

# **Petroleum Supply Annual 2003**

**Volume 1**

**July 2004**

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

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Release Date: July 8, 2004

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# Data Available Electronically

Data from the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* publications as well as data from other sources are available electronically on the Energy Information Administration's World Wide Web Site, and the Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source (COGIS). The schedule for data release is as follows:

Publications/Sources	Information
<b><i>Weekly Petroleum Status Report</i></b>	
Wednesday 10:30 a.m. (weekly)	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Data Log (Table 11 plus 4-week averages)
Wednesday 1:00 p.m. 6th-12th (monthly)	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
<b><i>Winter Fuels Heating Prices</i></b> (October - March)	
Wednesday 1:00 p.m. (weekly)	All tables and highlights
<b><i>Propane Data</i></b>	
Wednesday 1:00 p.m. (weekly)	Table 7 Monthly and Weekly Figure 7
<b><i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i></b>	
23rd-26th (monthly)	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary) and all Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics Tables
<b><i>Petroleum Supply Annual</i></b>	
<b><i>Oxygenate Data</i></b>	
15 working days after the report month	Table D1 U.S. Summary Table D2 (Fuel Ethanol Production/Stocks) Table D3 (MTBE Production/Stocks) and Table D4 (MTBE Merchant and Captive)
<b><i>Imports Data</i></b>	
7th-10th (preliminary)	Import data by company from the Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"
23rd-26th (final)	

COGIS= Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source  
WWW = World Wide Web (<http://www.eia.doe.gov>)

# 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 2003 through annual and monthly surveys. The PSA is divided into two volumes. This first volume contains three sections: Summary Statistics, Detailed Statistics, and Refinery Statistics; each with final annual data. The second volume contains final statistics for each month of 2003, 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. Graphs and tables are provided which show 17 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 2003 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

The tables contained in this section are compiled from the Form EIA-820 “Annual Refinery Report.” Of particular note are listings of refineries and associated crude oil distillation and downstream capacities by State, including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, as of January 1, 2004, as well as summaries of corporate refinery capacities and refinery storage capacities. In addition, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation for 2003 are provided. Also included are fuels consumed at refineries, and lists of shutdowns, sales, reactivations, and mergers during 2003.

## 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 (2002 Revised Crude Oil Production) -Updated monthly and annual crude oil production statistics received after the publication of the 2002 PSA.
- Appendix D (Northeast Heating Oil Reserve) -Contains volumes of heating oil held in terminals by the government as a reserve to reduce the risks of home heating oil shortages.



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**Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1988 - Present**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change <sup>a</sup>		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks <sup>b</sup> (Million Barrels)
	Total Domestic <sup>c</sup>	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil <sup>d</sup>	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil <sup>d</sup> and Petroleum Products
<b>1988</b> Average .....	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
<b>1989</b> Average .....	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
<b>1990</b> Average .....	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
<b>1991</b> Average .....	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
<b>1992</b> Average .....	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	<sup>g</sup> 1,592
<b>1993</b> Average .....	8,836	6,847	1,736	81	<sup>g</sup> 70	17,237	1,647
<b>1994</b> Average .....	8,645	6,662	1,727	18	-2	17,718	1,653
<b>1995</b> Average .....	8,626	6,560	1,762	-93	-153	17,725	1,563
<b>1996</b> Average .....	8,607	6,465	1,830	-124	-28	18,309	1,507
<b>1997</b> Average .....	8,611	6,452	1,817	51	93	18,620	1,560
<b>1998</b> Average .....	8,392	6,252	1,759	74	165	18,917	1,647
<b>1999</b> Average .....	8,107	5,881	1,850	-118	-304	19,519	1,493
<b>2000</b> Average .....	8,110	5,822	1,911	-70	(s)	19,701	1,468
<b>2001</b> January .....	7,528	5,799	1,398	317	38	20,092	1,479
February .....	7,891	5,780	1,732	-424	223	19,689	1,473
March .....	8,127	5,880	1,833	861	-501	19,876	1,484
April .....	8,062	5,863	1,831	736	513	19,729	1,522
May .....	8,146	5,829	1,912	-42	1,130	19,501	1,555
June .....	8,062	5,766	1,908	-671	929	19,561	1,563
July .....	8,066	5,749	1,899	164	7	19,919	1,568
August .....	8,062	5,725	1,955	-160	-488	20,153	1,548
September .....	8,128	5,709	2,034	79	944	19,016	1,579
October .....	8,164	5,746	2,025	142	-205	19,824	1,577
November .....	8,274	5,881	2,001	36	323	19,396	1,588
December .....	8,131	5,887	1,889	87	-133	19,003	1,586
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>8,054</b>	<b>5,801</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>19,649</b>	—
<b>2002</b> January .....	8,068	5,848	1,827	409	-270	19,454	1,591
February .....	8,126	5,871	1,900	443	-951	19,444	1,576
March .....	8,139	5,883	1,901	248	-364	19,676	1,573
April .....	8,215	5,859	1,925	-120	641	19,552	1,588
May .....	8,317	5,924	1,936	222	504	19,728	1,611
June .....	8,206	5,915	1,870	-143	316	19,875	1,616
July .....	8,022	5,770	1,846	-362	190	20,076	1,611
August .....	8,205	5,811	1,937	-139	-328	20,221	1,596
September .....	7,748	5,411	1,898	-687	-56	19,461	1,574
October .....	7,645	5,363	1,875	749	-782	19,678	1,573
November .....	7,949	5,597	1,891	96	85	19,991	1,578
December .....	7,887	5,699	1,760	-234	-751	19,943	1,548
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>8,043</b>	<b>5,746</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-145</b>	<b>19,761</b>	—
<b>2003</b> January .....	7,968	5,785	1,758	-110	-1,293	20,017	1,504
February .....	8,014	5,791	1,812	-106	-1,464	20,375	1,460
March .....	7,963	5,817	1,729	339	114	19,708	1,474
April .....	7,845	5,774	1,701	338	383	19,830	1,496
May .....	7,791	5,733	1,564	-75	1,263	19,344	1,533
June .....	7,692	5,701	1,582	150	745	19,793	1,560
July .....	7,615	5,526	1,649	135	209	20,094	1,570
August .....	7,710	5,595	1,703	15	35	20,586	1,572
September .....	7,956	5,683	1,761	441	426	19,933	1,598
October .....	7,853	5,635	1,818	468	-348	20,182	1,602
November .....	7,771	5,560	1,839	-356	241	19,873	1,598
December .....	7,717	5,579	1,723	-244	-721	20,679	1,568
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>7,823</b>	<b>5,681</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>20,034</b>	—

<sup>a</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

<sup>b</sup> Stocks are totals as of end of period. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

<sup>e</sup> Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

<sup>f</sup> Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

<sup>g</sup> In January 1993, bulk terminal, pipeline, and merchant-producer stocks of oxygenates were added to surveys affecting stock levels and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2.

Footnotes continued on following page.



**Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1988 - Present (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

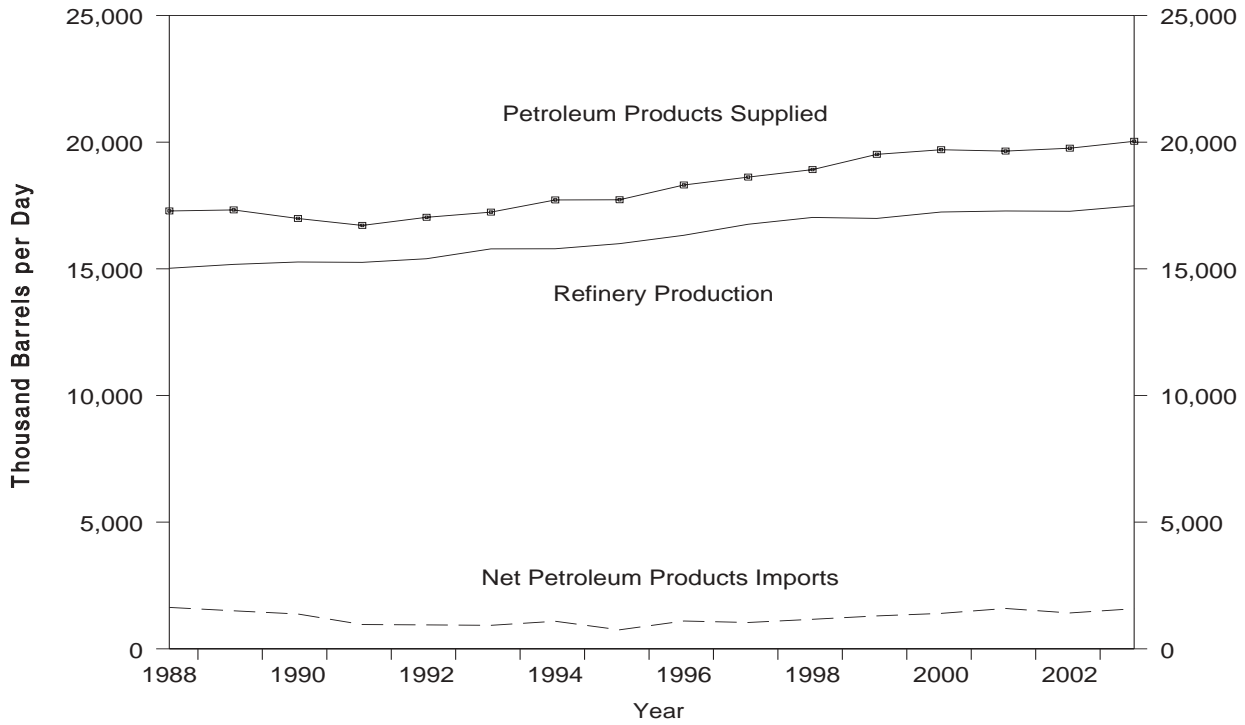
Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports <sup>f</sup>
	Total	Crude Oil <sup>e</sup>	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
<b>1988</b> Average .....	<b>7,402</b>	<b>5,107</b>	<b>2,295</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>6,587</b>
<b>1989</b> Average .....	<b>8,061</b>	<b>5,843</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>7,202</b>
<b>1990</b> Average .....	<b>8,018</b>	<b>5,894</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>7,161</b>
<b>1991</b> Average .....	<b>7,627</b>	<b>5,782</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>6,626</b>
<b>1992</b> Average .....	<b>7,888</b>	<b>6,083</b>	<b>1,805</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>6,938</b>
<b>1993</b> Average .....	<b>8,620</b>	<b>6,787</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>7,618</b>
<b>1994</b> Average .....	<b>8,996</b>	<b>7,063</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>8,054</b>
<b>1995</b> Average .....	<b>8,835</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>7,886</b>
<b>1996</b> Average .....	<b>9,478</b>	<b>7,508</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>8,498</b>
<b>1997</b> Average .....	<b>10,162</b>	<b>8,225</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>9,158</b>
<b>1998</b> Average .....	<b>10,708</b>	<b>8,706</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>9,764</b>
<b>1999</b> Average .....	<b>10,852</b>	<b>8,731</b>	<b>2,122</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>9,912</b>
<b>2000</b> Average .....	<b>11,459</b>	<b>9,071</b>	<b>2,389</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>10,419</b>
<b>2001</b> January .....	12,555	8,933	3,623	954	18	936	11,601
February .....	11,643	8,609	3,035	1,004	24	980	10,639
March .....	12,132	9,603	2,530	938	37	901	11,194
April .....	12,653	10,111	2,542	942	5	937	11,711
May .....	12,529	9,885	2,644	1,069	64	1,005	11,461
June .....	11,732	9,105	2,627	976	15	960	10,756
July .....	11,760	9,552	2,208	879	11	868	10,881
August .....	11,622	9,383	2,239	1,048	28	1,020	10,573
September .....	11,818	9,339	2,478	825	8	817	10,993
October .....	11,379	9,211	2,168	946	11	935	10,432
November .....	11,628	9,320	2,309	960	9	951	10,669
December .....	10,994	8,839	2,154	1,109	12	1,097	9,885
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>11,871</b>	<b>9,328</b>	<b>2,543</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>10,900</b>
<b>2002</b> January .....	11,088	8,709	2,380	861	11	850	10,228
February .....	10,904	8,753	2,151	1,175	4	1,170	9,729
March .....	11,198	8,799	2,399	853	8	845	10,345
April .....	11,765	9,301	2,464	890	8	882	10,876
May .....	11,769	9,323	2,446	910	7	903	10,859
June .....	11,753	9,324	2,429	880	5	874	10,873
July .....	11,624	9,184	2,440	839	33	806	10,785
August .....	11,890	9,544	2,346	1,138	9	1,129	10,752
September .....	11,075	8,797	2,278	1,015	7	1,008	10,059
October .....	11,893	9,532	2,361	962	4	958	10,931
November .....	12,268	9,654	2,613	1,026	10	1,016	11,242
December .....	11,100	8,741	2,359	1,272	2	1,270	9,828
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>11,530</b>	<b>9,140</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>10,546</b>
<b>2003</b> January .....	11,104	8,633	2,471	1,212	10	1,202	9,892
February .....	10,921	8,474	2,447	1,067	5	1,062	9,854
March .....	12,044	9,226	2,819	1,051	10	1,042	10,993
April .....	12,599	9,928	2,671	1,053	12	1,041	11,546
May .....	12,918	10,153	2,765	1,097	15	1,082	11,822
June .....	13,001	10,038	2,962	1,065	45	1,020	11,936
July .....	12,736	10,034	2,702	976	7	969	11,760
August.....	12,769	10,023	2,746	947	4	943	11,822
September .....	12,868	10,287	2,581	960	3	956	11,908
October .....	12,373	10,063	2,310	970	14	956	11,402
November .....	11,712	9,351	2,361	933	21	911	10,780
December .....	12,033	9,684	2,349	990	4	986	11,043
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>12,264</b>	<b>9,665</b>	<b>2,599</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>11,238</b>

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.

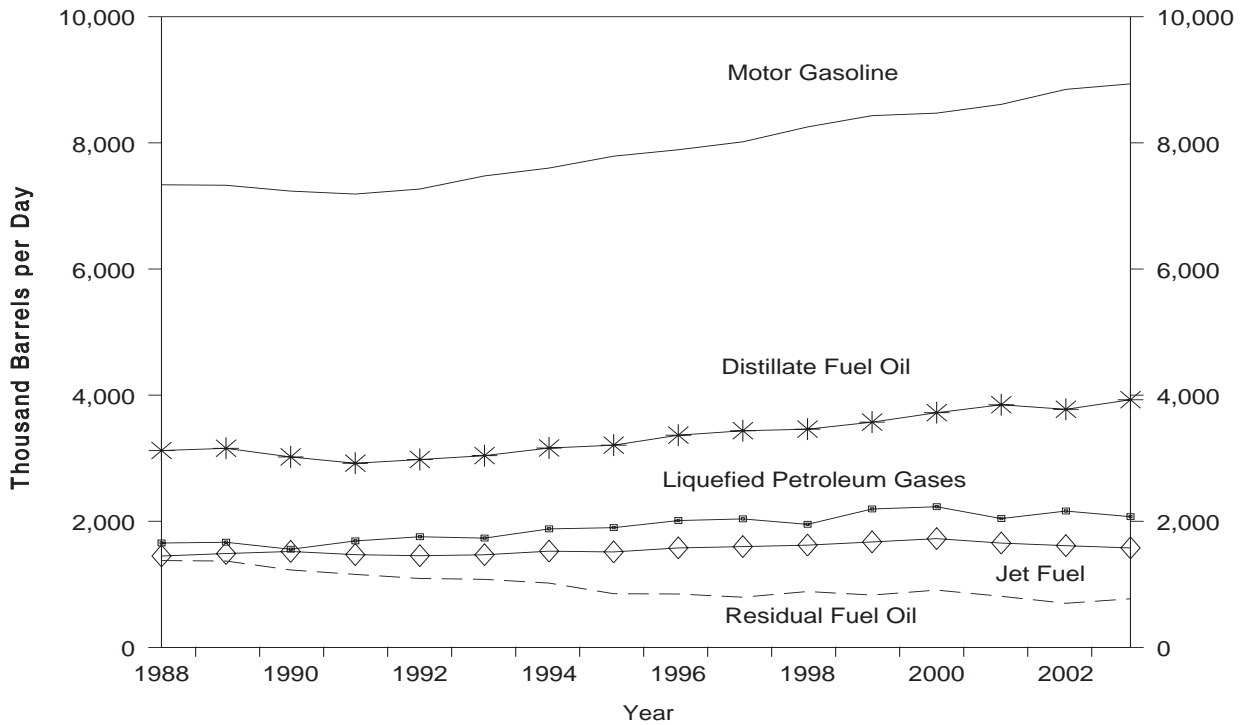
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

**Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, 1988 - Present**



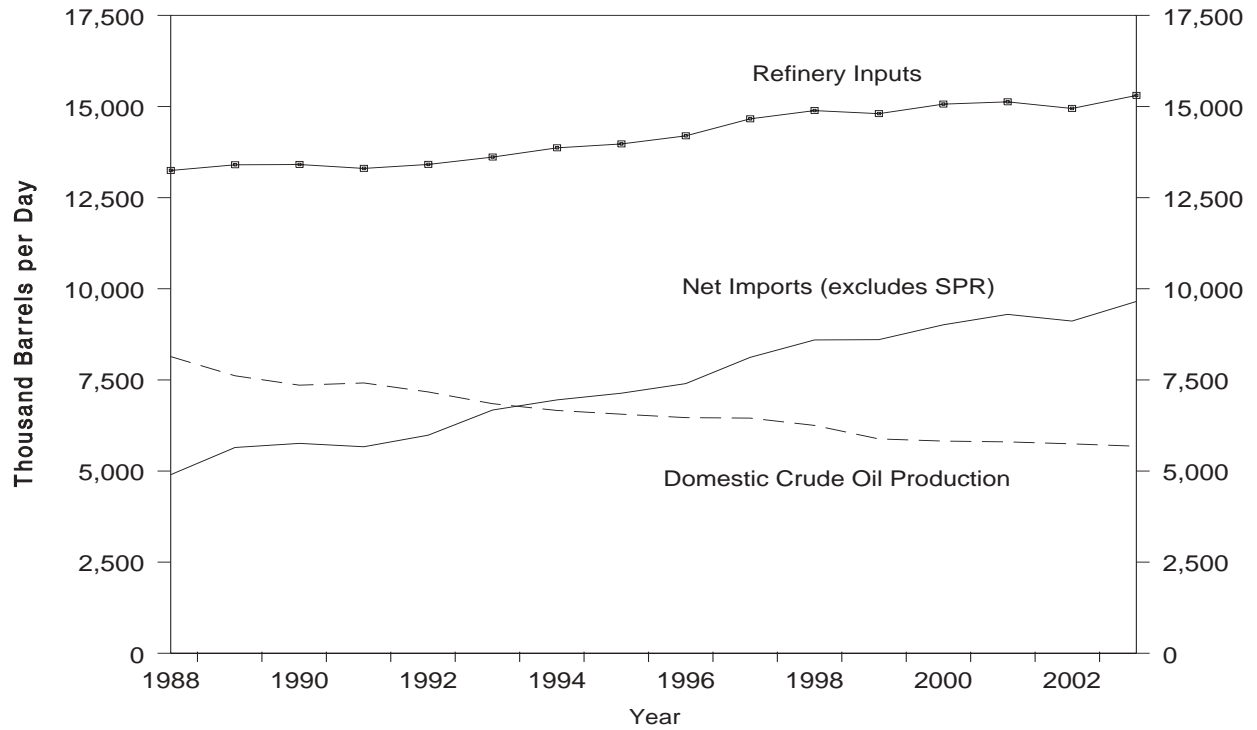
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

**Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, 1988 - Present**



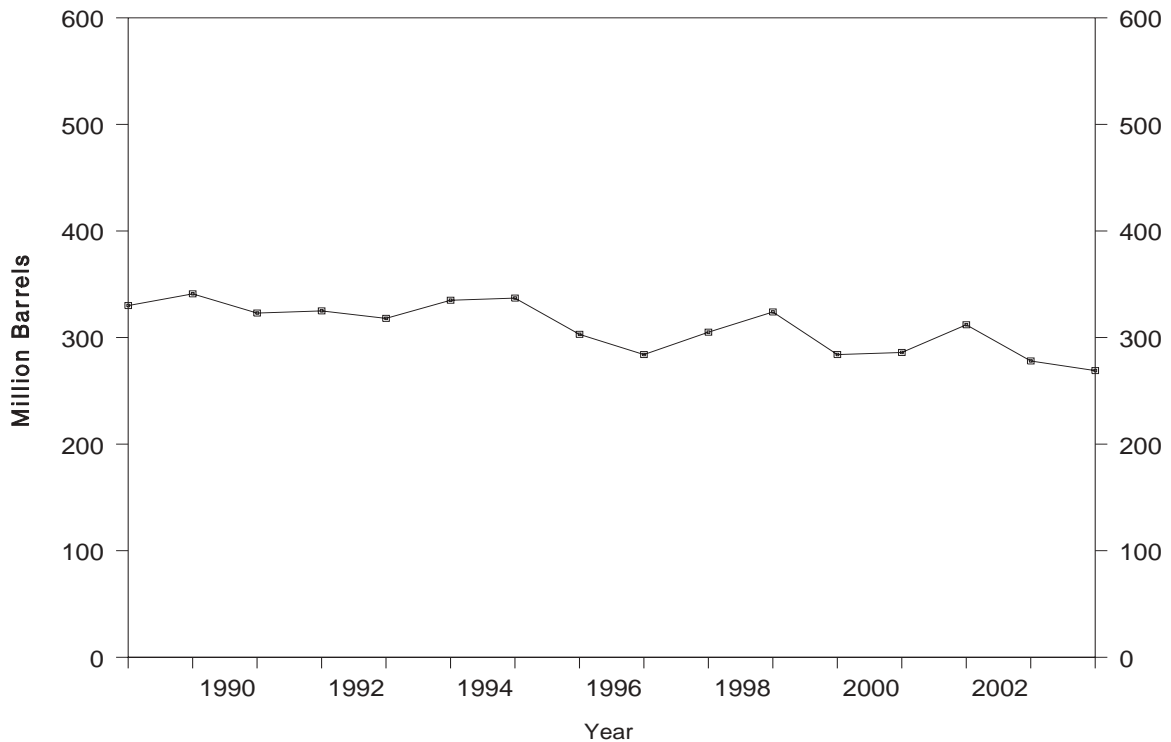
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Tables S4 - S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

**Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present**



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

**Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks,<sup>1</sup> 1988 - Present**



<sup>1</sup>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, 1988 - Present**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply						Disposition
	Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Crude Losses
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other		
<b>1988</b> Average .....	<b>8,140</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>5,107</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5,055</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>1989</b> Average .....	<b>7,613</b>	<b>1,874</b>	<b>5,843</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>5,787</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>1990</b> Average .....	<b>7,355</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>5,894</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5,867</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>1991</b> Average .....	<b>7,417</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>5,782</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,782</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>1992</b> Average .....	<b>7,171</b>	<b>1,714</b>	<b>6,083</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6,073</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>1993</b> Average .....	<b>6,847</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>6,787</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6,772</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>1994</b> Average .....	<b>6,662</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>7,063</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7,051</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>1995</b> Average .....	<b>6,560</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>1996</b> Average .....	<b>6,465</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>7,508</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,508</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>1997</b> Average .....	<b>6,452</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>8,225</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,225</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1998</b> Average .....	<b>6,252</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>8,706</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,706</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>1999</b> Average .....	<b>5,881</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>8,731</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8,722</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>2000</b> Average .....	<b>5,822</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>9,071</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9,062</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2001</b> January .....	5,799	980	8,933	32	8,901	392	0
February .....	5,780	977	8,609	0	8,609	25	0
March .....	5,880	1,009	9,603	15	9,588	64	0
April .....	5,863	986	10,111	0	10,111	304	0
May .....	5,829	957	9,885	30	9,856	70	0
June .....	5,766	935	9,105	0	9,105	123	0
July .....	5,749	927	9,552	15	9,538	243	0
August .....	5,725	928	9,383	0	9,383	19	0
September .....	5,709	892	9,339	0	9,339	44	0
October .....	5,746	895	9,211	0	9,211	198	0
November .....	5,881	1,023	9,320	17	9,302	-155	0
December .....	5,887	1,046	8,839	18	8,821	61	0
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>5,801</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>9,328</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9,318</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2002</b> January .....	5,848	1,036	8,709	33	8,675	351	0
February .....	5,871	1,031	8,753	59	8,694	129	0
March .....	5,883	1,036	8,799	0	8,799	99	0
April .....	5,859	1,009	9,301	0	9,301	53	0
May .....	5,924	1,002	9,323	16	9,307	283	0
June .....	5,915	1,019	9,324	17	9,307	21	0
July .....	5,770	931	9,184	0	9,184	146	0
August .....	5,811	965	9,544	0	9,544	-148	0
September .....	5,411	886	8,797	0	8,797	-27	0
October .....	5,363	983	9,532	0	9,532	161	0
November .....	5,597	908	9,654	34	9,620	10	0
December .....	5,699	1,010	8,741	34	8,707	228	0
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>5,746</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>9,140</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9,124</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2003</b> January .....	5,785	984	8,633	0	8,633	-180	0
February .....	5,791	1,015	8,474	0	8,474	15	0
March .....	5,817	1,022	9,226	0	9,226	239	0
April .....	5,774	971	9,928	0	9,928	223	0
May .....	5,733	990	10,153	0	10,153	-36	0
June .....	5,701	991	10,038	0	10,038	76	0
July .....	5,526	927	10,034	0	10,034	128	0
August .....	5,595	945	10,023	0	10,023	94	0
September .....	5,683	964	10,287	0	10,287	-80	0
October .....	5,635	967	10,063	0	10,063	126	0
November .....	5,560	963	9,351	0	9,351	209	0
December .....	5,579	956	9,684	0	9,684	-159	0
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>5,681</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>9,665</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,665</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>b</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

<sup>c</sup> Stocks are totals as of end of period.

<sup>d</sup> Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

Footnotes continued on following page.

**Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks <sup>c</sup> (Million Barrels)		
	Stock Change <sup>b</sup>		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	SPR <sup>d</sup>	Other Primary
	SPR	Other						
<b>1988</b> Average .....	<b>52</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>13,246</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>330</b>
<b>1989</b> Average .....	<b>56</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>13,401</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>341</b>
<b>1990</b> Average .....	<b>16</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>13,409</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>323</b>
<b>1991</b> Average .....	<b>-47</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13,301</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>325</b>
<b>1992</b> Average .....	<b>17</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>13,411</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>318</b>
<b>1993</b> Average .....	<b>34</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>13,613</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>335</b>
<b>1994</b> Average .....	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13,866</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>337</b>
<b>1995</b> Average .....	<b>(s)</b>	<b>-93</b>	<b>13,973</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>303</b>
<b>1996</b> Average .....	<b>-71</b>	<b>-53</b>	<b>14,195</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>284</b>
<b>1997</b> Average .....	<b>-7</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>14,662</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>305</b>
<b>1998</b> Average .....	<b>22</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>14,889</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>324</b>
<b>1999</b> Average .....	<b>-11</b>	<b>-107</b>	<b>14,804</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>284</b>
<b>2000</b> Average .....	<b>-73</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15,067</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>286</b>
<b>2001</b> January .....	32	285	14,789	18	0	836	542	294
February .....	(s)	-424	14,813	24	0	824	542	282
March .....	20	841	14,649	37	0	851	542	309
April .....	2	734	15,536	5	0	873	542	331
May .....	30	-71	15,763	64	0	872	543	328
June .....	0	-671	15,650	15	0	852	543	308
July .....	15	149	15,369	11	0	857	544	313
August .....	0	-160	15,259	28	0	852	544	308
September .....	34	45	15,005	8	0	854	545	309
October .....	14	127	15,002	11	0	858	545	313
November .....	71	-35	15,001	9	0	860	547	312
December .....	94	-7	14,688	12	0	862	550	312
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>15,128</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>2002</b> January .....	141	268	14,487	11	0	875	555	320
February .....	191	252	14,306	4	0	887	560	327
March .....	50	198	14,526	8	0	895	561	334
April .....	175	-295	15,325	8	0	891	567	325
May .....	146	77	15,301	7	0	898	571	327
June .....	173	-316	15,397	5	0	894	576	318
July .....	67	-428	15,430	33	0	883	579	304
August .....	121	-260	15,338	9	0	878	582	296
September .....	166	-852	14,861	7	0	858	587	271
October .....	77	672	14,303	4	0	881	590	291
November .....	209	-113	15,155	10	0	884	596	288
December .....	103	-337	14,900	2	0	877	599	278
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>-94</b>	<b>14,947</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>2003</b> January .....	5	-115	14,338	10	0	873	599	274
February .....	0	-106	14,381	5	0	870	599	271
March .....	0	339	14,933	10	0	881	599	282
April .....	11	326	15,575	12	0	891	600	291
May .....	114	-189	15,910	15	0	889	603	286
June .....	181	-31	15,620	45	0	893	609	285
July .....	125	11	15,546	7	0	897	612	285
August .....	190	-175	15,693	4	0	898	618	279
September .....	202	239	15,446	3	0	911	624	287
October .....	210	258	15,342	14	0	926	631	295
November .....	91	-447	15,455	21	0	915	634	281
December .....	154	-398	15,345	4	0	907	638	269
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>15,304</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

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, 1988 - Present**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources								
	Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait <sup>b</sup>		Libya		
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	
<b>1988</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1989</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1990</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1991</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1992</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1993</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1994</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1995</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1996</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1997</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1998</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1999</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2000</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2001</b>	January	286	0	310	310	247	206	0	0
	February	223	0	253	253	280	251	0	0
	March	279	19	579	579	308	302	0	0
	April	326	0	880	880	263	242	0	0
	May	379	54	1,011	1,011	256	240	0	0
	June	265	20	810	810	270	270	0	0
	July	190	0	710	710	292	287	0	0
	August	243	0	563	563	261	256	0	0
	September	200	0	1,192	1,192	259	237	0	0
	October	293	0	1,177	1,177	226	221	0	0
	November	320	37	889	889	196	196	0	0
	December	326	0	1,126	1,126	145	140	0	0
	<b>Average</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2002</b>	January	265	0	988	988	213	207	0	0
	February	248	0	709	709	290	279	0	0
	March	347	75	813	813	184	179	0	0
	April	366	77	619	619	208	201	0	0
	May	343	53	482	482	182	163	0	0
	June	293	19	167	167	265	244	0	0
	July	160	0	301	301	244	238	0	0
	August	183	0	246	246	178	169	0	0
	September	249	32	148	148	297	286	0	0
	October	239	40	248	248	199	182	0	0
	November	226	21	403	403	291	264	0	0
	December	245	40	394	394	193	190	0	0
	<b>Average</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2003</b>	January	291	39	634	634	166	134	0	0
	February	213	0	963	963	241	223	0	0
	March	304	40	681	681	251	220	0	0
	April	395	77	739	739	301	294	0	0
	May	377	81	128	128	217	200	0	0
	June	700	282	0	0	292	274	0	0
	July	444	86	67	67	169	169	0	0
	August	459	192	125	125	189	183	0	0
	September	479	243	362	362	250	248	0	0
	October	244	86	735	735	168	168	0	0
	November	371	151	706	706	182	176	0	0
	December	301	69	678	678	217	211	0	0
	<b>Average</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1988 - Present (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources						Total Arab OPEC	
	Qatar		Saudi Arabia <sup>b</sup>		United Arab Emirates			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
<b>1988</b> Average .....	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
<b>1989</b> Average .....	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
<b>1990</b> Average .....	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
<b>1991</b> Average .....	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	2,064	1,754
<b>1992</b> Average .....	1	0	1,720	1,597	6	0	1,974	1,660
<b>1993</b> Average .....	1	0	1,414	1,282	14	12	2,000	1,661
<b>1994</b> Average .....	0	0	1,402	1,297	13	11	1,970	1,636
<b>1995</b> Average .....	0	0	1,344	1,260	10	5	1,806	1,505
<b>1996</b> Average .....	0	0	1,363	1,248	3	3	1,859	1,496
<b>1997</b> Average .....	4	0	1,407	1,293	2	0	2,040	1,641
<b>1998</b> Average .....	4	1	1,491	1,404	3	3	2,424	2,053
<b>1999</b> Average .....	10	1	1,478	1,387	2	0	2,722	2,385
<b>2000</b> Average .....	9	0	1,572	1,523	15	3	2,712	2,410
<b>2001</b> January .....	7	0	1,804	1,629	138	79	2,790	2,224
February .....	0	0	1,800	1,734	44	0	2,600	2,239
March .....	20	0	1,788	1,730	4	0	2,978	2,630
April .....	19	0	1,658	1,626	84	76	3,231	2,824
May .....	30	0	1,770	1,724	52	35	3,500	3,065
June .....	23	2	1,764	1,694	28	0	3,160	2,796
July .....	11	0	1,713	1,683	10	0	2,925	2,680
August .....	10	0	1,835	1,826	26	17	2,939	2,661
September .....	14	0	1,478	1,439	84	32	3,228	2,900
October .....	6	0	1,432	1,384	16	16	3,150	2,797
November .....	10	0	1,543	1,514	0	0	2,957	2,635
December .....	10	0	1,370	1,357	0	0	2,978	2,623
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>13</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>1,662</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3,039</b>	<b>2,675</b>
<b>2002</b> January .....	9	0	1,456	1,430	5	0	2,935	2,625
February .....	11	0	1,474	1,445	0	0	2,732	2,434
March .....	0	0	1,558	1,526	0	0	2,903	2,592
April .....	0	0	1,556	1,538	16	16	2,766	2,452
May .....	10	0	1,564	1,520	0	0	2,581	2,217
June .....	10	0	1,598	1,565	51	51	2,383	2,046
July .....	44	35	1,392	1,354	18	0	2,159	1,928
August .....	9	0	1,444	1,411	25	0	2,086	1,826
September .....	44	37	1,531	1,512	31	17	2,301	2,032
October .....	40	32	1,690	1,633	0	0	2,416	2,135
November .....	0	0	1,511	1,474	17	17	2,449	2,179
December .....	0	0	1,843	1,815	18	16	2,695	2,455
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,533</b>	<b>2,243</b>
<b>2003</b> January .....	0	0	1,841	1,803	90	34	3,021	2,644
February .....	0	0	1,447	1,407	13	0	2,877	2,593
March .....	0	0	1,886	1,838	0	0	3,122	2,780
April .....	0	0	2,070	2,024	39	19	3,544	3,151
May .....	9	0	2,305	2,244	9	0	3,046	2,653
June .....	0	0	2,002	1,921	33	17	3,027	2,494
July .....	14	0	1,900	1,835	19	0	2,614	2,159
August .....	0	0	1,535	1,475	0	0	2,308	1,975
September .....	3	0	1,749	1,692	33	33	2,876	2,578
October .....	0	0	1,451	1,388	0	0	2,597	2,376
November .....	0	0	1,681	1,664	17	17	2,958	2,715
December .....	8	0	1,410	1,399	0	0	2,613	2,357
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,881</b>	<b>2,537</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1988 - Present (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador <sup>c</sup>		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1988	Average .....	47	33	16	15	205	186	<sup>g</sup> (s)	<sup>g</sup> (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	Average .....	81	78	152	151	81	65	0	0
1994	Average .....	(c)	(c)	194	194	111	92	0	0
1995	Average .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	88	64	0	0
1996	Average .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	59	44	0	0
1997	Average .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	58	51	0	0
1998	Average .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	66	50	0	0
1999	Average .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	81	70	0	0
2000	Average .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	48	36	0	0
2001	January .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	61	20	0	0
	February .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	76	42	0	0
	March .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	76	60	0	0
	April .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	58	52	0	0
	May .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	78	73	0	0
	June .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	65	57	0	0
	July .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	29	28	0	0
	August .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	38	37	0	0
	September .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	26	25	0	0
	October .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	39	29	0	0
	November .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	22	21	0	0
	December .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	51	42	0	0
	Average .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	51	40	0	0
2002	January .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	80	67	0	0
	February .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	104	84	0	0
	March .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	63	63	0	0
	April .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	60	58	0	0
	May .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	76	76	0	0
	June .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	57	57	0	0
	July .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	15	14	0	0
	August .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	34	34	0	0
	September .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	49	49	0	0
	October .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	68	66	0	0
	November .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	13	13	0	0
	December .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	21	21	0	0
	Average .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	53	50	0	0
2003	January .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	25	25	0	0
	February .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	15	15	0	0
	March .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	10	10	0	0
	April .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	46	43	0	0
	May .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	10	10	0	0
	June .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	11	11	0	0
	July .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	0	0	0	0
	August .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	66	39	0	0
	September .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	35	8	0	0
	October .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	133	92	0	0
	November .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	71	44	0	0
	December .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	23	15	0	0
	Average .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	37	26	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1988 - Present (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month	Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC <sup>c,d,e</sup>	
	Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC <sup>c</sup>			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
<b>1988</b> Average .....	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
<b>1989</b> Average .....	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
<b>1990</b> Average .....	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
<b>1991</b> Average .....	703	683	1,035	668	2,028	1,622	4,092	3,377
<b>1992</b> Average .....	681	665	1,170	826	2,117	1,746	4,092	3,406
<b>1993</b> Average .....	740	722	1,300	1,010	2,354	2,026	4,354	3,687
<b>1994</b> Average .....	637	624	1,334	1,034	2,277	1,944	4,247	3,580
<b>1995</b> Average .....	627	621	1,480	1,151	2,196	1,835	4,002	3,341
<b>1996</b> Average .....	617	595	1,676	1,303	2,353	1,942	4,211	3,438
<b>1997</b> Average .....	698	689	1,773	1,394	2,529	2,134	4,569	3,775
<b>1998</b> Average .....	696	689	1,719	1,377	2,481	2,116	4,905	4,169
<b>1999</b> Average .....	657	623	1,493	1,150	2,231	1,843	4,953	4,228
<b>2000</b> Average .....	896	875	1,546	1,223	2,491	2,134	5,203	4,544
<b>2001</b> January .....	881	842	1,796	1,431	2,737	2,294	5,527	4,517
February .....	894	859	1,500	1,250	2,471	2,150	5,071	4,389
March .....	1,076	1,057	1,702	1,384	2,854	2,501	5,832	5,131
April .....	1,192	1,137	1,623	1,333	2,873	2,522	6,104	5,346
May .....	988	916	1,514	1,312	2,580	2,300	6,080	5,365
June .....	793	724	1,623	1,297	2,480	2,077	5,641	4,873
July .....	869	834	1,685	1,445	2,583	2,308	5,509	4,987
August .....	727	690	1,586	1,374	2,350	2,101	5,289	4,763
September .....	1,057	994	1,282	1,041	2,365	2,060	5,593	4,960
October .....	842	812	1,511	1,288	2,392	2,129	5,542	4,926
November .....	696	662	1,423	1,144	2,141	1,827	5,097	4,462
December .....	614	579	1,382	1,178	2,047	1,799	5,024	4,423
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>885</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>2,490</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>5,528</b>	<b>4,848</b>
<b>2002</b> January .....	565	540	1,450	1,233	2,094	1,839	5,029	4,465
February .....	453	426	1,444	1,222	2,001	1,732	4,733	4,165
March .....	621	590	1,404	1,148	2,088	1,802	4,991	4,394
April .....	645	584	1,134	1,014	1,839	1,657	4,606	4,108
May .....	591	576	1,312	1,117	1,979	1,769	4,561	3,987
June .....	728	702	1,188	958	1,973	1,717	4,356	3,763
July .....	607	585	1,585	1,341	2,207	1,940	4,366	3,868
August .....	820	792	1,699	1,514	2,552	2,341	4,638	4,167
September .....	547	489	1,556	1,302	2,152	1,839	4,452	3,871
October .....	597	566	1,605	1,453	2,270	2,085	4,686	4,221
November .....	596	562	1,625	1,453	2,233	2,028	4,682	4,206
December .....	670	645	778	652	1,470	1,318	4,164	3,774
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>621</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>2,072</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>4,605</b>	<b>4,083</b>
<b>2003</b> January .....	831	804	426	399	1,282	1,228	4,303	3,873
February .....	547	505	613	559	1,175	1,079	4,052	3,672
March .....	1,002	945	1,297	1,149	2,310	2,104	5,433	4,883
April .....	733	697	1,626	1,387	2,405	2,127	5,949	5,279
May .....	958	907	1,737	1,491	2,705	2,407	5,751	5,060
June .....	866	836	1,622	1,381	2,499	2,228	5,526	4,722
July .....	843	804	1,279	1,150	2,122	1,954	4,736	4,112
August .....	995	988	1,564	1,345	2,626	2,373	4,934	4,347
September .....	936	905	1,547	1,307	2,519	2,220	5,394	4,798
October .....	1,049	990	1,564	1,295	2,745	2,377	5,342	4,754
November .....	646	622	1,562	1,352	2,280	2,018	5,237	4,733
December .....	959	938	1,631	1,340	2,612	2,293	5,225	4,650
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>867</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>2,281</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>5,162</b>	<b>4,578</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1988 - Present (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources <sup>a</sup>											
		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
<b>1988</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>212</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>1989</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>284</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>1990</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>237</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>1991</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>254</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>1992</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>336</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>1993</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>336</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>1994</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>331</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>1995</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>367</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>1996</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>351</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>1997</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>427</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>1998</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>468</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>1999</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>361</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>2000</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>301</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>2001</b>	January .....	312	300	53	44	0	0	143	35	1,935	1,342	33	33
	February .....	499	485	27	20	0	0	88	0	1,867	1,346	2	0
	March .....	374	374	47	20	6	0	81	21	1,938	1,411	35	14
	April .....	381	381	111	68	14	0	87	31	1,852	1,391	24	14
	May .....	358	356	31	21	0	0	127	16	1,780	1,368	31	21
	June .....	302	302	22	22	5	0	67	0	1,900	1,472	26	0
	July .....	297	285	65	65	0	0	86	0	1,690	1,270	23	20
	August .....	323	311	20	20	19	0	54	0	1,723	1,272	57	28
	September .....	334	324	46	46	10	0	80	17	1,685	1,262	22	0
	October .....	242	222	30	21	26	0	84	32	1,734	1,316	22	21
	November .....	267	267	21	21	31	0	56	0	1,899	1,414	0	0
	December .....	263	263	46	46	10	0	33	0	1,944	1,408	9	0
	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>328</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,828</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>2002</b>	January .....	310	297	41	41	20	0	48	16	1,901	1,307	2	0
	February .....	304	290	69	69	26	0	84	52	1,897	1,374	45	42
	March .....	321	300	42	42	46	0	131	65	1,844	1,339	4	0
	April .....	384	371	66	66	7	0	163	84	2,032	1,497	1	0
	May .....	336	336	63	63	19	0	144	77	1,969	1,496	16	15
	June .....	475	463	21	21	16	0	149	69	1,914	1,466	51	34
	July .....	308	298	43	43	35	0	114	59	1,901	1,359	43	32
	August .....	233	220	45	23	47	0	191	119	2,020	1,526	45	34
	September .....	342	329	87	65	53	0	90	53	1,883	1,413	16	0
	October .....	258	246	67	67	55	0	132	75	2,110	1,578	49	48
	November .....	402	390	84	64	37	0	73	17	2,083	1,484	22	21
	December .....	317	312	61	51	42	0	66	14	2,090	1,493	15	13
	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>332</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>2003</b>	January .....	263	245	20	20	38	0	114	48	2,272	1,654	19	16
	February .....	265	251	23	23	27	0	119	36	1,997	1,447	15	14
	March .....	396	396	20	20	41	0	76	15	1,895	1,428	45	7
	April .....	494	482	24	24	35	0	75	17	1,779	1,287	21	6
	May .....	356	356	20	20	37	0	67	33	2,015	1,502	22	7
	June .....	403	390	44	22	67	0	84	60	1,956	1,517	32	6
	July .....	529	517	47	23	18	0	144	63	2,131	1,616	74	25
	August .....	483	471	62	41	37	0	198	82	2,132	1,586	21	13
	September .....	401	401	84	63	6	0	132	68	2,082	1,538	39	24
	October .....	385	373	45	45	25	0	95	32	2,179	1,700	6	5
	November .....	203	191	22	22	4	0	93	68	2,186	1,639	30	28
	December .....	269	269	0	0	22	0	99	77	2,227	1,663	0	0
	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>371</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2,072</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1988 - Present (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources <sup>a</sup>											
		Colombia		Ecuador <sup>c</sup>		Gabon <sup>d</sup>		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1988	Average .....	134	106	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	65	5	19	19	747	674
1989	Average .....	172	136	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	34	3	39	39	767	716
1990	Average .....	182	140	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	58	2	41	40	755	689
1991	Average .....	163	123	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	47	3	24	24	807	759
1992	Average .....	126	102	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	55	0	10	10	830	787
1993	Average .....	171	141	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	31	0	11	10	919	863
1994	Average .....	161	146	91	91	(d)	(d)	22	0	10	6	984	939
1995	Average .....	219	207	97	96	229	229	5	0	8	6	1,068	1,027
1996	Average .....	234	226	104	96	184	184	8	0	11	6	1,244	1,207
1997	Average .....	271	270	115	114	230	230	7	0	23	8	1,385	1,360
1998	Average .....	354	349	101	98	207	207	12	0	35	26	1,351	1,321
1999	Average .....	468	452	118	114	168	168	10	0	35	21	1,324	1,254
2000	Average .....	342	318	128	125	143	143	30	0	45	29	1,373	1,313
2001	January .....	379	345	103	94	94	94	43	0	41	4	1,456	1,391
	February .....	321	294	92	90	177	177	44	0	18	0	1,120	1,058
	March .....	228	204	103	103	152	152	64	0	87	54	1,454	1,371
	April .....	301	257	123	120	177	177	24	0	39	22	1,572	1,548
	May .....	323	260	155	149	127	127	49	0	31	0	1,312	1,266
	June .....	308	248	111	84	155	155	32	0	24	13	1,234	1,214
	July .....	239	215	126	117	149	149	55	0	13	0	1,348	1,322
	August .....	350	326	126	113	98	98	19	0	26	10	1,471	1,422
	September .....	307	268	133	132	86	86	63	0	29	21	1,490	1,437
	October .....	234	226	184	178	136	136	27	0	59	34	1,432	1,399
	November .....	278	236	97	97	173	173	47	0	25	12	1,765	1,717
	December .....	283	242	80	80	159	159	8	0	47	15	1,603	1,558
	Average .....	296	260	120	113	140	140	40	0	37	15	1,440	1,394
2002	January .....	260	228	116	83	206	206	30	0	33	14	1,416	1,373
	February .....	352	331	84	77	61	61	26	0	11	0	1,611	1,571
	March .....	242	233	110	104	124	124	54	0	6	0	1,473	1,437
	April .....	291	266	93	75	164	164	38	0	0	0	1,486	1,442
	May .....	210	192	91	82	188	188	36	0	30	22	1,565	1,492
	June .....	229	204	117	105	123	123	16	0	7	0	1,519	1,474
	July .....	224	203	110	93	206	206	22	0	20	11	1,604	1,529
	August .....	239	217	79	79	170	170	24	0	38	29	1,500	1,475
	September .....	275	263	114	102	164	164	24	0	0	0	1,453	1,417
	October .....	255	232	156	151	88	88	34	0	22	17	1,574	1,524
	November .....	270	212	153	148	127	127	40	0	23	12	1,580	1,532
	December .....	289	248	100	100	88	88	58	0	4	0	1,781	1,734
	Average .....	260	235	110	100	143	143	34	0	16	9	1,547	1,500
2003	January .....	160	138	85	85	113	113	25	0	12	11	1,604	1,530
	February .....	269	240	93	93	168	168	21	0	15	0	1,646	1,542
	March .....	220	163	82	82	98	98	49	0	8	0	1,355	1,313
	April .....	212	170	101	95	135	135	68	0	27	21	1,663	1,633
	May .....	162	133	149	137	129	129	39	0	31	22	1,556	1,513
	June .....	170	146	136	120	140	140	20	0	0	0	1,530	1,472
	July .....	188	161	144	139	98	98	24	0	118	95	1,694	1,645
	August .....	226	206	173	170	144	144	32	0	62	62	1,618	1,575
	September .....	200	182	173	167	102	102	28	0	46	22	1,665	1,631
	October .....	231	186	245	234	141	141	25	0	15	9	1,692	1,620
	November .....	129	102	103	103	142	142	49	0	9	0	1,657	1,585
	December .....	175	168	244	237	161	161	25	0	21	11	1,801	1,765
	Average .....	195	166	145	139	131	131	34	0	31	21	1,623	1,569

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1988 - Present (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources <sup>a</sup>											
		Netherlands		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia <sup>f</sup>		Spain	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1988	Average .....	61	0	36	0	67	62	22	0	29	0	68	0
1989	Average .....	49	0	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0
1990	Average .....	55	0	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0
1991	Average .....	29	0	81	0	82	74	27	0	29	1	33	0
1992	Average .....	26	0	65	0	127	119	26	0	18	5	32	0
1993	Average .....	10	0	82	0	142	137	29	0	0	0	37	0
1994	Average .....	32	0	98	0	202	190	22	0	0	0	37	0
1995	Average .....	15	0	52	0	273	258	15	0	25	14	16	1
1996	Average .....	19	0	64	0	313	293	20	0	25	18	29	1
1997	Average .....	25	0	74	0	309	288	16	0	13	3	21	0
1998	Average .....	31	0	82	0	236	221	15	0	24	9	18	0
1999	Average .....	27	0	65	0	304	263	13	0	89	21	10	0
2000	Average .....	30	1	90	0	343	302	15	0	72	7	25	0
2001	January .....	77	0	141	0	321	229	11	0	190	0	58	0
	February .....	48	0	101	0	395	299	8	0	183	0	47	0
	March .....	48	0	125	0	400	313	5	0	53	0	35	0
	April .....	23	0	105	0	382	325	6	0	115	0	19	0
	May .....	61	0	44	0	411	376	3	0	88	0	31	0
	June .....	56	0	66	0	284	254	12	0	47	0	33	0
	July .....	25	0	70	0	448	363	0	0	81	0	25	0
	August .....	40	0	67	0	287	227	0	0	118	0	11	0
	September .....	34	0	55	0	388	350	3	0	124	0	27	0
	October .....	50	0	75	0	259	211	0	0	34	0	22	0
	November .....	22	0	77	0	387	331	0	0	22	0	16	0
	December .....	33	0	46	0	140	106	0	0	30	0	43	0
	Average .....	43	0	81	0	341	281	4	0	90	0	31	0
2002	January .....	25	0	120	0	155	135	0	0	61	0	16	0
	February .....	48	0	145	0	264	224	0	0	51	0	10	0
	March .....	77	0	112	0	338	296	0	0	95	12	19	0
	April .....	111	0	94	0	577	523	2	0	192	36	8	0
	May .....	103	0	48	0	519	467	0	0	371	220	23	0
	June .....	69	0	76	0	527	490	0	0	231	78	8	0
	July .....	39	0	51	0	495	448	0	0	220	79	30	0
	August .....	87	0	56	0	478	402	0	0	236	100	29	0
	September .....	21	0	77	0	342	294	0	0	225	104	0	0
	October .....	75	0	71	0	318	308	0	0	295	190	0	0
	November .....	70	0	84	0	409	388	0	0	255	85	19	0
	December .....	61	0	43	0	288	202	0	0	276	108	41	0
	Average .....	66	0	81	0	393	348	(s)	0	210	85	17	0
2003	January .....	123	0	49	0	210	139	0	0	181	99	30	0
	February .....	62	0	129	0	280	236	0	0	271	121	26	0
	March .....	108	0	64	0	242	181	0	0	257	16	16	0
	April .....	89	0	83	0	282	182	0	0	132	19	17	0
	May .....	76	0	143	0	303	190	0	0	208	142	49	0
	June .....	97	0	49	0	375	244	0	0	527	441	44	0
	July .....	100	0	59	0	265	162	0	0	550	479	16	0
	August .....	91	0	27	0	352	192	0	0	411	288	7	0
	September .....	102	0	46	0	288	214	0	0	275	142	11	0
	October .....	79	0	42	0	296	190	0	0	93	34	10	0
	November .....	93	0	78	0	188	129	0	0	71	0	41	0
	December .....	19	0	71	0	162	116	0	0	72	21	19	0
	Average .....	87	0	70	0	270	181	0	0	254	151	24	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1988 - Present (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources <sup>a</sup>										Total Imports		
	Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC <sup>c</sup>				
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	
<b>1988</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>3,882</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>7,402</b>	<b>5,107</b>
<b>1989</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>3,921</b>	<b>2,467</b>	<b>8,061</b>	<b>5,843</b>
<b>1990</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>3,721</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>8,018</b>	<b>5,894</b>
<b>1991</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>3,535</b>	<b>2,405</b>	<b>7,627</b>	<b>5,782</b>
<b>1992</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>3,796</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>7,888</b>	<b>6,083</b>
<b>1993</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>4,266</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>8,620</b>	<b>6,787</b>
<b>1994</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>4,749</b>	<b>3,483</b>	<b>8,996</b>	<b>7,063</b>
<b>1995</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>4,833</b>	<b>3,889</b>	<b>8,835</b>	<b>7,230</b>
<b>1996</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>5,267</b>	<b>4,070</b>	<b>9,478</b>	<b>7,508</b>
<b>1997</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>5,593</b>	<b>4,450</b>	<b>10,162</b>	<b>8,225</b>
<b>1998</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>5,803</b>	<b>4,537</b>	<b>10,708</b>	<b>8,706</b>
<b>1999</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>5,899</b>	<b>4,502</b>	<b>10,852</b>	<b>8,731</b>
<b>2000</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>6,257</b>	<b>4,526</b>	<b>11,459</b>	<b>9,071</b>
<b>2001</b>	January	95	55	417	287	339	0	785	164	7,028	4,415	12,555	8,933
	February	45	16	378	249	273	0	840	186	6,573	4,220	11,643	8,609
	March	67	57	253	167	263	0	483	211	6,301	4,472	12,132	9,603
	April	85	60	254	155	201	0	656	216	6,549	4,764	12,653	10,111
	May	58	38	418	359	223	0	793	164	6,450	4,520	12,529	9,885
	June	70	59	241	192	339	0	759	218	6,091	4,232	11,732	9,105
	July	85	58	368	309	320	0	739	392	6,252	4,565	11,760	9,552
	August	86	51	314	273	202	0	920	469	6,333	4,620	11,622	9,383
	September	91	51	229	165	283	0	704	221	6,225	4,379	11,818	9,339
	October	45	39	365	265	263	0	514	182	5,837	4,284	11,379	9,211
	November	68	56	367	278	259	0	656	257	6,531	4,858	11,628	9,320
	December	69	69	286	225	247	0	592	246	5,969	4,417	10,994	8,839
	<b>Average</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>6,343</b>	<b>4,480</b>	<b>11,871</b>	<b>9,328</b>
<b>2002</b>	January	53	53	366	284	278	0	604	207	6,059	4,244	11,088	8,709
	February	84	84	360	279	242	0	398	133	6,171	4,588	10,904	8,753
	March	72	68	272	220	198	0	631	164	6,207	4,405	11,198	8,799
	April	59	59	454	380	168	0	772	230	7,160	5,193	11,765	9,301
	May	71	63	436	351	165	0	804	273	7,208	5,337	11,769	9,323
	June	89	76	726	613	236	0	799	346	7,397	5,561	11,753	9,324
	July	72	72	529	481	240	0	951	403	7,258	5,316	11,624	9,184
	August	58	50	574	480	234	0	872	454	7,252	5,378	11,890	9,544
	September	104	76	353	278	231	0	769	367	6,622	4,926	11,075	8,797
	October	112	75	582	486	235	0	718	225	7,207	5,311	11,893	9,532
	November	102	82	669	632	321	0	762	255	7,586	5,448	12,268	9,654
	December	85	55	415	376	281	0	534	173	6,935	4,968	11,100	8,741
	<b>Average</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>6,925</b>	<b>5,058</b>	<b>11,530</b>	<b>9,140</b>
<b>2003</b>	January	111	73	493	411	179	0	700	181	6,801	4,760	11,104	8,633
	February	78	44	463	407	253	0	649	179	6,869	4,802	10,921	8,474
	March	105	78	389	299	328	0	818	245	6,612	4,342	12,044	9,226
	April	110	82	407	308	245	0	651	189	6,650	4,649	12,599	9,928
	May	97	82	557	470	258	0	894	358	7,167	5,093	12,918	10,153
	June	50	44	512	373	278	0	959	340	7,475	5,316	13,001	10,038
	July	128	98	512	454	351	0	809	348	8,000	5,922	12,736	10,034
	August	58	36	381	319	345	0	974	490	7,836	5,676	12,769	10,023
	September	124	87	558	487	326	0	786	359	7,474	5,489	12,868	10,287
	October	91	60	319	285	307	0	711	396	7,031	5,309	12,373	10,063
	November	112	68	300	234	291	0	676	307	6,475	4,618	11,712	9,351
	December	112	56	390	261	287	0	634	228	6,808	5,034	12,033	9,684
	<b>Average</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>7,103</b>	<b>5,087</b>	<b>12,264</b>	<b>9,665</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

<sup>f</sup> Imports from other States in the former U.S.S.R. may be included in imports from Russia for the years 1981 through 1992.

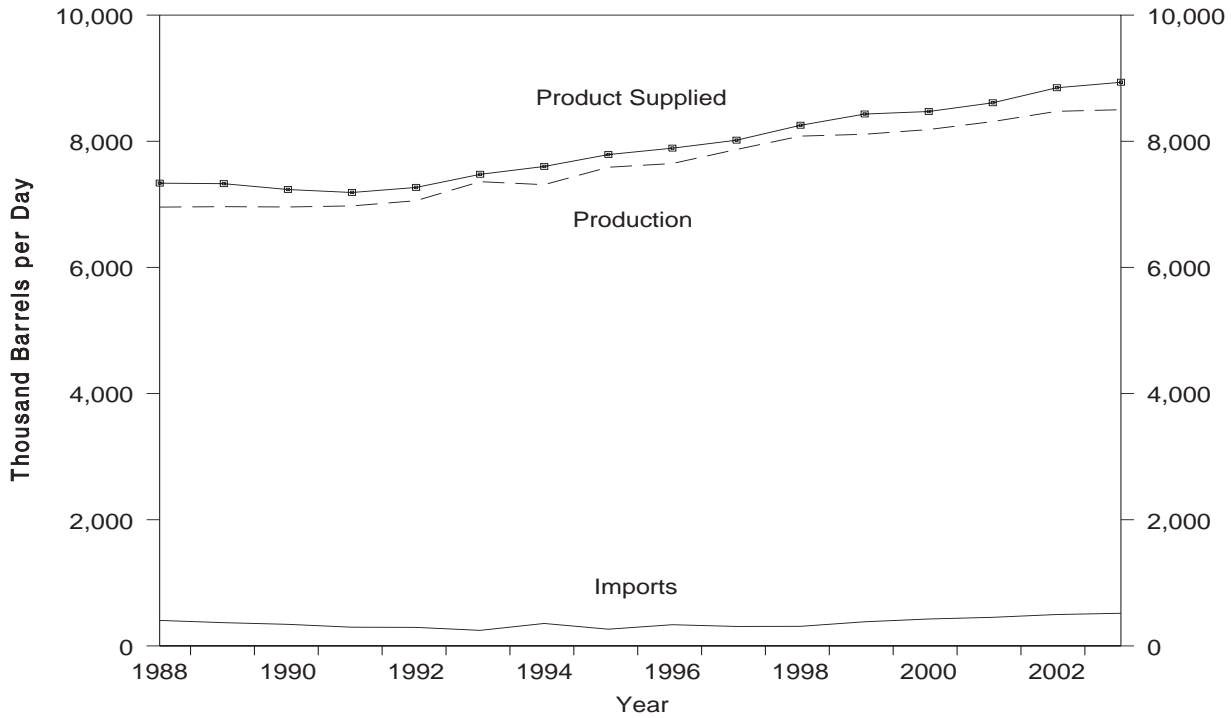
<sup>g</sup> A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

(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.

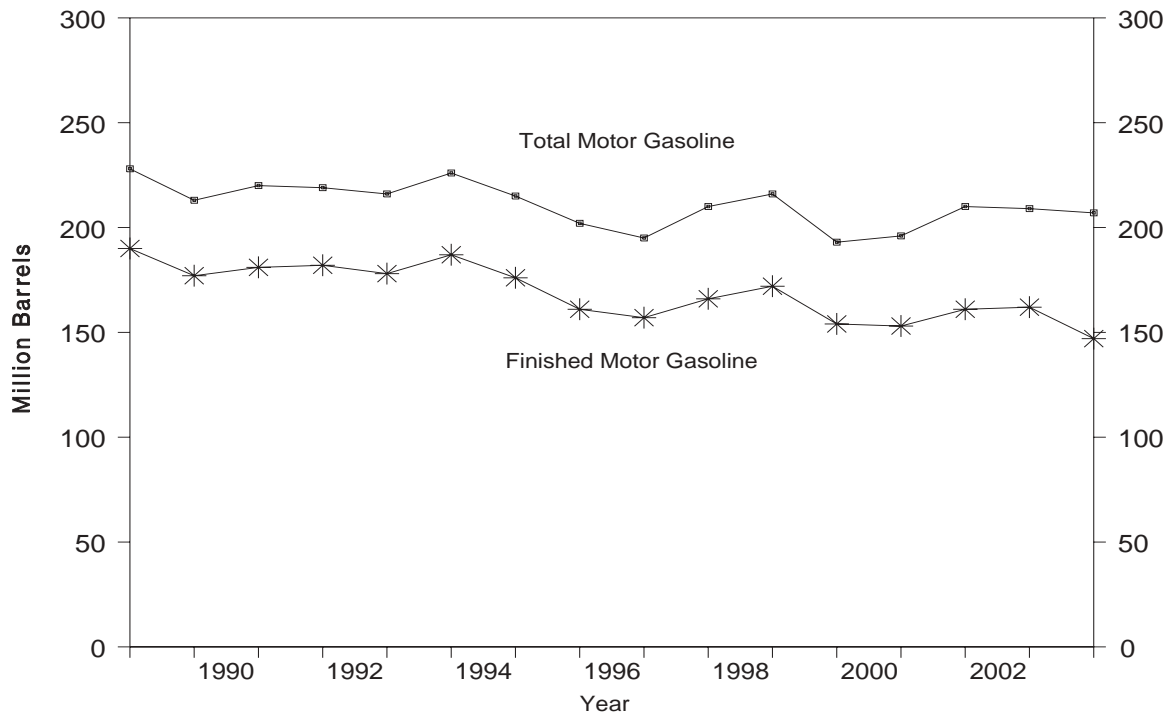
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

**Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present**



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

**Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, 1988 - 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, 1988 - Present**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks <sup>a</sup> (Million Barrels)		Ending Stocks <sup>a</sup> (Million Barrels)
	Total Production <sup>b</sup>	Imports <sup>c</sup>	Stock Change <sup>c,d</sup>	Exports	Product Supplied <sup>b</sup>	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates
						Total <sup>e</sup>	Finished	
<b>1988</b> Average .....	<b>6,956</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7,336</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>190</b>	—
<b>1989</b> Average .....	<b>6,963</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7,328</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>177</b>	—
<b>1990</b> Average .....	<b>6,959</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>7,235</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>181</b>	—
<b>1991</b> Average .....	<b>6,975</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>7,188</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>182</b>	—
<b>1992</b> Average .....	<b>7,058</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>7,268</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>178</b>	—
<b>1993</b> Average .....	<b>7,360</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>7,476</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>1994</b> Average .....	<b>7,312</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>7,601</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>1995</b> Average .....	<b>7,588</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>7,789</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>1996</b> Average .....	<b>7,647</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>7,891</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>1997</b> Average .....	<b>7,870</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>8,017</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>1998</b> Average .....	<b>8,082</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>8,253</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>1999</b> Average .....	<b>8,111</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>-49</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>8,431</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>2000</b> Average .....	<b>8,186</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>8,472</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>2001</b> January .....	7,888	519	183	125	8,099	206	159	12
February .....	7,822	394	-146	128	8,234	206	155	12
March .....	8,011	346	-320	145	8,532	194	145	12
April .....	8,450	455	187	143	8,575	200	150	12
May .....	8,651	473	316	102	8,706	213	160	12
June .....	8,637	490	310	127	8,690	221	169	13
July .....	8,481	443	-229	129	9,023	209	162	13
August.....	8,277	415	-378	117	8,953	193	151	13
September .....	8,381	539	248	115	8,557	206	158	14
October .....	8,446	435	70	156	8,655	208	160	13
November .....	8,366	452	34	107	8,677	212	161	13
December .....	8,301	491	7	200	8,585	210	161	13
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>8,312</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>8,610</b>	—	—	—
<b>2002</b> January .....	8,160	428	265	96	8,227	222	170	15
February .....	8,117	442	-149	102	8,607	218	166	14
March .....	8,072	504	-183	104	8,655	213	160	14
April .....	8,626	512	239	134	8,766	216	167	14
May .....	8,729	480	42	88	9,078	218	168	15
June .....	8,661	586	-25	131	9,140	217	168	15
July .....	8,665	526	-89	136	9,143	215	165	15
August.....	8,666	538	-241	133	9,313	204	157	14
September .....	8,320	480	1	113	8,687	206	157	13
October .....	8,190	465	-295	135	8,814	194	148	13
November .....	8,738	548	327	130	8,829	206	158	13
December .....	8,734	470	124	186	8,893	209	162	12
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>8,475</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>8,848</b>	—	—	—
<b>2003</b> January .....	7,991	446	-151	175	8,414	211	157	13
February .....	8,023	427	-219	143	8,525	203	151	13
March .....	7,942	555	-207	102	8,602	200	145	14
April .....	8,470	704	225	111	8,838	207	151	13
May .....	8,702	575	122	113	9,042	208	155	15
June .....	8,723	482	-74	109	9,170	206	153	14
July .....	8,663	524	-95	90	9,192	202	150	13
August.....	8,774	565	-156	84	9,411	193	145	11
September .....	8,556	529	30	129	8,926	199	146	14
October .....	8,613	469	-185	159	9,108	192	140	13
November .....	8,771	489	196	118	8,946	204	146	12
December .....	8,756	446	19	172	9,011	207	147	11
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>8,501</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>8,935</b>	—	—	—

<sup>a</sup> Stocks are totals as of end of period.

<sup>b</sup> 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 10 for 1992 new basis product supplied.

<sup>c</sup> Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

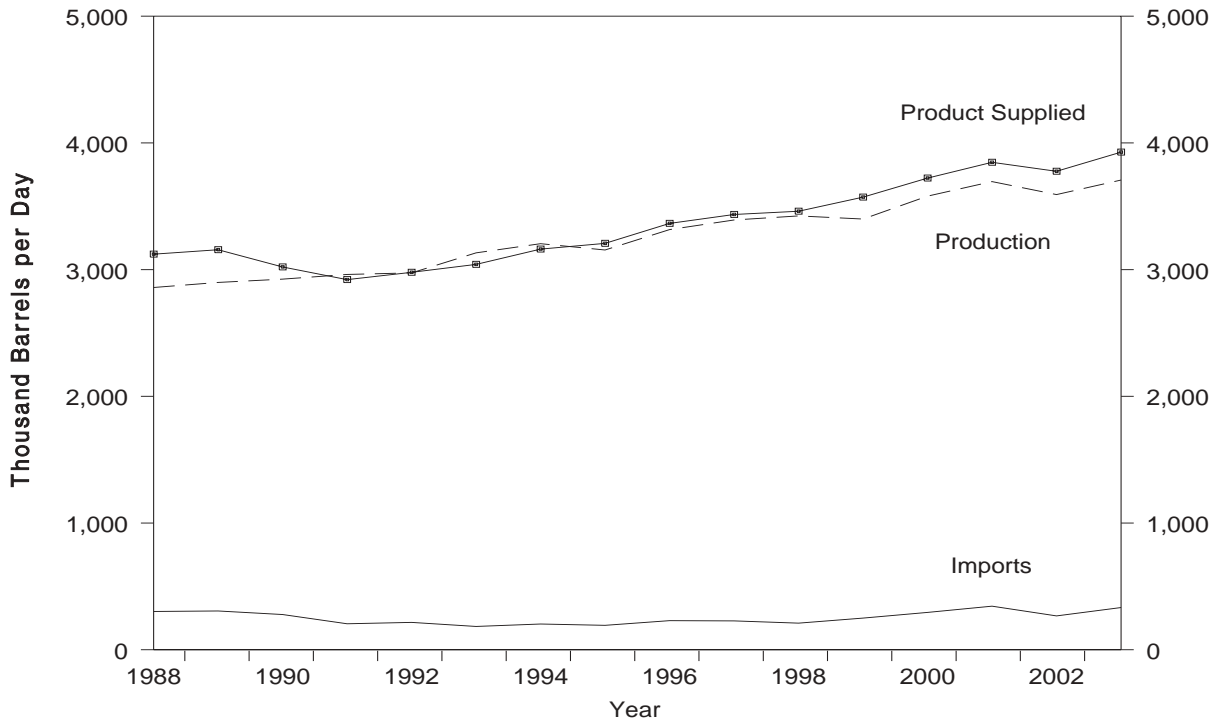
<sup>d</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

<sup>e</sup> Includes motor gasoline blending components but excludes stocks of oxygenates.

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

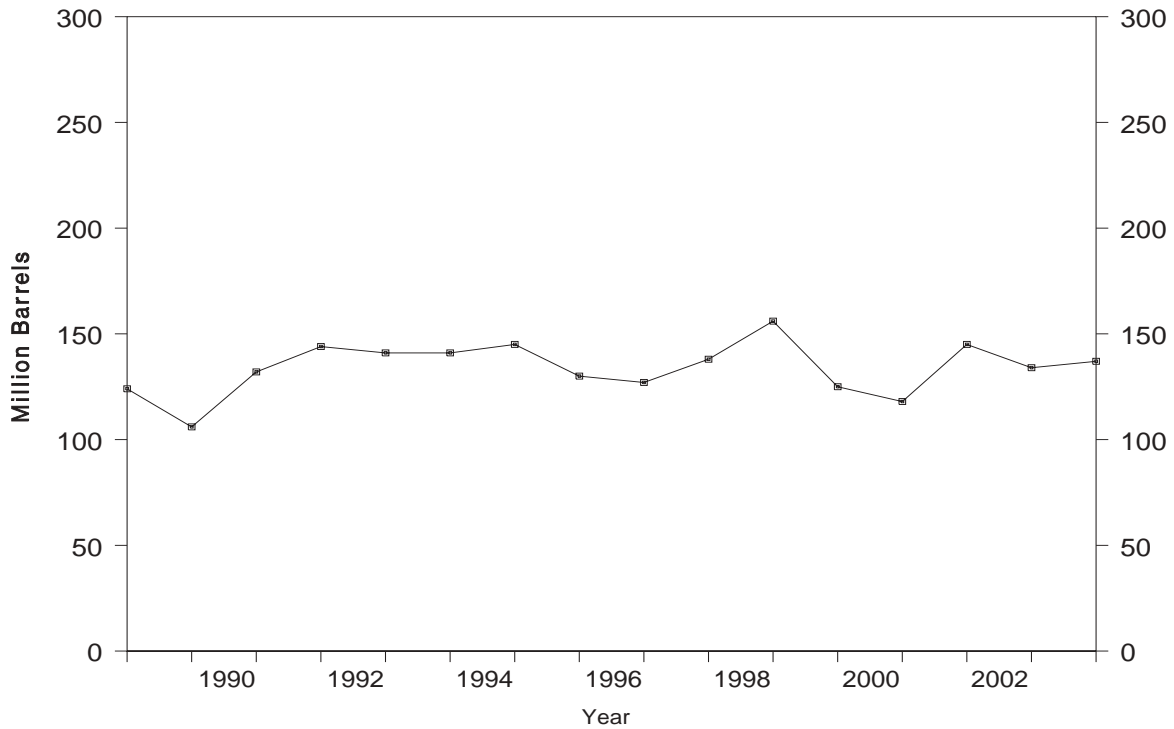
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

**Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present**



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

**Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, 1988 - 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, 1988 - Present**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks <sup>a</sup> (Million Barrels)			
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change <sup>b</sup>	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	
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	Average	3,132	184	1	274	3,041	141	64	77
1994	Average	3,205	203	12	234	3,162	145	73	73
1995	Average	3,155	193	-41	183	3,207	130	67	63
1996	Average	3,316	230	-10	190	3,365	127	68	58
1997	Average	3,392	228	32	152	3,435	138	68	70
1998	Average	3,424	210	48	124	3,461	156	77	79
1999	Average	3,399	250	-84	162	3,572	125	69	56
2000	Average	3,580	295	-20	173	3,722	118	72	46
2001	January	3,609	789	6	67	4,325	118	68	50
	February	3,612	635	-42	77	4,212	117	70	47
	March	3,483	348	-387	75	4,143	105	68	37
	April	3,650	288	-3	107	3,834	105	66	39
	May	3,652	310	71	146	3,746	107	65	42
	June	3,702	302	225	120	3,659	114	69	45
	July	3,837	209	364	113	3,569	125	74	51
	August	3,654	212	-102	140	3,829	122	68	54
	September	3,625	317	166	152	3,624	127	72	55
	October	3,796	253	62	99	3,888	129	69	60
	November	3,968	244	334	132	3,746	139	76	63
	December	3,744	241	180	202	3,604	145	82	62
	Average	3,695	344	73	119	3,847	—	—	—
2002	January	3,508	298	-244	109	3,940	137	80	57
	February	3,498	248	-248	279	3,714	130	78	52
	March	3,360	234	-223	67	3,750	123	74	49
	April	3,647	219	-23	68	3,821	122	74	48
	May	3,709	193	149	74	3,679	127	77	50
	June	3,679	204	203	93	3,587	133	79	54
	July	3,561	188	22	44	3,683	134	77	57
	August	3,538	205	-104	119	3,728	131	71	60
	September	3,536	196	-124	127	3,730	127	68	59
	October	3,380	350	-175	96	3,808	121	66	56
	November	3,768	373	99	114	3,929	124	71	53
	December	3,922	496	312	171	3,934	134	81	53
	Average	3,592	267	-29	112	3,776	—	—	—
2003	January	3,403	325	-693	119	4,301	113	69	44
	February	3,459	503	-532	132	4,362	98	61	37
	March	3,732	460	30	161	4,001	99	63	35
	April	3,796	246	-47	139	3,951	97	66	31
	May	3,833	287	307	162	3,651	107	72	35
	June	3,728	337	184	101	3,781	112	74	38
	July	3,673	299	188	103	3,680	118	75	43
	August	3,730	375	274	80	3,752	127	76	51
	September	3,721	352	159	43	3,871	131	77	55
	October	3,750	281	25	62	3,945	132	74	59
	November	3,800	241	136	81	3,824	136	78	58
	December	3,845	305	13	100	4,037	137	82	55
	Average	3,707	333	7	107	3,927	—	—	—

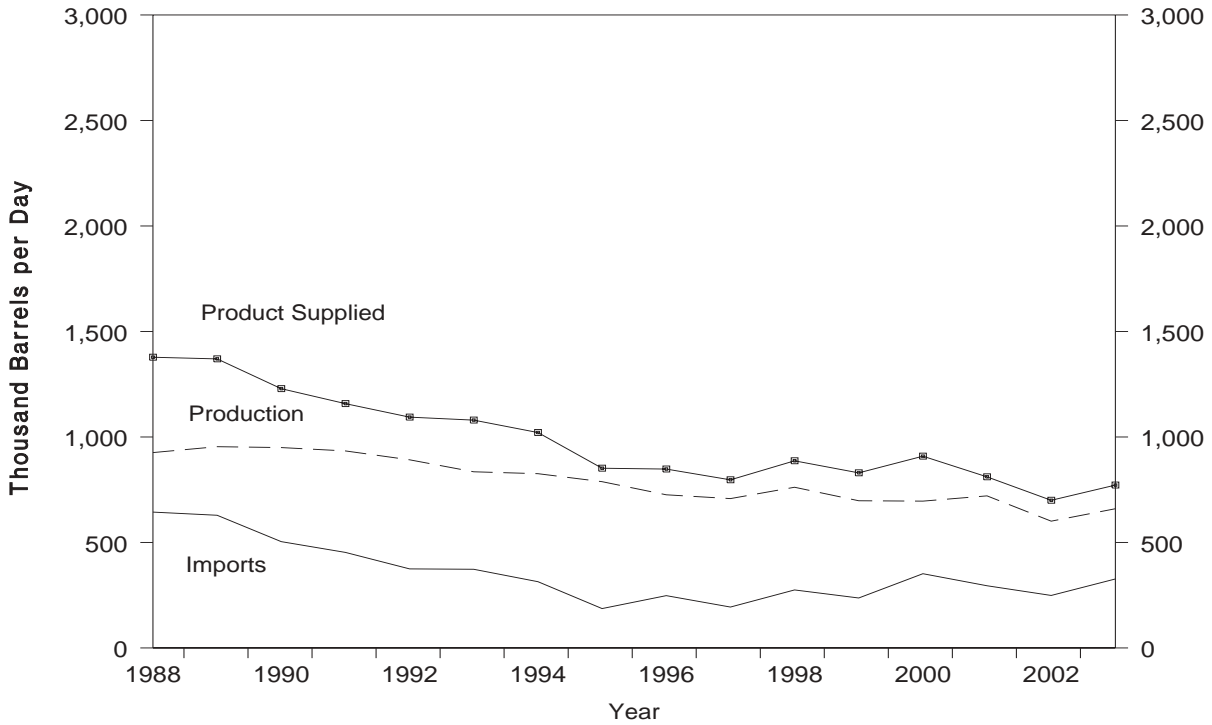
<sup>a</sup> Stocks are totals as of end of period. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

<sup>b</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

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

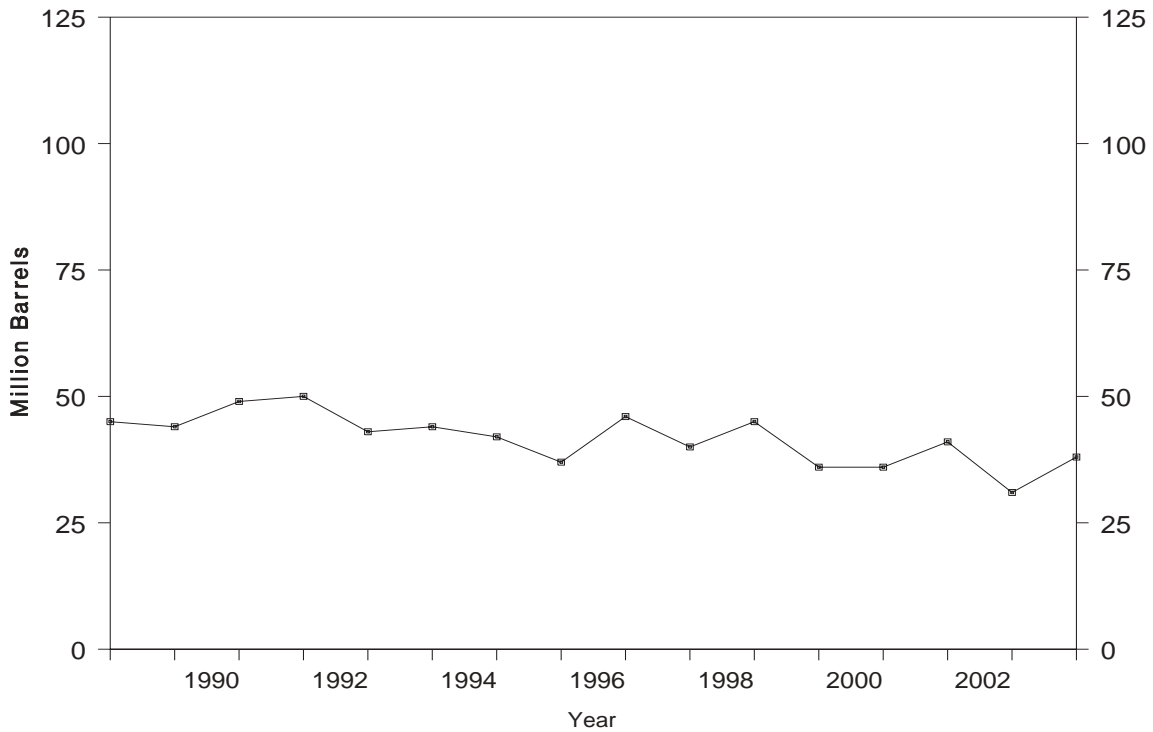
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

**Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present**



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

**Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, 1988 - 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, 1988 - Present**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks <sup>b</sup> (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change <sup>a</sup>	Exports	Product Supplied	
<b>1988</b> Average .....	926	644	-8	200	1,378	45
<b>1989</b> Average .....	954	629	-2	215	1,370	44
<b>1990</b> Average .....	950	504	13	211	1,229	49
<b>1991</b> Average .....	934	453	4	226	1,158	50
<b>1992</b> Average .....	892	375	-20	193	1,094	43
<b>1993</b> Average .....	835	373	4	123	1,080	44
<b>1994</b> Average .....	826	314	-6	125	1,021	42
<b>1995</b> Average .....	788	187	-13	136	852	37
<b>1996</b> Average .....	726	248	24	102	848	46
<b>1997</b> Average .....	708	194	-15	120	797	40
<b>1998</b> Average .....	762	275	12	138	887	45
<b>1999</b> Average .....	698	237	-25	129	830	36
<b>2000</b> Average .....	696	352	1	139	909	36
<b>2001</b> January .....	809	458	31	160	1,075	37
February .....	743	401	44	200	901	38
March .....	750	313	20	183	860	39
April .....	817	316	21	185	927	40
May .....	786	339	46	246	833	41
June .....	783	313	19	209	867	42
July .....	639	309	-82	158	872	39
August .....	622	264	-132	214	805	35
September .....	653	202	72	161	621	37
October .....	710	198	33	139	736	38
November .....	685	233	33	209	676	39
December .....	655	200	60	231	565	41
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>721</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>811</b>	—
<b>2002</b> January .....	625	233	10	138	710	41
February .....	613	136	-84	171	662	39
March .....	617	225	-151	171	821	34
April .....	601	296	9	159	730	35
May .....	582	235	-23	160	680	34
June .....	540	256	-38	165	669	33
July .....	566	245	26	171	614	34
August .....	583	249	-52	272	612	32
September .....	607	254	36	200	625	33
October .....	593	228	18	153	650	34
November .....	648	366	68	160	786	36
December .....	641	259	-138	205	832	31
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>601</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>700</b>	—
<b>2003</b> January .....	658	343	(s)	231	770	31
February .....	683	363	-15	173	888	31
March .....	652	467	35	161	923	32
April .....	632	349	-43	247	778	31
May .....	729	307	168	195	673	36
June .....	666	284	-22	280	693	35
July .....	632	276	-121	252	777	32
August .....	663	347	-45	158	897	30
September .....	662	240	51	191	660	32
October .....	640	311	72	164	716	34
November .....	616	319	68	163	703	36
December .....	686	322	61	155	792	38
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>660</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>772</b>	—

<sup>a</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

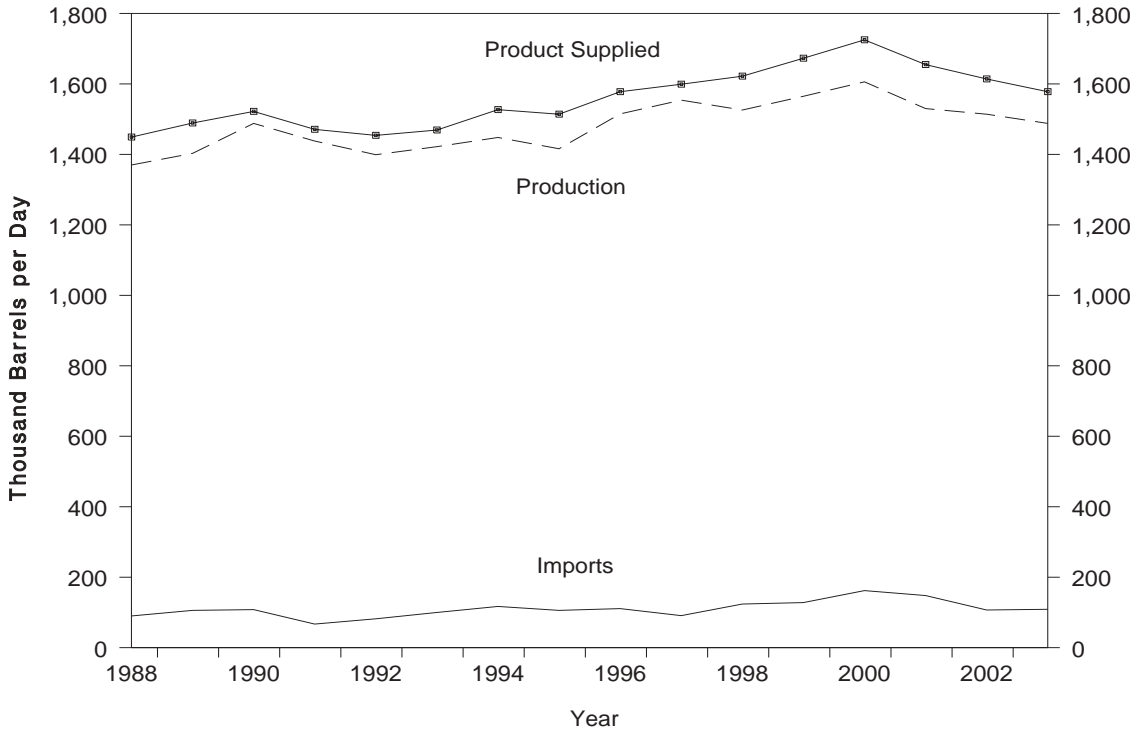
<sup>b</sup> Stocks are totals as of end of period.

(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.

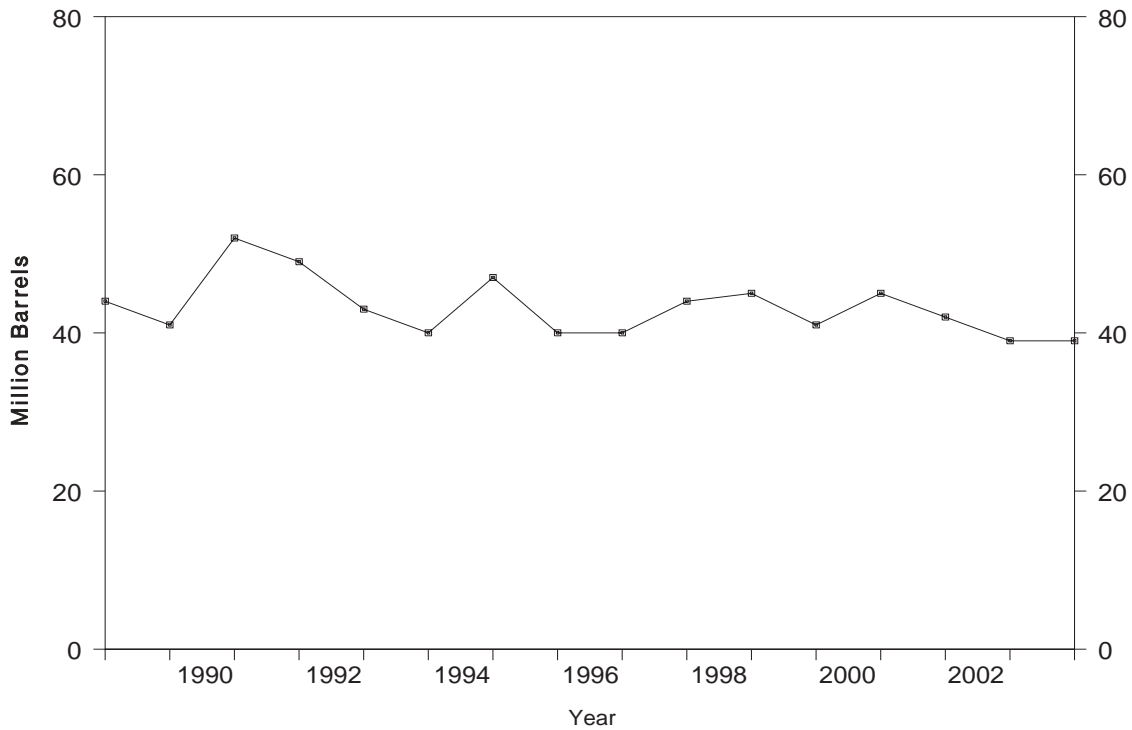
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

**Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present**



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

**Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, 1988 - Present**



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

**Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks <sup>a</sup> (Million Barrels)	
	Production		Imports	Stock Change <sup>b</sup>	Exports	Product Supplied		Total	Kerosene Type
	Total	Kerosene-Type				Total	Kerosene-Type		
<b>1988</b> Average .....	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
<b>1989</b> Average .....	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
<b>1990</b> Average .....	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	52	46
<b>1991</b> Average .....	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	49	44
<b>1992</b> Average .....	1,399	1,254	82	-16	43	1,454	1,310	43	39
<b>1993</b> Average .....	1,422	1,309	100	-7	59	1,469	1,357	40	38
<b>1994</b> Average .....	1,448	1,410	117	18	20	1,527	1,480	47	46
<b>1995</b> Average .....	1,416	1,407	106	-19	26	1,514	1,497	40	39
<b>1996</b> Average .....	1,515	1,513	111	(s)	48	1,578	1,575	40	40
<b>1997</b> Average .....	1,554	1,554	91	11	35	1,599	1,598	44	44
<b>1998</b> Average .....	1,526	1,525	124	2	26	1,622	1,623	45	45
<b>1999</b> Average .....	1,565	1,565	128	-11	32	1,673	1,675	41	40
<b>2000</b> Average .....	1,606	1,606	162	11	32	1,725	1,725	45	44
<b>2001</b> January .....	1,508	1,508	242	-20	27	1,742	1,743	44	44
February .....	1,497	1,497	230	-44	18	1,753	1,752	43	43
March .....	1,512	1,512	145	-69	41	1,685	1,685	41	41
April .....	1,548	1,547	153	-4	17	1,688	1,687	40	40
May .....	1,620	1,620	175	59	17	1,720	1,722	42	42
June .....	1,637	1,637	161	30	18	1,750	1,749	43	43
July .....	1,633	1,633	129	-27	23	1,766	1,763	42	42
August .....	1,597	1,597	123	-21	24	1,718	1,720	42	42
September .....	1,420	1,420	166	38	21	1,527	1,525	43	43
October .....	1,458	1,458	63	-79	31	1,569	1,568	40	40
November .....	1,398	1,398	104	-6	64	1,443	1,444	40	40
December .....	1,521	1,521	94	58	51	1,507	1,512	42	42
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>1,530</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>1,656</b>	—	—
<b>2002</b> January .....	1,477	1,477	99	-23	13	1,587	1,591	41	41
February .....	1,451	1,451	107	-15	40	1,532	1,532	41	41
March .....	1,505	1,505	109	31	3	1,581	1,581	42	42
April .....	1,492	1,491	137	-47	18	1,658	1,674	40	40
May .....	1,479	1,479	79	20	11	1,527	1,535	41	41
June .....	1,512	1,512	81	-63	9	1,647	1,656	39	39
July .....	1,569	1,568	92	-22	2	1,680	1,679	38	38
August .....	1,539	1,538	112	31	10	1,610	1,616	39	39
September .....	1,552	1,552	111	40	22	1,601	1,609	41	41
October .....	1,495	1,495	171	36	17	1,614	1,629	42	42
November .....	1,543	1,543	117	33	12	1,616	1,615	43	43
December .....	1,548	1,547	75	-113	30	1,706	1,722	39	39
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>1,514</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>1,621</b>	—	—
<b>2003</b> January .....	1,495	1,495	94	46	36	1,507	1,505	41	41
February .....	1,416	1,416	109	-74	19	1,581	1,581	39	39
March .....	1,422	1,430	117	-62	34	1,567	1,575	37	37
April .....	1,445	1,445	106	-4	34	1,521	1,520	36	36
May .....	1,484	1,484	122	117	19	1,470	1,470	40	40
June .....	1,393	1,393	119	-60	7	1,565	1,565	38	38
July .....	1,491	1,491	126	-2	12	1,607	1,606	38	38
August .....	1,551	1,551	129	12	7	1,661	1,661	39	39
September .....	1,514	1,513	136	49	20	1,581	1,581	40	40
October .....	1,510	1,510	103	4	28	1,580	1,580	40	40
November .....	1,522	1,522	46	-73	10	1,631	1,631	38	38
December .....	1,605	1,605	101	24	18	1,664	1,663	39	39
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>1,488</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>1,578</b>	—	—

<sup>a</sup> Stocks are totals as of end of period.

<sup>b</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

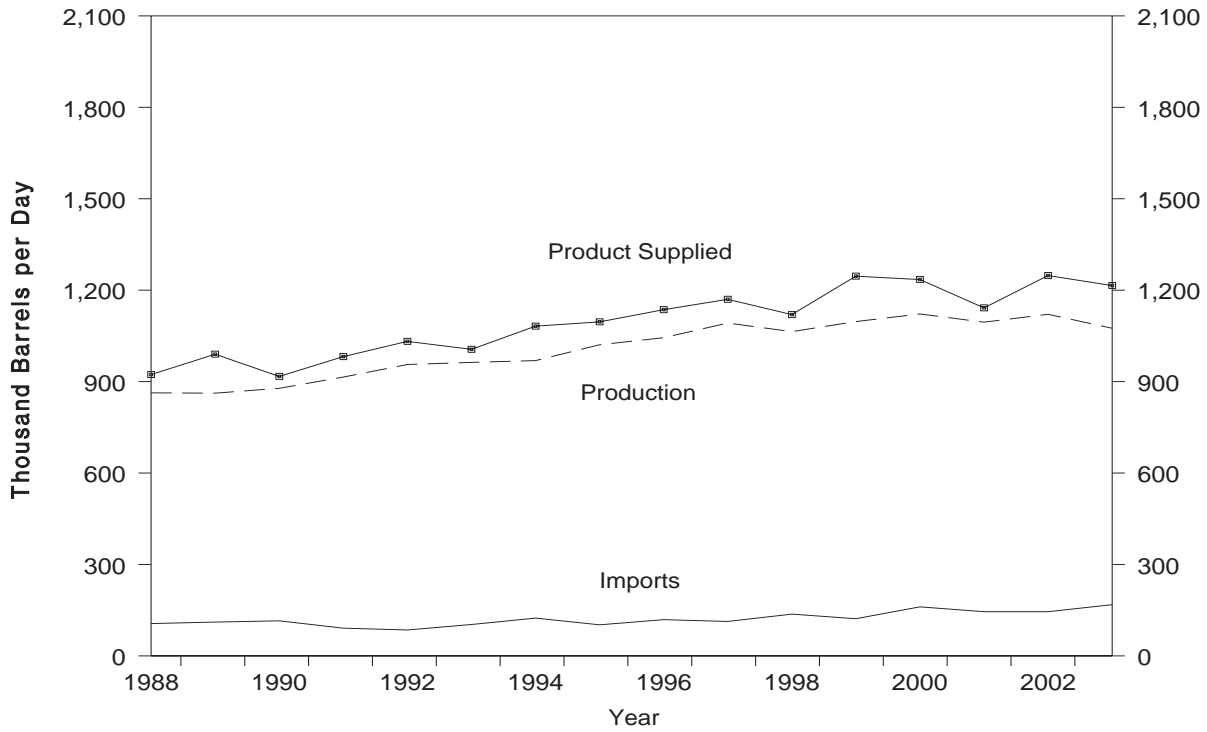
<sup>c</sup> In January 1981 and 1983, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2.

(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.

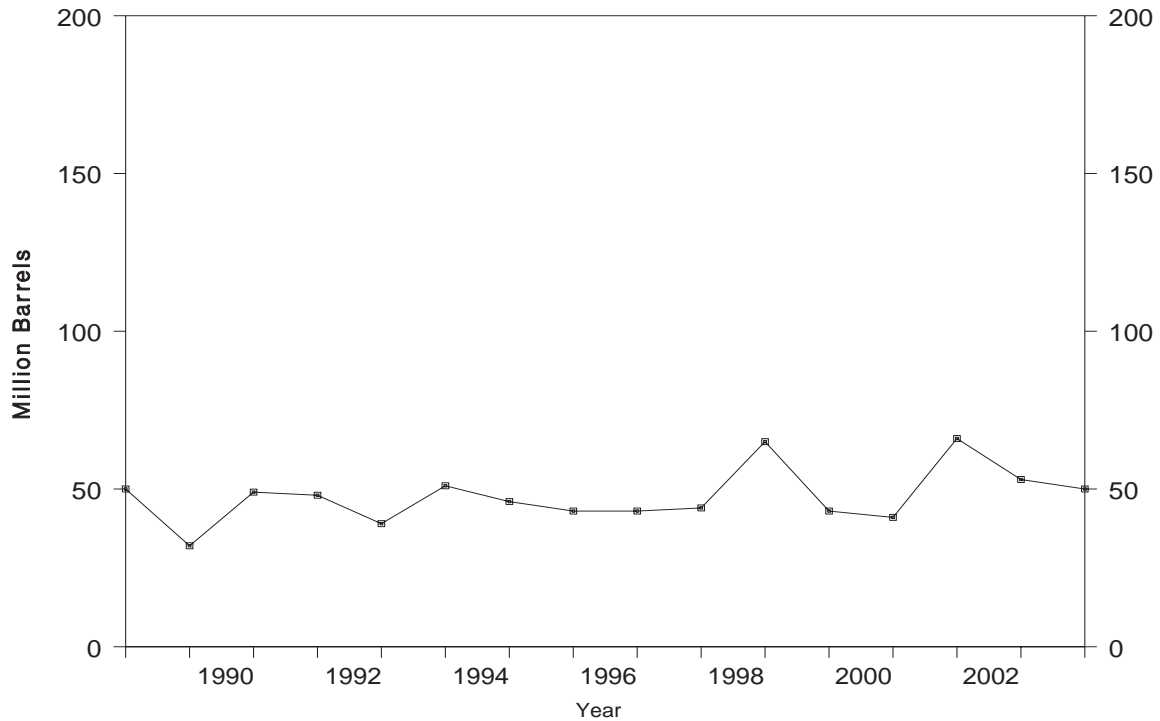
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

**Figure S13. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present**



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

**Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, 1988 - Present**



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

**Table S8. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks <sup>b</sup> (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change <sup>a</sup>	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
<b>1988</b> Average .....	863	106	7	8	31	923	50
<b>1989</b> Average .....	862	111	-52	11	24	990	32
<b>1990</b> Average .....	878	115	48	(s)	28	917	49
<b>1991</b> Average .....	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982	48
<b>1992</b> Average .....	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032	39
<b>1993</b> Average .....	963	103	34	(s)	26	1,006	51
<b>1994</b> Average .....	969	124	-13	0	24	1,082	46
<b>1995</b> Average .....	1,021	102	-10	0	38	1,096	43
<b>1996</b> Average .....	1,044	119	(s)	0	28	1,136	43
<b>1997</b> Average .....	1,092	113	3	0	32	1,170	44
<b>1998</b> Average .....	1,064	137	56	0	35	1,120	65
<b>1999</b> Average .....	1,097	122	-59	0	23	1,246	43
<b>2000</b> Average .....	1,122	161	-5	0	53	1,235	41
<b>2001</b> January .....	957	312	-379	0	62	1,586	29
February .....	1,048	222	-155	0	41	1,383	25
March .....	1,072	151	-25	0	22	1,226	24
April .....	1,110	105	232	0	18	965	31
May .....	1,121	80	392	0	15	794	43
June .....	1,093	103	348	0	32	816	54
July .....	1,102	92	186	0	42	966	60
August .....	1,111	95	187	0	27	992	65
September .....	1,146	92	54	0	27	1,157	67
October .....	1,138	146	38	0	26	1,220	68
November .....	1,135	175	68	0	26	1,216	70
December .....	1,104	176	-145	0	35	1,390	66
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>1,095</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,142</b>	—
<b>2002</b> January .....	1,082	201	-396	0	42	1,636	53
February .....	1,114	179	-391	0	87	1,597	43
March .....	1,111	147	-106	0	60	1,304	39
April .....	1,135	157	222	0	25	1,046	46
May .....	1,159	87	157	0	43	1,046	51
June .....	1,133	101	252	0	23	960	58
July .....	1,137	120	190	0	22	1,045	64
August .....	1,142	116	129	0	28	1,101	68
September .....	1,091	131	78	0	54	1,091	71
October .....	1,080	144	-176	0	74	1,327	65
November .....	1,143	170	-109	0	85	1,337	62
December .....	1,127	193	-299	0	119	1,501	53
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>1,121</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>-36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1,248</b>	—
<b>2003</b> January .....	1,045	165	-606	0	95	1,720	34
February .....	1,068	181	-417	0	116	1,551	22
March .....	1,060	133	-4	0	31	1,167	22
April .....	1,081	95	83	0	20	1,072	24
May .....	1,073	139	327	0	22	863	35
June .....	1,048	179	380	0	27	820	46
July .....	1,056	200	307	0	18	931	56
August .....	1,070	163	157	0	19	1,058	60
September .....	1,093	182	70	0	19	1,186	62
October .....	1,087	187	69	0	20	1,185	65
November .....	1,110	181	-92	0	24	1,360	62
December .....	1,115	213	-399	0	46	1,681	50
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>1,075</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1,215</b>	—

<sup>a</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

<sup>b</sup> Stocks are totals as of end of period.

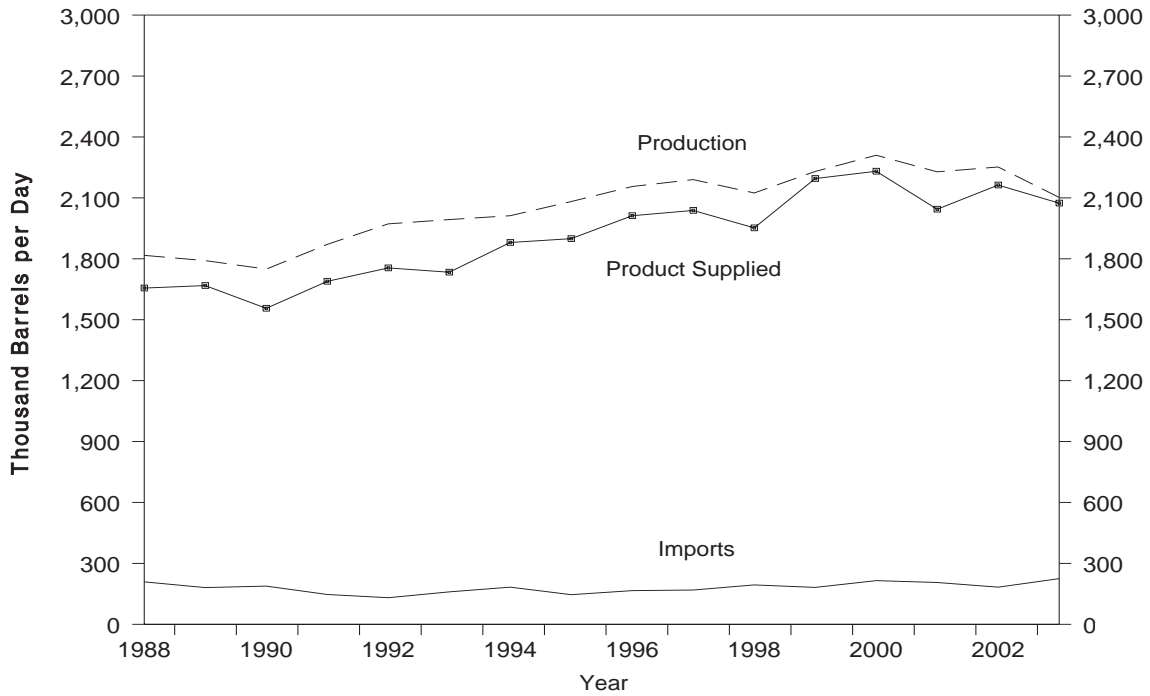
<sup>c</sup> In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2.

(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.

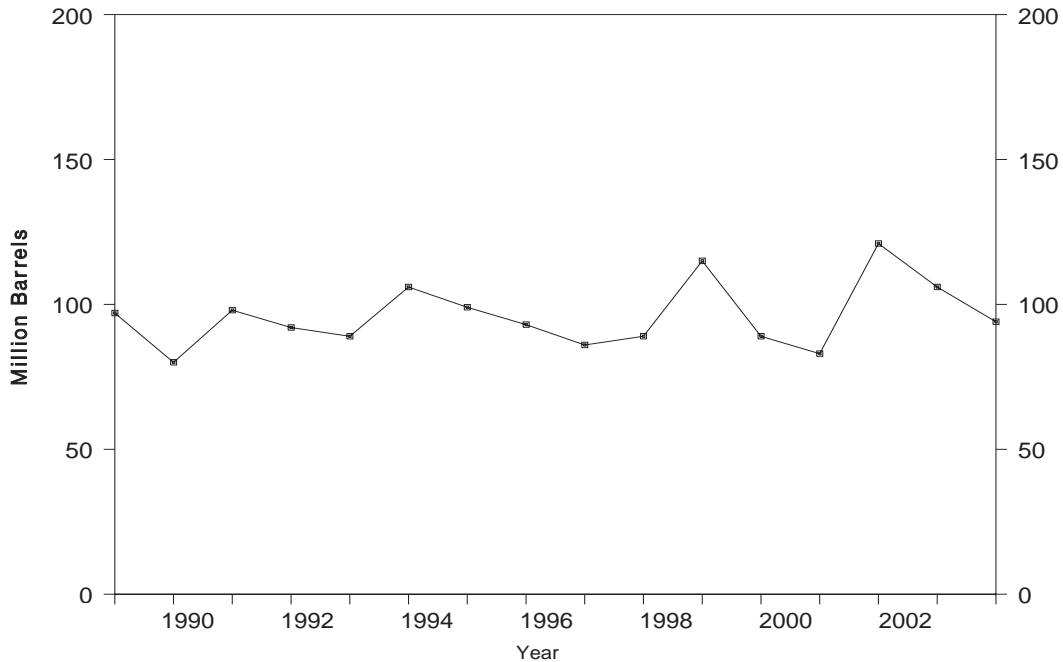
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

**Figure S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present**



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

**Figure S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, 1988 - 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, 1988 - Present**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks <sup>b</sup> (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change <sup>a</sup>	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
<b>1988</b> Average .....	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
<b>1989</b> Average .....	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
<b>1990</b> Average .....	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	98
<b>1991</b> Average .....	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689	92
<b>1992</b> Average .....	1,972	131	-10	309	49	1,755	89
<b>1993</b> Average .....	1,993	160	49	327	43	1,734	106
<b>1994</b> Average .....	2,012	183	-19	296	38	1,880	99
<b>1995</b> Average .....	2,082	146	-17	289	58	1,899	93
<b>1996</b> Average .....	2,156	166	-19	278	51	2,012	86
<b>1997</b> Average .....	2,190	169	9	263	50	2,038	89
<b>1998</b> Average .....	2,124	194	70	253	42	1,952	115
<b>1999</b> Average .....	2,230	182	-71	238	50	2,195	89
<b>2000</b> Average .....	2,310	215	-19	238	74	2,231	83
<b>2001</b> January .....	1,644	349	-601	272	75	2,246	64
February .....	2,002	263	-140	266	59	2,081	60
March .....	2,221	203	75	212	33	2,105	62
April .....	2,380	204	288	209	35	2,053	71
May .....	2,484	170	696	219	31	1,709	93
June .....	2,423	235	589	199	56	1,815	110
July .....	2,412	119	363	196	51	1,920	121
August .....	2,448	162	432	189	34	1,956	135
September .....	2,356	160	158	228	35	2,095	140
October .....	2,234	181	-55	258	37	2,175	138
November .....	2,115	211	-191	312	37	2,168	132
December .....	2,009	217	-361	334	43	2,210	121
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>2,228</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2,044</b>	—
<b>2002</b> January .....	1,990	242	-546	323	52	2,403	104
February .....	2,173	225	-500	277	96	2,525	90
March .....	2,306	204	-115	218	64	2,343	86
April .....	2,455	203	516	194	32	1,916	102
May .....	2,488	136	379	186	67	1,992	114
June .....	2,409	141	403	187	31	1,929	126
July .....	2,421	142	353	199	33	1,979	137
August .....	2,475	154	347	195	46	2,041	147
September .....	2,210	158	36	220	67	2,045	149
October .....	2,083	178	-307	282	85	2,201	139
November .....	2,030	195	-458	334	98	2,251	125
December .....	1,974	216	-630	344	131	2,345	106
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>2,252</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>-42</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>2,163</b>	—
<b>2003</b> January .....	1,905	197	-960	304	113	2,645	76
February .....	2,025	216	-632	265	130	2,478	58
March .....	2,136	171	-20	197	43	2,087	58
April .....	2,274	156	235	175	51	1,970	65
May .....	2,186	191	514	176	67	1,619	81
June .....	2,162	279	628	179	45	1,589	99
July .....	2,210	294	530	186	47	1,742	116
August .....	2,250	239	266	194	36	1,993	124
September .....	2,104	242	6	212	29	2,098	124
October .....	2,038	240	-41	249	25	2,045	123
November .....	1,995	231	-271	295	31	2,171	115
December .....	1,934	246	-660	307	56	2,477	94
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>2,102</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2,074</b>	—

<sup>a</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

<sup>b</sup> Stocks are totals as of end of period.

<sup>c</sup> 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, 1988 - Present**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks <sup>b</sup> (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change <sup>a</sup>	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
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	207 <sup>c</sup>
1993 Average .....	3,035	770	-2	1,081	300	2,426	206
1994 Average .....	2,973	761	24	861	329	2,518	215
1995 Average .....	3,031	708	-23	958	348	2,457	206
1996 Average .....	3,108	879	-11	1,014	376	2,608	202
1997 Average .....	3,204	945	30	985	402	2,733	213
1998 Average .....	3,253	888	18	1,002	380	2,741	219
1999 Average .....	3,211	943	-64	1,061	338	2,819	196
2000 Average .....	3,154	938	30	991	429	2,642	207
<b>2001</b> January .....	2,802	1,266	438	544	483	2,604	221
February .....	3,045	1,111	551	597	499	2,509	236
March .....	2,883	1,174	180	902	424	2,550	242
April .....	2,984	1,126	23	984	451	2,651	242
May .....	3,120	1,177	-57	1,103	465	2,787	241
June .....	3,229	1,126	-243	1,388	430	2,780	233
July .....	3,214	998	-382	1,432	393	2,769	221
August .....	3,197	1,062	-287	1,162	492	2,893	213
September .....	3,140	1,094	261	1,048	334	2,591	220
October .....	3,061	1,038	-236	1,060	473	2,802	213
November .....	3,107	1,066	119	965	402	2,686	217
December .....	2,858	910	-75	941	370	2,533	214
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>3,053</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>2,681</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>2002</b> January .....	2,931	1,079	268	714	441	2,586	223
February .....	3,005	993	45	1,068	482	2,403	224
March .....	3,072	1,123	277	955	436	2,526	232
April .....	3,178	1,097	-53	1,195	472	2,660	231
May .....	3,140	1,322	-64	1,253	503	2,771	229
June .....	3,225	1,162	-164	1,204	445	2,903	224
July .....	3,295	1,246	-100	1,244	420	2,977	221
August .....	3,312	1,088	-309	1,240	550	2,918	211
September .....	3,261	1,078	-45	1,131	479	2,774	210
October .....	3,039	969	-59	1,005	471	2,592	208
November .....	3,109	1,014	16	1,024	503	2,581	209
December .....	3,071	844	-307	1,442	547	2,233	199
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>3,137</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>-42</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>2003</b> January .....	3,137	1,066	466	831	526	2,381	213
February .....	2,981	829	8	796	464	2,541	214
March .....	3,178	1,048	338	820	541	2,527	224
April .....	3,054	1,110	17	915	459	2,773	225
May .....	3,270	1,284	35	1,104	527	2,888	226
June .....	3,057	1,461	89	955	479	2,996	228
July .....	3,231	1,183	-291	1,144	464	3,097	219
August .....	3,199	1,091	-316	1,156	578	2,871	210
September .....	3,367	1,082	130	977	545	2,797	214
October .....	3,128	905	-223	949	518	2,789	207
November .....	3,166	1,037	184	913	508	2,598	212
December .....	3,269	929	-179	1,193	487	2,698	207
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>3,171</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>2,747</b>	<b>—</b>

<sup>a</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

<sup>b</sup> Stocks are totals as of end of period.

<sup>c</sup> 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, pipeline, and merchant-producer 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* (1988 through 2003).
- 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 2003 reflect data received as of April 2004. Data for 2003 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.

Currently, all except five crude oil producing States (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, and West Virginia) report production on a monthly basis. These five States report crude oil on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these five 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, and the Minerals Management Service. 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 2003 crude oil production data received by the EIA as of April 2004. Crude oil production data for 2003 received after April 2004 will be published later as an appendix in the following year's *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). Table C1 of this publication presents the 2002 crude oil production a year after it was published in the *PSA* 2002.

## 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, 2003**

	Commodity	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
<b>Crude Oil</b>			
	Field Production		
(1)	Alaska .....	355,582	974
(2)	Lower 48 States .....	1,717,871	4,706
(3)	<b>Total U.S.</b> .....	<b>2,073,453</b>	<b>5,681</b>
	Net Imports		
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)) .....	3,527,696	9,665
(5)	SPR Imports .....	0	0
(6)	Exports .....	4,538	12
(7)	<b>Imports (Net Including SPR)</b> .....	<b>3,523,158</b>	<b>9,652</b>
	Other Sources		
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) .....	-39,297	-108
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) .....	8,739	24
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses .....	0	0
(11)	Unaccounted for <sup>a</sup> .....	19,822	54
(12)	<b>Total Other Sources</b> .....	<b>-10,736</b>	<b>-29</b>
(13)	<b>Crude Input to Refineries</b> .....	<b>5,585,875</b>	<b>15,304</b>
	(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)		
<b>Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)</b>			
(14)	Field Production <sup>b</sup> .....	739,522	2,026
(15)	Net Imports <sup>c</sup> .....	15,748	43
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) <sup>c</sup> .....	1,161	3
(17)	<b>Total NGL Supply</b> .....	<b>756,431</b>	<b>2,072</b>
<b>Other Liquids</b>			
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total		
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) .....	-12,087	-33
(19)	Net Imports .....	251,037	688
(20)	Other Liquids New Supply(Field Production) .....	42,492	116
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain <sup>a</sup> .....	355,542	974
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied .....	0	0
(23)	<b>Total Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>636,984</b>	<b>1,745</b>
	(23) = (18) through (22)		
(24)	<b>Total Production of Products</b> .....	<b>6,979,290</b>	<b>19,121</b>
	(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)		
<b>Net Imports of Refined Products</b>			
(25)	Imports (Gross) .....	659,563	1,807
(26)	Exports .....	347,715	953
(27)	<b>Imports (Net)</b> .....	<b>311,848</b>	<b>854</b>
(28)	<b>Total New Supply of Products</b> .....	<b>7,291,138</b>	<b>19,976</b>
	(28) = (24) + (27)		
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) .....	21,091	58
(30)	<b>Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use</b> .....	<b>7,312,229</b>	<b>20,034</b>
	(30) = (28) + (29)		
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline .....	3,261,237	8,935
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil .....	1,433,373	3,927
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil .....	281,828	772
(34)	Jet Fuel .....	575,909	1,578
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	757,050	2,074
(36)	Other <sup>d</sup> .....	1,002,833	2,747
(37)	Crude Oil .....	0	0
(38)	<b>Total Products Supplied</b> .....	<b>7,312,229</b>	<b>20,034</b>
	(38) = (31) through (37)		
<b>Ending Stocks, All Oils</b>			
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR) .....	268,875	—
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve <sup>e</sup> .....	638,388	—
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline .....	146,884	—
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil .....	136,542	—
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil .....	37,800	—
(44)	Jet Fuel .....	38,784	—
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	94,473	—
(46)	Other <sup>d</sup> .....	206,557	—
(47)	<b>Total Stocks</b> .....	<b>1,568,303</b>	<b>—</b>
	(47) = (39) through (46)		

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Includes fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

<sup>c</sup> Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

<sup>f</sup> Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks <sup>d</sup>
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Stock Change <sup>b</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>c</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>2,073,453</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,527,696</b>	<b>19,822</b>	<b>30,558</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,585,875</b>	<b>4,538</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>907,263</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	<b>627,510</b>	<b>240,082</b>	<b>99,015</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-12,396</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>152,763</b>	<b>21,390</b>	<b>804,850</b>	<b>100,889</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	100,400	—	16,830	—	-1,161	—	69,509	1,082	47,800	6,416
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	527,110	240,082	82,185	—	-11,235	—	83,254	20,308	757,050	94,473
Ethane/Ethylene .....	228,298	7,576	162	—	-5,982	—	0	0	242,018	18,416
Propane/Propylene .....	184,594	207,958	61,421	—	-3,052	—	0	13,683	443,342	49,500
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	47,244	28,159	15,825	—	-1,833	—	40,621	6,625	45,815	20,380
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	66,974	-3,611	4,777	—	-368	—	42,633	0	25,875	6,177
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>42,492</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>272,412</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>12,087</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>288,614</b>	<b>21,375</b>	<b>-7,172</b>	<b>147,352</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	142,843	—	16,180	—	-809	—	149,342	10,490	0	11,369
Unfinished Oils .....	—	—	122,227	—	138	—	130,741	0	-8,652	75,904
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-100,352	—	134,005	—	12,749	—	10,020	10,884	0	59,943
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	—	—	0	—	9	—	-1,489	0	1,480	136
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>112,012</b>	<b>6,142,712</b>	<b>577,378</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-9,856</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>327,407</b>	<b>6,514,551</b>	<b>412,799</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	112,012	2,990,949	189,028	—	-15,018	—	—	45,770	3,261,237	146,884
Reformulated .....	—	990,851	90,903	—	-12,155	—	—	664	1,093,245	30,006
Oxygenated .....	116,600	260,978	0	—	-144	—	—	5	377,717	471
Other .....	-4,588	1,739,120	98,125	—	-2,719	—	—	45,102	1,790,274	116,407
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	—	5,757	48	—	-182	—	—	0	5,987	1,204
Jet Fuel .....	—	543,139	39,809	—	-395	—	—	7,434	575,909	38,784
Naphtha-Type .....	—	-206	0	—	-39	—	—	0	-167	17
Kerosene-Type .....	—	543,345	39,809	—	-356	—	—	7,434	576,076	38,767
Kerosene .....	—	20,421	2,285	—	121	—	—	2,645	19,940	5,584
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	—	1,353,138	121,672	—	2,457	—	—	38,980	1,433,373	136,542
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	—	992,571	49,400	—	859	—	—	18,244	1,022,868	81,549
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	360,567	72,272	—	1,598	—	—	20,736	410,505	54,993
Residual Fuel Oil .....	—	240,871	119,496	—	6,467	—	—	72,072	281,828	37,800
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use .....	—	84,395	31,906	—	-497	—	—	0	116,798	1,892
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use .....	—	66,375	53,425	—	-265	—	—	0	120,065	1,068
Special Naphthas .....	—	19,231	4,092	—	28	—	—	7,959	15,336	2,066
Lubricants .....	—	60,730	1,624	—	-2,154	—	—	13,545	50,963	9,887
Waxes .....	—	5,739	1,157	—	-169	—	—	1,459	5,606	727
Petroleum Coke .....	—	291,376	8,105	—	1,779	—	—	131,751	165,951	10,122
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	—	181,120	4,274	—	-2,031	—	—	3,649	183,776	19,246
Still Gas .....	—	256,051	0	—	0	—	—	0	256,051	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	—	23,420	457	—	3	—	—	2,142	21,732	993
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,855,467</b>	<b>6,382,794</b>	<b>4,476,501</b>	<b>19,822</b>	<b>20,393</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,027,252</b>	<b>374,710</b>	<b>7,312,229</b>	<b>1,568,303</b>

<sup>a</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>b</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." Domestic crude oil production 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, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Stock Change <sup>b</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>c</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b>	<b>5,681</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9,665</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,304</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>2,205</b>
Pentanes Plus	275	—	46	—	-3	—	190	3	131
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,444	658	225	—	-31	—	228	56	2,074
Ethane/Ethylene	625	21	(s)	—	-16	—	0	0	663
Propane/Propylene	506	570	168	—	-8	—	0	37	1,215
Normal Butane/Butylene	129	77	43	—	-5	—	111	18	126
Isobutane/Isobutylene	183	-10	13	—	-1	—	117	0	71
<b>Other Liquids</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>-20</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	391	—	44	—	-2	—	409	29	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	335	—	(s)	—	358	0	-24
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-275	—	367	—	35	—	27	30	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	-4	0	4
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>16,829</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>17,848</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline	307	8,194	518	—	-41	—	—	125	8,935
Reformulated	—	2,715	249	—	-33	—	—	2	2,995
Oxygenated	319	715	0	—	(s)	—	—	(s)	1,035
Other	-13	4,765	269	—	-7	—	—	124	4,905
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	16	(s)	—	(s)	—	—	0	16
Jet Fuel	—	1,488	109	—	-1	—	—	20	1,578
Naphtha-Type	—	-1	0	—	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	1,489	109	—	-1	—	—	20	1,578
Kerosene	—	56	6	—	(s)	—	—	7	55
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,707	333	—	7	—	—	107	3,927
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	2,719	135	—	2	—	—	50	2,802
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	988	198	—	4	—	—	57	1,125
Residual Fuel Oil	—	660	327	—	18	—	—	197	772
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	231	87	—	-1	—	—	0	320
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	182	146	—	-1	—	—	0	329
Special Naphthas	—	53	11	—	(s)	—	—	22	42
Lubricants	—	166	4	—	-6	—	—	37	140
Waxes	—	16	3	—	(s)	—	—	4	15
Petroleum Coke	—	798	22	—	5	—	—	361	455
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	496	12	—	-6	—	—	10	503
Still Gas	—	702	0	—	0	—	—	0	702
Miscellaneous Products	—	64	1	—	(s)	—	—	6	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,823</b>	<b>17,487</b>	<b>12,264</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,513</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>20,034</b>

<sup>a</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>b</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

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, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending <sup>f</sup> Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>7,170</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>579,330</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>4,241</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>585,766</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,954</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	<b>6,400</b>	<b>18,248</b>	<b>15,307</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>38,409</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>74,647</b>	<b>6,251</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	822	—	0	—	0	-8	—	0	1,011	-181	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	5,578	18,248	15,307	—	38,409	133	—	1,217	1,364	74,828	6,236
Ethane/Ethylene .....	1,042	62	11	—	0	0	—	0	0	1,115	0
Propane/Propylene .....	3,050	18,288	12,598	—	37,801	283	—	0	288	71,166	4,933
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	1,096	1,437	2,177	—	608	-8	—	286	1,076	3,964	1,141
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	390	-1,539	521	—	0	-142	—	931	0	-1,417	162
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>-5,526</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>143,735</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>3,571</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>125,244</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>9,052</b>	<b>19,964</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ..	21,341	—	7,809	—	0	-205	—	28,965	390	0	1,903
Unfinished Oils .....	—	—	28,534	—	213	1,222	—	19,928	0	7,597	8,707
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-26,867	—	107,392	—	556	2,559	—	77,801	721	0	9,257
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	—	—	0	—	0	-5	—	-1,450	0	1,455	97
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>27,800</b>	<b>724,087</b>	<b>427,389</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,038,079</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>18,253</b>	<b>2,198,691</b>	<b>137,534</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	27,800	388,787	177,930	—	576,141	-4,430	—	—	1,131	1,173,956	45,323
Reformulated .....	—	242,676	89,374	—	109,120	-4,716	—	—	15	445,871	15,569
Oxygenated .....	9,328	14,581	0	—	360	36	—	—	(s)	24,233	93
Other .....	18,472	131,530	88,556	—	466,661	250	—	—	1,116	703,853	29,661
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	—	0	0	—	963	-65	—	—	0	1,028	88
Jet Fuel .....	—	31,546	23,919	—	170,601	582	—	—	181	225,303	10,249
Naphtha-Type .....	—	-249	0	—	0	-28	—	—	0	-221	0
Kerosene-Type .....	—	31,795	23,919	—	170,601	610	—	—	181	225,524	10,249
Kerosene .....	—	4,683	2,285	—	279	121	—	—	1,145	5,981	3,676
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	—	164,573	112,903	—	258,093	2,288	—	—	1,471	531,810	56,789
0.05 percent sulfur and under ...	—	82,631	42,115	—	168,453	1,613	—	—	68	291,518	22,598
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	81,942	70,788	—	89,640	675	—	—	1,403	240,292	34,191
Residual Fuel Oil .....	—	47,313	95,382	—	18,515	3,253	—	—	6,811	151,146	15,780
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	—	4,820	3,902	—	-1,120	-83	—	—	0	7,685	408
Special Naphthas .....	—	463	1,599	—	0	-5	—	—	193	1,874	76
Lubricants .....	—	5,807	1,106	—	7,628	-383	—	—	1,771	13,153	1,512
Waxes .....	—	195	545	—	0	-15	—	—	441	314	178
Petroleum Coke .....	—	17,711	3,985	—	0	21	—	—	4,155	17,520	286
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	—	34,685	3,379	—	6,979	-880	—	—	871	45,052	3,101
Still Gas .....	—	23,025	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	23,025	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	—	479	454	—	0	6	—	—	83	844	68
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>35,844</b>	<b>742,335</b>	<b>1,165,761</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>1,079,671</b>	<b>8,347</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>712,227</b>	<b>22,246</b>	<b>2,282,390</b>	<b>178,703</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>c</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

<sup>f</sup> Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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



**Table 5. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>20</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	<b>18</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>205</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	2	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	3	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	15	50	42	—	105	(s)	—	3	4	205
Ethane/Ethylene .....	3	(s)	(s)	—	0	0	—	0	0	3
Propane/Propylene .....	8	50	35	—	104	1	—	0	1	195
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	3	4	6	—	2	(s)	—	1	3	11
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	1	-4	1	—	0	(s)	—	3	0	-4
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>-15</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ....	58	—	21	—	0	-1	—	79	1	0
Unfinished Oils .....	—	—	78	—	1	3	—	55	0	21
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-74	—	294	—	2	7	—	213	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	-4	0	4
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>76</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,844</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>6,024</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	76	1,065	487	—	1,578	-12	—	—	3	3,216
Reformulated .....	—	665	245	—	299	-13	—	—	(s)	1,222
Oxygenated .....	26	40	0	—	1	(s)	—	—	(s)	66
Other .....	51	360	243	—	1,279	1	—	—	3	1,928
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	—	0	0	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel .....	—	86	66	—	467	2	—	—	(s)	617
Naphtha-Type .....	—	-1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	-1
Kerosene-Type .....	—	87	66	—	467	2	—	—	(s)	618
Kerosene .....	—	13	6	—	1	(s)	—	—	3	16
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	—	451	309	—	707	6	—	—	4	1,457
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	—	226	115	—	462	4	—	—	(s)	799
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	224	194	—	246	2	—	—	4	658
Residual Fuel Oil .....	—	130	261	—	51	9	—	—	19	414
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	—	13	11	—	-3	(s)	—	—	0	21
Special Naphthas .....	—	1	4	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	5
Lubricants .....	—	16	3	—	21	-1	—	—	5	36
Waxes .....	—	1	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke .....	—	49	11	—	0	(s)	—	—	11	48
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	—	95	9	—	19	-2	—	—	2	123
Still Gas .....	—	63	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	63
Miscellaneous Products .....	—	1	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>98</b>	<b>2,034</b>	<b>3,194</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,958</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>6,253</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.  
<sup>b</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.  
<sup>c</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.  
<sup>d</sup> 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.  
<sup>e</sup> 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.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.  
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 6. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b>	<b>161,360</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>349,164</b>	<b>-14,302</b>	<b>677,556</b>	<b>-2,260</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,172,411</b>	<b>3,627</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57,312</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b>	<b>105,125</b>	<b>38,957</b>	<b>32,846</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>23,596</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>37,333</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>159,882</b>	<b>32,565</b>
Pentanes Plus	12,039	—	240	—	7,140	376	—	17,279	43	1,721	1,989
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	93,086	38,957	32,606	—	16,456	728	—	20,054	2,161	158,162	30,576
Ethane/Ethylene	39,405	0	141	—	-15,153	-879	—	0	0	25,272	2,435
Propane/Propylene	35,469	38,512	29,614	—	22,254	1,442	—	0	621	123,786	20,668
Normal Butane/Butylene	10,774	2,094	2,500	—	3,378	118	—	10,004	1,541	7,083	5,815
Isobutane/Isobutylene	7,438	-1,649	351	—	5,977	47	—	10,050	0	2,020	1,658
<b>Other Liquids</b>	<b>-39,366</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>52,707</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>17,522</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>-5,903</b>	<b>25,580</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	34,029	—	0	—	0	-546	—	34,214	361	0	2,992
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	-649	-435	—	5,710	0	-5,924	10,042
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-73,395	—	0	—	53,356	2,028	—	-22,373	306	0	12,533
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	8	—	-29	0	21	13
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b>	<b>81,557</b>	<b>1,248,771</b>	<b>6,912</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>357,047</b>	<b>3,378</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7,362</b>	<b>1,683,548</b>	<b>96,916</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline	81,557	655,450	681	—	198,929	1,542	—	—	378	934,698	40,782
Reformulated	—	128,641	0	—	5,473	107	—	—	4	134,003	624
Oxygenated	81,620	192,311	0	—	0	-203	—	—	(s)	274,134	197
Other	-63	334,498	681	—	193,456	1,638	—	—	373	526,561	39,961
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,427	13	—	609	-33	—	—	0	2,082	391
Jet Fuel	—	73,291	240	—	42,221	820	—	—	6	114,926	7,823
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	73,291	240	—	42,221	820	—	—	6	114,926	7,823
Kerosene	—	3,955	0	—	306	4	—	—	2	4,255	1,050
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	305,923	2,651	—	110,784	1,812	—	—	1,981	415,565	33,344
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	243,814	2,096	—	93,434	1,499	—	—	863	336,982	25,781
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	62,109	555	—	17,350	313	—	—	1,118	78,583	7,563
Residual Fuel Oil	—	20,154	1,213	—	-3,295	-380	—	—	578	17,874	1,216
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup>	—	6,676	428	—	1,762	110	—	—	0	8,756	482
Special Naphthas	—	6,775	744	—	157	45	—	—	4	7,627	377
Lubricants	—	5,594	442	—	4,386	-133	—	—	1,227	9,328	1,338
Waxes	—	1,167	81	—	0	-32	—	—	372	908	61
Petroleum Coke	—	49,390	159	—	0	-405	—	—	1,989	47,965	800
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	65,790	257	—	1,188	24	—	—	824	66,387	8,926
Still Gas	—	48,599	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	48,599	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	4,580	3	—	0	4	—	—	2	4,577	326
<b>Total</b>	<b>308,677</b>	<b>1,287,728</b>	<b>388,922</b>	<b>-14,302</b>	<b>1,110,906</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,227,266</b>	<b>13,860</b>	<b>1,837,527</b>	<b>212,373</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>c</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

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, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>442</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,212</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	<b>288</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>438</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	33	—	1	—	20	1	—	47	(s)	5
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	255	107	89	—	45	2	—	55	6	433
Ethane/Ethylene .....	108	0	(s)	—	-42	-2	—	0	0	69
Propane/Propylene .....	97	106	81	—	61	4	—	0	2	339
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	30	6	7	—	9	(s)	—	27	4	19
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	20	-5	1	—	16	(s)	—	28	0	6
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>-108</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-16</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ....	93	—	0	—	0	-1	—	94	1	0
Unfinished Oils .....	—	—	0	—	-2	-1	—	16	0	-16
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-201	—	0	—	146	6	—	-61	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>223</b>	<b>3,421</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4,612</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	223	1,796	2	—	545	4	—	—	1	2,561
Reformulated .....	—	352	0	—	15	(s)	—	—	(s)	367
Oxygenated .....	224	527	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	751
Other .....	(s)	916	2	—	530	4	—	—	1	1,443
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	—	4	(s)	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel .....	—	201	1	—	116	2	—	—	(s)	315
Naphtha-Type .....	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	—	201	1	—	116	2	—	—	(s)	315
Kerosene .....	—	11	0	—	1	(s)	—	—	(s)	12
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	—	838	7	—	304	5	—	—	5	1,139
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	—	668	6	—	256	4	—	—	2	923
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	170	2	—	48	1	—	—	3	215
Residual Fuel Oil .....	—	55	3	—	-9	-1	—	—	2	49
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	—	18	1	—	5	(s)	—	—	0	24
Special Naphthas .....	—	19	2	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	21
Lubricants .....	—	15	1	—	12	(s)	—	—	3	26
Waxes .....	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	2
Petroleum Coke .....	—	135	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	5	131
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	—	180	1	—	3	(s)	—	—	2	182
Still Gas .....	—	133	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	133
Miscellaneous Products .....	—	13	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	13
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>846</b>	<b>3,528</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>3,044</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,362</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5,034</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>c</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

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, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b>	<b>1,162,869</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,155,994</b>	<b>45,491</b>	<b>-657,576</b>	<b>30,479</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,676,298</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>774,574</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b>	<b>412,905</b>	<b>153,333</b>	<b>47,479</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-2,692</b>	<b>-13,853</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>83,863</b>	<b>11,998</b>	<b>529,017</b>	<b>56,049</b>
Pentanes Plus	62,871	—	16,063	—	-915	-1,514	—	40,603	0	38,930	4,128
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	350,034	153,333	31,416	—	-1,777	-12,339	—	43,260	11,998	490,087	51,921
Ethane/Ethylene	157,600	7,512	10	—	42,788	-5,026	—	0	0	212,936	15,535
Propane/Propylene	119,706	127,343	17,218	—	-44,330	-4,327	—	0	10,162	214,102	21,636
Normal Butane/Butylene	22,345	17,089	10,283	—	1,898	-2,450	—	17,683	1,835	34,547	11,146
Isobutane/Isobutylene	50,383	1,389	3,905	—	-2,133	-536	—	25,577	0	28,503	3,604
<b>Other Liquids</b>	<b>41,382</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>98,010</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-61,341</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>81,103</b>	<b>15,344</b>	<b>-19,276</b>	<b>59,539</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	52,953	—	49	—	0	204	—	44,381	8,417	0	4,715
Unfinished Oils	—	—	82,984	—	721	-137	—	103,122	0	-19,280	38,642
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-11,571	—	14,977	—	-62,062	807	—	-66,390	6,927	0	16,156
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	6	—	-10	0	4	26
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b>	<b>12,154</b>	<b>2,880,444</b>	<b>99,854</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-1,443,596</b>	<b>-4,354</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>222,898</b>	<b>1,330,312</b>	<b>123,243</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline	12,154	1,307,805	2,353	—	-805,557	-3,910	—	—	41,678	478,987	44,143
Reformulated	—	233,416	905	—	-121,824	-1,129	—	—	280	113,346	8,943
Oxygenated	5,830	5,015	0	—	-360	0	—	—	1	10,484	0
Other	6,324	1,069,374	1,448	—	-683,373	-2,781	—	—	41,397	355,157	35,200
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3,312	0	—	-1,646	-6	—	—	0	1,672	421
Jet Fuel	—	274,719	343	—	-227,280	-1,428	—	—	3,956	45,254	11,716
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	274,719	343	—	-227,280	-1,428	—	—	3,956	45,254	11,716
Kerosene	—	10,756	0	—	-298	-6	—	—	19	10,445	698
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	638,606	924	—	-372,663	-456	—	—	21,400	245,923	31,490
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	467,031	332	—	-265,653	-1,290	—	—	11,848	191,152	21,103
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	171,575	592	—	-107,010	834	—	—	9,552	54,771	10,387
Residual Fuel Oil	—	112,893	9,673	—	-15,220	3,492	—	—	52,473	51,381	14,862
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup>	—	134,989	80,807	—	-642	-854	—	—	0	216,008	1,796
Special Naphthas	—	11,452	1,749	—	-157	-4	—	—	3,782	9,266	1,577
Lubricants	—	41,368	54	—	-11,966	-1,887	—	—	9,358	21,985	5,305
Waxes	—	3,592	73	—	0	-115	—	—	506	3,274	479
Petroleum Coke	—	159,049	3,738	—	0	1,759	—	—	86,796	74,232	6,776
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	44,906	140	—	-8,167	-837	—	—	915	36,801	3,578
Still Gas	—	122,168	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	122,168	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	14,829	0	—	0	-102	—	—	2,014	12,917	402
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,629,310</b>	<b>3,033,777</b>	<b>2,401,337</b>	<b>45,491</b>	<b>-2,165,205</b>	<b>13,152</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,841,264</b>	<b>250,241</b>	<b>1,840,054</b>	<b>1,013,405</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>c</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

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, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>3,186</b>	—	<b>5,907</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>-1,802</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,332</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	<b>1,131</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>130</b>	—	<b>-7</b>	<b>-38</b>	—	<b>230</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,449</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	172	—	44	—	-3	-4	—	111	0	107
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	959	420	86	—	-5	-34	—	119	33	1,343
Ethane/Ethylene .....	432	21	(s)	—	117	-14	—	0	0	583
Propane/Propylene .....	328	349	47	—	-121	-12	—	0	28	587
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	61	47	28	—	5	-7	—	48	5	95
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	138	4	11	—	-6	-1	—	70	0	78
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>113</b>	—	<b>269</b>	—	<b>-168</b>	<b>2</b>	—	<b>222</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>-53</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ....	145	—	(s)	—	0	1	—	122	23	0
Unfinished Oils .....	—	—	227	—	2	(s)	—	283	0	-53
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-32	—	41	—	-170	2	—	-182	19	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>33</b>	<b>7,892</b>	<b>274</b>	—	<b>-3,955</b>	<b>-12</b>	—	—	<b>611</b>	<b>3,645</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	33	3,583	6	—	-2,207	-11	—	—	114	1,312
Reformulated .....	—	639	2	—	-334	-3	—	—	1	311
Oxygenated .....	16	14	0	—	-1	0	—	—	(s)	29
Other .....	17	2,930	4	—	-1,872	-8	—	—	113	973
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	—	9	0	—	-5	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel .....	—	753	1	—	-623	-4	—	—	11	124
Naphtha-Type .....	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	—	753	1	—	-623	-4	—	—	11	124
Kerosene .....	—	29	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	(s)	29
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	—	1,750	3	—	-1,021	-1	—	—	59	674
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	—	1,280	1	—	-728	-4	—	—	32	524
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	470	2	—	-293	2	—	—	26	150
Residual Fuel Oil .....	—	309	27	—	-42	10	—	—	144	141
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	—	370	221	—	-2	-2	—	—	0	592
Special Naphthas .....	—	31	5	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	10	25
Lubricants .....	—	113	(s)	—	-33	-5	—	—	26	60
Waxes .....	—	10	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	9
Petroleum Coke .....	—	436	10	—	0	5	—	—	238	203
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	—	123	(s)	—	-22	-2	—	—	3	101
Still Gas .....	—	335	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	335
Miscellaneous Products .....	—	41	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	6	35
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>4,464</b>	<b>8,312</b>	<b>6,579</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>-5,932</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,784</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>5,041</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>c</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

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, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b>	<b>105,931</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>120,394</b>	<b>-12,168</b>	<b>-22,394</b>	<b>-1,257</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>192,622</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,264</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b>	<b>75,227</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-59,313</b>	<b>-223</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5,434</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>15,251</b>	<b>1,916</b>
Pentanes Plus	10,856	—	527	—	-6,225	-48	—	1,728	23	3,455	214
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	64,371	1,638	2,511	—	-53,088	-175	—	3,706	105	11,796	1,702
Ethane/Ethylene	30,207	2	0	—	-27,635	-77	—	0	0	2,651	445
Propane/Propylene	21,636	2,844	1,659	—	-15,725	-90	—	0	21	10,483	667
Normal Butane/Butylene	8,742	-516	852	—	-5,884	25	—	2,178	85	906	399
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,786	-692	0	—	-3,844	-33	—	1,528	0	-2,245	191
<b>Other Liquids</b>	<b>5,678</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-186</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7,035</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-1,191</b>	<b>4,171</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,008	—	0	—	0	-82	—	2,070	20	0	117
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	124	—	1,067	0	-1,191	2,208
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	3,670	—	0	—	0	-228	—	3,898	0	0	1,846
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b>	<b>-2,970</b>	<b>210,583</b>	<b>3,531</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>13,771</b>	<b>-776</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>225,442</b>	<b>11,529</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline	-2,970	104,109	195	—	2,453	-473	—	—	2	104,257	4,786
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	6,996	13,149	0	—	0	-27	—	—	0	20,172	131
Other	-9,966	90,960	195	—	2,453	-446	—	—	2	84,085	4,655
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	134	22	—	74	-4	—	—	0	234	33
Jet Fuel	—	9,537	134	—	12,090	-116	—	—	(s)	21,877	718
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	9,537	134	—	12,090	-116	—	—	(s)	21,877	718
Kerosene	—	706	0	—	-287	-12	—	—	2	429	68
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	57,173	2,907	—	-559	-310	—	—	1	59,830	3,481
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	48,688	2,747	—	-437	-232	—	—	0	51,230	2,938
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	8,485	160	—	-122	-78	—	—	1	8,600	543
Residual Fuel Oil	—	4,614	0	—	0	111	—	—	39	4,464	442
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup>	—	248	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	248	0
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	3	-3	4
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	168	-168	0
Waxes	—	785	0	—	0	-7	—	—	4	788	9
Petroleum Coke	—	6,112	0	—	0	50	—	—	8	6,054	90
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	17,636	273	—	0	-23	—	—	22	17,910	1,877
Still Gas	—	8,781	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	8,781	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	748	0	—	0	8	—	—	(s)	740	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>183,865</b>	<b>212,221</b>	<b>126,963</b>	<b>-12,168</b>	<b>-67,936</b>	<b>-2,442</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>205,091</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>239,502</b>	<b>28,880</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>c</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

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, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>290</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>-61</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	<b>206</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-163</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>42</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	30	—	1	—	-17	(s)	—	5	(s)	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	176	4	7	—	-145	(s)	—	10	(s)	32
Ethane/Ethylene .....	83	(s)	0	—	-76	(s)	—	0	0	7
Propane/Propylene .....	59	8	5	—	-43	(s)	—	0	(s)	29
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	24	-1	2	—	-16	(s)	—	6	(s)	2
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	10	-2	0	—	-11	(s)	—	4	0	-6
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>16</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>-3</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ....	6	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	6	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils .....	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	3	0	-3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	10	—	0	—	0	-1	—	11	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>-8</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>618</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	-8	285	1	—	7	-1	—	—	(s)	286
Reformulated .....	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated .....	19	36	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	55
Other .....	-27	249	1	—	7	-1	—	—	(s)	230
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	—	(s)	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel .....	—	26	(s)	—	33	(s)	—	—	(s)	60
Naphtha-Type .....	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	—	26	(s)	—	33	(s)	—	—	(s)	60
Kerosene .....	—	2	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	—	157	8	—	-2	-1	—	—	(s)	164
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	—	133	8	—	-1	-1	—	—	0	140
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	23	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	24
Residual Fuel Oil .....	—	13	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	12
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas .....	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants .....	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes .....	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke .....	—	17	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	17
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	—	48	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	49
Still Gas .....	—	24	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	24
Miscellaneous Products .....	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>504</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>-186</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>656</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>c</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

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, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b>	<b>636,123</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>322,814</b>	<b>-798</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-645</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>958,778</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49,159</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b>	<b>27,853</b>	<b>27,906</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>24,916</b>	<b>4,684</b>	<b>26,053</b>	<b>4,108</b>
Pentanes Plus	13,812	—	0	—	0	33	—	9,899	4	3,876	70
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	14,041	27,906	345	—	0	418	—	15,017	4,680	22,177	4,038
Ethane/Ethylene	44	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	44	1
Propane/Propylene	4,733	20,971	332	—	0	-360	—	0	2,592	23,804	1,596
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,287	8,055	13	—	0	482	—	10,470	2,088	-685	1,879
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,977	-1,120	0	—	0	296	—	4,547	0	-986	562
<b>Other Liquids</b>	<b>40,324</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>30,667</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7,865</b>	<b>6,767</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>57,710</b>	<b>4,233</b>	<b>10,146</b>	<b>38,098</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	32,512	—	8,322	—	0	-180	—	39,712	1,302	0	1,642
Unfinished Oils	—	—	10,709	—	-285	-636	—	914	0	10,146	16,305
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	7,812	—	11,636	—	8,150	7,583	—	17,084	2,931	0	20,151
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b>	<b>-6,529</b>	<b>1,078,827</b>	<b>39,692</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>34,699</b>	<b>-8,514</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>78,646</b>	<b>1,076,557</b>	<b>43,577</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline	-6,529	534,798	7,869	—	28,034	-7,747	—	—	2,580	569,339	11,850
Reformulated	—	386,118	624	—	7,231	-6,417	—	—	364	400,026	4,870
Oxygenated	12,826	35,922	0	—	0	50	—	—	3	48,695	50
Other	-19,355	112,758	7,245	—	20,803	-1,380	—	—	2,213	120,618	6,930
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	884	13	—	0	-74	—	—	0	971	271
Jet Fuel	—	154,046	15,173	—	2,368	-253	—	—	3,291	168,549	8,278
Naphtha-Type	—	43	0	—	0	-11	—	—	0	54	17
Kerosene-Type	—	154,003	15,173	—	2,368	-242	—	—	3,291	168,495	8,261
Kerosene	—	321	0	—	0	14	—	—	1,477	-1,170	92
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	186,863	2,287	—	4,345	-877	—	—	14,127	180,245	11,438
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	150,407	2,110	—	4,203	-731	—	—	5,465	151,986	9,129
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	36,456	177	—	142	-146	—	—	8,662	28,259	2,309
Residual Fuel Oil	—	55,897	13,228	—	0	-9	—	—	12,171	56,963	5,500
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup>	—	4,037	194	—	0	65	—	—	0	4,166	274
Special Naphthas	—	541	0	—	0	-8	—	—	3,978	-3,429	32
Lubricants	—	7,961	22	—	-48	249	—	—	1,021	6,665	1,732
Waxes	—	0	458	—	0	0	—	—	136	322	0
Petroleum Coke	—	59,114	223	—	0	354	—	—	38,804	20,179	2,170
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	18,103	225	—	0	-315	—	—	1,018	17,625	1,764
Still Gas	—	53,478	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	53,478	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,784	0	—	0	87	—	—	43	2,654	176
<b>Total</b>	<b>697,770</b>	<b>1,106,733</b>	<b>393,518</b>	<b>-798</b>	<b>42,564</b>	<b>-1,941</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,041,404</b>	<b>87,569</b>	<b>1,112,756</b>	<b>134,942</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>c</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

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, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>1,743</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,627</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>71</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	38	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	27	(s)	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	38	76	1	—	0	1	—	41	13	61
Ethane/Ethylene .....	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene .....	13	57	1	—	0	-1	—	0	7	65
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	12	22	(s)	—	0	1	—	29	6	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	14	-3	0	—	0	1	—	12	0	-3
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>110</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>28</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	89	—	23	—	0	(s)	—	109	4	0
Unfinished Oils .....	—	—	29	—	-1	-2	—	3	0	28
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	21	—	32	—	22	21	—	47	8	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>-18</b>	<b>2,956</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>2,949</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	-18	1,465	22	—	77	-21	—	—	7	1,560
Reformulated .....	—	1,058	2	—	20	-18	—	—	1	1,096
Oxygenated .....	35	98	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	133
Other .....	-53	309	20	—	57	-4	—	—	6	330
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel .....	—	422	42	—	6	-1	—	—	9	462
Naphtha-Type .....	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type .....	—	422	42	—	6	-1	—	—	9	462
Kerosene .....	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	4	-3
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	—	512	6	—	12	-2	—	—	39	494
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	—	412	6	—	12	-2	—	—	15	416
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	100	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	24	77
Residual Fuel Oil .....	—	153	36	—	0	(s)	—	—	33	156
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	—	11	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	11
Special Naphthas .....	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	11	-9
Lubricants .....	—	22	(s)	—	(s)	1	—	—	3	18
Waxes .....	—	0	1	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke .....	—	162	1	—	0	1	—	—	106	55
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	—	50	1	—	0	-1	—	—	3	48
Still Gas .....	—	147	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	147
Miscellaneous Products .....	—	8	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	7
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,912</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,853</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>3,049</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>c</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

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, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Total	Daily Average
<b>PAD District I</b> .....	<b>7,170</b>	<b>20</b>
Florida .....	3,262	9
New York .....	144	(s)
Pennsylvania .....	2,425	7
Virginia .....	5	(s)
West Virginia .....	1,334	4
<b>PAD District II</b> .....	<b>161,360</b>	<b>442</b>
Illinois .....	11,696	32
Indiana .....	1,865	5
Kansas .....	33,944	93
Kentucky .....	2,538	7
Michigan .....	6,524	18
Missouri .....	82	(s)
Nebraska .....	2,755	8
North Dakota .....	29,406	81
Ohio .....	5,647	15
Oklahoma .....	65,356	179
South Dakota .....	1,237	3
Tennessee .....	311	1
<b>PAD District III</b> .....	<b>1,162,869</b>	<b>3,186</b>
Alabama .....	7,877	22
Arkansas .....	7,226	20
Louisiana <sup>a</sup> .....	90,111	247
Mississippi .....	16,593	45
New Mexico .....	66,130	181
Texas <sup>a</sup> .....	405,801	1,112
Federal Offshore PAD District III .....	569,131	1,559
<b>PAD District IV</b> .....	<b>105,931</b>	<b>290</b>
Colorado .....	21,109	58
Montana .....	19,320	53
Utah .....	13,096	36
Wyoming .....	52,407	144
<b>PAD District V</b> .....	<b>636,123</b>	<b>1,743</b>
Alaska <sup>a</sup> .....	355,582	974
South Alaska .....	10,056	28
North Slope .....	345,526	947
Arizona .....	47	(s)
California <sup>a</sup> .....	250,000	685
Nevada .....	493	1
Federal Offshore PAD District V .....	30,000	82
<b>U.S. Total<sup>a</sup></b> .....	<b>2,073,453</b>	<b>5,681</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 107,971; California: State - 15,900; Louisiana: State - 10,535; Texas: State - 1,017; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - 734,554.

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

Note: • A final revision to the State data for 2003 will appear in the 2004 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 EIA Reserves and Production Division estimates based on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report" data.

Revised 2002 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, 2003**  
(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
<b>Net Production</b>							
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b> .....	<b>806</b>	<b>5,594</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>25,104</b>	<b>4,232</b>	<b>75,789</b>	<b>105,125</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	65	757	822	1,305	1,047	9,687	12,039
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	741	4,837	5,578	23,799	3,185	66,102	93,086
Ethane .....	253	789	1,042	13,330	0	26,075	39,405
Propane .....	297	2,753	3,050	6,854	1,998	26,617	35,469
Normal Butane .....	191	905	1,096	2,038	1,187	7,549	10,774
Isobutane .....	0	390	390	1,577	0	5,861	7,438
<b>Stocks</b>							
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b> .....	<b>8</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>518</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	15	15	31	22	24	77
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	8	32	40	118	30	293	441
Ethane .....	0	0	0	17	0	160	177
Propane .....	5	29	34	61	16	26	103
Normal Butane .....	3	1	4	22	14	78	114
Isobutane .....	0	2	2	18	0	29	47

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	
<b>Net Production</b>									
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b> .....	<b>196,238</b>	<b>40,201</b>	<b>96,156</b>	<b>3,741</b>	<b>76,569</b>	<b>412,905</b>	<b>75,227</b>	<b>27,853</b>	<b>627,510</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	31,757	5,875	15,743	1,053	8,443	62,871	10,856	13,812	100,400
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	164,481	34,326	80,413	2,688	68,126	350,034	64,371	14,041	527,110
Ethane .....	74,411	15,990	30,527	491	36,181	157,600	30,207	44	228,298
Propane .....	56,175	11,470	30,095	1,117	20,849	119,706	21,636	4,733	184,594
Normal Butane .....	20,700	-16,769	10,839	691	6,884	22,345	8,742	4,287	47,244
Isobutane .....	13,195	23,635	8,952	389	4,212	50,383	3,786	4,977	66,974
<b>Stocks</b>									
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b> .....	<b>252</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2,396</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>3,305</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	57	118	309	1	10	495	56	20	663
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	195	1,165	479	9	53	1,901	131	129	2,642
Ethane .....	25	433	0	0	0	458	2	1	638
Propane .....	123	477	63	4	20	687	64	61	949
Normal Butane .....	26	154	192	5	19	396	48	35	597
Isobutane .....	21	101	224	0	14	360	17	32	458

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, 2003**

(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
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>553,518</b>	<b>32,248</b>	<b>585,766</b>	<b>769,004</b>	<b>144,339</b>	<b>259,068</b>	<b>1,172,411</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b> .....	<b>1,217</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>22,618</b>	<b>2,251</b>	<b>12,464</b>	<b>37,333</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	0	0	7,482	1,125	8,672	17,279
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	1,217	0	1,217	15,136	1,126	3,792	20,054
Ethane .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane .....	286	0	286	8,236	466	1,302	10,004
Isobutane .....	931	0	931	6,900	660	2,490	10,050
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>124,107</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>125,244</b>	<b>15,681</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>17,522</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates .....	27,606	1,359	28,965	21,757	8,241	4,216	34,214
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen .....	12	0	12	361	1,817	313	2,491
Oxygenates .....	W	W	28,953	21,396	6,424	3,903	31,723
Fuel Ethanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	31,715
Methanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE .....	W	W	25,457	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates <sup>a</sup> .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net) .....	20,107	-179	19,928	14,554	-252	-8,592	5,710
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net) .....	77,844	-43	77,801	-20,601	-7,645	5,873	-22,373
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net) .....	-1,450	0	-1,450	-29	0	0	-29
<b>Total Input to Refineries</b> .....	<b>678,842</b>	<b>33,385</b>	<b>712,227</b>	<b>807,303</b>	<b>146,934</b>	<b>273,029</b>	<b>1,227,266</b>
<b>Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation</b>							
Gross Input (daily average) .....	1,496	88	1,584	2,114	395	714	3,224
Operable Capacity (daily average) .....	1,614	94	1,709	2,324	426	768	3,518
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) <sup>b</sup> .....	92.7	93.5	92.7	91.0	92.8	93.0	91.6
<b>Downstream Processing</b>							
<b>Fresh Feed Input (daily average)</b>							
Catalytic Cracking .....	618	18	636	740	124	200	1,065
Catalytic Hydrocracking .....	34	0	34	136	0	5	141
Delayed and Fluid Coking .....	70	0	70	176	57	79	312
<b>Crude Oil Qualities</b>							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent) .....	0.83	1.47	0.86	1.34	2.32	0.86	1.35
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees) .....	32.39	32.24	32.38	32.54	27.10	35.41	32.50
<b>Operable Capacity (daily average)</b> .....	<b>1,614</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>2,324</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>3,518</b>
Operating .....	1,587	94	1,681	2,324	426	768	3,518
Idle .....	27	0	27	0	0	0	0
<b>Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 16. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 2003 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>208,923</b>	<b>1,332,868</b>	<b>1,048,343</b>	<b>56,761</b>	<b>29,403</b>	<b>2,676,298</b>	<b>192,622</b>	<b>958,778</b>	<b>5,585,875</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b> .....	<b>13,479</b>	<b>41,417</b>	<b>23,508</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>2,974</b>	<b>83,863</b>	<b>5,434</b>	<b>24,916</b>	<b>152,763</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	7,168	19,088	10,891	1,821	1,635	40,603	1,728	9,899	69,509
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	6,311	22,329	12,617	664	1,339	43,260	3,706	15,017	83,254
Ethane .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane .....	5,416	7,021	4,944	301	1	17,683	2,178	10,470	40,621
Isobutane .....	895	15,308	7,673	363	1,338	25,577	1,528	4,547	42,633
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>-1,184</b>	<b>67,171</b>	<b>18,821</b>	<b>-1,794</b>	<b>-1,911</b>	<b>81,103</b>	<b>7,035</b>	<b>57,710</b>	<b>288,614</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates .....	1,963	27,979	14,071	0	368	44,381	2,070	39,712	149,342
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen .....	1,317	4,067	6,726	0	0	12,110	321	9,253	24,187
Oxygenates .....	646	23,912	7,345	W	W	32,271	1,749	30,459	125,155
Fuel Ethanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	55,626
Methanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
MTBE .....	W	22,875	W	W	W	30,437	W	11,690	67,592
Other Oxygenates <sup>a</sup> .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,937
Unfinished Oils (net) .....	398	82,067	21,326	-1,699	1,030	103,122	1,067	914	130,741
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net) .....	-3,543	-42,875	-16,568	-95	-3,309	-66,390	3,898	17,084	10,020
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net) .....	-2	0	-8	0	0	-10	0	0	-1,489
<b>Total Input to Refineries</b> .....	<b>221,218</b>	<b>1,441,456</b>	<b>1,090,672</b>	<b>57,452</b>	<b>30,466</b>	<b>2,841,264</b>	<b>205,091</b>	<b>1,041,404</b>	<b>6,027,252</b>
<b>Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation</b>									
Gross Input (daily average) .....	575	3,599	2,900	142	81	7,297	531	2,872	15,508
Operable Capacity (daily average) .....	603	3,816	3,073	211	96	7,798	578	3,145	16,748
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) <sup>b</sup> .....	95.4	94.3	94.4	67.2	84.9	93.6	91.9	91.3	92.6
<b>Downstream Processing</b>									
<b>Fresh Feed Input (daily average)</b>									
Catalytic Cracking .....	190	1,428	1,012	18	25	2,673	141	725	5,241
Catalytic Hydrocracking .....	53	287	223	0	0	563	15	504	1,257
Delayed and Fluid Coking .....	5	602	467	13	0	1,086	41	516	2,026
<b>Crude Oil Qualities</b>									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent) .....	0.86	1.78	1.66	1.82	0.96	1.65	1.45	1.23	1.43
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees) .....	37.30	29.55	29.73	28.42	39.21	30.31	32.80	27.65	30.61
<b>Operable Capacity (daily average)</b> .....	<b>603</b>	<b>3,816</b>	<b>3,073</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>7,798</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>3,145</b>	<b>16,748</b>
Operating .....	603	3,808	3,073	205	96	7,784	578	3,106	16,667
Idle .....	0	9	0	5	0	14	0	39	80
<b>Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>354,392</b>	<b>354,392</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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).

<sup>b</sup> 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, 2003**  
(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 .....	17,807	441	18,248	32,865	2,179	3,913	38,957
Ethane/Ethylene .....	62	0	62	0	0	0	0
Ethane .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene .....	17,913	375	18,288	28,066	3,280	7,166	38,512
Propane .....	W	W	W	19,824	W	W	W
Propylene .....	W	W	W	8,242	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	1,372	65	1,437	4,746	-1,025	-1,627	2,094
Normal Butane .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	-1,540	1	-1,539	53	-76	-1,626	-1,649
Isobutane .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	375,145	13,642	388,787	433,147	72,924	149,379	655,450
Reformulated .....	242,676	0	242,676	99,631	17,978	11,032	128,641
Oxygenated .....	1,021	13,560	14,581	119,006	46,190	27,115	192,311
Other .....	131,448	82	131,530	214,510	8,756	111,232	334,498
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	0	0	0	491	686	250	1,427
Jet Fuel .....	31,395	151	31,546	52,068	10,146	11,077	73,291
Naphtha-Type .....	-249	0	-249	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	31,644	151	31,795	52,068	10,146	11,077	73,291
Commercial .....	31,644	116	31,760	50,395	9,699	7,631	67,725
Military .....	0	35	35	1,673	447	3,446	5,566
Kerosene .....	3,997	686	4,683	2,487	462	1,006	3,955
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	156,349	8,224	164,573	183,992	39,917	82,014	305,923
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	75,697	6,934	82,631	148,626	34,169	61,019	243,814
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	80,652	1,290	81,942	35,366	5,748	20,995	62,109
Residual Fuel Oil .....	46,967	346	47,313	14,549	3,519	2,086	20,154
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	17,348	80	17,428	39	0	0	39
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	24,232	266	24,498	2,029	0	-16	2,013
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	5,387	0	5,387	12,481	3,519	2,102	18,102
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	4,820	0	4,820	6,369	0	-7	6,362
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	0	0	0	-501	0	815	314
Special Naphthas .....	239	224	463	6,568	0	207	6,775
Lubricants .....	3,637	2,170	5,807	2,438	0	3,156	5,594
Naphthenic .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic .....	3,637	2,170	5,807	2,438	0	3,156	5,594
Waxes .....	0	195	195	462	0	705	1,167
Petroleum Coke .....	17,416	295	17,711	31,455	8,251	9,684	49,390
Marketable .....	5,957	0	5,957	18,550	6,213	7,420	32,183
Catalyst .....	11,459	295	11,754	12,905	2,038	2,264	17,207
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	28,011	6,674	34,685	46,059	11,639	8,092	65,790
Still Gas .....	22,287	738	23,025	31,034	6,751	10,814	48,599
Miscellaneous Products .....	392	87	479	3,275	1,092	213	4,580
Fuel Use .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use .....	392	87	479	3,275	1,092	213	4,580
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>708,462</b>	<b>33,873</b>	<b>742,335</b>	<b>846,758</b>	<b>157,566</b>	<b>283,404</b>	<b>1,287,728</b>
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) <sup>a</sup> .....	-29,620	-488	-30,108	-39,455	-10,632	-10,375	-60,462

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 17. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 2003 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases .....	9,397	89,425	53,033	867	611	153,333	1,638	27,906	240,082
Ethane/Ethylene .....	0	7,346	166	0	0	7,512	2	0	7,576
Ethane .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6,054
Ethylene .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,522
Propane/Propylene .....	8,415	67,149	50,460	651	668	127,343	2,844	20,971	207,958
Propane .....	W	29,982	26,521	W	W	62,606	W	W	124,525
Propylene .....	W	37,167	23,939	W	W	64,737	W	W	83,433
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	1,826	13,076	2,028	216	-57	17,089	-516	8,055	28,159
Normal Butane .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	26,352
Butylene .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,807
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	-844	1,854	379	0	0	1,389	-692	-1,120	-3,611
Isobutane .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-4,266
Isobutylene .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	655
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	121,928	661,257	493,522	14,167	16,931	1,307,805	104,109	534,798	2,990,949
Reformulated .....	8,391	179,193	45,832	0	0	233,416	0	386,118	990,851
Oxygenated .....	2,693	0	0	0	2,322	5,015	13,149	35,922	260,978
Other .....	110,844	482,064	447,690	14,167	14,609	1,069,374	90,960	112,758	1,739,120
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	1,319	669	1,324	0	0	3,312	134	884	5,757
Jet Fuel .....	16,080	129,705	126,422	401	2,111	274,719	9,537	154,046	543,139
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	-206
Kerosene-Type .....	16,080	129,705	126,422	401	2,111	274,719	9,537	154,003	543,345
Commercial .....	12,508	106,290	120,218	0	0	239,016	7,767	138,930	485,198
Military .....	3,572	23,415	6,204	401	2,111	35,703	1,770	15,073	58,147
Kerosene .....	21	11,411	-836	150	10	10,756	706	321	20,421
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	54,818	318,169	243,004	14,829	7,786	638,606	57,173	186,863	1,353,138
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	44,114	268,351	141,511	5,603	7,452	467,031	48,688	150,407	992,571
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	10,704	49,818	101,493	9,226	334	171,575	8,485	36,456	360,567
Residual Fuel Oil .....	1,380	56,856	52,602	1,923	132	112,893	4,614	55,897	240,871
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	787	22	7,955	0	0	8,764	418	2,667	29,316
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	0	8,017	6,431	1,520	121	16,089	659	16,575	59,834
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	593	48,817	38,216	403	11	88,040	3,537	36,655	151,721
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	1,026	56,564	14,565	0	-3	72,152	0	1,061	84,395
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	1,504	27,928	33,405	0	0	62,837	248	2,976	66,375
Special Naphthas .....	1,819	5,845	1,312	2,476	0	11,452	0	541	19,231
Lubricants .....	W	18,681	W	W	W	41,368	0	7,961	60,730
Naphthenic .....	W	1,376	W	W	W	7,845	0	1,872	9,717
Paraffinic .....	W	17,305	W	W	W	33,523	0	6,089	51,013
Waxes .....	0	2,238	1,377	-23	0	3,592	785	0	5,739
Petroleum Coke .....	3,671	91,268	62,831	908	371	159,049	6,112	59,114	291,376
Marketable .....	300	65,434	49,947	676	0	116,357	3,733	44,852	203,082
Catalyst .....	3,371	25,834	12,884	232	371	42,692	2,379	14,262	88,294
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	7,524	12,325	10,177	13,042	1,838	44,906	17,636	18,103	181,120
Still Gas .....	9,650	64,159	45,822	1,628	909	122,168	8,781	53,478	256,051
Miscellaneous Products .....	399	7,629	6,801	0	0	14,829	748	2,784	23,420
Fuel Use .....	0	0	2,353	0	0	2,353	46	0	2,399
Nonfuel Use .....	399	7,629	4,448	0	0	12,476	702	2,784	21,021
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>230,544</b>	<b>1,554,129</b>	<b>1,160,502</b>	<b>57,906</b>	<b>30,696</b>	<b>3,033,777</b>	<b>212,221</b>	<b>1,106,733</b>	<b>6,382,794</b>
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) <sup>a</sup> .....	-9,326	-112,673	-69,830	-454	-230	-192,513	-7,130	-65,329	-355,542

<sup>a</sup> 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, 2003**  
(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
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>13,466</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>13,958</b>	<b>8,722</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>12,939</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>30,818</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>32,809</b>	<b>28,590</b>	<b>6,393</b>	<b>10,399</b>	<b>45,382</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	0	0	93	14	246	353
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	1,617	21	1,638	2,314	493	1,253	4,060
Ethane/Ethylene .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene .....	531	2	533	1,216	13	728	1,957
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	933	12	945	873	441	303	1,617
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	153	7	160	225	39	222	486
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates .....	833	0	833	51	28	0	79
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen .....	0	0	0	50	0	0	50
Oxygenates .....	W	W	833	1	28	0	29
Fuel Ethanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	29
Methanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE .....	W	W	825	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates <sup>a</sup> .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils .....	8,332	375	8,707	6,614	481	2,947	10,042
Naphthas and Lighter .....	1,312	195	1,507	1,978	138	1,221	3,337
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils .....	2,467	0	2,467	870	122	336	1,328
Heavy Gas Oils .....	2,781	171	2,952	1,951	201	728	2,880
Residuum .....	1,772	9	1,781	1,815	20	662	2,497
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	4,343	29	4,372	5,051	962	958	6,971
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components .....	97	0	97	13	0	0	13
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	5,105	305	5,410	3,314	859	1,531	5,704
Reformulated .....	2,561	0	2,561	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated .....	0	14	14	0	0	0	0
Other .....	2,544	291	2,835	3,314	859	1,531	5,704
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	0	0	0	19	80	13	112
Jet Fuel .....	1,678	0	1,678	1,571	77	407	2,055
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	1,678	0	1,678	1,571	77	407	2,055
Kerosene .....	69	54	123	224	43	125	392
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	5,282	228	5,510	4,350	1,381	1,794	7,525
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	2,137	182	2,319	2,933	922	1,248	5,103
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	3,145	46	3,191	1,417	459	546	2,422
Residual Fuel Oil .....	1,559	13	1,572	746	142	91	979
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	470	5	475	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	661	8	669	154	0	1	155
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	428	0	428	592	142	90	824
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	408	0	408	407	0	2	409
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	0	0	0	73	0	0	73
Special Naphthas .....	5	17	22	370	0	7	377
Lubricants .....	435	254	689	100	0	267	367
Waxes .....	0	178	178	28	0	33	61
Petroleum Coke (Marketable) .....	286	0	286	415	308	77	800
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	767	500	1,267	2,640	1,507	644	4,791
Miscellaneous Products .....	2	17	19	197	18	4	219
<b>Total Stocks, All Oils</b> .....	<b>44,284</b>	<b>2,483</b>	<b>46,767</b>	<b>37,312</b>	<b>8,311</b>	<b>12,698</b>	<b>58,321</b>

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 18. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 2003 (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	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>1,020</b>	<b>23,873</b>	<b>16,463</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>42,587</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>20,742</b>	<b>92,051</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>7,685</b>	<b>53,263</b>	<b>52,416</b>	<b>3,797</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>118,552</b>	<b>10,935</b>	<b>51,680</b>	<b>259,358</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	53	22	265	9	11	360	13	0	726
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	1,330	1,042	5,840	17	54	8,283	348	1,512	15,841
Ethane/Ethylene .....	65	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	65
Propane/Propylene .....	807	61	778	4	2	1,652	69	124	4,335
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	326	823	4,459	7	16	5,631	193	937	9,323
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	132	158	603	6	36	935	86	451	2,118
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates .....	65	870	1,037	0	12	1,984	54	28	2,978
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen .....	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	57
Oxygenates .....	65	870	1,036	W	W	1,983	54	22	2,921
Fuel Ethanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	117
Methanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
MTBE .....	W	854	W	W	W	1,945	W	0	2,770
Other Oxygenates <sup>a</sup> .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	34
Unfinished Oils .....	2,419	18,792	16,111	694	626	38,642	2,208	16,305	75,904
Naphthas and Lighter .....	709	4,657	3,224	396	195	9,181	531	3,333	17,889
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils .....	359	3,407	2,646	175	68	6,655	307	3,358	14,115
Heavy Gas Oils .....	286	7,683	7,651	118	363	16,101	907	7,101	29,941
Residuum .....	1,065	3,045	2,590	5	0	6,705	463	2,513	13,959
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	813	6,577	5,703	88	287	13,468	1,698	13,920	40,429
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components .....	6	0	20	0	0	26	0	0	136
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	1,066	6,432	6,196	154	145	13,993	2,422	3,602	31,131
Reformulated .....	22	1,576	577	0	0	2,175	0	798	5,534
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	0	145
Other .....	1,044	4,856	5,619	154	145	11,818	2,291	2,804	25,452
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	47	169	182	0	0	398	26	79	615
Jet Fuel .....	345	2,405	2,219	28	33	5,030	338	3,682	12,783
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Kerosene-Type .....	345	2,405	2,219	28	33	5,030	338	3,676	12,777
Kerosene .....	28	300	151	12	4	495	28	79	1,117
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	848	5,452	5,389	452	124	12,265	1,747	4,803	31,850
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	615	4,136	2,553	265	79	7,648	1,294	3,605	19,969
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	233	1,316	2,836	187	45	4,617	453	1,198	11,881
Residual Fuel Oil .....	54	2,504	2,342	352	9	5,261	442	2,783	11,037
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	26	0	132	0	0	158	9	168	810
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	0	121	198	300	6	625	162	1,315	2,926
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	28	2,383	2,012	52	3	4,478	271	1,300	7,301
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	34	689	237	0	10	970	0	105	1,892
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	40	516	270	0	0	826	0	169	1,068
Special Naphthas .....	92	1,077	164	141	0	1,474	4	32	1,909
Lubricants .....	19	1,926	1,883	740	0	4,568	0	1,212	6,836
Waxes .....	0	103	237	139	0	479	9	0	727
Petroleum Coke (Marketable) .....	0	3,675	3,101	0	0	6,776	90	2,170	10,122
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	417	509	929	971	76	2,902	1,506	1,162	11,628
Miscellaneous Products .....	9	203	140	0	0	352	2	37	629
<b>Total Stocks, All Oils</b> .....	<b>8,705</b>	<b>77,136</b>	<b>68,879</b>	<b>4,581</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>161,139</b>	<b>12,760</b>	<b>72,422</b>	<b>351,409</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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,<sup>a</sup> 2003**

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	1.4	3.0	4.2	1.5	1.6	3.3
Finished Motor Gasoline <sup>b</sup> .....	46.8	38.4	46.4	52.2	48.6	50.6	51.5
Finished Aviation Gasoline <sup>c</sup> .....	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	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 .....	5.5	0.5	5.2	6.6	7.0	4.4	6.2
Kerosene .....	0.7	2.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	27.3	25.6	27.2	23.5	27.7	32.7	26.0
Residual Fuel Oil .....	8.2	1.1	7.8	1.9	2.4	0.8	1.7
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Special Naphthas .....	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.6
Lubricants .....	0.6	6.8	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.5
Waxes .....	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Petroleum Coke .....	3.0	0.9	2.9	4.0	5.7	3.9	4.2
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	4.9	20.8	5.7	5.9	8.1	3.2	5.6
Still Gas .....	3.9	2.3	3.8	4.0	4.7	4.3	4.1
Miscellaneous Products .....	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) <sup>d</sup> .....	-5.2	-1.5	-5.0	-5.0	-7.4	-4.1	-5.1

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases .....	4.5	6.3	5.0	1.6	2.0	5.5	0.8	2.9	4.2
Finished Motor Gasoline <sup>b</sup> .....	52.6	44.9	44.2	21.4	55.5	44.8	47.9	47.2	46.9
Finished Aviation Gasoline <sup>c</sup> .....	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel .....	7.7	9.2	11.8	0.7	6.9	9.9	4.9	16.0	9.5
Kerosene .....	0.0	0.8	-0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	26.2	22.5	22.7	26.9	25.6	23.0	29.5	19.5	23.7
Residual Fuel Oil .....	0.7	4.0	4.9	3.5	0.4	4.1	2.4	5.8	4.2
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	0.5	4.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.1	1.5
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	0.7	2.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.3	1.2
Special Naphthas .....	0.9	0.4	0.1	4.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3
Lubricants .....	0.0	1.3	1.4	13.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	1.1
Waxes .....	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
Petroleum Coke .....	1.8	6.5	5.9	1.6	1.2	5.7	3.2	6.2	5.1
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	3.6	0.9	1.0	23.7	6.0	1.6	9.1	1.9	3.2
Still Gas .....	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.0	3.0	4.4	4.5	5.6	4.5
Miscellaneous Products .....	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) <sup>d</sup> .....	-4.5	-8.0	-6.5	-0.8	-0.8	-6.9	-3.7	-6.8	-6.2

<sup>a</sup> Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.

<sup>d</sup> 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, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
<b>Crude Oil<sup>a,b</sup></b> .....	<b>579,330</b>	<b>530,272</b>	<b>2,003,874</b>	<b>91,406</b>	<b>322,814</b>	<b>3,527,696</b>	<b>9,665</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b> .....	<b>15,307</b>	<b>32,846</b>	<b>47,479</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>99,015</b>	<b>271</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	240	16,063	527	0	16,830	46
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	15,307	32,606	31,416	2,511	345	82,185	225
Ethane .....	0	0	10	0	0	10	(s)
Ethylene .....	11	141	0	0	0	152	(s)
Propane .....	12,598	26,295	17,211	1,659	332	58,095	159
Propylene .....	0	3,319	7	0	0	3,326	9
Normal Butane .....	2,177	2,500	6,830	852	13	12,372	34
Butylene .....	0	0	3,453	0	0	3,453	9
Isobutane .....	521	351	3,905	0	0	4,777	13
Isobutylene .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>143,735</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98,578</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,099</b>	<b>272,412</b>	<b>746</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates .....	7,809	0	49	0	8,322	16,180	44
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates .....	7,809	0	49	0	8,322	16,180	44
Fuel Ethanol .....	0	0	0	0	292	292	1
MTBE .....	6,913	0	0	0	8,030	14,943	41
Other Oxygenates <sup>c</sup> .....	896	0	49	0	0	945	3
Unfinished Oils <sup>a</sup> .....	28,534	0	83,552	0	10,141	122,227	335
Naphthas and Lighter .....	517	0	7,105	0	679	8,301	23
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils .....	76	0	0	0	187	263	1
Heavy Gas Oils .....	27,672	0	46,073	0	5,946	79,691	218
Residuum .....	269	0	30,374	0	3,329	33,972	93
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	107,392	0	14,977	0	11,636	134,005	367
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>427,389</b>	<b>6,912</b>	<b>99,854</b>	<b>3,531</b>	<b>39,692</b>	<b>577,378</b>	<b>1,582</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	177,930	681	2,353	195	7,869	189,028	518
Reformulated .....	89,374	0	905	0	624	90,903	249
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	88,556	681	1,448	195	7,245	98,125	269
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	0	13	0	22	13	48	(s)
Jet Fuel .....	23,919	240	343	134	15,173	39,809	109
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	23,919	240	343	134	15,173	39,809	109
Bonded Aircraft Fuel .....	4,655	0	0	0	12,262	16,917	46
Other .....	19,264	240	343	134	2,911	22,892	63
Kerosene .....	2,285	0	0	0	0	2,285	6
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	112,903	2,651	924	2,907	2,287	121,672	333
Bonded Ship Bunkers .....	470	0	0	2	678	1,150	3
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	258	0	0	0	523	781	2
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	212	0	0	2	155	369	1
Other .....	112,433	2,651	924	2,905	1,609	120,522	330
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	41,857	2,096	332	2,747	1,587	48,619	133
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	70,576	555	592	158	22	71,903	197
Residual Fuel Oil .....	95,382	1,213	9,673	0	13,228	119,496	327
Bonded Ship Bunkers .....	904	0	200	0	0	1,104	3
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	173	0	0	0	0	173	(s)
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	731	0	0	0	0	731	2
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	0	0	200	0	0	200	1
Other .....	94,478	1,213	9,473	0	13,228	118,392	324
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	14,485	94	1,775	0	1,647	18,001	49
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	29,951	636	3,702	0	1,409	35,698	98
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	50,042	483	3,996	0	10,172	64,693	177
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	3,902	397	27,413	0	194	31,906	87
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	0	31	53,394	0	0	53,425	146
Special Naphthas .....	1,599	744	1,749	0	0	4,092	11
Lubricants .....	1,106	442	54	0	22	1,624	4
Waxes .....	545	81	73	0	458	1,157	3
Petroleum Coke .....	3,985	159	3,738	0	223	8,105	22
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	3,379	257	140	273	225	4,274	12
Miscellaneous Products .....	454	3	0	0	0	457	1
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,165,761</b>	<b>570,030</b>	<b>2,249,785</b>	<b>97,975</b>	<b>392,950</b>	<b>4,476,501</b>	<b>12,264</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

<sup>c</sup> 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,<sup>a</sup> 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphtas
<b>Arab OPEC</b>	<b>925,990</b>	<b>16,225</b>	<b>27,055</b>	<b>6,551</b>	<b>3,602</b>	<b>3,328</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>0</b>
Algeria	40,992	15,812	26,989	985	0	161	490	1,595	0	0
Iraq	175,663	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	75,870	0	0	0	0	2,497	452	0	221	0
Qatar	0	0	0	115	308	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	629,820	413	66	2,769	3,244	550	2	160	1	0
United Arab Emirates	3,645	0	0	2,682	50	120	0	0	902	0
<b>Other OPEC</b>	<b>744,840</b>	<b>4,724</b>	<b>10,269</b>	<b>9,671</b>	<b>12,373</b>	<b>7,405</b>	<b>8,804</b>	<b>22,912</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>49</b>
Indonesia	9,519	0	1,852	0	0	0	0	2,121	0	0
Nigeria	303,617	2,447	450	1,920	116	0	3	6,221	0	0
Venezuela	431,704	2,277	7,967	7,751	12,257	7,405	8,801	14,570	105	49
<b>Non OPEC</b>	<b>1,856,866</b>	<b>61,236</b>	<b>84,903</b>	<b>117,783</b>	<b>173,053</b>	<b>29,076</b>	<b>111,924</b>	<b>94,829</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>4,043</b>
Angola	132,349	0	3,210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	19,883	1,040	1,023	5,271	8,260	0	432	1,189	0	0
Australia	9,847	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	299	0	152	10,380	0	0
Belgium	0	306	15,490	3,476	9,317	0	366	897	0	0
Brazil	18,278	265	150	5,955	3,967	0	0	9,515	0	539
Brunei	10,115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	4,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	565,533	43,425	2,741	10,533	58,090	2,481	46,602	14,648	835	2,108
China, People's Republic of	4,640	0	75	2,391	1,919	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	60,491	0	227	1,500	0	536	0	7,080	0	123
Congo (Brazzaville)	9,755	463	0	0	0	0	0	1,237	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) <sup>d</sup>	698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	3,480	0	1,009	0	0	0	139	354	0	0
Ecuador	50,726	0	159	374	0	0	0	1,007	0	0
Egypt	0	0	759	828	739	219	0	168	0	0
France	0	254	3,336	3,586	1,739	0	0	456	0	195
Gabon	47,670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	5,084	3,997	1,499	0	0	909	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	763	417	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	8,027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	519	1,771	354	404	3,507	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	167	0	0	0	0	139	0	0
Italy	0	100	468	4,737	5,726	0	530	205	0	7
Ivory Coast	1,368	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	0	0
Japan	0	0	754	169	0	1,740	74	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	255	576	2,506	5,853	1,578	0	0	215
Malaysia	7,827	0	1,605	1,172	0	292	0	0	0	0
Mexico	572,572	371	1,400	1,568	0	2,314	205	4,915	0	117
Netherlands	0	513	4,221	10,471	9,437	0	2,395	2,980	221	86
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	11,772	372	0	4,608	2,860	973	0	0
Norway	65,935	10,457	7,017	906	3,124	72	430	391	0	0
Oman	12,736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	2,795	0	0	432	0	0	659	1,583	0	0
Portugal	0	31	0	2,416	2,850	0	0	229	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	1,721	411	0	0	25	0	0
Russia	54,938	11	8,725	10,231	451	0	8,282	9,284	0	0
Singapore	0	0	100	865	302	701	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	73	965	4,246	1,351	0	0	1,728	0	45
Sweden	0	19	2,155	612	0	0	0	1,637	0	0
Syria	1,918	0	1,958	0	0	0	0	387	0	0
Thailand	668	0	0	0	0	294	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	24,629	133	906	3,308	355	0	286	4,653	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	574	767	1,847	265	0	0	415	0	0
United Kingdom	130,938	2,387	3,037	10,496	8,708	0	291	2,662	0	258
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	4,031	1,388	44,665	8,380	35,165	10,380	0	350
Yemen	2,000	0	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	32,551	814	683	19,675	6,302	1,182	7,971	4,257	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,527,696</b>	<b>82,185</b>	<b>122,227</b>	<b>134,005</b>	<b>189,028</b>	<b>39,809</b>	<b>121,672</b>	<b>119,496</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>4,092</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>884,998</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>5,566</b>	<b>3,602</b>	<b>3,624</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup> 2003 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products <sup>c</sup>	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>4,382</b>	<b>36,663</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,006</b>	<b>125,635</b>	<b>1,051,625</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>2,881</b>
Algeria .....	3,040	36,663	0	0	12,606	98,341	139,333	112	269	382
Iraq .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	175,663	481	0	481
Kuwait .....	0	0	0	0	1,168	4,338	80,208	208	12	220
Qatar .....	0	0	0	0	601	1,024	1,024	0	3	3
Saudi Arabia .....	1,291	0	0	0	9,350	17,846	647,666	1,726	49	1,774
United Arab Emirates .....	51	0	0	0	281	4,086	7,731	10	11	21
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>4,408</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>6,266</b>	<b>87,619</b>	<b>832,459</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>2,281</b>
Indonesia .....	0	0	0	0	117	4,090	13,609	26	11	37
Nigeria .....	1,322	0	0	0	426	12,905	316,522	832	35	867
Venezuela .....	3,086	249	0	384	5,723	70,624	502,328	1,183	193	1,376
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>23,116</b>	<b>16,513</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>12,505</b>	<b>735,551</b>	<b>2,592,417</b>	<b>5,087</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>7,103</b>
Angola .....	0	0	0	0	0	3,210	135,559	363	9	371
Argentina .....	28	0	0	0	1,772	19,015	38,898	54	52	107
Australia .....	0	2,676	0	0	0	2,676	12,523	27	7	34
Bahamas .....	0	0	0	0	0	10,831	10,831	0	30	30
Belgium .....	2	0	1	0	81	29,936	29,936	0	82	82
Brazil .....	23	54	0	0	687	21,155	39,433	50	58	108
Brunei .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,115	28	0	28
Cameroon .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,499	12	0	12
Canada .....	1,848	670	1,548	3,439	1,853	190,821	756,354	1,549	523	2,072
China, People's Republic of .....	0	0	0	0	844	5,229	9,869	13	14	27
Colombia .....	1,002	114	0	0	0	10,582	71,073	166	29	195
Congo (Brazzaville) .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,700	11,455	27	5	31
Congo (Kinshasa) <sup>d</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	698	2	0	2
Denmark .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,502	4,982	10	4	14
Ecuador .....	486	0	0	0	0	2,026	52,752	139	6	145
Egypt .....	479	0	0	0	1	3,193	3,193	0	9	9
France .....	301	0	0	0	0	9,867	9,867	0	27	27
Gabon .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,670	131	0	131
Germany, FR .....	12	0	0	0	6	11,507	11,507	0	32	32
Greece .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,180	1,180	0	3	3
Guatemala .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,027	22	0	22
India .....	0	0	0	0	583	7,138	7,138	0	20	20
Ireland .....	0	0	0	0	0	306	306	0	1	1
Italy .....	508	0	43	0	0	12,324	12,324	0	34	34
Ivory Coast .....	0	0	0	0	0	146	1,514	4	(s)	4
Japan .....	0	0	0	0	20	2,757	2,757	0	8	8
Korea, Republic of .....	194	0	0	0	49	11,226	11,226	0	31	31
Malaysia .....	0	0	0	0	256	3,325	11,152	21	9	31
Mexico .....	8,544	293	0	140	27	19,894	592,466	1,569	55	1,623
Netherlands .....	649	0	0	40	647	31,660	31,660	0	87	87
Netherlands Antilles .....	735	0	0	0	4,095	25,415	25,415	0	70	70
Norway .....	1,328	8,905	0	0	0	32,630	98,565	181	89	270
Oman .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,736	35	0	35
Peru .....	261	0	0	0	0	2,935	5,730	8	8	16
Portugal .....	0	0	0	0	0	5,526	5,526	0	15	15
Romania .....	0	0	0	0	0	2,157	2,157	0	6	6
Russia .....	324	416	0	0	49	37,773	92,711	151	103	254
Singapore .....	0	0	11	0	482	2,461	2,461	0	7	7
Spain .....	0	0	0	271	0	8,679	8,679	0	24	24
Sweden .....	0	0	0	0	0	4,423	4,423	0	12	12
Syria .....	337	0	0	0	0	2,682	4,600	5	7	13
Thailand .....	0	0	20	0	49	363	1,031	2	1	3
Trinidad and Tobago .....	763	324	0	0	452	11,180	35,809	67	31	98
Tunisia .....	290	0	0	0	0	425	425	0	1	1
Turkey .....	262	0	0	0	0	4,130	4,130	0	11	11
United Kingdom .....	1,657	85	1	0	0	29,582	160,520	359	81	440
Virgin Islands, U.S. .....	479	76	0	0	67	104,981	104,981	0	288	288
Yemen .....	0	0	0	0	0	130	2,130	5	(s)	6
Other .....	2,604	2,900	0	0	485	46,873	79,424	89	128	218
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>31,906</b>	<b>53,425</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>4,274</b>	<b>42,777</b>	<b>948,805</b>	<b>4,476,501</b>	<b>9,665</b>	<b>2,599</b>	<b>12,264</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>e</sup></b> .....	<b>1,342</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>27,751</b>	<b>912,749</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>2,501</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

<sup>c</sup> Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

<sup>d</sup> Formerly Zaire.

<sup>e</sup> 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,<sup>a</sup> 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
<b>Arab OPEC</b>	<b>84,012</b>	<b>4,046</b>	<b>17,168</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>2,208</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>0</b>
Algeria	2,041	3,633	17,168	707	0	161	490	1,542	0	0
Iraq	4,122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	1,631	452	0	221	0
Qatar	0	0	0	115	308	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	77,849	413	0	1,315	971	296	2	14	1	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	57	0	120	0	0	902	0
<b>Other OPEC</b>	<b>154,831</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>5,798</b>	<b>12,373</b>	<b>6,039</b>	<b>8,801</b>	<b>19,078</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>0</b>
Indonesia	0	0	268	0	0	0	0	1,623	0	0
Nigeria	126,794	0	450	1,210	116	0	0	6,221	0	0
Venezuela	28,037	95	346	4,588	12,257	6,039	8,801	11,234	105	0
<b>Non OPEC</b>	<b>340,487</b>	<b>11,166</b>	<b>10,302</b>	<b>99,400</b>	<b>164,278</b>	<b>15,672</b>	<b>103,158</b>	<b>74,748</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>1,599</b>
Angola	81,788	0	201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	444	0	4,787	8,111	0	432	1,000	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	299	0	152	9,610	0	0
Belgium	0	290	1,020	3,448	9,317	0	356	202	0	0
Brazil	9,437	0	150	5,840	3,967	0	0	9,126	0	342
Cameroon	1,406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	76,563	6,289	186	5,035	56,650	2,019	39,532	11,183	835	1,017
China, People's Republic of	850	0	75	658	554	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	10,046	0	45	947	0	536	0	6,457	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	5,708	463	0	0	0	0	0	1,237	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) <sup>d</sup>	698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	3,480	0	0	0	0	0	139	354	0	0
Ecuador	1,435	0	0	185	0	0	0	190	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	337	739	219	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	3,586	1,711	0	0	65	0	195
Gabon	42,343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	566	3,771	931	0	0	592	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	713	417	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	1,771	354	107	3,507	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	4,596	5,726	0	530	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	225	608	0	877	0	0	0
Mexico	18,442	0	0	0	0	693	205	1,064	0	0
Netherlands	0	93	1,207	9,185	8,861	0	2,395	1,876	221	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	341	46	0	3,629	2,860	973	0	0
Norway	37,179	1,951	1,802	906	3,124	72	430	391	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	2,416	2,850	0	0	229	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	1,721	148	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	5,085	11	778	9,856	451	0	8,282	5,811	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	73	270	3,997	1,351	0	0	1,619	0	45
Sweden	0	0	233	443	0	0	0	1,260	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	387	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	16	906	3,131	355	0	286	4,653	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	1,792	0	0	0	287	0	0
United Kingdom	45,073	1,468	0	10,496	8,506	0	39	2,662	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	2,522	766	44,406	8,160	35,165	10,380	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	954	68	0	18,616	4,842	237	7,971	2,810	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>579,330</b>	<b>15,307</b>	<b>28,534</b>	<b>107,392</b>	<b>177,930</b>	<b>23,919</b>	<b>112,903</b>	<b>95,382</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>1,599</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>81,971</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>2,183</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 22. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup> 2003 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products <sup>c</sup>	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,156</b>	<b>34,675</b>	<b>118,687</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>325</b>
Algeria .....	0	0	0	0	0	23,701	25,742	6	65	71
Iraq .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,122	11	0	11
Kuwait .....	0	0	0	0	0	2,304	2,304	0	6	6
Qatar .....	0	0	0	0	318	741	741	0	2	2
Saudi Arabia .....	0	0	0	0	3,589	6,601	84,450	213	18	231
United Arab Emirates .....	0	0	0	0	249	1,328	1,328	0	4	4
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>958</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>56,937</b>	<b>211,768</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>580</b>
Indonesia .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,891	1,891	0	5	5
Nigeria .....	373	0	0	0	0	8,370	135,164	347	23	370
Venezuela .....	585	0	0	384	2,242	46,676	74,713	77	128	205
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>2,944</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>2,995</b>	<b>6,395</b>	<b>494,819</b>	<b>835,306</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>2,289</b>
Angola .....	0	0	0	0	0	201	81,989	224	1	225
Argentina .....	0	0	0	0	0	14,774	14,774	0	40	40
Bahamas .....	0	0	0	0	0	10,061	10,061	0	28	28
Belgium .....	2	0	1	0	81	14,717	14,717	0	40	40
Brazil .....	23	0	0	0	381	19,829	29,266	26	54	80
Cameroon .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,406	4	0	4
Canada .....	447	0	1,105	2,684	404	127,386	203,949	210	349	559
China, People's Republic of .....	0	0	0	0	75	1,362	2,212	2	4	6
Colombia .....	106	0	0	0	0	8,091	18,137	28	22	50
Congo (Brazzaville) .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,700	7,408	16	5	20
Congo (Kinshasa) <sup>d</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	698	2	0	2
Denmark .....	0	0	0	0	0	493	3,973	10	1	11
Ecuador .....	0	0	0	0	0	375	1,810	4	1	5
Egypt .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,295	1,295	0	4	4
France .....	25	0	0	0	0	5,582	5,582	0	15	15
Gabon .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,343	116	0	116
Germany, FR .....	12	0	0	0	6	5,878	5,878	0	16	16
Greece .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,130	1,130	0	3	3
India .....	0	0	0	0	583	6,322	6,322	0	17	17
Ireland .....	0	0	0	0	0	139	139	0	(s)	(s)
Italy .....	40	0	0	0	0	10,892	10,892	0	30	30
Ivory Coast .....	0	0	0	0	0	146	146	0	(s)	(s)
Japan .....	0	0	0	0	14	14	14	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,710	1,710	0	5	5
Mexico .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,962	20,404	51	5	56
Netherlands .....	504	0	0	40	498	24,880	24,880	0	68	68
Netherlands Antilles .....	159	0	0	0	3,985	11,993	11,993	0	33	33
Norway .....	53	0	0	0	0	8,729	45,908	102	24	126
Peru .....	261	0	0	0	0	306	306	0	1	1
Portugal .....	0	0	0	0	0	5,495	5,495	0	15	15
Romania .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,869	1,869	0	5	5
Russia .....	246	0	0	0	49	25,484	30,569	14	70	84
Singapore .....	0	0	0	0	161	161	161	0	(s)	(s)
Spain .....	0	0	0	271	0	7,626	7,626	0	21	21
Sweden .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,936	1,936	0	5	5
Syria .....	0	0	0	0	0	387	387	0	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago .....	125	0	0	0	0	9,472	9,472	0	26	26
Turkey .....	262	0	0	0	0	2,341	2,341	0	6	6
United Kingdom .....	8	0	0	0	0	23,179	68,252	123	64	187
Virgin Islands, U.S. .....	73	0	0	0	0	101,472	101,472	0	278	278
Yemen .....	0	0	0	0	0	130	130	0	(s)	(s)
Other .....	598	0	0	0	158	35,300	36,254	3	97	99
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>3,902</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>3,379</b>	<b>12,793</b>	<b>586,431</b>	<b>1,165,761</b>	<b>1,587</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>3,194</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>e</sup></b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,156</b>	<b>11,110</b>	<b>93,081</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>255</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

<sup>c</sup> Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

<sup>d</sup> Formerly Zaire.

<sup>e</sup> 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,<sup>a</sup> 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>87,065</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Algeria .....	3,639	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq .....	8,208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait .....	9,618	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia .....	65,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>40,055</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Nigeria .....	29,597	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela .....	10,458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>403,152</b>	<b>32,606</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>2,651</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>744</b>
Angola .....	7,816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada .....	362,675	32,606	0	0	681	240	2,651	1,213	0	744
Colombia .....	10,534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville) .....	994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast .....	910	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico .....	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway .....	3,946	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia .....	3,247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom .....	12,726	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>530,272</b>	<b>32,606</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>2,651</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>744</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>e</sup></b> .....	<b>83,426</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 23. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup> 2003 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products <sup>c</sup>	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>87,065</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>239</b>
Algeria .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,639	10	0	10
Iraq .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,208	22	0	22
Kuwait .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,618	26	0	26
Saudi Arabia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	65,600	180	0	180
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40,055</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>110</b>
Nigeria .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,597	81	0	81
Venezuela .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,458	29	0	29
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>397</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>39,758</b>	<b>442,910</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1,213</b>
Angola .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,816	21	0	21
Argentina .....	0	0	0	0	127	127	127	0	(s)	(s)
Canada .....	397	31	441	257	369	39,630	402,305	994	109	1,102
Colombia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,534	29	0	29
Congo (Brazzaville) .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	994	3	0	3
Ivory Coast .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	910	2	0	2
Mexico .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	1	0	1
Norway .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,946	11	0	11
Russia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,247	9	0	9
United Kingdom .....	0	0	1	0	0	1	12,727	35	(s)	35
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>397</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>39,758</b>	<b>570,030</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1,562</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>e</sup></b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>83,426</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>229</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

<sup>c</sup> Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

<sup>d</sup> Formerly Zaire.

<sup>e</sup> 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,<sup>a</sup> 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>618,129</b>	<b>12,179</b>	<b>5,471</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Algeria .....	35,312	12,179	5,405	278	0	0	0	53	0	0
Iraq .....	125,189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait .....	62,909	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia .....	394,719	0	66	1,454	337	0	0	146	0	0
United Arab Emirates .....	0	0	0	281	50	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>536,659</b>	<b>4,629</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>3,626</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49</b>
Indonesia .....	551	0	1,240	0	0	0	0	96	0	0
Nigeria .....	146,142	2,447	0	463	0	0	3	0	0	0
Venezuela .....	389,966	2,182	7,260	3,163	0	253	0	0	0	49
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>849,086</b>	<b>14,608</b>	<b>69,581</b>	<b>9,338</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>9,378</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,700</b>
Angola .....	33,933	0	3,009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina .....	201	596	1,023	484	149	0	0	189	0	0
Australia .....	1,529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	608	0	0
Belgium .....	0	16	14,470	28	0	0	10	343	0	0
Brazil .....	7,888	265	0	115	0	0	0	150	0	197
Cameroon .....	3,093	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada .....	10,601	1,674	1,517	234	0	33	0	347	0	347
China, People's Republic of .....	0	0	0	1,733	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia .....	37,470	0	182	553	0	0	0	374	0	123
Congo (Brazzaville) .....	3,053	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark .....	0	0	1,009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador .....	9,973	0	159	189	0	0	0	195	0	0
Egypt .....	0	0	759	491	0	0	0	168	0	0
France .....	0	254	3,336	0	28	0	0	391	0	0
Gabon .....	4,338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR .....	0	0	4,168	0	568	0	0	317	0	0
Guatemala .....	8,027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India .....	0	0	519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland .....	0	0	167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy .....	0	100	468	141	0	0	0	205	0	7
Ivory Coast .....	458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of .....	0	0	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	215
Malaysia .....	2,220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico .....	537,357	371	1,400	1,568	0	57	0	297	0	117
Netherlands .....	0	420	3,014	734	576	0	0	0	0	86
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	11,431	326	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway .....	23,457	8,506	5,215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru .....	348	0	0	432	0	0	659	646	0	0
Portugal .....	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania .....	0	0	0	0	263	0	0	25	0	0
Russia .....	44,508	0	7,947	375	0	0	0	3,473	0	0
Singapore .....	0	0	0	371	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain .....	0	0	695	249	0	0	0	109	0	0
Sweden .....	0	19	1,544	169	0	0	0	377	0	0
Syria .....	1,918	0	1,958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago .....	24,629	117	0	177	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia .....	0	0	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey .....	0	574	767	55	265	0	0	128	0	0
United Kingdom .....	73,139	919	3,037	0	0	0	252	0	0	258
Virgin Islands, U.S. ....	0	0	1,161	0	0	0	0	0	0	350
Other .....	20,946	746	491	675	117	0	0	1,036	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,003,874</b>	<b>31,416</b>	<b>83,552</b>	<b>14,977</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>9,673</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,749</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>e</sup></b> .....	<b>582,817</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 24. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup> 2003 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products <sup>c</sup>	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>4,382</b>	<b>36,663</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,774</b>	<b>75,068</b>	<b>693,197</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>1,899</b>
Algeria .....	3,040	36,663	0	0	12,606	70,224	105,536	97	192	289
Iraq .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	125,189	343	0	343
Kuwait .....	0	0	0	0	1,168	1,168	64,077	172	3	176
Saudi Arabia .....	1,291	0	0	0	0	3,294	398,013	1,081	9	1,090
United Arab Emirates .....	51	0	0	0	0	382	382	0	1	1
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>3,450</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>23,693</b>	<b>560,352</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1,535</b>
Indonesia .....	0	0	0	0	117	1,453	2,004	2	4	5
Nigeria .....	949	0	0	0	426	4,288	150,430	400	12	412
Venezuela .....	2,501	249	0	0	2,295	17,952	407,918	1,068	49	1,118
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>19,581</b>	<b>16,482</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>3,311</b>	<b>147,150</b>	<b>996,236</b>	<b>2,326</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>2,729</b>
Angola .....	0	0	0	0	0	3,009	36,942	93	8	101
Argentina .....	28	0	0	0	1,645	4,114	4,315	1	11	12
Australia .....	0	2,676	0	0	0	2,676	4,205	4	7	12
Bahamas .....	0	0	0	0	0	608	608	0	2	2
Belgium .....	0	0	0	0	0	14,867	14,867	0	41	41
Brazil .....	0	54	0	0	306	1,087	8,975	22	3	25
Cameroon .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,093	8	0	8
Canada .....	1,004	639	0	0	143	5,938	16,539	29	16	45
China, People's Republic of .....	0	0	0	0	366	2,099	2,099	0	6	6
Colombia .....	896	114	0	0	0	2,242	39,712	103	6	109
Congo (Brazzaville) .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,053	8	0	8
Denmark .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,009	1,009	0	3	3
Ecuador .....	486	0	0	0	0	1,029	11,002	27	3	30
Egypt .....	479	0	0	0	1	1,898	1,898	0	5	5
France .....	276	0	0	0	0	4,285	4,285	0	12	12
Gabon .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,338	12	0	12
Germany, FR .....	0	0	0	0	0	5,053	5,053	0	14	14
Guatemala .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,027	22	0	22
India .....	0	0	0	0	0	519	519	0	1	1
Ireland .....	0	0	0	0	0	167	167	0	(s)	(s)
Italy .....	468	0	43	0	0	1,432	1,432	0	4	4
Ivory Coast .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	1	0	1
Korea, Republic of .....	0	0	0	0	0	454	454	0	1	1
Malaysia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,220	6	0	6
Mexico .....	8,544	293	0	140	27	12,814	550,171	1,472	35	1,507
Netherlands .....	145	0	0	0	149	5,124	5,124	0	14	14
Netherlands Antilles .....	576	0	0	0	110	12,443	12,443	0	34	34
Norway .....	1,275	8,905	0	0	0	23,901	47,358	64	65	130
Peru .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,737	2,085	1	5	6
Portugal .....	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	0	(s)	(s)
Romania .....	0	0	0	0	0	288	288	0	1	1
Russia .....	78	416	0	0	0	12,289	56,797	122	34	156
Singapore .....	0	0	11	0	0	382	382	0	1	1
Spain .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,053	1,053	0	3	3
Sweden .....	0	0	0	0	0	2,109	2,109	0	6	6
Syria .....	337	0	0	0	0	2,295	4,213	5	6	12
Trinidad and Tobago .....	638	324	0	0	452	1,708	26,337	67	5	72
Tunisia .....	290	0	0	0	0	425	425	0	1	1
Turkey .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,789	1,789	0	5	5
United Kingdom .....	1,649	85	0	0	0	6,200	79,339	200	17	217
Virgin Islands, U.S. ....	406	76	0	0	67	2,060	2,060	0	6	6
Other .....	2,006	2,900	0	0	45	8,016	28,962	57	22	79
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>27,413</b>	<b>53,394</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>19,923</b>	<b>245,911</b>	<b>2,249,785</b>	<b>5,490</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>6,164</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>e</sup></b> .....	<b>1,342</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>4,844</b>	<b>587,661</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,610</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.  
<sup>b</sup> Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.  
<sup>c</sup> Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.  
<sup>d</sup> Formerly Zaire.  
<sup>e</sup> 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,<sup>a</sup> 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
<b>PAD District IV</b>										
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>91,406</b>	<b>2,511</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Canada .....	91,406	2,511	0	0	195	134	2,907	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>91,406</b>	<b>2,511</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PAD District V</b>										
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>136,784</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,416</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Algeria .....	0	0	4,416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq .....	38,144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait .....	3,343	0	0	0	0	866	0	0	0	0
Qatar .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia .....	91,652	0	0	0	1,936	254	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates .....	3,645	0	0	2,344	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>13,295</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,738</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Indonesia .....	8,968	0	344	0	0	0	0	402	0	0
Nigeria .....	1,084	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela .....	3,243	0	361	0	0	1,113	0	3,336	0	0
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>172,735</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>5,020</b>	<b>9,045</b>	<b>5,933</b>	<b>12,940</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>9,490</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Angola .....	8,812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina .....	19,682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia .....	8,318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	0	0
Belgium .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	352	0	0
Brazil .....	953	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	0	0
Brunei .....	10,115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada .....	24,288	345	1,038	5,264	564	55	1,512	1,905	0	0
China, People's Republic of .....	3,790	0	0	0	1,365	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia .....	2,441	0	0	0	0	0	0	249	0	0
Ecuador .....	39,318	0	0	0	0	0	0	622	0	0
Gabon .....	989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR .....	0	0	350	226	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece .....	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
India .....	0	0	0	0	0	297	0	0	0	0
Japan .....	0	0	754	169	0	1,740	74	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of .....	0	0	255	112	1,898	5,853	701	0	0	0
Malaysia .....	5,607	0	1,605	1,172	0	292	0	0	0	0
Mexico .....	16,469	0	0	0	0	1,564	0	3,554	0	0
Netherlands .....	0	0	0	552	0	0	0	1,104	0	0
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	0	0	0	979	0	0	0	0
Norway .....	1,353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman .....	12,736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru .....	2,447	0	0	0	0	0	0	892	0	0
Russia .....	2,098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore .....	0	0	100	494	302	701	0	0	0	0
Sweden .....	0	0	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand .....	668	0	0	0	0	294	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom .....	0	0	0	0	202	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S. ....	0	0	348	622	259	220	0	0	0	0
Yemen .....	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	10,651	0	192	384	1,343	945	0	411	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>322,814</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>10,141</b>	<b>11,636</b>	<b>7,869</b>	<b>15,173</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>13,228</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>e</sup></b> .....	<b>136,784</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 25. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup> 2003 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products <sup>c</sup>	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
<b>PAD District IV</b>										
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>6,569</b>	<b>97,975</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>268</b>
Canada .....	0	0	0	273	549	6,569	97,975	250	18	268
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>6,569</b>	<b>97,975</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>268</b>
<b>PAD District V</b>										
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,076</b>	<b>15,892</b>	<b>152,676</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>418</b>
Algeria .....	0	0	0	0	0	4,416	4,416	0	12	12
Iraq .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,144	105	0	105
Kuwait .....	0	0	0	0	0	866	4,209	9	2	12
Qatar .....	0	0	0	0	283	283	283	0	1	1
Saudi Arabia .....	0	0	0	0	5,761	7,951	99,603	251	22	273
United Arab Emirates .....	0	0	0	0	32	2,376	6,021	10	7	16
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>6,989</b>	<b>20,284</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>56</b>
Indonesia .....	0	0	0	0	0	746	9,714	25	2	27
Nigeria .....	0	0	0	0	0	247	1,331	3	1	4
Venezuela .....	0	0	0	0	1,186	5,996	9,239	9	16	25
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>194</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>47,255</b>	<b>219,990</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>603</b>
Angola .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,812	24	0	24
Argentina .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,682	54	0	54
Australia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,318	23	0	23
Bahamas .....	0	0	0	0	0	162	162	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium .....	0	0	0	0	0	352	352	0	1	1
Brazil .....	0	0	0	0	0	239	1,192	3	1	3
Brunei .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,115	28	0	28
Canada .....	0	0	2	225	388	11,298	35,586	67	31	97
China, People's Republic of .....	0	0	0	0	403	1,768	5,558	10	5	15
Colombia .....	0	0	0	0	0	249	2,690	7	1	7
Ecuador .....	0	0	0	0	0	622	39,940	108	2	109
Gabon .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	989	3	0	3
Germany, FR .....	0	0	0	0	0	576	576	0	2	2
Greece .....	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	(s)	(s)
India .....	0	0	0	0	0	297	297	0	1	1
Japan .....	0	0	0	0	6	2,743	2,743	0	8	8
Korea, Republic of .....	194	0	0	0	49	9,062	9,062	0	25	25
Malaysia .....	0	0	0	0	256	3,325	8,932	15	9	24
Mexico .....	0	0	0	0	0	5,118	21,587	45	14	59
Netherlands .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,656	1,656	0	5	5
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	0	0	0	979	979	0	3	3
Norway .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,353	4	0	4
Oman .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,736	35	0	35
Peru .....	0	0	0	0	0	892	3,339	7	2	9
Russia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,098	6	0	6
Singapore .....	0	0	0	0	321	1,918	1,918	0	5	5
Sweden .....	0	0	0	0	0	378	378	0	1	1
Thailand .....	0	0	20	0	49	363	1,031	2	1	3
United Kingdom .....	0	0	0	0	0	202	202	0	1	1
Virgin Islands, U.S. ....	0	0	0	0	0	1,449	1,449	0	4	4
Yemen .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	5	0	5
Other .....	0	0	0	0	282	3,557	14,208	29	10	39
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>194</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>9,016</b>	<b>70,136</b>	<b>392,950</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>1,077</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>e</sup></b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,076</b>	<b>11,797</b>	<b>148,581</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>407</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

<sup>c</sup> Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

<sup>d</sup> Formerly Zaire.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

**Table 26. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry, 2003**  
(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
<b>PAD District I</b> .....	<b>14,658</b>	<b>30,682</b>	<b>50,042</b>	<b>95,382</b>
Connecticut .....	190	50	0	240
Delaware .....	306	264	550	1,120
Florida .....	1,716	9,866	8,637	20,219
Georgia .....	89	177	3,126	3,392
Maine .....	0	86	1,950	2,036
Maryland .....	612	2,300	1,147	4,059
Massachusetts .....	215	2,780	581	3,576
New Hampshire .....	226	0	2,628	2,854
New Jersey .....	6,661	6,271	11,551	24,483
New York .....	3,337	4,616	5,686	13,639
North Carolina .....	0	80	4,176	4,256
Pennsylvania .....	652	1,287	3,614	5,553
Rhode Island .....	358	143	163	664
South Carolina .....	237	491	3,857	4,585
Vermont .....	59	64	359	482
Virginia .....	0	2,207	2,017	4,224
<b>PAD District II</b> .....	<b>94</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>1,213</b>
Indiana .....	0	0	17	17
Michigan .....	62	335	421	818
Minnesota .....	23	253	0	276
North Dakota .....	9	48	0	57
Ohio .....	0	0	45	45
<b>PAD District III</b> .....	<b>1,775</b>	<b>3,702</b>	<b>4,196</b>	<b>9,673</b>
Louisiana .....	540	1,439	540	2,519
Texas .....	1,235	2,263	3,656	7,154
<b>PAD District V</b> .....	<b>1,647</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>10,172</b>	<b>13,228</b>
California .....	641	1,344	9,719	11,704
Oregon .....	136	24	352	512
Washington .....	870	41	101	1,012
<b>U.S. Total</b> .....	<b>18,174</b>	<b>36,429</b>	<b>64,893</b>	<b>119,496</b>

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

**Table 27. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
<b>Crude Oil<sup>a</sup></b> .....	<b>506</b>	<b>3,627</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,538</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b> .....	<b>2,375</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>11,998</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>4,684</b>	<b>21,390</b>	<b>59</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	1,011	43	0	23	4	1,082	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	1,364	2,161	11,998	105	4,680	20,308	56
Ethane/Ethylene .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene .....	288	621	10,162	21	2,592	13,683	37
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	1,076	1,541	1,835	85	2,088	6,625	18
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>1,111</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>15,344</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4,233</b>	<b>21,375</b>	<b>59</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	390	361	8,417	20	1,302	10,490	29
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	721	306	6,927	0	2,931	10,884	30
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>18,253</b>	<b>7,362</b>	<b>222,898</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>78,646</b>	<b>327,407</b>	<b>897</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	1,131	378	41,678	2	2,580	45,770	125
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel .....	181	6	3,956	(s)	3,291	7,434	20
Kerosene .....	1,145	2	19	2	1,477	2,645	7
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	1,471	1,981	21,400	1	14,127	38,980	107
Residual Fuel Oil .....	6,811	578	52,473	39	12,171	72,072	197
Special Naphthas .....	193	4	3,782	3	3,978	7,959	22
Lubricants .....	1,771	1,227	9,358	168	1,021	13,545	37
Waxes .....	441	372	506	4	136	1,459	4
Petroleum Coke .....	4,155	1,989	86,796	8	38,804	131,751	361
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	871	824	915	22	1,018	3,649	10
Miscellaneous Products .....	83	2	2,014	(s)	43	2,142	6
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>22,246</b>	<b>13,860</b>	<b>250,241</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>87,569</b>	<b>374,710</b>	<b>1,027</b>

<sup>a</sup> Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries.

(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, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	18
Australia .....	0	(s)	1	6	10	0	1	9
Bahamas .....	0	0	116	487	233	1	1,086	3,512
Bahrain .....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg .....	0	0	96	1	0	0	24	0
Brazil .....	0	0	2	10	19	0	12	105
Cameroon .....	0	0	0	1	0	8	(s)	0
Canada .....	4,536	1,066	3,358	1,693	2,902	2,569	3,618	16,152
Chile .....	0	0	0	143	96	0	215	20
China, People's Republic of .....	0	14	1,838	16	(s)	1	72	138
China, Taiwan .....	0	0	175	37	0	7	14	3
Colombia .....	0	0	30	0	0	0	496	3
Costa Rica .....	0	0	78	218	164	0	1,205	325
Denmark .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Dominican Republic .....	0	0	378	557	365	0	2,773	2,309
Ecuador .....	0	0	0	446	0	(s)	1,828	365
Egypt .....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
El Salvador .....	0	0	203	532	58	0	942	41
Finland .....	0	0	0	(s)	2	0	890	2
France .....	0	0	0	5	(s)	3	1	0
French Pacific Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR .....	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	1	0
Ghana .....	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Greece .....	0	0	0	2	(s)	2	0	2
Guatemala .....	0	0	1,180	1,078	179	0	3,784	681
Guinea .....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	(s)
Honduras .....	0	0	585	1,194	232	(s)	743	3,067
Hong Kong .....	0	0	3	155	0	(s)	1,866	(s)
India .....	0	0	(s)	5	0	1	(s)	204
Indonesia .....	0	0	288	0	0	0	0	382
Ireland .....	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0
Israel .....	0	0	1	172	1	1	69	1
Italy .....	0	0	250	0	0	(s)	0	368
Jamaica .....	0	0	235	75	155	0	535	9,285
Japan .....	0	0	1,222	201	497	1	68	760
Korea, Republic of .....	1	(s)	250	6	0	(s)	994	2
Malaysia .....	0	0	96	2	0	(s)	(s)	0
Mexico .....	1	0	8,966	34,300	1,383	1	4,836	7,152
Netherlands .....	0	0	0	275	283	0	373	(s)
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	22	67	0	0	315	3,207
New Zealand .....	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
Nigeria .....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)
Norway .....	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	(s)
Panama .....	0	0	68	1,098	280	0	4,007	9,131
Peru .....	0	(s)	0	0	41	(s)	1,194	713
Philippines .....	0	0	139	0	0	0	1	2
Poland .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Portugal .....	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	0	0	11	137	0	2	1,148	70
Russia .....	0	(s)	0	0	2	0	1	1
Saudi Arabia .....	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Singapore .....	0	0	165	87	0	7	4,396	13,113
South Africa .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
Spain .....	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	103
Suriname .....	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)
Sweden .....	0	0	119	3	0	0	0	6
Switzerland .....	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Thailand .....	0	0	40	1	0	0	2	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago .....	0	0	8	254	(s)	0	1	1
Turkey .....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates .....	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0
United Kingdom .....	0	(s)	24	287	0	(s)	39	18
Uruguay .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Venezuela .....	0	(s)	1	1,602	(s)	0	328	6
Virgin Islands, U.S. ....	0	0	(s)	6	24	15	(s)	0
Yugoslavia .....	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)
Other .....	0	0	351	603	462	22	1,098	725
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,538</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>20,308</b>	<b>45,770</b>	<b>7,434</b>	<b>2,645</b>	<b>38,980</b>	<b>72,072</b>

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 28. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, 2003 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products <sup>b</sup>	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina .....	2	53	1	(s)	2	91	168	(s)
Australia .....	22	86	4	3,737	7	8	3,892	11
Bahamas .....	0	32	0	0	3	770	6,240	17
Bahrain .....	0	2	0	110	(s)	0	113	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg .....	(s)	225	10	4,151	56	205	4,767	13
Brazil .....	48	100	2	9,372	22	209	9,902	27
Cameroon .....	0	(s)	0	106	0	0	116	(s)
Canada .....	32	2,288	808	7,909	1,721	2,680	51,332	141
Chile .....	1	371	8	2,365	(s)	302	3,522	10
China, People's Republic of .....	(s)	325	9	6,443	28	32	8,915	24
China, Taiwan .....	12	158	3	28	16	22	474	1
Colombia .....	1	471	4	2	3	5	1,015	3
Costa Rica .....	(s)	94	4	166	142	130	2,526	7
Denmark .....	0	2	(s)	1,804	0	(s)	1,806	5
Dominican Republic .....	732	145	(s)	391	234	2	7,887	22
Ecuador .....	220	92	(s)	(s)	(s)	36	2,988	8
Egypt .....	1	15	0	0	4	(s)	21	(s)
El Salvador .....	240	121	(s)	242	0	7	2,387	7
Finland .....	0	8	(s)	418	3	(s)	1,322	4
France .....	14	76	23	3,067	1	74	3,264	9
French Pacific Islands .....	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Germany, FR .....	0	24	31	1,945	36	132	2,169	6
Ghana .....	0	4	0	0	(s)	(s)	7	(s)
Greece .....	0	20	(s)	2,360	1	1	2,389	7
Guatemala .....	0	136	8	427	3	74	7,550	21
Guinea .....	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Honduras .....	(s)	82	6	112	50	1,085	7,156	20
Hong Kong .....	(s)	34	11	0	2	3	2,076	6
India .....	1	677	8	1,193	29	511	2,629	7
Indonesia .....	(s)	72	2	0	1	1	747	2
Ireland .....	0	1	4	1,005	0	2	1,018	3
Israel .....	(s)	691	(s)	1,233	0	2,285	4,455	12
Italy .....	0	136	9	13,494	5	(s)	14,262	39
Jamaica .....	6	41	(s)	0	2	492	10,827	30
Japan .....	3,247	289	19	15,770	18	3,193	25,287	69
Korea, Republic of .....	473	102	3	1,469	14	334	3,648	10
Malaysia .....	(s)	54	4	0	1	10	168	(s)
Mexico .....	1,701	2,938	431	12,588	764	8,325	83,385	228
Netherlands .....	3	119	5	4,125	4	288	5,475	15
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	771	(s)	190	3	358	4,933	14
New Zealand .....	1	6	1	644	(s)	4	659	2
Nigeria .....	(s)	218	0	0	41	(s)	261	1
Norway .....	0	4	(s)	931	0	0	975	3
Panama .....	10	125	(s)	55	89	702	15,565	43
Peru .....	1	384	1	1	12	7	2,352	6
Philippines .....	(s)	30	4	(s)	0	3	179	(s)
Poland .....	0	1	(s)	532	0	0	534	1
Portugal .....	0	1	(s)	616	(s)	(s)	623	2
Puerto Rico .....	1,170	497	4	0	168	55	3,263	9
Russia .....	(s)	33	(s)	21	1	(s)	60	(s)
Saudi Arabia .....	(s)	57	(s)	147	(s)	3	209	1
Singapore .....	4	384	1	25	3	475	18,660	51
South Africa .....	(s)	165	8	1,748	1	13	2,002	5
Spain .....	2	17	1	14,128	2	(s)	14,252	39
Suriname .....	0	13	0	0	0	0	13	(s)
Sweden .....	(s)	7	1	287	0	(s)	423	1
Switzerland .....	(s)	4	(s)	332	(s)	2	340	1
Thailand .....	(s)	43	3	240	4	5	340	1
Trinidad and Tobago .....	(s)	41	1	1	(s)	3	312	1
Turkey .....	0	43	(s)	5,121	(s)	2	5,166	14
United Arab Emirates .....	(s)	125	(s)	781	7	(s)	914	3
United Kingdom .....	1	44	3	1,717	7	39	2,180	6
Uruguay .....	0	6	(s)	1	0	(s)	8	(s)
Venezuela .....	(s)	181	5	1,938	3	454	4,519	12
Virgin Islands, U.S. .....	0	7	0	0	3	9	64	(s)
Yugoslavia .....	0	3	0	631	1	1	637	2
Other .....	10	248	5	5,633	127	71	9,357	26
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>7,959</b>	<b>13,545</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>131,751</b>	<b>3,649</b>	<b>23,517</b>	<b>374,710</b>	<b>1,027</b>

<sup>a</sup> Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries.

<sup>b</sup> 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, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products <sup>b</sup>	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
<b>Arab OPEC</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>2,878</b>
Algeria	112	43	0	(s)	1	4	0	(s)	220	269	382
Iraq	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	481
Kuwait	208	0	(s)	7	1	(s)	3	(s)	1	12	220
Qatar	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	3	3
Saudi Arabia	1,726	1	9	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	37	48	1,774
United Arab Emirates	10	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	-2	(s)	11	9	19
<b>Other OPEC</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>2,266</b>
Indonesia	26	-1	0	0	0	5	(s)	(s)	5	9	35
Nigeria	832	7	(s)	0	(s)	17	0	-1	11	35	866
Venezuela	1,183	6	29	20	23	40	-5	(s)	68	181	1,364
<b>Non OPEC</b>	<b>5,075</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>-334</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>6,094</b>
Angola	363	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	9	9	371
Argentina	54	3	23	0	1	3	5	(s)	17	52	106
Australia	27	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-10	(s)	7	-3	24
Bahamas	0	(s)	-1	-1	-3	19	0	(s)	-2	13	13
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	26	0	1	2	-11	-1	51	69	69
Brazil	50	1	11	(s)	(s)	26	-25	(s)	19	31	81
Brunei	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	28
Cameroon	12	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	12
Canada	1,537	110	155	-1	118	-4	-21	-2	40	395	1,932
China, People's Republic of	13	-5	5	(s)	(s)	(s)	-17	-1	8	-10	3
China, Taiwan	0	(s)	1	2	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	6	6
Colombia	166	(s)	0	1	-1	19	(s)	-1	8	26	192
Congo (Brazzaville)	27	1	0	0	0	3	0	(s)	0	5	31
Congo (Kinshasa) <sup>c</sup>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	2
Ecuador	139	0	-1	0	-5	2	(s)	(s)	2	-3	136
Egypt	0	0	2	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	6	9	9
France	0	1	5	(s)	(s)	1	-8	(s)	20	18	18
Gabon	131	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	130
Germany, FR	0	(s)	4	0	(s)	2	-5	(s)	24	26	26
Greece	0	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	-6	(s)	2	-3	-3
Guatemala	22	-3	-3	(s)	-10	-2	-1	(s)	(s)	-21	1
India	0	(s)	1	1	10	-1	-3	-2	6	12	12
Italy	0	(s)	16	0	1	(s)	-37	(s)	16	-5	-5
Jamaica	0	-1	(s)	(s)	-1	-25	0	(s)	-1	-30	-30
Japan	0	-3	-1	3	(s)	-2	-43	-1	-15	-62	-62
Korea, Republic of	(s)	-1	7	16	2	(s)	-4	(s)	1	21	21
Malaysia	21	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	8	9	30
Mexico	1,569	-24	-94	3	-13	-6	-34	-8	2	-174	1,395
Netherlands	0	1	25	-1	6	8	-11	(s)	44	72	72
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	(s)	13	7	-6	10	-2	35	56	56
Norway	181	29	9	(s)	1	1	-3	(s)	50	87	267
Oman	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	35
Panama	0	(s)	-3	-1	-11	-25	(s)	(s)	-2	-43	-43
Peru	8	0	0	(s)	-1	2	(s)	-1	2	2	9
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	(s)	0	-3	(s)	0	-1	-4	-9	-9
Romania	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	-3	(s)	5	3	3
Russia	151	(s)	1	(s)	23	25	(s)	(s)	54	103	254
Syria	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	6	7	13
Spain	0	(s)	4	0	(s)	4	-39	(s)	15	-15	-15
Sweden	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	4	-1	(s)	8	11	11
Thailand	2	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	2
Trinidad and Tobago	67	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	13	(s)	(s)	16	30	97
Turkey	0	2	1	0	0	1	-14	(s)	8	-3	-3
United Kingdom	359	6	23	0	1	7	-5	(s)	42	75	434
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	(s)	122	23	96	28	0	(s)	17	287	287
Yemen	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	6
Other	102	-3	14	(s)	-18	-40	-46	-7	68	-31	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,652</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>-339</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>11,238</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>2,497</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

<sup>c</sup> Formerly Zaire.

<sup>d</sup> 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, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>14,954</b>	<b>57,312</b>	<b>774,574</b>	<b>11,264</b>	<b>49,159</b>	<b>907,263</b>
Refinery .....	13,958	12,939	42,587	1,825	20,742	92,051
Tank Farms and Pipelines .....	948	43,520	80,356	8,540	21,324	154,688
Leases .....	48	853	13,243	899	1,167	16,210
Strategic Petroleum Reserve <sup>a</sup> .....	0	0	638,388	0	0	638,388
Alaskan In Transit .....	0	0	0	0	5,926	5,926
<b>Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)</b> .....	<b>163,749</b>	<b>155,061</b>	<b>238,831</b>	<b>17,616</b>	<b>85,783</b>	<b>661,040</b>
Refinery .....	32,809	45,382	118,552	10,935	51,680	259,358
Bulk Terminal .....	101,828	66,883	67,370	2,491	26,569	265,141
Pipeline .....	29,057	42,278	50,513	4,003	7,385	133,236
Natural Gas Processing Plant .....	55	518	2,396	187	149	3,305
<b>Pentanes Plus</b> .....	<b>15</b>	<b>1,989</b>	<b>4,128</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>6,416</b>
Refinery .....	0	353	360	13	0	726
Bulk Terminal .....	0	1,244	1,824	0	50	3,118
Pipeline .....	0	315	1,449	145	0	1,909
Natural Gas Processing Plant .....	15	77	495	56	20	663
<b>Liquefied Petroleum Gases</b> .....	<b>6,236</b>	<b>30,576</b>	<b>51,921</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>4,038</b>	<b>94,473</b>
Refinery .....	1,638	4,060	8,283	348	1,512	15,841
Bulk Terminal .....	3,112	18,948	27,430	243	2,397	52,130
Pipeline .....	1,446	7,127	14,307	980	0	23,860
Natural Gas Processing Plant .....	40	441	1,901	131	129	2,642
<b>Ethane/Ethylene</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>2,435</b>	<b>15,535</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18,416</b>
Refinery .....	0	0	65	0	0	65
Bulk Terminal .....	0	707	12,144	0	0	12,851
Pipeline .....	0	1,551	2,868	443	0	4,862
Natural Gas Processing Plant .....	0	177	458	2	1	638
<b>Propane/Propylene</b> .....	<b>4,933</b>	<b>20,668</b>	<b>21,636</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>49,500</b>
Refinery .....	533	1,957	1,652	69	124	4,335
Bulk Terminal .....	2,991	14,523	11,009	242	1,411	30,176
Pipeline .....	1,375	4,085	8,288	292	0	14,040
Natural Gas Processing Plant .....	34	103	687	64	61	949
<b>Normal Butane/Butylene</b> .....	<b>1,141</b>	<b>5,815</b>	<b>11,146</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>20,380</b>
Refinery .....	945	1,617	5,631	193	937	9,323
Bulk Terminal .....	121	2,895	2,992	1	907	6,916
Pipeline .....	71	1,189	2,127	157	0	3,544
Natural Gas Processing Plant .....	4	114	396	48	35	597
<b>Isobutane/Isobutylene</b> .....	<b>162</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>3,604</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>6,177</b>
Refinery .....	160	486	935	86	451	2,118
Bulk Terminal .....	0	823	1,285	0	79	2,187
Pipeline .....	0	302	1,024	88	0	1,414
Natural Gas Processing Plant .....	2	47	360	17	32	458
<b>Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates</b> .....	<b>1,903</b>	<b>2,992</b>	<b>4,715</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>11,369</b>
Refinery .....	833	79	1,984	54	28	2,978
Bulk Terminal .....	1,070	2,913	2,731	52	1,451	8,217
Pipeline .....	0	0	0	11	163	174
<b>Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>57</b>
Refinery .....	0	50	1	0	6	57
<b>Fuel Ethanol</b> .....	<b>412</b>	<b>2,941</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>5,978</b>
Refinery .....	W	29	W	W	W	117
Bulk Terminal <sup>b</sup> .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
<b>ETBE</b> .....	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>
Refinery .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal <sup>b</sup> .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
<b>Methanol</b> .....	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>0</b>
Refinery .....	W	W	W	W	W	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, 2003 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
<b>MTBE</b> .....	<b>1,477</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>3,499</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>5,107</b>
Refinery .....	825	W	1,945	W	0	2,770
Bulk Terminal <sup>*b</sup> .....	W	W	1,554	W	0	2,206
Pipeline .....	W	W	0	W	131	131
<b>Other Oxygenates <sup>*c</sup></b> .....	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>
Refinery .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal <sup>*b</sup> .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
<b>Unfinished Oils</b> .....	<b>8,707</b>	<b>10,042</b>	<b>38,642</b>	<b>2,208</b>	<b>16,305</b>	<b>75,904</b>
Refinery .....						
Naphthas and Lighter .....	1,507	3,337	9,181	531	3,333	17,889
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils .....	2,467	1,328	6,655	307	3,358	14,115
Heavy Gas Oils .....	2,952	2,880	16,101	907	7,101	29,941
Residuum .....	1,781	2,497	6,705	463	2,513	13,959
<b>Motor Gasoline Blending Components</b> .....	<b>9,257</b>	<b>12,533</b>	<b>16,156</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>20,151</b>	<b>59,943</b>
Refinery .....	4,372	6,971	13,468	1,698	13,920	40,429
Bulk Terminal .....	4,779	3,514	2,001	148	4,454	14,896
Pipeline .....	106	2,048	687	0	1,777	4,618
<b>Aviation Gasoline Blending Components</b> .....	<b>97</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>136</b>
Refinery .....	97	13	26	0	0	136
<b>Finished Motor Gasoline</b> .....	<b>45,323</b>	<b>40,782</b>	<b>44,143</b>	<b>4,786</b>	<b>11,850</b>	<b>146,884</b>
Refinery .....	5,410	5,704	13,993	2,422	3,602	31,131
Bulk Terminal .....	26,716	18,638	11,885	855	6,325	64,419
Pipeline .....	13,197	16,440	18,265	1,509	1,923	51,334
<b>Reformulated</b> .....	<b>15,569</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>8,943</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,870</b>	<b>30,006</b>
Refinery .....	2,561	0	2,175	0	798	5,534
Bulk Terminal .....	9,126	563	3,008	0	2,870	15,567
Pipeline .....	3,882	61	3,760	0	1,202	8,905
<b>Oxygenated</b> .....	<b>93</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>471</b>
Refinery .....	14	0	0	131	0	145
Bulk Terminal .....	79	125	0	0	47	251
Pipeline .....	0	72	0	0	3	75
<b>Other</b> .....	<b>29,661</b>	<b>39,961</b>	<b>35,200</b>	<b>4,655</b>	<b>6,930</b>	<b>116,407</b>
Refinery .....	2,835	5,704	11,818	2,291	2,804	25,452
Bulk Terminal .....	17,511	17,950	8,877	855	3,408	48,601
Pipeline .....	9,315	16,307	14,505	1,509	718	42,354
<b>Finished Aviation Gasoline</b> .....	<b>88</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>1,204</b>
Refinery .....	0	112	398	26	79	615
Bulk Terminal .....	88	279	23	7	192	589
Pipeline .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>
Refinery .....	0	0	0	0	6	6
Bulk Terminal .....	0	0	0	0	11	11
Pipeline .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel</b> .....	<b>10,249</b>	<b>7,823</b>	<b>11,716</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>8,261</b>	<b>38,767</b>
Refinery .....	1,678	2,055	5,030	338	3,676	12,777
Bulk Terminal .....	3,880	1,982	2,223	135	3,332	11,552
Pipeline .....	4,691	3,786	4,463	245	1,253	14,438

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, 2003 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
<b>Kerosene</b> .....	<b>3,676</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>5,584</b>
Refinery .....	123	392	495	28	79	1,117
Bulk Terminal .....	3,359	604	203	0	6	4,172
Pipeline .....	194	54	0	40	7	295
<b>Distillate Fuel Oil</b> .....	<b>56,789</b>	<b>33,344</b>	<b>31,490</b>	<b>3,481</b>	<b>11,438</b>	<b>136,542</b>
Refinery .....	5,510	7,525	12,265	1,747	4,803	31,850
Bulk Terminal .....	41,856	13,335	7,892	668	4,625	68,376
Pipeline .....	9,423	12,484	11,333	1,066	2,010	36,316
<b>0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under</b> .....	<b>22,598</b>	<b>25,781</b>	<b>21,103</b>	<b>2,938</b>	<b>9,129</b>	<b>81,549</b>
Refinery .....	2,319	5,103	7,648	1,294	3,605	19,969
Bulk Terminal .....	15,413	10,441	5,686	606	3,693	35,839
Pipeline .....	4,866	10,237	7,769	1,038	1,831	25,741
<b>Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur</b> .....	<b>34,191</b>	<b>7,563</b>	<b>10,387</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>2,309</b>	<b>54,993</b>
Refinery .....	3,191	2,422	4,617	453	1,198	11,881
Bulk Terminal .....	26,443	2,894	2,206	62	932	32,537
Pipeline .....	4,557	2,247	3,564	28	179	10,575
<b>Residual Fuel Oil<sup>d</sup></b> .....	<b>15,780</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>14,862</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>37,800</b>
Refinery .....	1,572	979	5,261	442	2,783	11,037
Bulk Terminal .....	14,208	237	9,601	0	2,465	26,511
Pipeline .....	0	0	0	0	252	252
<b>Less than 0.31% Sulfur</b> .....	<b>3,861</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>5,182</b>
Refinery .....	475	0	158	9	168	810
Bulk Terminal .....	3,386	80	519	0	387	4,372
<b>0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur</b> .....	<b>6,745</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4,245</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>13,111</b>
Refinery .....	669	155	625	162	1,315	2,926
Bulk Terminal .....	6,076	45	3,620	0	444	10,185
<b>Greater than 1.00% Sulfur</b> .....	<b>5,174</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>9,940</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>2,934</b>	<b>19,255</b>
Refinery .....	428	824	4,478	271	1,300	7,301
Bulk Terminal .....	4,746	112	5,462	0	1,634	11,954
<b>Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use</b> .....	<b>408</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1,892</b>
Refinery .....	408	409	970	0	105	1,892
<b>Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>1,068</b>
Refinery .....	0	73	826	0	169	1,068
<b>Special Naphthas</b> .....	<b>76</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2,066</b>
Refinery .....	22	377	1,474	4	32	1,909
Bulk Terminal .....	54	0	103	0	0	157
<b>Lubricants</b> .....	<b>1,512</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>5,305</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>9,887</b>
Refinery .....	689	367	4,568	0	1,212	6,836
Bulk Terminal .....	823	971	737	0	520	3,051
<b>Waxes</b> .....	<b>178</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>727</b>
Refinery .....	178	61	479	9	0	727
<b>Petroleum Coke</b> .....	<b>286</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>6,776</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>10,122</b>
Refinery .....	286	800	6,776	90	2,170	10,122
<b>Asphalt and Road Oil</b> .....	<b>3,101</b>	<b>8,926</b>	<b>3,578</b>	<b>1,877</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>19,246</b>
Refinery .....	1,267	4,791	2,902	1,506	1,162	11,628
Bulk Terminal .....	1,834	4,135	676	371	602	7,618
<b>Miscellaneous Products</b> .....	<b>68</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>993</b>
Refinery .....	19	219	352	2	37	629
Bulk Terminal .....	49	83	41	12	139	324
Pipeline .....	0	24	9	7	0	40
<b>Total Stocks, All Oils</b> .....	<b>178,703</b>	<b>212,373</b>	<b>1,013,405</b>	<b>28,880</b>	<b>134,942</b>	<b>1,568,303</b>

<sup>a</sup> Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

<sup>b</sup> Includes stocks held by producers.

<sup>c</sup> 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).

<sup>d</sup> Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

<sup>e</sup> Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

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, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Motor Gasoline				Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>a</sup>			Residual Fuel	Propane/Propylene
	Total	Reformulated	Oxygenated	Other		Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur		
<b>PAD District I</b>	<b>32,126</b>	<b>11,687</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>20,346</b>	<b>3,482</b>	<b>47,366</b>	<b>17,732</b>	<b>29,634</b>	<b>15,780</b>	<b>3,558</b>
Connecticut	289	289	0	0	550	2,863	1,230	1,633	93	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	1,981	1,237	0	744	206	3,072	1,013	2,059	2,364	W
Florida	4,232	0	0	4,232	39	2,478	1,904	574	1,380	485
Georgia	1,938	13	0	1,925	50	1,324	811	513	289	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	900	94	0	806	450	2,097	392	1,705	374	W
Massachusetts	1,606	1,606	0	0	118	1,897	407	1,490	353	W
New Jersey	6,820	4,458	0	2,362	571	15,126	3,615	11,511	5,333	W
New York	1,977	269	79	1,629	564	5,956	2,119	3,837	3,141	W
North Carolina	2,149	20	0	2,129	180	1,667	1,091	576	516	W
Pennsylvania	5,408	1,618	0	3,790	460	6,064	2,512	3,552	1,046	W
Rhode Island	628	628	0	0	W	1,062	243	819	W	W
South Carolina	1,381	14	0	1,367	110	906	606	300	W	W
Virginia	2,582	1,441	0	1,141	125	2,762	1,715	1,047	336	W
West Virginia	235	0	14	221	W	92	74	18	W	W
<b>PAD District II</b>	<b>24,342</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>23,654</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>20,860</b>	<b>15,544</b>	<b>5,316</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>16,583</b>
Illinois	3,051	274	0	2,777	121	3,697	2,992	705	386	930
Indiana	3,827	152	0	3,675	186	2,869	1,734	1,135	125	W
Iowa	1,115	0	0	1,115	W	1,068	901	167	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	1,831	0	0	1,831	22	1,814	1,495	319	52	10,206
Kentucky	1,076	0	0	1,076	83	816	574	242	W	W
Michigan	2,545	0	0	2,545	136	1,208	1,020	188	87	3,166
Minnesota	1,368	0	0	1,368	W	1,220	1,067	153	79	W
Missouri	721	0	0	721	W	718	555	163	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	463	0	1	462	W	688	541	147	W	W
Ohio	3,191	74	0	3,117	240	2,426	1,467	959	99	W
Oklahoma	1,430	0	0	1,430	W	1,300	867	433	46	283
Tennessee	2,055	0	124	1,931	24	1,319	1,017	302	146	W
Wisconsin	1,669	63	0	1,606	W	1,717	1,314	403	31	W
<b>PAD District III</b>	<b>25,878</b>	<b>5,183</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,695</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>20,157</b>	<b>13,334</b>	<b>6,823</b>	<b>14,862</b>	<b>13,348</b>
Alabama	1,342	13	0	1,329	18	909	530	379	122	123
Arkansas	749	0	0	749	W	708	325	383	W	W
Louisiana	6,111	584	0	5,527	195	5,584	2,652	2,932	6,687	1,566
Mississippi	1,704	0	0	1,704	0	883	668	215	W	4,302
New Mexico	429	0	0	429	W	306	257	49	9	W
Texas	15,543	4,586	0	10,957	481	11,767	8,902	2,865	7,499	7,282
<b>PAD District IV</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>3,146</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>375</b>
Colorado	670	0	131	539	W	460	396	64	W	W
Idaho	177	0	0	177	W	232	170	62	W	W
Montana	971	0	0	971	W	600	600	0	85	27
Utah	487	0	0	487	W	610	278	332	100	267
Wyoming	972	0	0	972	W	513	456	57	W	40
<b>PAD District V</b>	<b>9,927</b>	<b>3,668</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>6,212</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>9,428</b>	<b>7,298</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>5,248</b>	<b>1,596</b>
Alaska	347	0	0	347	W	381	4	377	W	W
Arizona	711	264	0	447	W	532	532	0	W	W
California	4,700	3,322	0	1,378	85	5,177	4,836	341	2,868	329
Hawaii	695	0	0	695	W	594	144	450	W	W
Nevada	110	0	0	110	W	96	91	5	W	W
Oregon	860	0	47	813	W	772	520	252	342	W
Washington	2,504	82	0	2,422	W	1,876	1,171	705	907	37
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>95,550</b>	<b>21,101</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>74,053</b>	<b>5,289</b>	<b>100,226</b>	<b>55,808</b>	<b>44,418</b>	<b>37,548</b>	<b>35,460</b>

<sup>a</sup>Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

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, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>2,831</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,245</b>	<b>14,550</b>	<b>12,301</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>677,384</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>114,839</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,537</b>	<b>58,587</b>	<b>19,665</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,166,880</b>	<b>398,970</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	0	0	0	834	0	0	0	6,895
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	19	0	0	10,909	33,405	0	0	27,519	51,896
Unfinished Oils .....	0	182	0	382	2,288	0	0	13	2,021
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	906	45	0	358	129	0	0	1,149	52,937
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	76,650	0	0	7,152	11,351	7,111	0	644,854	140,278
Reformulated .....	0	0	0	0	5,217	0	0	109,120	10,690
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	0
Other .....	76,650	0	0	7,152	6,134	7,111	0	535,374	129,588
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	963	609
Jet Fuel .....	3,036	0	0	642	39	9,361	0	172,995	48,800
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	3,036	0	0	642	39	9,361	0	172,995	48,800
Kerosene .....	0	0	0	188	0	0	0	91	207
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	33,540	0	0	3,815	4,387	3,193	0	287,818	83,572
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	27,016	0	0	2,326	2,898	3,193	0	193,143	69,798
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	6,524	0	0	1,489	1,489	0	0	94,675	13,774
Residual Fuel Oil .....	0	145	0	68	4,146	0	0	18,592	919
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>a</sup> .....	633	719	0	55	695	0	0	177	1,879
Special Naphthas .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157
Lubricants .....	0	15	0	503	301	0	0	7,140	5,190
Waxes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	55	0	0	1,465	1,012	0	0	5,569	3,610
Miscellaneous Products .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>114,839</b>	<b>3,937</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,782</b>	<b>73,137</b>	<b>31,966</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,166,880</b>	<b>1,076,354</b>

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,268</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>17,362</b>	<b>34,737</b>	<b>23,330</b>	<b>50,244</b>	<b>8,995</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>0</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	0	1,079	5,146	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	865	0	8,855	45,098	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	285	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	0	8,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	10,132	21,644	7,615	0	7,175	785	0	0	0
Reformulated .....	0	7,231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	10,132	14,413	7,615	0	7,175	785	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel .....	3,369	2,155	427	0	213	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	3,369	2,155	427	0	213	0	0	0	0
Kerosene .....	0	0	287	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	2,922	2,788	5,067	0	1,607	0	0	50	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	2,922	2,738	5,037	0	1,515	0	0	50	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	0	50	30	0	92	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>a</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	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
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>17,362</b>	<b>34,737</b>	<b>55,598</b>	<b>52,671</b>	<b>8,995</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>2,831</b>	<b>2,472</b>	<b>14,550</b>	<b>12,301</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>677,384</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>112,901</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,829</b>	<b>47,990</b>	<b>19,665</b>	<b>899,578</b>	<b>340,961</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	0	0	834	0	0	6,895
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	19	0	10,909	33,405	0	24,643	51,896
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	777	0	358	0	0	102	47,301
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	76,442	0	109	10,558	7,111	493,753	122,718
Reformulated .....	0	0	0	5,217	0	103,821	5,799
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	76,442	0	109	5,341	7,111	389,932	116,919
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	476
Jet Fuel .....	3,036	0	281	0	9,361	144,032	45,001
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	3,036	0	281	0	9,361	144,032	45,001
Kerosene .....	0	0	0	0	0	91	99
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	32,627	0	172	3,193	3,193	236,957	66,575
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	26,982	0	172	2,457	3,193	155,023	59,464
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	5,645	0	0	736	0	81,934	7,111
Residual Fuel Oil .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>112,901</b>	<b>2,831</b>	<b>14,301</b>	<b>62,540</b>	<b>31,966</b>	<b>899,578</b>	<b>1,018,345</b>

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,268</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>17,362</b>	<b>32,531</b>	<b>23,330</b>	<b>50,244</b>	<b>8,995</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	0	1,079	5,146	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	865	0	8,855	45,098	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	0	7,295	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	10,132	20,687	7,615	0	7,175	0	0
Reformulated .....	0	7,231	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	10,132	13,456	7,615	0	7,175	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	74	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel .....	3,369	1,811	427	0	213	0	0
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	3,369	1,811	427	0	213	0	0
Kerosene .....	0	0	287	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	2,922	2,738	5,067	0	1,607	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	2,922	2,688	5,037	0	1,515	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	0	50	30	0	92	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>17,362</b>	<b>32,531</b>	<b>55,598</b>	<b>52,671</b>	<b>8,995</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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, 2003**

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>1,938</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,708</b>	<b>10,597</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>267,302</b>	<b>3,030</b>
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,876	0
Unfinished Oils .....	0	182	0	382	2,288	0	13	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	129	45	0	0	129	0	1,047	0
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	208	0	0	7,043	793	0	151,101	699
Reformulated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,299	0
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	190
Other .....	208	0	0	7,043	793	0	145,442	509
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	963	0
Jet Fuel .....	0	0	0	361	39	0	28,963	0
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	0	0	0	361	39	0	28,963	0
Kerosene .....	0	0	0	188	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	913	0	0	3,643	1,194	0	50,861	2,331
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	34	0	0	2,154	441	0	38,120	474
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	879	0	0	1,489	753	0	12,741	1,857
Residual Fuel Oil .....	0	145	0	68	4,146	0	18,592	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	0	145	0	0	70	0	1,278	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	0	0	0	68	4,076	0	17,110	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>a</sup> .....	633	719	0	55	695	0	177	0
Special Naphthas .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants .....	0	15	0	503	301	0	7,140	0
Waxes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	55	0	0	1,465	1,012	0	5,569	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,938</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,481</b>	<b>10,597</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>267,302</b>	<b>3,030</b>

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>8,444</b>	<b>255,828</b>	<b>58,009</b>	<b>2,206</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>383</b>
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	0	2,876	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils .....	0	13	2,021	0	0	0	285
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	809	238	5,636	855	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	268	150,134	17,560	957	785	0	0
Reformulated .....	0	5,299	4,891	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated .....	0	170	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	268	144,665	12,669	957	785	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	206	757	133	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel .....	217	28,746	3,799	344	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	217	28,746	3,799	344	0	0	0
Kerosene .....	0	0	108	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	1,579	46,951	16,997	50	0	0	50
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	358	37,288	10,334	50	0	0	50
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	1,221	9,663	6,663	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil .....	319	18,273	919	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	204	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	115	1,163	500	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	0	17,110	419	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>a</sup> .....	177	0	1,879	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas .....	0	0	157	0	0	0	0
Lubricants .....	3,764	3,376	5,190	0	0	0	48
Waxes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	1,105	4,464	3,610	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>8,444</b>	<b>255,828</b>	<b>58,009</b>	<b>2,206</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>383</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>5,245</b>	<b>2,831</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>709,652</b>	<b>32,096</b>	<b>677,556</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>1,193,202</b>	<b>115,945</b>	<b>1,077,257</b>	<b>537,139</b>	<b>103,789</b>	<b>433,350</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	0	0	7,974	834	7,140
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	38,428	19	38,409	60,770	44,314	16,456
Ethane/Ethylene .....	0	0	0	5,342	20,495	-15,153
Propane/Propylene .....	37,801	0	37,801	42,193	19,939	22,254
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	627	19	608	6,136	2,758	3,378
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	0	0	0	7,099	1,122	5,977
Unfinished Oils .....	395	182	213	2,021	2,670	-649
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	1,507	951	556	53,843	487	53,356
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	652,791	76,650	576,141	224,543	25,614	198,929
Reformulated .....	109,120	0	109,120	10,690	5,217	5,473
Oxygenated .....	360	0	360	0	0	0
Other .....	543,311	76,650	466,661	213,853	20,397	193,456
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	963	0	963	609	0	609
Jet Fuel .....	173,637	3,036	170,601	52,263	10,042	42,221
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	173,637	3,036	170,601	52,263	10,042	42,221
Kerosene .....	279	0	279	494	188	306
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	291,633	33,540	258,093	122,179	11,395	110,784
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	195,469	27,016	168,453	101,851	8,417	93,434
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	96,164	6,524	89,640	20,328	2,978	17,350
Residual Fuel Oil .....	18,660	145	18,515	919	4,214	-3,295
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>a</sup> .....	232	1,352	-1,120	2,512	750	1,762
Special Naphthas .....	0	0	0	157	0	157
Lubricants .....	7,643	15	7,628	5,190	804	4,386
Waxes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	7,034	55	6,979	3,665	2,477	1,188
Miscellaneous Products .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,198,447</b>	<b>118,776</b>	<b>1,079,671</b>	<b>1,246,791</b>	<b>135,885</b>	<b>1,110,906</b>

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>19,808</b>	<b>677,384</b>	<b>-657,576</b>	<b>12,301</b>	<b>34,695</b>	<b>-22,394</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>110,320</b>	<b>1,617,949</b>	<b>-1,507,629</b>	<b>37,027</b>	<b>82,569</b>	<b>-45,542</b>	<b>43,732</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>42,564</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	5,980	6,895	-915	0	6,225	-6,225	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	78,503	80,280	-1,777	865	53,953	-53,088	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene .....	45,434	2,646	42,788	0	27,635	-27,635	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene .....	21,860	66,190	-44,330	795	16,520	-15,725	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	6,848	4,950	1,898	30	5,914	-5,884	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	4,361	6,494	-2,133	40	3,884	-3,844	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils .....	2,755	2,034	721	0	0	0	0	285	-285
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	174	62,236	-62,062	0	0	0	8,150	0	8,150
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	11,351	816,908	-805,557	17,243	14,790	2,453	28,819	785	28,034
Reformulated .....	5,217	127,041	-121,824	0	0	0	7,231	0	7,231
Oxygenated .....	0	360	-360	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	6,134	689,507	-683,373	17,243	14,790	2,453	21,588	785	20,803
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	0	1,646	-1,646	74	0	74	0	0	0
Jet Fuel .....	39	227,319	-227,280	12,730	640	12,090	2,368	0	2,368
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	39	227,319	-227,280	12,730	640	12,090	2,368	0	2,368
Kerosene .....	0	298	-298	0	287	-287	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	4,437	377,100	-372,663	6,115	6,674	-559	4,395	50	4,345
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	2,948	268,601	-265,653	6,115	6,552	-437	4,253	50	4,203
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	1,489	108,499	-107,010	0	122	-122	142	0	142
Residual Fuel Oil .....	4,291	19,511	-15,220	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>a</sup> .....	1,414	2,056	-642	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas .....	0	157	-157	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants .....	364	12,330	-11,966	0	0	0	0	48	-48
Waxes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	1,012	9,179	-8,167	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>130,128</b>	<b>2,295,333</b>	<b>-2,165,205</b>	<b>49,328</b>	<b>117,264</b>	<b>-67,936</b>	<b>43,732</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>42,564</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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. Number and Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by PAD District and State as of January 1, 2004**

PAD District and State	Number of Operable Refineries			Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity					
				Barrels per Calendar Day			Barrels per Stream Day		
	Total	Operating	Idle <sup>a</sup>	Total	Operating	Idle	Total	Operating	Idle
<b>PAD District I.....</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,740,900</b>	<b>1,663,400</b>	<b>77,500</b>	<b>1,853,300</b>	<b>1,751,300</b>	<b>102,000</b>
Delaware.....	1	1	0	175,000	175,000	0	180,000	180,000	0
Georgia.....	2	1	1	33,400	5,400	28,000	40,000	8,000	32,000
New Jersey.....	6	5	1	694,500	645,000	49,500	743,000	673,000	70,000
Pennsylvania.....	5	5	0	760,000	760,000	0	808,500	808,500	0
Virginia.....	1	1	0	58,600	58,600	0	61,800	61,800	0
West Virginia.....	1	1	0	19,400	19,400	0	20,000	20,000	0
<b>PAD District II.....</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,525,610</b>	<b>3,525,610</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,725,294</b>	<b>3,725,294</b>	<b>0</b>
Illinois.....	4	4	0	878,100	878,100	0	932,700	932,700	0
Indiana.....	2	2	0	433,000	433,000	0	444,000	444,000	0
Kansas.....	3	3	0	296,200	296,200	0	310,000	310,000	0
Kentucky.....	2	2	0	227,500	227,500	0	246,300	246,300	0
Michigan.....	1	1	0	74,000	74,000	0	77,000	77,000	0
Minnesota.....	2	2	0	335,000	335,000	0	369,000	369,000	0
North Dakota.....	1	1	0	58,000	58,000	0	60,000	60,000	0
Ohio.....	4	4	0	534,305	534,305	0	561,000	561,000	0
Oklahoma.....	5	5	0	476,505	476,505	0	508,294	508,294	0
Tennessee.....	1	1	0	180,000	180,000	0	182,000	182,000	0
Wisconsin.....	1	1	0	33,000	33,000	0	35,000	35,000	0
<b>PAD District III.....</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7,882,210</b>	<b>7,881,330</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>8,301,042</b>	<b>8,299,942</b>	<b>1,100</b>
Alabama.....	3	3	0	130,200	130,200	0	140,500	140,500	0
Arkansas.....	2	2	0	69,800	69,800	0	74,800	74,800	0
Louisiana.....	17	17	0	2,753,320	2,753,320	0	2,885,355	2,885,355	0
Mississippi.....	4	4	0	364,800	364,800	0	393,300	393,300	0
New Mexico.....	3	3	0	95,600	95,600	0	101,107	101,107	0
Texas.....	26	25	1	4,468,490	4,467,610	880	4,705,980	4,704,880	1,100
<b>PAD District IV.....</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>582,150</b>	<b>582,150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>616,300</b>	<b>616,300</b>	<b>0</b>
Colorado.....	2	2	0	87,000	87,000	0	94,000	94,000	0
Montana.....	4	4	0	181,200	181,200	0	190,000	190,000	0
Utah.....	5	5	0	161,950	161,950	0	171,000	171,000	0
Wyoming.....	5	5	0	152,000	152,000	0	161,300	161,300	0
<b>PAD District V.....</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,163,444</b>	<b>3,106,844</b>	<b>56,600</b>	<b>3,319,098</b>	<b>3,264,598</b>	<b>54,500</b>
Alaska.....	6	6	0	370,381	370,381	0	400,543	400,543	0
California.....	21	21	0	2,022,288	1,984,188	38,100	2,118,420	2,073,920	44,500
Hawaii.....	2	2	0	147,500	147,500	0	152,000	152,000	0
Nevada.....	1	1	0	1,925	1,925	0	5,000	5,000	0
Oregon.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington.....	5	5	0	621,350	602,850	18,500	643,135	633,135	10,000
<b>U.S. Total.....</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16,894,314</b>	<b>16,759,334</b>	<b>134,980</b>	<b>17,815,034</b>	<b>17,657,434</b>	<b>157,600</b>
Puerto Rico.....	2	1	1	110,684	68,684	42,000	124,400	76,400	48,000
Virgin Islands.....	1	1	0	495,000	495,000	0	515,000	515,000	0

<sup>a</sup> Refineries where distillation units were completely idle but not permanently shutdown on January 1, 2004.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

**Table 36. Number and Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by PAD District and State as of January 1, 2004**

PAD District and State	Downstream Charge Capacity (Barrels per Stream Day)							Fuels Solvent Deasphalting
	Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydro-Cracking	Catalytic Reforming	Hydrotreating/Desulfurization	
			Fresh	Recycled				
<b>PAD District I.....</b>	<b>712,900</b>	<b>91,500</b>	<b>728,200</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>324,300</b>	<b>1,069,460</b>	<b>22,000</b>
Delaware.....	102,000	46,500	77,000	4,000	20,000	41,000	152,500	0
Georgia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey.....	301,000	26,000	317,500	0	0	96,000	415,500	22,000
Pennsylvania.....	264,000	0	305,500	1,000	22,000	171,800	460,300	0
Virginia.....	37,300	19,000	28,200	2,000	0	12,100	30,860	0
West Virginia.....	8,600	0	0	0	0	3,400	10,300	0
<b>PAD District II.....</b>	<b>1,553,900</b>	<b>386,000</b>	<b>1,238,700</b>	<b>13,550</b>	<b>155,500</b>	<b>901,964</b>	<b>2,752,464</b>	<b>17,850</b>
Illinois.....	378,100	127,700	306,000	3,000	60,500	250,700	684,700	0
Indiana.....	255,000	36,000	173,200	4,200	0	96,500	335,500	0
Kansas.....	123,000	60,400	89,200	500	0	69,000	272,500	0
Kentucky.....	97,000	0	95,000	0	0	50,000	221,300	13,000
Michigan.....	38,000	0	29,000	0	0	20,000	52,000	0
Minnesota.....	307,000	70,000	112,500	0	0	72,300	383,500	0
North Dakota.....	0	0	26,000	3,600	0	12,100	24,600	0
Ohio.....	153,500	56,000	187,000	0	89,000	164,500	268,700	0
Oklahoma.....	181,800	35,900	139,800	2,250	6,000	122,864	379,864	4,850
Tennessee.....	0	0	70,000	0	0	36,000	113,000	0
Wisconsin.....	20,500	0	11,000	0	0	8,000	16,800	0
<b>PAD District III.....</b>	<b>3,863,075</b>	<b>1,301,750</b>	<b>3,079,490</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>793,900</b>	<b>1,846,400</b>	<b>6,939,278</b>	<b>221,400</b>
Alabama.....	60,400	14,000	0	0	0	27,200	83,000	0
Arkansas.....	29,400	0	19,900	0	0	13,600	54,600	7,400
Louisiana.....	1,251,400	469,100	1,121,100	19,000	234,100	560,600	2,094,828	40,000
Mississippi.....	338,875	97,000	67,000	0	66,000	96,000	284,300	0
New Mexico.....	18,700	0	39,500	3,500	0	25,800	67,300	0
Texas.....	2,164,300	721,650	1,831,990	34,500	493,800	1,123,200	4,355,250	174,000
<b>PAD District IV.....</b>	<b>232,410</b>	<b>47,250</b>	<b>190,324</b>	<b>5,690</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>126,380</b>	<b>409,350</b>	<b>9,040</b>
Colorado.....	32,500	0	27,600	2,000	0	20,700	48,200	0
Montana.....	92,010	28,750	57,100	990	6,000	39,080	181,100	4,000
Utah.....	43,500	8,500	55,900	2,200	0	35,000	75,100	5,040
Wyoming.....	64,400	10,000	49,724	500	11,000	31,600	104,950	0
<b>PAD District V.....</b>	<b>1,601,710</b>	<b>608,580</b>	<b>861,180</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>593,700</b>	<b>613,413</b>	<b>2,330,247</b>	<b>96,000</b>
Alaska.....	25,800	0	0	0	12,500	12,000	12,000	0
California.....	1,194,406	505,880	702,780	1,000	505,200	444,030	1,933,100	66,000
Hawaii.....	74,300	13,000	22,000	0	18,000	13,000	14,500	0
Nevada.....	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon.....	11,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington.....	291,204	89,700	136,400	3,000	58,000	144,383	370,647	30,000
<b>U.S. Total.....</b>	<b>7,963,995</b>	<b>2,435,080</b>	<b>6,097,894</b>	<b>87,240</b>	<b>1,602,100</b>	<b>3,812,457</b>	<b>13,500,799</b>	<b>366,290</b>
Puerto Rico.....	53,465	0	14,200	0	19,800	26,500	37,800	0
Virgin Islands.....	225,000	107,000	149,000	0	0	115,000	471,000	0

<sup>a</sup> Refineries where distillation units were completely idle but not permanently shutdown on January 1, 2004.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

**Table 37. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by PAD District and State as of January 1, 2004**  
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

PAD District and State	Production Capacity							
	Alkylates	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers	Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (Short tons/day)
<b>PAD District I</b>	<b>108,200</b>	<b>20,900</b>	<b>141,450</b>	<b>30,900</b>	<b>20,145</b>	<b>21,610</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1,323</b>
Delaware	11,700	1,400	0	6,000	0	8,710	40	596
Georgia	0	0	29,400	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	38,200	7,500	91,500	13,100	12,000	7,500	21	283
Pennsylvania	54,100	12,000	20,000	11,800	2,945	0	7	404
Virginia	4,200	0	0	0	0	5,400	0	39
West Virginia	0	0	550	0	5,200	0	1	1
<b>PAD District II</b>	<b>261,668</b>	<b>58,700</b>	<b>313,031</b>	<b>170,200</b>	<b>18,200</b>	<b>112,000</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>5,235</b>
Illinois	82,500	13,500	65,700	14,000	0	38,270	57	1,716
Indiana	37,700	17,000	65,700	28,200	0	13,400	31	550
Kansas	28,500	3,000	0	26,650	0	18,000	6	457
Kentucky	14,000	7,000	30,000	13,250	9,400	0	0	448
Michigan	4,100	0	22,000	0	0	0	0	147
Minnesota	18,000	0	62,000	36,000	0	22,000	126	1,103
North Dakota	4,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Ohio	28,000	18,200	26,000	22,000	0	12,700	128	570
Oklahoma	30,968	0	34,131	22,100	8,800	7,630	46	172
Tennessee	12,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	43
Wisconsin	1,500	0	7,500	2,000	0	0	0	12
<b>PAD District III</b>	<b>588,250</b>	<b>238,500</b>	<b>244,550</b>	<b>328,046</b>	<b>140,195</b>	<b>385,057</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>18,281</b>
Alabama	0	0	25,200	3,200	0	2,500	6	115
Arkansas	4,900	0	13,300	6,500	5,000	0	3	157
Louisiana	210,000	39,700	67,800	122,490	62,800	132,131	198	5,030
Mississippi	18,600	21,000	39,700	0	11,400	35,500	238	1,300
New Mexico	10,200	0	6,250	14,023	0	0	0	104
Texas	344,550	177,800	92,300	181,833	60,995	214,926	963	11,575
<b>PAD District IV</b>	<b>42,170</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70,200</b>	<b>15,420</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>679</b>
Colorado	0	0	11,200	1,046	0	0	0	118
Montana	16,350	0	33,300	5,950	0	6,600	58	372
Utah	15,600	0	3,300	7,400	0	1,900	1	53
Wyoming	10,220	0	22,400	1,024	0	3,200	32	136
<b>PAD District V</b>	<b>204,726</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>118,133</b>	<b>143,435</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>141,510</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>5,088</b>
Alaska	0	2,800	5,000	4,000	0	0	13	20
California	165,926	1,500	74,183	119,535	31,000	125,510	1,134	4,572
Hawaii	5,000	0	15,750	3,200	0	0	21	34
Nevada	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	7,700	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	33,800	0	13,500	16,700	0	16,000	128	462
<b>U.S. TOTAL</b>	<b>1,205,014</b>	<b>322,400</b>	<b>887,364</b>	<b>688,001</b>	<b>209,540</b>	<b>671,877</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>30,606</b>
Puerto Rico	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	18	101
Virgin Islands	20,000	20,000	0	18,000	0	19,000	0	550

MMcfd = Million cubic feet per day.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

## Directory of Operable Petroleum Refineries on Tables 38 and 39

Refiner	State(s) <sup>a</sup>	Refiner	State(s) <sup>a</sup>
Age Refining, Inc.	TX	Little America Refining Co.	WY
Alon USA LP	TX	Lunday Thagard	CA
Amerada Hess Corp.	NJ	Lyondell Citgo Refining Co. Ltd.	TX
American Refining Group Inc.	PA	Marathon Ashland Petro LLC	IL, KY, LA, MI, MN, OH, TX
Atofina Petrochemicals Inc.	TX	Montana Refining Co.	MT
BP Expl (Alaska) Inc.	AK	Motiva Enterprises LLC	DE, LA, TX
BP Products North America, Inc.	IN, OH, TX	Murphy Oil U.S.A. Inc.	LA, WI
BP West Coast Products LLC	CA, WA	NCRA	KS
Big West Oil Co.	UT	Navajo Refining Co.	NM
Calcasieu Refining Co.	LA	PDV Midwest Refining LLC	IL
Calumet Lubricants Co. LP	LA	Paramount Petroleum Corp.	CA
Caribbean Petroleum Corp.	PR	Petro Star Inc.	AK
Cenex Harvest States Coop	MT	Phillips Alaska, Inc.	AK
Chalmette Refining LLC	LA	Placid Refining Co.	LA
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.	CA, HI, MS, NJ, OR, UT	Premcor Refg Group Inc.	OH, TN, TX
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co.	GA, NJ	San Joaquin Refining Co Inc.	CA
Citgo Petroleum Corp.	LA	Shell Chem LP	AL, LA
Citgo Refining & Chemical Inc.	TX	Shell Chem Yabucoa Inc.	PR
Coastal Eagle Point Oil Co.	NJ	Shell Oil Products US	CA, WA
Colorado Refg Co.	CO	Silver Eagle Refining	UT, WY
ConocoPhillips	CA, IL, LA, MT, NJ, OK, PA, TX, WA	Sinclair Oil Corp.	OK, WY
Countrymark Cooperative Inc.	IN	Somerset Refinery Inc.	KY
Cross Oil Refining and Mktg. Inc.	AR	South Hampton Refining Co.	TX
Crown Central Petro Corp	TX	Suncor Energy (USA) Inc.	CO
Deer Park Refg Ltd Ptnrshp	TX	Sunoco Inc.	OH, OK, PA
Diamond Shamrock Refg & Mktg	TX	Sunoco Inc. (R&M)	PA
Edgington Oil Co.	CA	TPI Petro Inc.	OK
Ergon Refining Inc.	MS	Tenby Inc.	CA
Ergon West Virginia Inc.	WV	Tesoro Hawaii Corp.	HI
ExxonMobil Refg & Supply Co.	CA, IL, LA, MT, TX	Tesoro Petroleum Corp.	AK
Farmland Industries Inc.	KS	Tesoro Refg & Mktg Co	CA
Flint Hills Resources LP	MN, TX	Tesoro West Coast	ND, UT, WA
Foreland Refining Corp.	NV	Trigeant LTD	AL, TX
Frontier Refg Inc.	WY	U.S. Oil & Refining Co.	WA
Frontier Refining & Marketing Inc.	KS	Ultramar Inc.	CA
Giant Industries Inc.	NM	United Refining Co.	PA
Giant Refining Co.	NM	Valero Refining Co. California	CA
Giant Yorktown Refg	VA	Valero Refining Co. Louisiana	LA
Greka Energy	CA	Valero Refining Co. New Jersey	NJ
Haltermann Products	TX	Valero Refining Co. Texas	TX
Holly Corp Refining and Marketing	UT	Valero St. Charles Refining Co.	LA
Hovensa LLC	VI	Western Refining Company LP	TX
Hunt Refining Co.	AL	Williams Alaska Petro Inc.	AK
Hunt Southland Refining Company	MS	Wynnewood Refining Co.	OK
Kern Oil & Refining Co.	CA	Wyoming Refining Co.	WY
La Gloria Oil & Gas Co	TX	Young Refining Corp.	GA
Lion Oil Co.	AR		

<sup>a</sup>Includes Puerto Rico (PR) and Virgin Islands (VI).

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			Other/Gas Oil
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	
<b>Alabama.....</b>	<b>130,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>140,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60,400</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Hunt Refining Co.									
Tuscaloosa.....	33,500	0	33,500	0	15,000	14,000	0	0	0
Shell Chem LP									
Saraland.....	80,000	0	85,000	0	30,000	0	0	0	0
Trigeant EP LTD (Formerly Coastal Mobile Refg Co.)									
Mobile.....	16,700	0	22,000	0	15,400	0	0	0	0
<b>Alaska.....</b>	<b>370,381</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>400,543</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
BP Expl (Alaska) Inc									
Prudhoe Bay.....	12,500	0	14,200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petro Star Inc.									
North Pole.....	17,000	0	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valdez.....	48,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phillips Alaska, Inc.									
Kuparuk.....	14,000	0	16,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tesoro Petroleum Corp.									
Kenai.....	72,000	0	80,000	0	19,800	0	0	0	0
Williams Alaska Petro Inc.									
North Pole.....	206,881	0	222,343	0	6,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Arkansas.....</b>	<b>69,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>74,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Cross Oil Refining And Mktg, Inc.									
Smackover.....	6,800	0	7,000	0	3,500	0	0	0	0
Lion Oil Co.									
El Dorado.....	63,000	0	67,800	0	25,900	0	0	0	0
<b>California.....</b>	<b>1,984,188</b>	<b>38,100</b>	<b>2,073,920</b>	<b>44,500</b>	<b>1,194,406</b>	<b>400,880</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>
BP West Coast Products LLC									
Los Angeles.....	260,000	0	260,500	0	130,000	65,000	0	0	0
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
El Segundo.....	260,000	0	273,000	0	137,000	66,000	0	0	0
Richmond.....	242,901	0	257,200	0	123,456	0	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips									
Arroyo Grande.....	41,800	0	44,000	0	33,600	23,400	0	0	0
Rodeo.....	73,200	0	77,000	0	40,000	22,000	0	0	0
Wilmington.....	133,100	0	137,520	0	82,250	52,880	0	0	0
Edgington Oil Co.									
Long Beach.....	14,000	12,000	25,000	15,000	0	0	0	0	0
ExxonMobil Refg & Supply Co.									
Torrance.....	149,000	0	155,100	0	102,300	54,600	0	0	0
Greka Energy									
Santa Maria.....	9,500	0	10,000	0	10,000	0	0	0	0
Kern Oil & Refining Co.									
Bakersfield.....	25,000	0	26,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lunday Thagard									
South Gate.....	8,500	0	10,000	0	7,000	0	0	0	0



**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking			Catalytic Reforming		Fuels Solvent Deasphalting
	Fresh	Recycled	Distillate	Gas Oil	Residual	Low Pressure	High Pressure	
<b>Alabama.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Hunt Refining Co. Tuscaloosa.....	0	0	0	0	0	7,200	0	0
Shell Chem LP Saraland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0
Trigeant EP LTD (Formerly Coastal Mobile Refg Co.) Mobile.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Alaska.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
BP Expl (Alaska) Inc Prudhoe Bay.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petro Star Inc. North Pole.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valdez.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phillips Alaska, Inc. Kuparuk.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tesoro Petroleum Corp. Kenai.....	0	0	0	12,500	0	12,000	0	0
Williams Alaska Petro Inc. North Pole.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Arkansas.....</b>	<b>19,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,400</b>
Cross Oil Refining And Mktg, Inc. Smackover.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lion Oil Co. El Dorado.....	19,900	0	0	0	0	13,600	0	7,400
<b>California.....</b>	<b>702,780</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>222,800</b>	<b>217,400</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>208,600</b>	<b>235,430</b>	<b>66,000</b>
BP West Coast Products LLC Los Angeles.....	96,000	0	43,000	0	0	10,000	42,000	0
Chevron U.S.A. Inc. El Segundo.....	65,000	0	0	49,000	0	42,000	0	0
Richmond.....	90,000	0	0	96,400	65,000	71,300	0	66,000
ConocoPhillips Arroyo Grande.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rodeo.....	0	0	0	37,000	0	0	32,000	0
Wilmington.....	50,280	0	26,600	0	0	0	38,430	0
Edgington Oil Co. Long Beach.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ExxonMobil Refg & Supply Co. Torrance.....	95,200	0	21,500	0	0	0	20,000	0
Greka Energy Santa Maria.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kern Oil & Refining Co. Bakersfield.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,300	0
Lunday Thagard South Gate.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Desulfurization (incl. Catalytic Hydrotreating)							
	Naphtha/ Reformer Feed	Gasoline	Kerosene/ Jet Fuel	Diesel Fuel	Other Distillate	Residual	Heavy Gas Oil	Other
<b>Alabama.....</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>0</b>
Hunt Refining Co. Tuscaloosa.....	10,000	0	2,000	0	12,000	0	10,500	0
Shell Chem LP Saraland.....	18,500	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0
Trigeant EP LTD (Formerly Coastal Mobile Refg Co.) Mobile.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Alaska.....</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
BP Expl (Alaska) Inc Prudhoe Bay.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petro Star Inc. North Pole.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valdez.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phillips Alaska, Inc. Kuparuk.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tesoro Petroleum Corp. Kenai.....	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williams Alaska Petro Inc. North Pole.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Arkansas.....</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>
Cross Oil Refining And Mktg, Inc. Smackover.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
Lion Oil Co. El Dorado.....	20,000	0	0	8,600	0	0	21,000	0
<b>California.....</b>	<b>474,900</b>	<b>237,100</b>	<b>155,300</b>	<b>325,300</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>624,300</b>	<b>54,200</b>
BP West Coast Products LLC Los Angeles.....	60,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	0	0	90,000	0
Chevron U.S.A. Inc. El Segundo.....	77,500	0	0	60,000	15,000	0	72,000	0
Richmond.....	57,600	0	96,000	64,800	0	0	0	27,000
ConocoPhillips Arroyo Grande.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rodeo.....	21,000	0	0	23,000	0	0	0	0
Wilmington.....	56,500	0	12,900	36,000	0	0	52,000	0
Edgington Oil Co. Long Beach.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ExxonMobil Refg & Supply Co. Torrance.....	24,100	0	0	18,000	0	0	104,500	0
Greka Energy Santa Maria.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kern Oil & Refining Co. Bakersfield.....	5,000	0	0	0	9,000	0	0	0
Lunday Thagard South Gate.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			Other/Gas Oil
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	
Paramount Petroleum Corp.									
Paramount.....	50,000	0	53,000	0	30,000	0	0	0	0
San Joaquin Refining Co Inc.									
Bakersfield.....	14,300	10,000	15,000	12,000	14,300	0	0	5,000	0
Shell Oil Products US									
Bakersfield.....	66,000	0	68,000	0	40,000	22,000	0	0	0
Martinez.....	138,800	16,100	145,000	17,500	90,000	26,000	22,500	0	0
Wilmington.....	98,500	0	103,500	0	62,000	40,000	0	0	0
Tenby Inc.									
Oxnard.....	2,800	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tesoro Refg & Mktg Co									
Martinez.....	166,000	0	170,000	0	153,000	0	48,000	0	0
Ultramar Inc.									
Wilmington.....	80,887	0	81,000	0	45,000	29,000	0	0	0
Valero Refining Co. California									
Benicia.....	144,000	0	153,000	0	89,500	0	29,500	0	0
Wilmington.....	5,900	0	6,100	0	5,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Colorado.....</b>	<b>87,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>94,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Colorado Refg Co.									
Commerce City.....	27,000	0	32,000	0	7,500	0	0	0	0
Suncor Energy (USA) Inc (Formerly Conoco Inc)									
Commerce City.....	60,000	0	62,000	0	25,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Delaware.....</b>	<b>175,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>102,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Motiva Enterprises LLC									
Delaware City.....	175,000	0	180,000	0	102,000	0	46,500	0	0
<b>Georgia.....</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co.									
Savannah.....	0	28,000	0	32,000	0	0	0	0	0
Young Refining Corp.									
Douglasville.....	5,400	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Hawaii.....</b>	<b>147,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>152,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>74,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
Honolulu.....	54,000	0	57,000	0	31,300	0	0	0	0
Tesoro Hawaii Corp.									
Ewa Beach.....	93,500	0	95,000	0	43,000	0	0	13,000	0
<b>Illinois.....</b>	<b>878,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>932,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>378,100</b>	<b>127,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
ConocoPhillips									
Wood River.....	288,300	0	310,000	0	119,000	0	0	0	0
ExxonMobil Refg & Supply Co.									
Joliet.....	237,800	0	247,700	0	118,900	58,500	0	0	0
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC									
Robinson.....	192,000	0	208,000	0	65,200	29,200	0	0	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking			Catalytic Reforming		Fuels Solvent Deasphalting
	Fresh	Recycled	Distillate	Gas Oil	Residual	Low Pressure	High Pressure	
Paramount Petroleum Corp.								
Paramount.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,500	0
San Joaquin Refining Co Inc.								
Bakersfield.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shell Oil Products US								
Bakersfield.....	0	0	24,000	0	0	16,300	0	0
Martinez.....	73,000	0	39,000	0	0	31,000	0	0
Wilmington.....	36,000	0	32,000	0	0	0	34,000	0
Tenby Inc.								
Oxnard.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tesoro Refg & Mktg Co								
Martinez.....	70,000	1,000	0	35,000	0	22,000	20,000	0
Ultramar Inc.								
Wilmington.....	52,000	0	0	0	0	16,000	0	0
Valero Refining Co. California								
Benicia.....	75,300	0	36,700	0	0	0	37,200	0
Wilmington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Colorado.....</b>	<b>27,600</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Colorado Refg Co.								
Commerce City.....	9,500	2,000	0	0	0	10,500	0	0
Suncor Energy (USA) Inc (Formerly Conoco Inc)								
Commerce City.....	18,100	0	0	0	0	10,200	0	0
<b>Delaware.....</b>	<b>77,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Motiva Enterprises LLC								
Delaware City.....	77,000	4,000	0	20,000	0	41,000	0	0
<b>Georgia.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co.								
Savannah.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young Refining Corp.								
Douglasville.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Hawaii.....</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.								
Honolulu.....	22,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tesoro Hawaii Corp.								
Ewa Beach.....	0	0	18,000	0	0	13,000	0	0
<b>Illinois.....</b>	<b>306,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>203,500</b>	<b>47,200</b>	<b>0</b>
ConocoPhillips								
Wood River.....	94,000	0	0	33,500	0	75,000	16,000	0
ExxonMobil Refg & Supply Co.								
Joliet.....	98,000	0	0	0	0	52,000	0	0
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC								
Robinson.....	50,000	0	0	27,000	0	76,500	0	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Desulfurization (incl. Catalytic Hydrotreating)							
	Naphtha/ Reformer Feed	Gasoline	Kerosene/ Jet Fuel	Diesel Fuel	Other Distillate	Residual	Heavy Gas Oil	Other
Paramount Petroleum Corp.								
Paramount.....	9,500	0	0	8,000	0	0	10,800	0
San Joaquin Refining Co Inc.								
Bakersfield.....	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0
Shell Oil Products US								
Bakersfield.....	13,800	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	0
Martinez.....	28,000	41,100	0	0	20,000	0	77,000	0
Wilmington.....	35,000	100,000	21,000	18,000	0	0	37,000	0
Tenby Inc.								
Oxnard.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tesoro Refg & Mktg Co								
Martinez.....	25,000	38,900	0	33,000	15,000	0	65,000	5,500
Ultramar Inc.								
Wilmington.....	32,000	0	0	32,000	0	0	62,000	0
Valero Refining Co. California								
Benicia.....	29,900	47,100	15,400	12,500	0	0	39,000	21,700
Wilmington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Colorado.....</b>	<b>20,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>0</b>
Colorado Refg Co.								
Commerce City.....	10,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suncor Energy (USA) Inc (Formerly Conoco Inc)								
Commerce City.....	10,200	0	0	13,000	0	0	14,500	0
<b>Delaware.....</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Motiva Enterprises LLC								
Delaware City.....	50,000	28,000	15,500	13,000	46,000	0	0	0
<b>Georgia.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co.								
Savannah.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young Refining Corp.								
Douglasville.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Hawaii.....</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,500</b>
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.								
Honolulu.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500
Tesoro Hawaii Corp.								
Ewa Beach.....	11,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Illinois.....</b>	<b>317,200</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>247,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>0</b>
ConocoPhillips								
Wood River.....	64,000	48,000	28,000	52,000	0	0	29,000	0
ExxonMobil Refg & Supply Co.								
Joliet.....	110,000	0	0	86,000	0	0	0	0
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC								
Robinson.....	60,000	0	0	74,000	0	0	0	0

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**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	Other/Gas Oil
PDV Midwest Refining LLC Lemont (Chicago).....	160,000	0	167,000	0	75,000	40,000	0	0	0
<b>Indiana.....</b>	<b>433,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>444,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>255,000</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
BP Products North America, Inc. Whiting.....	410,000	0	420,000	0	247,000	36,000	0	0	0
Countrymark Cooperative Inc. Mount Vernon.....	23,000	0	24,000	0	8,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Kansas.....</b>	<b>296,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>310,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>123,000</b>	<b>60,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Farmland Industries Inc. Coffeyville.....	112,000	0	115,000	0	50,000	18,000	0	0	0
Frontier Refining & Marketing Inc. El Dorado.....	103,000	0	110,000	0	39,000	18,000	0	0	0
NCRA McPherson.....	81,200	0	85,000	0	34,000	24,400	0	0	0
<b>Kentucky.....</b>	<b>227,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>246,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC Catlettsburg.....	222,000	0	240,000	0	97,000	0	0	0	0
Somerset Refinery Inc. Somerset.....	5,500	0	6,300	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Louisiana.....</b>	<b>2,753,320</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,885,355</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,251,400</b>	<b>455,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,400</b>
Calcasieu Refining Co. Lake Charles.....	30,000	0	32,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calumet Lubricants Co. LP Cotton Valley.....	13,020	0	14,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Princeton.....	8,300	0	8,655	0	7,000	0	0	0	0
Shreveport.....	46,200	0	50,000	0	24,300	0	0	0	0
Chalmette Refining LLC Chalmette.....	182,500	0	190,200	0	111,000	34,500	0	0	0
Citgo Petroleum Corp. Lake Charles.....	324,300	0	338,000	0	88,000	107,000	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips Belle Chasse.....	253,500	0	260,000	0	92,000	26,700	0	0	0
Westlake.....	252,000	0	260,000	0	132,000	52,000	0	0	13,400
ExxonMobil Refg & Supply Co. Baton Rouge.....	493,500	0	514,000	0	232,500	118,500	0	0	0
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC Garyville.....	232,000	0	254,000	0	125,000	37,400	0	0	0
Motiva Enterprises LLC Convent.....	235,000	0	255,000	0	119,400	0	0	0	0
Norco.....	226,500	0	242,000	0	86,000	23,600	0	0	0
Murphy Oil U.S.A. Inc. Meraux.....	120,000	0	125,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	0
Placid Refining Co. Port Allen.....	48,500	0	49,500	0	20,000	0	0	0	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking			Catalytic Reforming		Fuels Solvent Deasphalting
	Fresh	Recycled	Distillate	Gas Oil	Residual	Low Pressure	High Pressure	
PDV Midwest Refining LLC Lemont (Chicago).....	64,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	31,200	0
<b>Indiana.....</b>	<b>173,200</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>0</b>
BP Products North America, Inc. Whiting.....	165,000	4,000	0	0	0	0	90,000	0
Countrymark Cooperative Inc. Mount Vernon.....	8,200	200	0	0	0	6,500	0	0
<b>Kansas.....</b>	<b>89,200</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>39,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Farmland Industries Inc. Coffeyville.....	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	17,000	0
Frontier Refining & Marketing Inc. El Dorado.....	37,200	0	0	0	0	7,500	22,000	0
NCRA McPherson.....	22,000	500	0	0	0	22,500	0	0
<b>Kentucky.....</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC Catlettsburg.....	95,000	0	0	0	0	49,000	0	13,000
Somerset Refinery Inc. Somerset.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
<b>Louisiana.....</b>	<b>1,121,100</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>46,100</b>	<b>136,000</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>359,000</b>	<b>201,600</b>	<b>40,000</b>
Calcasieu Refining Co. Lake Charles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calumet Lubricants Co. LP Cotton Valley.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Princeton.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shreveport.....	3,500	7,000	0	0	0	8,000	0	0
Chalmette Refining LLC Chalmette.....	71,600	0	20,100	0	0	19,000	29,400	0
Citgo Petroleum Corp. Lake Charles.....	147,000	0	0	42,000	0	58,000	52,800	0
ConocoPhillips Belle Chasse.....	99,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	44,400	0
Westlake.....	48,000	0	0	28,000	0	44,000	0	0
ExxonMobil Refg & Supply Co. Baton Rouge.....	241,000	0	26,000	0	0	74,000	0	0
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC Garyville.....	125,000	0	0	0	0	49,000	0	35,000
Motiva Enterprises LLC Convent.....	92,000	0	0	0	52,000	0	40,000	0
Norco.....	112,000	0	0	34,000	0	40,000	22,000	0
Murphy Oil U.S.A. Inc. Meraux.....	37,000	0	0	32,000	0	32,000	0	0
Placid Refining Co. Port Allen.....	19,000	2,000	0	0	0	10,000	0	5,000

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Desulfurization (incl. Catalytic Hydrotreating)							
	Naphtha/ Reformer Feed	Gasoline	Kerosene/ Jet Fuel	Diesel Fuel	Other Distillate	Residual	Heavy Gas Oil	Other
PDV Midwest Refining LLC Lemont (Chicago).....	83,200	0	15,000	35,500	0	0	0	0
<b>Indiana.....</b>	<b>127,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>97,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>0</b>
BP Products North America, Inc. Whiting.....	117,500	0	5,000	97,000	6,000	0	100,000	0
Countrymark Cooperative Inc. Mount Vernon.....	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Kansas.....</b>	<b>106,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Farmland Industries Inc. Coffeyville.....	30,000	0	7,000	28,000	0	0	0	0
Frontier Refining & Marketing Inc. El Dorado.....	42,000	0	12,000	24,000	0	0	45,000	0
NCRA McPherson.....	34,500	0	0	38,000	12,000	0	0	0
<b>Kentucky.....</b>	<b>51,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC Cattlettsburg.....	50,000	0	0	75,000	0	0	95,000	0
Somerset Refinery Inc. Somerset.....	1,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Louisiana.....</b>	<b>639,928</b>	<b>294,000</b>	<b>126,800</b>	<b>418,100</b>	<b>154,300</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>375,500</b>	<b>73,700</b>
Calcasieu Refining Co. Lake Charles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calumet Lubricants Co. LP Cotton Valley.....	4,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Princeton.....	0	0	0	0	8,500	0	0	0
Shreveport.....	8,000	0	0	0	8,000	0	8,000	1,200
Chalmette Refining LLC Chalmette.....	40,000	0	0	0	27,500	0	60,000	0
Citgo Petroleum Corp. Lake Charles.....	123,000	35,000	29,000	37,500	0	0	74,500	0
ConocoPhillips Belle Chasse.....	48,300	0	0	70,100	0	0	0	0
Westlake.....	50,000	0	24,000	55,000	0	12,500	49,000	0
ExxonMobil Refg & Supply Co. Baton Rouge.....	74,000	204,000	0	100,000	0	0	0	72,500
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC Garyville.....	50,000	0	0	0	71,000	0	106,000	0
Motiva Enterprises LLC Convent.....	98,000	0	39,800	61,000	0	0	36,000	0
Norco.....	38,500	55,000	0	47,000	0	0	0	0
Murphy Oil U.S.A. Inc. Meraux.....	35,000	0	18,000	34,000	0	0	12,000	0
Placid Refining Co. Port Allen.....	10,000	0	0	13,500	0	0	0	0



**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			Other/Gas Oil
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	
Shell Chem LP									
Saint Rose .....	55,000	0	56,000	0	28,000	0	0	0	0
Valero Refining Co. Louisiana									
Krotz Springs .....	78,000	0	80,000	0	36,200	0	0	0	0
Valero Saint Charles Refinery (Formerly Orion Refining Corp)									
Norco .....	155,000	0	157,000	0	100,000	56,000	0	0	0
<b>Michigan .....</b>	<b>74,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC									
Detroit .....	74,000	0	77,000	0	38,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Minnesota .....</b>	<b>335,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>369,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>307,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Flint Hills Resources LP									
Saint Paul .....	265,000	0	290,000	0	275,000	70,000	0	0	0
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC									
Saint Paul Park .....	70,000	0	79,000	0	32,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Mississippi .....</b>	<b>364,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>393,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>338,875</b>	<b>97,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
Pascagoula .....	325,000	0	350,000	0	314,000	97,000	0	0	0
Ergon Refining Inc.									
Vicksburg .....	23,000	0	24,300	0	18,000	0	0	0	0
Hunt Southland Refining Company (Formerly Southland Oil Company)									
Lumberton .....	5,800	0	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandersville .....	11,000	0	12,500	0	6,875	0	0	0	0
<b>Montana .....</b>	<b>181,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>190,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>92,010</b>	<b>19,450</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Cenex Harvest States Coop									
Laurel .....	55,000	0	58,000	0	27,860	0	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips									
Billings .....	60,000	0	63,000	0	30,250	19,450	0	0	0
ExxonMobil Refg & Supply Co.									
Billings .....	58,000	0	60,500	0	28,900	0	9,300	0	0
Montana Refining Co.									
Great Falls .....	8,200	0	8,500	0	5,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Nevada .....</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Foreland Refining Corp.									
Eagle Springs .....	1,925	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0
<b>New Jersey .....</b>	<b>645,000</b>	<b>49,500</b>	<b>673,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>301,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Amerada Hess Corp.									
Port Reading .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
Perth Amboy .....	80,000	0	83,000	0	47,000	0	0	0	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking			Catalytic Reforming		Fuels Solvent Deasphalting
	Fresh	Recycled	Distillate	Gas Oil	Residual	Low Pressure	High Pressure	
Shell Chem LP Saint Rose.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valero Refining Co. Louisiana Krotz Springs.....	34,000	0	0	0	0	0	13,000	0
Valero Saint Charles Refinery (Formerly Orion Refining Corp) Norco.....	92,000	8,000	0	0	0	25,000	0	0
<b>Michigan.....</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC Detroit.....	29,000	0	0	0	0	20,000	0	0
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	<b>112,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58,500</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>0</b>
Flint Hills Resources LP Saint Paul.....	86,500	0	0	0	0	37,500	13,800	0
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC Saint Paul Park.....	26,000	0	0	0	0	21,000	0	0
<b>Mississippi.....</b>	<b>67,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Chevron U.S.A. Inc. Pascagoula.....	67,000	0	0	66,000	0	62,000	34,000	0
Ergon Refining Inc. Vicksburg.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunt Southland Refining Company (Formerly Southland Oil Company) Lumberton.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandersville.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Montana.....</b>	<b>57,100</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>27,080</b>	<b>4,000</b>
Cenex Harvest States Coop Laurel.....	13,500	0	0	0	0	12,000	0	4,000
ConocoPhillips Billings.....	20,500	990	0	0	0	0	13,550	0
ExxonMobil Refg & Supply Co. Billings.....	20,600	0	0	6,000	0	0	12,500	0
Montana Refining Co. Great Falls.....	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	1,030	0
<b>Nevada.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Foreland Refining Corp. Eagle Springs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>New Jersey.....</b>	<b>317,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>96,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,000</b>
Amerada Hess Corp. Port Reading.....	62,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chevron U.S.A. Inc. Perth Amboy.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Desulfurization (incl. Catalytic Hydrotreating)							
	Naphtha/ Reformer Feed	Gasoline	Kerosene/ Jet Fuel	Diesel Fuel	Other Distillate	Residual	Heavy Gas Oil	Other
Shell Chem LP Saint Rose.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valero Refining Co. Louisiana Krotz Springs.....	14,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valero Saint Charles Refinery (Formerly Orion Refining Corp) Norco.....	46,378	0	16,000	0	39,300	0	30,000	0
<b>Michigan.....</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC Detroit.....	15,000	0	0	0	7,000	0	30,000	0
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>128,500</b>	<b>0</b>
Flint Hills Resources LP Saint Paul.....	99,000	0	34,000	72,000	0	0	101,500	0
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC Saint Paul Park.....	21,000	0	0	0	29,000	0	27,000	0
<b>Mississippi.....</b>	<b>57,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>62,000</b>
Chevron U.S.A. Inc. Pascagoula.....	57,300	0	30,000	35,000	0	0	100,000	50,000
Ergon Refining Inc. Vicksburg.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,000
Hunt Southland Refining Company (Formerly Southland Oil Company) Lumberton.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandersville.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Montana.....</b>	<b>44,250</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>19,250</b>	<b>28,400</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43,200</b>	<b>7,000</b>
Cenex Harvest States Coop Laurel.....	16,000	0	0	0	16,000	0	16,000	0
ConocoPhillips Billings.....	13,550	6,000	4,350	15,900	0	0	24,200	0
ExxonMobil Refg & Supply Co. Billings.....	13,600	17,000	13,900	10,500	0	0	0	7,000
Montana Refining Co. Great Falls.....	1,100	0	1,000	2,000	0	0	3,000	0
<b>Nevada.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Foreland Refining Corp. Eagle Springs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>New Jersey.....</b>	<b>127,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>53,500</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>
Amerada Hess Corp. Port Reading.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000
Chevron U.S.A. Inc. Perth Amboy.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			Other/Gas Oil
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co. Paulsboro.....	0	49,500	0	70,000	40,000	0	0	0	0
Coastal Eagle Point Oil Co. Westville.....	150,000	0	159,000	0	49,000	0	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips Linden.....	255,000	0	265,000	0	75,000	0	0	0	0
Valero Refining Co. New Jersey Paulsboro.....	160,000	0	166,000	0	90,000	26,000	0	0	0
<b>New Mexico.....</b>	<b>95,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>101,107</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Giant Industries Inc. Bloomfield.....	16,800	0	18,107	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giant Refining Co. Gallup.....	20,800	0	21,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navajo Refining Co. Artesia.....	58,000	0	62,000	0	18,700	0	0	0	0
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	<b>58,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Tesoro West Coast Mandan.....	58,000	0	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Ohio.....</b>	<b>534,305</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>561,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>153,500</b>	<b>56,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
BP Products North America, Inc. Toledo.....	160,000	0	163,000	0	71,500	33,500	0	0	0
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC Canton.....	73,000	0	74,000	0	30,000	0	0	0	0
Premcor Refg Group Inc Lima.....	151,305	0	165,000	0	52,000	22,500	0	0	0
Sunoco Inc. Toledo.....	150,000	0	159,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Oklahoma.....</b>	<b>476,505</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>508,294</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>181,800</b>	<b>35,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
ConocoPhillips Ponca City.....	194,000	0	202,300	0	76,800	26,900	0	0	0
Sinclair Oil Corp. Tulsa.....	70,300	0	75,494	0	27,000	0	0	0	0
Sunoco Inc. Tulsa.....	85,000	0	90,000	0	29,000	9,000	0	0	0
TPI Petro Inc. Ardmore.....	74,705	0	85,000	0	32,000	0	0	0	0
Wynnewood Refining Co. Wynnewood.....	52,500	0	55,500	0	17,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Oregon.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Chevron U.S.A. Inc. Portland.....	0	0	0	0	11,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Pennsylvania.....</b>	<b>760,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>808,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>264,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking			Catalytic Reforming		Fuels Solvent Deasphalting
	Fresh	Recycled	Distillate	Gas Oil	Residual	Low Pressure	High Pressure	
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co. Paulsboro.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal Eagle Point Oil Co. Westville.....	55,000	0	0	0	0	30,000	0	0
ConocoPhillips Linden.....	145,000	0	0	0	0	31,000	0	22,000
Valero Refining Co. New Jersey Paulsboro.....	55,000	0	0	0	0	35,000	0	0
<b>New Mexico.....</b>	<b>39,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>0</b>
Giant Industries Inc. Bloomfield.....	6,000	500	0	0	0	0	4,000	0
Giant Refining Co. Gallup.....	8,500	3,000	0	0	0	0	6,800	0
Navajo Refining Co. Artesia.....	25,000	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	0
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>0</b>
Tesoro West Coast Mandan.....	26,000	3,600	0	0	0	0	12,100	0
<b>Ohio.....</b>	<b>187,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>89,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>146,500</b>	<b>0</b>
BP Products North America, Inc. Toledo.....	55,000	0	0	31,000	0	0	43,000	0
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC Canton.....	24,000	0	0	0	0	18,000	0	0
Premcor Refg Group Inc Lima.....	40,000	0	0	26,000	0	0	55,500	0
Sunoco Inc. Toledo.....	68,000	0	0	32,000	0	0	48,000	0
<b>Oklahoma.....</b>	<b>139,800</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33,964</b>	<b>88,900</b>	<b>4,850</b>
ConocoPhillips Ponca City.....	68,000	0	0	0	0	0	52,100	0
Sinclair Oil Corp. Tulsa.....	25,500	2,250	0	0	0	0	16,800	0
Sunoco Inc. Tulsa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0
TPI Petro Inc. Ardmore.....	26,300	0	0	0	0	19,964	0	0
Wynnewood Refining Co. Wynnewood.....	20,000	0	6,000	0	0	14,000	0	4,850
<b>Oregon.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Chevron U.S.A. Inc. Portland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Pennsylvania.....</b>	<b>305,500</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>121,800</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Desulfurization (incl. Catalytic Hydrotreating)							
	Naphtha/ Reformer Feed	Gasoline	Kerosene/ Jet Fuel	Diesel Fuel	Other Distillate	Residual	Heavy Gas Oil	Other
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co. Paulsboro.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal Eagle Point Oil Co. Westville.....	30,000	0	0	0	18,000	11,000	0	0
ConocoPhillips Linden.....	72,000	0	25,000	39,000	14,000	0	54,000	0
Valero Refining Co. New Jersey Paulsboro.....	25,000	35,000	28,500	46,000	0	0	0	0
<b>New Mexico.....</b>	<b>35,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Giant Industries Inc. Bloomfield.....	4,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0
Giant Refining Co. Gallup.....	6,800	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0
Navajo Refining Co. Artesia.....	25,000	0	9,500	16,000	0	0	0	0
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Tesoro West Coast Mandan.....	12,600	0	0	12,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Ohio.....</b>	<b>176,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>68,000</b>	<b>0</b>
BP Products North America, Inc. Toledo.....	40,000	0	0	15,500	0	0	42,000	0
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC Canton.....	25,000	0	0	0	9,000	0	26,000	0
Premcor Refg Group Inc Lima.....	63,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunoco Inc. Toledo.....	48,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Oklahoma.....</b>	<b>135,860</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>86,504</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>54,200</b>	<b>12,300</b>
ConocoPhillips Ponca City.....	52,100	43,000	15,500	35,700	0	0	23,000	12,300
Sinclair Oil Corp. Tulsa.....	20,000	22,000	0	17,628	0	0	0	0
Sunoco Inc. Tulsa.....	25,000	0	0	0	0	10,500	0	0
TPI Petro Inc. Ardmore.....	25,760	0	0	33,176	0	0	31,200	0
Wynnewood Refining Co. Wynnewood.....	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Oregon.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Chevron U.S.A. Inc. Portland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Pennsylvania.....</b>	<b>212,300</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>16,440</b>	<b>120,360</b>	<b>44,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			Other/Gas Oil
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	
American Refining Group Inc.									
Bradford.....	10,000	0	10,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips									
Trainer.....	180,000	0	190,000	0	73,000	0	0	0	0
Sunoco Inc.									
Marcus Hook.....	175,000	0	185,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunoco Inc. (R&M)									
Philadelphia.....	330,000	0	355,000	0	160,000	0	0	0	0
United Refining Co.									
Warren.....	65,000	0	68,000	0	31,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Tennessee.....</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>182,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Premcor Refining Group Inc (Formerly Williams Refining LLC)									
Memphis.....	180,000	0	182,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Texas.....</b>	<b>4,467,610</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>4,704,880</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>2,164,300</b>	<b>679,650</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Age Refining, Inc.									
San Antonio.....	9,112	0	13,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alon USA LP									
Big Spring.....	61,000	0	64,300	0	24,000	0	0	0	0
Atofina Petrochemicals Inc.									
Port Arthur.....	175,068	0	180,000	0	52,000	0	0	0	0
BP Products North America, Inc.									
Texas City.....	437,000	0	460,000	0	240,000	44,000	0	0	0
Citgo Refining & Chemical Inc.									
Corpus Christi.....	156,000	0	165,000	0	75,000	43,000	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips									
Borger.....	145,800	0	152,400	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweeny.....	217,000	0	227,580	0	117,000	67,950	0	0	0
Crown Central Petro Corp									
Pasadena.....	100,000	0	103,000	0	38,000	12,500	0	0	0
Deer Park Refg LTD Ptnrshp									
Deer Park.....	333,700	0	340,000	0	185,500	85,000	0	0	0
ExxonMobil Refg & Supply Co.									
Baytown.....	557,000	0	580,000	0	263,000	45,500	42,000	0	0
Beaumont.....	348,500	0	363,100	0	148,800	50,700	0	0	0
Flint Hills Resources LP									
Corpus Christi.....	259,980	0	305,000	0	87,500	13,000	0	0	0
Haltermann Products									
Channelview.....	0	880	0	1,100	0	0	0	0	0
La Gloria Oil & Gas Co.									
Tyler.....	55,000	0	60,000	0	15,000	6,000	0	0	0
Lyondell Citgo Refining Co. LTD.									
Houston.....	270,200	0	283,000	0	192,500	101,500	0	0	0
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC									
Texas City.....	72,000	0	76,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motiva Enterprises LLC									
Port Arthur.....	250,000	0	270,000	0	123,000	57,500	0	0	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking			Catalytic Reforming		Fuels Solvent Deasphalting
	Fresh	Recycled	Distillate	Gas Oil	Residual	Low Pressure	High Pressure	
American Refining Group Inc.								
Bradford.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,800	0
ConocoPhillips								
Trainer.....	52,000	0	0	0	22,000	50,000	0	0
Sunoco Inc.								
Marcus Hook.....	105,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0
Sunoco Inc. (R&M)								
Philadelphia.....	123,500	0	0	0	0	0	86,000	0
United Refining Co.								
Warren.....	25,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	14,000	0
<b>Tennessee.....</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Premcor Refining Group Inc (Formerly Williams Refining LLC)								
Memphis.....	70,000	0	0	0	0	36,000	0	0
<b>Texas.....</b>	<b>1,831,990</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>233,400</b>	<b>199,000</b>	<b>61,400</b>	<b>871,700</b>	<b>251,500</b>	<b>174,000</b>
Age Refining, Inc.								
San Antonio.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alon USA LP								
Big Spring.....	25,000	0	0	0	0	21,000	0	10,000
Atofina Petrochemicals Inc.								
Port Arthur.....	70,000	0	11,000	0	0	37,600	0	19,500
BP Products North America, Inc.								
Texas City.....	220,600	4,300	60,000	0	61,400	63,000	75,000	17,000
Citgo Refining & Chemical Inc.								
Corpus Christi.....	80,000	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0
ConocoPhillips								
Borger.....	64,800	5,200	0	0	0	0	26,000	0
Sweeny.....	100,680	12,000	0	0	0	36,000	0	0
Crown Central Petro Corp								
Pasadena.....	56,000	0	0	0	0	23,000	0	0
Deer Park Refg LTD Ptnrshp								
Deer Park.....	70,000	5,000	0	67,000	0	47,000	24,000	0
ExxonMobil Refg & Supply Co.								
Baytown.....	213,000	8,000	28,000	0	0	126,000	0	48,000
Beaumont.....	113,500	0	65,900	0	0	155,100	0	0
Flint Hills Resources LP								
Corpus Christi.....	104,160	0	11,500	0	0	52,000	18,000	0
Haltermann Products								
Channelview.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Gloria Oil & Gas Co.								
Tyler.....	20,250	0	0	0	0	13,000	4,500	0
Lyondell Citgo Refining Co. LTD.								
Houston.....	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	42,000	0
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC								
Texas City.....	55,000	0	0	0	0	0	11,000	0
Motiva Enterprises LLC								
Port Arthur.....	90,000	0	22,000	0	0	48,000	0	0



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State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Desulfurization (incl. Catalytic Hydrotreating)							
	Naphtha/ Reformer Feed	Gasoline	Kerosene/ Jet Fuel	Diesel Fuel	Other Distillate	Residual	Heavy Gas Oil	Other
American Refining Group Inc.								
Bradford.....	3,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips								
Trainer.....	54,000	0	13,440	24,360	4,200	0	40,000	0
Sunoco Inc.								
Marcus Hook.....	45,000	0	0	0	40,000	0	0	0
Sunoco Inc. (R&M)								
Philadelphia.....	88,000	0	0	79,000	0	0	24,000	0
United Refining Co.								
Warren.....	22,000	3,000	3,000	17,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Tennessee.....</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Premcor Refining Group Inc (Formerly Williams Refining LLC)								
Memphis.....	60,000	0	0	53,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Texas.....</b>	<b>1,248,100</b>	<b>468,700</b>	<b>409,100</b>	<b>863,350</b>	<b>103,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>762,400</b>	<b>250,600</b>
Age Refining, Inc.								
San Antonio.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alon USA LP								
Big Spring.....	25,500	0	3,600	22,750	0	0	6,500	0
Atofina Petrochemicals Inc.								
Port Arthur.....	45,500	10,000	0	0	42,000	0	30,000	0
BP Products North America, Inc.								
Texas City.....	141,000	112,000	41,000	98,000	0	0	96,600	0
Citgo Refining & Chemical Inc.								
Corpus Christi.....	50,000	0	0	49,000	0	0	70,000	0
ConocoPhillips								
Borger.....	26,500	0	0	45,000	0	66,000	0	0
Sweeny.....	65,500	8,700	0	64,600	0	0	82,300	0
Crown Central Petro Corp								
Pasadena.....	28,000	0	0	7,000	16,000	0	0	0
Deer Park Refg LTD Ptnrshp								
Deer Park.....	80,000	0	35,000	0	45,000	0	80,000	41,000
ExxonMobil Refg & Supply Co.								
Baytown.....	153,000	80,000	131,000	100,000	0	0	110,000	164,300
Beaumont.....	157,400	25,000	52,500	27,500	0	0	0	32,200
Flint Hills Resources LP								
Corpus Christi.....	80,800	45,000	17,000	56,000	0	0	47,000	0
Haltermann Products								
Channelview.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Gloria Oil & Gas Co.								
Tyler.....	20,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	0	0
Lyondell Citgo Refining Co. LTD.								
Houston.....	90,900	0	0	115,000	0	0	103,000	4,100
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC								
Texas City.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motiva Enterprises LLC								
Port Arthur.....	48,000	52,000	39,000	52,000	0	0	24,000	0

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State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			Other/Gas Oil
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	
Premcor Refg Group Inc									
Port Arthur.....	255,000	0	260,000	0	120,000	90,000	0	0	0
South Hampton Refining Co.									
Silsbee.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trigeant LTD									
Corpus Christi.....	0	0	0	0	29,000	0	0	0	0
Valero Energy Corporation (Formerly Diamond Shamrock Refg & Mktg)									
Sunray.....	155,000	0	160,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	0
Three Rivers.....	90,000	0	97,000	0	35,000	0	0	0	0
Valero Refining Co. Texas									
Corpus Christi.....	134,000	0	138,000	0	97,000	18,000	0	0	0
Houston.....	83,000	0	85,000	0	39,000	0	0	0	0
Texas City.....	204,250	0	215,000	0	190,000	45,000	0	0	0
Western Refining Company LP (Formerly Chevron USA Inc)									
El Paso.....	99,000	0	107,000	0	43,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Utah.....</b>	<b>161,950</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>171,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43,500</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Big West Oil Co.									
North Salt Lake.....	24,000	0	25,000	0	5,500	0	0	0	0
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
Salt Lake City.....	45,000	0	49,000	0	27,500	8,500	0	0	0
Holly Corp Refining & Marketing (Formerly Phillips 66 Co)									
Woods Cross.....	24,700	0	26,000	0	5,500	0	0	0	0
Silver Eagle Refining									
Woods Cross.....	10,250	0	11,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0
Tesoro West Coast									
Salt Lake City.....	58,000	0	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Virginia.....</b>	<b>58,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,300</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Giant Yorktown Refg									
Yorktown.....	58,600	0	61,800	0	37,300	19,000	0	0	0
<b>Washington.....</b>	<b>602,850</b>	<b>18,500</b>	<b>633,135</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>291,204</b>	<b>89,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
BP West Coast Products LLC									
Ferndale (Cherry Point).....	225,000	0	232,000	0	106,000	64,000	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips									
Ferndale.....	92,000	0	97,385	0	48,804	0	0	0	0
Shell Oil Products US									
Anacortes.....	135,700	9,300	147,500	0	62,300	25,700	0	0	0
Tesoro West Coast									
Anacortes.....	115,000	0	120,000	0	47,000	0	0	0	0
U.S. Oil & Refining Co.									
Tacoma.....	35,150	9,200	36,250	10,000	27,100	0	0	0	0
<b>West Virginia.....</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking			Catalytic Reforming		Fuels Solvent Deasphalting
	Fresh	Recycled	Distillate	Gas Oil	Residual	Low Pressure	High Pressure	
Premcor Refg Group Inc								
Port Arthur.....	80,000	0	20,000	25,000	0	51,000	0	0
South Hampton Refining Co.								
Silsbee.....	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0	0
Trigeant LTD								
Corpus Christi.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valero Energy Corporation								
(Formerly Diamond Shamrock Refg & Mktg)								
Sunray.....	54,000	0	15,000	28,000	0	28,000	18,500	16,500
Three Rivers.....	24,000	0	0	30,000	0	22,000	11,000	10,000
Valero Refining Co. Texas								
Corpus Christi.....	116,000	0	0	49,000	0	59,000	10,000	0
Houston.....	65,000	0	0	0	0	0	11,500	18,000
Texas City.....	80,000	0	0	0	0	14,500	0	35,000
Western Refining Company LP								
(Formerly Chevron USA Inc)								
El Paso.....	30,000	0	0	0	0	24,000	0	0
<b>Utah.....</b>	<b>55,900</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>5,040</b>
Big West Oil Co.								
North Salt Lake.....	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,500	0
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.								
Salt Lake City.....	14,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	0
Holly Corp Refining & Marketing								
(Formerly Phillips 66 Co)								
Woods Cross.....	8,900	0	0	0	0	0	7,700	5,040
Silver Eagle Refining								
Woods Cross.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,200	0
Tesoro West Coast								
Salt Lake City.....	23,000	2,200	0	0	0	0	11,600	0
<b>Virginia.....</b>	<b>28,200</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>0</b>
Giant Yorktown Refg								
Yorktown.....	28,200	2,000	0	0	0	0	12,100	0
<b>Washington.....</b>	<b>136,400</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43,423</b>	<b>100,960</b>	<b>30,000</b>
BP West Coast Products LLC								
Ferndale (Cherry Point).....	0	0	0	58,000	0	0	63,000	0
ConocoPhillips								
Ferndale.....	33,500	0	0	0	0	17,423	0	0
Shell Oil Products US								
Anacortes.....	57,900	0	0	0	0	0	31,760	0
Tesoro West Coast								
Anacortes.....	45,000	3,000	0	0	0	26,000	0	30,000
U.S. Oil & Refining Co.								
Tacoma.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,200	0
<b>West Virginia.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Desulfurization (incl. Catalytic Hydrotreating)							
	Naphtha/ Reformer Feed	Gasoline	Kerosene/ Jet Fuel	Diesel Fuel	Other Distillate	Residual	Heavy Gas Oil	Other
Premcor Refg Group Inc								
Port Arthur.....	50,000	75,000	32,000	45,000	0	0	65,000	0
South Hampton Refining Co.								
Silsbee.....	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
Trigeant LTD								
Corpus Christi.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valero Energy Corporation								
(Formerly Diamond Shamrock Refg & Mktg)								
Sunray.....	37,000	3,000	0	30,000	0	0	0	0
Three Rivers.....	22,000	0	0	31,000	0	0	20,000	0
Valero Refining Co. Texas								
Corpus Christi.....	66,000	0	11,000	13,000	0	74,000	28,000	0
Houston.....	12,000	7,500	0	26,500	0	0	0	0
Texas City.....	21,000	50,500	38,000	52,000	0	110,000	0	7,000
Western Refining Company LP								
(Formerly Chevron USA Inc)								
El Paso.....	24,000	0	9,000	17,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Utah.....</b>	<b>41,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,300</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,200</b>
Big West Oil Co.								
North Salt Lake.....	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0	0	0
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.								
Salt Lake City.....	8,300	0	0	13,300	0	0	0	7,200
Holly Corp Refining & Marketing								
(Formerly Phillips 66 Co)								
Woods Cross.....	12,600	0	0	0	1,900	0	0	0
Silver Eagle Refining								
Woods Cross.....	2,200	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0
Tesoro West Coast								
Salt Lake City.....	11,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Virginia.....</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,960</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Giant Yorktown Refg								
Yorktown.....	11,900	0	0	0	18,960	0	0	0
<b>Washington.....</b>	<b>144,498</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>67,546</b>	<b>67,703</b>	<b>29,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>0</b>
BP West Coast Products LLC								
Ferndale (Cherry Point).....	53,000	0	10,000	16,000	0	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips								
Ferndale.....	18,198	20,000	14,806	29,903	0	0	0	0
Shell Oil Products US								
Anacortes.....	31,800	34,000	42,740	16,000	0	0	0	0
Tesoro West Coast								
Anacortes.....	34,000	0	0	0	29,300	0	7,600	0
U.S. Oil & Refining Co.								
Tacoma.....	7,500	0	0	5,800	0	0	0	0
<b>West Virginia.....</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			Other/Gas Oil
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	
Ergon West Virginia Inc. Newell (Congo).....	19,400	0	20,000	0	8,600	0	0	0	0
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Murphy Oil U.S.A. Inc. Superior.....	33,000	0	35,000	0	20,500	0	0	0	0
<b>Wyoming.....</b>	<b>152,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>161,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64,400</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Frontier Refg Inc. Cheyenne.....	46,000	0	50,000	0	25,000	10,000	0	0	0
Little America Refining Co. Evansville (Casper).....	24,500	0	25,500	0	5,600	0	0	0	0
Silver Eagle Refining Evanston.....	3,000	0	3,300	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sinclair Oil Corp. Sinclair.....	66,000	0	70,000	0	32,000	0	0	0	0
Wyoming Refining Co. Newcastle.....	12,500	0	12,500	0	1,800	0	0	0	0
<b>U.S. Total.....</b>	<b>16,759,334</b>	<b>134,980</b>	<b>17,657,434</b>	<b>157,600</b>	<b>7,963,995</b>	<b>2,205,880</b>	<b>197,800</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>13,400</b>
<b>Puerto Rico.....</b>	<b>68,684</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>76,400</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>53,465</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Caribbean Petroleum Corp. San Juan.....	0	42,000	0	48,000	22,000	0	0	0	0
Shell Chem Yabucoa Inc. Yabucoa.....	68,684	0	76,400	0	31,465	0	0	0	0
<b>Virgin Islands.....</b>	<b>495,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>515,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>225,000</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Hovensa LLC Kingshill (St Croix).....	495,000	0	515,000	0	225,000	62,000	0	45,000	0

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking			Catalytic Reforming		Fuels Solvent Deasphalting
	Fresh	Recycled	Distillate	Gas Oil	Residual	Low Pressure	High Pressure	
Ergon West Virginia Inc. Newell (Congo).....	0	0	0	0	0	3,400	0	0
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Murphy Oil U.S.A. Inc. Superior.....	11,000	0	0	0	0	8,000	0	0
<b>Wyoming.....</b>	<b>49,724</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>0</b>
Frontier Refg Inc. Cheyenne.....	12,000	0	0	0	0	8,200	0	0
Little America Refining Co. Evansville (Casper).....	10,500	500	0	0	0	0	6,000	0
Silver Eagle Refining Evanston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,150	0
Sinclair Oil Corp. Sinclair.....	21,500	0	11,000	0	0	0	12,500	0
Wyoming Refining Co. Newcastle.....	5,724	0	0	0	0	0	2,750	0
<b>U.S. Total.....</b>	<b>6,097,894</b>	<b>87,240</b>	<b>537,300</b>	<b>864,400</b>	<b>200,400</b>	<b>2,300,287</b>	<b>1,512,170</b>	<b>366,290</b>
<b>Puerto Rico.....</b>	<b>14,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>0</b>
Caribbean Petroleum Corp. San Juan.....	14,200	0	0	0	0	0	6,500	0
Shell Chem Yabucoa Inc. Yabucoa.....	0	0	0	19,800	0	20,000	0	0
<b>Virgin Islands.....</b>	<b>149,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Hovensa LLC Kingshill (St Croix).....	149,000	0	0	0	0	90,000	25,000	0

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Desulfurization (incl. Catalytic Hydrotreating)							
	Naphtha/ Reformer Feed	Gasoline	Kerosene/ Jet Fuel	Diesel Fuel	Other Distillate	Residual	Heavy Gas Oil	Other
Ergon West Virginia Inc. Newell (Congo).....	4,200	0	0	0	0	0	6,100	0
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Murphy Oil U.S.A. Inc. Superior.....	9,000	0	0	7,800	0	0	0	0
<b>Wyoming.....</b>	<b>35,150</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Frontier Refg Inc. Cheyenne.....	9,200	7,000	0	17,000	0	0	0	0
Little America Refining Co. Evansville (Casper).....	7,200	0	0	8,000	0	0	0	0
Silver Eagle Refining Evanston.....	3,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sinclair Oil Corp. Sinclair.....	12,500	0	0	16,000	0	3,000	15,000	0
Wyoming Refining Co. Newcastle.....	3,000	0	0	3,800	0	0	0	0
<b>U.S. Total.....</b>	<b>4,350,386</b>	<b>1,262,800</b>	<b>1,021,436</b>	<b>2,855,217</b>	<b>582,660</b>	<b>287,000</b>	<b>2,647,800</b>	<b>493,500</b>
<b>Puerto Rico.....</b>	<b>26,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Caribbean Petroleum Corp. San Juan.....	6,800	0	0	11,000	0	0	0	0
Shell Chem Yabucoa Inc. Yabucoa.....	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Virgin Islands.....</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>145,000</b>	<b>56,000</b>
Hovensa LLC Kingshill (St Croix).....	115,000	0	55,000	60,000	40,000	0	145,000	56,000

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

**Table 39. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Alkylates	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers		Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons/ per day)
				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
<b>Alabama.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>115</b>
Hunt Refining Co.									
Tuscaloosa.....	0	0	12,000	0	0	0	2,500	6	80
Shell Chem LP									
Saraland.....	0	0	0	1,200	2,000	0	0	0	35
Trigeant EP LTD (Formerly Coastal Mobile Refg Co.)									
Mobile.....	0	0	13,200	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Alaska.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>
Tesoro Petroleum Corp.									
Kenai.....	0	0	2,000	0	4,000	0	0	13	20
Williams Alaska Petro Inc.									
North Pole.....	0	2,800	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Arkansas.....</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>157</b>
Cross Oil Refining And Mktg, Inc.									
Smackover.....	0	0	1,500	0	0	5,000	0	3	0
Lion Oil Co.									
El Dorado.....	4,900	0	11,800	0	6,500	0	0	0	157
<b>California.....</b>	<b>165,926</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>74,183</b>	<b>30,535</b>	<b>89,000</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>125,510</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>4,572</b>
BP West Coast Products LLC									
Los Angeles.....	15,000	0	0	3,500	0	0	11,400	105	350
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
El Segundo.....	24,500	0	0	4,000	20,000	0	20,000	147	600
Richmond.....	23,426	0	0	7,200	46,800	27,000	0	180	789
ConocoPhillips									
Arroyo Grande.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,500	0	110
Rodeo.....	0	0	0	0	9,400	0	5,200	84	310
Wilmington.....	9,900	0	0	3,100	12,800	0	16,800	105	370
Edgington Oil Co.									
Long Beach.....	0	0	10,750	0	0	0	0	0	0
ExxonMobil Refg & Supply Co.									
Torrance.....	24,000	0	0	0	0	0	17,725	139	440
Greka Energy									
Santa Maria.....	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kern Oil & Refining Co.									
Bakersfield.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Lunday Thagard									
South Gate.....	0	0	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paramount Petroleum Corp.									
Paramount.....	0	0	16,500	0	0	0	0	0	40
San Joaquin Refining Co Inc.									
Bakersfield.....	0	1,500	6,500	0	0	4,000	0	4	3



**Table 39. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Alkylates	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers		Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons/ per day)
				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
Shell Oil Products US									
Bakersfield.....	0	0	0	700	0	0	6,000	25	105
Martinez.....	11,500	0	15,000	0	0	0	8,385	107	437
Wilmington.....	12,500	0	0	4,000	0	0	10,000	15	280
Tenby Inc.									
Oxnard.....	0	0	1,600	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tesoro Refg & Mktg Co									
Martinez.....	14,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,600	82	200
Ultramar Inc.									
Wilmington.....	14,000	0	0	7,000	0	0	9,500	0	230
Valero Refining Co. California									
Benicia.....	17,100	0	9,000	1,035	0	0	6,400	141	303
Wilmington.....	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Colorado.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>118</b>
Colorado Refg Co.									
Commerce City.....	0	0	0	1,046	0	0	0	0	4
Suncor Energy (USA) Inc (Formerly Conoco Inc)									
Commerce City.....	0	0	11,200	0	0	0	0	0	114
<b>Delaware.....</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,710</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>596</b>
Motiva Enterprises LLC									
Delaware City.....	11,700	1,400	0	6,000	0	0	8,710	40	596
<b>Georgia.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co.									
Savannah.....	0	0	24,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young Refining Corp.									
Douglasville.....	0	0	5,400	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Hawaii.....</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,750</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>34</b>
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
Honolulu.....	5,000	0	15,000	3,200	0	0	0	3	0
Tesoro Hawaii Corp.									
Ewa Beach.....	0	0	750	0	0	0	0	18	34
<b>Illinois.....</b>	<b>82,500</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>65,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,270</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1,716</b>
ConocoPhillips									
Wood River.....	22,000	4,500	55,000	0	0	0	0	57	504
ExxonMobil Refg & Supply Co.									
Joliet.....	28,000	0	10,700	0	0	0	18,500	0	660
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC									
Robinson.....	11,500	0	0	0	14,000	0	7,000	0	202
PDV Midwest Refining LLC									
Lemont (Chicago).....	21,000	9,000	0	0	0	0	12,770	0	350

**Table 39. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

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				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
<b>Indiana.....</b>	<b>37,700</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>65,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>550</b>
BP Products North America, Inc.									
Whiting.....	36,000	17,000	63,000	0	26,000	0	13,400	31	550
Countrymark Cooperative Inc.									
Mount Vernon.....	1,700	0	2,700	0	2,200	0	0	0	0
<b>Kansas.....</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>457</b>
Farmland Industries Inc.									
Coffeyville.....	9,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,000	0	146
Frontier Refining & Marketing Inc.									
El Dorado.....	12,500	3,000	0	850	12,500	0	5,000	6	230
NCRA									
McPherson.....	7,000	0	0	2,800	10,500	0	6,000	0	81
<b>Kentucky.....</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,250</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>448</b>
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC									
Catlettsburg.....	14,000	7,000	30,000	0	13,000	9,400	0	0	448
Somerset Refinery Inc.									
Somerset.....	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0
<b>Louisiana.....</b>	<b>210,000</b>	<b>39,700</b>	<b>67,800</b>	<b>44,270</b>	<b>78,220</b>	<b>62,800</b>	<b>132,131</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>5,030</b>
Calcasieu Refining Co.									
Lake Charles.....	0	0	0	3,300	0	0	0	0	0
Calumet Lubricants Co. LP									
Cotton Valley.....	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	2	0
Princeton.....	0	0	2,000	0	0	7,000	0	5	3
Shreveport.....	4,500	0	5,800	4,000	0	9,000	0	6	10
Chalmette Refining LLC									
Chalmette.....	13,100	10,200	0	10,000	10,000	0	11,000	0	920
Citgo Petroleum Corp.									
Lake Charles.....	22,000	17,200	0	0	28,000	11,000	26,500	0	640
ConocoPhillips									
Belle Chasse.....	38,000	12,300	0	0	0	0	5,289	4	125
Westlake.....	6,000	0	0	0	0	20,000	22,500	0	440
ExxonMobil Refg & Supply Co.									
Baton Rouge.....	37,000	0	0	0	0	15,800	27,042	24	744
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC									
Garyville.....	31,000	0	42,000	24,000	21,000	0	12,900	0	790
Motiva Enterprises LLC									
Convent.....	16,500	0	0	0	12,500	0	0	63	728
Norco.....	16,400	0	0	0	0	0	4,900	60	169
Murphy Oil U.S.A. Inc.									
Meroux.....	8,500	0	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	43
Placid Refining Co.									
Port Allen.....	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28

**Table 39. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Alkylates	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers		Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons/ per day)
				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
Valero Refining Co. Louisiana									
Krotz Springs.....	0	0	0	2,970	6,220	0	0	0	22
Valero Saint Charles Refinery (Formerly Orion Refining Corp)									
Norco.....	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	22,000	34	368
<b>Michigan.....</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>147</b>
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC									
Detroit.....	4,100	0	22,000	0	0	0	0	0	147
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1,103</b>
Flint Hills Resources LP									
Saint Paul.....	12,500	0	50,000	6,000	21,000	0	22,000	116	1,000
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC									
Saint Paul Park.....	5,500	0	12,000	2,000	7,000	0	0	10	103
<b>Mississippi.....</b>	<b>18,600</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>39,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>35,500</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>1,300</b>
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
Pascagoula.....	18,600	21,000	20,000	0	0	0	35,500	230	1,300
Ergon Refining Inc.									
Vicksburg.....	0	0	10,000	0	0	11,400	0	8	0
Hunt Southland Refining Company (Formerly Southland Oil Company)									
Lumberton.....	0	0	3,575	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandersville.....	0	0	6,125	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Montana.....</b>	<b>16,350</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33,300</b>	<b>5,250</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>372</b>
Cenex Harvest States Coop									
Laurel.....	4,000	0	16,800	1,250	0	0	0	12	130
ConocoPhillips									
Billings.....	7,250	0	0	4,000	0	0	4,500	20	242
ExxonMobil Refg & Supply Co.									
Billings.....	4,300	0	12,700	0	0	0	2,100	24	0
Montana Refining Co.									
Great Falls.....	800	0	3,800	0	700	0	0	2	0
<b>Nevada.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Foreland Refining Corp.									
Eagle Springs.....	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>New Jersey.....</b>	<b>38,200</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>91,500</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>283</b>
Amerada Hess Corp.									
Port Reading.....	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
Perth Amboy.....	0	0	35,000	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 39. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Alkylates	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers		Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons/ per day)
				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co.									
Paulsboro.....	0	0	42,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coastal Eagle Point Oil Co.									
Westville.....	4,000	7,500	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	15
ConocoPhillips									
Linden.....	16,000	0	0	3,100	0	0	0	12	100
Valero Refining Co. New Jersey									
Paulsboro.....	11,200	0	14,500	0	0	12,000	7,500	9	158
<b>New Mexico.....</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,250</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>13,540</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>104</b>
Giant Industries Inc.									
Bloomfield.....	0	0	0	483	0	0	0	0	2
Giant Refining Co.									
Gallup.....	1,800	0	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	2
Navajo Refining Co.									
Artesia.....	8,400	0	6,250	0	9,540	0	0	0	100
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>
Tesoro West Coast									
Mandan.....	4,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
<b>Ohio.....</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>18,200</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>17,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,700</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>570</b>
BP Products North America, Inc.									
Toledo.....	11,500	0	12,000	0	0	0	8,700	33	340
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC									
Canton.....	7,000	0	14,000	0	0	0	0	0	110
Premcor Refg Group Inc									
Lima.....	0	9,200	0	4,500	17,500	0	4,000	58	58
Sunoco Inc.									
Toledo.....	9,500	9,000	0	0	0	0	0	37	62
<b>Oklahoma.....</b>	<b>30,968</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34,131</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>7,630</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>172</b>
ConocoPhillips									
Ponca City.....	14,700	0	0	8,200	0	0	5,680	11	34
Sinclair Oil Corp.									
Tulsa.....	4,868	0	15,216	0	9,000	0	0	0	28
Sunoco Inc.									
Tulsa.....	0	0	0	900	0	8,800	1,950	0	0
TPI Petro Inc.									
Ardmore.....	6,400	0	12,915	0	0	0	0	26	110
Wynnewood Refining Co.									
Wynnewood.....	5,000	0	6,000	0	4,000	0	0	9	0
<b>Oregon.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
Portland.....	0	0	7,700	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 39. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Alkylates	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers		Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons/ per day)
				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
<b>Pennsylvania.....</b>	<b>54,100</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>404</b>
American Refining Group Inc.									
Bradford.....	0	0	0	0	0	2,945	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips									
Trainer.....	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
Sunoco Inc.									
Marcus Hook.....	12,000	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	7	33
Sunoco Inc. (R&M)									
Philadelphia.....	26,000	4,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	260
United Refining Co.									
Warren.....	4,100	0	20,000	0	6,800	0	0	0	70
<b>Tennessee.....</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43</b>
Premcor Refining Group Inc (Formerly Williams Refining LLC)									
Memphis.....	12,000	0	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	43
<b>Texas.....</b>	<b>344,550</b>	<b>177,800</b>	<b>92,300</b>	<b>73,900</b>	<b>107,933</b>	<b>60,995</b>	<b>214,926</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>11,575</b>
Age Refining, Inc.									
San Antonio.....	0	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alon USA LP									
Big Spring.....	5,000	1,000	7,600	0	0	0	0	0	130
Atofina Petrochemicals Inc.									
Port Arthur.....	5,500	13,600	8,200	0	9,333	0	0	0	270
BP Products North America, Inc.									
Texas City.....	62,000	45,000	0	18,000	24,000	0	20,400	210	1,400
Citgo Refining & Chemical Inc.									
Corpus Christi.....	19,000	22,000	5,000	0	0	0	14,500	0	357
ConocoPhillips									
Borger.....	14,000	0	0	11,000	18,000	0	0	68	340
Sweeny.....	16,600	11,600	0	0	10,100	0	19,500	155	532
Crown Central Petro Corp									
Pasadena.....	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	28
Deer Park Refg LTD Ptnrshp									
Deer Park.....	16,900	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	108	1,150
ExxonMobil Refg & Supply Co.									
Baytown.....	31,000	0	0	0	0	20,800	17,500	143	1,828
Beaumont.....	16,300	0	0	11,200	25,800	12,500	15,885	55	636
Flint Hills Resources LP									
Corpus Christi.....	13,800	37,100	0	4,900	2,200	0	3,625	10	263
La Gloria Oil & Gas Co.									
Tyler.....	4,700	0	0	500	0	0	1,500	0	15
Lyondell Citgo Refining Co. LTD.									
Houston.....	11,250	11,200	0	0	0	3,895	26,700	0	803
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC									
Texas City.....	13,500	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 39. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Alkylates	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers		Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons/ per day)
				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
Motiva Enterprises LLC									
Port Arthur.....	20,000	0	0	0	0	22,000	15,616	0	600
Premcor Refg Group Inc									
Port Arthur.....	17,500	0	0	3,600	0	0	27,000	0	838
South Hampton Refining Co.									
Silsbee.....	0	1,100	0	0	1,000	0	0	2	0
Trigeant LTD									
Corpus Christi.....	0	0	16,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valero Energy Corporation (Formerly Diamond Shamrock Refg & Mktg)									
Sunray.....	9,500	0	12,000	1,500	0	0	0	0	82
Three Rivers.....	6,500	10,500	0	3,000	0	1,800	0	12	62
Valero Refining Co. Texas									
Corpus Christi.....	17,000	21,000	38,000	17,000	12,000	0	5,700	195	1,288
Houston.....	11,000	0	5,500	0	0	0	0	5	110
Texas City.....	12,000	0	0	0	5,500	0	15,000	0	810
Western Refining Company LP (Formerly Chevron USA Inc)									
El Paso.....	11,500	0	0	3,200	0	0	0	0	33
<b>Utah.....</b>	<b>15,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>53</b>
Big West Oil Co.									
North Salt Lake.....	1,800	0	0	1,400	1,700	0	0	0	4
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.									
Salt Lake City.....	5,600	0	0	1,300	0	0	1,900	0	21
Holly Corp Refining & Marketing (Formerly Phillips 66 Co)									
Woods Cross.....	2,200	0	1,800	0	3,000	0	0	0	10
Silver Eagle Refining									
Woods Cross.....	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tesoro West Coast									
Salt Lake City.....	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
<b>Virginia.....</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39</b>
Giant Yorktown Refg									
Yorktown.....	4,200	0	0	0	0	0	5,400	0	39
<b>Washington.....</b>	<b>33,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>462</b>
BP West Coast Products LLC									
Ferndale (Cherry Point).....	0	0	0	6,000	0	0	7,600	128	242
ConocoPhillips									
Ferndale.....	9,500	0	0	4,400	0	0	0	0	55
Shell Oil Products US									
Anacortes.....	11,900	0	0	0	0	0	8,400	0	155
Tesoro West Coast									
Anacortes.....	12,400	0	5,500	3,600	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 39. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2004**  
**(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)**

State/Refiner/Location	Alkylates	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers		Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons/ per day)
				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
U.S. Oil & Refining Co. Tacoma.....	0	0	8,000	0	2,700	0	0	0	10
<b>West Virginia.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Ergon West Virginia Inc. Newell (Congo).....	0	0	550	0	0	5,200	0	1	1
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>
Murphy Oil U.S.A. Inc. Superior.....	1,500	0	7,500	0	2,000	0	0	0	12
<b>Wyoming.....</b>	<b>10,220</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>136</b>
Frontier Refg Inc. Cheyenne.....	4,200	0	10,000	0	0	0	3,200	6	85
Little America Refining Co. Evansville (Casper).....	0	0	4,400	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silver Eagle Refining Evanston.....	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Sinclair Oil Corp. Sinclair.....	4,500	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	26	47
Wyoming Refining Co. Newcastle.....	1,520	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	4
<b>U.S. Total.....</b>	<b>1,205,014</b>	<b>322,400</b>	<b>887,364</b>	<b>215,958</b>	<b>472,043</b>	<b>209,540</b>	<b>671,877</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>30,606</b>
<b>Puerto Rico.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>101</b>
Caribbean Petroleum Corp. San Juan.....	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	33
Shell Chem Yabucoa Inc. Yabucoa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	68
<b>Virgin Islands.....</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>550</b>
Hovensa LLC Kingshill (St Croix).....	20,000	20,000	0	0	18,000	0	19,000	0	550

**Table 40. Refiners' Total Operable Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity as of January 1, 2004**

CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day	CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day
<b>Companies with Capacity Over 100,000 bbl/cd</b>			
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO .....	2,199,700	VALERO ENERGY CORP.....	1,391,742
ConocoPhillips		Valero Refining Co. Texas	
Wood River, Illinois.....	288,300	Texas City, Texas.....	204,250
Linden, New Jersey.....	255,000	Corpus Christi, Texas.....	134,000
Belle Chasse, Louisiana.....	253,500	Houston, Texas.....	83,000
Westlake, Louisiana.....	252,000	Valero Energy Corporation	
Sweeny, Texas.....	217,000	Sunray, Texas.....	155,000
Ponca City, Oklahoma.....	194,000	Three Rivers, Texas.....	90,000
Trainer, Pennsylvania.....	180,000	Valero Refining Co. New Jersey	
Borger, Texas.....	145,800	Paulsboro, New Jersey.....	160,000
Wilmington, California.....	133,100	Valero Saint Charles Refinery	
Ferndale, Washington.....	92,000	Norco, Louisiana <sup>a</sup> .....	155,000
Rodeo, California.....	73,200	Valero Refining Co. California	
Billings, Montana.....	60,000	Benicia, California.....	144,000
Arroyo Grande, California.....	41,800	Wilmington, California.....	5,900
Phillips Alaska, Inc.		Ultramar Inc.	
Kuparuk, Alaska.....	14,000	Wilmington, California.....	80,887
EXXON MOBIL CORP.....	1,843,800	Valero Refining Co. Louisiana	
ExxonMobil Refg & Supply Co.		Krotz Springs, Louisiana.....	78,000
Baytown, Texas.....	557,000	TPI Petro Inc.	
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.....	493,500	Ardmore, Oklahoma.....	74,705
Beaumont, Texas.....	348,500	Colorado Refg Co.	
Joliet, Illinois.....	237,800	Commerce City, Colorado.....	27,000
Torrance, California.....	149,000	CHEVRONTEXACO.....	1,006,901
Billings, Montana.....	58,000	Chevron U.S.A. Inc.	
BP PLC.....	1,504,500	Pascagoula, Mississippi.....	325,000
BP Products North America, Inc.		El Segundo, California.....	260,000
Texas City, Texas.....	437,000	Richmond, California.....	242,901
Whiting, Indiana.....	410,000	Perth Amboy, New Jersey.....	80,000
Toledo, Ohio.....	160,000	Honolulu, Hawaii.....	54,000
BP West Coast Products LLC		Salt Lake City, Utah.....	45,000
Los Angeles, California.....	260,000		
Ferndale (Cherry Point, Washington).....	225,000		
BP Expl (Alaska) Inc			
Prudhoe Bay, Alaska.....	12,500		



**Table 40. Refiners' Total Operable Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity as of January 1, 2004**

CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day	CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day
MARATHON OIL CORP.....	935,000	Shell Oil Products US	
Marathon Ashland Petro LLC		Martinez, California.....	154,900
Garyville, Louisiana.....	232,000	Anacortes, Washington.....	145,000
Cattlettsburg, Kentucky.....	222,000	Wilmington, California.....	98,500
Robinson, Illinois.....	192,000	Bakersfield, California.....	66,000
Detroit, Michigan.....	74,000	Shell Chem LP	
Canton, Ohio.....	73,000	Saraland, Alabama.....	80,000
Texas City, Texas.....	72,000	Saint Rose, Louisiana.....	55,000
Saint Paul Park, Minnesota.....	70,000	BLACKSTONE GROUP LP.....	586,305
MOTIVA ENTRPSE LLC.....	886,500	Premcor Refg Group Inc	
Motiva Enterprises LLC		Port Arthur, Texas.....	255,000
Port Arthur, Texas.....	250,000	Lima, Ohio.....	151,305
Convent, Louisiana.....	235,000	Premcor Refining Group Inc	
Norco, Louisiana.....	226,500	Memphis, Tennessee <sup>b</sup> .....	180,000
Delaware City, Delaware.....	175,000	TESORO PETRO CORP.....	562,500
SUNOCO INC.....	740,000	Tesoro West Coast	
Sunoco Inc.		Anacortes, Washington.....	115,000
Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania.....	175,000	Mandan, North Dakota.....	58,000
Toledo, Ohio.....	150,000	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	58,000
Tulsa, Oklahoma.....	85,000	Tesoro Refg & Mktg Co	
Sunoco Inc. (R&M)		Martinez, California.....	166,000
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	330,000	Tesoro Hawaii Corp.	
PDV AMERICA INC.....	717,800	Ewa Beach, Hawaii.....	93,500
Citgo Petroleum Corp.		Tesoro Petroleum Corp.	
Lake Charles, Louisiana.....	324,300	Kenai, Alaska.....	72,000
PDV Midwest Refining LLC		KOCH INDUS INC.....	524,980
Lemont (Chicago), Illinois.....	160,000	Flint Hills Resources LP	
Citgo Refining & Chemical Inc.		Saint Paul, Minnesota.....	265,000
Corpus Christi, Texas.....	156,000	Corpus Christi, Texas.....	259,980
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co.		DEER PARK REFG LTD PTNRSHIP	
Paulsboro, New Jersey.....	49,500	Deer Park Refg LTD Ptrnshp	
Savannah, Georgia.....	28,000	Deer Park, Texas.....	333,700
ROYAL DUTCH/SHELL GROUP.....	599,400		

**Table 40. Refiners' Total Operable Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity as of January 1, 2004**

CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day	CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day
LYONDELL CHEMICAL CO Lyondell Citgo Refining Co. LTD. Houston, Texas.....	270,200	EL PASO CORP Coastal Eagle Point Oil Co. Westville, New Jersey .....	150,000
WILLIAMS CO THE Williams Alaska Petro Inc. North Pole, Alaska.....	206,881	FRONTIER OIL CORP ..... Frontier Refining & Marketing Inc. El Dorado, Kansas.....	149,000 103,000
CHALMETTE REFG LLC Chalmette Refining LLC Chalmette, Louisiana.....	182,500	FRONTIER REFG INC. Cheyenne, Wyoming.....	46,000
TOTAL S A ° Atofina Petrochemicals Inc. Port Arthur, Texas.....	175,068	CHS INC °..... NCRA McPherson, Kansas.....	136,200 81,200
SINCLAIR OIL CORP..... Sinclair Oil Corp. Tulsa, Oklahoma..... Sinclair, Wyoming..... Little America Refining Co. Evansville (Casper), Wyoming.....	160,800 70,300 66,000 24,500	Genex Harvest States Coop Laurel, Montana..... FARMLAND IND INC Farmland Industries Inc. Coffeyville, Kansas.....	55,000 112,000
ROSEMORE INC ° Crown Central Petro Corp Pasadena, Texas..... La Gloria Oil & Gas Co. Tyler, Texas.....	155,000 100,000 55,000	ERGON INC..... Lion Oil Co. El Dorado, Arkansas..... Ergon Refining Inc. Vicksburg, Mississippi..... Ergon West Virginia Inc. Newell (Congo), West Virginia.....	105,400 63,000 23,000 19,400
MURPHY OIL CORP..... Murphy Oil U.S.A. Inc. Meraux, Louisiana..... Superior, Wisconsin.....	153,000 120,000 33,000	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>15,788,877</b>
		<b>Companies with Capacity 30,001 to 100,000 bbl/cd</b>	
		WESTERN REFG CO LP Western Refining Company LP El Paso, Texas °.....	99,000

**Table 40. Refiners' Total Operable Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity as of January 1, 2004**

CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day	CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day
		Big Spring, Texas .....	61,000
GIANT INDUS INC.....	96,200	SUNCOR ENERGY INC	
Giant Yorktown Refg		Suncor Energy (USA) Inc	
Yorktown, Virginia.....	58,600	Commerce City, Colorado <sup>g</sup> .....	60,000
Giant Refining Co.			
Gallup, New Mexico.....	20,800	GARY WILLIAMS CO	
Giant Industries Inc.		Wynnewood Refining Co.	
Bloomfield, New Mexico.....	16,800	Wynnewood, Oklahoma .....	52,500
HOLLY CORP.....	90,900	HUNT CONSLD INC.....	50,300
Navajo Refining Co.		Hunt Refining Co.	
Artesia, New Mexico.....	58,000	Tuscaloosa, Alabama .....	33,500
Holly Corp Refining & Marketing		Hunt Southland Refining Company	
Woods Cross, Utah <sup>g</sup> .....	24,700	Sandersville, Mississippi <sup>h</sup> .....	11,000
Montana Refining Co.		Lumberton, Mississippi <sup>h</sup> .....	5,800
Great Falls, Montana .....	8,200		
CALUMET LUBRICANTS CO .....	67,520	PARAMOUNT ACQUISITION CORP	
Calumet Lubricants Co. LP		Paramount Petroleum Corp.	
Shreveport, Louisiana.....	46,200	Paramount, California.....	50,000
Cotton Valley, Louisiana.....	13,020		
Princeton, Louisiana .....	8,300	PLACID OIL CO	
UNITED REFINING INC		Placid Refining Co.	
United Refining Co.		Port Allen, Louisiana.....	48,500
Warren, Pennsylvania.....	65,000		
PETRO STAR INC.....	65,000	TIME OIL CO	
Petro Star Inc.		U.S. Oil & Refining Co.	
Valdez, Alaska.....	48,000	Tacoma, Washington .....	44,350
North Pole, Alaska.....	17,000		
ALON USA ENERGY INC		TRANSWORLD OIL USA INC	
Alon USA LP		Calcasieu Refining Co.	
		Lake Charles, Louisiana.....	30,000
		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>880,270</b>

**Table 40. Refiners' Total Operable Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity as of January 1, 2004**

CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day	CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day
<b>Companies with Capacity 10,001 to 30,000 bbl/cd</b>		Evanston, Wyoming.....	3,000
		WYOMING REFG CO	
		Wyoming Refining Co.	
APEX OIL CO		Newcastle, Wyoming.....	12,500
Edgington Oil Co.		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>164,750</b>
Long Beach, California.....	26,000	<b>Companies with Capacity 10,000 bbl/cd or Less</b>	
		AMERICAN REFINING GROUP INC	
		American Refining Group Inc.	
KERN OIL & REFINING CO		Bradford, Pennsylvania.....	10,000
Kern Oil & Refining Co.		GREKA ENERGY	
Bakersfield, California.....	25,000	Greka Energy	
		Santa Maria, California.....	9,500
		AGE REFINING & MARKETING INC	
		Age Refining, Inc.	
SAN JOAQUIN REFINING CO INC		San Antonio, Texas.....	9,112
San Joaquin Refining Co Inc.		WORLD OIL CO	
Bakersfield, California.....	24,300	Lunday Thagard	
		South Gate, California.....	8,500
		CROSS OIL REFINING CO INC	
		Cross Oil Refining And Mktg, Inc.	
FLYING J INC		Smackover, Arkansas.....	6,800
Big West Oil Co.		SOMERSET OIL CO	
North Salt Lake, Utah.....	24,000	Somerset Refinery Inc.	
		Somerset, Kentucky.....	5,500
COUNTRYMARK COOP INC			
Countrymark Cooperative Inc.			
Mount Vernon, Indiana.....	23,000		
TRIGEANT LTD			
Trigeant EP LTD			
Mobile, Alabama <sup>i</sup> .....	16,700		
SILVER EAGLE REFINING INC.....	13,250		
Silver Eagle Refining			
Woods Cross, Utah.....	10,250		

**Table 40. Refiners' Total Operable Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity as of January 1, 2004**

CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day	CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day
YOUNG REFINING CORP			
Young Refining Corp. Douglasville, Georgia.....	5,400		
OIL HOLDING INC			
Tenby Inc. Oxnard, California.....	2,800		
FORELAND REFG CORP			
Foreland Refining Corp. Eagle Springs, Nevada.....	1,925		
DOW CHEMICAL CO			
Haltermann Products Channelview, Texas.....	880		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>60,417</b>		
<b>U.S. Total.....</b>	<b>16,894,314</b>		

- a Formerly owned by Orion Refining Corp.
- b Formerly owned by The Williams Co.
- c Formerly TOTALFINAELF SA.
- d Formerly Crown Central Petro Corp.
- e Formerly Cenex Harvest States Coop.
- f Formerly owned by ChevronTexaco
- g Formerly owned by ConocoPhillips Co.
- h Formerly owned by Southland Oil Corp.
- i Formerly owned by El Paso Corp.

**Table 41. Operable Crude Oil and Downstream Charge Capacity of Petroleum Refineries, January 1, 1981 to January 1, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/PAD District	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation	Downstream Charge Capacity							
		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydro-Cracking	Catalytic Reforming	Hydrotreating/Desulfurization	Fuels Solvent Deasphalting
				Fresh	Recycled				
JAN. 1, 1981	19,763	7,033	1,587	5,543	594	909	4,098	8,487	NA
JAN. 1, 1982	19,018	7,197	1,782	5,474	562	892	3,966	8,539	NA
JAN. 1, 1983	17,871	7,180	1,715	5,402	488	883	3,918	8,354	NA
JAN. 1, 1984	17,059	7,165	1,852	5,310	492	952	3,907	9,009	NA
JAN. 1, 1985	16,501	6,998	1,858	5,232	507	1,053	3,750	8,897	NA
JAN. 1, 1986	16,346	6,892	1,880	5,214	463	1,125	3,744	8,791	NA
JAN. 1, 1987	16,460	6,935	1,928	5,251	466	1,189	3,805	9,083	230
JAN. 1, 1988	16,825	7,198	2,080	5,424	381	1,202	3,891	9,170	240
JAN. 1, 1989	16,568	7,225	2,073	5,324	326	1,238	3,911	9,440	245
JAN. 1, 1990	16,507	7,245	2,108	5,441	314	1,282	3,896	9,537	279
JAN. 1, 1991	16,557	7,276	2,158	5,559	304	1,308	3,926	9,676	271
JAN. 1, 1992	16,633	7,172	2,100	5,608	280	1,363	3,907	9,644	276
JAN. 1, 1993	15,935	6,892	2,082	5,540	244	1,397	3,728	9,677	269
JAN. 1, 1994	15,904	6,892	2,107	5,586	191	1,376	3,875	10,616	261
JAN. 1, 1995	16,326	7,248	2,123	5,583	169	1,386	3,867	10,916	251
JAN. 1, 1997	16,287	7,349	2,050	5,595	155	1,388	3,727	11,041	275
JAN. 1, 1999	17,155	7,538	2,046	5,920	153	1,552	3,779	11,461	319
JAN. 1, 2000	17,393	7,617	2,163	5,949	99	1,576	3,770	11,440	351
JAN. 1, 2001	17,511	7,798	2,277	5,983	86	1,615	3,797	11,673	350
JAN. 1, 2002	17,676	7,779	2,329	5,989	80	1,633	3,753	11,845	362
JAN. 1, 2003	17,675	7,788	2,377	6,052	79	1,644	3,777	11,987	350
<b>JAN. 1, 2004</b>	<b>17,815</b>	<b>7,964</b>	<b>2,435</b>	<b>6,098</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>3,812</b>	<b>13,501</b>	<b>366</b>
PADD I	1,853	713	92	728	7	42	324	1,069	22
PADD II	3,725	1,554	386	1,239	14	156	902	2,752	18
PADD III	8,301	3,863	1,302	3,079	57	794	1,846	6,939	221
PADD IV	616	232	47	190	6	17	126	409	9
PADD V	3,319	1,602	609	861	4	594	613	2,330	96
<b>JAN. 1, 2005<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>17,856</b>	<b>7,978</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>6,101</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>3,798</b>	<b>13,962</b>	<b>366</b>
PADD I	1,853	713	92	728	7	42	324	1,206	22
PADD II	3,734	1,586	386	1,239	14	156	902	2,854	18
PADD III	8,333	3,883	1,316	3,081	57	794	1,846	7,147	221
PADD IV	621	232	47	192	6	17	128	413	9
PADD V	3,314	1,564	587	861	4	570	597	2,341	96
<b>2004-2005<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>41</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>0</b>
(Net Change)									
PADD I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	0
PADD II	9	32	0	0	0	0	0	102	0
PADD III	32	20	14	2	0	0	0	208	0
PADD IV	5	0	0	2	0	0	2	4	0
PADD V	-5	-38	-22	0	0	-24	-16	11	0

<sup>a</sup> Projected data from refiners

NA = Not available.

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

**Table 42. Operable Production Capacity of Petroleum Refineries, January 1, 1981 to January 1, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/PAD District	Production Capacity							
	Alkylates	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers	Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (Short tons/day)
JAN. 1, 1981	974	299	765	131	234	276	2,054	NA
JAN. 1, 1982	984	290	740	162	242	267	1,944	NA
JAN. 1, 1983	960	237	722	212	241	296	2,298	NA
JAN. 1, 1984	945	218	800	208	241	407	2,444	NA
JAN. 1, 1985	917	215	767	219	243	424	2,572	NA
JAN. 1, 1986	941	276	804	258	246	356	2,357	NA
JAN. 1, 1987	974	287	788	326	250	364	2,569	23,806
JAN. 1, 1988	993	289	788	465	232	368	2,418	27,639
JAN. 1, 1989	1,015	290	823	469	230	333	2,501	28,369
JAN. 1, 1990	1,030	290	844	456	232	341	2,607	24,202
JAN. 1, 1991	1,077	292	866	490	229	367	2,527	23,875
JAN. 1, 1992	1,095	290	812	494	217	356	2,644	23,811
JAN. 1, 1993	1,083	286	814	499	217	393	2,674	25,940
JAN. 1, 1994	1,086	278	793	499	213	410	2,940	24,554
JAN. 1, 1995	1,105	285	846	502	217	427	3,139	24,885
JAN. 1, 1997	1,120	288	872	577	244	458	3,052	26,466
JAN. 1, 1999	1,172	302	846	667	233	441	3,104	26,423
JAN. 1, 2000	1,185	315	886	643	218	464	3,143	26,645
JAN. 1, 2001	1,191	318	900	654	214	538	3,230	27,446
JAN. 1, 2002	1,181	313	917	658	218	548	3,244	29,107
JAN. 1, 2003	1,191	316	873	679	216	646	3,265	29,766
<b>JAN. 1, 2004</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>30,606</b>
PADD I	108	21	141	31	20	22	69	1,323
PADD II	262	59	313	170	18	112	394	5,235
PADD III	588	239	245	328	140	385	1,408	18,281
PADD IV	42	0	70	15	0	12	91	679
PADD V	205	4	118	143	31	142	1,296	5,088
<b>JAN. 1, 2005<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>3,233</b>	<b>30,614</b>
PADD I	108	21	141	31	20	22	69	1,323
PADD II	267	59	313	170	18	118	394	5,348
PADD III	590	240	245	328	140	385	1,408	18,281
PADD IV	42	0	70	16	0	12	91	679
PADD V	210	4	125	143	31	136	1,271	4,983
<b>2004-2005<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>8</b>
(Net Change)								
PADD I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PADD II	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	113
PADD III	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
PADD IV	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
PADD V	6	0	6	-1	0	-6	-25	-105

<sup>a</sup> Projected data from refiners.

NA = Not available. MMcfd = Million cubic feet per day.

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

**Table 43. Working Storage Capacity<sup>a</sup> at Operable Refineries by PAD District as of January 1, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD Districts					United States
	I	II	III	IV	V	
<b>Crude Oil</b>	<b>22,364</b>	<b>19,338</b>	<b>75,560</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>35,050</b>	<b>155,874</b>
<b>Liquefied Petroleum Products</b>	<b>3,512</b>	<b>7,635</b>	<b>20,636</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>34,265</b>
Propane/Propylene	1,150	3,833	7,425	167	204	12,779
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,362	3,802	13,211	315	1,796	21,486
<b>Other Liquids</b>	<b>10,114</b>	<b>13,232</b>	<b>31,270</b>	<b>3,727</b>	<b>21,260</b>	<b>79,603</b>
Oxygenates	1,719	99	2,534	105	525	4,982
Fuel Ethanol	0	99	27	105	33	264
ETBE	0	0	0	0	0	0
MTBE	1,655	0	2,196	0	492	4,343
Other Oxygenates <sup>b</sup>	64	0	311	0	0	375
Gasoline Blending Components	8,395	13,133	28,736	3,622	20,735	74,621
<b>Petroleum Products</b>	<b>48,477</b>	<b>78,166</b>	<b>189,079</b>	<b>16,868</b>	<b>73,683</b>	<b>406,273</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,130	15,509	26,637	3,665	8,385	62,326
Reformulated	4,687	636	4,713	0	3,060	13,096
Conventional	3,443	14,873	21,924	3,665	5,325	49,230
Jet-Fuel	2,757	3,592	10,507	714	6,221	23,791
Kerosene	406	887	1,807	127	100	3,327
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,938	14,712	26,682	3,211	9,849	65,392
15 ppm sulfur and under	0	298	1,813	9	404	2,524
Greater than 15 ppm sulfur to 500 ppm sulfur (incl)	4,078	9,751	12,554	2,318	6,311	35,012
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	6,860	4,663	12,315	884	3,134	27,856
Residual Fuel Oil	2,739	3,639	13,437	1,043	6,941	27,799
Lubricants	1,450	729	9,953	0	1,779	13,911
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,506	11,130	6,324	3,514	3,109	27,583
Other Products <sup>c</sup>	18,551	27,968	93,732	4,594	37,299	182,144
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,467</b>	<b>118,371</b>	<b>316,544</b>	<b>24,639</b>	<b>131,993</b>	<b>676,014</b>

<sup>a</sup> The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and tank bottoms.

<sup>b</sup> 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).

<sup>c</sup> Includes ethane/ethylene, isobutane/isobutylene, pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, unfinished oils, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, wax, petroleum coke, still gas, petrochemical feedstocks and miscellaneous products.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."



**Table 44. Shell Storage Capacity<sup>a</sup> at Operable Refineries by PAD District as of January 1, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD Districts					United States
	I	II	III	IV	V	
<b>Crude Oil</b>	<b>26,069</b>	<b>24,073</b>	<b>88,929</b>	<b>4,005</b>	<b>39,361</b>	<b>182,437</b>
<b>Liquefied Petroleum Products</b>	<b>3,897</b>	<b>8,184</b>	<b>22,411</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>2,302</b>	<b>37,299</b>
Propane/Propylene	1,244	4,115	7,688	177	223	13,447
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,653	4,069	14,723	328	2,079	23,852
<b>Other Liquids</b>	<b>11,715</b>	<b>15,337</b>	<b>35,575</b>	<b>4,101</b>	<b>30,834</b>	<b>97,562</b>
Oxygenates	1,937	117	2,933	124	576	5,687
Fuel Ethanol	0	117	30	124	41	312
ETBE	0	0	0	0	0	0
MTBE	1,867	0	2,527	0	535	4,929
Other Oxygenates <sup>b</sup>	70	0	376	0	0	446
Gasoline Blending Components	9,778	15,220	32,642	3,977	30,258	91,875
<b>Petroleum Products</b>	<b>55,126</b>	<b>88,639</b>	<b>209,583</b>	<b>18,363</b>	<b>82,867</b>	<b>454,578</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,494	17,532	30,618	4,117	9,539	71,300
Reformulated	5,534	776	5,288	0	3,625	15,223
Conventional	3,960	16,756	25,330	4,117	5,914	56,077
Jet-Fuel	3,091	4,203	11,712	778	7,008	26,792
Kerosene	444	1,058	1,980	137	128	3,747
Distillate Fuel Oil	12,042	15,986	29,900	3,456	10,809	72,193
15 ppm sulfur and under	0	330	1,969	10	432	2,741
Greater than 15 ppm sulfur to 500 ppm sulfur (incl)	4,422	10,608	14,518	2,485	6,990	39,023
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	7,620	5,048	13,413	961	3,387	30,429
Residual Fuel Oil	3,064	4,071	14,564	1,134	7,596	30,429
Lubricants	1,565	819	10,703	0	1,875	14,962
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,848	12,564	6,902	3,755	3,313	30,382
Other Products <sup>c</sup>	21,578	32,406	103,204	4,986	42,599	204,773
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,807</b>	<b>136,233</b>	<b>356,498</b>	<b>26,974</b>	<b>155,364</b>	<b>771,876</b>

<sup>a</sup> The design capacity of the tank.

<sup>b</sup> 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).

<sup>c</sup> Includes ethane/ethylene, isobutane/isobutylene, pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, unfinished oils, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, wax, petroleum coke, still gas, petrochemical feedstocks and miscellaneous products.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

**Table 45. Capacity and Fresh Feed Input to Selected Downstream Units at U.S. Refineries, 2002 - 2004**  
(Barrels per Calendar Day)

PAD District/Item	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
	<b>PAD DISTRICT I</b>			<b>PAD DISTRICT II</b>		
<b>Cokers</b>						
Capacity	87,100	87,100	88,100	375,926	363,931	353,891
Inputs	80,208	69,742	NA	318,556	312,318	NA
<b>Catalytic Crackers</b>						
Capacity	682,700	691,207	687,076	1,183,031	1,166,361	1,162,842
Inputs	608,858	635,584	NA	1,108,002	1,064,827	NA
<b>Hydrocrackers</b>						
Capacity	38,000	38,000	39,000	139,200	139,200	138,600
Inputs	38,973	33,636	NA	131,463	141,400	NA
	<b>PAD DISTRICT III</b>			<b>PAD DISTRICT IV</b>		
<b>Cokers</b>						
Capacity	1,085,750	1,133,340	1,205,740	40,900	42,700	43,500
Inputs	1,094,625	1,086,381	NA	40,490	41,458	NA
<b>Catalytic Crackers</b>						
Capacity	2,815,638	2,848,858	2,911,145	171,666	180,555	179,679
Inputs	2,621,910	2,673,455	NA	137,729	141,444	NA
<b>Hydrocrackers</b>						
Capacity	747,600	765,069	729,210	15,500	15,500	16,000
Inputs	558,934	562,879	NA	12,282	14,789	NA
	<b>PAD DISTRICT V</b>			<b>U.S. TOTAL</b>		
<b>Cokers</b>						
Capacity	558,595	545,950	556,050	2,148,271	2,173,021	2,247,281
Inputs	501,003	516,403	NA	2,034,882	2,026,301	NA
<b>Catalytic Crackers</b>						
Capacity	793,126	784,900	804,125	5,646,161	5,671,881	5,744,867
Inputs	712,562	725,384	NA	5,198,101	5,240,693	NA
<b>Hydrocrackers</b>						
Capacity	510,200	507,850	563,550	1,450,500	1,465,619	1,486,360
Inputs	467,964	504,008	NA	1,209,616	1,256,712	NA

NA = Not available.

Note: Capacities are as of January 1 of the indicated year.

Sources: Capacities are from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report." Inputs are from the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 46. Refinery Receipts of Crude Oil by Method of Transportation by PAD District, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Method	PAD Districts					United States
	I	II	III	IV	V	
<b>Pipeline</b>						
Domestic	2,472	624,268	674,344	92,406	316,853	1,710,343
Foreign	22,935	541,372	366,783	86,187	23,485	1,040,762
<b>Tanker</b>						
Domestic	0	0	0	0	333,704	333,704
Foreign	474,811	0	1,512,302	0	272,965	2,260,078
<b>Barge</b>						
Domestic	2,774	270	58,022	0	1,310	62,376
Foreign	81,038	0	40,437	0	20,180	141,655
<b>Tank Cars</b>						
Domestic	2,821	0	1,029	0	3,737	7,587
Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Trucks</b>						
Domestic	2,793	5,794	23,409	13,776	7,746	53,518
Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>						
Domestic	10,860	630,332	756,804	106,182	663,350	2,167,528
Foreign	578,784	541,372	1,919,522	86,187	316,630	3,442,495

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

**Table 47. Fuels Consumed at Refineries by PAD District, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD Districts					United States
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	494	1,623	1,772	62	2,169	6,120
Distillate Fuel Oil	624	37	44	0	246	951
Residual Fuel Oil	1,762	590	0	168	727	3,247
Still Gas	22,221	45,897	122,633	8,697	46,767	246,215
Marketable Petroleum Coke	604	0	58	162	722	1,546
Catalyst Petroleum Coke	11,755	17,207	42,695	2,379	14,262	88,298
Natural Gas (million cubic feet)	28,366	94,385	429,800	18,783	132,350	703,684
Coal (thousand short tons)	32	9	0	0	0	41
Purchased Electricity (million kWh)	3,415	8,885	15,682	1,515	4,520	34,017
Purchased Steam (million pounds)	3,691	5,682	31,869	887	18,949	61,078
Other Products <sup>a</sup>	444	1,031	1,879	865	1,619	5,838

Note: Includes volumes used as fuel at refineries and all nonprocessing losses of crude oil and petroleum products (e.g., spills, fire losses, contamination, etc.)

<sup>a</sup> Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons, oxygenates, hydrogen, unfinished oils, gasoline, special naphthas, jet fuel, lubricants, asphalt and road oil, and miscellaneous products.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report," and EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 48. Shutdown and Reactivated Refineries During 2003**

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
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**THERE WERE NO SHUTDOWNS OR REACTIVATIONS DURING 2003**

bbl/cd = Barrels per calendar day.

bbl/sd = Barrels per stream day.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

**Table 49. Refinery Sales During 2003**

Former Corporation/Refiner	Total Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity (bbl/cd) <sup>a</sup>	New Corporation/Refiner	Date of Sale
ChevronTexaco El Paso, TX	99,000	Western Refining Co LP	8/03
ConocoPhillips/Conoco Inc Woods Cross, UT	24,700	Holly Corp/Holly Refining & Marketing	6/03
ConocoPhillips/Conoco Inc Commerce City, CO	60,000	Suncor Energy Inc/Suncor Energy (USA) Inc	8/03
El Paso Corp/Coastal Mobil Refining Co Chickasaw, AL	16,700	Trigeant EP LTD/Trigeant	8/03
Orion Refining Corp Norco, LA	155,000	Valero Energy Corp/Valero St. Charles Refining	7/03
Southland Oil Corp Sandersville, MS Lumberton, MS	11,000 5,800	Hunt Refining Co/Hunt Southland Refining Co	12/03
Williams Co/Williams Refining LLC Memphis, TN	180,000	Blackstone Group LP/Premcor Refining Group Inc	3/03

<sup>a</sup> bbl/cd = Barrels per calendar day as of January 1, 2004.

Notes: El Paso Corp.'s Coastal Eagle refinery in Westville, NJ was sold to Sunoco Inc on January 4, 2004. Farmland Industries Inc.'s refinery in Kansas was sold on March 4, 2004 to Pegasus Partners II LP's affiliate, Coffeyville Resources LLC. Williams Alaska Petro Inc.'s refinery in North Pole, AK, was sold to Flint Hill Resources on April 1, 2004. Motiva's Delaware city, DE refinery was sold to Premcor effective May 1, 2004.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

# 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.





# 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
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Form EIA-820: Annual Refinery Report
- Note 4. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 5. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 6. Export Data
- Note 7. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 8. Frames Maintenance
- Note 9. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts
- Note 10. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 11. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 12. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 13. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 14. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 15. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 16. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 17. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 18. 1993 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 19. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 20. 1995 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 21. 1997 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 22. 1999 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

## 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). During the non-heating season (April through September) data are collected on end-of-month stocks only. These data are published in the *WPSR*.

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the MPSRS. These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery/blender and natural gas plant operations data; refinery/blender, bulk terminal, 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, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data."

The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," is used to collect preliminary data on production 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 a sample of fuel ethanol producers. 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. In 1996, this survey was moved to a biennial schedule (every other year). No surveys were conducted for January 1, 1996 and January 1, 1998 data. The survey was again conducted in January 1999 and reverted to an

annual schedule January 1, 2000. 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 410 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 180 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 585 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

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

Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" - The sample of companies that report on the EIA-819M are selected from the universe of companies that report on the MPSRS surveys and from the universe of fuel ethanol producers who reported on the Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report", in 1995. 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 85 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 for EIA's Survey Methods Group. 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 the previous year. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total for each oxygenate product and supply type by geographic region (PAD Districts I through V).

### 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 pipe-

line. 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 95 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)
- Table 47, "Fuel Consumed at Refineries by PAD District"

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, but 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 in 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

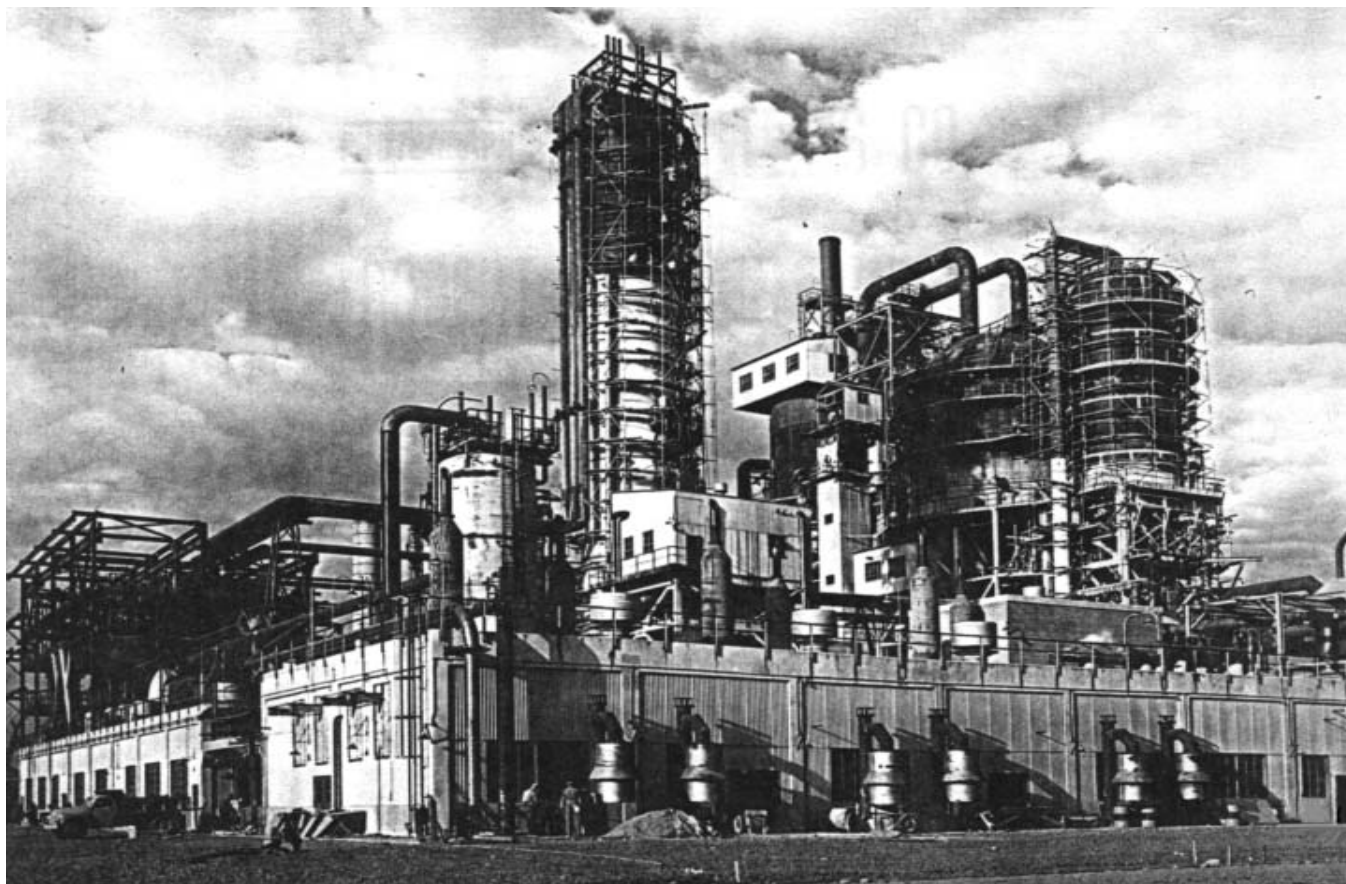
separate categories for high and low sulfur distillate fuel oil.

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 survey was moved to a biennial schedule (every other year) and was renamed "Biennial Refinery Report." The survey was not conducted for January 1, 1996 or January 1, 1998.

Respondents were not required to submit data for crude oil and petroleum products consumed at refineries during 1995 and 1997. These data are available from the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The requirement to submit data for refinery consumption of natural gas, coal, and purchased steam and electricity on the Form EIA-820 remained.

In 2000, the survey was moved to an annual schedule.



*Refinery cat-cracker.*

In 2004, the survey form was amended to reflect the increasing emphasis on the removal of sulfur from transportation fuels.

### **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, 2004, there were 152 refineries.

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 electronic 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.

### **Data Imputation**

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file prior to the publication deadline. For the January 1, 2004 survey, there were no nonrespondents. When nonresponse occurs, values for these companies are imputed from data reported on the most recent 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 most recent year. For three categories of information however, the imputed value is also based on their data from the Form EIA-810 as follows:

### **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 2000 was about 2.4 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 (Sections 3, 4 and 5) 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) 2002, Volume 1, Tables 38, 39, and 40.

Other data (Sections 1, 2, 6 and respondent information) 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. 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, 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 interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

### Supply

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



Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from various State agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 5 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. Currently, all except five crude oil producing States (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia and West Virginia) report production on a monthly basis. These five States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these five 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 and the Minerals Management Service. 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 2003 crude oil production data received by the EIA as of April 2004. Crude oil production data for 2003 received after April 2004 will be published later as an appendix in the following year's *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*. Table C1 of this publication presents the 2002 crude oil production a year after it was published in the *PSA 2002*.

## Note 6. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives electronic files 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 discrep-

ancies 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 Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published once a year in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparisons of Independent Petroleum Supply Statistics."

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 (20th calendar 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 Division (PD) 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 PD periodically conducts a comprehensive frames investigation. These investigations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

### 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 further 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.

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 18, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," of the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1986 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 B1. New Basis Stocks<sup>1</sup>**  
(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

<sup>1</sup> Stocks as of December 31.

## Note 9. 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.

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

Product	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day)		Stocks <sup>a</sup> (thousand barrels)	
	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

<sup>a</sup> Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

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 states receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each state adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan-NGL production that is proportional to the state’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 under-reported 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 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 B3). 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

**Table B3. 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
<b>1993</b>													
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
<b>1994</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	86	73	76	71	69	63	65	73	59	89	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
<b>1995</b>													
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
<b>1996</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	58	53	49	37	27	14	9	20	23	36	44	38	34
Motor Gas Blending .....	61	75	(s)	-8	43	48	103	52	21	80	60	43	48
Product Supplied.....	7,271	7,599	7,792	7,873	8,071	8,088	8,165	8,343	7,662	8,093	7,915	7,794	7,891
<b>1997</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	39	50	51	46	48	38	59	37	47	69	50	61	50
Motor Gas Blending .....	-20	61	-27	87	73	113	89	95	115	107	165	80	78
Product Supplied.....	7,301	7,668	7,796	8,064	8,139	8,288	8,496	8,233	8,023	8,141	7,965	8,065	8,017
<b>1998</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	66	55	61	55	42	50	49	58	62	71	55	75	58
Motor Gas Blending .....	84	39	117	140	142	246	111	88	171	89	145	205	132
Product Supplied.....	7,618	7,711	8,004	8,312	8,279	8,520	8,680	8,568	8,310	8,378	8,167	8,451	8,253
<b>1999</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	57	52	52	53	50	59	43	54	55	64	66	72	56
Motor Gas Blending .....	81	-13	20	134	46	214	192	128	102	212	156	165	120
Product Supplied.....	7,701	8,031	8,128	8,506	8,420	8,886	8,942	8,579	8,305	8,542	8,240	8,859	8,431
<b>2000</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	60	47	62	62	76	52	68	73	66	74	73	76	66
Motor Gas Blending .....	255	208	178	158	198	125	80	158	155	107	83	319	169
Product Supplied.....	7,653	8,291	8,305	8,375	8,661	8,825	8,642	8,921	8,518	8,417	8,384	8,670	8,472
<b>2001</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	80	65	61	59	64	40	96	52	71	93	63	58	67
Motor Gas Blending .....	264	121	289	303	196	210	213	245	196	193	175	252	222
Product Supplied.....	8,099	8,234	8,532	8,575	8,706	8,690	9,023	8,953	8,557	8,655	8,677	8,585	8,610
<b>2002</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	60	68	40	75	78	66	66	48	56	58	80	62	63
Motor Gas Blending .....	184	214	174	233	339	287	269	252	177	172	208	235	229
Product Supplied.....	8,227	8,607	8,655	8,766	9,078	9,140	9,143	9,313	8,687	8,814	8,829	8,893	8,848
<b>2003</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	12	49	8	44	37	31	29	44	31	35	40	22	32
Motor Gas Blending .....	109	174	209	265	354	399	314	375	298	324	281	194	275
Product Supplied.....	8,414	8,525	8,602	8,838	9,117	9,170	9,192	9,411	8,926	9,108	8,946	9,011	8,941

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

“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 10. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Petroleum statistics 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.

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 B4 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.

**Table B4. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA <sup>a</sup>
1979 . . . . .	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980 . . . . .	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

<sup>a</sup> 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.

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.

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 B5 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.

**Table B5. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

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

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 11. 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 12. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGLs) 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 B6 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"

**Table B6. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting**

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

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983

**Table B7. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports**  
(Percent)

Product	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
<b>Import Product</b>					
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	—	—	—
<b>Export Product</b>					
Ethane (All PAD Districts) . . . . .	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts) . . . . .	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts) . . . . .	—	—	100	—	—
<b>Mixed Streams</b>					
PAD Districts I, IV, V . . . . .	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II . . . . .	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III . . . . .	—	80	20	—	—

stocks would have been 108 million barrels (Liquefied Petroleum Gases) and 210 million barrels (Other Petroleum Products).

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 B7 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 B7 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 13. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System**

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

### Note 14. 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.
- 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 15. 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. Consequently, 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 16. 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 por-

**Table B8. 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

tion. 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 developed affecting 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*.

#### 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.
- 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 B8 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 17. 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 18. 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 19. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Effective with January 1994 data, several enhancements were made to the tables to reflect changes in the petro-

leum 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. 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 20. 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.
- 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 21. 1997 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

- During 1997, Zaire became the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Zaire has been changed to read Congo (Kinshasa). This change is evident in Tables 21 through 25, and Table 29.

### Note 22. 1999 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

- U.S. refinery capacity data collection and publication presented in Volume 1 of the PSA has been moved back to an annual schedule, effective with January 1, 2000 data.



## Appendix C

**Table C1. Revised<sup>a</sup> Crude Oil Production by PAD District and State, 2002**  
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
<b>PAD District I.....</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>647</b>
Florida.....	337	318	352	281	305	309	296
New York.....	14	12	12	16	16	14	17
Pennsylvania.....	183	169	180	200	197	169	203
Virginia.....	2	1	2	3	1	2	4
West Virginia.....	120	119	124	132	127	114	128
<b>PAD District II.....</b>	<b>13,891</b>	<b>12,541</b>	<b>13,736</b>	<b>13,855</b>	<b>14,115</b>	<b>13,337</b>	<b>14,092</b>
Illinois.....	910	845	879	964	976	914	1,007
Indiana.....	174	133	163	169	159	150	190
Kansas.....	2,640	2,523	2,634	2,727	2,789	2,658	2,921
Kentucky.....	228	210	226	236	234	206	241
Michigan.....	644	587	589	631	640	568	654
Missouri.....	8	6	7	8	11	8	9
Nebraska.....	237	215	235	230	236	225	226
North Dakota.....	2,625	2,405	2,628	2,534	2,608	2,503	2,578
Ohio.....	539	500	521	532	511	463	516
Oklahoma.....	5,756	5,001	5,724	5,699	5,829	5,523	5,622
South Dakota.....	103	93	106	97	98	93	101
Tennessee.....	28	24	23	27	23	25	28
<b>PAD District III.....</b>	<b>100,341</b>	<b>91,379</b>	<b>101,974</b>	<b>98,264</b>	<b>102,501</b>	<b>97,573</b>	<b>101,982</b>
Alabama.....	734	690	764	741	735	732	735
Arkansas.....	629	561	615	608	617	611	623
Louisiana <sup>b</sup> .....	8,223	7,642	8,363	8,023	8,384	8,018	8,007
Mississippi.....	1,581	1,446	1,525	1,512	1,571	1,517	1,590
New Mexico.....	5,835	5,237	5,700	5,609	5,786	5,447	5,603
Texas <sup>b</sup> .....	36,289	32,766	35,889	34,341	35,413	33,806	34,679
Federal Offshore PADD III.....	47,049	43,039	49,118	47,430	49,994	47,442	50,745
<b>PAD District IV.....</b>	<b>9,114</b>	<b>8,208</b>	<b>8,973</b>	<b>8,766</b>	<b>9,007</b>	<b>8,617</b>	<b>8,809</b>
Colorado.....	1,715	1,563	1,718	1,705	1,724	1,641	1,664
Montana.....	1,451	1,297	1,416	1,366	1,413	1,371	1,429
Utah.....	1,227	1,109	1,209	1,130	1,179	1,112	1,120
Wyoming.....	4,721	4,239	4,631	4,566	4,691	4,493	4,596
<b>PAD District V.....</b>	<b>57,003</b>	<b>51,494</b>	<b>56,901</b>	<b>54,182</b>	<b>55,725</b>	<b>54,402</b>	<b>53,372</b>
Alaska <sup>b</sup> .....	32,105	28,867	32,113	30,271	31,069	30,571	28,877
South Alaska.....	1,051	895	961	992	1,009	972	978
North Slope.....	31,054	27,973	31,152	29,279	30,060	29,599	27,899
Arizona.....	4	3	6	6	6	6	6
California <sup>b</sup> .....	21,790	19,878	22,000	21,315	22,108	21,154	21,744
Nevada.....	50	45	48	45	48	47	47
Federal Offshore PADD V.....	3,053	2,701	2,734	2,545	2,494	2,623	2,697
<b>U.S. Total<sup>b</sup>.....</b>	<b>181,003</b>	<b>164,241</b>	<b>182,255</b>	<b>175,699</b>	<b>181,993</b>	<b>174,536</b>	<b>178,902</b>
<b>Daily Average<sup>b</sup>.....</b>	<b>5,839</b>	<b>5,866</b>	<b>5,879</b>	<b>5,857</b>	<b>5,871</b>	<b>5,818</b>	<b>5,771</b>

This table contains updates on 2002 crude oil production statistics published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*, 2002.

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 2002 *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 2002, and are not subject to further revision by the EIA.

**Table C1. Revised<sup>a</sup> Crude Oil Production by PAD District and State, 2002 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	August	September	October	November	December	Total	Daily Average
<b>PAD District I</b> .....	<b>650</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>7,529</b>	<b>21</b>
Florida .....	305	289	297	268	299	3,656	10
New York .....	20	16	17	14	11	179	(s)
Pennsylvania .....	196	182	206	177	171	2,233	6
Virginia .....	3	2	3	1	1	25	(s)
West Virginia.....	125	117	124	95	108	1,435	4
<b>PAD District II</b> .....	<b>13,962</b>	<b>13,268</b>	<b>13,625</b>	<b>13,533</b>	<b>13,353</b>	<b>163,308</b>	<b>447</b>
Illinois .....	931	862	952	980	895	11,115	30
Indiana .....	166	165	176	151	165	1,962	5
Kansas .....	2,839	2,729	2,676	2,810	2,793	32,739	90
Kentucky .....	239	210	243	209	240	2,721	7
Michigan .....	615	585	596	544	566	7,219	20
Missouri .....	8	7	7	7	7	95	(s)
Nebraska .....	238	229	235	227	245	2,778	8
North Dakota.....	2,647	2,540	2,615	2,536	2,580	30,800	84
Ohio .....	532	464	520	439	467	6,004	16
Oklahoma .....	5,616	5,348	5,473	5,498	5,256	66,345	182
South Dakota.....	105	103	105	104	107	1,214	3
Tennessee.....	24	27	27	27	32	316	1
<b>PAD District III</b> .....	<b>102,352</b>	<b>90,005</b>	<b>88,203</b>	<b>95,443</b>	<b>98,578</b>	<b>1,168,594</b>	<b>3,202</b>
Alabama.....	724	696	717	690	674	8,631	24
Arkansas.....	638	601	617	607	618	7,344	20
Louisiana <sup>b</sup> .....	8,090	7,118	6,635	7,523	7,738	93,763	257
Mississippi .....	1,504	1,420	1,434	1,435	1,479	18,015	49
New Mexico .....	5,541	5,676	5,721	5,637	5,802	67,594	185
Texas <sup>b</sup> .....	34,730	33,527	34,570	33,784	34,742	414,536	1,136
Federal Offshore PADD III.....	51,126	40,967	38,509	45,767	47,525	558,712	1,531
<b>PAD District IV</b> .....	<b>8,905</b>	<b>8,683</b>	<b>8,994</b>	<b>8,713</b>	<b>9,033</b>	<b>105,823</b>	<b>290</b>
Colorado .....	1,696	1,711	1,765	1,698	1,813	20,412	56
Montana.....	1,446	1,403	1,469	1,439	1,486	16,986	47
Utah .....	1,141	1,072	1,128	1,102	1,119	13,648	37
Wyoming.....	4,622	4,496	4,631	4,474	4,615	54,777	150
<b>PAD District V</b> .....	<b>54,550</b>	<b>50,389</b>	<b>55,085</b>	<b>50,995</b>	<b>55,368</b>	<b>649,464</b>	<b>1,779</b>
Alaska <sup>b</sup> .....	29,909	26,577	30,481	27,241	31,299	359,382	985
South Alaska .....	943	896	916	853	835	11,302	31
North Slope.....	28,966	25,682	29,565	26,389	30,463	348,080	954
Arizona.....	5	6	6	5	5	63	(s)
California <sup>b</sup> .....	21,894	21,153	21,883	21,066	21,419	257,404	705
Nevada .....	47	45	45	43	42	553	2
Federal Offshore PADD V.....	2,695	2,608	2,670	2,639	2,603	32,062	88
<b>U.S. Total<sup>b</sup></b> .....	<b>180,418</b>	<b>162,952</b>	<b>166,556</b>	<b>169,240</b>	<b>176,923</b>	<b>2,094,718</b>	<b>5,739</b>
<b>Daily Average<sup>b</sup></b> .....	<b>5,820</b>	<b>5,432</b>	<b>5,373</b>	<b>5,641</b>	<b>5,707</b>	<b>5,739</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>a</sup> Data are based upon revisions received as of April 2004.

<sup>b</sup> Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 104,837; California: State - 16,295; Louisiana: State - 10,566; Texas: State - 1,274; U.S. Total, including Federal Offshore -723,747.

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

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

Source: Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service, and EIA Reserves and Production Division estimates based on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report" data.

## Appendix D

# Northeast Heating Oil Reserve

On July 10, 2000, President Clinton directed the Department of Energy to establish the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve. The reserve is intended to reduce the risks presented by home heating oil shortages, such as the ones experienced in December 1996 and January-February 2000.

Maximum inventory of heating oil in the reserve is two million barrels. The Department of Energy believes that a two-million-barrel reserve will provide relief from weather-related shortages for approximately ten days, which is the time for ships to bring heating oil from the Gulf of Mexico to New York Harbor. Inventory for the reserve was acquired by exchanging crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve for heating oil to be delivered to the storage facilities.

For more information on the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve, please contact Mr. Nathan Harvey from the Office of Petroleum Reserves at (202) 586-4734.

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve inventories classified as “Distillate Fuel Oil - Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur” are not considered to be in the commercial sector and therefore are excluded from distillate fuel oil supply and disposition statistics in Energy Information Administration publications, such as the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, and *This Week in Petroleum* (TWIP) on EIA’s Home Page.

### Northeast Heating Oil Reserve (Thousand Barrels)

Terminal Operator	Location	December 31, 2003
First Reserve Terminal (Hess)	Woodbridge, NJ	1,000
Williams Energy Services (formerly Wyatt Morgan Stanley)	New Haven, CT	500
Motiva Enterprises LLC (Equiva)	New Haven, CT	250
Motiva Enterprises LLC (Equiva)	Providence, RI	250
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,000</b>

Source: Energy Information Administration.



# Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

(Revised February 2004)

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

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

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

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

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

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; used primarily for road construction. It 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. Note: 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 degrees Fahrenheit to 750 degrees Fahrenheit (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

**Aviation Gasoline (Finished).** A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in aviation reciprocating engines. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Note: Data on blending components are not counted in data on finished aviation gasoline.

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

**Barrel.** A unit of volume equal to 42 U.S. gallons.

**Barrels Per Calendar Day.** The amount of input that a distillation facility can process under usual operating conditions. The amount is expressed in terms of capacity during a 24-hour period and reduces the maximum processing capability of all units at the facility under continuous operation (see **Barrels per Stream Day**) to account for the following limitations that may delay, interrupt, or slow down production:

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 due to such conditions as routine inspection, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

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

**Barrels Per Stream Day.** The maximum number of barrels of input that a distillation facility can process within a 24-hour period when running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions with no allowance for downtime.

**Benzene (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>).** 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<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>).** A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes normal butane and refinery-grade butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

**Normal Butane (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>).** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon that is a colorless paraffinic gas which boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees Fahrenheit

and is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

**Refinery-Grade Butane (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>).** A refinery-produced stream that is composed predominantly of normal butane and/or isobutane and may also contain propane and/or natural gasoline. These streams may also contain significant levels of olefins and/or fluorides contamination.

**Butylene (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>).** 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 readily combustible black or brownish-black rock whose composition, including inherent moisture, consists of more than 50 percent by weight and more than 70 percent by volume of carbonaceous material. It is formed from plant remains that have been compacted, hardened, chemically altered, and metamorphosed by heat and pressure over geologic time.

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

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

**Crude Oil.** A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Depending upon the characteristics of the crude stream, it may also include:

Small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casinghead) gas in lease separators and are subsequently commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured. Lease condensate recovered as a liquid from natural gas wells in lease or field separation facilities and later mixed into the crude stream is also included;

Small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced from oil, such as sulfur and various metals;

Drip gases, and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants are excluded. Crude oil is refined to produce a wide array of petroleum products, including heating oils; gasoline, diesel and jet fuels; lubricants; asphalt; ethane, propane, and butane; and many other products used for their energy or chemical content.

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.

**Desulfurization.** The removal of sulfur, as from molten metals, petroleum oil, or flue gases. Petroleum *desulfurization* is a process that removes sulfur and its compounds from various streams during the refining process. Desulfurization processes include catalytic hydrotreating and other chemical/physical processes such as adsorption. Desulfurization processes vary based on the type of stream treated (e.g. naphtha, distillate, heavy gas oil, etc.) and the amount of sulfur removed (e.g. sulfur reduction to 10 ppm). See *Catalytic Hydrotreating*.

**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 includes diesel fuels and fuel oils. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel are used in on-highway diesel engines, such as those in trucks and automobiles, as well as off-highway engines, such as those in railroad locomotives and agricultural machinery. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils are used primarily for space heating and electric power generation.

**No. 1 Distillate.** A light petroleum distillate that can be used as either a diesel fuel or a fuel oil.

**No. 1 Diesel Fuel.** A light distillate fuel oil that has distillation temperatures of 550 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 975. It is used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under frequent speed and load changes, such as those in city buses and similar vehicles.

**No. 1 Fuel Oil.** A light distillate fuel oil that has distillation temperatures of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and 550 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 396. It is used primarily as fuel for portable outdoor stoves and portable outdoor heaters.

**No. 2 Distillate.** A petroleum distillate that can be used as either a diesel fuel or a fuel oil.

**No. 2 Diesel Fuel.** A fuel that has distillation temperatures of 500 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and 640 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent recovery point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 975. It is used in high speed diesel engines that are generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions, such as those in railroad locomotives, trucks, and automobiles.

**Low Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel.** No. 2 diesel fuel that has a sulfur level no higher than 0.05 percent by weight. It is used primarily in motor vehicle diesel engines for on-highway use.

**High Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel.** No. 2 diesel fuel that has a sulfur level above 0.05 percent by weight.

**No. 2 Fuel Oil (Heating Oil).** A distillate fuel oil that has distillation temperatures of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and 640 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent recovery point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 396. It is used in atomizing type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial/industrial burner units.

**No. 4 Fuel.** A distillate fuel oil made by blending distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks. It conforms with ASTM Specification D 396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C and is used extensively in industrial plants and in commercial burner installations that are not equipped with preheating facilities. It also includes No. 4 diesel fuel used for low- and medium-speed diesel engines and conforms to ASTM Specification D 975.

**No. 4 Diesel Fuel.** See **No. 4 Fuel.**

**No. 4 Fuel Oil.** See **No. 4 Fuel.**

**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<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>COC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.** An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

**Ethane (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>).** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of - 127.48 degrees Fahrenheit. 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<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>).** An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes. Ethylene is used as a petrochemical feedstock for numerous

chemical applications and the production of consumer goods.

**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<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH).** An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenates definition.

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

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

**Gasohol.** A blend of finished motor gasoline containing alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) at a concentration of 10 percent or less by volume. Data on gasohol that has at least 2.7 percent oxygen, by weight, and is intended for sale inside carbon monoxide nonattainment areas are included in data on oxygenated gasoline. See *Oxygenates*.

**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 degrees Fahrenheit to 1000 degrees Fahrenheit.

**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 (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>).** A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees Fahrenheit. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

**Isobutylene (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>).** An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

**Isohexane (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub>).** A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2 degrees Fahrenheit.

**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<sub>4</sub>), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C<sub>5</sub>) and isohexane (C<sub>6</sub>), high-octane gasoline components.

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

**Kerosene.** A light petroleum distillate that is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as a light source when burned in wick-fed lamps. Kerosene has a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit, and a minimum flash point of 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Included are No. 1-K and No. 2-K, the two grades recognized by ASTM Specification D 3699 as well as all other grades of kerosene called range or stove oil, which have properties similar to those of No. 1 fuel oil. See *Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel*.

**Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel.** A kerosene-based product having a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit and meeting ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It is used for commercial and military 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 mixture consisting primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons which is recovered as a liquid from natural gas in lease separation facilities. This category excludes natural gas liquids, such as butane and propane, which are recovered at downstream natural gas processing plants or facilities. See *Natural Gas Liquids*.

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

**Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG).** A group of hydrocarbon-based gases derived from crude oil refining or natural gas fractionation. They include: ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane, and

isobutylene. For convenience of transportation, these gases are liquefied through pressurization.

**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.** Substances used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacture of other products, or used as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Lubricants include all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases.

**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<sub>3</sub>OH).** 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). Note: Beginning with January 2004 data, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in Miscellaneous Products.

**Motor Gasoline (Finished).** A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as defined in ASTM Specification D 4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, is characterized as having a boiling range of 122 to 158 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10 percent recovery point to 365 to 374 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90 percent recovery point. "Motor Gasoline" includes conventional gasoline; all types of oxygenated gasoline, including gasohol; and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline. Note: Volumetric data on blending components, such as oxygenates, are not counted in data on finished motor gasoline until the blending components are blended into the gasoline.

**Conventional Gasoline.** Finished motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories. Note: This category excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) as well as other blendstock.

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

**Oxygenated Gasoline (Including Gasohol).** Oxygenated gasoline includes all finished motor gasoline, other than reformulated gasoline, having oxygen content of 2.0 percent or higher by weight. Gasohol containing a minimum 5.7 percent ethanol by volume is included in oxygenated gasoline. Oxygenated gasoline was reported as a separate product from January 1993 until December 2003 inclusive. *Beginning with monthly data for January 2004, oxygenated gasoline is included in conventional gasoline.* Historical data for oxygenated gasoline excluded Federal Oxygenated Program Reformulated Gasoline (OPRG). Historical oxygenated gasoline data also excluded other reformulated gasoline with a seasonal oxygen requirement regardless of season.

**Reformulated Gasoline.** Finished 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 211(k) of the Clean Air Act. It includes gasoline produced to meet or exceed emissions performance and benzene content standards of federal-program reformulated gasoline even though the gasoline may not meet all of the composition requirements (e.g. oxygen content) of federal-program reformulated gasoline. Reformulated gasoline excludes Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB) and Gasoline Treated as Blendstock (GTAB). Historical reformulated gasoline statistics included Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline (OPRG).

**Reformulated (Blended with Ether).** Reformulated gasoline blended with an ether component (e.g. methyl tertiary butyl ether) at a terminal or refinery to raise the oxygen content.

**Reformulated (Blended with Alcohol).** Reformulated gasoline blended with an alcohol component (e.g. fuel ethanol) at a terminal or refinery to raise the oxygen content.

**Reformulated (Non-Oxygenated).** Reformulated gasoline without added ether or alcohol components.

**Motor Gasoline Blending.** Mechanical mixing of motor gasoline blending components, and oxygenates when required, to produce finished motor gasoline. Finished motor gasoline may be further mixed with other motor gasoline blending components or oxygenates, resulting in increased volumes of finished motor gasoline and/or changes in the formulation of finished motor gasoline (e.g., conventional motor gasoline mixed with MTBE to produce oxygenated motor gasoline).

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

**Conventional Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (CBOB).** Conventional gasoline blendstock intended for blending with oxygenates downstream of *the refinery where it was produced.* CBOB must become conventional gasoline after blending with oxygenates. Motor gasoline blending components that require blending other than with oxygenates to become finished conventional gasoline are reported as All Other Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Excludes reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

**Gasoline Treated as Blendstock (GTAB).** Non-certified Foreign Refinery gasoline classified by an importer as blendstock to be either blended or reclassified with respect to reformulated or conventional gasoline. GTAB is classified as either reformulated or conventional based on emissions performance and the intended end use.

**Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB).** Specially produced reformulated gasoline blendstock intended for blending with oxygenates downstream of *the refinery where it was produced.* Includes RBOB used to meet requirements of the Federal reformulated gasoline program and other blendstock intended for blending with oxygenates to produce finished gasoline that meets or exceeds emissions performance requirements of Federal reformulated gasoline (e.g. California RBOB and Arizona RBOB). Excludes conventional gasoline blendstocks for oxygenate blending (CBOB).

**RBOB for Blending with Ether.** Motor gasoline blending components intended to be blended with an ether component (e.g. methyl tertiary butyl ether) at a terminal or refinery to raise the oxygen content.

**RBOB for Blending with Alcohol.** Motor gasoline blending components intended to be blended with an alcohol component (e.g. fuel ethanol) at a terminal or refinery to raise the oxygen content.

**All Other Motor Gasoline Blending Components.** Naphthas (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, xylene) used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Includes receipts and inputs of Gasoline Treated as Blendstock (GTAB). Excludes conventional blendstock for oxygenate blending (CBOB), reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending, oxygenates (e.g. fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether), butane, and pentanes plus.

**MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether) (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>COCH<sub>3</sub>.** 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 degrees Fahrenheit and 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

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

**Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel.** A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range having an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API, 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees Fahrenheit, and meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). It is used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines because it has a lower freeze point than other aviation fuels and meets engine requirements at high altitudes and speeds. Note: Beginning with January 2004 data, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in *Miscellaneous Products*.

**Natural Gas.** A gaseous mixture of hydrocarbon compounds, the primary one being **methane**.

**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 Liquids.** Those hydrocarbons in natural gas that are separated from the gas as liquids through the process of absorption, condensation, adsorption, or other methods in gas processing or cycling plants. Generally such liquids consist of propane and heavier hydrocarbons and are commonly referred to as lease condensate, natural gasoline, and liquefied petroleum gases. Natural gas liquids include natural gas plant liquids (primarily ethane, propane, butane, and isobutane; see *Natural Gas Plant*

*Liquids*) and lease condensate (primarily pentanes produced from natural gas at lease separators and field facilities; see *Lease Condensate*).

**Natural Gas Plant Liquids.** Those hydrocarbons in natural gas that are separated as liquids at natural gas processing plants, fractionating and cycling plants, and, in some instances, field facilities. Lease condensate is excluded. Products obtained include ethane; liquefied petroleum gases (propane, butanes, propane-butane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures); isopentane; and other small quantities of finished products, such as motor gasoline, special naphthas, jet fuel, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil.

**Natural Gas Processing Plant.** Facilities designed to recover natural gas liquids from a stream of natural gas that may or may not have passed through lease separators and/or field separation facilities. These facilities 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<sub>5</sub>H<sub>12</sub>), 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, 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. Prior to January 1995, Gabon was a member of OPEC.

**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 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.** Substances which, when added to gasoline, increase the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Fuel Ethanol, Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE), Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE), and methanol are common oxygenates.

**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 degrees Fahrenheit 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 degrees Fahrenheit 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 high in carbon content and low in hydrogen that is the final product of thermal decomposition in the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalytic coke. The conversion is 5 barrels (of 42 U.S. gallons each) per short ton. Coke from petroleum has a heating value of 6.024 million Btu per barrel.

**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 conden-

sate), 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<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>).** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of - 43.67 degrees Fahrenheit. 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<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>).** An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

**Propylene (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>) (nonfuel use).** Propylene that is intended for use in nonfuel applications such as petrochemical manufacturing. Nonfuel use propylene includes chemical-grade propylene, polymer-grade propylene, and trace amounts of propane. Nonfuel use propylene also includes the propylene component of propane/propylene mixes where the propylene will be separated from the mix in a propane/propylene splitting process. Excluded is the propylene component of propane/propylene mixes where the propylene component of the mix is intended for sale into the fuel market.

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

**Refinery-Grade Butane.** See *Butane*.

**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.** A general classification for the heavier oils, known as No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils, that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations. It conforms to ASTM Specifications D 396 and D 975 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C. No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity, is also known as Navy Special and is defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E, including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-770). It is used in steam-powered vessels in government service and inshore powerplants. No. 6 fuel oil includes Bunker C fuel oil and is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes.

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

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

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

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

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

**Still Gas (Refinery Gas).** Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

**Stock Change.** The difference between stocks at the beginning of the reporting period and stocks at the end of the reporting period. Note: A negative number indicates a decrease (i.e., a drawdown) in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase (i.e., a buildup) in stocks during the reporting period.

**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." It is present at various levels of concentration in many fossil fuels whose combustion releases sulfur compounds that are considered harmful to the environment. Some of the most commonly used fossil fuels are categorized according to their sulfur content, with lower sulfur fuels usually selling at a higher price. Note: No. 2 Distillate fuel is currently reported as having either a 0.05 percent or lower sulfur level for on-highway vehicle use or a greater than 0.05 percent sulfur level for off-highway use, home heating oil, and commercial and industrial uses. Residual fuel, regardless of use, is classified as having either no more than 1 percent sulfur or greater than 1 percent sulfur. Coal is also classified as being low-sulfur at concentrations of 1 percent or less or high-sulfur at concentrations greater than 1 percent.

**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.** All oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Unfinished oils are produced by partial refining of crude oil and include naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.

**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 consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained or derived from petroleum fractions, or through a Fischer-Tropsch type process, in which the straight-chained paraffin series predominates. This includes all marketable wax, whether crude or refined, with a congealing point (ASTM D 938) between 100 and 200 degrees Fahrenheit and a maximum oil content (ASTM D 3235) of 50 weight percent.

**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.