoline are substantially below recent stock levels for this time of year (Figure H1).
- Citing reduced gasoline market flexibility (i.e., companies are not able to employ hedging techniques), officials from the New York Mercantile Exchange (Nymex) have asked the U.S. District Court for New Jersey to prevent New Jersey's withdrawal from the federal oxygenated fuels program.⁴
- On May 3, 1995, Brazilian oil industry workers--demanding revised wage scales, pay increases, and increased government control of the oil industry--went out on strike. The workers agreed to go back to work on June 2.⁵ Because of the reduced output from oil fields and refiners, Petroleo Brasileiro S.A. (Petrobras), Brazil's state-owned oil company, became a net purchaser of

petroleum products. At strike's end, Petrobras returned to its normal role as a net products seller. As of June 15, though negotiations had broken off, the head of the workers' union gave Petrobras officials assurances that the workers would not resume the strike.⁶

- Demand for kerosene-type jet fuel remained within the normal range for this time of year, and was slightly below last year's record high level. Travel industry analysts predict that the strong growth in air travel will level off this summer as air fares are expected to remain at their highest levels in years, weakening demand for kerosene-type jet fuel.⁷
- Net crude oil imports (imports minus exports) accounted for more than 49 percent of crude oil input to U.S. refineries. Domestic **production** of crude oil dropped to its lowest May level since 1954. Crude oil producers, transporters, and West Coast refiners are particularly concerned about declining output from Alaska's North Slope fields.

Figure H1. Finished Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks 1993-1995

Sources: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, and the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

¹"Producer Prices Stayed Flat in May as Inflation Eased," *Wall Street Journal*, June 12, 1995, p. A5.

²May 1995 data are monthly-from-weekly estimates based on the Energy Information Administration's Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

³"On-Road Study of the Effects of Reformulated Gasoline on Motor Vehicle Fuel Economy in Southeastern Wisconsin," Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and United States Environmental Protection Agency, March 31, 1995.

⁴"Nymex Sues New Jersey to Keep State from Dropping Out of Oxyfuels Program," *The Oil Daily*, May 12, 1995, pp. 1 and 7.

⁵"Brazil Workers End Strike; Quick Return to Normal Predicted," *The Oil Daily*, June 5, 1995, pp. 1 and 6.

⁶"Union: No Strike This Week," *The Oil Daily*, June 15, 1995, p. 5.

⁷"High Prices Cool Summer Travel Forecasts," *Wall Street Journal*, May 25, 1995, pp. B1 and B9.

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

Category	1995			1994	January - May	
	Estimated May	April	Difference ^a	May	1995	1994
Products Supplied	17.1	17.1	(s)	17.2	17.4	17.7
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	8.0	7.7	0.4	7.6	7.6	7.4
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3.0	3.1	-0.1	2.9	3.3	3.3
Residual Fuel Oil.....	0.7	0.8	-0.1	1.0	0.8	1.2
Jet Fuel.....	1.4	1.4	(s)	1.4	1.5	1.5
Other Petroleum Products ^b	4.0	4.1	-0.1	4.1	4.2	4.3
Crude Oil Inputs	14.3	13.8	0.5	14.3	13.7	13.5
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	95.5	92.2	3.3	96.6	91.6	93.5
Imports	8.7	8.5	0.2	9.2	8.5	8.7
Crude Oil.....	7.2	7.1	0.1	7.2	7.0	6.6
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(s)
Other.....	7.2	7.1	0.1	7.2	7.0	6.5
Products	1.5	1.4	0.1	2.0	1.6	2.1
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil.....	0.2	0.1	(s)	0.3	0.2	0.4
Jet Fuel.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^c	0.8	0.8	-0.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
Exports	1.0	1.0	(s)	0.9	1.0	0.9
Crude Oil.....	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products.....	0.9	0.8	(s)	0.8	0.9	0.8
Total Net Imports	7.7	7.5	0.3	8.3	7.5	7.7
Stock Change^d	0.5	(s)	0.5	0.7	-0.3	-0.2
Crude Oil.....	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	(s)
Products.....	0.8	0.1	0.7	1.0	-0.2	-0.2
Total Stocks	1,614	1,600	15	1,612	--	--
(million barrels)						
Crude Oil	917	926	-9	923	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	592	592	0	591	--	--
Other.....	326	335	-9	332	--	--
Products	697	673	24	690	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	168	167	1	179	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	116	115	1	112	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil.....	38	37	1	41	--	--
Jet Fuel.....	40	39	1	42	--	--
Other Petroleum Products ^c	335	316	19	316	--	--

^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), 1994, *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: 1994-1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1994												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,522	13,345	13,151	14,012	14,460	14,532	14,491	14,633	14,371	13,692	14,133	14,118
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	14,742	14,869	14,396	14,371	14,967	15,047	15,042	15,044	15,077	15,090	15,082	15,033
Idle Capacity²	350	173	645	806	202	121	126	126	126	126	134	208
Idle Three Months or Less	303	122	594	675	75	65	14	14	14	0	8	102
Idle More than Three Months	47	51	51	131	127	56	112	112	112	126	126	106
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,091	15,041	15,041	15,177	15,168	15,168	15,168	15,170	15,203	15,216	15,216	15,241
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.7	89.8	91.4	97.5	96.6	96.6	96.3	97.3	95.3	90.7	93.7	93.9
Operable Capacity	89.6	88.7	87.4	92.3	95.3	95.8	95.5	96.5	94.5	90.0	92.9	92.6
1995												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,806	13,535	13,582	13,940	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	15,035	15,130	15,263	15,111	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity²	362	305	177	319	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Three Months or Less	256	202	74	206	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	106	103	104	113	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,397	15,436	15,440	15,430	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.8	89.5	89.0	92.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	89.7	87.7	88.0	90.3	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), 1994, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume II, Table 16; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1995 data issue, Table 28.

Motor Gasoline

Demand for finished motor gasoline averaged 8.0 million barrels per day, an **all-time high for May**. Finished motor gasoline **production, too, reached an all-time May high** of 7.8 million barrels per day. Imports of finished motor gasoline averaged 0.4 million barrels per day, within the normal seasonal range, but nearly 19 percent below the May 1994 level. Finished motor gasoline **stock levels** dropped to 168 million barrels, the **lowest May level in decades**. During the first five months of 1995, stock levels of finished motor gasoline were consistently lower than levels for the same months in recent years. Industry sources have indicated that stock level management procedures have been modified with addition of so many different types (and octane levels) of gasoline--oxygenated, oxygenated program reformulated, different levels of Reid Vapor Pressure (Rvp), reformulated, and conventional. Refiners, transporters, and terminal operators now employ "just in time" stock management techniques, allowing them to cope with the myriad of logistical issues presented by Federal clean air regulations.

As the winter oxygenated fuel season ends in carbon monoxide non-attainment regions, the summer low-Rvp season begins. May 1 marks the beginning of the low-Rvp season for finished motor

⁸"Gasoline/Diesel Watch," *21st Century Fuels*, June 1995, p. 21.

gasoline at the wholesale level. Between May 1 and June 1, all States (except for Alaska and Hawaii) must use 9.0 psi Rvp motor gasoline. Regions that are located in the "Southern Tier," are in ozone non-attainment, and are not in the Federal RFG program, must use the 7.8 psi Rvp gasoline for the period of June 1 - September 15. All other areas (except Alaska and Hawaii) must use 9.0 psi Rvp gasoline from June 1 - September 15 unless they are part of the special Rvp restriction of the RFG program.

With the increased demand, the relatively higher crude oil and MTBE prices, and the increased costs associated with manufacturing, transporting, and storing the different types of gasoline, retail prices of finished motor gasoline increased dramatically. In May, retail prices averaged 9.1 cents per gallon more than the same period last year. Prices increased 6.8 cents per gallon from April to May, the highest single-month jump since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. EIA analysts and industry observers do not expect prices to soften through the summer driving season.⁸

Distillate Fuel Oil

Demand for distillate fuel oil averaged 3.0 million barrels per day, slightly higher than last year and the **highest May level since**

1979. Increasing agricultural activity and cooler-than-normal temperatures in the New England and Mountain regions of the U.S. sustained this strong demand level. At 3.1 million barrels per day, **production** of distillate fuel oil was nearly 6 percent lower than May 1994, but still slightly above the normal seasonal range. Distillate fuel oil **imports** of 0.1 million barrels per day, fell within the seasonal range, while inventory levels surged to 116 million barrels, the **highest May level since 1981**. The low-sulfur distillate stock level of 63 million barrels made up more than 54 percent of total stocks. Industry analysts are watching stock levels of high-sulfur fuel very closely, because current levels are significantly lower than those of years past.

Residual Fuel Oil

Again, residual fuel oil **demand** is very low, dropping to 0.7 million barrels per day for May. **Production** of residual fuel oil averaged 0.7 million barrels per day the **lowest level recorded since May 1972**. **Imports** of residual fuel oil, at 0.2 million barrels per day, remained consistent with the downward spiral. Residual fuel oil **inventories** fell to 38 million barrels, the **lowest May level in decades**.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Demand and **production** levels of kerosene-type jet fuel averaged nearly 1.4 million barrels per day each, slightly below last year's record highs. Travel industry analysts predict that unless airlines significantly reduce summer air fares, growth in airline miles traveled will not approach levels of recent years. Kerosene-type jet fuel **stock** levels totaled 39 million barrels, well within the normal range for this time of year.

Propane

Inventories of propane grew by nearly 6.4 million barrels during May, a level that is slightly below May stockbuilds of recent years.

At 36.8 million barrels, stocks were at their lowest May level since 1990. Regionally, stocks recorded increases in all major consuming areas of the Nation last month. East Coast inventories rose by 0.6 million barrels, Midwest levels by 2.4 million barrels, and Gulf Coast inventories by 3.2 million barrels. Inventories are either slightly below or at the lower limit of the normal range for this time of year.

Crude Oil

Domestic crude oil **production** averaged an estimated 6.6 million barrels per day, the **lowest May level since 1954**. As domestic production declined, **imports** of crude oil reached 7.2 million barrels per day, **nearly equal to last year's record high level**. **Stock** levels of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) fell to 326 million barrels, **below the normal range** for this time of year.

As domestic crude oil production continues to decline, producers and transporters are growing more anxious about expanding oil field developments in Alaska's North Slope. Declining output from that region results in underutilization of the Trans-Alaska-Pipeline System (TAPS). If economic conditions necessitate closing TAPS, vast crude oil reserves would be shut in. Finding and developing marginal oil fields has become vital to current North Slope operators in addition to further exploiting known fields using improved technology.⁹

Refinery Operations

Crude oil inputs averaged 14.3 million barrels per day, the **highest level since May 1979**. The **estimated refinery operable utilization** rate, gross inputs divided by total operable capacity reached 93.9 percent.

⁹"North Slope Operators Pressing Marginal Oil Field Development," *The Oil and Gas Journal*, May 1, 1995, pp. 31-36.

Summary Statistics

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

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

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change ^a		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Domestic ^c	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^d	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil ^d and Petroleum Products
1981 Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	^g 290	^g -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	^g 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	^g 214	^g -234	15,231	1,454
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990 Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
1991 Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
1992 Average	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	^g 1,592
1993 January	9,254	6,961	1,737	295	^g 560	16,173	^g 1,618
February	8,907	6,943	1,777	219	-796	17,334	1,602
March	8,987	6,974	1,793	212	-602	17,575	1,590
April	8,897	6,881	1,802	523	356	16,781	1,617
May	8,800	6,847	1,732	147	915	16,508	1,650
June	8,747	6,795	1,753	2	573	17,096	1,667
July	8,657	6,688	1,741	6	497	17,357	1,682
August	8,720	6,758	1,747	-505	299	17,332	1,676
September	8,652	6,712	1,732	-439	86	17,650	1,665
October	8,893	6,839	1,768	328	403	17,323	1,688
November	8,847	6,912	1,670	251	-320	17,780	1,686
December	8,668	6,858	1,579	-53	-1,198	17,953	1,647
Average	8,836	6,847	1,736	81	70	17,237	--
1994 January	8,694	6,817	1,615	90	-906	18,072	1,622
February	8,611	6,770	1,633	-97	-1,190	18,337	1,586
March	8,675	6,746	1,668	324	-379	17,313	1,584
April	8,524	6,612	1,679	-68	284	17,489	1,591
May	8,614	6,688	1,711	-253	954	17,181	1,612
June	8,586	6,611	1,733	-104	497	17,815	1,624
July	8,550	6,501	1,753	148	824	17,485	1,654
August	8,526	6,544	1,760	-129	291	18,117	1,659
September	8,670	6,609	1,792	227	579	17,490	1,684
October	8,683	6,658	1,748	255	-607	17,719	1,673
November	8,758	6,628	1,815	102	380	17,315	1,687
December	8,842	6,760	1,807	-292	-813	18,319	1,653
Average	8,645	6,662	1,727	18	-2	17,718	--
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	^E 8,625	^E 6,606	1,773	344	-484	17,403	1,599
April	^{RE} 8,680	^{RE} 6,561	^R 1,789	^R -101	^R 123	^R 17,102	^R 1,600
May*	^E 8,690	^{PE} 6,607	^E 1,774	^E -294	^E 810	^E 17,063	^E 1,614
5-Mo. Average	^E 8,695	^{PE} 6,613	^E 1,777	^E -76	^E -177	^E 17,402	--
1994 5-Mo. Average	8,625	6,726	1,662	2	-232	17,667	--
1993 5-Mo. Average	8,971	6,921	1,768	279	102	16,866	--

^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	7,993	5,945	2,048	927	110	817	7,066
February	8,539	6,313	2,226	882	116	766	7,657
March	8,574	6,372	2,202	936	40	896	7,638
April	8,968	6,955	2,013	868	120	749	8,100
May	9,213	7,198	2,015	929	118	812	8,284
June	9,305	7,358	1,947	867	107	760	8,438
July	9,779	7,857	1,922	877	84	793	8,902
August	9,510	7,488	2,022	913	72	841	8,597
September	9,693	7,868	1,825	891	61	830	8,802
October	8,788	7,136	1,651	997	138	859	7,791
November	8,707	7,034	1,674	1,000	102	898	7,707
December	8,863	7,193	1,670	1,208	118	1,090	7,655
Average	8,996	7,063	1,933	942	99	843	8,054
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	9,020	7,409	1,612	948	68	880	8,073
April	R 8,486	R 7,073	R 1,413	R 998	R 155	R 842	R 7,488
May	E 8,693	E 7,192	E 1,501	E 952	E 96	E 856	E 7,740
5-Mo. Average	E 8,505	E 6,955	E 1,550	E 986	E 105	E 881	E 7,519
1994 5-Mo. Average	8,658	6,559	2,099	909	100	809	7,749
1993 5-Mo. Average	8,338	6,539	1,799	1,058	123	935	7,281

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, April 1994 - Present

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

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, April 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, April 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 April 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	6,817	1,658	5,945	0	5,945	734	0
February	6,770	1,597	6,313	0	6,313	77	0
March	6,746	1,583	6,372	99	6,273	242	(s)
April	6,612	1,504	6,955	31	6,925	302	(s)
May	6,688	1,578	7,198	0	7,198	260	0
June	6,611	1,517	7,358	17	7,341	393	(s)
July	6,501	1,495	7,857	0	7,857	226	0
August	6,544	1,500	7,488	0	7,488	409	0
September	6,609	1,514	7,868	0	7,868	54	0
October	6,658	1,604	7,136	0	7,136	136	0
November	6,628	1,518	7,034	0	7,034	516	0
December	6,760	1,636	7,193	0	7,193	-165	0
Average	6,662	1,559	7,063	12	7,051	266	(s)
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	E 6,606	E 1,525	7,409	0	7,409	-117	(s)
April	RE 6,561	RE 1,511	R 7,073	0	R 7,073	R 243	0
May*	PE 6,607	PE 1,522	E 7,192	E 0	E 7,192	E 359	E 0
5-Mo. Average	PE 6,613	PE 1,541	E 6,955	E 0	E 6,955	E 199	E (s)
1994 5-Mo. Average	6,726	1,584	6,559	26	6,533	328	(s)
1993 5-Mo. Average	6,921	1,615	6,539	29	6,511	232	(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	87	13,286	110	10	925	587	338
	February	(s)	-97	13,130	116	12	923	587	335
	March	99	226	12,985	40	10	933	590	342
	April	31	-98	13,809	120	9	931	591	339
	May	(s)	-253	14,272	118	9	923	591	332
	June	16	-120	14,351	107	7	920	592	328
	July	(s)	148	14,344	84	8	924	592	333
	August	(s)	-129	14,491	72	7	920	592	329
	September	0	227	14,234	61	9	927	592	335
	October	0	255	13,529	138	8	935	592	343
	November	(s)	102	13,968	102	7	938	592	346
	December	(s)	-292	13,951	118	10	929	592	337
	Average	13	5	13,866	99	9	--	--	--
1995	January	(s)	-279	13,610	113	7	920	592	328
	February	(s)	-48	13,367	95	8	919	592	327
	March	(s)	344	13,478	68	7	929	592	338
	April	(s)	^R -101	^R 13,816	^R 155	7	926	592	335
	May*	^E (s)	^E -294	^E 14,348	^E 96	^E 8	^E 917	^E 592	^E 326
	5-Mo. Average	^E 0	^E -76	^E 13,730	^E 105	^E 7	--	--	--
1994	5-Mo. Average	27	-25	13,502	100	10	--	--	--
1993	5-Mo. Average	49	230	13,280	123	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	224	8	0	0	309	309	0	0
	February	226	20	0	0	423	423	0	0
	March	278	0	0	0	476	476	0	0
	April	245	30	0	0	261	238	0	0
	May	261	0	0	0	362	362	0	0
	June	178	2	0	0	255	255	0	0
	July	301	38	0	0	345	345	0	0
	August	282	39	0	0	306	306	0	0
	September	237	20	0	0	361	361	0	0
	October	217	38	0	0	165	148	0	0
	November	203	20	0	0	249	240	0	0
	December	259	39	0	0	240	227	0	0
	Average	243	21	0	0	312	307	0	0
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
	April	251	31	0	0	171	164	0	0
	4-Mo. Average	241	28	0	0	222	213	0	0
1994	4-Mo. Average	244	14	0	0	367	361	0	0
1993	4-Mo. Average	212	15	0	0	247	234	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	1,854	1,492
	February	0	0	1,071	1,023	0	0	1,719	1,467
	March	0	0	1,132	1,055	0	0	1,887	1,531
	April	0	0	1,586	1,428	4	0	2,097	1,696
	May	0	0	1,438	1,394	0	0	2,062	1,757
	June	0	0	1,395	1,277	0	0	1,829	1,535
	July	0	0	1,414	1,310	53	53	2,113	1,745
	August	0	0	1,363	1,271	0	0	1,950	1,615
	September	0	0	1,486	1,364	40	40	2,125	1,786
	October	0	0	1,601	1,500	38	23	2,020	1,709
	November	0	0	1,477	1,357	0	0	1,929	1,617
	December	0	0	1,526	1,388	15	15	2,040	1,669
	Average	0	0	1,402	1,297	13	11	1,970	1,636
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
	April	0	0	1,375	1,321	0	0	1,798	1,516
	4-Mo. Average	0	0	1,354	1,282	8	8	1,825	1,531
1994	4-Mo. Average	0	0	1,280	1,172	1	0	1,892	1,547
1993	4-Mo. Average	2	0	1,609	1,478	4	4	2,073	1,732

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	178	178	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	142	142	119	112	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	194	194	61	61	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	235	235	96	89	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	254	254	71	56	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	154	154	113	95	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	194	194	111	92	0	0
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
	April	(c)	(c)	163	163	95	87	0	0
	4-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	183	183	77	59	0	0
1994	4-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	182	181	111	70	0	0
1993	4-Mo. Average	57	52	108	107	58	57	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	1,211	901	1,806	1,400	3,660	2,892
	February	576	557	1,224	946	2,115	1,770	3,834	3,237
	March	441	402	1,261	932	1,903	1,474	3,790	3,006
	April	631	621	1,303	1,035	2,311	2,033	4,408	3,728
	May	732	730	1,334	1,022	2,347	2,014	4,409	3,771
	June	842	837	1,469	1,088	2,689	2,303	4,518	3,838
	July	703	694	1,296	1,029	2,393	2,116	4,506	3,861
	August	1,037	1,010	1,255	982	2,552	2,245	4,503	3,861
	September	578	578	1,428	1,106	2,261	1,939	4,386	3,725
	October	569	559	1,385	1,101	2,284	1,984	4,304	3,693
	November	485	478	1,432	1,084	2,242	1,872	4,171	3,488
	December	739	739	1,405	1,183	2,411	2,171	4,451	3,840
	Average	637	624	1,334	1,034	2,277	1,944	4,247	3,580
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
	April	467	458	1,374	1,100	2,099	1,808	3,897	3,324
	4-Mo. Average	553	546	1,417	1,114	2,229	1,902	4,054	3,433
1994	4-Mo. Average	486	460	1,250	953	2,030	1,664	3,921	3,211
1993	4-Mo. Average	867	849	1,295	955	2,385	2,020	4,459	3,752

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	1,242	905	81	78
	February	295	282	0	0	79	0	12	0	1,374	994	44	44
	March	291	265	11	11	52	0	10	0	1,326	987	112	104
	April	284	284	0	0	39	0	42	0	1,194	930	70	67
	May	354	331	32	32	58	0	96	0	1,160	905	80	80
	June	278	278	11	11	14	0	62	0	1,206	973	37	36
	July	304	299	44	44	18	0	53	0	1,237	994	92	92
	August	358	347	13	13	20	0	38	0	1,357	1,059	64	64
	September	455	448	35	35	17	0	21	0	1,300	1,031	63	63
	October	286	286	22	22	15	0	18	0	1,238	982	18	18
	November	328	328	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,251	988	79	79
	December	402	380	0	0	6	0	8	8	1,388	1,054	40	40
	Average	331	322	17	16	29	0	31	1	1,272	983	65	64
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
	April	412	402	33	33	0	0	0	0	1,240	999	65	65
	4-Mo. Average	365	354	19	19	5	0	0	0	1,276	966	52	51
1994	4-Mo. Average	302	293	6	3	49	0	19	0	1,283	953	78	74
1993	4-Mo. Average	364	364	(s)	0	24	0	27	0	1,057	778	46	45

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	11	971	945	37	0
	February	184	131	96	96	35	0	19	15	967	926	43	0
	March	188	167	37	37	16	0	13	0	1,067	1,014	43	0
	April	241	197	52	52	13	0	3	0	987	963	24	0
	May	105	75	85	85	19	0	0	0	975	934	79	0
	June	112	101	72	72	12	0	10	10	1,040	974	38	0
	July	127	127	144	144	35	0	36	36	926	889	35	0
	August	181	181	115	115	52	0	13	7	894	852	33	0
	September	144	144	63	63	34	0	9	0	1,043	963	34	0
	October	215	215	110	110	21	0	0	0	940	881	18	0
	November	134	134	97	97	17	0	0	0	1,037	981	1	0
	December	124	124	96	96	9	0	6	0	963	944	4	0
	Average	161	146	91	91	22	0	10	6	984	939	32	0
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
	April	193	193	146	146	13	0	7	0	993	963	3	0
	4-Mo. Average	201	191	122	122	7	0	7	5	966	931	12	0
1994	4-Mo. Average	199	162	78	78	18	0	12	6	999	963	37	0
1993	4-Mo. Average	169	150	--	--	37	0	5	5	836	792	10	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	32	32	61	0	78	55
	May	81	0	222	222	38	0	32	32	42	0	68	51
	June	55	0	160	160	29	0	77	51	20	0	77	55
	July	52	0	215	215	49	0	157	134	41	0	82	53
	August	56	0	180	161	30	0	26	0	37	0	50	37
	September	101	0	113	113	28	0	57	29	54	0	70	55
	October	122	0	115	93	30	0	176	123	33	0	69	54
	November	90	0	162	155	23	0	56	32	30	0	66	55
	December	118	0	108	101	14	0	38	0	42	0	103	71
	Average	82	0	142	137	29	0	55	36	37	0	74	55
1994	January	189	0	101	96	26	0	11	0	26	0	90	60
	February	119	0	199	166	19	0	14	0	31	0	92	80
	March	112	0	108	108	21	0	34	34	37	0	68	54
	April	73	0	205	184	17	0	0	0	45	0	76	56
	May	70	0	159	159	21	0	32	32	53	0	68	58
	June	69	0	176	158	42	0	133	133	50	0	106	79
	July	121	0	276	257	43	0	82	82	25	0	69	55
	August	114	0	206	198	23	0	21	15	38	0	85	55
	September	95	0	347	336	17	0	6	0	56	0	64	56
	October	77	0	310	300	20	0	30	30	35	0	79	65
	November	96	0	214	195	6	0	0	0	22	0	59	55
	December	43	0	125	123	10	0	0	0	26	0	74	74
	Average	98	0	202	190	22	0	30	27	37	0	77	62
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
	April	0	0	315	291	9	0	0	0	16	7	55	55
	4-Mo. Average	50	0	238	209	9	0	0	0	12	2	69	69
1994	4-Mo. Average	124	0	152	138	20	0	15	9	35	0	81	62
1993	4-Mo. Average	77	0	106	105	26	0	8	8	37	0	75	58

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	361	181	4,333	3,053	7,993	5,945
	February	290	232	351	0	441	111	4,705	3,077	8,539	6,313
	March	459	394	325	0	453	191	4,784	3,366	8,574	6,372
	April	377	282	325	0	496	212	4,561	3,227	8,968	6,955
	May	404	345	312	0	643	390	4,805	3,427	9,213	7,198
	June	537	485	361	0	423	209	4,787	3,520	9,305	7,358
	July	678	578	294	0	635	400	5,273	3,996	9,779	7,857
	August	514	473	356	0	513	249	5,007	3,627	9,510	7,488
	September	736	717	360	0	409	287	5,307	4,143	9,693	7,868
	October	370	323	313	0	350	212	4,484	3,444	8,788	7,136
	November	618	507	292	0	257	159	4,536	3,545	8,707	7,034
	December	305	255	369	0	414	254	4,411	3,352	8,863	7,193
	Average	458	396	328	0	450	239	4,749	3,483	8,996	7,063
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
	April	491	450	284	0	314	143	4,589	3,748	8,486	7,073
	4-Mo. Average	449	416	296	0	247	126	4,403	3,461	8,457	6,894
1994	4-Mo. Average	333	268	318	0	437	175	4,593	3,183	8,514	6,394
1993	4-Mo. Average	289	243	246	0	356	171	3,796	2,717	8,255	6,470

^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, April 1994 - Present

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

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, April 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	^f -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	7,097	206	227	97	6,980	236	194	11
February	6,790	281	-281	77	7,275	227	186	11
March	6,760	382	-341	88	7,395	213	176	13
April	7,195	467	26	73	7,564	213	176	15
May	7,348	446	85	64	7,644	215	179	16
June	7,455	483	-72	88	7,922	212	177	18
July	7,380	455	-127	78	7,884	208	173	22
August	7,432	439	-172	70	7,975	202	168	24
September	7,385	360	55	74	7,615	205	169	25
October	7,151	263	-244	110	7,548	201	162	23
November	7,849	219	496	108	7,464	218	177	20
December	7,867	265	-23	231	7,924	215	176	17
Average	7,312	356	-31	97	7,601	-	-	-
1995 January	7,317	174	235	100	7,157	227	183	16
February	7,250	223	-116	84	7,505	225	180	16
March	7,171	336	-380	107	7,780	211	168	15
April	^R 7,547	^R 235	^R -26	^R 139	^R 7,670	^R 208	167	15
May	^E 7,802	^E 362	^E 33	^E 93	^E 8,037	^E 209	^E 168	NA
5-Mo. Average	^E 7,420	^E 267	^E -50	^E 105	^E 7,632	-	-	-
1994 5-Mo. Average	7,042	357	-53	80	7,372	-	-	-
1993 5-Mo. Average	7,170	235	61	110	7,233	-	-	-

^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, April 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, April 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 ^d	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	3,114	161	-754	332	3,698	117	55	62
February	3,018	276	-521	235	3,581	103	49	54
March	3,096	318	-113	220	3,307	99	51	49
April	3,249	226	106	252	3,116	103	57	46
May	3,317	202	318	289	2,912	112	61	51
June	3,285	182	237	168	3,062	120	62	58
July	3,191	164	472	220	2,663	134	69	65
August	3,187	211	142	193	3,063	139	67	71
September	3,285	193	205	140	3,133	145	66	78
October	3,203	159	40	256	3,066	146	67	79
November	3,270	166	45	211	3,180	147	70	77
December	3,232	187	-68	284	3,203	145	73	73
Average	3,205	203	12	234	3,162	-	-	-
1995 January	3,055	270	-152	141	3,335	140	69	71
February	2,954	287	-660	212	3,689	122	63	59
March	3,156	188	-208	216	3,336	115	59	56
April	R 3,125	R 125	R -30	R 172	R 3,108	R 115	61	53
May	E 3,125	E 125	E 74	E 209	E 2,966	E 116	E 63	E 53
5-Mo. Average	E 3,085	E 198	E -187	E 190	E 3,280	-	-	-
1994 5-Mo. Average	3,161	236	-188	266	3,319	-	-	-
1993 5-Mo. Average	2,939	200	-251	267	3,123	-	-	-

^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, April 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, April 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	^d 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	809	532	4	64	1,272	44
February	852	597	-159	127	1,481	40
March	859	426	61	175	1,050	42
April	846	282	-65	110	1,083	40
May	860	348	30	129	1,049	41
June	779	247	-43	122	948	39
July	807	230	12	83	941	40
August	838	287	37	120	968	41
September	800	222	117	141	764	44
October	755	190	-45	134	856	43
November	835	248	19	182	881	44
December	871	173	-58	115	988	42
Average	826	314	-6	125	1,021	-
1995 January	909	194	60	203	839	44
February	776	225	-275	208	1,069	36
March	778	209	50	154	783	38
April	^R 789	^R 126	^R -23	^R 129	^R 808	^R 37
May	^E 728	^E 167	^E 53	^E 151	^E 690	^E 38
5-Mo. Average	^E 796	^E 184	^E -22	^E 168	^E 833	-
1994 5-Mo. Average	845	435	-23	121	1,182	-
1993 5-Mo. Average	856	354	3	141	1,066	-

^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, April 1994 - Present

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

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, April 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	1,456	1,394	116	29	40	1,504	1,460	41	39
	February	1,374	1,331	138	-43	35	1,519	1,473	40	38
	March	1,322	1,272	120	-80	14	1,507	1,444	38	36
	April	1,437	1,395	138	20	12	1,544	1,469	38	36
	May	1,451	1,403	112	108	9	1,446	1,402	42	40
	June	1,451	1,400	130	-2	11	1,573	1,518	41	40
	July	1,472	1,422	98	34	11	1,526	1,456	43	41
	August	1,538	1,498	91	33	10	1,585	1,536	44	42
	September	1,444	1,419	149	47	31	1,515	1,461	45	44
	October	1,434	1,409	110	-27	18	1,552	1,520	44	43
	November	1,442	1,433	93	(s)	19	1,515	1,494	44	43
	December	1,543	1,533	114	86	33	1,538	1,526	47	46
	Average	1,448	1,410	117	18	20	1,527	1,480	--	--
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	1,281	1,272	99	-113	17	1,477	1,461	39	38
	April	R 1,322	R 1,318	R 82	R -16	R 5	R 1,414	R 1,403	R 39	R 38
	May*	E 1,383	E 1,370	E 92	E 52	E 28	E 1,395	E 1,387	E 40	E 39
	5-Mo. Average	E 1,355	E 1,345	E 95	E -45	E 21	E 1,473	E 1,462	--	--
1994	5-Mo. Average	1,409	1,359	124	8	22	1,503	1,449	--	--
1993	5-Mo. Average	1,432	1,304	87	-2	81	1,440	1,325	--	--

^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, March 1994 - Present

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

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, March 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	
1981	Average	745	70	^c 18	5	18	773
1982	Average	711	63	-59	4	31	798
1983	Average	730	44	^c -24	4	43	751
1984	Average	806	67	^c 7	4	30	833
1985	Average	816	67	-50	3	48	883
1986	Average	817	110	64	4	28	831
1987	Average	828	88	-41	8	24	924
1988	Average	863	106	7	8	31	923
1989	Average	862	111	-52	11	24	990
1990	Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	917
1991	Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982
1992	Average	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032
1993	January	968	79	-212	1	31	1,227
	February	964	82	-255	(s)	37	1,264
	March	966	85	-109	(s)	32	1,129
	April	980	108	238	(s)	40	809
	May	951	96	266	0	30	750
	June	967	75	265	0	23	754
	July	963	118	256	0	26	800
	August	960	116	178	0	27	871
	September	969	132	92	0	17	992
	October	954	107	-11	0	13	1,059
	November	963	138	-126	0	17	1,209
	December	953	102	-195	0	25	1,225
	Average	963	103	34	(s)	26	1,006
1994	January	889	141	-566	0	19	1,577
	February	905	128	-308	0	30	1,311
	March	939	87	13	0	29	984
	April	978	83	188	0	20	852
	May	976	90	306	0	20	741
	June	978	117	247	0	20	827
	July	977	151	221	0	22	885
	August	980	135	107	0	28	980
	September	1,008	133	77	0	20	1,044
	October	954	164	-175	0	24	1,269
	November	1,002	137	-43	0	27	1,155
	December	1,034	127	-233	0	29	1,366
	Average	969	124	-13	0	24	1,082
1995	January	1,002	108	-350	0	55	1,405
	February	983	94	-361	0	100	1,338
	March	1,013	90	16	(s)	39	1,048
	April	1,029	107	159	0	31	946
	4-Mo. Average	1,007	100	-131	(s)	55	1,182
1994	4-Mo. Average	928	110	-168	0	25	1,181
1993	4-Mo. Average	969	89	-83	(s)	35	1,106

^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, March 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, March 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	1,717	194	-923	396	28	2,410	78
	February	1,807	192	-463	343	44	2,075	65
	March	1,969	146	42	232	37	1,804	66
	April	2,093	116	323	218	29	1,639	76
	May	2,120	135	478	243	32	1,503	91
	June	2,156	178	480	251	41	1,562	105
	July	2,169	229	353	246	40	1,759	116
	August	2,170	198	296	236	37	1,799	125
	September	2,073	206	104	264	56	1,854	128
	October	1,926	230	-259	322	40	2,054	120
	November	1,927	199	-228	401	35	1,919	113
	December	1,998	169	-452	399	41	2,179	99
	Average	2,012	183	-19	296	38	1,880	-
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
	April	2,246	147	323	216	43	1,812	85
	4-Mo. Average	2,068	141	-120	283	70	1,976	-
1994	4-Mo. Average	1,897	161	-255	297	34	1,983	-
1993	4-Mo. Average	2,013	137	-68	328	52	1,837	-

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
1981 Average	2,771	188	^c -42	723	197	2,081	241
1982 Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	1,856	^c 216
1983 Average	2,437	382	-6	712	236	1,877	^c 217
1984 Average	2,500	503	^c -32	791	236	2,007	198
1985 Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986 Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987 Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988 Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989 Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	213
1990 Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	201
1991 Average	2,826	675	18	936	277	2,269	208
1992 Average	2,928	707	-3	906	263	2,470	^c 207
1993 January	3,147	726	^c 739	929	271	1,933	229
February	2,853	773	111	1,057	282	2,176	233
March	2,887	826	245	843	269	2,356	240
April	2,935	753	-29	1,033	315	2,368	239
May	2,941	834	80	1,048	278	2,368	242
June	3,099	654	-239	1,064	278	2,650	235
July	3,213	894	61	1,008	303	2,735	237
August	3,167	693	-28	940	294	2,654	236
September	3,067	800	-268	1,104	282	2,749	228
October	3,195	810	-114	1,189	369	2,561	224
November	3,080	795	-222	1,355	309	2,433	217
December	2,816	678	-376	1,403	349	2,117	206
Average	3,035	770	-2	1,081	300	2,426	-
1994 January	2,712	838	511	585	256	2,198	222
February	2,790	743	277	613	248	2,394	229
March	2,777	810	52	934	361	2,241	231
April	2,914	783	-126	1,016	272	2,534	227
May	3,078	773	-64	1,009	288	2,617	225
June	3,131	726	-103	887	331	2,742	222
July	3,158	746	80	759	361	2,704	225
August	3,093	797	-46	803	411	2,721	223
September	3,088	695	50	745	388	2,600	225
October	3,067	700	-72	902	300	2,636	223
November	3,001	749	47	1,013	344	2,347	224
December	2,852	762	-298	1,049	386	2,478	215
Average	2,973	761	24	861	329	2,518	-
1995 January	2,819	563	383	634	324	2,041	227
February	2,914	802	236	722	320	2,438	234
March	2,797	669	-8	873	329	2,273	234
April	2,843	699	-106	1,008	355	2,283	231
4-Mo. Average	2,842	680	126	810	332	2,254	-
1994 4-Mo. Average	2,797	795	179	790	285	2,339	-
1993 4-Mo. Average	2,958	769	273	963	284	2,208	-

^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 1994).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1994 through April 1995).

- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (May 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 May 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.
- 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.

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

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, April 1995

Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 45,334	E 1,511	E 185,594	E 1,547
(2) Lower 48 States	E 151,489	E 5,050	E 608,194	E 5,068
(3) Total U.S.	E 196,823	E 6,561	E 793,788	E 6,615
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	212,177	7,073	827,244	6,894
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6) Exports	4,662	155	12,907	108
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	207,515	6,917	814,337	6,786
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	1	(s)	-1	(s)
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	3,034	101	2,331	19
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-208	-7	-893	-7
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	7,302	243	18,915	158
(12) Total Other Sources	10,129	338	20,352	170
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	414,467	13,816	1,628,477	13,571
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production ^b	60,020	2,001	233,170	1,943
(15) Net Imports ^c	100	3	4,124	34
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	-204	-7	939	8
(17) Total NGL Supply	59,916	1,997	238,232	1,985
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	4,649	155	-4,901	-41
(19) Net Imports	13,299	443	48,876	407
(20) Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	3,546	118	16,684	139
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	21,389	713	86,573	721
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	208	7	891	7
(23) Total Other Liquids	43,091	1,436	148,123	1,234
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	517,474	17,249	2,014,832	16,790
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	28,309	944	132,446	1,104
(26) Exports	24,587	820	104,307	869
(27) Imports (Net)	3,722	124	28,139	234
(28) Total New Supply of Products	521,196	17,373	2,042,971	17,025
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-8,123	-271	55,738	464
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	513,073	17,102	2,098,709	17,489
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	230,089	7,670	903,263	7,527
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	93,234	3,108	403,347	3,361
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	24,250	808	104,468	871
(34) Jet Fuel	42,434	1,414	179,159	1,493
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	54,359	1,812	237,104	1,976
(36) Other ^d	68,500	2,283	270,477	2,254
(37) Crude Oil	208	7	891	7
(38) Total Products Supplied	513,073	17,102	2,098,709	17,489
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	334,701	--	334,701	--
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	591,671	--	591,671	--
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	166,961	--	166,961	--
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	114,573	--	114,573	--
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	37,076	--	37,076	--
(44) Jet Fuel	38,817	--	38,817	--
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	85,168	--	85,168	--
(46) Other ^d	230,546	--	230,546	--
(47) Total Stocks	1,599,513	--	1,599,513	--
(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,
April 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 196,823	--	212,177	7,302	-3,035	0	414,467	4,662	208	926,372
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	53,666	23,639	4,762	--	9,879	--	11,685	1,541	58,962	92,908
Pentanes Plus	9,922	--	357	--	204	--	5,215	257	4,603	7,740
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	43,744	23,639	4,405	--	9,675	--	6,470	1,284	54,359	85,168
Ethane/Ethylene	17,826	683	551	--	-531	--	0	0	19,591	25,875
Propane/Propylene	15,824	15,059	3,209	--	4,779	--	0	943	28,370	30,829
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,725	7,237	279	--	4,757	--	2,099	341	4,044	20,248
Isobutane/Isobutylene	6,369	660	366	--	670	--	4,371	0	2,354	8,216
Other Liquids	3,546	--	13,729	--	-4,649	--	25,036	430	-3,542	153,103
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	7,601	--	1,485	--	-118	--	9,112	92	0	15,200
Unfinished Oils	--	--	10,972	--	-2,120	--	16,738	0	-3,646	97,104
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-4,055	--	1,272	--	-2,443	--	-678	338	0	40,677
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	32	--	-136	0	104	122
Finished Petroleum Products	6,354	448,938	23,904	--	-1,552	--	--	23,303	457,445	427,130
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,354	220,061	7,057	--	-774	--	--	4,157	230,089	166,961
Reformulated	--	56,045	3,004	--	-1,197	--	--	0	60,246	39,065
Oxygenated	22,990	2,842	0	--	-135	--	--	97	25,870	1,247
Other	-16,636	161,174	4,053	--	558	--	--	4,060	143,973	126,649
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	607	5	--	35	--	--	0	577	2,188
Jet Fuel	--	39,662	2,445	--	-473	--	--	146	42,434	38,817
Naphtha-Type	--	131	230	--	-6	--	--	8	359	908
Kerosene-Type	--	39,531	2,215	--	-467	--	--	138	42,075	37,909
Kerosene	--	614	8	--	-655	--	--	14	1,263	5,849
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	93,742	3,754	--	-896	--	--	5,158	93,234	114,573
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	56,581	1,350	--	2,278	--	--	1,183	54,470	61,424
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	37,161	2,404	--	-3,174	--	--	3,975	38,764	53,149
Residual Fuel Oil	--	23,657	3,771	--	-688	--	--	3,866	24,250	37,076
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	4,373	280	--	-357	--	--	0	5,010	2,644
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	7,081	4,855	--	-186	--	--	0	12,122	1,526
Special Naphthas	--	1,589	212	--	248	--	--	399	1,154	2,308
Lubricants	--	5,259	222	--	575	--	--	836	4,070	12,263
Waxes	--	606	49	--	-18	--	--	80	593	891
Petroleum Coke	--	18,519	19	--	504	--	--	8,597	9,437	9,460
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	12,256	1,220	--	1,398	--	--	44	12,034	30,665
Still Gas	--	19,476	0	--	0	--	--	0	19,476	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,436	7	--	-265	--	--	6	1,702	1,909
Total	260,389	472,577	254,572	7,302	643	0	451,188	29,936	513,073	1,599,513

^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-April 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 793,788	--	827,244	18,915	-2,330	2	1,628,477	12,907	891	926,372
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	213,293	73,848	21,377	--	-15,387	--	55,742	8,777	259,386	92,908
Pentanes Plus	38,979	--	4,455	--	-939	--	21,760	331	22,282	7,740
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	174,314	73,848	16,922	--	-14,448	--	33,982	8,446	237,104	85,168
Ethane/Ethylene	71,696	2,138	2,198	--	586	--	0	0	75,446	25,875
Propane/Propylene	62,833	58,045	11,961	--	-15,701	--	2	6,654	141,884	30,829
Normal Butane/Butylene	17,820	12,410	1,448	--	521	--	17,528	1,792	11,837	20,248
Isobutane/Isobutylene	21,965	1,255	1,315	--	146	--	16,452	0	7,937	8,216
Other Liquids	16,684	--	50,683	--	4,901	--	75,439	1,807	-14,760	153,103
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	27,678	--	5,818	--	-1,972	--	34,500	968	0	15,200
Unfinished Oils	--	--	40,925	--	5,725	--	50,444	0	-15,244	97,104
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-10,994	--	3,940	--	1,115	--	-9,008	839	0	40,677
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	33	--	-497	0	464	122
Finished Petroleum Products	19,877	1,772,383	115,524	--	-41,290	--	--	95,861	1,853,213	427,130
Finished Motor Gasoline	19,877	858,683	29,107	--	-8,531	--	--	12,935	903,263	166,961
Reformulated	--	215,362	13,278	--	-3,797	--	--	252	232,185	39,065
Oxygenated	88,830	24,165	1,229	--	-6,773	--	--	584	120,413	1,247
Other	-68,953	619,156	14,600	--	2,039	--	--	12,099	550,665	126,649
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	2,358	10	--	-100	--	--	0	2,468	2,188
Jet Fuel	--	161,678	11,418	--	-8,346	--	--	2,283	179,159	38,817
Naphtha-Type	--	1,000	380	--	-274	--	--	306	1,348	908
Kerosene-Type	--	160,678	11,038	--	-8,072	--	--	1,977	177,811	37,909
Kerosene	--	6,460	340	--	-2,112	--	--	349	8,563	5,849
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	369,012	25,961	--	-30,550	--	--	22,176	403,347	114,573
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	208,387	8,389	--	-10,399	--	--	4,998	222,177	61,424
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	160,625	17,572	--	-20,151	--	--	17,178	181,170	53,149
Residual Fuel Oil	--	97,686	22,552	--	-4,976	--	--	20,746	104,468	37,076
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	19,764	2,630	--	389	--	--	0	22,005	2,644
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	29,998	17,515	--	117	--	--	0	47,396	1,526
Special Naphthas	--	6,287	750	--	79	--	--	2,464	4,494	2,308
Lubricants	--	20,967	1,116	--	691	--	--	3,012	18,380	12,263
Waxes	--	2,595	189	--	-37	--	--	269	2,552	891
Petroleum Coke	--	73,271	300	--	253	--	--	31,334	41,984	9,460
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	42,770	3,596	--	12,094	--	--	263	34,009	30,665
Still Gas	--	75,008	0	--	0	--	--	0	75,008	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	5,846	40	--	-261	--	--	30	6,117	1,909
Total	1,043,642	1,846,231	1,014,828	18,915	-54,106	2	1,759,658	119,352	2,098,709	1,599,513

^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,
April 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 6,561	--	7,073	243	-101	0	13,816	155	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,789	788	159	--	329	--	390	51	1,965
Pentanes Plus	331	--	12	--	7	--	174	9	153
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,458	788	147	--	323	--	216	43	1,812
Ethane/Ethylene	594	23	18	--	-18	--	0	0	653
Propane/Propylene	527	502	107	--	159	--	0	31	946
Normal Butane/Butylene	124	241	9	--	159	--	70	11	135
Isobutane/Isobutylene	212	22	12	--	22	--	146	0	78
Other Liquids	118	--	458	--	-155	--	835	14	-118
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	253	--	50	--	-4	--	304	3	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	366	--	-71	--	558	0	-122
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-135	--	42	--	-81	--	-23	11	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	1	--	-5	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	212	14,965	797	--	-52	--	--	777	15,248
Finished Motor Gasoline	212	7,335	235	--	-26	--	--	139	7,670
Reformulated	--	1,868	100	--	-40	--	--	0	2,008
Oxygenated	766	95	0	--	-5	--	--	3	862
Other	-555	5,372	135	--	19	--	--	135	4,799
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	20	(s)	--	1	--	--	0	19
Jet Fuel	--	1,322	82	--	-16	--	--	5	1,414
Naphtha-Type	--	4	8	--	(s)	--	--	(s)	12
Kerosene-Type	--	1,318	74	--	-16	--	--	5	1,403
Kerosene	--	20	(s)	--	-22	--	--	(s)	42
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,125	125	--	-30	--	--	172	3,108
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,886	45	--	76	--	--	39	1,816
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,239	80	--	-106	--	--	133	1,292
Residual Fuel Oil	--	789	126	--	-23	--	--	129	808
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	146	9	--	-12	--	--	0	167
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	236	162	--	-6	--	--	0	404
Special Naphthas	--	53	7	--	8	--	--	13	38
Lubricants	--	175	7	--	19	--	--	28	136
Waxes	--	20	2	--	-1	--	--	3	20
Petroleum Coke	--	617	1	--	17	--	--	287	315
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	409	41	--	47	--	--	1	401
Still Gas	--	649	0	--	0	--	--	0	649
Miscellaneous Products	--	48	(s)	--	-9	--	--	(s)	57
Total	8,680	15,753	8,486	243	21	0	15,040	998	17,102

^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-April 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 6,615	--	6,894	158	-19	(s)	13,571	108	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,777	615	178	--	-128	--	465	73	2,162
Pentanes Plus	325	--	37	--	-8	--	181	3	186
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,453	615	141	--	-120	--	283	70	1,976
Ethane/Ethylene	597	18	18	--	5	--	0	0	629
Propane/Propylene	524	484	100	--	-131	--	(s)	55	1,182
Normal Butane/Butylene	149	103	12	--	4	--	146	15	99
Isobutane/Isobutylene	183	10	11	--	1	--	137	0	66
Other Liquids	139	--	422	--	41	--	629	15	-123
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	231	--	48	--	-16	--	288	8	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	341	--	48	--	420	0	-127
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-92	--	33	--	9	--	-75	7	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	-4	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	166	14,770	963	--	-344	--	--	799	15,443
Finished Motor Gasoline	166	7,156	243	--	-71	--	--	108	7,527
Reformulated	--	1,795	111	--	-32	--	--	2	1,935
Oxygenated	740	201	10	--	-56	--	--	5	1,003
Other	-575	5,160	122	--	17	--	--	101	4,589
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	20	(s)	--	-1	--	--	0	21
Jet Fuel	--	1,347	95	--	-70	--	--	19	1,493
Naphtha-Type	--	8	3	--	-2	--	--	3	11
Kerosene-Type	--	1,339	92	--	-67	--	--	16	1,482
Kerosene	--	54	3	--	-18	--	--	3	71
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,075	216	--	-255	--	--	185	3,361
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,737	70	--	-87	--	--	42	1,851
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,339	146	--	-168	--	--	143	1,510
Residual Fuel Oil	--	814	188	--	-41	--	--	173	871
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	165	22	--	3	--	--	0	183
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	250	146	--	1	--	--	0	395
Special Naphthas	--	52	6	--	1	--	--	21	37
Lubricants	--	175	9	--	6	--	--	25	153
Waxes	--	22	2	--	(s)	--	--	2	21
Petroleum Coke	--	611	3	--	2	--	--	261	350
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	356	30	--	101	--	--	2	283
Still Gas	--	625	0	--	0	--	--	0	625
Miscellaneous Products	--	49	(s)	--	-2	--	--	(s)	51
Total	8,697	15,385	8,457	158	-451	(s)	14,664	995	17,489

^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,
April 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 873	--	39,674	2,921	-790	-215	0	42,893	0	0	16,705
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	820	1,975	461	--	2,353	616	--	65	103	4,825	3,524
Pentanes Plus	91	--	0	--	0	-3	--	0	2	92	17
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	729	1,975	461	--	2,353	619	--	65	101	4,733	3,507
Ethane/Ethylene	264	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	264	13
Propane/Propylene	322	1,272	415	--	2,324	53	--	0	73	4,207	2,079
Normal Butane/Butylene	109	782	13	--	0	569	--	31	28	276	1,218
Isobutane/Isobutylene	34	-79	33	--	29	-3	--	34	0	-14	197
Other Liquids	121	--	4,586	--	201	-1,191	--	5,829	5	265	18,376
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	850	--	587	--	0	-448	--	1,882	3	0	1,854
Unfinished Oils	--	--	2,790	--	10	-122	--	2,761	0	161	10,747
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-729	--	1,209	--	191	-628	--	1,297	2	0	5,719
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	7	--	-111	0	104	56
Finished Petroleum Products	843	48,538	16,559	--	75,894	-5,442	--	--	977	146,299	130,950
Finished Motor Gasoline	843	23,730	6,405	--	47,580	1,577	--	--	86	76,895	52,028
Reformulated	--	14,313	3,004	--	12,838	-1,477	--	--	0	31,632	22,486
Oxygenated	1,150	0	0	--	857	-138	--	--	(s)	2,144	211
Other	-306	9,417	3,401	--	33,885	3,192	--	--	86	43,119	29,331
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	0	0	--	65	56	--	--	0	9	750
Jet Fuel	--	2,581	2,143	--	9,903	-1,369	--	--	1	15,995	9,397
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	2,581	2,143	--	9,903	-1,369	--	--	1	15,995	9,397
Kerosene	--	44	8	--	36	-567	--	--	1	654	3,610
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	11,709	3,429	--	16,319	-3,698	--	--	639	34,516	42,236
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	5,093	1,258	--	7,908	-1,370	--	--	611	15,018	14,165
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	6,616	2,171	--	8,411	-2,328	--	--	28	19,498	28,071
Residual Fuel Oil	--	4,584	3,082	--	922	-1,475	--	--	1	10,062	13,273
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	106	103	--	-16	-87	--	--	0	280	461
Special Naphthas	--	57	91	--	117	187	--	--	7	71	270
Lubricants	--	595	211	--	780	246	--	--	159	1,181	2,771
Waxes	--	152	34	--	0	9	--	--	10	167	175
Petroleum Coke	--	1,225	0	--	0	-76	--	--	66	1,235	460
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,027	1,050	--	188	-201	--	--	5	3,461	5,370
Still Gas	--	1,683	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,683	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	45	3	--	0	-44	--	--	4	88	149
Total	2,658	50,513	61,280	2,921	77,658	-6,232	0	48,787	1,086	151,389	169,555

^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.

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-April 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 3,333	--	160,106	12,973	-3,156	1,150	0	172,106	0	0	16,705
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,186	5,512	3,049	--	13,760	-3,745	--	1,205	195	27,852	3,524
Pentanes Plus	344	--	0	--	0	-51	--	56	8	331	17
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,842	5,512	3,049	--	13,760	-3,694	--	1,149	188	27,520	3,507
Ethane/Ethylene	1,002	0	0	--	0	13	--	0	0	989	13
Propane/Propylene	1,273	5,438	2,869	--	13,216	-3,449	--	0	157	26,088	2,079
Normal Butane/Butylene	428	353	117	--	398	-228	--	776	31	717	1,218
Isobutane/Isobutylene	139	-279	63	--	146	-30	--	373	0	-274	197
Other Liquids	1,766	--	19,469	--	1,757	-374	--	25,466	10	-2,110	18,376
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,871	--	2,322	--	0	-2,327	--	8,514	6	0	1,854
Unfinished Oils	--	--	13,886	--	36	1,003	--	15,528	0	-2,609	10,747
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,105	--	3,261	--	1,721	968	--	1,905	4	0	5,719
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-18	--	-481	0	499	56
Finished Petroleum Products	2,550	201,328	88,909	--	311,404	-32,157	--	--	3,425	632,923	130,950
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,550	98,299	28,106	--	179,769	-1,535	--	--	124	310,134	52,028
Reformulated	--	61,968	13,278	--	45,909	-572	--	--	0	121,727	22,486
Oxygenated	4,442	1,374	1,229	--	2,147	-1,850	--	--	3	11,038	211
Other	-1,892	34,957	13,599	--	131,713	887	--	--	121	177,369	29,331
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	23	0	--	185	-303	--	--	0	511	750
Jet Fuel	--	8,697	10,290	--	46,956	-3,742	--	--	2	69,683	9,397
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	-4	--	--	1	3	0
Kerosene-Type	--	8,697	10,290	--	46,956	-3,738	--	--	1	69,680	9,397
Kerosene	--	1,425	82	--	519	-803	--	--	330	2,499	3,610
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	50,050	24,745	--	75,427	-23,858	--	--	856	173,224	42,236
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	14,616	7,985	--	36,387	-7,923	--	--	699	66,212	14,165
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	35,434	16,760	--	39,040	-15,935	--	--	157	107,012	28,071
Residual Fuel Oil	--	18,750	20,779	--	3,940	-4,513	--	--	683	47,299	13,273
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	897	228	--	16	86	--	--	0	1,055	461
Special Naphthas	--	255	310	--	437	166	--	--	23	813	270
Lubricants	--	2,267	983	--	3,253	220	--	--	553	5,730	2,771
Waxes	--	570	119	--	0	-11	--	--	40	660	175
Petroleum Coke	--	5,932	0	--	0	-167	--	--	772	5,327	460
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	6,950	3,255	--	858	2,475	--	--	16	8,572	5,370
Still Gas	--	6,988	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	6,988	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	225	12	--	44	-172	--	--	25	428	149
Total	10,835	206,840	271,533	12,973	323,765	-35,126	0	198,777	3,630	658,664	169,555

^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.

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, April 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	—	1,322	97	-26	-7	0	1,430	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	27	66	15	—	78	21	—	2	3	161
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	66	15	—	78	21	—	2	3	158
Ethane/Ethylene	9	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	11	42	14	—	77	2	—	0	2	140
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	26	(s)	—	0	19	—	1	1	9
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-3	1	—	1	(s)	—	1	0	(s)
Other Liquids	4	—	153	—	7	-40	—	194	(s)	9
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	28	—	20	—	0	-15	—	63	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	93	—	(s)	-4	—	92	0	5
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-24	—	40	—	6	-21	—	43	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	-4	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	28	1,618	552	—	2,530	-181	—	—	33	4,877
Finished Motor Gasoline	28	791	214	—	1,586	53	—	—	3	2,563
Reformulated	—	477	100	—	428	-49	—	—	0	1,054
Oxygenated	38	0	0	—	29	-5	—	—	(s)	71
Other	-10	314	113	—	1,130	106	—	—	3	1,437
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	0	0	—	2	2	—	—	0	(s)
Jet Fuel	—	86	71	—	330	-46	—	—	(s)	533
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	86	71	—	330	-46	—	—	(s)	533
Kerosene	—	1	(s)	—	1	-19	—	—	(s)	22
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	390	114	—	544	-123	—	—	21	1,151
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	170	42	—	264	-46	—	—	20	501
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	221	72	—	280	-78	—	—	1	650
Residual Fuel Oil	—	153	103	—	31	-49	—	—	(s)	335
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	4	3	—	-1	-3	—	—	0	9
Special Naphthas	—	2	3	—	4	6	—	—	(s)	2
Lubricants	—	20	7	—	26	8	—	—	5	39
Waxes	—	5	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Petroleum Coke	—	41	0	—	0	-3	—	—	2	41
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	68	35	—	6	-7	—	—	(s)	115
Still Gas	—	56	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	56
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	3
Total	89	1,684	2,043	97	2,589	-208	0	1,626	36	5,046

^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-April 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 28	—	1,334	108	-26	10	0	1,434	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	27	46	25	—	115	-31	—	10	2	232
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	46	25	—	115	-31	—	10	2	229
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	11	45	24	—	110	-29	—	0	1	217
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	3	1	—	3	-2	—	6	(s)	6
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-2	1	—	1	(s)	—	3	0	-2
Other Liquids	15	—	162	—	15	-3	—	212	(s)	-18
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	32	—	19	—	0	-19	—	71	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	116	—	(s)	8	—	129	0	-22
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-18	—	27	—	14	8	—	16	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	-4	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	21	1,678	741	—	2,595	-268	—	—	29	5,274
Finished Motor Gasoline	21	819	234	—	1,498	-13	—	—	1	2,584
Reformulated	—	516	111	—	383	-5	—	—	0	1,014
Oxygenated	37	11	10	—	18	-15	—	—	(s)	92
Other	-16	291	113	—	1,098	7	—	—	1	1,478
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	2	-3	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	72	86	—	391	-31	—	—	(s)	581
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	72	86	—	391	-31	—	—	(s)	581
Kerosene	—	12	1	—	4	-7	—	—	3	21
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	417	206	—	629	-199	—	—	7	1,444
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	122	67	—	303	-66	—	—	6	552
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	295	140	—	325	-133	—	—	1	892
Residual Fuel Oil	—	156	173	—	33	-38	—	—	6	394
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	7	2	—	(s)	1	—	—	0	9
Special Naphthas	—	2	3	—	4	1	—	—	(s)	7
Lubricants	—	19	8	—	27	2	—	—	5	48
Waxes	—	5	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	—	49	0	—	0	-1	—	—	6	44
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	58	27	—	7	21	—	—	(s)	71
Still Gas	—	58	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	58
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	(s)	-1	—	—	(s)	4
Total	90	1,724	2,263	108	2,698	-293	0	1,656	30	5,489

^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, April 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 17,064	--	22,281	2,642	52,447	-104	0	94,538	0	0	72,926
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,327	5,047	2,203	--	-174	4,883	--	2,429	181	8,910	22,940
Pentanes Plus	1,309	--	30	--	577	129	--	1,277	14	496	2,539
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,018	5,047	2,173	--	-751	4,754	--	1,152	167	8,414	20,401
Ethane/Ethylene	2,910	0	426	--	-966	681	--	0	0	1,689	3,092
Propane/Propylene	3,352	3,479	1,471	--	23	2,313	--	0	65	5,947	10,840
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,199	1,439	54	--	-401	1,589	--	122	102	478	4,242
Isobutane/Isobutylene	557	129	222	--	593	171	--	1,030	0	300	2,227
Other Liquids	-1,377	--	5	--	2,292	1,703	--	-862	2	77	28,679
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,052	--	0	--	0	41	--	1,011	(s)	0	2,574
Unfinished Oils	--	--	4	--	259	-8	--	194	0	77	14,263
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,429	--	1	--	2,033	1,653	--	-2,050	2	0	11,810
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	17	--	-17	0	0	32
Finished Petroleum Products	4,177	95,988	339	--	25,528	5,367	--	--	434	120,231	113,338
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,177	49,908	66	--	14,041	532	--	--	17	67,642	47,635
Reformulated	--	5,323	0	--	142	-360	--	--	0	5,825	2,214
Oxygenated	17,472	2,081	0	--	-279	69	--	--	4	19,202	487
Other	-13,296	42,504	66	--	14,178	823	--	--	14	42,615	44,934
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	84	1	--	115	25	--	--	0	175	402
Jet Fuel	--	5,427	0	--	3,277	926	--	--	0	7,778	8,379
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	13	25	--	--	0	-12	282
Kerosene-Type	--	5,427	0	--	3,264	901	--	--	0	7,790	8,097
Kerosene	--	262	0	--	-36	-78	--	--	(s)	304	1,247
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	22,892	144	--	7,335	2,161	--	--	1	28,209	32,641
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	13,379	69	--	5,712	814	--	--	0	18,346	21,639
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	9,513	75	--	1,623	1,347	--	--	1	9,863	11,002
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,833	40	--	-104	133	--	--	95	1,541	2,312
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,478	30	--	86	54	--	--	0	1,540	421
Special Naphthas	--	412	35	--	63	25	--	--	55	430	230
Lubricants	--	588	11	--	192	-7	--	--	50	748	1,707
Waxes	--	60	8	--	0	-11	--	--	14	65	117
Petroleum Coke	--	3,936	0	--	0	333	--	--	183	3,420	2,409
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	4,788	0	--	523	1,249	--	--	17	4,045	15,581
Still Gas	--	3,913	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,913	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	407	4	--	36	25	--	--	(s)	422	257
Total	29,191	101,035	24,828	2,642	80,093	11,849	0	96,105	617	129,218	237,883

^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-April 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 68,878	—	85,844	3,014	207,490	-3,370	0	368,558	38	0	72,926
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	37,870	15,475	9,716	—	4,243	-7,014	—	13,931	818	59,569	22,940
Pentanes Plus	5,255	—	156	—	3,285	216	—	4,723	82	3,675	2,539
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	32,615	15,475	9,560	—	958	-7,230	—	9,208	736	55,894	20,401
Ethane/Ethylene	11,852	1	1,451	—	-4,693	-371	—	0	0	8,982	3,092
Propane/Propylene	13,657	13,739	6,874	—	2,893	-6,941	—	2	327	43,775	10,840
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,730	1,550	687	—	602	-238	—	4,462	409	2,936	4,242
Isobutane/Isobutylene	2,376	185	548	—	2,156	320	—	4,744	0	201	2,227
Other Liquids	-3,436	—	19	—	7,070	2,908	—	3,143	4	-2,402	28,679
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	4,093	—	1	—	0	668	—	3,425	1	0	2,574
Unfinished Oils	—	—	12	—	364	-258	—	3,000	0	-2,366	14,263
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-7,528	—	6	—	6,706	2,466	—	-3,286	4	0	11,810
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	32	—	4	0	-36	32
Finished Petroleum Products	14,279	389,748	1,618	—	80,794	5,773	—	—	1,280	479,387	113,338
Finished Motor Gasoline	14,279	208,222	333	—	45,248	-120	—	—	162	268,041	47,635
Reformulated	—	24,025	0	—	688	-1,622	—	—	0	26,335	2,214
Oxygenated	67,511	8,581	0	—	-833	112	—	—	16	75,131	487
Other	-53,231	175,616	333	—	45,393	1,390	—	—	146	166,575	44,934
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	265	4	—	335	-35	—	—	0	639	402
Jet Fuel	—	22,246	0	—	12,614	76	—	—	(s)	34,784	8,379
Naphtha-Type	—	-1	0	—	191	28	—	—	(s)	162	282
Kerosene-Type	—	22,247	0	—	12,423	48	—	—	0	34,622	8,097
Kerosene	—	2,769	0	—	102	-424	—	—	1	3,294	1,247
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	89,981	588	—	21,376	-2,147	—	—	36	114,056	32,641
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	55,680	337	—	17,269	-2,205	—	—	2	75,489	21,639
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	34,301	251	—	4,107	58	—	—	34	38,567	11,002
Residual Fuel Oil	—	7,593	175	—	-1,064	63	—	—	276	6,365	2,312
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	5,398	124	—	106	165	—	—	0	5,463	421
Special Naphthas	—	1,562	252	—	366	-66	—	—	75	2,171	230
Lubricants	—	2,692	63	—	795	109	—	—	205	3,236	1,707
Waxes	—	365	30	—	0	22	—	—	35	338	117
Petroleum Coke	—	15,556	0	—	0	974	—	—	377	14,205	2,409
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	16,345	34	—	858	7,102	—	—	110	10,025	15,581
Still Gas	—	15,124	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	15,124	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,630	15	—	58	54	—	—	(s)	1,649	257
Total	117,592	405,223	97,197	3,014	299,597	-1,703	0	385,632	2,140	536,554	237,883

^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, April 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 569	—	743	88	1,748	-3	0	3,151	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	311	168	73	—	-6	163	—	81	6	297
Pentanes Plus	44	—	1	—	19	4	—	43	(s)	17
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	267	168	72	—	-25	158	—	38	6	280
Ethane/Ethylene	97	0	14	—	-32	23	—	0	0	56
Propane/Propylene	112	116	49	—	1	77	—	0	2	198
Normal Butane/Butylene	40	48	2	—	-13	53	—	4	3	16
Isobutane/Isobutylene	19	4	7	—	20	6	—	34	0	10
Other Liquids	-46	—	(s)	—	76	57	—	-29	(s)	3
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	35	—	0	—	0	1	—	34	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	9	(s)	—	6	0	3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-81	—	(s)	—	68	55	—	-68	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	139	3,200	11	—	851	179	—	—	14	4,008
Finished Motor Gasoline	139	1,664	2	—	468	18	—	—	1	2,255
Reformulated	—	177	0	—	5	-12	—	—	0	194
Oxygenated	582	69	0	—	-9	2	—	—	(s)	640
Other	-443	1,417	2	—	473	27	—	—	(s)	1,421
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	4	1	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	181	0	—	109	31	—	—	0	259
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	(s)	1	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	181	0	—	109	30	—	—	0	260
Kerosene	—	9	0	—	-1	-3	—	—	(s)	10
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	763	5	—	245	72	—	—	(s)	940
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	446	2	—	190	27	—	—	0	612
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	317	3	—	54	45	—	—	(s)	329
Residual Fuel Oil	—	61	1	—	-3	4	—	—	3	51
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	49	1	—	3	2	—	—	0	51
Special Naphthas	—	14	1	—	2	1	—	—	2	14
Lubricants	—	20	(s)	—	6	(s)	—	—	2	25
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	131	0	—	0	11	—	—	6	114
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	160	0	—	17	42	—	—	1	135
Still Gas	—	130	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	130
Miscellaneous Products	—	14	(s)	—	1	1	—	—	(s)	14
Total	973	3,368	828	88	2,670	395	0	3,204	21	4,307

^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-April 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	—	715	25	1,729	-28	0	3,071	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	316	129	81	—	35	-58	—	116	7	496
Pentanes Plus	44	—	1	—	27	2	—	39	1	31
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	272	129	80	—	8	-60	—	77	6	466
Ethane/Ethylene	99	(s)	12	—	-39	-3	—	0	0	75
Propane/Propylene	114	114	57	—	24	-58	—	(s)	3	365
Normal Butane/Butylene	39	13	6	—	5	-2	—	37	3	24
Isobutane/Isobutylene	20	2	5	—	18	3	—	40	0	2
Other Liquids	-29	—	(s)	—	59	24	—	26	(s)	-20
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	34	—	(s)	—	0	6	—	29	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	3	-2	—	25	0	-20
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-63	—	(s)	—	56	21	—	-27	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	119	3,248	13	—	673	48	—	—	11	3,995
Finished Motor Gasoline	119	1,735	3	—	377	-1	—	—	1	2,234
Reformulated	—	200	0	—	6	-14	—	—	0	219
Oxygenated	563	72	0	—	-7	1	—	—	(s)	626
Other	-444	1,463	3	—	378	12	—	—	1	1,388
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	(s)	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	185	0	—	105	1	—	—	(s)	290
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Kerosene-Type	—	185	0	—	104	(s)	—	—	0	289
Kerosene	—	23	0	—	1	-4	—	—	(s)	27
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	750	5	—	178	-18	—	—	(s)	950
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	464	3	—	144	-18	—	—	(s)	629
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	286	2	—	34	(s)	—	—	(s)	321
Residual Fuel Oil	—	63	1	—	-9	1	—	—	2	53
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	45	1	—	1	1	—	—	0	46
Special Naphthas	—	13	2	—	3	-1	—	—	1	18
Lubricants	—	22	1	—	7	1	—	—	2	27
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	—	130	0	—	0	8	—	—	3	118
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	136	(s)	—	7	59	—	—	1	84
Still Gas	—	126	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	126
Miscellaneous Products	—	14	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	14
Total	980	3,377	810	25	2,497	-14	0	3,214	18	4,471

^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,
April 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 93,155	--	137,364	1,074	-41,087	-1,967	0	192,473	0	0	743,987
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	36,192	13,368	1,917	--	1,159	3,734	--	6,253	965	41,684	62,425
Pentanes Plus	5,850	--	296	--	-231	57	--	2,465	240	3,153	4,931
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	30,342	13,368	1,621	--	1,390	3,677	--	3,788	725	38,531	57,494
Ethane/Ethylene	13,570	683	125	--	2,291	-1,212	--	0	0	17,881	22,557
Propane/Propylene	10,439	8,680	1,226	--	-1,379	2,334	--	0	560	16,072	17,146
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,257	3,453	185	--	835	1,930	--	1,070	164	2,566	12,589
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,076	552	85	--	-357	625	--	2,718	0	2,013	5,202
Other Liquids	2,765	--	7,827	--	-2,493	-836	--	12,818	397	-4,280	67,273
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,228	--	27	--	0	-800	--	3,967	88	0	5,141
Unfinished Oils	--	--	7,738	--	-269	936	--	10,813	0	-4,280	47,280
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-463	--	62	--	-2,224	-972	--	-1,962	309	0	14,829
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	23
Finished Petroleum Products	647	207,721	6,609	--	-105,296	-2,592	--	--	15,606	96,667	114,800
Finished Motor Gasoline	647	99,726	546	--	-63,822	-4,045	--	--	3,768	37,374	41,500
Reformulated	--	21,135	0	--	-12,980	678	--	--	0	7,477	8,578
Oxygenated	1,839	725	0	--	-578	79	--	--	91	1,816	475
Other	-1,192	77,866	546	--	-50,264	-4,802	--	--	3,677	28,081	32,447
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	357	0	--	-188	-34	--	--	0	203	471
Jet Fuel	--	19,824	244	--	-14,448	607	--	--	55	4,958	12,741
Naphtha-Type	--	-35	230	--	0	16	--	--	8	171	206
Kerosene-Type	--	19,859	14	--	-14,448	591	--	--	47	4,787	12,535
Kerosene	--	227	0	--	0	8	--	--	11	208	847
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	41,598	0	--	-24,051	542	--	--	2,909	14,096	25,833
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	25,912	0	--	-13,870	2,582	--	--	572	8,888	15,621
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	15,686	0	--	-10,181	-2,040	--	--	2,337	5,208	10,212
Residual Fuel Oil	--	9,731	649	--	-818	299	--	--	2,321	6,942	13,585
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	9,431	5,002	--	-70	-489	--	--	0	14,852	2,979
Special Naphthas	--	1,056	80	--	-180	28	--	--	68	860	1,760
Lubricants	--	3,314	0	--	-972	417	--	--	383	1,542	6,114
Waxes	--	339	3	--	0	-5	--	--	44	303	460
Petroleum Coke	--	8,697	0	--	0	58	--	--	6,040	2,599	2,838
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,364	85	--	-711	138	--	--	7	2,593	4,406
Still Gas	--	9,268	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	9,268	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	789	0	--	-36	-116	--	--	(s)	869	1,266
Total	132,759	221,089	153,717	1,074	-147,717	-1,661	0	211,544	16,968	134,071	988,485

^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-April 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 373,611	--	533,231	-523	-158,100	-2,356	0	750,575	0	0	743,987
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	143,000	42,535	5,844	--	-5,346	-4,248	--	27,788	5,706	156,787	62,425
Pentanes Plus	22,708	--	2,925	--	-2,008	-1,094	--	10,707	241	13,771	4,931
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	120,292	42,535	2,919	--	-3,338	-3,154	--	17,081	5,466	143,015	57,494
Ethane/Ethylene	54,301	2,137	747	--	10,057	946	--	0	0	66,296	22,557
Propane/Propylene	41,253	32,493	1,628	--	-12,484	-4,540	--	0	4,823	62,607	17,146
Normal Butane/Butylene	8,105	6,837	374	--	484	545	--	7,925	642	6,688	12,589
Isobutane/Isobutylene	16,633	1,068	170	--	-1,395	-105	--	9,156	0	7,425	5,202
Other Liquids	13,028	--	26,442	--	-8,827	2,655	--	37,039	1,640	-10,691	67,273
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	13,020	--	144	--	0	-957	--	13,162	959	0	5,141
Unfinished Oils	--	--	25,625	--	-400	4,273	--	31,644	0	-10,692	47,280
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	8	--	673	--	-8,427	-671	--	-7,756	681	0	14,829
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	10	--	-11	0	1	23
Finished Petroleum Products	703	812,087	23,209	--	-405,425	-11,771	--	--	56,015	386,329	114,800
Finished Motor Gasoline	703	378,885	546	--	-232,235	-4,141	--	--	11,400	140,639	41,500
Reformulated	--	75,030	0	--	-46,597	-218	--	--	252	28,399	8,578
Oxygenated	7,106	4,255	0	--	-1,362	-987	--	--	539	10,448	475
Other	-6,404	299,600	546	--	-184,276	-2,936	--	--	10,610	101,792	32,447
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,613	0	--	-548	189	--	--	0	876	471
Jet Fuel	--	81,533	446	--	-63,993	-3,910	--	--	1,188	20,708	12,741
Naphtha-Type	--	156	380	--	-60	-131	--	--	304	303	206
Kerosene-Type	--	81,377	66	--	-63,933	-3,779	--	--	884	20,405	12,535
Kerosene	--	1,750	256	--	-563	-860	--	--	12	2,291	847
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	163,408	0	--	-98,419	-2,510	--	--	9,787	57,712	25,833
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	92,240	0	--	-54,763	257	--	--	1,940	35,280	15,621
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	71,168	0	--	-43,656	-2,767	--	--	7,847	22,432	10,212
Residual Fuel Oil	--	40,557	1,563	--	-2,876	-1,524	--	--	11,974	28,794	13,585
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	41,688	19,734	--	-122	199	--	--	0	61,101	2,979
Special Naphthas	--	4,257	179	--	-803	-32	--	--	351	3,314	1,760
Lubricants	--	12,959	70	--	-4,048	517	--	--	1,678	6,786	6,114
Waxes	--	1,369	19	--	0	-38	--	--	147	1,279	460
Petroleum Coke	--	33,554	170	--	0	-467	--	--	19,404	14,787	2,838
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	12,178	213	--	-1,716	976	--	--	74	9,625	4,406
Still Gas	--	35,408	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	35,408	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	2,928	13	--	-102	-170	--	--	(s)	3,009	1,266
Total	530,341	854,622	588,726	-523	-577,698	-15,720	0	815,402	63,361	532,425	988,485

^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, April 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 3,105	—	4,579	36	-1,370	-66	0	6,416	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,206	446	64	—	39	124	—	208	32	1,389
Pentanes Plus	195	—	10	—	-8	2	—	82	8	105
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,011	446	54	—	46	123	—	126	24	1,284
Ethane/Ethylene	452	23	4	—	76	-40	—	0	0	596
Propane/Propylene	348	289	41	—	-46	78	—	0	19	536
Normal Butane/Butylene	42	115	6	—	28	64	—	36	5	86
Isobutane/Isobutylene	169	18	3	—	-12	21	—	91	0	67
Other Liquids	92	—	261	—	-83	-28	—	427	13	-143
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	108	—	1	—	0	-27	—	132	3	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	258	—	-9	31	—	360	0	-143
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-15	—	2	—	-74	-32	—	-65	10	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	22	6,924	220	—	-3,510	-86	—	—	520	3,222
Finished Motor Gasoline	22	3,324	18	—	-2,127	-135	—	—	126	1,246
Reformulated	—	705	0	—	-433	23	—	—	0	249
Oxygenated	61	24	0	—	-19	3	—	—	3	61
Other	-40	2,596	18	—	-1,675	-160	—	—	123	936
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	12	0	—	-6	-1	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	661	8	—	-482	20	—	—	2	165
Naphtha-Type	—	-1	8	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	6
Kerosene-Type	—	662	(s)	—	-482	20	—	—	2	160
Kerosene	—	8	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,387	0	—	-802	18	—	—	97	470
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	864	0	—	-462	86	—	—	19	296
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	523	0	—	-339	-68	—	—	78	174
Residual Fuel Oil	—	324	22	—	-27	10	—	—	77	231
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	314	167	—	-2	-16	—	—	0	495
Special Naphthas	—	35	3	—	-6	1	—	—	2	29
Lubricants	—	110	0	—	-32	14	—	—	13	51
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	10
Petroleum Coke	—	290	0	—	0	2	—	—	201	87
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	112	3	—	-24	5	—	—	(s)	86
Still Gas	—	309	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	309
Miscellaneous Products	—	26	0	—	-1	-4	—	—	(s)	29
Total	4,425	7,370	5,124	36	-4,924	-55	0	7,051	566	4,469

^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-April 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 3,113	—	4,444	-4	-1,318	-20	0	6,255	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,192	354	49	—	-45	-35	—	232	48	1,307
Pentanes Plus	189	—	24	—	-17	-9	—	89	2	115
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,002	354	24	—	-28	-26	—	142	46	1,192
Ethane/Ethylene	453	18	6	—	84	8	—	0	0	552
Propane/Propylene	344	271	14	—	-104	-38	—	0	40	522
Normal Butane/Butylene	68	57	3	—	4	5	—	66	5	56
Isobutane/Isobutylene	139	9	1	—	-12	-1	—	76	0	62
Other Liquids	109	—	220	—	-74	22	—	309	14	-89
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	108	—	1	—	0	-8	—	110	8	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	214	—	-3	36	—	264	0	-89
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	—	6	—	-70	-6	—	-65	6	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	6	6,767	193	—	-3,379	-98	—	—	467	3,219
Finished Motor Gasoline	6	3,157	5	—	-1,935	-35	—	—	95	1,172
Reformulated	—	625	0	—	-388	-2	—	—	2	237
Oxygenated	59	35	0	—	-11	-8	—	—	4	87
Other	-53	2,497	5	—	-1,536	-24	—	—	88	848
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	13	0	—	-5	2	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	679	4	—	-533	-33	—	—	10	173
Naphtha-Type	—	1	3	—	-1	-1	—	—	3	3
Kerosene-Type	—	678	1	—	-533	-31	—	—	7	170
Kerosene	—	15	2	—	-5	-7	—	—	(s)	19
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,362	0	—	-820	-21	—	—	82	481
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	769	0	—	-456	2	—	—	16	294
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	593	0	—	-364	-23	—	—	65	187
Residual Fuel Oil	—	338	13	—	-24	-13	—	—	100	240
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	347	164	—	-1	2	—	—	0	509
Special Naphthas	—	35	1	—	-7	(s)	—	—	3	28
Lubricants	—	108	1	—	-34	4	—	—	14	57
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	11
Petroleum Coke	—	280	1	—	0	-4	—	—	162	123
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	101	2	—	-14	8	—	—	1	80
Still Gas	—	295	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	295
Miscellaneous Products	—	24	(s)	—	-1	-1	—	—	(s)	25
Total	4,420	7,122	4,906	-4	-4,814	-131	0	6,795	528	4,437

^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,
April 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 11,700	--	3,375	1,099	-2,614	670	0	12,890	0	0	13,514
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,139	275	151	--	-3,338	-8	--	312	5	918	1,225
Pentanes Plus	812	--	31	--	-346	13	--	105	0	379	194
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,327	275	120	--	-2,992	-21	--	207	5	539	1,031
Ethane/Ethylene	1,081	0	0	--	-1,325	0	--	0	0	-244	213
Propane/Propylene	1,418	279	93	--	-968	0	--	0	0	822	315
Normal Butane/Butylene	530	64	27	--	-434	10	--	120	5	52	344
Isobutane/Isobutylene	298	-68	0	--	-265	-31	--	87	0	-91	159
Other Liquids	108	--	0	--	0	-488	--	590	0	6	4,811
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	59	--	0	--	0	33	--	26	0	0	283
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-154	--	148	0	6	2,377
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	49	--	0	--	0	-367	--	416	0	0	2,151
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-3	13,917	155	--	1,112	47	--	--	6	15,128	12,325
Finished Motor Gasoline	-3	7,352	18	--	284	531	--	--	(s)	7,120	5,288
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	460	82	0	--	0	-24	--	--	0	566	68
Other	-463	7,270	18	--	284	555	--	--	(s)	6,554	5,220
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	13	0	--	8	-9	--	--	0	30	36
Jet Fuel	--	740	0	--	915	-126	--	--	0	1,781	745
Naphtha-Type	--	161	0	--	-70	-13	--	--	0	104	131
Kerosene-Type	--	579	0	--	985	-113	--	--	0	1,677	614
Kerosene	--	-18	0	--	0	-42	--	--	0	24	61
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,729	137	--	-95	-444	--	--	0	4,215	2,304
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	3,011	23	--	-77	-323	--	--	0	3,280	1,915
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	718	114	--	-18	-121	--	--	0	935	389
Residual Fuel Oil	--	313	0	--	0	-2	--	--	0	315	569
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	16	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	16	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	5	-5	0
Waxes	--	1	0	--	0	-4	--	--	(s)	5	12
Petroleum Coke	--	390	0	--	0	20	--	--	0	370	263
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	766	0	--	0	122	--	--	1	643	3,030
Still Gas	--	526	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	526	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	89	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	88	16
Total	15,944	14,192	3,681	1,099	-4,840	221	0	13,792	11	16,052	31,875

^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-April 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 46,126	--	14,549	4,473	-10,337	1,402	0	53,409	0	0	13,514
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	16,419	891	2,238	--	-12,657	-80	--	1,758	7	5,206	1,225
Pentanes Plus	3,214	--	1,374	--	-1,277	8	--	536	0	2,767	194
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	13,205	891	864	--	-11,380	-88	--	1,222	7	2,439	1,031
Ethane/Ethylene	4,536	0	0	--	-5,364	-2	--	0	0	-826	213
Propane/Propylene	5,458	1,168	578	--	-3,625	-78	--	0	0	3,657	315
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,991	-200	270	--	-1,484	-5	--	862	7	-287	344
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1,220	-77	16	--	-907	-3	--	360	0	-105	159
Other Liquids	371	--	0	--	0	173	--	158	0	40	4,811
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	296	--	0	--	0	1	--	295	0	0	283
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	378	--	-418	0	40	2,377
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	75	--	0	--	0	-206	--	281	0	0	2,151
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	103	56,554	538	--	2,511	1,065	--	--	39	58,602	12,325
Finished Motor Gasoline	103	28,495	46	--	113	528	--	--	16	28,213	5,288
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,777	1,758	0	--	48	-509	--	--	15	4,077	68
Other	-1,674	26,737	46	--	65	1,037	--	--	2	24,135	5,220
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	50	0	--	28	-6	--	--	0	84	36
Jet Fuel	--	3,564	0	--	2,873	-123	--	--	0	6,560	745
Naphtha-Type	--	779	0	--	-368	-126	--	--	0	537	131
Kerosene-Type	--	2,785	0	--	3,241	3	--	--	0	6,023	614
Kerosene	--	190	0	--	-58	-30	--	--	0	162	61
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	14,803	492	--	-445	-851	--	--	0	15,701	2,304
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	11,613	67	--	-349	-373	--	--	0	11,704	1,915
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	3,190	425	--	-96	-478	--	--	0	3,997	389
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,364	0	--	0	170	--	--	0	1,194	569
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	79	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	79	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	1	-1	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	18	-18	0
Waxes	--	17	0	--	0	-15	--	--	(s)	32	12
Petroleum Coke	--	1,757	0	--	0	158	--	--	0	1,599	263
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,552	0	--	0	1,235	--	--	4	2,313	3,030
Still Gas	--	2,323	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	2,323	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	360	0	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	361	16
Total	63,019	57,445	17,325	4,473	-20,483	2,560	0	55,325	46	63,848	31,875

^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, April 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 390	--	113	37	-87	22	0	430	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	138	9	5	--	-111	(s)	--	10	(s)	31
Pentanes Plus	27	--	1	--	-12	(s)	--	4	0	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	111	9	4	--	-100	-1	--	7	(s)	18
Ethane/Ethylene	36	0	0	--	-44	0	--	0	0	-8
Propane/Propylene	47	9	3	--	-32	0	--	0	0	27
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	2	1	--	-14	(s)	--	4	(s)	2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-2	0	--	-9	-1	--	3	0	-3
Other Liquids	4	--	0	--	0	-16	--	20	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	--	0	--	0	1	--	1	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-5	--	5	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	2	--	0	--	0	-12	--	14	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	(s)	464	5	--	37	2	--	--	(s)	504
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	245	1	--	9	18	--	--	(s)	237
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	15	3	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	19
Other	-15	242	1	--	9	19	--	--	(s)	218
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	25	0	--	31	-4	--	--	0	59
Naphtha-Type	--	5	0	--	-2	(s)	--	--	0	3
Kerosene-Type	--	19	0	--	33	-4	--	--	0	56
Kerosene	--	-1	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	124	5	--	-3	-15	--	--	0	141
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	100	1	--	-3	-11	--	--	0	109
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	24	4	--	-1	-4	--	--	0	31
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	11
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)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Petroleum Coke	--	13	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	12
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	26	0	--	0	4	--	--	(s)	21
Still Gas	--	18	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	18
Miscellaneous Products	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	3
Total	531	473	123	37	-161	7	0	460	(s)	535

^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-April 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 384	--	121	37	-86	12	0	445	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	137	7	19	--	-105	-1	--	15	(s)	43
Pentanes Plus	27	--	11	--	-11	(s)	--	4	0	23
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	110	7	7	--	-95	-1	--	10	(s)	20
Ethane/Ethylene	38	0	0	--	-45	(s)	--	0	0	-7
Propane/Propylene	45	10	5	--	-30	-1	--	0	0	30
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	-2	2	--	-12	(s)	--	7	(s)	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-1	(s)	--	-8	(s)	--	3	0	-1
Other Liquids	3	--	0	--	0	1	--	1	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	2	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	3	--	-3	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1	--	0	--	0	-2	--	2	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	1	471	4	--	21	9	--	--	(s)	488
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	237	(s)	--	1	4	--	--	(s)	235
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	15	15	0	--	(s)	-4	--	--	(s)	34
Other	-14	223	(s)	--	1	9	--	--	(s)	201
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	30	0	--	24	-1	--	--	0	55
Naphtha-Type	--	6	0	--	-3	-1	--	--	0	4
Kerosene-Type	--	23	0	--	27	(s)	--	--	0	50
Kerosene	--	2	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	123	4	--	-4	-7	--	--	0	131
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	97	1	--	-3	-3	--	--	0	98
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	27	4	--	-1	-4	--	--	0	33
Residual Fuel Oil	--	11	0	--	0	1	--	--	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)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Petroleum Coke	--	15	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	13
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	30	0	--	0	10	--	--	(s)	19
Still Gas	--	19	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Total	525	479	144	37	-171	21	0	461	(s)	532

^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,
April 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 74,030	--	9,483	-433	-7,956	-1,419	0	71,673	4,662	208	79,240
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,188	2,974	30	--	0	654	--	2,626	286	2,626	2,794
Pentanes Plus	1,860	--	0	--	0	8	--	1,368	0	484	59
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,328	2,974	30	--	0	646	--	1,258	286	2,142	2,735
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene	293	1,349	4	--	0	79	--	0	244	1,323	449
Normal Butane/Butylene	630	1,499	0	--	0	659	--	756	42	672	1,855
Isobutane/Isobutylene	404	126	26	--	0	-92	--	502	0	146	431
Other Liquids	1,929	--	1,311	--	0	-3,837	--	6,661	26	390	33,964
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,412	--	871	--	0	1,056	--	2,226	1	0	5,348
Unfinished Oils	--	--	440	--	0	-2,772	--	2,822	0	390	22,437
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-483	--	0	--	0	-2,129	--	1,621	25	0	6,168
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	8	--	-8	0	0	11
Finished Petroleum Products	690	82,774	242	--	2,762	1,068	--	--	6,280	79,120	55,717
Finished Motor Gasoline	690	39,345	22	--	1,917	631	--	--	286	41,057	20,510
Reformulated	--	15,274	0	--	0	-38	--	--	0	15,312	5,787
Oxygenated	2,069	-46	0	--	0	-121	--	--	2	2,142	6
Other	-1,379	24,117	22	--	1,917	790	--	--	284	23,603	14,717
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	153	4	--	0	-3	--	--	0	160	529
Jet Fuel	--	11,090	58	--	353	-511	--	--	91	11,921	7,555
Naphtha-Type	--	5	0	--	57	-34	--	--	0	96	289
Kerosene-Type	--	11,085	58	--	296	-477	--	--	91	11,825	7,266
Kerosene	--	99	0	--	0	24	--	--	2	73	84
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,814	44	--	492	543	--	--	1,609	12,198	11,559
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	9,186	0	--	327	575	--	--	(s)	8,938	8,084
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	4,628	44	--	165	-32	--	--	1,609	3,260	3,475
Residual Fuel Oil	--	7,196	0	--	0	357	--	--	1,450	5,389	7,337
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	423	0	--	0	-21	--	--	0	444	309
Special Naphthas	--	64	6	--	0	8	--	--	269	-207	47
Lubricants	--	762	0	--	0	-81	--	--	239	604	1,671
Waxes	--	54	4	--	0	-7	--	--	12	53	127
Petroleum Coke	--	4,271	19	--	0	169	--	--	2,307	1,814	3,490
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,311	85	--	0	90	--	--	14	1,292	2,278
Still Gas	--	4,086	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,086	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	106	0	--	0	-131	--	--	2	235	221
Total	79,836	85,748	11,066	-433	-5,194	-3,534	0	80,960	11,254	82,344	171,715

^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-April 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 301,840	--	33,514	-1,022	-35,897	844	2	283,829	12,869	891	79,240
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	12,818	9,435	530	--	0	-300	--	11,060	2,051	9,972	2,794
Pentanes Plus	7,458	--	0	--	0	-18	--	5,738	(s)	1,738	59
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,360	9,435	530	--	0	-282	--	5,322	2,051	8,234	2,735
Ethane/Ethylene	5	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	5	0
Propane/Propylene	1,192	5,207	12	--	0	-693	--	0	1,347	5,757	449
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,566	3,870	0	--	0	447	--	3,503	704	1,782	1,855
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1,597	358	518	--	0	-36	--	1,819	0	690	431
Other Liquids	4,955	--	4,753	--	0	-461	--	9,633	153	383	33,964
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	6,398	--	3,351	--	0	643	--	9,104	2	0	5,348
Unfinished Oils	--	--	1,402	--	0	329	--	690	0	383	22,437
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,443	--	0	--	0	-1,442	--	-152	151	0	6,168
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	9	--	-9	0	0	11
Finished Petroleum Products	2,242	312,666	1,250	--	10,716	-4,200	--	--	35,102	295,972	55,717
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,242	144,782	76	--	7,105	-3,263	--	--	1,232	156,236	20,510
Reformulated	--	54,339	0	--	0	-1,385	--	--	0	55,724	5,787
Oxygenated	7,995	8,197	0	--	0	-3,539	--	--	11	19,719	6
Other	-5,752	82,246	76	--	7,105	1,661	--	--	1,221	80,793	14,717
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	407	6	--	0	55	--	--	0	358	529
Jet Fuel	--	45,638	682	--	1,550	-647	--	--	1,092	47,425	7,555
Naphtha-Type	--	66	0	--	237	-41	--	--	1	343	289
Kerosene-Type	--	45,572	682	--	1,313	-606	--	--	1,092	47,081	7,266
Kerosene	--	326	2	--	0	5	--	--	5	318	84
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	50,770	136	--	2,061	-1,184	--	--	11,497	42,654	11,559
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	34,238	0	--	1,456	-155	--	--	2,356	33,493	8,084
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	16,532	136	--	605	-1,029	--	--	9,140	9,162	3,475
Residual Fuel Oil	--	29,422	35	--	0	828	--	--	7,813	20,816	7,337
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,700	59	--	0	56	--	--	0	1,703	309
Special Naphthas	--	213	9	--	0	11	--	--	2,014	-1,803	47
Lubricants	--	3,049	0	--	0	-155	--	--	558	2,646	1,671
Waxes	--	274	21	--	0	5	--	--	47	243	127
Petroleum Coke	--	16,472	130	--	0	-245	--	--	10,780	6,067	3,490
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,745	94	--	0	306	--	--	59	3,474	2,278
Still Gas	--	15,165	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	15,165	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	703	0	--	0	28	--	--	4	671	221
Total	321,856	322,101	40,047	-1,022	-25,181	-4,117	2	304,522	50,175	307,218	171,715

^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, April 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 2,468	—	316	-14	-265	-47	0	2,389	155	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	106	99	1	—	0	22	—	88	10	88
Pentanes Plus	62	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	46	0	16
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	44	99	1	—	0	22	—	42	10	71
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	45	(s)	—	0	3	—	0	8	44
Normal Butane/Butylene	21	50	0	—	0	22	—	25	1	22
Isobutane/isobutylene	13	4	1	—	0	-3	—	17	0	5
Other Liquids	64	—	44	—	0	-128	—	222	1	13
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	80	—	29	—	0	35	—	74	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	15	—	0	-92	—	94	0	13
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-16	—	0	—	0	-71	—	54	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	23	2,759	8	—	92	36	—	—	209	2,637
Finished Motor Gasoline	23	1,312	1	—	64	21	—	—	10	1,369
Reformulated	—	509	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	510
Oxygenated	69	-2	0	—	0	-4	—	—	(s)	71
Other	-46	804	1	—	64	26	—	—	9	787
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	5	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	370	2	—	12	-17	—	—	3	397
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	2	-1	—	—	0	3
Kerosene-Type	—	370	2	—	10	-16	—	—	3	394
Kerosene	—	3	0	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	460	1	—	16	18	—	—	54	407
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	306	0	—	11	19	—	—	(s)	298
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	154	1	—	6	-1	—	—	54	109
Residual Fuel Oil	—	240	0	—	0	12	—	—	48	180
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	14	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	15
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	9	-7
Lubricants	—	25	0	—	0	-3	—	—	8	20
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	142	1	—	0	6	—	—	77	60
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	44	3	—	0	3	—	—	(s)	43
Still Gas	—	136	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	136
Miscellaneous Products	—	4	0	—	0	-4	—	—	(s)	8
Total	2,661	2,858	369	-14	-173	-118	0	2,699	375	2,745

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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-April 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 2,515	--	279	-9	-299	7	(s)	2,365	107	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	107	79	4	--	0	-3	--	92	17	83
Pentanes Plus	62	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	48	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45	79	4	--	0	-2	--	44	17	69
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	43	(s)	--	0	-6	--	0	11	48
Normal Butane/Butylene	21	32	0	--	0	4	--	29	6	15
Isobutane/Isobutylene	13	3	4	--	0	(s)	--	15	0	6
Other Liquids	41	--	40	--	0	-4	--	80	1	3
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	53	--	28	--	0	5	--	76	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	12	--	0	3	--	6	0	3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-12	--	0	--	0	-12	--	-1	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	19	2,606	10	--	89	-35	--	--	293	2,466
Finished Motor Gasoline	19	1,207	1	--	59	-27	--	--	10	1,302
Reformulated	--	453	0	--	0	-12	--	--	0	464
Oxygenated	67	68	0	--	0	-29	--	--	(s)	164
Other	-48	685	1	--	59	14	--	--	10	673
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	3
Jet Fuel	--	380	6	--	13	-5	--	--	9	395
Naphtha-Type	--	1	0	--	2	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Kerosene-Type	--	380	6	--	11	-5	--	--	9	392
Kerosene	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	423	1	--	17	-10	--	--	96	355
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	285	0	--	12	-1	--	--	20	279
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	138	1	--	5	-9	--	--	76	76
Residual Fuel Oil	--	245	(s)	--	0	7	--	--	65	173
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	14	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	14
Special Naphthas	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	17	-15
Lubricants	--	25	0	--	0	-1	--	--	5	22
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	137	1	--	0	-2	--	--	90	51
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	31	1	--	0	3	--	--	(s)	29
Still Gas	--	126	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	126
Miscellaneous Products	--	6	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	6
Total	2,682	2,684	334	-9	-210	-34	(s)	2,538	418	2,560

^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	February 1995		January-February 1995	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 755	E 27	E 1,575	E 27
Florida	474	17	E 956	E 16
New York	E 21	E 1	E 45	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 138	E 5	E 295	E 5
Virginia	1	(s)	2	(s)
West Virginia	157	6	313	5
Adjustment ^a	-36	-1	-36	-1
PAD District II	E 16,494	E 589	E 34,027	E 577
Illinois	1,460	52	2,880	49
Indiana	199	7	588	10
Kansas	3,576	128	7,388	125
Kentucky	388	14	720	12
Michigan	E 972	E 35	E 1,971	E 33
Missouri	9	(s)	18	(s)
Nebraska	308	11	648	11
North Dakota	2,193	78	E 4,543	E 77
Ohio	E 639	E 23	E 1,303	E 22
Oklahoma	6,939	248	14,317	243
South Dakota	110	4	234	4
Tennessee	29	1	60	1
Adjustment ^a	-328	-12	-644	-11
PAD District III	E 88,293	E 3,153	E 183,666	E 3,113
Alabama	E 1,475	E 53	E 3,087	E 52
Arkansas	E 698	E 25	E 1,462	E 25
Louisiana ^b	E 9,590	E 342	E 20,207	E 342
Mississippi	1,508	54	3,165	54
New Mexico	E 5,092	E 182	E 10,544	E 179
Texas ^b	43,871	1,567	92,439	1,567
Federal Offshore PAD District III	25,865	924	53,982	915
Adjustment ^a	194	7	-1,220	-21
PAD District IV	E 10,546	E 377	E 22,192	E 376
Colorado	E 1,961	E 70	E 4,165	E 71
Montana	1,237	44	2,537	43
Utah	1,549	55	3,280	56
Wyoming	7,658	273	14,202	241
Adjustment ^a	-1,859	-66	-1,991	-34
PAD District V	E 71,599	E 2,557	E 150,716	E 2,555
Alaska ^b	E 44,178	E 1,578	E 92,997	E 1,576
South Alaska	1,183	42	2,500	42
North Slope	42,995	1,536	90,497	1,534
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Arizona	5	(s)	9	(s)
California ^b	21,262	759	44,901	761
Nevada	118	4	250	4
Federal Offshore PAD District V	5,557	198	11,484	195
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	479	17	1,074	18
U.S. Total^b	E 187,687	E 6,703	E 392,176	E 6,647

^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 - 7,502; California: State - 1,505; Louisiana: State - E1,676; Texas: State - 119; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - 42,224.

(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, April 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	145	675	820	561	352	8,414	9,327
Pentanes Plus	13	78	91	96	89	1,124	1,309
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	132	597	729	465	263	7,290	8,018
Ethane	56	208	264	95	0	2,815	2,910
Propane	48	274	322	231	154	2,967	3,352
Normal Butane	28	81	109	78	109	1,012	1,199
Isobutane	0	34	34	61	0	496	557
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	15	48	63	106	41	3,261	3,408
Pentanes Plus	0	10	10	14	9	608	631
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15	38	53	92	32	2,653	2,777
Ethane	0	0	0	15	0	812	827
Propane	10	23	33	48	23	1,140	1,211
Normal Butane	5	7	12	15	9	539	563
Isobutane	0	8	8	14	0	162	176

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	18,289	3,888	8,196	756	5,063	36,192	4,139	3,188	53,666
Pentanes Plus	3,085	592	1,373	195	605	5,850	812	1,860	9,922
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,204	3,296	6,823	561	4,458	30,342	3,327	1,328	43,744
Ethane	6,533	1,788	2,993	135	2,121	13,570	1,081	1	17,826
Propane	5,455	929	2,327	230	1,498	10,439	1,418	293	15,824
Normal Butane	2,258	-2,397	748	134	514	1,257	530	630	3,725
Isobutane	958	2,976	755	62	325	5,076	298	404	6,369
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	404	1,735	1,533	150	101	3,923	289	68	7,751
Pentanes Plus	112	287	284	18	14	715	120	17	1,493
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	292	1,448	1,249	132	87	3,208	169	51	6,258
Ethane	21	431	4	98	9	563	3	0	1,393
Propane	220	478	572	15	48	1,333	103	41	2,721
Normal Butane	36	331	513	14	21	915	48	9	1,547
Isobutane	15	208	160	5	9	397	15	1	597

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,
April 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	40,186	2,707	42,893	63,151	11,034	20,353	94,538
Natural Gas Liquids	65	0	65	1,458	263	708	2,429
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	538	199	540	1,277
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	65	0	65	920	64	168	1,152
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	31	0	31	60	6	56	122
Isobutane	34	0	34	860	58	112	1,030
Other Liquids	5,579	250	5,829	-572	-127	-163	-862
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,879	3	1,882	739	144	128	1,011
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	14	0	14	26	0	24	50
Oxygenates	W	W	1,868	713	144	104	961
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	436
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,801	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	2,531	230	2,761	781	-83	-504	194
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	1,280	17	1,297	-2,075	-188	213	-2,050
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-111	0	-111	-17	0	0	-17
Total Input to Refineries	45,830	2,957	48,787	64,037	11,170	20,898	96,105
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,296	91	1,386	2,136	368	700	3,204
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,475	97	1,572	2,356	378	703	3,437
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	87.9	93.2	88.2	90.6	97.2	99.6	93.2
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	518	20	538	775	94	199	1,068
Catalytic Hydrocracking	54	3	57	124	0	8	132
Delayed and Fluid Coking	48	0	48	165	42	64	270
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.78	1.07	0.80	0.96	2.14	0.63	1.03
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	32.67	35.97	32.88	34.46	29.62	36.22	34.27
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,475	97	1,572	2,356	378	703	3,437
Operating	1,327	97	1,424	2,344	378	698	3,421
Idle	148	0	148	12	0	5	17
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	1,047	0	0	1,047

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
April 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	16,600	92,563	75,161	5,278	2,871	192,473	12,890	71,673	414,467
Natural Gas Liquids	1,072	2,743	2,031	186	221	6,253	312	2,626	11,685
Pentanes Plus	511	1,156	535	146	117	2,465	105	1,368	5,215
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	561	1,587	1,496	40	104	3,788	207	1,258	6,470
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	404	314	352	0	0	1,070	120	756	2,099
Isobutane	157	1,273	1,144	40	104	2,718	87	502	4,371
Other Liquids	496	8,068	4,154	25	75	12,818	590	6,661	25,036
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	225	2,331	1,396	0	15	3,967	26	2,226	9,112
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	182	105	451	0	0	738	2	348	1,152
Oxygenates	43	2,226	945	W	W	3,229	24	1,878	7,960
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	497
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	21
MTBE	W	1,859	W	W	W	2,777	W	1,878	6,990
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	452
Unfinished Oils (net)	509	8,093	2,055	74	82	10,813	148	2,822	16,738
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-238	-2,356	703	-49	-22	-1,962	416	1,621	-678
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8	-136
Total Input to Refineries	18,168	103,374	81,346	5,489	3,167	211,544	13,792	80,960	451,188
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	558	3,107	2,533	167	96	6,461	433	2,456	13,940
Operable Capacity (daily average)	592	3,412	2,697	220	95	7,015	508	2,898	15,430
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	94.2	91.1	93.9	76.2	101.2	92.1	85.2	84.7	90.3
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	188	1,276	942	18	31	2,455	143	706	4,910
Catalytic Hydrocracking	18	182	232	0	0	432	1	396	1,018
Delayed and Fluid Coking	6	309	393	9	0	717	31	428	1,495
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.72	1.13	1.38	1.48	0.57	1.19	1.30	1.14	1.11
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.60	31.94	30.30	33.56	39.03	32.03	35.41	25.46	31.54
Operable Capacity (daily average)	592	3,412	2,697	220	95	7,015	508	2,898	15,430
Operating	592	3,320	2,697	212	95	6,915	508	2,844	15,111
Idle	0	92	0	8	0	100	0	54	319
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	1,325	0	0	0	1,325	0	41,087	43,459

^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,
April 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	1,957	18	1,975	3,531	310	1,206	5,047
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	1,233	39	1,272	2,440	250	789	3,479
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	796	-14	782	977	78	384	1,439
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-72	-7	-79	114	-18	33	129
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	22,560	1,170	23,730	33,200	5,921	10,787	49,908
Reformulated	14,313	0	14,313	4,915	408	0	5,323
Oxygenated	0	0	0	621	1,380	80	2,081
Other	8,247	1,170	9,417	27,664	4,133	10,707	42,504
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	36	37	11	84
Jet Fuel	2,556	25	2,581	3,715	759	953	5,427
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	2,556	25	2,581	3,715	759	953	5,427
Commercial	2,556	25	2,581	3,466	759	856	5,081
Military	0	0	0	249	0	97	346
Kerosene	-10	54	44	85	7	170	262
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,992	717	11,709	14,629	2,774	5,489	22,892
0.05 percent sulfur and under	4,443	650	5,093	9,167	417	3,795	13,379
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	6,549	67	6,616	5,462	2,357	1,694	9,513
Residual Fuel Oil	4,494	90	4,584	1,417	206	210	1,833
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	332	42	374	16	0	50	66
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	3,879	48	3,927	322	0	53	375
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	283	0	283	1,079	206	107	1,392
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	89	0	89	707	0	82	789
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	17	0	17	638	0	51	689
Special Naphthas	30	27	57	327	0	85	412
Lubricants	342	253	595	373	0	215	588
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	342	253	595	373	0	215	588
Waxes	0	152	152	44	0	16	60
Petroleum Coke	1,202	23	1,225	2,465	697	774	3,936
Marketable	356	0	356	1,454	532	530	2,516
Catalyst	846	23	869	1,011	165	244	1,420
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,720	307	2,027	3,139	786	863	4,788
Still Gas	1,539	144	1,683	2,625	391	897	3,913
Miscellaneous Products	12	33	45	293	60	54	407
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
Nonfuel Use	12	33	45	293	60	47	400
Total	47,500	3,013	50,513	67,224	11,948	21,863	101,035
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-1,670	-56	-1,726	-3,187	-778	-965	-4,930

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
April 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	837	7,211	5,114	116	90	13,368	275	2,974	23,639
Ethane/Ethylene	2	545	136	0	0	683	0	0	683
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	513
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	170
Propane/Propylene	637	4,178	3,743	61	61	8,680	279	1,349	15,059
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	10,474
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,585
Normal Butane/Butylene	205	2,140	1,042	50	16	3,453	64	1,499	7,237
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7,234
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-7	348	193	5	13	552	-68	126	660
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	592
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	68
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,703	48,236	38,602	1,404	1,781	99,726	7,352	39,345	220,061
Reformulated	803	16,325	4,007	0	0	21,135	0	15,274	56,045
Oxygenated	0	0	609	0	116	725	82	-46	2,842
Other	8,900	31,911	33,986	1,404	1,665	77,866	7,270	24,117	161,174
Finished Aviation Gasoline	148	157	52	0	0	357	13	153	607
Jet Fuel	1,506	9,025	8,755	268	270	19,824	740	11,090	39,662
Naphtha-Type	1	0	-68	0	32	-35	161	5	131
Kerosene-Type	1,505	9,025	8,823	268	238	19,859	579	11,085	39,531
Commercial	1,047	7,650	7,661	226	0	16,584	579	9,504	34,329
Military	458	1,375	1,162	42	238	3,275	0	1,581	5,202
Kerosene	-5	220	1	3	8	227	-18	99	614
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,390	19,321	15,828	1,351	708	41,598	3,729	13,814	93,742
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,775	12,978	8,470	996	693	25,912	3,011	9,186	56,581
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,615	6,343	7,358	355	15	15,686	718	4,628	37,161
Residual Fuel Oil	275	5,528	3,585	325	18	9,731	313	7,196	23,657
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	122	4	263	85	0	474	20	591	1,525
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	74	1,337	608	198	18	2,235	137	844	7,518
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	79	4,187	2,714	42	0	7,022	156	5,761	14,614
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	104	2,569	605	0	32	3,310	0	185	4,373
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	128	3,926	2,067	0	0	6,121	16	238	7,081
Special Naphthas	103	642	183	128	0	1,056	0	64	1,589
Lubricants	W	1,888	W	W	W	3,314	0	762	5,259
Naphthenic	W	393	W	W	W	939	0	269	1,208
Paraffinic	W	1,495	W	W	W	2,375	0	493	4,051
Waxes	9	201	75	54	0	339	1	54	606
Petroleum Coke	312	4,064	4,240	63	18	8,697	390	4,271	18,519
Marketable	45	2,271	3,168	43	0	5,527	214	3,204	11,817
Catalyst	267	1,793	1,072	20	18	3,170	176	1,067	6,702
Asphalt and Road Oil	435	745	1,058	957	169	3,364	766	1,311	12,256
Still Gas	729	4,814	3,465	171	89	9,268	526	4,086	19,476
Miscellaneous Products	89	349	351	0	0	789	89	106	1,436
Fuel Use	24	0	89	0	0	113	0	-24	96
Nonfuel Use	65	349	262	0	0	676	89	130	1,340
Total	18,799	108,896	84,714	5,497	3,183	221,089	14,192	85,748	472,577
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-631	-5,522	-3,368	-8	-16	-9,545	-400	-4,788	-21,389

^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,
April 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	15,096	538	15,634	10,076	2,027	2,551	14,654
Petroleum Products	46,857	2,879	49,736	41,405	10,073	14,701	66,179
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	270	65	155	490
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,434	17	1,451	2,257	221	1,104	3,582
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	209	9	218	1,293	86	346	1,725
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,085	5	1,090	656	101	518	1,275
Isobutane/Isobutylene	140	3	143	307	34	240	581
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,279	17	1,296	377	166	79	622
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
Oxygenates	W	W	1,296	363	166	79	608
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	260
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,140	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	10,100	647	10,747	9,746	493	4,024	14,263
Naphthas and Lighter	2,316	161	2,477	2,936	267	1,121	4,324
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,109	4	2,113	1,505	54	479	2,038
Heavy Gas Oils	4,693	393	5,086	3,044	164	1,332	4,540
Residuum	982	89	1,071	2,261	8	1,092	3,361
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,096	73	5,169	6,715	1,634	1,177	9,526
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	56	0	56	32	0	0	32
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,022	275	10,297	6,274	1,675	3,430	11,379
Reformulated	6,613	0	6,613	592	101	0	693
Oxygenated	14	0	14	91	281	0	372
Other	3,395	275	3,670	5,591	1,293	3,430	10,314
Finished Aviation Gasoline	508	0	508	41	41	32	114
Jet Fuel	1,828	25	1,853	2,545	299	400	3,244
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Kerosene-Type	1,828	25	1,853	2,541	299	400	3,240
Kerosene	1,201	43	1,244	246	21	240	507
Distillate Fuel Oil	9,616	254	9,870	5,160	1,219	2,331	8,710
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,187	225	2,412	2,758	408	1,219	4,385
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	7,429	29	7,458	2,402	811	1,112	4,325
Residual Fuel Oil	3,064	106	3,170	1,364	213	125	1,702
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,033	81	1,114	0	0	25	25
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,676	25	1,701	333	0	1	334
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	355	0	355	1,031	213	99	1,343
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	458	0	458	307	0	110	417
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	3	0	3	4	0	0	4
Special Naphthas	5	38	43	165	0	37	202
Lubricants	404	438	842	781	0	0	781
Waxes	0	175	175	94	0	23	117
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	460	0	460	836	1,493	80	2,409
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,302	727	2,029	4,110	2,528	1,329	7,967
Miscellaneous Products	21	44	65	81	5	25	111
Total Stocks, All Oils	61,953	3,417	65,370	51,481	12,100	17,252	80,833

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	1,133	26,329	17,725	1,118	494	46,799	2,676	26,082	105,845
Petroleum Products	10,383	68,771	44,968	4,209	1,463	129,794	13,002	66,519	325,230
Pentanes Plus	177	77	53	8	14	329	6	0	825
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,248	3,238	3,346	32	37	7,901	376	1,352	14,662
Ethane/Ethylene	142	571	0	0	0	713	0	0	714
Propane/Propylene	397	1,029	870	7	5	2,308	58	159	4,468
Normal Butane/Butylene	489	902	1,893	16	8	3,308	214	901	6,788
Isobutane/isobutylene	220	736	583	9	24	1,572	104	292	2,692
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	118	1,412	655	14	18	2,217	136	4,168	8,439
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	21
Oxygenates	118	1,412	654	W	W	2,216	136	4,162	8,418
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	384
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	497
MTBE	W	1,107	W	W	W	1,681	W	4,123	7,270
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	267
Unfinished Oils	2,698	26,501	17,047	771	263	47,280	2,377	22,437	97,104
Naphthas and Lighter	982	6,469	3,457	169	85	11,162	581	3,955	22,499
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	327	4,227	2,595	164	73	7,386	439	4,558	16,534
Heavy Gas Oils	782	10,721	7,059	384	105	19,051	904	10,621	40,202
Residuum	607	5,084	3,936	54	0	9,681	453	3,303	17,869
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,667	7,452	4,099	83	346	13,647	2,151	6,132	36,625
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	23	0	0	23	0	11	122
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,556	8,468	5,267	254	144	15,689	2,696	9,496	49,557
Reformulated	94	2,449	662	0	0	3,205	0	2,889	13,400
Oxygenated	0	68	135	0	0	203	11	3	603
Other	1,462	5,951	4,470	254	144	12,281	2,685	6,604	35,554
Finished Aviation Gasoline	67	171	160	0	0	398	28	206	1,254
Jet Fuel	524	3,404	2,445	116	79	6,568	342	4,140	16,147
Naphtha-Type	0	0	107	0	16	123	97	33	257
Kerosene-Type	524	3,404	2,338	116	63	6,445	245	4,107	15,890
Kerosene	22	283	205	6	25	541	57	70	2,419
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,034	7,115	4,350	498	156	13,153	1,304	6,029	39,066
0.05 percent sulfur and under	601	3,790	1,715	345	106	6,557	1,027	4,004	18,385
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	433	3,325	2,635	153	50	6,596	277	2,025	20,681
Residual Fuel Oil	183	3,281	2,197	196	12	5,869	569	5,286	16,596
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	47	1	135	2	0	185	100	381	1,805
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	9	332	366	134	12	853	332	695	3,915
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	127	2,948	1,696	60	0	4,831	137	4,210	10,876
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	25	1,017	599	8	32	1,681	0	88	2,644
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	60	1,109	129	0	0	1,298	0	221	1,526
Special Naphthas	75	1,183	89	85	0	1,432	1	47	1,725
Lubricants	12	2,591	1,283	757	0	4,643	0	1,148	7,414
Waxes	7	244	185	24	0	460	12	127	891
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	4	671	2,163	0	0	2,838	263	3,490	9,460
Asphalt and Road Oil	850	397	595	1,357	337	3,536	2,675	1,907	18,114
Miscellaneous Products	56	157	78	0	0	291	9	164	640
Total Stocks, All Oils	11,516	95,100	62,693	5,327	1,957	176,593	15,678	92,601	431,075

^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
April 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	4.6	0.6	4.3	5.5	2.8	6.1	5.3
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	45.3	39.2	44.9	51.7	52.1	49.1	51.2
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	6.0	0.9	5.7	5.8	6.9	4.8	5.7
Kerosene	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	25.7	24.4	25.6	22.9	25.3	27.7	24.2
Residual Fuel Oil	10.5	3.1	10.0	2.2	1.9	1.1	1.9
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.8
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4
Lubricants	0.8	8.6	1.3	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.6
Waxes	0.0	5.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	2.8	0.8	2.7	3.9	6.4	3.9	4.2
Asphalt and Road Oil	4.0	10.5	4.4	4.9	7.2	4.3	5.1
Still Gas	3.6	4.9	3.7	4.1	3.6	4.5	4.1
Miscellaneous Products	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-3.9	-1.9	-3.8	-5.0	-7.1	-4.9	-5.2

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	4.9	7.2	6.6	2.2	3.0	6.6	2.1	4.0	5.5
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	50.5	45.2	44.6	23.7	53.1	45.0	50.6	44.1	46.4
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8.8	9.0	11.4	5.0	8.1	9.8	4.4	14.9	9.2
Kerosene	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	25.7	19.2	20.5	25.2	24.0	20.5	28.6	18.5	21.7
Residual Fuel Oil	1.6	5.5	4.6	6.1	0.6	4.8	2.4	9.7	5.5
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	2.6	0.8	0.0	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.2	1.0
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.7	3.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.1	0.3	1.6
Special Naphthas	0.6	0.6	0.2	2.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4
Lubricants	0.2	1.9	0.9	12.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.0	1.2
Waxes	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	1.8	4.0	5.5	1.2	0.6	4.3	3.0	5.7	4.3
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.5	0.7	1.4	17.9	5.7	1.7	5.9	1.8	2.8
Still Gas	4.3	4.8	4.5	3.2	3.0	4.6	4.0	5.5	4.5
Miscellaneous Products	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-3.7	-5.5	-4.4	-0.1	-0.5	-4.7	-3.1	-6.4	-5.0

^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,
April 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	98	769	2,215	3,082
Florida	0	0	565	565
Georgia	0	0	136	136
Maine	98	0	269	367
New Jersey	0	0	329	329
New York	0	378	395	773
North Carolina	0	0	295	295
Pennsylvania	0	312	128	440
Vermont	0	1	2	3
Virginia	0	78	96	174
PAD District II	0	0	40	40
Illinois	0	0	40	40
PAD District III	0	0	649	649
Louisiana	0	0	649	649
U.S. Total	98	769	2,904	3,771

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

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	39,674	33,574	126,071	3,375	9,483	212,177	7,073
Natural Gas Liquids	461	2,203	1,917	151	30	4,762	159
Pentanes Plus	0	30	296	31	0	357	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	461	2,173	1,621	120	30	4,405	147
Ethane	0	420	0	0	0	420	14
Ethylene	0	6	125	0	0	131	4
Propane	415	1,325	1,226	93	4	3,063	102
Propylene	0	146	0	0	0	146	5
Normal Butane	13	54	185	27	0	279	9
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	33	222	85	0	26	366	12
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	4,586	5	7,827	0	1,311	13,729	458
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	587	0	27	0	871	1,485	50
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	587	0	27	0	871	1,485	50
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	27	0	0	27	1
MTBE	587	0	0	0	871	1,458	49
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	2,790	4	7,738	0	440	10,972	366
Naphthas and Lighter	0	4	2,386	0	0	2,390	80
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	2,068	0	2,405	0	0	4,473	149
Residuum	722	0	2,947	0	440	4,109	137
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,209	1	62	0	0	1,272	42
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	16,559	339	6,609	155	242	23,904	797
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,405	66	546	18	22	7,057	235
Reformulated	3,004	0	0	0	0	3,004	100
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3,401	66	546	18	22	4,053	135
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	1	0	0	4	5	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,143	0	244	0	58	2,445	82
Naphtha-Type	0	0	230	0	0	230	8
Kerosene-Type	2,143	0	14	0	58	2,215	74
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,617	0	0	0	4	1,621	54
Other	526	0	14	0	54	594	20
Kerosene	8	0	0	0	0	8	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,429	144	0	137	44	3,754	125
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	44	44	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	44	44	1
Other	3,429	144	0	137	0	3,710	124
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,258	69	0	23	0	1,350	45
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	2,171	75	0	114	0	2,360	79
Residual Fuel Oil	3,082	40	649	0	0	3,771	126
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	3,082	40	649	0	0	3,771	126
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	98	0	0	0	0	98	3
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	769	0	0	0	0	769	26
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	2,215	40	649	0	0	2,904	97
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	103	30	147	0	0	280	9
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	4,855	0	0	4,855	162
Special Naphthas	91	35	80	0	6	212	7
Lubricants	211	11	0	0	0	222	7
Waxes	34	8	3	0	4	49	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	19	19	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,050	0	85	0	85	1,220	41
Miscellaneous Products	3	4	0	0	0	7	(s)
Total	61,280	36,121	142,424	3,681	11,066	254,572	8,486

^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-April 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	160,106	131,608	487,467	14,549	33,514	827,244	6,894
Natural Gas Liquids	3,049	9,716	5,844	2,238	530	21,377	178
Pentanes Plus	0	156	2,925	1,374	0	4,455	37
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,049	9,560	2,919	864	530	16,922	141
Ethane	0	1,428	0	0	0	1,428	12
Ethylene	0	23	747	0	0	770	6
Propane	2,869	6,266	1,628	578	12	11,353	95
Propylene	0	608	0	0	0	608	5
Normal Butane	117	687	374	270	0	1,448	12
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	63	548	170	16	518	1,315	11
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	19,469	19	26,442	0	4,753	50,683	422
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,322	1	144	0	3,351	5,818	48
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	1	0	0	0	1	(s)
Oxygenates	2,322	0	144	0	3,351	5,817	48
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	27	0	90	117	1
MTBE	2,322	0	117	0	3,261	5,700	48
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	13,886	12	25,625	0	1,402	40,925	341
Naphthas and Lighter	631	12	6,764	0	0	7,407	62
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	7,965	0	6,972	0	79	15,016	125
Residuum	5,290	0	11,889	0	1,323	18,502	154
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	3,261	6	673	0	0	3,940	33
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	88,909	1,618	23,209	538	1,250	115,524	963
Finished Motor Gasoline	28,106	333	546	46	76	29,107	243
Reformulated	13,278	0	0	0	0	13,278	111
Oxygenated	1,229	0	0	0	0	1,229	10
Other	13,599	333	546	46	76	14,600	122
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	4	0	0	6	10	(s)
Jet Fuel	10,290	0	446	0	682	11,418	95
Naphtha-Type	0	0	380	0	0	380	3
Kerosene-Type	10,290	0	66	0	682	11,038	92
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	5,171	0	0	0	10	5,181	43
Other	5,119	0	66	0	672	5,857	49
Kerosene	82	0	256	0	2	340	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	24,745	588	0	492	136	25,961	216
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	136	136	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	136	136	1
Other	24,745	588	0	492	0	25,825	215
0.05 percent sulfur and under	7,985	337	0	67	0	8,389	70
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	16,760	251	0	425	0	17,436	145
Residual Fuel Oil	20,779	175	1,563	0	35	22,552	188
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	20,779	175	1,563	0	35	22,552	188
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,694	87	0	0	0	1,781	15
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	5,203	0	0	0	0	5,203	43
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	13,882	88	1,563	0	35	15,568	130
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	228	124	2,219	0	59	2,630	22
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	17,515	0	0	17,515	146
Special Naphthas	310	252	179	0	9	750	6
Lubricants	983	63	70	0	0	1,116	9
Waxes	119	30	19	0	21	189	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	170	0	130	300	3
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,255	34	213	0	94	3,596	30
Miscellaneous Products	12	15	13	0	0	40	(s)
Total	271,533	142,961	542,962	17,325	40,047	1,014,828	8,457

^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
April 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	45,481	1,198	1,959	0	0	0	178	0	0	0
Algeria	942	1,198	660	0	0	0	178	0	0	0
Kuwait	4,911	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	39,628	0	1,076	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	54,251	0	2,349	303	240	1,672	986	2,012	0	0
Gabon	4,901	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,600	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	13,738	0	261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	33,012	0	1,849	303	240	1,672	986	2,012	0	0
Non OPEC	112,445	3,207	6,664	969	6,817	773	2,590	1,759	8	212
Angola	12,049	0	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	789	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	29,971	2,548	47	275	1,694	4	1,439	191	8	212
China, People's Republic of	1,948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	5,786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	4,385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	125	0	0	254	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	731	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	28,887	270	0	0	0	189	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	8,740	236	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	385	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	0	0
Portugal	0	0	552	0	419	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	412	0	0	54	0	0	0	0
Spain	220	28	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	13,513	0	387	314	200	0	0	312	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,068	0	3,857	526	1,151	922	0	0
Yemen	0	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	321	0	0	380	393	0	0	0	0	0
Total	212,177	4,405	10,972	1,272	7,057	2,445	3,754	3,771	8	212
Persian Gulf^e	44,539	0	1,299	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
April 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	4,565	0	0	557	8,457	53,938	1,516	282	1,798
Algeria	0	4,565	0	0	0	6,601	7,543	31	220	251
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	223	5,134	164	7	171
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	557	1,633	41,261	1,321	54	1,375
Other OPEC	0	0	0	834	313	8,709	62,960	1,808	290	2,099
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,901	163	0	163
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	239	2,839	87	8	95
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	261	13,999	458	9	467
Venezuela	0	0	0	834	313	8,209	41,221	1,100	274	1,374
Non OPEC	280	290	222	386	1,052	25,229	137,674	3,748	841	4,589
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	310	12,359	402	10	412
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	789	26	0	26
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	996	33	0	33
Belgium	16	0	0	0	0	347	347	0	12	12
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	880	29	0	29
Canada	44	0	30	235	511	7,238	37,209	999	241	1,240
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,948	65	0	65
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,786	193	0	193
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	12	0	12
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,385	146	0	146
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	1,359	45	(s)	45
France	48	0	0	0	191	577	577	0	19	19
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	7	0	7
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	379	379	0	13	13
Japan	32	0	0	0	8	40	40	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	48	0	0	0	0	779	779	0	26	26
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	201	201	0	7	7
Mexico	0	0	0	151	299	909	29,796	963	30	993
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	94	94	0	3	3
Norway	0	290	0	0	0	706	9,446	291	24	315
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	334	719	13	11	24
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	971	971	0	32	32
Puerto Rico	79	0	192	0	0	271	271	0	9	9
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	466	466	0	16	16
Spain	13	0	0	0	0	261	481	7	9	16
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	342	342	0	11	11
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,662	55	0	55
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	34	34	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,213	14,726	450	40	491
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,524	8,524	0	284	284
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	417	417	0	14	14
Other	0	0	0	0	35	808	1,129	11	27	38
Total	280	4,855	222	1,220	1,922	42,395	254,572	7,073	1,413	8,486
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	557	1,856	46,395	1,485	62	1,547

^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
April 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	8,445	0	0	0	0	0	178	0	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	178	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	8,445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	12,239	0	0	241	240	1,442	986	1,697	0	0
Gabon	1,973	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	7,496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	2,770	0	0	241	240	1,442	986	1,697	0	0
Non OPEC	18,990	461	2,790	968	6,165	701	2,265	1,385	8	91
Angola	5,684	0	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,697	225	0	274	1,588	0	1,114	151	8	91
China, People's Republic of	664	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	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	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	254	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	518	0	0	0	0	175	0	0	0	0
Norway	3,143	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	228	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	412	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,906	0	0	314	200	0	0	312	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,068	0	3,502	526	1,151	922	0	0
Other	0	0	0	380	393	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39,674	461	2,790	1,209	6,405	2,143	3,429	3,082	8	91
Persian Gulf^e	8,445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
April 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	265	443	8,888	282	15	296
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	178	178	0	6	6
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	265	265	8,710	282	9	290
Other OPEC	0	0	0	714	131	5,451	17,690	408	182	590
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,973	66	0	66
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,496	250	0	250
Venezuela	0	0	0	714	131	5,451	8,221	92	182	274
Non OPEC	103	0	211	336	228	15,712	34,702	633	524	1,157
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	310	5,994	189	10	200
Canada	14	0	19	235	17	3,736	5,433	57	125	181
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	664	22	0	22
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,022	34	0	34
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	12	0	12
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
France	10	0	0	0	191	201	201	0	7	7
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	254	254	0	8	8
Japan	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	101	0	276	794	17	9	26
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	236	3,379	105	8	113
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	228	228	0	8	8
Puerto Rico	79	0	192	0	0	271	271	0	9	9
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	412	412	0	14	14
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	826	6,732	197	28	224
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,169	8,169	0	272	272
Other	0	0	0	0	5	778	778	0	26	26
Total	103	0	211	1,050	624	21,606	61,280	1,322	720	2,043
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	265	265	8,710	282	9	290

^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
April 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	2,286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,574	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	712	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	6,276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	4,406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	25,012	2,173	4	1	66	0	144	40	0	35
Canada	22,281	2,173	4	1	66	0	144	40	0	35
Colombia	1,055	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33,574	2,173	4	1	66	0	144	40	0	35
Persian Gulf^e	2,286	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
April 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	2,286	76	0	76
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,574	52	0	52
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	712	24	0	24
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,276	209	0	209
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	17	0	17
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,370	46	0	46
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,406	147	0	147
Non OPEC	30	0	11	0	43	2,547	27,559	834	85	919
Canada	30	0	11	0	43	2,547	24,828	743	85	828
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,055	35	0	35
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	12	0	12
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	376	13	0	13
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	950	32	0	32
Total	30	0	11	0	43	2,547	36,121	1,119	85	1,204
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,286	76	0	76

^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
April 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	34,050	1,198	1,959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	942	1,198	660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	2,637	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	30,471	0	1,076	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	32,922	0	2,110	62	0	230	0	315	0	0
Gabon	2,428	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	4,872	0	261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	25,622	0	1,849	62	0	230	0	315	0	0
Non OPEC	59,099	423	3,669	0	546	14	0	334	0	80
Angola	6,365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	789	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
Colombia	3,709	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	2,582	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	731	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	27,419	270	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	5,597	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	385	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	0	0
Portugal	0	0	552	0	191	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	220	28	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	7,607	0	387	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	355	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	321	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	126,071	1,621	7,738	62	546	244	0	649	0	80
Persian Gulf^e	33,108	0	1,299	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
April 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	4,565	0	0	0	7,722	41,772	1,135	257	1,392
Algeria	0	4,565	0	0	0	6,423	7,365	31	214	246
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	223	2,860	88	7	95
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,076	31,547	1,016	36	1,052
Other OPEC	0	0	0	35	0	2,752	35,674	1,097	92	1,189
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,428	81	0	81
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	261	5,133	162	9	171
Venezuela	0	0	0	35	0	2,491	28,113	854	83	937
Non OPEC	147	290	0	50	326	5,879	64,978	1,970	196	2,166
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,365	212	0	212
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	789	26	0	26
Belgium	16	0	0	0	0	347	347	0	12	12
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	880	29	0	29
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	123	123	0	4	4
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,709	124	0	124
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,582	86	0	86
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,358	45	0	45
France	38	0	0	0	0	376	376	0	13	13
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	7	0	7
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	125	125	0	4	4
Japan	32	0	0	0	0	32	32	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	48	0	0	0	0	779	779	0	26	26
Mexico	0	0	0	50	296	630	28,049	914	21	935
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	94	94	0	3	3
Norway	0	290	0	0	0	470	6,067	187	16	202
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	334	719	13	11	24
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	743	743	0	25	25
Spain	13	0	0	0	0	261	481	7	9	16
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	342	342	0	11	11
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,662	55	0	55
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	34	34	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	387	7,994	254	13	266
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	355	355	0	12	12
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	417	417	0	14	14
Other	0	0	0	0	30	30	351	11	1	12
Total	147	4,855	0	85	326	16,353	142,424	4,202	545	4,747
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	1,299	34,407	1,104	43	1,147

^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
April 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	3,375	120	0	0	18	0	137	0	0	0
Canada	3,375	120	0	0	18	0	137	0	0	0
Total	3,375	120	0	0	18	0	137	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	2,814	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,600	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	5,969	30	201	0	22	58	44	0	0	6
Australia	996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,618	30	0	0	22	4	44	0	0	6
China, People's Republic of	1,284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,071	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0
Total	9,483	30	440	0	22	58	44	0	0	6
Persian Gulf ^e	700	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
April 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	31	306	3,681	113	10	123
Canada	0	0	0	0	31	306	3,681	113	10	123
Total	0	0	0	0	31	306	3,681	113	10	123
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	292	292	992	23	10	33
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	23	0	23
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	292	292	292	0	10	10
Other OPEC	0	0	0	85	182	506	3,320	94	17	111
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	239	2,839	87	8	95
Venezuela	0	0	0	85	182	267	481	7	9	16
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	424	785	6,754	199	26	225
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	996	33	0	33
Canada	0	0	0	0	420	526	3,144	87	18	105
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,284	43	0	43
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,071	36	0	36
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	201	201	0	7	7
Mexico	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	54	54	0	2	2
Total	0	0	0	85	898	1,583	11,066	316	53	369
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	292	292	992	23	10	33

^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-April 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	183,707	1,936	10,382	0	0	0	1,118	1,974	0	0
Algeria	3,332	1,936	3,235	0	0	0	1,118	1,974	0	0
Kuwait	25,519	0	1,129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	153,878	0	6,018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	228,232	207	8,518	826	3,573	4,844	8,161	8,742	0	0
Gabon	21,984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	7,133	0	2,067	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	65,461	0	261	0	0	0	0	586	0	0
Venezuela	133,654	207	6,190	826	3,573	4,843	8,161	8,156	0	0
Non OPEC	415,305	14,779	22,025	3,114	25,534	6,574	16,682	11,836	340	750
Angola	42,438	0	310	0	0	0	351	685	0	0
Argentina	2,367	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	2,274	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	643	0	0
Belgium	0	0	668	0	999	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	880	0	315	0	0	0	0	315	0	0
Canada	115,923	12,775	1,414	392	6,775	28	8,878	1,439	84	741
China, People's Republic of	6,119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	22,933	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,140	0	0
Congo	919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	14,609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	4,142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	475	0	0	0
Guatemala	411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	189	0	0	502	0	0	0	0	9
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	2,541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	646	0	201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	111,725	895	0	657	0	510	0	305	256	0
Netherlands	0	0	94	247	733	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	3,436	0	0	1,784	0	324	0	0
Norway	25,068	892	522	0	274	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	760	0	0	0	0	0	0	369	0	0
Portugal	0	0	638	0	656	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	406	0	1,640	0	0	54	0	0	0	0
Spain	220	28	1,155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	627	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	1,095	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	8,332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	49,872	0	740	314	1,810	0	0	1,175	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	4,879	577	13,305	4,197	6,978	5,441	0	0
Yemen	1,478	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	1,890	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,423	0	295	927	480	0	0	0	0	0
Total	827,244	16,922	40,925	3,940	29,107	11,418	25,961	22,552	340	750
Persian Gulf^e	180,375	0	7,442	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-April 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	15,236	0	0	4,633	35,310	219,017	1,531	294	1,825
Algeria	0	15,236	0	0	2,034	25,533	28,865	28	213	241
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	1,129	26,648	213	9	222
Saudi Arabia	31	0	0	0	2,599	8,648	162,526	1,282	72	1,354
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	978	8	0	8
Other OPEC	1,230	120	0	2,126	932	39,279	267,511	1,902	327	2,229
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,984	183	0	183
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	13	2,081	9,214	59	17	77
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	847	66,308	546	7	553
Venezuela	1,230	120	0	2,126	919	36,351	170,005	1,114	303	1,417
Non OPEC	1,369	2,159	1,116	1,470	5,247	112,995	528,300	3,461	942	4,403
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	1,346	43,784	354	11	365
Argentina	0	0	0	0	81	81	2,448	20	1	20
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1	2,275	19	(s)	19
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	643	643	0	5	5
Belgium	43	0	0	0	0	1,710	1,710	0	14	14
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	630	1,510	7	5	13
Canada	265	0	181	955	3,256	37,183	153,106	966	310	1,276
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	89	89	6,208	51	1	52
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,140	24,073	191	10	201
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	919	8	0	8
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,609	122	0	122
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	4,143	35	(s)	35
France	48	0	0	0	343	1,395	1,395	0	12	12
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	28	503	503	0	4	4
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	411	3	0	3
Italy	23	0	70	0	0	793	793	0	7	7
Japan	39	0	0	0	20	59	59	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	247	0	0	0	0	2,788	2,788	0	23	23
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	201	847	5	2	7
Mexico	311	0	0	359	910	4,203	115,928	931	35	966
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	377	1,451	1,451	0	12	12
Netherlands Antilles	0	358	0	156	0	6,058	6,058	0	50	50
Norway	0	1,801	0	0	0	3,489	28,557	209	29	238
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	369	1,129	6	3	9
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	1,294	1,294	0	11	11
Puerto Rico	179	0	865	0	0	1,044	1,044	0	9	9
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,694	2,100	3	14	18
Spain	54	0	0	0	0	1,237	1,457	2	10	12
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	627	627	0	5	5
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	1,095	1,095	0	9	9
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	4	0	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,332	69	0	69
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	34	34	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	4,039	53,911	416	34	449
Virgin Islands	160	0	0	0	0	35,537	35,537	0	296	296
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	417	1,895	12	3	16
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,890	16	0	16
Other	0	0	0	0	142	1,844	3,267	12	15	27
Total	2,630	17,515	1,116	3,596	10,812	187,584	1,014,828	6,894	1,563	8,457
Persian Gulf^e	31	0	0	0	2,599	10,072	190,447	1,503	84	1,587

^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-April 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	28,366	336	3,112	0	0	0	1,118	1,974	0	0
Algeria	0	336	1,896	0	0	0	1,118	1,974	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	28,366	0	607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	57,901	0	932	764	3,573	4,568	8,161	7,818	0	0
Gabon	11,331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	32,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	586	0	0
Venezuela	14,567	0	210	764	3,573	4,568	8,161	7,232	0	0
Non OPEC	73,839	2,713	9,842	2,497	24,533	5,722	15,466	10,987	82	310
Angola	21,204	0	310	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	6,802	1,821	721	386	6,320	18	7,662	1,264	82	310
China, People's Republic of	1,977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,033	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,140	0	0
Ecuador ^d	700	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	502	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	5,010	0	0	46	0	400	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	16,595	892	342	0	274	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	86	0	465	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,054	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	15,606	0	0	314	1,810	0	0	1,175	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	4,879	577	12,950	3,670	6,978	5,441	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	927	480	0	0	0	0	0
Total	160,106	3,049	13,886	3,261	28,106	10,290	24,745	20,779	82	310
Persian Gulf^e	28,366	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-April 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	1,448	7,988	36,354	236	67	303
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	5,324	5,324	0	44	44
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	609	609	0	5	5
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	1,448	2,055	30,421	236	17	254
Other OPEC	0	0	0	1,938	259	28,013	85,914	483	233	716
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,331	94	0	94
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	722	722	0	6	6
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	586	32,589	267	5	272
Venezuela	0	0	0	1,938	259	26,705	41,272	121	223	344
Non OPEC	228	0	983	1,317	746	75,426	149,265	615	629	1,244
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	1,346	22,550	177	11	188
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	643	643	0	5	5
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,336	1,336	0	11	11
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	630	630	0	5	5
Canada	32	0	118	912	68	19,714	26,516	57	164	221
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,977	16	0	16
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,140	3,173	17	10	26
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	6	0	6
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	1,390	12	(s)	12
France	10	0	0	0	343	353	353	0	3	3
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	28	503	503	0	4	4
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	502	502	0	4	4
Japan	7	0	0	0	18	25	25	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	309	0	755	5,765	42	6	48
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	272	1,252	1,252	0	10	10
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	96	0	2,774	2,774	0	23	23
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,508	18,103	138	13	151
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	551	551	0	5	5
Puerto Rico	179	0	865	0	0	1,044	1,044	0	9	9
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,054	1,054	0	9	9
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	325	325	0	3	3
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	753	753	0	6	6
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,137	9	0	9
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	3,299	18,905	130	27	158
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	34,495	34,495	0	287	287
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	5	0	5
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	836	7	0	7
Other	0	0	0	0	16	1,423	1,423	0	12	12
Total	228	0	983	3,255	2,453	111,427	271,533	1,334	929	2,263
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	1,448	2,664	31,030	236	22	259

^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-April 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	9,929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	4,656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5,273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	22,925	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	2,362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	20,063	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	98,754	9,560	12	6	333	0	588	175	0	252
Angola	2,370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	85,844	9,560	12	6	333	0	588	175	0	252
Colombia	2,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,320	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	131,608	9,560	12	6	333	0	588	175	0	252
Persian Gulf^e	9,929	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-April 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	9,929	83	0	83
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,656	39	0	39
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,273	44	0	44
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,925	191	0	191
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	4	0	4
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,362	20	0	20
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,063	167	0	167
Non OPEC	124	0	63	34	206	11,353	110,107	823	95	918
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,370	20	0	20
Canada	124	0	63	34	206	11,353	97,197	715	95	810
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,110	18	0	18
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	3	0	3
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	729	6	0	6
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,320	19	0	19
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	574	5	0	5
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,457	37	0	37
Total	124	0	63	34	206	11,353	142,961	1,097	95	1,191
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,929	83	0	83

^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-April 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	140,295	1,600	6,973	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	3,332	1,600	1,339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	16,760	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	119,225	0	5,411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	138,818	207	7,347	62	0	230	0	924	0	0
Gabon	10,153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	448	0	1,106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	31,096	0	261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	97,121	207	5,980	62	0	230	0	924	0	0
Non OPEC	208,354	1,112	11,305	611	546	216	0	639	256	179
Angola	18,864	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,367	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	602	0	0	0	0	0	0	170
China, People's Republic of	610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	18,790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	8,607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	2,753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	2,541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	104,395	895	0	611	0	66	0	305	256	0
Netherlands	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2,716	0	0	150	0	0	0	0
Norway	7,899	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	760	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	0	0
Portugal	0	0	552	0	191	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	220	28	1,155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	7,195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	29,809	0	740	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	355	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	928	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	1,054	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	721	0	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	487,467	2,919	25,625	673	546	446	0	1,563	256	179
Persian Gulf^e	136,963	0	5,929	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-April 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	15,236	0	0	2,046	25,886	166,181	1,169	216	1,385
Algeria	0	15,236	0	0	2,034	20,209	23,541	28	168	196
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	223	16,983	140	2	142
Saudi Arabia	31	0	0	0	12	5,454	124,679	994	45	1,039
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	978	8	0	8
Other OPEC	1,230	120	0	103	13	10,236	149,054	1,157	85	1,242
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,153	85	0	85
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	13	1,119	1,567	4	9	13
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	261	31,357	259	2	261
Venezuela	1,230	120	0	103	0	8,856	105,977	809	74	883
Non OPEC	958	2,159	70	110	1,212	19,373	227,727	1,736	161	1,898
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,864	157	0	157
Argentina	0	0	0	0	81	81	2,448	20	1	20
Belgium	43	0	0	0	0	374	374	0	3	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	880	7	0	7
Canada	109	0	0	0	10	891	891	0	7	7
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	89	89	699	5	1	6
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,790	157	0	157
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	569	5	0	5
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,607	72	0	72
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,753	23	0	23
France	38	0	0	0	0	1,042	1,042	0	9	9
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	411	3	0	3
Italy	23	0	70	0	0	291	291	0	2	2
Japan	32	0	0	0	0	32	32	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	188	0	0	0	0	2,729	2,729	0	23	23
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	646	5	0	5
Mexico	311	0	0	50	891	3,385	107,780	870	28	898
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	105	199	199	0	2	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	358	0	60	0	3,284	3,284	0	27	27
Norway	0	1,801	0	0	0	1,981	9,880	66	17	82
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	334	1,094	6	3	9
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	743	743	0	6	6
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	406	3	0	3
Spain	54	0	0	0	0	1,237	1,457	2	10	12
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	302	302	0	3	3
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	342	342	0	3	3
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	4	0	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,195	60	0	60
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	34	34	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	740	30,549	248	6	255
Virgin Islands	160	0	0	0	0	515	515	0	4	4
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	417	1,345	8	3	11
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,054	9	0	9
Other	0	0	0	0	36	331	1,052	6	3	9
Total	2,219	17,515	70	213	3,271	55,495	542,962	4,062	462	4,525
Persian Gulf^e	31	0	0	0	12	5,972	142,935	1,141	50	1,191

^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-April 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	14,549	864	0	0	46	0	492	0	0	0
Canada	14,549	864	0	0	46	0	492	0	0	0
Total	14,549	864	0	0	46	0	492	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	5,117	0	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	4,103	0	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	8,588	0	239	0	0	46	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	6,685	0	239	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	1,903	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	19,809	530	866	0	76	636	136	35	2	9
Australia	2,274	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Canada	8,728	530	79	0	76	10	136	0	2	9
China, People's Republic of	3,532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	4,573	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
Malaysia	0	0	201	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	54	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	33,514	530	1,402	0	76	682	136	35	2	9
Persian Gulf ^e	5,117	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-April 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	1,374	2,776	17,325	121	23	144
Canada	0	0	0	0	1,374	2,776	17,325	121	23	144
Total	0	0	0	0	1,374	2,776	17,325	121	23	144
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	1,139	1,436	6,553	43	12	55
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	297	4,400	34	2	37
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	1,139	1,139	2,153	8	9	18
Other OPEC	0	0	0	85	660	1,030	9,618	72	9	80
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	240	6,925	56	2	58
Venezuela	0	0	0	85	660	790	2,693	16	7	22
Non OPEC	59	0	0	9	1,709	4,067	23,876	165	34	199
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1	2,275	19	(s)	19
Canada	0	0	0	9	1,598	2,449	11,177	73	20	93
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,532	29	0	29
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,573	38	0	38
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	59	0	0	0	0	59	59	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	201	201	0	2	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	19	63	63	0	1	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	0	(s)	(s)
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	640	640	0	5	5
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	527	527	0	4	4
Other	0	0	0	0	90	90	792	6	1	7
Total	59	0	0	94	3,508	6,533	40,047	279	54	334
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	1,139	1,436	6,553	43	12	55

^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,
April 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	0	0	0	0	4,662	4,662	155
Natural Gas Liquids	103	181	965	5	286	1,541	51
Pentanes Plus	2	14	240	0	0	257	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	101	167	725	5	286	1,284	43
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	73	65	560	0	244	943	31
Normal Butane/Butylene	28	102	164	5	42	341	11
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	5	2	397	0	26	430	14
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3	(s)	88	0	1	92	3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	2	2	309	0	25	338	11
Finished Petroleum Products	977	434	15,606	6	6,280	23,303	777
Finished Motor Gasoline	86	17	3,768	(s)	286	4,157	139
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	8	0	0	8	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	47	0	91	138	5
Kerosene	1	(s)	11	0	2	14	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	639	1	2,909	0	1,609	5,158	172
Residual Fuel Oil	1	95	2,321	0	1,450	3,866	129
Special Naphthas	7	55	68	(s)	269	399	13
Lubricants	159	50	383	5	239	836	28
Waxes	10	14	44	(s)	12	80	3
Petroleum Coke	66	183	6,040	0	2,307	8,597	287
Asphalt and Road Oil	5	17	7	1	14	44	1
Miscellaneous Products	4	(s)	(s)	0	2	6	(s)
Total	1,086	617	16,968	11	11,254	29,936	998

^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-April 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	12,869	12,907	108
Natural Gas Liquids	195	818	5,706	7	2,051	8,777	73
Pentanes Plus	8	82	241	0	(s)	331	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	188	736	5,466	7	2,051	8,446	70
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	157	327	4,823	0	1,347	6,654	55
Normal Butane/Butylene	31	409	642	7	704	1,792	15
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	10	4	1,640	0	153	1,807	15
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	6	1	959	0	2	968	8
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	4	4	681	0	151	839	7
Finished Petroleum Products	3,425	1,280	56,015	39	35,102	95,861	799
Finished Motor Gasoline	124	162	11,400	16	1,232	12,935	108
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	(s)	304	0	1	306	3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	884	0	1,092	1,977	16
Kerosene	330	1	12	0	5	349	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	856	36	9,787	0	11,497	22,176	185
Residual Fuel Oil	683	276	11,974	0	7,813	20,746	173
Special Naphthas	23	75	351	1	2,014	2,464	21
Lubricants	553	205	1,678	18	558	3,012	25
Waxes	40	35	147	(s)	47	269	2
Petroleum Coke	772	377	19,404	0	10,780	31,334	261
Asphalt and Road Oil	16	110	74	4	59	263	2
Miscellaneous Products	25	(s)	(s)	(s)	4	30	(s)
Total	3,630	2,140	63,361	46	50,175	119,352	995

^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, April 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	179	0	0	1	0
Australia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	9	27	27	0	120	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	408	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	14	223	50	91	1	201	339
Chile	0	0	0	125	0	0	152	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0
Colombia	0	0	29	208	0	0	1	0
Costa Rica	0	(s)	48	100	20	0	140	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	1	30	0	0	0	93	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	290	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0
El Salvador	0	109	69	0	0	0	3	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	42
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Guatemala	0	0	11	148	4	10	152	50
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	9	0	0	0	40	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	258	0
Italy	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	637
Jamaica	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	359
Japan	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	90	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	1	0	0	0	822	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Mexico	0	0	612	2,710	0	2	23	389
Netherlands	0	0	0	39	0	0	(s)	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	4	0	71	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	131	0	0	0	0	692	150
Peru	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	1	569	0	0	357	509
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Singapore	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	293	899
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	1	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	486
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	185	0	0	0	(s)	0
Virgin Islands	4,662	0	0	0	0	0	242	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	20	(s)	0	0	4	0
Total	4,662	257	1,284	4,157	146	14	5,158	3,886

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, April 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	150	(s)	0	0	(s)	330	11
Australia	0	4	1	128	1	(s)	134	4
Bahama Islands	(s)	2	0	0	1	0	188	6
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	3	1	843	(s)	1	851	28
Brazil	0	13	2	157	(s)	(s)	579	19
Cameroon	0	0	0	35	0	0	35	1
Canada	59	196	18	490	20	4	1,707	57
Chile	(s)	15	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	292	10
China, People's Republic of	0	43	1	0	1	0	296	10
China, Taiwan	1	37	(s)	2	1	(s)	122	4
Colombia	0	34	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	274	9
Costa Rica	1	5	(s)	0	0	(s)	315	10
Denmark	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	11	9	(s)	103	0	(s)	249	8
Ecuador	2	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	293	10
Egypt	0	23	0	0	0	0	187	6
El Salvador	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	184	6
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	5	1	3	421	2	0	433	14
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	42	1
Germany, FR	(s)	4	4	267	1	0	279	9
Ghana	0	(s)	0	33	0	0	33	1
Greece	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Guatemala	2	4	1	0	0	(s)	381	13
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Honduras	1	6	(s)	0	0	0	57	2
Hong Kong	(s)	12	1	0	0	(s)	14	(s)
India	0	1	1	0	3	0	5	(s)
Indonesia	0	1	1	82	(s)	0	84	3
Ireland	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	3	0	0	0	0	260	9
Italy	(s)	1	1	1,982	0	(s)	2,622	87
Jamaica	4	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	395	13
Japan	268	26	5	1,248	1	1	1,641	55
Korea, Republic of	1	40	1	(s)	1	(s)	867	29
Malaysia	0	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	9	(s)
Mexico	1	103	34	58	1	145	4,077	136
Netherlands	29	3	1	74	5	(s)	151	5
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	76	3
New Zealand	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	(s)
Nigeria	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Norway	0	1	0	55	0	0	56	2
Panama	1	2	(s)	0	0	0	977	33
Peru	0	3	(s)	0	0	218	222	7
Philippines	(s)	5	(s)	0	0	(s)	205	7
Poland	0	(s)	0	6	0	0	7	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	139	0	0	139	5
Puerto Rico	1	11	1	0	0	33	1,482	49
Russia	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Saudi Arabia	(s)	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	2	(s)
Singapore	1	19	(s)	(s)	(s)	25	1,237	41
South Africa	0	1	(s)	34	0	0	35	1
Spain	0	1	(s)	1,205	(s)	0	1,206	40
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Switzerland	9	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	10	(s)
Thailand	(s)	10	(s)	0	0	1	497	17
Trinidad and Tobago	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Turkey	0	12	(s)	283	0	0	295	10
United Arab Emirates	0	1	0	55	(s)	(s)	56	2
United Kingdom	0	2	1	321	1	(s)	327	11
Uruguay	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	1	(s)	0	1	(s)	187	6
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	4,904	163
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	1	10	(s)	574	(s)	3	612	20
Total	399	836	80	8,597	44	436	29,936	998

^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-April 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	430	63	0	2	0
Australia	0	0	(s)	274	0	(s)	31	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	41	115	59	0	432	1
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	1	1	0	0	6	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1	0	411	0
Cameroon	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	38	84	938	480	636	148	822	1,368
Chile	0	0	113	178	0	1	530	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	411	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	115	0	0	1	2,064	887
Colombia	0	0	148	210	0	0	26	0
Costa Rica	0	(s)	48	189	20	0	460	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	4	116	172	0	0	94	49
Ecuador	0	0	1,385	0	0	0	510	6
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0
El Salvador	0	110	109	0	0	0	405	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
France	0	0	151	0	0	0	1	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	42
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Guatemala	0	0	25	457	8	10	507	116
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	28	0	0	0	171	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	1,003	0
Italy	0	0	4	88	0	0	789	3,800
Jamaica	0	0	100	0	0	0	(s)	2,303
Japan	0	0	2	1	1,192	1	107	261
Korea, Republic of	0	0	5	0	0	0	4,645	1,656
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
Mexico	0	(s)	3,938	8,716	(s)	4	72	2,773
Netherlands	0	0	(s)	39	0	0	2	310
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	80	24	0	735	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	131	(s)	231	0	0	1,646	1,395
Peru	0	0	1	164	(s)	0	222	219
Philippines	0	0	469	0	0	0	606	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	6	931	23	0	450	958
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0
Singapore	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	2,632	2,767
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	640	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sweden	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
Switzerland	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	576	486
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	3	0	0	2	304
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	608	0	0	0	1	0
Virgin Islands	12,869	0	0	0	0	182	242	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Other	0	(s)	30	(s)	7	0	9	530
Total	12,907	331	8,446	12,935	2,283	349	22,176	20,746

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-April 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	170	2	0	2	1	670	6
Australia	7	38	1	1,261	2	(s)	1,614	13
Bahama Islands	1	13	0	0	4	0	666	6
Bahrain	0	1	0	294	0	0	294	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	1	17	1	2,198	3	2	2,230	19
Brazil	210	39	9	352	(s)	1	1,024	9
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	35	0	0	37	(s)
Canada	89	545	59	1,462	120	60	6,850	57
Chile	2	48	2	1	0	(s)	876	7
China, People's Republic of	0	46	3	0	3	(s)	464	4
China, Taiwan	5	111	1	17	6	1	3,206	27
Colombia	(s)	42	2	1	2	1	432	4
Costa Rica	4	25	2	0	0	(s)	749	6
Denmark	(s)	(s)	1	137	(s)	3	141	1
Dominican Republic	14	23	2	103	0	(s)	579	5
Ecuador	2	5	4	0	0	(s)	1,913	16
Egypt	(s)	42	0	0	(s)	0	208	2
El Salvador	1	13	(s)	0	0	0	639	5
Finland	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
France	9	4	9	1,249	5	(s)	1,429	12
French Pacific Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	43	(s)
Germany, FR	(s)	11	8	408	6	1	438	4
Ghana	0	1	0	127	0	0	128	1
Greece	0	4	0	484	0	(s)	490	4
Guatemala	9	22	3	0	0	(s)	1,157	10
Guinea	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	(s)
Honduras	4	27	1	0	24	0	391	3
Hong Kong	1	23	4	0	(s)	(s)	206	2
India	0	92	2	0	6	(s)	101	1
Indonesia	(s)	4	3	174	1	0	183	2
Ireland	0	(s)	1	143	0	(s)	514	4
Israel	(s)	8	0	320	0	0	1,581	13
Italy	(s)	2	2	3,890	2	1	8,579	71
Jamaica	8	6	1	81	0	(s)	2,499	21
Japan	786	86	17	5,179	5	4	7,641	64
Korea, Republic of	984	70	5	515	2	1	7,884	66
Malaysia	(s)	5	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	14	(s)
Mexico	5	373	92	371	4	1,028	17,376	145
Netherlands	157	9	2	2,414	13	3	2,950	25
Netherlands Antilles	0	347	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,187	10
New Zealand	0	6	2	242	(s)	76	499	4
Nigeria	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Norway	0	2	(s)	288	0	0	290	2
Panama	3	13	1	0	21	(s)	3,443	29
Peru	2	38	1	(s)	1	219	869	7
Philippines	(s)	8	1	1	(s)	1	1,085	9
Poland	0	2	(s)	13	0	0	15	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	409	0	0	466	4
Puerto Rico	97	268	4	0	(s)	36	2,773	23
Russia	(s)	7	(s)	0	0	0	27	(s)
Saudi Arabia	(s)	8	1	1	0	(s)	12	(s)
Singapore	47	185	1	32	2	26	5,692	47
South Africa	0	25	(s)	201	(s)	0	226	2
Spain	(s)	2	1	4,808	1	2	5,454	45
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Sweden	0	4	1	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
Switzerland	9	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	13	(s)
Thailand	(s)	22	1	(s)	1	1	1,087	9
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	4	(s)	0	(s)	0	5	(s)
Turkey	(s)	14	(s)	1,229	(s)	0	1,777	15
United Arab Emirates	(s)	19	0	205	(s)	(s)	225	2
United Kingdom	2	7	4	978	9	2	1,314	11
Uruguay	0	5	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	5	(s)
Venezuela	0	39	2	433	5	360	1,448	12
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	13,293	111
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	2	48	1	1,245	2	3	1,878	16
Total	2,464	3,012	269	31,334	263	1,837	119,352	995

^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,
April 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	1,516	40	0	0	6	0	-2	(s)	236	280	1,796
Algeria	31	40	0	0	6	0	0	(s)	174	220	251
Kuwait	164	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	7	7	171
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,321	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	54	54	1,375
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Other OPEC	1,808	-6	8	56	33	67	-3	(s)	127	281	2,090
Gabon	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	163
Indonesia	87	0	0	0	0	0	-3	(s)	8	5	92
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	458	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	9	9	467
Venezuela	1,100	-6	8	56	33	67	0	(s)	110	267	1,368
Non OPEC	3,593	70	89	21	-85	-70	-281	-20	287	10	3,602
Angola	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	412
Argentina	26	0	-6	0	(s)	0	0	-5	(s)	-11	15
Australia	33	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-4	(s)	(s)	-4	29
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	-1	-4	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-6	-6
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-28	(s)	11	-17	-17
Brazil	0	0	0	0	-14	0	-5	(s)	(s)	-19	-19
Cameroon	29	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	28
Canada	999	78	55	-3	41	-5	-16	-6	40	184	1,183
China, People's Republic of	65	0	0	0	-8	0	0	-1	(s)	-10	55
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	-3	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-4	-4
Colombia	193	-1	-7	0	(s)	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-9	184
Congo	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	12
Ecuador ^c	146	0	0	0	-10	0	0	(s)	(s)	-10	136
Egypt	45	0	0	0	-5	0	0	-1	(s)	-6	39
France	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	-14	(s)	19	5	5
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-9	(s)	(s)	-9	-9
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	7	(s)	-5	(s)	-5	-2	0	(s)	(s)	-13	-6
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	4	8	0	0	-21	-66	(s)	(s)	-75	-75
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	0	-12	0	(s)	(s)	-13	-13
Japan	0	(s)	0	0	-3	0	-42	-1	-8	-53	-53
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	0	-27	0	(s)	-1	26	-3	-3
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	7	6	6
Mexico	963	-11	-90	6	-1	-13	-2	-3	9	-106	857
Netherlands	0	0	-1	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	2	-2	-2
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	(s)	-2	0	0	(s)	(s)	-3	-3
Norway	291	8	0	0	0	0	-2	(s)	16	22	313
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	0	0	0	-23	-5	0	(s)	-4	-33	-33
Peru	13	(s)	0	0	0	11	0	(s)	-7	4	17
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-19	0	-12	-17	0	6	1	-40	-40
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Spain	7	1	0	0	0	0	-40	(s)	8	-32	-24
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	11	11	11
Thailand	0	0	0	0	(s)	-16	0	(s)	(s)	-17	-17
Trinidad and Tobago	55	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	55
Turkey	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-9	(s)	1	-9	-9
United Kingdom	450	0	7	0	(s)	10	-11	(s)	23	30	480
Virgin Islands	-155	0	129	18	30	31	0	(s)	69	276	121
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	14
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Other	11	-6	20	1	-39	-31	-30	-3	40	-48	-38
Total	6,917	104	97	77	-47	-3	-286	-20	650	571	7,488
Persian Gulf^d	1,485	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	62	60	1,544

^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-April 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	1,531	16	(s)	0	9	16	-2	(s)	252	292	1,823
Algeria	28	16	0	0	9	16	0	(s)	171	213	241
Kuwait	213	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	9	9	222
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,282	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	72	72	1,354
United Arab Emirates	8	0	(s)	0	0	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-2	6
Other OPEC	1,902	-3	30	40	68	73	-5	(s)	112	314	2,216
Gabon	183	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	183
Indonesia	59	0	0	(s)	0	0	-1	(s)	17	16	75
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	546	0	0	0	0	5	0	(s)	2	7	553
Venezuela	1,114	-3	30	40	68	68	-4	(s)	92	291	1,405
Non OPEC	3,353	58	105	36	-46	-74	-252	-15	259	70	3,424
Angola	354	0	0	0	3	6	0	(s)	3	11	365
Argentina	20	0	-4	-1	(s)	0	1	-1	(s)	-5	15
Australia	19	(s)	-2	(s)	(s)	0	-11	(s)	(s)	-13	6
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-4	5	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	8	0	(s)	(s)	-18	(s)	6	-4	-4
Brazil	0	0	0	(s)	-3	0	-3	(s)	-2	-9	-9
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	7	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)	(s)	3	5	12
Canada	966	99	52	-5	67	1	-11	-3	53	253	1,219
China, People's Republic of	51	0	0	0	-3	0	1	(s)	(s)	-3	48
China, Taiwan	0	-1	0	0	-17	-7	(s)	-1	(s)	-27	-27
Colombia	191	-1	-2	0	(s)	10	(s)	(s)	(s)	6	197
Congo	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	8
Ecuador ^c	122	-12	0	0	-4	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-16	106
Egypt	35	0	0	0	-1	0	0	(s)	(s)	-2	33
France	0	-1	0	0	(s)	0	-10	(s)	11	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	-3	(s)	(s)	1	1
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-4	(s)	(s)	-4	-4
Guatemala	3	(s)	-4	(s)	-4	-1	0	(s)	(s)	-10	-6
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	-1	(s)	-1	-1
Italy	0	2	3	0	-7	-32	-32	1	(s)	-65	-65
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	(s)	-19	-1	(s)	(s)	-21	-21
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-10	-1	-2	-43	-1	-6	-63	-63
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	0	-39	-14	-4	-1	15	-42	-42
Malaysia	5	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	2	7
Mexico	931	-25	-73	4	-1	-21	-3	-3	11	-110	821
Netherlands	0	(s)	6	0	(s)	-3	-20	(s)	5	-12	-12
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	-1	15	-6	3	0	-3	33	41	41
Norway	209	7	2	0	0	0	-2	(s)	19	27	236
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	(s)	-2	0	-14	-12	0	(s)	-1	-29	-29
Peru	6	(s)	-1	(s)	-2	1	(s)	(s)	-2	-4	2
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-8	(s)	-4	-8	0	5	(s)	-14	-14
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	-4	0	(s)	0	-4	-4
Russia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Spain	2	(s)	0	0	-5	0	-40	(s)	10	-35	-33
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	5	5	5
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	9	9	9
Thailand	4	(s)	0	0	-5	-4	(s)	(s)	(s)	-9	-5
Trinidad and Tobago	69	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	69
Turkey	0	0	0	0	-4	0	-10	(s)	(s)	-15	-15
United Kingdom	416	(s)	15	0	(s)	7	-8	(s)	9	23	438
Virgin Islands	-107	0	111	35	56	45	0	(s)	45	293	185
Yemen	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	16
Zaire	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	16
Other	15	-8	4	-2	-47	-28	-27	-4	27	-85	-69
Total	6,786	71	135	76	32	15	-259	-16	622	676	7,462
Persian Gulf^d	1,503	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-4	(s)	84	79	1,583

^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,
April 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	16,705	72,926	743,987	13,514	79,240	926,372
Refinery	15,634	14,654	46,799	2,676	26,082	105,845
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,065	57,164	91,150	10,090	33,258	192,727
Leases	6	1,108	14,367	748	899	17,128
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	591,671	0	0	591,671
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	19,001	19,001
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	152,850	164,957	244,498	18,361	92,475	673,141
Refinery	49,736	66,179	129,794	13,002	66,519	325,230
Bulk Terminal	77,085	58,284	72,794	2,186	20,275	230,624
Pipeline	25,966	37,086	37,987	2,884	5,613	109,536
Natural Gas Processing Plant	63	3,408	3,923	289	68	7,751
Pentanes Plus	17	2,539	4,931	194	59	7,740
Refinery	0	490	329	6	0	825
Bulk Terminal	7	857	2,816	2	42	3,724
Pipeline	0	561	1,071	66	0	1,698
Natural Gas Processing Plant	10	631	715	120	17	1,493
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,507	20,401	57,494	1,031	2,735	85,168
Refinery	1,451	3,582	7,901	376	1,352	14,662
Bulk Terminal	992	7,808	39,286	19	1,332	49,437
Pipeline	1,011	6,234	7,099	467	0	14,811
Natural Gas Processing Plant	53	2,777	3,208	169	51	6,258
Ethane/Ethylene	13	3,092	22,557	213	0	25,875
Refinery	0	1	713	0	0	714
Bulk Terminal	13	1,280	18,334	0	0	19,627
Pipeline	0	984	2,947	210	0	4,141
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	827	563	3	0	1,393
Propane/Propylene	2,079	10,840	17,146	315	449	30,829
Refinery	218	1,725	2,308	58	159	4,468
Bulk Terminal	863	4,302	10,847	12	249	16,273
Pipeline	965	3,602	2,658	142	0	7,367
Natural Gas Processing Plant	33	1,211	1,333	103	41	2,721
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,218	4,242	12,589	344	1,855	20,248
Refinery	1,090	1,275	3,308	214	901	6,788
Bulk Terminal	116	1,347	7,568	7	945	9,983
Pipeline	0	1,057	798	75	0	1,930
Natural Gas Processing Plant	12	563	915	48	9	1,547
Isobutane/Isobutylene	197	2,227	5,202	159	431	8,216
Refinery	143	581	1,572	104	292	2,692
Bulk Terminal	0	879	2,537	0	138	3,554
Pipeline	46	591	696	40	0	1,373
Natural Gas Processing Plant	8	176	397	15	1	597
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,854	2,574	5,141	283	5,348	15,200
Refinery	1,296	622	2,217	136	4,168	8,439
Bulk Terminal	558	1,782	2,562	147	533	5,582
Pipeline	0	170	362	0	647	1,179
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	14	1	0	6	21
Refinery	0	14	1	0	6	21
Fuel Ethanol	87	2,041	529	81	348	3,086
Refinery	W	260	W	W	W	384
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	497
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	497

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	1,612	W	3,757	W	4,979	10,979
Refinery	1,140	W	1,681	W	4,123	7,270
Bulk Terminal	W	W	1,714	W	212	2,533
Pipeline	W	W	362	W	644	1,176
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	10,747	14,263	47,280	2,377	22,437	97,104
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,477	4,324	11,162	581	3,955	22,499
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,113	2,038	7,386	439	4,558	16,534
Heavy Gas Oils	5,086	4,540	19,051	904	10,621	40,202
Residuum	1,071	3,361	9,681	453	3,303	17,869
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,719	11,810	14,829	2,151	6,168	40,677
Refinery	5,169	9,526	13,647	2,151	6,132	36,625
Bulk Terminal	550	512	712	0	9	1,783
Pipeline	0	1,772	470	0	27	2,269
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	56	32	23	0	11	122
Refinery	56	32	23	0	11	122
Finished Motor Gasoline	52,028	47,635	41,500	5,288	20,510	166,961
Refinery	10,297	11,379	15,689	2,696	9,496	49,557
Bulk Terminal	27,163	20,945	9,071	912	8,997	67,088
Pipeline	14,568	15,311	16,740	1,680	2,017	50,316
Reformulated	22,486	2,214	8,578	0	5,787	39,065
Refinery	6,613	693	3,205	0	2,889	13,400
Bulk Terminal	10,788	993	2,192	0	2,154	16,127
Pipeline	5,085	528	3,181	0	744	9,538
Oxygenated	211	487	475	68	6	1,247
Refinery	14	372	203	11	3	603
Bulk Terminal	98	115	0	57	2	272
Pipeline	99	0	272	0	1	372
Other	29,331	44,934	32,447	5,220	14,717	126,649
Refinery	3,670	10,314	12,281	2,685	6,604	35,554
Bulk Terminal	16,277	19,837	6,879	855	6,841	50,689
Pipeline	9,384	14,783	13,287	1,680	1,272	40,406
Finished Aviation Gasoline	750	402	471	36	529	2,188
Refinery	508	114	398	28	206	1,254
Bulk Terminal	242	242	44	8	323	859
Pipeline	0	46	29	0	0	75
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	282	206	131	289	908
Refinery	0	4	123	97	33	257
Bulk Terminal	0	109	0	0	6	115
Pipeline	0	169	83	34	250	536
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9,397	8,097	12,535	614	7,266	37,909
Refinery	1,853	3,240	6,445	245	4,107	15,890
Bulk Terminal	3,279	1,934	1,559	267	1,986	9,025
Pipeline	4,265	2,923	4,531	102	1,173	12,994

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	3,610	1,247	847	61	84	5,849
Refinery	1,244	507	541	57	70	2,419
Bulk Terminal	2,208	706	298	0	10	3,222
Pipeline	158	34	8	4	4	208
Distillate Fuel Oil	42,236	32,641	25,833	2,304	11,559	114,573
Refinery	9,870	8,710	13,153	1,304	6,029	39,066
Bulk Terminal	26,402	14,128	5,185	475	4,159	50,349
Pipeline	5,964	9,803	7,495	525	1,371	25,158
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	14,165	21,639	15,621	1,915	8,084	61,424
Refinery	2,412	4,385	6,557	1,027	4,004	18,385
Bulk Terminal	8,850	10,182	3,228	416	3,112	25,788
Pipeline	2,903	7,072	5,836	472	968	17,251
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	28,071	11,002	10,212	389	3,475	53,149
Refinery	7,458	4,325	6,596	277	2,025	20,681
Bulk Terminal	17,552	3,946	1,957	59	1,047	24,561
Pipeline	3,061	2,731	1,659	53	403	7,907
Residual Fuel Oil^c	13,273	2,312	13,585	569	7,337	37,076
Refinery	3,170	1,702	5,869	569	5,286	16,596
Bulk Terminal	10,103	610	7,716	0	1,927	20,356
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	124	124
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	3,246	25	759	100	429	4,559
Refinery	1,114	25	185	100	381	1,805
Bulk Terminal	2,132	0	574	0	48	2,754
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	4,628	634	3,515	332	928	10,037
Refinery	1,701	334	853	332	695	3,915
Bulk Terminal	2,927	300	2,662	0	233	6,122
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	5,399	1,653	9,311	137	5,856	22,356
Refinery	355	1,343	4,831	137	4,210	10,876
Bulk Terminal	5,044	310	4,480	0	1,646	11,480
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	458	417	1,681	0	88	2,644
Refinery	458	417	1,681	0	88	2,644
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	3	4	1,298	0	221	1,526
Refinery	3	4	1,298	0	221	1,526
Special Naphthas	270	230	1,760	1	47	2,308
Refinery	43	202	1,432	1	47	1,725
Bulk Terminal	227	28	328	0	0	583
Lubricants	2,771	1,707	6,114	0	1,671	12,263
Refinery	842	781	4,643	0	1,148	7,414
Bulk Terminal	1,929	926	1,471	0	523	4,849
Waxes	175	117	460	12	127	891
Refinery	175	117	460	12	127	891
Petroleum Coke	460	2,409	2,838	263	3,490	9,460
Refinery	460	2,409	2,838	263	3,490	9,460
Asphalt and Road Oil	5,370	15,581	4,406	3,030	2,278	30,665
Refinery	2,029	7,967	3,536	2,675	1,907	18,114
Bulk Terminal	3,341	7,614	870	355	371	12,551
Miscellaneous Products	149	257	1,266	16	221	1,909
Refinery	65	111	291	9	164	640
Bulk Terminal	84	83	876	1	57	1,101
Pipeline	0	63	99	6	0	168
Total Stocks, All Oils	169,555	237,883	988,485	31,875	171,715	1,599,513

^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, April 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	37,460	17,401	112	19,947	3,452	36,272	11,262	25,010	13,273	1,114
Connecticut	1,650	1,650	0	0	61	2,703	400	2,303	62	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	1,996	1,542	0	454	212	2,267	649	1,618	2,055	W
Florida	5,385	0	0	5,385	154	1,809	926	883	771	112
Georgia	1,740	0	0	1,740	65	1,164	797	367	203	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	861	493	0	368	195	1,522	423	1,099	663	W
Massachusetts	1,685	1,458	0	227	112	2,138	345	1,793	863	W
New Jersey	10,256	8,283	18	1,955	625	10,100	2,041	8,059	4,117	W
New York	2,856	847	63	1,946	1,091	4,459	1,481	2,978	2,317	W
North Carolina	1,933	0	1	1,932	216	1,503	903	600	317	W
Pennsylvania	4,988	1,332	28	3,628	480	4,777	1,672	3,105	994	W
Rhode Island	621	620	0	1	W	706	138	568	W	W
South Carolina	1,162	0	1	1,161	142	721	470	251	W	W
Virginia	2,166	1,176	1	989	84	2,243	912	1,331	408	W
West Virginia	161	0	0	161	W	160	105	55	W	W
PAD District II	32,324	1,686	487	30,151	1,213	22,838	14,567	8,271	2,312	7,238
Illinois	4,872	844	0	4,028	155	3,340	2,390	950	631	630
Indiana	3,682	380	7	3,295	176	3,108	1,604	1,504	259	W
Iowa	1,282	0	0	1,282	W	1,350	1,171	179	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	3,620	0	0	3,620	3	2,644	1,958	686	39	3,075
Kentucky	1,209	110	91	1,008	88	1,191	610	581	W	W
Michigan	3,237	0	0	3,237	160	1,663	1,159	504	94	1,020
Minnesota	1,995	99	281	1,615	W	1,148	807	341	182	W
Missouri	1,312	0	0	1,312	W	785	678	107	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	759	0	2	757	W	779	335	444	W	W
Ohio	3,606	12	2	3,592	275	2,447	1,256	1,191	279	W
Oklahoma	2,522	0	3	2,519	W	1,670	881	789	351	963
Tennessee	2,048	0	101	1,947	82	1,166	819	347	241	W
Wisconsin	2,180	241	0	1,939	W	1,547	899	648	41	W
PAD District III	24,760	5,397	203	19,160	839	18,338	9,785	8,553	13,585	14,488
Alabama	1,230	0	0	1,230	33	624	422	202	275	88
Arkansas	626	0	0	626	W	600	422	178	W	W
Louisiana	5,287	744	135	4,408	227	4,388	1,928	2,460	5,487	2,525
Mississippi	2,434	366	0	2,068	17	1,479	513	966	W	775
New Mexico	443	0	0	443	W	228	165	63	12	W
Texas	14,740	4,287	68	10,385	535	11,019	6,335	4,684	7,336	11,007
PAD District IV	3,608	0	68	3,540	57	1,779	1,443	336	569	173
Colorado	853	0	68	785	W	343	273	70	W	W
Idaho	234	0	0	234	W	203	150	53	W	W
Montana	1,398	0	0	1,398	W	426	426	0	68	19
Utah	601	0	0	601	W	536	350	186	155	50
Wyoming	522	0	0	522	W	271	244	27	W	71
PAD District V	18,493	5,043	5	13,445	80	10,188	7,116	3,072	7,213	449
Alaska	648	0	0	648	W	813	312	501	W	W
Arizona	839	0	0	839	W	337	249	88	W	W
California	11,290	5,043	5	6,242	71	6,276	4,846	1,430	4,578	145
Hawaii	848	0	0	848	W	469	163	306	W	W
Nevada	307	0	0	307	W	135	110	25	W	W
Oregon	1,061	0	0	1,061	W	593	401	192	202	W
Washington	3,500	0	0	3,500	W	1,565	1,035	530	1,115	122
U.S. Total	116,645	29,527	875	86,243	5,641	89,415	44,173	45,242	36,952	23,462

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, April 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	123	849	0	182	1,554	432	0	0	52,322
Petroleum Products	8,443	63	0	3,011	5,842	2,676	0	83,943	28,315
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	208	0	0	0	618
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	989	4,474	60	0	1,364	3,410
Unfinished Oils	18	0	0	28	29	0	0	0	298
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	47	0	0	74	0	0	238	2,107
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,909	0	0	1,202	553	1,128	0	52,287	10,459
Reformulated	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,863	117
Oxygenated	0	0	0	329	0	0	0	528	50
Other	5,884	0	0	873	553	1,128	0	38,896	10,292
Finished Aviation Gasoline	5	0	0	0	0	8	0	70	118
Jet Fuel	203	0	0	98	115	1,035	0	10,008	4,309
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	203	0	0	98	115	1,035	0	10,008	4,309
Kerosene	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,292	0	0	527	166	445	0	18,084	5,862
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,826	0	0	159	90	397	0	9,575	4,213
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	466	0	0	368	76	48	0	8,509	1,649
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	56	195	0	0	866	147
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	63
Lubricants	0	16	0	75	28	0	0	721	295
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	523
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Total	8,566	912	0	3,193	7,396	3,108	0	83,943	80,637

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,170	876	0	0	0	7,956	0
Petroleum Products	351	1,795	2,417	1,869	967	0	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	167	179	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,362	1,690	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	276	1,353	556	0	564	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	276	1,353	556	0	564	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	30	216	13	0	137	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	13	0	57	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	30	216	0	0	80	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	45	226	319	0	266	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	45	127	319	0	200	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	99	0	0	66	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	351	1,795	4,587	2,745	967	0	0	7,956	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,
April 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	87	849	0	1,554	432	0	52,322
Petroleum Products	8,409	0	1,403	5,179	2,676	63,065	24,131
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	208	0	0	618
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	989	4,474	60	1,125	3,410
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,021
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,909	0	356	318	1,128	39,157	9,053
Reformulated	25	0	0	0	0	12,018	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,884	0	356	318	1,128	27,139	9,053
Finished Aviation Gasoline	5	0	0	0	8	5	100
Jet Fuel	203	0	0	115	1,035	7,349	4,049
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	203	0	0	115	1,035	7,349	4,049
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,292	0	58	64	445	15,429	4,844
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,826	0	9	55	397	7,910	3,708
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	466	0	49	9	48	7,519	1,136
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Total	8,496	849	1,403	6,733	3,108	63,065	76,453

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,170	876	0	6,463	0
Petroleum Products	351	1,795	2,417	1,869	967	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	167	179	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,362	1,690	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	276	1,353	556	0	564	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	276	1,353	556	0	564	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	30	216	13	0	137	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	13	0	57	0	0
Kerosene-Type	30	216	0	0	80	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	45	226	319	0	266	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	45	127	319	0	200	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	99	0	0	66	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	351	1,795	4,587	2,745	967	6,463	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, April 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	36	0	0	182	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	34	63	0	1,608	663	0	20,878	671
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	0
Unfinished Oils	18	0	0	28	29	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	47	0	0	74	0	238	105
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	846	235	0	13,130	555
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	845	208
Oxygenated	0	0	0	329	0	0	528	0
Other	0	0	0	517	235	0	11,757	347
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	98	0	0	2,659	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	98	0	0	2,659	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	469	102	0	2,655	11
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	150	35	0	1,665	11
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	319	67	0	990	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	56	195	0	866	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	282	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	56	195	0	584	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0
Lubricants	0	16	0	75	28	0	721	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	70	63	0	1,790	663	0	20,878	671

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,493
Petroleum Products	1,991	18,216	4,184	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	239	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	298	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	92	41	86	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	906	11,669	1,406	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	637	0	117	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	528	50	0	0	0	0
Other	269	11,141	1,239	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	65	18	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	148	2,511	260	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	148	2,511	260	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	200	2,444	1,018	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	1,654	505	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	200	790	513	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	282	584	147	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	282	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	584	147	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	70	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	117	63	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	363	358	295	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	188	523	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,991	18,216	4,184	0	0	0	1,493

^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, April 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	182	972	-790	54,615	2,168	52,447
Petroleum Products	86,954	8,506	78,448	39,175	11,529	27,646
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	785	208	577
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,353	0	2,353	4,772	5,523	-751
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	812	1,778	-966
Propane/Propylene	2,324	0	2,324	2,685	2,662	23
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	0	0	522	923	-401
Isobutane/Isobutylene	29	0	29	753	160	593
Unfinished Oils	28	18	10	316	57	259
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	238	47	191	2,107	74	2,033
Finished Motor Gasoline	53,489	5,909	47,580	16,924	2,883	14,041
Reformulated	12,863	25	12,838	142	0	142
Oxygenated	857	0	857	50	329	-279
Other	39,769	5,884	33,885	16,732	2,554	14,178
Finished Aviation Gasoline	70	5	65	123	8	115
Jet Fuel	10,106	203	9,903	4,525	1,248	3,277
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	13	0	13
Kerosene-Type	10,106	203	9,903	4,512	1,248	3,264
Kerosene	36	0	36	0	36	-36
Distillate Fuel Oil	18,611	2,292	16,319	8,473	1,138	7,335
0.05 percent sulfur and under	9,734	1,826	7,908	6,358	646	5,712
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	8,877	466	8,411	2,115	492	1,623
Residual Fuel Oil	922	0	922	147	251	-104
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	16	-16	86	0	86
Special Naphthas	117	0	117	63	0	63
Lubricants	796	16	780	295	103	192
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	188	0	188	523	0	523
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	36	0	36
Total	87,136	9,478	77,658	93,790	13,697	80,093

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	11,235	52,322	-41,087	432	3,046	-2,614	0	7,956	-7,956
Petroleum Products	7,774	114,404	-106,630	3,027	5,253	-2,226	2,762	0	2,762
Pentanes Plus	387	618	-231	0	346	-346	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,164	4,774	1,390	60	3,052	-2,992	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,516	225	2,291	0	1,325	-1,325	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	2,202	3,581	-1,379	58	1,026	-968	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,150	315	835	2	436	-434	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	296	653	-357	0	265	-265	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	29	298	-269	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	121	2,345	-2,224	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	553	64,375	-63,822	1,404	1,120	284	1,917	0	1,917
Reformulated	0	12,980	-12,980	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	578	-578	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	553	50,817	-50,264	1,404	1,120	284	1,917	0	1,917
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	188	-188	8	0	8	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	115	14,563	-14,448	1,065	150	915	353	0	353
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	70	-70	57	0	57
Kerosene-Type	115	14,563	-14,448	1,065	80	985	296	0	296
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	166	24,217	-24,051	490	585	-95	492	0	492
0.05 percent sulfur and under	90	13,960	-13,870	442	519	-77	327	0	327
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	76	10,257	-10,181	48	66	-18	165	0	165
Residual Fuel Oil	195	1,013	-818	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	70	-70	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	180	-180	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	44	1,016	-972	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	711	-711	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	36	-36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	19,009	166,726	-147,717	3,459	8,299	-4,840	2,762	7,956	-5,194

^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."

1948

1948

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	Month of Production																		
Availability	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	5-95	
Reported State Data ^c																			
2-14-94	1697	0																	
3-14-94	3913	1668	0																
4-14-94	6316	3928	1611	0															
5-14-94	6374	5224	3889	1582	0														
6-14-94	6772	6054	5170	3882	1507	0													
7-14-94	6772	6058	6002	5957	3771	1593	0												
8-14-94	6785	6066	6010	5974	5845	3776	1574	0											
9-14-94	6784	6066	6015	5977	5856	5926	3748	1515	0										
10-14-94	6784	6428	6023	5985	5867	5938	5020	3680	1502	0									
11-14-94	6790	6433	6022	5986	5869	5949	5849	4950	3650	1541	0								
12-14-94	6790	6433	6022	5986	5868	5949	5858	4954	4954	3689	1614	0							
1-14-95	6863	6422	6367	6323	6217	5949	5863	4963	4966	4996	3757	1530	0						
2-14-95	6863	6422	6367	6341	6217	5949	5865	4966	4969	5003	5068	3679	1645	0					
3-14-95	6863	6498	6367	6341	6217	5949	5865	4967	4968	5007	5075	5036	3839	1592	0				
4-14-95	6863	6544	6491	6377	6254	5985	5918	5819	5853	5919	5983	5941	6057	3626	1593	0			
5-14-95	6863	6598	6555	6522	6395	6044	5980	5877	5911	5976	6040	5999	6129	5872	3660	1540	0		
6-14-95	6863	6625	6555	6523	6397	6126	6055	5887	5911	5976	6040	6001	6125	5978	6023	3572	1538	0	
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production ^d																			
6-14-95	0	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	8	9	16	25	33	
Month of Production																			
	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	5-95	
Type of Estimate	Production Estimates																		
Original ^e	6886	6870	6735	6682	6607	6685	6610	6576	6551	6580	6667	6593	6674	6616	6600	6528	6576	6608	
Interim ^f	6838	6777	6745	6719	6634	6658	6567	6528	6547	6551	6578	6542	6686	6596	6703	6606	6561		
Form EIA-182																			
Initial	6534	6242	6400	6414	6228	6312	6262	6116	6261	6315	6360	6300	6467	6120	6480	6224	6211		
Revised....	6548	6376	6436	6384	6233	6320	6254	6225	6261	6298	6359	6290	6464	6313	6473	6316			
Final ^g	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	77									
Motor Gas Blending	71	74	87	135									
Product Supplied	7,157	7,505	7,780	7,670									

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1995

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

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

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

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 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	-33	14,396	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-17
Crude Oil.....	13,610	-5	13,367	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4
Pentanes Plus	188	0	190	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs.....	363	0	306	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	229	0	184	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	134	0	123	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates ..	298	(s)	292	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	377	-25	317	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-12
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-224	-2	-71	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	-5	(s)	-5	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Production	17,453	-2	17,235	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Pentanes Plus	322	2	322	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
LPGs.....	1,941	9	1,964	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Ethane/Ethylene.....	618	4	621	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Propane/Propylene.....	1,002	5	983	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Normal Butane/Butylene	137	2	191	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	184	-2	168	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates ..	225	3	286	-4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-71	10	-74	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,317	(s)	7,250	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Reformulated.....	1,729	36	1,805	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32
Oxygenated.....	1,064	44	881	-11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
Other	4,524	-79	4,564	-16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-49
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	(s)	17	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,412	(s)	1,376	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	10	(s)	10	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,402	(s)	1,366	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene	92	-2	69	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,055	-1	2,954	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Residual Fuel Oil	909	-6	776	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	187	-14	172	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-7
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	247	0	252	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	54	-1	53	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Lubricants.....	171	(s)	184	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Waxes.....	20	0	24	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	615	0	611	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	280	(s)	331	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Still Gas	615	0	618	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Products.....	41	-2	50	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Imports.....	7,955	78	8,358	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44
Crude Oil.....	6,503	21	6,565	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Pentanes Plus	41	0	51	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs.....	172	0	134	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Ethane/Ethylene.....	24	0	19	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	108	0	94	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	0	15	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	22	0	6	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates ..	43	0	32	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Unfinished Oils.....	289	-8	407	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	6	0	34	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	174	8	223	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Reformulated.....	102	0	112	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oxygenated.....	0	8	32	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Other	73	0	79	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	79	0	123	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	5	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	75	0	123	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene	4	(s)	3	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	270	43	287	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24
Residual Fuel Oil	194	10	225	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	17	0	43	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	116	0	186	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	6	4	8	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Lubricants.....	10	0	7	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes.....	2	0	2	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	7	0	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	23	0	27	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	0	1	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	1,165	1,603,206	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	594
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	328,391	86	327,057	-550	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-232
Pentanes Plus.....	8,720	-1	7,576	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
LPGs.....	82,809	369	70,054	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	184
Ethane/Ethylene.....	24,655	49	25,168	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27
Propane/Propylene.....	35,665	46	25,560	-27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	14,679	104	12,012	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	58
Isobutane/isobutylene.....	7,810	170	7,314	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	91
Oth Hydrocns/Oxygenates..	15,858	104	16,307	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	52
Unfinished Oils.....	95,399	32	99,711	-77	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-23
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	44,378	1	45,140	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.....	139	36	192	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	182,768	560	179,519	228	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	394
Reformulated.....	41,999	374	40,967	420	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	397
Oxygenated.....	6,064	-75	2,437	-223	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-149
Other.....	134,705	261	136,115	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	146
Finished Aviation Gasoline ..	2,297	56	2,128	88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	72
Jet Fuel.....	44,029	8	42,803	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	1,035	-49	1,144	-46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-48
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	42,994	57	41,659	46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	52
Kerosene.....	8,149	63	7,349	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	140,417	-175	121,929	-9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-92
Residual Fuel Oil.....	43,919	-318	36,220	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-160
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	2,401	-1	2,592	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,316	0	1,909	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	2,187	-25	2,200	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-13
Lubricants.....	11,388	232	11,849	242	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	237
Waxes.....	919	0	910	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	9,656	0	9,487	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	22,410	248	24,550	106	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	177
Miscellaneous Products.....	2,133	-110	2,051	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-55
Product Supplied.....	17,167	14	18,355	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Crude Oil.....	7	(s)	8	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Pentanes Plus.....	173	-2	223	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
LPGs.....	2,228	-8	2,125	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Ethane/Ethylene.....	663	1	622	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Propane/Propylene.....	1,405	1	1,338	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	80	-2	96	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Isobutane/isobutylene.....	80	-8	69	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
Unfinished Oils.....	-218	15	-64	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.....	3	-1	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,157	2	7,505	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Reformulated.....	1,859	32	1,954	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29
Oxygenated.....	1,121	54	1,037	-6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25
Other.....	4,177	-84	4,514	-8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-48
Finished Aviation Gasoline ..	21	-2	23	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Jet Fuel.....	1,559	-12	1,522	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-6
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	11	1	5	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,548	-13	1,516	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-7
Kerosene.....	86	-3	101	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,335	51	3,689	-5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25
0.05% & under.....	1,802	58	1,898	-12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25
Greater than 0.05%	1,533	-7	1,791	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil.....	839	8	1,069	-11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	199	-14	208	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-7
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	366	0	417	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	36	1	27	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Lubricants.....	159	-9	153	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-5
Waxes.....	20	0	23	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	363	0	374	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	177	-7	279	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Still Gas.....	615	0	618	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Products.....	42	-6	53	-4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-5

(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, May 1995

Products	May 1995		April 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	2,818	91	2,883	96	14,475	96
Stocks	3,577	--	3,073	--	3,577	--
MTBE						
Production	5,253	169	5,052	168	22,441	149
Stocks	9,322	--	10,264	--	9,322	--

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	91							
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	3,577							
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	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	76							
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1994	80	80	78	71	75	78	73	78	87	90	96	96
1995	96	98	93	94	89							
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	2,276							
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	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	677							
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	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	89							
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	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	459							

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	169							
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	9,322							
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	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	1,186							
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	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	W							
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1994	108	122	115	124	124	97	135	147	141	145	135	125
1995	132	118	103	148	147							
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	3,033							
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	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	W							
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	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	4,620							

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	^R 169							
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	^R 89	^R 90	^R 81	^R 84	^R 69
1995	^R 76	^R 58	^R 61	^R 86	^R 85							
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	^R 77	^R 70	^R 83	^R 66	^R 75
1995	^R 73	^R 77	^R 60	^R 82	^R 84							

R = Revised.

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."

Revisions to this table are the result of the reclassification of several new MTBE production plants from captive to merchant. Total MTBE production was not affected.

Glossary

Pipelines carry natural gas across geographic regions.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

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

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

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

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

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

Blending Components. See Motor or Aviation Gasoline Blending Components.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Examples:

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

Fuel Ethanol ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$). An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenates definition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Isobutane. See Butane.

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

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

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

Isopentane. See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Oxygenated Gasoline. Gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles that has an oxygen content of 1.8 percent

or higher, by weight. Includes gasohol. **Excludes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).**

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

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

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

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether) (CH₃)₃COCH₃. An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

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

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

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

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

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

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

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

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_5H_{12}), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

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

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

active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

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

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

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

Other Finished. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

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

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

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

Oxygenated Gasoline. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is

reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures

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

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67°F . It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

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

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

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

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

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

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of

unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

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

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specifications D396 and 975. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships. Imports of residual fuel oil include imported crude oil burned as fuel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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