

Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales 1996

August 1997

Energy Information Administration

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

Contacts

The *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales 1996* report is prepared by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) under the general direction of Michael Griffey (202) 586-9601, Petroleum Marketing Division, Office of Oil and Gas.

Detailed, technical questions about tables referencing the form EIA-821 may be directed to:

Alice Lippert (202) 586-9600

Fuel Oil and Kerosene Data Available Through Electronic Access

Annual petroleum marketing data are available through electronic access that contains statistics from the *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales 1996* report. Included are annual sales data on petroleum volumes of kerosene, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils by State. Annual historical data at the national level are provided in summary tables.

For ***Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales on the Internet***, access EIA's home page at <http://www.eia.doe.gov>.

For obtaining ***Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales personal computer diskette*** by mail, order from:

Office of Scientific and Technical Information
Request Services
P.O. Box 62
Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831
(615) 576-8401

National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
Office of Data Base Services
U.S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161
(703) 487-4650

The ***Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales*** diskette is in ASCII text format on a double-sided high-density 3.5 inch diskette for use with IBM-compatible personal computers.

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>

Further information as to content may be obtained from the National Energy Information Center (NEIC), telephone (202) 586-8800.

Contents

	Page
Introduction	1
Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1996	3
Adjusted Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene in 1996	27
Appendix A: Technical Notes.....	45
Appendix B: Form EIA-821: Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report	55

Introduction

The *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales 1996* report provides information, illustrations and State-level statistical data on end-use sales of kerosene; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 distillate fuel oil; and residual fuel oil. State-level kerosene sales include volumes for residential, commercial, industrial, farm, and all other uses. State-level distillate sales include volumes for residential, commercial, industrial, oil company, railroad, vessel bunkering, military, electric utility, farm, on-highway, off highway construction, and other uses. State-level residual fuel sales include volumes for commercial, industrial, oil company, vessel bunkering, military, electric utility, and other uses. The Petroleum Marketing Division, Office of Oil and Gas, Energy Information Administration ensures the accuracy, quality, and confidentiality of the published data in the *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales 1996*.

Except for the kerosene and on-highway diesel information, data presented in Tables 1 through 12 (Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene) present results of the EIA-821 survey. Tables 13 through 24 (Adjusted Sales of Fuel Oil and Kerosene) include volumes that are based on the EIA-821 survey but have been adjusted to equal the products supplied volumes published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Tables 1 through 12 contain sales estimates resulting from the EIA-821 survey for all categories except kerosene and on-highway diesel. For on-highway diesel the survey was not expected to yield valid statistics because the sampling frame does not include a comprehensive listing of all truck stops. Hence, State-level data obtained from the Federal Highway Administration were used instead.

Kerosene sales data were not expected to be complete because a comprehensive listing of kerosene retailers was not available to serve as a sampling frame. It was thought that a complete frame would be expensive to construct because many kerosene retailers are convenience stores or other small businesses. Because of these concerns, kerosene sales data have been published only after adjusting the sales data so that they add to the U.S. total of kerosene product supplied from the PSA.

In Tables 13 through 24, estimates of distillate fuel oil are adjusted at the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) district level to equal published PSA volume estimates of products supplied. For certain

sales categories, data obtained from alternate sources are used instead of the adjusted numbers. See "Technical Note 3" in Appendix A for further explanation.

Kerosene and residual fuel oil in Tables 13 through 24 are adjusted at the national level to equal published PSA products supplied estimates. Historically, kerosene estimates have always been adjusted at the PAD district level. However, in 1992, certain kerosene estimates at the PAD district level resulted in negative numbers. Hence, the adjustment procedure was changed to display positive sales volumes of kerosene for all PAD districts. Thus the kerosene figures in Tables 13 through 24 are identical to those shown in Tables 1 through 12.

The sales data (Tables 1 through 12) differ from the adjusted sales estimates (Tables 13 through 24) with the exception of kerosene and on-highway diesel for many reasons, including:

- Some products are interchangeable (fungible) and may be supplied as one product and sold as another product. For example, kerosene, low-sulfur kerosene-type jet fuel, and low-sulfur No. 1 fuel oil can be used interchangeably.
- Products supplied into a PAD district may be blended prior to final sale. For example, residual fuel and No. 2 distillate may be blended and sold as No. 4 fuel oil or, in colder climates, kerosene may be blended with distillate fuel oil and sold as heating oil.
- Geographic differences can be attributed to the transportation of product by truck or rail from the district of production. Inter-PAD district movements of products by these modes of transportation are not accounted for in Tables 13 through 24.
- Products may be supplied into a PAD district but the final sale may cross PAD district boundaries. For example, a fuel oil dealer in Ohio (PAD District II) may make retail sales into Pennsylvania (PAD District IB) and/or West Virginia (PAD District IC).
- Drawdowns or buildups in stocks will cause volumes supplied to differ from sales volumes.