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Data for Week Ended:
March 6, 2009

Includes:

Weekly Table H1
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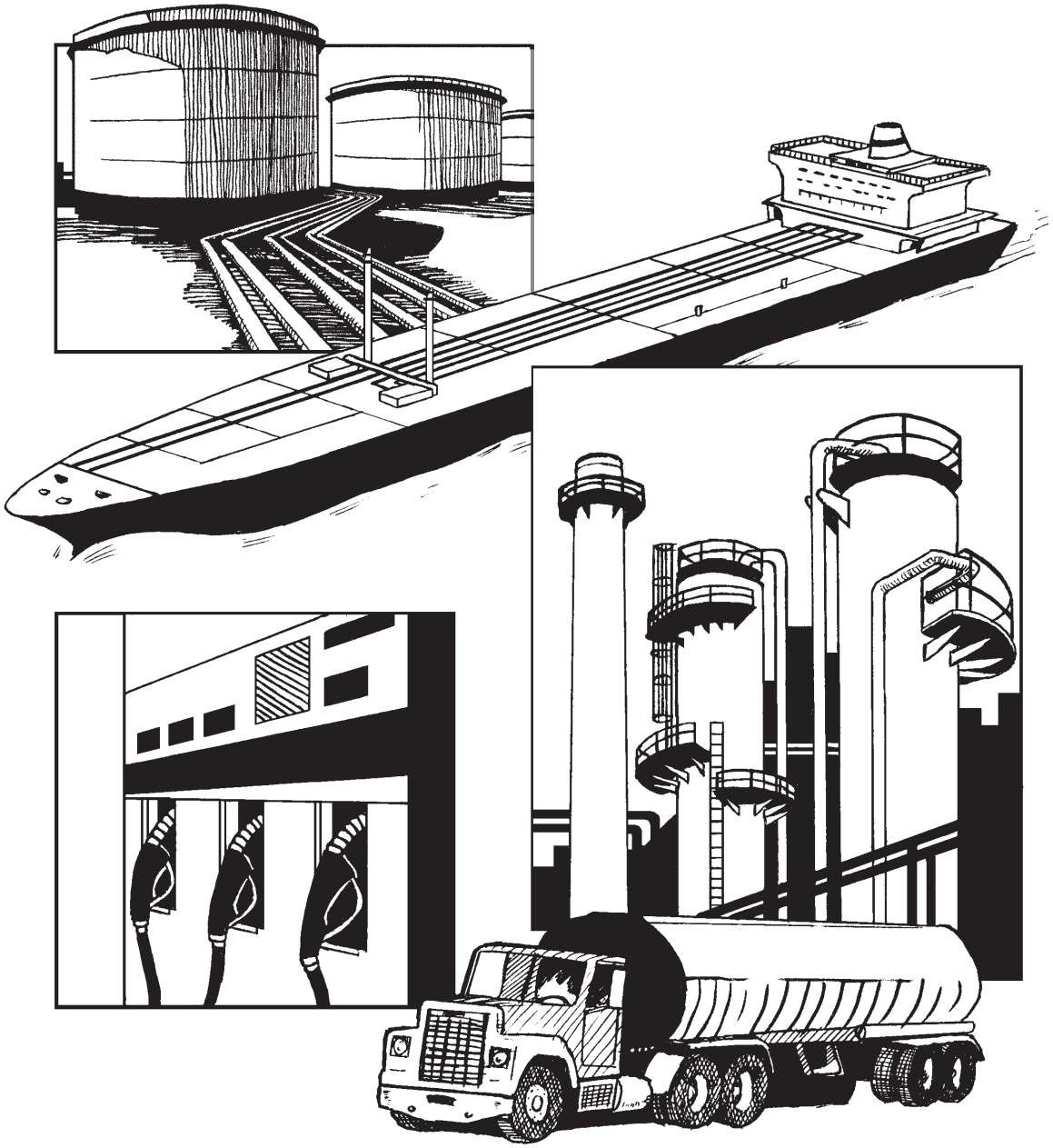
Petroleum Supply Monthly
Data for December 2008

Weekly Petroleum Status Report



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(202) 586-0114 (fax)
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E-mail: infoctr@eia.doe.gov

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Preface

The *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* provides timely information on supply and selected prices of crude oil and principal petroleum products in the context of historical data and forecasts. It serves the industry, the press, planners, policymakers, consumers, analysts, and State and local governments with a ready, reliable source of current information. The supply data contained in this report are based primarily on company submissions for the week ending 7:00 a.m. the preceding Friday. Weekly price data are collected as of 8:00 a.m. every Monday. The daily spot and futures prices are provided by Reuters, Inc. Data are released electronically after 10:30 a.m. each Wednesday, and hard copies of the publication are available for distribution on Thursday (on demand). For some weeks which include holidays, publication of the *WPSR* is delayed by one day.

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Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary, February 2009

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	2009			2008	January-February	
	Estimated February	Estimated January	Difference[1]	February	2009	2008
Products Supplied	19,486	19,565	-79	19,782	19,527	19,954
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,030	8,789	241	8,842	8,903	8,828
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,033	4,066	-33	4,251	4,050	4,229
Residual Fuel Oil	487	672	-185	552	584	614
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,318	1,340	-22	1,537	1,330	1,542
Propane/Propylene	1,516	1,631	-115	1,504	1,576	1,564
Other Oils[2]	3,101	3,068	33	3,095	3,084	3,177
Crude Oil Inputs	14,137	14,298	-161	14,625	14,222	14,715
Operable Utilization Rate (%)	82.2	83.5	-1.3	85.0	82.9	85.4
Imports	12,077	13,177	-1,100	12,604	12,655	13,063
Crude Oil	9,023	9,844	-821	9,606	9,454	9,810
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	9,023	9,844	-821	9,606	9,454	9,810
Products	3,054	3,333	-279	2,998	3,201	3,253
Finished Motor Gasoline	180	223	-43	354	203	384
Distillate Fuel Oil	311	249	62	248	278	278
Residual Fuel Oil	420	483	-63	308	453	374
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	59	53	6	101	56	131
Propane/Propylene	302	235	67	205	267	230
Other Oils[3]	1,783	2,090	-307	1,782	1,944	1,856
Exports	1,585	1,510	75	2,072	1,545	1,840
Crude Oil	29	28	1	20	28	16
Products	1,556	1,482	74	2,052	1,517	1,825
Total Net Imports	10,492	11,667	-1,175	10,531	11,109	11,222
Stock Change[4]	-142	924	-1,066	-506	418	5
Crude Oil	176	797	-622	193	502	293
Products	-318	127	-445	-699	-84	-288
Total Stocks[6] (million barrels)	1,742.5	1,746.5	-4.0	1,661.9	-	-
Crude Oil	1,055.9	1,051.0	4.9	1,000.4	-	-
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[5]	705.1	703.6	1.5	698.8	-	-
Other	350.8	347.4	3.4	301.5	-	-
Products	686.5	695.4	-8.9	661.5	-	-
Finished Motor Gasoline	91.0	96.2	-5.2	118.9	-	-
Distillate Fuel Oil[6]	143.9	142.3	1.6	117.0	-	-
Residual Fuel Oil	37.1	34.7	2.4	38.8	-	-
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	41.7	39.9	1.7	39.9	-	-
Propane/Propylene	38.1	44.2	-6.1	28.9	-	-
Other Oils[3]	334.8	338.2	-3.3	318.0	-	-

[1] Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

[2] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, kerosene-type jet fuel, and propane/propylene.

[3] Includes natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, kerosene-type jet fuel, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and propane/propylene.

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

[5] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

[6] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included.

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

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

Highlights

U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged 14.1 million barrels per day during the week ending March 6, down 229 thousand barrels per day from the previous week's average. Refineries operated at 82.7 percent of their operable capacity last week. Gasoline production fell last week, averaging 8.5 million barrels per day. Distillate fuel production increased last week, averaging 4.2 million barrels per day.

U.S. crude oil imports averaged 9.1 million barrels per day last week, up 93 thousand barrels per day from the previous week. Over the last four weeks, crude oil imports have averaged 8.9 million barrels per day, 674 thousand barrels per day below the same four-week period last year. Total motor gasoline imports (including both finished gasoline and gasoline blending components) last week averaged about 1.3 million barrels per day. Distillate fuel imports averaged 302 thousand barrels per day last week.

U.S. commercial crude oil inventories (excluding those in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) increased 0.7 million barrels from the previous week. At 351.3 million barrels, U.S. crude oil inventories are above the upper limit of the average range for this time of year. Total motor gasoline inventories decreased by 3.0 million barrels last week, and are in the lower half of the average range. Both finished gasoline inventories and gasoline blending components inventories decreased last week. Distillate fuel inventories increased by 2.1 million barrels, and are above the upper limit of the average range for this time of year. Propane/propylene inventories decreased last week by 0.6 million barrels and are above the upper limit of the average range. Total commercial petroleum inventories increased by 2.6 million barrels last week and are above the upper limit of average range for this time of year.

Total products supplied over the last four-week period has averaged 19.3 million barrels per day, down by 2.1 percent compared to the similar period last year. Over the last four weeks, motor gasoline demand has averaged 9.0 million barrels per day, up by 1.6 percent from the same period last year. Distillate fuel demand has averaged about 4.0 million barrels per day over the last four weeks, down by 6.1 percent from the same period last year. Jet fuel demand is 12.2 percent lower over the last four weeks compared to the same four-week period last year.

The average world crude oil price on March 6, 2009 was $42.85 per barrel, $2.63 more than last week's price but $55.16 below a year ago. WTI was $45.43 per barrel on March 6, 2009, $1.28 more than last week's price but $59.69 under a year ago. The spot price for conventional gasoline in the New York Harbor was 123.75 cents per gallon, 2.95 cents less than last week's price and 132.25 cents below last year. The spot price for No. 2 heating oil in the New York Harbor was 121.60 cents per gallon, 5.53 cents less than last week's price and 178.53 cents under a year ago.

The national average retail regular gasoline price increased to 194.1 cents per gallon on March 9, 2009, 0.7 cent per gallon more than last week but 128.4 cents under a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price decreased for the eighth week in a row to 204.5 cents per gallon, 4.2 cents per gallon less than last week and 177.4 cents under a year ago.

Refinery Activity (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	03/06/09	02/27/09	03/06/08
Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14,135	14,138	14,578
Refinery Capacity Utilization (Percent)	82.4	82.1	84.7
Motor Gasoline Production	8,811	8,799	8,973
Distillate Fuel Oil Production	4,173	4,148	3,967

See Table 2.

Products Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	03/06/09	02/27/09	03/06/08
Motor Gasoline	9,024	9,032	8,883
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,974	4,057	4,231
All Other Products	6,351	6,452	6,659
Total	19,348	19,541	19,773

See Table 10.

Stocks (Million Barrels)

	03/06/09	02/27/09	03/06/08
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	351.3	350.6	303.4
Motor Gasoline	212.5	215.5	231.7
Distillate Fuel Oil[1]	145.4	143.3	115.4
All Other Oils	330.0	327.2	310.8
Crude Oil in SPR[2]	705.7	704.9	699.1
Total	1,744.9	1,741.5	1,660.5

See Table 3.

Prices (Cents per Gallon except as noted)

	Week Ending		
	03/06/09	02/27/09	03/07/08
World Crude Oil (Dollars per Barrel)	42.85	40.22	98.01
Spot Prices			
WTI Crude Oil - Cushing (Dollars per Barrel)	45.43	44.15	105.12
Conv. Regular Gasoline - NYH	123.75	126.70	256.00
RBOB Regular - NYH	123.50	126.20	254.25
No. 2 Heating Oil - NYH	121.60	127.13	300.13
No. 2 Low-sulfur Diesel Fuel - NYH	124.00	127.75	311.38
Kerosene-Type Jet - NYH	125.60	130.77	314.38
Residual Fuel - NYH	87.57	92.93	172.55
Propane - Mont Belvieu	61.13	65.50	145.38
	03/09/09	03/02/09	03/10/08
Retail Prices			
Motor Gasoline - Regular	194.1	193.4	322.5
Motor Gasoline - Midgrade	205.9	205.7	333.4
Motor Gasoline - Premium	217.5	217.4	344.3
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	204.5	208.7	381.9

See Tables 13, 14, 15 and 17.

Net Imports (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	03/06/09	02/27/09	03/06/08
Crude Oil	8,899	9,032	9,580
Petroleum Products	1,489	1,503	981
Total	10,387	10,534	10,561

See Table 1.

Data for the week ending March 6 reflect benchmarking to the December *Petroleum Supply Monthly* values.

[1] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included.

[2] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

Notes: • NA=Not Available. • Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, 4 Weeks Ending 03/06/2009

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Four-Week Averages Ending 03/06/09	03/06/08	Percent Change	Cumulative Daily Averages 2009	2008	Percent Change
Crude Oil Supply						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	5,349	5,118	4.5			
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	8,899	9,580	-7.1			
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	8,928	9,602	-7.0			
(4) SPR Imports	0	0	--			
(5) Exports	29	22	31.8			
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-66	-22	--			
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-20	-211	--			
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	0	0	--			
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	-27	114	--			
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14,135	14,578	-3.0			
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production[4]	2,118	2,208	-4.1			
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	451	350	28.9			
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0	0.0			
(14) Processing Gain	940	958	-1.9			
(15) Net Product Imports[5]	1,489	981	51.8			
(16) Gross Product Imports[5]	3,069	2,986	2.8			
(17) Product Exports[5]	1,580	2,006	-21.2			
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[6,7]	216	700	--			
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	19,348	19,773	-2.1			
Products Supplied						
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline[4]	9,024	8,883	1.6			
(21) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,349	1,536	-12.2			
(22) Distillate Fuel Oil	3,974	4,231	-6.1			
(23) Residual Fuel Oil	472	556	-15.1			
(24) Propane/Propylene	1,475	1,466	0.6			
(25) Other Oils[8]	3,055	3,102	-1.5			
(26) Total Products Supplied	19,348	19,773	-2.1			
Total Net Imports	10,387	10,561	-1.6			

Cumulative daily averages will be shown beginning with the week ending April 3, 2009, issue when Petroleum Supply Monthly data for January 2009 become available.

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	03/06/09	02/27/09	03/06/08	Percent Change from Previous Week	Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[9]	351.3	350.6	303.4	0.2	15.8
Total Motor Gasoline	212.5	215.5	231.7	-1.4	-8.3
Reformulated	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	-10.0
Conventional	89.5	90.4	116.5	-1.0	-23.2
Blending Components	122.1	124.3	114.3	-1.8	6.8
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	41.6	41.7	39.7	-0.2	4.8
Distillate Fuel Oil[7]	145.4	143.3	115.4	1.5	26.0
15 ppm sulfur and Under	87.3	86.6	64.5	0.8	35.3
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	20.2	20.2	20.9	0.0	-3.3
> 500 ppm sulfur	37.8	36.5	30.1	3.6	25.6
Residual Fuel Oil	38.1	36.6	38.9	4.1	-2.1
Propane/Propylene	37.7	38.3	28.4	-1.6	32.7
Unfinished Oils	85.4	84.7	90.4	0.8	-5.5
Other Oils[10]	127.1	125.9	113.5	1.0	12.0
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)[7]	1,039.2	1,036.6	961.4	0.3	8.1
Crude Oil in SPR[11]	705.7	704.9	699.1	0.1	0.9
Total Stocks (Including SPR)[7]	1,744.9	1,741.5	1,660.5	0.2	5.1

[1] Includes lease condensate.

[2] Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).

[3] Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.

[4] Includes adjustments for fuel ethanol and motor gasoline blending components.

[5] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.

[6] Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.

[7] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix B.

[8] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, kerosene-type jet fuel, distillate, residual fuel oils, and propane/propylene.

[9] Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil in transit to refineries.

[10] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs (except propane/propylene), other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, naphtha-type jet fuel, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

[11] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

Notes: Some data are estimated. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total. Percentages are calculated using rounded numbers.

Sources: See page 33.

Table 2. U.S. Petroleum Activity, January 2007 to Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Inputs and Utilization

Year/Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007												
Crude Oil Inputs	14,992	14,435	14,840	15,045	15,380	15,248	15,671	15,685	15,226	14,933	15,151	15,202
Gross Inputs	15,381	14,773	15,185	15,371	15,651	15,444	15,922	15,859	15,513	15,249	15,506	15,477
Operable Capacity	17,440	17,443	17,443	17,443	17,455	17,460	17,460	17,460	17,448	17,448	17,448	17,448
Percent Utilization	88.2	84.7	87.1	88.1	89.7	88.5	91.2	90.8	88.9	87.4	88.9	88.7
2008												
Crude Oil Inputs	14,799	14,625	14,361	14,799	15,291	15,384	15,236	14,947	12,759	14,551	14,605	14,353
Gross Inputs	15,086	14,950	14,637	15,157	15,629	15,767	15,638	15,343	13,139	15,036	15,123	14,788
Operable Capacity	17,588	17,588	17,594	17,594	17,606	17,610	17,610	17,610	17,610	17,621	17,621	17,621
Percent Utilization	85.8	85.0	83.2	86.2	88.8	89.5	88.8	87.1	74.6	85.3	85.8	83.9

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

2008 - 2009	**12/19**	**12/26**	**1/2**	**1/9**	**1/16**	**1/23**	**1/30**	**2/6**	**2/13**	**2/20**	**2/27**	**3/6**
Crude Oil Inputs	14,653	14,555	14,444	14,452	14,361	14,347	14,302	14,187	14,187	14,137	14,138	14,135
Gross Inputs	14,994	14,911	14,785	14,836	14,775	14,778	14,733	14,571	14,527	14,480	14,464	14,516
Operable Capacity	17,610	17,610	17,610	17,613	17,616	17,618	17,621	17,621	17,621	17,621	17,621	17,621
Percent Utilization[1]	85.1	84.7	84.0	84.2	83.9	83.9	83.6	82.7	82.4	82.2	82.1	82.4

Production by Product

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007												
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	8,853	8,531	8,770	8,811	9,148	9,209	9,217	9,168	8,943	8,885	9,137	9,135
Reformulated	2,970	3,002	3,042	2,987	3,124	3,157	3,170	3,175	3,076	3,168	3,244	3,161
Conventional[2]	5,883	5,529	5,727	5,824	6,024	6,051	6,047	5,993	5,867	5,717	5,893	5,975
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,480	1,421	1,403	1,368	1,451	1,459	1,484	1,470	1,436	1,446	1,463	1,489
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,027	3,883	4,009	4,102	4,142	4,050	4,145	4,244	4,158	4,208	4,278	4,326
15 ppm sulfur and Under	2,491	2,424	2,568	2,757	2,840	2,859	2,853	2,994	2,919	3,018	3,124	3,211
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	618	567	560	615	627	689	697	742	720	624	613	625
> 500 ppm sulfur	918	892	880	730	675	501	595	508	520	566	541	491
Residual Fuel Oil	667	650	656	658	647	628	708	698	698	689	694	676
Propane/Propylene	1,056	1,032	1,072	1,064	1,087	1,070	1,067	1,042	1,069	1,059	1,097	1,113
2008												
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	8,767	8,740	8,593	8,772	9,027	8,864	8,835	8,856	8,163	9,003	8,942	9,013
Reformulated	3,021	3,194	3,134	3,128	3,158	3,025	3,014	3,004	2,866	3,173	3,212	3,118
Conventional[2]	5,746	5,546	5,460	5,645	5,869	5,838	5,821	5,852	5,296	5,831	5,730	5,895
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,514	1,447	1,451	1,467	1,536	1,567	1,612	1,584	1,297	1,401	1,425	1,383
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,110	3,973	3,940	4,287	4,459	4,572	4,509	4,466	3,681	4,437	4,490	4,511
15 ppm sulfur and Under	2,971	2,911	2,964	3,196	3,378	3,397	3,261	3,282	2,760	3,201	3,260	3,241
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	599	571	522	540	629	680	698	696	525	725	703	703
> 500 ppm sulfur	541	492	453	551	452	495	550	487	397	512	527	567
Residual Fuel Oil	591	645	664	710	734	695	584	579	485	575	588	597
Propane/Propylene	1,076	1,056	1,052	1,054	1,086	1,061	1,065	1,051	859	1,002	1,026	975

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

2008 - 2009	**12/19**	**12/26**	**1/2**	**1/9**	**1/16**	**1/23**	**1/30**	**2/6**	**2/13**	**2/20**	**2/27**	**3/6**
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	9,001	9,057	9,086	8,989	8,899	8,829	8,720	8,640	8,649	8,718	8,799	8,811
Reformulated[2]	3,082	3,070	3,014	2,926	2,870	2,854	2,902	2,931	2,965	2,984	3,019	3,011
Conventional[2]	5,919	5,987	6,072	6,064	6,029	5,976	5,819	5,709	5,684	5,734	5,780	5,800
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,377	1,343	1,361	1,399	1,392	1,420	1,419	1,394	1,378	1,373	1,369	1,369
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,497	4,554	4,528	4,541	4,478	4,385	4,290	4,159	4,157	4,168	4,148	4,173
15 ppm sulfur and Under	3,218	3,258	3,269	3,300	3,280	3,210	3,137	3,025	2,985	3,014	2,990	3,000
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	707	732	724	699	675	655	658	682	689	688	674	663
> 500 ppm sulfur	572	564	536	542	524	521	494	452	483	467	484	510
Residual Fuel Oil	572	571	550	554	534	529	564	554	547	566	533	550
Propane/Propylene	1,059	1,041	1,005	1,006	1,019	1,051	1,051	1,061	1,069	1,048	1,041	1,028

[1] Calculated as gross inputs divided by the latest reported monthly operable capacity. See Glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers.

[2] 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.

Notes: Some data are estimated. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Production statistics represent net production (i.e., refinery output minus refinery input).

Source: See page 33.

Figure 1. U.S. Refinery Capacity, Inputs, and Production, July 2007 to Present

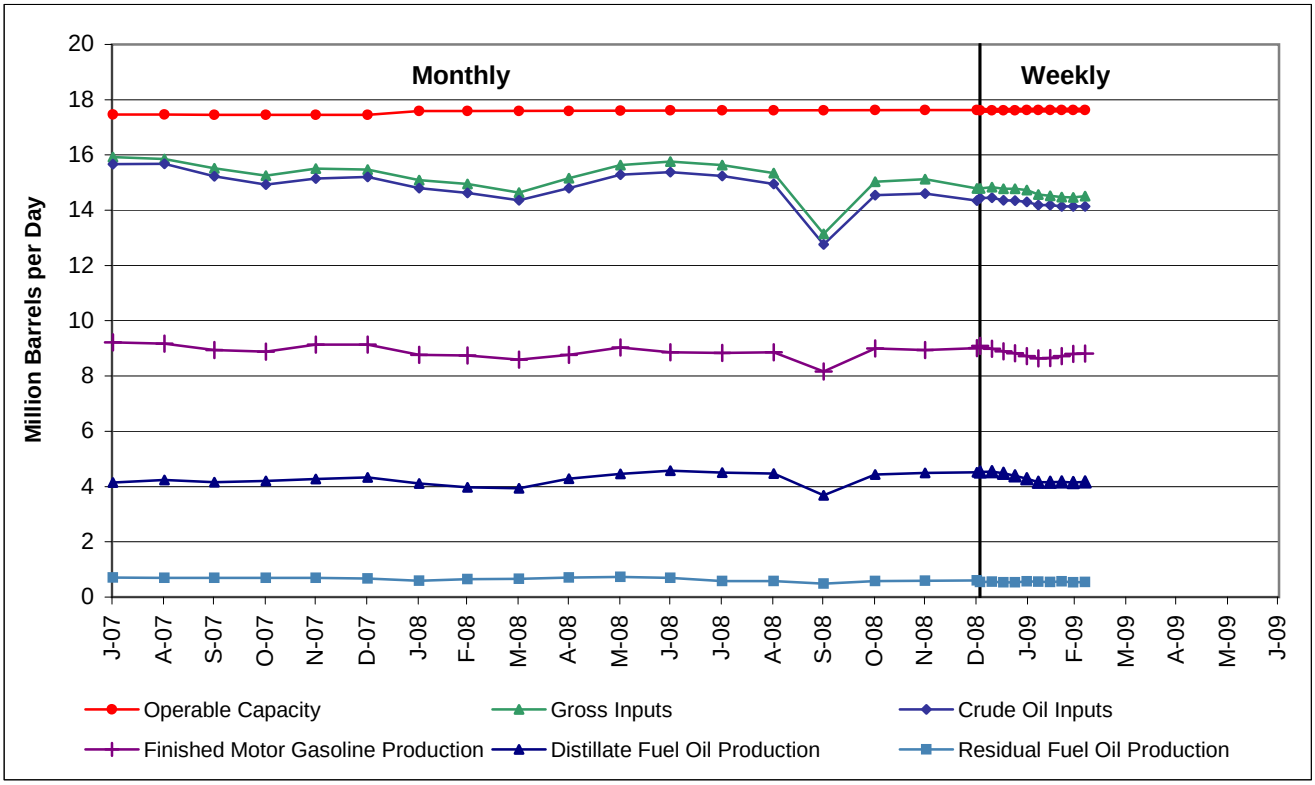


Figure 2. U.S. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 2007 to Present

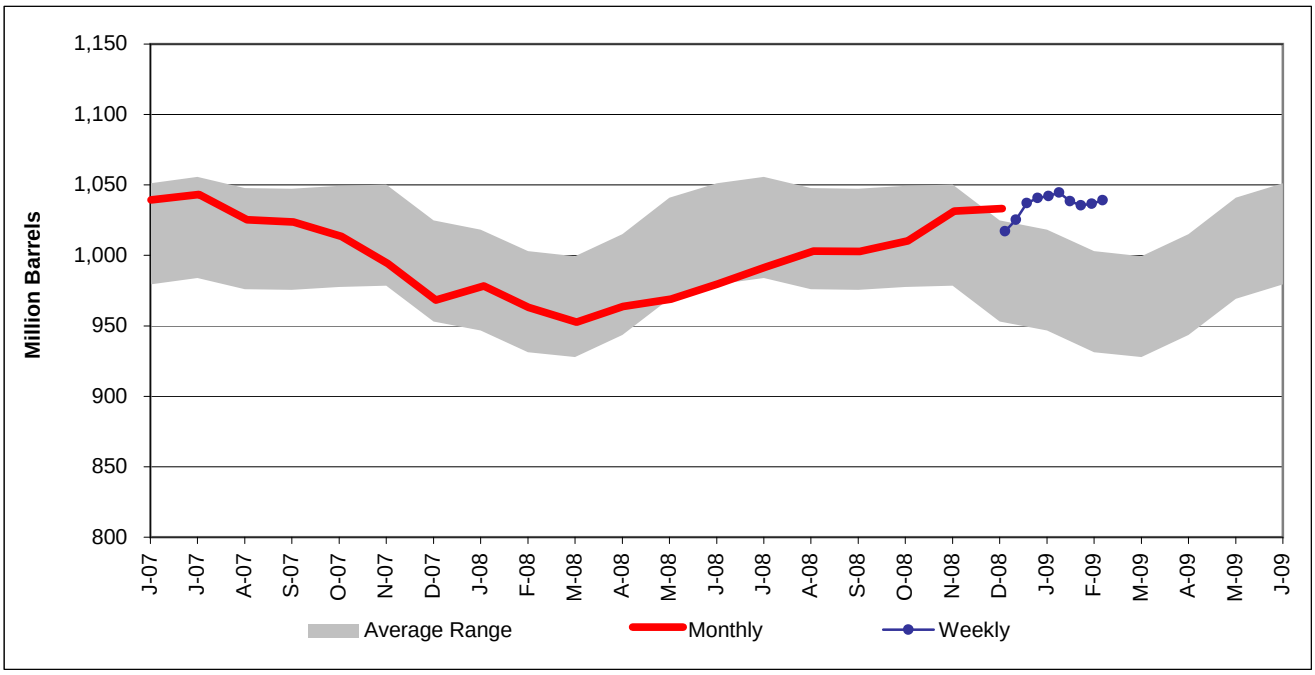


Table 3. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,[1] U.S. Totals, January 2007 to Present

(Million Barrels)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007												
Crude Oil[2]	324.5	317.6	330.9	342.0	353.3	354.1	336.7	320.5	311.1	307.2	299.5	286.1
Total Motor Gasoline	227.4	215.3	201.6	196.9	202.7	205.5	205.1	194.0	200.0	198.6	204.8	218.1
Reformulated	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.2
Conventional	123.2	115.0	107.2	106.7	112.5	114.6	112.2	108.7	111.5	107.6	109.6	110.2
Blending Components	103.2	99.3	92.4	88.4	88.2	88.9	90.9	83.3	86.8	89.8	94.2	106.7
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	39.1	38.7	40.1	40.3	41.5	41.1	42.0	41.0	42.9	41.7	40.2	39.5
Distillate Fuel Oil°	139.6	123.7	120.0	121.3	125.1	123.8	130.3	134.6	134.2	134.4	134.8	133.9
15 ppm sulfur and Under	60.4	57.8	57.5	62.0	68.2	67.0	66.7	69.1	66.9	64.5	66.7	69.9
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	25.2	24.1	21.9	23.7	22.8	24.4	26.2	24.0	24.2	22.9	23.9	23.9
> 500 ppm sulfur	54.1	41.9	40.6	35.6	34.1	32.4	37.4	41.5	43.1	47.0	44.2	40.2
Residual Fuel Oil	42.3	35.8	39.6	38.4	36.5	36.1	39.7	36.4	37.0	38.8	38.8	39.3
Propane/Propylene	47.0	30.0	26.9	29.5	36.5	43.7	49.7	54.8	58.3	61.0	59.7	52.0
Unfinished Oils	86.8	88.2	95.2	96.4	92.3	88.6	89.6	89.5	90.9	91.1	89.4	81.2
Other Oils[4]	128.6	128.3	134.7	139.6	145.5	146.5	150.1	154.5	149.3	140.7	127.1	118.2
Total (Excl. SPR)[3]	1,035.4	977.6	989.0	1,004.4	1,033.5	1,039.3	1,043.2	1,025.2	1,023.7	1,013.5	994.3	968.4
Crude Oil in SPR[5]	688.6	688.6	688.6	689.4	690.3	690.3	690.3	690.4	692.8	694.1	695.5	696.9
Total (Incl. SPR)[3]	1,724.0	1,666.2	1,677.6	1,693.8	1,723.7	1,729.6	1,733.5	1,715.7	1,716.5	1,707.7	1,689.8	1,665.3
2008												
Crude Oil[2]	296.4	301.5	313.1	318.8	302.8	294.7	294.5	301.5	303.3	312.1	320.7	324.2
Total Motor Gasoline	231.3	233.8	221.2	210.0	207.4	209.8	205.7	194.9	189.5	194.9	203.5	213.4
Reformulated	1.6	0.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.9
Conventional	115.6	118.0	108.2	103.4	103.7	105.2	100.6	95.6	90.6	94.9	96.3	97.3
Blending Components	114.0	114.9	111.2	104.8	101.9	102.8	103.4	97.5	97.1	99.0	106.4	115.2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	41.6	39.9	38.4	39.1	40.2	39.7	41.2	40.8	37.5	38.6	38.1	38.2
Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	129.6	117.0	107.2	106.1	112.8	121.1	130.4	132.5	127.2	127.4	135.8	145.9
15 ppm sulfur and Under	69.9	64.2	66.2	66.2	70.3	73.9	74.6	75.0	69.4	67.4	74.7	83.1
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	21.4	21.4	18.0	17.9	18.4	19.2	22.0	21.0	19.3	19.5	19.1	21.4
> 500 ppm sulfur	38.3	31.4	23.0	22.0	24.1	28.0	33.8	36.5	38.5	40.5	42.0	41.4
Residual Fuel Oil	39.0	38.8	39.4	39.6	40.6	41.6	37.3	38.6	39.0	39.7	38.7	36.2
Propane/Propylene	39.4	28.9	25.6	30.5	38.1	42.6	47.5	54.2	59.2	59.5	60.7	55.4
Unfinished Oils	85.5	90.4	90.2	89.6	89.1	88.7	89.6	89.8	91.4	92.5	90.2	83.4
Other Oils[4]	115.6	112.7	117.6	130.0	138.1	141.4	145.6	150.8	155.8	145.6	143.7	136.7
Total (Excl. SPR)[3]	978.2	963.1	952.7	963.7	969.1	979.6	991.8	1,003.2	1,002.9	1,010.3	1,031.5	1,033.3
Crude Oil in SPR[5]	698.3	698.8	700.4	701.5	704.3	706.0	707.2	707.2	702.4	701.8	701.8	701.8
Total (Incl. SPR)[3]	1,676.6	1,661.9	1,653.1	1,665.1	1,673.3	1,685.5	1,699.0	1,710.4	1,705.3	1,712.1	1,733.3	1,735.2

2008 - 2009	**12/19**	**12/26**	**1/2**	**1/9**	**1/16**	**1/23**	**1/30**	**2/6**	**2/13**	**2/20**	**2/27**	**3/6**
Crude Oil[2]	318.2	318.7	325.4	326.6	332.7	338.9	346.1	350.8	350.6	351.3	350.6	351.3
Total Motor Gasoline	207.3	208.1	211.4	213.5	220.0	219.9	220.2	217.6	218.7	215.3	215.5	212.5
Reformulated	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Conventional	94.8	93.9	95.2	95.2	96.2	97.5	96.0	93.6	92.6	92.2	90.4	89.5
Blending Components	111.7	113.5	115.5	117.3	122.8	121.4	123.4	123.1	125.2	122.3	124.3	122.1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	37.3	37.4	37.4	38.0	38.4	38.4	39.5	41.0	41.0	40.5	41.7	41.6
Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	135.3	136.0	137.8	144.2	145.0	144.0	142.6	141.6	140.8	141.6	143.3	145.4
15 ppm sulfur and Under	73.6	73.5	77.6	83.4	84.6	84.8	84.1	85.3	85.3	86.6	86.6	87.3
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	20.6	21.3	19.9	20.2	21.1	21.8	19.8	19.6	19.6	19.4	20.2	20.2
> 500 ppm sulfur	41.2	41.2	40.3	40.6	39.2	37.3	38.7	36.6	35.9	35.6	36.5	37.8
Residual Fuel Oil	36.0	35.8	33.9	34.7	36.1	36.0	34.6	35.1	36.3	36.4	36.6	38.1
Propane/Propylene	58.2	55.8	56.3	53.7	50.6	47.5	44.6	43.2	40.0	39.4	38.3	37.7
Unfinished Oils	84.2	82.1	80.4	80.7	82.5	86.0	85.6	86.1	84.2	84.2	84.7	85.4
Other Oils[4]	137.0	135.5	134.4	134.0	132.0	130.0	129.0	129.4	127.0	126.8	125.9	127.1
Total (Excl. SPR)[3]	1,013.6	1,009.4	1,017.1	1,025.3	1,037.1	1,040.7	1,042.1	1,044.7	1,038.5	1,035.6	1,036.6	1,039.2
Crude Oil in SPR[5]	701.8	701.8	701.8	701.9	702.1	702.8	703.5	703.8	703.9	704.2	704.9	705.7
Total (Incl. SPR)[3]	1,715.4	1,711.3	1,718.9	1,727.2	1,739.2	1,743.5	1,745.6	1,748.5	1,742.4	1,739.7	1,741.5	1,744.9

[1] Product stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign stocks held at, or in transit to, refineries and bulk terminals, and stocks in pipelines. Stocks held at natural gas processing plants are included in "Other Oils" and in totals. All stock levels are as of the end of the period.

[2] Crude oil stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit to refineries. Does not include those held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

[3] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix B.

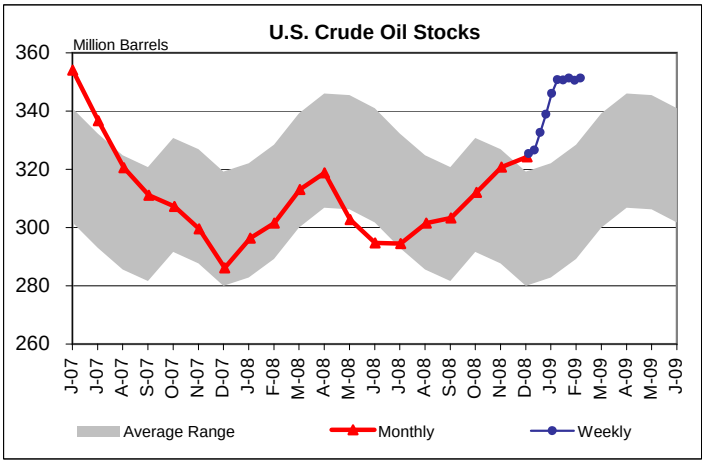
[4] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRG's (except propane/propylene), other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, naphtha-type jet fuel, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

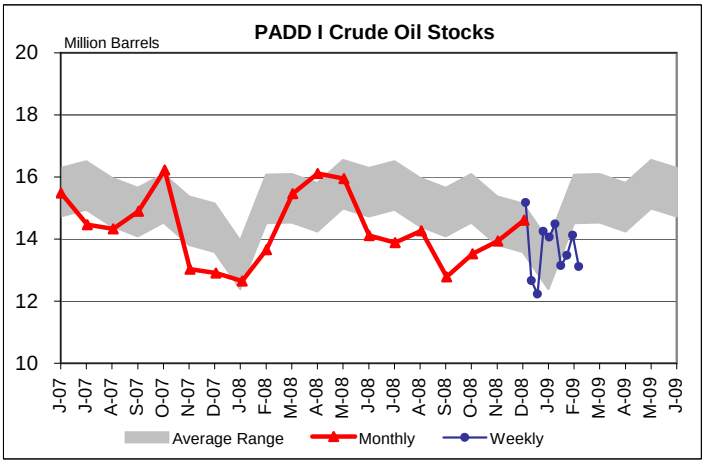
[5] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

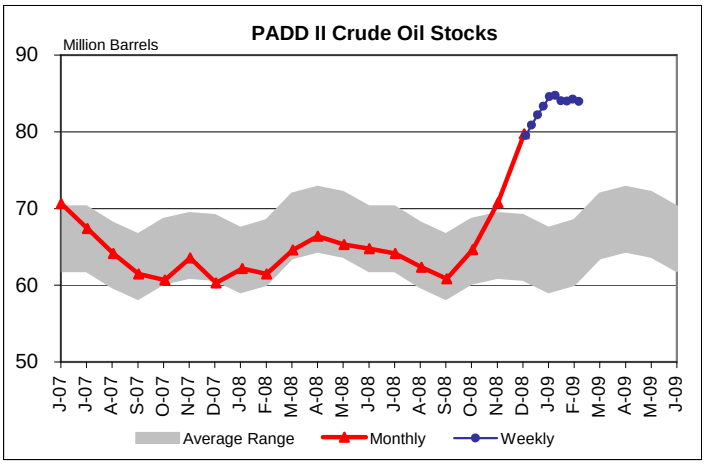
Notes: Some data are estimates. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

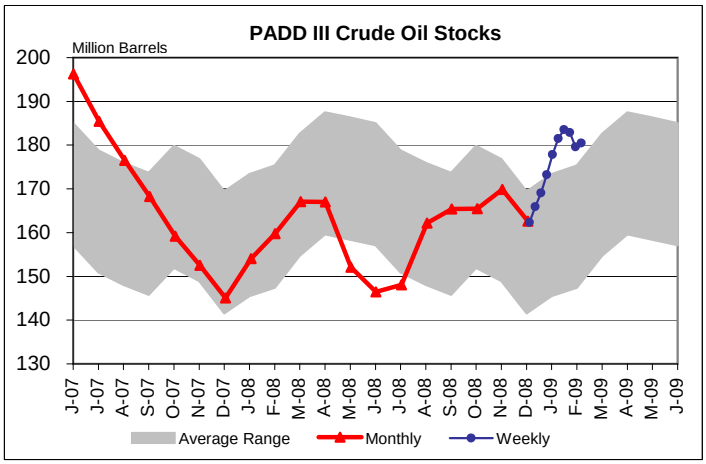
Source: See page 33.

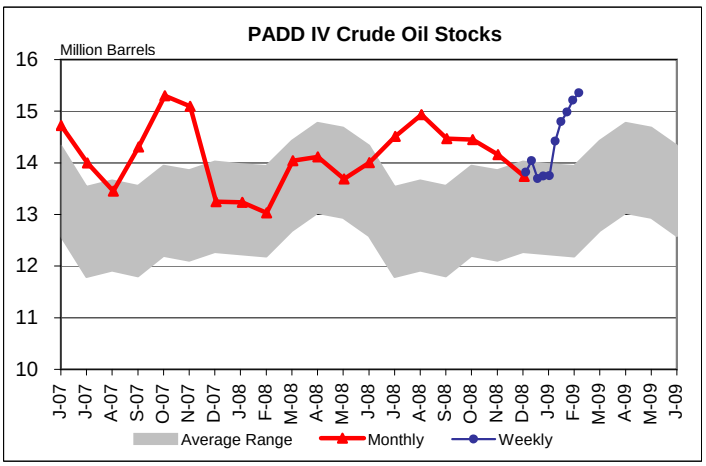
Figure 3. Stocks of Crude Oil by PAD District, June 2007 to Present











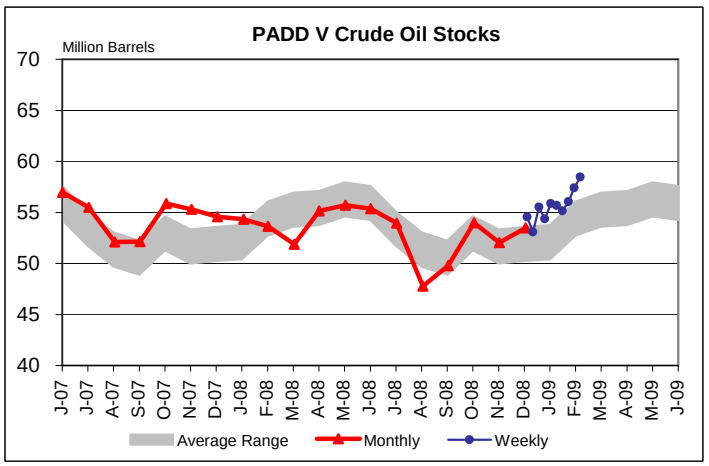


Table 4. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by PAD District, January 2007 to Present

(Million Barrels)

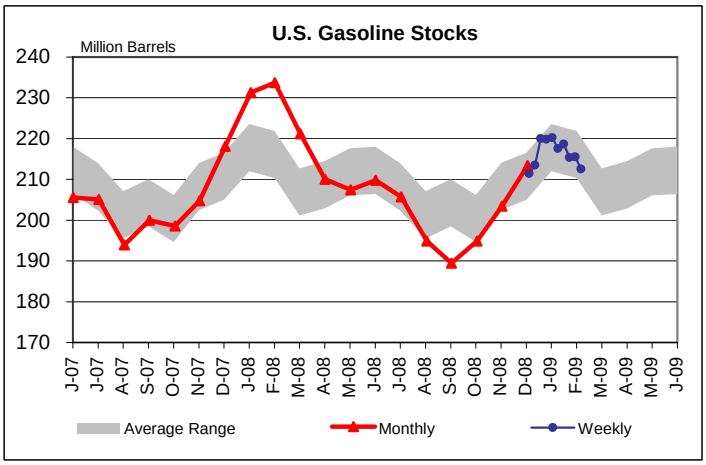
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007												
Total Motor Gasoline	227.4	215.3	201.6	196.9	202.7	205.5	205.1	194.0	200.0	198.6	204.8	218.1
East Coast (PADD I)	61.4	56.3	54.3	53.3	52.8	53.5	53.6	49.4	51.8	49.8	51.9	59.9
New England (PADD IA)	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	34.3	32.2	31.9	29.2	27.1	26.1	26.5	24.6	25.3	25.8	26.0	32.7
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	22.5	20.5	18.8	20.5	21.8	23.3	23.2	21.2	22.9	20.1	22.0	22.7
Midwest (PADD II)	55.5	54.2	49.1	47.1	48.7	49.8	48.0	47.3	49.9	46.7	49.9	52.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	71.6	67.0	63.7	63.7	66.4	65.3	65.7	61.7	63.3	67.8	68.9	67.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.4	7.2	6.5	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.5
West Coast (PADD V)	31.6	30.7	28.0	27.2	29.0	30.7	31.3	29.4	28.8	28.7	28.1	31.8
Finished Motor Gasoline	124.3	116.0	109.2	108.5	114.5	116.6	114.2	110.6	113.2	108.8	110.5	111.4
Reformulated	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.2
Conventional	123.2	115.0	107.2	106.7	112.5	114.6	112.2	108.7	111.5	107.6	109.6	110.2
Blending Components	103.2	99.3	92.4	88.4	88.2	88.9	90.9	83.3	86.8	89.8	94.2	106.7
2008												
Total Motor Gasoline	231.3	233.8	221.2	210.0	207.4	209.8	205.7	194.9	189.5	194.9	203.5	213.4
East Coast (PADD I)	61.5	64.1	59.4	57.9	55.7	59.2	57.1	53.4	45.8	47.9	54.2	62.7
New England (PADD IA)	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.8	4.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	36.0	38.1	34.9	32.1	30.8	32.3	31.7	28.6	23.9	22.5	27.1	34.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	21.3	21.8	20.2	21.9	21.7	23.2	22.2	21.3	18.7	22.6	23.4	24.3
Midwest (PADD II)	56.4	58.9	52.4	50.0	50.8	51.3	49.6	50.6	48.8	47.7	49.0	48.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	70.9	70.6	71.5	67.5	66.4	64.7	64.9	58.8	61.9	66.4	65.2	68.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.2	7.2	6.7	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.2	6.9
West Coast (PADD V)	35.2	33.0	31.3	28.5	28.2	28.0	28.1	26.0	26.4	26.1	27.8	27.3
Finished Motor Gasoline	117.3	118.9	110.0	105.2	105.6	107.0	102.3	97.4	92.3	95.9	97.0	98.2
Reformulated	1.6	0.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.9
Conventional	115.6	118.0	108.2	103.4	103.7	105.2	100.6	95.6	90.6	94.9	96.3	97.3
Blending Components	114.0	114.9	111.2	104.8	101.9	102.8	103.4	97.5	97.1	99.0	106.4	115.2

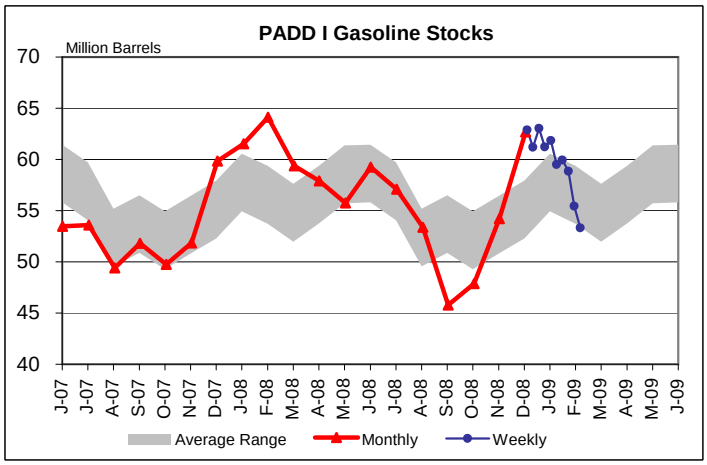
2008 - 2009	**12/19**	**12/26**	**1/2**	**1/9**	**1/16**	**1/23**	**1/30**	**2/6**	**2/13**	**2/20**	**2/27**	**3/6**
Total Motor Gasoline	207.3	208.1	211.4	213.5	220.0	219.9	220.2	217.6	218.7	215.3	215.5	212.5
East Coast (PADD I)	58.2	60.5	62.9	61.2	63.0	61.2	61.8	59.5	60.0	58.8	55.5	53.3
New England (PADD IA)	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	30.3	32.7	34.4	34.8	36.3	33.8	33.7	33.1	34.2	32.6	31.7	30.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	23.6	23.7	24.2	22.2	21.9	22.7	23.8	22.2	21.8	21.9	19.8	19.1
Midwest (PADD II)	46.8	46.8	48.1	48.9	50.6	51.7	52.5	53.9	54.5	53.9	55.3	55.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	69.1	66.9	66.6	69.2	71.8	72.4	71.8	70.0	69.2	68.5	69.9	69.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.5
West Coast (PADD V)	26.1	26.9	27.0	27.5	28.1	28.2	27.7	27.6	28.1	27.2	28.0	28.2
Finished Motor Gasoline	95.6	94.6	96.0	96.2	97.2	98.5	96.9	94.5	93.5	93.1	91.2	90.4
Reformulated	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Conventional	94.8	93.9	95.2	95.2	96.2	97.5	96.0	93.6	92.6	92.2	90.4	89.5
Blending Components	111.7	113.5	115.5	117.3	122.8	121.4	123.4	123.1	125.2	122.3	124.3	122.1

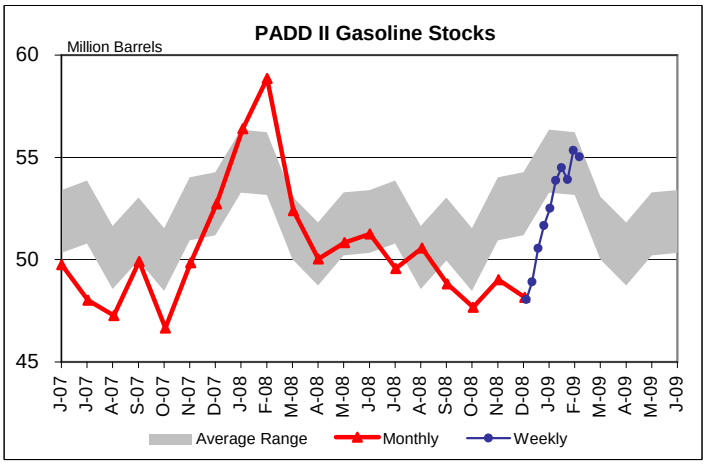
Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

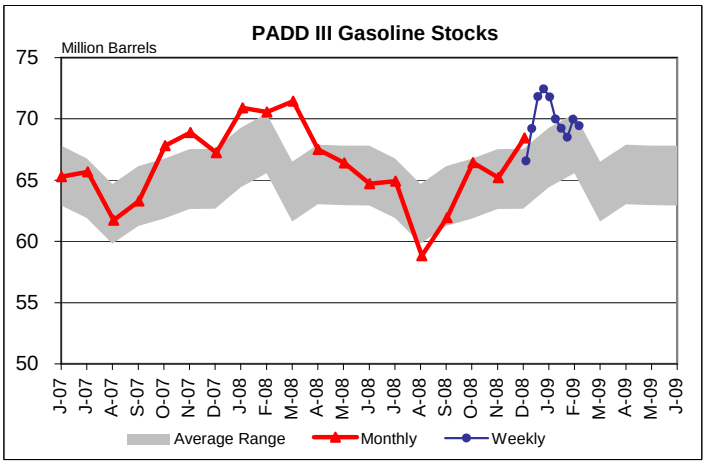
Source: See page 33.

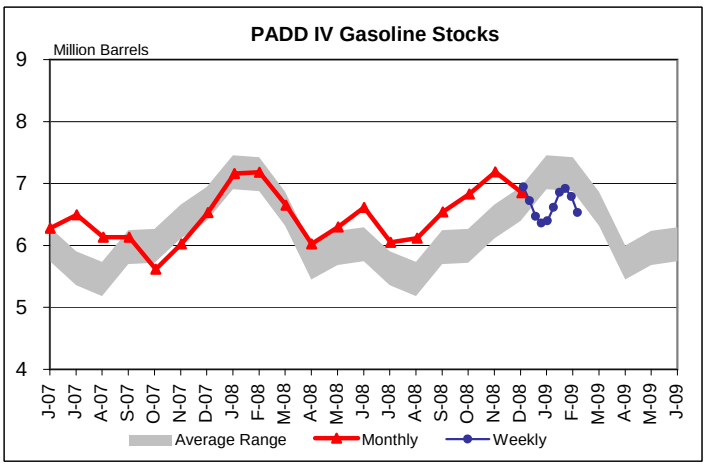
Figure 4. Stocks of Gasoline by PAD District, June 2007 to Present











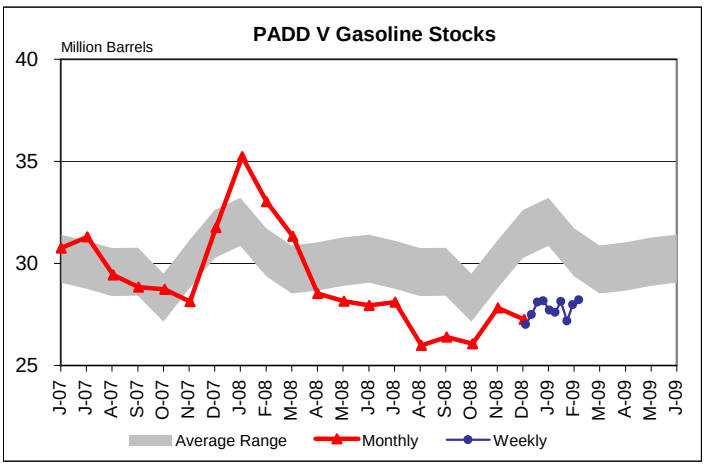


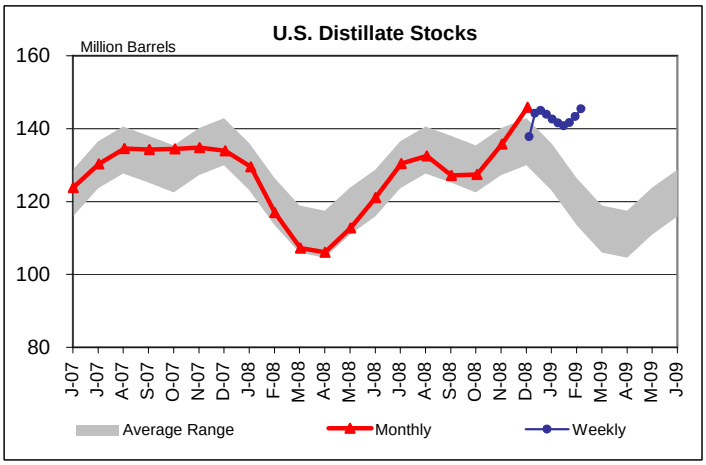
Table 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by PAD District, January 2007 to Present

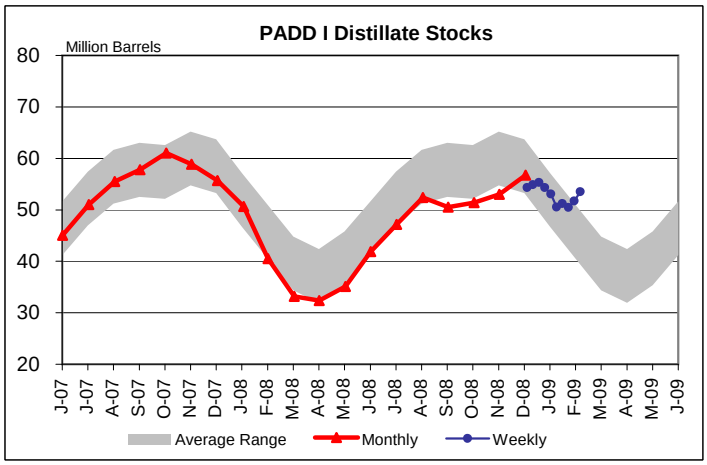
(Million Barrels)

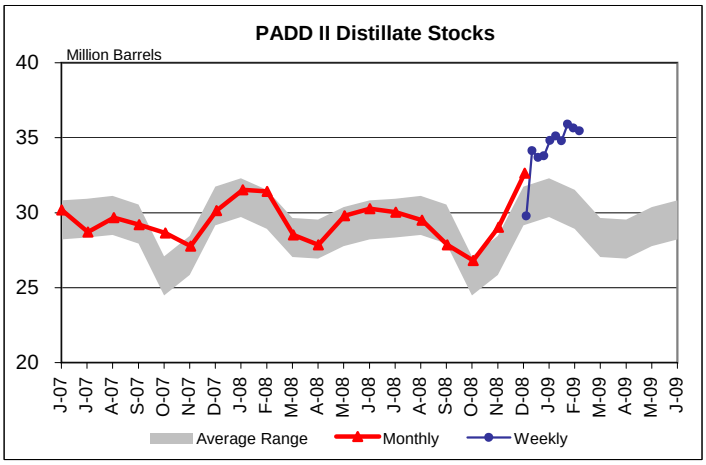
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007												
Total U.S.	139.6	123.7	120.0	121.3	125.1	123.8	130.3	134.6	134.2	134.4	134.8	133.9
15 ppm sulfur and Under	60.4	57.8	57.5	62.0	68.2	67.0	66.7	69.1	66.9	64.5	66.7	69.9
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	25.2	24.1	21.9	23.7	22.8	24.4	26.2	24.0	24.2	22.9	23.9	23.9
> 500 ppm sulfur	54.1	41.9	40.6	35.6	34.1	32.4	37.4	41.5	43.1	47.0	44.2	40.2
East Coast (PADD I)	62.4	47.3	43.9	41.2	43.9	45.1	51.0	55.5	57.8	61.1	58.8	55.7
15 ppm sulfur and Under	15.1	12.8	12.0	13.7	15.9	16.4	16.4	15.7	16.2	16.5	15.9	17.7
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	8.0	6.5	6.0	5.5	6.7	7.1	8.0	7.9	8.4	7.7	7.9	7.4
> 500 ppm sulfur	39.2	28.0	25.9	22.0	21.3	21.6	26.6	31.9	33.2	36.8	35.1	30.5
New England (PADD IA)	11.4	7.5	6.7	7.2	6.9	7.4	9.1	10.8	11.8	12.3	10.3	9.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	36.3	28.1	24.8	22.8	24.2	24.2	28.5	32.2	32.4	35.2	35.7	30.9
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	14.7	11.7	12.4	11.3	12.8	13.5	13.5	12.5	13.5	13.6	12.8	15.3
Midwest (PADD II)	29.9	29.1	28.5	29.8	30.2	30.2	28.7	29.7	29.2	28.6	27.8	30.1
15 ppm sulfur and Under	19.7	19.7	19.0	19.9	20.4	21.3	20.6	21.6	21.1	20.1	19.7	21.2
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	6.5	5.9	5.8	6.2	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.6	6.5
> 500 ppm sulfur	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.5	2.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	32.3	32.3	32.0	33.8	34.5	33.5	35.2	34.0	32.5	30.7	33.1	31.3
15 ppm sulfur and Under	14.9	14.5	15.7	16.6	19.6	18.5	18.2	19.6	18.5	17.2	19.4	17.8
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	8.8	9.9	8.1	10.0	8.3	8.8	10.5	8.8	8.7	8.0	8.5	7.8
> 500 ppm sulfur	8.7	7.9	8.1	7.2	6.7	6.2	6.5	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.7
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.3
15 ppm sulfur and Under	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.8
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
> 500 ppm sulfur	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
West Coast (PADD V)	11.5	11.8	12.4	13.0	13.3	11.9	12.1	12.6	12.0	11.5	12.1	13.6
15 ppm sulfur and Under	7.8	7.9	8.1	9.0	9.6	8.3	8.6	9.8	8.8	8.7	9.2	10.3
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8
> 500 ppm sulfur	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.5
2008												
Total U.S.	129.6	117.0	107.2	106.1	112.8	121.1	130.4	132.5	127.2	127.4	135.8	145.9
15 ppm sulfur and Under	69.9	64.2	66.2	66.2	70.3	73.9	74.6	75.0	69.4	67.4	74.7	83.1
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	21.4	21.4	18.0	17.9	18.4	19.2	22.0	21.0	19.3	19.5	19.1	21.4
> 500 ppm sulfur	38.3	31.4	23.0	22.0	24.1	28.0	33.8	36.5	38.5	40.5	42.0	41.4
East Coast (PADD I)	50.7	40.5	33.2	32.4	35.1	41.9	47.2	52.4	50.5	51.4	53.0	56.8
15 ppm sulfur and Under	16.1	12.8	13.7	14.1	14.2	17.1	16.3	17.6	15.8	14.7	16.2	18.4
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	6.6	5.2	5.1	4.7	5.8	5.5	6.8	7.5	5.7	6.7	6.3	8.1
> 500 ppm sulfur	27.9	22.5	14.4	13.5	15.1	19.3	24.1	27.3	29.0	30.0	30.5	30.3
New England (PADD IA)	9.1	6.8	5.0	3.7	3.8	4.9	5.6	6.9	8.4	8.2	9.3	10.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	28.8	23.4	17.6	17.5	19.8	24.4	28.8	32.6	31.3	30.4	31.3	31.5
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	12.8	10.3	10.6	11.1	11.4	12.6	12.8	12.9	10.8	12.8	12.4	15.2
Midwest (PADD II)	31.5	31.4	28.5	27.9	29.8	30.3	30.0	29.5	27.9	26.8	29.0	32.6
15 ppm sulfur and Under	22.9	22.7	22.0	21.8	23.3	23.9	23.3	23.1	21.6	20.9	22.8	26.2
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	5.9	6.1	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.7	4.0
> 500 ppm sulfur	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	30.0	29.3	29.9	30.8	31.9	32.4	37.2	34.4	33.1	34.4	36.3	39.6
15 ppm sulfur and Under	17.2	16.5	18.5	18.9	20.4	20.1	22.6	22.1	20.0	20.6	22.1	25.7
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	6.9	8.0	6.7	7.4	6.6	7.6	8.8	7.2	7.6	7.4	7.1	7.3
> 500 ppm sulfur	5.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.7	5.7	5.0	5.5	6.5	7.2	6.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.9
15 ppm sulfur and Under	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
> 500 ppm sulfur	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
West Coast (PADD V)	14.2	12.8	12.5	12.1	12.5	13.2	12.9	13.2	12.8	11.8	14.2	13.9
15 ppm sulfur and Under	10.9	9.5	9.3	8.9	9.4	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.5	8.8	10.9	10.4
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
> 500 ppm sulfur	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8
2008 - 2009	**12/19**	**12/26**	**1/2**	**1/9**	**1/16**	**1/23**	**1/30**	**2/6**	**2/13**	**2/20**	**2/27**	**3/6**
Total U.S.	135.3	136.0	137.8	144.2	145.0	144.0	142.6	141.6	140.8	141.6	143.3	145.4
15 ppm sulfur and Under	73.6	73.5	77.6	83.4	84.6	84.8	84.1	85.3	85.3	86.6	86.6	87.3
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	20.6	21.3	19.9	20.2	21.1	21.8	19.8	19.6	19.6	19.4	20.2	20.2
> 500 ppm sulfur	41.2	41.2	40.3	40.6	39.2	37.3	38.7	36.6	35.9	35.6	36.5	37.8
East Coast (PADD I)	53.0	53.3	54.3	54.9	55.3	54.3	53.1	50.5	51.2	50.4	51.7	53.5
15 ppm sulfur and Under	16.2	16.2	18.2	17.9	18.3	19.5	19.5	18.5	20.0	19.3	19.3	20.1
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	7.8	8.2	7.8	7.4	8.0	7.5	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.1	7.0	7.0
> 500 ppm sulfur	29.0	28.9	28.3	29.6	29.0	27.3	27.4	25.5	24.8	25.1	25.5	26.4
New England (PADD IA)	8.8	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.9	9.1	9.3	8.8	9.0	9.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	31.4	30.7	29.5	30.0	30.6	29.0	28.1	26.9	26.5	27.0	27.8	27.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	12.8	13.7	15.5	15.4	15.5	16.2	15.1	14.4	15.5	14.6	14.9	16.3
Midwest (PADD II)	28.6	28.8	29.8	34.1	33.7	33.8	34.8	35.1	34.8	35.9	35.7	35.4
15 ppm sulfur and Under	22.1	22.3	23.2	27.4	26.8	27.2	27.3	28.2	28.2	29.6	29.4	29.2
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	3.6	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8
> 500 ppm sulfur	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.4	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	37.8	37.2	37.1	38.3	39.5	39.4	38.7	39.8	38.3	38.9	38.6	39.0
15 ppm sulfur and Under	23.6	22.8	23.7	25.4	26.6	25.3	25.2	25.7	24.1	24.7	24.2	24.0
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	7.3	7.3	6.6	7.1	7.3	8.6	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.8
> 500 ppm sulfur	6.9	7.0	6.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.7	7.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2
15 ppm sulfur and Under	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
> 500 ppm sulfur	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
West Coast (PADD V)	13.0	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.6	13.5	12.8	13.0	13.1	12.9	13.8	14.3
15 ppm sulfur and Under	9.3	10.0	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.2	9.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.7	11.2
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
> 500 ppm sulfur	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7

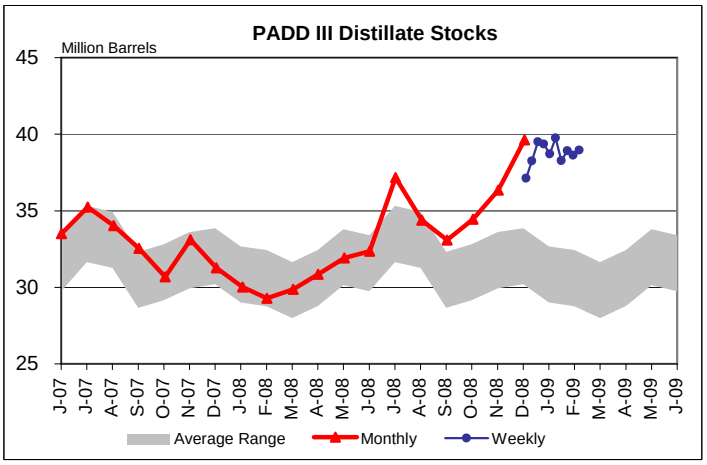
Note: • PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 33.

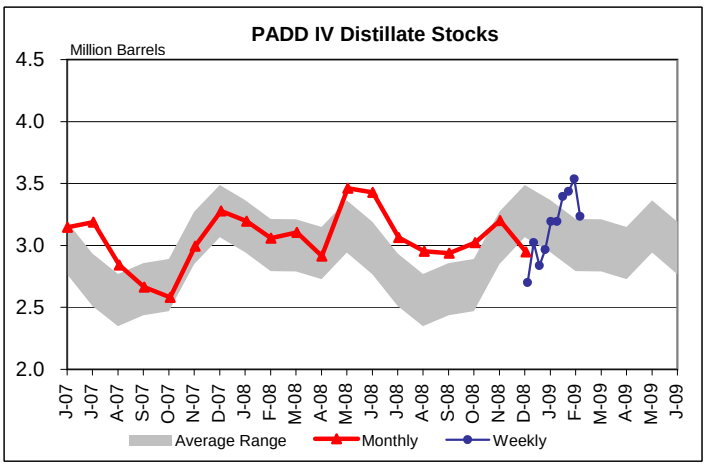
Figure 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by PAD District, June 2007 to Present











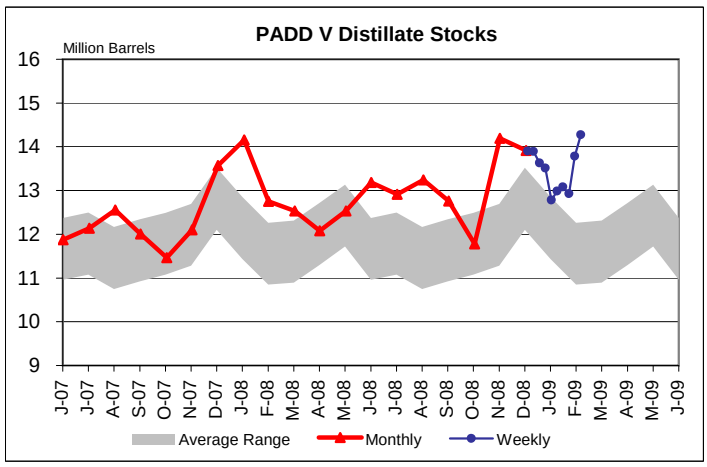


Table 6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by PAD District, January 2007 to Present

(Million Barrels)

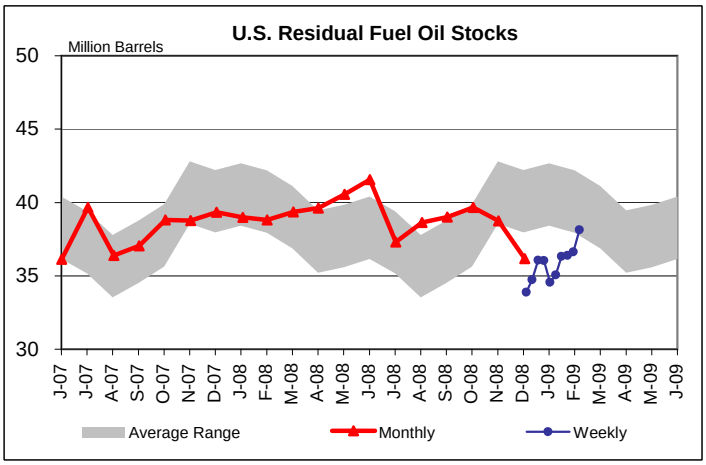
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007												
Total U.S.	42.3	35.8	39.6	38.4	36.5	36.1	39.7	36.4	37.0	38.8	38.8	39.3
East Coast (PADD I)	18.0	13.7	14.7	14.6	15.5	14.8	14.4	13.7	15.3	14.8	14.8	14.7
New England (PADD IA)	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	14.1	10.5	11.5	11.6	12.3	11.9	11.6	11.2	12.4	11.7	11.9	11.4
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.1
Midwest (PADD II)	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	16.7	15.5	17.6	16.4	13.5	14.5	17.9	15.6	14.8	16.8	17.0	17.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	5.8	4.9	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.7
2008												
Total U.S.	39.0	38.8	39.4	39.6	40.6	41.6	37.3	38.6	39.0	39.7	38.7	36.2
East Coast (PADD I)	15.4	14.5	13.2	14.5	16.1	15.2	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.0	13.3
New England (PADD IA)	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	12.1	11.3	9.9	11.4	12.4	11.5	10.9	11.3	11.6	11.1	11.0	10.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.0
Midwest (PADD II)	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	16.3	17.7	18.4	16.7	17.2	19.3	16.9	17.6	18.4	18.6	18.1	16.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	5.8	5.2	6.2	6.6	5.4	5.4	4.9	5.3	4.8	5.4	5.0	4.9

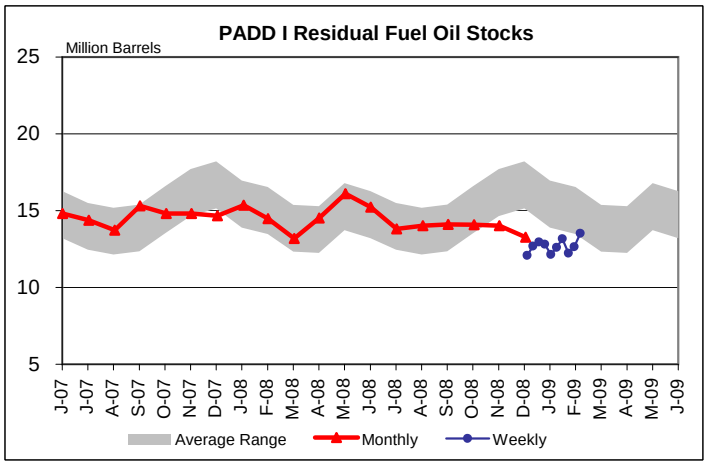
2008 - 2009	**12/19**	**12/26**	**1/2**	**1/9**	**1/16**	**1/23**	**1/30**	**2/6**	**2/13**	**2/20**	**2/27**	**3/6**
Total U.S.	36.0	35.8	33.9	34.7	36.1	36.0	34.6	35.1	36.3	36.4	36.6	38.1
East Coast (PADD I)	12.4	13.0	12.1	12.7	13.0	12.8	12.1	12.6	13.2	12.2	12.6	13.5
New England (PADD IA)	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	10.1	10.7	9.4	10.1	10.2	10.1	9.2	9.5	10.1	9.3	9.7	9.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.5
Midwest (PADD II)	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	17.3	16.7	15.5	15.8	16.5	16.4	15.3	15.7	16.1	17.0	17.4	17.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.1	5.2

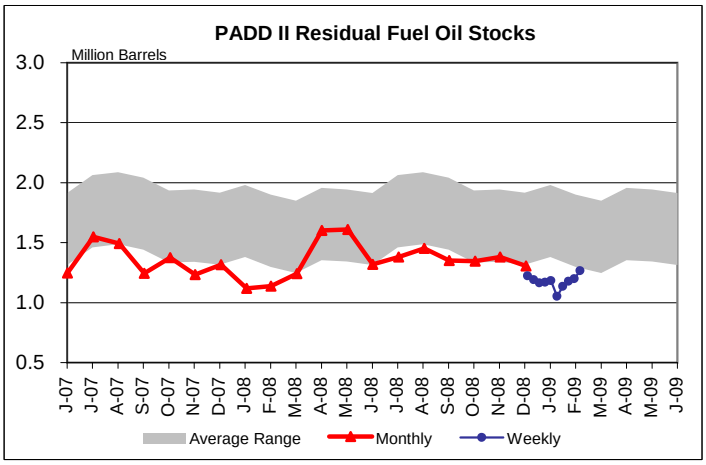
Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

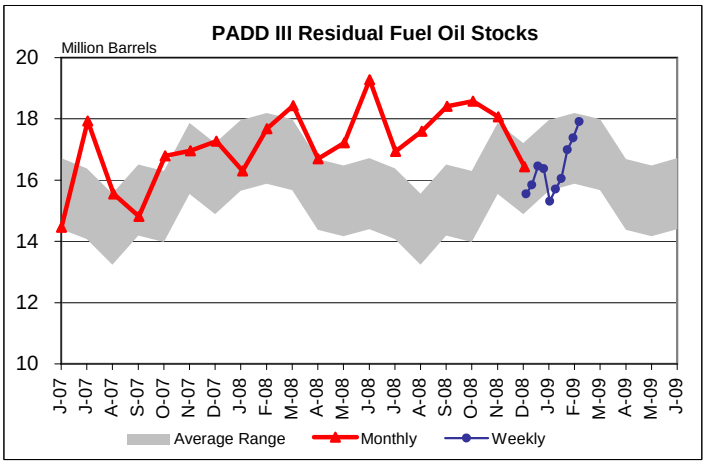
Source: See page 33.

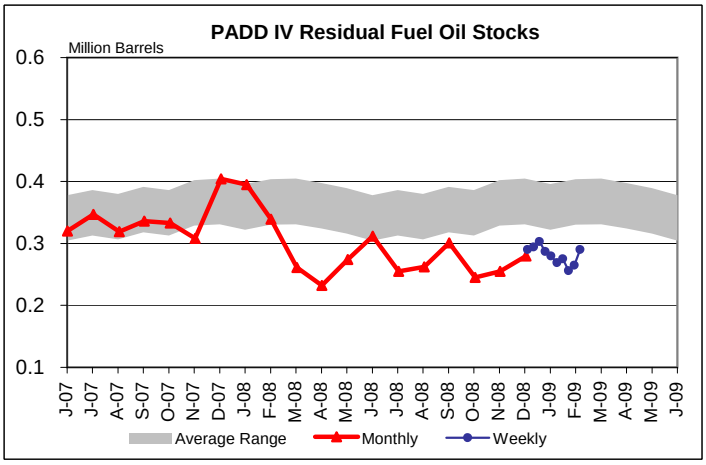
Figure 6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by PAD District, June 2007 to Present











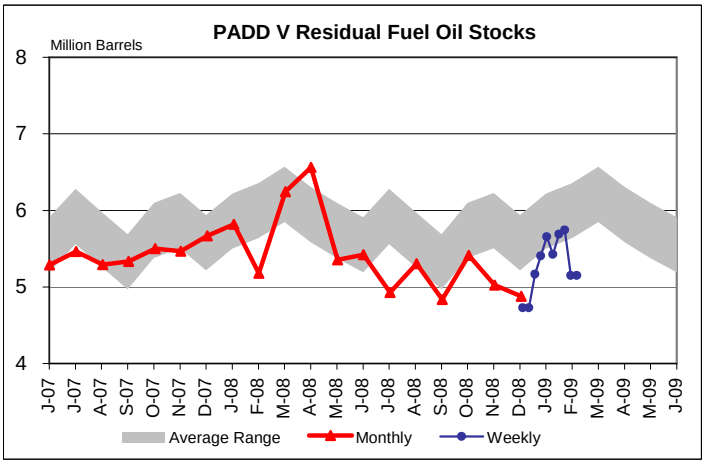


Table 7. Stocks of Propane/Propylene by PAD Districts I, II, and III, and (IV & V), January 2007 to Present
(Million Barrels)

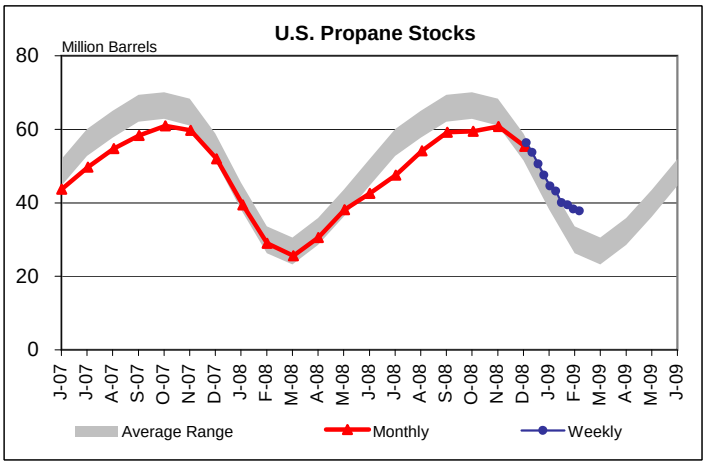
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007												
Total U.S.	47.0	30.0	26.9	29.5	36.5	43.7	49.7	54.8	58.3	61.0	59.7	52.0
East Coast (PADD I)	5.3	2.0	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.9	4.5	5.1	5.0	4.6
New England (PADD IA)	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	2.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.6	2.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.2	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0
Midwest (PADD II)	17.0	10.0	8.6	10.0	13.5	16.6	20.3	22.1	23.5	23.3	21.7	19.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	23.4	16.9	14.2	15.8	18.4	21.7	23.2	25.3	27.5	29.7	30.2	25.7
PADD's IV & V	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.4
Propylene (Total U.S. Nonfuel use)[1]	3.5	3.6	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.5	2.1
2008												
Total U.S.	39.4	28.9	25.6	30.5	38.1	42.6	47.5	54.2	59.2	59.5	60.7	55.4
East Coast (PADD I)	3.8	3.2	2.5	3.1	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.4
New England (PADD IA)	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9
Midwest (PADD II)	13.4	8.7	9.0	10.9	14.7	17.8	20.5	22.6	24.5	22.7	21.6	18.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	20.8	16.2	13.3	15.8	18.3	19.7	21.3	24.6	27.8	29.9	32.6	31.3
PADD's IV & V	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.2
Propylene (Total U.S. Nonfuel use)[1]	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.6	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.7	3.6

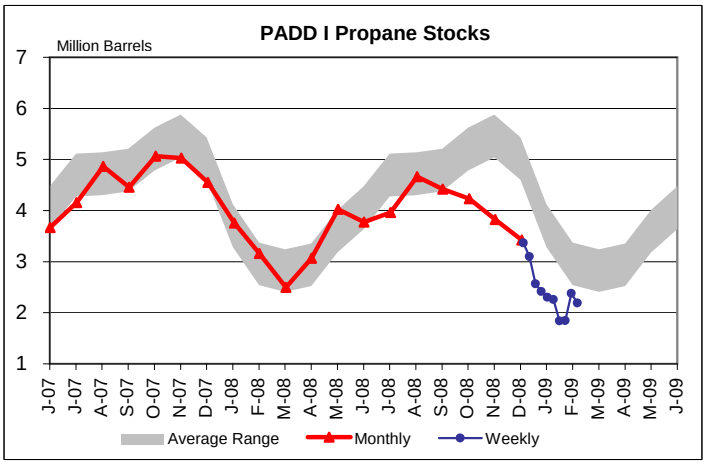
2008 - 2009	**12/19**	**12/26**	**1/2**	**1/9**	**1/16**	**1/23**	**1/30**	**2/6**	**2/13**	**2/20**	**2/27**	**3/6**
Total U.S.	58.2	55.8	56.3	53.7	50.6	47.5	44.6	43.2	40.0	39.4	38.3	37.7
East Coast (PADD I)	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.2
New England (PADD IA)	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
Midwest (PADD II)	19.6	18.4	18.1	17.7	16.0	14.5	13.2	13.2	12.5	12.9	12.5	13.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	33.0	31.8	32.5	31.0	30.4	29.2	27.7	26.4	24.4	23.4	22.3	21.6
PADD's IV & V	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0
Propylene (Total U.S. Nonfuel use)[1]	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5

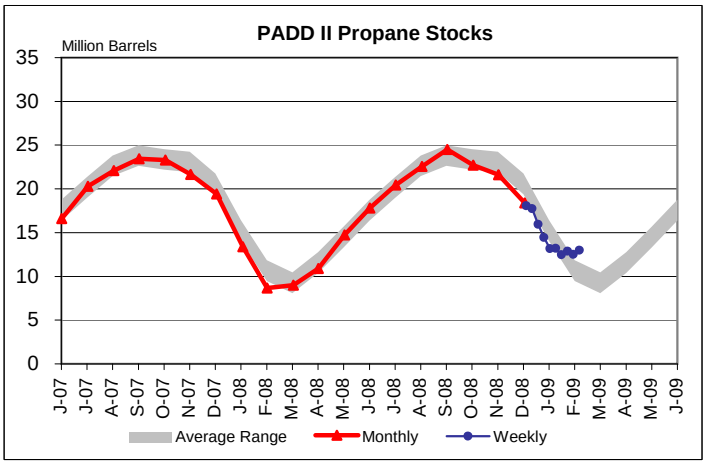
[1] Nonfuel use propylene data collected from bulk terminal facilities only.

Source: See page 33.

Figure 7. Stocks of Propane by PAD Districts I, II, and III, June 2007 to Present







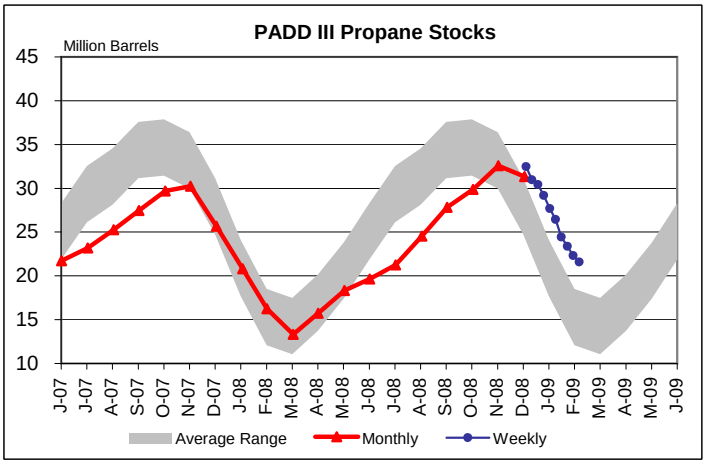


Figure 8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 2007 to Present

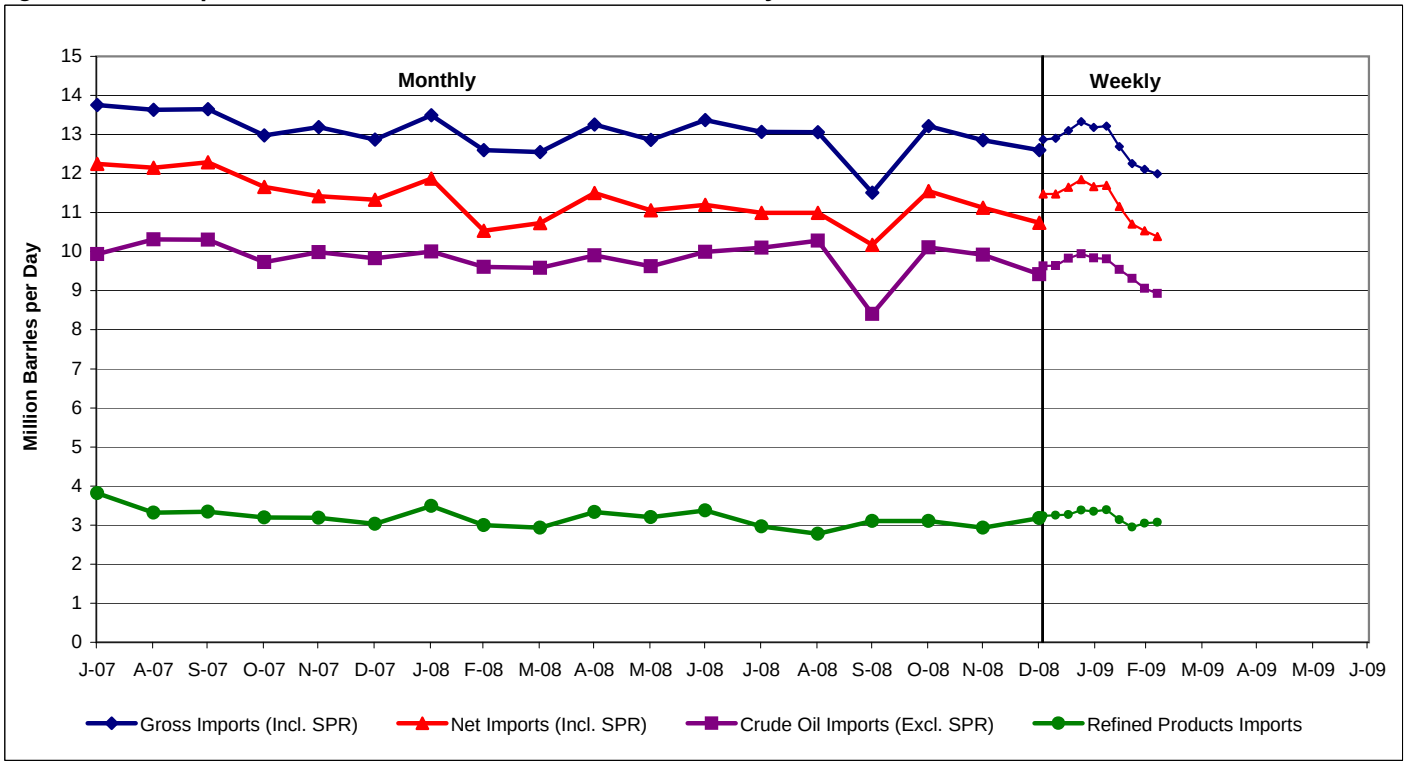


Table 8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 2007 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	10,211	9,009	10,362	10,161	10,328	10,015	9,939	10,316	10,307	9,733	9,985	9,835
SPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Products	3,495	3,164	3,576	3,681	3,876	3,538	3,815	3,318	3,339	3,196	3,184	3,035
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	13,706	12,173	13,956	13,842	14,204	13,553	13,754	13,634	13,646	12,981	13,188	12,869
Total Exports[1]	1,446	1,350	1,274	1,360	1,441	1,331	1,506	1,483	1,361	1,325	1,767	1,542
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	12,260	10,823	12,682	12,482	12,764	12,222	12,248	12,151	12,285	11,655	11,421	11,327
2008												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	10,000	9,606	9,583	9,904	9,624	9,994	10,101	10,284	8,407	10,111	9,923	9,419
SPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Products	3,492	2,998	2,932	3,330	3,204	3,373	2,963	2,776	3,105	3,105	2,929	3,181
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	13,493	12,604	12,550	13,252	12,862	13,367	13,064	13,060	11,512	13,217	12,853	12,600
Total Exports[1]	1,623	2,072	1,823	1,754	1,806	2,165	2,069	2,068	1,338	1,669	1,730	1,864
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	11,869	10,531	10,728	11,498	11,056	11,202	10,995	10,992	10,174	11,548	11,123	10,736
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2008 - 2009	**12/19**	**12/26**	**1/2**	**1/9**	**1/16**	**1/23**	**1/30**	**2/6**	**2/13**	**2/20**	**2/27**	**3/6**
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	9,564	9,500	9,631	9,645	9,832	9,947	9,835	9,816	9,548	9,313	9,061	8,928
SPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Products	3,132	3,138	3,238	3,254	3,268	3,380	3,348	3,394	3,141	2,946	3,049	3,069
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	12,695	12,638	12,869	12,899	13,100	13,327	13,183	13,210	12,688	12,259	12,109	11,996
Total Exports[1]	1,489	1,395	1,395	1,425	1,455	1,484	1,514	1,514	1,534	1,555	1,575	1,609
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	11,206	11,243	11,474	11,474	11,646	11,842	11,669	11,696	11,154	10,704	10,534	10,387

[1] Includes exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products. Crude oil exports are restricted to (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet, (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada, and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

Notes: Some data are estimates. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 33.

Figure 9. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products, July 2007 to Present

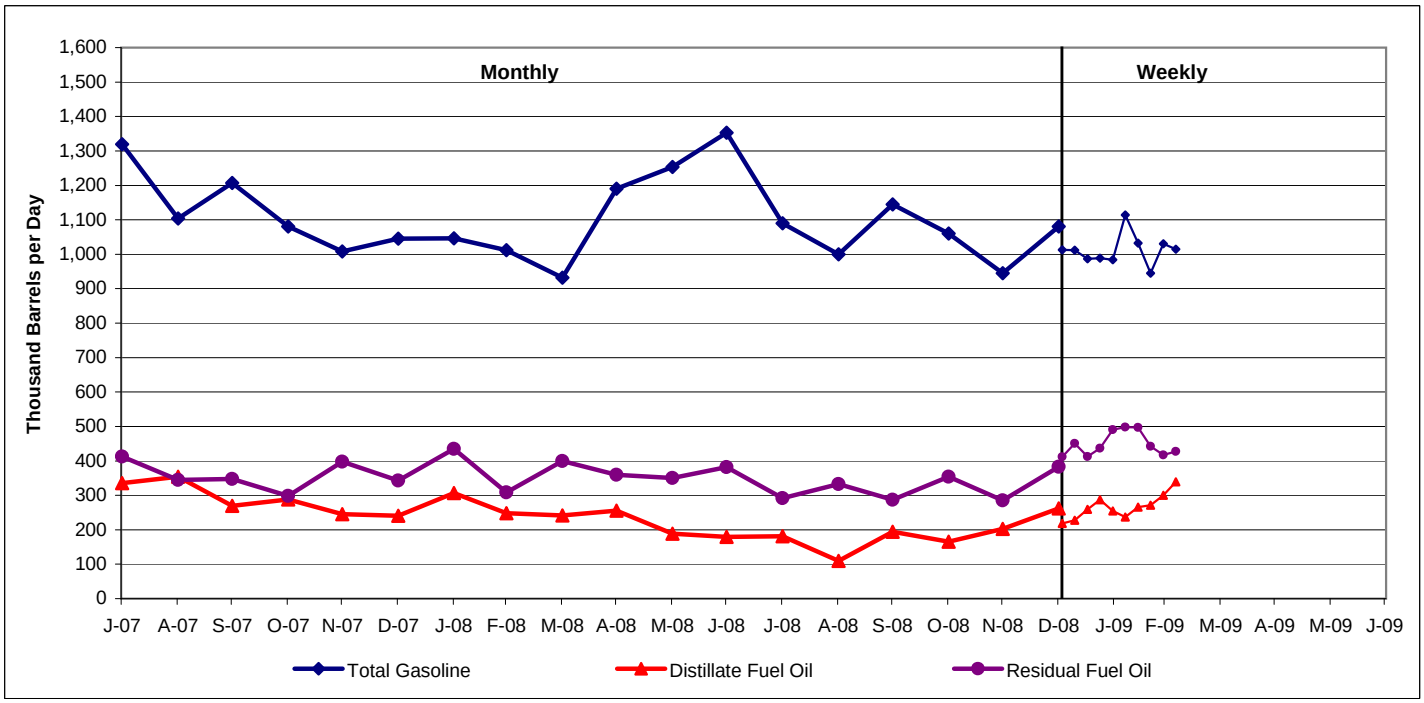


Table 9. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, January 2007 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007												
Total Motor Gasoline	1,078	971	1,084	1,265	1,485	1,323	1,319	1,104	1,207	1,081	1,008	1,045
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conventional	408	372	361	498	581	441	434	404	478	319	303	351
Blending Components	669	598	723	767	904	883	885	700	729	762	705	694
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	175	227	249	316	227	215	263	226	202	184	180	136
Distillate Fuel Oil	352	334	360	323	274	273	335	354	270	288	245	241
15 ppm sulfur and Under	171	169	214	210	191	163	210	212	160	143	143	111
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	9	25	4	28	8	13	4	18	5	25	4	12
> 500 ppm to 2000 ppm sulfur	129	90	104	73	55	62	78	90	72	99	74	103
> 2000 ppm sulfur	44	50	37	11	21	36	43	34	32	22	25	15
Residual Fuel Oil	394	314	510	374	360	360	412	344	347	299	397	342
Propane/Propylene	244	213	185	121	146	151	135	164	232	204	200	188
Other Petroleum Products[1]	1,251	1,107	1,190	1,283	1,384	1,215	1,350	1,126	1,081	1,139	1,153	1,083
2008												
Total Motor Gasoline	1,046	1,011	932	1,190	1,253	1,353	1,090	1,000	1,144	1,060	945	1,081
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conventional	412	354	374	386	383	461	323	205	253	239	115	148
Blending Components	634	657	557	804	871	891	767	794	892	821	830	933
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	159	101	98	180	140	91	72	76	88	98	47	68
Distillate Fuel Oil	307	248	241	255	188	179	181	109	195	166	203	262
15 ppm sulfur and Under	140	124	148	164	139	86	86	77	138	110	130	100
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	23	9	6	3	2	2	18	14	7	28	15	50
> 500 ppm to 2000 ppm sulfur	120	103	70	79	39	84	65	14	46	26	44	76
> 2000 ppm sulfur	24	12	17	9	8	8	12	4	4	2	14	36
Residual Fuel Oil	435	308	400	359	350	382	292	332	288	354	285	383
Propane/Propylene	253	205	216	154	159	97	128	185	186	178	196	228
Other Petroleum Products[1]	1,293	1,125	1,046	1,191	1,114	1,272	1,200	1,073	1,205	1,249	1,252	1,159

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

2008 - 2009	**12/19**	**12/26**	**1/2**	**1/9**	**1/16**	**1/23**	**1/30**	**2/6**	**2/13**	**2/20**	**2/27**	**3/6**
Total Motor Gasoline	1,012	1,077	1,013	1,012	987	989	984	1,114	1,032	945	1,030	1,015
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conventional	148	167	176	171	173	207	217	265	251	213	169	206
Blending Components	864	910	838	841	814	782	766	849	781	732	861	808
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	57	59	67	58	47	59	49	74	63	53	63	47
Distillate Fuel Oil	159	167	218	228	259	287	255	237	266	271	300	339
15 ppm sulfur and Under	93	93	101	95	94	97	93	93	113	126	134	152
> 15 ppm sulfur to 500 ppm	20	19	18	28	27	39	41	25	36	42	45	45
> 500 ppm to 2000 ppm sulfur	29	46	69	72	102	104	91	92	92	79	98	109
> 2000 ppm sulfur	17	10	30	33	35	48	30	27	26	24	23	32
Residual Fuel Oil	447	409	412	451	413	437	491	498	497	442	417	427
Propane/Propylene	240	230	239	205	204	233	232	258	249	234	307	291
Other Petroleum Products[1]	1,218	1,196	1,289	1,301	1,359	1,375	1,338	1,213	1,035	1,003	933	950

[1] Includes imports of kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases (except propane/propylene), and other oils.
Source: See page 33.

Figure 10. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, July 2007 to Present

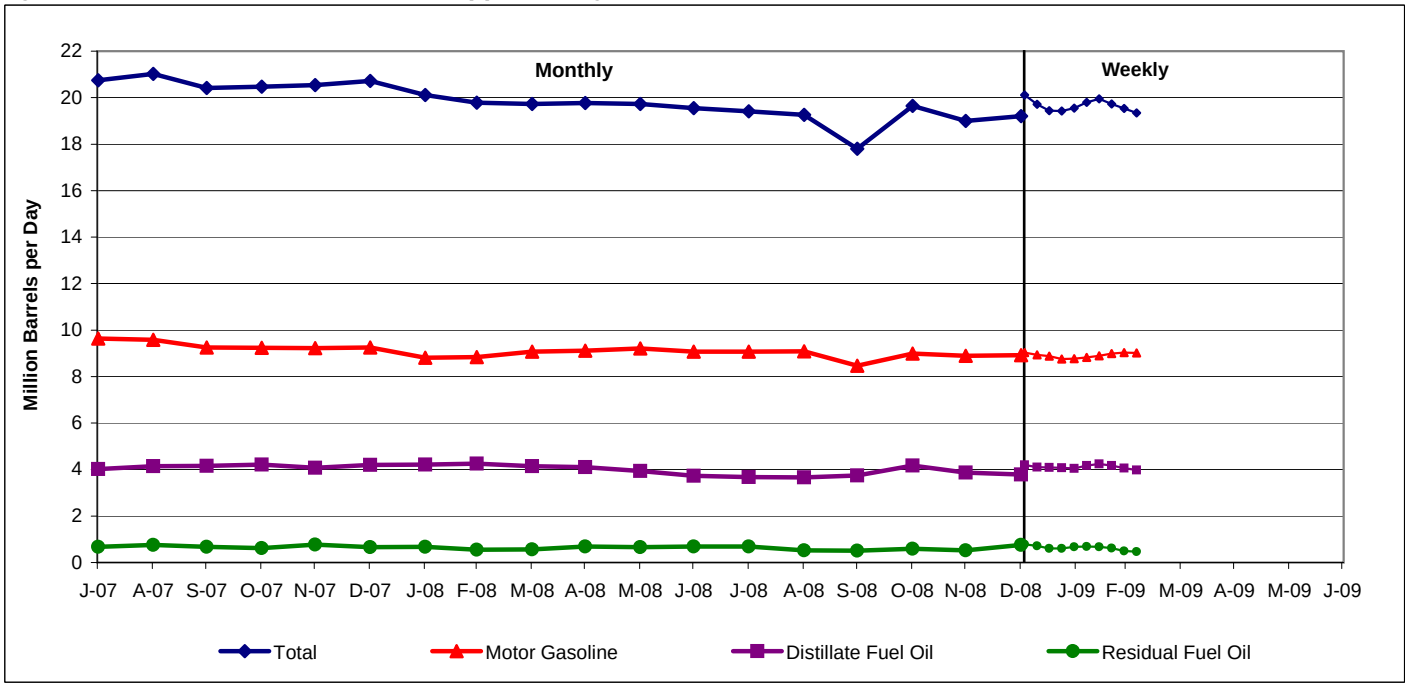


Table 10. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 2007 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007												
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,886	9,006	9,178	9,215	9,434	9,491	9,640	9,582	9,254	9,236	9,229	9,251
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,616	1,634	1,551	1,647	1,618	1,663	1,664	1,703	1,533	1,637	1,600	1,603
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,256	4,582	4,334	4,214	4,068	4,114	4,026	4,146	4,161	4,213	4,074	4,193
Residual Fuel Oil	759	946	723	682	690	733	669	761	674	626	768	665
Propane/Propylene	1,694	1,798	1,305	1,070	978	958	969	1,018	1,162	1,157	1,243	1,504
Other Oils	3,356	3,292	3,426	3,692	3,799	3,746	3,738	3,816	3,631	3,608	3,621	3,504
Total	20,567	21,309	20,536	20,536	20,620	20,723	20,747	21,025	20,415	20,476	20,535	20,719
2008												
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,814	8,842	9,069	9,117	9,216	9,071	9,072	9,090	8,469	8,986	8,889	8,921
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,546	1,537	1,533	1,592	1,564	1,589	1,541	1,611	1,467	1,403	1,439	1,394
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,209	4,251	4,140	4,108	3,936	3,728	3,672	3,657	3,740	4,173	3,870	3,784
Residual Fuel Oil	672	552	571	684	661	688	687	526	516	592	526	753
Propane/Propylene	1,620	1,504	1,288	995	928	988	1,017	1,002	856	1,116	1,160	1,346
Other Oils	3,253	3,095	3,132	3,273	3,425	3,491	3,422	3,379	2,748	3,374	3,117	3,002
Total	20,114	19,782	19,732	19,768	19,729	19,553	19,412	19,267	17,796	19,643	19,001	19,199
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2008 - 2009	**12/19**	**12/26**	**1/2**	**1/9**	**1/16**	**1/23**	**1/30**	**2/6**	**2/13**	**2/20**	**2/27**	**3/6**
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,998	9,041	9,035	8,930	8,874	8,760	8,766	8,828	8,895	8,985	9,032	9,024
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,415	1,404	1,457	1,412	1,356	1,396	1,344	1,311	1,302	1,303	1,306	1,349
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,939	4,044	4,205	4,096	4,091	4,078	4,054	4,169	4,238	4,171	4,057	3,974
Residual Fuel Oil	769	697	779	711	603	611	678	689	672	624	494	472
Propane/Propylene	1,337	1,397	1,380	1,352	1,454	1,537	1,659	1,652	1,653	1,530	1,533	1,475
Other Oils	3,328	3,354	3,253	3,219	3,069	3,050	3,049	3,156	3,193	3,111	3,120	3,055
Total	19,785	19,936	20,108	19,720	19,446	19,431	19,549	19,804	19,952	19,723	19,541	19,348

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 33.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks

(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	02/13/09	02/20/09	02/27/09	03/06/09
Crude Oil Production				
Domestic Production	5,323	5,300	5,373	5,401
Inputs and Utilization				
Crude Oil Inputs	14,143	13,936	14,345	14,116
East Coast (PADD I)	1,357	1,184	1,102	1,174
Midwest (PADD II)	3,226	3,208	3,068	3,110
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	6,527	6,339	7,059	6,775
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	534	551	546	534
West Coast (PADD V)	2,499	2,654	2,570	2,523
Gross Inputs	14,497	14,340	14,650	14,575
East Coast (PADD I)	1,328	1,163	1,095	1,181
Midwest (PADD II)	3,256	3,233	3,080	3,137
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	6,686	6,540	7,166	6,986
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	541	569	550	534
West Coast (PADD V)	2,686	2,835	2,759	2,737
Blending Components	625	92	452	1,199
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
RBOB with Ether	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
RBOB with Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
CBOB	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
GTAB Reformulated	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
GTAB Conventional	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
All Other Blending Components	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	17,621	17,621	17,621	17,621
Percent Utilization	82.3	81.4	83.1	82.7
Production by Product				
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,765	8,937	9,003	8,539
East Coast (PADD I)	2,314	2,371	2,262	2,019
Midwest (PADD II)	2,176	2,291	2,300	2,093
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	2,502	2,536	2,643	2,731
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	298	301	313	269
West Coast (PADD V)	1,475	1,438	1,485	1,427
Reformulated	3,047	3,011	3,087	2,899
East Coast (PADD I)	1,210	1,171	1,214	1,105
Midwest (PADD II)	389	396	409	350
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	402	407	408	397
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	1,046	1,037	1,056	1,047

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	02/13/09	02/20/09	02/27/09	03/06/09
Production by Product				
Reformulated with Ether	0	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reformulated with Alcohol	3,047	3,011	3,087	2,896
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reformulated non Oxygenated	0	0	0	3
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Conventional	5,718	5,926	5,916	5,640
East Coast (PADD I)	1,104	1,200	1,048	914
Midwest (PADD II)	1,787	1,895	1,891	1,743
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	2,100	2,129	2,235	2,334
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	298	301	313	269
West Coast (PADD V)	429	401	429	380
Conventional with Alcohol	3,607	3,614	3,677	3,549
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Conventional Other	2,111	2,312	2,239	2,091
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,296	1,364	1,449	1,368
East Coast (PADD I)	82	78	71	84
Midwest (PADD II)	223	209	223	202
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	581	642	675	659
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	30	29	26	22
West Coast (PADD V)	380	406	454	401
Commercial	1,155	1,226	1,321	1,253
East Coast (PADD I)	82	78	71	84
Midwest (PADD II)	203	202	214	193
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	515	546	610	584
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	22	26	24	19
West Coast (PADD V)	333	374	402	373
Military	141	138	128	115
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	20	7	9	9
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	66	96	65	75
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	8	3	2	3
West Coast (PADD V)	47	32	52	28
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,147	4,213	4,088	4,243
East Coast (PADD I)	437	356	329	365
Midwest (PADD II)	944	1,025	880	953
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	2,102	2,136	2,184	2,157
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	171	176	155	155
West Coast (PADD V)	493	520	540	613
15 ppm sulfur and Under	2,893	3,105	2,971	3,030
East Coast (PADD I)	178	136	170	152
Midwest (PADD II)	859	950	793	878
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,313	1,414	1,412	1,337
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	154	155	133	140
West Coast (PADD V)	389	450	463	523
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	672	683	653	645
East Coast (PADD I)	46	16	11	10
Midwest (PADD II)	65	66	63	63
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	510	533	528	510
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	16	21	19	19
West Coast (PADD V)	35	47	32	43

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	02/13/09	02/20/09	02/27/09	03/06/09
Production by Product				
> 500 ppm sulfur	582	425	464	568
East Coast (PADD I)	213	204	148	203
Midwest (PADD II)	20	9	24	12
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	279	189	244	310
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	1	0	3	-4
West Coast (PADD V)	69	23	45	47
Residual Fuel Oil	519	608	491	582
East Coast (PADD I)	84	131	94	128
Midwest (PADD II)	51	61	53	42
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	229	283	246	256
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	10	8	9	21
West Coast (PADD V)	145	125	89	135
Propane/Propylene	1,077	1,020	1,033	980
East Coast (PADD I)	72	52	42	44
Midwest (PADD II)	203	214	207	199
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	654	603	642	577
Stocks (Million Barrels)				
Crude Oil	350.6	351.3	350.6	351.3
East Coast (PADD I)	13.1	13.5	14.1	13.1
Midwest (PADD II)	84.0	84.0	84.2	83.9
Cushing, Oklahoma	34.9	34.5	34.0	33.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	183.5	182.9	179.6	180.5
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.4
West Coast (PADD V)	55.2	56.0	57.4	58.5
SPR[1]	703.9	704.2	704.9	705.7
Total Motor Gasoline	218.7	215.3	215.5	212.5
East Coast (PADD I)	60.0	58.8	55.5	53.3
New England (PADD IA)	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	34.2	32.6	31.7	30.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	21.8	21.9	19.8	19.1
Midwest (PADD II)	54.5	53.9	55.3	55.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	69.2	68.5	69.9	69.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.5
West Coast (PADD V)	28.1	27.2	28.0	28.2
Finished Motor Gasoline	93.5	93.1	91.2	90.4
Reformulated	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
East Coast (PADD I)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Midwest (PADD II)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Reformulated with Ether	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reformulated with Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reformulated non Oxygenated	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Conventional	92.6	92.2	90.4	89.5
East Coast (PADD I)	21.7	21.3	20.8	19.2
Midwest (PADD II)	33.1	32.5	32.2	31.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	29.3	29.8	29.0	30.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2
West Coast (PADD V)	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.3
Conventional with Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	02/13/09	02/20/09	02/27/09	03/06/09
Stocks (Million Barrels)				
Conventional Other	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Blending Components	125.2	122.3	124.3	122.1
East Coast (PADD I)	38.1	37.3	34.6	33.9
Midwest (PADD II)	21.4	21.4	23.2	23.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	39.6	38.2	40.4	38.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3
West Coast (PADD V)	23.8	22.8	23.8	23.7
RBOB with Ether	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
East Coast (PADD I)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Midwest (PADD II)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RBOB with Alcohol	49.3	47.8	46.5	44.4
East Coast (PADD I)	20.1	19.7	17.3	16.5
Midwest (PADD II)	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	10.0	10.1	10.9	10.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	12.5	11.4	12.1	11.5
CBOB	20.6	20.8	21.9	21.7
East Coast (PADD I)	5.8	6.3	5.4	5.4
Midwest (PADD II)	6.1	6.4	8.3	8.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	4.9	4.1	4.5	4.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6
West Coast (PADD V)	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1
GTAB Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
East Coast (PADD I)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Midwest (PADD II)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GTAB Conventional	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9
East Coast (PADD I)	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8
Midwest (PADD II)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Other Blending Components	54.2	52.9	55.2	55.2
East Coast (PADD I)	11.1	10.6	11.2	11.1
Midwest (PADD II)	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	24.7	24.0	25.0	24.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
West Coast (PADD V)	8.3	8.2	8.7	9.2
Kerosene - Type Jet Fuel	41.0	40.5	41.7	41.6
East Coast (PADD I)	9.9	10.3	10.1	9.8
Midwest (PADD II)	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	13.1	12.4	13.1	13.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
West Coast (PADD V)	9.5	9.2	9.7	10.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	140.8	141.6	143.3	145.4
East Coast (PADD I)	51.2	50.4	51.7	53.5
New England (PADD IA)	9.3	8.8	9.0	9.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	26.5	27.0	27.8	27.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	15.5	14.6	14.9	16.3
Midwest (PADD II)	34.8	35.9	35.7	35.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	38.3	38.9	38.6	39.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2
West Coast (PADD V)	13.1	12.9	13.8	14.3
15 ppm sulfur and Under	85.3	86.6	86.6	87.3
East Coast (PADD I)	20.0	19.3	19.3	20.1
New England (PADD IA)	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.7
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	8.7	8.8	9.2	9.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	8.8	8.1	7.6	8.5
Midwest (PADD II)	28.2	29.6	29.4	29.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	24.1	24.7	24.2	24.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8
West Coast (PADD V)	10.1	10.0	10.7	11.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	02/13/09	02/20/09	02/27/09	03/06/09
Stocks (Million Barrels)				
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	19.6	19.4	20.2	20.2
East Coast (PADD I)	6.4	6.1	7.0	7.0
New England (PADD IA)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	3.7	2.9	4.0	3.7
Midwest (PADD II)	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
> 500 ppm sulfur	35.9	35.6	36.5	37.8
East Coast (PADD I)	24.8	25.1	25.5	26.4
New England (PADD IA)	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	15.4	15.4	15.9	15.7
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	3.0	3.6	3.4	4.2
Midwest (PADD II)	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	6.5	6.4	6.7	7.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
West Coast (PADD V)	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7
Residual Fuel Oil	36.3	36.4	36.6	38.1
East Coast (PADD I)	13.2	12.2	12.6	13.5
New England (PADD IA)	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	10.1	9.3	9.7	9.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.5
Midwest (PADD II)	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	16.1	17.0	17.4	17.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	5.7	5.7	5.1	5.2
Propane/Propylene	40.0	39.4	38.3	37.7
East Coast (PADD I)	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.2
New England (PADD IA)	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
Midwest (PADD II)	12.5	12.9	12.5	13.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	24.4	23.4	22.3	21.6
PADD's IV & V	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0
Propylene (Total U.S. Nonfuel use)	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5
Unfinished Oils	84.2	84.2	84.7	85.4
Other Oils	127.0	126.8	125.9	127.1
Total Stocks Excl SPR[2]	1038.5	1035.6	1036.6	1039.2
Total Stocks Incl SPR[2]	1742.4	1739.7	1741.5	1744.9
Imports				
Total Crude Oil Incl SPR	8,793	8,769	9,028	9,121
Crude Oil Excl SPR	8,793	8,769	9,028	9,121
East Coast (PADD I)	1,047	1,293	1,264	1,297
Midwest (PADD II)	1,171	1,210	1,041	1,001
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	5,310	4,850	5,284	5,307
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	233	266	244	292
West Coast (PADD V)	1,032	1,150	1,195	1,224
SPR	0	0	0	0
Total Motor Gasoline	826	805	1,170	1,257
East Coast (PADD I)	720	683	919	988
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	91	67	132	240
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	15	55	119	29
Reformulated	0	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	0	0
Reformulated with Ether	0	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	0	0
Reformulated with Alcohol	0	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	02/13/09	02/20/09	02/27/09	03/06/09
Imports				
Reformulated non Oxygenated	0	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	0	0
Conventional	141	157	71	456
East Coast (PADD I)	141	102	64	204
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	240
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	55	7	12
Conventional with Alcohol	0	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	0	0
Conventional Other	141	157	71	456
East Coast (PADD I)	141	102	64	204
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	240
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	55	7	12
Blending Components	685	648	1,099	801
East Coast (PADD I)	579	581	855	784
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	91	67	132	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	15	0	112	17
RBOB with Ether	0	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	0	0
RBOB with Alcohol	203	106	124	337
East Coast (PADD I)	203	106	124	337
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	0	0
CBOB	37	61	119	65
East Coast (PADD I)	33	61	115	65
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	4	0	4	0
GTAB Reformulated	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
GTAB Conventional	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
All Other Blending Components	370	435	740	285
East Coast (PADD I)	268	368	500	268
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	91	67	132	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	11	0	108	17
Kerosene - Type Jet Fuel	23	60	59	47
East Coast (PADD I)	15	59	59	24
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1	1	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	7	0	0	23

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	02/13/09	02/20/09	02/27/09	03/06/09
Imports				
Distillate Fuel Oil	477	282	294	302
East Coast (PADD I)	448	261	271	293
Midwest (PADD II)	24	18	22	9
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	5	3	1	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	0	0
15 ppm sulfur and Under	175	137	141	156
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	82	70	23	5
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
> 500 ppm to 2000 ppm sulfur	208	21	118	90
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
New England (PADD IA)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
> 2000 ppm sulfur	12	54	12	51
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
New England (PADD IA)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	464	306	436	502
East Coast (PADD I)	265	214	333	241
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	60	92	103	163
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	139	0	0	98
Propane/Propylene	201	214	545	205
East Coast (PADD I)	41	35	352	55
Midwest (PADD II)	113	122	119	114
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Other	713	1,141	991	954
East Coast (PADD I)	251	217	200	142
Midwest (PADD II)	32	21	26	23
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	414	854	715	752
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	15	-12	-12	-3
West Coast (PADD V)	1	61	62	40
Total Product Imports	2,704	2,808	3,495	3,267
East Coast (PADD I)	1,740	1,469	2,134	1,743
Midwest (PADD II)	169	161	167	146
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	566	1,014	950	1,155
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	61	30	28	8
West Coast (PADD V)	168	134	216	215
Gross Imports (Incl SPR)	11,497	11,577	12,523	12,388
East Coast (PADD I)	2,787	2,762	3,398	3,040
Midwest (PADD II)	1,340	1,371	1,208	1,147
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	5,876	5,864	6,234	6,462
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	294	296	272	300
West Coast (PADD V)	1,200	1,284	1,411	1,439
Net Imports (Incl SPR)	9,902	9,982	10,928	10,737
Exports				
Total	1,595	1,595	1,595	1,651
Crude Oil	29	29	29	29
Products	1,566	1,566	1,566	1,622

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	02/13/09	02/20/09	02/27/09	03/06/09
Product Supplied				
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,908	9,010	9,204	8,972
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,278	1,446	1,287	1,385
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,359	3,988	3,764	3,784
Residual Fuel Oil	410	511	501	465
Propane/Propylene	1,697	1,284	1,698	1,222
Other Oils	3,038	2,994	3,123	3,063
Total Product Supplied	19,690	19,233	19,577	18,892
Ultra Low Sulfur Distillate				
< 15 ppm Distillate, Downgraded to 15 to 500 ppm	87	41	31	78

[1] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

[2] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included.

Notes: Some data are estimated. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.

Source: See page 33.

Table 12. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, Week Ending 03/06/2009

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Week Ending 03/06/09	Week Ending 02/27/09	Difference	Cumulative Daily Averages 2009	Cumulative Daily Averages 2008	Difference
Crude Oil Production						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	5,401	5,373	28			
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	9,092	8,999	93			
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	9,121	9,028	93			
(4) SPR Imports	0	0	0			
(5) Exports	29	29	0			
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-113	-105	-8			
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-107	108	-215			
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	0	0	0			
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	-157	-31	-126			
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14,116	14,345	-229			
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production[4]	1,789	2,227	-438			
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	674	376	298			
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0	0			
(14) Processing Gain	936	955	-19			
(15) Net Product Imports[5]	1,645	1,929	-284			
(16) Gross Product Imports[5]	3,267	3,495	-228			
(17) Product Exports[5]	1,622	1,566	56			
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[6,7]	-268	-255	-13			
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	18,892	19,577	-685			
Products Supplied						
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline[4]	8,972	9,204	-232			
(21) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,385	1,287	98			
(22) Distillate Fuel Oil	3,784	3,764	20			
(23) Residual Fuel Oil	465	501	-36			
(24) Propane/Propylene	1,222	1,698	-476			
(25) Other Oils[8]	3,063	3,123	-60			
(26) Total Products Supplied	18,892	19,577	-685			
Total Net Imports	10,737	10,928	-191			

Cumulative daily averages will be shown beginning with the week ending April 3, 2009, issue when Petroleum Supply Monthly data for January 2009 become available.

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	03/06/09	02/27/09	03/06/08	Difference From Previous Week	Difference From Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[9]	351.3	350.6	303.4	0.7	47.9
Total Motor Gasoline	212.5	215.5	231.7	-3.0	-19.2
Reformulated	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	-0.1
Conventional	89.5	90.4	116.5	-0.9	-27.0
Blending Components	122.1	124.3	114.3	-2.2	7.8
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	41.6	41.7	39.7	-0.1	1.9
Distillate Fuel Oil[7]	145.4	143.3	115.4	2.1	30.0
15 ppm sulfur and Under	87.3	86.6	64.5	0.7	22.8
> 15 ppm sulfur to 500 ppm	20.2	20.2	20.9	0.0	-0.7
> 500 ppm sulfur	37.8	36.5	30.1	1.3	7.7
Residual Fuel Oil	38.1	36.6	38.9	1.5	-0.8
Propane/Propylene	37.7	38.3	28.4	-0.6	9.3
Unfinished Oils	85.4	84.7	90.4	0.7	-5.0
Other Oils[10]	127.1	125.9	113.5	1.2	13.6
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)[7]	1,039.2	1,036.6	961.4	2.6	77.8
Crude Oil in SPR[11]	705.7	704.9	699.1	0.8	6.6
Total Stocks (Including SPR)[7]	1,744.9	1,741.5	1,660.5	3.4	84.4

[1] Includes lease condensate.

[2] Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).

[3] Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.

[4] Includes adjustments for fuel ethanol and motor gasoline blending components.

[5] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.

[6] Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.

[7] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix B.

[8] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, kerosene-type jet fuel, distillate, residual fuel oils, and propane/propylene.

[9] Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil in transit to refineries.

[10] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs (except propane/propylene), other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, naphtha-type jet fuel, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

[11] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

Notes: Some data are estimated. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total. Differences are calculated using rounded numbers.

Sources: See page 33.

Table 13. World Crude Oil Prices[1] 03/06/2009

(Dollars per Barrel)

Country	Type of Crude/API Gravity[2]	In Effect							
		3/6/2009	2/27/2009	1/2/2009	1/4/2008	1/5/2007	1/6/2006	1/7/2005	1/6/1978
OPEC									
Abu Dhabi	Murban 39°	44.94	43.07	38.97	94.85	61.39	59.74	38.74	13.26
Algeria	Saharan Blend 44°	46.24	43.67	37.44	98.28	59.77	60.96	40.89	14.10
Angola [6]	Cabinda 32°	44.74	41.69	35.04	92.29	54.93	56.51	35.32	NA
Dubai	Fateh 32°	43.13	41.47	36.67	90.19	56.43	55.53	34.44	12.64
Ecuador [6]	Oriente 30°	39.50	35.03	29.31	85.46	47.92	46.37	26.59	12.35
Iran	Iranian Heavy 30°	41.31	39.47	33.16	92.76	51.92	54.07	32.98	12.49
Iran	Iranian Light 34°	42.16	40.32	35.31	94.96	53.77	56.07	35.73	13.45
Iraq[3]	Kirkuk 36°	43.84	41.41	35.60	92.23	52.51	54.91	34.62	13.17
Kuwait	Kuwait 31°	42.40	39.38	32.86	88.20	53.35	53.61	31.86	12.22
Libya	Es Sider 37°	44.64	42.05	36.66	96.79	56.83	58.94	39.21	13.68
Neutral Zone	Khafji 28°	40.63	37.16	35.21	93.02	53.48	55.01	34.05	12.03
Nigeria	Bonny Light 37°	47.37	45.41	39.85	98.52	60.64	60.76	40.22	15.12
Nigeria	Forcados 31°	47.47	45.72	40.65	98.47	60.64	60.91	40.12	13.70
Qatar	Dukhan 40°	44.48	42.64	37.13	94.20	59.90	59.49	38.14	13.19
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Heavy 27°	39.13	34.31	30.16	88.07	49.83	50.41	27.95	12.02
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Light 34°	40.63	37.16	35.21	93.02	53.48	55.01	34.05	12.70
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Medium 31°	39.83	35.41	32.16	90.27	51.53	52.86	30.60	12.32
Venezuela	Bachaquero 17°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.38
Venezuela	Bachaquero 24°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.39
Venezuela	Tia Juana Light 31°	43.67	39.95	35.42	93.85	52.60	56.45	36.49	13.54
Total OPEC[4]	NA	42.95	40.06	35.48	93.56	55.06	56.18	35.21	13.03
Non-OPEC									
Australia	Gippsland 42°	45.70	44.09	37.04	98.72	62.28	62.75	40.92	NA
Brunei[7]	Seria Light 37°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.15
Cameroon	Kole 34°	44.37	41.90	33.10	93.90	54.41	57.50	34.72	NA
Canada	Canadian Par 40°	42.72	36.19	28.01	94.72	57.12	58.94	41.32	NA
Canada	Heavy Hardisty 22°	34.97	34.70	23.58	65.38	NA	NA	NA	NA
China	Daqing 33°	42.51	40.41	35.65	95.08	59.33	57.67	37.69	13.73
Colombia	Cano Limon 30°	48.12	44.89	42.83	92.97	54.61	57.55	37.39	NA
Egypt[5]	Suez Blend 33°	40.91	38.24	32.67	91.53	50.91	53.72	33.94	12.81
Gabon[6]	Mandji 30°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.59
Indonesia[6]	Minas 34°	45.47	42.90	36.63	98.34	62.31	58.63	38.25	13.55
Malaysia	Tapis Blend 44°	48.31	46.63	39.83	100.53	63.47	65.56	41.53	14.30
Mexico	Isthmus 33°	43.56	39.84	35.31	93.74	52.49	56.34	36.37	13.10
Mexico	Maya 22°	38.50	37.49	29.53	82.78	44.17	45.99	28.31	NA
Norway	Ekofisk Blend 42°	45.32	42.66	37.22	98.23	57.20	60.91	40.48	14.20
Oman	Oman Blend 34°	43.46	41.79	37.14	90.50	57.16	56.38	35.48	13.06
Russia[8]	Urals 32°	43.08	41.34	34.20	93.98	52.36	56.07	36.14	13.20
United Kingdom	Brent Blend 38°	44.16	41.97	34.33	98.42	56.66	60.93	41.39	NA
Total Non-OPEC[4]	NA	42.72	40.43	33.48	92.15	54.32	54.35	35.12	13.44
Total World[4]	NA	42.85	40.22	34.57	92.93	54.63	55.12	35.16	13.08
United States[9]	NA	41.31	38.60	31.76	88.41	51.57	53.28	33.79	13.38

[1] Estimated contract prices based on government-selling prices, netback values, or spot market quotations. All prices are f.o.b. at the foreign port of lading except where noted; 30 day payment plan except where noted. See Appendix A for procedure used for calculation of world oil prices.

[2] An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products.

[3] Netback price at U.S. Gulf.

[4] Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated export volume.

[5] On 60 days credit.

[6] Ecuador rejoined OPEC effective November 2007. Effective July 1996, Gabon withdrew from OPEC. Effective January 2007, Angola became a member of OPEC. Effective January 2009, Indonesia withdrew from OPEC. Prices have been adjusted accordingly.

[7] Brunei contract prices no longer available for use in weekly calculations.

[8] Price (f.o.b.) to Mediterranean destinations; also called Urals.

[9] Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated import volume.

Notes: The Canadian crude prices have been changed to U.S. dollars. Effective with the week ending July 6, 2007, Lloyd Blend crude stream data are no longer available; a similar crude stream Heavy Hardisty has replaced this category.

NA=Not Applicable.

R=Revised data.

Source: See page 33.

Table 14. Spot Prices of Crude Oil, Motor Gasoline, and Heating Oils, January 2008 to Present
(Crude Oil in Dollars per Barrel, Products in Cents per Gallon)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2008												
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	92.97	95.39	105.45	112.58	125.40	133.88	133.37	116.67	104.11	76.61	57.31	41.12
Brent	92.18	94.99	103.64	109.07	122.80	132.32	132.72	113.24	97.23	71.58	52.45	39.95
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	233.40	238.10	250.38	276.21	309.78	329.22	314.76	289.69	280.51	192.03	128.27	95.61
U.S. Gulf Coast	231.53	240.84	256.22	279.56	310.68	328.39	315.78	293.74	313.83	178.62	120.41	92.99
Los Angeles	230.49	255.96	274.32	299.42	326.46	361.33	321.28	301.05	281.59	206.53	120.63	104.84
Rotterdam (ARA) 10 ppm	225.20	236.38	250.13	274.99	302.72	321.89	316.09	280.49	257.59	177.88	118.89	95.91
Singapore	239.19	250.17	261.35	281.42	311.36	334.44	320.82	275.42	253.80	190.71	115.43	97.73
RBOB Regular												
New York Harbor	232.83	236.52	247.84	284.19	324.86	343.80	325.32	293.41	277.74	188.20	125.89	92.24
U.S. Gulf Coast	231.92	241.03	267.74	300.58	333.10	344.85	325.93	290.32	330.68	181.63	120.11	93.62
Los Angeles	232.29	260.86	278.30	306.84	331.15	369.40	328.57	307.24	287.02	212.33	126.79	111.03
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	255.79	264.39	306.59	322.61	361.47	380.07	375.89	316.90	291.12	223.90	184.28	140.21
U.S. Gulf Coast	250.26	261.14	296.87	315.29	357.98	377.75	374.46	315.68	290.97	220.20	178.70	130.88
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	255.15	271.80	305.57	331.30	380.84	392.64	391.06	330.32	302.68	233.09	186.84	142.04
Singapore	252.04	264.53	301.54	329.48	375.26	395.36	394.04	315.40	281.37	198.26	163.51	136.76
2009												
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	41.71	39.09										
Brent	43.44	43.32										
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	114.55	121.56										
U.S. Gulf Coast	114.77	119.50										
Los Angeles	141.38	149.84										
Rotterdam (ARA) 10 ppm	107.06	113.56										
Singapore	126.36	138.11										
RBOB Regular												
New York Harbor	110.88	117.15										
U.S. Gulf Coast	113.00	118.61										
Los Angeles	145.67	154.65										
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	146.54	127.90										
U.S. Gulf Coast	139.29	122.38										
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	145.72	126.17										
Singapore	138.38	115.37										

	Average for Week Ending:		Daily:									
2009	**2/13**	**2/20**	Mon **2/23**	Tue **2/24**	Wed **2/25**	Thu **2/26**	Fri **2/27**	Mon **3/2**	Tue **3/3**	Wed **3/4**	Thu **3/5**	Fri **3/6**
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	36.94	37.15	37.66	38.86	41.64	43.18	44.15	40.07	41.57	45.28	43.54	45.43
Brent	45.59	40.91	41.27	40.18	42.37	45.15	44.41	42.60	42.72	46.07	44.45	43.48
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	129.47	113.03	106.72	109.00	118.01	124.25	126.70	120.90	124.75	130.90	121.09	123.75
U.S. Gulf Coast	127.29	108.61	104.08	108.90	118.00	124.41	126.95	119.55	124.25	129.40	122.09	123.75
Los Angeles	167.22	131.35	116.30	120.01	143.25	147.27	147.53	139.80	134.25	140.40	130.84	135.75
Rotterdam (ARA) 10 ppm	123.68	104.25	104.10	103.11	104.53	118.27	118.13	114.02	112.60	117.42	113.74	113.59
Singapore	145.60	135.30	132.62	130.81	128.21	130.31	130.60	127.02	115.71	122.62	127.62	120.48
RBOB Regular												
New York Harbor	125.12	104.09	103.15	107.65	116.71	124.00	126.20	120.30	123.50	129.65	120.59	123.50
U.S. Gulf Coast	126.92	108.04	103.55	108.40	116.50	123.02	125.03	119.05	124.25	129.40	123.84	126.00
Los Angeles	174.22	137.29	122.05	126.01	146.25	153.27	153.53	145.80	140.25	146.40	139.84	141.75
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	132.77	118.16	116.98	120.88	123.52	127.77	127.13	115.20	117.30	120.50	115.45	121.60
U.S. Gulf Coast	126.05	112.97	112.10	117.63	118.65	123.02	121.77	109.20	112.30	115.50	107.60	113.35
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	131.88	116.09	115.21	117.77	119.85	124.25	124.81	111.85	114.81	118.73	115.45	120.81
Singapore	118.02	111.87	108.88	106.43	112.14	115.48	117.14	113.21	105.36	109.67	113.81	110.24

NA=Not Available.

Notes: Monthly and weekly prices are calculated by EIA from daily data. See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.

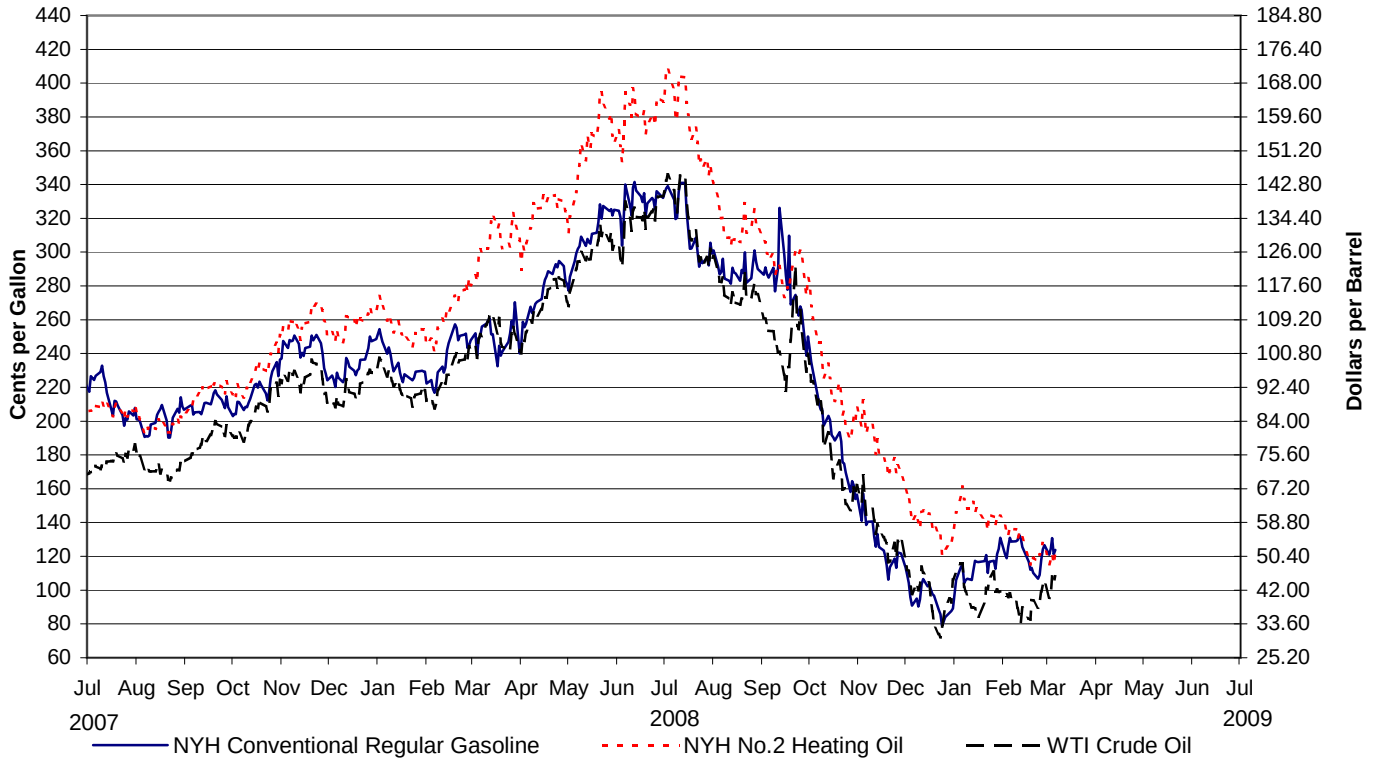
As of April 30, 2008, Rotterdam (ARA), a 50 ppm sulfur gasoline, is no longer available and has been replaced with ARA 10 ppm sulfur gasoline starting with 2007.

Singapore motor gasoline represents a conventional unleaded premium grade. Prior to September 16, 2005 this series was a leaded grade.

See Appendix A, Technical Note 1, page 40, for more information about the data in this table.

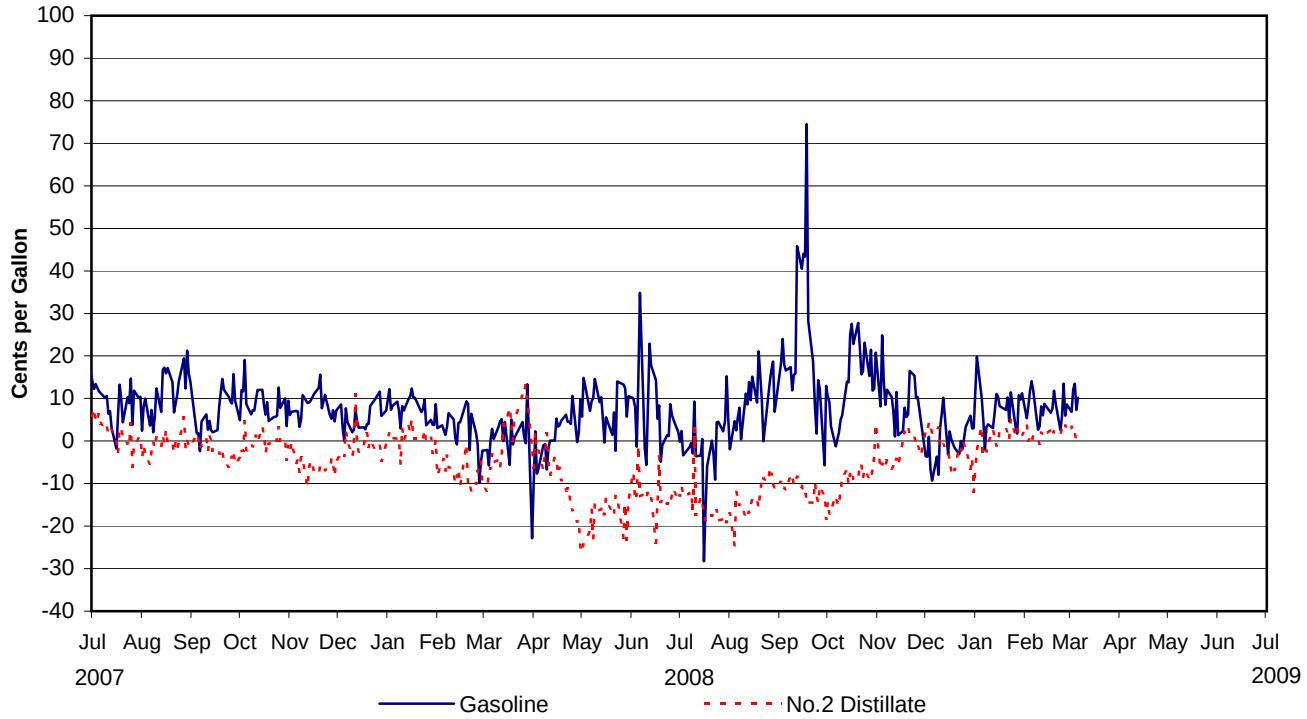
Source: See page 33.

Figure 11. Daily Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Spot Prices, July 2007 to Present



Note: See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.
Source: See page 33.

Figure 12. Daily Trans-Atlantic Spot Product Price Differentials: New York Harbor less Rotterdam (ARA), July 2007 to Present



Notes: See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations. See Appendix A, Technical Note 1, page 40, for more information about the data in this graph.
As of April 30, 2008, Rotterdam (ARA), a 50 ppm sulfur gasoline, is no longer available and has been replaced with ARA 10 ppm sulfur gasoline starting with 2007.
Source: See page 33.

Table 15. Spot Prices of Low-Sulfur Diesel, Kerosene-Type Jet, Residual Fuels, and Propane, January 2008 to Present

(Cents per Gallon)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2008												
No. 2 Distillate												
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	257.02	271.89	317.20	334.52	376.58	386.33	379.73	322.05	299.49	230.62	186.53	141.01
U.S. Gulf Coast	254.46	271.71	312.94	331.45	369.31	382.19	377.16	321.32	302.72	223.52	180.68	132.50
Los Angeles	253.52	271.72	312.80	337.02	379.26	384.20	380.24	318.01	294.62	222.62	175.04	129.23
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	266.59	276.85	326.47	355.55	378.13	392.21	397.07	330.79	329.54	243.39	195.23	147.41
U.S. Gulf Coast	260.47	272.82	312.45	336.46	373.76	387.82	388.63	327.06	339.33	231.47	187.96	137.51
Los Angeles	260.35	276.70	318.00	337.94	383.82	395.59	387.42	326.03	294.25	222.29	184.47	137.46
Rotterdam (ARA)	263.83	280.84	312.90	342.48	395.15	396.21	403.74	341.73	310.42	236.58	193.42	143.18
Singapore	253.07	264.32	299.02	330.43	377.84	392.49	396.39	327.37	286.89	213.71	179.60	139.53
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	177.56	168.03	172.94	190.88	213.50	246.06	260.52	228.77	198.36	141.95	95.37	79.95
U.S. Gulf Coast	173.76	167.84	177.23	193.97	219.94	247.34	269.05	240.65	207.69	147.91	95.23	86.46
Los Angeles	185.85	183.27	212.96	207.47	223.19	262.90	289.62	282.50	254.50	193.25	122.10	105.02
Rotterdam (ARA)	188.00	183.14	190.95	211.19	223.68	253.70	286.28	252.92	208.84	164.96	111.72	81.47
Singapore	175.58	174.83	185.35	201.12	225.07	238.43	269.04	247.82	215.57	147.93	89.95	83.70
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	150.58	142.52	147.47	159.03	170.01	181.29	186.15	165.09	153.00	104.47	73.79	61.03
Conway	146.37	148.92	146.63	157.08	169.06	174.59	176.36	158.42	149.72	103.83	79.93	70.62
Northwest Europe	171.87	159.06	165.01	168.13	177.58	178.32	186.84	162.61	162.01	108.89	71.47	69.55
2009												
No. 2 Distillate												
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	146.69	128.34										
U.S. Gulf Coast	139.95	124.47										
Los Angeles	143.14	128.54										
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	153.89	130.61										
U.S. Gulf Coast	146.92	125.94										
Los Angeles	144.34	130.57										
Rotterdam (ARA)	143.56	127.44										
Singapore	141.71	125.66										
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	89.69	88.61										
U.S. Gulf Coast	102.72	101.26										
Los Angeles	118.73	113.27										
Rotterdam (ARA)	87.65	85.55										
Singapore	94.44	94.82										
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	72.71	65.88										
Conway	80.11	70.46										
Northwest Europe	83.62	100.73										

	Average for Week Ending:		Daily:									
2009	**2/13**	**2/20**	Mon **2/23**	Tue **2/24**	Wed **2/25**	Thu **2/26**	Fri **2/27**	Mon **3/2**	Tue **3/3**	Wed **3/4**	Thu **3/5**	Fri **3/6**
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	133.16	118.60	117.35	121.13	124.27	128.52	127.75	117.10	118.97	121.20	117.80	124.00
U.S. Gulf Coast	127.60	114.47	117.35	121.13	122.02	126.27	124.02	111.45	113.30	115.75	108.35	115.10
Los Angeles	134.95	119.85	117.35	120.88	122.40	126.77	124.52	113.20	113.80	117.00	112.85	119.60
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	134.05	122.28	121.35	125.38	128.27	132.52	130.77	118.45	120.05	123.00	118.10	125.60
U.S. Gulf Coast	129.15	117.00	116.85	120.38	123.27	127.52	126.52	113.20	115.55	118.00	113.35	120.60
Los Angeles	135.95	121.22	121.60	124.88	128.40	131.77	130.52	117.20	117.55	120.75	117.10	124.60
Rotterdam (ARA)	130.39	120.12	117.54	120.41	122.82	126.68	126.75	116.48	119.73	122.37	118.37	123.43
Singapore	128.21	120.27	120.43	115.00	118.10	122.62	122.14	118.81	111.19	114.43	117.14	112.26
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	89.55	83.93	84.24	87.43	90.19	95.31	92.93	84.60	86.38	87.21	84.00	87.57
U.S. Gulf Coast	103.09	93.12	92.19	95.17	99.33	104.69	99.33	88.40	90.55	90.79	86.02	88.62
Los Angeles	113.07	112.13	113.07	113.07	113.07	113.07	113.07	113.07	113.07	113.07	113.07	107.42
Rotterdam (ARA)	90.89	80.05	81.36	79.12	81.36	86.61	85.49	78.74	78.18	81.74	82.49	80.61
Singapore	99.28	92.33	92.29	88.19	87.82	89.94	93.16	90.40	85.80	84.14	84.54	87.21
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	66.86	62.67	62.25	62.63	63.19	64.88	65.50	61.06	61.25	61.69	60.44	61.13
Conway	72.55	66.91	62.50	62.88	63.50	66.50	64.00	60.50	60.69	62.13	61.00	62.38
Northwest Europe	104.57	95.94	NA	NA	NA	NA	94.02	NA	NA	NA	NA	72.91

NA=Not Available.

Notes: Monthly and weekly prices are calculated by EIA from daily data. See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.

See Appendix A, Technical Note 1, page 40, for more information about the data in this table.

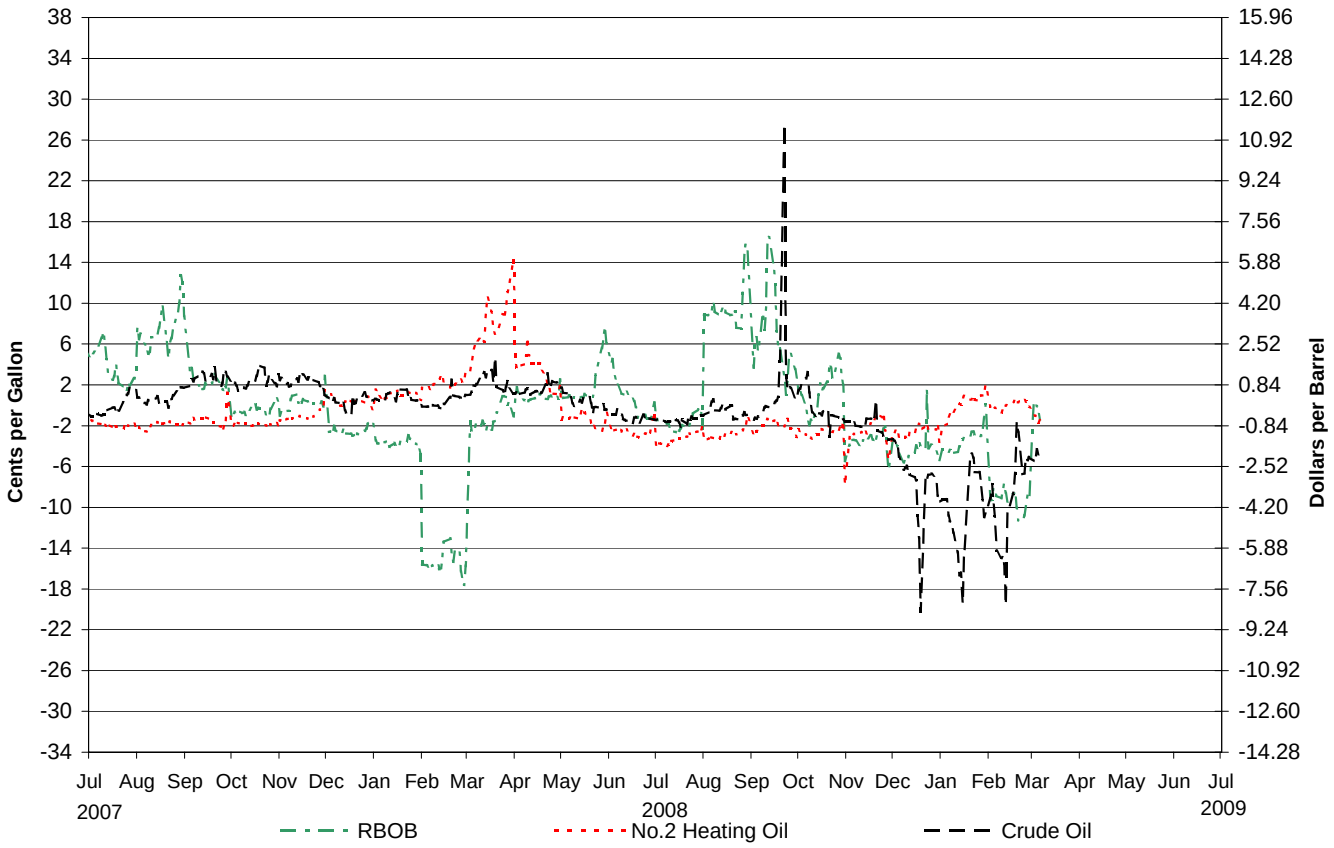
Source: See page 33.

Table 16. NYMEX Futures Prices of Crude Oil, Motor Gasoline, No. 2 Heating Oil, and Propane
(Crude Oil in Dollars per Barrel, all others in Cents per Gallon)

	Mon 2/23/2009	Tue 2/24/2009	Wed 2/25/2009	Thu 2/26/2009	Fri 2/27/2009	Mon 3/2/2009	Tue 3/3/2009	Wed 3/4/2009	Thu 3/5/2009	Fri 3/6/2009
Crude Oil (WTI, Cushing, Oklahoma)										
April-2009	38.44	39.96	42.50	45.22	44.76	40.15	41.65	45.38	43.61	45.52
May-2009	41.27	42.76	44.66	47.47	46.89	42.45	43.91	47.20	45.66	47.72
June-2009	42.86	44.23	45.89	48.74	48.05	43.68	45.03	48.09	46.77	48.77
July-2009	44.16	45.43	46.90	49.69	48.98	44.73	46.01	48.93	47.70	49.58
Regular Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB) (New York Harbor)										
March-2009	104.33	108.37	116.67	130.04	128.07	Expired				
April-2009	115.73	119.17	126.57	138.95	137.25	128.62	131.94	138.16	131.27	133.22
May-2009	117.68	121.02	127.77	138.95	137.25	128.42	131.74	138.26	131.87	134.62
June-2009	118.88	122.07	128.02	138.25	136.55	127.62	131.14	137.66	131.77	135.02
No. 2 Heating Oil (New York Harbor)										
March-2009	117.54	120.82	123.77	129.41	126.59	Expired				
April-2009	116.94	120.21	123.42	129.40	126.75	115.12	117.96	121.45	115.98	122.94
May-2009	117.59	120.66	123.82	130.10	127.73	116.02	119.01	122.75	117.63	124.39
June-2009	119.39	122.36	125.52	131.80	129.73	117.87	121.11	125.05	120.08	126.69
Propane (Mont Belvieu, Texas)										
March-2009	62.08	62.79	63.38	64.88	64.67	Expired				
April-2009	62.13	62.83	63.42	65.00	64.79	61.33	61.71	62.33	60.71	62.00
May-2009	62.58	63.29	63.92	65.50	65.29	61.83	62.21	62.88	61.21	62.50
June-2009	63.25	64.06	64.50	65.75	65.94	62.50	62.94	63.42	61.71	63.00

NA=Not Available.
Note: See Appendix A, Technical Note 2, page 40, for more information about the data in this table.
Source: See page 33.

Figure 13. Daily Futures Price Differentials: First Delivery Month Less Second Delivery Month, July 2007 to Present



NA=Not Available.
Note: See Appendix A, Technical Note 3, page 40, for more information about the data in this graph.
Source: See page 33.

Table 17. U.S. Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, January 2008 to Present
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2008												
Motor Gasoline	309.5	307.8	329.3	350.7	381.5	410.5	411.4	383.3	375.6	311.2	220.8	174.5
Conventional Areas	306.8	306.4	326.3	346.8	378.3	403.8	405.1	378.9	376.0	306.5	215.3	172.1
RFG Areas	315.0	310.7	335.6	358.8	388.2	424.3	424.3	392.1	374.7	320.7	231.9	179.3
Regular	304.3	302.8	324.4	345.8	376.6	405.4	406.2	377.9	370.3	305.1	214.7	168.7
East Coast (PADD I)	308.0	304.4	322.2	342.6	376.4	402.9	403.9	375.6	368.7	309.7	219.7	172.0
New England (PADD IA)	310.1	305.5	318.6	340.2	379.7	409.8	409.8	379.1	360.8	299.7	220.3	173.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	311.7	306.6	321.9	342.4	378.5	407.4	407.6	379.3	361.9	308.9	230.1	178.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	304.6	302.5	323.5	343.4	373.8	397.5	399.3	371.7	376.0	313.4	211.7	166.4
Midwest (PADD II)	299.8	300.8	319.3	342.4	376.6	399.2	398.3	372.5	372.4	291.3	199.5	163.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	292.8	293.0	315.4	336.4	366.0	390.8	393.2	364.2	363.3	290.5	202.1	159.5
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	293.5	297.2	316.1	337.1	366.0	397.2	408.2	392.0	371.7	314.2	215.5	159.0
West Coast (PADD V)	317.6	312.9	348.1	369.0	388.6	437.2	436.6	402.1	375.5	332.9	243.7	182.7
Midgrade	316.0	314.1	335.8	357.1	387.4	416.9	418.1	390.2	382.3	319.2	228.7	181.7
Premium	327.7	325.6	346.5	367.9	399.1	428.4	429.8	402.2	394.4	332.1	241.8	194.6
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	330.8	337.7	388.1	408.4	442.5	467.7	470.3	430.2	402.4	357.6	287.6	244.9
East Coast (PADD I)	337.4	342.9	393.3	414.0	447.4	473.4	476.2	436.1	407.8	364.7	299.8	255.9
New England (PADD IA)	361.1	360.2	402.8	426.3	456.3	483.8	485.7	453.1	422.1	380.8	320.8	277.4
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	349.2	351.7	406.7	428.9	461.4	486.3	486.0	450.2	417.5	372.9	314.2	267.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	330.2	337.5	386.7	406.6	440.6	466.9	471.1	428.6	402.4	359.7	291.7	249.0
Midwest (PADD II)	327.0	334.6	385.5	404.0	438.2	460.4	463.0	422.2	398.4	354.8	282.4	243.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	325.6	334.1	383.1	402.1	436.7	463.7	467.6	425.1	398.9	353.7	281.8	239.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	325.1	333.7	382.4	406.6	438.2	467.1	469.0	440.6	404.8	362.8	289.7	237.9
West Coast (PADD V)	338.1	343.4	394.9	419.9	456.3	484.7	485.2	445.4	406.9	353.4	283.5	236.5
California	342.3	348.8	401.4	426.5	467.3	496.8	496.5	454.2	408.7	356.8	283.2	234.5
2009												
Motor Gasoline	184.0	197.5										
Conventional Areas	182.1	194.2										
RFG Areas	188.0	204.4										
Regular	178.8	192.3										
East Coast (PADD I)	175.5	191.3										
New England (PADD IA)	175.9	190.9										
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	176.7	193.9										
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	174.4	189.5										
Midwest (PADD II)	181.3	186.2										
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	166.3	181.6										
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	157.7	177.8										
West Coast (PADD V)	197.2	218.1										
Midgrade	190.4	204.2										
Premium	202.1	216.0										
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	229.2	219.5										
East Coast (PADD I)	237.4	226.8										
New England (PADD IA)	260.6	255.8										
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	250.4	243.1										
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	229.7	217.1										
Midwest (PADD II)	226.4	214.6										
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	222.5	213.8										
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	223.6	219.5										
West Coast (PADD V)	232.1	227.9										
California	229.7	226.0										

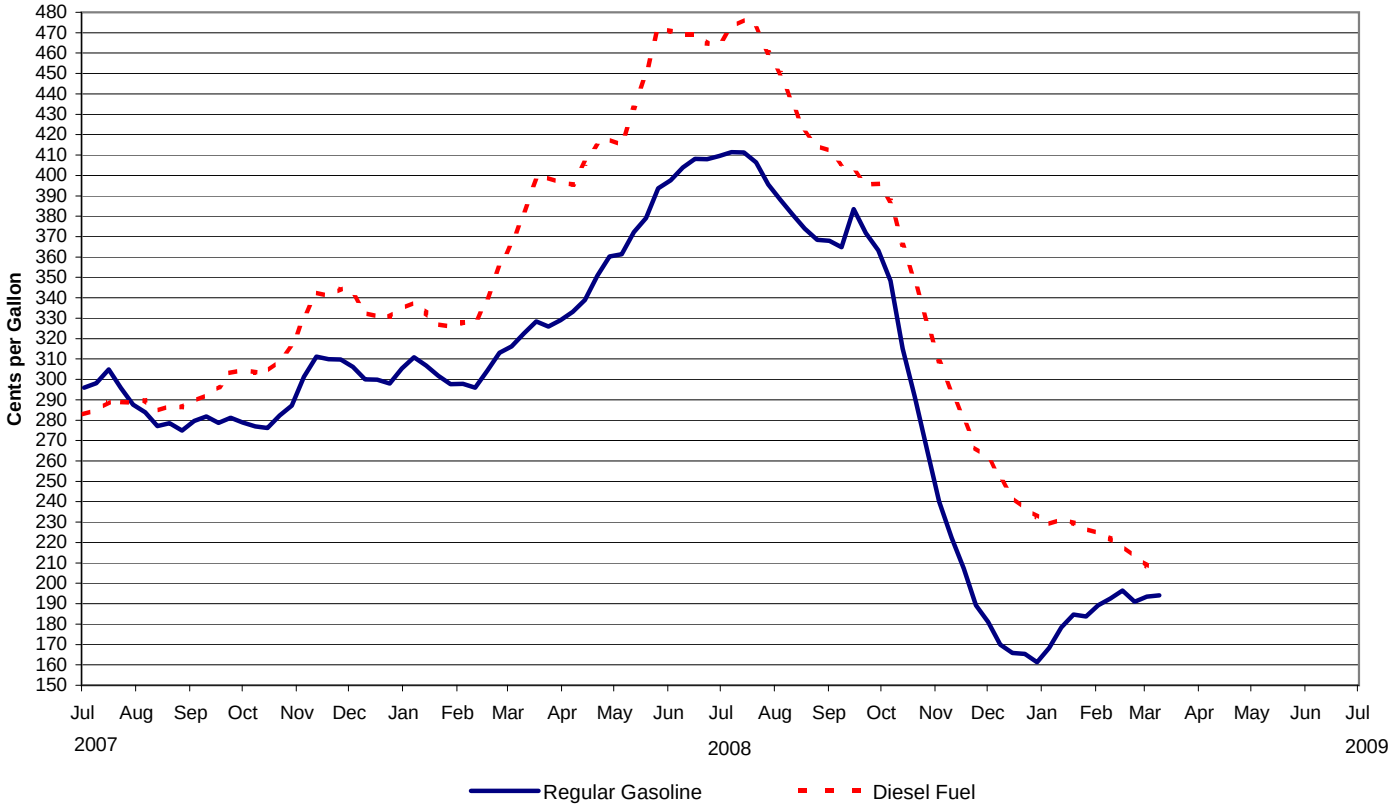
See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. U.S. Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, January 2008 to Present (Continued)
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	12/22	12/29	1/5	1/12	1/19	1/26	2/2	2/9	2/16	2/23	3/2	3/9
2008 - 2009												
Motor Gasoline	171.0	167.0	173.7	183.5	189.8	189.0	194.4	197.8	201.6	196.3	198.8	199.3
Conventional Areas	168.5	164.2	172.0	182.0	188.0	186.2	192.0	194.6	198.1	191.9	196.1	196.7
RFG Areas	175.8	172.7	177.2	186.6	193.5	194.7	199.2	204.3	208.9	205.2	204.3	204.6
Regular	165.3	161.3	168.4	178.4	184.7	183.8	189.2	192.6	196.4	190.9	193.4	194.1
East Coast (PADD I)	167.1	163.0	164.2	175.0	181.0	181.6	187.6	191.2	195.0	191.2	192.2	191.8
New England (PADD IA)	169.0	165.0	166.9	174.8	180.1	181.8	187.5	191.1	193.8	191.0	192.2	191.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	171.8	167.4	166.7	175.7	181.4	183.0	189.2	193.7	197.4	195.3	194.1	194.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	163.0	159.1	161.6	174.5	181.0	180.5	186.5	189.4	193.7	188.2	190.7	190.3
Midwest (PADD II)	162.3	156.7	173.3	182.3	187.4	182.0	187.0	186.4	190.6	180.8	188.7	191.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	155.0	149.8	154.7	164.5	172.9	172.9	180.2	183.7	183.8	178.5	182.9	181.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	152.5	150.6	149.5	156.3	160.7	164.4	171.2	178.0	181.9	180.1	179.0	181.4
West Coast (PADD V)	179.1	179.0	184.6	195.4	202.9	205.7	208.2	217.5	224.4	222.1	217.0	216.8
Midgrade	178.1	174.3	180.0	190.0	196.1	195.4	200.7	204.4	208.3	203.2	205.7	205.9
Premium	190.7	186.6	192.2	201.5	207.7	207.0	212.6	216.1	219.8	215.3	217.4	217.5
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	236.6	232.7	229.1	231.4	229.6	226.8	224.6	221.9	218.6	213.0	208.7	204.5
East Coast (PADD I)	246.9	242.3	238.0	239.5	237.7	234.4	232.5	229.6	225.0	219.9	215.3	212.2
New England (PADD IA)	268.9	263.8	259.6	262.1	261.3	259.5	258.3	257.6	255.9	251.4	247.2	243.4
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	256.6	253.6	249.6	251.6	251.4	249.0	248.4	245.0	242.0	236.8	231.4	228.7
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	240.6	235.5	231.0	232.2	229.7	225.8	223.3	220.5	214.8	209.8	205.5	202.2
Midwest (PADD II)	235.9	231.4	227.2	228.9	226.4	223.2	220.1	217.3	213.7	207.1	203.0	198.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	230.6	226.4	222.8	224.4	222.7	220.2	218.9	215.6	213.3	207.4	204.3	200.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	227.2	225.0	221.5	223.5	224.9	224.3	222.9	221.1	218.3	215.8	209.1	201.7
West Coast (PADD V)	227.4	227.3	227.5	235.3	233.8	231.9	230.3	229.2	228.4	223.8	218.5	212.0
California	225.1	224.1	223.9	233.4	231.9	229.6	228.8	226.9	226.2	221.9	214.4	207.5

NA=Not Available.
Notes: See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations. See Appendix A, Technical Note 4, page 40, for more information about data in this table.
Sources: See page 33.

Figure 14. U.S. Average Retail Regular Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, July 2007 to Present
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)



NA=Not Available.
Note: See Appendix A, Technical Note 4, page 40, for more information about data in this graph.
Sources: See page 33.

Sources

Table 1
- Current Year Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, -804, and -805, and EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Product Supplied and Losses, Natural Gas Liquids Production, Other Liquid New Supply, and Processing Gain are estimates based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* except for exports, Crude Oil Production, and Other Oils Stocks. See Appendix A for explanation of their estimates.
- Previous Year Data: Estimates based on EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* and/or EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Table 2
- Monthly Data: 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2008, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for operable capacity for January 2008 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 2007.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800. Operable Capacity estimate is based on data published for the most recent *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Figure 1
- Monthly Data: 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2008, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*; except for operable capacity for January 2008 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 2007.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800, and -805.

Figure 2
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 2001-2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2008, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2008, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802 and -803.

Table 3
- Monthly Data: 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2008, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, and -803. Other Oils estimate is based on estimation methodology in Appendix A.

Figure 3
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 2001-2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2008, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2008, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 4
- Monthly Data: 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2008, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 4
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 2001-2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2008, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2008, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 5
- Monthly Data: 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2008, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 5
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 2001-2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2008, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2008, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 6
- Monthly Data: 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2008, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 6
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 2001-2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2008, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2008, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 7
- Monthly Data: 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2008, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 7
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 2001-2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2008, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2008, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 8 and Figure 8
- Monthly Data: 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2008, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804. Total exports estimate is based on data published in the most recent *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2008, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Table 9 and Figure 9
- Monthly Data: 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2008, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Table 10 and Figure 10
- Monthly Data: 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2008, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, -804, and -805.

Table 11
- Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, - 802, -803, -804, and -805.

Table 12
- Current Year Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, -804, and -805, and EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Product Supplied and Losses, Natural Gas Liquids Production, Other Liquid New Supply, and Processing Gain are estimates based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* except for exports, Crude Oil Production, and Other Oils Stocks. See Appendix A for explanation of their estimates.
- Previous Year Data: Estimates based on EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* and/or EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Table 13
- EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Integrated Energy Statistics Division.
- Platt's Oilgram Price Report.
- Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.
- Oil and Gas Journal.
- Wall Street Journal.
- Oil Market Intelligence.
- Natural Resources Canada
- Petroleum Place (www.petroleumplace.com)

Table 14 and Figures 11 and 12
- Reuters Ltd.

Table 15
- Reuters Ltd.

Table 16 and Figure 13
- Crude Oil Futures: New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX), and Products: Reuters Ltd.

Table 17 and Figure 14
- Motor Gasoline: Form EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey", and On-Highway Diesel: Form EIA-888, "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey".

Appendix A

Explanatory Notes and Detailed Methods Report

Preface

The *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (*WPSR*) provides timely information on supply and prices of crude oil and principal petroleum products. It provides the industry, press, planners, policymakers, consumers, analysts, and State and local governments with a ready, reliable source of current information. The *WPSR* summary of U.S. petroleum supply, demand, and inventories is the only timely government source of consistent petroleum volume data. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) instituted the *WPSR* in April 1979. The *WPSR* was designed to provide prompt information during gasoline shortages that were part of the repercussions arising from the revolution in Iran. Since then, the report has informed a wide audience of the overall petroleum situation on a timely basis with consistent, well-understood, and verifiable data.

The weekly data are used as preliminary estimates in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (*PSM)* and the *Monthly Energy Review (MER)*. While more accurate and detailed data are presented in the *PSM*, the monthly surveys do not capture sudden or rapid changes in petroleum market conditions nor do they provide data that are timely enough to be useful in a shortfall situation. In 2002, EIA instituted "*This Week in Petroleum" (TWIP*) as a means to provide data, graphs, and analysis about petroleum supply and prices on the Internet.

Petroleum supply data presented in the *WPSR* describe supply and disposition of crude oil and petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. regions called Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic coverage in the *WPSR* includes the 50 States and District of Columbia. U.S. territories are treated as import sources but are otherwise excluded from weekly petroleum supply statistics. Petroleum supply data include field production, imports and exports, inputs and production at refineries and blending terminals, production from gas processing plants and fractionators, and inventories at refineries, terminals, pipelines, gas processing plants, and fractionators. Crude oil inventories include Alaskan crude oil in transit by water. Aggregated weekly petroleum supply statistics are used for calculation of products supplied, which is an approximation of U.S. petroleum demand.

The supply data contained in this report are based primarily on company submissions for the week ending 7:00 a.m. the preceding Friday. Selected data are released electronically after 10:30 a.m. each Wednesday.

Price data presented in the *WPSR* include world crude oil contract prices, spot prices of crude oil and major products in major U.S. and world markets, future prices of crude oil and major products on the NYMEX, and retail prices of gasoline and on-highway diesel fuel. During the heating season, wholesale and retail prices of propane and residential heating oil are also provided. Collectively, these price series provide a comprehensive and timely view of current U.S. and world prices of crude oil and major petroleum products.

Weekly price data are collected as of 8:00 a.m. every Monday. Weekly retail gasoline and on-highway diesel prices are first available by 5:00 p.m. on Monday (Tuesday when Monday is a Federal holiday). Wholesale and retail propane and residential heating oil prices are released electronically after 10:30 a.m. each Wednesday. The daily spot and futures prices are provided by Reuters, Inc.

Hard copies of the *WPSR* are available for distribution on Thursday (on demand). For weeks which include holidays, publication of the *WPSR* may be delayed by one day.

Appendices

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

- Appendix A (Weekly Petroleum Status Report Explanatory Notes) - Information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, and interpretation of tables.
- Appendix B (Northeast Heating Oil Reserve) – Information describing the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve and showing the current inventories of heating oil on hand at the four designated locations.
- Appendix C (Winter Fuels Heating Prices) – Information on Winter Fuels Prices showing residential and wholesale prices for heating oil and propane by selected regions and states. Includes explanatory notes on sampling methodology and estimation procedures and on terms and definitions for the winter fuels data component of the *WPSR*. Appendix C is included in the *WPSR* during the winter fuels heating season, normally the first week of October through the middle of March.

General information about this document may be obtained from the National Energy Information Center (NEIC) (202) 586-8800, (202) 586-0727 (fax), and email: infoctr@eia.doe.gov.

Overview

The Energy Information Administration's Quality Guidelines

The data contained in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (*WPSR*) are subject to separate information quality guidelines issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Department of Energy (DOE), and Energy Information Administration (EIA). With available resources, EIA continually works to improve its systems in order to provide high quality information needed by public and private policymakers and decision makers. EIA has performance standards to ensure the quality (i.e., objectivity, utility, and integrity) of information it disseminates to the public. Quality is ensured and maximized at levels appropriate to the nature and timeliness of the disseminated information.

Information about EIA's quality program is available at http://www.eia.doe.gov/smg/EIA-IQ-Guidelines.html.

Concepts of Product Supply and Demand

Petroleum supply estimates contained in the *WPSR* are often interpreted as an approximation of petroleum demand measured as product supplied. Product supplied is often called "implied" demand because it is a measure of demand that is implied by disappearance of petroleum products from facilities and activities in the "primary" supply chain. Facilities and activities in the primary supply chain include refineries and blending terminals, gas processing plants and fractionators, oxygenate producers, imports, exports, bulk storage terminals, and pipelines. Total product supplied in the *WPSR* may be calculated from petroleum balances reported in tables 1 and 12. Total product supplied for crude oil and petroleum products is equal to crude oil input to refineries (line 10) + natural gas plant liquids production (line 11) + "other" liquids new supply (line 12) + crude oil product supplied (line 13) + refinery processing gain (line 14) + net product imports (line 15) + product stocks withdrawn (line 18). Product supplied for individual products equals production plus imports minus stock change minus exports.

Crude oil product supplied is normally zero because crude oil is processed in refineries and rarely, if ever, used directly. Crude oil product supplied is not calculated as with petroleum products. Instead, crude oil product supplied is a monthly survey value. Crude oil product supplied in weekly reports is estimated to be equal to the last available monthly survey value. The balancing item between crude oil supply and disposition is unaccounted-for crude oil (crude oil "adjustments" in the Petroleum Supply Monthly) rather than product supplied.

The secondary system is that portion of the overall distribution network that falls between producers and end-users. Product typically flows in bulk from the primary supply system into the secondary system before delivery in small quantities to consumers (the tertiary system). The secondary system includes storage at bulk plants; at retail motor fuel outlets, such as service stations, truck stops, and convenience stores; and at retail fuel oil dealers. Bulk plants are wholesale storage facilities that have less than 50,000 barrels of storage capacity and, by definition, receive product only by tank car or truck, not by barge, tanker, or pipeline. Tertiary inventories are held by end users and include fuel in vehicle tanks, heating oil in residential tanks, fuel oil held by utilities, jet fuel stored in facilities operated by end users, and certain proprietary storage of raw materials for the chemical industry (ethylene, propylene, etc.).

Data users sometimes consider demand as sales to the ultimate consumer or as the actual consumption of the product. Since there may be time delays between the movement of product from the primary level into the secondary and tertiary levels of the supply chain and the ultimate purchase or consumption, these definitions of demand require data on changes in secondary and/or tertiary stocks or the assumption that these values either remain constant or are small compared to primary supply. The most recent study of secondary stocks was done by the National Petroleum Council in 1989. This study revealed that secondary distillate stocks were equal to about 6.9 percent of distillate stocks and 6.7 percent of distillate storage capacity. The study also noted that secondary storage capacity was decreasing due to EPA regulations.

Interpreting Product Supplied

Movements in both spot and futures prices are sometimes attributed to the weekly data release which is closely watched by market analysts. When petroleum markets are particularly tight or when the data are not what the market expects, (e.g. a build in inventories occurs when a decline is expected), the weekly data take on a more significant role in the assessment of petroleum markets, where such assessments affect billions of dollars in the financial markets.

Several factors may introduce error into the weekly data. First, the data are preliminary, which means companies may have revisions that are incorporated into the monthly reports. Data timing from companies can also create variations. While one company may report a cargo of imports during a given week, the increase in inventories associated with that cargo may not be registered on the receiving company's records until the following week. This timing issue would result in over-stated product supplied the first week, followed by an understatement in the second week when the stock increase was recorded. Last, limited time exists in a weekly process for EIA data review, which can lead to misreported data entering the weekly results. Measures of the accuracy of the estimates from the weekly data are published annually in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)* in an article entitled "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data."

Components/"Forms" Discussions

The data presented in the *WPSR* include data collected by the EIA on six weekly petroleum supply and two weekly petroleum price surveys and data released by Reuters Ltd. During the heating months (October through mid-March), data from a 3rd weekly price survey are included in Appendix C.

Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The six weekly petroleum supply surveys are part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS tracks the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. The PSRS is organized into two data collection subsystems, the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) and the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). The MPSRS includes nine monthly surveys and one annual survey. The WPSRS processes the data from the six weekly surveys. The six weekly supply surveys are:

1. EIA-800, "Weekly Refinery and Fractionator Report,"
2. EIA-801, "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report,"
3. EIA-802, "Weekly Product Pipeline Report,"
4. EIA-803, "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report,"
5. EIA-804, "Weekly Imports Report,"
6. EIA-805, "Weekly Terminal Blenders Report."

Both weekly and monthly surveys are administered at six key points along the petroleum production and supply chain: (1) refineries, fractionators, and gas processing plants, (2) bulk terminals, (3) product pipelines, (4) crude oil stock holders, (5) importers, and (6) blenders. Monthly surveys also include inter-PAD District movements by pipelines, tankers, and barges as well as production and stocks at oxygenate production plants. Weekly surveys do not capture petroleum movements or oxygenate producer activity. Production and stocks at oxygenate producers are included in published weekly statistics as estimates based on monthly survey data (see section D "Additional Sources of Data" for further information). Data collected weekly using Forms EIA-800 through EIA-805 are similar to, though less detailed than, the data collected monthly using Forms EIA-810 through EIA-815. Respondents reporting to the weekly surveys constitute a sample of those reporting on the monthly surveys.

Annual U.S. refinery capacity data are collected on the Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report." These data were collected and published in Volumes 1 and 2 of the *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*.

Weekly Supply Survey Methodology

Sampling Frame

The EIA weekly reporting system, as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. The sample of companies that report weekly in the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are selected from the universe of companies that report on the corresponding monthly forms.

The sampling frame for Form EIA-800 "Weekly Refinery Report" includes refineries reporting on Form EIA-810 "Monthly Refinery Report" as well as gas processing plants and fractionators reporting on Form EIA-816 "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report." Monthly reports on Form EIA-810 are required from operators of every operating and idle refinery located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. territories. Monthly reports on Form EIA-816 are required from operators of every operating and idle gas processing plant fractionator, and butane isomerization plant located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The EIA-801 sampling frame consists of all companies reporting on the EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report." This includes every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. 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.

The EIA-802 sampling frame consists of all companies reporting on the EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report." This includes all petroleum product pipeline companies that transport refined petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipeline movements) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The EIA-803 sampling frame consists of all companies reporting on the EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report." This includes all companies that carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included 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.

The EIA-804 sampling frame consists of all companies reporting on the EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report." This includes 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, Guam and other U.S. possessions (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.

The EIA-805 sampling frame consists of all companies reporting on the EIA-815, "Monthly Terminal Blenders Report." This includes all storage terminals which produce finished motor gasoline through the blending of various motor gasoline blending components, natural gas liquids, and oxygenates in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. Possessions.

Sample Design

The sampling procedure used for the weekly surveys is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total volumes for each item and each geographic region for which data may be published. For example, for distillate fuel oil stocks, the weekly sample includes those respondents whose combined volumes of stocks for distillate fuel oil from refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines constitute at least 90 percent of the total volume of distillate fuel oil stocks as reported in the corresponding monthly surveys.

Figure 2. Frame and Sample Size for Weekly Supply Surveys

	Weekly Form	Dec. 2008 Frame Size	Weekly Sample Size
Refiners (Refineries)	EIA-800	157	129
Bulk Terminals	EIA-801	249	90
Product Pipelines	EIA-802	73	44
Crude Oil Stock Holders	EIA-803	132	52
Importers	EIA-804	364	77
Terminal Blenders	EIA-805	591	404

To assure 90-percent coverage of the total for each item collected and each geographic region for each weekly survey, a sample control meeting is conducted each month. This meeting focuses on changes in the current monthly data as it relates to the weekly surveys, changes in the weekly surveys that impact the monthly surveys, and changes in respondent reporting patterns. Companies are added or removed from the surveys based on the changes.

Collection

Survey data for the *WPSR* are collected by telephone, facsimile, Internet using secure file transfer, and electronic transmission on a weekly basis. All respondents must submit their data by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the end of the report period. The weekly report period begins at 7:01 a.m. on Friday and ends at 7:00 a.m. on the following Friday.

Processing

Data collected through the WPSRS are received, logged into an automated Survey Control File, keyed, and processed through an edit program. Cell values determined to be unusual or inconsistent with other cell values are flagged either by automated process or analyst review. The validity of the value of each flagged cell is investigated. From the investigation, some flagged values are either verified or corrected by the respondent. Any remaining flagged values are referred to as unresolved. Imputation is performed for nonrespondents and unresolved data items. The cleansed data are further reviewed at the aggregate level to determine if other data issues exist (see Macro Editing).

A clean data file is available by the close of business Tuesday. Corrections to previous periods, late submissions or resubmissions for the current period received after publication are used in editing and imputation for the following periods (see Revision Policy).

Imputation and Estimation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly database, values are imputed for companies that have not responded, reported incomplete data, or reported data that failed editing and could not be confirmed. The imputed values are calculated using exponentially smoothed means of recent weekly reported values for this specific company.

The equation for the exponential smoothing is:

$$Y_t = \alpha * y_t + (1 - \alpha) * Y_{t-1}$$

where

Y_t is the prediction for week t+1 (using data through week t),

y_t is week t's reported value,

Y_{t-1} is the prediction for week t (using data through week t-1),

α is a number between 0 and 1, chosen by survey/product/type

In the equation for exponential smoothing, the size of α controls the importance of last week's value relative to the aggregate of all weeks before that as represented by the prediction for last week. For example, if $\alpha = .8$, then last week's value is much more important in predicting this week's value than all the previous week's values are since the weight of last week is .8 and the weight of the previous weeks collectively is .2. In general, the α values for the expected means of the non-zero responses are low for imports (last week is much less important than history) and much higher for production, inputs and stocks.

The imputed values are treated like reported values in the estimation procedure, which calculates ratio estimates of the weekly totals. First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in a geographic region are summed (weekly sum, W_s.) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed (monthly sum, M_s.) Finally, the most recent month's data for the product as reported by all companies, including adjustments made in the monthly process, is summed (M_t). The current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies, W_t, is given by:

$$W_t = (M_t / M_s) * W_s$$

The ratio (M_t / M_s) may be adjusted to account for very unusual events or industry changes not yet reflected in the lagged monthly data. For example, the hurricanes in September 2005 rendered the September data unrepresentative for purposes of applying the ratio to the *WPSR* in December 2005. Note, however, the gasoline and ethanol fuel adjustment is not included in M_t and is treated explicitly.

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production. To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are performed by summing over establishment types.

Published values of gasoline production include estimates for refinery and blender production plus a fuel adjustment to account for the imbalance between supply and disposition of motor gasoline blending components and fuel ethanol. For further detail, refer to Additional Sources of Data, Data Obtained from Supplemental Sources (D.2.)

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-to-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed for weekly imports. The estimate of total weekly imports is the product of the smoothed ratio and the sum of the weekly reported values and imputed values.

For imports, the ratio is smoothed as follows:

$$R_t = \alpha * r_t + (1 - \alpha) * R_{t-1}$$

where

R_t is the smoothed ratio for week t+1 (using ratios through week t),

r_t is week t's ratio of the most recent monthly total for all respondents to the monthly total of respondents from the weekly sample,

R_{t-1} is the smoothed ratio for week t (using ratios through week t-1),

α is a number between 0 and 1, chosen by product but not by PADD/ID.

When $M_s = 0$, then r_t is not defined for the week and the smoothed ratio is not updated, that is, the previous smoothed ratio is used as the multiplier.

Macro Editing

After the flagged respondent data have been resolved, preliminary tables are produced and used to identify anomalies. These tables show U.S. and PADD estimates for the current week and the prior 3 weeks and also show year-ago data for the same week along with 4 week average. Anomalies result in further review of respondent data which in turn may result in additional flagged data and imputation.

Dissemination

The data are published in the *WPSR* and the *TWIP* every Wednesday for the report period ending on the previous Friday. Except when holidays delay data processing schedules, the data shown in Tables 1 and 11 of the *WPSR* are released to the EIA Web site at 10:30 a.m. (Eastern time) on Wednesday in TXT, CSV, and XLS formats. The entire *WPSR* is released at 1:00 p.m. on Wednesday in PDF and HTML format. For weeks which include holidays, releases are delayed by one day. The WPSR tables can be accessed at:

http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/weekly_petroleum_status_report/wpsr.html.

Selected data from the weekly supply surveys are also published in the *This Week in Petroleum (TWIP)* generally available at 1:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Wednesdays. The *TWIP* can be accessed at: http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/oog/info/twip/twip.asp.

Weekly Price Survey Methodology

EIA price data contained in this report are derived from two weekly telephone surveys, the EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey," and the EIA-888, "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey." These surveys provide timely information on national and regional retail prices of gasoline and on-highway diesel fuel.

Sampling Frame

EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey"

The EIA-878 sample was drawn from a frame of approximately 115,000 retail gasoline outlets. The gasoline outlet frame was constructed by combining outlet information purchased from a private commercial source with company-level information contained on existing EIA petroleum product frames and surveys. Outlet names and codes were obtained from the private commercial data source. Company-level retail gasoline sales volumes by State were obtained from EIA surveys. Additional information was obtained directly from companies selling retail gasoline to supplement information on the frame. The individual frame outlets were mapped to counties using their codes. The outlets were then assigned to the published geographic areas using their county assignment. Each outlet is designated as either in an area requiring reformulated gasoline (RFG) based on Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) program requirements or in an area designated as a conventional gasoline area. Reformulated gasoline is required by the EPA in any area that is designated as an ozone nonattainment area. A conventional area is defined as any area that does not require the sale of reformulated gasoline. All formulations of finished motor gasoline may be sold in conventional areas.

EIA-888 "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey"

The EIA-888 sample used a multi-stage frame and selection procedure. The first stage sampling frame used the EIA-863, "Petroleum Product Sales Identification Survey" frame file combined with data collected on the EIA-821, "Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales." The EIA-863 survey is conducted every 4

years and collects annual sales volume information by product and State for multiple products and end-use categories, including retail sales of diesel fuel. The frame file includes information for approximately 30,000 companies.

Using this frame file and data from the previous years' EIA-782B and EIA-821 samples, a sample of motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil resellers and retailers was designed and selected for the EIA-782B, "Resellers'/Retailers' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report" survey. The sample size for the most recent EIA-782B sample is 1,531 companies representing 2,207 Company/State units (CSUs). The EIA-782B sample was used in the construction of the second stage sampling frame.

The second stage sampling frame consisted of a listing of companies responding to the EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report" and the EIA-782B sample survey along with their annualized retail diesel fuel sales volume by State. The second stage frame contained State-level retail diesel fuel sales volume data for approximately 1,635 companies. This frame was used to select the companies required to report on the EIA-888.

Sample Design

EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey"

The design is based on the definitions of publication cells and sampling cells. A publication cell is defined by geography (PADD, State, and city) and attainment status (reformulated or conventional gasoline). Hence, New York State reformulated gasoline is a publication cell. New York City, conventional gasoline in PADD 1A (New England), and all of the United States are also publication cells. A sampling cell is defined as the smallest basic geographical unit formed by the boundaries of the geographic and formulation areas for which average prices are published. Thus, the part of New York State where reformulated gasoline is required, but is not in New York City, would be a sampling cell. Every county in the U.S. was assigned to a sampling cell. Sampling cells are mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive.EIA-888 "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey"

The gasoline outlet sample is an area sample consisting of a sample of outlets from the previous EIA-878 sample and an augmentation sample of outlets from the new outlet frame described above. The previous sample employed an entirely different sample design and frame using a selection of companies within a State and then a selection of outlets within the selected companies for that State. The new sample includes approximately 50 percent of the noncertainty sample from the previous sample to insure continuity in the historical data series. The augmentation outlets were obtained by first sampling counties and then sampling the outlets from the gasoline outlet frame within those counties. After the counties were assigned to a sample cell, the standard deviations of gasoline prices for these sampling cells were estimated using the prices from the previous sample of the gasoline survey. These standard deviations and the number of stations from the Census Bureau's County Business Patterns (CBP) were used to determine the required number of outlets to be sampled. The statistical technique used was the Chromy allocation algorithm, an iterative procedure to determine the number of units required for each sampling cell. A Goodman-Kish PPS sampling method was used to select counties, ordering counties within sampling cells by number of stations. The required number of stations was randomly selected from the outlet frame file within each selected county. Once this augmentation portion of the sample was obtained, standard deviations were re-estimated, combining the previous gasoline sample outlets and newly sampled outlets. The Chromy algorithm was applied again to determine the revised sample cell requirements. The previous sample's outlets were then sub-sampled to insure a self-weighting sample within each stratum, and allocations satisfied by sampling half from each of the self-weighting sub-sample and the old sample.

In determining the required sample size, the target coefficient of variation for publication cells was set for 0.4 cents for the United States, 0.55 for PADDs and U.S. formulations, 0.70 for sub-PADDS and the PADD formulations, 0.85 for cities and states, and 1.0 for the remaining published cells (i.e. state and sub-PADD formulations). The sample size is approximately 800 outlets.

EIA-888 "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey"

The EIA-888 sample was designed to yield price estimates at the national, PADD and sub-PADD level and for the State of California. A standard error of one cent was targeted for PADDS 1, 2 and 3, and one and a half cents of PADDS 4, 5, sub-PADDs 1A, 1B, 1C, and the State of California. A sample size of 350 outlets was required to meet these targets.

To determine the sample allocations across regions, average standard errors across reporting periods for the previous year of weekly diesel fuel survey prices were calculated for each of the cells. An average sample size for each cell was first determined using these standard errors. In addition, a second allocation based on proportional representation within the next larger cell (i.e., the more aggregated level cell that the original cell would contribute to) was also obtained. The maximum of these two allocations for each cell was then designated as the cell allocation.

The sample design used a two-step sample selection procedure. The first step selected the Company State Unit (CSU) required to report (i.e. the sampling unit is a company and a State - a company may have sales in multiple States and be selected to report sales for one or more States in which they do business). The sample design used annual State retail diesel fuel sales volumes for two sample cycles from the EIA-782A and EIA-782B surveys divided by the unit's probability of selection in the monthly survey as a measure of size for Probability Proportionate to Size sampling. This resulted in a sample of 282 company/state units.

The second step selected the actual outlets required to report. The companies selected during the first step were contacted and required to construct a frame of their outlets for the State(s) selected. The companies sorted their outlets by code within the State and randomly selected the required number of outlets within each State. The companies provided EIA the outlet telephone numbers and addresses for the outlets selected in each State. If the CSU was sampled more times than the company had outlets in that State, an outlet was counted more than once. A total of 350 outlets were selected.

Collection

Each Monday, the individual gasoline and diesel outlets are called and asked to report the pump price of their products as of 8:00 a.m. local time. If Monday is a holiday, the calls are made on the next business day; however, the Monday price is still recorded. The collection takes place using a computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) with built in editing. Companies who prefer to report through their headquarters on behalf of their selected outlets are allowed to do so. Companies preferring to report by fax or email are also permitted to report by that method. Data obtained through non-phone methods are entered into the CATI system and treated the same as phone collected prices. Nonrespondent firms are telephoned up to three times. The data are collected more frequently during emergency situations.

Beginning in 2007, on-highway diesel prices are collected for two types of diesel fuel, ultra low sulfur and low sulfur. This dual collection is in keeping with the industry's implementation of new EPA requirements and will continue during the period in which two types of on-highway diesel fuel are sold. The diesel price web page cited below contains the U.S. level ultra low and low sulfur diesel prices.

Processing and Micro Editing

The data are edited when they are entered into the CATI system, normally during the phone interview. Respondents are asked to verify prices that fail edits. If prices are outside a certain range or fail other criteria (e.g. the price of a station's fuel grade is the same or cheaper than the price of a lower grade), respondents are also asked to explain the reason for the extreme deviation in price. Data obtained through non-phone methods are also entered into the CATI system. If the data fail the edits, the respondents are called and asked to verify their reported price(s). Imputation is used for outliers and nonrespondents.

A model that uses the latest weighted average motor gasoline spot prices to predict the direction and amount of change in the U.S., PADD, sub-PADD and the State of California retail prices is run on both Fridays and Mondays. If the survey results differ significantly from the model results, additional verification of the reported prices is done.

In addition, in the middle of the weekly data collection, interviewing stops in order to run a pre-check report on data which has already been collected. This is done to test the integrity of the current data, check for severe fuel price changes (i.e. bogus records), and re-set any records which have been resolved. Bogus records discovered during the pre-check are re-called to recheck or correct these prices. Once all the bogus records have been confirmed or corrected, any prices which have been corrected can be fixed. Any edits introduced to the data by this process will be applied when another pre-check or final processing is run.

Final processing takes place once all records in the CATI sample have been resolved. Many of the same tasks of the pre- check process are performed and final price estimates are created.

Imputation and Estimation

EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey"

To estimate average prices, sample weights were constructed based on the sampled outlet's number of pumps as a proxy for sales volume. These weights are applied each week to the reported outlet gasoline prices to obtain averages for the specific formulations, grades and geographic areas. Weights used in aggregating across grades, formulations, and geographic areas were derived using volume data from the EIA-782C "Monthly Report of Prime Supplier Sales of Petroleum Products Sold for Local Consumption," and demographic data from the Bureau of the Census and Department of Transportation on population, number of gasoline stations, and number of vehicles. A "Coefficient of Variation of Price Report" is published weekly at: http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/wrgp/sampling_error_report.html.

EIA-888 "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey"

Since sample allocations were derived at the cell level, cell averages are simple averages of the CSU prices (the weights from the first and second phases cancel). The U.S. average is a weighted average of the cell/PADD averages where the weights were derived by taking the inverse of the probability proportional to the PADD weighted volumes. Imputation for a station is calculated using the average change in price from the previous week for all responding stations in the same geographic area. The average change is added to the previous week's price for the station to estimate the current price for the outlet. A "Coefficient of Variation of Price Report" is published weekly at: http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/oog/info/wohdp/Sampling_Error.html.

Macro Editing and Validation

EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey"

Once the motor gasoline price data have been processed, the data are checked through a validation program. The program outputs the outliers in price changes from a week ago and actual prices by grade and region. Significant outliers are investigated and verified

by calling the respondent(s) and/or checking the fax or email from the respondent.

EIA-888 "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey"

After processing, the outlet level prices are checked by a diesel validation program. The program identifies outliers and allows the analyst to further examine the data. Significant outliers are investigated and verified by calling the respondent(s) and/or checking the fax or email from the respondent. Also, credit card transaction prices are obtained from a private source and used to estimate a U.S. and PADD level price for on-highway diesel fuel. If the survey results differ significantly from these sources, additional verification of the reported prices is done.

Dissemination

The retail gasoline and diesel prices are processed and released by 5 p.m. each Monday, except on Federal holidays, in which case the data are released on Tuesday (but still represent Monday's price). Retail gasoline prices are released on EIA's website: http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/wrgp/mogas_home_page.html and diesel fuel prices on: http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/oog/info/wohdp/diesel.asp.

The data are also available through email notification to those customers who sign up for that service. The U.S., PADD, and sub-PADD level regular gasoline and diesel fuel average prices are available on EIA's prerecorded telephone hotline at (202) 586-6966 and in this publication, the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Additional Sources of Data

Due to the tight time constraints in publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics and the desire to reduce industry response burden, some of the statistics published in the *WPSR* are obtained from sources other than the 6 weekly supply surveys. These other sources include models to data and data from supplemental sources such as the *PSM* or the Bureau of the Census.

Data Obtained Through Models

Domestic Crude Oil Production

Since weekly crude oil production data are unavailable, a model is used to estimate weekly crude oil production. The weekly production estimates are based on historical production patterns and, where available, other data such as pipeline runs from the Alaskan North Slope during the week. These weekly estimates are presented as the weekly and 4-week average crude oil production volumes shown in this publication. Cumulative crude oil production volumes shown in the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, Table 12 of the *WPSR*, include revised estimates (published in the *PSM*.)

Exports (Tables 1, 8, 11, 12)

Official U.S. exports statistics for crude oil and petroleum products are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and are published in the *PSM*. The EIA obtains these data on a monthly basis approximately 10 weeks after the close of the reporting month. Weekly, per day estimates of exports for crude oil and petroleum products are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The weekly estimate is updated when a new monthly estimate is calculated for the *PSM*. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of past data are used to obtain the exports forecast. In addition, for the major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series. The weekly estimate is replaced when a new monthly estimate is calculated for the *PSM*.

Since the inputs to the model are based on export volumes that are 2 to 3 months old, analysts review the estimate to determine if current factors such as hurricanes or other severe weather require an adjustment to the estimate.

Stocks of Other Oils - Tables 1, 3,11,12

Stocks of minor products (referred to as "other oils") are not collected on the weekly survey forms (Forms 800 through 805). An estimate of weekly stocks of minor products is derived by first computing an average daily rate of stock change for the minor products for each month based on monthly data for the past 6 years (Table 1 of *PSM*). The daily stock change for a month is estimated by subtracting the prior month's end of month other oils stocks from the current month's end of month other oils stocks and dividing by the number of days in the current month. This average daily rate and the minor stock levels from the most recent *PSM* are then used to estimate the minor product stock level for the current week.

Since most of the components of the stocks of other oils are based on values from past monthly data, analysts review the estimate to determine if factors such as recent increases or decreases in crude runs or reported outlier data require an adjustment to the estimate of stocks of minor products.

Minor products include aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs (except propane/propylene), other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphtha, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

Processing Gain - Tables 1 and 12, line 14

Processing gain is 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 gain in the *WPSR* is calculated by converting processing gain from Table 28 of the *PSM* to thousands of barrels per day and dividing by Refinery and Blender Net Inputs of Crude Oil in thousands of barrels per day from Table 3 of *PSM* for each of the latest 12 months of the *PSM.* The 12 values are added and divided by 12. The result is then multiplied by this week's crude input value in Table 11 of the *WPSR* to obtain the processing gain value for the week.

Stocks of Crude Oil on Leases (*PSM* Table 53, WPSR Tables 1, 3, 11,12)

The EIA-803 collects end of week crude oil stocks by PADD which is a combination of stocks in pipelines and tank farms, terminals, and on leases operated by the reporting company. Small, independent producers of crude oil on federal leases are not required to report on the EIA-803. An adjustment is made to the PADD 3 and PADD 4 stocks to correct for the understatement of lease crude oil stocks. Values used for the adjustment are 10,300 thousand barrels in PAD District 3 and 330 thousand barrels in PAD District 4.

Data Obtained from Supplemental Sources

Natural Gas Liquids Production - Table 1 and 12

The volume shown for "Natural Gas Liquids Production" is estimated from Table 3, "U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products" of the latest Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM). In addition to the estimate of field production of natural gas plant liquids, data identified as natural gas liquids production on WPSR tables 1 and 12 also include estimated volume of "Finished Petroleum Products, Adjustments." For further information see the explanatory notes in the appendix of the Petroleum Supply Monthly available at: http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/petroleum_supply_monthly/psm.html.

Other Liquids New Supply - Table 1 and 12

Other Liquids New Supply is taken from the Other Liquids Adjustments column of Table 3 of the PSM. Other Liquids New Supply includes estimated production of fuel ethanol, other oxygenates, "other hydrocarbons", and hydrogen. Motor gasoline blending components adjustments are also included. ." For further information see the explanatory notes in the appendix of the Petroleum Supply Monthly available at: http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/petroleum_supply_monthly/psm.html.

Gasoline Adjustments (finished motor gasoline product supplied adjustment, Fuel Ethanol adjustment, and MGBC adjustment)

Production of finished motor gasoline reported in Tables 2 and 11 of the *WPSR* includes refinery production, blender production, and adjustments to account for imbalances between supply and disposition of motor gasoline blending components and fuel ethanol. Gasoline production in the *PSM* is reported separately for refineries and blenders with the adjustment as a separate item, but weekly gasoline production always includes the adjustment. Gasoline production adjustments are needed because there typically is more supply than disposition reported for motor gasoline blending components and fuel ethanol in monthly data. Since there is no end-user demand for motor gasoline blending components or fuel ethanol, the imbalance is typically interpreted as unreported gasoline production at blenders. Gasoline production adjustments are included in all types of finished gasoline production and in all PAD Districts reported in the *WPSR.* Adjustment values included in weekly production are typically equal to the last available finished motor gasoline adjustments calculated from data in the *PSM*. Weekly gasoline adjustments are occasionally changed from the last available value from the Petroleum Supply Monthly. Such changes are prompted by information from more current weekly data when weekly data suggest significant deviation from the gasoline adjustment value that would otherwise be used. Additional details concerning gasoline adjustments are available in Appendix B, "Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes" and Table B1, "Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment" of the *PSM*.

Quality

General Discussion

Response Rates

The response rate for the weekly supply surveys is generally 95 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted by telephone and reminded of their requirement to report. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimate is usually between 1 percent and 2 percent. The response rates on Forms EIA-878, and EIA-888 are usually 98 to 100 percent.

Timing Issues

Timing of reported data can impact published results. For example, the calculation of product supplied includes imports and change in stock levels. Normally imports would add volumes to stock levels. However, respondents recording inventories are frequently different than the respondents reporting imports. The accounting system of one respondent may lag that of another, resulting in the imports and associated stocks being reported in different weeks. These timing differences result in weekly variations in product supplied.

Sampling and Non-sampling Errors

There are two types of errors usually associated with data produced from a survey: non-sampling errors and sampling errors.

Sampling Errors

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. Tables showing data from the EIA-878 and EIA-888 surveys utilize a sample of resellers and retailers and, therefore, have sampling error. The particular sample used for each of the EIA-878 and EIA-888 surveys is one of a large number of all possible samples that could have been selected using the same design. Estimates derived from the different possible samples would differ from each other. The average of these estimates would be close to the estimate derived from a complete enumeration of the population (a census), assuming that a complete enumeration has the same nonsampling errors as the sample survey. The sampling error, or standard error of the estimate, is a measure of the variability among the estimates from all possible samples of the same size and design and, thus, is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the results of a complete enumeration. Estimates of the sampling error for the EIA-878 can be found at: http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/wrgp/sampling_error_report.html. Estimates of the sampling error for the EIA-888 can be found at: http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/oog/info/wohdp/Sampling_Error.html.

Non-sampling Errors

Non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources including: (1) the inability to obtain data from all companies in the frame or sample (non-response and the method used to account for non-response), (2) response errors, (3) differences in the interpretation of questions or definitions, (4) mistakes in recording or coding of the data obtained from respondents, and (5) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are required whenever an error greater than 5 percent of the true value is discovered or if requested by EIA. Late submissions or resubmissions received after the publication date are used for editing and imputation for future periods. In rare instances, the data are used to publish a revised estimate. See Revision Policy below.

Revision Policy

EIA will disseminate revised weekly data only if the revision is expected to substantively affect understanding of U.S. petroleum supply. The decision to disseminate a revision to weekly data will be based on EIA's judgment of the revision's expected effect. While revisions are expected to be rare, if one is necessary, it will be disseminated in the next regularly scheduled release of the weekly products.

Petroleum Stock Bands

The petroleum stock bands contained in Figures 2 through 7 have been developed as a graphic aid for users of the *WPSR* in the interpretation of stock levels. The *WPSR* contains stock bands for U.S. and PADD-level crude oil and petroleum products, crude oil, total motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and propane. In addition to the stock band (comprising the shaded area on the graphs labeled "Average Range"), the graphs also display data points for published monthly totals and the week-ending estimates (labeled "Monthly" and "Weekly".) The Average Range enables the user to compare current inventory levels with past inventory levels.

Derivation of Average Range Stock Levels

The graphs displaying stock level and the average range provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an average range for the most recent 5-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation for the past 7 years. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are estimated with a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., the same seasonal factor is used for each January during the 7-year period) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors are updated annually in October, using the 7 most recent years of final monthly data. The seasonal factors are used to deseasonalize data from the most recent 5-year period (January-December or July-June) in order to determine a deseasonalized average band. The average of the deseasonalized 60-month series is the midpoint of the band and the width is two standard deviations of the series (adjusting first for outliers). When the seasonal factors are added back in, the average range shown on the graphs reflects the actual data. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October (Table A1, "Upper and Lower Limits of Average Ranges in Inventory Graphs").

In summary, the upper band is the midpoint plus one standard deviation plus the seasonal factor and the lower band is the midpoint minus one standard deviation plus the seasonal factor:

$$\text{Upper Band}_m = \text{mean DS} + \text{SD} + \text{SF}_m \qquad m = \text{Jan,Dec}$$
$$\text{Lower Band}_m = \text{mean DS} - \text{SD} + \text{SF}_m \qquad m = \text{Jan,Dec}$$

where:

mean DS = the monthly average of 60 months of deseasonalized stocks,
SD = standard deviation of 60 months of deseasonalized stocks after adjusting for outliers, and
SF_m = seasonal factor for month m, m=January thru December.

Seasonal factors are updated once a year in October. The seasonal factors are estimated with a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11).

Data Assessment

The principal objective of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System is to provide an accurate picture of petroleum industry activities and of the availability of petroleum products nationwide from primary distribution channels. The weekly data, which are based on sample estimates stemming largely from preliminary company data, serve as leading indicators of the monthly data. The weekly data are not expected to have the same level of accuracy as the preliminary monthly data when compared with final monthly data. However, the weekly data are expected to exhibit like trends and product flow characteristic of the preliminary and final monthly data.

To assess the accuracy of weekly statistics, monthly estimates derived from weekly estimates are compared with the final monthly aggregates published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*. Although final monthly data are still subject to error, they have been thoroughly reviewed and edited, they reflect all revisions made during the year, and they are considered to be the most accurate data available. The mean absolute percent error provides a measure of the average revisions relative to the aggregates being measured for a variable. The mean absolute percent error for 2005 weekly data was less than 2 percent for 22 of the 61 major petroleum variables analyzed. Many of the variables with mean absolute percent errors of 2 percent or more were for refined products imports series. The mean absolute percent error for total weekly refined products imports was 7.31 percent for 2005. It should be noted that products imports data are highly variable and cannot be estimated from a sample with the same precision as other petroleum variables. Weekly estimates for refined products imports are almost always low because small companies, which are not in the weekly sample, generally import large volumes of finished products only a few times during the year.

Calculation of World Oil Price

The weighted average international price of oil, shown in the Highlights and in Table 13, is an average calculated using specific crude oil prices weighted by the estimated crude oil export volume for each oil-producing country. To develop Table 13, a list of major oil producing/exporting countries was chosen. For each country, the contract selling price of one or more representative crude oils was determined by investigating a number of industry publications (i.e., Platts Oilgram Price Report, Wall Street Journal, and Canadian Ministry of Natural Resources) and by contacting oil market analysts. Then, the appropriate crude oil exporting volumes to be used as weighting factors for each country were determined. These volumes are estimates based on a number of sources which provide data on production, consumption, and petroleum product exports for these countries. Export volumes for a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors. After the export volumes had been determined, simple mathematical weighted averages were calculated to arrive at the Total OPEC, Total Non-OPEC, and Total World prices. The average United States (FOB) import price is derived by the same basic procedure as the world oil price that is, taking the representative contract crude oil price of a specific crude oil from a particular country and weighting this price by a certain volume of crude oil. In this case, the weighting factors are the volumes of crude oil imported into the U.S. from pertinent countries. Import volumes from a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors.

All the import, export, and production volumes are preliminary or estimated. Due to their origin, these estimates cannot be fully verified. These volumes are updated monthly, or more frequently, when changes in oil market conditions make updating appropriate.

Table FE1. Average Coverage for Weekly Surveys, 2005 and 2004 (Percent of Final Monthly Volumes Included in Monthly-from-Weekly Sample)

Product	Stocks						Production		Imports	
	Refinery		Bulk Terminal		Pipeline		2005	2004	2005	2004
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004				
Total Motor Gasoline	99	98	95	94	97	96	98	98	95	95
Jet Fuel	98	98	95	94	99	98	98	98	97	93
Distillate Fuel Oil	97	97	94	93	98	97	97	97	95	95
Residual Fuel Oil	95	95	93	92	–	–	94	94	77	82
Crude Oil	97	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	97

– = Not Applicable.

Source: Energy Information Administratioin, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Confidentiality - Data protection and disclosure

Weekly Supply Surveys

The information reported on Forms EIA-800 through EIA-805 is 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, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. ?1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C ?1905. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) protects this information in accordance with its confidentiality and security policies and procedures.

The Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to other Federal agencies when requested for official use. The information reported on these forms 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 Federal agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order. The information may be used for any nonstatistical purposes such as administrative, regulatory, law enforcement, or adjudicatory purposes.

Disclosure limitation procedures are not applied to the statistical data published from these surveys' information. Thus, there may be some statistics from forms EIA-800 through EIA-805 that are based on data from fewer than three respondents, or that are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable person to estimate the information reported by a specific respondent.

Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining specific petroleum operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

Weekly Price Surveys

The information reported on the weekly price survey Forms EIA-878 and EIA-888 is considered confidential in accordance with the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-347) and the information will be used solely for statistical purposes. Instructions to the forms include the following:

"The information you provide will be used for statistical purposes only. In accordance with the Confidential Information Protection provisions of Title 5, Subtitle A, Public Law 107-347 and other applicable Federal laws, your responses will be kept confidential and will not be disclosed in identifiable form to anyone other than employees or agents without your consent. By law, every EIA employee as well as every agent has taken an oath and is subject to a jail term, a fine of up to $250,000, or both if he or she discloses ANY identifiable information about you."

Notes

Note 1

The spot prices that are shown in Tables 14 and 15 are calculated by taking an unweighted average of the daily closing spot prices for a given product over a specified time period, such as a week or month.

Note 2

The futures prices shown in Table 16 are the official daily closing prices at 2:30 p.m. from the trading floor of the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) for a specific delivery month for each product listed in Table 16.

Note 3

The futures price differentials shown in Figure 13 show the market premium for the first NYMEX delivery month contract over the second. For example, the data for September show the difference between October and November futures contract prices for crude oil and petroleum products, indicating the relative values placed by markets on commodities to be delivered during those two months. This differential, if negative and large enough, provides incentive for refiners and traders to hold product in storage, and if positive, to defer purchases until some future point in time.

Note 4

The retail gasoline prices shown in Table 17 reflect sales of reformulated gasoline (RFG) in those areas where required by Federal or State law and conventional gasoline elsewhere (see Figure A1). Areas requiring RFG may change over time due to the ozone non-attainment status of an area being re-designated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a State opting in or out of an EPA clean fuel program, or a State adopting its own specific clean fuel program. EIA reclassifies the outlets reporting retail gasoline prices each time an area shifts in or out of a reformulated gasoline program. Conventional areas include areas where oxygenated gasoline may be required for all or part of the year.

Table A1. Upper and Lower Limits of Average Ranges in Inventory Graphs (Million Barrels)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
UPPER LIMIT												
Total Petroleum.....	1,018.4	1,003.0	999.5	1,015.2	1,040.9	1,051.1	1,055.7	1,047.7	1,047.3	1,049.3	1,050.3	1,024.9
Crude Oil.....	322.1	328.4	339.2	346.0	345.5	340.9	332.3	324.8	320.8	330.8	326.9	319.2
PADD 1.....	14.0	16.1	16.1	15.8	16.5	16.3	16.5	16.0	15.6	16.1	15.4	15.1
PADD 2.....	67.5	68.5	71.9	72.8	72.1	70.3	70.3	68.2	66.7	68.6	69.4	69.2
PADD 3.....	173.4	175.3	182.6	187.5	186.3	185.0	178.8	175.9	173.7	179.8	176.8	169.4
PADD 4.....	14.0	13.9	14.4	14.8	14.7	14.3	13.5	13.7	13.5	13.9	13.9	14.0
PADD 5.....	53.8	56.1	56.9	57.1	57.9	57.6	55.1	53.0	52.2	54.6	53.3	53.6
Motor Gasoline.....	223.6	221.9	212.7	214.5	217.7	218.0	213.9	207.1	210.0	206.2	214.0	216.6
PADD 1.....	60.6	59.4	57.6	59.4	61.4	61.5	59.7	55.2	56.5	54.9	56.4	57.9
PADD 2.....	56.4	56.2	53.1	51.8	53.3	53.4	53.9	51.6	53.0	51.5	54.0	54.3
PADD 3.....	69.3	70.4	66.5	67.9	67.8	67.8	66.8	64.7	66.1	66.7	67.5	67.5
PADD 4.....	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.7	6.9
PADD 5.....	33.2	31.7	30.9	31.0	31.3	31.4	31.1	30.8	30.8	29.5	31.1	32.6
Distillate Fuel Oil....	136.0	126.4	118.9	117.5	123.8	128.8	136.5	140.6	138.1	135.4	140.1	142.8
PADD 1.....	57.2	51.0	44.8	42.4	45.8	51.6	57.4	61.7	63.0	62.6	65.2	63.7
PADD 2.....	32.3	31.5	29.6	29.5	30.4	30.8	30.9	31.1	30.5	27.1	28.5	31.7
PADD 3.....	32.7	32.4	31.6	32.4	33.8	33.4	35.3	34.9	32.3	32.8	33.6	33.9
PADD 4.....	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.5
PADD 5.....	12.9	12.3	12.3	12.7	13.1	12.4	12.5	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.7	13.5
Residual Fuel Oil.....	42.7	42.2	41.1	39.5	39.8	40.4	39.4	37.8	38.8	39.9	42.8	42.2
PADD 1.....	17.0	16.5	15.4	15.3	16.8	16.3	15.5	15.2	15.4	16.6	17.7	18.2
PADD 2.....	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
PADD 3.....	18.0	18.2	18.0	16.7	16.5	16.7	16.4	15.6	16.5	16.3	17.9	17.2
PADD 4.....	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
PADD 5.....	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.0	5.7	6.1	6.2	5.9
Propane.....	45.5	33.6	30.5	35.9	43.5	51.9	60.1	65.0	69.4	70.1	68.3	58.8
PADD 1.....	4.1	3.4	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.5	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.9	5.4
PADD 2.....	16.4	11.9	10.5	12.7	15.7	18.7	21.4	23.8	25.0	24.6	24.3	21.8
PADD 3.....	24.1	18.5	17.5	20.2	23.8	28.3	32.6	34.5	37.6	37.9	36.4	31.1
LOWER LIMIT												
Total Petroleum.....	946.6	931.2	927.8	943.5	969.2	979.4	983.9	976.0	975.5	977.6	978.5	953.2
Crude Oil.....	282.9	289.2	300.0	306.8	306.3	301.7	293.1	285.6	281.6	291.6	287.7	280.0
PADD 1.....	12.4	14.5	14.5	14.2	15.0	14.7	14.9	14.4	14.1	14.5	13.8	13.6
PADD 2.....	59.1	60.0	63.5	64.4	63.7	61.8	61.9	59.8	58.2	60.2	61.0	60.7
PADD 3.....	145.5	147.4	154.7	159.6	158.4	157.1	150.9	148.0	145.8	151.9	148.9	141.5
PADD 4.....	12.2	12.2	12.7	13.0	12.9	12.6	11.8	11.9	11.8	12.2	12.1	12.3
PADD 5.....	50.4	52.7	53.6	53.8	54.6	54.3	51.7	49.7	48.9	51.3	50.0	50.2
Motor Gasoline.....	212.0	210.3	201.2	202.9	206.1	206.4	202.4	195.5	198.5	194.6	202.5	205.0
PADD 1.....	54.9	53.7	52.0	53.7	55.7	55.8	54.1	49.5	50.9	49.3	50.8	52.3
PADD 2.....	53.3	53.2	50.0	48.7	50.2	50.3	50.8	48.6	50.0	48.5	50.9	51.2
PADD 3.....	64.4	65.6	61.6	63.0	62.9	62.9	61.9	59.8	61.3	61.9	62.7	62.7
PADD 4.....	6.9	6.9	6.3	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.7	6.1	6.4
PADD 5.....	30.9	29.4	28.5	28.7	28.9	29.1	28.8	28.4	28.4	27.1	28.8	30.3
Distillate Fuel Oil....	123.1	113.5	106.0	104.6	110.9	115.9	123.6	127.7	125.2	122.5	127.2	130.0
PADD 1.....	46.7	40.5	34.4	31.9	35.4	41.2	47.0	51.2	52.5	52.2	54.8	53.3
PADD 2.....	29.7	28.9	27.0	26.9	27.8	28.2	28.3	28.5	27.9	24.5	25.9	29.2
PADD 3.....	29.0	28.8	28.0	28.8	30.1	29.7	31.7	31.3	28.6	29.2	29.9	30.2
PADD 4.....	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.1
PADD 5.....	11.4	10.8	10.9	11.3	11.7	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.3	12.1
Residual Fuel Oil.....	38.4	37.9	36.9	35.2	35.6	36.2	35.2	33.5	34.5	35.6	38.6	38.0
PADD 1.....	13.9	13.5	12.3	12.2	13.7	13.2	12.5	12.1	12.4	13.5	14.6	15.2
PADD 2.....	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
PADD 3.....	15.7	15.9	15.7	14.4	14.2	14.4	14.1	13.2	14.2	14.0	15.6	14.9
PADD 4.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
PADD 5.....	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.2
Propane.....	38.2	26.3	23.2	28.6	36.2	44.6	52.8	57.7	62.1	62.8	61.1	51.5
PADD 1.....	3.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.6	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.6
PADD 2.....	14.1	9.5	8.1	10.4	13.3	16.4	19.0	21.5	22.6	22.2	21.9	19.4
PADD 3.....	17.7	12.1	11.1	13.7	17.4	21.9	26.1	28.1	31.2	31.4	30.0	24.7

Figure A1. Gasoline Formulation Required by Area as of June 1, 2004

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and State environmental offices.

Appendix B

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve

Information on the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve is available from the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Petroleum Reserves web site at http://www.fossil.energy.gov/programs/reserves/heatingoil/.

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.*

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve (Thousand Barrels)

Terminal Operator	Location	Week Ending March 6, 2009
Amerada Hess Corp.	Perth Amboy, NJ	984
Amerada Hess Corp.	Groton, CT	250
Morgan Stanley	New Haven, CT	750

Source: Energy Information Administration

Appendix C

Table C1. Residential Heating Oil Prices by Region and State

(Cents per Gallon)

2007-2008 Heating Season Monthly

Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	284.7	320.4	329.5	334.9	336.7	369.3
East Coast (PADD I)	284.8	320.8	331.5	337.8	339.0	370.6
New England (PADD IA)	281.2	317.6	329.3	335.8	335.6	369.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	288.4	324.7	335.2	341.7	343.7	373.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	276.4	308.2	314.0	317.6	320.7	353.8
Midwest (PADD II)	284.5	316.6	309.2	306.5	314.5	356.5

2008-2009 Heating Season Monthly

Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	333.5	286.7	248.0	240.6	232.2	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	334.9	289.6	251.6	244.6	236.5	NA
New England (PADD IA)	329.2	281.8	245.8	240.7	231.6	NA
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	338.0	295.5	256.9	249.6	242.3	NA
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	344.9	289.6	244.5	226.4	219.8	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	320.1	257.7	212.4	202.0	189.9	NA

2008-2009 Heating Season Weekly

Region/State	12/22	12/29	1/5	1/12	1/19	1/26	2/2	2/9	2/16	2/23	3/2	3/9
Average	240.9	233.0	236.5	243.9	242.1	240.0	238.9	235.9	230.8	223.3	222.0	218.2
East Coast (PADD I)	244.6	236.5	240.2	247.8	246.1	244.2	243.2	240.2	235.1	227.6	226.2	222.4
New England (PADD IA)	239.3	231.6	237.0	243.5	242.1	240.0	238.6	235.2	230.7	221.8	220.8	217.1
Connecticut	244.9	238.8	245.2	251.1	249.6	248.0	246.7	242.2	238.9	230.8	233.5	227.7
Maine	235.0	226.5	228.5	237.1	238.5	236.1	233.9	231.4	226.5	217.0	212.1	211.0
Massachusetts	229.7	219.4	229.9	237.1	233.3	231.2	229.7	226.3	220.3	211.7	210.4	208.2
New Hampshire	244.0	240.3	239.4	242.0	242.7	241.7	241.9	241.5	235.9	226.1	222.9	216.5
Rhode Island	234.3	226.5	235.1	245.4	244.3	239.0	237.2	229.0	226.7	218.7	218.8	213.0
Vermont	275.6	267.7	259.2	262.5	261.9	259.6	256.6	257.3	254.7	243.8	240.6	239.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	249.7	241.1	244.3	253.3	251.3	249.6	249.0	246.1	240.4	233.6	231.9	228.0
Delaware	241.1	236.3	243.0	251.1	249.7	249.8	248.0	242.8	236.1	235.6	233.2	232.0
Dist Columbia	278.0	269.3	269.4	285.7	277.1	269.4	269.6	269.6	264.6	259.6	251.8	243.1
Maryland	253.8	252.6	246.3	246.7	250.8	248.4	246.2	246.3	241.3	237.7	234.7	229.2
New Jersey	241.7	234.0	241.0	253.5	250.7	248.6	248.8	242.3	236.3	228.3	225.3	219.0
New York	259.7	248.4	253.2	262.4	258.7	258.0	257.6	255.4	252.5	244.9	244.7	242.5
Pennsylvania	238.9	231.6	232.6	241.4	241.1	238.3	237.2	234.6	225.0	218.7	216.1	211.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	235.3	229.6	225.3	228.5	227.2	224.4	224.5	222.7	218.6	213.5	212.8	208.0
North Carolina	238.1	231.1	228.2	228.9	225.7	223.7	223.1	222.1	216.9	212.4	210.9	205.6
Virginia	233.7	228.7	223.6	228.3	228.0	224.8	225.3	223.1	219.5	214.2	214.0	209.3
Midwest (PADD II)	204.9	198.0	200.8	205.4	203.1	198.7	196.4	193.6	188.9	180.8	180.7	177.5
Indiana	199.8	191.1	196.0	204.6	203.3	197.9	196.1	192.2	187.6	176.7	181.3	179.2
Iowa	196.9	192.5	194.5	194.6	192.3	187.0	182.7	179.8	177.1	168.6	167.9	163.5
Kentucky	189.7	185.2	188.0	200.7	197.1	190.4	190.6	185.9	181.9	172.9	171.7	167.2
Michigan	206.5	202.4	201.4	208.8	205.9	202.6	202.9	200.4	194.4	189.9	186.7	183.5
Minnesota	213.1	202.5	205.8	210.6	205.9	203.7	201.6	197.5	193.1	185.6	184.9	182.0
Nebraska	194.3	187.8	186.4	191.7	187.9	185.0	182.7	178.4	170.2	164.4	162.2	157.7
Ohio	196.6	189.7	195.6	201.0	199.5	192.9	192.0	190.7	185.8	176.6	178.5	175.1
Wisconsin	212.2	205.5	206.8	207.9	206.5	202.9	197.9	194.4	189.9	181.5	180.4	177.6

Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Table C2. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices by Region and State

(Cents per Gallon)

2007-2008 Heating Season Monthly

Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	237.7	268.3	265.5	264.0	270.1	312.3
East Coast (PADD I)	236.5	267.5	265.6	264.2	269.5	311.5
New England (PADD IA)	237.5	269.7	269.0	267.6	271.9	315.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	235.3	266.5	264.3	263.0	268.4	309.7
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	239.1	265.1	259.7	257.9	267.2	308.6
Midwest (PADD II)	249.8	281.9	265.0	259.9	280.0	325.7

2008-2009 Heating Season Monthly

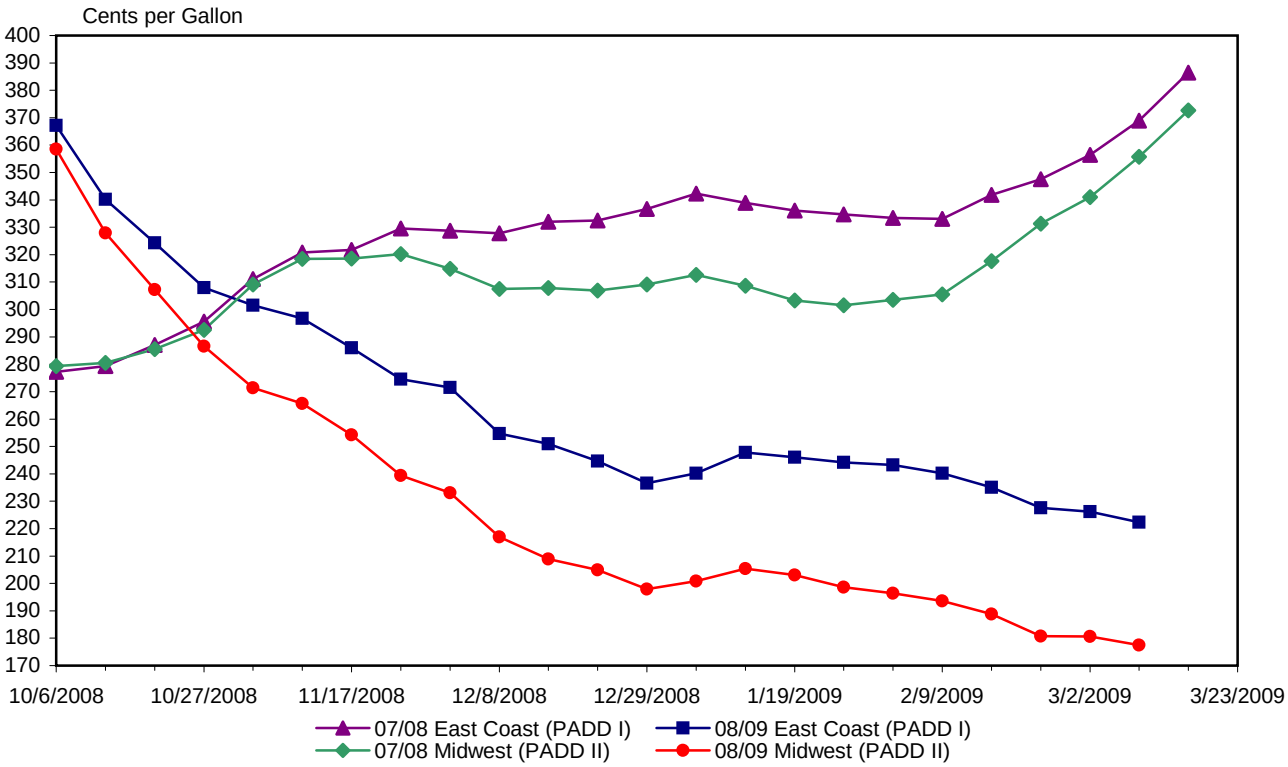
Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	235.7	200.2	155.4	158.9	143.6	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	234.4	199.8	155.2	159.6	144.6	NA
New England (PADD IA)	236.8	203.3	158.6	163.6	148.2	NA
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	232.9	199.3	153.4	158.2	143.7	NA
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	234.0	189.0	152.4	152.1	136.3	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	260.2	209.1	158.3	152.6	133.1	NA

2008-2009 Heating Season Weekly

Region/State	12/22	12/29	1/5	1/12	1/19	1/26	2/2	2/9	2/16	2/23	3/2	3/9
Average	149.2	136.1	159.1	159.5	159.8	157.0	156.4	147.5	140.5	130.0	135.8	131.3
East Coast (PADD I)	148.8	135.4	159.3	160.2	160.8	158.0	157.6	148.9	141.5	130.4	136.1	132.0
New England (PADD IA)	151.8	137.8	163.3	164.1	165.1	161.8	160.9	152.4	145.1	134.2	140.8	135.9
Connecticut	153.0	141.2	166.8	165.1	166.4	162.7	161.2	154.0	147.2	136.5	144.0	139.6
Maine	153.6	137.8	162.4	165.0	165.7	163.3	162.4	154.0	144.6	133.9	140.2	135.2
Massachusetts	149.7	135.9	161.6	162.9	163.8	161.3	160.6	151.7	144.8	134.0	140.3	134.9
New Hampshire	153.0	135.5	163.3	161.7	163.3	158.4	158.2	148.7	142.2	130.3	136.8	133.7
Rhode Island	151.2	138.0	160.7	166.5	166.4	161.9	161.0	151.7	143.3	133.4	139.1	133.3
Vermont	153.5	138.4	164.9	165.2	166.1	162.3	162.4	152.9	146.7	134.2	141.1	135.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	146.8	134.3	157.0	158.8	159.8	157.4	157.1	148.1	140.5	128.9	134.1	130.6
Delaware	149.4	137.9	161.8	161.4	161.4	159.3	157.3	150.2	143.3	132.4	137.3	134.5
Maryland	147.3	134.9	157.4	155.3	153.7	151.5	153.3	145.8	141.7	126.0	125.5	124.7
New Jersey	144.6	131.9	154.7	157.1	158.8	156.3	156.4	146.0	137.6	126.3	131.3	128.1
New York	150.9	139.0	160.8	162.8	163.5	160.7	160.8	151.6	143.8	132.1	139.7	134.7
Pennsylvania	144.1	130.9	154.4	156.6	157.9	156.0	154.4	146.7	139.2	128.4	132.4	129.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	148.3	132.6	157.3	153.3	150.8	147.1	147.4	139.9	133.4	124.7	129.5	124.9
North Carolina	147.0	130.0	159.5	152.0	150.0	145.0	144.5	136.8	131.0	120.4	128.0	125.0
Virginia	149.1	134.2	155.8	154.2	151.3	148.4	149.2	141.9	135.0	127.4	130.4	124.9
Midwest (PADD II)	152.8	142.2	157.6	153.7	150.8	148.5	145.7	134.2	131.3	121.1	133.4	124.8
Illinois	151.3	136.6	160.0	157.7	152.5	150.2	150.6	138.3	132.2	119.0	135.4	126.6
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iowa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	156.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kansas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	146.3	134.7	156.9	149.6	146.5	143.3	138.6	139.1	130.9	121.6	119.0	120.2
Missouri	156.2	140.0	162.5	161.5	160.0	157.0	157.5	146.0	141.7	129.5	142.4	134.9
Nebraska	171.8	156.8	179.4	176.4	172.1	169.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	152.5	145.0	154.2	149.4	147.7	144.8	142.7	130.1	129.7	NA	133.0	123.2
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

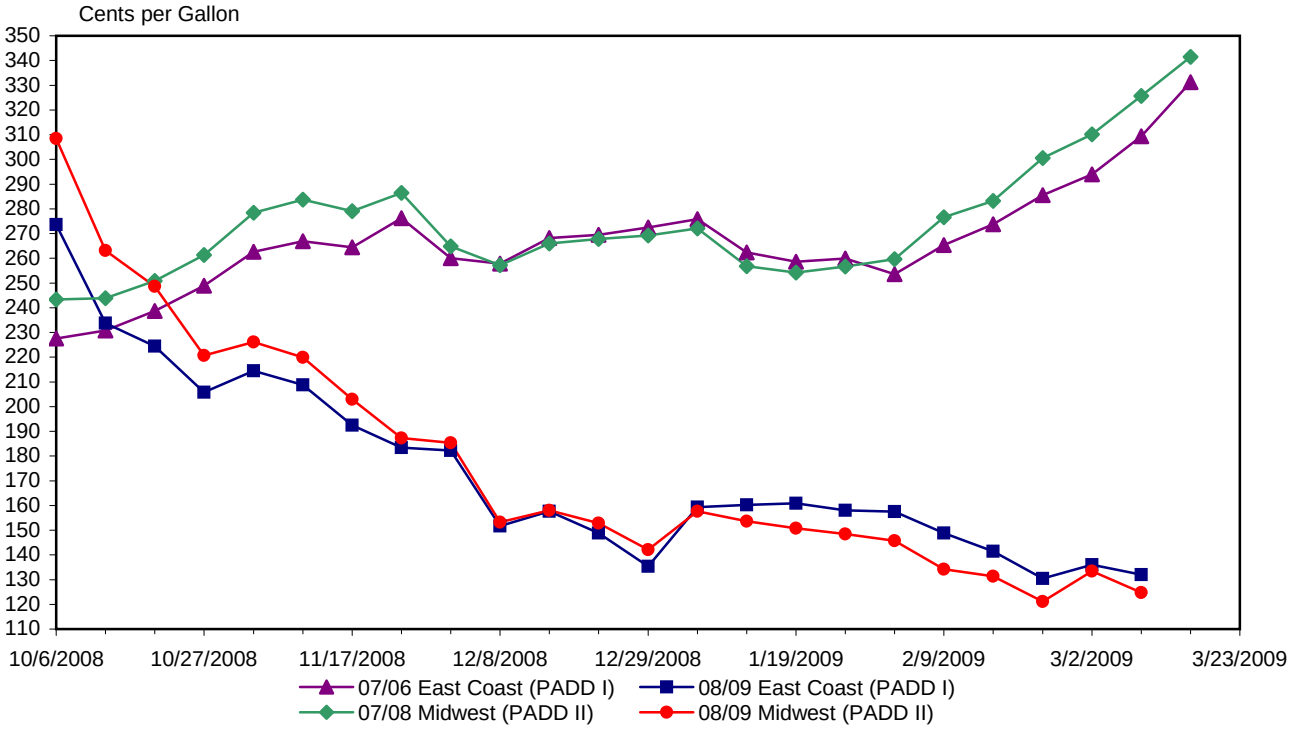
Source: Based on terminal quotes collected by the Oil Price Information Service (OPIS).

Figure C1. Residential Heating Oil Prices by PAD District



Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure C2. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices by PAD District



Source: Based on data collected by Oil Price Information Service.

Table C3. Residential Propane Prices by Region and State

(Cents per Gallon)

2007-2008 Heating Season Monthly

Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	218.3	240.7	248.9	256.3	256.1	260.1
East Coast (PADD I)	255.8	278.8	288.5	297.8	297.6	300.4
New England (PADD IA)	261.4	283.4	293.7	304.2	306.1	309.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	259.3	280.3	291.8	302.2	302.3	305.9
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	245.2	272.1	278.5	284.9	282.6	284.0
Midwest (PADD II)	195.2	217.2	224.3	230.4	230.1	235.0

2008-2009 Heating Season Monthly

Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	258.7	245.4	235.2	231.3	231.2	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	305.0	287.0	272.0	268.2	272.0	NA
New England (PADD IA)	313.6	298.7	280.2	274.1	280.6	NA
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	312.7	295.3	283.3	280.0	284.1	NA
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	285.4	263.7	247.2	244.5	245.4	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	229.6	219.4	212.3	208.3	205.8	NA

2008-2009 Heating Season Weekly

Region/State	12/22	12/29	1/5	1/12	1/19	1/26	2/2	2/9	2/16	2/23	3/2	3/9
Average	233.0	231.7	231.0	230.6	231.2	232.4	232.4	232.0	231.0	229.2	227.4	224.6
East Coast (PADD I)	269.4	267.5	266.8	266.7	268.4	270.7	272.0	272.9	272.0	271.0	269.6	266.3
New England (PADD IA)	277.5	275.2	274.4	272.7	274.0	275.6	277.9	281.5	281.6	281.7	279.5	275.6
Connecticut	266.3	260.1	257.8	256.8	260.2	260.8	267.5	270.2	270.5	268.0	263.4	262.5
Maine	289.2	287.7	287.4	288.4	289.1	295.9	295.2	297.7	298.5	301.6	296.4	291.2
Massachusetts	259.3	259.5	257.3	255.0	254.6	256.2	258.8	258.2	259.0	261.7	262.3	256.5
New Hampshire	274.3	270.5	271.9	268.8	269.1	269.4	271.5	278.2	278.6	279.0	275.4	274.1
Rhode Island	324.3	329.8	329.1	328.8	334.5	338.1	339.4	338.1	344.8	341.3	333.9	294.8
Vermont	296.3	294.6	292.3	291.1	294.3	294.6	296.3	301.4	299.4	295.7	296.9	294.7
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	280.4	278.6	278.0	278.6	280.5	282.8	284.7	284.7	284.1	282.9	282.6	279.4
Delaware	277.6	275.0	273.1	274.3	275.6	276.3	276.8	275.2	274.4	271.2	274.8	273.4
Maryland	289.8	287.3	284.7	284.5	289.1	291.4	290.3	289.8	290.2	288.2	286.1	279.7
New Jersey	304.3	303.9	301.1	302.2	302.8	309.6	309.0	308.9	308.0	306.0	305.0	301.6
New York	273.8	272.3	273.0	273.3	272.7	273.1	277.3	278.3	278.0	277.0	276.8	274.4
Pennsylvania	277.3	275.1	274.8	275.8	279.9	283.4	284.6	284.2	283.0	282.3	282.1	279.1
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	244.9	243.2	242.8	242.9	244.7	247.6	247.2	246.8	244.5	243.1	240.7	237.7
North Carolina	235.1	235.2	234.8	235.0	236.0	237.5	237.4	237.6	235.6	235.0	232.1	229.4
Virginia	259.9	255.3	254.8	254.8	258.0	263.0	262.1	260.8	257.9	255.5	253.8	250.3
Midwest (PADD II)	210.4	209.5	208.7	208.1	208.1	208.6	207.7	206.6	205.5	203.2	201.2	198.7
Indiana	227.7	228.0	227.9	226.8	225.3	226.6	226.1	223.6	225.0	218.7	215.2	208.4
Iowa	179.6	178.2	176.9	173.9	173.8	175.0	171.7	171.2	168.3	167.1	165.2	164.0
Kentucky	244.5	243.7	242.0	240.1	238.8	241.4	240.7	239.5	238.5	237.3	234.1	230.3
Michigan	235.0	233.1	231.4	232.9	232.3	232.7	232.8	231.6	231.4	230.5	229.5	227.8
Minnesota	192.1	192.3	191.6	191.5	192.2	190.3	190.8	189.2	186.9	185.3	184.9	183.7
Missouri	200.4	198.9	197.6	197.0	196.9	198.9	196.5	195.3	193.1	189.6	186.6	184.6
Nebraska	156.9	155.2	155.8	155.9	156.3	157.0	155.4	155.9	153.7	150.1	149.4	147.6
North Dakota	160.9	161.3	160.0	160.2	161.2	160.2	161.2	161.2	160.1	159.6	156.0	152.9
Ohio	237.7	237.1	236.6	235.1	237.2	237.4	236.6	237.0	236.0	234.6	233.6	231.0
South Dakota	157.0	156.8	156.9	157.8	158.5	158.9	159.6	159.2	157.0	154.2	151.5	149.1
Wisconsin	213.5	212.3	212.1	210.5	210.9	210.1	209.0	207.3	206.3	204.0	201.5	198.7

Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Table C4. Wholesale Propane Prices by Region and State

(Cents per Gallon)

2007-2008 Heating Season Monthly

Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	150.0	162.8	160.6	156.7	155.6	164.1
East Coast (PADD I)	155.0	168.8	165.6	163.4	155.0	160.8
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	156.5	169.4	167.1	164.5	155.0	161.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	152.6	167.2	163.4	161.6	155.0	159.6
Midwest (PADD II)	148.0	160.5	158.6	154.0	155.9	165.4

2008-2009 Heating Season Monthly

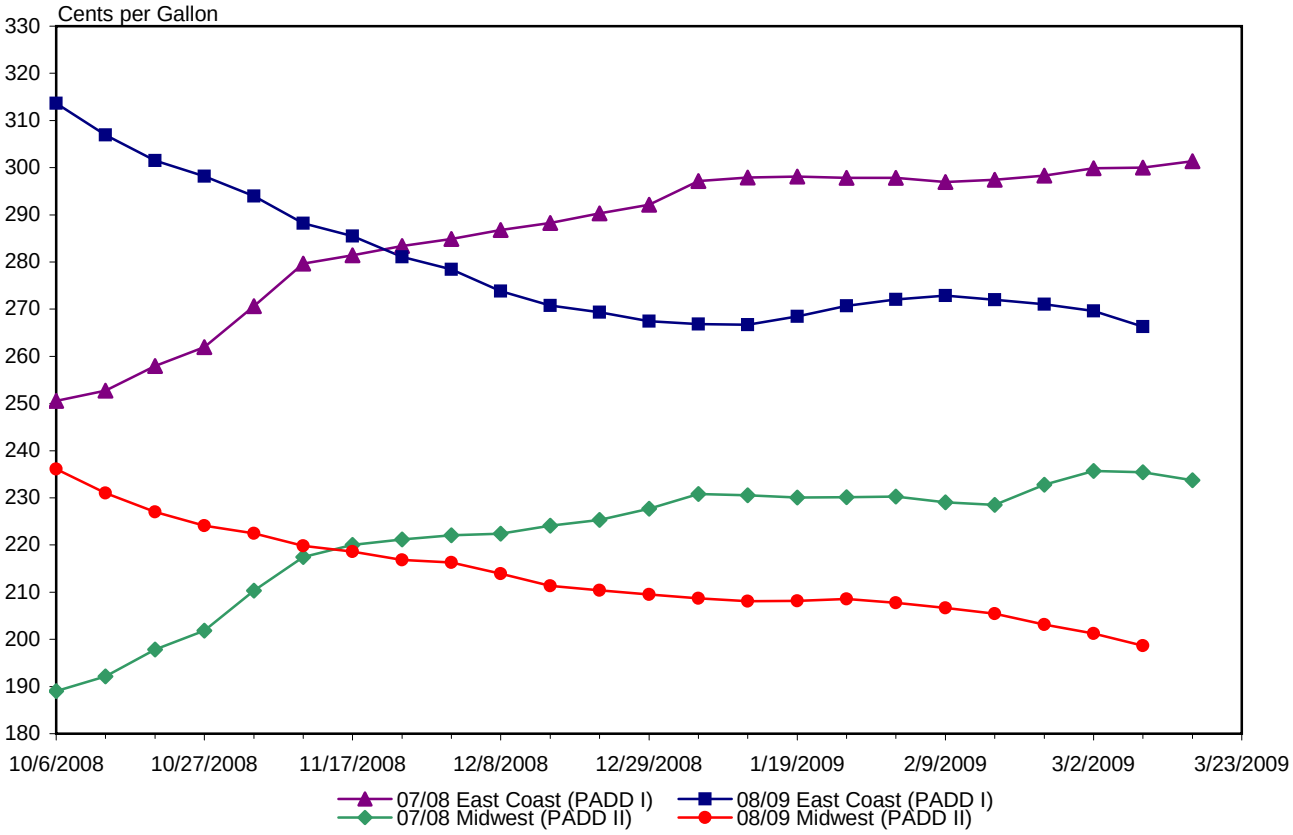
Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	114.6	91.3	80.2	88.6	86.1	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	118.7	91.2	81.1	91.4	89.3	NA
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	119.0	91.3	80.1	90.2	88.7	NA
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	118.3	91.2	82.7	93.1	90.3	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	113.0	91.3	79.9	87.5	84.8	NA

2008-2009 Heating Season Weekly

Region/State	12/22	12/29	1/5	1/12	1/19	1/26	2/2	2/9	2/16	2/23	3/2	3/9
Average	85.3	80.7	82.3	91.3	90.5	90.2	96.4	86.3	84.6	77.1	75.8	72.4
East Coast (PADD I)	85.1	83.0	85.2	92.2	94.4	93.6	96.8	89.6	89.0	81.8	79.2	75.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	83.6	80.6	83.2	91.0	93.4	93.5	96.1	89.1	88.0	81.6	78.7	76.2
Delaware	86.0	86.0	86.0	92.0	95.0	93.0	93.0	86.5	89.0	86.0	86.0	83.0
New Jersey	89.8	87.0	90.0	97.0	100.0	105.0	110.0	100.0	98.0	92.0	81.0	77.0
New York	81.5	78.2	80.9	88.5	91.1	89.6	91.5	85.4	84.7	77.6	78.1	75.6
Pennsylvania	81.2	78.1	80.6	89.1	91.0	89.6	91.6	85.6	84.6	78.1	77.2	75.4
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	87.4	86.7	88.5	94.2	96.0	93.9	98.0	90.6	90.5	82.1	79.8	74.6
North Carolina	86.5	86.0	88.3	92.9	95.0	93.0	96.5	88.9	89.3	80.8	79.5	73.8
Virginia	89.8	88.5	88.9	97.4	98.4	96.2	102.0	94.8	93.6	85.4	80.6	76.8
Midwest (PADD II)	85.4	79.7	81.1	90.9	88.9	88.8	96.3	85.0	82.8	75.2	74.4	71.1
Illinois	86.8	79.7	79.2	95.4	91.7	92.5	101.1	87.5	84.6	76.0	76.3	73.9
Indiana	77.0	73.4	76.3	84.9	87.3	86.1	88.6	82.5	80.4	73.4	75.0	72.1
Iowa	87.5	81.1	83.1	91.6	88.5	88.3	96.9	84.6	82.8	75.3	73.8	70.5
Kansas	84.1	77.4	78.7	88.8	85.6	85.8	94.2	81.9	80.1	72.1	70.9	67.7
Minnesota	90.2	85.3	87.1	94.9	92.9	94.0	102.3	90.6	87.3	80.1	77.9	72.5
Missouri	86.5	80.6	82.4	90.7	87.4	87.4	96.0	83.6	81.7	74.2	72.9	69.4
Nebraska	87.0	81.0	82.9	91.0	87.9	87.9	96.6	84.6	82.7	75.7	74.4	69.6
North Dakota	95.0	95.0	88.0	95.0	100.0	97.5	105.5	93.5	88.5	82.0	76.0	74.5
Ohio	77.2	73.8	76.9	85.4	87.8	86.2	88.6	82.7	80.8	73.8	75.3	72.6
South Dakota	88.2	82.0	83.7	92.7	89.1	89.2	98.1	85.4	83.9	76.7	75.0	71.4
Wisconsin	91.1	84.8	86.9	94.8	91.8	91.4	100.1	87.8	86.0	78.6	77.4	73.9

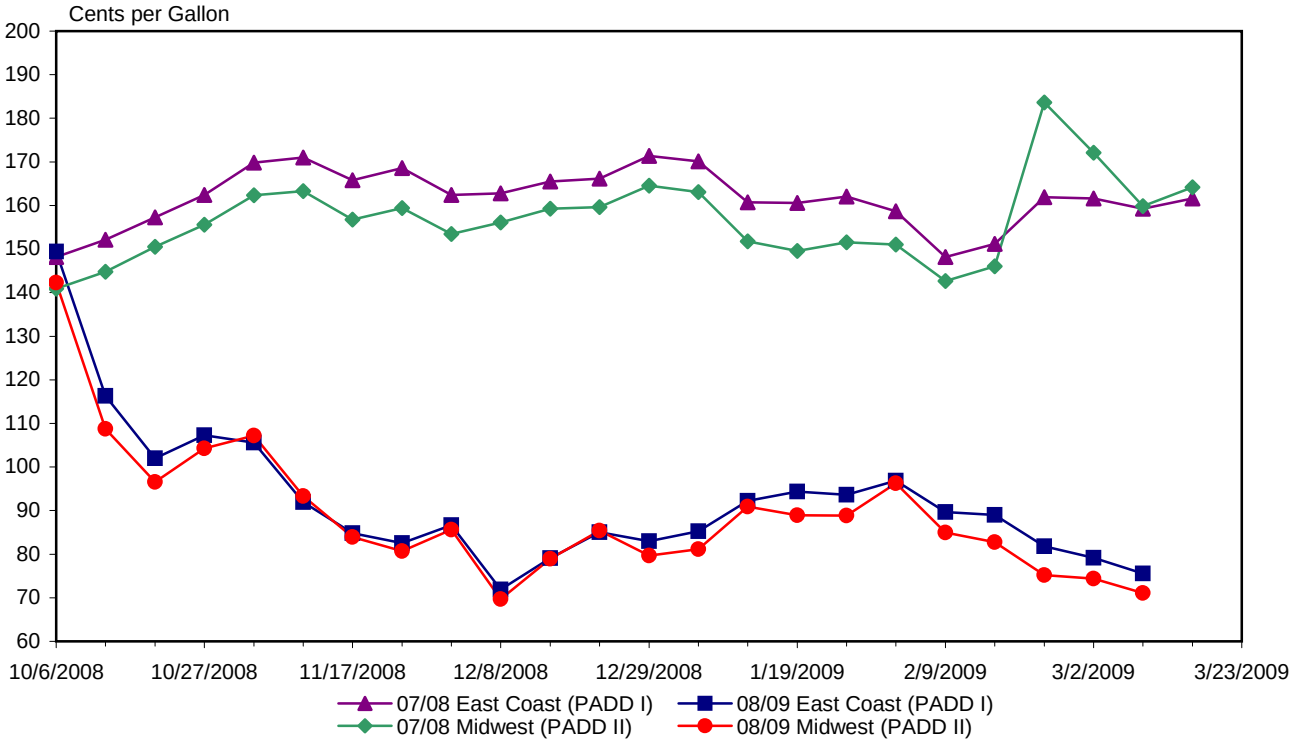
Source: Data are average prices collected by Oil Price Information Service (OPIS).

Figure C3. Residential Propane Prices by PAD District



Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure C4. Wholesale Propane Prices by PAD District



Source: Based on data collected by Oil Price Information Service.

Winter Fuels Explanatory Notes

Prices

The residential No. 2 heating oil and propane prices (excluding taxes) for a given State are based on the results of telephone surveys of a sample of marketers and refiners. Data are collected by State Energy Offices under the Energy Information Administration (EIA) State Heating Oil and Propane Program.

Sampling Methodology and Estimation Procedures

To estimate aggregate propane and No. 2 heating oil price data for a State, the sample and volume weights were applied to the reported price, summed and divided by the sum of the weighted volume:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{s}\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} w_{ij} v_{ij} p_{ij} \; / \; \sum_{j=1}^{s}\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} w_{ij} v_{ij} .$$

where w = sample weight, v = volume weight, p = price, i = respondent, n_j = sample size of stratum j, and s = number of strata, to obtain a volume weighted price.

The volumes used for No. 2 heating oil and propane are the company's residential sales volume as reported on the EIA-863 "Petroleum Product Sales Identification Survey."

These fixed volume weights indicate the relative importance of the individual companies according to the size of their sales. Therefore, changes in the average price across time reflect only the change in the price being offered by the company, and not changes in the amounts sold. Price indexes constructed using fixed volumes, such as these annual sales, are known as Laspeyres Indexes. The alternative method of weighting, current weights, would require each company to report the number of gallons sold at the reported price each pricing period. This method is more burdensome on the companies and reflects prices over a period of time as compared to a point in time. Therefore, the calculation of average prices tends to lag behind the reference period. Indexes constructed from current period weights are known as Paasche Indexes.

Both methods of weighting are correct; they do, however, vary when current weights are changing. It has been argued that during periods of change, the Laspeyres method has a tendency to overestimate price changes, while the Paasche method tends to underestimate price changes.

In this survey, it is expected that the relative change in volumes weekly is small. Residential sales are not bulk in nature and do not tend to reflect discounts on price for large volume purchases. Absolute changes in volume within a year's time would more likely reflect demand and be consistent across companies within a geographical area.

Residential No. 2 Heating Oil

The No.2 heating oil price data are reported by a statistical sample. The sample design used is similar to that used for the EIA Form EIA-782, "Resellers'/Retailers' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report." The sampling frame used was based on residential heating oil sales reported on the 2002 Form EIA-863, "Petroleum Product Sales Survey." Certainties were defined at the State level according to the market shares of sales in each State as reported in the frame survey. The remaining frame companies were stratified into three groups by their residential heating oil sales volumes in each State. Strata boundaries were determined using the Dalenius-Hodges procedure. The sample allocations were designed to yield average price coefficients of variation (CV) of 1%, but individual State sample sizes were capped at 35 if the target CV was not met at that point. In those States, the average CV is expected to be less than 3%. In addition, a minimum size of 15 was required for each State. The sample weights (w_{ij}) used in estimating average prices were calculated as N/n, the inverse of the probability of selection. Volume weights (V_{ij}) were assigned using the data reported in the frame survey.

Residential Propane

The propane price data are reported by a statistical sample. The sample design is similar to that of the heating oil sample, defining certainty companies according to their State level market shares as reported in the 2002 EIA-863 survey, and stratifying the remaining frame companies into 2 size groups according to their volumes. However, the selection and reporting unit for propane is the outlet, so for certainties, an outlet of the company was selected for each 5% market share the company had in the State. The Dalenius-Hodges procedure was used to define the strata boundary for the remaining frame companies. The individual outlets were then selected using an outlet address listing EIA developed using information provided by the industry and State energy officials. The sample allocations for propane were designed to yield average price coefficients of variation (CV) of 1%, but State sample sizes were capped at 35 if the target CV was not met at that point. In those States, the average CV is expected to be less than 3%. In addition, a minimum size of 15 was required for each State. Sampling weights (w_{ij}) for noncertainties were calculated as N/n, the inverse of the probability of selection for that State. Volumes for sampled outlets were assigned as the total company volume in the frame survey divided by the number of outlets on the outlet list for each company.

Revision Error

Numbers may be revised in the publication based on data received late or receipt of revised data. Numbers are published as preliminary and final. The difference between preliminary and final data is called the revision error.

Response Rate

Response rates are generally 95 to 100 percent.

Note 3. Confidentiality of Information

The information contained on Form EIA-877 will be 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. Sec. 552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. Sec. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1905. The EIA will protect individual respondent's information in accordance with its confidentiality and security policies and procedures.

The Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to other Federal agencies when requested for official use. The information reported on the Form EIA-877 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 Federal agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

(Revised May 2006)

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH_3-(CH_2)n-OH (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol).

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

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

All Other Motor Gasoline Blending Components. See ***Motor Gasoline Blending Components.***

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:

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

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

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

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituent obtained by petroleum processing; 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, reformate, 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_6H_6). An aromatic hydrocarbon present in small proportion in some crude oils and made commercially from petroleum by the catalytic reforming of naphthenes in petroleum

naphtha. Also made from coal in the manufacture of coke. Used as a solvent, in manufacturing detergents, synthetic fibers, and petrochemicals and as a component of high-octane gasoline.

Blending Components. See ***Motor or Aviation Gasoline Blending Components.***

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

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

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

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

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

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

> ***Normal Butane (C_4H_{10}).*** 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_4H_{10}).*** 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_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coal. A 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 Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (CBOB). See ***Motor Gasoline Blending Components.***

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, oil 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 Aouter 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 a distillation temperature of 550 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 generally operated under frequent speed and load changes, such as those in city buses and similar vehicles. See ***No. 1 Distillate***.

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 recovery 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. See ***No. 1 Distillate***.

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

No. 2 Diesel Fuel. A distillate fuel oil that has a distillation temperature of 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. See ***No. 2 Distillate***.

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 a distillation temperature of 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. See ***No. 2 Distillate***.

No. 4 Fuel. A distillate fuel oil made by blending distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks. It conforms to 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) ($CH_3)_3COC_2H_5$. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ethane (C_2H_6). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of - 127.48 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_2H_4). 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_2H_5OH). An anhydrous alcohol (ethanol with less than 1% water) 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.

Gasoline Treated as Blendstock (GTAB). See ***Motor Gasoline Blending Components.***

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.

High-Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil. Distillate fuel oil having sulfur content greater than 500 ppm.

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_4H_{10}). 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_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Isohexane (C_6H_{14}). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2 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_4), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C_5) and isohexane (C_6), high-octane gasoline components.

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

Kerosene. A 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.

Low-Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil. Distillate fuel oil having sulfur content greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm. Low sulfur distillate fuel

oil also includes product with sulfur content equal to or less than 15 ppm if the product is intended for pipeline shipment and the pipeline has a sulfur specification below 15 ppm.

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_3OH). A light, volatile alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

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

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

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils). 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. 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. **Note:** E85 is included only in volumetric data on finished motor gasoline production and other components of product supplied.

> ***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. *Note*: This category includes Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline (OPRG). Reformulated gasoline excludes Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB) and Gasoline Treated as Blendstock (GTAB).
>
> > ***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 (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 (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 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.

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.

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

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122 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_5H_{12}), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

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

Normal Butane. See ***Butane***.

OPEC. An intergovernmental organization whose stated objective is to coordinate and unify petroleum policies among member countries. It was created at the Baghdad Conference on September 10–14, 1960, by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. The five founding members were later joined by nine other members: Qatar (1961); Indonesia (1962-2008); Libya (1962); United Arab Emirates (1967); Algeria (1969); Nigeria (1971); Ecuador (1973–1992; 2007); Gabon (1975–1996) and Angola (2007).

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.

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

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^{o} 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^{o} F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401^{o} F."

> ***Naphtha Less Than 401^{o} 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^{o} 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 catalyst 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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of - 43.67 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_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Propylene (C_3H_6) (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 Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB). See ***Motor Gasoline Blending Components.***

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 power plants. 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.

Ultra-Low Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil. Distillate fuel oil having sulfur content of 15 ppm or lower. Ultra-low sulfur distillate fuel oil that will be shipped by pipeline must satisfy the sulfur specification of the shipping pipeline if the pipeline specification is below 15 ppm. Distillate fuel oil intended for pipeline shipment that fails to meet a pipeline sulfur specification that is below 15 ppm will be classified as low-sulfur distillate fuel oil.

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 at 77 degrees Fahrenheit 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 80 (or 85) and 240 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.