DOE/EIA-0340(95)/1
Distribution Category UC-950

Petroleum Supply Annual 1995

Volume 1

May 1996

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

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

All telephone orders should be directed to:

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

All mail orders should be directed to:

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

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

National Energy Information Center, EI-231
Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building, Room 1F-048
Washington, DC 20585
(202) 586-8800
(202) 586-0727 (FAX)

TTY: For the hearing impaired:
(202) 586-1181
9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., eastern time, M-F

Internet Addresses:
E-mail: infoctr@eia.doe.gov
World Wide Web Site: http://www.eia.doe.gov
Gopher Site: gopher://gopher.eia.doe.gov
FTP Site: ftp://ftp.eia.doe.gov

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

Standard Oil Co., page 1 (courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute).
Phillips 66 Co., page 31 (courtesy of Phillips 66 Company).
Chevron U.S.A. Inc., page 79 (courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute).
Texaco Inc., page 83 (courtesy of Texaco Inc.).
Standard Oil Co., page 87 (courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute).
Texaco Inc., page 119 (courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute).
Atlantic Richfield Co., page 123 (courtesy of the American Petroleum Institute).

Released for printing: May 16, 1996

GPO Stock No: 061-003-00958-1

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

Contacts

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

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

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

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

Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA) contains information on the supply and disposition of crude oil and petroleum products. The publication reflects data that were collected from the petroleum industry during 1995 through monthly surveys. The *PSA* is divided into two volumes. This first volume contains three sections: Summary Statistics, Detailed Statistics, and selected Refinery Statistics each with final annual data. The second volume contains final statistics for each month of 1995, and replaces data previously published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). The tables in Volumes 1 and 2 are similarly numbered to facilitate comparison between them. Below is a description of each section in Volume 1 of the *PSA*.

Summary Statistics

This section contains a summary of the data presented each month in the *PSM* and in Volume 2 of the *PSA*. It includes a description of the major events in the petroleum industry during 1995 including trends in supply, consumption, and production. Graphs and tables are provided which show 15 years of data depicting the balance between supply, disposition and ending stocks for various commodities including crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, propane/propylene, and liquefied petroleum gases.

Detailed Statistics

The tables contained in this section provide 1995 detailed statistics on supply and disposition, refinery operations, imports and exports, stocks, and transportation of crude oil and petroleum products. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas -- the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented.

Refinery Statistics

This section includes a list of refinery shutdowns and reactivations during 1995, refinery sales between March 1995 and February 1996, and refinery fuel use of crude oil and petroleum products during 1995. Annual U.S. refinery capacity data collection and publication normally presented each year in this section has been moved to a biennial schedule (every other year). The next year refinery capacity data collection will occur is 1997, and will present refinery capacity data as of January 1, 1997.

Appendices

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

- Appendix A (District Descriptions and Maps) - Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into Refining Districts which make up the PAD Districts.

- Appendix B (Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes) - Information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables.

- Appendix C (1994 Revised Crude Oil Production) - Updated monthly and annual crude oil production statistics received after the publication of the 1994 *PSA*.

Contents

Page

Tables

Illustrations

Appendices

Glossary

Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1981 - Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change[a]			Ending Stocks[b] (Million Barrels)
	Total Domestic[c]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil[d]	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil[d] and Petroleum Products
1981 Average	**10,230**	**8,572**	**1,609**	[g] **290**	[g] **-130**	**16,058**	**1,484**
1982 Average	**10,252**	**8,649**	**1,550**	**136**	**-283**	**15,296**	[g] **1,430**
1983 Average	**10,299**	**8,688**	**1,559**	[g] **214**	[g] **-234**	**15,231**	**1,454**
1984 Average	**10,554**	**8,879**	**1,630**	**199**	**81**	**15,726**	**1,556**
1985 Average	**10,636**	**8,971**	**1,609**	**50**	**-153**	**15,726**	**1,519**
1986 Average	**10,289**	**8,680**	**1,551**	**78**	**124**	**16,281**	**1,593**
1987 Average	**10,008**	**8,349**	**1,595**	**128**	**-87**	**16,665**	**1,607**
1988 Average	**9,818**	**8,140**	**1,625**	**1**	**-29**	**17,283**	**1,597**
1989 Average	**9,219**	**7,613**	**1,546**	**86**	**-129**	**17,325**	**1,581**
1990 Average	**8,994**	**7,355**	**1,559**	**-35**	**142**	**16,988**	**1,621**
1991 Average	**9,168**	**7,417**	**1,659**	**-42**	**32**	**16,714**	**1,617**
1992 Average	**8,996**	**7,171**	**1,697**	**-1**	**-68**	**17,033**	[g] **1,592**
1993 January	9,254	6,961	1,737	295	[g] 560	16,173	[g] 1,618
February	8,907	6,943	1,777	219	-796	17,334	1,602
March	8,987	6,974	1,793	212	-602	17,575	1,590
April	8,897	6,881	1,802	523	356	16,781	1,617
May	8,800	6,847	1,732	147	915	16,508	1,650
June	8,747	6,795	1,753	2	573	17,096	1,667
July	8,657	6,688	1,741	6	497	17,357	1,682
August	8,720	6,758	1,747	-505	299	17,332	1,676
September	8,652	6,712	1,732	-439	86	17,650	1,665
October	8,893	6,839	1,768	328	403	17,323	1,688
November	8,847	6,912	1,670	251	-320	17,780	1,686
December	8,668	6,858	1,579	-53	-1,198	17,953	1,647
Average	**8,836**	**6,847**	**1,736**	**81**	**70**	**17,237**	**--**
1994 January	8,694	6,817	1,615	90	-906	18,072	1,622
February	8,611	6,770	1,633	-97	-1,190	18,337	1,586
March	8,675	6,746	1,668	324	-379	17,313	1,584
April	8,524	6,612	1,679	-68	284	17,489	1,591
May	8,614	6,688	1,711	-253	954	17,181	1,612
June	8,586	6,611	1,733	-104	497	17,815	1,624
July	8,550	6,501	1,753	148	824	17,485	1,654
August	8,526	6,544	1,760	-129	291	18,117	1,659
September	8,670	6,609	1,792	227	579	17,490	1,684
October	8,683	6,658	1,748	255	-607	17,719	1,673
November	8,758	6,628	1,815	102	380	17,315	1,687
December	8,842	6,760	1,807	-292	-813	18,319	1,653
Average	**8,645**	**6,662**	**1,727**	**18**	**-2**	**17,718**	**--**
1995 January	8,764	6,682	1,787	-219	-84	17,219	1,643
February	8,935	6,794	1,780	-49	-1,225	18,279	1,608
March	8,619	6,600	1,776	336	-552	17,484	1,601
April	8,720	6,604	1,794	-101	114	17,142	1,601
May	8,729	6,629	1,790	-132	464	17,293	1,612
June	8,607	6,579	1,740	-148	57	18,131	1,609
July	8,500	6,449	1,751	-397	897	17,147	1,624
August	8,498	6,447	1,730	-253	-73	18,044	1,614
September	8,467	6,416	1,757	-64	243	18,026	1,620
October	8,501	6,421	1,757	168	-589	17,651	1,607
November	8,662	6,585	1,797	263	-352	17,979	1,604
December	8,533	6,530	1,691	-505	-822	18,366	1,563
Average	**8,626**	**6,560**	**1,762**	**-93**	**-153**	**17,725**	**--**

[a] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[c] Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids. Beginning in 1993, fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline and oxygenate production from merchant MTBE plants are also included.
[d] Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[e] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[f] Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.
[g] In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. Bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates were added beginning in January 1993. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1981 - Present (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

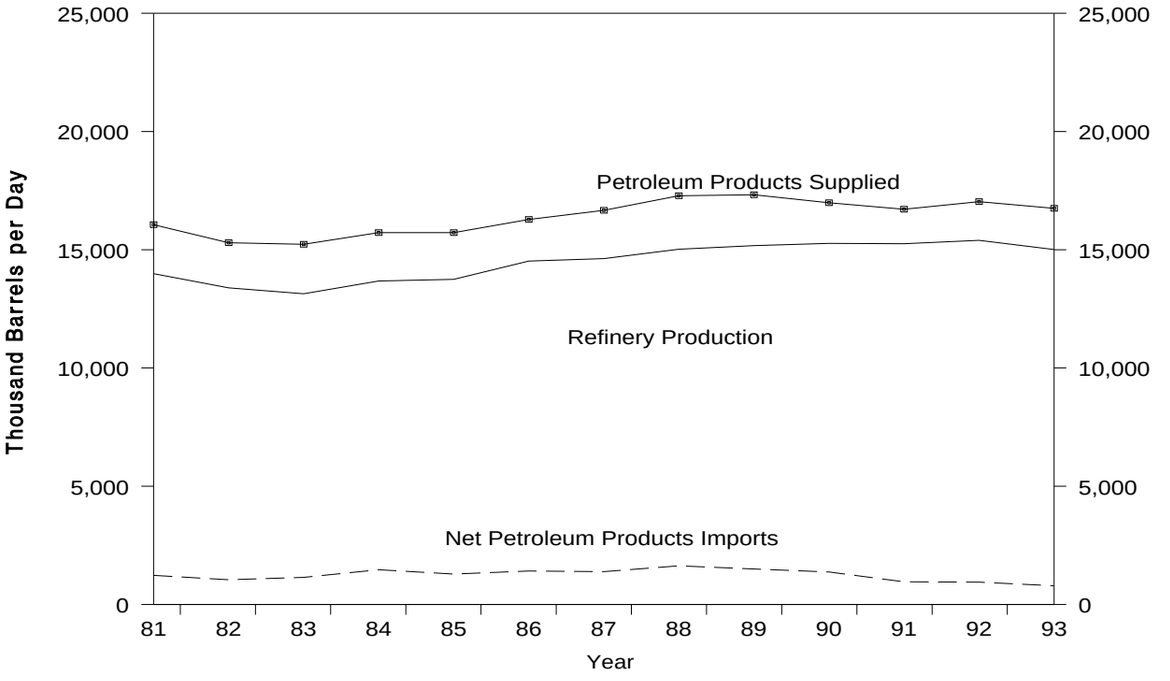
Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports[f]
	Total	Crude Oil[e]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1981 Average	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	**5,401**
1982 Average	**5,113**	**3,488**	**1,625**	**815**	**236**	**579**	**4,298**
1983 Average	**5,051**	**3,329**	**1,722**	**739**	**164**	**575**	**4,312**
1984 Average	**5,437**	**3,426**	**2,011**	**722**	**181**	**541**	**4,715**
1985 Average	**5,067**	**3,201**	**1,866**	**781**	**204**	**577**	**4,286**
1986 Average	**6,224**	**4,178**	**2,045**	**785**	**154**	**631**	**5,439**
1987 Average	**6,678**	**4,674**	**2,004**	**764**	**151**	**613**	**5,914**
1988 Average	**7,402**	**5,107**	**2,295**	**815**	**155**	**661**	**6,587**
1989 Average	**8,061**	**5,843**	**2,217**	**859**	**142**	**717**	**7,202**
1990 Average	**8,018**	**5,894**	**2,123**	**857**	**109**	**748**	**7,161**
1991 Average	**7,627**	**5,782**	**1,844**	**1,001**	**116**	**885**	**6,626**
1992 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	8,015	6,505	1,509	978	113	865	7,037
February	8,345	6,546	1,799	1,062	95	967	7,283
March	9,006	7,391	1,615	948	68	880	8,059
April	8,465	7,038	1,427	998	155	842	7,467
May	8,709	7,325	1,384	876	73	803	7,832
June	9,558	7,927	1,631	919	101	818	8,639
July	8,863	7,265	1,598	895	103	792	7,969
August	9,061	7,437	1,624	821	61	759	8,240
September	9,736	8,007	1,729	805	74	731	8,930
October	8,577	7,075	1,502	962	50	912	7,615
November	9,074	7,302	1,772	1,002	118	884	8,072
December	8,612	6,916	1,696	1,135	127	1,008	7,477
Average	**8,835**	**7,230**	**1,605**	**949**	**95**	**855**	**7,886**

Footnotes continued.

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

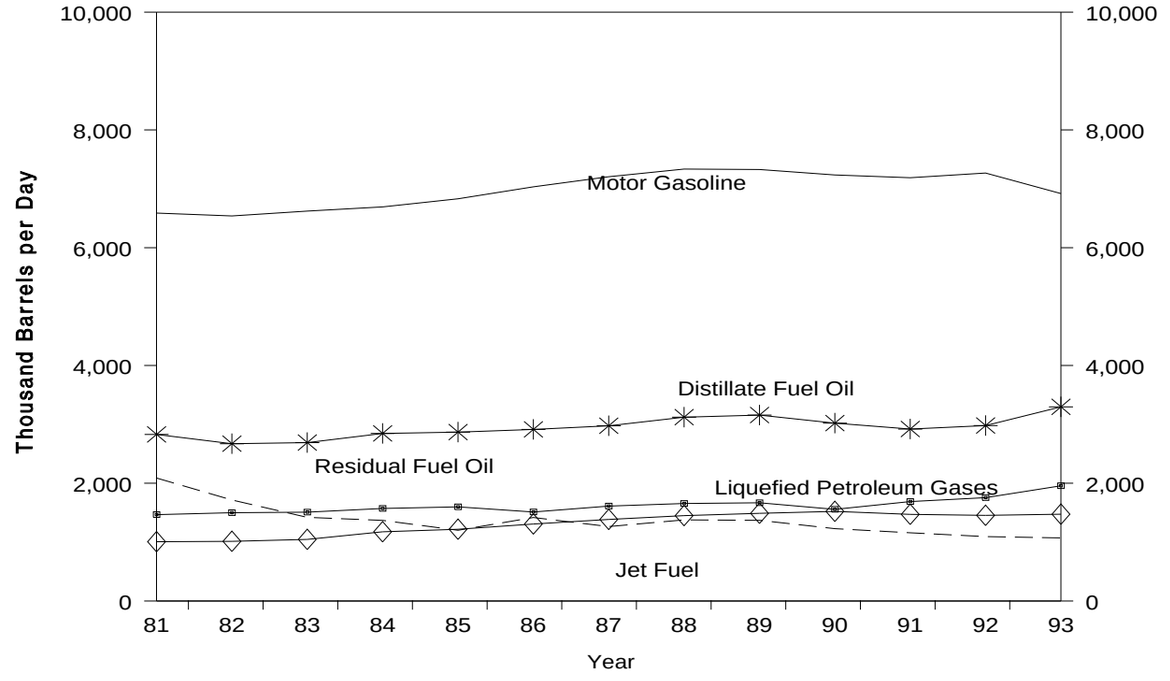
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, 1981 - Present



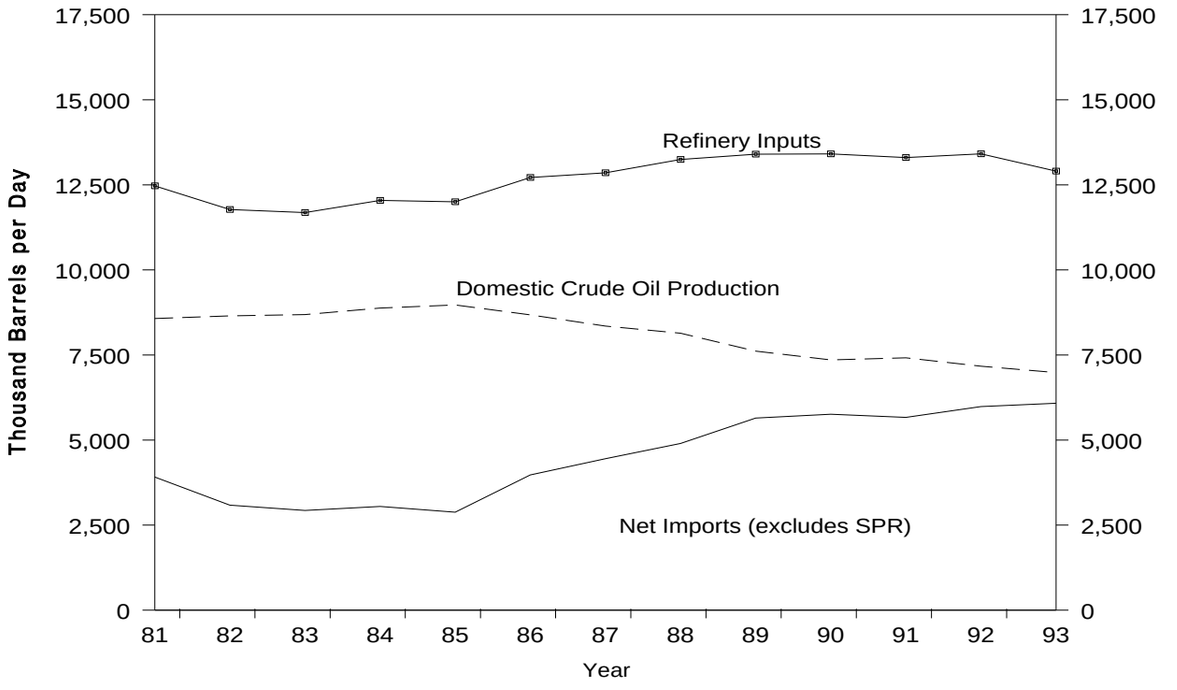
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, 1981 - Present



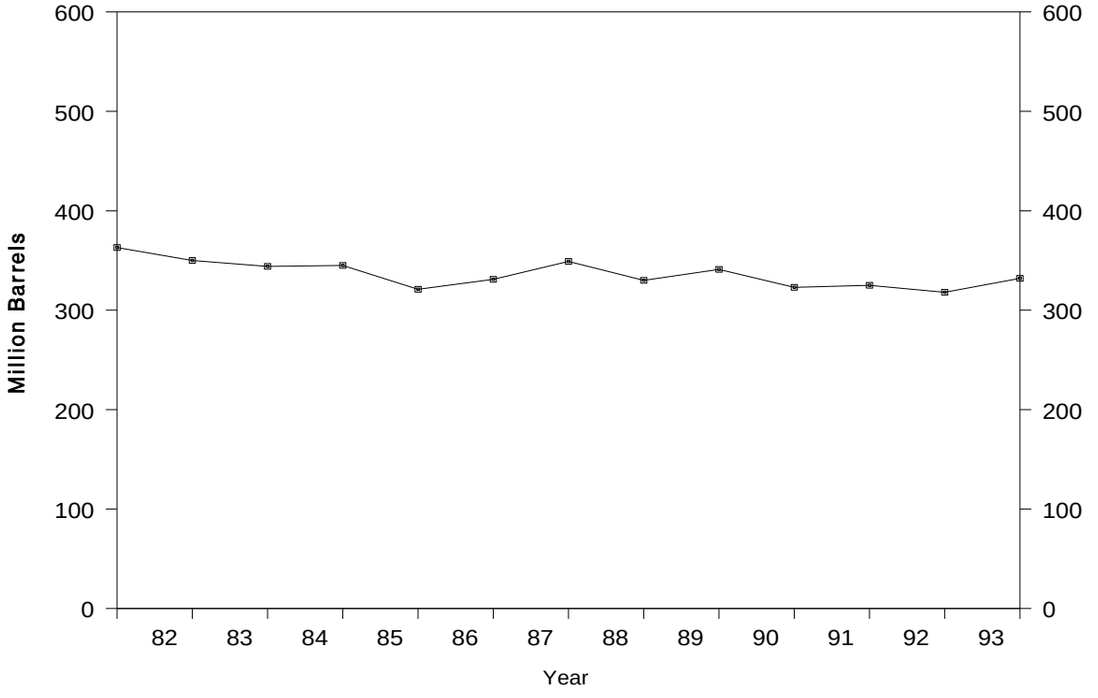
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Tables S4 - S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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



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

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



[1]Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply						Disposition
	Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil[c]	Crude Losses
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other		
1981 Average	**8,572**	**1,609**	**4,396**	**256**	**4,141**	**83**	**5**
1982 Average	**8,649**	**1,696**	**3,488**	**165**	**3,323**	**71**	**3**
1983 Average	**8,688**	**1,714**	**3,329**	**234**	**3,096**	**114**	**2**
1984 Average	**8,879**	**1,722**	**3,426**	**197**	**3,229**	**185**	**2**
1985 Average	**8,971**	**1,825**	**3,201**	**118**	**3,083**	**145**	**1**
1986 Average	**8,680**	**1,867**	**4,178**	**48**	**4,130**	**139**	**(s)**
1987 Average	**8,349**	**1,962**	**4,674**	**73**	**4,601**	**145**	**(s)**
1988 Average	**8,140**	**2,017**	**5,107**	**51**	**5,055**	**196**	**(s)**
1989 Average	**7,613**	**1,874**	**5,843**	**56**	**5,787**	**200**	**(s)**
1990 Average	**7,355**	**1,773**	**5,894**	**27**	**5,867**	**258**	**(s)**
1991 Average	**7,417**	**1,798**	**5,782**	**0**	**5,782**	**195**	**(s)**
1992 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	6,682	1,575	6,505	0	6,505	318	(s)
February	6,794	1,578	6,546	0	6,546	78	0
March	6,600	1,525	7,391	0	7,391	-101	(s)
April	6,604	1,511	7,038	0	7,038	237	0
May	6,629	1,518	7,325	0	7,325	296	0
June	6,579	1,484	7,927	0	7,927	6	0
July	6,449	1,401	7,265	0	7,265	402	0
August	6,447	1,432	7,437	0	7,437	207	(s)
September	6,416	1,377	8,007	0	8,007	-5	0
October	6,421	1,475	7,075	0	7,075	328	(s)
November	6,585	1,472	7,302	0	7,302	334	0
December	6,530	1,466	6,916	0	6,916	193	0
Average	**6,560**	**1,484**	**7,230**	**0**	**7,230**	**193**	**(s)**

[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[d] Previously published as crude used directly.
[e] Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks[a] (Million Barrels)		
	Stock Change[b]		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	SPR	Other Primary
	SPR	Other						
1981 Average	**336**	**[e]-46**	**12,470**	**228**	**[d]58**	**594**	**230**	**363**
1982 Average	**174**	**-38**	**11,774**	**236**	**[d]59**	**[e]644**	**294**	**[e]350**
1983 Average	**234**	**[e]-20**	**11,685**	**164**	**66**	**723**	**379**	**344**
1984 Average	**195**	**4**	**12,044**	**181**	**64**	**796**	**451**	**345**
1985 Average	**117**	**-67**	**12,002**	**204**	**60**	**814**	**493**	**321**
1986 Average	**50**	**28**	**12,716**	**154**	**49**	**843**	**512**	**331**
1987 Average	**80**	**49**	**12,854**	**151**	**34**	**890**	**541**	**349**
1988 Average	**52**	**-51**	**13,246**	**155**	**40**	**890**	**560**	**330**
1989 Average	**56**	**30**	**13,401**	**142**	**28**	**921**	**580**	**341**
1990 Average	**16**	**-51**	**13,409**	**109**	**24**	**908**	**586**	**323**
1991 Average	**-47**	**5**	**13,301**	**116**	**18**	**893**	**569**	**325**
1992 Average	**17**	**-18**	**13,411**	**89**	**13**	**893**	**575**	**318**
1993 January	19	276	12,938	129	10	902	575	327
February	18	201	12,865	166	10	908	576	332
March	58	154	13,200	139	11	915	578	337
April	136	387	13,538	73	9	930	582	349
May	13	134	13,829	112	10	935	582	353
June	21	-20	14,129	150	8	935	583	352
July	19	-13	14,136	62	9	935	583	352
August	24	-529	13,844	55	8	920	584	335
September	52	-491	13,841	107	8	906	586	321
October	19	309	13,729	62	10	917	586	330
November	18	233	13,686	67	10	924	587	337
December	9	-62	13,571	63	16	922	587	335
Average	**34**	**47**	**13,613**	**98**	**10**	**--**	**--**	**--**
1994 January	4	87	13,286	110	10	925	587	338
February	(s)	-97	13,130	116	12	923	587	335
March	99	226	12,985	40	10	933	590	342
April	31	-98	13,809	120	9	931	591	339
May	(s)	-253	14,272	118	9	923	591	332
June	16	-120	14,351	107	7	920	592	328
July	(s)	148	14,344	84	8	924	592	333
August	(s)	-129	14,491	72	7	920	592	329
September	0	227	14,234	61	9	927	592	335
October	0	255	13,529	138	8	935	592	343
November	(s)	102	13,968	102	7	938	592	346
December	(s)	-292	13,951	118	10	929	592	337
Average	**13**	**5**	**13,866**	**99**	**9**	**--**	**--**	**--**
1995 January	(s)	-219	13,604	113	7	922	592	330
February	(s)	-49	13,365	95	8	921	592	329
March	(s)	336	13,480	68	7	931	592	339
April	(s)	-101	13,817	155	7	928	592	336
May	(s)	-132	14,303	73	7	924	592	332
June	(s)	-148	14,553	101	5	920	592	328
July	(s)	-397	14,403	103	7	907	592	316
August	(s)	-253	14,276	61	6	899	592	308
September	(s)	-63	14,402	74	6	898	592	306
October	(s)	169	13,598	50	8	903	592	311
November	-1	264	13,833	118	7	911	592	319
December	(s)	-505	14,011	127	6	895	592	303
Average	**(s)**	**-93**	**13,973**	**95**	**7**	**--**	**--**	**--**

Footnotes continued.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
	Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait[b]		Libya	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981 Average	**311**	**261**	**(s)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**319**	**317**
1982 Average	**170**	**90**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**26**	**23**
1983 Average	**240**	**176**	**10**	**10**	**14**	**7**	**0**	**0**
1984 Average	**323**	**194**	**12**	**12**	**36**	**24**	**1**	**0**
1985 Average	**187**	**84**	**46**	**46**	**21**	**4**	**4**	**0**
1986 Average	**271**	**78**	**81**	**81**	**68**	**28**	**0**	**0**
1987 Average	**295**	**115**	**83**	**82**	**84**	**70**	**0**	**0**
1988 Average	**300**	**58**	**345**	**343**	**92**	**80**	**0**	**0**
1989 Average	**269**	**60**	**449**	**441**	**157**	**155**	**0**	**0**
1990 Average	**280**	**63**	**518**	**514**	**86**	**79**	**0**	**0**
1991 Average	**253**	**44**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**6**	**0**	**0**
1992 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	153	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
June	277	39	0	0	260	259	0	0
July	257	11	0	0	195	195	0	0
August	298	65	0	0	180	175	0	0
September	250	20	0	0	187	182	0	0
October	229	39	0	0	250	244	0	0
November	241	0	0	0	238	238	0	0
December	152	0	0	0	215	215	0	0
Average	**234**	**27**	**0**	**0**	**218**	**213**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources						Total Arab OPEC	
	Qatar		Saudi Arabia[b]		United Arab Emirates			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981 Average	**7**	**7**	**1,129**	**1,112**	**81**	**77**	**1,848**	**1,774**
1982 Average	**7**	**7**	**552**	**530**	**92**	**81**	**854**	**736**
1983 Average	**(s)**	**0**	**337**	**321**	**30**	**18**	**632**	**533**
1984 Average	**5**	**4**	**325**	**309**	**117**	**90**	**819**	**634**
1985 Average	**(s)**	**0**	**168**	**132**	**45**	**35**	**472**	**300**
1986 Average	**13**	**12**	**685**	**618**	**44**	**38**	**1,162**	**854**
1987 Average	**0**	**0**	**751**	**642**	**61**	**56**	**1,274**	**965**
1988 Average	**0**	**0**	**1,073**	**911**	**29**	**23**	**1,839**	**1,415**
1989 Average	**2**	**2**	**1,224**	**1,116**	**28**	**21**	**2,130**	**1,794**
1990 Average	**4**	**4**	**1,339**	**1,195**	**17**	**9**	**2,244**	**1,864**
1991 Average	**0**	**0**	**1,802**	**1,703**	**3**	**2**	**2,064**	**1,754**
1992 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	1,613	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
June	0	0	1,287	1,221	12	1	1,835	1,520
July	0	0	1,265	1,165	0	0	1,716	1,371
August	0	0	1,340	1,245	20	20	1,838	1,505
September	0	0	1,474	1,357	29	0	1,941	1,559
October	0	0	1,260	1,181	14	0	1,753	1,464
November	0	0	1,429	1,326	10	10	1,918	1,574
December	0	0	1,378	1,263	0	0	1,745	1,478
Average	**0**	**0**	**1,344**	**1,260**	**10**	**5**	**1,806**	**1,505**

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)	193	193	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
June	(c)	(c)	357	357	96	51	0	0
July	(c)	(c)	311	311	104	96	0	0
August	(c)	(c)	246	246	122	95	0	0
September	(c)	(c)	216	216	94	66	0	0
October	(c)	(c)	270	270	87	68	0	0
November	(c)	(c)	271	271	107	73	0	0
December	(c)	(c)	171	171	72	41	0	0
Average	**(c)**	**(c)**	**229**	**229**	**88**	**64**	**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	625	617	1,442	1,061	2,298	1,910	3,911	3,301
February	463	463	1,439	1,083	2,217	1,819	4,114	3,354
March	687	676	1,499	1,208	2,395	2,072	4,379	3,754
April	467	458	1,365	1,083	2,089	1,791	3,887	3,307
May	603	592	1,480	1,176	2,354	2,010	4,007	3,487
June	696	696	1,479	1,209	2,628	2,313	4,463	3,833
July	696	696	1,536	1,162	2,646	2,264	4,362	3,635
August	482	463	1,449	1,162	2,300	1,965	4,138	3,471
September	851	841	1,655	1,288	2,817	2,411	4,757	3,970
October	649	649	1,453	1,159	2,459	2,146	4,212	3,610
November	646	637	1,507	1,140	2,531	2,122	4,449	3,695
December	652	652	1,459	1,074	2,353	1,937	4,098	3,416
Average	**627**	**621**	**1,480**	**1,151**	**2,425**	**2,064**	**4,231**	**3,570**

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, Peoples 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	1	0	1,345	1,011	64	62
February	348	335	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,311	965	21	21
March	427	416	0	0	7	0	0	0	1,208	891	54	54
April	412	402	33	33	0	0	0	0	1,243	999	65	65
May	419	407	21	21	0	0	0	0	1,406	1,167	35	35
June	371	358	10	10	0	0	0	0	1,420	1,169	26	26
July	295	287	42	42	0	0	8	0	1,279	1,028	80	80
August	367	355	0	0	0	0	9	0	1,345	1,058	40	40
September	444	444	0	0	8	0	43	0	1,252	959	73	73
October	366	366	15	15	0	0	9	0	1,300	1,057	40	40
November	318	318	(s)	0	0	0	12	0	1,403	1,069	66	66
December	366	366	23	23	0	0	12	0	1,471	1,099	73	73
Average	**367**	**360**	**16**	**16**	**2**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**1,332**	**1,040**	**53**	**53**

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	223	214	130	130	4	0	21	21	925	892	0	0
February	139	129	107	107	1	0	0	0	922	890	17	0
March	239	221	104	104	8	0	0	0	1,006	961	21	0
April	175	175	146	146	13	0	7	0	993	963	3	0
May	171	153	116	116	0	0	0	0	1,118	1,063	24	0
June	225	202	137	137	13	0	7	0	1,138	1,076	37	0
July	223	223	87	87	4	0	0	0	1,188	1,166	9	0
August	330	311	116	104	0	0	0	0	1,201	1,172	21	0
September	252	236	61	61	0	0	14	14	1,311	1,238	0	0
October	199	190	12	12	11	0	13	5	894	854	31	0
November	240	229	102	102	4	0	16	16	1,114	1,060	20	0
December	200	190	51	51	3	0	17	11	996	978	0	0
Average	**219**	**207**	**97**	**96**	**5**	**0**	**8**	**6**	**1,068**	**1,027**	**15**	**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	60	0	195	158	6	0	0	0	7	0	91	91
February	58	0	194	164	7	0	0	0	9	0	58	58
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
June	50	0	370	370	16	0	15	0	27	0	78	74
July	65	0	263	256	17	0	41	32	10	0	73	54
August	62	0	279	264	26	0	136	98	21	0	74	53
September	33	0	364	359	12	0	50	32	27	0	73	55
October	48	0	163	163	15	0	0	0	6	0	86	70
November	69	0	255	255	27	0	28	0	16	0	61	53
December	24	0	348	316	15	0	15	0	12	5	53	53
Average	**52**	**0**	**273**	**258**	**15**	**0**	**25**	**14**	**16**	**1**	**70**	**62**

See footnotes at end of table.

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

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]						Total Non-OPEC[c]		Total Imports	
	United Kingdom		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC					
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981 Average	**375**	**369**	**327**	**0**	**236**	**163**	**2,672**	**1,474**	**5,996**	**4,396**
1982 Average	**456**	**441**	**316**	**0**	**306**	**174**	**2,968**	**1,754**	**5,113**	**3,488**
1983 Average	**382**	**365**	**282**	**0**	**378**	**215**	**3,189**	**1,853**	**5,051**	**3,329**
1984 Average	**402**	**378**	**294**	**0**	**411**	**210**	**3,388**	**1,914**	**5,437**	**3,426**
1985 Average	**310**	**278**	**247**	**0**	**394**	**137**	**3,237**	**1,888**	**5,067**	**3,201**
1986 Average	**350**	**317**	**244**	**0**	**426**	**144**	**3,387**	**2,065**	**6,224**	**4,178**
1987 Average	**352**	**304**	**272**	**0**	**459**	**196**	**3,617**	**2,274**	**6,678**	**4,674**
1988 Average	**315**	**254**	**242**	**0**	**487**	**196**	**3,882**	**2,411**	**7,402**	**5,107**
1989 Average	**215**	**160**	**321**	**0**	**457**	**197**	**3,921**	**2,467**	**8,061**	**5,843**
1990 Average	**189**	**155**	**282**	**0**	**417**	**180**	**3,721**	**2,381**	**8,018**	**5,894**
1991 Average	**138**	**106**	**243**	**0**	**282**	**137**	**3,535**	**2,405**	**7,627**	**5,782**
1992 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	240	213	283	0	209	131	4,103	3,204	8,015	6,505
February	382	359	322	0	304	143	4,230	3,192	8,345	6,546
March	663	621	298	0	183	91	4,628	3,638	9,006	7,391
April	491	450	284	0	317	143	4,578	3,731	8,465	7,038
May	405	366	203	0	286	165	4,701	3,837	8,709	7,325
June	520	418	268	0	368	253	5,096	4,094	9,558	7,927
July	137	97	240	0	441	277	4,501	3,630	8,863	7,265
August	288	249	264	0	343	261	4,923	3,966	9,061	7,437
September	427	386	223	0	312	180	4,978	4,037	9,736	8,007
October	528	479	299	0	331	214	4,365	3,465	8,577	7,075
November	284	284	317	0	273	155	4,625	3,607	9,074	7,302
December	238	177	334	0	262	156	4,514	3,500	8,612	6,916
Average	**383**	**341**	**278**	**0**	**302**	**181**	**4,604**	**3,660**	**8,835**	**7,230**

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

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

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

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

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

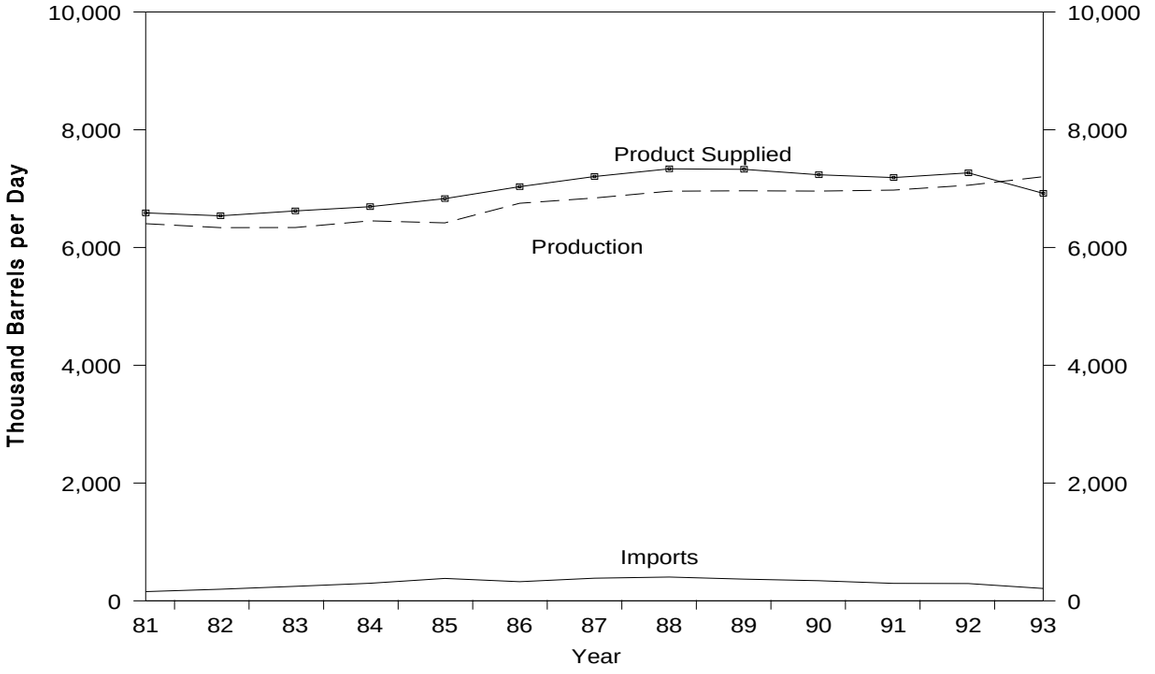
[f] A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

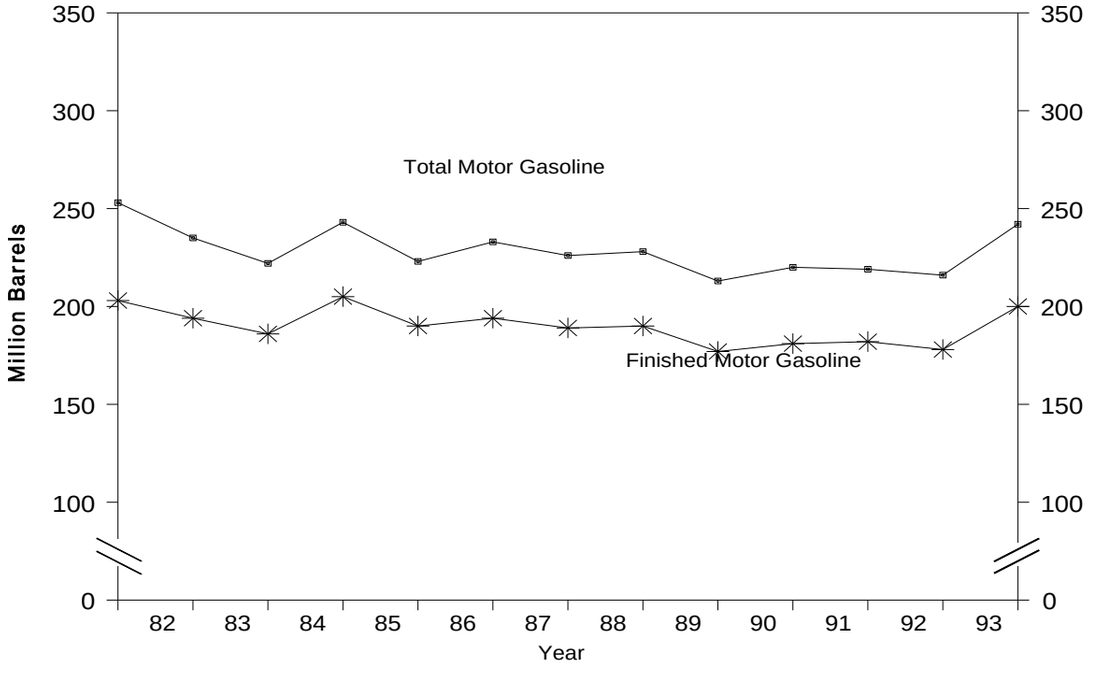
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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



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

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, 1981 - Present



Note: Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks[a] (Million Barrels)		Ending Stocks (Million Barrels)
						Motor Gasoline		
	Total Production[b]	Imports[c]	Stock Change[c,d]	Exports	Product Supplied[b]	Total[e]	Finished	Oxygenates
1981 Average	**6,405**	**157**	[f] **-28**	**2**	**6,588**	**253**	**203**	**--**
1982 Average	**6,338**	**197**	**-25**	**20**	**6,539**	[f] **235**	[f] **194**	**--**
1983 Average	**6,340**	**247**	[f] **-45**	**10**	**6,622**	**222**	**186**	**--**
1984 Average	**6,453**	**299**	**54**	**6**	**6,693**	**243**	**205**	**--**
1985 Average	**6,419**	**381**	**-41**	**10**	**6,831**	**223**	**190**	**--**
1986 Average	**6,752**	**326**	**11**	**33**	**7,034**	**233**	**194**	**--**
1987 Average	**6,841**	**384**	**-15**	**35**	**7,206**	**226**	**189**	**--**
1988 Average	**6,956**	**405**	**3**	**22**	**7,336**	**228**	**190**	**--**
1989 Average	**6,963**	**369**	**-35**	**39**	**7,328**	**213**	**177**	**--**
1990 Average	**6,959**	**342**	**10**	**55**	**7,235**	**220**	**181**	**--**
1991 Average	**6,975**	**297**	**3**	**82**	**7,188**	**219**	**182**	**--**
1992 Average	**7,058**	**294**	**-11**	**96**	**7,268**	**216**	**178**	**--**
1993 January	7,228	204	652	142	6,639	240	198	15
February	7,144	216	149	99	7,112	245	202	14
March	6,904	177	-417	109	7,389	230	189	15
April	7,126	253	-168	111	7,435	225	184	15
May	7,446	323	93	90	7,585	225	187	17
June	7,442	251	-88	81	7,700	221	184	18
July	7,337	300	-240	92	7,785	215	177	20
August	7,335	283	-323	77	7,864	202	167	21
September	7,573	267	148	85	7,607	208	171	19
October	7,394	210	142	80	7,382	212	176	18
November	7,652	252	245	126	7,533	222	183	16
December	7,725	231	132	162	7,661	226	187	13
Average	**7,360**	**247**	**26**	**105**	**7,476**	**--**	**--**	**--**
1994 January	7,097	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	7,303	182	221	100	7,163	227	183	16
February	7,243	223	-99	84	7,481	225	180	16
March	7,168	336	-391	107	7,788	211	168	15
April	7,529	235	-26	139	7,651	208	167	15
May	7,678	286	3	67	7,894	208	167	15
June	7,843	347	-122	91	8,220	205	163	14
July	7,747	306	80	86	7,888	207	166	15
August	7,642	280	-367	103	8,187	192	155	16
September	7,785	238	143	94	7,786	199	159	15
October	7,544	253	-106	121	7,781	197	156	14
November	7,739	246	1	118	7,866	196	156	11
December	7,821	244	182	141	7,742	202	161	12
Average	**7,588**	**265**	**-40**	**104**	**7,789**	**--**	**--**	**--**

[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[b] Beginning in 1993, motor gasoline production and product supplied includes blending of fuel ethanol and an adjustment to correct for the imbalance of motor gasoline blending components. Refer to Appendix B, Explanatory Note 11 for 1992 new basis product supplied.

[c] Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

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

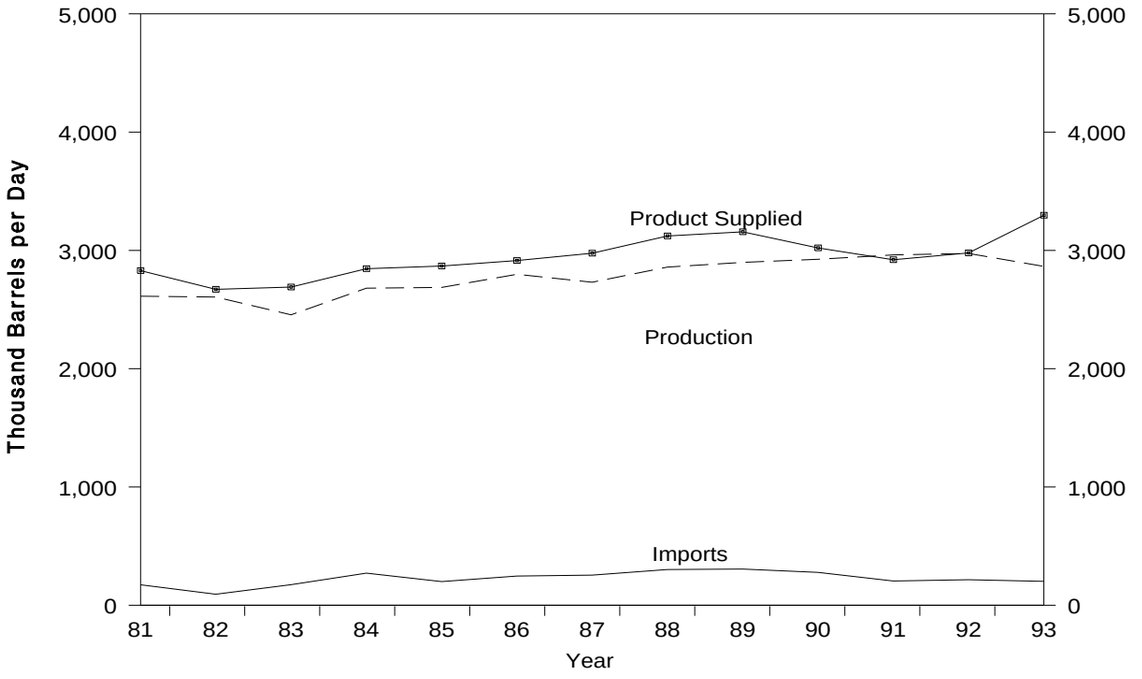
[e] Includes motor gasoline blending components but excludes stocks of oxygenates.

[f] In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2.

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

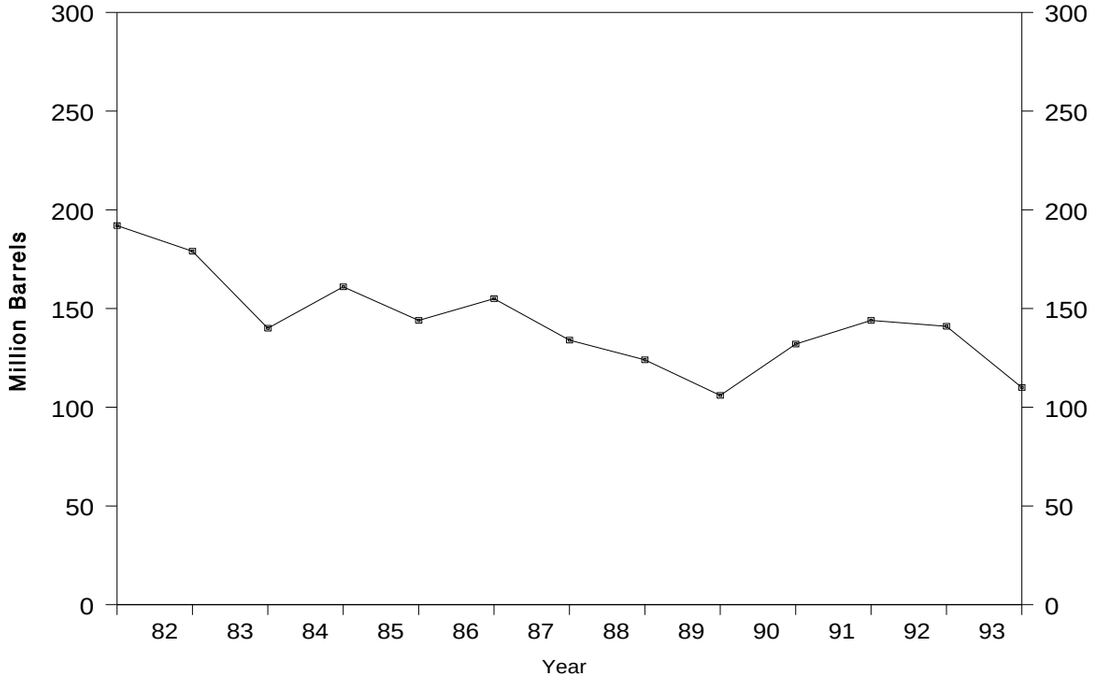
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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



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

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



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

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present

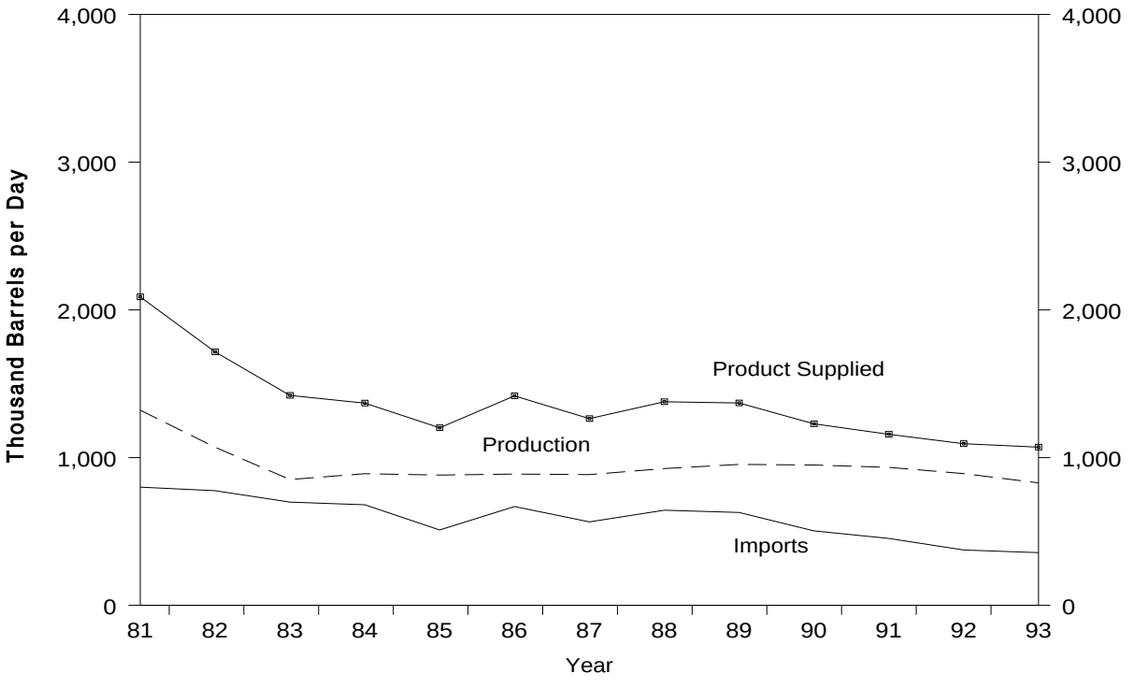
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply[a]		Disposition			Ending Stocks[b] (Million Barrels)		
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[c]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur
1981 Average	**2,613**	**173**	[d] **-38**	**5**	**2,829**	**192**	**--**	**--**
1982 Average	**2,606**	**93**	**-35**	**74**	**2,671**	[d] **179**	**--**	**--**
1983 Average	**2,456**	**174**	[d] **-124**	**64**	**2,690**	**140**	**--**	**--**
1984 Average	**2,681**	**272**	**57**	**51**	**2,845**	**161**	**--**	**--**
1985 Average	**2,687**	**200**	**-48**	**67**	**2,868**	**144**	**--**	**--**
1986 Average	**2,798**	**247**	**31**	**100**	**2,914**	**155**	**--**	**--**
1987 Average	**2,731**	**255**	**-56**	**66**	**2,976**	**134**	**--**	**--**
1988 Average	**2,859**	**302**	**-30**	**69**	**3,122**	**124**	**--**	**--**
1989 Average	**2,899**	**306**	**-49**	**97**	**3,157**	**106**	**--**	**--**
1990 Average	**2,925**	**278**	**73**	**109**	**3,021**	**132**	**--**	**--**
1991 Average	**2,962**	**205**	**31**	**215**	**2,921**	**144**	**--**	**--**
1992 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	3,054	313	-163	141	3,389	140	70	70
February	2,954	289	-645	212	3,675	122	63	59
March	3,157	188	-216	216	3,344	115	59	56
April	3,126	125	-27	172	3,106	115	62	53
May	3,111	109	119	202	2,899	118	62	56
June	3,109	176	-119	137	3,267	115	60	55
July	3,056	157	333	148	2,732	125	62	63
August	3,145	171	189	84	3,044	131	62	69
September	3,287	142	28	116	3,285	132	64	68
October	3,169	162	-11	238	3,104	131	61	70
November	3,341	262	135	236	3,233	135	65	70
December	3,344	235	-168	298	3,449	130	67	63
Average	**3,155**	**193**	**-41**	**183**	**3,207**	**--**	**--**	**--**

[a] Excludes 10,000 barrels per day in 1981 and 1982 previously published as crude used directly.
[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[d] In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new stock basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2.

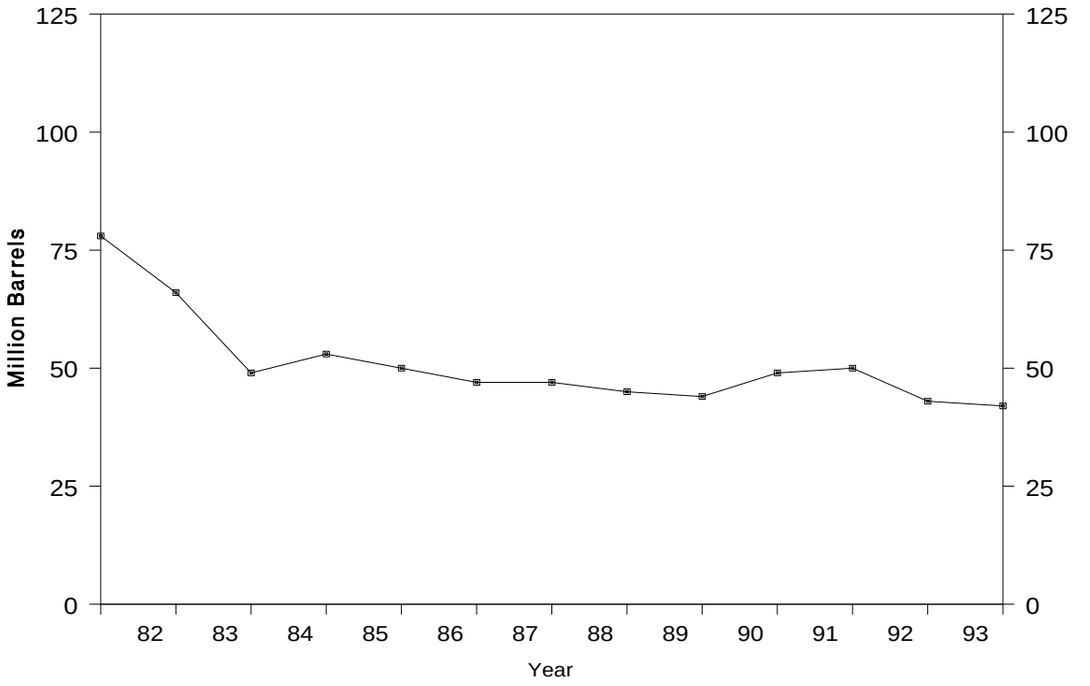
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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



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

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



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

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply[a]		Disposition			Ending Stocks[c] (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	
1981 Average	**1,321**	**800**	[d] **-37**	**118**	**2,088**	**78**
1982 Average	**1,070**	**776**	**-32**	**209**	**1,716**	[d] **66**
1983 Average	**852**	**699**	[d] **-55**	**185**	**1,421**	**49**
1984 Average	**891**	**681**	**12**	**190**	**1,369**	**53**
1985 Average	**882**	**510**	**-7**	**197**	**1,202**	**50**
1986 Average	**889**	**669**	**-8**	**147**	**1,418**	**47**
1987 Average	**885**	**565**	**(s)**	**186**	**1,264**	**47**
1988 Average	**926**	**644**	**-8**	**200**	**1,378**	**45**
1989 Average	**954**	**629**	**-2**	**215**	**1,370**	**44**
1990 Average	**950**	**504**	**13**	**211**	**1,229**	**49**
1991 Average	**934**	**453**	**4**	**226**	**1,158**	**50**
1992 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	903	204	56	203	848	44
February	776	225	-246	208	1,040	37
March	778	209	35	154	798	38
April	789	128	-22	129	810	37
May	748	177	48	115	762	39
June	746	184	-87	120	896	36
July	797	149	27	164	755	37
August	801	177	36	122	820	38
September	811	220	58	124	848	40
October	724	131	-55	84	825	38
November	705	182	-17	111	793	37
December	874	257	-8	98	1,040	37
Average	**788**	**187**	**-13**	**136**	**852**	**--**

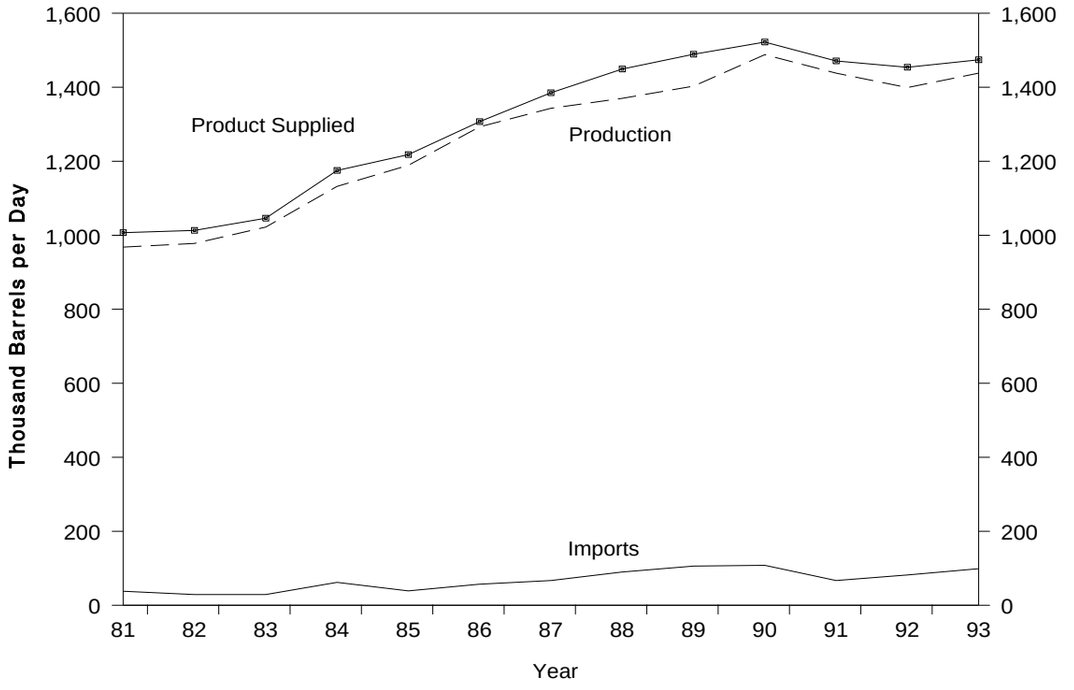
[a] Excludes 48,000 barrels per day in 1981 and 1982 previously published as crude used directly.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

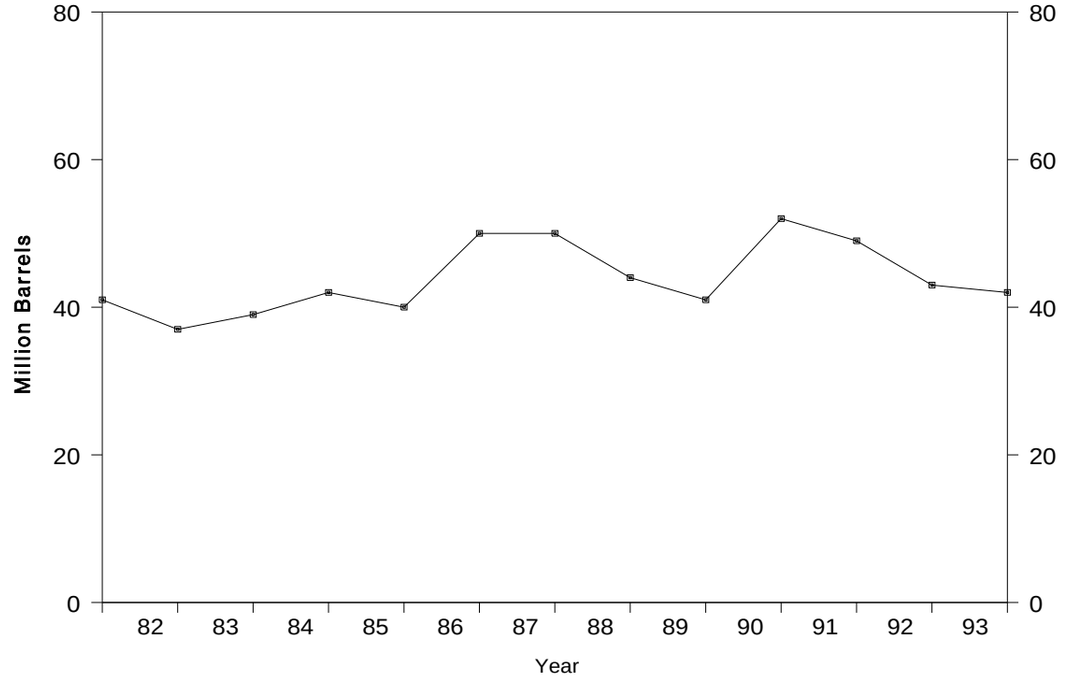
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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



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

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, 1981 - Present



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

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[a] (Million Barrels)	
	Production		Imports	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied			
	Total	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	-84	33	1,542	1,525	44	43
February	1,375	1,366	123	-43	21	1,520	1,514	43	42
March	1,281	1,272	99	-115	17	1,478	1,464	39	39
April	1,326	1,317	82	-12	5	1,414	1,402	39	38
May	1,367	1,354	104	-35	18	1,487	1,478	38	37
June	1,412	1,398	99	67	11	1,433	1,393	40	39
July	1,458	1,444	97	23	27	1,505	1,469	41	40
August	1,427	1,418	82	-23	21	1,511	1,505	40	39
September	1,465	1,459	155	44	20	1,557	1,500	41	41
October	1,426	1,422	99	-54	57	1,521	1,518	40	39
November	1,496	1,493	164	64	13	1,584	1,578	42	41
December	1,542	1,538	89	-51	63	1,619	1,618	40	39
Average	**1,416**	**1,407**	**106**	**-19**	**26**	**1,514**	**1,497**	**--**	**--**

[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

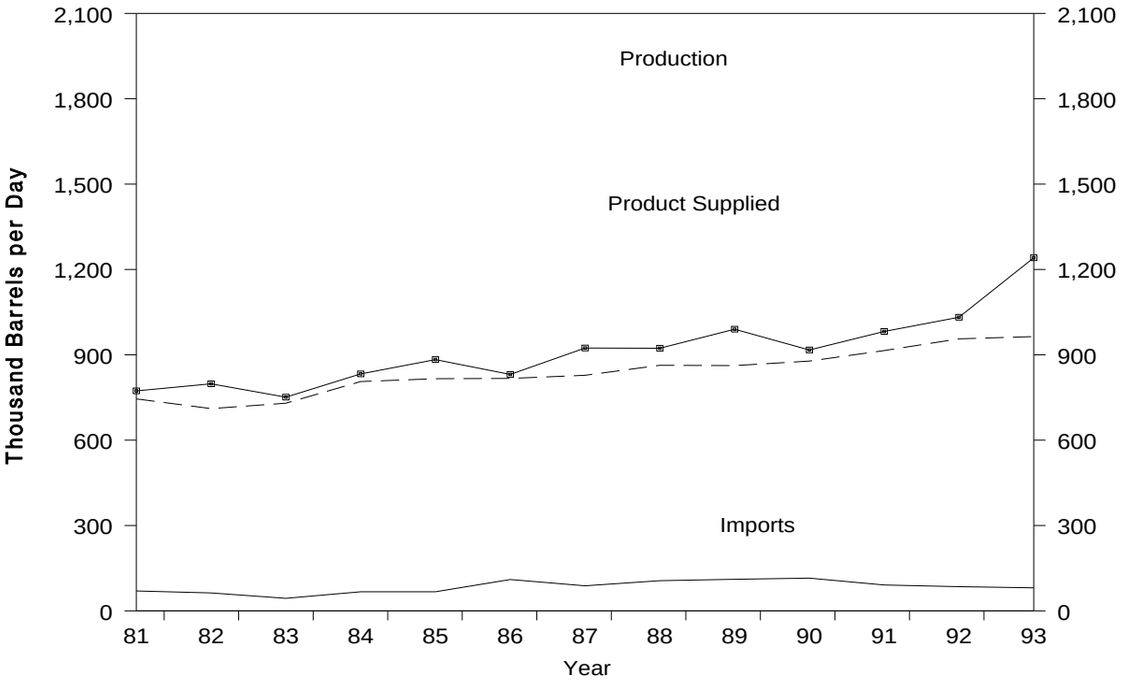
[c] In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

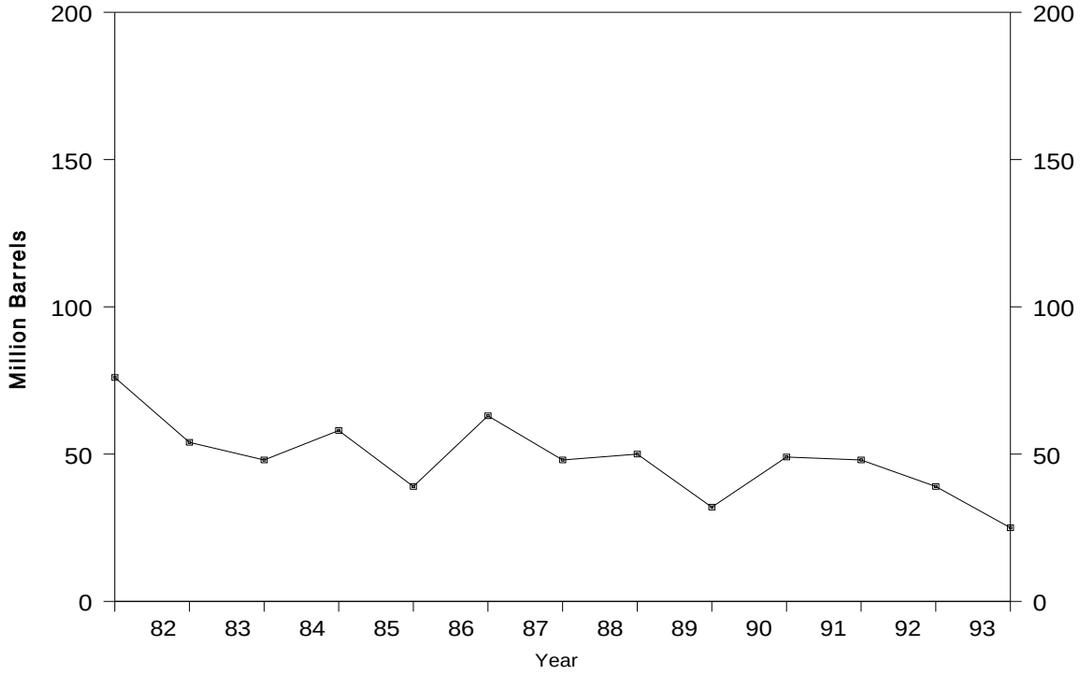
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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



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

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



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

Table S8. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[a]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Ending Stocks[b] (Million Barrels)
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	1,007	108	-349	0	55	1,409	36
February	985	94	-362	0	100	1,341	26
March	1,017	90	14	0	39	1,055	26
April	1,040	107	157	0	31	958	31
May	1,046	73	209	0	29	882	37
June	1,042	114	188	0	27	941	43
July	1,011	75	236	0	27	823	50
August	1,008	107	187	0	24	905	56
September	1,022	146	45	0	25	1,098	57
October	999	98	-22	0	30	1,090	57
November	1,045	76	-160	0	37	1,243	52
December	1,033	135	-285	0	31	1,422	43
Average	**1,021**	**102**	**-10**	**0**	**38**	**1,096**	**--**

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

[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

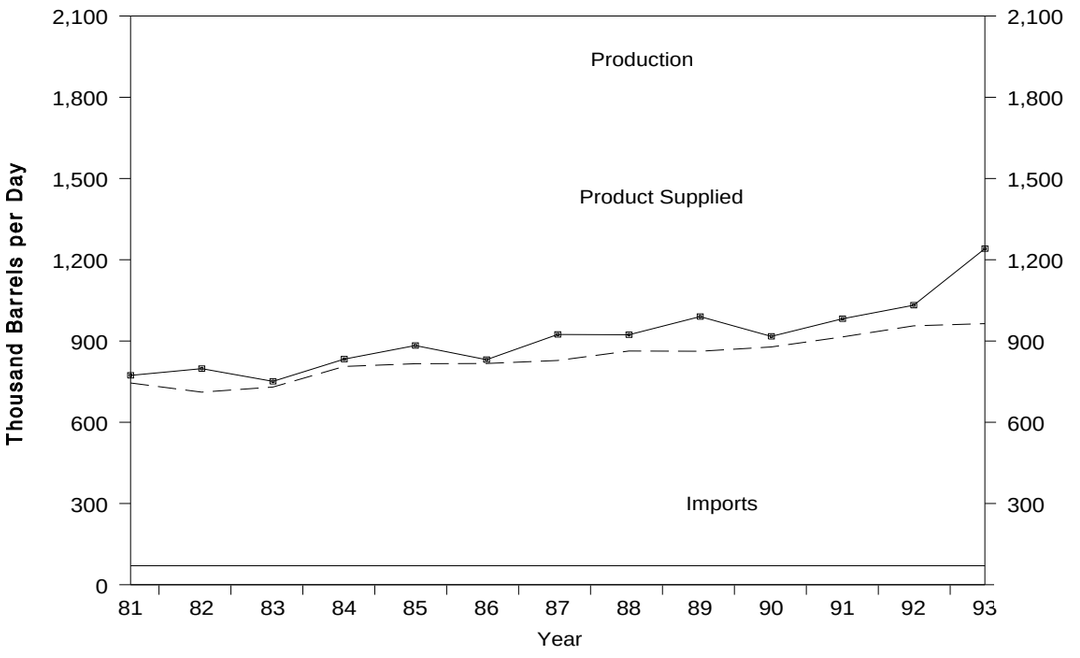
[c] In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

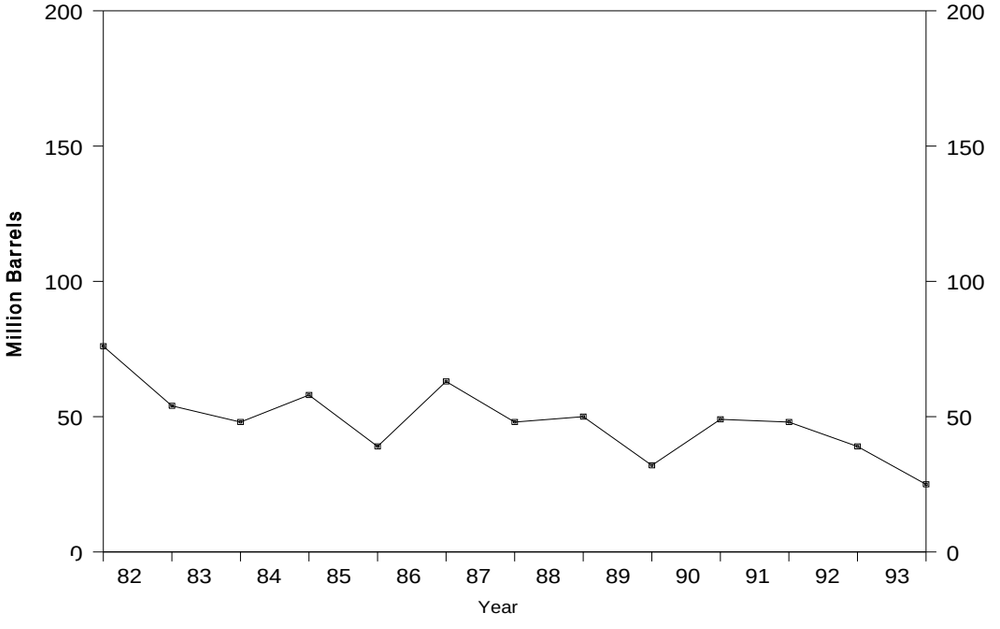
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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



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

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



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

Table S9. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[a]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Ending Stocks[b] (Million Barrels)
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	1,952	172	-527	363	64	2,225	83
February	1,969	134	-463	306	122	2,138	70
March	2,126	111	170	247	57	1,763	75
April	2,259	147	307	216	43	1,841	85
May	2,269	115	403	211	62	1,709	97
June	2,233	174	448	198	55	1,705	111
July	2,203	124	488	217	41	1,581	126
August	2,178	169	343	217	57	1,730	136
September	2,038	195	14	300	29	1,890	137
October	1,940	130	-245	358	35	1,921	129
November	1,943	115	-500	407	63	2,087	114
December	1,865	169	-680	424	67	2,223	93
Average	**2,082**	**146**	**-17**	**289**	**58**	**1,899**	**--**

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

[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[c] In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S10. Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[a]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[b] (Million Barrels)
1981 Average	**2,771**	**188**	[c] **-42**	**723**	**197**	**2,081**	**241**
1982 Average	**2,475**	**305**	**-68**	**787**	**205**	**1,856**	[c] **216**
1983 Average	**2,437**	**382**	[c] **-6**	**712**	**236**	**1,877**	[c] **217**
1984 Average	**2,500**	**503**	[c] **-32**	**791**	**236**	**2,007**	**198**
1985 Average	**2,532**	**550**	**22**	**886**	**227**	**1,947**	**206**
1986 Average	**2,704**	**504**	**-15**	**888**	**291**	**2,045**	**201**
1987 Average	**2,737**	**543**	**-1**	**829**	**264**	**2,187**	**200**
1988 Average	**2,773**	**645**	**22**	**799**	**294**	**2,303**	**208**
1989 Average	**2,771**	**627**	**12**	**797**	**305**	**2,285**	**213**
1990 Average	**2,842**	**705**	**-32**	**887**	**289**	**2,402**	**201**
1991 Average	**2,826**	**675**	**18**	**936**	**277**	**2,269**	**208**
1992 Average	**2,928**	**707**	**-3**	**906**	**263**	**2,470**	[c] **207**
1993 January	3,147	726	[c] 739	929	271	1,933	229
February	2,853	773	111	1,057	282	2,176	233
March	2,887	826	245	843	269	2,356	240
April	2,935	753	-29	1,033	315	2,368	239
May	2,941	834	80	1,048	278	2,368	242
June	3,099	654	-239	1,064	278	2,650	235
July	3,213	894	61	1,008	303	2,735	237
August	3,167	693	-28	940	294	2,654	236
September	3,067	800	-268	1,104	282	2,749	228
October	3,195	810	-114	1,189	369	2,561	224
November	3,080	795	-222	1,355	309	2,433	217
December	2,816	678	-376	1,403	349	2,117	206
Average	**3,035**	**770**	**-2**	**1,081**	**300**	**2,426**	**--**
1994 January	2,712	838	511	585	256	2,198	222
February	2,790	743	277	613	248	2,394	229
March	2,777	810	52	934	361	2,241	231
April	2,914	783	-126	1,016	272	2,534	227
May	3,078	773	-64	1,009	288	2,617	225
June	3,131	726	-103	887	331	2,742	222
July	3,158	746	80	759	361	2,704	225
August	3,093	797	-46	803	411	2,721	223
September	3,088	695	50	745	388	2,600	225
October	3,067	700	-72	902	300	2,636	223
November	3,001	749	47	1,013	344	2,347	224
December	2,852	762	-298	1,049	386	2,478	215
Average	**2,973**	**761**	**24**	**861**	**329**	**2,518**	**--**
1995 January	2,879	559	413	657	324	2,044	227
February	2,960	806	271	758	320	2,417	235
March	2,842	672	-35	914	329	2,306	234
April	2,916	711	-106	1,064	355	2,313	231
May	3,009	593	-74	801	339	2,535	229
June	3,142	651	-130	917	403	2,604	225
July	3,312	765	-54	1,126	326	2,679	223
August	3,246	745	-250	1,123	372	2,746	215
September	3,256	779	-44	1,077	348	2,654	214
October	2,939	727	-120	919	376	2,491	210
November	2,918	803	-35	1,003	343	2,409	209
December	2,953	701	-97	1,125	341	2,286	206
Average	**3,031**	**708**	**-23**	**958**	**348**	**2,457**	**--**

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

[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

[c] In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. Bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates were added beginning in January 1993. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics 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 1995).
- Data on crude oil production are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. Crude oil production data for 1995 reflect data received as of April 1996. Data for 1995 received after April will be published as an appendix in the following year's *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
- Data on exports of crude oil and petroleum products are received from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Export statistics reflect exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

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

Note 1. Domestic Crude Oil Production

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

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

After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Mineral Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil and Gas Producers. The EIA incorporates production data into its Crude Oil Production System (COPS) as the data are received from the reporting agencies. Tables S1 and S2 present the 1995 crude oil production data received by the EIA as of April 1996. Crude oil production data for 1995 received after April 1996 will be published later as an appendix in the following year's *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). Table C1 of this publication presents the 1994 crude oil production a year after it was published in the *PSA* 1994.

Note 2. Frames Maintenance

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

- Crude Oil: 1982- 645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1980- 1,425; and 1982- 1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1980- 263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982- 244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1980- 205; and 1982- 186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1980- 91; and 1982- 69.
- Jet Fuel: 1980- 42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982-39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Propane/Propylene: 1980- 69; and 1982- 57.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1980- 128; and 1982- 102.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1980- 207; and 1982- 219.

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

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

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been:

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

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

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

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, 1995

	Commodity	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
	Crude Oil		
	Field Production		
(1)	Alaska	541,654	1,484
(2)	Lower 48 States	1,852,615	5,076
(3)	**Total U.S.**	**2,394,268**	**6,560**
	Net Imports		
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	2,638,810	7,230
(5)	SPR Imports	0	0
(6)	Exports	34,509	95
(7)	**Imports (Net Including SPR)**	**2,604,301**	**7,135**
	Other Sources		
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	30	(s)
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	33,917	93
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	-2,511	-7
(11)	Unaccounted for[a]	70,312	193
(12)	**Total Other Sources**	**101,748**	**279**
(13)	**Crude Input to Refineries**	**5,100,317**	**13,973**
	(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)		
	Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)		
(14)	Field Production[b]	690,487	1,892
(15)	Net Imports[c]	16,288	45
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))[c]	1,446	4
(17)	**Total NGL Supply**	**708,221**	**1,940**
	Other Liquids		
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total		
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	8,552	23
(19)	Net Imports	156,804	430
(20)	Other Liquids New Supply(Field Production)	63,586	174
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain[a]	282,618	774
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	2,506	7
(23)	**Total Other Liquids**	**514,066**	**1,408**
	(23) = (18) through (22)		
(24)	**Total Production of Products**	**6,322,604**	**17,322**
	(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)		
	Net Imports of Refined Products		
(25)	Imports (Gross)	407,477	1,116
(26)	Exports	306,594	840
(27)	**Imports (Net)**	**100,883**	**276**
(28)	**Total New Supply of Products**	**6,423,487**	**17,599**
	(28) = (24) + (27)		
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	45,988	126
(30)	**Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use**	**6,469,475**	**17,725**
	(30) = (28) + (29)		
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	2,842,855	7,789
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	1,170,419	3,207
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	310,911	852
(34)	Jet Fuel	552,764	1,514
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	693,275	1,899
(36)	Other[d]	896,745	2,457
(37)	Crude Oil	2,506	7
(38)	**Total Products Supplied**	**6,469,475**	**17,725**
	(38) = (31) through (37)		
	Ending Stocks, All Oils		
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	303,328	--
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	591,640	--
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline	161,277	--
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil	130,214	--
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil	37,188	--
(44)	Jet Fuel	40,011	--
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	93,073	--
(46)	Other[d]	206,121	--
(47)	**Total Stocks**	**1,562,852**	**--**
	(47) = (39) through (46)		

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time.

[b] Includes fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

[c] Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

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

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

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

Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 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	**2,394,268**	**--**	**2,638,810**	**70,312**	**-33,947**	**5**	**5,100,317**	**34,509**	**2,506**	**894,968**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**643,199**	**238,782**	**70,169**	**--**	**-7,827**	**--**	**172,026**	**21,532**	**766,419**	**100,199**
Pentanes Plus	122,100	--	16,796	--	-1,446	--	66,690	508	73,144	7,126
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	521,099	238,782	53,373	--	-6,381	--	105,336	21,024	693,275	93,073
Ethane/Ethylene	209,073	9,191	6,097	--	-3,118	--	0	0	227,479	22,142
Propane/Propylene	189,408	183,434	37,197	--	-3,552	--	0	13,709	399,882	42,911
Normal Butane/Butylene	55,063	41,550	5,764	--	1,131	--	52,682	7,315	41,249	20,819
Isobutane/Isobutylene	67,555	4,607	4,315	--	-842	--	52,654	0	24,665	7,201
Other Liquids	**63,586**	**--**	**161,670**	**--**	**-8,552**	**--**	**282,984**	**4,866**	**-54,042**	**139,248**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	87,010	--	17,034	--	-5,581	--	107,241	2,384	0	11,606
Unfinished Oils	--	--	127,209	--	-4,876	--	187,175	0	-55,090	86,458
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-23,424	--	17,427	--	1,859	--	-10,338	2,482	0	41,049
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	46	--	-1,094	0	1,048	135
Finished Petroleum Products	**47,288**	**5,599,163**	**354,104**	**--**	**-39,607**	**--**	**--**	**285,570**	**5,754,592**	**428,437**
Finished Motor Gasoline	47,288	2,722,403	96,712	--	-14,582	--	--	38,130	2,842,855	161,277
Reformulated	--	687,503	42,638	--	-6,328	--	--	1,150	735,319	36,797
Oxygenated	238,640	81,090	2,476	--	-2,886	--	--	763	324,329	5,134
Other	-191,352	1,953,810	51,598	--	-5,368	--	--	36,216	1,783,208	119,346
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	7,836	61	--	56	--	--	0	7,841	2,344
Jet Fuel	--	516,759	38,579	--	-6,797	--	--	9,371	552,764	40,011
Naphtha-Type	--	3,098	3,614	--	-616	--	--	1,069	6,259	562
Kerosene-Type	--	513,661	34,965	--	-6,181	--	--	8,303	546,504	39,449
Kerosene	--	19,182	422	--	-807	--	--	686	19,725	7,199
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,151,735	70,601	--	-15,006	--	--	66,923	1,170,419	130,214
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	709,604	28,239	--	-5,875	--	--	17,492	726,226	66,717
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	442,131	42,362	--	-9,131	--	--	49,431	444,193	63,497
Residual Fuel Oil	--	287,601	68,133	--	-4,663	--	--	49,486	310,911	37,188
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	62,770	8,858	--	560	--	--	0	71,068	2,814
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	88,660	48,879	--	26	--	--	0	137,513	1,435
Special Naphthas	--	18,213	2,858	--	-132	--	--	7,708	13,495	2,029
Lubricants	--	63,690	3,784	--	1,420	--	--	9,056	56,998	12,965
Waxes	--	7,713	472	--	-71	--	--	925	7,331	857
Petroleum Coke	--	229,955	1,475	--	-2,799	--	--	101,099	133,130	6,408
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	170,394	13,149	--	3,899	--	--	2,101	177,543	22,480
Still Gas	--	236,242	0	--	0	--	--	0	236,242	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	16,010	121	--	-711	--	--	85	16,757	1,216
Total	**3,148,341**	**5,837,945**	**3,224,753**	**70,312**	**-89,933**	**5**	**5,555,327**	**346,477**	**6,469,475**	**1,562,852**

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

NA = Not available.

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

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

Table 3. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 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	**6,560**	**--**	**7,230**	**193**	**-93**	**(s)**	**13,973**	**95**	**7**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**1,762**	**654**	**192**	**--**	**-21**	**--**	**471**	**59**	**2,100**
Pentanes Plus	335	--	46	--	-4	--	183	1	200
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,428	654	146	--	-17	--	289	58	1,899
Ethane/Ethylene	573	25	17	--	-9	--	0	0	623
Propane/Propylene	519	503	102	--	-10	--	0	38	1,096
Normal Butane/Butylene	151	114	16	--	3	--	144	20	113
Isobutane/Isobutylene	185	13	12	--	-2	--	144	0	68
Other Liquids	**174**	**--**	**443**	**--**	**-23**	**--**	**775**	**13**	**-148**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	238	--	47	--	-15	--	294	7	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	349	--	-13	--	513	0	-151
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-64	--	48	--	5	--	-28	7	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	-3	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	**130**	**15,340**	**970**	**--**	**-109**	**--**	**--**	**782**	**15,766**
Finished Motor Gasoline	130	7,459	265	--	-40	--	--	104	7,789
Reformulated	--	1,884	117	--	-17	--	--	3	2,015
Oxygenated	654	222	7	--	-8	--	--	2	889
Other	-524	5,353	141	--	-15	--	--	99	4,886
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	21	(s)	--	(s)	--	--	0	21
Jet Fuel	--	1,416	106	--	-19	--	--	26	1,514
Naphtha-Type	--	8	10	--	-2	--	--	3	17
Kerosene-Type	--	1,407	96	--	-17	--	--	23	1,497
Kerosene	--	53	1	--	-2	--	--	2	54
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,155	193	--	-41	--	--	183	3,207
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,944	77	--	-16	--	--	48	1,990
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	1,211	116	--	-25	--	--	135	1,217
Residual Fuel Oil	--	788	187	--	-13	--	--	136	852
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	172	24	--	2	--	--	0	195
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	243	134	--	(s)	--	--	0	377
Special Naphthas	--	50	8	--	(s)	--	--	21	37
Lubricants	--	174	10	--	4	--	--	25	156
Waxes	--	21	1	--	(s)	--	--	3	20
Petroleum Coke	--	630	4	--	-8	--	--	277	365
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	467	36	--	11	--	--	6	486
Still Gas	--	647	0	--	0	--	--	0	647
Miscellaneous Products	--	44	(s)	--	-2	--	--	(s)	46
Total	**8,626**	**15,994**	**8,835**	**193**	**-246**	**(s)**	**15,220**	**949**	**17,725**

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[c] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
NA = Not available.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 4. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

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]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	**9,895**	**--**	**513,581**	**22,158**	**-9,858**	**-4,021**	**0**	**539,626**	**171**	**0**	**11,534**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**9,488**	**17,330**	**8,154**	**--**	**38,756**	**-1,962**	**--**	**3,590**	**694**	**71,406**	**5,307**
Pentanes Plus	1,059	--	610	--	0	88	--	417	72	1,092	156
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,429	17,330	7,544	--	38,756	-2,050	--	3,173	622	70,314	5,151
Ethane/Ethylene	3,041	0	0	--	0	12	--	0	0	3,029	12
Propane/Propylene	3,670	16,598	7,109	--	37,259	-2,130	--	0	437	66,329	3,398
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,296	1,154	208	--	1,118	75	--	1,780	186	1,735	1,521
Isobutane/Isobutylene	422	-422	227	--	379	-7	--	1,393	0	-780	220
Other Liquids	**14,679**	**--**	**50,427**	**--**	**3,128**	**-1,973**	**--**	**83,966**	**62**	**-13,821**	**16,777**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	16,625	--	5,946	--	0	-2,517	--	25,033	55	0	1,664
Unfinished Oils	--	--	29,099	--	77	-469	--	44,530	0	-14,885	9,275
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,946	--	15,382	--	3,051	1,007	--	15,473	7	0	5,758
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	6	--	-1,070	0	1,064	80
Finished Petroleum Products	**3,139**	**634,740**	**270,366**	**--**	**959,465**	**-23,163**	**--**	**--**	**12,726**	**1,878,148**	**139,704**
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,139	310,554	93,601	--	567,955	-4,502	--	--	258	979,493	49,061
Reformulated	--	195,023	42,354	--	144,451	-2,675	--	--	0	384,503	20,383
Oxygenated	11,932	1,727	2,476	--	7,564	-1,168	--	--	6	24,861	893
Other	-8,793	113,804	48,771	--	415,940	-659	--	--	253	570,129	27,785
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	80	4	--	784	-221	--	--	0	1,089	832
Jet Fuel	--	31,487	31,195	--	141,567	-2,624	--	--	899	205,974	10,199
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	1	-1	0
Kerosene-Type	--	31,487	31,195	--	141,567	-2,624	--	--	897	205,976	10,199
Kerosene	--	1,960	159	--	1,141	-363	--	--	342	3,281	4,050
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	151,155	65,730	--	214,284	-14,343	--	--	3,450	442,062	51,971
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	56,206	26,008	--	116,560	-5,198	--	--	1,299	202,673	17,622
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	94,949	39,722	--	97,724	-9,145	--	--	2,151	239,389	34,349
Residual Fuel Oil	--	56,121	61,733	--	18,545	-3,123	--	--	2,955	136,567	14,665
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	2,340	1,471	--	89	-42	--	--	0	3,942	333
Special Naphthas	--	848	1,323	--	941	50	--	--	408	2,654	154
Lubricants	--	6,279	3,321	--	9,687	271	--	--	1,590	17,426	2,822
Waxes	--	1,679	337	--	0	0	--	--	142	1,874	186
Petroleum Coke	--	17,849	0	--	0	-82	--	--	2,406	15,525	545
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	31,375	11,468	--	4,399	1,873	--	--	214	45,155	4,768
Still Gas	--	22,404	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	22,404	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	609	24	--	73	-57	--	--	62	701	118
Total	**37,201**	**652,070**	**842,528**	**22,158**	**991,491**	**-31,119**	**0**	**627,182**	**13,652**	**1,935,733**	**173,322**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
NA = Not available.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 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	**27**	**--**	**1,407**	**61**	**-27**	**-11**	**0**	**1,478**	**(s)**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**26**	**47**	**22**	**--**	**106**	**-5**	**--**	**10**	**2**	**196**
Pentanes Plus	3	--	2	--	0	(s)	--	1	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	47	21	--	106	-6	--	9	2	193
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	10	45	19	--	102	-6	--	0	1	182
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	3	1	--	3	(s)	--	5	1	5
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-1	1	--	1	(s)	--	4	0	-2
Other Liquids	**40**	**--**	**138**	**--**	**9**	**-5**	**--**	**230**	**(s)**	**-38**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	46	--	16	--	0	-7	--	69	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	80	--	(s)	-1	--	122	0	-41
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-5	--	42	--	8	3	--	42	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	-3	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	**9**	**1,739**	**741**	**--**	**2,629**	**-63**	**--**	**--**	**35**	**5,146**
Finished Motor Gasoline	9	851	256	--	1,556	-12	--	--	1	2,684
Reformulated	--	534	116	--	396	-7	--	--	0	1,053
Oxygenated	33	5	7	--	21	-3	--	--	(s)	68
Other	-24	312	134	--	1,140	-2	--	--	1	1,562
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	(s)	--	2	-1	--	--	0	3
Jet Fuel	--	86	85	--	388	-7	--	--	2	564
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	--	86	85	--	388	-7	--	--	2	564
Kerosene	--	5	(s)	--	3	-1	--	--	1	9
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	414	180	--	587	-39	--	--	9	1,211
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	154	71	--	319	-14	--	--	4	555
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	260	109	--	268	-25	--	--	6	656
Residual Fuel Oil	--	154	169	--	51	-9	--	--	8	374
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	6	4	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	11
Special Naphthas	--	2	4	--	3	(s)	--	--	1	7
Lubricants	--	17	9	--	27	1	--	--	4	48
Waxes	--	5	1	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	--	49	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	7	43
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	86	31	--	12	5	--	--	1	124
Still Gas	--	61	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	61
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Total	**102**	**1,786**	**2,308**	**61**	**2,716**	**-85**	**0**	**1,718**	**37**	**5,303**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
NA = Not available.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 6. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

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]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	**208,333**	**--**	**278,036**	**12,093**	**645,110**	**-12,458**	**0**	**1,155,992**	**38**	**0**	**63,820**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**110,264**	**47,412**	**24,590**	**--**	**8,558**	**-841**	**--**	**40,975**	**3,493**	**147,197**	**29,113**
Pentanes Plus	16,613	--	351	--	7,671	-707	--	14,461	192	10,689	1,616
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	93,651	47,412	24,239	--	887	-134	--	26,514	3,301	136,508	27,497
Ethane/Ethylene	31,721	1	1,521	--	-15,145	-1,378	--	0	0	19,476	2,085
Propane/Propylene	40,574	41,143	18,966	--	10,206	-473	--	0	1,068	110,294	17,308
Normal Butane/Butylene	14,331	5,413	1,932	--	612	1,455	--	12,187	2,233	6,413	5,935
Isobutane/Isobutylene	7,025	855	1,820	--	5,214	262	--	14,327	0	325	2,169
Other Liquids	**-15,102**	**--**	**92**	**--**	**21,813**	**-1,711**	**--**	**17,902**	**12**	**-9,400**	**24,005**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	10,889	--	30	--	0	-267	--	11,185	1	0	1,641
Unfinished Oils	--	--	49	--	844	-2,604	--	12,870	0	-9,373	11,917
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-25,992	--	13	--	20,969	1,138	--	-6,158	10	0	10,425
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	22	--	5	0	-27	22
Finished Petroleum Products	**44,128**	**1,227,376**	**4,981**	**--**	**279,311**	**-7,705**	**--**	**--**	**6,599**	**1,556,902**	**99,699**
Finished Motor Gasoline	44,128	647,944	1,124	--	159,260	-6,708	--	--	528	858,636	40,984
Reformulated	--	79,456	0	--	713	-2,447	--	--	0	82,616	1,389
Oxygenated	181,366	26,749	0	--	-2,481	238	--	--	49	205,348	613
Other	-137,238	541,739	1,124	--	161,028	-4,499	--	--	480	570,672	38,982
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,116	34	--	1,154	37	--	--	0	2,267	474
Jet Fuel	--	71,143	0	--	37,881	-779	--	--	109	109,694	7,523
Naphtha-Type	--	7	0	--	718	-76	--	--	2	799	178
Kerosene-Type	--	71,136	0	--	37,163	-703	--	--	106	108,896	7,345
Kerosene	--	8,121	0	--	466	200	--	--	112	8,275	1,871
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	280,817	1,653	--	77,719	-3,232	--	--	609	362,812	31,459
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	188,368	1,060	--	65,328	-2,175	--	--	4	256,927	21,471
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	92,449	593	--	12,391	-1,057	--	--	605	105,885	9,988
Residual Fuel Oil	--	22,394	354	--	-3,384	-141	--	--	1,206	18,299	2,108
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	16,867	365	--	164	657	--	--	0	16,739	913
Special Naphthas	--	4,352	516	--	1,022	-119	--	--	140	5,869	177
Lubricants	--	8,238	204	--	2,294	183	--	--	623	9,930	1,781
Waxes	--	886	74	--	0	10	--	--	127	823	105
Petroleum Coke	--	47,498	0	--	0	-241	--	--	1,572	46,167	1,194
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	66,818	610	--	2,677	2,443	--	--	1,571	66,091	10,922
Still Gas	--	47,408	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	47,408	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	3,774	47	--	58	-15	--	--	1	3,893	188
Total	**347,623**	**1,274,788**	**307,699**	**12,093**	**954,792**	**-22,715**	**0**	**1,214,869**	**10,142**	**1,694,699**	**216,637**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
NA = Not available.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 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	**571**	**--**	**762**	**33**	**1,767**	**-34**	**0**	**3,167**	**(s)**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**302**	**130**	**67**	**--**	**23**	**-2**	**--**	**112**	**10**	**403**
Pentanes Plus	46	--	1	--	21	-2	--	40	1	29
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	257	130	66	--	2	(s)	--	73	9	374
Ethane/Ethylene	87	(s)	4	--	-41	-4	--	0	0	53
Propane/Propylene	111	113	52	--	28	-1	--	0	3	302
Normal Butane/Butylene	39	15	5	--	2	4	--	33	6	18
Isobutane/Isobutylene	19	2	5	--	14	1	--	39	0	1
Other Liquids	**-41**	**--**	**(s)**	**--**	**60**	**-5**	**--**	**49**	**(s)**	**-26**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	30	--	(s)	--	0	-1	--	31	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	(s)	--	2	-7	--	35	0	-26
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-71	--	(s)	--	57	3	--	-17	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	**121**	**3,363**	**14**	**--**	**765**	**-21**	**--**	**--**	**18**	**4,265**
Finished Motor Gasoline	121	1,775	3	--	436	-18	--	--	1	2,352
Reformulated	--	218	0	--	2	-7	--	--	0	226
Oxygenated	497	73	0	--	-7	1	--	--	(s)	563
Other	-376	1,484	3	--	441	-12	--	--	1	1,563
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	3	(s)	--	3	(s)	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	195	0	--	104	-2	--	--	(s)	301
Naphtha-Type	--	(s)	0	--	2	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Kerosene-Type	--	195	0	--	102	-2	--	--	(s)	298
Kerosene	--	22	0	--	1	1	--	--	(s)	23
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	769	5	--	213	-9	--	--	2	994
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	516	3	--	179	-6	--	--	(s)	704
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	253	2	--	34	-3	--	--	2	290
Residual Fuel Oil	--	61	1	--	-9	(s)	--	--	3	50
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	46	1	--	(s)	2	--	--	0	46
Special Naphthas	--	12	1	--	3	(s)	--	--	(s)	16
Lubricants	--	23	1	--	6	1	--	--	2	27
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	130	0	--	0	-1	--	--	4	126
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	183	2	--	7	7	--	--	4	181
Still Gas	--	130	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	130
Miscellaneous Products	--	10	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	11
Total	**952**	**3,493**	**843**	**33**	**2,616**	**-62**	**0**	**3,328**	**28**	**4,643**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
NA = Not available.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

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]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	**1,138,909**	**--**	**1,689,441**	**12,581**	**-521,607**	**-15,332**	**1**	**2,334,655**	**0**	**0**	**731,242**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**433,593**	**141,608**	**31,819**	**--**	**-9,596**	**-6,021**	**--**	**87,717**	**10,392**	**505,336**	**60,398**
Pentanes Plus	72,450	--	14,001	--	-3,227	-764	--	33,260	242	50,486	5,154
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	361,143	141,608	17,818	--	-6,369	-5,257	--	54,457	10,150	454,850	55,244
Ethane/Ethylene	161,067	9,190	4,576	--	30,103	-1,754	--	0	0	206,690	19,828
Propane/Propylene	124,214	106,412	9,307	--	-37,081	-1,435	--	0	8,686	195,601	20,189
Normal Butane/Butylene	24,648	22,303	2,701	--	3,197	-961	--	24,816	1,463	27,531	11,044
Isobutane/Isobutylene	51,214	3,703	1,234	--	-2,588	-1,107	--	29,641	0	25,029	4,183
Other Liquids	**45,192**	**--**	**93,853**	**--**	**-24,734**	**-4,339**	**--**	**147,279**	**4,325**	**-32,954**	**59,937**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	39,419	--	525	--	0	-1,907	--	39,539	2,312	0	4,204
Unfinished Oils	--	--	91,296	--	-921	-2,365	--	125,705	0	-32,965	40,597
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	5,773	--	2,032	--	-23,813	-80	--	-17,941	2,013	0	15,110
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	13	--	-24	0	11	26
Finished Petroleum Products	**-3,864**	**2,565,277**	**69,420**	**--**	**-1,284,624**	**-2,604**	**--**	**--**	**171,021**	**1,177,792**	**123,995**
Finished Motor Gasoline	-3,864	1,214,003	1,121	--	-750,473	999	--	--	35,193	424,594	47,070
Reformulated	--	239,651	0	--	-145,062	794	--	--	1,102	92,693	9,853
Oxygenated	19,091	2,756	0	--	-5,203	-1,365	--	--	596	17,413	97
Other	-22,955	971,596	1,121	--	-600,208	1,570	--	--	33,494	314,489	37,120
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	4,527	0	--	-2,309	188	--	--	0	2,030	470
Jet Fuel	--	257,697	3,769	--	-194,468	-2,858	--	--	6,080	63,776	13,755
Naphtha-Type	--	443	3,399	--	-270	-310	--	--	950	2,932	27
Kerosene-Type	--	257,254	370	--	-194,198	-2,548	--	--	5,130	60,844	13,728
Kerosene	--	7,354	256	--	-1,435	-639	--	--	193	6,621	1,113
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	510,061	159	--	-299,310	1,628	--	--	35,551	173,731	29,948
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	311,201	0	--	-187,080	177	--	--	9,912	114,032	15,739
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	198,860	159	--	-112,230	1,451	--	--	25,639	59,699	14,209
Residual Fuel Oil	--	123,782	5,331	--	-15,161	-1,170	--	--	28,003	87,119	13,736
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	126,661	55,722	--	-253	31	--	--	0	182,099	2,810
Special Naphthas	--	12,416	1,004	--	-2,063	-77	--	--	757	10,677	1,647
Lubricants	--	39,654	259	--	-11,945	1,123	--	--	5,195	21,650	6,693
Waxes	--	4,249	24	--	0	-11	--	--	436	3,848	487
Petroleum Coke	--	105,698	1,221	--	0	-1,144	--	--	59,460	48,603	2,161
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	41,666	511	--	-7,076	6	--	--	153	34,942	3,446
Still Gas	--	108,894	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	108,894	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	8,615	43	--	-131	-680	--	--	1	9,206	659
Total	**1,613,830**	**2,706,885**	**1,884,533**	**12,581**	**-1,840,561**	**-28,296**	**1**	**2,569,651**	**185,738**	**1,650,174**	**975,572**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
NA = Not available.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 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	**3,120**	**--**	**4,629**	**34**	**-1,429**	**-42**	**(s)**	**6,396**	**0**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**1,188**	**388**	**87**	**--**	**-26**	**-16**	**--**	**240**	**28**	**1,384**
Pentanes Plus	198	--	38	--	-9	-2	--	91	1	138
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	989	388	49	--	-17	-14	--	149	28	1,246
Ethane/Ethylene	441	25	13	--	82	-5	--	0	0	566
Propane/Propylene	340	292	25	--	-102	-4	--	0	24	536
Normal Butane/Butylene	68	61	7	--	9	-3	--	68	4	75
Isobutane/Isobutylene	140	10	3	--	-7	-3	--	81	0	69
Other Liquids	**124**	**--**	**257**	**--**	**-68**	**-12**	**--**	**404**	**12**	**-90**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	108	--	1	--	0	-5	--	108	6	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	250	--	-3	-6	--	344	0	-90
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	16	--	6	--	-65	(s)	--	-49	6	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	**-11**	**7,028**	**190**	**--**	**-3,520**	**-7**	**--**	**--**	**469**	**3,227**
Finished Motor Gasoline	-11	3,326	3	--	-2,056	3	--	--	96	1,163
Reformulated	--	657	0	--	-397	2	--	--	3	254
Oxygenated	52	8	0	--	-14	-4	--	--	2	48
Other	-63	2,662	3	--	-1,644	4	--	--	92	862
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	12	0	--	-6	1	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	706	10	--	-533	-8	--	--	17	175
Naphtha-Type	--	1	9	--	-1	-1	--	--	3	8
Kerosene-Type	--	705	1	--	-532	-7	--	--	14	167
Kerosene	--	20	1	--	-4	-2	--	--	1	18
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,397	(s)	--	-820	4	--	--	97	476
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	853	0	--	-513	(s)	--	--	27	312
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	545	(s)	--	-307	4	--	--	70	164
Residual Fuel Oil	--	339	15	--	-42	-3	--	--	77	239
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	347	153	--	-1	(s)	--	--	0	499
Special Naphthas	--	34	3	--	-6	(s)	--	--	2	29
Lubricants	--	109	1	--	-33	3	--	--	14	59
Waxes	--	12	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	11
Petroleum Coke	--	290	3	--	0	-3	--	--	163	133
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	114	1	--	-19	(s)	--	--	(s)	96
Still Gas	--	298	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	298
Miscellaneous Products	--	24	(s)	--	(s)	-2	--	--	(s)	25
Total	**4,421**	**7,416**	**5,163**	**34**	**-5,043**	**-78**	**(s)**	**7,040**	**509**	**4,521**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
NA = Not available.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 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	**143,378**	**--**	**45,683**	**1,787**	**-23,342**	**471**	**0**	**167,035**	**0**	**0**	**12,583**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**50,823**	**2,586**	**4,669**	**--**	**-37,718**	**90**	**--**	**5,159**	**47**	**15,064**	**1,380**
Pentanes Plus	9,912	--	1,834	--	-4,444	-8	--	1,495	0	5,815	178
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	40,911	2,586	2,835	--	-33,274	98	--	3,664	47	9,249	1,202
Ethane/Ethylene	13,230	0	0	--	-14,958	2	--	0	0	-1,730	217
Propane/Propylene	17,403	3,279	1,775	--	-10,384	123	--	0	8	11,942	511
Normal Butane/Butylene	6,489	-268	923	--	-4,927	-52	--	2,326	39	-96	297
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,789	-425	137	--	-3,005	25	--	1,338	0	-867	177
Other Liquids	**2,107**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**0**	**-357**	**--**	**2,520**	**0**	**-56**	**4,281**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	783	--	0	--	0	-79	--	862	0	0	203
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-66	--	122	0	-56	1,933
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1,324	--	0	--	0	-212	--	1,536	0	0	2,145
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**-847**	**177,735**	**2,212**	**--**	**15,911**	**-565**	**--**	**--**	**110**	**195,466**	**10,692**
Finished Motor Gasoline	-847	88,511	157	--	3,020	-354	--	--	19	91,176	4,406
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	4,773	5,663	0	--	120	-393	--	--	15	10,934	184
Other	-5,620	82,848	157	--	2,900	39	--	--	5	80,242	4,222
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	184	5	--	371	-7	--	--	0	567	35
Jet Fuel	--	10,548	0	--	10,815	-14	--	--	(s)	21,377	854
Naphtha-Type	--	2,488	0	--	-957	-116	--	--	0	1,647	141
Kerosene-Type	--	8,060	0	--	11,772	102	--	--	(s)	19,730	713
Kerosene	--	786	0	--	-172	12	--	--	0	602	103
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	47,212	1,946	--	1,877	-58	--	--	0	51,093	3,094
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	37,612	483	--	2,064	350	--	--	0	39,809	2,635
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	9,600	1,463	--	-187	-408	--	--	0	11,284	459
Residual Fuel Oil	--	3,714	0	--	0	96	--	--	0	3,618	495
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	244	0	--	0	3	--	--	0	241	3
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	3	-3	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	62	-62	0
Waxes	--	70	0	--	0	-27	--	--	3	94	0
Petroleum Coke	--	5,078	0	--	0	75	--	--	14	4,989	180
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	12,683	104	--	0	-294	--	--	9	13,072	1,501
Still Gas	--	7,540	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	7,540	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,165	0	--	0	3	--	--	(s)	1,162	20
Total	**195,461**	**180,321**	**52,564**	**1,787**	**-45,149**	**-361**	**0**	**174,714**	**157**	**210,474**	**28,936**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
NA = Not available.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 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	**393**	**--**	**125**	**5**	**-64**	**1**	**0**	**458**	**0**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**139**	**7**	**13**	**--**	**-103**	**(s)**	**--**	**14**	**(s)**	**41**
Pentanes Plus	27	--	5	--	-12	(s)	--	4	0	16
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	112	7	8	--	-91	(s)	--	10	(s)	25
Ethane/Ethylene	36	0	0	--	-41	(s)	--	0	0	-5
Propane/Propylene	48	9	5	--	-28	(s)	--	0	(s)	33
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	-1	3	--	-13	(s)	--	6	(s)	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-1	(s)	--	-8	(s)	--	4	0	-2
Other Liquids	**6**	**--**	**0**	**--**	**0**	**-1**	**--**	**7**	**0**	**(s)**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	2	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	4	--	0	--	0	-1	--	4	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**-2**	**487**	**6**	**--**	**44**	**-2**	**--**	**--**	**(s)**	**536**
Finished Motor Gasoline	-2	242	(s)	--	8	-1	--	--	(s)	250
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	13	16	0	--	(s)	-1	--	--	(s)	30
Other	-15	227	(s)	--	8	(s)	--	--	(s)	220
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	(s)	--	1	(s)	--	--	0	2
Jet Fuel	--	29	0	--	30	(s)	--	--	(s)	59
Naphtha-Type	--	7	0	--	-3	(s)	--	--	0	5
Kerosene-Type	--	22	0	--	32	(s)	--	--	(s)	54
Kerosene	--	2	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	129	5	--	5	(s)	--	--	0	140
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	103	1	--	6	1	--	--	0	109
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	26	4	--	-1	-1	--	--	0	31
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	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	--	14	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	14
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	35	(s)	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	36
Still Gas	--	21	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	21
Miscellaneous Products	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Total	**536**	**494**	**144**	**5**	**-124**	**-1**	**0**	**479**	**(s)**	**577**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
NA = Not available.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

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]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	**893,753**	**--**	**112,069**	**21,693**	**-90,303**	**-2,607**	**4**	**903,009**	**34,300**	**2,506**	**75,789**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**39,031**	**29,846**	**937**	**--**	**0**	**907**	**--**	**34,585**	**6,906**	**27,416**	**4,001**
Pentanes Plus	22,066	--	0	--	0	-55	--	17,057	1	5,063	22
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	16,965	29,846	937	--	0	962	--	17,528	6,904	22,354	3,979
Ethane/Ethylene	14	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	14	0
Propane/Propylene	3,547	16,002	40	--	0	363	--	0	3,510	15,716	1,505
Normal Butane/Butylene	8,299	12,948	0	--	0	614	--	11,573	3,395	5,665	2,022
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,105	896	897	--	0	-15	--	5,955	0	958	452
Other Liquids	**16,710**	**--**	**17,298**	**--**	**-207**	**-172**	**--**	**31,317**	**467**	**2,189**	**34,248**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	19,294	--	10,533	--	0	-811	--	30,622	16	0	3,894
Unfinished Oils	--	--	6,765	--	0	628	--	3,948	0	2,189	22,736
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,584	--	0	--	-207	6	--	-3,248	451	0	7,611
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	5	--	-5	0	0	7
Finished Petroleum Products	**4,731**	**994,035**	**7,125**	**--**	**29,937**	**-5,570**	**--**	**--**	**95,114**	**946,285**	**54,347**
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,731	461,391	709	--	20,238	-4,017	--	--	2,131	488,956	19,756
Reformulated	--	173,373	284	--	-102	-2,000	--	--	48	175,507	5,172
Oxygenated	21,478	44,195	0	--	0	-198	--	--	98	65,773	3,347
Other	-16,746	243,823	425	--	20,340	-1,819	--	--	1,985	247,676	11,237
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,929	18	--	0	59	--	--	0	1,888	533
Jet Fuel	--	145,884	3,615	--	4,205	-522	--	--	2,284	151,942	7,680
Naphtha-Type	--	160	215	--	509	-114	--	--	115	883	216
Kerosene-Type	--	145,724	3,400	--	3,696	-408	--	--	2,169	151,059	7,464
Kerosene	--	961	7	--	0	-17	--	--	40	945	62
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	162,490	1,113	--	5,430	999	--	--	27,313	140,721	13,742
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	116,217	688	--	3,128	971	--	--	6,278	112,784	9,250
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	46,273	425	--	2,302	28	--	--	21,035	27,937	4,492
Residual Fuel Oil	--	81,590	715	--	0	-325	--	--	17,322	65,308	6,184
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	5,318	179	--	0	-63	--	--	0	5,560	190
Special Naphthas	--	597	15	--	100	14	--	--	6,400	-5,702	50
Lubricants	--	9,519	0	--	-36	-157	--	--	1,585	8,055	1,669
Waxes	--	829	37	--	0	-43	--	--	217	692	79
Petroleum Coke	--	53,832	254	--	0	-1,407	--	--	37,647	17,846	2,328
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	17,852	456	--	0	-129	--	--	154	18,283	1,843
Still Gas	--	49,996	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	49,996	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,847	7	--	0	38	--	--	20	1,796	231
Total	**954,225**	**1,023,881**	**137,429**	**21,693**	**-60,573**	**-7,442**	**4**	**968,911**	**136,787**	**978,396**	**168,385**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
NA = Not available.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 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	**2,449**	**--**	**307**	**59**	**-247**	**-7**	**(s)**	**2,474**	**94**	**7**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**107**	**82**	**3**	**--**	**0**	**2**	**--**	**95**	**19**	**75**
Pentanes Plus	60	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	47	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	46	82	3	--	0	3	--	48	19	61
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	44	(s)	--	0	1	--	0	10	43
Normal Butane/Butylene	23	35	0	--	0	2	--	32	9	16
Isobutane/Isobutylene	14	2	2	--	0	(s)	--	16	0	3
Other Liquids	**46**	**--**	**47**	**--**	**-1**	**(s)**	**--**	**86**	**1**	**6**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	53	--	29	--	0	-2	--	84	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	19	--	0	2	--	11	0	6
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-7	--	0	--	-1	(s)	--	-9	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**13**	**2,723**	**20**	**--**	**82**	**-15**	**--**	**--**	**261**	**2,593**
Finished Motor Gasoline	13	1,264	2	--	55	-11	--	--	6	1,340
Reformulated	--	475	1	--	(s)	-5	--	--	(s)	481
Oxygenated	59	121	0	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	180
Other	-46	668	1	--	56	-5	--	--	5	679
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	5	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	400	10	--	12	-1	--	--	6	416
Naphtha-Type	--	(s)	1	--	1	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Kerosene-Type	--	399	9	--	10	-1	--	--	6	414
Kerosene	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	445	3	--	15	3	--	--	75	386
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	318	2	--	9	3	--	--	17	309
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	127	1	--	6	(s)	--	--	58	77
Residual Fuel Oil	--	224	2	--	0	-1	--	--	47	179
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	15	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	15
Special Naphthas	--	2	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	18	-16
Lubricants	--	26	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	4	22
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	2
Petroleum Coke	--	147	1	--	0	-4	--	--	103	49
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	49	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	50
Still Gas	--	137	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	137
Miscellaneous Products	--	5	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	5
Total	**2,614**	**2,805**	**377**	**59**	**-166**	**-20**	**(s)**	**2,655**	**375**	**2,681**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
NA = Not available.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 14. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State, 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	**9,895**	**27**
Florida	5,693	16
New York	304	1
Pennsylvania	1,939	5
Virginia	12	(s)
West Virginia	1,948	5
PAD District II	**208,333**	**571**
Illinois	16,190	44
Indiana	2,778	8
Kansas	43,767	120
Kentucky	3,492	10
Michigan	11,383	31
Missouri	120	(s)
Nebraska	3,794	10
North Dakota	29,335	80
Ohio	8,258	23
Oklahoma	87,491	240
South Dakota	1,344	4
Tennessee	382	1
PAD District III	**1,138,909**	**3,120**
Alabama	18,731	51
Arkansas	8,910	24
Louisiana[a]	122,883	337
Mississippi	19,911	55
New Mexico	64,508	177
Texas[a]	559,647	1,533
Federal Offshore PAD District III	344,319	943
PAD District IV	**143,378**	**393**
Colorado	27,976	77
Montana	16,529	45
Utah	19,988	55
Wyoming	78,884	216
PAD District V	**893,753**	**2,449**
Alaska[a]	541,654	1,484
South Alaska	15,514	43
North Slope	526,139	1,441
Arizona	71	(s)
California[a]	278,977	764
Nevada	1,342	4
Federal Offshore PAD District V	71,709	196
U.S. Total[a]	**2,394,268**	**6,560**

[a] Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 96,134; California: State - 19,900; Louisiana: State - 23,120; Texas: State -1,318; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - 556,500.

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

Note: Crude oil production data for Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee are unchanged from those reported in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* during 1995. • Annual crude oil production data for Pennsylvania was estimated based on first purchaser monthly crude oil volumes collected on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." • A final revision to the State data for 1995 will appear in the 1996 *Petroleum Supply Annual*. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

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

Revised 1994 crude oil production statistics are available in Appendix C.

Table 15. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 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	**1,611**	**7,877**	**9,488**	**6,409**	**4,038**	**99,817**	**110,264**
Pentanes Plus	153	906	1,059	1,389	1,082	14,142	16,613
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,458	6,971	8,429	5,020	2,956	85,675	93,651
Ethane	597	2,444	3,041	829	2	30,890	31,721
Propane	531	3,139	3,670	2,604	1,783	36,187	40,574
Normal Butane	330	966	1,296	859	1,171	12,301	14,331
Isobutane	0	422	422	728	0	6,297	7,025
	Stocks						
Natural Gas Liquids	**8**	**42**	**50**	**94**	**48**	**2,252**	**2,394**
Pentanes Plus	0	2	2	12	15	246	273
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8	40	48	82	33	2,006	2,121
Ethane	0	0	0	15	0	537	552
Propane	4	33	37	42	23	858	923
Normal Butane	4	5	9	12	10	486	508
Isobutane	0	2	2	13	0	125	138

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	**221,973**	**46,809**	**96,876**	**8,804**	**59,131**	**433,593**	**50,823**	**39,031**	**643,199**
Pentanes Plus	38,005	7,490	16,900	2,483	7,572	72,450	9,912	22,066	122,100
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	183,968	39,319	79,976	6,321	51,559	361,143	40,911	16,965	521,099
Ethane	79,853	20,890	34,448	1,367	24,509	161,067	13,230	14	209,073
Propane	65,376	11,549	27,418	2,649	17,222	124,214	17,403	3,547	189,408
Normal Butane	26,954	-19,037	9,003	1,546	6,182	24,648	6,489	8,299	55,063
Isobutane	11,785	25,917	9,107	759	3,646	51,214	3,789	5,105	67,555
	Stocks								
Natural Gas Liquids	**223**	**721**	**1,678**	**140**	**80**	**2,842**	**256**	**143**	**5,685**
Pentanes Plus	103	165	397	12	14	691	108	16	1,090
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	120	556	1,281	128	66	2,151	148	127	4,595
Ethane	11	184	1	100	0	296	2	0	850
Propane	70	165	623	14	48	920	92	77	2,049
Normal Butane	23	119	419	10	12	583	42	13	1,155
Isobutane	16	88	238	4	6	352	12	37	541

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

Table 16. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 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	**505,767**	**33,859**	**539,626**	**774,121**	**138,320**	**243,551**	**1,155,992**
Natural Gas Liquids	**3,590**	**0**	**3,590**	**24,691**	**4,447**	**11,837**	**40,975**
Pentanes Plus	417	0	417	5,399	2,423	6,639	14,461
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,173	0	3,173	19,292	2,024	5,198	26,514
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	1,780	0	1,780	8,584	1,076	2,527	12,187
Isobutane	1,393	0	1,393	10,708	948	2,671	14,327
Other Liquids	**82,744**	**1,222**	**83,966**	**17,960**	**3,773**	**-3,831**	**17,902**
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	25,016	17	25,033	7,597	2,027	1,561	11,185
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	487	0	487	247	0	300	547
Oxygenates	W	W	24,546	7,350	2,027	1,261	10,638
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	7,048
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	23,192	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates[a]	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	43,247	1,283	44,530	18,754	455	-6,339	12,870
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	15,551	-78	15,473	-8,396	1,291	947	-6,158
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-1,070	0	-1,070	5	0	0	5
Total Input to Refineries	**592,101**	**35,081**	**627,182**	**816,772**	**146,540**	**251,557**	**1,214,869**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,348	93	1,441	2,180	379	680	3,239
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,476	97	1,574	2,339	388	702	3,429
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[b]	91.3	95.6	91.6	93.2	97.6	96.8	94.4
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	580	18	598	802	120	195	1,118
Catalytic Hydrocracking	63	4	66	123	0	7	129
Delayed and Fluid Coking	78	0	78	159	58	63	280
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.95	1.01	0.95	1.08	1.76	0.69	1.08
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	31.45	35.12	31.68	34.08	30.20	35.95	34.01
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**1,476**	**97**	**1,574**	**2,339**	**388**	**702**	**3,429**
Operating	1,397	95	1,491	2,318	388	696	3,402
Idle	80	3	82	21	0	6	27
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7,627**	**0**	**0**	**7,627**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 1995 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**202,613**	**1,134,832**	**897,984**	**64,504**	**34,722**	**2,334,655**	**167,035**	**903,009**	**5,100,317**
Natural Gas Liquids	**12,578**	**40,058**	**29,663**	**2,724**	**2,694**	**87,717**	**5,159**	**34,585**	**172,026**
Pentanes Plus	6,052	17,063	6,717	1,945	1,483	33,260	1,495	17,057	66,690
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,526	22,995	22,946	779	1,211	54,457	3,664	17,528	105,336
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	5,054	8,912	10,604	236	10	24,816	2,326	11,573	52,682
Isobutane	1,472	14,083	12,342	543	1,201	29,641	1,338	5,955	52,654
Other Liquids	**-30**	**104,797**	**43,211**	**-1,433**	**734**	**147,279**	**2,520**	**31,317**	**282,984**
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,632	25,623	12,067	0	217	39,539	862	30,622	107,241
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	982	2,513	4,615	0	0	8,110	73	5,451	14,668
Oxygenates	650	23,110	7,452	W	W	31,429	789	25,171	92,573
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	9,055
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	246
MTBE	W	20,808	W	W	W	28,065	W	24,348	79,396
Other Oxygenates[a]	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,876
Unfinished Oils (net)	-863	93,276	33,771	-580	101	125,705	122	3,948	187,175
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-799	-14,091	-2,614	-853	416	-17,941	1,536	-3,248	-10,338
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	-11	-13	0	0	-24	0	-5	-1,094
Total Input to Refineries	**215,161**	**1,279,687**	**970,858**	**65,795**	**38,150**	**2,569,651**	**174,714**	**968,911**	**5,555,327**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	559	3,122	2,470	167	95	6,413	463	2,564	14,119
Operable Capacity (daily average)	592	3,355	2,684	219	95	6,944	508	2,891	15,346
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[b]	94.3	93.1	92.0	76.5	100.6	92.4	91.1	88.7	92.0
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	178	1,237	864	18	30	2,326	147	691	4,880
Catalytic Hydrocracking	27	230	213	0	0	470	3	414	1,084
Delayed and Fluid Coking	6	330	379	9	0	724	34	458	1,574
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.67	1.11	1.32	1.61	0.56	1.16	1.30	1.18	1.13
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.42	32.03	30.10	31.46	39.16	31.93	34.97	25.51	31.30
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**592**	**3,355**	**2,684**	**219**	**95**	**6,944**	**508**	**2,891**	**15,346**
Operating	592	3,306	2,679	211	95	6,884	508	2,833	15,118
Idle	0	48	4	8	0	61	0	58	228
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**920**	**9,086**	**2,949**	**0**	**34**	**12,989**	**0**	**496,372**	**516,988**

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

[b] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

Table 17. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 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	17,150	180	17,330	35,529	3,516	8,367	47,412
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	16,182	416	16,598	29,630	3,350	8,163	41,143
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,314	-160	1,154	4,647	107	659	5,413
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-346	-76	-422	1,252	59	-456	855
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	297,427	13,127	310,554	436,795	78,206	132,943	647,944
Reformulated	195,077	-54	195,023	72,379	7,077	0	79,456
Oxygenated	1,727	0	1,727	9,821	15,982	946	26,749
Other	100,623	13,181	113,804	354,595	55,147	131,997	541,739
Finished Aviation Gasoline	80	0	80	611	362	143	1,116
Jet Fuel	31,165	322	31,487	47,727	10,291	13,125	71,143
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
Kerosene-Type	31,165	322	31,487	47,720	10,291	13,125	71,136
Commercial	31,165	235	31,400	45,113	10,291	10,825	66,229
Military	0	87	87	2,607	0	2,300	4,907
Kerosene	1,170	790	1,960	5,280	951	1,890	8,121
Distillate Fuel Oil	142,258	8,897	151,155	178,066	33,861	68,890	280,817
0.05 percent sulfur and under	48,980	7,226	56,206	113,019	25,245	50,104	188,368
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	93,278	1,671	94,949	65,047	8,616	18,786	92,449
Residual Fuel Oil	55,124	997	56,121	17,891	2,943	1,560	22,394
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	18,852	448	19,300	175	0	252	427
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	31,341	549	31,890	3,965	0	224	4,189
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	4,931	0	4,931	13,751	2,943	1,084	17,778
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	2,250	0	2,250	7,738	0	710	8,448
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	90	0	90	7,766	0	653	8,419
Special Naphthas	560	288	848	3,451	0	901	4,352
Lubricants	3,529	2,750	6,279	5,826	0	2,412	8,238
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	3,529	2,750	6,279	5,826	0	2,412	8,238
Waxes	0	1,679	1,679	630	0	256	886
Petroleum Coke	17,572	277	17,849	30,621	7,486	9,391	47,498
Marketable	6,634	0	6,634	17,668	5,427	6,546	29,641
Catalyst	10,938	277	11,215	12,953	2,059	2,845	17,857
Asphalt and Road Oil	26,990	4,385	31,375	45,585	11,775	9,458	66,818
Still Gas	20,897	1,507	22,404	32,138	4,654	10,616	47,408
Miscellaneous Products	269	340	609	2,322	726	726	3,774
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
Nonfuel Use	269	340	609	2,322	726	712	3,760
Total	**616,531**	**35,539**	**652,070**	**857,976**	**154,771**	**262,041**	**1,274,788**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-24,430	-458	-24,888	-41,204	-8,231	-10,484	-59,919

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 1995 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	6,612	84,003	49,170	970	853	141,608	2,586	29,846	238,782
Ethane/Ethylene	22	7,825	1,338	5	0	9,190	0	0	9,191
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7,190
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2,001
Propane/Propylene	6,633	58,043	40,438	592	706	106,412	3,279	16,002	183,434
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	128,440
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	54,994
Normal Butane/Butylene	609	15,821	5,469	338	66	22,303	-268	12,948	41,550
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	41,083
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	467
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-652	2,314	1,925	35	81	3,703	-425	896	4,607
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	3,619
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	988
Finished Motor Gasoline	118,754	606,170	450,739	16,188	22,152	1,214,003	88,511	461,391	2,722,403
Reformulated	9,602	190,287	39,762	0	0	239,651	0	173,373	687,503
Oxygenated	253	17	1,200	0	1,286	2,756	5,663	44,195	81,090
Other	108,899	415,866	409,777	16,188	20,866	971,596	82,848	243,823	1,953,810
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,598	1,569	1,360	0	0	4,527	184	1,929	7,836
Jet Fuel	18,052	114,361	119,088	3,134	3,062	257,697	10,548	145,884	516,759
Naphtha-Type	11	0	163	0	269	443	2,488	160	3,098
Kerosene-Type	18,041	114,361	118,925	3,134	2,793	257,254	8,060	145,724	513,661
Commercial	12,823	97,791	103,885	2,401	0	216,900	7,569	127,127	449,225
Military	5,218	16,570	15,040	733	2,793	40,354	491	18,597	64,436
Kerosene	35	5,343	1,837	119	20	7,354	786	961	19,182
Distillate Fuel Oil	51,457	235,929	197,920	16,064	8,691	510,061	47,212	162,490	1,151,735
0.05 percent sulfur and under	35,708	154,326	102,801	9,935	8,431	311,201	37,612	116,217	709,604
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	15,749	81,603	95,119	6,129	260	198,860	9,600	46,273	442,131
Residual Fuel Oil	3,200	65,438	51,450	3,448	246	123,782	3,714	81,590	287,601
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,344	43	3,785	745	0	5,917	845	2,734	29,223
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,048	15,241	10,749	2,309	246	29,593	694	10,862	77,228
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	808	50,154	36,916	394	0	88,272	2,175	67,994	181,150
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1,173	41,891	7,126	-3	29	50,216	0	1,856	62,770
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1,632	46,173	28,640	0	0	76,445	244	3,462	88,660
Special Naphthas	1,074	7,326	2,371	1,645	0	12,416	0	597	18,213
Lubricants	W	22,551	W	W	W	39,654	0	9,519	63,690
Naphthenic	W	4,642	W	W	W	10,959	0	3,769	14,728
Paraffinic	W	17,909	W	W	W	28,695	0	5,750	48,962
Waxes	104	2,203	1,130	812	0	4,249	70	829	7,713
Petroleum Coke	3,570	51,877	49,154	880	217	105,698	5,078	53,832	229,955
Marketable	551	30,601	36,629	646	0	68,427	2,916	40,990	148,608
Catalyst	3,019	21,276	12,525	234	217	37,271	2,162	12,842	81,347
Asphalt and Road Oil	5,570	10,342	10,647	13,172	1,935	41,666	12,683	17,852	170,394
Still Gas	8,344	58,571	38,920	1,943	1,116	108,894	7,540	49,996	236,242
Miscellaneous Products	849	3,811	3,955	0	0	8,615	1,165	1,847	16,010
Fuel Use	240	0	1,014	0	0	1,254	0	-59	1,209
Nonfuel Use	609	3,811	2,941	0	0	7,361	1,165	1,906	14,801
Total	**222,494**	**1,357,558**	**1,022,583**	**65,929**	**38,321**	**2,706,885**	**180,321**	**1,023,881**	**5,837,945**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-7,333	-77,871	-51,725	-134	-171	-137,234	-5,607	-54,970	-282,618

[a] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for refining District descriptions.

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

Table 18. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 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	**9,899**	**833**	**10,732**	**7,987**	**1,774**	**2,605**	**12,366**
Petroleum Products	**48,076**	**2,474**	**50,550**	**36,094**	**7,599**	**12,478**	**56,171**
Pentanes Plus	144	0	144	4	55	105	164
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,701	17	1,718	1,932	259	946	3,137
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	470	8	478	897	32	483	1,412
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,016	6	1,022	759	144	251	1,154
Isobutane/Isobutylene	215	3	218	275	83	212	570
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,259	13	1,272	497	108	70	675
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	27	0	0	27
Oxygenates	W	W	1,272	470	108	70	648
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	294
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,072	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates [a]	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	8,688	587	9,275	7,512	455	3,950	11,917
Naphthas and Lighter	2,452	170	2,622	2,005	166	871	3,042
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,348	2	2,350	1,352	75	231	1,658
Heavy Gas Oils	2,891	336	3,227	2,093	205	1,866	4,164
Residuum	997	79	1,076	2,062	9	982	3,053
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,609	65	5,674	5,971	1,105	1,093	8,169
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	80	0	80	22	0	0	22
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,925	259	9,184	5,303	1,271	2,100	8,674
Reformulated	5,330	0	5,330	308	23	0	331
Oxygenated	321	0	321	208	231	0	439
Other	3,274	259	3,533	4,787	1,017	2,100	7,904
Finished Aviation Gasoline	633	0	633	53	71	54	178
Jet Fuel	2,059	19	2,078	2,139	238	320	2,697
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	2,059	19	2,078	2,139	238	320	2,697
Kerosene	559	43	602	363	20	248	631
Distillate Fuel Oil	11,675	366	12,041	5,158	1,409	2,323	8,890
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,003	270	2,273	3,001	563	1,382	4,946
Greater then 0.05 percent sulfur	9,672	96	9,768	2,157	846	941	3,944
Residual Fuel Oil	3,740	55	3,795	1,276	200	121	1,597
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,211	36	1,247	0	0	1	1
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,591	19	1,610	254	0	1	255
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	938	0	938	1,022	200	119	1,341
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	333	0	333	888	0	21	909
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Special Naphthas	90	38	128	126	0	33	159
Lubricants	538	256	794	936	0	0	936
Waxes	0	186	186	82	0	23	105
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	545	0	545	651	396	147	1,194
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,487	537	2,024	3,091	2,006	903	6,000
Miscellaneous Products	11	33	44	86	6	21	113
Total Stocks, All Oils	**57,975**	**3,307**	**61,282**	**44,081**	**9,373**	**15,083**	**68,537**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 1995 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**958**	**19,426**	**16,313**	**1,189**	**616**	**38,502**	**2,491**	**21,640**	**85,731**
Petroleum Products	**10,115**	**63,790**	**46,580**	**3,958**	**1,270**	**125,713**	**10,833**	**66,269**	**309,536**
Pentanes Plus	76	138	96	11	15	336	3	0	647
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,280	2,569	2,856	16	36	6,757	441	1,311	13,364
Ethane/Ethylene	47	350	0	0	0	397	0	0	398
Propane/Propylene	671	1,030	872	4	5	2,582	134	216	4,822
Normal Butane/Butylene	328	687	1,449	5	11	2,480	180	795	5,631
Isobutane/Isobutylene	234	502	535	7	20	1,298	127	300	2,513
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	56	1,350	730	14	34	2,184	102	3,206	7,439
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	8	36
Oxygenates	56	1,350	729	W	W	2,183	102	3,198	7,403
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	505
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	342
MTBE	W	1,225	W	W	W	1,915	W	3,088	6,458
Other Oxygenates [a]	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	98
Unfinished Oils	2,733	20,883	15,750	935	296	40,597	1,933	22,736	86,458
Naphthas and Lighter	680	5,236	3,520	245	102	9,783	355	3,946	19,748
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	444	2,750	2,915	205	71	6,385	237	4,201	14,831
Heavy Gas Oils	853	7,760	6,412	429	123	15,577	982	11,208	35,158
Residuum	756	5,137	2,903	56	0	8,852	359	3,381	16,721
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,680	6,732	4,667	76	330	13,485	2,145	7,291	36,764
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	26	0	0	26	0	7	135
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,616	11,402	5,518	276	149	18,961	2,082	8,901	47,802
Reformulated	107	4,150	564	0	0	4,821	0	2,439	12,921
Oxygenated	0	72	0	0	0	72	62	1,802	2,696
Other	1,509	7,180	4,954	276	149	14,068	2,020	4,660	32,185
Finished Aviation Gasoline	82	134	168	0	0	384	24	218	1,437
Jet Fuel	375	3,118	2,903	94	61	6,551	395	4,586	16,307
Naphtha-Type	2	0	0	0	0	2	59	24	85
Kerosene-Type	373	3,118	2,903	94	61	6,549	336	4,562	16,222
Kerosene	27	189	245	4	24	489	46	44	1,812
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,183	7,053	5,385	483	115	14,219	1,584	7,726	44,460
0.05 percent sulfur and under	679	3,546	2,174	278	59	6,736	1,244	5,059	20,258
Greater then 0.05 percent sulfur	504	3,507	3,211	205	56	7,483	340	2,667	24,202
Residual Fuel Oil	209	2,874	3,225	211	6	6,525	495	4,663	17,075
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	44	1	17	1	0	63	118	372	1,801
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	26	373	536	163	6	1,104	163	1,129	4,261
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	139	2,500	2,672	47	0	5,358	214	3,162	11,013
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	19	949	525	5	19	1,517	0	55	2,814
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	102	1,074	117	0	0	1,293	3	135	1,435
Special Naphthas	95	1,118	56	100	0	1,369	1	50	1,707
Lubricants	33	2,783	1,740	707	0	5,263	0	1,145	8,138
Waxes	5	260	196	26	0	487	0	79	857
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	4	516	1,641	0	0	2,161	180	2,328	6,408
Asphalt and Road Oil	512	512	644	1,000	185	2,853	1,398	1,582	13,857
Miscellaneous Products	28	136	92	0	0	256	1	206	620
Total Stocks, All Oils	**11,073**	**83,216**	**62,893**	**5,147**	**1,886**	**164,215**	**13,324**	**87,909**	**395,267**

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the end of December. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

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

Table 19. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,[a] 1995

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.1	0.5	3.0	4.5	2.5	3.5	4.1
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	46.1	37.5	45.6	52.1	50.8	50.0	51.5
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.7	0.9	5.4	6.0	7.4	5.5	6.1
Kerosene	0.2	2.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	25.9	25.3	25.9	22.5	24.4	29.0	24.0
Residual Fuel Oil	10.0	2.8	9.6	2.3	2.1	0.7	1.9
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4
Lubricants	0.6	7.8	1.1	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.7
Waxes	0.0	4.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.2	0.8	3.1	3.9	5.4	4.0	4.1
Asphalt and Road Oil	4.9	12.5	5.4	5.7	8.5	4.0	5.7
Still Gas	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.1	3.4	4.5	4.1
Miscellaneous Products	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-4.4	-1.3	-4.3	-5.2	-5.9	-4.4	-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	3.3	6.8	5.3	1.5	2.4	5.8	1.5	3.3	4.5
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	52.2	45.2	44.2	22.4	54.1	44.9	48.4	44.0	46.4
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8.9	9.3	12.8	4.9	8.0	10.5	4.8	16.1	9.7
Kerosene	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	25.5	19.2	21.2	25.1	25.0	20.7	28.2	17.9	21.8
Residual Fuel Oil	1.6	5.3	5.5	5.4	0.7	5.0	2.2	9.0	5.4
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	3.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.2	1.2
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.8	3.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.1	0.4	1.7
Special Naphthas	0.5	0.6	0.3	2.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3
Lubricants	0.2	1.8	1.0	11.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.0	1.2
Waxes	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	1.8	4.2	5.3	1.4	0.6	4.3	3.0	5.9	4.3
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.8	0.8	1.1	20.6	5.6	1.7	7.6	2.0	3.2
Still Gas	4.1	4.8	4.2	3.0	3.2	4.4	4.5	5.5	4.5
Miscellaneous Products	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-3.6	-6.3	-5.6	-0.2	-0.5	-5.6	-3.4	-6.1	-5.3

[a] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.
[b] Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.
[c] Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.
[d] Represents the difference between input and production.
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 16 and 17.

Table 20. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	**513,056**	**485,642**	**1,482,360**	**45,683**	**112,069**	**2,638,810**	**7,230**
Natural Gas Liquids	**8,154**	**24,590**	**31,819**	**4,669**	**937**	**70,169**	**192**
Pentanes Plus	610	351	14,001	1,834	0	16,796	46
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,544	24,239	17,818	2,835	937	53,373	146
Ethane	0	1,428	3,430	0	0	4,858	13
Ethylene	0	93	1,146	0	0	1,239	3
Propane	7,109	16,864	9,042	1,775	40	34,830	95
Propylene	0	2,102	265	0	0	2,367	6
Normal Butane	208	1,932	2,701	923	0	5,764	16
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	227	1,820	1,234	137	897	4,315	12
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	**50,427**	**484**	**93,461**	**0**	**17,298**	**161,670**	**443**
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	5,946	30	525	0	10,533	17,034	47
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	30	36	0	0	66	(s)
Oxygenates	5,946	0	489	0	10,533	16,968	46
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	27	0	360	387	1
MTBE	5,946	0	345	0	10,173	16,464	45
Other Oxygenates[c]	0	0	117	0	0	117	(s)
Unfinished Oils[a]	29,099	441	90,904	0	6,765	127,209	349
Naphthas and Lighter	1,147	49	17,170	0	111	18,477	51
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	18,814	392	30,994	0	997	51,197	140
Residuum	9,138	0	42,740	0	5,657	57,535	158
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	15,382	13	2,032	0	0	17,427	48
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**270,366**	**4,981**	**69,420**	**2,212**	**7,125**	**354,104**	**970**
Finished Motor Gasoline	93,601	1,124	1,121	157	709	96,712	265
Reformulated	42,354	0	0	0	284	42,638	117
Oxygenated	2,476	0	0	0	0	2,476	7
Other	48,771	1,124	1,121	157	425	51,598	141
Finished Aviation Gasoline	4	34	0	5	18	61	(s)
Jet Fuel	31,195	0	3,769	0	3,615	38,579	106
Naphtha-Type	0	0	3,399	0	215	3,614	10
Kerosene-Type	31,195	0	370	0	3,400	34,965	96
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	20,314	0	193	0	20	20,527	56
Other	10,881	0	177	0	3,380	14,438	40
Kerosene	159	0	256	0	7	422	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	65,730	1,653	159	1,946	1,113	70,601	193
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	5	423	428	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	2	0	2	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	3	423	426	1
Other	65,730	1,653	159	1,941	690	70,173	192
0.05 percent sulfur and under	26,008	1,060	0	481	688	28,237	77
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	39,722	593	159	1,460	2	41,936	115
Residual Fuel Oil	61,733	354	5,331	0	715	68,133	187
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	61,733	354	5,331	0	715	68,133	187
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	6,663	47	0	0	200	6,910	19
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	10,044	0	591	0	2	10,637	29
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	45,026	307	4,740	0	513	50,586	139
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1,471	365	6,843	0	179	8,858	24
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	48,879	0	0	48,879	134
Special Naphthas	1,323	516	1,004	0	15	2,858	8
Lubricants	3,321	204	259	0	0	3,784	10
Waxes	337	74	24	0	37	472	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	1,221	0	254	1,475	4
Asphalt and Road Oil	11,468	610	511	104	456	13,149	36
Miscellaneous Products	24	47	43	0	7	121	(s)
Total	**842,003**	**515,697**	**1,677,060**	**52,564**	**137,429**	**3,224,753**	**8,835**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**549,471**	**9,822**	**28,854**	**266**	**3,876**	**516**	**1,521**	**2,756**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	9,789	7,481	11,521	266	463	485	1,521	2,756	0	0
Kuwait	77,903	0	1,129	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	459,826	1,911	16,204	0	3,413	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	1,953	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**753,470**	**1,128**	**29,616**	**3,453**	**10,300**	**18,809**	**21,159**	**32,823**	**0**	**0**
Gabon	83,642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	23,258	0	5,353	0	0	2	0	3,371	0	0
Nigeria	226,574	0	424	0	0	0	111	1,875	0	0
Venezuela	419,996	1,128	23,839	3,453	10,300	18,807	21,048	27,577	0	0
Non OPEC	**1,335,869**	**42,423**	**68,739**	**13,708**	**82,536**	**19,254**	**47,921**	**32,554**	**422**	**2,858**
Angola	131,281	0	555	0	0	0	1,083	1,077	0	0
Argentina	16,215	0	0	0	0	0	0	432	0	0
Australia	5,727	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	877	0	0
Belgium	0	115	3,491	248	2,278	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	815	412	1,343	35	0	122	0	92
Cameroon	880	0	315	0	0	0	0	612	0	0
Canada	379,518	36,047	2,805	1,717	22,524	310	23,062	5,695	166	2,564
China, People's Republic of	19,373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	75,436	0	0	0	0	25	0	4,368	0	0
Congo	7,316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador[d]	35,098	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	0	0
Egypt	11,718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,004	688	945	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	1,034	100	329	0	475	0	0	0
Guatemala	2,784	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	453	0	0	249	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	189	699	0	502	0	0	0	0	91
Ivory Coast	0	0	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	7,378	0	0	540	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	2,046	0	799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	374,719	2,898	0	3,067	0	2,444	48	760	256	0
Netherlands	0	37	94	248	3,236	0	213	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	11,924	0	0	3,925	73	324	0	30
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	94,231	1,667	822	0	816	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	7,137	0	1,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Peru	7,750	0	111	0	0	0	0	669	0	0
Portugal	0	13	1,483	686	2,480	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	5,014	0	2,317	0	0	0	1,300	0	0	0
Singapore	406	0	3,745	0	0	489	0	198	0	0
Spain	362	55	2,959	25	1,844	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	36	1,859	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	2,464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	22,589	0	240	184	370	241	0	1,646	0	0
Turkey	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	333	0	33
United Kingdom	124,443	1,366	2,616	3,091	7,103	0	0	1,206	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	16,018	2,032	37,155	10,994	21,254	13,662	0	48
Yemen	1,478	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	5,233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4,199	0	628	1,210	1,611	0	413	0	0	0
Total	**2,638,810**	**53,373**	**127,209**	**17,427**	**96,712**	**38,579**	**70,601**	**68,133**	**422**	**2,858**
Persian Gulf[e]	**539,682**	**2,341**	**17,628**	**0**	**3,413**	**31**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] 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	**380**	**43,066**	**0**	**0**	**18,684**	**109,741**	**659,212**	**1,505**	**301**	**1,806**
Algeria	224	41,552	0	0	9,417	75,686	85,475	27	207	234
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	605	1,765	79,668	213	5	218
Saudi Arabia	156	315	0	0	8,662	30,661	490,487	1,260	84	1,344
United Arab Emirates	0	1,199	0	0	0	1,629	3,582	5	4	10
Other OPEC	**2,566**	**686**	**0**	**6,421**	**4,589**	**131,550**	**885,020**	**2,064**	**360**	**2,425**
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	83,642	229	0	229
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	114	8,840	32,098	64	24	88
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,410	228,984	621	7	627
Venezuela	2,566	686	0	6,421	4,475	120,300	540,296	1,151	330	1,480
Non OPEC	**5,912**	**5,127**	**3,784**	**6,728**	**12,686**	**344,652**	**1,680,521**	**3,660**	**944**	**4,604**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	2,715	133,996	360	7	367
Argentina	0	0	0	0	441	873	17,088	44	2	47
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	2	5,729	16	(s)	16
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	877	877	0	2	2
Belgium	149	0	0	0	0	6,281	6,281	0	17	17
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	446	1	0	1
Brazil	35	0	0	0	0	2,854	2,854	0	8	8
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	927	1,807	2	3	5
Canada	869	0	630	3,455	6,868	106,712	486,230	1,040	292	1,332
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	89	89	19,462	53	(s)	53
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	4,393	79,829	207	12	219
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,316	20	0	20
Ecuador[d]	0	0	0	0	0	373	35,471	96	1	97
Egypt	0	0	0	0	2	2	11,720	32	(s)	32
France	110	0	0	0	460	3,207	3,207	0	9	9
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	84	2,022	2,022	0	6	6
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,784	8	0	8
India	0	0	0	0	0	702	702	0	2	2
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	146	146	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	88	0	259	0	36	1,864	1,864	0	5	5
Ivory Coast	0	74	0	0	0	367	367	0	1	1
Japan	65	0	0	0	55	120	120	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	480	0	0	0	0	8,398	8,398	0	23	23
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	799	2,845	6	2	8
Mexico	311	0	0	2,726	2,438	14,948	389,667	1,027	41	1,068
Netherlands	513	0	0	0	1,243	5,584	5,584	0	15	15
Netherlands Antilles	229	2,217	0	206	55	18,983	18,983	0	52	52
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	462	462	462	0	1	1
Norway	0	2,267	0	0	0	5,572	99,803	258	15	273
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	1,008	8,145	20	3	22
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	1	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	780	8,530	21	2	23
Portugal	42	0	0	0	0	4,704	4,704	0	13	13
Puerto Rico	2,459	0	2,895	0	0	5,567	5,567	0	15	15
Russia	0	440	0	0	0	4,057	9,071	14	11	25
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	4,432	4,838	1	12	13
Spain	75	129	0	341	0	5,428	5,790	1	15	16
Sweden	133	0	0	0	0	2,028	2,028	0	6	6
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	2,464	2,464	0	7	7
Thailand	28	0	0	0	0	28	498	1	(s)	1
Trinidad and Tobago	134	0	0	0	0	2,815	25,404	62	8	70
Turkey	32	0	0	0	0	432	432	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	15,382	139,825	341	42	383
Virgin Islands	160	0	0	0	0	101,323	101,323	0	278	278
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	417	1,895	4	1	5
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,233	14	0	14
Other	0	0	0	0	453	4,315	8,514	12	12	23
Total	**8,858**	**48,879**	**3,784**	**13,149**	**35,959**	**585,943**	**3,224,753**	**7,230**	**1,605**	**8,835**
Persian Gulf[e]	**156**	**1,514**	**0**	**0**	**9,267**	**34,350**	**574,032**	**1,479**	**94**	**1,573**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.
[e] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 22. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**89,430**	**703**	**4,414**	**0**	**3,876**	**0**	**1,521**	**2,756**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	2,388	336	3,198	0	463	0	1,521	2,756	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	87,042	367	607	0	3,413	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**200,333**	**368**	**1,930**	**3,070**	**10,300**	**15,776**	**21,048**	**27,931**	**0**	**0**
Gabon	35,417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	1,489	0	0	0	0	1,950	0	0
Nigeria	107,683	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,531	0	0
Venezuela	57,233	368	441	3,070	10,300	15,776	21,048	24,450	0	0
Non OPEC	**223,293**	**6,473**	**22,755**	**12,312**	**79,425**	**15,419**	**43,161**	**31,046**	**159**	**1,323**
Angola	61,476	0	517	0	0	0	1,083	1,077	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	432	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	877	0	0
Belgium	0	0	337	248	2,278	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	412	1,343	35	0	122	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	315	0	0	0	0	612	0	0
Canada	23,155	3,751	1,006	1,704	21,065	290	18,763	5,339	159	1,323
China, People's Republic of	9,779	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	14,648	0	0	0	0	25	0	4,368	0	0
Ecuador[d]	3,390	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	0	0
Egypt	4,148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	688	945	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	434	100	329	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	11,460	0	0	1,684	0	827	0	455	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	248	2,951	0	213	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	849	0	0	3,775	73	324	0	0
Norway	56,044	1,442	342	0	816	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Portugal	0	0	86	686	2,042	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	280	25	1,844	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	2,243	0	0	184	370	0	0	1,646	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	0
United Kingdom	34,905	1,280	754	3,091	7,103	0	0	1,206	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	15,352	2,032	36,226	10,467	21,254	13,662	0	0
Yemen	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	1,495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	1,210	1,611	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**513,056**	**7,544**	**29,099**	**15,382**	**93,601**	**31,195**	**65,730**	**61,733**	**159**	**1,323**
Persian Gulf[e]	**87,042**	**367**	**1,216**	**0**	**3,413**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] 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**	**3,722**	**16,992**	**106,422**	**245**	**47**	**292**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	8,274	10,662	7	23	29
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	609	609	0	2	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	3,722	8,109	95,151	238	22	261
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,860**	**1,506**	**87,789**	**288,122**	**549**	**241**	**789**
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,417	97	0	97
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	3,439	3,439	0	9	9
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,531	109,214	295	4	299
Venezuela	0	0	0	5,860	1,506	82,819	140,052	157	227	384
Non OPEC	**1,471**	**0**	**3,321**	**5,608**	**1,693**	**224,166**	**447,459**	**612**	**614**	**1,226**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	2,677	64,153	168	7	176
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	432	432	0	1	1
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	877	877	0	2	2
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	2,863	2,863	0	8	8
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	1,912	1,912	0	5	5
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	927	927	0	3	3
Canada	76	0	426	2,650	190	56,742	79,897	63	155	219
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,779	27	0	27
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	4,393	19,041	40	12	52
Ecuador[d]	0	0	0	0	0	193	3,583	9	1	10
Egypt	0	0	0	0	2	2	4,150	11	(s)	11
France	10	0	0	0	343	1,986	1,986	0	5	5
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	83	1,421	1,421	0	4	4
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	502	502	0	1	1
Japan	14	0	0	0	37	51	51	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	2,602	610	6,178	17,638	31	17	48
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	375	3,787	3,787	0	10	10
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	146	0	5,167	5,167	0	14	14
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	2,600	58,644	154	7	161
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	1	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	1	1
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	2,814	2,814	0	8	8
Puerto Rico	1,371	0	2,895	0	0	4,479	4,479	0	12	12
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	1,300	0	4	4
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,192	1,192	0	3	3
Spain	0	0	0	210	0	2,359	2,359	0	6	6
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	325	325	0	1	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	753	753	0	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	2,200	4,443	6	6	12
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	333	333	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	13,434	48,339	96	37	132
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	98,993	98,993	0	271	271
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	2	0	2
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,495	4	0	4
Other	0	0	0	0	53	2,874	2,874	0	8	8
Total	**1,471**	**0**	**3,321**	**11,468**	**6,921**	**328,947**	**842,003**	**1,406**	**901**	**2,307**
Persian Gulf[e]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,722**	**8,718**	**95,760**	**238**	**24**	**262**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.
[e] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 23. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**37,633**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Kuwait	15,962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	21,671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**82,370**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Gabon	889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	21,497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	59,984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**365,639**	**24,239**	**441**	**13**	**1,124**	**0**	**1,653**	**354**	**0**	**516**
Angola	13,902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	278,289	24,239	49	13	1,124	0	1,653	354	0	516
Colombia	11,474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	1,709	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador[d]	1,828	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	46,365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**485,642**	**24,239**	**441**	**13**	**1,124**	**0**	**1,653**	**354**	**0**	**516**
Persian Gulf[e]	**37,633**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] 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**	**37,633**	**103**	**0**	**103**
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,962	44	0	44
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,671	59	0	59
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**82,370**	**226**	**0**	**226**
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	889	2	0	2
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,497	59	0	59
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	59,984	164	0	164
Non OPEC	**365**	**0**	**204**	**610**	**536**	**30,055**	**395,694**	**1,002**	**82**	**1,084**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,902	38	0	38
Canada	365	0	204	610	536	29,663	307,952	762	81	844
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,474	31	0	31
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,709	5	0	5
Ecuador[d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,828	5	0	5
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	46,365	127	0	127
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,369	4	0	4
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,211	3	0	3
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	3	0	3
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	342	342	0	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,163	6	0	6
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,987	16	0	16
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	342	1	0	1
Total	**365**	**0**	**204**	**610**	**536**	**30,055**	**515,697**	**1,331**	**82**	**1,413**
Persian Gulf[e]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**37,633**	**103**	**0**	**103**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.
[e] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 24. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**406,873**	**9,119**	**23,966**	**266**	**0**	**485**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	7,401	7,145	8,323	266	0	485	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	51,808	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	345,711	1,544	15,420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	1,953	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**442,504**	**760**	**26,198**	**383**	**0**	**2,022**	**111**	**4,692**	**0**	**0**
Gabon	47,336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	675	0	2,867	0	0	0	0	1,221	0	0
Nigeria	97,394	0	424	0	0	0	111	344	0	0
Venezuela	297,099	760	22,907	383	0	2,022	0	3,127	0	0
Non OPEC	**632,983**	**7,939**	**40,740**	**1,383**	**1,121**	**1,262**	**48**	**639**	**256**	**1,004**
Angola	55,903	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	14,035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	115	3,154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	815	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
Cameroon	880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,563	4,285	1,471	0	0	0	0	0	0	710
China, People's Republic of	899	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	48,958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	5,607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador[d]	20,219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	7,570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	2,784	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	453	0	0	249	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	189	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
Ivory Coast	0	0	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	7,378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	316,666	2,898	0	1,383	0	622	48	305	256	0
Netherlands	0	37	94	0	285	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	10,722	0	0	150	0	0	0	30
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	36,818	225	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	792	0	1,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	5,795	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	0	0
Portugal	0	13	1,397	0	191	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	4,014	0	2,317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	362	55	2,629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	36	1,534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	1,053	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	18,183	0	240	0	0	241	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
United Kingdom	83,551	86	1,862	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	666	0	645	0	0	0	0	48
Yemen	928	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	3,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,433	0	601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1,482,360**	**17,818**	**90,904**	**2,032**	**1,121**	**3,769**	**159**	**5,331**	**256**	**1,004**
Persian Gulf[e]	**399,472**	**1,974**	**15,938**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] 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	**380**	**43,066**	**0**	**0**	**10,846**	**88,128**	**495,001**	**1,115**	**241**	**1,356**
Algeria	224	41,552	0	0	9,417	67,412	74,813	20	185	205
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	605	828	52,636	142	2	144
Saudi Arabia	156	315	0	0	824	18,259	363,970	947	50	997
United Arab Emirates	0	1,199	0	0	0	1,629	3,582	5	4	10
Other OPEC	**2,566**	**686**	**0**	**327**	**1,040**	**38,785**	**481,289**	**1,212**	**106**	**1,319**
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,336	130	0	130
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	114	4,202	4,877	2	12	13
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	879	98,273	267	2	269
Venezuela	2,566	686	0	327	926	33,704	330,803	814	92	906
Non OPEC	**3,897**	**5,127**	**259**	**184**	**3,928**	**67,787**	**700,770**	**1,734**	**186**	**1,920**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	38	55,941	153	(s)	153
Argentina	0	0	0	0	441	441	14,476	38	1	40
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	659	2	0	2
Belgium	149	0	0	0	0	3,418	3,418	0	9	9
Brazil	35	0	0	0	0	942	942	0	3	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	880	2	0	2
Canada	428	0	0	0	10	6,904	8,467	4	19	23
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	89	89	988	2	(s)	3
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,958	134	0	134
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,607	15	0	15
Ecuador[d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,219	55	0	55
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,570	21	0	21
France	100	0	0	0	117	1,221	1,221	0	3	3
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	1	601	601	0	2	2
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,784	8	0	8
India	0	0	0	0	0	702	702	0	2	2
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	146	146	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	88	0	259	0	36	997	997	0	3	3
Ivory Coast	0	74	0	0	0	367	367	0	1	1
Japan	51	0	0	0	15	66	66	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	301	0	0	0	0	7,679	7,679	0	21	21
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	646	2	0	2
Mexico	311	0	0	124	1,794	7,741	324,407	868	21	889
Netherlands	513	0	0	0	868	1,797	1,797	0	5	5
Netherlands Antilles	229	2,217	0	60	55	13,463	13,463	0	37	37
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	462	462	462	0	1	1
Norway	0	2,267	0	0	0	2,972	39,790	101	8	109
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	1,008	1,800	2	3	5
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	334	6,129	16	1	17
Portugal	42	0	0	0	0	1,643	1,643	0	5	5
Puerto Rico	1,088	0	0	0	0	1,088	1,088	0	3	3
Russia	0	440	0	0	0	2,757	6,771	11	8	19
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	406	1	0	1
Spain	75	129	0	0	0	2,888	3,250	1	8	9
Sweden	133	0	0	0	0	1,703	1,703	0	5	5
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	1,053	1,053	0	3	3
Thailand	28	0	0	0	0	28	498	1	(s)	1
Trinidad and Tobago	134	0	0	0	0	615	18,798	50	2	52
Turkey	32	0	0	0	0	99	99	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,948	85,499	229	5	234
Virgin Islands	160	0	0	0	0	1,519	1,519	0	4	4
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	417	1,345	3	1	4
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,396	9	0	9
Other	0	0	0	0	40	641	2,074	4	2	6
Total	**6,843**	**48,879**	**259**	**511**	**15,814**	**194,700**	**1,677,060**	**4,061**	**533**	**4,595**
Persian Gulf[e]	**156**	**1,514**	**0**	**0**	**1,429**	**21,011**	**420,483**	**1,094**	**58**	**1,152**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.
[e] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 25. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**45,683**	**2,835**	**0**	**0**	**157**	**0**	**1,946**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Canada	45,683	2,835	0	0	157	0	1,946	0	0	0
Total	**45,683**	**2,835**	**0**	**0**	**157**	**0**	**1,946**	**0**	**0**	**0**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**15,535**	**0**	**474**	**0**	**0**	**31**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Kuwait	10,133	0	297	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5,402	0	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**28,263**	**0**	**1,488**	**0**	**0**	**1,011**	**0**	**200**	**0**	**0**
Indonesia	22,583	0	997	0	0	2	0	200	0	0
Venezuela	5,680	0	491	0	0	1,009	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**68,271**	**937**	**4,803**	**0**	**709**	**2,573**	**1,113**	**515**	**7**	**15**
Argentina	2,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	5,068	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Canada	30,828	937	279	0	178	20	700	2	7	15
China, People's Republic of	8,695	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador[d]	9,661	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Italy	0	0	365	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	540	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,400	0	799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	228	0	0	0	0	995	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	5,134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,955	0	111	0	0	0	0	135	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	2,553	0	0	489	0	198	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	284	527	0	0	0	0
Other	2,766	0	27	0	0	0	413	0	0	0
Total	**112,069**	**937**	**6,765**	**0**	**709**	**3,615**	**1,113**	**715**	**7**	**15**
Persian Gulf[e]	**15,535**	**0**	**474**	**0**	**0**	**31**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] 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
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**104**	**1,839**	**6,881**	**52,564**	**125**	**19**	**144**
Canada	0	0	0	104	1,839	6,881	52,564	125	19	144
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**104**	**1,839**	**6,881**	**52,564**	**125**	**19**	**144**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,116**	**4,621**	**20,156**	**43**	**13**	**55**
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	328	10,461	28	1	29
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	4,116	4,293	9,695	15	12	27
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**234**	**2,043**	**4,976**	**33,239**	**77**	**14**	**91**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,199	23,782	62	3	65
Venezuela	0	0	0	234	2,043	3,777	9,457	16	10	26
Non OPEC	**179**	**0**	**0**	**222**	**4,690**	**15,763**	**84,034**	**187**	**43**	**230**
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,180	6	0	6
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	2	5,070	14	(s)	14
Canada	0	0	0	91	4,293	6,522	37,350	84	18	102
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,695	24	0	24
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	1	0	1
Ecuador[d]	0	0	0	0	0	180	9,841	26	(s)	27
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	365	365	0	1	1
Japan	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	179	0	0	0	0	719	719	0	2	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	799	2,199	4	2	6
Mexico	0	0	0	0	34	1,029	1,257	1	3	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	353	353	0	1	1
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,134	14	0	14
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	246	2,201	5	1	6
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	247	247	0	1	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	3,240	3,240	0	9	9
Spain	0	0	0	131	0	131	131	0	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	316	316	0	1	1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	811	811	0	2	2
Other	0	0	0	0	360	800	3,566	8	2	10
Total	**179**	**0**	**0**	**456**	**10,849**	**25,360**	**137,429**	**307**	**69**	**377**
Persian Gulf[e]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,116**	**4,621**	**20,156**	**43**	**13**	**55**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.
[e] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 26. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry, 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	**6,663**	**10,044**	**45,026**	**61,733**
Delaware	0	399	737	1,136
Florida	0	298	9,483	9,781
Georgia	0	0	1,212	1,212
Maine	938	0	3,783	4,721
Maryland	0	650	1,069	1,719
Massachusetts	0	182	1,468	1,650
New Hampshire	0	0	1,506	1,506
New Jersey	1,379	1,626	9,771	12,776
New York	3,303	4,236	4,280	11,819
North Carolina	0	0	4,526	4,526
Pennsylvania	747	2,134	1,476	4,357
South Carolina	0	428	1,625	2,053
Vermont	0	13	38	51
Virginia	296	78	4,052	4,426
PAD District II	**47**	**0**	**307**	**354**
Illinois	0	0	139	139
Michigan	47	0	168	215
PAD District III	**0**	**591**	**4,740**	**5,331**
Louisiana	0	579	4,562	5,141
Texas	0	12	178	190
PAD District V	**200**	**2**	**513**	**715**
California	0	0	513	513
Hawaii	200	0	0	200
Washington	0	2	0	2
U.S. Total	**6,910**	**10,637**	**50,586**	**68,133**

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

Table 27. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	**171**	**38**	**0**	**0**	**34,300**	**34,509**	**95**
Natural Gas Liquids	**694**	**3,493**	**10,392**	**47**	**6,906**	**21,532**	**59**
Pentanes Plus	72	192	242	0	1	508	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	622	3,301	10,150	47	6,904	21,024	58
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	437	1,068	8,686	8	3,510	13,709	38
Normal Butane/Butylene	186	2,233	1,463	39	3,395	7,315	20
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	**62**	**12**	**4,325**	**0**	**467**	**4,866**	**13**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	55	1	2,312	0	16	2,384	7
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	7	10	2,013	0	451	2,482	7
Finished Petroleum Products	**12,726**	**6,599**	**171,021**	**110**	**95,114**	**285,570**	**782**
Finished Motor Gasoline	258	528	35,193	19	2,131	38,130	104
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	2	950	0	115	1,069	3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	897	106	5,130	(s)	2,169	8,303	23
Kerosene	342	112	193	0	40	686	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,450	609	35,551	0	27,313	66,923	183
Residual Fuel Oil	2,955	1,206	28,003	0	17,322	49,486	136
Special Naphthas	408	140	757	3	6,400	7,708	21
Lubricants	1,590	623	5,195	62	1,585	9,056	25
Waxes	142	127	436	3	217	925	3
Petroleum Coke	2,406	1,572	59,460	14	37,647	101,099	277
Asphalt and Road Oil	214	1,571	153	9	154	2,101	6
Miscellaneous Products	62	1	1	(s)	20	85	(s)
Total	**13,652**	**10,142**	**185,738**	**157**	**136,787**	**346,477**	**949**

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

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

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

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

Table 28. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, 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	1	(s)	449	63	0	805	26
Australia	0	0	3	274	0	(s)	33	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	115	390	221	0	1,500	851
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	30	2	0	1	34	1
Brazil	0	0	0	231	72	0	3,010	297
Cameroon	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	242	238	3,917	1,155	3,476	269	3,141	4,546
Chile	0	0	113	715	0	1	1,217	234
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	419	88
China, Taiwan	0	1	390	230	0	1	4,367	1,024
Colombia	0	0	408	475	0	(s)	68	210
Costa Rica	0	(s)	48	251	20	0	475	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	18	307	247	0	1	103	375
Ecuador	0	0	1,826	259	0	0	514	6
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0
El Salvador	0	112	747	150	0	0	513	1
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0
France	0	0	230	0	0	0	5	(s)
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	120
Germany, FR	0	2	3	0	0	0	14	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
Guatemala	0	0	143	1,595	95	40	1,479	116
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	0
Honduras	0	0	63	0	0	0	226	338
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	205	2
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	121	342	257
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Ireland	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	369
Israel	0	0	(s)	0	1,791	0	1,031	220
Italy	0	0	105	88	0	0	2,576	4,606
Jamaica	0	0	191	0	0	0	485	7,988
Japan	0	0	297	2	2,349	1	1,920	416
Korea, Republic of	0	0	706	0	0	20	13,680	2,749
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	7
Mexico	0	1	9,132	23,659	1	33	871	6,857
Netherlands	0	0	11	39	0	0	1,613	2,171
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	570	24	(s)	1,436	1,570
New Zealand	0	0	0	174	(s)	0	(s)	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	273	250	1	4	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Panama	0	131	2	231	225	(s)	4,456	2,553
Peru	0	0	211	263	(s)	0	475	349
Philippines	0	0	631	0	0	0	846	14
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	57	0	0	0	(s)	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	18	5,714	127	7	2,138	1,342
Russia	0	0	0	270	325	0	48	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	6	0
Singapore	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	283	0	9,879	5,785
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	199	0	0	0	910	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0
Sweden	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0
Switzerland	0	0	3	0	0	0	11	0
Thailand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1,971	486
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Turkey	0	0	97	0	0	0	543	349
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	275	536
United Kingdom	0	0	11	7	0	0	1,192	1,216
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	880	0	0	(s)	1,214	3
Virgin Islands	34,267	0	2	0	0	182	242	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other	0	(s)	122	416	46	4	288	1,409
Total	**34,509**	**508**	**21,024**	**38,130**	**9,371**	**686**	**66,923**	**49,486**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, 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	7	230	7	2	3	35	1,628	4
Australia	8	102	8	4,219	4	(s)	4,650	13
Bahama Islands	1	34	0	0	14	0	3,127	9
Bahrain	0	1	0	1,027	(s)	0	1,028	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	4	53	4	7,577	4	3	7,714	21
Brazil	545	200	30	1,245	1	115	5,745	16
Cameroon	0	1	0	118	0	0	120	(s)
Canada	500	1,514	244	5,394	1,749	116	26,503	73
Chile	8	113	7	3	(s)	3	2,414	7
China, People's Republic of	1	100	10	(s)	16	(s)	634	2
China, Taiwan	16	368	9	35	11	209	6,661	18
Colombia	2	77	7	2	10	4	1,264	3
Costa Rica	10	86	5	0	0	48	944	3
Denmark	(s)	2	2	940	1	3	947	3
Dominican Republic	23	64	3	229	(s)	1	1,373	4
Ecuador	3	20	12	0	(s)	1	2,641	7
Egypt	(s)	51	1	237	(s)	0	455	1
El Salvador	5	198	2	0	0	(s)	1,728	5
Finland	(s)	7	(s)	0	1	(s)	10	(s)
France	43	10	21	3,684	12	(s)	4,007	11
French Pacific Islands	0	6	0	0	0	0	284	1
Germany, FR	2	68	36	2,042	32	4	2,203	6
Ghana	0	2	0	289	0	0	290	1
Greece	0	14	(s)	1,623	(s)	(s)	1,643	5
Guatemala	22	71	11	0	0	(s)	3,573	10
Guinea	0	9	0	0	0	0	11	(s)
Honduras	9	72	2	0	49	(s)	759	2
Hong Kong	2	62	11	0	(s)	1	283	1
India	5	378	36	0	12	(s)	1,151	3
Indonesia	1	30	6	450	2	1	492	1
Ireland	(s)	(s)	4	577	0	1	954	3
Israel	(s)	27	(s)	655	0	(s)	3,724	10
Italy	(s)	27	7	9,336	4	2	16,752	46
Jamaica	17	26	6	174	0	30	8,916	24
Japan	4,295	288	47	17,942	14	173	27,745	76
Korea, Republic of	1,596	356	16	1,822	7	6	20,959	57
Malaysia	1	25	2	1	1	2	42	(s)
Mexico	27	1,040	288	1,076	31	2,468	45,484	125
Netherlands	219	39	3	7,920	36	8	12,058	33
Netherlands Antilles	0	903	(s)	0	2	(s)	4,505	12
New Zealand	(s)	19	5	638	(s)	76	913	3
Nigeria	(s)	53	0	0	(s)	0	581	2
Norway	0	4	(s)	877	0	(s)	883	2
Panama	5	68	4	5	21	1	7,702	21
Peru	12	107	9	2	2	298	1,726	5
Philippines	2	107	9	2	(s)	1	1,611	4
Poland	0	7	(s)	30	0	(s)	37	(s)
Portugal	0	1	0	929	(s)	0	988	3
Puerto Rico	211	431	11	0	(s)	139	10,138	28
Russia	(s)	54	(s)	0	0	(s)	697	2
Saudi Arabia	2	21	1	98	0	1	130	(s)
Singapore	48	573	5	68	3	27	16,671	46
South Africa	17	137	1	662	(s)	(s)	819	2
Spain	(s)	5	3	12,585	1	3	13,707	38
Suriname	0	3	0	0	(s)	1	5	(s)
Sweden	0	13	2	1,391	(s)	1	1,412	4
Switzerland	24	3	1	0	(s)	(s)	42	(s)
Thailand	2	72	4	(s)	1	5	2,542	7
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	12	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	19	(s)
Turkey	(s)	49	(s)	6,742	1	(s)	7,783	21
United Arab Emirates	(s)	274	(s)	796	2	384	2,266	6
United Kingdom	2	21	10	2,695	31	2	5,187	14
Uruguay	0	13	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	14	(s)
Venezuela	1	53	10	1,526	11	769	4,467	12
Virgin Islands	0	99	0	0	(s)	1	34,793	95
Yugoslavia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Other	9	180	2	3,432	8	5	5,922	16
Total	**7,708**	**9,056**	**925**	**101,099**	**2,101**	**4,951**	**346,477**	**949**

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

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

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

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

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

Table 29. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, 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	**1,505**	**27**	**11**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**-1**	**-1**	**247**	**294**	**1,799**
Algeria	27	20	1	1	4	8	0	(s)	173	207	234
Kuwait	213	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	2	(s)	3	5	218
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,260	5	9	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	69	84	1,343
United Arab Emirates	5	1	(s)	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	2	-2	4
Other OPEC	**2,064**	**1**	**27**	**51**	**55**	**90**	**-5**	**(s)**	**127**	**345**	**2,410**
Gabon	229	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	229
Indonesia	64	0	0	(s)	(s)	9	-1	(s)	15	23	87
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	621	0	-1	-1	(s)	5	0	(s)	1	5	626
Venezuela	1,151	1	28	52	54	76	-4	(s)	111	317	1,468
Non OPEC	**3,565**	**61**	**122**	**28**	**-48**	**-45**	**-267**	**-13**	**273**	**111**	**3,677**
Angola	360	0	0	0	3	3	0	(s)	2	7	367
Argentina	44	(s)	-1	(s)	-2	1	1	-1	(s)	-2	42
Australia	16	(s)	-1	(s)	(s)	0	-12	(s)	(s)	-13	3
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	-1	-4	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-6	-6
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	6	0	(s)	(s)	-21	(s)	11	-4	-4
Benin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brazil	0	0	3	(s)	-8	(s)	-3	-1	2	-8	-8
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	2	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)	(s)	1	2	5
Canada	1,039	88	59	-9	55	3	-14	-2	41	220	1,260
China, People's Republic of	53	0	0	0	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-1	52
China, Taiwan	0	-1	-1	0	-12	-3	(s)	-1	-1	-18	-18
Colombia	207	-1	-1	(s)	(s)	11	(s)	(s)	(s)	9	215
Congo	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	20
Ecuador[c]	96	-5	-1	0	-1	1	0	(s)	(s)	-6	90
Egypt	32	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	(s)	-1	31
France	0	-1	3	0	(s)	(s)	-10	(s)	6	-2	-2
Germany, FR	0	(s)	1	0	1	(s)	-6	(s)	3	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-4	(s)	(s)	-5	-5
Guatemala	8	(s)	-4	(s)	-4	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-10	-2
India	0	0	0	1	-1	-1	0	-1	1	-1	-1
Italy	0	(s)	1	0	-7	-13	-26	1	2	-41	-41
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	-1	-22	(s)	(s)	(s)	-24	-24
Japan	0	-1	(s)	-6	-5	-1	-49	-1	-12	-76	-76
Korea, Republic of	0	-2	0	1	-37	-8	-5	-1	17	-34	-34
Malaysia	6	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	2	8
Mexico	1,027	-17	-65	7	-2	-17	-3	-3	16	-84	943
Netherlands	0	(s)	9	0	-4	-6	-22	(s)	5	-18	-18
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	-2	11	-4	-3	0	-2	40	40	40
Norway	258	5	2	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	8	13	271
Oman	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	3	22
Panama	0	(s)	-1	-1	-12	-6	(s)	(s)	(s)	-21	-21
Peru	21	-1	-1	(s)	-1	1	(s)	(s)	-1	-3	19
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-16	(s)	-6	-4	0	7	6	-13	-13
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	-1	0	(s)	0	-1	-1
Russia	14	0	-1	-1	3	(s)	0	(s)	8	9	23
Spain	1	(s)	5	0	-2	0	-34	(s)	10	-23	-22
Sweden	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	-4	(s)	5	2	2
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	7	7
Thailand	1	(s)	0	0	-5	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	-7	-6
Trinidad and Tobago	62	0	1	1	(s)	5	(s)	(s)	2	8	70
Turkey	0	(s)	0	0	-1	(s)	-18	(s)	(s)	-20	-20
United Kingdom	341	4	19	0	-3	(s)	-7	(s)	16	28	369
Virgin Islands	-94	(s)	102	30	58	37	0	(s)	50	276	182
Yemen	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
Zaire	14	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	14
Other	13	-6	6	-5	-40	-22	-26	-5	24	-73	-61
Total	**7,135**	**89**	**160**	**80**	**10**	**51**	**-273**	**-14**	**648**	**751**	**7,886**
Persian Gulf[d]	**1,479**	**6**	**9**	**(s)**	**-1**	**-1**	**-4**	**-1**	**76**	**85**	**1,563**

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	**11,534**	**63,820**	**731,242**	**12,583**	**75,789**	**894,968**
Refinery	10,732	12,366	38,502	2,491	21,640	85,731
Tank Farms and Pipelines	781	50,398	86,641	9,285	29,221	176,326
Leases	21	1,056	14,459	807	1,104	17,447
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	591,640	0	0	591,640
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	23,824	23,824
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	**161,788**	**152,817**	**244,330**	**16,353**	**92,596**	**667,884**
Refinery	50,550	56,171	125,713	10,833	66,269	309,536
Bulk Terminal	82,567	59,741	67,666	2,076	20,666	232,716
Pipeline	28,621	34,511	48,109	3,188	5,518	119,947
Natural Gas Processing Plant	50	2,394	2,842	256	143	5,685
Pentanes Plus	**156**	**1,616**	**5,154**	**178**	**22**	**7,126**
Refinery	144	164	336	3	0	647
Bulk Terminal	10	669	2,532	1	6	3,218
Pipeline	0	510	1,595	66	0	2,171
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	273	691	108	16	1,090
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	**5,151**	**27,497**	**55,244**	**1,202**	**3,979**	**93,073**
Refinery	1,718	3,137	6,757	441	1,311	13,364
Bulk Terminal	2,074	15,990	33,097	123	2,541	53,825
Pipeline	1,311	6,249	13,239	490	0	21,289
Natural Gas Processing Plant	48	2,121	2,151	148	127	4,595
Ethane/Ethylene	**12**	**2,085**	**19,828**	**217**	**0**	**22,142**
Refinery	0	1	397	0	0	398
Bulk Terminal	12	613	15,879	0	0	16,504
Pipeline	0	919	3,256	215	0	4,390
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	552	296	2	0	850
Propane/Propylene	**3,398**	**17,308**	**20,189**	**511**	**1,505**	**42,911**
Refinery	478	1,412	2,582	134	216	4,822
Bulk Terminal	1,683	11,451	9,857	121	1,212	24,324
Pipeline	1,200	3,522	6,830	164	0	11,716
Natural Gas Processing Plant	37	923	920	92	77	2,049
Normal Butane/Butylene	**1,521**	**5,935**	**11,044**	**297**	**2,022**	**20,819**
Refinery	1,022	1,154	2,480	180	795	5,631
Bulk Terminal	379	3,094	5,619	2	1,214	10,308
Pipeline	111	1,179	2,362	73	0	3,725
Natural Gas Processing Plant	9	508	583	42	13	1,155
Isobutane/Isobutylene	**220**	**2,169**	**4,183**	**177**	**452**	**7,201**
Refinery	218	570	1,298	127	300	2,513
Bulk Terminal	0	832	1,742	0	115	2,689
Pipeline	0	629	791	38	0	1,458
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	138	352	12	37	541
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	**1,664**	**1,641**	**4,204**	**203**	**3,894**	**11,606**
Refinery	1,272	675	2,184	102	3,206	7,439
Bulk Terminal	392	819	1,827	90	486	3,614
Pipeline	0	147	193	11	202	553
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	**0**	**27**	**1**	**0**	**8**	**36**
Refinery	0	27	1	0	8	36
Fuel Ethanol	**237**	**1,112**	**205**	**77**	**555**	**2,186**
Refinery	W	294	W	W	W	505
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**	**342**
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	342

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, 1995 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	**1,258**	**W**	**3,532**	**W**	**3,312**	**8,702**
Refinery	1,072	W	1,915	W	3,088	6,458
Bulk Terminal	W	W	1,424	W	41	1,721
Pipeline	W	W	193	W	183	523
Other Oxygenates [b]	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	**9,275**	**11,917**	**40,597**	**1,933**	**22,736**	**86,458**
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,622	3,042	9,783	355	3,946	19,748
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,350	1,658	6,385	237	4,201	14,831
Heavy Gas Oils	3,227	4,164	15,577	982	11,208	35,158
Residuum	1,076	3,053	8,852	359	3,381	16,721
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	**5,758**	**10,425**	**15,110**	**2,145**	**7,611**	**41,049**
Refinery	5,674	8,169	13,485	2,145	7,291	36,764
Bulk Terminal	84	725	1,126	0	161	2,096
Pipeline	0	1,531	499	0	159	2,189
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	**80**	**22**	**26**	**0**	**7**	**135**
Refinery	80	22	26	0	7	135
Finished Motor Gasoline	**49,061**	**40,984**	**47,070**	**4,406**	**19,756**	**161,277**
Refinery	9,184	8,674	18,961	2,082	8,901	47,802
Bulk Terminal	25,003	17,728	9,868	837	8,550	61,986
Pipeline	14,874	14,582	18,241	1,487	2,305	51,489
Reformulated	**20,383**	**1,389**	**9,853**	**0**	**5,172**	**36,797**
Refinery	5,330	331	4,821	0	2,439	12,921
Bulk Terminal	9,150	732	2,365	0	1,976	14,223
Pipeline	5,903	326	2,667	0	757	9,653
Oxygenated	**893**	**613**	**97**	**184**	**3,347**	**5,134**
Refinery	321	439	72	62	1,802	2,696
Bulk Terminal	476	174	25	122	1,420	2,217
Pipeline	96	0	0	0	125	221
Other	**27,785**	**38,982**	**37,120**	**4,222**	**11,237**	**119,346**
Refinery	3,533	7,904	14,068	2,020	4,660	32,185
Bulk Terminal	15,377	16,822	7,478	715	5,154	45,546
Pipeline	8,875	14,256	15,574	1,487	1,423	41,615
Finished Aviation Gasoline	**832**	**474**	**470**	**35**	**533**	**2,344**
Refinery	633	178	384	24	218	1,437
Bulk Terminal	199	294	86	11	315	905
Pipeline	0	2	0	0	0	2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	**0**	**178**	**27**	**141**	**216**	**562**
Refinery	0	0	2	59	24	85
Bulk Terminal	0	72	0	0	0	72
Pipeline	0	106	25	82	192	405
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	**10,199**	**7,345**	**13,728**	**713**	**7,464**	**39,449**
Refinery	2,078	2,697	6,549	336	4,562	16,222
Bulk Terminal	3,361	1,746	3,062	221	1,764	10,154
Pipeline	4,760	2,902	4,117	156	1,138	13,073

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,1995 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	**4,050**	**1,871**	**1,113**	**103**	**62**	**7,199**
Refinery	602	631	489	46	44	1,812
Bulk Terminal	3,146	1,135	291	0	10	4,582
Pipeline	302	105	333	57	8	805
Distillate Fuel Oil	**51,971**	**31,459**	**29,948**	**3,094**	**13,742**	**130,214**
Refinery	12,041	8,890	14,219	1,584	7,726	44,460
Bulk Terminal	32,556	14,193	5,877	678	4,692	57,996
Pipeline	7,374	8,376	9,852	832	1,324	27,758
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	**17,622**	**21,471**	**15,739**	**2,635**	**9,250**	**66,717**
Refinery	2,273	4,946	6,736	1,244	5,059	20,258
Bulk Terminal	12,441	10,043	3,733	606	3,374	30,197
Pipeline	2,908	6,482	5,270	785	817	16,262
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	**34,349**	**9,988**	**14,209**	**459**	**4,492**	**63,497**
Refinery	9,768	3,944	7,483	340	2,667	24,202
Bulk Terminal	20,115	4,150	2,144	72	1,318	27,799
Pipeline	4,466	1,894	4,582	47	507	11,496
Residual Fuel Oil[c]	**14,665**	**2,108**	**13,736**	**495**	**6,184**	**37,188**
Refinery	3,795	1,597	6,525	495	4,663	17,075
Bulk Terminal	10,870	511	7,211	0	1,331	19,923
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	190	190
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	**3,522**	**1**	**92**	**118**	**401**	**4,134**
Refinery	1,247	1	63	118	372	1,801
Bulk Terminal	2,275	0	29	0	29	2,333
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	**5,373**	**398**	**4,337**	**163**	**1,358**	**11,629**
Refinery	1,610	255	1,104	163	1,129	4,261
Bulk Terminal	3,763	143	3,233	0	229	7,368
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	**5,770**	**1,709**	**9,307**	**214**	**4,235**	**21,235**
Refinery	938	1,341	5,358	214	3,162	11,013
Bulk Terminal	4,832	368	3,949	0	1,073	10,222
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**333**	**909**	**1,517**	**0**	**55**	**2,814**
Refinery	333	909	1,517	0	55	2,814
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**0**	**4**	**1,293**	**3**	**135**	**1,435**
Refinery	0	4	1,293	3	135	1,435
Special Naphthas	**154**	**177**	**1,647**	**1**	**50**	**2,029**
Refinery	128	159	1,369	1	50	1,707
Bulk Terminal	26	18	278	0	0	322
Lubricants	**2,822**	**1,781**	**6,693**	**0**	**1,669**	**12,965**
Refinery	794	936	5,263	0	1,145	8,138
Bulk Terminal	2,028	845	1,430	0	524	4,827
Waxes	**186**	**105**	**487**	**0**	**79**	**857**
Refinery	186	105	487	0	79	857
Petroleum Coke	**545**	**1,194**	**2,161**	**180**	**2,328**	**6,408**
Refinery	545	1,194	2,161	180	2,328	6,408
Asphalt and Road Oil	**4,768**	**10,922**	**3,446**	**1,501**	**1,843**	**22,480**
Refinery	2,024	6,000	2,853	1,398	1,582	13,857
Bulk Terminal	2,744	4,922	593	103	261	8,623
Miscellaneous Products	**118**	**188**	**659**	**20**	**231**	**1,216**
Refinery	44	113	256	1	206	620
Bulk Terminal	74	74	388	12	25	573
Pipeline	0	1	15	7	0	23
Total Stocks, All Oils	**173,322**	**216,637**	**975,572**	**28,936**	**168,385**	**1,562,852**

[a] Includes stocks held by producers.

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

[c] Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

Table 31. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, 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	**34,187**	**14,480**	**797**	**18,910**	**3,748**	**44,597**	**14,714**	**29,883**	**14,665**	**2,198**
Connecticut	823	823	0	0	117	2,799	939	1,860	86	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	1,913	1,530	23	360	248	2,197	684	1,513	2,047	W
Florida	4,319	0	0	4,319	109	2,104	1,161	943	891	142
Georgia	1,682	0	0	1,682	47	1,218	880	338	165	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	1,180	455	0	725	301	2,902	825	2,077	667	W
Massachusetts	1,467	1,467	0	0	306	3,448	797	2,651	1,119	W
New Jersey	7,617	5,448	499	1,670	621	12,264	2,353	9,911	4,543	W
New York	3,274	1,210	174	1,890	942	5,995	1,482	4,513	2,392	W
North Carolina	2,357	0	0	2,357	215	1,706	1,192	514	304	W
Pennsylvania	5,571	1,713	100	3,758	597	5,803	2,336	3,467	938	W
Rhode Island	704	704	0	0	W	1,061	180	881	W	W
South Carolina	1,092	0	0	1,092	104	861	548	313	W	W
Virginia	1,966	1,130	1	835	111	2,101	1,222	879	835	W
West Virginia	222	0	0	222	W	138	115	23	W	W
PAD District II	**26,402**	**1,063**	**613**	**24,726**	**1,766**	**23,083**	**14,989**	**8,094**	**2,108**	**13,786**
Illinois	3,297	302	0	2,995	313	3,475	2,410	1,065	520	873
Indiana	2,870	165	55	2,650	353	2,941	1,643	1,298	278	W
Iowa	1,141	0	0	1,141	W	1,182	983	199	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	2,612	0	0	2,612	27	2,206	1,529	677	26	8,801
Kentucky	1,499	264	139	1,096	118	1,146	580	566	W	W
Michigan	2,924	0	19	2,905	178	1,677	1,225	452	76	2,024
Minnesota	1,611	23	231	1,357	W	1,292	908	384	130	W
Missouri	1,082	0	0	1,082	W	812	626	186	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	547	0	1	546	W	755	379	376	W	W
Ohio	3,857	56	8	3,793	422	2,527	1,500	1,027	326	W
Oklahoma	1,755	0	2	1,753	W	1,565	983	582	229	790
Tennessee	1,866	0	98	1,768	70	1,447	966	481	273	W
Wisconsin	1,341	253	60	1,028	W	2,058	1,257	801	76	W
PAD District III	**28,829**	**7,186**	**97**	**21,546**	**780**	**20,096**	**10,469**	**9,627**	**13,736**	**13,359**
Alabama	1,168	0	0	1,168	32	690	461	229	431	14
Arkansas	618	0	0	618	W	715	399	316	W	W
Louisiana	5,347	596	0	4,751	257	5,583	2,329	3,254	6,149	2,730
Mississippi	2,661	177	0	2,484	234	1,558	725	833	W	1,709
New Mexico	446	0	0	446	W	209	147	62	6	W
Texas	18,589	6,413	97	12,079	232	11,341	6,408	4,933	6,601	8,829
PAD District IV	**2,919**	**0**	**184**	**2,735**	**46**	**2,262**	**1,850**	**412**	**495**	**347**
Colorado	437	0	183	254	W	414	371	43	W	W
Idaho	161	0	0	161	W	239	167	72	W	W
Montana	1,146	0	0	1,146	W	633	633	0	59	15
Utah	571	0	1	570	W	555	317	238	215	243
Wyoming	604	0	0	604	W	421	362	59	W	64
PAD District V	**17,451**	**4,415**	**3,222**	**9,814**	**54**	**12,418**	**8,433**	**3,985**	**5,994**	**1,505**
Alaska	706	0	0	706	W	1,072	348	724	W	W
Arizona	883	0	119	764	W	251	185	66	W	W
California	10,193	4,415	3,099	2,679	45	6,849	5,459	1,390	3,529	201
Hawaii	733	0	0	733	W	482	129	353	W	W
Nevada	245	0	0	245	W	173	138	35	W	W
Oregon	1,016	0	4	1,012	W	1,150	820	330	193	W
Washington	3,675	0	0	3,675	W	2,441	1,354	1,087	917	461
U.S. Total	**109,788**	**27,144**	**4,913**	**77,731**	**6,394**	**102,456**	**50,455**	**52,001**	**36,998**	**31,195**

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

Table 32. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	**1,413**	**10,315**	**0**	**1,870**	**15,644**	**7,478**	**0**	**0**	**648,527**
Petroleum Products	**100,131**	**3,107**	**0**	**40,076**	**65,918**	**32,995**	**0**	**1,064,180**	**319,828**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	3,387	4	0	0	9,065
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	11,588	49,761	1,039	0	27,168	48,320
Unfinished Oils	196	0	0	242	430	0	0	31	1,320
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	10	730	0	11	205	0	0	3,780	21,175
Finished Motor Gasoline	67,154	598	0	15,059	5,292	13,267	0	620,317	118,572
Reformulated	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	144,501	663
Oxygenated	0	0	0	2,411	0	120	0	5,153	50
Other	67,104	598	0	12,648	5,292	13,147	0	470,663	117,859
Finished Aviation Gasoline	204	0	0	0	0	371	0	988	1,321
Jet Fuel	3,789	0	0	1,346	859	11,753	0	144,010	47,521
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270
Kerosene-Type	3,789	0	0	1,346	859	11,753	0	144,010	47,251
Kerosene	251	0	0	544	0	0	0	848	587
Distillate Fuel Oil	28,444	1,140	0	7,762	2,137	6,561	0	236,106	61,828
0.05 percent sulfur and under	21,751	485	0	2,974	1,835	6,278	0	135,822	50,857
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	6,693	655	0	4,788	302	283	0	100,284	10,971
Residual Fuel Oil	0	111	0	644	3,553	0	0	18,012	813
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	83	0	0	45	77	0	0	127	203
Special Naphthas	0	369	0	0	0	0	0	1,310	1,022
Lubricants	0	159	0	897	109	0	0	8,949	3,300
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	1,938	108	0	0	2,461	4,723
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	58
Total	**101,544**	**13,422**	**0**	**41,946**	**81,562**	**40,473**	**0**	**1,064,180**	**968,355**

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**20,162**	**10,658**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**90,303**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**5,346**	**22,500**	**28,712**	**21,809**	**9,627**	**331**	**0**	**2,066**	**0**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	1,997	2,451	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	14,955	19,358	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	207	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,348	14,949	7,152	0	7,443	331	0	1,823	0
Reformulated	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	120	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4,348	14,931	7,152	0	7,443	331	0	1,703	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	469	3,327	529	0	878	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	448	0	509	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	469	3,327	81	0	369	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	172	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	529	4,124	3,907	0	1,306	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	529	2,192	3,807	0	936	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	1,932	100	0	370	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	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	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	**5,346**	**22,500**	**48,874**	**32,467**	**9,627**	**331**	**0**	**92,369**	**0**

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

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

Table 33. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts,1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	**772**	**10,186**	**0**	**15,644**	**7,478**	**0**	**648,527**
Petroleum Products	**99,687**	**0**	**18,882**	**59,842**	**32,995**	**796,751**	**275,275**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	3,387	4	0	9,065
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	11,588	49,761	1,039	24,735	48,320
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	11	0	0	271	20,616
Finished Motor Gasoline	67,069	0	4,894	4,302	13,267	459,102	101,121
Reformulated	50	0	0	0	0	131,640	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	120	0	0
Other	67,019	0	4,894	4,302	13,147	327,462	101,121
Finished Aviation Gasoline	204	0	0	0	371	204	1,112
Jet Fuel	3,789	0	598	859	11,753	117,374	44,104
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	270
Kerosene-Type	3,789	0	598	859	11,753	117,374	43,834
Kerosene	232	0	0	0	0	798	217
Distillate Fuel Oil	28,393	0	1,791	1,533	6,561	194,267	50,680
0.05 percent sulfur and under	21,713	0	405	1,339	6,278	110,896	44,980
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	6,680	0	1,386	194	283	83,371	5,700
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Total	**100,459**	**10,186**	**18,882**	**75,486**	**40,473**	**796,751**	**923,802**

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**20,162**	**10,658**	**0**	**72,488**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**5,346**	**21,742**	**28,712**	**21,809**	**9,627**	**0**	**0**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	1,997	2,451	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	14,955	19,358	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,348	14,676	7,152	0	7,443	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4,348	14,676	7,152	0	7,443	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	469	3,327	529	0	878	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	448	0	509	0	0
Kerosene-Type	469	3,327	81	0	369	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	172	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	529	3,739	3,907	0	1,306	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	529	2,192	3,807	0	936	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	1,547	100	0	370	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**5,346**	**21,742**	**48,874**	**32,467**	**9,627**	**72,488**	**0**

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

Table 34. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	**641**	**129**	**0**	**1,870**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**444**	**3,107**	**0**	**21,194**	**6,076**	**0**	**267,429**	**20,522**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,433	0
Unfinished Oils	196	0	0	242	430	0	31	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	10	730	0	0	205	0	3,509	367
Finished Motor Gasoline	85	598	0	10,165	990	0	161,215	14,339
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,861	9,565
Oxygenated	0	0	0	2,411	0	0	5,153	0
Other	85	598	0	7,754	990	0	143,201	4,774
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	784	65
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	748	0	0	26,636	441
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	748	0	0	26,636	441
Kerosene	19	0	0	544	0	0	50	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	51	1,140	0	5,971	604	0	41,839	4,655
0.05 percent sulfur and under	38	485	0	2,569	496	0	24,926	911
Greater then 0.05 percent sulfur	13	655	0	3,402	108	0	16,913	3,744
Residual Fuel Oil	0	111	0	644	3,553	0	18,012	646
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	111	0	8	0	0	998	252
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	580	394
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	636	3,553	0	16,434	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	83	0	0	45	77	0	127	0
Special Naphthas	0	369	0	0	0	0	1,310	0
Lubricants	0	159	0	897	109	0	8,949	9
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	1,938	108	0	2,461	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	0
Total	**1,085**	**3,236**	**0**	**23,064**	**6,076**	**0**	**267,429**	**20,522**

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**17,815**
Petroleum Products	**18,631**	**228,276**	**44,553**	**758**	**331**	**0**	**2,066**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	2,433	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	31	1,320	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	2,661	481	559	0	0	0	207
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,087	140,789	17,451	273	331	0	1,823
Reformulated	2,967	329	663	18	0	0	120
Oxygenated	138	5,015	50	0	0	0	0
Other	2,982	135,445	16,738	255	331	0	1,703
Finished Aviation Gasoline	166	553	209	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	411	25,784	3,417	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	411	25,784	3,417	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	50	370	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,133	34,051	11,148	385	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	505	23,510	5,877	0	0	0	0
Greater then 0.05 percent sulfur	2,628	10,541	5,271	385	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	855	16,511	813	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	740	6	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	186	208	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	115	16,319	605	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	127	0	203	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	203	1,107	1,022	100	0	0	0
Lubricants	4,714	4,226	3,300	0	0	0	36
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	235	2,226	4,723	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	39	34	18	0	0	0	0
Total	**18,631**	**228,276**	**44,553**	**758**	**331**	**0**	**19,881**

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

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

Table 35. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**1,870**	**11,728**	**-9,858**	**670,102**	**24,992**	**645,110**
Petroleum Products	**1,104,587**	**103,238**	**1,001,349**	**448,671**	**138,989**	**309,682**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	11,062	3,391	7,671
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	38,756	0	38,756	63,275	62,388	887
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	9,284	24,429	-15,145
Propane/Propylene	37,259	0	37,259	37,017	26,811	10,206
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,118	0	1,118	9,225	8,613	612
Isobutane/Isobutylene	379	0	379	7,749	2,535	5,214
Unfinished Oils	273	196	77	1,516	672	844
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	3,791	740	3,051	21,185	216	20,969
Finished Motor Gasoline	635,707	67,752	567,955	192,878	33,618	159,260
Reformulated	144,501	50	144,451	713	0	713
Oxygenated	7,564	0	7,564	50	2,531	-2,481
Other	483,642	67,702	415,940	192,115	31,087	161,028
Finished Aviation Gasoline	988	204	784	1,525	371	1,154
Jet Fuel	145,356	3,789	141,567	51,839	13,958	37,881
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	718	0	718
Kerosene-Type	145,356	3,789	141,567	51,121	13,958	37,163
Kerosene	1,392	251	1,141	1,010	544	466
Distillate Fuel Oil	243,868	29,584	214,284	94,179	16,460	77,719
0.05 percent sulfur and under	138,796	22,236	116,560	76,415	11,087	65,328
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	105,072	7,348	97,724	17,764	5,373	12,391
Residual Fuel Oil	18,656	111	18,545	813	4,197	-3,384
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	172	83	89	286	122	164
Special Naphthas	1,310	369	941	1,022	0	1,022
Lubricants	9,846	159	9,687	3,300	1,006	2,294
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	4,399	0	4,399	4,723	2,046	2,677
Miscellaneous Products	73	0	73	58	0	58
Total	**1,106,457**	**114,966**	**991,491**	**1,118,773**	**163,981**	**954,792**

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**126,920**	**648,527**	**-521,607**	**7,478**	**30,820**	**-23,342**	**0**	**90,303**	**-90,303**
Petroleum Products	**92,900**	**1,411,854**	**-1,318,954**	**38,341**	**60,148**	**-21,807**	**32,127**	**2,397**	**29,730**
Pentanes Plus	5,838	9,065	-3,227	4	4,448	-4,444	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	69,119	75,488	-6,369	1,039	34,313	-33,274	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	33,042	2,939	30,103	0	14,958	-14,958	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	21,874	58,955	-37,081	945	11,329	-10,384	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	10,131	6,934	3,197	79	5,006	-4,927	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,072	6,660	-2,588	15	3,020	-3,005	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	430	1,351	-921	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,142	24,955	-23,813	0	0	0	0	207	-207
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,713	758,186	-750,473	17,615	14,595	3,020	22,392	2,154	20,238
Reformulated	120	145,182	-145,062	0	0	0	18	120	-102
Oxygenated	0	5,203	-5,203	120	0	120	0	0	0
Other	7,593	607,801	-600,208	17,495	14,595	2,900	22,374	2,034	20,340
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	2,309	-2,309	371	0	371	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	859	195,327	-194,468	12,222	1,407	10,815	4,205	0	4,205
Naphtha-Type	0	270	-270	0	957	-957	509	0	509
Kerosene-Type	859	195,057	-194,198	12,222	450	11,772	3,696	0	3,696
Kerosene	0	1,435	-1,435	0	172	-172	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,277	302,587	-299,310	7,090	5,213	1,877	5,430	0	5,430
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,320	189,400	-187,080	6,807	4,743	2,064	3,128	0	3,128
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	957	113,187	-112,230	283	470	-187	2,302	0	2,302
Residual Fuel Oil	3,664	18,825	-15,161	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	77	330	-253	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	369	2,432	-2,063	0	0	0	100	0	100
Lubricants	304	12,249	-11,945	0	0	0	0	36	-36
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	108	7,184	-7,076	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	131	-131	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**219,820**	**2,060,381**	**-1,840,561**	**45,819**	**90,968**	**-45,149**	**32,127**	**92,700**	**-60,573**

[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 36. Refinery Fuel Use and Losses[a] by PAD District, 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD Districts					United States
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	0	0	1	0	4	5
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	477	1,506	759	51	4,187	6,980
Distillate Fuel Oil	534	149	69	2	251	1,005
Residual Fuel Oil	3,170	2,943	988	445	1,059	8,605
Still Gas	20,079	46,142	108,611	7,362	46,064	228,258
Marketable Petroleum Coke	1,351	22	88	133	1,519	3,113
Catalyst Petroleum Coke	11,215	17,857	37,271	2,162	12,842	81,347
Other Products[b]	422	1,463	4,697	830	1,200	8,612

[a] Includes crude oil and petroleum products used as fuel at refineries and all nonprocessing losses (e.g., spills, fire losses, contamination, etc.).
[b] Includes miscellaneous products; finished motor gasoline; pentanes plus; unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and oxygenates; asphalt and road oil, motor gasoline blending components; lubricants; naphtha <401 degrees F; wax; kerosene-type jet fuel; and aviation gasoline.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 37. Shutdown and Reactivated Refineries During 1995

PAD District / Refinery	Location	Total Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity (bbl/cd)	Total Downstream Charge Capacity (bbl/sd)	Date Operable	Date of Last Operation	Date Shutdown
SHUTDOWNS						
PAD District II						
Indian Refining	Lawrenceville, IL	80,750	103,000	08/90	09/95	10/95
Cyril Petrochemical Corp.	Cyril, OK	7,500	0	01/94	05/95	12/95
PAD District V						
Powerine Oil Co.	Santa Fe Springs, CA	46,500	100,300	01/87	06/95	09/95
Sunland Refining Corp.[a]	Bakersfield, CA	12,000	2,650	(b)	03/95	12/95
Total U.S. Shutdowns		**146,750**	**205,950**		**-----**	**-----**
PAD District VI						
Caribbean Petroleum Corp.	San Juan, Puerto Rico	45,000	60,500	11/89	05/95	05/95
REACTIVATION						
PAD District V						
Santa Maria Refg. Co. (Formerly Conoco)	Santa Maria, CA	9,500	5,700	05/95	------	------
Total U.S. Reactivations		9,500	5,700	05/95	------	------

[a] This facility was shutdown for repair after fire damage. Operations are planned to resume at some time in the future.
[b] Refinery was operable prior to 1948.
bbl/cd=Barrels per calendar day.
bbl/sd=Barrels per stream day.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

Table 38. Refinery Sales, March 1995 through February 1996

Former Owner	Total Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity (bbl/cd)	New Owner	Date of Sale
BP Marcus Hook, PA	**172,000**	**Tosco**	**02/96**
Gary-Williams, Co. **Bloomfield Refining Co.** Bloomfield, NM	**16,800**	**Giant Industries, Inc.**	**10/95**
Kerr-McGee Corp. Wynnewood, OK	**43,000**	**Gary-Williams, Co.** Wynnewood Refining Co.	**08/95**
Kerr-McGee Corp. Cotton Valley, LA	**7,800**	**Calumet Lubricants Co., LP**	**04/95**
Kerr-McGee Corp. **Southwestern Refining** Corpus Christi, TX	**104,000**	**Koch Industries Inc.**	**08/95**
Saint Rose Refining, Inc. St. Rose, LA	**40,000**	**Shell Chemical Company**	**08/95**

bbl/cd = Barrels per calendar day.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

Appendix A

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.

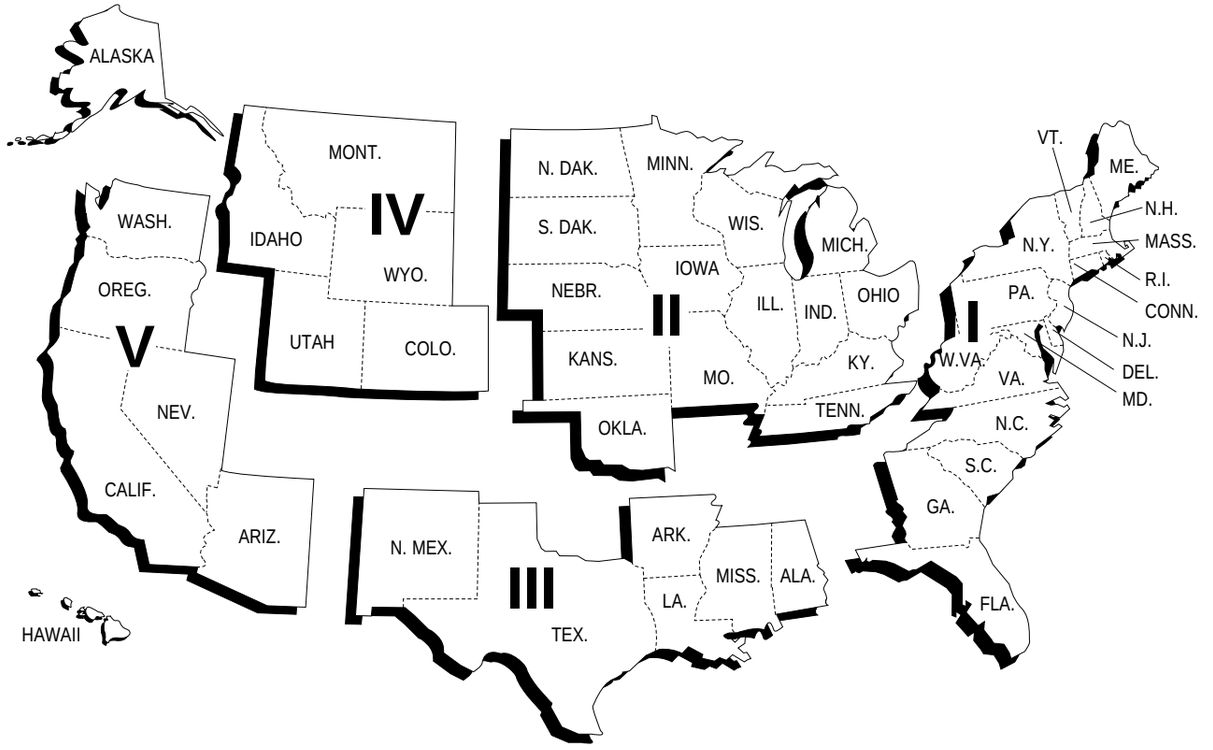
PAD District IV

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

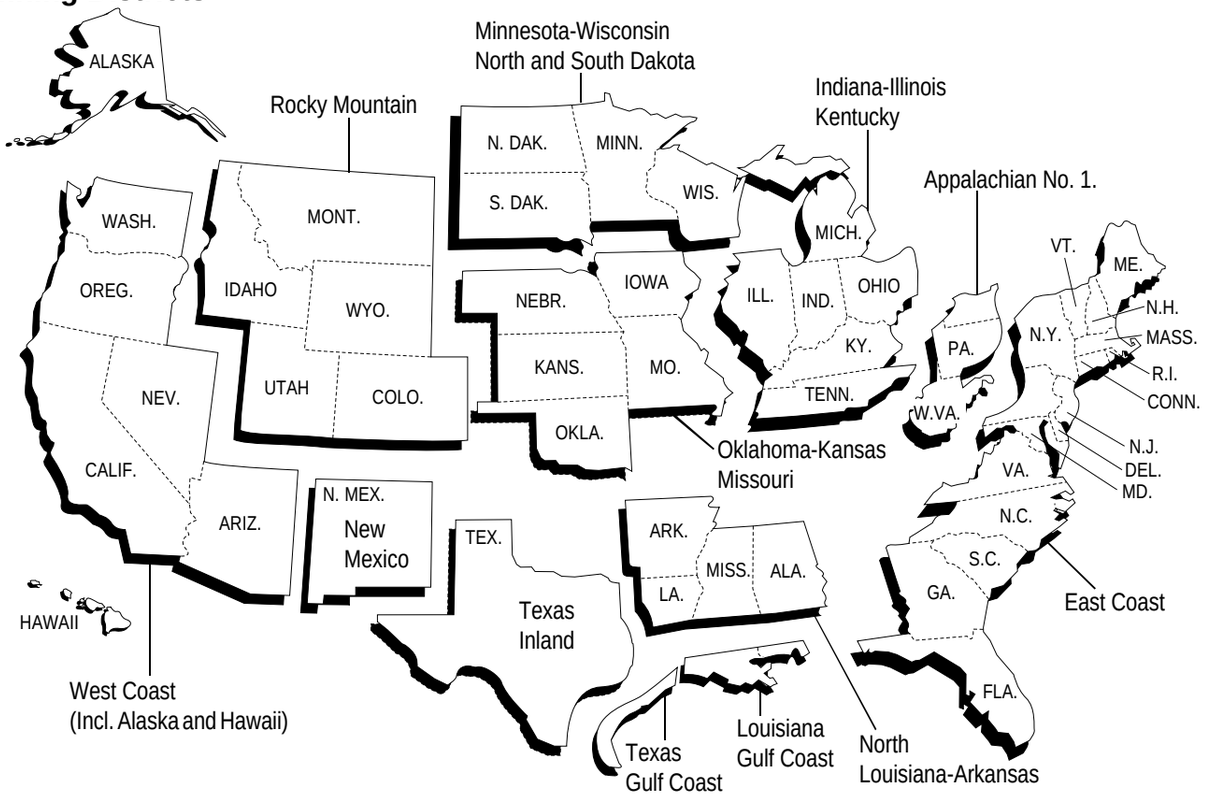
PAD District V

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

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Refining Districts



Appendix B

Explanatory Notes

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

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is published once a year in the *PSM* feature article entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the September 1995 issue and evaluated the accuracy of the data for 1994 compared with previous years.

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

The Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report," was used to collect data on current and projected production capacity of oxygenates and annual production and end-of-year inventories of fuel ethanol. This survey, which was last conducted for January 1, 1995 and published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1994, has been eliminated.

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 has been moved to a biennial schedule (every other year). The next year collection of refinery capacity data will occur is 1997 and will present refinery capacity data as of January 1, 1997. This survey is described in more detail in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 270 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

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

a product pipeline are included. Approximately 320 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

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

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

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

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 600 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 45 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" - The sample of companies that report on the EIA-819M are selected from the universe of companies that report on the MPSRS surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers reporting on the Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report." The universe consists of (1) operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations); (2) operators of petroleum refineries; (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other nonrefinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenates; and (4) importers of oxygenates (importer of record) located in or importing oxygenates into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 90 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 1995. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total for each oxygenate item and supply type by geographic region (PAD Districts I through V) for which data may be published.

Description of Survey Forms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Collection Methods

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

Response Rate

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

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, and 819M. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. On the EIA-819M, data are aggregated for each geographic region. Estimation factors, which are derived from the previous year's data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates. Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

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

requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

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

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

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

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins and lubricants are suppressed on Table 16, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

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

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

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

Note 3. Form EIA-820: Annual Refinery Report

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

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

first time to the respondent frame in order to produce more accurate statistics on the production of motor gasoline.

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

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

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

In 1996, the decision was made to move the survey to a biennial schedule (every other year). The next year collection of refinery capacity data will occur is 1997 and will present refinery capacity data as of January 1, 1997. The last time this survey was conducted was for January 1, 1995 data.

Respondent Frame

The respondent frame consists of all operating and idle petroleum refineries (including new refineries under construction), located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. As of January 1, 1996, there were 172 refineries and 57 motor gasoline blending plants operating in the 50 States. A list of motor gasoline blending plants operating during 1995 is provided in Explanatory Note 22.

Refinery cat-cracker.

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

Description of Survey Form

The Form EIA-820 is used to collect data on fuels consumed for all purposes at the refinery during the preceding year; refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation during the preceding year; current and next year projections for operable atmospheric crude oil distillation capacity, downstream charge capacity and production capacity; and current year working and shell storage capacity for crude oil and petroleum products at the refinery.

Collection Methods

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

Response Rate

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

Data Imputation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 3: Operable and Storage Capacity as of January 1

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

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

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy

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

Information on operable atmospheric crude oil distillation capacity, downstream charge capacity, and production capacity on Form EIA-820 are not considered as confidential, and historically have not been treated as such. Company identifiable data are published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA) 1994, Volume 1, Tables 38 and 39.

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

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

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

The tables pertaining to refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation and fuels consumed at the refinery published in the *PSA* are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent.

Quality Control

There are two types of errors usually associated with data produced from a survey - sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Because estimates from the Form EIA-820 survey are based on a complete census of the frame of petroleum refineries and motor gasoline blending plants, there is no sampling error in the data presented in this report. The data, however, are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors are those which can arise from: (1) the inability to obtain data from all companies in the frame or sample (nonresponse) and the method used to account for nonresponses; (2) definitional difficulties and/or improperly worded questions which lead to different interpretations; (3) mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained from respondents; and (4) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation. Quality control procedures are employed in the collection and editing operations to minimize misrepresentation and misreporting. Nonresponse follow-up procedures are employed to reduce the number of nonrespondents, and procedures employed to impute missing data, introduce a minimal amount of error, given the relatively small volume of imputed data.

Resubmissions

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

Note 4. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* provide complete supply and demand information for the previous year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the inter-

pretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

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

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 6 for further details.

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

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

Field production of finished petroleum products is calculated by (1) adding the amount of fuel ethanol that has been blended into finished motor gasoline, and (2) plus (+) or minus (-) the field production of motor gasoline blending components. Refer to Explanatory Note 10 for a further discussion of this calculation.

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

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

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

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

Disposition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative products supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of 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/alcohol and motor gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

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

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

Stocks

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

Movements

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

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

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

Note 5. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil and Gas Producers. Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report."

After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Mineral Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil and Gas Producers. The EIA incorporates production data into its Crude Oil Production System (COPS) as the data are received from the reporting agencies. EIA publications show portions of this database at specific points in time. Table 14 of this publication presents the 1995 crude oil production data received by the EIA as of April 1996. Crude oil production data for 1995 received after April 1996 will be published later as an appendix in the following year's *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). Table C1 of this publication presents the 1994 crude oil production a year after it was published in the *PSA* 1994.

Note 6. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics

from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

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

(1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

(2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

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

Country and Area of Destination

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

Note 7. 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 difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

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

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

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

Data Revision

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

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

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

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

Note 8. Frames Maintenance

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

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

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

To supplement the monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive

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

Changes in Survey Frames

Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) expanded its universe to include non-refinery blenders; redefined motor gasoline into two categories (finished leaded and finished unleaded); and separated blending components from finished motor gasoline as a reporting category. Refer to Explanatory Note 11 for future discussion.

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

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

Table B1. New Basis Stocks[1]
(Million Barrels)

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

[1] Stocks as of December 31.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 24, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

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

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

[a] Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

Note 9. Descriptive Monthly Statistics

The universe of each of the Petroleum Supply surveys (refinery, bulk terminal, pipeline, crude oil stock, import, etc.) is relatively small and ever-changing due to company formations, shutdowns, mergers and splits. The frequency distributions of the petroleum supply variables are non-normal, highly variable, positive skewed and leptokurtic; that is, there are many small units and few large ones. Zeros often dominate the responses; that is, not all of the sampling units produce and/or store all products.

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

(1) The number of active sampling units (respondents).

(2) The number of sampling units reporting nonzero values (nonzero respondents).

(3) The average of nonzero values reported in thousand barrels (average).

(4) The standard deviation of nonzero values reported in thousand barrels (standard deviation).

Note 10. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts

Crude Oil Lease Stock Adjustment

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

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

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

Trans Alaskan Pipeline System Adjustment

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

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

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

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment

Beginning with the reporting of January 1993 data, adjustments were made to the product supplied series for finished motor gasoline. It was recognized that motor gasoline statistics published by the EIA through 1992 were underreported because the reporting system was not collecting all fuel ethanol and motor gasoline blending components being blended downstream from the refinery. The EIA was able to quantify these volumes and make corrective adjustments for 1992 in 1993 (refer to Table B4 in the 1994 *PSA*).

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

Table B3. Descriptive Statistics for Selected Petroleum Supply Variables[1]

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Refinery Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units												
Respondents	253	257	260	260	261	262	263	263	259	256	256	258
Nonzero Respondents	159	163	162	160	161	164	159	160	160	158	157	156
Average	2696	2331	2561	2620	2784	2692	2819	2804	2736	2697	2676	2821
Standard Deviation	2726	2386	2725	2738	2933	2831	2924	2896	2909	2851	2824	2929
Refinery Crude Oil Input												
Respondents	253	257	260	260	261	262	263	263	259	256	256	258
Nonzero Respondents	164	168	168	167	168	169	167	167	166	165	164	165
Average	2572	2227	2487	2482	2639	2583	2674	2650	2603	2555	2530	2632
Standard Deviation	2695	2378	2724	2714	2913	2802	2867	2866	2862	2813	2797	2907
Refinery Finished Motor Gasoline Gross Production												
Respondents	253	257	260	260	261	262	263	263	259	256	256	258
Nonzero Respondents	172	171	171	164	159	164	164	163	172	172	170	173
Average	1316	1180	1282	1355	1465	1403	1452	1429	1350	1340	1356	1394
Standard Deviation	1399	1251	1368	1441	1510	1483	1520	1512	1491	1518	1536	1539
Refinery Distillate Fuel Oil Gross Production												
Respondents	253	257	260	260	261	262	263	263	259	256	256	258
Nonzero Respondents	162	164	164	161	164	161	159	158	159	153	155	155
Average	621	543	640	618	614	612	627	648	655	673	673	706
Standard Deviation	687	624	729	697	679	639	645	691	708	676	694	745
Refinery Residual Fuel Oil Gross Production												
Respondents	253	257	260	260	261	262	263	263	259	256	256	258
Nonzero Respondents	123	122	126	126	122	120	125	119	119	121	117	118
Average	233	185	196	192	198	191	202	214	208	193	188	236
Standard Deviation	331	265	283	279	275	274	312	309	296	283	269	336
Refinery Finished Gasoline Stocks												
Respondents	253	257	260	260	261	262	263	263	259	256	256	258
Nonzero Respondents	172	177	179	180	181	180	180	179	176	171	170	169
Average	331	316	300	277	273	274	283	250	268	268	266	283
Standard Deviation	367	339	346	270	276	299	301	265	281	293	283	323
Bulk Terminal Finished Motor Gasoline Stocks												
Respondents	331	327	327	323	323	325	323	324	322	323	323	321
Nonzero Respondents	145	145	145	142	142	141	143	142	142	144	143	142
Average	537	500	438	471	470	449	446	434	433	425	429	437
Standard Deviation	1071	1018	895	972	964	927	889	862	870	863	871	877
Pipeline Finished Motor Gasoline Stocks												
Respondents	83	83	83	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
Nonzero Respondents	54	52	53	52	53	53	53	53	53	53	52	53
Average	889	990	953	968	962	961	967	907	947	918	945	971
Standard Deviation	1916	2117	2208	2125	2163	2116	2115	2038	2110	2089	1991	2098
Refinery Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks												
Respondents	253	257	260	260	261	262	263	263	259	256	256	258
Nonzero Respondents	205	206	206	209	209	209	208	207	207	203	201	203
Average	221	203	188	188	195	200	212	222	224	229	241	219
Standard Deviation	379	337	290	248	274	292	403	453	458	466	441	336
Bulk Terminal Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks												
Respondents	331	327	327	323	323	325	323	324	322	323	323	321
Nonzero Respondents	218	215	216	210	210	208	206	207	210	209	212	210
Average	315	261	233	239	242	233	276	279	282	285	281	276
Standard Deviation	687	538	484	507	524	504	571	567	598	619	611	587
Pipeline Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks												
Respondents	83	83	83	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
Nonzero Respondents	53	52	52	53	54	53	54	51	51	53	52	51
Average	494	468	508	475	494	460	446	532	514	479	529	544
Standard Deviation	1285	1185	1267	1094	1237	1121	984	1238	1221	1158	1277	1540
Refinery Residual Fuel Oil Stocks												
Respondents	253	257	260	260	261	262	263	263	259	256	256	258
Nonzero Respondents	140	139	138	139	138	138	138	137	135	134	134	135
Average	139	119	120	119	117	126	118	121	121	127	125	126
Standard Deviation	214	154	155	147	145	168	150	152	154	161	176	191
Bulk Terminal Residual Fuel Oil Stocks												
Respondents	331	327	327	323	323	325	323	324	322	323	323	321
Nonzero Respondents	68	69	69	69	69	68	68	68	68	68	69	68
Average	351	286	304	295	323	270	298	310	339	305	297	293
Standard Deviation	656	530	564	605	710	524	559	574	684	676	601	596
Refinery Crude Oil Stocks												
Respondents	253	257	260	260	261	262	263	263	259	256	256	258
Nonzero Respondents	173	172	172	172	173	173	173	172	169	168	167	168
Average	591	592	589	624	588	567	569	608	582	583	604	510
Standard Deviation	700	692	694	729	688	685	672	782	718	685	734	582
Pipeline/Tank Farm Crude Oil Stocks												
Respondents	172	171	171	174	176	176	176	176	172	173	173	174
Nonzero Respondents	126	127	127	128	128	128	128	127	125	125	123	125
Average	1456	1466	1551	1508	1490	1524	1411	1358	1401	1407	1447	1411
Standard Deviation	2790	2893	3086	3072	2989	3095	2815	2686	2817	2835	2873	2811

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

Table B4. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment, 1993 to 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	66	66	79	74	58	81	49	36	57	72	91	58	65
Motor Gas Blending	8	37	56	86	131	113	46	110	35	89	28	29	64
Product Supplied	7,163	7,481	7,788	7,651	7,894	8,220	7,888	8,187	7,786	7,781	7,866	7,742	7,789

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: • Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volumes I and II.

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 (refer to Table B4). This estimate was calculated as production (from the EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"), plus imports (from the EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"), minus inputs at refineries (from the EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report"), plus or minus stock change (from the EIA-819M survey). This estimate for the amount of fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline was added to Table 1 for Natural Gas Liquids Field Production (line 14) and in the Field Production column for finished motor gasoline in Tables 2 through 13 published in the *PSA*.

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

Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment

Prior to 1993, the EIA published a "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components. Since these components are to be blended into finished motor gasoline, there is no actual demand for this intermediate product. The EIA corrected this series by including the quantity of "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components with "other" finished motor gasoline. This change was accomplished in Tables 2 through 13 by adding product supplied for motor gasoline blending components to the column labeled field production of "other" motor gasoline, and subtracting it from the field production column for "motor gasoline blending components."

Fuel Ethanol Stock Adjustment

Total end-of-month stocks of fuel ethanol are underreported in the PSRS because of the inability to collect data from downstream fuel ethanol motor gasoline blenders. Total stocks of fuel ethanol are assumed to be those reported by ethanol producers on the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." The difference between the stocks reported on the EIA-819M and the stocks reported in the PSRS (from refiners, bulk terminal and pipeline operators) is added to the stocks shown for bulk terminals. If the stocks for the PSRS are higher than those reported on the EIA-819M, no adjustment is made.

Note 11. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

Motor Gasoline

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

Table B5. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

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

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

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

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

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

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

Table B6. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

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

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

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

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

Total Petroleum Products

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

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

Alaskan In Transit Stocks

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

Note 12. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

Changes in Data Collection

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

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

Change in Crude Oil Lease Stocks

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

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

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

Note 13. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

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

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

Table B7. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting

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

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

Imports

The imports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown in Table B8 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

Exports

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

Note 14. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of

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

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

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

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

- Tables 4 through 8, "PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products."
  - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported at the *PAD District of Entry* rather than at the *PAD District of Processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 20, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 21, "Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts."
  - A line was added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 23, "Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts."
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

Note 15. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and were subsequently published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). Refer to Explanatory Note 8 for a detailed description of frames maintenance and updates.

Changes in Data Collection

- The unit of measure used on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," has been changed from barrels to thousands of barrels.

- Unfinished oil imports data, previously reported as one product on the Form EIA-814, are now reported separately under four classifications. These classifications are:

  – Naphthas and lighter
  – Kerosene and light gas oils
  – Heavy gas oils
  – Residuum

- The number of categories for reporting natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases data on Form EIA-814 was reduced from 19 to 5 by eliminating the requirement to separately identify categories for further processing, petrochemical use, and fuel use.

- The requirements to report the type of processing facility and the applicable section of the oil import regulations were eliminated for the Form EIA-814.

- The requirement to report data for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products on separate schedules of the Form EIA-814 was eliminated.

- The requirement to report two end-use categories, petrochemical use and other use, for still gas and liquefied refinery gases, was eliminated on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

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

Changes in Publication Tables

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

- Table 11, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

  – Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.

- Table 12, "Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District."

  – The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.

- Table 14, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

  – Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.

- Table 15, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source."

  – Countries formerly included in the categories "Other Western Hemisphere" and "Other Eastern Hemisphere" were shown individually.

- Table 18, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

  – The breakout between "petrochemical feedstock use" and "other use" for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

Note 16. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

Changes in Data Collection

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

Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected *PSA* Tables 10 through 13, 18, 24, and 25.

- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 11, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Conse-

quently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

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

Note 17. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

Changes in Data Collection

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

Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

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

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

The reporting problem began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the *PSA*. Revisions for 1987 data are not planned.

Changes in Publication Tables

- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 13. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Table B9. Conversion Table for 1989 PSA

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

NA = Not Applicable

- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-13, 17, 18, 20, 32-35.
- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 4 through 13) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.
- A table showing net imports by country for the current month (Table 29) was added.
- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B9 is provided to show the new to old table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.
- Table 15, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
  - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining District previously published on Table 10 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.
  - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.
- Table 17, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
  - Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.
  - Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.
  - Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 24, was added.
- Table 18, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
  - Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from Table 18.
  - Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 25, were added.
- Tables 21 through 25, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."
  - Data previously included in the "Other Products" category were displayed separately for naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.
- Table 20,"Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 27, were added.
- Table 28, "Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination."
  - Data for exports by destination previously included in the Other Products category were displayed separately for pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.
- Table 30, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."
  - Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Table 18.

– Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 25, were added.

Note 18. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

Changes in Publication Tables

Summary Statistics Tables

- A new table (Table S7) has been added to display jet fuel supply and disposition.
- Table S8, "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" has been redesignated as Table S9. Jet fuel data are no longer included. Historical data have been revised to exclude jet fuel.
- Table S3, "Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports" has been expanded to display all Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and additional Non-OPEC countries. A separate column for crude oil imports has also been added for each country.
- Time periods have been included in table titles.

Figures

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

Sources

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

Detailed Statistics Tables

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

Note 19. 1993 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

Changes in Data Collection

- Motor gasoline categories have been revised to reflect the change in the type of fuels produced. The new categories are: reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline, and other finished gasoline. These changes were made to Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."
- Distillate Fuel Oil has been split into two sulfur categories to meet Environmental Protection Agency requirements effective in October 1993. The new categories for inputs, production, end-of-month stocks and movements are: 0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur. These changes were made to Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811,

"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

- Other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol (Code 090) has been renamed "Other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and oxygenates" on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." A new line has also been added to report Other hydrocarbons and hydrogen separately.

- Data on inputs and end-of-month stocks of oxygenates (i.e., fuel ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), methanol, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other oxygenates) has been added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Inputs and production of Isobutylene (Code 634) has been added as sub-categories to Isobutane (Code 615) on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Data on inputs and production of military kerosene-type jet fuel and commercial kerosene-type jet fuel has been added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

- Liquefied Petroleum and Refinery Gases column headings for Ethane, Propane, Normal Butane, and Isobutane have been revised to include olefins (e.g., Ethane/Ethylene etc.) on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report."

- Data on end-of-month stocks of oxygenates (i.e., fuel ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other oxygenates) have been added to Forms EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report." Data for methanol are not collected at this time but has been included on the form for future use.

- Imports of oxygenates (i.e., fuel ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other oxygenates) have been added to Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report." Data for methanol are not requested at this time.

- Imports of olefins are collected separately from liquefied petroleum gases (i.e., ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene) on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

- Data on oxygenates blended into motor gasoline has been eliminated on the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

- Data on methanol is no longer required on the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" but remains on the form for future use.

Changes in Summary Statistics Tables

- Table S1. Crude and Petroleum Products Overview
  - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.

- Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition
  - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
  - The Crude Used Directly column has been eliminated. This column is no longer applicable since the years 1973 through 1980 have been eliminated. The data for 1981 and 1982 are provided in a footnote.

- Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports
  - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
  - The Former USSR has been renamed Russia. The remaining states that comprised the Former USSR have been included in the Other Non-OPEC column.

- Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition
  - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
  - Product supplied-unleaded and product supplied-unleaded (percent of Total) columns have been eliminated. A new column has been added to display end-of-month stocks of oxygenates. These stocks **are not included** in the Total Motor Gasoline end-of-month stocks.

- Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

– History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.

– Distillate fuel oil stocks have been separated into two sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur).

– The Crude Used Directly column has been eliminated. This column is no longer applicable since the years 1973 through 1980 have been eliminated. The data for 1981 and 1982 are provided in a footnote.

- Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

  – History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.

  – The Crude Used Directly column has been eliminated. This column is no longer applicable since the years 1973 through 1980 have been eliminated. The data for 1981 and 1982 are provided in a footnote.

- Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition

  – History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.

- Table S8. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition

  – A new summary table has been added to display supply and disposition data for propane/propylene. This information will continue to be included in the Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition table (renumbered as Table S9).

- Table S9. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

  – Formerly numbered as Table S8.

  – History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.

- Table S10. Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition

  – Formerly numbered as Table S9.

  – History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.

Changes in Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

  – Line 14 includes fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline. This quantity is comparable to the sum of field production of finished motor gasoline and natural gas liquids and LRGs on Table 2.

  – Line 20 has been modified to read: Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production) to accommodate motor gasoline blending components field production.

- Tables 2 through 13. Supply and Disposition

  – Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.

  – Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Alcohol has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates for clarification.

  – Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.

  – Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.

- Table 16. Refinery Input

  – Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Alcohol has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates for clarification. Sub-categories are displayed for Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen and for Oxygenates.

  – Oxygenates are displayed separately for fuel ethanol, methanol, MTBE, and other oxygenates. Other oxygenates includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl alcohol (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

- Table 17. Refinery Net Production

  – Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification. Isobutylene is displayed as a sub-category to be consistent with the other liquefied gases.

  – Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.

– Military and commercial kerosene-type jet fuel has been added.

– Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.

- Table 18. Refinery Stocks

  – Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.

  – Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Alcohol has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/ Oxygenates for clarification. Sub-categories are displayed for Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen and for Oxygenates.

  – Oxygenates are displayed separately for fuel ethanol, methanol, MTBE, and other oxygenates. Other oxygenates includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl alcohol (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

  – Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.

  – Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.

- Table 20. Imports by PAD District

  – Data on olefins are displayed separately from liquefied petroleum gases.

  – Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Alcohol has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/ Oxygenates for clarification. Sub-categories are displayed for Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen and for Oxygenates.

  – Oxygenates are displayed separately for fuel ethanol, MTBE, and other oxygenates. Other oxygenates includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl alcohol (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

  – Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.

  – Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added to both bonded ship bunkers and other.

- Tables 21-25. Imports by Country of Origin

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

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

- Table 27. Exports

  – Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.

  – Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates and Motor Gasoline Blending Components have been added as export products under the Other Liquids category.

- Table 28. Exports by Destination

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

- Table 29. Net Imports

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

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

- Table 30. Stocks

  – Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Alcohol has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/ Oxygenates for clarification. Sub-categories are displayed for Other hydrocarbons/hydrogen fuel ethanol, ETBE, methanol, MTBE, and other oxygenates.

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

  – Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.

– Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.

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

  – Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.

  – Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.

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

  – Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.

  – Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.

- Table 33. Movements by Pipeline

  – Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.

  – Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.

- Table 34. Movements by Tanker and Barge

  – Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.

  – Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.

- Table 35. Net Movements

  – Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.

  – Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.

  – Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.

Changes in Appendix C (PSM)

- Inputs

  – Other hydrocarbons has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/ Oxygenates for clarification.

- Production

  – Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.

  – Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.

  – A new line has been added to display field production of motor gasoline blending components.

- Imports

  – Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.

  – Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.

- Stocks

  – Other hydrocarbons has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/ Oxygenates for clarification.

  – Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.

  – Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.

- Product Supplied

  – Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.

  – Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.

Changes in Appendix D

- Table D1. U.S. Summary Table

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

- Table D2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Ending Stocks
  - Data for the previous year as well as current year are displayed.
  - Data on oxygenates blended into motor gasoline has been eliminated. This information is no longer collected on the survey EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."
  - Data for fuel ethanol imports has been dropped due to small volumes reported by respondents.
- Table D3. Monthly MTBE Production and Ending Stocks
  - Data for the previous year as well as current year are displayed.
  - Data on oxygenates blended into motor gasoline has been eliminated. This information is no longer collected on the survey EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."
  - Data on MTBE imports has been dropped from the table due to small volumes reported by respondents.

Note 20. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

Effective with January 1994 data, several enhancements were made to the tables to reflect changes in the petroleum industry and to provide more meaningful petroleum statistics. These changes primarily affect data reported for imports, exports, and product supplied.

- On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). As of January 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador now appear under imports from Non-OPEC sources. No revision was made to 1993 data. Countries have been realphabetized accordingly. This change is evident in Tables S3 and 35 through 44, 49 and 50.
- Exports data are now published for oxygenates and the sub-categories of finished motor gasoline (reformulated, oxygenated, and other) and distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).
- Product supplied is now calculated for reformulated, oxygenated, and other finished motor gasoline as well as the sulfur categories of distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).

Note 21. 1995 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

- Annual U.S. refinery capacity data collection and publication normally presented each year in Volume 1 of the PSA has been moved to a biennial schedule (every other year). Collection and publication of January 1, 1996 refinery capacity data did not occur. The next year collection of refinery capacity data will occur is 1997 and will present refinery capacity data of January 1, 1997.
- Annual U.S. oxygenate production capacity data collection and publication normally presented each year in Volume 1 of the PSA has been eliminated. This information was first collected by EIA to effectively monitor the transition of reformulated motor gasoline into the market.

Note 22. Motor Gasoline Blending Plants

Amerada Hess Corp.
Greensboro, NC

Amerada Hess Corp.
Selma, NC

Amoco Oil Co.
Forest View, IL

Amoco Oil Co.
Milwaukee, WI

Ashland Oil Inc.
Clarksville, IN

Ashland Oil Inc.
Covington, KY

Citgo Petroleum Corp.
Braintree, MA

Citgo Petroleum Corp.
Chesapeake, VA

Citgo Petroleum Corp.
East Chicago, IN

Citgo Petroleum Corp.
Linden, NJ

Citgo Petroleum Corp.
Milwaukee, WI

Citgo Petroleum Corp.
Mt. Prospect, IL

Citgo Petroleum Corp.
Richmond, VA

Citgo Petroleum Corp.
Selma, NC

Citgo Petroleum Corp.
Waco, TX

Clark Refg. & Mktg. Inc.
Blue Island, IL

Clark Refg. & Mktg. Inc.
Milwaukee, WI

Coastal Corp.
Wichita, KS

GATX Terminals Corp.
Carson, CA

GATX Terminals Corp.
Carteret, NJ

GATX Terminals Corp.
Pasadena, TX

Getty Petro. Corp.
East Providence, RI

Note 22. Motor Gasoline Blending Plants (Cont'd)

Getty Petro. Corp.
New Haven, CT

Getty Petro. Corp.
Newark, NJ

Getty Petro. Corp.
Rensselaer, NY

Global Petroleum Corp.
Revere, MA

Golden West Refining Co.
Santa Fe Springs, CA

Hartford/Woodriver Term.
Hartford, IL

Int'l Matex Tank Term.
Bayonne, NJ

Marathon Oil Co.
Hammond, IN

Marathon Oil Co.
Mt. Prospect, IL

Marathon Oil Co.
Willow Springs, IL

Mobil Oil Corp.
Arlington Heights, IL

Mobil Oil Corp.
Hammond, IN

Northville Industries Corp.
Linden, NJ

Oiltanking Houston Inc.
Houston, TX

Phillips 66 Co.
East Chicago, IN

Phillips 66 Co.
Forsythe, IL

Phillips 66 Co.
Pasadena, TX

Phillips Pipeline Co.
Denver, CO

Phillips Pipeline Co.
East Saint Louis, IL

Santa Fe Pacific Pipeline
Phoenix, AZ

Santa Fe Pacific Pipeline
Reno, NV

Shell Oil Co.
Argo, IL

Shell Oil Co.
Carson, CA

Shell Oil Co.
Des Plaines, IL

Sinclair Oil Corp.
Denver, CO

Stolt Term. Inc.
Perth Amboy, NJ

Texaco Inc.
Phoenix, AZ

Texaco Inc.
Tucson, AZ

Unocal Corp.
Beaumont, TX

Westfrac Inc. Blending
Grand Junction, CO

Westec Petro. Inc.
Denver, CO

Westec Petro. Inc.
Woods Cross, UT

Wickland Oil Co.
Crockett, CA

Williams Pipeline Co.
Des Moines, IA

Williams Pipeline Co.
Iowa City, IA

Year/Month	Product Supplied 1992 Basis	Fuel Ethanol Adjustment	Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment	Product Supplied 1993 Basis	Difference
1992					
January	6,869	68	-8	6,929	60
February	6,963	68	-6	7,025	62
March	7,137	62	59	7,258	121
April	7,238	68	49	7,355	117
May	7,328	55	36	7,419	91
June	7,460	64	11	7,535	75
July	7,639	52	75	7,766	127
August	7,380	66	91	7,537	157
September	7,344	54	43	7,441	97
October	7,338	76	-14	7,400	62
November	7,102	91	68	7,261	159
December	7,396	100	66	7,562	166
Average	7,268	69	39	7,376	108
1993					
January	--	61	-59	6,639	--
February	--	67	-61	7,112	--
March	--	70	15	7,389	--
April	--	61	-32	7,435	--
May	--	58	-3	7,585	--
June	--	63	-5	7,700	--
July	--	62	-19	7,785	--
August	--	48	54	7,864	--
September	--	68	79	7,607	--
October	--	69	-72	7,382	--
November	--	84	-72	7,533	--
December	--	81	48	7,661	--
Average	--	66	-10	7,476	--

Appendix C

Table C1. Revised[a] Crude Oil Production by PAD District and State, 1994
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
PAD District I	**730**	**800**	**861**	**883**	**908**	**878**	**864**
Florida	490	482	494	510	529	491	527
New York	20	20	22	25	27	25	27
Pennsylvania	120	140	174	168	174	185	161
Virginia	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
West Virginia	99	156	170	179	178	175	147
PAD District II	**18,161**	**17,030**	**19,172**	**18,113**	**18,874**	**18,176**	**17,890**
Illinois	1,262	1,357	1,610	1,479	1,495	1,445	1,419
Indiana	186	211	266	213	230	232	223
Kansas	3,959	3,617	4,268	3,860	4,126	3,967	3,920
Kentucky	313	439	67	569	378	341	286
Michigan	1,072	982	1,084	978	1,040	992	1,010
Missouri	10	10	10	9	10	10	11
Nebraska	377	335	369	330	365	348	358
North Dakota	2,371	2,124	2,344	2,283	2,382	2,272	2,337
Ohio	544	684	861	753	755	780	716
Oklahoma	7,919	7,123	8,129	7,484	7,935	7,636	7,456
South Dakota	124	114	127	116	123	119	124
Tennessee	24	33	38	38	34	36	33
PAD District III	**99,114**	**89,011**	**98,486**	**94,232**	**96,810**	**93,464**	**95,321**
Alabama	1,585	1,376	1,520	1,490	1,595	1,529	1,561
Arkansas	831	672	825	789	795	781	770
Louisiana[b]	10,975	9,858	10,987	10,504	10,782	10,419	10,578
Mississippi	1,805	1,621	1,770	1,591	1,688	1,650	1,677
New Mexico	5,700	5,073	5,496	5,221	5,300	4,987	5,224
Texas[b]	51,754	46,561	51,465	49,384	50,644	48,323	49,488
Federal Offshore Padd III	26,464	23,851	26,422	25,252	26,006	25,777	26,024
PAD District IV	**13,165**	**11,948**	**12,951**	**12,413**	**12,791**	**12,223**	**11,609**
Colorado	2,686	2,536	2,668	2,598	2,710	2,521	2,597
Montana	1,414	1,237	1,415	1,342	1,370	1,326	1,410
Utah	1,766	1,619	1,810	1,731	1,764	1,690	1,729
Wyoming	7,299	6,556	7,057	6,742	6,946	6,686	5,874
PAD District V	**80,417**	**70,983**	**77,584**	**72,667**	**77,928**	**73,692**	**76,203**
Alaska[b]	51,398	44,719	49,076	45,130	48,916	45,503	46,337
South Alaska	1,212	1,114	1,269	1,300	1,333	1,289	1,322
North Slope	50,186	43,605	47,808	43,830	47,584	44,214	45,016
Arizona	4	4	4	6	6	6	6
California[b]	24,357	21,990	24,260	23,647	24,411	23,525	24,279
Nevada	166	124	135	125	137	162	167
Federal Offshore Padd V	4,492	4,147	4,109	3,758	4,459	4,496	5,413
U.S. Total[b]	**211,587**	**189,772**	**209,054**	**198,307**	**207,312**	**198,432**	**201,887**
Daily Average[b]	**6,825**	**6,778**	**6,744**	**6,610**	**6,687**	**6,614**	**6,512**

This table contains updates on 1994 crude oil production statistics published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), 1994.

Statistics on crude oil production for States and for Federal offshore areas are reported to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) by State government agencies and by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. These data are updated periodically by the reporting agencies and are received by the EIA on an ongoing basis. At the time of publication of the 1994 *PSA,* the EIA had not received complete and/or updated statistics on crude oil production for several States. This table is provided to inform the user of updated monthly and annual crude oil production statistics for 1994, and are not subject to further revision by the EIA.

Table C1. Revised[a] Crude Oil Production by PAD District and State, 1994 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	August	September	October	November	December	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	**870**	**859**	**892**	**879**	**884**	**10,308**	**28**
Florida	497	487	525	522	538	6,093	17
New York	31	26	26	25	25	299	1
Pennsylvania	176	173	168	176	166	1,982	5
Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	17	(s)
West Virginia	164	171	171	155	154	1,918	5
PAD District II	**18,290**	**17,601**	**17,777**	**17,658**	**18,116**	**216,858**	**594**
Illinois	1,469	1,412	1,387	1,379	1,435	17,148	47
Indiana	239	225	173	231	64	2,492	7
Kansas	4,031	3,911	3,898	3,833	3,939	47,327	130
Kentucky	362	281	330	492	208	4,064	11
Michigan	1,027	1,002	998	977	1,045	12,207	33
Missouri	12	10	10	11	10	123	(s)
Nebraska	355	346	352	337	345	4,217	12
North Dakota	2,329	2,253	2,359	2,268	2,367	27,690	76
Ohio	757	697	715	719	777	8,758	24
Oklahoma	7,548	7,308	7,395	7,253	7,770	90,957	249
South Dakota	123	118	123	120	123	1,453	4
Tennessee	38	38	36	39	35	421	1
PAD District III	**95,812**	**93,221**	**96,166**	**94,219**	**97,643**	**1,143,500**	**3,133**
Alabama	1,551	1,472	1,489	1,546	1,589	18,303	50
Arkansas	781	762	762	746	745	9,260	25
Louisiana[b]	10,610	10,143	10,829	10,635	10,852	127,174	348
Mississippi	1,710	1,641	1,650	1,630	1,690	20,124	55
New Mexico	5,279	5,122	5,401	5,232	5,448	63,483	174
Texas[b]	49,347	47,681	48,898	47,795	49,231	590,570	1,618
Federal Offshore Padd III	26,533	26,400	27,137	26,635	28,087	314,587	862
PAD District IV	**11,782**	**12,184**	**12,456**	**11,940**	**12,185**	**147,648**	**405**
Colorado	2,525	2,471	2,566	2,471	2,557	30,907	85
Montana	1,400	1,377	1,445	1,397	1,426	16,558	45
Utah	1,729	1,704	1,730	1,650	1,732	20,655	57
Wyoming	6,128	6,632	6,715	6,422	6,470	79,528	218
PAD District V	**76,025**	**74,274**	**79,827**	**74,669**	**81,059**	**915,329**	**2,508**
Alaska[b]	46,488	45,426	49,709	45,538	50,714	568,955	1,559
South Alaska	1,352	1,367	1,328	1,311	1,354	15,550	43
North Slope	45,136	44,059	48,382	44,227	49,360	553,406	1,516
Arizona	7	7	6	6	5	65	(s)
California[b]	24,114	23,475	24,371	23,498	24,447	286,373	785
Nevada	140	137	139	127	136	1,694	5
Federal Offshore Padd V	5,277	5,230	5,602	5,501	5,757	58,242	160
U.S. Total[b]	**202,780**	**198,139**	**207,119**	**199,365**	**209,886**	**2,433,643**	**6,668**
Daily Average[b]	**6,541**	**6,605**	**6,681**	**6,645**	**6,771**	**6,668**	**-**

[a] Data are based upon revisions received as of April 1996.

[b] Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 84,647; California: State - 20,495; Louisiana: State - 22,764; Texas: State - 1,648; U.S. Total, including Federal Offshore - 502,383.

Note: • Production data are revised from those published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual 1994* for the following States: Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Federal Offshore PAD District III, Federal Offshore PAD District V, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Utah. • Annual crude oil production for Michigan, New York, and Ohio was prorated by month based on first purchaser monthly crude oil volumes collected on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

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

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; CH_3-(CH_2)n-OH (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol).

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

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

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

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

The higher the API gravity, the lighter the compound. Light crudes generally exceed 38 degrees API and heavy crudes are commonly labeled as all crudes with an API gravity of 22 degrees or below. Intermediate crudes fall in the range of 22 degrees to 38 degrees API gravity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

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

Shaded areas in the definitions represent changes introduced in November 1995.

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

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

Benzene (C_6H_6). An aromatic hydrocarbon present in small proportion in some crude oils and made commercially from petroleum by the catalytic reforming of naphthenes in petroleum naphtha. Also made from coal in the manufacture of coke. Used as a solvent, in manufacturing detergents, synthetic fibers, and petrochemicals and as a component of high-octane gasoline.

Blending Components. See Motor or Aviation Gasoline Blending Components.

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

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

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

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

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

Butane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

> ***Isobutane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

> ***Normal Butane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons **(tar sands from Canada)** are included.

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

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

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

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

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

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

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

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

No. 2 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 2 heating or fuel oil as defined in

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

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

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

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

ETBE (Ethyl tertiary butyl ether) $(CH_3)_3COC_2H_5$. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

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

Examples:

(1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.

(2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuel Ethanol (C_2H_5OH). 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 (C_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Isohexane (C_6H_{14}). 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 (C_4), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C_5) and isohexane (C_6), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. See **Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.**

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

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624**R** and **MIL-T-83133D** (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

> ***Commercial.*** Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in commercial aircraft.
>
> ***Military.*** Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in military aircraft.

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

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

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

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

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

grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

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

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

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

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

Example:

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

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

Methanol (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-1690C, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122 degrees to 158 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365 degrees to 374 degrees F at the 90-percent recovery point. "Motor gasoline" includes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline, and other finished gasoline. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed.

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

Oxygenated Gasoline. Gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles that has an oxygen content of 1.8 percent or higher, by weight. Includes gasohol. Excludes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

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

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

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

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

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether) ($(CH_3)_3COCH_3$). An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

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

Naphtha Less Than 401˚ F. See **Petrochemical Feedstocks.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Normal Butane. See **Butane.**

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC. **Prior to January 1, 1993, Ecuador was a member of OPEC.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Oxygenates. Any substance which, when added to gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that gasoline

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into

products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust pallative 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.