Petroleum Supply Monthly

July 1995

With Data for May 1995

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

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

Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays at noon

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

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

Monthly Energy Review, updated the last week of the month

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

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Preface

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

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

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

Summary Statistics

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

Detailed Statistics

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

Appendices

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

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

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

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Articles

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

U.S. Petroleum Trade Trends: 1989	January 1990
Motor Gasoline Outlook: 1990	February 1990
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1990
Heating Fuel Outlook: Winter 1990-91	July 1990
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1990
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1990	February 1991
U.S. Petroleum Trade 1990	March 1991
Effects of the Clean Air Act's Highway Diesel Fuel Oil Provisions	June 1991
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	June 1991
Regulation of Underground Petroleum Storage	August 1991
Alternative Transportation Fuels	October 1991
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1991	February 1992
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	March 1992
U.S. Petroleum Trade, 1991	April 1992
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	September 1992
Three Dimensional Seismology-A New Perspective	December 1992
Summer 1993 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1993
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	May 1993
Drilling Sideways	June 1993
The Economics of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990	July 1993
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	August 1993
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook for Winter 1993-1994	October 1993
Propane Outlook for Winter 1993-1994	October 1993
Strategic Shipping Lanes	January 1994
Summer 1994 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1994
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	October 1994
Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1994-1995	October 1994
Propane Assessment for Winter 1994-1995	October 1994
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	April 1995
Summer 1995 Gasoline Assessment	May 1995

Highlights

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

Highlights

Record demand levels in June for finished motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil pushed total demand for petroleum products (measured as product supplied) for June 1995¹ to 18.0 million barrels per day, the highest recorded level for June since 1978. The demand levels reached in May and June were not enough to propel year-to-date demand, which averaged 17.5 million barrels per day, past the same period last year. June 1995 temperatures in the U.S. were mild--nearly equal to the normal levels--and did not significantly affect demand levels.

June and first-half 1995 highlights include:

- Petroleum industry officials testified before the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives' Commerce Committee asking the committee to force the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to: 1) establish firm reformulated gasoline (RFG) program opt-out procedures and 2) not mandate the use of ethanol in gasoline. Industry personnel provided the committee information about the financial investment required to manufacture RFG and said that it was unreasonable for the EPA to require the industry to invest significant amounts of capital and then arbitrarily alter demand/market conditions.²
- Kentucky's Governor, Brereton Jones, asked the EPA to allow three Kentucky counties in the Cincinnati metropolitan area--Boone, Campbell, and Kenton--to opt out of the RFG program. Gov. Brereton said that the area should be allowed to opt out because of the region's continued compliance with the ozone standard and because of the cost of RFG. This opt out request would decrease RFG demand by nearly 10 thousand barrels per day.³ On June 22, 1995, the EPA issued a direct final rule designating the Northern Kentucky (Cincinnati Area) as being in ozone attainment.⁴
- Finished motor gasoline demand and production reached all-time June high levels while imports remained in the normal seasonal

range. Year-to-date finished motor gasoline demand represents a 3.2 percent increase over the same period last year. Inventories of finished motor gasoline are substantially below average seasonal stock levels.

- During June, retail prices of finished motor gasoline reached their highest levels since 1986.⁵ However, as crude prices and the costs associated with other feedstocks such as methanol and methyl-tertiary-butyl-ether (MTBE) declined, price pressures eased in July.
- Net crude oil imports (imports minus exports) established a **June record high** and accounted for about 52 percent of crude oil input to U.S. refineries. Domestic production of crude oil fell to its lowest June level since 1958. First-half 1995 imports of crude oil increased 6 percent over the same-period 1994 level, while year-to-date domestic crude oil production decreased almost 2 percent from the 1994 level.

Figure H1. U.S. Crude Oil Supply¹ for January through June, 1991-1995

¹Excludes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Sources: *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 1, Table S2; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, and the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. Table S2, July 1995.

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

² "Panel Chairman Says Changes Likely in RFG Program's Opt-out Provisions," *The Oil Daily*, June 8, 1995, pp. 1, 4, and 7.

³ "Northern Kentucky Opts Out of Federal RFG Program," *Oxy-Fuel News*, June 12, 1995, pp. 1 and 2.

⁴ "Determination of Attainment of Ozone Standard by Ashland, Kentucky, Northern Kentucky (Cincinnati Area), Charlotte, North Carolina, and Nashville, Tennessee, and Determination Regarding Applicability of Certain Reasonable Further Progress and Attainment Demonstrated Requirements," Environmental Protection Agency, *Federal Register*, Volume 60, Number 120, June 22, 1995, pp. 32466-32469.

⁵ "Retail Gasoline Prices Hit 10-Year High; Retail Margins Widen as Rack Prices Fall," *The Oil Daily*, June 22, 1995, pp. 3 and 5.

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

Category	1995			1994	January - June	
	Estimated June	May	Difference ^a	June	1995	1994
Products Supplied	18.0	17.2	0.7	17.8	17.5	17.7
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	8.2	7.9	0.3	7.9	7.7	7.5
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3.1	2.9	0.2	3.1	3.2	3.3
Residual Fuel Oil.....	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.1
Jet Fuel.....	1.5	1.5	(s)	1.6	1.5	1.5
Other Petroleum Products ^b	4.4	4.2	0.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
Crude Oil Inputs	14.7	14.3	0.4	14.4	13.9	13.6
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	97.1	95.2	1.9	96.5	92.5	94.0
Imports	9.1	8.7	0.4	9.3	8.6	8.8
Crude Oil.....	7.7	7.4	0.3	7.4	7.1	6.7
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	(s)	0.0	(s)
Other.....	7.7	7.4	0.3	7.3	7.1	6.7
Products	1.5	1.4	0.1	1.9	1.5	2.1
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	0.3	0.3	(s)	0.5	0.3	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	0.2	0.1	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil.....	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.4
Jet Fuel.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^c	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
Exports	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.9
Crude Oil.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products.....	0.8	0.8	(s)	0.8	0.9	0.8
Total Net Imports	8.2	7.9	0.4	8.4	7.7	7.9
Stock Change^d	(s)	0.4	-0.4	0.4	-0.2	-0.1
Crude Oil.....	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	(s)
Products.....	0.2	0.5	-0.3	0.5	-0.2	-0.1
Total Stocks (million barrels)	1,615	1,611	4	1,624	--	--
Crude Oil	912	923	-11	920	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	592	592	0	592	--	--
Other.....	320	331	-11	328	--	--
Products	703	688	15	705	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	166	168	-2	177	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	117	119	-2	120	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil.....	35	39	-3	39	--	--
Jet Fuel.....	40	38	2	41	--	--
Other Petroleum Products ^c	345	325	20	327	--	--

^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	13,526	13,336	13,158	14,009	14,467	14,519	14,480	14,618	14,360	13,660	14,101	14,107
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	14,718	14,873	14,411	14,375	14,970	15,050	15,037	15,039	15,081	15,086	15,081	15,019
Idle Capacity ²	339	155	617	786	192	112	126	126	126	126	136	208
Idle Three Months or Less	302	118	580	659	65	65	14	14	14	0	16	102
Idle More than Three Months	37	37	37	127	127	47	112	112	112	126	120	106
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,058	15,028	15,028	15,161	15,162	15,162	15,163	15,165	15,207	15,212	15,217	15,227
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.9	89.7	91.3	97.5	96.6	96.5	96.3	97.2	95.2	90.5	93.5	93.9
Operable Capacity	89.8	88.7	87.6	92.4	95.4	95.8	95.5	96.4	94.4	89.8	92.7	92.6
1995												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,806	13,535	13,582	13,940	14,430	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity ¹	15,035	15,130	15,263	15,111	15,151	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity ²	362	305	177	319	224	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Three Months or Less	256	202	74	206	167	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	106	103	104	113	57	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,397	15,436	15,440	15,430	15,375	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.8	89.5	89.0	92.3	95.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	89.7	87.7	88.0	90.3	93.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

² Idle 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 motor gasoline of 8.2 million barrels per day is an all-time high level for any month. Demand during the first-half of 1995 averaged 7.7 million barrels per day, an increase of 3.2 percent over the comparable period in 1994. This consistently strong demand level shows no signs of slowing soon. EIA and industry analysts point to several factors that have pushed 1995 demand to record high levels: mild winter weather, decrease in fuel efficiency resulting from the implementation and start-up of the federal reformulated gasoline program, an increase in automobile/light truck miles travelled, increased ratio of light trucks to automobiles in the total U.S. fleet (light trucks, as a class, are less fuel efficient), and relatively low retail prices for finished motor gasoline.

Production of finished motor gasoline reached a record June high level of 7.9 million barrels per day. Finished motor gasoline imports of 0.3 million barrels were within the normal seasonal range. Stocks fell to 166 million barrels, the lowest June level in decades.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Distillate fuel oil demand averaged 3.1 million barrels per day, a record high for June. First-half 1995 demand averaged 3.2 million barrels per day, a decrease of 1 percent from the 1994 level for the same period. Increased use of distillate fuel oil in the transportation and manufacturing sectors of the economy helped to boost demand during this period.

Distillate fuel oil production reached 3.2 million barrels per day, slightly below the record June level set in 1994. Imports of distillate fuel oil fell within the normal range, averaging 0.2 million barrels per day. Distillate fuel oil stock levels swelled to 117 million barrels, slightly above the normal seasonal range of recent years, but well below last year's level. Low-sulfur distillate stocks of 61 million barrels made up slightly more than 52 percent of the total distillate fuel oil inventory. Some industry analysts are concerned about the current split between low- and high-sulfur distillate stocks. Although this year started with an abundance of both low- and high-sulfur distillate fuel oil stocks, the inventory levels have dropped down considerably, with the largest decrease reflected in the high-sulfur (heating oil) inventories. Whether or not there will be a shortage of heating oil stocks this winter depends on the stock building activities

of the summer and fall and the severity of the winter weather in the Midwest and East Coast.⁶

Residual Fuel Oil

Residual fuel oil demand during June averaged 0.8 million barrels per day. Demand for residual fuel oil during the first six months of 1995 was nearly 26 percent lower than in the comparable period last year, continuing the general decline. Residual fuel oil production averaged 0.7 million barrels per day, the lowest June level since 1985. Imports of residual fuel oil, at 0.2 million barrels per day, and stock levels of 35 million barrels are the lowest for June in decades. The declining demand for residual fuel oil can best be explained by the fact that residual fuel oil has historically competed with natural gas to fuel electric utilities, and prices currently favor natural gas over residual fuel oil.⁷

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Demand for kerosene-type jet fuel averaged 1.4 million barrels per day, slightly below the record June 1994 level. Year-to-date demand for kerosene-type jet fuel averaged 1.5 million barrels per day, virtually unchanged from the year-earlier period. Production, too, was slightly below the record high level of June 1994, averaging 1.4 million barrels per day. At 39 million barrels, kerosene-type jet fuel stock levels were within the normal range for this time of year.

Propane

United States inventories of propane increased 5.6 million barrels during June, the lowest build for this month in 8 years. At an estimated 42.4 million barrels, United States inventories were at their lowest June level since 1970.

Regionally, propane stocks recorded gains in all major consuming areas of the Nation last month. East Coast inventories rose by 0.6 million barrels, Midwest levels by 3.5 million barrels and Gulf Coast inventories by 1.3 million barrels, respectively. East Coast inventories remained within their normal range while stock levels in the Midwest rose to the lower limit of their normal range. Gulf Coast inventories dropped to slightly below the lower limit of their normal range. A detailed description of the propane inventory situation is at the end of this section.

Crude Oil

Crude oil imports set a June-record high of 7.7 million barrels per day. Year-to-date imports of crude oil averaged 7.1 million barrels per day. Domestic crude oil production continued to decline, averaging 6.6 million barrels per day, the lowest June level since 1958. First-half 1995 domestic production of crude

oil averaged 6.6 million barrels per day. The first six months of 1995 also represent the fourth straight year of increasing net crude oil imports and decreasing domestic crude oil production (Figure H1). Crude oil stock levels (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) dropped to 320 million barrels, below the normal range and the lowest stock level for any month since December 1992.

Refinery Operations

Crude oil inputs remained strong, averaging 14.7 million barrels per day, the highest June level since 1979. The estimated refinery operable utilization rate, gross inputs divided by the total refining capacity with idle units included, averaged 95.7 percent.

Koch Refining Co. L.P. and Kerr-McGee Corp. have settled on terms for the sale of Kerr-McGee Corp.'s Corpus Christi, Texas refinery. This acquisition expands Koch Refining Co. L.P.'s presence in a region--southern Texas--where they already have invested over \$1 billion. The transfer of the 104,000 barrel per calendar day refinery should be completed in early August.⁸

Pacific Refining Co., citing continued financial losses and the increased capital investment needed to manufacture California's Phase II RFG gasoline, plans to discontinue refining operations in early August, but will operate the Hercules facility as a petroleum products terminal. Pacific Refining Co. is a joint venture between Coastal Corp. and China National Chemicals Imports and Export Corp.⁹

News Highlight

Rebuilding Propane Inventories For The 1995-96 Heating Season

Current Status

Between April and October, propane primary stockholders will rebuild their inventories for the 1995-96 heating season. Although the peak inventory levels have varied over the years, industry observers generally look for 60 million barrels at the start of the heating season as the minimum needed to meet demand without disruption.

As of June 30, 1995, U.S. inventories of propane stood at an estimated 42.4 million barrels, their lowest end-of-June level since 1970. To achieve the 60 million barrel level, primary stockholders need to add about 6 million barrels a month for the next 3 months. There is a real concern about the industry's ability to replenish stocks at this rate, especially because of unprecedented petrochemical demand for propane as a feedstock and the diminishing prospects for a large infusion of waterborne imports from foreign sources in the Middle East and the North Sea.

⁶ "Heating Oil Supply Dwindles on Sidelines of Energy Market," *The Oil Daily*, June 15, 1995, pp. 1, 4, and 5.

⁷ "U.S. Fuel Oil Prices Expected to Follow Overseas Prices Down," *The Oil Daily*, June 8, 1995, pp. 1, 6, and 7.

⁸ "Koch, Kerr-McGee Finalize Corpus Christi Refinery Deal," *Octane Week*, June 12, 1995, p. 2.

⁹ "Pacific Refining Opts to Close Refinery in Hercules, Calif.," *The Oil Daily*, June 8, 1995, pp. 3 and 5.

Petrochemical Feedstock Demand

A major factor impacting the buildup of propane inventories is propane feedstock consumption by the petrochemical industry. Continued demand for petrochemical products and recent capacity expansions are expected to maintain current high levels of propane feedstock consumption well into the summer months. Through July 1995, petrochemical feedstock consumption of propane has averaged about 366 thousand barrels per day, up from 284 thousand barrels per day during 1993, and 327 thousand barrels per day during 1994.¹⁰ Another factor has been the low dollar exchange rates with foreign currencies that have contributed to support a strong export market for U.S. chemical products abroad.

However, if the economy shows signs of cooling by late summer, and the industry rebuilds adequate stocks of propylene (ethane and propane based intermediate feedstocks), then petrochemical sector demand for propane may weaken from its current high rates.

Waterborne Imports

Waterborne imports were the key to the strong stock builds logged during the 1993 and 1994 stock building seasons, 35 and 40 million barrels, respectively. Last year, waterborne imports accounted for about 44 percent of the propane imports to the United States. Although Canada traditionally accounts for the largest share of propane imports to the United States, waterborne imports from the Persian Gulf, North Africa, and the North Sea are

an important source of incremental supplies during both stock building periods and periods of peak demand during the winter heating season.

Through May 1995, propane imports averaged 94 thousand barrels per day. This compares with 106 thousand barrels per day during the same period last year, and about 90 thousand barrels per day during the same period in 1993. Although 1995 propane imports remain within the average range of prior year volumes, the volume of waterborne imports have been significantly below prior year volumes during this period due to price differentials between the U.S. Gulf Coast and other world markets not sufficient to support propane imports.

Outlook

If current market conditions persist well into the summer and fall months, there exists a real possibility that primary stockholders may not be able to replenish propane inventories to adequate levels by the start of the 1995 heating season beginning in October. Because of these conditions, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) advises that propane producers, stockholders, and consumers watch the propane situation closely in the coming months to assure adequacy of supply for the heating season. The EIA will continue to monitor production, imports, and stocks of propane, and update this advisory as data become available.

¹⁰ *The Current U.S. Butadiene Situation and Steam Cracker Operations*, Hodson & Company Inc., Houston, Texas, June 1995 Newsletter, Volume XIX, Number 6; July supplement and predecessor issues.

Summary Statistics

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

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

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change ^a		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Domestic ^c	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^d	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil ^d and Petroleum Products
1981 Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	⁹ 290	⁹ -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	⁹ 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	⁹ 214	⁹ -234	15,231	1,454
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990 Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
1991 Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
1992 Average	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	⁹ 1,592
1993 January	9,254	6,961	1,737	295	⁹ 560	16,173	⁹ 1,618
February	8,907	6,943	1,777	219	-796	17,334	1,602
March	8,987	6,974	1,793	212	-602	17,575	1,590
April	8,897	6,881	1,802	523	356	16,781	1,617
May	8,800	6,847	1,732	147	915	16,508	1,650
June	8,747	6,795	1,753	2	573	17,096	1,667
July	8,657	6,688	1,741	6	497	17,357	1,682
August	8,720	6,758	1,747	-505	299	17,332	1,676
September	8,652	6,712	1,732	-439	86	17,650	1,665
October	8,893	6,839	1,768	328	403	17,323	1,688
November	8,847	6,912	1,670	251	-320	17,780	1,686
December	8,668	6,858	1,579	-53	-1,198	17,953	1,647
Average	8,836	6,847	1,736	81	70	17,237	--
1994 January	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	E 8,680	E 6,561	1,789	-101	123	17,102	1,600
May	RE 8,663	RE 6,572	1,785	R -111	R 494	17,241	R 1,611
June*	E 8,602	PE 6,557	E 1,778	E -176	E 203	17,978	E 1,615
6-Mo. Average	E 8,675	PE 6,598	E 1,779	E -61	E -168	17,528	--
1994 6-Mo. Average	8,618	6,707	1,673	-16	-111	17,691	--
1993 6-Mo. Average	8,933	6,900	1,765	233	180	16,904	--

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

^d Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

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

^f Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

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

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 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	8,486	7,073	1,413	998	155	842	7,488
May	R 8,736	R 7,354	R 1,382	R 876	R 73	R 803	R 7,860
June*	E 9,150	E 7,655	E 1,495	E 930	E 91	E 839	E 8,220
6-Mo. Average	E 8,620	E 7,099	E 1,521	E 964	E 99	E 865	E 7,656
1994 6-Mo. Average	8,765	6,691	2,074	902	101	801	7,863
1993 6-Mo. Average	8,416	6,649	1,767	1,032	128	904	7,384

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, May 1994 - Present

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

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, May 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, May 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 May 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	E 6,561	E 1,511	7,073	0	7,073	243	0
May	RE 6,572	RE 1,518	R 7,354	0	R 7,354	R 343	0
June*	PE 6,557	PE 1,487	E 7,655	E 0	E 7,655	E 375	E 0
6-Mo. Average	PE 6,598	PE 1,532	E 7,099	E 0	E 7,099	E 225	E (s)
1994 6-Mo. Average	6,707	1,573	6,691	25	6,667	339	(s)
1993 6-Mo. Average	6,900	1,599	6,649	24	6,625	242	(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	Other Primary
		SPR	Other					
1981	Average	336	^e -46	12,470	228	^d 58	594	230
1982	Average	174	-38	11,774	236	^d 59	^e 644	294
1983	Average	234	^e -20	11,685	164	66	723	379
1984	Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451
1985	Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493
1986	Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512
1987	Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541
1988	Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560
1989	Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580
1990	Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	586
1991	Average	-47	5	13,301	116	18	893	569
1992	Average	17	-18	13,411	89	13	893	575
1993	January	19	276	12,938	129	10	902	575
	February	18	201	12,865	166	10	908	576
	March	58	154	13,200	139	11	915	578
	April	136	387	13,538	73	9	930	582
	May	13	134	13,829	112	10	935	582
	June	21	-20	14,129	150	8	935	583
	July	19	-13	14,136	62	9	935	583
	August	24	-529	13,844	55	8	920	584
	September	52	-491	13,841	107	8	906	586
	October	19	309	13,729	62	10	917	586
	November	18	233	13,686	67	10	924	587
	December	9	-62	13,571	63	16	922	587
	Average	34	47	13,613	98	10	--	--
1994	January	4	87	13,286	110	10	925	587
	February	(s)	-97	13,130	116	12	923	587
	March	99	226	12,985	40	10	933	590
	April	31	-98	13,809	120	9	931	591
	May	(s)	-253	14,272	118	9	923	591
	June	16	-120	14,351	107	7	920	592
	July	(s)	148	14,344	84	8	924	592
	August	(s)	-129	14,491	72	7	920	592
	September	0	227	14,234	61	9	927	592
	October	0	255	13,529	138	8	935	592
	November	(s)	102	13,968	102	7	938	592
	December	(s)	-292	13,951	118	10	929	592
	Average	13	5	13,866	99	9	--	--
1995	January	(s)	-279	13,610	113	7	920	592
	February	(s)	-48	13,367	95	8	919	592
	March	(s)	344	13,478	68	7	929	592
	April	(s)	-101	13,816	155	7	926	592
	May	(s)	-110	14,299	73	^R 7	^R 923	592
	June*	^E (s)	^E -176	^E 14,666	^E 91	^E 7	^E 912	^E 592
	6-Mo. Average	^E (s)	^E -61	^E 13,877	^E 99	^E 7	--	--
1994	6-Mo. Average	25	-41	13,642	101	10	--	--
1993	6-Mo. Average	44	189	13,421	128	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
	May	163	36	0	0	208	204	0	0
1994	5-Mo. Average	225	30	0	0	219	211	0	0
	5-Mo. Average	247	11	0	0	366	361	0	0
1993	5-Mo. Average	215	13	0	0	242	231	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
	May	0	0	1,281	1,237	0	0	1,653	1,477
	5-Mo. Average	0	0	1,339	1,273	6	6	1,790	1,520
1994	5-Mo. Average	0	0	1,312	1,218	1	0	1,927	1,590
1993	5-Mo. Average	1	0	1,591	1,454	16	16	2,065	1,714

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
	May	(c)	(c)	206	206	65	36	0	0
	5-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	188	188	74	55	0	0
1994	5-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	183	182	108	71	0	0
1993	5-Mo. Average	56	53	121	120	63	62	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
	May	603	592	1,498	1,193	2,372	2,028	4,025	3,505
	5-Mo. Average	563	555	1,433	1,130	2,259	1,928	4,048	3,448
1994	5-Mo. Average	537	515	1,267	967	2,095	1,736	4,021	3,326
1993	5-Mo. Average	845	827	1,289	963	2,374	2,024	4,439	3,739

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
	May	419	407	21	21	0	0	0	0	1,405	1,167	35	35
	5-Mo. Average	376	365	19	19	4	0	0	0	1,302	1,007	48	48
1994	5-Mo. Average	313	301	11	9	51	0	34	0	1,257	943	78	75
1993	5-Mo. Average	351	351	3	3	21	0	30	0	1,072	798	45	44

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
	May	171	153	128	128	0	0	0	0	1,118	1,063	24	0
	5-Mo. Average	195	183	123	123	5	0	6	4	997	958	15	0
1994	5-Mo. Average	180	144	79	79	18	0	9	5	994	957	45	0
1993	5-Mo. Average	165	137	--	--	35	0	8	6	853	803	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
	May	86	0	292	292	19	0	12	0	25	0	61	53
	5-Mo. Average	58	0	249	226	11	0	2	0	15	1	68	66
1994	5-Mo. Average	113	0	153	142	21	0	18	14	39	0	78	61
1993	5-Mo. Average	78	0	130	129	28	0	13	13	38	0	74	57

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
	May	405	366	203	0	286	165	4,711	3,849	8,736	7,354
	5-Mo. Average	440	405	277	0	255	134	4,466	3,541	8,514	6,988
1994	5-Mo. Average	348	284	317	0	479	219	4,636	3,233	8,658	6,559
1993	5-Mo. Average	337	294	253	0	357	167	3,899	2,801	8,338	6,539

^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, May 1994 - Present

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

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, May 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	7,547	235	-26	139	7,670	208	167	15
	May	^R 7,697	^R 286	^R 18	^R 67	^R 7,898	^R 208	168	15
	June	^E 7,862	^E 332	^E -86	^E 90	^E 8,191	^E 208	^E 166	NA
	6-Mo. Average	^E 7,475	^E 265	^E -58	^E 98	^E 7,701	--	--	--
1994	6-Mo. Average	7,110	378	-56	81	7,463	--	--	--
1993	6-Mo. Average	7,215	237	37	106	7,310	--	--	--

^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, May 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, May 1994 - Present

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

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

Year/Month		Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)		
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^c	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur
1981	Average	2,613	173	^d -38	5	2,829	^d 192	-	-
1982	Average	2,606	93	-35	74	2,671	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	3,125	125	-30	172	3,108	115	61	53
	May	R 3,111	R 108	R 135	R 202	R 2,883	R 119	R 62	R 56
	June	E 3,171	E 158	E 33	E 211	E 3,085	E 117	E 61	E 56
	6-Mo. Average	E 3,097	E 188	E -140	E 192	E 3,233	-	-	-
1994	6-Mo. Average	3,181	227	-118	250	3,276	-	-	-
1993	6-Mo. Average	2,965	195	-169	249	3,080	-	-	-

^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, May 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, May 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	789	126	-23	129	808	37
May	^R 749	^R 177	^R 48	^R 115	^R 762	^R 39
June*	^E 746	^E 170	^E -84	^E 159	^E 841	^E 35
6-Mo. Average	^E 792	^E 183	^E -33	^E 161	^E 847	-
1994 6-Mo. Average	834	404	-26	121	1,143	-
1993 6-Mo. Average	846	347	17	142	1,034	-

^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, May 1994 - Present

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

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, May 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	1,322	1,318	82	-16	5	1,414	1,403	39	38
	May	R 1,368	R 1,356	R 104	R -21	R 18	R 1,474	R 1,463	R 38	R 37
	June*	E 1,405	E 1,394	E 73	E -3	E 27	E 1,455	E 1,440	E 40	E 39
	6-Mo. Average	E 1,360	E 1,351	E 93	E -50	E 20	E 1,483	E 1,472	--	--
1994	6-Mo. Average	1,416	1,366	125	6	20	1,515	1,460	--	--
1993	6-Mo. Average	1,451	1,321	91	12	75	1,455	1,332	--	--

^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, April 1994 - Present

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

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

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

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

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1981	Average	745	70	^c 18	5	18	773	76
1982	Average	711	63	-59	4	31	798	^c 54
1983	Average	730	44	^c -24	4	43	751	^c 48
1984	Average	806	67	^c 7	4	30	833	58
1985	Average	816	67	-50	3	48	883	39
1986	Average	817	110	64	4	28	831	63
1987	Average	828	88	-41	8	24	924	48
1988	Average	863	106	7	8	31	923	50
1989	Average	862	111	-52	11	24	990	32
1990	Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	917	49
1991	Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982	48
1992	Average	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032	39
1993	January	968	79	-212	1	31	1,227	32
	February	964	82	-255	(s)	37	1,264	25
	March	966	85	-109	(s)	32	1,129	22
	April	980	108	238	(s)	40	809	29
	May	951	96	266	0	30	750	37
	June	967	75	265	0	23	754	45
	July	963	118	256	0	26	800	53
	August	960	116	178	0	27	871	59
	September	969	132	92	0	17	992	61
	October	954	107	-11	0	13	1,059	61
	November	963	138	-126	0	17	1,209	57
	December	953	102	-195	0	25	1,225	51
	Average	963	103	34	(s)	26	1,006	--
1994	January	889	141	-566	0	19	1,577	34
	February	905	128	-308	0	30	1,311	25
	March	939	87	13	0	29	984	25
	April	978	83	188	0	20	852	31
	May	976	90	306	0	20	741	41
	June	978	117	247	0	20	827	48
	July	977	151	221	0	22	885	55
	August	980	135	107	0	28	980	58
	September	1,008	133	77	0	20	1,044	60
	October	954	164	-175	0	24	1,269	55
	November	1,002	137	-43	0	27	1,155	54
	December	1,034	127	-233	0	29	1,366	46
	Average	969	124	-13	0	24	1,082	--
1995	January	1,002	108	-350	0	55	1,405	36
	February	983	94	-361	0	100	1,338	26
	March	1,013	90	16	(s)	39	1,048	26
	April	1,029	107	159	0	31	946	31
	May	1,042	73	204	0	29	882	37
	5-Mo. Average	1,014	94	-62	(s)	50	1,121	--
1994	5-Mo. Average	938	106	-71	0	24	1,090	--
1993	5-Mo. Average	966	90	-11	(s)	34	1,033	--

^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, April 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, April 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
	May	2,260	115	386	211	62	1,716	97
	5-Mo. Average	2,107	136	-16	268	69	1,923	—
1994	5-Mo. Average	1,943	156	-104	285	34	1,884	—
1993	5-Mo. Average	2,034	140	57	313	52	1,753	—

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	
1981	Average	2,771	188	^c -42	723	197	2,081
1982	Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	1,856
1983	Average	2,437	382	^c -6	712	236	1,877
1984	Average	2,500	503	^c -32	791	236	2,007
1985	Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947
1986	Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045
1987	Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187
1988	Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303
1989	Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285
1990	Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402
1991	Average	2,826	675	18	936	277	2,269
1992	Average	2,928	707	-3	906	263	2,470
1993	January	3,147	726	^c 739	929	271	1,933
	February	2,853	773	111	1,057	282	2,176
	March	2,887	826	245	843	269	2,356
	April	2,935	753	-29	1,033	315	2,368
	May	2,941	834	80	1,048	278	2,368
	June	3,099	654	-239	1,064	278	2,650
	July	3,213	894	61	1,008	303	2,735
	August	3,167	693	-28	940	294	2,654
	September	3,067	800	-268	1,104	282	2,749
	October	3,195	810	-114	1,189	369	2,561
	November	3,080	795	-222	1,355	309	2,433
	December	2,816	678	-376	1,403	349	2,117
	Average	3,035	770	-2	1,081	300	2,426
1994	January	2,712	838	511	585	256	2,198
	February	2,790	743	277	613	248	2,394
	March	2,777	810	52	934	361	2,241
	April	2,914	783	-126	1,016	272	2,534
	May	3,078	773	-64	1,009	288	2,617
	June	3,131	726	-103	887	331	2,742
	July	3,158	746	80	759	361	2,704
	August	3,093	797	-46	803	411	2,721
	September	3,088	695	50	745	388	2,600
	October	3,067	700	-72	902	300	2,636
	November	3,001	749	47	1,013	344	2,347
	December	2,852	762	-298	1,049	386	2,478
	Average	2,973	761	24	861	329	2,518
1995	January	2,819	563	383	634	324	2,041
	February	2,914	802	236	722	320	2,438
	March	2,797	669	-8	873	329	2,273
	April	2,843	699	-106	1,008	355	2,283
	May	2,955	592	-72	780	339	2,501
	5-Mo. Average	2,865	662	85	804	334	2,305
1994	5-Mo. Average	2,855	790	129	835	286	2,396
1993	5-Mo. Average	2,955	783	233	980	283	2,241

^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 May 1995).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (June 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 June 1995). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

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

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

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

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

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

Note 3. Figures

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Detailed Statistics

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

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, May 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 47,051	E 1,518	E 232,645	E 1,541
(2) Lower 48 States	E 156,674	E 5,054	E 764,868	E 5,065
(3) Total U.S.	E 203,725	E 6,572	E 997,513	E 6,606
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	227,969	7,354	1,055,213	6,988
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6) Exports	2,256	73	15,163	100
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	225,713	7,281	1,040,050	6,888
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	2	(s)	1	(s)
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	3,424	110	5,755	38
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-207	-7	-1,100	-7
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	10,620	343	29,535	196
(12) Total Other Sources	13,839	446	34,191	226
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	443,277	14,299	2,071,754	13,720
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production ^b	61,991	2,000	295,160	1,955
(15) Net Imports ^c	1,658	53	5,782	38
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	734	24	1,673	11
(17) Total NGL Supply	64,382	2,077	302,615	2,004
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-1,814	-59	-6,715	-44
(19) Net Imports	11,145	360	60,020	397
(20) Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	2,833	91	19,518	129
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	23,536	759	110,109	729
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	207	7	1,098	7
(23) Total Other Liquids	35,907	1,158	184,030	1,219
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	543,566	17,534	2,558,399	16,943
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	29,760	960	162,206	1,074
(26) Exports	24,613	794	128,919	854
(27) Imports (Net)	5,147	166	33,287	220
(28) Total New Supply of Products	548,714	17,700	2,591,685	17,163
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-14,244	-459	41,494	275
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	534,470	17,241	2,633,179	17,438
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	244,843	7,898	1,148,106	7,603
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	89,366	2,883	492,714	3,263
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	23,632	762	128,100	848
(34) Jet Fuel	45,698	1,474	224,857	1,489
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	53,195	1,716	290,299	1,923
(36) Other ^d	77,529	2,501	348,007	2,305
(37) Crude Oil	207	7	1,098	7
(38) Total Products Supplied	534,470	17,241	2,633,179	17,438
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	331,277	—	331,277	—
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	591,669	—	591,669	—
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	167,507	—	167,507	—
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	118,762	—	118,762	—
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	38,568	—	38,568	—
(44) Jet Fuel	38,173	—	38,173	—
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	97,139	—	97,139	—
(46) Other ^d	228,316	—	228,316	—
(47) Total Stocks	1,611,411	—	1,611,411	—
(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,
May 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 203,725	--	227,969	10,620	-3,426	0	443,277	2,256	207	922,946
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	55,328	25,193	5,248	--	11,237	--	12,343	1,944	60,245	104,145
Pentanes Plus	10,471	--	1,679	--	-734	--	5,813	21	7,050	7,006
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	44,857	25,193	3,569	--	11,971	--	6,530	1,923	53,195	97,139
Ethane/Ethylene	18,355	575	760	--	1,243	--	0	0	18,447	27,118
Propane/Propylene	16,099	16,209	2,267	--	6,327	--	0	906	27,342	37,156
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,743	8,103	210	--	3,843	--	2,072	1,017	5,124	24,091
Isobutane/Isobutylene	6,660	306	332	--	558	--	4,458	0	2,282	8,774
Other Liquids	2,833	--	11,417	--	1,814	--	18,353	272	-6,189	154,917
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	7,685	--	1,283	--	-279	--	9,167	80	0	14,921
Unfinished Oils	--	--	8,583	--	1,975	--	12,850	0	-6,242	99,079
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-4,852	--	1,551	--	106	--	-3,599	192	0	40,783
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	12	--	-65	0	53	134
Finished Petroleum Products	6,663	472,316	26,191	--	2,273	--	--	22,689	480,207	429,403
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,663	231,950	8,866	--	546	--	--	2,090	244,843	167,507
Reformulated	--	57,595	3,479	--	-386	--	--	214	61,246	38,679
Oxygenated	18,110	3,280	0	--	-252	--	--	133	21,509	995
Other	-11,447	171,075	5,387	--	1,184	--	--	1,743	162,087	127,833
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	653	5	--	-149	--	--	0	807	2,039
Jet Fuel	--	42,406	3,214	--	-644	--	--	566	45,698	38,173
Naphtha-Type	--	385	249	--	-42	--	--	346	330	866
Kerosene-Type	--	42,021	2,965	--	-602	--	--	221	45,367	37,307
Kerosene	--	1,079	1	--	-786	--	--	9	1,857	5,063
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	96,452	3,355	--	4,189	--	--	6,252	89,366	118,762
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	63,350	1,211	--	848	--	--	1,449	62,264	62,272
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	33,102	2,144	--	3,341	--	--	4,802	27,103	56,490
Residual Fuel Oil	--	23,206	5,486	--	1,492	--	--	3,568	23,632	38,568
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	4,898	695	--	-145	--	--	0	5,738	2,499
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	6,891	2,201	--	-15	--	--	0	9,107	1,511
Special Naphthas	--	1,539	305	--	-487	--	--	234	2,097	1,821
Lubricants	--	5,273	419	--	-457	--	--	1,044	5,105	11,806
Waxes	--	641	41	--	-8	--	--	84	606	883
Petroleum Coke	--	19,774	241	--	-791	--	--	8,628	12,178	8,669
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	15,446	1,351	--	-422	--	--	207	17,012	30,243
Still Gas	--	20,718	0	--	0	--	--	0	20,718	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,390	11	--	-50	--	--	7	1,444	1,859
Total	268,549	497,509	270,825	10,620	11,898	0	473,973	27,162	534,470	1,611,411

^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-May 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 997,513	--	1,055,213	29,535	-5,756	2	2,071,754	15,163	1,098	922,946
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	268,621	99,041	26,625	--	-4,150	--	68,085	10,722	319,630	104,145
Pentanes Plus	49,450	--	6,134	--	-1,673	--	27,573	352	29,332	7,006
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	219,171	99,041	20,491	--	-2,477	--	40,512	10,369	290,299	97,139
Ethane/Ethylene	90,051	2,713	2,958	--	1,829	--	0	0	93,893	27,118
Propane/Propylene	78,932	74,254	14,228	--	-9,374	--	2	7,560	169,226	37,156
Normal Butane/Butylene	21,563	20,513	1,658	--	4,364	--	19,600	2,809	16,961	24,091
Isobutane/Isobutylene	28,625	1,561	1,647	--	704	--	20,910	0	10,219	8,774
Other Liquids	19,518	--	62,100	--	6,715	--	93,792	2,080	-20,969	154,917
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	35,363	--	7,101	--	-2,251	--	43,667	1,048	0	14,921
Unfinished Oils	--	--	49,508	--	7,700	--	63,294	0	-21,486	99,079
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-15,845	--	5,491	--	1,221	--	-12,607	1,032	0	40,783
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	45	--	-562	0	517	134
Finished Petroleum Products	26,539	2,244,699	141,715	--	-39,017	--	118,550	2,333,420	429,403	
Finished Motor Gasoline	26,539	1,090,633	37,973	--	-7,985	--	15,024	1,148,106	167,507	
Reformulated	--	272,957	16,757	--	-4,183	--	465	293,432	38,679	
Oxygenated	106,940	27,445	1,229	--	-7,025	--	717	141,922	995	
Other	-80,401	790,231	19,987	--	3,223	--	13,842	712,752	127,833	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	3,011	15	--	-249	--	0	3,275	2,039	
Jet Fuel	--	204,084	14,632	--	-8,990	--	2,849	224,857	38,173	
Naphtha-Type	--	1,385	629	--	-316	--	652	1,678	866	
Kerosene-Type	--	202,699	14,003	--	-8,674	--	2,197	223,179	37,307	
Kerosene	--	7,539	341	--	-2,898	--	358	10,420	5,063	
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	465,464	29,316	--	-26,361	--	28,427	492,714	118,762	
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	271,737	9,600	--	-9,551	--	6,447	284,441	62,272	
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	193,727	19,716	--	-16,810	--	21,980	208,273	56,490	
Residual Fuel Oil	--	120,892	28,038	--	-3,484	--	24,314	128,100	38,568	
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	24,662	3,325	--	244	--	0	27,743	2,499	
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	36,889	19,716	--	102	--	0	56,503	1,511	
Special Naphthas	--	7,826	1,055	--	-408	--	2,698	6,591	1,821	
Lubricants	--	26,240	1,535	--	234	--	4,056	23,485	11,806	
Waxes	--	3,236	230	--	-45	--	354	3,157	883	
Petroleum Coke	--	93,045	541	--	-538	--	39,962	54,162	8,669	
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	58,216	4,947	--	11,672	--	470	51,021	30,243	
Still Gas	--	95,726	0	--	0	--	0	95,726	0	
Miscellaneous Products	--	7,236	51	--	-311	--	37	7,561	1,859	
Total	1,312,191	2,343,740	1,285,653	29,535	-42,208	2	2,233,631	146,514	2,633,179	1,611,411

^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,
May 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 6,572	—	7,354	343	-111	0	14,299	73	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,785	813	169	—	362	—	398	63	1,943
Pentanes Plus	338	—	54	—	-24	—	188	1	227
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,447	813	115	—	386	—	211	62	1,716
Ethane/Ethylene	592	19	25	—	40	—	0	0	595
Propane/Propylene	519	523	73	—	204	—	0	29	882
Normal Butane/Butylene	121	261	7	—	124	—	67	33	165
Isobutane/Isobutylene	215	10	11	—	18	—	144	0	74
Other Liquids	91	—	368	—	59	—	592	9	-200
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	248	—	41	—	-9	—	296	3	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	277	—	64	—	415	0	-201
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-157	—	50	—	3	—	-116	6	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	-2	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	215	15,236	845	—	73	—	—	732	15,491
Finished Motor Gasoline	215	7,482	286	—	18	—	—	67	7,898
Reformulated	—	1,858	112	—	-12	—	—	7	1,976
Oxygenated	584	106	0	—	-8	—	—	4	694
Other	-369	5,519	174	—	38	—	—	56	5,229
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	21	(s)	—	-5	—	—	0	26
Jet Fuel	—	1,368	104	—	-21	—	—	18	1,474
Naphtha-Type	—	12	8	—	-1	—	—	11	11
Kerosene-Type	—	1,356	96	—	-19	—	—	7	1,463
Kerosene	—	35	(s)	—	-25	—	—	(s)	60
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,111	108	—	135	—	—	202	2,883
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	2,044	39	—	27	—	—	47	2,009
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	1,068	69	—	108	—	—	155	874
Residual Fuel Oil	—	749	177	—	48	—	—	115	762
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	158	22	—	-5	—	—	0	185
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	222	71	—	(s)	—	—	0	294
Special Naphthas	—	50	10	—	-16	—	—	8	68
Lubricants	—	170	14	—	-15	—	—	34	165
Waxes	—	21	1	—	(s)	—	—	3	20
Petroleum Coke	—	638	8	—	-26	—	—	278	393
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	498	44	—	-14	—	—	7	549
Still Gas	—	668	0	—	0	—	—	0	668
Miscellaneous Products	—	45	(s)	—	-2	—	—	(s)	47
Total	8,663	16,049	8,736	343	384	0	15,289	876	17,241

^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-May 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 6,606	--	6,988	196	-38	(s)	13,720	100	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,779	656	176	--	-27	--	451	71	2,117
Pentanes Plus	327	--	41	--	-11	--	183	2	194
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,451	656	136	--	-16	--	268	69	1,923
Ethane/Ethylene	596	18	20	--	12	--	0	0	622
Propane/Propylene	523	492	94	--	-62	--	(s)	50	1,121
Normal Butane/Butylene	143	136	11	--	29	--	130	19	112
Isobutane/Isobutylene	190	10	11	--	5	--	138	0	68
Other Liquids	129	--	411	--	44	--	621	14	-139
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	234	--	47	--	-15	--	289	7	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	328	--	51	--	419	0	-142
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-105	--	36	--	8	--	-83	7	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	-4	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	176	14,866	939	--	-258	--	--	785	15,453
Finished Motor Gasoline	176	7,223	251	--	-53	--	--	99	7,603
Reformulated	--	1,808	111	--	-28	--	--	3	1,943
Oxygenated	708	182	8	--	-47	--	--	5	940
Other	-532	5,233	132	--	21	--	--	92	4,720
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	20	(s)	--	-2	--	--	0	22
Jet Fuel	--	1,352	97	--	-60	--	--	19	1,489
Naphtha-Type	--	9	4	--	-2	--	--	4	11
Kerosene-Type	--	1,342	93	--	-57	--	--	15	1,478
Kerosene	--	50	2	--	-19	--	--	2	69
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,083	194	--	-175	--	--	188	3,263
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,800	64	--	-63	--	--	43	1,884
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,283	131	--	-111	--	--	146	1,379
Residual Fuel Oil	--	801	186	--	-23	--	--	161	848
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	163	22	--	2	--	--	0	184
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	244	131	--	1	--	--	0	374
Special Naphthas	--	52	7	--	-3	--	--	18	44
Lubricants	--	174	10	--	2	--	--	27	156
Waxes	--	21	2	--	(s)	--	--	2	21
Petroleum Coke	--	616	4	--	-4	--	--	265	359
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	386	33	--	77	--	--	3	338
Still Gas	--	634	0	--	0	--	--	0	634
Miscellaneous Products	--	48	(s)	--	-2	--	--	(s)	50
Total	8,690	15,521	8,514	196	-280	(s)	14,792	970	17,438

^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,
May 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 907	--	41,607	4,217	-777	865	0	45,089	0	0	17,570
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	804	2,005	154	--	2,304	1,271	--	73	139	3,784	4,795
Pentanes Plus	89	--	0	--	0	14	--	0	4	71	31
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	715	2,005	154	--	2,304	1,257	--	73	136	3,712	4,764
Ethane/Ethylene	269	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	269	13
Propane/Propylene	307	1,378	149	--	2,265	733	--	0	97	3,269	2,812
Normal Butane/Butylene	107	709	0	--	0	554	--	7	39	216	1,772
Isobutane/Isobutylene	32	-82	5	--	39	-30	--	66	0	-42	167
Other Liquids	724	--	2,960	--	126	1,218	--	4,587	1	-1,996	19,594
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	1,593	--	256	--	0	-102	--	1,951	(s)	0	1,752
Unfinished Oils	--	--	1,498	--	5	1,245	--	2,308	0	-2,050	11,992
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-870	--	1,206	--	121	59	--	398	(s)	0	5,778
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	16	--	-70	0	54	72
Finished Petroleum Products	960	49,577	20,647	--	81,467	-4,155	--	--	919	155,887	126,795
Finished Motor Gasoline	960	24,528	8,440	--	48,188	-2,578	--	--	21	84,673	49,450
Reformulated	--	14,408	3,479	--	12,557	-1,665	--	--	0	32,109	20,821
Oxygenated	906	-11	0	--	779	57	--	--	(s)	1,616	268
Other	55	10,131	4,961	--	34,852	-970	--	--	20	50,948	28,361
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	0	0	--	78	-7	--	--	0	85	743
Jet Fuel	--	2,720	2,953	--	11,365	205	--	--	1	16,832	9,602
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	2,720	2,953	--	11,365	205	--	--	1	16,832	9,602
Kerosene	--	33	1	--	0	-965	--	--	2	997	2,645
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	10,972	3,082	--	18,877	-103	--	--	92	32,942	42,133
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	5,940	1,100	--	9,944	-812	--	--	61	17,735	13,353
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	5,032	1,982	--	8,933	709	--	--	31	15,207	28,780
Residual Fuel Oil	--	4,171	4,238	--	1,762	-351	--	--	546	9,976	12,922
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	202	48	--	0	-64	--	--	0	314	397
Special Naphthas	--	148	203	--	-157	-226	--	--	9	411	44
Lubricants	--	546	404	--	840	-213	--	--	143	1,860	2,558
Waxes	--	140	26	--	0	-3	--	--	9	160	172
Petroleum Coke	--	1,263	0	--	0	-89	--	--	85	1,267	371
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,090	1,250	--	514	214	--	--	8	4,632	5,584
Still Gas	--	1,712	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,712	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	52	2	--	0	25	--	--	4	25	174
Total	3,395	51,582	65,368	4,217	83,120	-801	0	49,749	1,059	157,674	168,754

^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-May 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 4,240	--	201,713	17,190	-3,933	2,015	0	217,195	0	0	17,570
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,990	7,517	3,203	--	16,064	-2,474	--	1,278	335	31,635	4,795
Pentanes Plus	433	--	0	--	0	-37	--	56	11	403	31
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,557	7,517	3,203	--	16,064	-2,437	--	1,222	323	31,233	4,764
Ethane/Ethylene	1,271	0	0	--	0	13	--	0	0	1,258	13
Propane/Propylene	1,580	6,816	3,018	--	15,481	-2,716	--	0	254	29,357	2,812
Normal Butane/Butylene	535	1,062	117	--	398	326	--	783	70	933	1,772
Isobutane/Isobutylene	171	-361	68	--	185	-60	--	439	0	-316	167
Other Liquids	2,490	--	22,429	--	1,883	844	--	30,053	11	-4,106	19,594
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	5,465	--	2,578	--	0	-2,429	--	10,465	7	0	1,752
Unfinished Oils	--	--	15,384	--	41	2,248	--	17,836	0	-4,659	11,992
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,975	--	4,467	--	1,842	1,027	--	2,303	4	0	5,778
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-2	--	-551	0	553	72
Finished Petroleum Products	3,510	250,905	109,556	--	392,871	-36,312	--	--	4,344	788,810	126,795
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,510	122,827	36,546	--	227,957	-4,113	--	--	145	394,808	49,450
Reformulated	--	76,376	16,757	--	58,466	-2,237	--	--	0	153,836	20,821
Oxygenated	5,347	1,363	1,229	--	2,926	-1,793	--	--	4	12,654	268
Other	-1,837	45,088	18,560	--	166,565	-83	--	--	141	228,318	28,361
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	23	0	--	263	-310	--	--	0	596	743
Jet Fuel	--	11,417	13,243	--	58,321	-3,537	--	--	3	86,515	9,602
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	-4	--	--	1	3	0
Kerosene-Type	--	11,417	13,243	--	58,321	-3,533	--	--	2	86,512	9,602
Kerosene	--	1,458	83	--	519	-1,768	--	--	332	3,496	2,645
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	61,022	27,827	--	94,304	-23,961	--	--	949	206,165	42,133
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	20,556	9,085	--	46,331	-8,735	--	--	761	83,946	13,353
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	40,466	18,742	--	47,973	-15,226	--	--	188	122,219	28,780
Residual Fuel Oil	--	22,921	25,017	--	5,702	-4,864	--	--	1,228	57,276	12,922
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,099	276	--	16	22	--	--	0	1,369	397
Special Naphthas	--	403	513	--	280	-60	--	--	32	1,224	44
Lubricants	--	2,813	1,387	--	4,093	7	--	--	696	7,590	2,558
Waxes	--	710	145	--	0	-14	--	--	49	820	172
Petroleum Coke	--	7,195	0	--	0	-256	--	--	857	6,594	371
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	10,040	4,505	--	1,372	2,689	--	--	24	13,204	5,584
Still Gas	--	8,700	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	8,700	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	277	14	--	44	-147	--	--	29	453	174
Total	14,230	258,422	336,901	17,190	406,885	-35,927	0	248,526	4,690	816,339	168,754

^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, May 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	—	1,342	136	-25	28	0	1,454	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	65	5	—	74	41	—	2	4	122
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	65	5	—	74	41	—	2	4	120
Ethane/Ethylene	9	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	10	44	5	—	73	24	—	0	3	105
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	23	0	—	0	18	—	(s)	1	7
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-3	(s)	—	1	-1	—	2	0	-1
Other Liquids	23	—	95	—	4	39	—	148	(s)	-64
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	51	—	8	—	0	-3	—	63	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	48	—	(s)	40	—	74	0	-66
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-28	—	39	—	4	2	—	13	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-2	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	31	1,599	666	—	2,628	-134	—	—	30	5,029
Finished Motor Gasoline	31	791	272	—	1,554	-83	—	—	1	2,731
Reformulated	—	465	112	—	405	-54	—	—	0	1,036
Oxygenated	29	(s)	0	—	25	2	—	—	(s)	52
Other	2	327	160	—	1,124	-31	—	—	1	1,643
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	0	0	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	88	95	—	367	7	—	—	(s)	543
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	88	95	—	367	7	—	—	(s)	543
Kerosene	—	1	(s)	—	0	-31	—	—	(s)	32
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	354	99	—	609	-3	—	—	3	1,063
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	192	35	—	321	-26	—	—	2	572
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	162	64	—	288	23	—	—	1	491
Residual Fuel Oil	—	135	137	—	57	-11	—	—	18	322
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	7	2	—	0	-2	—	—	0	10
Special Naphthas	—	5	7	—	-5	-7	—	—	(s)	13
Lubricants	—	18	13	—	27	-7	—	—	5	60
Waxes	—	5	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	—	41	0	—	0	-3	—	—	3	41
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	100	40	—	17	7	—	—	(s)	149
Still Gas	—	55	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	55
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	1
Total	110	1,664	2,109	136	2,681	-26	0	1,605	34	5,086

^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-May 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	—	1,336	114	-26	13	0	1,438	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	50	21	—	106	-16	—	8	2	210
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	50	21	—	106	-16	—	8	2	207
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	10	45	20	—	103	-18	—	0	2	194
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	7	1	—	3	2	—	5	(s)	6
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-2	(s)	—	1	(s)	—	3	0	-2
Other Liquids	16	—	149	—	12	6	—	199	(s)	-27
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	36	—	17	—	0	-16	—	69	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	102	—	(s)	15	—	118	0	-31
Motor Gasoline Blend, Comp.	-20	—	30	—	12	7	—	15	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	-4	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	23	1,662	726	—	2,602	-240	—	—	29	5,224
Finished Motor Gasoline	23	813	242	—	1,510	-27	—	—	1	2,615
Reformulated	—	506	111	—	387	-15	—	—	0	1,019
Oxygenated	35	9	8	—	19	-12	—	—	(s)	84
Other	-12	299	123	—	1,103	-1	—	—	1	1,512
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	2	-2	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	76	88	—	386	-23	—	—	(s)	573
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	76	88	—	386	-23	—	—	(s)	573
Kerosene	—	10	1	—	3	-12	—	—	2	23
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	404	184	—	625	-159	—	—	6	1,365
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	136	60	—	307	-58	—	—	5	556
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	268	124	—	318	-101	—	—	1	809
Residual Fuel Oil	—	152	166	—	38	-32	—	—	8	379
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	7	2	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	9
Special Naphthas	—	3	3	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	8
Lubricants	—	19	9	—	27	(s)	—	—	5	50
Waxes	—	5	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	—	48	0	—	0	-2	—	—	6	44
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	66	30	—	9	18	—	—	(s)	87
Still Gas	—	58	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	58
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	(s)	-1	—	—	(s)	3
Total	94	1,711	2,231	114	2,695	-238	0	1,646	31	5,406

^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, May 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 17,677	--	26,042	291	54,807	441	0	98,376	0	0	73,367
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,614	5,274	2,036	--	-1,141	3,230	--	2,694	370	9,489	26,170
Pentanes Plus	1,369	--	27	--	676	-396	--	1,452	17	999	2,143
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,245	5,274	2,009	--	-1,817	3,626	--	1,242	353	8,490	24,027
Ethane/Ethylene	2,964	0	438	--	-773	614	--	0	0	2,015	3,706
Propane/Propylene	3,470	3,895	1,270	--	-918	2,016	--	0	123	5,578	12,856
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,169	1,282	62	--	-444	991	--	84	230	764	5,233
Isobutane/Isobutylene	642	97	239	--	318	5	--	1,158	0	133	2,232
Other Liquids	-3,433	--	13	--	1,647	-1,309	--	622	(s)	-1,086	27,370
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,071	--	6	--	0	192	--	885	(s)	0	2,766
Unfinished Oils	--	--	7	--	30	-69	--	1,192	0	-1,086	14,194
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-4,504	--	0	--	1,617	-1,429	--	-1,458	0	0	10,381
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-3	--	3	0	0	29
Finished Petroleum Products	5,880	101,541	371	--	23,199	-1,429	--	--	588	131,832	111,909
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,880	53,686	94	--	12,990	-1,526	--	--	26	74,150	46,109
Reformulated	--	5,344	0	--	0	525	--	--	0	4,819	2,739
Oxygenated	13,764	2,208	0	--	-256	-69	--	--	5	15,780	418
Other	-7,883	46,134	94	--	13,246	-1,982	--	--	22	53,551	42,952
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	83	3	--	72	-36	--	--	0	194	366
Jet Fuel	--	5,787	0	--	2,410	-203	--	--	0	8,400	8,176
Naphtha-Type	--	-1	0	--	115	40	--	--	0	74	322
Kerosene-Type	--	5,788	0	--	2,295	-243	--	--	0	8,326	7,854
Kerosene	--	291	0	--	55	62	--	--	(s)	284	1,309
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	23,000	109	--	7,570	710	--	--	66	29,903	33,351
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	16,702	67	--	5,958	1,075	--	--	0	21,652	22,714
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	6,298	42	--	1,612	-365	--	--	66	8,251	10,637
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,648	45	--	-261	-144	--	--	104	1,472	2,168
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	--	1,544	30	--	20	-6	--	--	0	1,600	415
Special Naphthas	--	442	33	--	76	6	--	--	5	540	236
Lubricants	--	665	15	--	258	-21	--	--	55	904	1,686
Waxes	--	45	10	--	0	0	--	--	14	41	117
Petroleum Coke	--	4,077	0	--	0	55	--	--	170	3,852	2,464
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	6,045	27	--	9	-273	--	--	148	6,206	15,308
Still Gas	--	3,969	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,969	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	259	5	--	0	-53	--	--	(s)	317	204
Total	29,739	106,815	28,462	291	78,512	933	0	101,692	958	140,235	238,816

^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-May 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 86,555	—	111,886	3,304	262,297	-2,929	0	466,934	38	0	73,367
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	47,484	20,749	11,752	—	3,102	-3,784	—	16,625	1,188	69,058	26,170
Pentanes Plus	6,624	—	183	—	3,961	-180	—	6,175	99	4,674	2,143
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40,860	20,749	11,569	—	-859	-3,604	—	10,450	1,089	64,384	24,027
Ethane/Ethylene	14,816	1	1,889	—	-5,466	243	—	0	0	10,997	3,706
Propane/Propylene	17,127	17,634	8,144	—	1,975	-4,925	—	2	450	49,353	12,856
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,899	2,832	749	—	158	753	—	4,546	639	3,700	5,233
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,018	282	787	—	2,474	325	—	5,902	0	334	2,232
Other Liquids	-6,868	—	32	—	8,717	1,599	—	3,765	5	-3,488	27,370
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	5,164	—	7	—	0	860	—	4,310	1	0	2,766
Unfinished Oils	—	—	19	—	394	-327	—	4,192	0	-3,452	14,194
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-12,032	—	6	—	8,323	1,037	—	-4,744	4	0	10,381
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	29	—	7	0	-36	29
Finished Petroleum Products	20,160	491,289	1,989	—	103,993	4,344	—	—	1,868	611,219	111,909
Finished Motor Gasoline	20,160	261,908	427	—	58,238	-1,646	—	—	188	342,191	46,109
Reformulated	—	29,369	0	—	688	-1,097	—	—	0	31,154	2,739
Oxygenated	81,274	10,789	0	—	-1,089	43	—	—	21	90,911	418
Other	-61,115	221,750	427	—	58,639	-592	—	—	167	220,126	42,952
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	348	7	—	407	-71	—	—	0	833	366
Jet Fuel	—	28,033	0	—	15,024	-127	—	—	(s)	43,184	8,176
Naphtha-Type	—	-2	0	—	306	68	—	—	(s)	236	322
Kerosene-Type	—	28,035	0	—	14,718	-195	—	—	0	42,948	7,854
Kerosene	—	3,060	0	—	157	-362	—	—	1	3,578	1,309
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	112,981	697	—	28,946	-1,437	—	—	102	143,959	33,351
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	72,382	404	—	23,227	-1,130	—	—	2	97,141	22,714
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	40,599	293	—	5,719	-307	—	—	100	46,818	10,637
Residual Fuel Oil	—	9,241	220	—	-1,325	-81	—	—	380	7,837	2,168
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	6,942	154	—	126	159	—	—	0	7,063	415
Special Naphthas	—	2,004	285	—	442	-60	—	—	81	2,710	236
Lubricants	—	3,357	78	—	1,053	88	—	—	260	4,140	1,686
Waxes	—	410	40	—	0	22	—	—	49	379	117
Petroleum Coke	—	19,633	0	—	0	1,029	—	—	547	18,057	2,464
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	22,390	61	—	867	6,829	—	—	259	16,230	15,308
Still Gas	—	19,093	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	19,093	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,889	20	—	58	1	—	—	(s)	1,966	204
Total	147,331	512,038	125,659	3,304	378,109	-770	0	487,324	3,098	676,789	238,816

^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, May 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 570	—	840	9	1,768	14	0	3,173	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	310	170	66	—	-37	104	—	87	12	306
Pentanes Plus	44	—	1	—	22	-13	—	47	1	32
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	266	170	65	—	-59	117	—	40	11	274
Ethane/Ethylene	96	0	14	—	-25	20	—	0	0	65
Propane/Propylene	112	126	41	—	-30	65	—	0	4	180
Normal Butane/Butylene	38	41	2	—	-14	32	—	3	7	25
Isobutane/Isobutylene	21	3	8	—	10	(s)	—	37	0	4
Other Liquids	-111	—	(s)	—	53	-42	—	20	(s)	-35
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	35	—	(s)	—	0	6	—	29	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	1	-2	—	38	0	-35
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-145	—	0	—	52	-46	—	-47	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	190	3,276	12	—	748	-46	—	—	19	4,253
Finished Motor Gasoline	190	1,732	3	—	419	-49	—	—	1	2,392
Reformulated	—	172	0	—	0	17	—	—	0	155
Oxygenated	444	71	0	—	-8	-2	—	—	(s)	509
Other	-254	1,488	3	—	427	-64	—	—	1	1,727
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	2	-1	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	187	0	—	78	-7	—	—	0	271
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	4	1	—	—	0	2
Kerosene-Type	—	187	0	—	74	-8	—	—	0	269
Kerosene	—	9	0	—	2	2	—	—	(s)	9
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	742	4	—	244	23	—	—	2	965
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	539	2	—	192	35	—	—	0	698
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	203	1	—	52	-12	—	—	2	266
Residual Fuel Oil	—	53	1	—	-8	-5	—	—	3	47
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	50	1	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	52
Special Naphthas	—	14	1	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	17
Lubricants	—	21	(s)	—	8	-1	—	—	2	29
Waxes	—	1	(s)	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	—	132	0	—	0	2	—	—	5	124
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	195	1	—	(s)	-9	—	—	5	200
Still Gas	—	128	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	128
Miscellaneous Products	—	8	(s)	—	0	-2	—	—	(s)	10
Total	959	3,446	918	9	2,533	30	0	3,280	31	4,524

^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-May 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 573	--	741	22	1,737	-19	0	3,092	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	314	137	78	--	21	-25	--	110	8	457
Pentanes Plus	44	--	1	--	26	-1	--	41	1	31
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	271	137	77	--	-6	-24	--	69	7	426
Ethane/Ethylene	98	(s)	13	--	-36	2	--	0	0	73
Propane/Propylene	113	117	54	--	13	-33	--	(s)	3	327
Normal Butane/Butylene	39	19	5	--	1	5	--	30	4	25
Isobutane/Isobutylene	20	2	5	--	16	2	--	39	0	2
Other Liquids	-45	--	(s)	--	58	11	--	25	(s)	-23
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	34	--	(s)	--	0	6	--	29	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	(s)	--	3	-2	--	28	0	-23
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-80	--	(s)	--	55	7	--	-31	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	134	3,254	13	--	689	29	--	--	12	4,048
Finished Motor Gasoline	134	1,734	3	--	386	-11	--	--	1	2,266
Reformulated	--	194	0	--	5	-7	--	--	0	206
Oxygenated	538	71	0	--	-7	(s)	--	--	(s)	602
Other	-405	1,469	3	--	388	-4	--	--	1	1,458
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	2	(s)	--	3	(s)	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	186	0	--	99	-1	--	--	(s)	286
Naphtha-Type	--	(s)	0	--	2	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Kerosene-Type	--	186	0	--	97	-1	--	--	0	284
Kerosene	--	20	0	--	1	-2	--	--	(s)	24
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	748	5	--	192	-10	--	--	1	953
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	479	3	--	154	-7	--	--	(s)	643
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	269	2	--	38	-2	--	--	1	310
Residual Fuel Oil	--	61	1	--	-9	-1	--	--	3	52
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	46	1	--	1	1	--	--	0	47
Special Naphthas	--	13	2	--	3	(s)	--	--	1	18
Lubricants	--	22	1	--	7	1	--	--	2	27
Waxes	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	--	130	0	--	0	7	--	--	4	120
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	148	(s)	--	6	45	--	--	2	107
Still Gas	--	126	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	126
Miscellaneous Products	--	13	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	13
Total	976	3,391	832	22	2,504	-5	0	3,227	21	4,482

^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, May 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 96,534	--	146,591	3,015	-44,303	-525	0	202,362	0	0	743,462
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	37,255	14,236	2,884	--	2,183	6,480	--	6,373	627	43,078	68,905
Pentanes Plus	6,339	--	1,588	--	-318	-334	--	2,821	1	5,121	4,597
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	30,916	14,236	1,296	--	2,501	6,814	--	3,552	626	37,957	64,308
Ethane/Ethylene	13,825	575	322	--	2,235	629	--	0	0	16,328	23,186
Propane/Propylene	10,601	9,124	776	--	-539	3,385	--	0	313	16,264	20,531
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,283	4,281	136	--	898	2,230	--	1,029	313	3,026	14,819
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,207	256	62	--	-93	570	--	2,523	0	2,339	5,772
Other Liquids	3,644	--	7,302	--	-1,773	1,506	--	9,444	180	-1,957	68,779
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,340	--	0	--	0	-499	--	3,762	77	0	4,642
Unfinished Oils	--	--	6,957	--	-35	1,207	--	7,671	0	-1,956	48,487
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	304	--	345	--	-1,738	796	--	-1,988	103	0	15,625
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	2	--	-1	0	-1	25
Finished Petroleum Products	-160	215,304	4,847	--	-108,264	4,842	--	--	13,018	93,867	119,642
Finished Motor Gasoline	-160	103,864	290	--	-62,957	2,362	--	--	1,954	36,722	43,862
Reformulated	--	21,299	0	--	-12,557	-759	--	--	214	9,287	7,819
Oxygenated	1,449	910	0	--	-523	-268	--	--	55	2,049	207
Other	-1,608	81,655	290	--	-49,877	3,389	--	--	1,685	25,386	35,836
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	357	0	--	-158	-20	--	--	0	219	451
Jet Fuel	--	19,997	261	--	-15,021	-1,280	--	--	505	6,012	11,461
Naphtha-Type	--	26	249	--	-60	-165	--	--	346	34	41
Kerosene-Type	--	19,971	12	--	-14,961	-1,115	--	--	159	5,978	11,420
Kerosene	--	678	0	--	-45	140	--	--	3	490	987
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	42,993	0	--	-27,022	2,200	--	--	3,413	10,358	28,033
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	26,565	0	--	-16,312	-295	--	--	882	9,666	15,326
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	16,428	0	--	-10,710	2,495	--	--	2,531	692	12,707
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10,063	1,103	--	-1,501	2,746	--	--	1,828	5,091	16,331
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	9,541	2,818	--	-20	-132	--	--	0	12,471	2,847
Special Naphthas	--	888	69	--	81	-263	--	--	24	1,277	1,497
Lubricants	--	3,244	0	--	-1,098	-265	--	--	709	1,702	5,849
Waxes	--	375	3	--	0	-2	--	--	44	336	458
Petroleum Coke	--	9,150	231	--	0	-326	--	--	4,502	5,205	2,512
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,693	68	--	-523	-345	--	--	36	3,547	4,061
Still Gas	--	9,681	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	9,681	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	780	4	--	0	27	--	--	(s)	757	1,293
Total	137,274	229,540	161,624	3,015	-152,157	12,303	0	218,179	13,825	134,988	1,000,788

^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-May 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 470,145	--	679,822	2,492	-202,403	-2,881	0	952,937	0	0	743,462
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	180,255	56,771	8,728	--	-3,163	2,232	--	34,161	6,333	199,865	68,905
Pentanes Plus	29,047	--	4,513	--	-2,326	-1,428	--	13,528	241	18,893	4,597
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	151,208	56,771	4,215	--	-837	3,660	--	20,633	6,092	180,972	64,308
Ethane/Ethylene	68,126	2,712	1,069	--	12,292	1,575	--	0	0	82,624	23,186
Propane/Propylene	51,854	41,617	2,404	--	-13,023	-1,155	--	0	5,136	78,871	20,531
Normal Butane/Butylene	9,388	11,118	510	--	1,382	2,775	--	8,954	956	9,713	14,819
Isobutane/Isobutylene	21,840	1,324	232	--	-1,488	465	--	11,679	0	9,764	5,772
Other Liquids	16,672	--	33,744	--	-10,600	4,161	--	46,483	1,820	-12,648	68,779
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	16,359	--	144	--	0	-1,456	--	16,924	1,035	0	4,642
Unfinished Oils	--	--	32,582	--	-435	5,480	--	39,315	0	-12,648	48,487
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	312	--	1,018	--	-10,165	125	--	-9,744	784	0	15,625
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	12	--	-12	0	0	25
Finished Petroleum Products	543	1,027,391	28,056	--	-513,689	-6,929	--	--	69,034	480,196	119,642
Finished Motor Gasoline	543	482,749	836	--	-295,192	-1,779	--	--	13,354	177,361	43,862
Reformulated	--	96,329	0	--	-59,154	-977	--	--	465	37,687	7,819
Oxygenated	8,555	5,165	0	--	-1,885	-1,255	--	--	594	12,496	207
Other	-8,012	381,255	836	--	-234,153	453	--	--	12,295	127,178	35,836
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,970	0	--	-706	169	--	--	0	1,095	451
Jet Fuel	--	101,530	707	--	-79,014	-5,190	--	--	1,693	26,720	11,461
Naphtha-Type	--	182	629	--	-120	-296	--	--	650	337	41
Kerosene-Type	--	101,348	78	--	-78,894	-4,894	--	--	1,043	26,383	11,420
Kerosene	--	2,428	256	--	-608	-720	--	--	16	2,780	987
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	206,401	0	--	-125,441	-310	--	--	13,200	68,070	28,033
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	118,805	0	--	-71,075	-38	--	--	2,822	44,946	15,326
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	87,596	0	--	-54,366	-272	--	--	10,378	23,124	12,707
Residual Fuel Oil	--	50,620	2,666	--	-4,377	1,222	--	--	13,802	33,885	16,331
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	51,229	22,552	--	-142	67	--	--	0	73,572	2,847
Special Naphthas	--	5,145	248	--	-722	-295	--	--	375	4,591	1,497
Lubricants	--	16,203	70	--	-5,146	252	--	--	2,387	8,488	5,849
Waxes	--	1,744	22	--	0	-40	--	--	191	1,615	458
Petroleum Coke	--	42,704	401	--	0	-793	--	--	23,906	19,992	2,512
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	15,871	281	--	-2,239	631	--	--	110	13,172	4,061
Still Gas	--	45,089	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	45,089	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	3,708	17	--	-102	-143	--	--	1	3,765	1,293
Total	667,615	1,084,162	750,350	2,492	-729,855	-3,417	0	1,033,581	77,187	667,413	1,000,788

^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, May 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 3,114	—	4,729	97	-1,429	-17	0	6,528	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,202	459	93	—	70	209	—	206	20	1,390
Pentanes Plus	204	—	51	—	-10	-11	—	91	(s)	165
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	997	459	42	—	81	220	—	115	20	1,224
Ethane/Ethylene	446	19	10	—	72	20	—	0	0	527
Propane/Propylene	342	294	25	—	-17	109	—	0	10	525
Normal Butane/Butylene	41	138	4	—	29	72	—	33	10	98
Isobutane/Isobutylene	168	8	2	—	-3	18	—	81	0	75
Other Liquids	118	—	236	—	-57	49	—	305	6	-63
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	108	—	0	—	0	-16	—	121	2	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	224	—	-1	39	—	247	0	-63
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	10	—	11	—	-56	26	—	-64	3	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	-5	6,945	156	—	-3,492	156	—	—	420	3,028
Finished Motor Gasoline	-5	3,350	9	—	-2,031	76	—	—	63	1,185
Reformulated	—	687	0	—	-405	-24	—	—	7	300
Oxygenated	47	29	0	—	-17	-9	—	—	2	66
Other	-52	2,634	9	—	-1,609	109	—	—	54	819
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	12	0	—	-5	-1	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	645	8	—	-485	-41	—	—	16	194
Naphtha-Type	—	1	8	—	-2	-5	—	—	11	1
Kerosene-Type	—	644	(s)	—	-483	-36	—	—	5	193
Kerosene	—	22	0	—	-1	5	—	—	(s)	16
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,387	0	—	-872	71	—	—	110	334
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	857	0	—	-526	-10	—	—	28	312
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	530	0	—	-345	80	—	—	82	22
Residual Fuel Oil	—	325	36	—	-48	89	—	—	59	164
Petrochemical Feedstocks	—	308	91	—	-1	-4	—	—	0	402
Special Naphthas	—	29	2	—	3	-8	—	—	1	41
Lubricants	—	105	0	—	-35	-9	—	—	23	55
Waxes	—	12	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	11
Petroleum Coke	—	295	7	—	0	-11	—	—	145	168
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	119	2	—	-17	-11	—	—	1	114
Still Gas	—	312	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	312
Miscellaneous Products	—	25	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	24
Total	4,428	7,405	5,214	97	-4,908	397	0	7,038	446	4,354

^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-May 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 3,114	—	4,502	17	-1,340	-19	0	6,311	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,194	376	58	—	-21	15	—	226	42	1,324
Pentanes Plus	192	—	30	—	-15	-9	—	90	2	125
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,001	376	28	—	-6	24	—	137	40	1,198
Ethane/Ethylene	451	18	7	—	81	10	—	0	0	547
Propane/Propylene	343	276	16	—	-86	-8	—	0	34	522
Normal Butane/Butylene	62	74	3	—	9	18	—	59	6	64
Isobutane/Isobutylene	145	9	2	—	-10	3	—	77	0	65
Other Liquids	110	—	223	—	-70	28	—	308	12	-84
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	108	—	1	—	0	-10	—	112	7	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	216	—	-3	36	—	260	0	-84
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	2	—	7	—	-67	1	—	-65	5	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	4	6,804	186	—	-3,402	-46	—	—	457	3,180
Finished Motor Gasoline	4	3,197	6	—	-1,955	-12	—	—	88	1,175
Reformulated	—	638	0	—	-392	-6	—	—	3	250
Oxygenated	57	34	0	—	-12	-8	—	—	4	83
Other	-53	2,525	6	—	-1,551	3	—	—	81	842
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	13	0	—	-5	1	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	672	5	—	-523	-34	—	—	11	177
Naphtha-Type	—	1	4	—	-1	-2	—	—	4	2
Kerosene-Type	—	671	1	—	-522	-32	—	—	7	175
Kerosene	—	16	2	—	-4	-5	—	—	(s)	18
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,367	0	—	-831	-2	—	—	87	451
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	787	0	—	-471	(s)	—	—	19	298
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	580	0	—	-360	-2	—	—	69	153
Residual Fuel Oil	—	335	18	—	-29	8	—	—	91	224
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	339	149	—	-1	(s)	—	—	0	487
Special Naphthas	—	34	2	—	-5	-2	—	—	2	30
Lubricants	—	107	(s)	—	-34	2	—	—	16	56
Waxes	—	12	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	11
Petroleum Coke	—	283	3	—	0	-5	—	—	158	132
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	105	2	—	-15	4	—	—	1	87
Still Gas	—	299	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	299
Miscellaneous Products	—	25	(s)	—	-1	-1	—	—	(s)	25
Total	4,421	7,180	4,969	17	-4,833	-23	0	6,845	511	4,420

^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, May 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 11,960	--	3,157	480	-2,165	-1,380	0	14,812	0	0	12,134
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,347	359	148	--	-3,346	-27	--	369	17	1,149	1,198
Pentanes Plus	806	--	64	--	-358	-10	--	130	0	392	184
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,541	359	84	--	-2,988	-17	--	239	17	757	1,014
Ethane/Ethylene	1,295	0	0	--	-1,462	0	--	0	0	-167	213
Propane/Propylene	1,426	303	69	--	-808	0	--	0	7	983	315
Normal Butane/Butylene	485	118	12	--	-454	-9	--	129	11	30	335
Isobutane/Isobutylene	335	-62	3	--	-264	-8	--	110	0	-90	151
Other Liquids	83	--	0	--	0	248	--	-133	0	-32	5,059
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	15	--	0	--	0	-21	--	36	0	0	262
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	133	--	-101	0	-32	2,510
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	68	--	0	--	0	136	--	-68	0	0	2,287
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-32	15,085	177	--	1,676	44	--	--	6	16,857	12,369
Finished Motor Gasoline	-32	7,331	20	--	461	-355	--	--	(s)	8,135	4,933
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	362	109	0	--	0	29	--	--	0	442	97
Other	-394	7,222	20	--	461	-384	--	--	(s)	7,693	4,836
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	26	0	--	8	3	--	--	0	31	39
Jet Fuel	--	954	0	--	986	145	--	--	0	1,795	890
Naphtha-Type	--	351	0	--	-80	85	--	--	0	186	216
Kerosene-Type	--	603	0	--	1,066	60	--	--	0	1,609	674
Kerosene	--	12	0	--	-10	-11	--	--	0	13	50
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	4,186	151	--	231	324	--	--	0	4,244	2,628
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	3,370	43	--	235	265	--	--	0	3,383	2,180
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	816	108	--	-4	59	--	--	0	861	448
Residual Fuel Oil	--	340	0	--	0	-27	--	--	0	367	542
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	23	0	--	0	2	--	--	0	21	2
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	5	-5	0
Waxes	--	12	0	--	0	5	--	--	0	7	17
Petroleum Coke	--	460	0	--	0	-51	--	--	0	511	212
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,022	6	--	0	13	--	--	0	1,015	3,043
Still Gas	--	607	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	607	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	112	0	--	0	-4	--	--	0	116	12
Total	16,358	15,444	3,482	480	-3,835	-1,115	0	15,048	23	17,973	30,760

^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-May 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 58,087	--	17,706	4,952	-12,502	22	0	68,221	0	0	12,134
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	20,766	1,250	2,386	--	-16,003	-107	--	2,127	24	6,355	1,198
Pentanes Plus	4,020	--	1,438	--	-1,635	-2	--	666	0	3,159	184
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	16,746	1,250	948	--	-14,368	-105	--	1,461	24	3,196	1,014
Ethane/Ethylene	5,831	0	0	--	-6,826	-2	--	0	0	-993	213
Propane/Propylene	6,884	1,471	647	--	-4,433	-78	--	0	7	4,640	315
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,476	-82	282	--	-1,938	-14	--	991	17	-256	335
Isobutane/isobutylene	1,555	-139	19	--	-1,171	-11	--	470	0	-195	151
Other Liquids	454	--	0	--	0	421	--	25	0	8	5,059
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	311	--	0	--	0	-20	--	331	0	0	262
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	511	--	-519	0	8	2,510
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	143	--	0	--	0	-70	--	213	0	0	2,287
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	71	71,639	715	--	4,187	1,109	--	--	45	75,458	12,369
Finished Motor Gasoline	71	35,826	66	--	574	173	--	--	17	36,347	4,933
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	2,139	1,867	0	--	48	-480	--	--	15	4,519	97
Other	-2,068	33,959	66	--	526	653	--	--	2	31,828	4,836
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	76	0	--	36	-3	--	--	0	115	39
Jet Fuel	--	4,518	0	--	3,859	22	--	--	0	8,355	890
Naphtha-Type	--	1,130	0	--	-448	-41	--	--	0	723	216
Kerosene-Type	--	3,388	0	--	4,307	63	--	--	0	7,632	674
Kerosene	--	202	0	--	-68	-41	--	--	0	175	50
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	18,989	643	--	-214	-527	--	--	0	19,945	2,628
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	14,983	110	--	-114	-108	--	--	0	15,087	2,180
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	4,006	533	--	-100	-419	--	--	0	4,858	448
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,704	0	--	0	143	--	--	0	1,561	542
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	102	0	--	0	2	--	--	0	100	2
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	1	-1	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	22	-22	0
Waxes	--	29	0	--	0	-10	--	--	(s)	39	17
Petroleum Coke	--	2,217	0	--	0	107	--	--	0	2,110	212
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	4,574	6	--	0	1,248	--	--	4	3,328	3,043
Still Gas	--	2,930	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	2,930	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	472	0	--	0	-5	--	--	(s)	477	12
Total	79,377	72,889	20,807	4,952	-24,318	1,445	0	70,373	68	81,821	30,760

^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, May 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 386	--	102	15	-70	-45	0	478	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	140	12	5	--	-108	-1	--	12	1	37
Pentanes Plus	26	--	2	--	-12	(s)	--	4	0	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	114	12	3	--	-96	-1	--	8	1	24
Ethane/Ethylene	42	0	0	--	-47	0	--	0	0	-5
Propane/Propylene	46	10	2	--	-26	0	--	0	(s)	32
Normal Butane/Butylene	16	4	(s)	--	-15	(s)	--	4	(s)	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	11	-2	(s)	--	-9	(s)	--	4	0	-3
Other Liquids	3	--	0	--	0	8	--	-4	0	-1
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	(s)	--	0	--	0	-1	--	1	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	4	--	-3	0	-1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	2	--	0	--	0	4	--	-2	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-1	487	6	--	54	1	--	--	(s)	544
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1	236	1	--	15	-11	--	--	(s)	262
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	12	4	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	14
Other	-13	233	1	--	15	-12	--	--	(s)	248
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	31	0	--	32	5	--	--	0	58
Naphtha-Type	--	11	0	--	-3	3	--	--	0	6
Kerosene-Type	--	19	0	--	34	2	--	--	0	52
Kerosene	--	(s)	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	135	5	--	7	10	--	--	0	137
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	109	1	--	8	9	--	--	0	109
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	26	3	--	(s)	2	--	--	0	28
Residual Fuel Oil	--	11	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	12
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Petroleum Coke	--	15	0	--	0	-2	--	--	0	16
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	33	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	33
Still Gas	--	20	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	--	4	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	4
Total	528	498	112	15	-124	-36	0	485	1	580

^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-May 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 385	—	117	33	-83	(s)	0	452	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	138	8	16	—	-106	-1	—	14	(s)	42
Pentanes Plus	27	—	10	—	-11	(s)	—	4	0	21
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	111	8	6	—	-95	-1	—	10	(s)	21
Ethane/Ethylene	39	0	0	—	-45	(s)	—	0	0	-7
Propane/Propylene	46	10	4	—	-29	-1	—	0	(s)	31
Normal Butane/Butylene	16	-1	2	—	-13	(s)	—	7	(s)	-2
Isobutane/isobutylene	10	-1	(s)	—	-8	(s)	—	3	0	-1
Other Liquids	3	—	0	—	0	3	—	(s)	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	(s)	—	1	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend, Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	(s)	474	5	—	28	7	—	—	(s)	500
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	237	(s)	—	4	1	—	—	(s)	241
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	14	12	0	—	(s)	-3	—	—	(s)	30
Other	-14	225	(s)	—	3	4	—	—	(s)	211
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	30	0	—	26	(s)	—	—	0	55
Naphtha-Type	—	7	0	—	-3	(s)	—	—	0	5
Kerosene-Type	—	22	0	—	29	(s)	—	—	0	51
Kerosene	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	126	4	—	-1	-3	—	—	0	132
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	99	1	—	-1	-1	—	—	0	100
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	27	4	—	-1	-3	—	—	0	32
Residual Fuel Oil	—	11	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Petroleum Coke	—	15	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	14
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	30	(s)	—	0	8	—	—	(s)	22
Still Gas	—	19	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Total	526	483	138	33	-161	10	0	466	(s)	542

^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, May 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 76,646	--	10,572	2,618	-7,562	-2,827	0	82,638	2,256	207	76,413
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,308	3,319	26	--	0	283	--	2,834	791	2,745	3,077
Pentanes Plus	1,868	--	0	--	0	-8	--	1,410	0	466	51
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,440	3,319	26	--	0	291	--	1,424	791	2,279	3,026
Ethane/Ethylene	2	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	2	0
Propane/Propylene	295	1,509	3	--	0	193	--	0	366	1,248	642
Normal Butane/Butylene	699	1,713	0	--	0	77	--	823	425	1,087	1,932
Isobutane/Isobutylene	444	97	23	--	0	21	--	601	0	-58	452
Other Liquids	1,816	--	1,142	--	0	151	--	3,833	92	-1,118	34,115
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,666	--	1,021	--	0	151	--	2,533	3	0	5,499
Unfinished Oils	--	--	121	--	0	-541	--	1,780	0	-1,118	21,896
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	150	--	0	--	0	544	--	-483	89	0	6,712
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-3	--	3	0	0	8
Finished Petroleum Products	13	90,809	149	--	1,922	2,971	--	--	8,158	81,764	58,688
Finished Motor Gasoline	13	42,541	22	--	1,318	2,643	--	--	89	41,163	23,153
Reformulated	--	16,544	0	--	0	1,513	--	--	0	15,031	7,300
Oxygenated	1,630	64	0	--	0	-1	--	--	73	1,622	5
Other	-1,617	25,933	22	--	1,318	1,131	--	--	16	24,509	15,848
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	187	2	--	0	-89	--	--	0	278	440
Jet Fuel	--	12,948	0	--	260	489	--	--	61	12,658	8,044
Naphtha-Type	--	9	0	--	25	-2	--	--	0	36	287
Kerosene-Type	--	12,939	0	--	235	491	--	--	61	12,622	7,757
Kerosene	--	65	0	--	0	-12	--	--	4	73	72
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	15,301	13	--	344	1,058	--	--	2,681	11,919	12,617
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	10,773	1	--	175	615	--	--	506	9,828	8,699
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	4,528	12	--	169	443	--	--	2,175	2,091	3,918
Residual Fuel Oil	--	6,984	100	--	0	-732	--	--	1,090	6,726	6,605
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	479	0	--	0	40	--	--	0	439	349
Special Naphthas	--	61	0	--	0	-4	--	--	196	-131	43
Lubricants	--	818	0	--	0	42	--	--	132	644	1,713
Waxes	--	69	2	--	0	-8	--	--	17	62	119
Petroleum Coke	--	4,824	10	--	0	-380	--	--	3,871	1,343	3,110
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,596	0	--	0	-31	--	--	15	1,612	2,247
Still Gas	--	4,749	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,749	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	187	0	--	0	-45	--	--	2	230	176
Total	81,783	94,128	11,889	2,618	-5,640	578	0	89,305	11,296	83,599	172,293

^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-May 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 378,486	--	44,086	1,596	-43,459	-1,983	2	366,467	15,125	1,098	76,413
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	16,126	12,754	556	--	0	-17	--	13,894	2,842	12,717	3,077
Pentanes Plus	9,326	--	0	--	0	-26	--	7,148	(s)	2,204	51
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,800	12,754	556	--	0	9	--	6,746	2,841	10,514	3,026
Ethane/Ethylene	7	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	7	0
Propane/Propylene	1,487	6,716	15	--	0	-500	--	0	1,713	7,005	642
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,265	5,583	0	--	0	524	--	4,326	1,129	2,869	1,932
Isobutane/Isobutylene	2,041	455	541	--	0	-15	--	2,420	0	632	452
Other Liquids	6,771	--	5,895	--	0	-310	--	13,466	245	-735	34,115
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	8,064	--	4,372	--	0	794	--	11,637	5	0	5,499
Unfinished Oils	--	--	1,523	--	0	-212	--	2,470	0	-735	21,896
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,293	--	0	--	0	-898	--	-635	240	0	6,712
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	6	--	-6	0	0	8
Finished Petroleum Products	2,255	403,475	1,399	--	12,638	-1,229	--	--	43,260	377,737	58,688
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,255	187,323	98	--	8,423	-620	--	--	1,321	197,399	23,153
Reformulated	--	70,883	0	--	0	128	--	--	0	70,755	7,300
Oxygenated	9,625	8,261	0	--	0	-3,540	--	--	84	21,341	5
Other	-7,369	108,179	98	--	8,423	2,792	--	--	1,237	105,302	15,848
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	594	8	--	0	-34	--	--	0	636	440
Jet Fuel	--	58,586	682	--	1,810	-158	--	--	1,153	60,083	8,044
Naphtha-Type	--	75	0	--	262	-43	--	--	1	379	287
Kerosene-Type	--	58,511	682	--	1,548	-115	--	--	1,152	59,704	7,757
Kerosene	--	391	2	--	0	-7	--	--	9	391	72
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	66,071	149	--	2,405	-126	--	--	14,177	54,574	12,617
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	45,011	1	--	1,631	460	--	--	2,862	43,321	8,699
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	21,060	148	--	774	-586	--	--	11,315	11,253	3,918
Residual Fuel Oil	--	36,406	135	--	0	96	--	--	8,904	27,541	6,605
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	2,179	59	--	0	96	--	--	0	2,142	349
Special Naphthas	--	274	9	--	0	7	--	--	2,209	-1,933	43
Lubricants	--	3,867	0	--	0	-113	--	--	691	3,289	1,713
Waxes	--	343	23	--	0	-3	--	--	65	304	119
Petroleum Coke	--	21,296	140	--	0	-625	--	--	14,652	7,409	3,110
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	5,341	94	--	0	275	--	--	74	5,086	2,247
Still Gas	--	19,914	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	19,914	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	890	0	--	0	-17	--	--	7	900	176
Total	403,638	416,229	51,936	1,596	-30,821	-3,539	2	393,827	61,471	390,817	172,293

^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, May 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 2,472	—	341	84	-244	-91	0	2,666	73	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	107	107	1	—	0	9	—	91	26	89
Pentanes Plus	60	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	45	0	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	46	107	1	—	0	9	—	46	26	74
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	49	(s)	—	0	6	—	0	12	40
Normal Butane/Butylene	23	55	0	—	0	2	—	27	14	35
Isobutane/Isobutylene	14	3	1	—	0	1	—	19	0	-2
Other Liquids	59	—	37	—	0	5	—	124	3	-36
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	54	—	33	—	0	5	—	82	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	4	—	0	-17	—	57	0	-36
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	5	—	0	—	0	18	—	-16	3	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	(s)	2,929	5	—	62	96	—	—	263	2,638
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	1,372	1	—	43	85	—	—	3	1,328
Reformulated	—	534	0	—	0	49	—	—	0	485
Oxygenated	53	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	2	52
Other	-52	837	1	—	43	36	—	—	1	791
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	6	(s)	—	0	-3	—	—	0	9
Jet Fuel	—	418	0	—	8	16	—	—	2	408
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	1
Kerosene-Type	—	417	0	—	8	16	—	—	2	407
Kerosene	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	494	(s)	—	11	34	—	—	86	384
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	348	(s)	—	6	20	—	—	16	317
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	146	(s)	—	5	14	—	—	70	67
Residual Fuel Oil	—	225	3	—	0	-24	—	—	35	217
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	15	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	14
Special Naphthas	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	6	-4
Lubricants	—	26	0	—	0	1	—	—	4	21
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	2
Petroleum Coke	—	156	(s)	—	0	-12	—	—	125	43
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	51	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	52
Still Gas	—	153	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	153
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	7
Total	2,638	3,036	384	84	-182	19	0	2,881	364	2,697

^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-May 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 2,507	—	292	11	-288	-13	(s)	2,427	100	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	107	84	4	—	0	(s)	—	92	19	84
Pentanes Plus	62	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	47	(s)	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45	84	4	—	0	(s)	—	45	19	70
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	44	(s)	—	0	-3	—	0	11	46
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	37	0	—	0	3	—	29	7	19
Isobutane/Isobutylene	14	3	4	—	0	(s)	—	16	0	4
Other Liquids	45	—	39	—	0	-2	—	89	2	-5
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	53	—	29	—	0	5	—	77	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	10	—	0	-1	—	16	0	-5
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-9	—	0	—	0	-6	—	-4	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	15	2,672	9	—	84	-8	—	—	286	2,502
Finished Motor Gasoline	15	1,241	1	—	56	-4	—	—	9	1,307
Reformulated	—	469	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	469
Oxygenated	64	55	0	—	0	-23	—	—	1	141
Other	-49	716	1	—	56	18	—	—	8	697
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	388	5	—	12	-1	—	—	8	398
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Kerosene-Type	—	387	5	—	10	-1	—	—	8	395
Kerosene	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	438	1	—	16	-1	—	—	94	361
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	298	(s)	—	11	3	—	—	19	287
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	139	1	—	5	-4	—	—	75	75
Residual Fuel Oil	—	241	1	—	0	1	—	—	59	182
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	14	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	0	14
Special Naphthas	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	15	-13
Lubricants	—	26	0	—	0	-1	—	—	5	22
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	141	1	—	0	-4	—	—	97	49
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	35	1	—	0	2	—	—	(s)	34
Still Gas	—	132	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	132
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	6
Total	2,673	2,756	344	11	-204	-23	(s)	2,608	407	2,588

^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	March 1995		January-March 1995	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 885	E 29	E 2,460	E 27
Florida	604	19	E 1,560	E 17
New York	E 26	E 1	E 71	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 179	E 6	E 474	E 5
Virginia	1	(s)	3	(s)
West Virginia	192	6	505	6
Adjustment ^a	-117	-4	-153	-2
PAD District II	E 17,787	E 574	E 51,814	E 576
Illinois	1,410	45	4,290	48
Indiana	226	7	814	9
Kansas	3,833	124	11,221	125
Kentucky	210	7	930	10
Michigan	E 1,066	E 34	E 3,038	E 34
Missouri	10	(s)	28	(s)
Nebraska	334	11	982	11
North Dakota	2,480	80	E 7,023	E 78
Ohio	E 770	E 25	E 2,073	E 23
Oklahoma	7,384	238	21,701	241
South Dakota	121	4	356	4
Tennessee	38	1	98	1
Adjustment ^a	-96	-3	-741	-8
PAD District III	E 96,789	E 3,122	E 280,455	E 3,116
Alabama	E 1,572	E 51	E 4,658	E 52
Arkansas	E 760	E 25	E 2,222	E 25
Louisiana ^b	E 10,321	E 333	E 30,528	E 339
Mississippi	1,650	53	4,815	53
New Mexico	E 5,839	E 188	E 16,383	E 182
Texas ^b	48,041	1,550	140,480	1,561
Federal Offshore PAD District III	E 27,953	E 902	E 81,936	E 910
Adjustment ^a	653	21	-567	-6
PAD District IV	E 12,234	E 395	E 34,426	E 383
Colorado	E 2,395	E 77	E 6,559	E 73
Montana	1,415	46	3,952	44
Utah	1,730	56	5,010	56
Wyoming	6,047	195	20,249	225
Adjustment ^a	647	21	-1,344	-15
PAD District V	E 77,095	E 2,487	E 227,811	E 2,531
Alaska ^b	E 47,263	E 1,525	E 140,260	E 1,558
South Alaska	1,317	42	3,817	42
North Slope	45,945	1,482	136,442	1,516
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Arizona	6	(s)	15	(s)
California ^b	23,383	754	68,285	759
Nevada	122	4	372	4
Federal Offshore PAD District V	6,181	199	17,665	196
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	141	5	1,215	14
U.S. Total^b	E 204,790	E 6,606	E 596,966	E 6,633

^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 - 8,332; California: State - 1,662; Louisiana: State - E1,804; Texas: State - 120; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - 46,052.

(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, May 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	134	670	804	527	342	8,745	9,614
Pentanes Plus	13	76	89	86	91	1,192	1,369
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	121	594	715	441	251	7,553	8,245
Ethane	51	218	269	75	0	2,889	2,964
Propane	42	265	307	231	152	3,087	3,470
Normal Butane	28	79	107	73	99	997	1,169
Isobutane	0	32	32	62	0	580	642
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	11	58	69	104	41	2,652	2,797
Pentanes Plus	0	8	8	14	12	319	345
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	11	50	61	90	29	2,333	2,452
Ethane	0	0	0	15	0	754	769
Propane	9	29	38	48	20	918	986
Normal Butane	2	17	19	14	9	516	539
Isobutane	0	4	4	13	0	145	158

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	18,491	4,219	8,612	773	5,160	37,255	4,347	3,308	55,328
Pentanes Plus	3,319	664	1,486	213	657	6,339	806	1,868	10,471
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,172	3,555	7,126	560	4,503	30,916	3,541	1,440	44,857
Ethane	6,517	1,927	3,107	129	2,145	13,825	1,295	2	18,355
Propane	5,416	1,017	2,418	232	1,518	10,601	1,426	295	16,099
Normal Butane	2,263	-2,416	777	136	523	1,283	485	699	3,743
Isobutane	976	3,027	824	63	317	5,207	335	444	6,660
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	384	1,263	1,573	146	97	3,463	265	79	6,673
Pentanes Plus	112	231	243	15	15	616	112	15	1,096
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	272	1,032	1,330	131	82	2,847	153	64	5,577
Ethane	15	328	5	100	10	458	4	0	1,231
Propane	208	303	591	18	42	1,162	87	46	2,319
Normal Butane	34	254	514	10	24	836	52	8	1,454
Isobutane	15	147	220	3	6	391	10	10	573

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

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

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
May 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	42,219	2,870	45,089	67,347	11,112	19,917	98,376
Natural Gas Liquids	73	0	73	1,582	285	827	2,694
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	636	215	601	1,452
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	73	0	73	946	70	226	1,242
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	7	0	7	43	6	35	84
Isobutane	66	0	66	903	64	191	1,158
Other Liquids	4,560	27	4,587	-547	594	575	622
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,950	1	1,951	555	174	156	885
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	24	0	24	28	0	28	56
Oxygenates	W	W	1,927	527	174	128	829
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	459
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,852	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	2,271	37	2,308	1,057	5	130	1,192
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	409	-11	398	-2,162	415	289	-1,458
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-70	0	-70	3	0	0	3
Total Input to Refineries	46,852	2,897	49,749	68,382	11,991	21,319	101,692
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,322	93	1,415	2,233	358	653	3,244
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,475	97	1,572	2,356	378	703	3,437
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	89.7	95.5	90.0	94.7	94.8	92.9	94.4
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	575	19	594	820	117	212	1,149
Catalytic Hydrocracking	69	3	73	114	0	8	122
Delayed and Fluid Coking	43	0	43	161	70	55	286
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.04	0.84	1.03	1.06	1.97	0.70	1.09
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	31.88	34.97	32.07	34.55	30.74	35.72	34.35
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,475	97	1,572	2,356	378	703	3,437
Operating	1,395	97	1,492	2,287	378	698	3,364
Idle	80	0	80	69	0	5	74
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	430	0	0	430

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
May 1995 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	17,159	97,983	78,502	5,684	3,034	202,362	14,812	82,638	443,277
Natural Gas Liquids	986	3,124	1,817	220	226	6,373	369	2,834	12,343
Pentanes Plus	525	1,481	536	160	119	2,821	130	1,410	5,813
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	461	1,643	1,281	60	107	3,552	239	1,424	6,530
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	371	320	338	0	0	1,029	129	823	2,072
Isobutane	90	1,323	943	60	107	2,523	110	601	4,458
Other Liquids	298	5,712	3,512	-156	78	9,444	-133	3,833	18,353
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	78	2,435	1,233	0	16	3,762	36	2,533	9,167
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	18	122	365	0	0	505	5	382	972
Oxygenates	60	2,313	868	W	W	3,257	31	2,151	8,195
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	531
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	20
MTBE	W	1,873	W	W	W	2,667	W	2,130	7,011
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	633
Unfinished Oils (net)	-35	4,606	3,195	-69	-26	7,671	-101	1,780	12,850
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	255	-1,330	-914	-87	88	-1,988	-68	-483	-3,599
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	1	-2	0	0	-1	0	3	-65
Total Input to Refineries	18,443	106,819	83,831	5,748	3,338	218,179	15,048	89,305	473,973
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	557	3,175	2,567	176	98	6,572	482	2,717	14,430
Operable Capacity (daily average)	592	3,347	2,697	220	95	6,950	508	2,908	15,375
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	94.1	94.9	95.2	80.0	103.5	94.6	94.9	93.4	93.9
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	174	1,211	900	17	31	2,333	154	760	4,990
Catalytic Hydrocracking	17	208	236	0	0	461	4	480	1,139
Delayed and Fluid Coking	6	344	386	8	0	743	37	491	1,601
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.63	1.11	1.33	1.48	0.55	1.16	1.26	1.18	1.14
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	39.32	32.11	29.72	32.60	39.19	31.91	35.33	25.55	31.36
Operable Capacity (daily average)	592	3,347	2,697	220	95	6,950	508	2,908	15,375
Operating	592	3,320	2,697	212	95	6,915	508	2,872	15,151
Idle	0	27	0	8	0	35	0	35	224
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	2	967	0	0	969	0	40,261	41,660

^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,
May 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	1,926	79	2,005	3,923	471	880	5,274
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	1,338	40	1,378	2,824	288	783	3,895
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	663	46	709	961	151	170	1,282
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-75	-7	-82	138	32	-73	97
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	23,467	1,061	24,528	35,612	6,441	11,633	53,686
Reformulated	14,408	0	14,408	4,944	400	0	5,344
Oxygenated	-11	0	-11	760	1,361	87	2,208
Other	9,070	1,061	10,131	29,908	4,680	11,546	46,134
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	45	24	14	83
Jet Fuel	2,683	37	2,720	4,187	737	863	5,787
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1
Kerosene-Type	2,683	37	2,720	4,188	737	863	5,788
Commercial	2,683	18	2,701	4,105	737	727	5,569
Military	0	19	19	83	0	136	219
Kerosene	-1	34	33	75	1	215	291
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,255	717	10,972	14,726	2,763	5,511	23,000
0.05 percent sulfur and under	5,319	621	5,940	10,162	2,438	4,102	16,702
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	4,936	96	5,032	4,564	325	1,409	6,298
Residual Fuel Oil	4,103	68	4,171	1,295	208	145	1,648
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	588	30	618	48	0	50	98
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	3,033	38	3,071	378	0	22	400
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	482	0	482	869	208	73	1,150
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	186	0	186	688	0	106	794
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	16	0	16	692	0	58	750
Special Naphthas	130	18	148	351	0	91	442
Lubricants	333	213	546	548	0	117	665
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	333	213	546	548	0	117	665
Waxes	0	140	140	36	0	9	45
Petroleum Coke	1,240	23	1,263	2,563	738	776	4,077
Marketable	345	0	345	1,483	581	516	2,580
Catalyst	895	23	918	1,080	157	260	1,497
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,725	365	3,090	4,155	962	928	6,045
Still Gas	1,574	138	1,712	2,727	340	902	3,969
Miscellaneous Products	15	37	52	141	66	52	259
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	15	37	52	141	66	52	259
Total	48,652	2,930	51,582	71,764	12,751	22,300	106,815
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-1,800	-33	-1,833	-3,382	-760	-981	-5,123

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
May 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	687	8,302	5,061	98	88	14,236	359	3,319	25,193
Ethane/Ethylene	2	440	133	0	0	575	0	0	575
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	427
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	148
Propane/Propylene	575	4,844	3,605	39	61	9,124	303	1,509	16,209
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	11,762
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,447
Normal Butane/Butylene	132	2,814	1,264	54	17	4,281	118	1,713	8,103
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7,987
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	116
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-22	204	59	5	10	256	-62	97	306
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	263
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	43
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,405	51,026	39,047	1,416	1,970	103,864	7,331	42,541	231,950
Reformulated	924	16,463	3,912	0	0	21,299	0	16,544	57,595
Oxygenated	0	0	788	0	122	910	109	64	3,280
Other	9,481	34,563	34,347	1,416	1,848	81,655	7,222	25,933	171,075
Finished Aviation Gasoline	101	130	126	0	0	357	26	187	653
Jet Fuel	1,568	8,464	9,455	264	246	19,997	954	12,948	42,406
Naphtha-Type	1	0	0	0	25	26	351	9	385
Kerosene-Type	1,567	8,464	9,455	264	221	19,971	603	12,939	42,021
Commercial	1,100	7,071	8,041	204	0	16,416	603	11,159	36,448
Military	467	1,393	1,414	60	221	3,555	0	1,780	5,573
Kerosene	3	499	156	0	20	678	12	65	1,079
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,151	19,454	17,205	1,459	724	42,993	4,186	15,301	96,452
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,531	13,565	8,660	1,104	705	26,565	3,370	10,773	63,350
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,620	5,889	8,545	355	19	16,428	816	4,528	33,102
Residual Fuel Oil	253	5,372	4,099	321	18	10,063	340	6,984	23,206
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	121	4	254	85	0	464	87	579	1,846
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	64	1,251	1,278	196	18	2,807	75	794	7,147
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	68	4,117	2,567	40	0	6,792	178	5,611	14,213
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	94	2,930	678	0	-3	3,699	0	219	4,898
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	129	3,260	2,453	0	0	5,842	23	260	6,891
Special Naphthas	67	484	208	129	0	888	0	61	1,539
Lubricants	W	1,804	W	W	W	3,244	0	818	5,273
Naphthenic	W	437	W	W	W	911	0	308	1,219
Paraffinic	W	1,367	W	W	W	2,333	0	510	4,054
Waxes	7	190	101	77	0	375	12	69	641
Petroleum Coke	311	4,588	4,171	60	20	9,150	460	4,824	19,774
Marketable	49	2,847	3,090	40	0	6,026	263	3,656	12,870
Catalyst	262	1,741	1,081	20	20	3,124	197	1,168	6,904
Asphalt and Road Oil	499	935	979	1,112	168	3,693	1,022	1,596	15,446
Still Gas	722	5,000	3,688	172	99	9,681	607	4,749	20,718
Miscellaneous Products	38	310	432	0	0	780	112	187	1,390
Fuel Use	21	0	151	0	0	172	0	2	174
Nonfuel Use	17	310	281	0	0	608	112	185	1,216
Total	19,084	112,748	88,645	5,713	3,350	229,540	15,444	94,128	497,509
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-641	-5,929	-4,814	35	-12	-11,361	-396	-4,823	-23,536

^a Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

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

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
May 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	16,040	713	16,753	9,343	2,211	2,391	13,945
Petroleum Products	45,610	2,803	48,413	41,181	9,052	13,762	63,995
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	193	67	166	426
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,719	11	1,730	2,664	408	702	3,774
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	229	6	235	1,532	95	281	1,908
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,374	3	1,377	832	242	267	1,341
Isobutane/Isobutylene	116	2	118	299	71	154	524
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,336	16	1,352	362	164	70	596
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
Oxygenates	W	W	1,352	348	164	70	582
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	256
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,221	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	11,273	719	11,992	9,762	490	3,942	14,194
Naphthas and Lighter	2,548	269	2,817	2,766	234	1,186	4,186
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,848	3	2,851	1,695	68	333	2,096
Heavy Gas Oils	4,844	368	5,212	3,030	179	1,360	4,569
Residuum	1,033	79	1,112	2,271	9	1,063	3,343
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,296	74	5,370	6,114	1,206	1,010	8,330
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	72	0	72	29	0	0	29
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,118	244	8,362	5,801	1,246	3,095	10,142
Reformulated	4,697	0	4,697	692	114	0	806
Oxygenated	27	0	27	73	265	0	338
Other	3,394	244	3,638	5,036	867	3,095	8,998
Finished Aviation Gasoline	526	0	526	36	31	34	101
Jet Fuel	2,051	24	2,075	2,607	270	349	3,226
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Kerosene-Type	2,051	24	2,075	2,605	270	349	3,224
Kerosene	423	32	455	238	18	337	593
Distillate Fuel Oil	9,261	291	9,552	5,180	1,062	2,321	8,563
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,507	261	1,768	2,971	442	1,288	4,701
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	7,754	30	7,784	2,209	620	1,033	3,862
Residual Fuel Oil	2,869	109	2,978	1,276	164	72	1,512
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	887	85	972	0	0	15	15
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,598	24	1,622	286	0	1	287
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	384	0	384	990	164	56	1,210
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	392	0	392	316	0	97	413
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	5	0	5	2	0	0	2
Special Naphthas	1	25	26	172	0	44	216
Lubricants	402	373	775	810	0	0	810
Waxes	0	172	172	99	0	18	117
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	371	0	371	965	1,405	94	2,464
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,477	673	2,150	4,486	2,514	1,385	8,385
Miscellaneous Products	18	40	58	69	7	26	102
Total Stocks, All Oils	61,650	3,516	65,166	50,524	11,263	16,153	77,940

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	1,078	27,522	16,877	961	494	46,932	2,208	21,120	100,958
Petroleum Products	9,982	71,142	47,076	4,187	1,406	133,793	13,230	67,727	327,158
Pentanes Plus	97	89	132	11	7	336	3	0	765
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,357	3,474	3,681	31	34	8,577	365	1,190	15,636
Ethane/Ethylene	22	593	0	0	0	615	0	0	616
Propane/Propylene	640	1,250	918	3	5	2,816	61	178	5,198
Normal Butane/Butylene	423	1,026	2,022	19	7	3,497	204	758	7,177
Isobutane/isobutylene	272	605	741	9	22	1,649	100	254	2,645
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	64	1,131	660	14	32	1,901	127	4,357	8,333
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	18	33
Oxygenates	64	1,131	659	W	W	1,900	127	4,339	8,300
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	409
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	265
MTBE	W	1,001	W	W	W	1,594	W	4,302	7,438
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	188
Unfinished Oils	2,674	27,168	17,488	854	303	48,487	2,510	21,896	99,079
Naphthas and Lighter	911	7,181	3,329	195	91	11,707	687	3,759	23,156
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	278	4,661	2,417	277	71	7,704	445	4,442	17,538
Heavy Gas Oils	753	10,172	7,654	342	141	19,062	934	10,173	39,950
Residuum	732	5,154	4,088	40	0	10,014	444	3,522	18,435
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,462	7,873	4,670	116	284	14,405	2,287	6,678	37,070
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	25	0	0	25	0	8	134
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,489	9,289	5,825	271	156	17,030	2,538	11,152	49,224
Reformulated	88	2,442	593	0	0	3,123	0	3,721	12,347
Oxygenated	0	179	28	0	0	207	10	2	584
Other	1,401	6,668	5,204	271	156	13,700	2,528	7,429	36,293
Finished Aviation Gasoline	77	160	128	0	0	365	33	196	1,221
Jet Fuel	579	2,948	2,202	137	62	5,928	423	4,098	15,750
Naphtha-Type	0	0	14	0	11	25	156	31	214
Kerosene-Type	579	2,948	2,188	137	51	5,903	267	4,067	15,536
Kerosene	24	265	208	3	43	543	45	60	1,696
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,013	8,432	4,578	446	136	14,605	1,390	6,571	40,681
0.05 percent sulfur and under	577	4,439	1,477	284	87	6,864	1,089	4,086	18,508
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	436	3,993	3,101	162	49	7,741	301	2,485	22,173
Residual Fuel Oil	152	3,536	2,428	231	10	6,357	542	4,732	16,121
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	25	0	113	2	0	140	99	257	1,483
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	11	515	592	164	10	1,292	288	595	4,084
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	116	3,021	1,723	65	0	4,925	155	3,880	10,554
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	22	948	599	8	21	1,598	0	96	2,499
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	66	1,049	134	0	0	1,249	2	253	1,511
Special Naphthas	45	962	97	88	0	1,192	1	43	1,478
Lubricants	25	2,518	1,321	694	0	4,558	0	1,141	7,284
Waxes	7	246	177	28	0	458	17	119	883
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	4	501	2,007	0	0	2,512	212	3,110	8,669
Asphalt and Road Oil	801	409	605	1,255	318	3,388	2,727	1,904	18,554
Miscellaneous Products	24	144	111	0	0	279	8	123	570
Total Stocks, All Oils	11,060	98,664	63,953	5,148	1,900	180,725	15,438	88,847	428,116

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

**Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,^a
May 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	4.3	2.7	4.2	5.7	4.2	4.4	5.3
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	47.3	36.8	46.6	52.1	50.1	51.7	51.8
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	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	1.3	5.7	6.1	6.6	4.3	5.8
Kerosene	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.1	24.7	23.1	21.5	24.9	27.5	23.1
Residual Fuel Oil	9.2	2.3	8.8	1.9	1.9	0.7	1.7
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.8
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.8
Special Naphthas	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.4
Lubricants	0.7	7.3	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.7
Waxes	0.0	4.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Coke	2.8	0.8	2.7	3.7	6.6	3.9	4.1
Asphalt and Road Oil	6.1	12.6	6.5	6.1	8.7	4.6	6.1
Still Gas	3.5	4.7	3.6	4.0	3.1	4.5	4.0
Miscellaneous Products	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.0	-1.1	-3.9	-4.9	-6.8	-4.9	-5.1

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.0	8.1	6.2	1.7	2.9	6.8	2.4	3.9	5.5
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	53.1	45.6	45.2	22.8	54.5	45.6	47.5	44.6	46.9
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9.2	8.3	11.6	4.7	7.3	9.5	4.1	15.3	9.2
Kerosene	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	24.2	19.0	21.1	26.0	24.1	20.5	28.5	18.1	21.1
Residual Fuel Oil	1.5	5.2	5.0	5.7	0.6	4.8	2.3	8.3	5.1
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.5	2.9	0.8	0.0	-0.1	1.8	0.0	0.3	1.1
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.8	3.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.2	0.3	1.5
Special Naphthas	0.4	0.5	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3
Lubricants	0.3	1.8	1.0	10.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.0	1.2
Waxes	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	1.8	4.5	5.1	1.1	0.7	4.4	3.1	5.7	4.3
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.9	0.9	1.2	19.8	5.6	1.8	6.9	1.9	3.4
Still Gas	4.2	4.9	4.5	3.1	3.3	4.6	4.1	5.6	4.5
Miscellaneous Products	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-3.7	-5.8	-5.9	0.6	-0.4	-5.4	-2.7	-5.7	-5.2

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

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

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

^d Represents the difference between input and production.

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

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 28 and 29.

**Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry,
May 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	484	135	3,619	4,238
Florida	0	0	829	829
Georgia	0	0	160	160
Maine	92	0	263	355
Maryland	0	0	38	38
Massachusetts	0	0	268	268
New Hampshire	0	0	262	262
New Jersey	0	0	1,162	1,162
New York	0	88	279	367
North Carolina	0	0	117	117
Pennsylvania	392	0	0	392
South Carolina	0	46	80	126
Vermont	0	1	2	3
Virginia	0	0	159	159
PAD District II	0	0	45	45
Michigan	0	0	45	45
PAD District III	0	591	512	1,103
Louisiana	0	579	512	1,091
Texas	0	12	0	12
PAD District V	0	0	100	100
California	0	0	100	100
U.S. Total	484	726	4,276	5,486

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

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	41,607	39,513	133,120	3,157	10,572	227,969	7,354
Natural Gas Liquids	154	2,036	2,884	148	26	5,248	169
Pentanes Plus	0	27	1,588	64	0	1,679	54
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	154	2,009	1,296	84	26	3,569	115
Ethane	0	434	0	0	0	434	14
Ethylene	0	4	322	0	0	326	11
Propane	149	1,174	776	69	3	2,171	70
Propylene	0	96	0	0	0	96	3
Normal Butane	0	62	136	12	0	210	7
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	5	239	62	3	23	332	11
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	2,960	13	7,302	0	1,142	11,417	368
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	256	6	0	0	1,021	1,283	41
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	6	0	0	0	6	(s)
Oxygenates	256	0	0	0	1,021	1,277	41
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	28	28	1
MTBE	256	0	0	0	993	1,249	40
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	1,498	7	6,957	0	121	8,583	277
Naphthas and Lighter	0	7	1,559	0	0	1,566	51
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	936	0	2,347	0	40	3,323	107
Residuum	562	0	3,051	0	81	3,694	119
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,206	0	345	0	0	1,551	50
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	20,647	371	4,847	177	149	26,191	845
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,440	94	290	20	22	8,866	286
Reformulated	3,479	0	0	0	0	3,479	112
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4,961	94	290	20	22	5,387	174
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	3	0	0	2	5	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,953	0	261	0	0	3,214	104
Naphtha-Type	0	0	249	0	0	249	8
Kerosene-Type	2,953	0	12	0	0	2,965	96
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,555	0	0	0	0	1,555	50
Other	1,398	0	12	0	0	1,410	45
Kerosene	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,082	109	0	151	13	3,355	108
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	11	11	(s)
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	11	11	(s)
Other	3,082	109	0	151	2	3,344	108
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,100	67	0	43	1	1,211	39
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,982	42	0	108	1	2,133	69
Residual Fuel Oil	4,238	45	1,103	0	100	5,486	177
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	4,238	45	1,103	0	100	5,486	177
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	484	0	0	0	0	484	16
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	135	0	591	0	0	726	23
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	3,619	45	512	0	100	4,276	138
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	48	30	617	0	0	695	22
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	2,201	0	0	2,201	71
Special Naphthas	203	33	69	0	0	305	10
Lubricants	404	15	0	0	0	419	14
Waxes	26	10	3	0	2	41	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	231	0	10	241	8
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,250	27	68	6	0	1,351	44
Miscellaneous Products	2	5	4	0	0	11	(s)
Total	65,368	41,933	148,153	3,482	11,889	270,825	8,736

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January-May 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	201,713	171,121	620,587	17,706	44,086	1,055,213	6,988
Natural Gas Liquids	3,203	11,752	8,728	2,386	556	26,625	176
Pentanes Plus	0	183	4,513	1,438	0	6,134	41
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,203	11,569	4,215	948	556	20,491	136
Ethane	0	1,862	0	0	0	1,862	12
Ethylene	0	27	1,069	0	0	1,096	7
Propane	3,018	7,440	2,404	647	15	13,524	90
Propylene	0	704	0	0	0	704	5
Normal Butane	117	749	510	282	0	1,658	11
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	68	787	232	19	541	1,647	11
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	22,429	32	33,744	0	5,895	62,100	411
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,578	7	144	0	4,372	7,101	47
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	7	0	0	0	7	(s)
Oxygenates	2,578	0	144	0	4,372	7,094	47
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	27	0	118	145	1
MTBE	2,578	0	117	0	4,254	6,949	46
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	15,384	19	32,582	0	1,523	49,508	328
Naphthas and Lighter	631	19	8,323	0	0	8,973	59
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	8,901	0	9,319	0	119	18,339	121
Residuum	5,852	0	14,940	0	1,404	22,196	147
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,467	6	1,018	0	0	5,491	36
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	109,556	1,989	28,056	715	1,399	141,715	939
Finished Motor Gasoline	36,546	427	836	66	98	37,973	251
Reformulated	16,757	0	0	0	0	16,757	111
Oxygenated	1,229	0	0	0	0	1,229	8
Other	18,560	427	836	66	98	19,987	132
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	7	0	0	8	15	(s)
Jet Fuel	13,243	0	707	0	682	14,632	97
Naphtha-Type	0	0	629	0	0	629	4
Kerosene-Type	13,243	0	78	0	682	14,003	93
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	6,726	0	0	0	10	6,736	45
Other	6,517	0	78	0	672	7,267	48
Kerosene	83	0	256	0	2	341	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	27,827	697	0	643	149	29,316	194
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	147	147	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	147	147	1
Other	27,827	697	0	643	2	29,169	193
0.05 percent sulfur and under	9,085	404	0	110	1	9,600	64
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	18,742	293	0	533	1	19,569	130
Residual Fuel Oil	25,017	220	2,666	0	135	28,038	186
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	25,017	220	2,666	0	135	28,038	186
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	2,178	87	0	0	0	2,265	15
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	5,338	0	591	0	0	5,929	39
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	17,501	133	2,075	0	135	19,844	131
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	276	154	2,836	0	59	3,325	22
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	19,716	0	0	19,716	131
Special Naphthas	513	285	248	0	9	1,055	7
Lubricants	1,387	78	70	0	0	1,535	10
Waxes	145	40	22	0	23	230	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	401	0	140	541	4
Asphalt and Road Oil	4,505	61	281	6	94	4,947	33
Miscellaneous Products	14	20	17	0	0	51	(s)
Total	336,901	184,894	691,115	20,807	51,936	1,285,653	8,514

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
May 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	45,793	551	1,078	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	1,123	551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	6,335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	38,335	0	1,078	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	62,861	0	1,698	521	717	1,604	1,188	3,704	0	0
Gabon	6,394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,128	0	877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	18,348	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	0	0
Venezuela	36,991	0	821	521	717	1,604	1,188	3,360	0	0
Non OPEC	119,315	3,018	5,807	1,030	8,147	1,610	2,167	1,782	1	305
Angola	12,607	0	0	0	0	0	0	392	0	0
Argentina	389	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	361	0	522	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	36,162	2,273	108	256	1,819	1	1,380	174	1	275
China, People's Republic of	1,090	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	4,735	0	0	0	0	0	0	575	0	0
Congo	940	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	3,968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	692	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	50	434	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	100	119	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	427	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	249	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	32,941	665	0	302	0	439	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	37	0	0	707	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,578	0	0	354	0	0	0	30
Norway	9,057	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	704	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	173	252	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	367	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	271	0	489	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,653	0	0	116	0	0	0	122	0	0
United Kingdom	11,346	43	380	0	794	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,602	33	2,893	567	787	419	0	0
Zaire	309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,430	0	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	0
Total	227,969	3,569	8,583	1,551	8,866	3,214	3,355	5,486	1	305
Persian Gulf^e	44,670	0	1,078	0	2	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
May 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	224	1,575	0	0	2,020	5,450	51,243	1,477	176	1,653
Algeria	224	1,575	0	0	1,588	3,938	5,061	36	127	163
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	122	122	6,457	204	4	208
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	310	1,390	39,725	1,237	45	1,281
Other OPEC	0	0	0	802	439	10,673	73,534	2,028	344	2,372
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,394	206	0	206
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	4	881	2,009	36	28	65
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	344	18,692	592	11	603
Venezuela	0	0	0	802	435	9,448	46,439	1,193	305	1,498
Non OPEC	471	626	419	549	801	26,733	146,048	3,849	862	4,711
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	392	12,999	407	13	419
Argentina	0	0	0	0	109	109	498	13	4	16
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	649	21	0	21
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	883	883	0	28	28
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	7	0	7
Canada	163	0	52	237	647	7,386	43,548	1,167	238	1,405
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,090	35	0	35
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	575	5,310	153	19	171
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	940	30	0	30
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,968	128	0	128
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	692	22	0	22
France	0	0	0	0	0	484	484	0	16	16
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	8	227	227	0	7	7
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	427	14	0	14
India	0	0	0	0	0	249	249	0	8	8
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	146	146	0	5	5
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	590	590	0	19	19
Mexico	0	0	0	312	1	1,719	34,660	1,063	55	1,118
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	744	744	0	24	24
Netherlands Antilles	80	626	0	0	0	2,668	2,668	0	86	86
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,057	292	0	292
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	100	804	23	3	26
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	425	425	0	14	14
Puerto Rico	228	0	367	0	0	595	595	0	19	19
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	367	367	0	12	12
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	81	81	0	3	3
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	760	760	0	25	25
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	323	323	0	10	10
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	238	1,891	53	8	61
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,217	12,563	366	39	405
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	6,301	6,301	0	203	203
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	309	10	0	10
Other	0	0	0	0	34	152	1,582	46	5	51
Total	695	2,201	419	1,351	3,260	42,856	270,825	7,354	1,382	8,736
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	432	1,512	46,182	1,441	49	1,490

^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
May 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	9,541	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	597	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	8,944	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	14,810	0	57	478	717	1,604	1,188	2,601	0	0
Gabon	1,931	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	7,926	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	4,953	0	0	478	717	1,604	1,188	2,601	0	0
Non OPEC	17,256	154	1,441	728	7,721	1,349	1,894	1,637	1	203
Angola	5,719	0	0	0	0	0	0	392	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	522	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,164	154	0	256	1,683	1	1,107	129	1	203
China, People's Republic of	513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	575	0	0
France	0	0	0	50	434	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	100	119	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	504	0	0	0	0	427	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	707	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	125	0	0	354	0	0	0	0
Norway	4,949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	173	252	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	489	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	116	0	0	0	122	0	0
United Kingdom	3,098	0	380	0	794	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	936	33	2,603	567	787	419	0	0
Zaire	309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	0
Total	41,607	154	1,498	1,206	8,440	2,953	3,082	4,238	1	203
Persian Gulf^c	8,944	0	0	0	2	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
May 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	2	9,543	308	(s)	308
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	597	19	0	19
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	2	8,946	289	(s)	289
Other OPEC	0	0	0	734	256	7,635	22,445	478	246	724
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,931	62	0	62
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	57	57	0	2	2
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,926	256	0	256
Venezuela	0	0	0	734	256	7,578	12,531	160	244	404
Non OPEC	48	0	404	516	28	16,124	33,380	557	520	1,077
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	392	6,111	184	13	197
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	522	522	0	17	17
Canada	6	0	37	204	16	3,797	5,961	70	122	192
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	513	17	0	17
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	575	575	0	19	19
France	0	0	0	0	0	484	484	0	16	16
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	8	227	227	0	7	7
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	312	0	739	1,243	16	24	40
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	707	707	0	23	23
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	479	479	0	15	15
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,949	160	0	160
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	425	425	0	14	14
Puerto Rico	42	0	367	0	0	409	409	0	13	13
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	489	489	0	16	16
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	238	238	0	8	8
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,174	4,272	100	38	138
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	5,345	5,345	0	172	172
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	309	10	0	10
Other	0	0	0	0	3	121	121	0	4	4
Total	48	0	404	1,250	284	23,761	65,368	1,342	766	2,109
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	0	2	8,946	289	(s)	289

^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
May 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	2,688	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	908	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	8,231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	2,442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	5,789	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	28,594	2,009	7	0	94	0	109	45	0	33
Canada	26,042	2,009	7	0	94	0	109	45	0	33
Colombia	1,029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,086	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39,513	2,009	7	0	94	0	109	45	0	33
Persian Gulf^e	2,688	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 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	2,688	87	0	87
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	908	29	0	29
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,780	57	0	57
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,231	266	0	266
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,442	79	0	79
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,789	187	0	187
Non OPEC	30	0	15	27	51	2,420	31,014	922	78	1,000
Canada	30	0	15	27	51	2,420	28,462	840	78	918
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,029	33	0	33
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	437	14	0	14
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,086	35	0	35
Total	30	0	15	27	51	2,420	41,933	1,275	78	1,353
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,688	87	0	87

^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
May 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	32,151	551	1,078	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	526	551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	4,014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	27,611	0	1,078	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	38,344	0	1,641	43	0	0	0	1,103	0	0
Gabon	4,463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	7,980	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	0	0
Venezuela	25,901	0	821	43	0	0	0	759	0	0
Non OPEC	62,625	745	4,238	302	290	261	0	0	0	69
Angola	6,888	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	389	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	465	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
Colombia	3,706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,802	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	692	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	427	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	249	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	32,437	665	0	302	0	12	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,453	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Norway	4,108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	367	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,653	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	8,248	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	666	0	290	0	0	0	0	0
Other	387	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	133,120	1,296	6,957	345	290	261	0	1,103	0	69
Persian Gulf^e	31,625	0	1,078	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
May 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	224	1,575	0	0	1,710	5,138	37,289	1,037	166	1,203
Algeria	224	1,575	0	0	1,588	3,938	4,464	17	127	144
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	122	122	4,136	129	4	133
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,078	28,689	891	35	925
Other OPEC	0	0	0	68	4	2,859	41,203	1,237	92	1,329
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,463	144	0	144
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	4	824	824	0	27	27
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	344	8,324	257	11	269
Venezuela	0	0	0	68	0	1,691	27,592	836	55	890
Non OPEC	393	626	0	0	112	7,036	69,661	2,020	227	2,247
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,888	222	0	222
Argentina	0	0	0	0	109	109	498	13	4	16
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	361	361	0	12	12
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	7	0	7
Canada	127	0	0	0	0	227	692	15	7	22
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,706	120	0	120
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	503	16	0	16
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,802	58	0	58
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	692	22	0	22
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	427	14	0	14
India	0	0	0	0	0	249	249	0	8	8
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	146	146	0	5	5
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	590	590	0	19	19
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	979	33,416	1,046	32	1,078
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	37	37	0	1	1
Netherlands Antilles	80	626	0	0	0	2,189	2,189	0	71	71
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,108	133	0	133
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	704	23	0	23
Puerto Rico	186	0	0	0	0	186	186	0	6	6
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	367	367	0	12	12
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	271	271	0	9	9
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	323	323	0	10	10
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,653	53	0	53
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	43	8,291	266	1	267
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	956	956	0	31	31
Other	0	0	0	0	3	3	390	12	(s)	13
Total	617	2,201	0	68	1,826	15,033	148,153	4,294	485	4,779
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	122	1,200	32,625	1,020	39	1,059

^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
May 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	3,157	84	0	0	20	0	151	0	0	0
Canada	3,157	84	0	0	20	0	151	0	0	0
Total	3,157	84	0	0	20	0	151	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	1,413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	1,476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	1,128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	7,683	26	121	0	22	0	13	100	0	0
Australia	649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	4,334	26	40	0	22	0	13	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Singapore	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,043	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10,572	26	121	0	22	0	13	100	0	0
Persian Gulf ^e	1,413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 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	6	64	325	3,482	102	10	112
Canada	0	0	0	6	64	325	3,482	102	10	112
Total	0	0	0	6	64	325	3,482	102	10	112
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	310	310	1,723	46	10	56
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,413	46	0	46
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	310	310	310	0	10	10
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	179	179	1,655	48	6	53
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,128	36	0	36
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	179	179	527	11	6	17
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	546	828	8,511	248	27	275
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	649	21	0	21
Canada	0	0	0	0	516	617	4,951	140	20	160
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	577	19	0	19
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,080	35	0	35
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	3	3
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	81	81	0	3	3
Other	0	0	0	0	28	28	1,071	34	1	35
Total	0	0	0	0	1,035	1,317	11,889	341	42	384
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	310	310	1,723	46	10	56

^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-May 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	229,500	2,487	11,460	0	2	0	1,118	1,974	0	0
Algeria	4,455	2,487	3,235	0	0	0	1,118	1,974	0	0
Kuwait	31,854	0	1,129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	192,213	0	7,096	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	291,093	207	10,216	1,347	4,290	6,448	9,349	12,446	0	0
Gabon	28,378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	8,261	0	2,944	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	83,809	0	261	0	0	0	0	930	0	0
Venezuela	170,645	207	7,011	1,347	4,290	6,447	9,349	11,516	0	0
Non OPEC	534,620	17,797	27,832	4,144	33,681	8,184	18,849	13,618	341	1,055
Angola	55,045	0	310	0	0	0	351	1,077	0	0
Argentina	2,756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	2,923	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	643	0	0
Belgium	0	0	1,029	0	1,521	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	880	0	315	0	0	0	0	315	0	0
Canada	152,085	15,048	1,522	648	8,594	29	10,258	1,613	85	1,016
China, People's Republic of	7,209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	27,668	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,715	0	0
Congo	1,859	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	18,577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	4,834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,004	50	434	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	100	119	0	475	0	0	0
Guatemala	838	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	249	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	146	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	3,131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	646	0	201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	144,666	1,560	0	959	0	949	0	305	256	0
Netherlands	0	37	94	247	1,440	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	5,014	0	0	2,138	0	324	0	30
Norway	34,125	892	522	0	274	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,464	0	0	0	0	0	0	469	0	0
Portugal	0	0	638	173	908	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	367	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	406	0	1,721	0	0	54	0	0	0	0
Spain	220	28	1,426	0	489	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	627	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	1,418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	9,985	0	0	116	0	0	0	122	0	0
Turkey	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	61,218	43	1,120	314	2,604	0	0	1,175	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	6,481	610	16,198	4,764	7,765	5,860	0	0
Yemen	1,478	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	2,199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,853	0	295	927	598	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,055,213	20,491	49,508	5,491	37,973	14,632	29,316	28,038	341	1,055
Persian Gulf^e	225,045	0	8,520	0	2	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-May 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	255	16,811	0	0	6,653	40,760	270,260	1,520	270	1,790
Algeria	224	16,811	0	0	3,622	29,471	33,926	30	195	225
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	122	1,251	33,105	211	8	219
Saudi Arabia	31	0	0	0	2,909	10,038	202,251	1,273	66	1,339
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	978	6	0	6
Other OPEC	1,230	120	0	2,928	1,371	49,952	341,045	1,928	331	2,259
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,378	188	0	188
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	17	2,962	11,223	55	20	74
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,191	85,000	555	8	563
Venezuela	1,230	120	0	2,928	1,354	45,799	216,444	1,130	303	1,433
Non OPEC	1,840	2,785	1,535	2,019	6,048	139,728	674,348	3,541	925	4,466
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	1,738	56,783	365	12	376
Argentina	0	0	0	0	190	190	2,946	18	1	20
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1	2,924	19	(s)	19
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	643	643	0	4	4
Belgium	43	0	0	0	0	2,593	2,593	0	17	17
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	1	0	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	630	1,510	6	4	10
Canada	428	0	233	1,192	3,903	44,569	196,654	1,007	295	1,302
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	89	89	7,298	48	1	48
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,715	29,383	183	11	195
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,859	12	0	12
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,577	123	0	123
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	4,835	32	(s)	32
France	48	0	0	0	343	1,879	1,879	0	12	12
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	36	730	730	0	5	5
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	838	6	0	6
India	0	0	0	0	0	249	249	0	2	2
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	146	146	0	1	1
Italy	23	0	70	0	0	793	793	0	5	5
Japan	39	0	0	0	22	61	61	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	247	0	0	0	0	3,378	3,378	0	22	22
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	201	847	4	1	6
Mexico	311	0	0	671	911	5,922	150,588	958	39	997
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	377	2,195	2,195	0	15	15
Netherlands Antilles	80	984	0	156	0	8,726	8,726	0	58	58
Norway	0	1,801	0	0	0	3,489	37,614	226	23	249
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	469	1,933	10	3	13
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	1,719	1,719	0	11	11
Puerto Rico	407	0	1,232	0	0	1,639	1,639	0	11	11
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	367	367	0	2	2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,775	2,181	3	12	14
Spain	54	0	0	0	0	1,997	2,217	1	13	15
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	627	627	0	4	4
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	1,418	1,418	0	9	9
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	3	0	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	238	10,223	66	2	68
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	34	34	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	5,256	66,474	405	35	440
Virgin Islands	160	0	0	0	0	41,838	41,838	0	277	277
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	417	1,895	10	3	13
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,199	15	0	15
Other	0	0	0	0	176	1,996	4,849	19	13	32
Total	3,325	19,716	1,535	4,947	14,072	230,440	1,285,653	6,988	1,526	8,514
Persian Gulf^e	31	0	0	0	3,031	11,584	236,629	1,490	77	1,567

^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-May 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	37,907	336	3,112	0	2	0	1,118	1,974	0	0
Algeria	597	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	37,310	0	607	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	72,711	0	989	1,242	4,290	6,172	9,349	10,419	0	0
Gabon	13,262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	779	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	39,929	0	0	0	0	0	0	586	0	0
Venezuela	19,520	0	210	1,242	4,290	6,172	9,349	9,833	0	0
Non OPEC	91,095	2,867	11,283	3,225	32,254	7,071	17,360	12,624	83	513
Angola	26,923	0	310	0	0	0	351	1,077	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	643	0	0
Belgium	0	0	337	0	1,521	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	315	0	0	0	0	315	0	0
Canada	8,966	1,975	721	642	8,003	19	8,769	1,393	83	513
China, People's Republic of	2,490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,033	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,715	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	50	434	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	100	119	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	5,514	0	0	46	0	827	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	247	1,440	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	845	0	0	1,988	0	324	0	0
Norway	21,544	892	342	0	274	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	86	173	717	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
Spain	0	0	0	0	489	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	116	0	0	0	122	0	0
United Kingdom	18,704	0	380	314	2,604	0	0	1,175	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	5,815	610	15,553	4,237	7,765	5,860	0	0
Yemen	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	1,145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	927	598	0	0	0	0	0
Total	201,713	3,203	15,384	4,467	36,546	13,243	27,827	25,017	83	513
Persian Gulf^e	37,310	0	1,216	0	2	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-May 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	7,990	45,897	251	53	304
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	5,324	5,921	4	35	39
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	609	609	0	4	4
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	1,448	2,057	39,367	247	14	261
Other OPEC	0	0	0	2,672	515	35,648	108,359	482	236	718
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,262	88	0	88
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	779	779	0	5	5
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	586	40,515	264	4	268
Venezuela	0	0	0	2,672	515	34,283	53,803	129	227	356
Non OPEC	276	0	1,387	1,833	774	91,550	182,645	603	606	1,210
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	1,738	28,661	178	12	190
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	643	643	0	4	4
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,858	1,858	0	12	12
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	630	630	0	4	4
Canada	38	0	155	1,116	84	23,511	32,477	59	156	215
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,490	16	0	16
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,715	3,748	13	11	25
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	5	0	5
Egypt	0	0	0	0	1	1	1,390	9	(s)	9
France	10	0	0	0	343	837	837	0	6	6
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	36	730	730	0	5	5
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	502	502	0	3	3
Japan	7	0	0	0	19	26	26	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	621	0	1,494	7,008	37	10	46
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	272	1,959	1,959	0	13	13
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	96	0	3,253	3,253	0	22	22
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,508	23,052	143	10	153
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	976	976	0	6	6
Puerto Rico	221	0	1,232	0	0	1,453	1,453	0	10	10
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,054	1,054	0	7	7
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	489	489	0	3	3
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	325	325	0	2	2
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	753	753	0	5	5
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	238	1,375	8	2	9
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	4,473	23,177	124	30	153
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	39,840	39,840	0	264	264
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	4	0	4
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,145	8	0	8
Other	0	0	0	0	19	1,544	1,544	0	10	10
Total	276	0	1,387	4,505	2,737	135,188	336,901	1,336	895	2,231
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	1,448	2,666	39,976	247	18	265

^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-May 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	12,617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	5,564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	7,053	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	31,156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	4,804	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	25,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	127,348	11,569	19	6	427	0	697	220	0	285
Angola	2,370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	111,886	11,569	19	6	427	0	697	220	0	285
Colombia	3,139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	787	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,815	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	171,121	11,569	19	6	427	0	697	220	0	285
Persian Gulf ^e	12,617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-May 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	12,617	84	0	84
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,564	37	0	37
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,053	47	0	47
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,156	206	0	206
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	3	0	3
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,804	32	0	32
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,852	171	0	171
Non OPEC	154	0	78	61	257	13,773	141,121	843	91	935
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,370	16	0	16
Canada	154	0	78	61	257	13,773	125,659	741	91	832
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,139	21	0	21
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	787	5	0	5
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,815	12	0	12
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,320	15	0	15
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	574	4	0	4
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,457	30	0	30
Total	154	0	78	61	257	13,773	184,894	1,133	91	1,224
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,617	84	0	84

^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-May 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	172,446	2,151	8,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	3,858	2,151	1,339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	20,774	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	146,836	0	6,489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	177,162	207	8,988	105	0	230	0	2,027	0	0
Gabon	14,616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	448	0	1,926	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	39,076	0	261	0	0	0	0	344	0	0
Venezuela	123,022	207	6,801	105	0	230	0	1,683	0	0
Non OPEC	270,979	1,857	15,543	913	836	477	0	639	256	248
Angola	25,752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	692	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	465	0	663	0	0	0	0	0	0	209
China, People's Republic of	610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	22,496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	1,072	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	10,409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	3,445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	838	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	249	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	146	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	3,131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	136,832	1,560	0	913	0	78	0	305	256	0
Netherlands	0	37	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	4,169	0	0	150	0	0	0	30
Norway	12,007	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,464	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	0	0
Portugal	0	0	552	0	191	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	367	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	220	28	1,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	8,848	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	38,057	43	740	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	666	0	645	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	1,108	0	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	620,587	4,215	32,582	1,018	836	707	0	2,666	256	248
Persian Gulf^e	168,588	0	7,007	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-May 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	255	16,811	0	0	3,756	31,024	203,470	1,142	205	1,347
Algeria	224	16,811	0	0	3,622	24,147	28,005	26	160	185
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	122	345	21,119	138	2	140
Saudi Arabia	31	0	0	0	12	6,532	153,368	972	43	1,016
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	978	6	0	6
Other OPEC	1,230	120	0	171	17	13,095	190,257	1,173	87	1,260
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,616	97	0	97
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	17	1,943	2,391	3	13	16
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	605	39,681	259	4	263
Venezuela	1,230	120	0	171	0	10,547	133,569	815	70	885
Non OPEC	1,351	2,785	70	110	1,324	26,409	297,388	1,795	175	1,969
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,752	171	0	171
Argentina	0	0	0	0	190	190	2,946	18	1	20
Belgium	43	0	0	0	0	735	735	0	5	5
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	1	0	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	880	6	0	6
Canada	236	0	0	0	10	1,118	1,583	3	7	10
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	89	89	699	4	1	5
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,496	149	0	149
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,072	7	0	7
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,409	69	0	69
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,445	23	0	23
France	38	0	0	0	0	1,042	1,042	0	7	7
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	838	6	0	6
India	0	0	0	0	0	249	249	0	2	2
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	146	146	0	1	1
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	3,319	3,319	0	22	22
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	646	4	0	4
Mexico	311	0	0	50	891	4,364	141,196	906	29	935
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	105	236	236	0	2	2
Netherlands Antilles	80	984	0	60	0	5,473	5,473	0	36	36
Norway	0	1,801	0	0	0	1,981	13,988	80	13	93
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	334	1,798	10	2	12
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	743	743	0	5	5
Puerto Rico	186	0	0	0	0	186	186	0	1	1
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	367	367	0	2	2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	406	3	0	3
Spain	54	0	0	0	0	1,508	1,728	1	10	11
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	302	302	0	2	2
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	665	665	0	4	4
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	3	0	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,848	59	0	59
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	34	34	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	783	38,840	252	5	257
Virgin Islands	160	0	0	0	0	1,471	1,471	0	10	10
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	417	1,345	6	3	9
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,054	7	0	7
Other	0	0	0	0	39	334	1,442	7	2	10
Total	2,836	19,716	70	281	5,097	70,528	691,115	4,110	467	4,577
Persian Gulf^e	31	0	0	0	134	7,172	175,760	1,116	47	1,164

^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-May 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	17,706	948	0	0	66	0	643	0	0	0
Canada	17,706	948	0	0	66	0	643	0	0	0
Total	17,706	948	0	0	66	0	643	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	6,530	0	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	5,516	0	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	10,064	0	239	0	0	46	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	7,813	0	239	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	2,251	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	27,492	556	987	0	98	636	149	135	2	9
Australia	2,923	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Canada	13,062	556	119	0	98	10	149	0	2	9
China, People's Republic of	4,109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	5,653	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	135	0	0
Singapore	0	0	667	0	0	54	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	527	0	0	0	0
Other	1,745	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	44,086	556	1,523	0	98	682	149	135	2	9
Persian Gulf^e	6,530	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-May 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	6	1,438	3,101	20,807	117	21	138
Canada	0	0	0	6	1,438	3,101	20,807	117	21	138
Total	0	0	0	6	1,438	3,101	20,807	117	21	138

^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,
May 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	2,256	2,256	73
Natural Gas Liquids	139	370	627	17	791	1,944	63
Pentanes Plus	4	17	1	0	0	21	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	136	353	626	17	791	1,923	62
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	97	123	313	7	366	906	29
Normal Butane/Butylene	39	230	313	11	425	1,017	33
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	1	(s)	180	0	92	272	9
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	(s)	(s)	77	0	3	80	3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	0	103	0	89	192	6
Finished Petroleum Products	919	588	13,018	6	8,158	22,689	732
Finished Motor Gasoline	21	26	1,954	(s)	89	2,090	67
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	346	0	0	346	11
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	159	0	61	221	7
Kerosene	2	(s)	3	0	4	9	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	92	66	3,413	0	2,681	6,252	202
Residual Fuel Oil	546	104	1,828	0	1,090	3,568	115
Special Naphthas	9	5	24	(s)	196	234	8
Lubricants	143	55	709	5	132	1,044	34
Waxes	9	14	44	0	17	84	3
Petroleum Coke	85	170	4,502	0	3,871	8,628	278
Asphalt and Road Oil	8	148	36	0	15	207	7
Miscellaneous Products	4	(s)	(s)	0	2	7	(s)
Total	1,059	958	13,825	23	11,296	27,162	876

^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-May 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	15,125	15,163	100
Natural Gas Liquids	335	1,188	6,333	24	2,842	10,722	71
Pentanes Plus	11	99	241	0	(s)	352	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	323	1,089	6,092	24	2,841	10,369	69
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	254	450	5,136	7	1,713	7,560	50
Normal Butane/Butylene	70	639	956	17	1,129	2,809	19
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	11	5	1,820	0	245	2,080	14
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	7	1	1,035	0	5	1,048	7
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	4	4	784	0	240	1,032	7
Finished Petroleum Products	4,344	1,868	69,034	45	43,260	118,550	785
Finished Motor Gasoline	145	188	13,354	17	1,321	15,024	99
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	(s)	650	0	1	652	4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2	0	1,043	0	1,152	2,197	15
Kerosene	332	1	16	0	9	358	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	949	102	13,200	0	14,177	28,427	188
Residual Fuel Oil	1,228	380	13,802	0	8,904	24,314	161
Special Naphthas	32	81	375	1	2,209	2,698	18
Lubricants	696	260	2,387	22	691	4,056	27
Waxes	49	49	191	(s)	65	354	2
Petroleum Coke	857	547	23,906	0	14,652	39,962	265
Asphalt and Road Oil	24	259	110	4	74	470	3
Miscellaneous Products	29	(s)	1	(s)	7	37	(s)
Total	4,690	3,098	77,187	68	61,471	146,514	970

^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, May 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	0	0	0	(s)	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	15	19	42	0	111	66
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	12	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	71	0	1,278	275
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	19	449	56	61	1	220	273
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,030	0
Colombia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	1	59	0	0	0	1	85
Ecuador	0	0	87	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	296	2	0	0	0	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
Germany, FR	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	15	149	0	0	180	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	257	0	1	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamaica	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	920
Japan	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	56	155
Korea, Republic of	0	0	169	0	0	0	677	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0
Mexico	0	1	810	1,412	0	4	28	583
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	297
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	0	0	0	96	0	752	237
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	1	389	39	0	406	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,231	218
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	417
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	0
Virgin Islands	2,256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	7	0	0	3	5	0
Total	2,256	21	1,923	2,090	566	9	6,252	3,568

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, May 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	9	1	(s)	0	1	11	(s)
Australia	(s)	10	1	259	(s)	0	270	9
Bahama Islands	(s)	3	0	0	1	0	255	8
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	102	0	0	102	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	9	(s)	651	0	(s)	674	22
Brazil	18	38	18	182	(s)	(s)	1,881	61
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	12	129	22	564	153	19	1,976	64
Chile	2	12	1	(s)	0	(s)	266	9
China, People's Republic of	1	30	1	0	3	0	35	1
China, Taiwan	2	21	1	2	1	(s)	1,057	34
Colombia	0	4	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	6	(s)
Costa Rica	(s)	8	(s)	0	0	(s)	70	2
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	152	5
Ecuador	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	89	3
Egypt	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
El Salvador	(s)	170	(s)	0	0	0	469	15
Finland	0	1	(s)	0	1	0	2	(s)
France	(s)	1	1	310	1	(s)	314	10
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	42	1
Germany, FR	(s)	3	3	160	5	(s)	174	6
Ghana	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	1	(s)	303	(s)	0	304	10
Guatemala	1	6	1	0	0	(s)	351	11
Guinea	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Honduras	(s)	3	(s)	0	25	0	37	1
Hong Kong	(s)	4	2	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
India	0	39	(s)	0	(s)	0	41	1
Indonesia	0	2	1	0	(s)	0	3	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Israel	(s)	4	(s)	0	0	0	263	8
Italy	0	12	1	330	(s)	0	343	11
Jamaica	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	925	30
Japan	(s)	17	2	1,825	1	91	2,147	69
Korea, Republic of	191	6	2	424	1	(s)	1,470	47
Malaysia	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	2	(s)
Mexico	2	85	16	46	3	161	3,152	102
Netherlands	0	12	(s)	664	7	1	687	22
Netherlands Antilles	0	180	0	0	1	0	478	15
New Zealand	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	(s)
Nigeria	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	83	0	0	83	3
Panama	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	1,087	35
Peru	0	2	1	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Philippines	0	1	2	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Poland	0	1	0	4	0	0	5	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	53	0	0	53	2
Puerto Rico	2	16	2	0	0	(s)	856	28
Russia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	35	0	0	36	1
Singapore	1	37	1	(s)	0	(s)	1,489	48
South Africa	0	2	(s)	77	(s)	(s)	79	3
Spain	(s)	(s)	0	1,009	0	(s)	1,009	33
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	2	0	320	0	0	322	10
Switzerland	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Thailand	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	1	3	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	4	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	0	785	(s)	0	786	25
United Arab Emirates	0	25	0	58	(s)	(s)	83	3
United Kingdom	0	1	1	3	3	(s)	427	14
Uruguay	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Venezuela	0	1	2	213	(s)	0	218	7
Virgin Islands	0	98	0	0	0	(s)	2,354	76
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	1	9	(s)	166	(s)	(s)	191	6
Total	234	1,044	84	8,628	207	279	27,162	876

^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-May 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)	32	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	55	133	101	0	543	66
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	1	1	0	1	18	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	72	0	1,689	275
Cameroon	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	38	103	1,387	536	697	149	1,042	1,641
Chile	0	0	113	178	0	1	781	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	411	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	115	0	0	1	3,094	887
Colombia	0	0	148	210	0	0	27	0
Costa Rica	0	(s)	48	251	20	0	460	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	5	176	172	0	0	95	135
Ecuador	0	0	1,472	0	0	0	510	6
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0
El Salvador	0	110	405	2	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)	84
Germany, FR	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Guatemala	0	0	40	606	8	10	687	116
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	0
Honduras	0	0	35	0	0	0	172	137
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	178	1
India	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	369
Israel	0	0	0	0	506	0	1,004	0
Italy	0	0	4	88	0	0	789	3,800
Jamaica	0	0	104	0	0	0	(s)	3,223
Japan	0	0	2	1	1,192	1	163	416
Korea, Republic of	0	0	174	0	0	0	5,322	1,656
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	7
Mexico	0	1	4,747	10,128	(s)	8	101	3,356
Netherlands	0	0	(s)	39	0	0	5	310
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	80	24	0	735	297
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	96	0	2,399	1,631
Peru	0	0	1	164	(s)	0	223	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	7	1,321	62	0	857	958
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	0
Singapore	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	3,864	2,985
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	(s)	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	3	721
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	609	0	0	0	1	0
Virgin Islands	15,125	0	0	0	0	182	242	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Other	0	(s)	38	(s)	7	3	15	530
Total	15,163	352	10,369	15,024	2,849	358	28,427	24,314

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-May 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	179	2	(s)	2	2	681	5
Australia	7	47	3	1,520	2	(s)	1,884	12
Bahama Islands	1	16	0	0	5	0	921	6
Bahrain	0	1	0	395	0	0	396	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	1	26	2	2,849	3	2	2,905	19
Brazil	228	77	27	534	(s)	2	2,904	19
Cameroon	0	1	0	35	0	0	37	(s)
Canada	101	675	81	2,025	273	79	8,826	58
Chile	4	60	3	1	0	1	1,142	8
China, People's Republic of	1	77	4	0	6	(s)	499	3
China, Taiwan	7	132	2	18	6	1	4,263	28
Colombia	(s)	46	2	1	2	1	437	3
Costa Rica	4	33	2	0	0	(s)	819	5
Denmark	(s)	(s)	1	137	(s)	3	142	1
Dominican Republic	14	27	2	103	0	(s)	730	5
Ecuador	2	7	4	0	0	(s)	2,002	13
Egypt	(s)	43	0	0	(s)	0	209	1
El Salvador	1	182	1	0	0	0	1,107	7
Finland	(s)	3	(s)	0	1	(s)	6	(s)
France	9	5	11	1,559	6	(s)	1,743	12
French Pacific Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	85	1
Germany, FR	(s)	15	11	567	11	1	612	4
Ghana	0	1	0	127	0	0	128	1
Greece	0	5	(s)	787	(s)	(s)	794	5
Guatemala	10	28	4	0	0	(s)	1,509	10
Guinea	0	5	0	0	0	0	6	(s)
Honduras	4	30	1	0	49	0	428	3
Hong Kong	1	27	6	0	(s)	(s)	213	1
India	0	131	3	0	7	(s)	142	1
Indonesia	(s)	7	4	174	1	0	186	1
Ireland	0	(s)	2	143	0	(s)	517	3
Israel	(s)	13	(s)	320	0	0	1,844	12
Italy	(s)	14	3	4,220	2	1	8,922	59
Jamaica	8	7	1	81	0	1	3,425	23
Japan	786	103	20	7,004	6	96	9,788	65
Korea, Republic of	1,175	76	7	939	3	2	9,354	62
Malaysia	1	6	1	(s)	(s)	1	16	(s)
Mexico	7	458	107	417	7	1,189	20,528	136
Netherlands	157	22	2	3,079	20	4	3,637	24
Netherlands Antilles	0	527	0	0	1	(s)	1,664	11
New Zealand	0	8	2	242	(s)	76	503	3
Nigeria	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	(s)
Norway	0	2	(s)	371	0	0	373	2
Panama	3	15	1	0	21	(s)	4,530	30
Peru	2	40	1	(s)	1	219	871	6
Philippines	(s)	9	3	1	(s)	1	1,088	7
Poland	0	3	(s)	17	0	0	20	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	462	0	0	519	3
Puerto Rico	99	285	5	0	(s)	36	3,629	24
Russia	(s)	8	(s)	0	0	0	28	(s)
Saudi Arabia	(s)	9	1	36	0	(s)	48	(s)
Singapore	48	222	2	32	2	26	7,181	48
South Africa	0	27	(s)	278	(s)	(s)	306	2
Spain	(s)	2	1	5,817	1	2	6,463	43
Suriname	0	1	0	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Sweden	0	5	1	320	0	(s)	329	2
Switzerland	9	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	14	(s)
Thailand	(s)	23	1	(s)	1	2	1,090	7
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	8	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	9	(s)
Turkey	(s)	14	(s)	2,014	1	0	2,563	17
United Arab Emirates	(s)	43	0	263	1	(s)	308	2
United Kingdom	2	8	5	981	12	2	1,742	12
Uruguay	0	6	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	7	(s)
Venezuela	0	40	3	646	5	360	1,666	11
Virgin Islands	0	98	0	0	(s)	1	15,648	104
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	3	57	1	1,411	2	3	2,069	14
Total	2,698	4,056	354	39,962	470	2,116	146,514	970

^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,
May 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	1,477	18	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	-1	154	172	1,649
Algeria	36	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	127	163
Kuwait	204	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	0	4	208
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,237	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	45	44	1,280
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-1	(s)	-3	-3
Other OPEC	2,028	(s)	23	52	38	119	-7	(s)	112	337	2,365
Gabon	206	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	206
Indonesia	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	28	28	65
Nigeria	592	0	0	0	0	11	0	(s)	0	11	603
Venezuela	1,193	(s)	23	52	38	108	-7	(s)	83	298	1,491
Non OPEC	3,776	35	195	34	-132	-58	-265	-19	279	70	3,846
Angola	407	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	13	419
Argentina	13	0	0	0	(s)	0	4	(s)	(s)	3	16
Australia	21	0	0	0	(s)	0	-8	(s)	(s)	-9	12
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	-1	-4	-2	0	(s)	(s)	-8	-8
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	17	0	(s)	0	-21	(s)	12	7	7
Benin	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Brazil	0	0	0	-2	-41	-9	-6	-1	-1	-61	-61
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	1,167	59	57	-2	37	-3	-18	-2	47	175	1,341
China, People's Republic of	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	(s)	-1	34
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	-33	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-34	-34
Colombia	153	(s)	0	0	(s)	19	(s)	(s)	(s)	18	171
Congo	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Ecuador ^c	128	-3	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-3	125
Egypt	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	22
France	0	0	14	0	0	0	-10	(s)	2	5	5
Germany, FR	0	(s)	4	0	(s)	0	-5	(s)	3	2	2
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10	(s)	(s)	-10	-10
Guatemala	14	(s)	-5	0	-6	0	0	(s)	(s)	-11	2
India	0	0	0	8	(s)	0	0	-1	(s)	7	7
Italy	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-11	(s)	(s)	-11	-11
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	0	-30	0	(s)	(s)	-30	-30
Japan	0	(s)	0	0	-2	-5	-59	-1	-3	-69	-69
Korea, Republic of	0	-5	0	0	-22	0	-14	(s)	13	-28	-28
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	1,063	-5	-46	14	-1	-19	-1	-3	14	-46	1,016
Netherlands	0	1	23	0	(s)	0	-21	(s)	(s)	2	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	11	0	-10	0	-6	75	71	71
Norway	292	0	0	0	0	0	-3	(s)	0	-3	289
Panama	0	0	0	-3	-24	-8	0	(s)	(s)	-35	-35
Peru	23	0	0	0	(s)	3	0	(s)	(s)	3	26
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-13	-1	-13	0	0	11	7	-8	-8
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	12	12	12
Spain	0	0	16	0	(s)	0	-33	(s)	9	-8	-8
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10	(s)	(s)	-10	-10
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	10	10	10
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	53	0	0	0	(s)	4	0	(s)	4	8	61
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-25	(s)	(s)	-25	-25
United Kingdom	366	1	26	0	(s)	-13	(s)	(s)	12	25	391
Virgin Islands	-73	0	93	18	25	14	0	-3	53	200	127
Zaire	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Other	46	-12	10	-8	-48	-11	-13	-8	13	-79	-32
Total	7,281	53	219	85	-93	62	-271	-20	544	579	7,860
Persian Gulf ^d	1,441	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-2	-1	45	42	1,483

^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-May 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	1,520	16	(s)	0	7	13	-1	(s)	232	268	1,787
Algeria	30	16	0	0	7	13	0	(s)	158	195	225
Kuwait	211	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)	7	8	219
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,273	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	66	66	1,339
United Arab Emirates	6	0	(s)	0	0	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-2	4
Other OPEC	1,928	-3	28	43	62	82	-5	(s)	112	319	2,246
Gabon	188	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	188
Indonesia	55	0	0	(s)	0	0	-1	(s)	20	18	73
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	555	0	0	0	0	6	0	(s)	2	8	563
Venezuela	1,130	-3	28	43	62	76	-4	(s)	90	292	1,422
Non OPEC	3,440	53	124	35	-63	-71	-254	-16	263	70	3,510
Angola	365	0	0	0	2	7	0	(s)	2	12	376
Argentina	18	0	-3	(s)	(s)	0	1	-1	(s)	-3	15
Australia	19	(s)	-2	(s)	(s)	0	-10	(s)	(s)	-12	7
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	-1	-4	4	0	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	10	0	(s)	(s)	-19	(s)	7	-2	-2
Benin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brazil	0	0	0	(s)	-11	-2	-4	-1	-2	-19	-19
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	6	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)	(s)	2	4	10
Canada	1,007	90	53	-4	61	(s)	-12	-3	52	237	1,244
China, People's Republic of	48	0	0	0	-3	0	1	-1	(s)	-3	45
China, Taiwan	0	-1	0	0	-20	-6	(s)	-1	(s)	-28	-28
Colombia	183	-1	-1	0	(s)	11	(s)	(s)	(s)	8	192
Congo	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	12
Ecuador ^c	123	-10	0	0	-3	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-13	110
Egypt	32	0	0	0	-1	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	31
France	0	-1	3	0	(s)	0	-10	(s)	9	1	1
Germany, FR	0	(s)	1	0	3	(s)	-4	(s)	1	1	1
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-5	(s)	(s)	-5	-5
Guatemala	6	(s)	-4	(s)	-5	-1	0	(s)	(s)	-10	-4
India	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	-1	(s)	1	1
Italy	0	1	3	0	-5	-25	-28	(s)	(s)	-54	-54
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	(s)	-21	-1	(s)	(s)	-23	-23
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	-8	-1	-3	-46	-1	-6	-64	-64
Korea, Republic of	0	-1	0	0	-35	-11	-6	-1	15	-40	-40
Malaysia	4	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	1	6
Mexico	958	-21	-67	6	-1	-20	-3	-3	12	-97	861
Netherlands	0	(s)	9	0	(s)	-2	-20	(s)	4	-10	-10
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	-1	14	-5	(s)	0	-3	41	47	47
Norway	226	6	2	0	0	0	-2	(s)	15	21	247
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	(s)	-2	-1	-16	-11	0	(s)	-1	-30	-30
Peru	10	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	2	(s)	(s)	-1	-3	7
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-9	(s)	-6	-6	0	6	2	-13	-13
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	-4	0	(s)	0	-4	-4
Russia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	2	2
Spain	1	(s)	3	0	-4	0	-39	(s)	10	-30	-28
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	4	2	2
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	9	9	9
Thailand	3	(s)	0	0	-4	-3	(s)	(s)	(s)	-7	-4
Trinidad and Tobago	66	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	(s)	1	2	68
Turkey	0	0	0	0	-4	0	-13	(s)	(s)	-17	-17
United Kingdom	405	(s)	17	0	(s)	3	-6	(s)	9	23	429
Virgin Islands	-100	0	107	32	50	39	0	-1	47	274	173
Yemen	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	13
Zaire	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	15
Other	22	-9	5	-3	-47	-25	-24	-5	24	-83	-62
Total	6,888	67	152	78	6	25	-261	-17	606	656	7,544
Persian Gulf^d	1,490	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-4	(s)	76	72	1,562

^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,
May 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	17,570	73,367	743,462	12,134	76,413	922,946
Refinery	16,753	13,945	46,932	2,208	21,120	100,958
Tank Farms and Pipelines	812	58,278	90,683	9,193	31,466	190,432
Leases	5	1,144	14,178	733	975	17,035
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	591,669	0	0	591,669
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	22,852	22,852
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	151,184	165,449	257,326	18,626	95,880	688,465
Refinery	48,413	63,995	133,793	13,230	67,727	327,158
Bulk Terminal	76,258	62,672	81,764	2,192	22,336	245,222
Pipeline	26,444	35,985	38,306	2,939	5,738	109,412
Natural Gas Processing Plant	69	2,797	3,463	265	79	6,673
Pentanes Plus	31	2,143	4,597	184	51	7,006
Refinery	0	426	336	3	0	765
Bulk Terminal	23	782	2,734	2	36	3,577
Pipeline	0	590	911	67	0	1,568
Natural Gas Processing Plant	8	345	616	112	15	1,096
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,764	24,027	64,308	1,014	3,026	97,139
Refinery	1,730	3,774	8,577	365	1,190	15,636
Bulk Terminal	1,722	11,903	46,472	29	1,772	61,898
Pipeline	1,251	5,898	6,412	467	0	14,028
Natural Gas Processing Plant	61	2,452	2,847	153	64	5,577
Ethane/Ethylene	13	3,706	23,186	213	0	27,118
Refinery	0	1	615	0	0	616
Bulk Terminal	13	1,762	19,325	0	0	21,100
Pipeline	0	1,174	2,788	209	0	4,171
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	769	458	4	0	1,231
Propane/Propylene	2,812	12,856	20,531	315	642	37,156
Refinery	235	1,908	2,816	61	178	5,198
Bulk Terminal	1,333	7,116	14,277	25	418	23,169
Pipeline	1,206	2,846	2,276	142	0	6,470
Natural Gas Processing Plant	38	986	1,162	87	46	2,319
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,772	5,233	14,819	335	1,932	24,091
Refinery	1,377	1,341	3,497	204	758	7,177
Bulk Terminal	376	2,075	9,596	4	1,166	13,217
Pipeline	0	1,278	890	75	0	2,243
Natural Gas Processing Plant	19	539	836	52	8	1,454
Isobutane/Isobutylene	167	2,232	5,772	151	452	8,774
Refinery	118	524	1,649	100	254	2,645
Bulk Terminal	0	950	3,274	0	188	4,412
Pipeline	45	600	458	41	0	1,144
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	158	391	10	10	573
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,752	2,766	4,642	262	5,499	14,921
Refinery	1,352	596	1,901	127	4,357	8,333
Bulk Terminal	400	2,021	2,405	133	568	5,527
Pipeline	0	149	336	2	574	1,061
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	14	1	0	18	33
Refinery	0	14	1	0	18	33
Fuel Ethanol	87	2,276	698	89	459	3,609
Refinery	W	256	W	W	W	409
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	265
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	265

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	1,555	W	3,300	W	5,009	10,446
Refinery	1,221	W	1,594	W	4,302	7,438
Bulk Terminal	W	W	1,370	W	136	1,952
Pipeline	W	W	336	W	571	1,056
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	11,992	14,194	48,487	2,510	21,896	99,079
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,817	4,186	11,707	687	3,759	23,156
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,851	2,096	7,704	445	4,442	17,538
Heavy Gas Oils	5,212	4,569	19,062	934	10,173	39,950
Residuum	1,112	3,343	10,014	444	3,522	18,435
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,778	10,381	15,625	2,287	6,712	40,783
Refinery	5,370	8,330	14,405	2,287	6,678	37,070
Bulk Terminal	399	902	861	0	8	2,170
Pipeline	9	1,149	359	0	26	1,543
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	72	29	25	0	8	134
Refinery	72	29	25	0	8	134
Finished Motor Gasoline	49,450	46,109	43,862	4,933	23,153	167,507
Refinery	8,362	10,142	17,030	2,538	11,152	49,224
Bulk Terminal	27,093	20,481	9,029	888	9,794	67,285
Pipeline	13,995	15,486	17,803	1,507	2,207	50,998
Reformulated	20,821	2,739	7,819	0	7,300	38,679
Refinery	4,697	806	3,123	0	3,721	12,347
Bulk Terminal	10,511	1,550	1,697	0	2,719	16,477
Pipeline	5,613	383	2,999	0	860	9,855
Oxygenated	268	418	207	97	5	995
Refinery	27	338	207	10	2	584
Bulk Terminal	125	80	0	87	2	294
Pipeline	116	0	0	0	1	117
Other	28,361	42,952	35,836	4,836	15,848	127,833
Refinery	3,638	8,998	13,700	2,528	7,429	36,293
Bulk Terminal	16,457	18,851	7,332	801	7,073	50,514
Pipeline	8,266	15,103	14,804	1,507	1,346	41,026
Finished Aviation Gasoline	743	366	451	39	440	2,039
Refinery	526	101	365	33	196	1,221
Bulk Terminal	214	263	60	6	244	787
Pipeline	3	2	26	0	0	31
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	322	41	216	287	866
Refinery	0	2	25	156	31	214
Bulk Terminal	0	149	0	0	5	154
Pipeline	0	171	16	60	251	498
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9,602	7,854	11,420	674	7,757	37,307
Refinery	2,075	3,224	5,903	267	4,067	15,536
Bulk Terminal	3,369	2,244	1,288	252	2,557	9,710
Pipeline	4,158	2,386	4,229	155	1,133	12,061

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	2,645	1,309	987	50	72	5,063
Refinery	455	593	543	45	60	1,696
Bulk Terminal	2,033	649	297	0	8	2,987
Pipeline	157	67	147	5	4	380
Distillate Fuel Oil	42,133	33,351	28,033	2,628	12,617	118,762
Refinery	9,552	8,563	14,605	1,390	6,571	40,681
Bulk Terminal	25,710	14,730	5,438	566	4,694	51,138
Pipeline	6,871	10,058	7,990	672	1,352	26,943
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	13,353	22,714	15,326	2,180	8,699	62,272
Refinery	1,768	4,701	6,864	1,089	4,086	18,508
Bulk Terminal	8,947	10,454	3,667	504	3,508	27,080
Pipeline	2,638	7,559	4,795	587	1,105	16,684
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	28,780	10,637	12,707	448	3,918	56,490
Refinery	7,784	3,862	7,741	301	2,485	22,173
Bulk Terminal	16,763	4,276	1,771	62	1,186	24,058
Pipeline	4,233	2,499	3,195	85	247	10,259
Residual Fuel Oil^c	12,922	2,168	16,331	542	6,605	38,568
Refinery	2,978	1,512	6,357	542	4,732	16,121
Bulk Terminal	9,944	656	9,974	0	1,682	22,256
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	191	191
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	3,056	15	1,315	99	270	4,755
Refinery	972	15	140	99	257	1,483
Bulk Terminal	2,084	0	1,175	0	13	3,272
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	4,367	610	5,830	288	735	11,830
Refinery	1,622	287	1,292	288	595	4,084
Bulk Terminal	2,745	323	4,538	0	140	7,746
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	5,499	1,543	9,186	155	5,409	21,792
Refinery	384	1,210	4,925	155	3,880	10,554
Bulk Terminal	5,115	333	4,261	0	1,529	11,238
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	392	413	1,598	0	96	2,499
Refinery	392	413	1,598	0	96	2,499
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	5	2	1,249	2	253	1,511
Refinery	5	2	1,249	2	253	1,511
Special Naphthas	44	236	1,497	1	43	1,821
Refinery	26	216	1,192	1	43	1,478
Bulk Terminal	18	20	305	0	0	343
Lubricants	2,558	1,686	5,849	0	1,713	11,806
Refinery	775	810	4,558	0	1,141	7,284
Bulk Terminal	1,783	876	1,291	0	572	4,522
Waxes	172	117	458	17	119	883
Refinery	172	117	458	17	119	883
Petroleum Coke	371	2,464	2,512	212	3,110	8,669
Refinery	371	2,464	2,512	212	3,110	8,669
Asphalt and Road Oil	5,584	15,308	4,061	3,043	2,247	30,243
Refinery	2,150	8,385	3,388	2,727	1,904	18,554
Bulk Terminal	3,434	6,923	673	316	343	11,689
Miscellaneous Products	174	204	1,293	12	176	1,859
Refinery	58	102	279	8	123	570
Bulk Terminal	116	73	937	0	53	1,179
Pipeline	0	29	77	4	0	110
Total Stocks, All Oils	168,754	238,816	1,000,788	30,760	172,293	1,611,411

^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, May 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	35,455	15,208	152	20,095	2,488	35,262	10,715	24,547	12,922	1,606
Connecticut	1,185	1,185	0	0	52	2,781	427	2,354	52	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	2,290	1,800	0	490	192	2,145	622	1,523	1,908	W
Florida	5,029	0	0	5,029	148	1,711	1,018	693	770	103
Georgia	1,589	0	0	1,589	40	1,007	722	285	222	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	976	580	0	396	204	1,996	463	1,533	491	W
Massachusetts	1,198	1,198	0	0	98	2,273	456	1,817	739	W
New Jersey	8,272	6,148	7	2,117	320	8,576	1,488	7,088	4,122	W
New York	3,118	1,091	81	1,946	581	4,536	987	3,549	1,741	W
North Carolina	2,337	0	0	2,337	185	1,376	902	474	389	W
Pennsylvania	5,010	1,124	62	3,824	468	4,860	1,777	3,083	1,250	W
Rhode Island	725	724	0	1	W	949	213	736	W	W
South Carolina	1,086	0	1	1,085	124	640	453	187	W	W
Virginia	2,462	1,358	1	1,103	67	2,263	1,076	1,187	516	W
West Virginia	178	0	0	178	W	149	111	38	W	W
PAD District II	30,623	2,356	418	27,849	1,242	23,293	15,155	8,138	2,168	10,010
Illinois	4,833	1,113	0	3,720	135	3,718	2,615	1,103	730	969
Indiana	3,425	605	7	2,813	181	3,206	1,707	1,499	194	W
Iowa	1,317	0	0	1,317	W	1,531	1,251	280	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	3,540	0	0	3,540	3	2,584	1,813	771	18	4,805
Kentucky	1,550	216	73	1,261	112	1,386	727	659	W	W
Michigan	3,015	0	0	3,015	137	1,747	1,184	563	123	1,448
Minnesota	1,745	69	265	1,411	W	1,239	946	293	144	W
Missouri	1,296	0	0	1,296	W	747	598	149	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	476	0	1	475	W	575	367	208	W	W
Ohio	3,509	11	11	3,487	226	2,592	1,357	1,235	210	W
Oklahoma	1,905	0	1	1,904	W	1,416	867	549	382	971
Tennessee	2,163	0	60	2,103	73	1,030	819	211	155	W
Wisconsin	1,849	342	0	1,507	W	1,522	904	618	29	W
PAD District III	26,059	4,820	207	21,032	840	20,043	10,531	9,512	16,331	18,255
Alabama	1,455	0	0	1,455	26	617	410	207	349	31
Arkansas	710	0	0	710	W	452	340	112	W	W
Louisiana	5,542	623	28	4,891	233	4,756	1,658	3,098	6,505	2,738
Mississippi	2,097	26	0	2,071	17	1,453	788	665	W	1,013
New Mexico	431	0	0	431	W	250	199	51	10	W
Texas	15,824	4,171	179	11,474	519	12,515	7,136	5,379	9,156	14,402
PAD District IV	3,426	0	97	3,329	45	1,956	1,593	363	542	173
Colorado	835	0	97	738	W	309	255	54	W	W
Idaho	215	0	0	215	W	225	166	59	W	W
Montana	1,337	0	0	1,337	W	499	499	0	64	13
Utah	619	0	0	619	W	526	331	195	143	66
Wyoming	420	0	0	420	W	397	342	55	W	65
PAD District V	20,946	6,440	4	14,502	68	11,265	7,594	3,671	6,414	642
Alaska	467	0	0	467	W	832	295	537	W	W
Arizona	851	0	0	851	W	405	330	75	W	W
California	13,494	6,440	4	7,050	60	6,452	5,057	1,395	4,225	146
Hawaii	901	0	0	901	W	554	175	379	W	W
Nevada	350	0	0	350	W	138	108	30	W	W
Oregon	1,184	0	0	1,184	W	969	697	272	171	W
Washington	3,699	0	0	3,699	W	1,915	932	983	938	194
U.S. Total	116,509	28,824	878	86,807	4,683	91,819	45,588	46,231	38,377	30,686

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, May 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	134	857	0	214	1,734	852	0	0	55,415
Petroleum Products	8,369	416	0	3,262	5,891	2,936	0	89,420	24,943
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	234	1	0	0	728
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,014	4,524	226	0	1,290	2,545
Unfinished Oils	4	0	0	9	30	0	0	0	65
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	58	0	0	52	0	0	179	1,669
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,329	0	0	1,101	530	1,117	0	52,416	9,910
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,557	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	256	0	0	0	523	0
Other	5,329	0	0	845	530	1,117	0	39,336	9,910
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	0	0	0	0	8	0	99	59
Jet Fuel	310	0	0	126	85	1,034	0	11,549	3,290
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Kerosene-Type	310	0	0	126	85	1,034	0	11,549	3,230
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,705	0	0	611	193	550	0	20,971	5,886
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,052	0	0	234	139	512	0	11,762	4,458
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	653	0	0	377	54	38	0	9,209	1,428
Residual Fuel Oil	0	111	0	64	197	0	0	1,809	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Special Naphthas	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	82	76
Lubricants	0	8	0	66	46	0	0	782	370
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	271	0	0	0	243	280
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,503	1,273	0	3,476	7,625	3,788	0	89,420	80,358

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,058	959	0	0	0	7,562	0
Petroleum Products	498	1,732	2,482	1,988	634	0	0	444	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	183	176	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,402	1,812	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	391	1,214	499	0	548	0	0	444	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	391	1,214	499	0	548	0	0	444	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	32	235	55	0	25	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	55	0	25	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	32	235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	75	283	333	0	61	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	75	156	333	0	19	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	127	0	0	42	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	498	1,732	4,540	2,947	634	0	0	8,006	0

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

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

**Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts,
May 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	97	857	0	1,734	852	0	55,415
Petroleum Products	8,365	0	1,351	5,360	2,936	67,582	21,242
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	234	1	0	728
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,014	4,524	226	1,082	2,545
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,669
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,329	0	221	397	1,117	39,031	8,464
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	11,365	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,329	0	221	397	1,117	27,666	8,464
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	0	0	0	8	21	40
Jet Fuel	310	0	13	85	1,034	9,545	3,085
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Kerosene-Type	310	0	13	85	1,034	9,545	3,025
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,705	0	103	120	550	17,903	4,711
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,052	0	16	107	512	9,906	3,971
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	653	0	87	13	38	7,997	740
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,462	857	1,351	7,094	3,788	67,582	76,657

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,058	959	0	6,158	0
Petroleum Products	498	1,732	2,482	1,988	634	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	183	176	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,402	1,812	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	391	1,214	499	0	548	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	391	1,214	499	0	548	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	32	235	55	0	25	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	55	0	25	0	0
Kerosene-Type	32	235	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	75	283	333	0	61	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	75	156	333	0	19	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	127	0	0	42	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	498	1,732	4,540	2,947	634	6,158	0

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

**Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts,
May 1995
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	37	0	0	214	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	4	416	0	1,911	531	0	21,838	762
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	0
Unfinished Oils	4	0	0	9	30	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	58	0	0	52	0	179	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	880	133	0	13,385	762
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,192	762
Oxygenated	0	0	0	256	0	0	523	0
Other	0	0	0	624	133	0	11,670	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	113	0	0	2,004	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	113	0	0	2,004	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	508	73	0	3,068	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	218	32	0	1,856	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	290	41	0	1,212	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	111	0	64	197	0	1,809	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	64	197	0	1,809	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	239	0	0	0	0	82	0
Lubricants	0	8	0	66	46	0	782	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	271	0	0	243	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	41	416	0	2,125	531	0	21,838	762

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,404
Petroleum Products	1,378	19,698	3,701	0	0	0	444
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	208	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	65	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	70	109	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	365	12,258	1,446	0	0	0	444
Reformulated	182	248	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	523	0	0	0	0	0
Other	183	11,487	1,446	0	0	0	444
Finished Aviation Gasoline	19	59	19	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	131	1,873	205	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	131	1,873	205	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	45	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	348	2,720	1,175	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	1,856	487	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	348	864	688	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,809	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	1,809	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	82	76	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	380	402	370	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	65	178	280	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,378	19,698	3,701	0	0	0	1,848

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

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

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, May 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	214	991	-777	57,607	2,800	54,807
Petroleum Products	92,682	8,785	83,897	35,794	12,089	23,705
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	911	235	676
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,304	0	2,304	3,947	5,764	-1,817
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	803	1,576	-773
Propane/Propylene	2,265	0	2,265	2,147	3,065	-918
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	0	0	442	886	-444
Isobutane/Isobutylene	39	0	39	555	237	318
Unfinished Oils	9	4	5	69	39	30
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	179	58	121	1,669	52	1,617
Finished Motor Gasoline	53,517	5,329	48,188	15,738	2,748	12,990
Reformulated	12,557	0	12,557	0	0	0
Oxygenated	779	0	779	0	256	-256
Other	40,181	5,329	34,852	15,738	2,492	13,246
Finished Aviation Gasoline	99	21	78	80	8	72
Jet Fuel	11,675	310	11,365	3,655	1,245	2,410
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	115	0	115
Kerosene-Type	11,675	310	11,365	3,540	1,245	2,295
Kerosene	0	0	0	55	0	55
Distillate Fuel Oil	21,582	2,705	18,877	8,924	1,354	7,570
0.05 percent sulfur and under	11,996	2,052	9,944	6,843	885	5,958
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	9,586	653	8,933	2,081	469	1,612
Residual Fuel Oil	1,873	111	1,762	0	261	-261
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	20	0	20
Special Naphthas	82	239	-157	76	0	76
Lubricants	848	8	840	370	112	258
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	514	0	514	280	271	9
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	92,896	9,776	83,120	93,401	14,889	78,512

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	11,112	55,415	-44,303	852	3,017	-2,165	0	7,562	-7,562
Petroleum Products	8,739	116,593	-107,854	3,434	5,104	-1,670	2,366	444	1,922
Pentanes Plus	410	728	-318	1	359	-358	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,336	3,835	2,501	226	3,214	-2,988	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,452	217	2,235	0	1,462	-1,462	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	2,411	2,950	-539	224	1,032	-808	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,117	219	898	2	456	-454	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	356	449	-93	0	264	-264	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	30	65	-35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	110	1,848	-1,738	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	974	63,931	-62,957	1,508	1,047	461	1,762	444	1,318
Reformulated	0	12,557	-12,557	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	523	-523	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	974	50,851	-49,877	1,508	1,047	461	1,762	444	1,318
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	158	-158	8	0	8	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	85	15,106	-15,021	1,066	80	986	260	0	260
Naphtha-Type	0	60	-60	0	80	-80	25	0	25
Kerosene-Type	85	15,046	-14,961	1,066	0	1,066	235	0	235
Kerosene	0	45	-45	0	10	-10	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	193	27,215	-27,022	625	394	231	344	0	344
0.05 percent sulfur and under	139	16,451	-16,312	587	352	235	175	0	175
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	54	10,764	-10,710	38	42	-4	169	0	169
Residual Fuel Oil	308	1,809	-1,501	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	20	-20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	239	158	81	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	54	1,152	-1,098	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	523	-523	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	19,851	172,008	-152,157	4,286	8,121	-3,835	2,366	8,006	-5,640

^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."

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Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

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

District Descriptions and Maps

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

PAD District I

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

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

Sub-PAD District I

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

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

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

PAD District II

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

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

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

PAD District III

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

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

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

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

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

PAD District IV

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

PAD District V

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

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

Refining Districts

Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes

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

Explanatory Notes

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

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

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is published once a year in the *PSM* feature article entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the August 1993 issue and evaluated the accuracy of the data for 1992 compared with previous years.

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

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

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

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

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

Respondent Frame

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

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its com-

ponent products (fractionator). Approximately 720 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

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

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

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the survey Form EIA-819M is the cut-off method and is performed using software developed by EIA's Office of Statistical Standards. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported (oxygenate production, oxygenate stocks, and oxygenate imports) during 1993. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total for each oxygenate item and supply type by geographic region (PAD Districts I through V) for which data may be published.

Description of Survey Forms

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

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the

bulk terminal company or merchant oxygenate plant regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, ship-

ments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

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

The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," is used to collect data on production, stocks, and imports of oxygenates. Data on end-of-month stocks are reported on a custody basis regardless of ownership. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Collection Methods

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

Response Rate

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

Data Imputation

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

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

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

Confidentiality

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

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

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

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

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins, and lubricants is suppressed on PSM Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding

PSA table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

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

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

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

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

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

Supply

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disposition

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

decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel

were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

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

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

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

Stocks

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

Movements

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

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

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

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the

EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

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

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

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

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

- The original estimate is a monthly aggregate of the weekly crude oil production estimates published in the Weekly Petroleum Status Report. This original monthly estimate is used in the Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.

- The interim estimate is used in the PSM Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.
- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the Petroleum Marketing Annual.
- The final estimate is published in the PSA.

Note 5. Export Data

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

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

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

Source of Export Information

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

Country and Area of Destination

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

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

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	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	6-95
Reported State Data ^c																		
3-14-94	1668	0																
4-14-94	3928	1611	0															
5-14-94	5224	3889	1582	0														
6-14-94	6054	5170	3882	1507	0													
7-14-94	6058	6002	5957	3771	1593	0												
8-14-94	6066	6010	5974	5845	3776	1574	0											
9-14-94	6066	6015	5977	5856	5926	3748	1515	0										
10-14-94	6428	6023	5985	5867	5938	5020	3680	1502	0									
11-14-94	6433	6022	5986	5869	5949	5849	4950	3650	1541	0								
12-14-94	6433	6022	5986	5868	5949	5858	4954	4954	3689	1614	0							
1-14-95	6422	6367	6323	6217	5949	5863	4963	4966	4996	3757	1530	0						
2-14-95	6422	6367	6341	6217	5949	5865	4966	4969	5003	5068	3679	1645	0					
3-14-95	6498	6367	6341	6217	5949	5865	4967	4968	5007	5075	5036	3839	1592	0				
4-14-95	6544	6491	6377	6254	5985	5918	5819	5853	5919	5983	5941	6057	3626	1593	0			
5-14-95	6598	6555	6522	6395	6044	5980	5877	5911	5976	6040	5999	6129	5872	3660	1540	0		
6-14-95	6625	6555	6523	6397	6126	6055	5887	5911	5976	6040	6001	6125	5978	6023	3572	1538	0	
7-14-95	6627	6582	6552	6425	6154	6083	5914	5939	5979	6043	6004	6129	5981	6081	4925	3254	1536	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production ^d																		
7-14-95	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	8	8	10	20	28	33
Type of Estimate	Month of Production																	
	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	6-95
Production Estimates																		
Original ^e	6870	6735	6682	6607	6685	6610	6576	6551	6580	6667	6593	6674	6616	6600	6528	6576	6608	6557
Interim ^f	6777	6745	6719	6634	6658	6567	6528	6547	6551	6578	6542	6686	6596	6703	6606	6561	6572	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial.....	6242	6400	6414	6228	6312	6262	6116	6261	6315	6360	6300	6467	6120	6480	6224	6211	6239	
Revised....	6376	6436	6384	6233	6320	6254	6225	6261	6298	6359	6290	6464	6313	6473	6316	6259		
Final ^g	6817	6770	6746	6612	6688	6611	6501	6544	6609	6658	6628	6760						

^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 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 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* 1994, DOE/EIA 0340(94)/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	71	69	63	65	73	59	90	82	82	74
Motor Gas Blending	33	-7	27	58	51	82	98	98	81	-16	56	113	57
Product Supplied	6,980	7,275	7,395	7,564	7,644	7,922	7,884	7,975	7,615	7,548	7,464	7,924	7,601
1995													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	69	69	81	77	58								
Motor Gas Blending	71	74	87	135	157								
Product Supplied	7,157	7,505	7,780	7,670	7,898								

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

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

This table contains information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms. The table 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 table 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	-34	14,396	-2	14,599	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	-12
Crude Oil.....	13,610	-5	13,367	-3	13,478	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Pentanes Plus	188	0	190	0	174	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs.....	363	0	306	(s)	248	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	229	0	184	(s)	103	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	134	0	123	0	145	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	298	(s)	292	0	257	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	377	-25	317	2	424	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	-8
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-224	-3	-71	-1	20	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	-5	(s)	-5	0	-2	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Production	17,453	(s)	17,235	-1	17,301	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Pentanes Plus	322	2	322	-1	325	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
LPGs.....	1,941	12	1,964	5	2,117	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Ethane/Ethylene.....	618	4	621	2	605	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Propane/Propylene.....	1,002	5	983	2	1,013	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Normal Butane/Butylene	137	2	191	1	312	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	184	1	168	(s)	186	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	225	3	286	-4	165	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-71	8	-74	(s)	-87	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,317	3	7,250	(s)	7,171	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Reformulated.....	1,729	36	1,805	27	1,780	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	29
Oxygenated.....	1,064	44	881	-11	952	-31	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Other	4,524	-77	4,564	-16	4,440	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	-29
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	21	(s)	17	0	20	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,412	(s)	1,376	-1	1,281	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	10	(s)	10	-1	9	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,402	(s)	1,366	0	1,272	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene.....	92	-2	69	0	34	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,055	-1	2,954	(s)	3,156	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil.....	909	-6	776	0	778	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	187	-14	172	0	155	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-5
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	247	0	252	0	265	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	54	-1	53	0	49	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Lubricants.....	171	(s)	184	-1	170	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Waxes.....	20	0	24	0	23	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	615	0	611	0	599	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	280	(s)	331	(s)	405	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Still Gas	615	0	618	0	618	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Products.....	41	-2	50	(s)	57	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Imports	7,955	78	8,358	6	9,020	-17	--	--	--	--	--	--	23
Crude Oil.....	6,503	21	6,565	(s)	7,409	-17	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Pentanes Plus	41	0	51	0	45	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs.....	172	0	134	0	111	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	24	0	19	0	11	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	108	0	94	0	90	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	0	15	0	6	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	22	0	6	0	4	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	43	0	32	0	68	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Unfinished Oils.....	289	-8	407	4	310	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	6	0	34	0	49	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	174	8	223	0	336	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Reformulated.....	102	0	112	0	128	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oxygenated.....	0	8	32	0	11	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Other	73	0	79	0	197	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	79	0	123	0	99	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	75	0	123	0	99	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene.....	4	(s)	3	(s)	4	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	270	43	287	2	188	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Residual Fuel Oil	194	10	225	0	209	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	17	0	43	0	20	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	116	0	186	0	124	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	6	4	8	0	4	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Lubricants.....	10	0	7	0	12	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes.....	2	0	2	0	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	7	0	1	0	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	23	0	27	0	29	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	0	1	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 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	1,041	1,603,206	-129	1,598,870	-126	--	--	--	--	--	--	262
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	328,391	86	327,057	-582	337,735	-226	--	--	--	--	--	--	-241
Pentanes Plus.....	8,720	-23	7,576	-21	7,536	-18	--	--	--	--	--	--	-21
LPGs.....	82,809	309	70,054	-75	75,493	-126	--	--	--	--	--	--	36
Ethane/Ethylene.....	24,655	49	25,168	4	26,406	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
Propane/Propylene.....	35,665	-9	25,560	-82	26,050	-85	--	--	--	--	--	--	-59
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	14,679	123	12,012	14	15,491	-24	--	--	--	--	--	--	38
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	7,810	146	7,314	-11	7,546	-17	--	--	--	--	--	--	39
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates..	15,858	104	16,307	0	15,318	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	35
Unfinished Oils.....	95,399	157	99,711	75	99,224	168	--	--	--	--	--	--	133
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	44,378	-36	45,140	-24	43,120	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-20
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	139	36	192	0	90	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	182,768	560	179,519	228	167,735	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	265
Reformulated.....	41,999	374	40,967	420	40,262	-103	--	--	--	--	--	--	230
Oxygenated.....	6,064	-75	2,437	-223	1,382	-80	--	--	--	--	--	--	-126
Other.....	134,705	261	136,115	31	126,091	189	--	--	--	--	--	--	160
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	2,297	56	2,128	88	2,153	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	49
Jet Fuel.....	44,029	201	42,803	124	39,290	144	--	--	--	--	--	--	156
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	1,035	-174	1,144	-199	914	-154	--	--	--	--	--	--	-176
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	42,994	375	41,659	323	38,376	298	--	--	--	--	--	--	332
Kerosene.....	8,149	-255	7,349	-277	6,504	-298	--	--	--	--	--	--	-277
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	140,417	-175	121,929	-9	115,469	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	-61
Residual Fuel Oil.....	43,919	-318	36,220	-1	37,764	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	-107
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	2,401	-1	2,592	0	3,001	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,316	0	1,909	0	1,712	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	2,187	-25	2,200	0	2,060	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-8
Lubricants.....	11,388	232	11,849	242	11,688	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	162
Waxes.....	919	0	910	0	909	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	9,656	0	9,487	0	8,956	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	22,410	248	24,550	106	29,267	214	--	--	--	--	--	--	189
Miscellaneous Products.....	2,133	-115	2,051	-3	2,174	-4	--	--	--	--	--	--	-41
Product Supplied.....	17,167	21	18,355	21	17,403	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	17
Crude Oil.....	7	(s)	8	0	7	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Pentanes Plus.....	173	-1	223	-1	196	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
LPGs.....	2,228	-4	2,125	18	1,747	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Ethane/Ethylene.....	663	1	622	4	577	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Propane/Propylene.....	1,405	4	1,338	5	1,048	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	80	-3	96	4	85	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	80	-5	69	6	37	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	-218	11	-64	5	-98	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	3	-1	3	1	6	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,157	4	7,505	12	7,780	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Reformulated.....	1,859	32	1,954	26	1,923	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	33
Oxygenated.....	1,121	54	1,037	-6	992	-36	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Other.....	4,177	-82	4,514	-7	4,865	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	-30
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	21	-2	23	-1	19	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,559	-18	1,522	2	1,477	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	-6
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	11	6	5	(s)	16	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,548	-24	1,516	2	1,461	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	-7
Kerosene.....	86	7	101	1	59	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,335	51	3,689	-5	3,336	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
0.05% & under.....	1,802	57	1,898	-11	1,893	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	19
Greater than 0.05%.....	1,533	-5	1,791	6	1,443	-9	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
Residual Fuel Oil.....	839	8	1,069	-11	783	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	199	-14	208	(s)	161	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-5
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	366	0	417	0	396	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	36	1	27	-1	47	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Lubricants.....	159	-9	153	-1	165	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Waxes.....	20	0	23	0	22	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	363	0	374	0	349	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	177	-7	279	5	281	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Still Gas.....	615	0	618	0	618	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Miscellaneous Products.....	42	-6	53	-4	53	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Appendix D

EIA 819M Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

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

EIA-819M

Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

The EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," provides production data and preliminary stock data for fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. Refer to Appendix B, Explanatory Note 2 for further detail. Final data on stocks of fuel ethanol and MTBE are presented in the Detailed Statistics section. The quantity of oxygenates blended into motor gasoline previously published in this appendix is now presented in Appendix B, Table B2.

Table D1. U.S. Summary, June 1995

Products	June 1995		May 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	2,606	87	2,818	91	17,081	94
Stocks	3,273	--	3,577	--	3,273	--
MTBE						
Production	5,458	182	5,253	169	27,899	154
Stocks	9,300	--	9,322	--	9,300	--

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	87						
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	3,273						
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	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	102						
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1994	80	80	78	71	75	78	73	78	87	90	96	96
1995	96	98	93	94	89	85						
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	2,088						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	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	496						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	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	96						
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	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	491						

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	182						
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	9,300						
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	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	1,216						
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	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	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	158						
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	3,208						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	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	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	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	4,515						

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	169	182						
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	89	90	81	84	69
1995	76	58	61	86	85	91						
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	77	70	83	66	75
1995	73	77	60	82	84	91						

Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report. "

Glossary

Pipelines carry natural gas across geographic regions.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

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

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

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

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

Blending Components. See Motor or Aviation Gasoline Blending Components.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Isobutane. See Butane.

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

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

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

Isopentane. See Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See Petrochemical Feedstocks.

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

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

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

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

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

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

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

Normal Butane. See Butane.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Finished. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

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

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

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

Oxygenated Gasoline. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Propane (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.