

# **Petroleum Supply Monthly**

**September 1996**

**With Data for July 1996**

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*Description above based on information provided by the Energy Technology Visuals Collection, Department of Energy.*



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<b>Weekly Petroleum Status Report</b>		
Wednesday 9:00 a.m. (weekly)	EPUB	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Data Log (Table 14 plus 4-week averages)
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. 6th-12th (monthly)	EPUB	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
Thursday by Noon (weekly)	COGIS	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Table 14 (Most recent 5-weeks)
Thursday by Noon 7th-13th (monthly)	COGIS	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
<b>Winter Fuels Report</b> (October through March)		
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. (weekly)	EPUB	Propane and distillate highlights and Table 1 (distillate data)
Thursday 3:00 p.m. (weekly)	EPUB	All tables and highlights
Friday by Noon (weekly)	COGIS	All tables and highlights
<b>Propane Data</b> (April through September)		
Second Wednesday of the month (9:00 a.m.)	EPUB	Propane Stocks
<b>Petroleum Supply Monthly</b>		
23rd-26th (monthly)	EPUB	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary) and all Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics Tables
23rd-26th (monthly)	COGIS	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary), and all Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics Tables
<b>Oxygenate Data</b>		
15 working days after the report month	EPUB	Table D1 U.S. Summary Table D2 (Fuel Ethanol Production/Stocks) and Table D3 (MTBE Production/Stocks) Table D4 (MTBE Merchant and Captive)
<b>Imports Data</b>		
7th-10th (preliminary)	EPUB	Import data by company from the Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"
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COGIS= Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source  
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Oxygenate data, updated approximately 15 working days after the end of the report month

Weekly Petroleum Status Report, updated on Wednesdays (Thursday in event of a holiday) at 9:00 a.m.

Petroleum Supply Monthly, updated between the 23rd and 26th of the month

Petroleum Marketing Monthly, updated by the 8th of the month

Winter Fuels Report, propane and distillate highlights and distillate data updated Wednesday at 5:00 p.m. All other data updated

Thursday at 5:00 p.m. (October through March)

Natural Gas Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month

Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays by 5:00 p.m.

Quarterly Coal Report, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter

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# Preface

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

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

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

## Summary Statistics

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

## Detailed Statistics

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

## Appendices

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

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

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

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# Articles

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

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# Highlights

Steady non-inflationary economic growth, tempered by relatively mild summer temperatures, sustained total **demand** for refined petroleum products (measured as products supplied) for August 1996<sup>1</sup> at an average rate of 18.0 million barrels per day, **slightly lower than last August's level, but well within the normal seasonal range** (Table H1).

While Federal Reserve officials contemplated an increase in short-term interest rates for their next meeting on September 24, 1996, the economy continued to expand while inflation remained relatively stagnant. The Purchasing Managers' Index increased by 2.4 percent from July's level, indicating continued expansion within the industrial sector.<sup>2</sup>

Because **temperatures** in the U.S. were **3 percent cooler-than-normal** during the month, demand for residual fuel oil from the electric power generation sector waned, and overall residual fuel oil **demand** dropped to its' **lowest August level on record**.<sup>3</sup>

Other August 1996 highlights include:

- Retail prices of finished motor gasoline continued to recede from higher levels reached earlier in the summer driving season, and cumulative vehicle miles traveled in the U.S. during the first six months of the year increased 1.8 percent over year-earlier levels.<sup>4</sup>
- Distillate fuel oil inventories did not increase as significantly as expected during the month. Current stock levels of high-sulfur distillate fuel oil are deemed inadequate to meet winter-time demand.
- On the strength of increased consumer air travel, kerosene-type jet fuel demand reached record-high August levels.
- Tosco Corporation's Trainer, Pennsylvania, refinery should resume operations in mid-1997 as union members ratified the new labor agreement on September 1, 1996. After failing to reach an agreement with interested purchasers, Total Petroleum, Inc. has decided to shut-down the Arkansas City, Kansas, refinery in September.

## Motor Gasoline

Finished motor gasoline **demand** reached an average of 8.1 million barrels per day, **slightly lower than the record high for**

**August set last year. Production** of motor gasoline remained strong at 7.7 million barrels per day. **Imports** of finished motor gasoline rose to 0.3 million barrels per day, **within the normal seasonal range. Stock** levels of finished motor gasoline dropped to 153 million barrels, **slightly lower than last year's level** and the **lowest level for any month on record**.

With the end of the summer driving season approaching, retail prices followed established patterns and fell 2.5 cents per gallon from mid-July to mid-August. The end of the summer driving season coincided with preparations for beginning the oxygenated fuel season, with some areas starting up in September, early- to mid-October, and November. With the secession of several regions from the Federal oxygenated fuels program, oxygenated motor gasoline stocks totaled only 0.9 million barrels, **less than 1 percent of the month-ending total finished motor gasoline stocks level** and **1.0 million barrels below last year's level**. Reformulated motor gasoline stocks settled at 37 million barrels, **24 percent of the total finished motor gasoline stock level**.

## Distillate Fuel Oil

Distillate fuel oil **demand** reached 3.1 million barrels per day, a **record high for the month of August. Production** of distillate fuel oil averaged 3.3 million barrels per day, slightly less than the August record high set in 1979. Distillate fuel oil **imports** were **within the normal seasonal levels**, averaging 0.2 million barrels per day. **Inventories** of distillate fuel oil are at **record-low levels for August**, totaling only 110 million barrels.

Despite the record-high demand and production levels, analysts believe that high-sulfur distillate fuel oil stock-building has not proceeded at a requisite pace to meet winter heating fuel demand. Industry analysts speculate that if winter demand for high-sulfur distillate fuel oil--for use as heating oil--increases, low-sulfur distillate fuel--normally a transportation fuel--would be sold as heating oil. In recent weeks, the price differential between low-sulfur and high-sulfur distillates has decreased as prices for high-sulfur distillate fuel oil have increased.<sup>5</sup>

## Residual Fuel Oil

As the summer temperatures remained relatively mild, residual fuel oil **demand** languished at 0.8 million barrels per day, the **lowest August level on record**. Residual fuel oil **production** averaged 0.8 million barrels per day, the **lowest recorded August since 1993. Imports** of residual fuel oil sank to 0.2 million barrels

<sup>1</sup>August 1996 data are monthly-from-weekly estimates based on the Energy Information Administration's Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

<sup>2</sup>"2 Key Indexes Show Vigor, Little Inflation," *The Baltimore Sun*, September 4, 1996, pp. 1C and 10C.

<sup>3</sup>Based on national population-weighted average cooling-degree day data, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Climate Analysis Center, "Cooling Degree Day Data Monthly Summary, Monthly Data for August 1996."

<sup>4</sup>"Table 2--Estimated Cumulative Monthly Motor Vehicle Travel in the United States," *Traffic Volume Trends, June 1996*, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>5</sup>"Marketers May Sell Diesel as Heating Oil as Stocks Languish," *The Oil Daily*, September 3, 1996, pp. 3 and 5.

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

Category	1996			1995	January - August	
	Estimated August	July	Difference <sup>a</sup>	August	1996	1995
<b>Products Supplied</b> .....	18.0	18.1	-0.2	18.0	18.1	17.6
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	8.1	8.1	-0.1	8.2	7.8	7.8
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	3.1	3.0	0.1	3.0	3.3	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil.....	0.8	0.9	-0.1	0.8	0.9	0.8
Jet Fuel .....	1.6	1.6	(s)	1.5	1.6	1.5
Other Petroleum Products <sup>b</sup> .....	4.4	4.5	-0.1	4.5	4.5	4.3
<b>Crude Oil Inputs</b> .....	14.4	14.3	0.1	14.3	14.1	14.0
<b>Operating Utilization Rate (%)</b> .....	96.7	95.8	0.9	95.0	95.0	93.1
<b>Imports</b> .....	9.7	9.8	(s)	9.1	9.4	8.8
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	8.1	7.8	0.3	7.4	7.5	7.2
Strategic Petroleum Reserve .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other.....	8.1	7.8	0.3	7.4	7.5	7.2
<b>Products</b> .....	1.7	2.0	-0.3	1.6	1.9	1.6
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil .....	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Jet Fuel.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products <sup>c</sup> .....	0.9	1.0	-0.1	0.9	0.9	0.8
<b>Exports</b> .....	0.9	0.9	(s)	0.8	0.9	0.9
Crude Oil.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products.....	0.8	0.8	(s)	0.8	0.8	0.8
<b>Total Net Imports</b> .....	8.8	8.8	(s)	8.2	8.5	7.8
<b>Stock Change<sup>d</sup></b> .....	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.3	(s)	-0.2
Crude Oil.....	(s)	-0.2	0.2	-0.3	(s)	-0.1
Products.....	0.2	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	(s)	(s)
<b>Total Stocks</b> .....	1,542	1,550	-8	1,614	--	--
<b>(million barrels)</b>						
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	890	893	-2	899	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve .....	578	583	-5	592	--	--
Other.....	312	310	2	308	--	--
<b>Products</b> .....	652	657	-5	715	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	153	163	-9	155	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	110	106	3	131	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil.....	35	35	(s)	38	--	--
Jet Fuel .....	38	38	(s)	40	--	--
Other Petroleum Products <sup>c</sup> .....	316	315	1	352	--	--

<sup>a</sup> Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

<sup>b</sup> Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and jet fuel.

<sup>c</sup> Includes natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuel, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

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

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.

E=Estimated.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1994, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume II; appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Data for the current month are preliminary estimates, based on weekly submissions. For an explanation of estimation methodology and accuracy, see Appendix A of *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* and the article, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data", published in the September 1995, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

**Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1995-1996**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>1995</b>												
Gross Refinery Inputs .....	13,830	13,567	13,383	13,974	14,457	14,714	14,461	14,473	14,592	13,748	14,002	14,196
Operating Refinery Capacity <sup>2</sup> .....	15,082	15,128	15,278	15,123	15,158	15,213	15,042	15,236	15,154	15,033	15,022	14,949
<b>Idle Capacity<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>353</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>261</b>
Idle Three Months or Less .....	257	204	59	214	167	120	241	64	58	90	106	150
Idle More than Three Months .....	96	103	104	104	60	52	93	93	60	68	68	111
Operable Refinery Capacity .....	15,434	15,436	15,440	15,440	15,385	15,385	15,376	15,393	15,272	15,191	15,196	15,210
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity .....	91.7	89.7	87.6	92.4	95.4	96.7	96.1	95.0	96.3	91.5	93.2	95.0
Operable Capacity .....	89.6	87.9	86.7	90.5	94.0	95.6	94.0	94.0	95.6	90.5	92.1	93.3
<b>1996</b>												
Gross Refinery Inputs .....	13,852	13,638	13,903	14,400	14,501	14,648	14,439	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity <sup>2</sup> .....	15,027	14,852	14,910	15,004	14,997	15,033	15,072	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Idle Capacity<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>259</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
Idle Three Months or Less .....	120	314	261	225	38	14	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months .....	139	139	167	139	322	313	313	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity .....	15,286	15,305	15,338	15,368	15,356	15,360	15,385	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity .....	92.2	91.8	93.2	96.0	96.7	97.4	95.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity .....	90.6	89.1	90.6	93.7	94.4	95.4	93.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

<sup>1</sup>Capacities are on a calendar day basis.

<sup>2</sup>Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.

<sup>3</sup>Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

NA = Not Available

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1995, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume II, Table 16; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1996 data issue, Table 28.

per day, **barely above the record low set last August**. Stock levels of residual fuel oil of 35 million barrels represented the **lowest August level on record**.

## Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

As airline travelers took advantage of lower fares and other airline-sponsored incentives, **demand** for kerosene-type jet fuel reached a **record August high** level of 1.6 million barrels per day, surpassing the previous record set in August 1994. **Production** of kerosene-type jet fuel averaged 1.5 million barrels per day, a **record high level for August**. Kerosene-type jet fuel **stocks** totaled 38 million barrels, low for this time of year.

## Propane

**Propane continued its seasonal stock build last month, climbing a modest 3.3 million barrels to a total of 49.6 million barrels as of August 31, 1996**. The August stock build caused U.S. inventories to remain at **their lowest level in over 25 years**. Moreover, propane inventories were nearly 6.3 million barrels below the same period last year. Although stocks remain within normal ranges in the East Coast and Midwest regions, **Gulf Coast**

**inventories remain significantly below the normal range for this time of year**. With little time remaining in the stock building season, **U.S. inventories are not expected to reach normal seasonal levels by the start of the heating season**. During the past ten years propane inventories at the start of the heating season (October 1) have ranged between 49.6 million barrels and 63.6 million barrels.

## Crude Oil

**Production** of crude oil dropped to 6.4 million barrels per day, the **lowest August level since 1954**. Crude oil **imports** swelled to a **record high** August level of 8.1 million barrels per day. **Stock** levels of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) totaled 312 million barrels, an **increase of 5 million barrels from the August 1995 level**, but **still below the normal range for this time of year**. August 1996 marked the first month of a year-to-year stock increase during 1996.

## Refinery Operations

Crude oil **inputs** averaged 14.4 million barrels per day, **within the normal range for this time of year**. The estimated refinery

operable utilization rate, gross inputs divided by the total refining capacity with idle units included, averaged 94.5 percent.

Union workers at Tosco Corporation's Trainer, Pennsylvania, refinery agreed to a new labor agreement that would have the refinery up and running by mid-1997. Until that time, many workers will return to upgrade some units and complete maintenance work on others.<sup>6</sup>

Total Petroleum, Inc. has disclosed plans to shut-down the company's Arkansas City, Kansas, refinery. Company officials said that because "an acceptable definitive agreement was not reached," the decision was made to cease refining operations. Following the closure, the plant will be used for blending and storing petroleum products.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>6</sup>"Tosco Deal Gets OK; Labor Changes Loom at Other Refineries," *The Oil Daily*, September 4, 1996, pp. 3 and 7.

<sup>7</sup>"Total, Unable to Reach Deal, to Shut Kansas Refinery," *Platt's Oilgram News*, August 13, 1996, pp. 1 and 3.

# Propane Assessment for Winter 1996 - 1997

by David Hinton & John Zyren\*

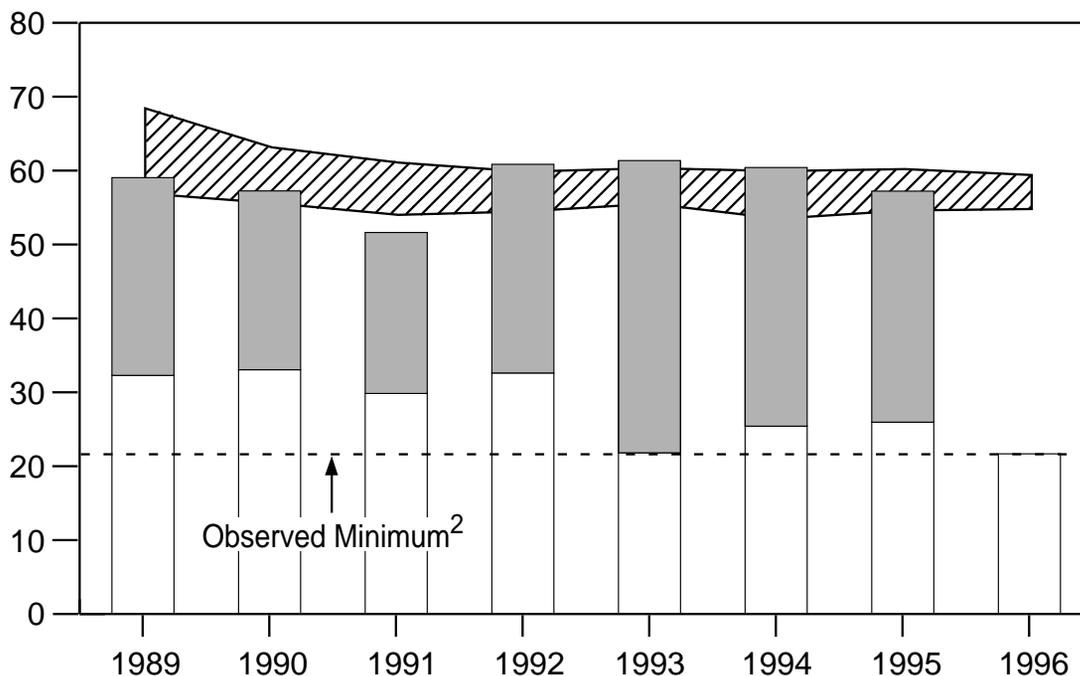
## Summary

Propane demand for the 1995-1996 heating season (defined as October 1995 through March 1996) is expected to return to more normal levels compared with weak demand during last winter's heating season. Propane demand during the 1994-1995 heating season saw lower-than-normal heating demand, due to exceptionally mild winter temperatures, that was partially offset by unprecedented petrochemical feedstock

demand. However, United States and regional inventories of propane appear adequate to meet expected demand this winter, assuming normal weather. As of September 30, 1995 (beginning of the heating season), United States inventories totaled 56.9 million barrels, more than 3 million barrels below the 60-million-barrel level considered by some industry observers as the minimum needed to meet demand without disruption. (Figure FE1) However, unexpected variations in winter severity and/or demand components can significantly

\*Michael Burdette, an industry analyst on contract to the Energy Information Administration's Office of Oil and Gas, also contributed to this article.

**Figure FE1. U.S. Propane Stocks March 31 and September 30, 1989 - 1996**  
(Million Barrels)



<sup>1</sup>Average level and width of average range based on 3 years of monthly data, January 1993 through December 1995. The significance of the "average range" is to provide a comparison of actual maximum inventory data for the years shown compared to an average range of maximum inventory data for the most recent 3-year period.

<sup>2</sup>The Observed Minimum for propane stocks is based on final monthly data for the last 36-month period and was 21.7 million barrels, occurring in March 1996. The significance of the Observed Minimum is to provide a comparison of actual minimum inventory data for the years shown compared to a historical minimum level of inventory data.

Sources: Data for 1989 through 1995, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual 1989 through 1995*, DOE/EIA-0340(89-95), Volume 1, Table 2; data for January through July 1996, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly 1996*, DOE/EIA-0109(96/03-09), Table 2; and data for August through September 1996, EIA, Form EIA-807 "Propane Telephone Survey."

Unless otherwise referenced, data in this article are taken from the following: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, July 1995, DOE/EIA-0109 (95/09); *Petroleum Supply Annual 1994*, DOE/EIA-0340, Volumes 1 and 2 and predecessor reports; *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, July 1994, DOE/EIA-0487 (94); *Winter Fuels Report*, Week Ending October 6, 1995, DOE/EIA-0538 (95/96-1), and predecessor reports; and *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA-0202 (95/3Q) and predecessor reports. All data through 1994 are considered final and are not subject to further revision.

**Table FE1. Average<sup>1</sup> Propane Supply and Price**  
(Million Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

Category	Winter 1992-1993	Winter 1993-1994	Winter 1994-1995
Production	0.96	0.93	0.99
Imports	0.09	0.12	0.12
Stocks Change	0.21	0.20	0.19
Total Propane Supply <sup>2</sup>	1.27	1.25	1.31
Residential Propane Prices (Cents per Gallon)	91.8	88.8	87.0

<sup>1</sup>Averages are calculated using monthly data for the winter heating season months October through March.

<sup>2</sup>Total propane supply is equal to domestic production, imports, and stock change, as reported in various issues of *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340, Table 2. Total propane supply overstates product supplied due to the exclusion of exports and refinery inputs.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual 1994*, DOE/EIA-0240(94), Volume 2, and predecessor reports; and *Winter Fuels Report*, Week Ending: October 6, 1995, DOE/EIA-0538 (95/96-1), Table 8, and predecessor reports.

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

alter the projections and the likelihood of the scenarios discussed in this assessment.

Based on pre-season inventory levels, and assuming normal weather and typical crop-drying demand, U.S. propane stocks are expected to decline gradually over the course of the heating season, ending at about 25 million barrels on March 31, 1996. This projection represents a stock draw of 32 million barrels, less than that seen in the last three seasons, but slightly more than the 5-year average. Given the same conditions, average residential prices would be expected to rise from about 88 cents per gallon in September to a peak of approximately 97 cents in January, before falling to end the season at about 87 cents.

The most significant determinant of winter propane demand is the severity of winter weather. Under two hypothetical alternative scenarios, each including 10-percent-colder-than-normal weather, but spread differently over the 6-month period, supplies remain adequate throughout the heating season. Although inventories would decline more rapidly and end at significantly lower levels under these scenarios, price impacts would be moderate, with peak prices only about 1 cent higher, and slower price declines late in the season, to ending prices about 2 to 6 cents higher.

Evaluating the accuracy of last year's assessment of propane supplies, based on the same three scenarios, the "Base Assessment" scenario<sup>1</sup> was the closest to actual weather conditions during the 1994-1995 winter heating season. In this scenario, average winter weather occurred throughout the Nation and the heating season, with primary stocks ending at approximately 32 million barrels. Comparatively, last winter's actual temperatures were moderately warmer than normal throughout the United States. However, a large stock draw in October 1994, due to strong petrochemical feedstock demand for propane, dropped inventories below the expected path, where they remained throughout the season, ending at about 26

million barrels at the end of March. Residential price increases were much less than anticipated early in the season, but also fell less rapidly, ending the heating season at 88 cents per gallon compared with a projected price of 84 cents per gallon.

This article reviews the major components of propane supply and demand in the United States and their status entering the 1995-1996 heating season. Other influences on prices are also discussed. Finally, a base case and two adverse scenarios are described for the heating season assessment, focusing on inventory levels and residential prices.

## Supply

Demand for propane is met from domestic production, inventory withdrawals, and imports. While domestic production accounts for the largest share of propane supply, inventory withdrawals and imports are also important sources of supply, particularly during peak demand periods in the heating season (Table FE1). Over the last 3 years, domestic production from natural gas processing facilities and refineries has averaged about three-fourths share of U.S. supply of propane during the winter heating season. During this same period, inventory drawdowns and imports, which provided the remainder of U.S. propane supply, accounted for shares of 16 percent and 9 percent, respectively.

The supply of propane from domestic production has shown phenomenal growth during 1995. Through July 1995, domestic production was up by 7.2 percent compared with the same period last year. This contrasts sharply with recent year growth rates which have averaged less than 3 percent a year since 1990. Both natural gas plants and refineries reported higher production volumes during 1995, although most of the year-to-date 1995 increase was attributed to higher production at refineries. Moreover, gas plant production and refinery production are now roughly equivalent, in contrast to prior

<sup>1</sup> Energy Information Administration, *Winter Fuels Report*, Week Ending October 21, 1994, DOE/EIA-0538 (94/95-3) "Propane Assessment for Winter 1994-1995."

years when gas plant production was dominant. The increase in refinery production of propane was primarily attributable to higher crude runs at refineries in association with the increase in production of some products such as motor gasoline. Since propane is essentially a byproduct of other refinery operations, higher refinery production of products such as motor gasoline promotes higher production of propane. The modest increase in gas plant production of propane was partly attributable to the practice away from ethane rejection<sup>2</sup> that occurred during 1994.

Inventory withdrawals<sup>3</sup> provide the second largest source of propane during the winter. Because demand is strongest during the winter heating season, primary stockholders build up their inventories during the spring and summer months as a source of supplemental supply. Although peak inventory levels have varied over the years, industry observers generally look for 60 million barrels at the start of the heating season as the minimum needed to meet demand without disruption. As of September 30, 1995, U.S. inventories stood at an estimated 56.9 million barrels, a level that was well within the average range of the last 3 years.

Inventory withdrawals totaled more than 34 million barrels during the 1994-1995 heating season, or about 15 percent of total propane supply. Both the level of inventory withdrawals and their share of total propane supply were slightly above their average ranges compared with recent years despite winter weather that was the third mildest this century. Nonetheless, inventories finished the heating season at 26.1 million barrels by the end of March 1995, a level within the average range of recent years and the highest end-of-March level since 1992. Conversely, U.S. stocks of propane were built up at an above average 30.9 million barrels between April and September 30, 1995, despite downward pressure exerted by unprecedented petrochemical feedstock demand and lackluster waterborne imports. However, the 1995 stockbuild contrasted sharply from prior years because most of the build occurred relatively late in the build cycle. This situation was cause for concern during the spring and early summer months when stocks trailed historical norms by as much as 5 million barrels. However, strong stockbuilds during July and August moved U.S. inventories within the normal range which eased industry concerns over low stock levels.

The smallest component of U.S. supply of propane is from imports.<sup>4</sup> Imports provide a vital source of supply when consumption rates exceed the rates of available supplies of propane from domestic production and inventories.

Moreover, imports provide an important source for incremental supplies during the stockbuilding period, which typically lasts from April to September. Imports accounted for 9 percent of total propane supply during the 1994-1995 heating season, about average compared with recent years. During the first 7 months of 1995, propane imports averaged 94 thousand barrels per day, down nearly 18 percent from the same period last year. The 1995 decline in imports was the result of low demand, due to the mild winter and high domestic production, which partially offset the need for additional imports.

Imports of propane are primarily of two origins, Canada and waterborne supplies from offshore countries such as Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Norway, and the United Kingdom.<sup>5</sup> The leading exporter of propane to the United States is Canada, since the country consumes only about half of its supply of propane and generally exports the remainder to the United States.

During the first 7 months of 1995, Canadian imports totaled 64 million barrels, relatively unchanged from the same period last year. However, Canada accounted for nearly 68 percent of all propane imports through July 1995, up from about 55 percent during the first 7 months of 1994. Although Canadian inventories of specification<sup>6</sup> propane were down about 8 percent as of September 1, 1995, compared with the same period a year earlier, Canadian imports are expected to remain an important source for incremental supplies of propane throughout the 1995-1996 heating season.

Non-Canadian imports are waterborne supplies mostly from countries in the Persian Gulf, North Africa, the North Sea, and South America. The most significant development this year has been the sharp drop in the volume of waterborne imports of propane compared with 1994. Through July 1995, waterborne imports measured 30 million barrels, down 40 percent compared with the same period last year. Part of the decline in overall imports can be attributed to strong domestic production and a mild winter, which combined to reduce the need for additional imports during 1995. However, the decline in waterborne imports reflects in part the virtual absence of imports from Saudi Arabia during 1995, due to its shift away from a crude oil based pricing policy.

Regionally, propane inventories as of September 30, 1995, are either within or above their respective normal ranges for this time of year. East Coast (PAD District I) propane markets, particularly the Northeast, are most susceptible to supply

<sup>2</sup>"Ethane rejection" generally occurs when natural gas prices are high in relation to natural gas liquids (NGL) prices and gas plant operators, in order to maximize their profit margins, leave (reject) the ethane in the natural gas stream. However, ethane rejection also lowers the content of the NGL stream which is reflected in lower propane production from gas plant operations.

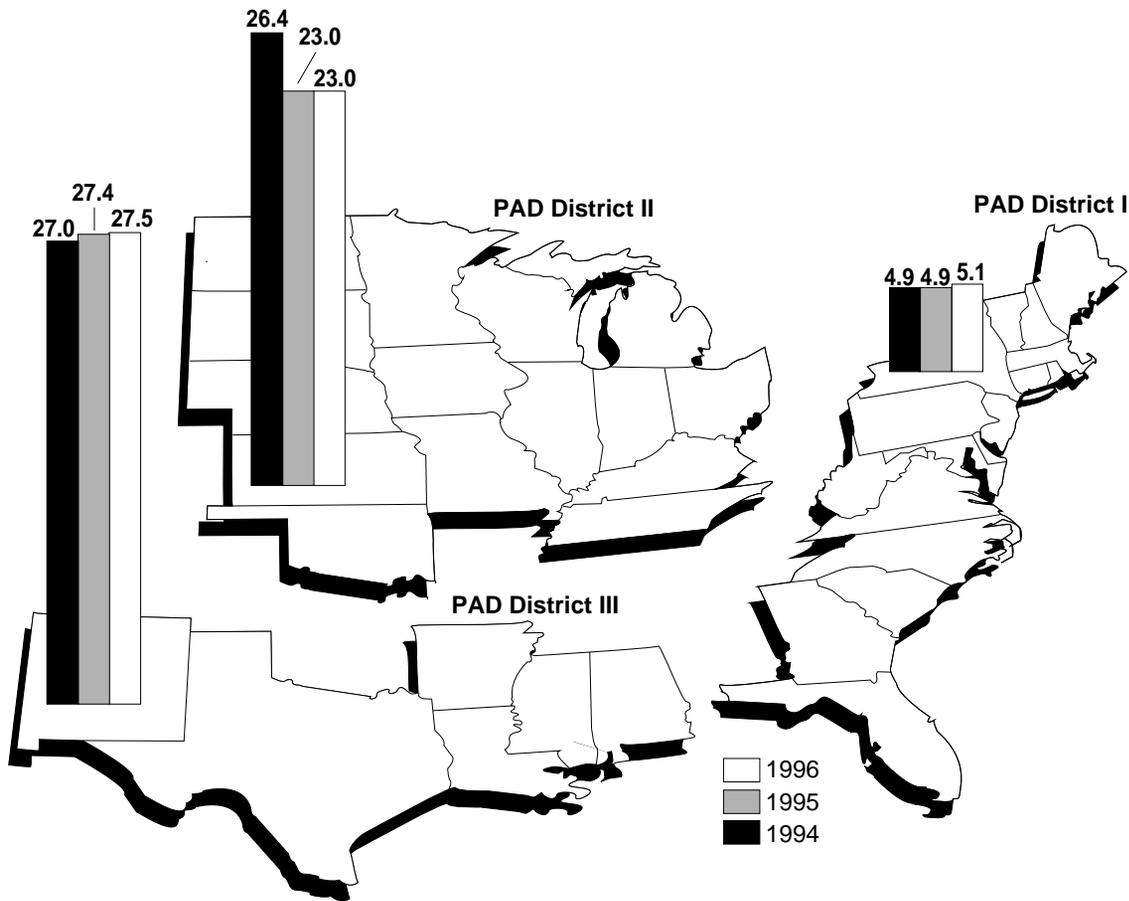
<sup>3</sup>"Inventory withdrawals" is the same as "Stock Change" as reported in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340, Table 2.

<sup>4</sup>Gross imports, rather than net imports, are used in assessing the adequacy of propane supply data due to the relatively small volumes of exports which are mostly destined for Mexico.

<sup>5</sup>Propane imports by country of origin are derived from Form EIA-814.

<sup>6</sup>The National Energy Board of Canada reports propane inventories as "specification" grade (pure propane) and "mix" grade (propane mixed with ethane and/or butane).

**Figure FE2. Propane Stocks of Major Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts, September 30, 1994-1996**



Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual 1994*, DOE/EIA-0340(94)/2, Volume 2, and predecessor reports; and *Winter Fuels Report, Week Ending: October 6, 1995*, DOE/EIA-0538 (95/96-1).

disruptions because of its end-of-the-pipeline location, limited refinery production, and its reliance on waterborne imports for supplemental supplies. Because of these drawbacks, East Coast markets have the lowest concentration of residential households using propane as their main heating fuel. As of the end of September, East Coast inventories of propane stood at 5.1 million barrels, about 3 percent higher than the year earlier and above its average range for this time of year (Figure FE2). Propane stocks at the East Coast, including the Northeast, are expected to be adequate for this winter.

Because of their close proximity to the major supply centers, Midwest propane markets are less vulnerable to supply disruptions than are East Coast markets. However, the Midwest region contains the highest concentration of residential heating customers of any region. Midwest stocks, at 23.0 million barrels as of September 30, were below last year's level at this time but were well within the normal range of recent year's. Assuming brisk pre-buy activity by residential/commercial users and normal weather, no major supply disruptions or transportation problems are anticipated in the Midwest region during the upcoming winter heating season.

The Gulf Coast region produces far in excess of the region's demand for propane and contains the vast majority of the Nation's propane storage capacity. The region also contains the highest concentration of petrochemical plants in the United States. Petrochemical plants are the largest consumers of propane. Consequently, the Gulf Coast region is considered the Nation's primary supply hub. As of September 30, Gulf Coast stocks were 27.5 million barrels, about 2 percent above last year's level at this time and were within the normal range for this time of year.

## Demand

Propane markets have continued to show steady growth throughout much of the 1990's. Between 1990 and 1994, propane demand averaged a growth rate of more than 4 percent per year. Through July 1995, propane demand was up by more than 6 percent over the same period last year despite low heating demand due to mild winter temperatures.

The primary factors that affect propane demand in the United States are crude oil and natural gas prices, macroeconomic

growth, and weather. Propane enjoys a wide variety of end use markets, including residential/commercial, industrial, petrochemical, agricultural, transportation, and utility. The percentage breakdown of propane demand by consuming sectors includes: residential/commercial (33 percent), petrochemical (42 percent), agricultural (9 percent), and industrial, utility and other end use sectors (16 percent).<sup>7</sup>

Residential/commercial markets consume propane for space heating, water heating, cooking, and clothes drying. Because of the predominance of space heating requirements, compared with other end-uses, residential/commercial demand for propane is concentrated during the winter months. Furthermore, the primary space heating customers are located in the Northeast (PAD District I) and the Midwest regions (PAD District II). For this reason, residential/commercial demand for propane is extremely weather-dependent. Although severe weather in prior years has caused supply problems, increased use of residential/commercial storage capacity can be very effective in minimizing the potential for propane market disruptions. Vulnerability to disruptions could be reduced significantly by increased use of the “keep full” contract (customer is refilled on a regular basis), rather than the traditional “cash basis” contract (customer is refilled upon request).

The petrochemical industry constitutes the largest market for propane and is primarily concentrated on the Gulf Coast region (PAD District III). Petrochemical plants use propane primarily as a feedstock in the manufacture of plastics and chemicals. Moreover, propane competes with other feedstocks on the basis of price and availability.

Petrochemical feedstock demand for propane has grown significantly over the past several years. Through September 1995, petrochemical feedstock consumption of propane averaged 361 thousand barrels per day. For 1993 and 1994, feedstock consumption of propane averaged 284 thousand barrels per day and 327 thousand barrels per day, respectively.<sup>8</sup> Most of this growth has been in response to continued strong domestic demand for petrochemical products, recent capacity expansions at petrochemical plants, and the low dollar exchange rates with foreign currencies that have contributed to support a strong export market for U.S. chemical products abroad. If these market trends continue into the heating season and adverse weather patterns are experienced over the major space heating regions of the Nation, the potential risk for spot shortages and/or supply disruptions is greater. However, recent market activity suggests a softening of demand for petrochemical feedstock use for propane which, over the course

of the heating season, may ease some of the downward pressure on inventories in the Gulf Coast region.

Agricultural demand for propane accounts for the smallest market share of propane. Typical applications include crop drying, flame weeding, tobacco curing, defoliation, poultry brooding, frost protection, and use as a fuel to power farm equipment and irrigation pumps. Agricultural sector demand is primarily concentrated in the Midwest States of Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Ohio (PAD District II) and is usually heaviest between late summer and early winter. The major component of agricultural sector demand is for crop drying, which can vary greatly from year to year depending on crop size, moisture content, and weather. Although small in comparison to other end use markets, agricultural demand has caused minor supply problems in past years. Generally, a combination of factors needs to occur for this to happen, such as during the fall of 1992 when heavy rains produced a near record corn crop that was both extremely wet and later than usual. These conditions caused the crop drying season to overlap the beginning of the residential heating season which caused stocks in the Midwest region to be drawn down much faster than normal.

United States corn production in 1995 is projected at 7.8 billion bushels according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s latest 1995 forecast.<sup>9</sup> This level is 22 percent below last year’s record 10.1 billion bushels and reflects a 10-percent drop in planted acreage and an expected 9-percent drop in yield.<sup>10</sup> With PAD District II inventories of propane at above average levels for this time of year, and assuming normal weather through the harvest season, crop drying demand is not expected to impact the heating fuels market this winter.

## Prices

Market prices for propane are influenced by many factors, including prices for crude oil, natural gas, and competing products, and the propane supply/demand balance. In the United States, the benchmark prices for propane throughout the industry are the daily spot market quotations at Mont Belvieu, Texas, and Conway, Kansas, and the NYMEX futures prices, also for delivery at Mont Belvieu. Mont Belvieu is a storage and distribution hub for the Gulf Coast area, especially serving the petrochemical industry, while Conway serves the same function in the mid-continent area. Both centers are connected to the pipeline networks serving residential and commercial markets throughout the eastern United States. However, limited pipeline capacity between the two centers sometimes leads to price disparities during high-demand periods.

<sup>7</sup>American Petroleum Institute, Sales of Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases, October 1994, Table 4, pp. 6 and 7.

<sup>8</sup>The Current U.S. Butadiene Situation and Steam Cracker Operations, Hodson & Company Inc., Houston, Texas, September 1995 Newsletter, Volume XIX, Number 8; and predecessor issues.

<sup>9</sup>Crop Production Report, National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, CrPr 2-2(9-95), p. A-4.

<sup>10</sup>Agricultural Outlook, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, September 1995, AO-222, p. 4.

U.S. propane prices have been relatively stable throughout 1995, except for a brief spike in Conway prices at the beginning of March. Spot prices<sup>11</sup> at both Mont Belvieu and Conway have traded between 29 and 34 cents per gallon since the end of the 1994-1995 heating season. By contrast, West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil prices climbed to over \$20.50 per barrel in late April 1995, then fell to barely \$17 in July, and began the heating season below \$18. Spot prices for natural gas, the other major source of propane, have been well below last year's levels throughout 1995.

## Assessment Scenarios

Starting from the known supply, demand, and price levels for propane at the beginning of the heating season, the expected conditions over the course of the season can be estimated based on assumptions about the variables that affect propane markets. For the purposes of this assessment, Scenario 1 (base assessment) assumes winter temperatures (as measured by heating degree-days)<sup>12</sup> equal to the historical (1961-1990) average, and all other non-weather-related demand and supply factors remaining at typical historical levels. In order to test the responsiveness of propane markets and supplies to various

conditions, two alternative scenarios were considered. Scenario 2 (cold season) assumes uniformly colder temperatures (10 percent more heating degree-days) for the entire October through March heating season. Scenario 3 (cold winter) assumes a concentration of extreme winter temperatures (17 percent more heating degree-days) during the second half (January through March) of the heating season.

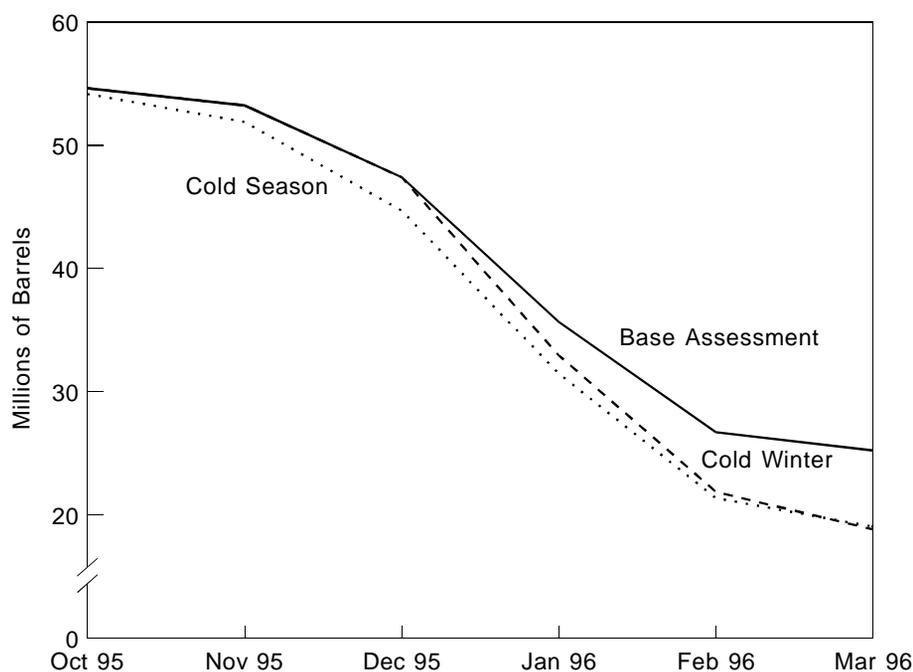
Based on current inventory levels and projected supply and demand, the expectation for the 1995-1996 winter heating season is for adequate supplies and moderate prices, given normal weather and the absence of any major supply problems. Although total U.S. inventories ended the previous heating season at a relatively low 26.1 million barrels, stocks had been rebuilt to a typical historical level of 56.9 million barrels by the end of September. Assuming average temperatures and typical crop drying demand, stocks are projected to gradually decline over the course of the season, reaching a level of about 25 million barrels by the end of March 1996<sup>13</sup> (Figure FE3). That ending level would be slightly below the last two winters', but above that reached in 1993. Under this projection, the total propane stockdraw over the heating season would be about 32 million barrels, near the average of the past 5 years. Residential prices would be expected to increase seasonally from about 88

<sup>11</sup>Spot prices quoted are from Reuters Information Services, Inc.

<sup>12</sup>Heating degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature falls below 65 degrees Fahrenheit.

<sup>13</sup>To evaluate the scenarios, the Propane Market Model (DOE/EIA-M055) was used to forecast the retail price and demand (product supplied) of propane. The model uses historical monthly data series covering the January 1989 through July 1994 time period, and also uses EIA forecasts of imported crude oil price for its projections. The model consists of a two-equation system estimated by ordinary least squares with correction for autocorrelation and a provision for the calculation of end-of-month stock levels.

**Figure FE3. Effect of Alternative Weather Scenarios on Propane Stock Assessment**



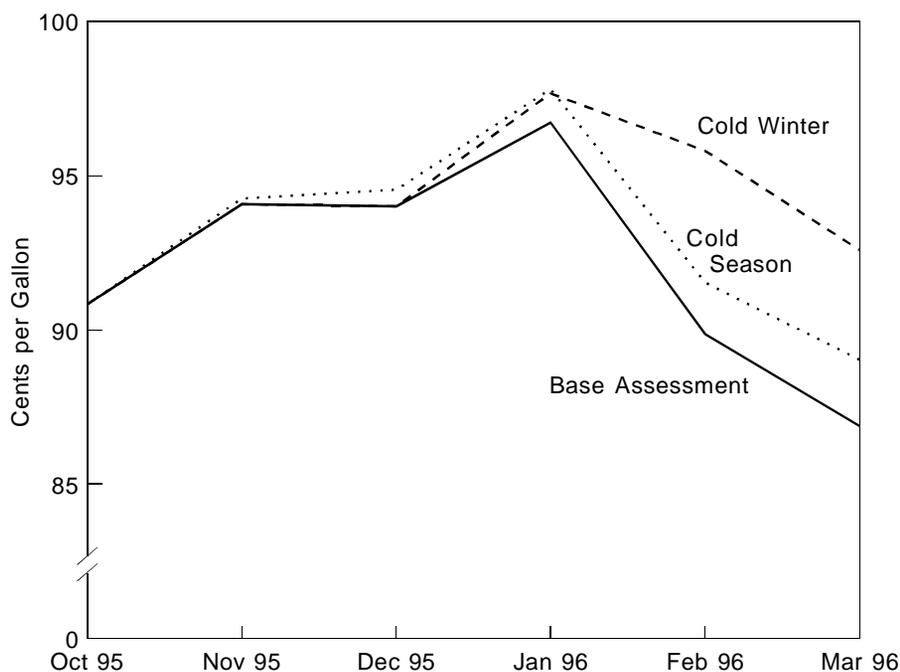
Sources: September 1995; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey", October 1995 - March 1996; Estimates derived from the Propane Market Model (DOE/EIA-M055).

cents per gallon in September to a peak of 97 cents in January, then fall to about 87 cents by the end of March (Figure FE4). These prices are significantly above those seen last winter, when temperatures were warmer-than-normal, due to the expected return to average levels.

If, instead of average temperatures, the weather is moderately colder (10 percent more heating degree-days) throughout the heating season and the Nation, propane supplies and prices in the United States would be significantly affected, but would remain adequate. Inventories would decline at a faster rate over the entire season, and would end March at about 19 million barrels, about 6 million barrels lower than with normal weather and slightly below the 1993 level. Residential propane prices would reach a peak only about 1 cent higher, at 98 cents in February, and would end the season about 2 cents higher, at 89 cents per gallon.

Under a different severe weather scenario, the colder weather is concentrated in a 3-month period, rather than spread evenly throughout the heating season. The 10-percent increase in heating degree-days for the season, applied entirely to the months of January through March (representing a 17-percent increase for those months), would actually result in a slightly lower end-of-season inventory level. U.S. propane stocks would be projected to end the season at under 19 million barrels, due to the shorter period of time available for production and imports to respond to the higher demand during the peak winter months. The impact of this scenario on residential prices would be more significant. With colder weather concentrated in the second half of the season, the projected result would be a slower decline and a higher season-ending price of nearly 93 cents per gallon.

**Figure FE4. Effect of Alternative Weather Scenarios on Residential Propane Price Assessment**



Sources: September 1995; Energy Information Administration, Forms EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report", and EIA-782B, "Resellers'/Retailers' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," October 1995 - March 1996; Estimates derived from the Propane Market Model (DOE/EIA-M055).

# The Outlook for U.S. Import Dependence

by Bruce H. Bawks

## Introduction

Projections of petroleum (crude and product) import dependence in the *Annual Energy Outlook 1996*<sup>1</sup> (*AEO96*) are slightly lower than the previous year's projections. In 2010, *AEO96* estimates 57 percent of consumption<sup>2</sup> will be met by net imports of crude oil and petroleum products, compared to the 59 percent estimate from the *Annual Energy Outlook 1995*<sup>3</sup> (*AEO95*). Despite somewhat lower prices in *AEO96*, consumption in 2010 shows a small decline and production a slight increase<sup>4</sup> compared to *AEO95*, resulting in the lower import estimates. Over the past several *AEOs*, world oil price projections have fallen, yet the forecasts for petroleum imports have remained essentially the same. The lower prices have not led to substantial increases in forecasts for consumption nor to significant declines in production estimates, primarily as a result of assumed technology and efficiency improvements.

Nevertheless, import dependence (measured based on net imports of crude oil and petroleum products from all countries) is projected to rise beyond historic peaks over the next several years. Consumption increases, which propelled the rise in imports in the 1970s,<sup>5</sup> and production decreases, which led to higher import levels in recent years, are combining to push import dependence to new levels. In the later years of the forecast, however, consumption increases are expected to slow and crude production is expected to rise, resulting in a small decline (about 2 percentage points) in import dependence.

Even though import dependence is rising to new levels, a shift in sources of supply has taken place since the 1970s, and this is expected to continue. Imports from Persian Gulf supply sources are expected to increase; however, greater amounts of petroleum are also coming from sources closer to the United States such as Canada and Mexico. This greater diversity of supply should be taken into account in measuring import dependence. This article will explore some issues related to measuring import dependence, provide an overview of historical import trends and the major factors affecting those trends, and give an assessment of projected trends in import dependence. This article is primarily descriptive and does not endorse policy alternatives or measure the benefits and costs of petroleum imports.

## Background

The increasing dependence of the United States on imported petroleum became apparent in the 1970s and early 1980s, when first an oil embargo and then a war in the Middle East sent prices skyrocketing. The higher prices induced searches for other sources of crude supplies, switching to non-petroleum fuels, and research and development of alternative fuels. When the country developed a national energy strategy several years ago, the security of supplies was a key element of the strategy, with the concept of security as the antithesis of dependence. The invasion of Kuwait in 1990 again brought the issue of imported petroleum to the forefront.

Import dependence is important to measure because it provides the policy-maker and the analyst with some of the information needed to determine the Nation's vulnerability to disruptions in supply. It is important to remember, however, that importing petroleum may not be detrimental in and of itself. Japan, for example, has imported nearly all of its crude oil for decades, while making great strides economically. In this country, foreign oil has provided a cheaper source of petroleum than could be produced domestically. The benefits of cheaper imported petroleum have to be weighed against the costs of possible disruptions in supply and the costs of attaining self-sufficiency.

Imports bridge the gap between domestic supplies, consisting primarily of crude oil production, and the consumption of petroleum products. Declining production and/or rising consumption increase(s) imports, other things being equal. Import reduction therefore requires either increases in domestic production or decreases in consumption. Policies to reduce import dependence must affect at least one of these areas. On the supply side, this can take the form of incentives to raise domestic crude oil production or the addition of other liquids such as oxygenates. On the consumption side, incentives can be provided to switch to other domestic energy sources, such as natural gas or alternative fuels, or to improve efficiency through technological changes or regulations such as the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards. Disincentives such as taxes can also be used to reduce or slow the increase in consumption.

A related issue is the refining capability of the United States. Petroleum can be imported in the form of either crude oil or

<sup>1</sup>Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 1996*, DOE/EIA-0383(96) (Washington, DC, January 1996).

<sup>2</sup>In this article, consumption is represented by product supplied, an approximation of consumption that is calculated by measuring the disappearance of products from primary supply sources.

<sup>3</sup>Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 1995*, DOE/EIA-0383(95) (Washington, DC, January 1995).

<sup>4</sup>The higher production is due primarily to increases in offshore production where technological improvements are expected to have the greatest effect.

<sup>5</sup>The lifting of import quotas in 1973 allowed more imports into the country and forced U.S. producers to compete against cheaper foreign imports.

products. Currently, the majority of imports is crude oil. However, relatively small increases in domestic refining capacity are projected, and product imports are expected to grow.<sup>6</sup> While this has only a small impact on import dependence calculations, the health of the domestic refining industry is an important part of the import dependence debate. The growth of product imports implies an increasing dependence not only on foreign crude oil but also on foreign refining centers to process the crude oil into the products that the country needs.

## Measures of Dependence

Import dependence is typically measured in terms of the percentage of consumption that is met by imports. One question that arises is whether the imports side of the calculation should be total or net imports (net = imports - exports). Some analysts and organizations, such as the American Petroleum Institute, report import dependence in terms of total imports. The Energy Information Administration (EIA), on the other hand, uses net imports in its analyses and forecasts.<sup>7</sup> The use of total imports tends to overstate dependence because it ignores the mitigating influence of product exports on dependence. With total imports in the numerator, comparisons in dependence over a number of years can also be substantially distorted due to changes in export patterns.<sup>8</sup> EIA believes that the net imports definition gives a clearer indication of the fraction of oil consumed that could not have been supplied from domestic sources and is thus the most appropriate measure.<sup>9</sup>

One criticism of the use of net imports, however, is that it understates dependence. Net imports of one product can be offset by net exports of another product that is not directly interchangeable. For example, net exports of petroleum coke reduce the dependence measure even though coke is not directly interchangeable with lighter petroleum products. Thus, in this sense, the net imports measure understates dependence because the net exports of one product cannot readily substitute for the net imports of the other product.<sup>10</sup>

One response to this criticism is to include only those products for which the country is a net importer and to ignore the net exports. This, however, does not have a large impact on the dependence calculation. The net positive imports measure typically exceeds that of total net imports by 1 to 2 percentage points. The difficulty of this calculation is the additional import and export data required on all the products. Furthermore, over a longer period of time, changes in refinery operations on the supply side along with fuel switching on the demand side can reduce the inability to readily substitute products.

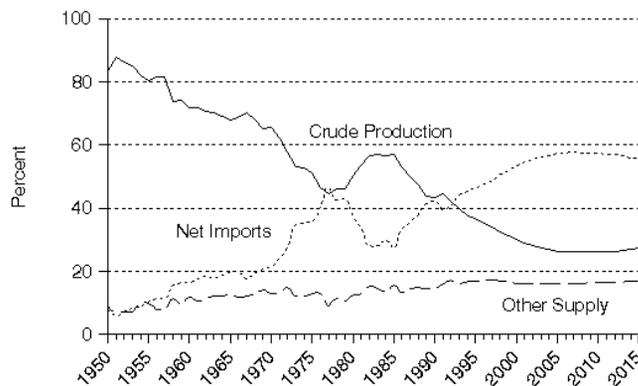
Another issue related to measuring import dependence is the sources of supply. Imports from Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean area, for example, can arrive via overland supply routes in some cases or across relatively short stretches of water. Thus, they are deemed to be more secure than imports from distant sources such as the Persian Gulf. Changes in sources of supply compared to the 1970s are expected to provide a greater diversity of supply which needs to be accounted for in measures of import dependence. This will be examined in more detail later in this paper.

## U.S. Import Trends

Before looking more closely at the trends that are expected to affect petroleum imports in the future, we provide an historical perspective on major supply and demand trends that influenced past import movements.

In the early 1970s, consumption increases led to sharp rises in petroleum imports.<sup>11</sup> Net imports (crude and products) generally increased but remained less than 20 percent of consumption until 1969 (Figure 1). In 1970, crude oil production in the United States peaked at 9.6 million barrels per day (Figure 2). Consumption rose sharply, resulting in nearly a doubling of imports between 1970 and 1973 to 6.0 million barrels per day, 35 percent of consumption. The proportions of crude and product imports were roughly equal between 1965 and 1973 (Figure 3).

**Figure 1. Components of Petroleum Supply, 1950-2015**



Source: Percentages calculated from the following data: **History:** 1950-1993: Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 1994*, DOE/EIA-0384(94) (Washington, DC, July 1995). 1994: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual 1994*, DOE/EIA-0340(94)/1 (Washington, DC, May 1995). **Projections:** AEO96 National Energy Modeling System run AEO96B.D101995C.

<sup>6</sup>Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 1996*, DOE/EIA-0383(96) (Washington, DC, January 1996), pp. 49, 102, 103.

<sup>7</sup>C. William Skinner, "Measuring Dependence on Imported Oil," *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0035(95/08) (Washington, DC, August 1995), p. 1.

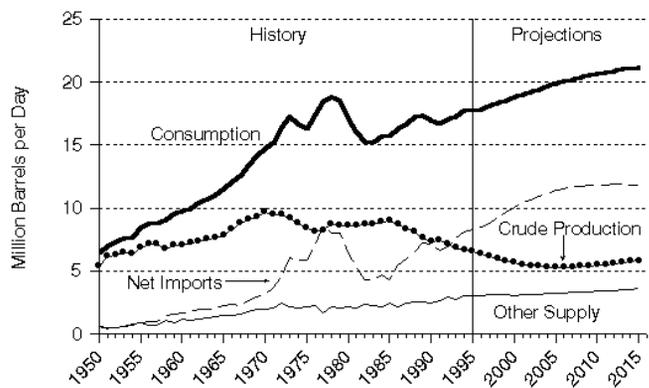
<sup>8</sup>Ibid., p. ii.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid. p. i.

<sup>10</sup>Problems can also arise in substituting exports from one region for imports in another region. However, even these logistical problems can, with some difficulty, be overcome.

<sup>11</sup>The lifting of import quotas allowed more imports into the country and forced U.S. producers to compete against cheaper foreign imports.

**Figure 2. Petroleum Supply and Consumption, 1950-2015**



Source: **History:** 1950-1993: Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 1994*, DOE/EIA-0384(94) (Washington, DC, July 1995). 1994: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual 1994*, DOE/EIA-0340(94)/1 (Washington, DC, May 1995). **Projections:** AEO96 National Energy Modeling System run AEO96B.D101995C.

The price increases as a result of the 1973 oil embargo stopped the surging consumption but only for a couple of years. Consumption surpassed the 1973 level in 1976 and peaked at 18.8 million barrels per day in 1978 (Figure 2). Crude production continued to decline until 1977. The increased consumption and lower production gave rise to the 1977 peak in net imports of 8.6 million barrels per day, 46.5 percent of consumption. Crude net imports (as a percent of consumption) rose sharply in the mid-1970s, reaching 35.6 percent of consumption in 1977, and have dominated petroleum imports ever since. Product net imports, on the other hand, have followed a downward trend since 1973.<sup>12</sup>

The sharp price increases resulting from the Iran-Iraq war, combined with the end of petroleum price controls in the United States, brought down consumption. Consumption fell by 19 percent, or 3.7 million barrels per day, from 1978 to 1983. Crude production, supported by the higher prices, increased slightly between 1978 and 1985. As a result, net imports fell to 27.3 percent of consumption in 1985, a level that had not been seen since 1972.

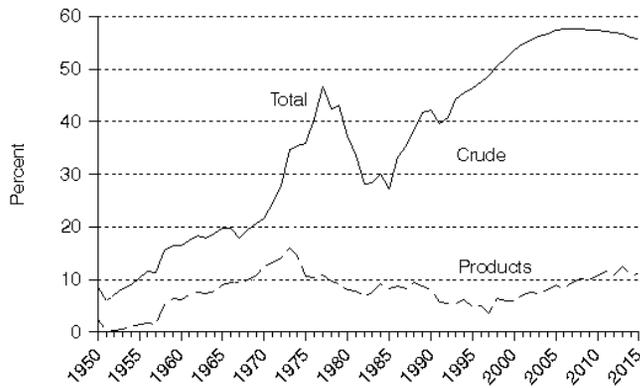
In 1986, petroleum prices fell sharply as Saudi Arabia sought to increase market share, and domestic crude production again started to decline. Between 1985 and 1994, crude production fell 2.3 million barrels per day, 25.8 percent. Consumption began rising, with the exception of 1990 to 1991, although it has yet to reach the 1978 peak. By 1994, net imports were approaching the 1977 levels. This time, however, declining production contributed a greater proportion of the increase than rising consumption.

<sup>12</sup>In the 1970s, the decline in product imports reflected the incentives in the entitlements program to import crude oil and produce residual fuel and other products domestically. (Refer to *The U.S. Petroleum Industry Past as Prologue 1970-1992*, DOE/EIA-0572 (Washington, DC, September 1993), p. 47). In the 1980s, falling consumption led to surplus refining capacity which reduced the need for product imports.

<sup>13</sup>Also included in the “other” supply category are processing gains, stock changes, and unaccounted for crude oil.

<sup>14</sup>Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 1996*, DOE/EIA-0383(96) (Washington, DC, January 1996), p. 44.

**Figure 3. Crude Oil and Product Net Imports as a Percentage of Consumption, 1950-2015**



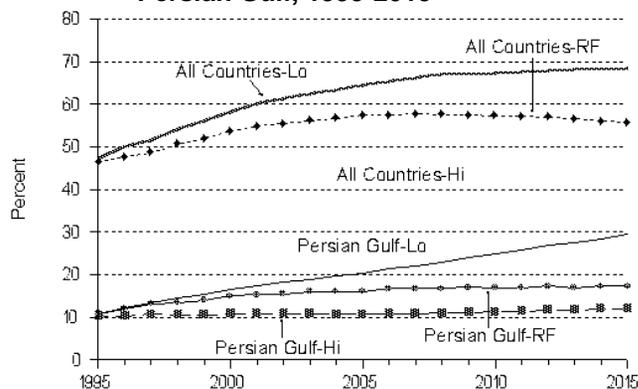
Source: Percentages calculated from the following data: **History:** Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Review 1994*, DOE/EIA-0384(94) (Washington, DC, July 1995). 1994: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual 1994*, DOE/EIA-0340(94)/1 (Washington, DC, May 1995). **Projections:** AEO96 National Energy Modeling System run AEO96B.D101995C.

Helping to mitigate import dependence in recent years has been the increased contribution of “other” supply sources such as natural gas liquids and oxygenates.<sup>13</sup> This category has ranged from 16 to 17 percent of consumption since 1991, several percentage points higher than in the 1970s.

Petroleum consumption is projected to rise steadily from 1995 to 2015, according to the reference case projections in the *AEO96*. The rate of increase, however, is expected to slow in the later years of the forecast (a growth rate of 1.1 percent per year for 1995 to 2005 compared to 0.6 percent per year for 2005 to 2015) as a result of rising alternative fuel penetration and slowing economic and population estimates. Crude production is projected to continue to decline until 2005, although at a slower rate than the 1985 to 1995 period, but then make a gradual comeback between 2005 and 2015 as accumulating technological advances and rising prices stimulate faster recovery.<sup>14</sup> Net imports, as a result, are expected to peak at 58 percent of consumption in 2007 and then decline slightly to 56 percent by 2015. The contribution of “other” supplies is expected to increase over the forecast period but to remain nearly constant on a percentage basis.

Petroleum product net imports fell to 5.4 percent of consumption in 1993, the lowest level since 1958. Product net imports are projected to increase through the forecast, reaching 11 percent of consumption in 2015. This reflects the more rapid growth in consumption relative to domestic refining capacity that is projected but remains below the 16 percent level of 1973. While the proportion of demand represented by crude inputs to refineries is expected to be nearly the same in 2015 as in 1973, other supply

**Figure 4. Net Import Percentage of Consumption, Oil Price Cases, All Countries and Persian Gulf, 1995-2015**



Source: AEO96 National Energy Modeling System runs AEO96B.D101995C, LWOP96.D101995B, HWOP96.D101995B. Persian Gulf estimates also use runs from the World Oil Refining, Logistics, and Demand (WORLD) Model.

sources such as natural gas liquids and oxygenates are projected at higher amounts. Crude oil will continue to dominate petroleum imports, rising to 49 percent of consumption in 2006 before dropping off to about 44 percent in 2015.

In the low world oil price case,<sup>15</sup> the lower prices increase the consumption estimates but reduce the domestic crude production projections. Crude production declines throughout the forecast and does not show the upturn that is evident in the reference case. Net import dependence, as a result, peaks in 2015 at 68 percent of consumption (Figure 4). In the high world oil price case, crude production begins rising prior to 2000 and continues to increase through the forecast. The higher prices slow the consumption growth rate, and net imports as a percent of consumption remain close to current levels.

## Diversity of Supply

When imports rose sharply in the 1970s, the additional imports came primarily from the Persian Gulf, Nigeria, Libya, and Algeria. In the 1980s and early 1990s, imports from Canada and Mexico increased.<sup>16</sup> In the AEO96 projections, imports from both Persian Gulf and North American sources are expected to increase. Imports from the Persian Gulf are expected to rise from about 10 percent of consumption in 1994 to about 17 percent in 2015 in EIA's reference case, exceeding the 1977 peak of 13.2 percent. In the low world oil price case, Persian Gulf net imports are projected to reach nearly 30 percent of consumption, an indication of that area's lower cost base and excess production capabilities. In the high world oil price case, however, the proportion of net imports

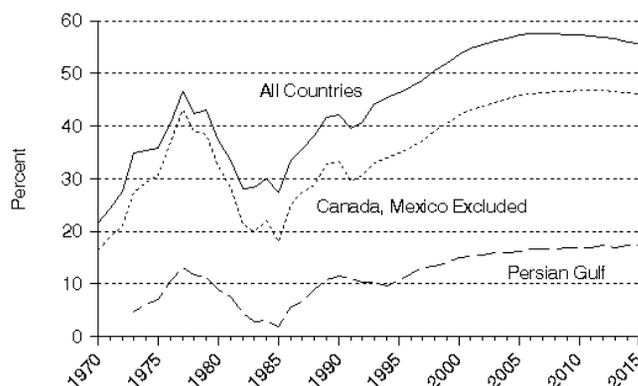
<sup>15</sup>Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 1996*, DOE/EIA-0383(96) (Washington, DC, January 1996), pp. 6-8, 182-183. The low world oil price projection shows a decline from current levels to \$16.07 per barrel (1994 dollars) in 2015. The high world oil price projection rises from \$16.81 per barrel in 1995 to \$33.89 per barrel in 2015.

<sup>16</sup>Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0035(96/05) (Washington, DC, May 1996), pp. 48-53.

<sup>17</sup>It is important to remember, however, that the petroleum trade is economically driven, so the North American supplies could go elsewhere if prices warranted.

<sup>18</sup>Canada and Mexico were chosen because of available historical and projected data. Similar calculations could be made excluding imports from other Caribbean and Latin American sources.

**Figure 5. Net Import Percentage of Consumption, Reference Case, All Countries, Persian Gulf, and With Canada and Mexico Excluded, 1970-2015**



Source: **History:** 1970-1993: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Annual Energy Review 1994*, DOE/EIA-0384(94) (Washington, DC, July 1995), EIA, *Monthly Energy Review*, DOE/EIA-0035(96/05) (Washington, DC, May 1996). 1994: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual 1994*, DOE/EIA-0340(94)/I (Washington, DC, May 1995). **Projections:** AEO96 National Energy Modeling System run AEO96B.D101995C. Canada, Mexico, and Persian Gulf estimates also use runs from the World Oil Refining, Logistics, and Demand (WORLD) Model.

from the Persian Gulf is expected to rise by only about 2 percentage points from 1994 levels, further demonstrating their role as "swing supplier" and remaining below the 1977 peak.

As noted earlier, imports from North American sources may be considered more secure than imports from distant sources such as the Persian Gulf.<sup>17</sup> If net imports from Canada and Mexico are excluded from the dependence calculation,<sup>18</sup> a somewhat different picture emerges (Figure 5). With this measure, dependence reached 43.2 percent in 1977 but was 33.9 percent in 1994. The United States does not reach the 1977 level until 2001 and peaks at about 47 percent in 2010. This is about 10 percentage points lower than the dependence calculation using imports from all countries. Imports from other Caribbean Basin sources are also expected to increase.

## Summary

Various methods for measuring dependence exist, and a determination of which sources of supply to include or exclude from the calculations must be made. The benefits of importing petroleum should be compared with the costs of remaining self-sufficient.

Import dependence measures show that the United States is becoming more dependent than ever on imported petroleum. As noted above, when measuring net imports from all countries, import dependence peaked in 1977 at 46.5 percent. The United States is close to that level currently, and import dependence is expected to continue to increase to about 58 percent before falling

to 56 percent at the end of the forecast. Dependence on imports from the Persian Gulf area is projected to rise above historic levels. However, greater quantities of petroleum are also coming from sources closer to the United States, an important consideration in analyzing import dependence trends.

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

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change <sup>a</sup>		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks <sup>b</sup> (Million Barrels)
	Total Domestic <sup>c</sup>	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil <sup>d</sup>	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil <sup>d</sup> and Petroleum Products
1981 Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	9 290	9 -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	9 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	9 214	9 -234	15,231	1,454
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990 Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
1991 Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
1992 Average	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	9 1,592
1993 Average	8,836	6,847	1,736	81	9 70	17,237	9 1,647
1994 January	8,694	6,817	1,615	90	-906	18,072	1,622
February	8,611	6,770	1,633	-97	-1,190	18,337	1,586
March	8,675	6,746	1,668	324	-379	17,313	1,584
April	8,524	6,612	1,679	-68	284	17,489	1,591
May	8,614	6,688	1,711	-253	954	17,181	1,612
June	8,586	6,611	1,733	-104	497	17,815	1,624
July	8,550	6,501	1,753	148	824	17,485	1,654
August	8,526	6,544	1,760	-129	291	18,117	1,659
September	8,670	6,609	1,792	227	579	17,490	1,684
October	8,683	6,658	1,748	255	-607	17,719	1,673
November	8,758	6,628	1,815	102	380	17,315	1,687
December	8,842	6,760	1,807	-292	-813	18,319	1,653
Average	8,645	6,662	1,727	18	-2	17,718	--
1995 January	8,764	6,682	1,787	-219	-84	17,219	1,643
February	8,935	6,794	1,780	-49	-1,225	18,279	1,608
March	8,619	6,600	1,776	336	-552	17,484	1,601
April	8,720	6,604	1,794	-101	114	17,142	1,601
May	8,729	6,629	1,790	-132	464	17,293	1,612
June	8,607	6,579	1,740	-148	57	18,131	1,609
July	8,500	6,449	1,751	-397	897	17,147	1,624
August	8,498	6,447	1,730	-253	-73	18,044	1,614
September	8,467	6,416	1,757	-64	243	18,026	1,620
October	8,501	6,421	1,757	168	-589	17,651	1,607
November	8,662	6,585	1,797	263	-352	17,979	1,604
December	8,533	6,530	1,691	-505	-822	18,366	1,563
Average	8,626	6,560	1,762	-93	-153	17,725	--
1996 January	E 8,561	E 6,495	1,718	51	-629	18,212	1,543
February	E 8,522	E 6,550	1,675	-64	-1,433	18,498	1,500
March	E 8,647	E 6,516	1,810	-141	-440	18,180	1,482
April	E 8,621	E 6,479	1,836	24	618	17,837	1,501
May	E 8,553	E 6,443	1,810	36	550	17,857	1,519
June	E 8,593	E 6,502	1,836	R 272	600	18,049	1,546
July	RE 8,532	RE 6,383	R 1,834	R -200	R 337	R 18,143	R 1,550
August*	E 8,539	PE 6,434	E 1,818	E -20	E 230	E 17,974	E 1,542
8-Mo. Average	E 8,571	PE 6,475	E 1,792	E -6	E -14	E 18,092	--
1995 8-Mo. Average	8,668	6,596	1,768	-121	-37	17,583	--
1994 8-Mo. Average	8,598	6,660	1,695	-9	59	17,719	--

<sup>a</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.  
<sup>b</sup> Stocks are totals as of end of period.  
<sup>c</sup> Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids. Beginning in 1993, fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline and oxygenate production from merchant MTBE plants are also included.  
<sup>d</sup> Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.  
<sup>e</sup> Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.  
<sup>f</sup> Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.  
<sup>g</sup> In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. Bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates were added beginning in January 1993. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.  
Footnotes continued on following page.

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

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports <sup>f</sup>
	Total	Crude Oil <sup>e</sup>	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
<b>1981</b> Average .....	<b>5,996</b>	<b>4,396</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>5,401</b>
<b>1982</b> Average .....	<b>5,113</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>4,298</b>
<b>1983</b> Average .....	<b>5,051</b>	<b>3,329</b>	<b>1,722</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>4,312</b>
<b>1984</b> Average .....	<b>5,437</b>	<b>3,426</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>4,715</b>
<b>1985</b> Average .....	<b>5,067</b>	<b>3,201</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>4,286</b>
<b>1986</b> Average .....	<b>6,224</b>	<b>4,178</b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>5,439</b>
<b>1987</b> Average .....	<b>6,678</b>	<b>4,674</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>5,914</b>
<b>1988</b> Average .....	<b>7,402</b>	<b>5,107</b>	<b>2,295</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>6,587</b>
<b>1989</b> Average .....	<b>8,061</b>	<b>5,843</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>7,202</b>
<b>1990</b> Average .....	<b>8,018</b>	<b>5,894</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>7,161</b>
<b>1991</b> Average .....	<b>7,627</b>	<b>5,782</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>6,626</b>
<b>1992</b> Average .....	<b>7,888</b>	<b>6,083</b>	<b>1,805</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>6,938</b>
<b>1993</b> Average .....	<b>8,620</b>	<b>6,787</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>7,618</b>
<b>1994</b> January .....	7,993	5,945	2,048	927	110	817	7,066
February .....	8,539	6,313	2,226	882	116	766	7,657
March .....	8,574	6,372	2,202	936	40	896	7,638
April .....	8,968	6,955	2,013	868	120	749	8,100
May .....	9,213	7,198	2,015	929	118	812	8,284
June .....	9,305	7,358	1,947	867	107	760	8,438
July .....	9,779	7,857	1,922	877	84	793	8,902
August .....	9,510	7,488	2,022	913	72	841	8,597
September .....	9,693	7,868	1,825	891	61	830	8,802
October .....	8,788	7,136	1,651	997	138	859	7,791
November .....	8,707	7,034	1,674	1,000	102	898	7,707
December .....	8,863	7,193	1,670	1,208	118	1,090	7,655
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>8,996</b>	<b>7,063</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>8,054</b>
<b>1995</b> January .....	8,015	6,505	1,509	978	113	865	7,037
February .....	8,345	6,546	1,799	1,062	95	967	7,283
March .....	9,006	7,391	1,615	948	68	880	8,059
April .....	8,465	7,038	1,427	998	155	842	7,467
May .....	8,709	7,325	1,384	876	73	803	7,832
June .....	9,558	7,927	1,631	919	101	818	8,639
July .....	8,863	7,265	1,598	895	103	792	7,969
August .....	9,061	7,437	1,624	821	61	759	8,240
September .....	9,736	8,007	1,729	805	74	731	8,930
October .....	8,577	7,075	1,502	962	50	912	7,615
November .....	9,074	7,302	1,772	1,002	118	884	8,072
December .....	8,612	6,916	1,696	1,135	127	1,008	7,477
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>8,835</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>7,886</b>
<b>1996</b> January .....	9,272	7,260	2,013	1,070	89	981	8,202
February .....	8,287	6,553	1,734	1,048	92	956	7,240
March .....	8,967	7,136	1,831	867	94	773	8,101
April .....	9,357	7,316	2,042	976	148	828	8,381
May .....	9,914	8,029	1,885	891	37	854	9,023
June .....	9,920	7,958	1,962	895	130	766	9,025
July .....	<sup>R</sup> 9,752	<sup>R</sup> 7,771	<sup>R</sup> 1,982	<sup>R</sup> 945	<sup>R</sup> 139	<sup>R</sup> 806	<sup>R</sup> 8,808
August* .....	<sup>E</sup> 9,730	<sup>E</sup> 8,062	<sup>E</sup> 1,669	<sup>E</sup> 904	<sup>E</sup> 110	<sup>E</sup> 794	<sup>E</sup> 8,826
<b>8-Mo. Average</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> <b>9,407</b>	<sup>E</sup> <b>7,517</b>	<sup>E</sup> <b>1,890</b>	<sup>E</sup> <b>949</b>	<sup>E</sup> <b>105</b>	<sup>E</sup> <b>844</b>	<sup>E</sup> <b>8,459</b>
<b>1995 8-Mo. Average</b> .....	<b>8,756</b>	<b>7,184</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>7,820</b>
<b>1994 8-Mo. Average</b> .....	<b>8,989</b>	<b>6,942</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>8,089</b>

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

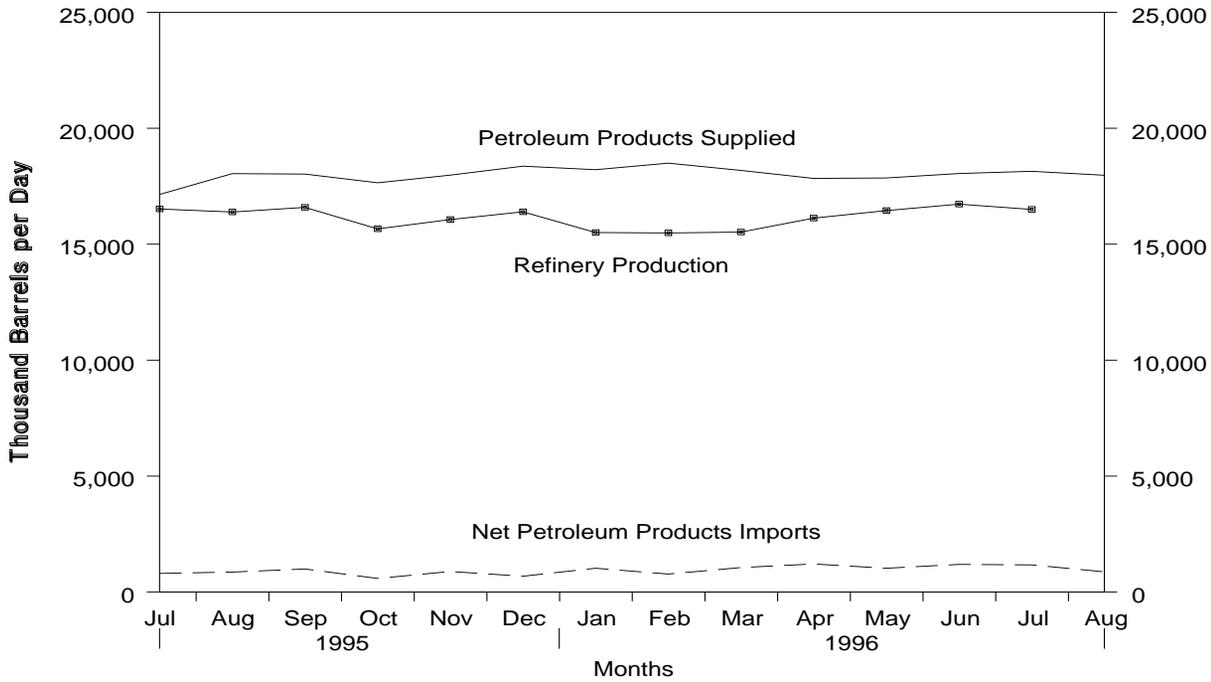
-- = Not Applicable.

\* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

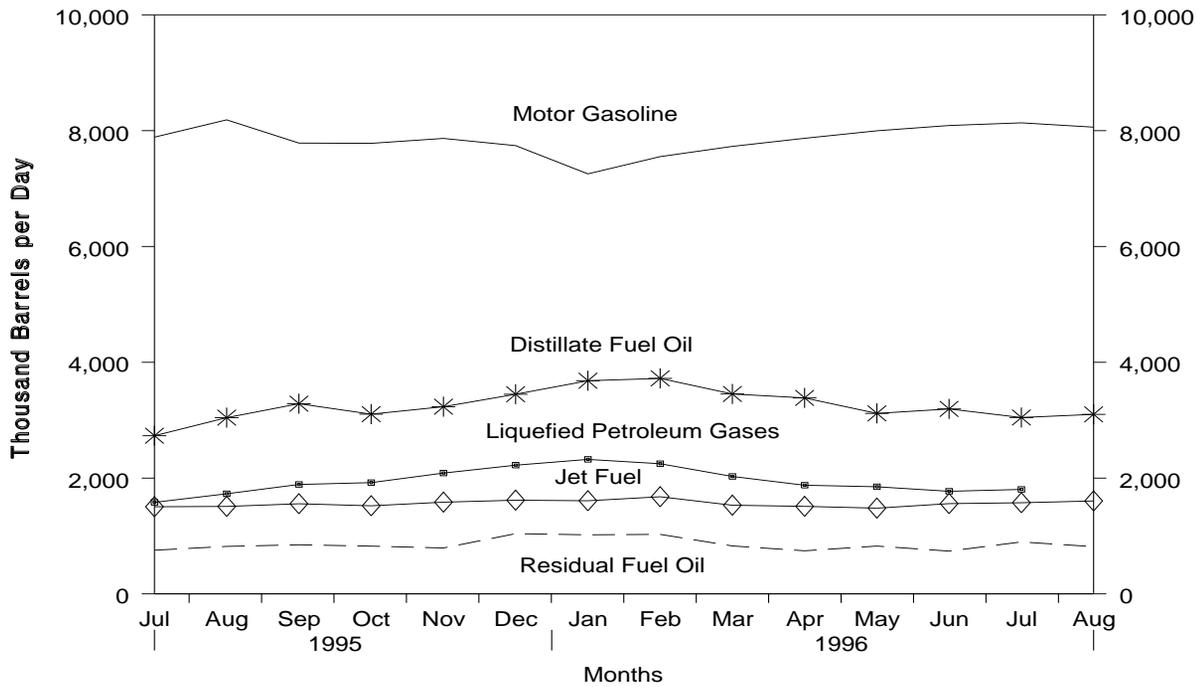
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, July 1995 - Present



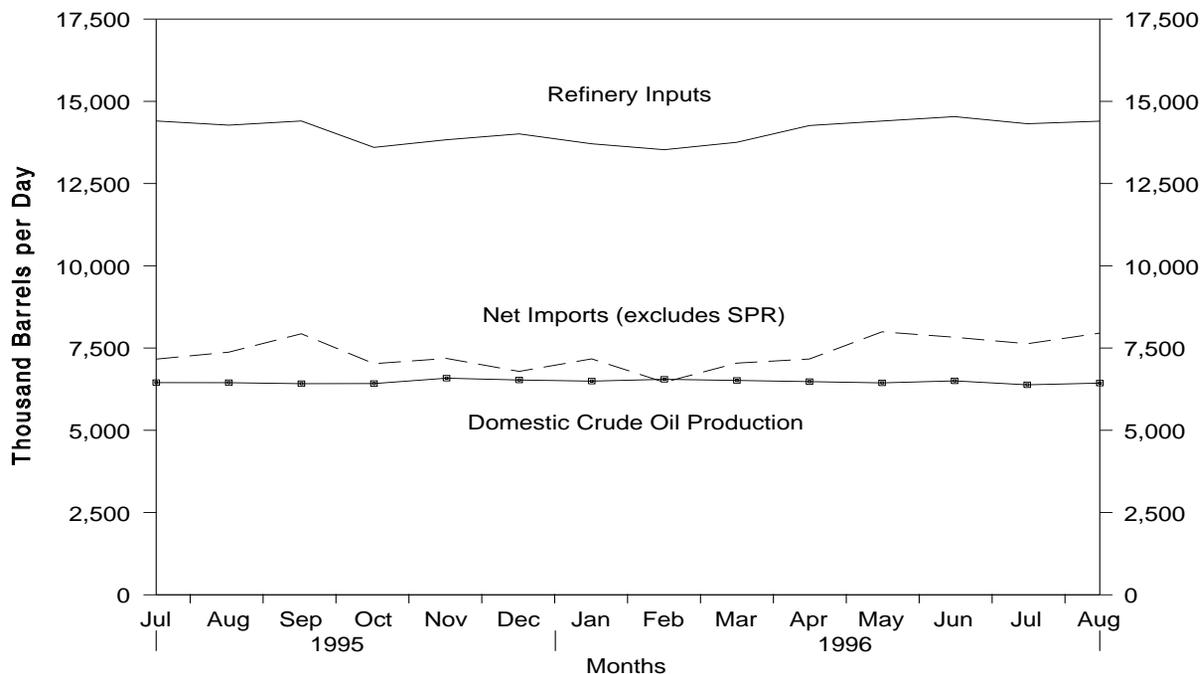
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, July 1995 - Present



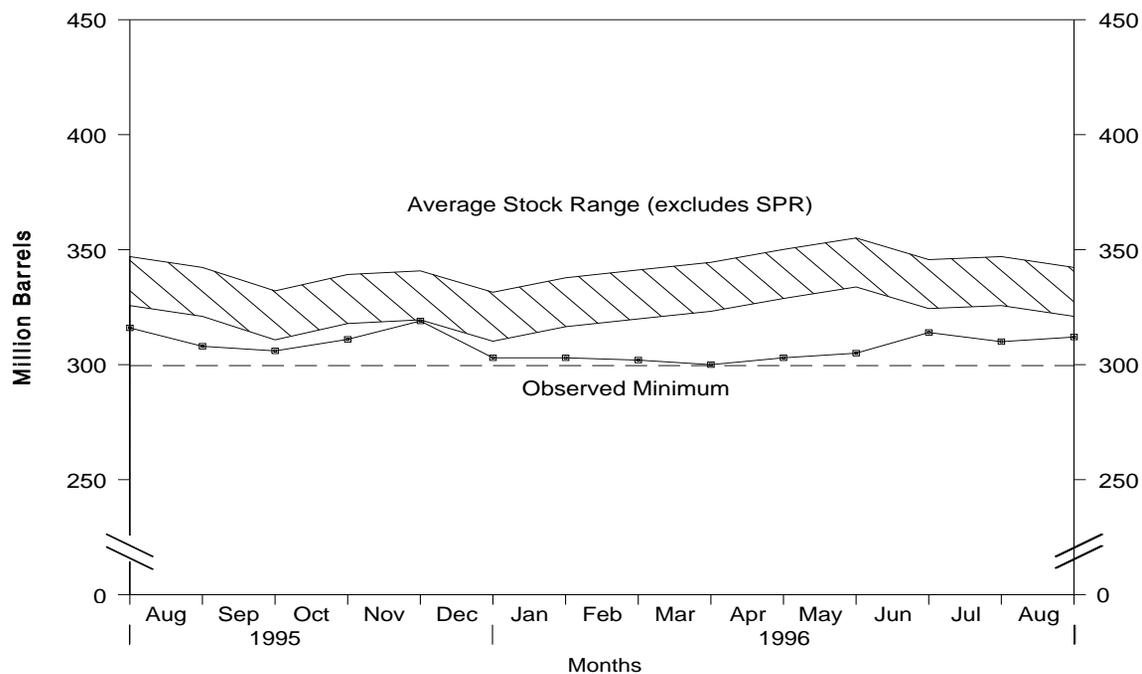
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S7, and S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

**Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, July 1995 - Present**



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

**Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks,<sup>1</sup> July 1995 - Present**



<sup>1</sup>Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: The Observed Minimum for crude oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 299.6 million barrels, occurring in March 1996.

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

**Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply						Disposition
	Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other		
<b>1981</b> Average .....	<b>8,572</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>4,396</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>4,141</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1982</b> Average .....	<b>8,649</b>	<b>1,696</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>3,323</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1983</b> Average .....	<b>8,688</b>	<b>1,714</b>	<b>3,329</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>3,096</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1984</b> Average .....	<b>8,879</b>	<b>1,722</b>	<b>3,426</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>3,229</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1985</b> Average .....	<b>8,971</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>3,201</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1986</b> Average .....	<b>8,680</b>	<b>1,867</b>	<b>4,178</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4,130</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>1987</b> Average .....	<b>8,349</b>	<b>1,962</b>	<b>4,674</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>4,601</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>1988</b> Average .....	<b>8,140</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>5,107</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5,055</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>1989</b> Average .....	<b>7,613</b>	<b>1,874</b>	<b>5,843</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>5,787</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>1990</b> Average .....	<b>7,355</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>5,894</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5,867</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>1991</b> Average .....	<b>7,417</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>5,782</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,782</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>1992</b> Average .....	<b>7,171</b>	<b>1,714</b>	<b>6,083</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6,073</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>1993</b> Average .....	<b>6,847</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>6,787</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6,772</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>1994</b> January .....	6,817	1,658	5,945	0	5,945	734	0
February .....	6,770	1,597	6,313	0	6,313	77	0
March .....	6,746	1,583	6,372	99	6,273	242	(s)
April .....	6,612	1,504	6,955	31	6,925	302	(s)
May .....	6,688	1,578	7,198	0	7,198	260	0
June .....	6,611	1,517	7,358	17	7,341	393	(s)
July .....	6,501	1,495	7,857	0	7,857	226	0
August .....	6,544	1,500	7,488	0	7,488	409	0
September .....	6,609	1,514	7,868	0	7,868	54	0
October .....	6,658	1,604	7,136	0	7,136	136	0
November .....	6,628	1,518	7,034	0	7,034	516	0
December .....	6,760	1,636	7,193	0	7,193	-165	0
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>6,662</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>7,063</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7,051</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>1995</b> January .....	6,682	1,575	6,505	0	6,505	318	(s)
February .....	6,794	1,578	6,546	0	6,546	78	0
March .....	6,600	1,525	7,391	0	7,391	-101	(s)
April .....	6,604	1,511	7,038	0	7,038	237	0
May .....	6,629	1,518	7,325	0	7,325	296	0
June .....	6,579	1,484	7,927	0	7,927	6	0
July .....	6,449	1,401	7,265	0	7,265	402	0
August .....	6,447	1,432	7,437	0	7,437	207	(s)
September .....	6,416	1,377	8,007	0	8,007	-5	0
October .....	6,421	1,475	7,075	0	7,075	328	(s)
November .....	6,585	1,472	7,302	0	7,302	334	0
December .....	6,530	1,466	6,916	0	6,916	193	0
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>6,560</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>1996</b> January .....	<sup>E</sup> 6,495	<sup>E</sup> 1,444	7,260	0	7,260	105	0
February .....	<sup>E</sup> 6,550	<sup>E</sup> 1,482	6,553	0	6,553	462	0
March .....	<sup>E</sup> 6,516	<sup>E</sup> 1,454	7,136	0	7,136	63	0
April .....	<sup>E</sup> 6,479	<sup>E</sup> 1,367	7,316	0	7,316	647	(s)
May .....	<sup>E</sup> 6,443	<sup>E</sup> 1,341	8,029	0	8,029	9	0
June .....	<sup>E</sup> 6,502	<sup>E</sup> 1,419	7,958	0	7,958	483	0
July .....	<sup>RE</sup> 6,383	<sup>RE</sup> 1,317	<sup>R</sup> 7,771	0	<sup>R</sup> 7,771	<sup>R</sup> 109	<sup>R</sup> (s)
August* .....	<sup>PE</sup> 6,434	<sup>PE</sup> 1,340	<sup>E</sup> 8,062	<sup>E</sup> 0	<sup>E</sup> 8,062	<sup>E</sup> -3	<sup>E</sup> 0
<b>8-Mo. Average</b> .....	<sup>PE</sup> <b>6,475</b>	<sup>PE</sup> <b>1,395</b>	<sup>E</sup> <b>7,517</b>	<sup>E</sup> <b>0</b>	<sup>E</sup> <b>7,517</b>	<sup>E</sup> <b>230</b>	<sup>E</sup> <b>(s)</b>
<b>1995</b> 8-Mo. Average .....	<b>6,596</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>7,184</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,184</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>(s)</b>
<b>1994</b> 8-Mo. Average .....	<b>6,660</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>6,942</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6,923</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>(s)</b>

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

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

<sup>c</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

<sup>d</sup> Previously published as crude used directly.

<sup>e</sup> Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

**Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks <sup>a</sup> (Million Barrels)		
	Stock Change <sup>b</sup>		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	SPR	Other Primary
	SPR	Other						
1981 Average .....	336	<sup>e</sup> -46	12,470	228	<sup>d</sup> 58	594	230	363
1982 Average .....	174	-38	11,774	236	<sup>d</sup> 59	<sup>e</sup> 644	294	<sup>e</sup> 350
1983 Average .....	234	<sup>e</sup> -20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984 Average .....	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985 Average .....	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986 Average .....	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987 Average .....	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988 Average .....	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989 Average .....	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990 Average .....	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	586	323
1991 Average .....	-47	5	13,301	116	18	893	569	325
1992 Average .....	17	-18	13,411	89	13	893	575	318
1993 Average .....	34	47	13,613	98	10	922	587	335
1994 January .....	4	87	13,286	110	10	925	587	338
February .....	(s)	-97	13,130	116	12	923	587	335
March .....	99	226	12,985	40	10	933	590	342
April .....	31	-98	13,809	120	9	931	591	339
May .....	(s)	-253	14,272	118	9	923	591	332
June .....	16	-120	14,351	107	7	920	592	328
July .....	(s)	148	14,344	84	8	924	592	333
August .....	(s)	-129	14,491	72	7	920	592	329
September .....	0	227	14,234	61	9	927	592	335
October .....	0	255	13,529	138	8	935	592	343
November .....	(s)	102	13,968	102	7	938	592	346
December .....	(s)	-292	13,951	118	10	929	592	337
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13,866</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
1995 January .....	(s)	-219	13,604	113	7	922	592	330
February .....	(s)	-49	13,365	95	8	921	592	329
March .....	(s)	336	13,480	68	7	931	592	339
April .....	(s)	-101	13,817	155	7	928	592	336
May .....	(s)	-132	14,303	73	7	924	592	332
June .....	(s)	-148	14,553	101	5	920	592	328
July .....	(s)	-397	14,403	103	7	907	592	316
August .....	(s)	-253	14,276	61	6	899	592	308
September .....	(s)	-63	14,402	74	6	898	592	306
October .....	(s)	169	13,598	50	8	903	592	311
November .....	-1	264	13,833	118	7	911	592	319
December .....	(s)	-505	14,011	127	6	895	592	303
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>-93</b>	<b>13,973</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
1996 January .....	(s)	52	13,708	89	11	895	592	303
February .....	(s)	-63	13,529	92	8	893	592	302
March .....	-80	-61	13,755	94	7	889	589	300
April .....	-88	112	14,263	148	6	889	586	303
May .....	-22	58	14,401	37	7	891	586	305
June .....	-45	317	14,535	130	6	899	584	314
July .....	<sup>R</sup> -50	<sup>R</sup> -150	<sup>R</sup> 14,319	<sup>R</sup> 139	<sup>R</sup> 5	<sup>R</sup> 893	<sup>R</sup> 583	<sup>R</sup> 310
August* .....	<sup>E</sup> -148	<sup>E</sup> 128	<sup>E</sup> 14,397	<sup>E</sup> 110	<sup>E</sup> 7	<sup>E</sup> 890	<sup>E</sup> 578	<sup>E</sup> 312
<b>8-Mo. Average .....</b>	<b><sup>E</sup>-55</b>	<b><sup>E</sup>49</b>	<b><sup>E</sup>14,116</b>	<b><sup>E</sup>105</b>	<b><sup>E</sup>7</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
1995 8-Mo. Average .....	<b>(s)</b>	<b>-121</b>	<b>13,981</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
1994 8-Mo. Average .....	<b>19</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>13,840</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

-- = Not Applicable.

\* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

**Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources								
	Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait <sup>b</sup>		Libya		
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	
<b>1981</b> Average .....	311	261	(s)	0	0	0	0	319	317
<b>1982</b> Average .....	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	26	23
<b>1983</b> Average .....	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0	0
<b>1984</b> Average .....	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	1	0
<b>1985</b> Average .....	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	4	0
<b>1986</b> Average .....	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0	0
<b>1987</b> Average .....	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0	0
<b>1988</b> Average .....	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0	0
<b>1989</b> Average .....	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0	0
<b>1990</b> Average .....	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0	0
<b>1991</b> Average .....	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0	0
<b>1992</b> Average .....	196	24	0	0	51	39	0	0	0
<b>1993</b> Average .....	220	24	0	0	353	344	0	0	0
<b>1994</b> January .....	224	8	0	0	309	309	0	0	0
February .....	226	20	0	0	423	423	0	0	0
March .....	278	0	0	0	476	476	0	0	0
April .....	245	30	0	0	261	238	0	0	0
May .....	261	0	0	0	362	362	0	0	0
June .....	178	2	0	0	255	255	0	0	0
July .....	301	38	0	0	345	345	0	0	0
August .....	282	39	0	0	306	306	0	0	0
September .....	237	20	0	0	361	361	0	0	0
October .....	217	38	0	0	165	148	0	0	0
November .....	203	20	0	0	249	240	0	0	0
December .....	259	39	0	0	240	227	0	0	0
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>243</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1995</b> January .....	153	0	0	0	130	120	0	0	0
February .....	358	64	0	0	346	324	0	0	0
March .....	196	19	0	0	252	252	0	0	0
April .....	251	31	0	0	171	164	0	0	0
May .....	163	36	0	0	208	204	0	0	0
June .....	277	39	0	0	260	259	0	0	0
July .....	257	11	0	0	195	195	0	0	0
August .....	298	65	0	0	180	175	0	0	0
September .....	250	20	0	0	187	182	0	0	0
October .....	229	39	0	0	250	244	0	0	0
November .....	241	0	0	0	238	238	0	0	0
December .....	152	0	0	0	215	215	0	0	0
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>234</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1996</b> January .....	313	38	0	0	148	145	0	0	0
February .....	200	16	0	0	216	216	0	0	0
March .....	241	38	0	0	127	127	0	0	0
April .....	211	2	0	0	201	201	0	0	0
May .....	333	0	0	0	230	230	0	0	0
June .....	313	0	0	0	388	388	0	0	0
July .....	312	0	0	0	266	266	0	0	0
<b>7-Mo. Average</b> .....	<b>276</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1995</b> 7-Mo. Average .....	<b>234</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1994</b> 7-Mo. Average .....	<b>246</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia <sup>b</sup>		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average .....	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,848	1,774
1982	Average .....	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983	Average .....	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984	Average .....	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985	Average .....	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986	Average .....	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987	Average .....	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988	Average .....	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989	Average .....	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990	Average .....	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991	Average .....	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	2,064	1,754
1992	Average .....	1	0	1,720	1,597	6	0	1,974	1,660
1993	Average .....	1	0	1,414	1,282	14	12	2,000	1,661
1994	January .....	0	0	1,320	1,175	0	0	1,854	1,492
	February .....	0	0	1,071	1,023	0	0	1,719	1,467
	March .....	0	0	1,132	1,055	0	0	1,887	1,531
	April .....	0	0	1,586	1,428	4	0	2,097	1,696
	May .....	0	0	1,438	1,394	0	0	2,062	1,757
	June .....	0	0	1,395	1,277	0	0	1,829	1,535
	July .....	0	0	1,414	1,310	53	53	2,113	1,745
	August .....	0	0	1,363	1,271	0	0	1,950	1,615
	September .....	0	0	1,486	1,364	40	40	2,125	1,786
	October .....	0	0	1,601	1,500	38	23	2,020	1,709
	November .....	0	0	1,477	1,357	0	0	1,929	1,617
	December .....	0	0	1,526	1,388	15	15	2,040	1,669
	Average .....	0	0	1,402	1,297	13	11	1,970	1,636
1995	January .....	0	0	1,309	1,251	20	20	1,613	1,391
	February .....	0	0	1,181	1,134	13	13	1,897	1,535
	March .....	0	0	1,535	1,410	0	0	1,983	1,681
	April .....	0	0	1,375	1,321	0	0	1,798	1,516
	May .....	0	0	1,281	1,237	0	0	1,653	1,477
	June .....	0	0	1,287	1,221	12	1	1,835	1,520
	July .....	0	0	1,265	1,165	0	0	1,716	1,371
	August .....	0	0	1,340	1,245	20	20	1,838	1,505
	September .....	0	0	1,474	1,357	29	0	1,941	1,559
	October .....	0	0	1,260	1,181	14	0	1,753	1,464
	November .....	0	0	1,429	1,326	10	10	1,918	1,574
	December .....	0	0	1,378	1,263	0	0	1,745	1,478
	Average .....	0	0	1,344	1,260	10	5	1,806	1,505
1996	January .....	0	0	1,398	1,334	0	0	1,859	1,517
	February .....	0	0	1,128	1,053	0	0	1,544	1,285
	March .....	0	0	1,422	1,318	0	0	1,790	1,484
	April .....	0	0	1,288	1,200	0	0	1,700	1,403
	May .....	0	0	1,518	1,414	0	0	2,080	1,643
	June .....	0	0	1,138	1,035	11	11	1,850	1,433
	July .....	0	0	1,548	1,371	4	4	2,130	1,642
	7-Mo. Average .....	0	0	1,352	1,249	2	2	1,854	1,489
1995	7-Mo. Average .....	0	0	1,321	1,250	6	5	1,783	1,498
1994	7-Mo. Average .....	0	0	1,339	1,239	8	8	1,940	1,605

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month	Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
	Ecuador <sup>c</sup>		Gabon <sup>d</sup>		Indonesia		Iran	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
<b>1981</b> Average .....	<b>48</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1982</b> Average .....	<b>42</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>1983</b> Average .....	<b>61</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>1984</b> Average .....	<b>55</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>1985</b> Average .....	<b>67</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>1986</b> Average .....	<b>77</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>1987</b> Average .....	<b>29</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>1988</b> Average .....	<b>47</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>186</b>	<sup>g</sup> (s)	<sup>g</sup> (s)
<b>1989</b> Average .....	<b>89</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1990</b> Average .....	<b>49</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1991</b> Average .....	<b>63</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>1992</b> Average .....	<b>65</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1993</b> Average .....	<b>81</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1994</b> January .....	(c)	(c)	144	144	140	81	0	0
February .....	(c)	(c)	212	208	103	59	0	0
March .....	(c)	(c)	91	91	112	50	0	0
April .....	(c)	(c)	288	288	88	88	0	0
May .....	(c)	(c)	187	187	94	76	0	0
June .....	(c)	(c)	223	223	155	155	0	0
July .....	(c)	(c)	216	216	178	178	0	0
August .....	(c)	(c)	142	142	119	112	0	0
September .....	(c)	(c)	194	194	61	61	0	0
October .....	(c)	(c)	235	235	96	89	0	0
November .....	(c)	(c)	254	254	71	56	0	0
December .....	(c)	(c)	154	154	113	95	0	0
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1995</b> January .....	(c)	(c)	193	193	38	38	0	0
February .....	(c)	(c)	186	186	129	87	0	0
March .....	(c)	(c)	159	159	51	29	0	0
April .....	(c)	(c)	163	163	95	87	0	0
May .....	(c)	(c)	206	206	65	36	0	0
June .....	(c)	(c)	357	357	96	51	0	0
July .....	(c)	(c)	311	311	104	96	0	0
August .....	(c)	(c)	246	246	122	95	0	0
September .....	(c)	(c)	216	216	94	66	0	0
October .....	(c)	(c)	270	270	87	68	0	0
November .....	(c)	(c)	271	271	107	73	0	0
December .....	(c)	(c)	171	171	72	41	0	0
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1996</b> January .....	(c)	(c)	171	171	52	43	0	0
February .....	(c)	(c)	191	191	44	43	0	0
March .....	(c)	(c)	154	154	58	55	0	0
April .....	(c)	(c)	212	212	57	57	0	0
May .....	(c)	(c)	154	154	49	15	0	0
June .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	72	65	0	0
July .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	56	48	0	0
<b>7-Mo. Average</b> .....	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1995</b> 7-Mo. Average .....	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1994</b> 7-Mo. Average .....	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month	Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC <sup>c,d,e</sup>	
	Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC <sup>c,d</sup>			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
<b>1981</b> Average .....	<b>620</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>3,323</b>	<b>2,922</b>
<b>1982</b> Average .....	<b>514</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>2,146</b>	<b>1,734</b>
<b>1983</b> Average .....	<b>302</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>1,862</b>	<b>1,477</b>
<b>1984</b> Average .....	<b>216</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>1,512</b>
<b>1985</b> Average .....	<b>293</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>1,312</b>
<b>1986</b> Average .....	<b>440</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>2,837</b>	<b>2,113</b>
<b>1987</b> Average .....	<b>535</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>3,060</b>	<b>2,400</b>
<b>1988</b> Average .....	<b>618</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>2,696</b>
<b>1989</b> Average .....	<b>815</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>4,140</b>	<b>3,376</b>
<b>1990</b> Average .....	<b>800</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>2,052</b>	<b>1,650</b>	<b>4,296</b>	<b>3,514</b>
<b>1991</b> Average .....	<b>703</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>4,092</b>	<b>3,377</b>
<b>1992</b> Average .....	<b>681</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>2,117</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>4,092</b>	<b>3,406</b>
<b>1993</b> Average .....	<b>740</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>2,026</b>	<b>4,354</b>	<b>3,687</b>
<b>1994</b> January .....	310	274	1,211	901	1,806	1,400	3,660	2,892
February .....	576	557	1,224	946	2,115	1,770	3,834	3,237
March .....	441	402	1,261	932	1,903	1,474	3,790	3,006
April .....	631	621	1,303	1,035	2,311	2,033	4,408	3,728
May .....	732	730	1,334	1,022	2,347	2,014	4,409	3,771
June .....	842	837	1,469	1,088	2,689	2,303	4,518	3,838
July .....	703	694	1,296	1,029	2,393	2,116	4,506	3,861
August .....	1,037	1,010	1,255	982	2,552	2,245	4,503	3,861
September .....	578	578	1,428	1,106	2,261	1,939	4,386	3,725
October .....	569	559	1,385	1,101	2,284	1,984	4,304	3,693
November .....	485	478	1,432	1,084	2,242	1,872	4,171	3,488
December .....	739	739	1,405	1,183	2,411	2,171	4,451	3,840
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>4,247</b>	<b>3,580</b>
<b>1995</b> January .....	625	617	1,442	1,061	2,298	1,910	3,911	3,301
February .....	463	463	1,439	1,083	2,217	1,819	4,114	3,354
March .....	687	676	1,499	1,208	2,395	2,072	4,379	3,754
April .....	467	458	1,365	1,083	2,089	1,791	3,887	3,307
May .....	603	592	1,480	1,176	2,354	2,010	4,007	3,487
June .....	696	696	1,479	1,209	2,628	2,313	4,463	3,833
July .....	696	696	1,536	1,162	2,646	2,264	4,362	3,635
August .....	482	463	1,449	1,162	2,300	1,965	4,138	3,471
September .....	851	841	1,655	1,288	2,817	2,411	4,757	3,970
October .....	649	649	1,453	1,159	2,459	2,146	4,212	3,610
November .....	646	637	1,507	1,140	2,531	2,122	4,449	3,695
December .....	652	652	1,459	1,074	2,353	1,937	4,098	3,416
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>4,231</b>	<b>3,570</b>
<b>1996</b> January .....	690	663	1,508	1,148	2,421	2,025	4,281	3,542
February .....	634	626	1,467	1,166	2,336	2,027	3,880	3,311
March .....	594	548	1,691	1,341	2,497	2,097	4,287	3,581
April .....	518	497	1,727	1,288	2,515	2,054	4,215	3,457
May .....	705	705	1,641	1,333	2,550	2,208	4,630	3,851
June .....	711	697	1,635	1,236	2,418	1,999	4,268	3,432
July .....	720	666	1,672	1,332	2,448	2,047	4,579	3,689
<b>7-Mo. Average .....</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>2,066</b>	<b>4,310</b>	<b>3,555</b>
<b>1995</b> 7-Mo. Average .....	<b>607</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>2,378</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>4,161</b>	<b>3,526</b>
<b>1994</b> 7-Mo. Average .....	<b>604</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>2,222</b>	<b>1,872</b>	<b>4,162</b>	<b>3,477</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources <sup>a</sup>											
	Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China, People's Republic of	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
<b>1981</b> Average .....	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
<b>1982</b> Average .....	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
<b>1983</b> Average .....	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
<b>1984</b> Average .....	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
<b>1985</b> Average .....	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
<b>1986</b> Average .....	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
<b>1987</b> Average .....	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
<b>1988</b> Average .....	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
<b>1989</b> Average .....	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
<b>1990</b> Average .....	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
<b>1991</b> Average .....	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
<b>1992</b> Average .....	336	336	19	17	36	0	20	0	1,069	797	90	84
<b>1993</b> Average .....	336	336	19	18	28	0	33	0	1,181	900	51	50
<b>1994</b> January .....	338	338	12	0	28	0	11	0	1,242	905	81	78
February .....	295	282	0	0	79	0	12	0	1,374	994	44	44
March .....	291	265	11	11	52	0	10	0	1,326	987	112	104
April .....	284	284	0	0	39	0	42	0	1,194	930	70	67
May .....	354	331	32	32	58	0	96	0	1,160	905	80	80
June .....	278	278	11	11	14	0	62	0	1,206	973	37	36
July .....	304	299	44	44	18	0	53	0	1,237	994	92	92
August .....	358	347	13	13	20	0	38	0	1,357	1,059	64	64
September .....	455	448	35	35	17	0	21	0	1,300	1,031	63	63
October .....	286	286	22	22	15	0	18	0	1,238	982	18	18
November .....	328	328	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,251	988	79	79
December .....	402	380	0	0	6	0	8	8	1,388	1,054	40	40
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>331</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>1995</b> January .....	273	262	21	21	6	0	1	0	1,345	1,011	64	62
February .....	348	335	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,311	965	21	21
March .....	427	416	0	0	7	0	0	0	1,208	891	54	54
April .....	412	402	33	33	0	0	0	0	1,243	999	65	65
May .....	419	407	21	21	0	0	0	0	1,406	1,167	35	35
June .....	371	358	10	10	0	0	0	0	1,420	1,169	26	26
July .....	295	287	42	42	0	0	8	0	1,279	1,028	80	80
August .....	367	355	0	0	0	0	9	0	1,345	1,058	40	40
September .....	444	444	0	0	8	0	43	0	1,252	959	73	73
October .....	366	366	15	15	0	0	9	0	1,300	1,057	40	40
November .....	318	318	(s)	0	0	0	12	0	1,403	1,069	66	66
December .....	366	366	23	23	0	0	12	0	1,471	1,099	73	73
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>367</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>1996</b> January .....	312	312	21	21	0	0	1	0	1,466	1,094	86	86
February .....	195	195	0	0	0	0	4	0	1,392	1,007	42	42
March .....	257	257	0	0	9	0	1	0	1,295	975	53	53
April .....	244	233	22	22	0	0	(s)	0	1,408	1,011	18	18
May .....	403	379	22	22	0	0	7	0	1,373	1,056	19	19
June .....	356	356	56	47	1	0	10	0	1,391	1,091	37	37
July .....	292	292	11	0	0	0	20	0	1,392	1,093	78	78
<b>7-Mo. Average</b> ....	<b>295</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>1995</b> 7-Mo. Average ....	<b>364</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>1994</b> 7-Mo. Average ....	<b>307</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>72</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources <sup>a</sup>											
		Colombia		Ecuador <sup>c</sup>		Gabon <sup>d</sup>		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
<b>1981</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	--	--	--	--	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>469</b>
<b>1982</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	--	--	--	--	<b>18</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>645</b>
<b>1983</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	--	--	--	--	<b>18</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>766</b>
<b>1984</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	--	--	--	--	<b>45</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>659</b>
<b>1985</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	--	--	--	--	<b>60</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>715</b>
<b>1986</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>87</b>	<b>57</b>	--	--	--	--	<b>76</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>621</b>
<b>1987</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>148</b>	<b>115</b>	--	--	--	--	<b>54</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>602</b>
<b>1988</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>134</b>	<b>106</b>	--	--	--	--	<b>65</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>674</b>
<b>1989</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>172</b>	<b>136</b>	--	--	--	--	<b>34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>716</b>
<b>1990</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>182</b>	<b>140</b>	--	--	--	--	<b>58</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>689</b>
<b>1991</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>163</b>	<b>123</b>	--	--	--	--	<b>47</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>759</b>
<b>1992</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>126</b>	<b>102</b>	--	--	--	--	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>787</b>
<b>1993</b>	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>171</b>	<b>141</b>	--	--	--	--	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>863</b>
<b>1994</b>	January .....	182	149	128	128	--	--	8	0	11	11	971	945
	February .....	184	131	96	96	--	--	35	0	19	15	967	926
	March .....	188	167	37	37	--	--	16	0	13	0	1,067	1,014
	April .....	241	197	52	52	--	--	13	0	3	0	987	963
	May .....	105	75	85	85	--	--	19	0	0	0	975	934
	June .....	112	101	72	72	--	--	12	0	10	10	1,040	974
	July .....	127	127	144	144	--	--	35	0	36	36	926	889
	August .....	181	181	115	115	--	--	52	0	13	7	894	852
	September .....	144	144	63	63	--	--	34	0	9	0	1,043	963
	October .....	215	215	110	110	--	--	21	0	0	0	940	881
	November .....	134	134	97	97	--	--	17	0	0	0	1,037	981
	December .....	124	124	96	96	--	--	9	0	6	0	963	944
	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>161</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>	--	--	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>939</b>
<b>1995</b>	January .....	223	214	130	130	--	--	4	0	21	21	925	892
	February .....	139	129	107	107	--	--	1	0	0	0	922	890
	March .....	239	221	104	104	--	--	8	0	0	0	1,006	961
	April .....	175	175	146	146	--	--	13	0	7	0	993	963
	May .....	171	153	116	116	--	--	0	0	0	0	1,118	1,063
	June .....	225	202	137	137	--	--	13	0	7	0	1,138	1,076
	July .....	223	223	87	87	--	--	4	0	0	0	1,188	1,166
	August .....	330	311	116	104	--	--	0	0	0	0	1,201	1,172
	September .....	252	236	61	61	--	--	0	0	14	14	1,311	1,238
	October .....	199	190	12	12	--	--	11	0	13	5	894	854
	November .....	240	229	102	102	--	--	4	0	16	16	1,114	1,060
	December .....	200	190	51	51	--	--	3	0	17	11	996	978
	<b>Average</b> .....	<b>219</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>96</b>	--	--	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>1,027</b>
<b>1996</b>	January .....	186	183	106	101	--	--	2	0	0	0	1,281	1,245
	February .....	149	139	81	81	--	--	0	0	24	17	1,077	1,062
	March .....	262	250	110	105	--	--	13	0	4	0	1,176	1,165
	April .....	280	280	158	143	--	--	<b>(s)</b>	0	0	0	1,303	1,273
	May .....	263	249	100	95	--	--	0	0	47	40	1,288	1,222
	June .....	256	247	138	133	218	218	16	0	19	11	1,339	1,274
	July .....	204	198	113	96	191	191	9	0	0	0	1,207	1,186
	<b>7-Mo. Average</b> .....	<b>229</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>1,205</b>
<b>1995</b>	<b>7-Mo. Average</b> .....	<b>200</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>1,003</b>
<b>1994</b>	<b>7-Mo. Average</b> .....	<b>162</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>950</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources <sup>a</sup>											
	Netherlands		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia <sup>f</sup>		Spain	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981 Average .....	30	(s)	197	0	119	114	62	0	5	(s)	1	(s)
1982 Average .....	35	(s)	175	0	102	102	50	0	1	0	3	(s)
1983 Average .....	65	3	189	0	66	65	40	0	1	(s)	2	(s)
1984 Average .....	65	3	188	0	114	112	42	0	13	(s)	11	0
1985 Average .....	58	0	40	0	32	31	28	0	8	(s)	29	1
1986 Average .....	54	0	25	0	60	53	21	0	18	(s)	53	0
1987 Average .....	60	0	29	0	80	70	21	0	11	0	55	0
1988 Average .....	61	0	36	0	67	62	22	0	29	0	68	0
1989 Average .....	49	0	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0
1990 Average .....	55	0	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0
1991 Average .....	29	0	81	0	82	74	27	0	29	1	33	0
1992 Average .....	26	0	65	0	127	119	26	0	18	5	32	0
1993 Average .....	10	0	82	0	142	137	29	0	55	36	37	0
1994 January .....	37	0	189	0	101	96	26	0	11	0	26	0
February .....	43	0	119	0	199	166	19	0	14	0	31	0
March .....	43	0	112	0	108	108	21	0	34	34	37	0
April .....	24	0	73	0	205	184	17	0	0	0	45	0
May .....	79	0	70	0	159	159	21	0	32	32	53	0
June .....	38	0	69	0	176	158	42	0	133	133	50	0
July .....	35	0	121	0	276	257	43	0	82	82	25	0
August .....	33	0	114	0	206	198	23	0	21	15	38	0
September .....	34	0	95	0	347	336	17	0	6	0	56	0
October .....	18	0	77	0	310	300	20	0	30	30	35	0
November .....	1	0	96	0	214	195	6	0	0	0	22	0
December .....	4	0	43	0	125	123	10	0	4	0	26	0
Average .....	32	0	98	0	202	190	22	0	30	27	37	0
1995 January .....	0	0	60	0	195	158	6	0	0	0	7	0
February .....	17	0	58	0	194	164	7	0	0	0	9	0
March .....	21	0	68	0	241	209	13	0	0	0	16	0
April .....	3	0	0	0	315	291	9	0	0	0	16	7
May .....	24	0	86	0	292	292	19	0	12	0	25	0
June .....	37	0	50	0	370	370	16	0	15	0	27	0
July .....	9	0	65	0	263	256	17	0	41	32	10	0
August .....	21	0	62	0	279	264	26	0	136	98	21	0
September .....	0	0	33	0	364	359	12	0	50	32	27	0
October .....	31	0	48	0	163	163	15	0	0	0	6	0
November .....	20	0	69	0	255	255	27	0	28	0	16	0
December .....	0	0	24	0	348	316	15	0	15	0	12	5
Average .....	15	0	52	0	273	258	15	0	25	14	16	1
1996 January .....	16	0	50	0	199	178	6	0	0	0	31	0
February .....	38	0	93	0	236	221	17	0	14	0	23	0
March .....	35	0	25	0	284	264	24	0	18	0	58	0
April .....	20	0	40	0	375	357	17	0	0	0	36	0
May .....	9	0	37	0	380	364	22	0	63	63	21	0
June .....	26	0	52	0	434	408	25	0	14	14	12	0
July .....	7	0	45	0	375	359	25	0	42	33	47	10
7-Mo. Average .....	21	0	49	0	326	308	20	0	22	16	33	1
1995 7-Mo. Average .....	16	0	55	0	268	249	13	0	10	5	16	1
1994 7-Mo. Average .....	43	0	108	0	174	161	27	0	44	40	38	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources <sup>a</sup>										Total Imports	
		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC <sup>c,d</sup>			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil		
1981	Average .....	133	102	375	369	327	0	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982	Average .....	112	92	456	441	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983	Average .....	96	83	382	365	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984	Average .....	94	87	402	378	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	Average .....	113	98	310	278	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	Average .....	125	93	350	317	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	Average .....	106	75	352	304	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	Average .....	97	71	315	254	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average .....	94	73	215	160	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	Average .....	96	76	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	Average .....	88	72	138	106	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992	Average .....	95	70	230	200	249	0	335	149	3,796	2,676	7,888	6,083
1993	Average .....	74	55	350	312	254	0	452	240	4,266	3,100	8,620	6,787
1994	January .....	90	60	205	161	276	0	361	181	4,333	3,053	7,993	5,945
	February .....	92	80	290	232	351	0	441	111	4,705	3,077	8,539	6,313
	March .....	68	54	459	394	325	0	453	191	4,784	3,366	8,574	6,372
	April .....	76	56	377	282	325	0	496	212	4,561	3,227	8,968	6,955
	May .....	68	58	404	345	312	0	643	390	4,805	3,427	9,213	7,198
	June .....	106	79	537	485	361	0	423	209	4,787	3,520	9,305	7,358
	July .....	69	55	678	578	294	0	635	400	5,273	3,996	9,779	7,857
	August .....	85	55	514	473	356	0	513	249	5,007	3,627	9,510	7,488
	September .....	64	56	736	717	360	0	409	287	5,307	4,143	9,693	7,868
	October .....	79	65	370	323	313	0	350	212	4,484	3,444	8,788	7,136
	November .....	59	55	618	507	292	0	257	159	4,536	3,545	8,707	7,034
	December .....	74	74	305	255	369	0	414	254	4,411	3,352	8,863	7,193
	Average .....	77	62	458	396	328	0	450	239	4,749	3,483	8,996	7,063
1995	January .....	91	91	240	213	283	0	209	131	4,103	3,204	8,015	6,505
	February .....	58	58	382	359	322	0	304	143	4,230	3,192	8,345	6,546
	March .....	70	70	663	621	298	0	183	91	4,628	3,638	9,006	7,391
	April .....	55	55	491	450	284	0	317	143	4,578	3,731	8,465	7,038
	May .....	61	53	405	366	203	0	286	165	4,701	3,837	8,709	7,325
	June .....	78	74	520	418	268	0	368	253	5,096	4,094	9,558	7,927
	July .....	73	54	137	97	240	0	441	277	4,501	3,630	8,863	7,265
	August .....	74	53	288	249	264	0	343	261	4,923	3,966	9,061	7,437
	September .....	73	55	427	386	223	0	312	180	4,978	4,037	9,736	8,007
	October .....	86	70	528	479	299	0	331	214	4,365	3,465	8,577	7,075
	November .....	61	53	284	284	317	0	273	155	4,625	3,607	9,074	7,302
	December .....	53	53	238	177	334	0	262	156	4,514	3,500	8,612	6,916
	Average .....	70	62	383	341	278	0	302	181	4,604	3,660	8,835	7,230
1996	January .....	92	71	354	238	390	0	391	188	4,992	3,717	9,272	7,260
	February .....	56	56	374	280	343	0	249	142	4,407	3,242	8,287	6,553
	March .....	58	52	346	252	311	0	340	182	4,680	3,555	8,967	7,136
	April .....	87	55	479	347	359	0	296	121	5,142	3,858	9,357	7,316
	May .....	90	71	413	316	298	0	429	282	5,284	4,178	9,914	8,029
	June .....	86	54	312	234	292	0	561	402	5,653	4,526	9,920	7,958
	July .....	70	58	244	195	344	0	456	292	5,174	4,082	9,752	7,771
	7-Mo. Average .....	77	60	360	265	334	0	390	230	5,050	3,883	9,360	7,438
1995	7-Mo. Average .....	70	65	405	360	270	0	301	172	4,550	3,621	8,711	7,148
1994	7-Mo. Average .....	81	63	423	355	320	0	494	244	4,751	3,385	8,913	6,862

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

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

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

<sup>d</sup> On June 7, 1996, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of June 1, 1996, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

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

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

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

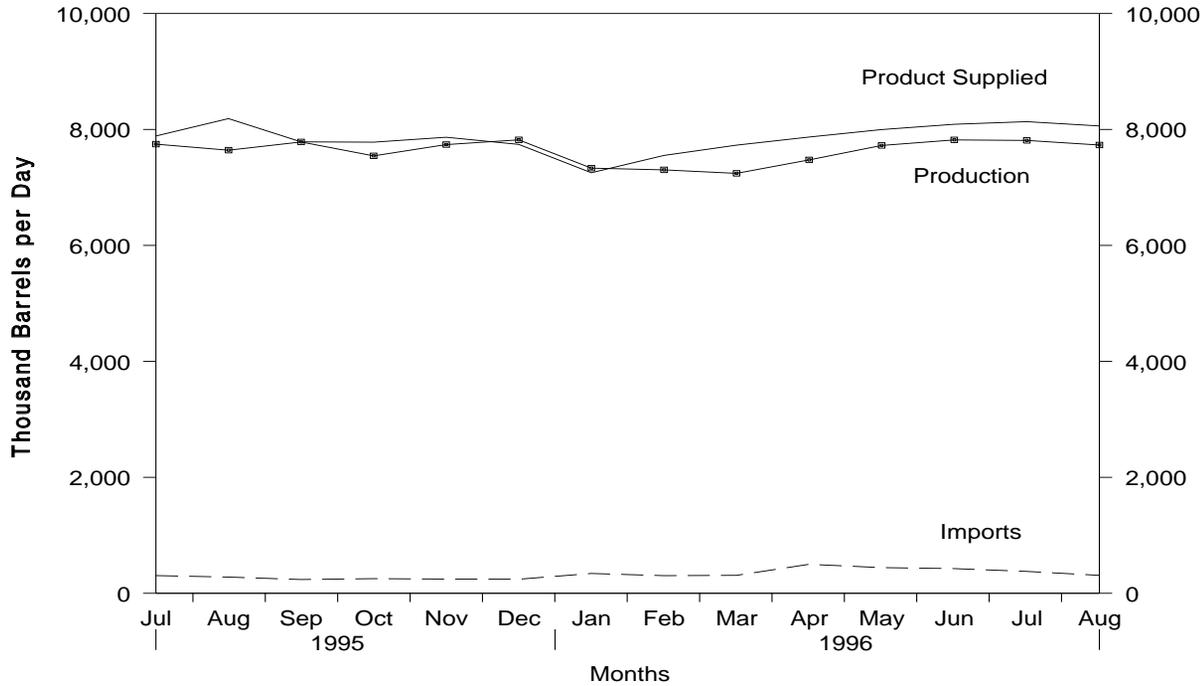
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

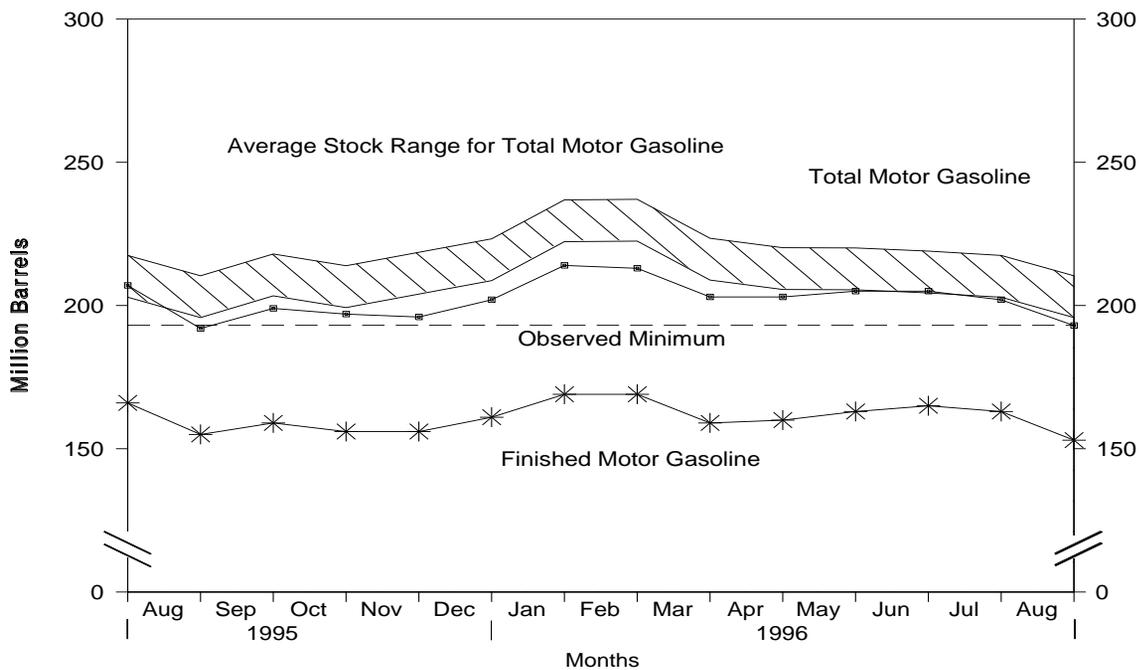
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, July 1995 - Present



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

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, July 1995 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The Observed Minimum for total motor gasoline stocks in the last 36-month period was 193.1 million barrels, occurring in August 1995.

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

**Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks <sup>a</sup> (Million Barrels)		Ending Stocks (Million Barrels)
	Total Production <sup>b</sup>	Imports <sup>c</sup>	Stock Change <sup>c,d</sup>	Exports	Product Supplied <sup>b</sup>	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates
						Total <sup>e</sup>	Finished	
<b>1981</b> Average .....	6,405	157	<sup>f</sup> -28	2	6,588	253	203	--
<b>1982</b> Average .....	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	<sup>f</sup> 235	<sup>f</sup> 194	--
<b>1983</b> Average .....	6,340	247	<sup>f</sup> -45	10	6,622	222	186	--
<b>1984</b> Average .....	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	243	205	--
<b>1985</b> Average .....	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	223	190	--
<b>1986</b> Average .....	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	233	194	--
<b>1987</b> Average .....	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	226	189	--
<b>1988</b> Average .....	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	228	190	--
<b>1989</b> Average .....	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	213	177	--
<b>1990</b> Average .....	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	220	181	--
<b>1991</b> Average .....	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	219	182	--
<b>1992</b> Average .....	7,058	294	-11	96	7,268	216	178	--
<b>1993</b> Average .....	7,360	247	26	105	7,476	226	187	13
<b>1994</b> January .....	7,097	206	227	97	6,980	236	194	11
February .....	6,790	281	-281	77	7,275	227	186	11
March .....	6,760	382	-341	88	7,395	213	176	13
April .....	7,195	467	26	73	7,564	213	176	15
May .....	7,348	446	85	64	7,644	215	179	16
June .....	7,455	483	-72	88	7,922	212	177	18
July .....	7,380	455	-127	78	7,884	208	173	22
August.....	7,432	439	-172	70	7,975	202	168	24
September .....	7,385	360	55	74	7,615	205	169	25
October .....	7,151	263	-244	110	7,548	201	162	23
November .....	7,849	219	496	108	7,464	218	177	20
December .....	7,867	265	-23	231	7,924	215	176	17
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>7,312</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>7,601</b>	--	--	--
<b>1995</b> January .....	7,303	182	221	100	7,163	227	183	16
February .....	7,243	223	-99	84	7,481	225	180	16
March .....	7,168	336	-391	107	7,788	211	168	15
April .....	7,529	235	-26	139	7,651	208	167	15
May .....	7,678	286	3	67	7,894	208	167	15
June .....	7,843	347	-122	91	8,220	205	163	14
July .....	7,747	306	80	86	7,888	207	166	15
August.....	7,642	280	-367	103	8,187	192	155	16
September .....	7,785	238	143	94	7,786	199	159	15
October .....	7,544	253	-106	121	7,781	197	156	14
November .....	7,739	246	1	118	7,866	196	156	11
December .....	7,821	244	182	141	7,742	202	161	12
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>7,588</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>7,789</b>	--	--	--
<b>1996</b> January .....	7,333	343	260	163	7,254	214	169	12
February .....	7,303	305	-16	72	7,552	213	169	12
March .....	7,242	310	-304	128	7,729	203	159	13
April .....	7,475	501	30	77	7,869	203	160	13
May .....	7,724	444	90	81	7,998	205	163	12
June .....	7,820	426	62	95	8,089	205	165	11
July .....	<sup>R</sup> 7,811	<sup>R</sup> 378	<sup>R</sup> -68	<sup>R</sup> 123	<sup>R</sup> 8,135	<sup>R</sup> 202	<sup>R</sup> 163	11
August* .....	<sup>E</sup> 7,732	<sup>E</sup> 310	<sup>E</sup> -125	<sup>E</sup> 107	<sup>E</sup> 8,061	<sup>E</sup> 193	<sup>E</sup> 153	NA
<b>8-Mo. Average</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> <b>7,557</b>	<sup>E</sup> <b>377</b>	<sup>E</sup> <b>-9</b>	<sup>E</sup> <b>106</b>	<sup>E</sup> <b>7,837</b>	--	--	--
<b>1995</b> 8-Mo. Average .....	<b>7,521</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>7,786</b>	--	--	--
<b>1994</b> 8-Mo. Average .....	<b>7,186</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>7,582</b>	--	--	--

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

<sup>b</sup> Beginning in 1993, motor gasoline production and product supplied includes blending of fuel ethanol and an adjustment to correct for the imbalance of motor gasoline blending components.

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

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

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

<sup>f</sup> In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

R = Revised data. E = Estimated. NA = Not Available.

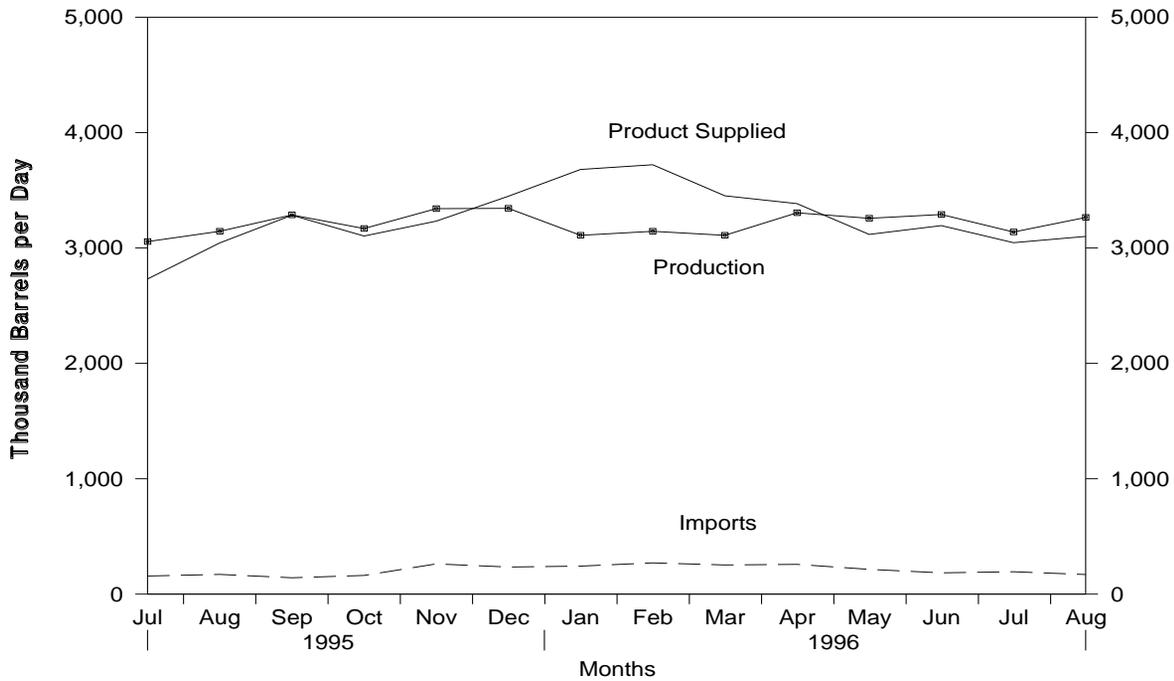
-- = Not Applicable.

\* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

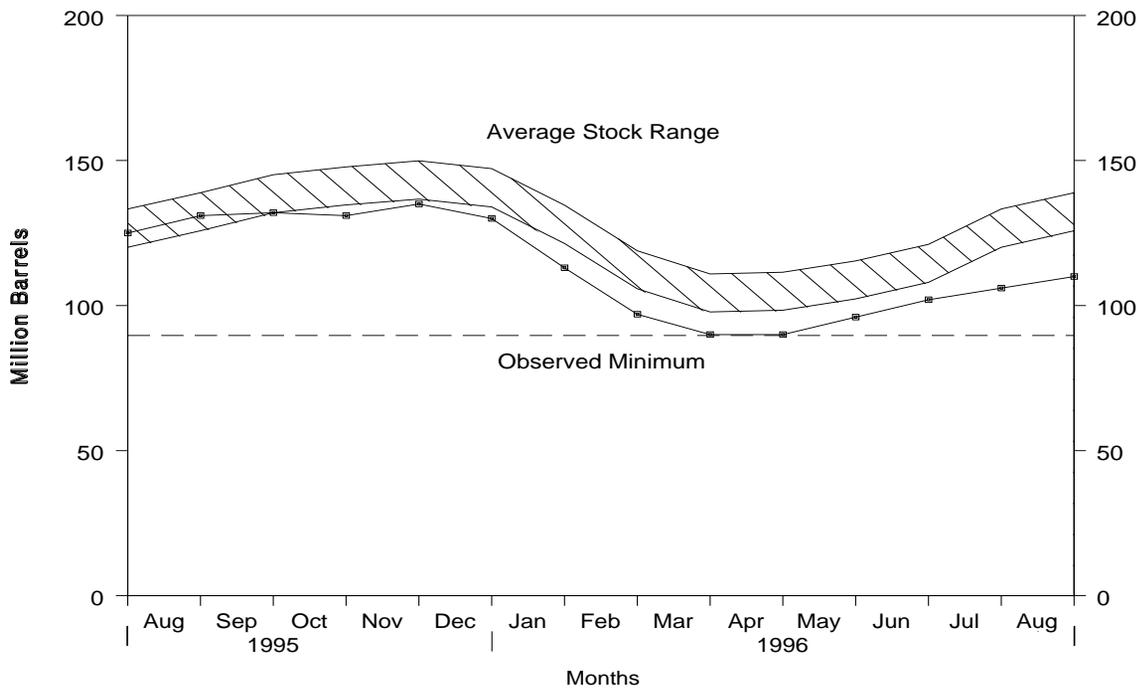
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, July 1995 - Present



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

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, July 1995 - Present



Note: The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 89.7 million barrels, occurring in March 1996.  
 Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month	Supply <sup>a</sup>		Disposition			Ending Stocks <sup>b</sup> (Million Barrels)		
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Exports	Product Supplied <sup>a</sup>	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur
<b>1981</b> Average .....	2,613	173	<sup>d</sup> -38	5	2,829	192	--	--
<b>1982</b> Average .....	2,606	93	-35	74	2,671	<sup>d</sup> 179	--	--
<b>1983</b> Average .....	2,456	174	<sup>d</sup> -124	64	2,690	140	--	--
<b>1984</b> Average .....	2,681	272	57	51	2,845	161	--	--
<b>1985</b> Average .....	2,687	200	-48	67	2,868	144	--	--
<b>1986</b> Average .....	2,798	247	31	100	2,914	155	--	--
<b>1987</b> Average .....	2,731	255	-56	66	2,976	134	--	--
<b>1988</b> Average .....	2,859	302	-30	69	3,122	124	--	--
<b>1989</b> Average .....	2,899	306	-49	97	3,157	106	--	--
<b>1990</b> Average .....	2,925	278	73	109	3,021	132	--	--
<b>1991</b> Average .....	2,962	205	31	215	2,921	144	--	--
<b>1992</b> Average .....	2,974	216	-8	219	2,979	141	--	--
<b>1993</b> Average .....	3,132	184	1	274	3,041	141	64	77
<b>1994</b> January .....	3,114	161	-754	332	3,698	117	55	62
February .....	3,018	276	-521	235	3,581	103	49	54
March .....	3,096	318	-113	220	3,307	99	51	49
April .....	3,249	226	106	252	3,116	103	57	46
May .....	3,317	202	318	289	2,912	112	61	51
June .....	3,285	182	237	168	3,062	120	62	58
July .....	3,191	164	472	220	2,663	134	69	65
August.....	3,187	211	142	193	3,063	139	67	71
September .....	3,285	193	205	140	3,133	145	66	78
October .....	3,203	159	40	256	3,066	146	67	79
November .....	3,270	166	45	211	3,180	147	70	77
December .....	3,232	187	-68	284	3,203	145	73	73
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>3,205</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>3,162</b>	--	--	--
<b>1995</b> January .....	3,054	313	-163	141	3,389	140	70	70
February .....	2,954	289	-645	212	3,675	122	63	59
March .....	3,157	188	-216	216	3,344	115	59	56
April .....	3,126	125	-27	172	3,106	115	62	53
May .....	3,111	109	119	202	2,899	118	62	56
June .....	3,109	176	-119	137	3,267	115	60	55
July .....	3,056	157	333	148	2,732	125	62	63
August.....	3,145	171	189	84	3,044	131	62	69
September .....	3,287	142	28	116	3,285	132	64	68
October .....	3,169	162	-11	238	3,104	131	61	70
November .....	3,341	262	135	236	3,233	135	65	70
December .....	3,344	235	-168	298	3,449	130	67	63
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>3,155</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>3,207</b>	--	--	--
<b>1996</b> January .....	3,110	243	-544	216	3,681	113	<b>58</b>	<b>55</b>
February .....	3,145	271	-561	256	3,722	97	<b>53</b>	<b>44</b>
March .....	3,110	253	-229	139	3,453	90	49	40
April .....	3,305	258	12	166	3,385	90	52	38
May .....	3,258	215	178	176	3,118	96	57	38
June .....	3,291	185	201	81	3,194	102	60	41
July .....	3,139	<sup>R</sup> 194	<sup>R</sup> 153	<sup>R</sup> 134	<sup>R</sup> 3,046	<sup>R</sup> 106	<sup>R</sup> 62	<sup>R</sup> 45
August* .....	<sup>E</sup> 3,265	<sup>E</sup> 170	<sup>E</sup> 190	<sup>E</sup> 145	<sup>E</sup> 3,101	<sup>E</sup> 110	<sup>E</sup> 63	<sup>E</sup> 47
<b>8-Mo. Average .....</b>	<b>3,203</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>-73</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>3,335</b>	--	--	--
<b>1995</b> 8-Mo. Average .....	<b>3,090</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>-59</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>3,176</b>	--	--	--
<b>1994</b> 8-Mo. Average .....	<b>3,183</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>3,171</b>	--	--	--

<sup>a</sup> Excludes 10,000 barrels per day in 1981 and 1982 previously published as crude used directly.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new stock basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

R = Revised data. E = Estimated.

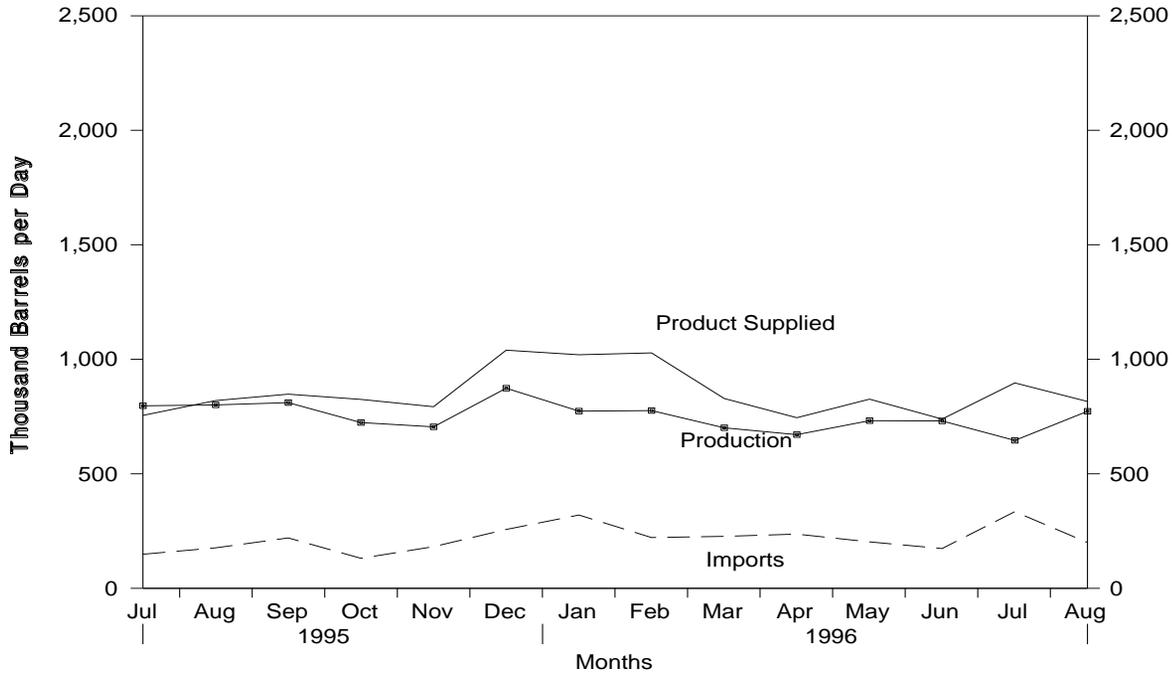
-- = Not Applicable.

\* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

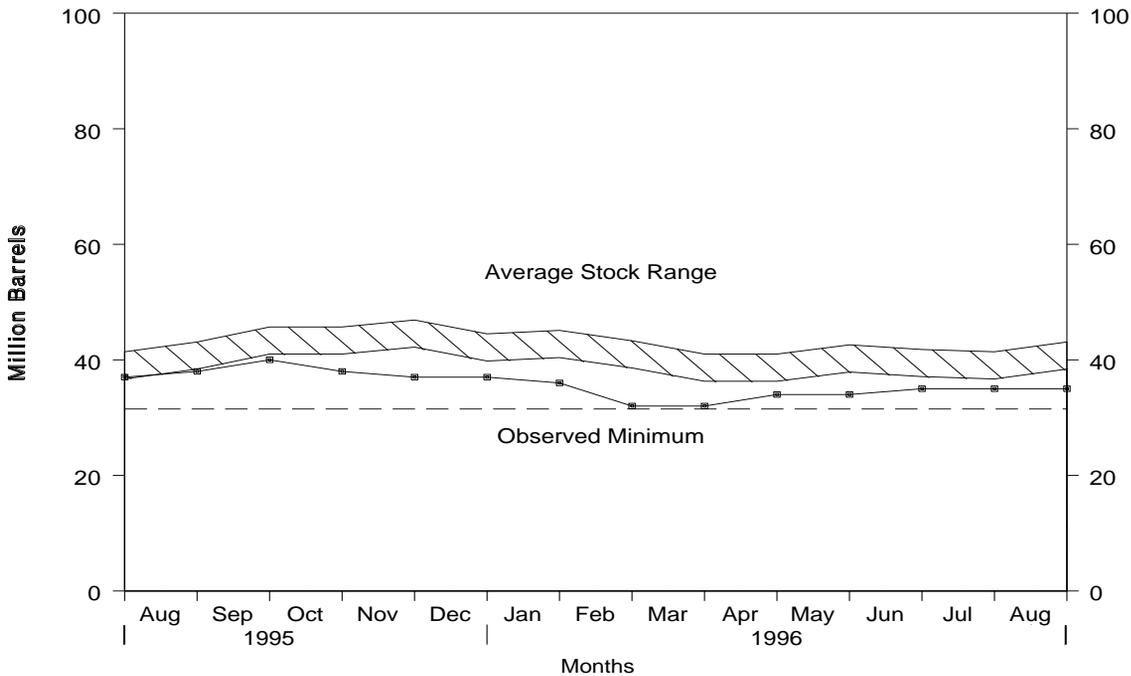
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, July 1995 - Present



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

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, July 1995 - Present



Note: The Observed Minimum for residual fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 31.5 million barrels, occurring in February 1996.  
 Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

**Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply <sup>a</sup>		Disposition			Ending Stocks <sup>c</sup> (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change <sup>b</sup>	Exports	Product Supplied <sup>a</sup>	
1981 Average .....	1,321	800	<sup>d</sup> -37	118	2,088	78
1982 Average .....	1,070	776	-32	209	1,716	<sup>d</sup> 66
1983 Average .....	852	699	<sup>d</sup> -55	185	1,421	49
1984 Average .....	891	681	12	190	1,369	53
1985 Average .....	882	510	-7	197	1,202	50
1986 Average .....	889	669	-8	147	1,418	47
1987 Average .....	885	565	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988 Average .....	926	644	-8	200	1,378	45
1989 Average .....	954	629	-2	215	1,370	44
1990 Average .....	950	504	13	211	1,229	49
1991 Average .....	934	453	4	226	1,158	50
1992 Average .....	892	375	-20	193	1,094	43
1993 Average .....	835	373	4	123	1,080	44
1994 January .....	809	532	4	64	1,272	44
February .....	852	597	-159	127	1,481	40
March .....	859	426	61	175	1,050	42
April .....	846	282	-65	110	1,083	40
May .....	860	348	30	129	1,049	41
June .....	779	247	-43	122	948	39
July .....	807	230	12	83	941	40
August .....	838	287	37	120	968	41
September .....	800	222	117	141	764	44
October .....	755	190	-45	134	856	43
November .....	835	248	19	182	881	44
December .....	871	173	-58	115	988	42
Average .....	826	314	-6	125	1,021	-
1995 January .....	903	204	56	203	848	44
February .....	776	225	-246	208	1,040	37
March .....	778	209	35	154	798	38
April .....	789	128	-22	129	810	37
May .....	748	177	48	115	762	39
June .....	746	184	-87	120	896	36
July .....	797	149	27	164	755	37
August .....	801	177	36	122	820	38
September .....	811	220	58	124	848	40
October .....	724	131	-55	84	825	38
November .....	705	182	-17	111	793	37
December .....	874	257	-8	98	1,040	37
Average .....	788	187	-13	136	852	-
1996 January .....	774	320	-34	108	1,020	36
February .....	776	222	-144	114	1,028	32
March .....	701	227	5	95	829	32
April .....	671	237	66	96	745	34
May .....	732	203	20	89	826	34
June .....	731	174	22	144	739	35
July .....	<sup>R</sup> 646	<sup>R</sup> 335	<sup>R</sup> -5	<sup>R</sup> 88	<sup>R</sup> 897	<sup>R</sup> 35
August* .....	<sup>E</sup> 773	<sup>E</sup> 200	<sup>E</sup> 21	<sup>E</sup> 137	<sup>E</sup> 816	<sup>E</sup> 35
8-Mo. Average .....	<sup>E</sup> 725	<sup>E</sup> 240	<sup>E</sup> -6	<sup>E</sup> 109	<sup>E</sup> 862	-
1995 8-Mo. Average .....	793	181	-16	151	839	-
1994 8-Mo. Average .....	831	367	-13	116	1,095	-

<sup>a</sup> Excludes 48,000 barrels per day in 1981 and 1982 previously published as crude used directly.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

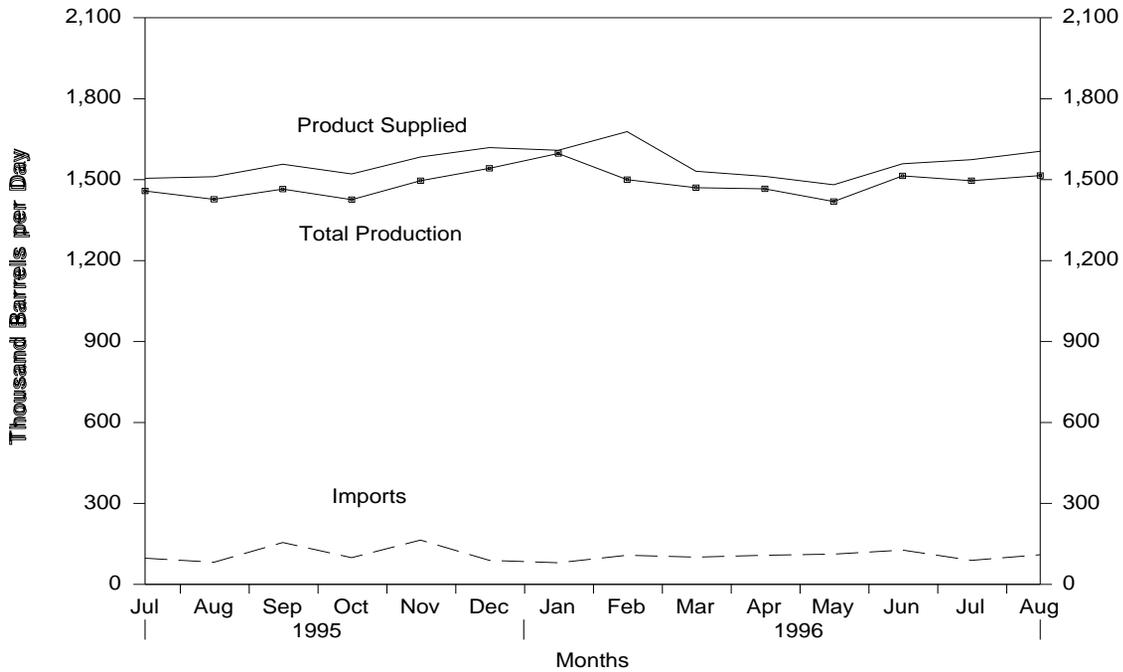
-- = Not Applicable.

\* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

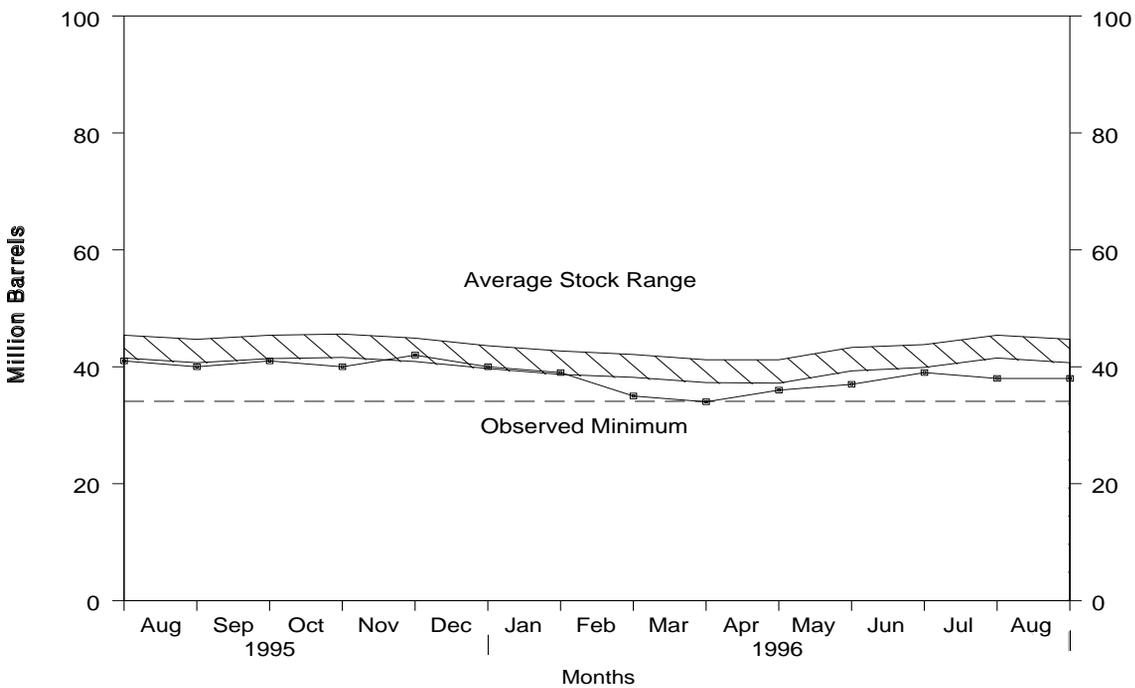
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, July 1995 - Present



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

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, July 1995 - Present



Note: The Observed Minimum for total jet fuel stocks in the last 36-month period was 34.1 million barrels, occurring in March 1996.  
 Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

**Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks <sup>a</sup> (Million Barrels)	
	Production		Imports	Stock Change <sup>b</sup>	Exports	Product Supplied		Total	Kerosene-Type
	Total	Kerosene-Type				Total	Kerosene-Type		
1981 Average .....	968	775	38	<sup>c</sup> -4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982 Average .....	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	<sup>c</sup> 37	<sup>c</sup> 31
1983 Average .....	1,022	817	29	<sup>c</sup> (s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984 Average .....	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985 Average .....	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986 Average .....	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987 Average .....	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988 Average .....	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989 Average .....	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
1990 Average .....	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	52	46
1991 Average .....	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	49	44
1992 Average .....	1,399	1,254	82	-16	43	1,454	1,310	43	39
1993 Average .....	1,422	1,309	100	-7	59	1,469	1,357	40	38
1994 January .....	1,456	1,394	116	29	40	1,504	1,460	41	39
February .....	1,374	1,331	138	-43	35	1,519	1,473	40	38
March .....	1,322	1,272	120	-80	14	1,507	1,444	38	36
April .....	1,437	1,395	138	20	12	1,544	1,469	38	36
May .....	1,451	1,403	112	108	9	1,446	1,402	42	40
June .....	1,451	1,400	130	-2	11	1,573	1,518	41	40
July .....	1,472	1,422	98	34	11	1,526	1,456	43	41
August .....	1,538	1,498	91	33	10	1,585	1,536	44	42
September .....	1,444	1,419	149	47	31	1,515	1,461	45	44
October .....	1,434	1,409	110	-27	18	1,552	1,520	44	43
November .....	1,442	1,433	93	(s)	19	1,515	1,494	44	43
December .....	1,543	1,533	114	86	33	1,538	1,526	47	46
Average .....	1,448	1,410	117	18	20	1,527	1,480	--	--
1995 January .....	1,412	1,402	79	-84	33	1,542	1,525	44	43
February .....	1,375	1,366	123	-43	21	1,520	1,514	43	42
March .....	1,281	1,272	99	-115	17	1,478	1,464	39	39
April .....	1,326	1,317	82	-12	5	1,414	1,402	39	38
May .....	1,367	1,354	104	-35	18	1,487	1,478	38	37
June .....	1,412	1,398	99	67	11	1,433	1,393	40	39
July .....	1,458	1,444	97	23	27	1,505	1,469	41	40
August .....	1,427	1,418	82	-23	21	1,511	1,505	40	39
September .....	1,465	1,459	155	44	20	1,557	1,500	41	41
October .....	1,426	1,422	99	-54	57	1,521	1,518	40	39
November .....	1,496	1,493	164	64	13	1,584	1,578	42	41
December .....	1,542	1,538	89	-51	63	1,619	1,618	40	39
Average .....	1,416	1,407	106	-19	26	1,514	1,497	--	--
1996 January .....	1,597	1,594	80	-43	111	1,609	1,605	39	38
February .....	1,500	1,496	108	-137	67	1,678	1,659	35	34
March .....	1,470	1,468	101	-19	59	1,531	1,534	34	34
April .....	1,466	1,464	108	50	11	1,512	1,505	36	35
May .....	1,419	1,418	112	37	13	1,481	1,455	37	36
June .....	1,514	1,512	127	70	11	1,559	1,557	39	38
July .....	<sup>R</sup> 1,496	<sup>R</sup> 1,493	<sup>R</sup> 89	<sup>R</sup> -16	<sup>R</sup> 27	<sup>R</sup> 1,574	<sup>R</sup> 1,567	38	38
August* .....	<sup>E</sup> 1,515	<sup>E</sup> 1,511	<sup>E</sup> 110	<sup>E</sup> -6	<sup>E</sup> 26	<sup>E</sup> 1,605	<sup>E</sup> 1,602	<sup>E</sup> 38	<sup>E</sup> 38
8-Mo. Average .....	<sup>E</sup> 1,497	<sup>E</sup> 1,494	<sup>E</sup> 104	<sup>E</sup> -8	<sup>E</sup> 41	<sup>E</sup> 1,568	<sup>E</sup> 1,560	--	--
1995 8-Mo. Average .....	1,382	1,372	95	-28	19	1,486	1,469	--	--
1994 8-Mo. Average .....	1,438	1,390	117	13	18	1,525	1,469	--	--

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

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

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

<sup>R</sup> = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. <sup>E</sup> = Estimated.

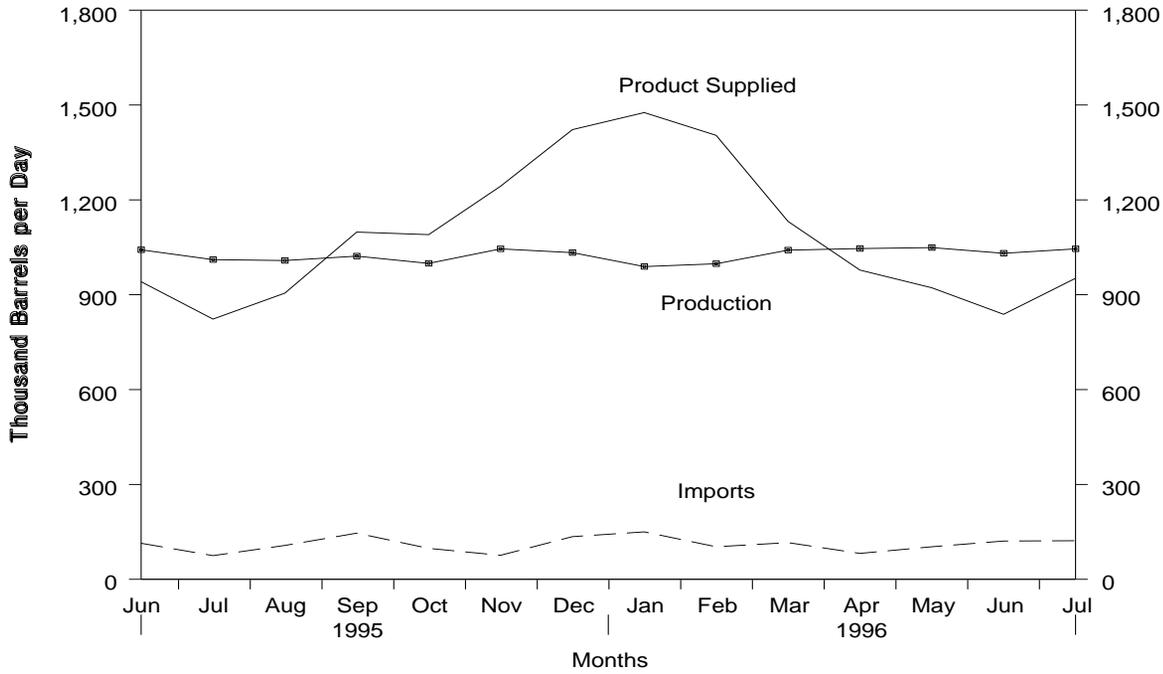
-- = Not Applicable.

\* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

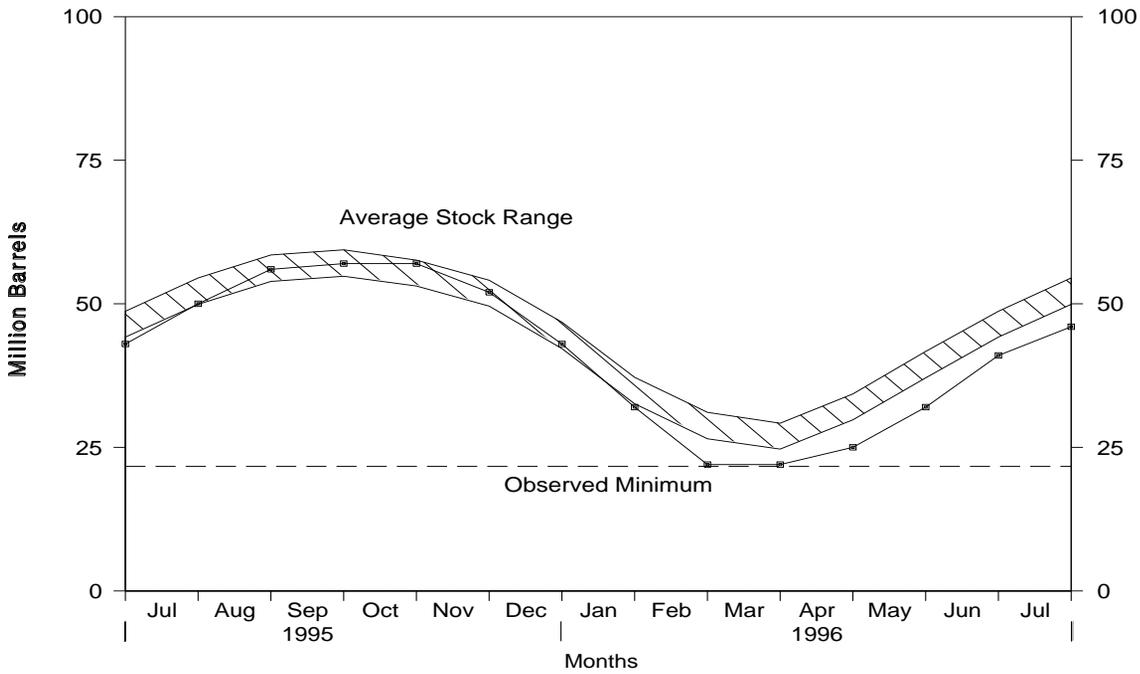
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, June 1995 - Present



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

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, June 1995 - Present



Note: The Observed Minimum for propane stocks in the last 36 month period was 21.7 million barrels, occurring in February 1996.  
 Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks <sup>b</sup> (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change <sup>a</sup>	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1981 Average .....	745	70	<sup>c</sup> 18	5	18	773	76
1982 Average .....	711	63	-59	4	31	798	<sup>c</sup> 54
1983 Average .....	730	44	<sup>c</sup> -24	4	43	751	<sup>c</sup> 48
1984 Average .....	806	67	<sup>c</sup> 7	4	30	833	58
1985 Average .....	816	67	-50	3	48	883	39
1986 Average .....	817	110	64	4	28	831	63
1987 Average .....	828	88	-41	8	24	924	48
1988 Average .....	863	106	7	8	31	923	50
1989 Average .....	862	111	-52	11	24	990	32
1990 Average .....	878	115	48	(s)	28	917	49
1991 Average .....	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982	48
1992 Average .....	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032	39
1993 Average .....	963	103	34	(s)	26	1,006	51
1994 January .....	889	141	-566	0	19	1,577	34
February .....	905	128	-308	0	30	1,311	25
March .....	939	87	13	0	29	984	25
April .....	978	83	188	0	20	852	31
May .....	976	90	306	0	20	741	41
June .....	978	117	247	0	20	827	48
July .....	977	151	221	0	22	885	55
August .....	980	135	107	0	28	980	58
September .....	1,008	133	77	0	20	1,044	60
October .....	954	164	-175	0	24	1,269	55
November .....	1,002	137	-43	0	27	1,155	54
December .....	1,034	127	-233	0	29	1,366	46
Average .....	969	124	-13	0	24	1,082	--
1995 January .....	1,007	108	-349	0	55	1,409	36
February .....	985	94	-362	0	100	1,341	26
March .....	1,017	90	14	0	39	1,055	26
April .....	1,040	107	157	0	31	958	31
May .....	1,046	73	209	0	29	882	37
June .....	1,042	114	188	0	27	941	43
July .....	1,011	75	236	0	27	823	50
August .....	1,008	107	187	0	24	905	56
September .....	1,022	146	45	0	25	1,098	57
October .....	999	98	-22	0	30	1,090	57
November .....	1,045	76	-160	0	37	1,243	52
December .....	1,033	135	-285	0	31	1,422	43
Average .....	1,021	102	-10	0	38	1,096	--
1996 January .....	989	150	-367	0	30	1,476	32
February .....	998	103	-342	0	39	1,404	22
March .....	1,041	116	(s)	0	25	1,132	22
April .....	1,046	82	118	0	31	978	25
May .....	1,049	103	210	0	21	922	32
June .....	1,031	121	294	0	21	838	41
July .....	1,045	122	185	0	29	952	46
7-Mo. Average .....	1,029	114	16	0	28	1,099	--
1995 7-Mo. Average .....	1,022	94	17	0	43	1,055	--
1994 7-Mo. Average .....	949	114	17	0	23	1,023	--

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

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

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

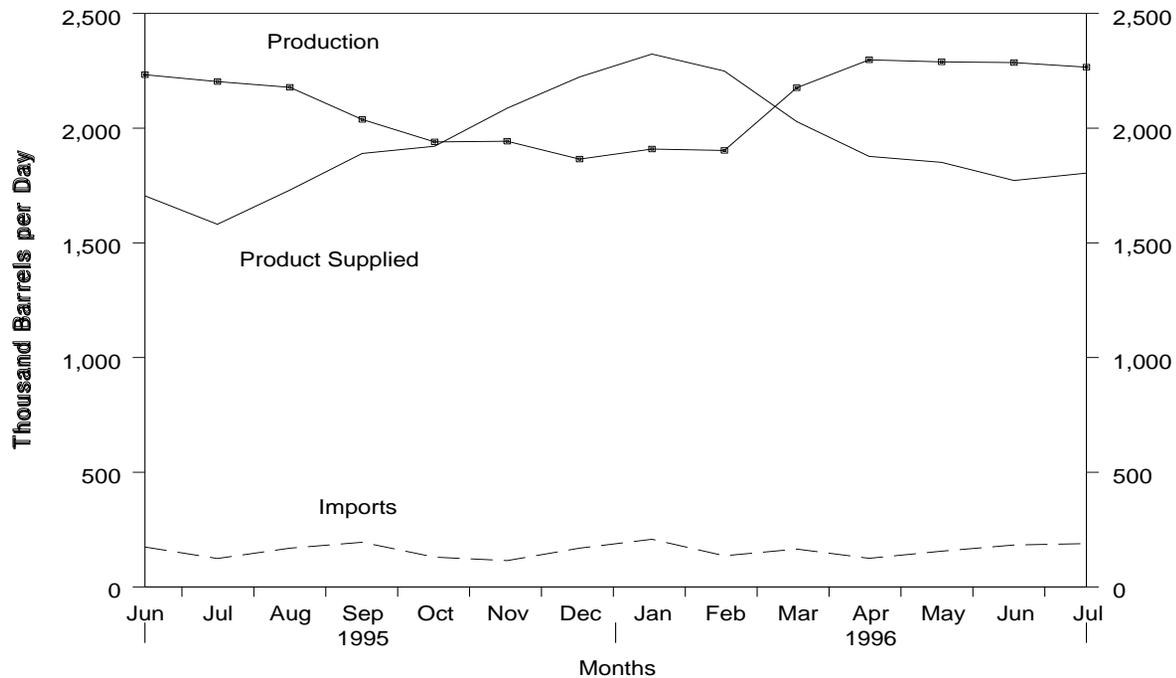
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

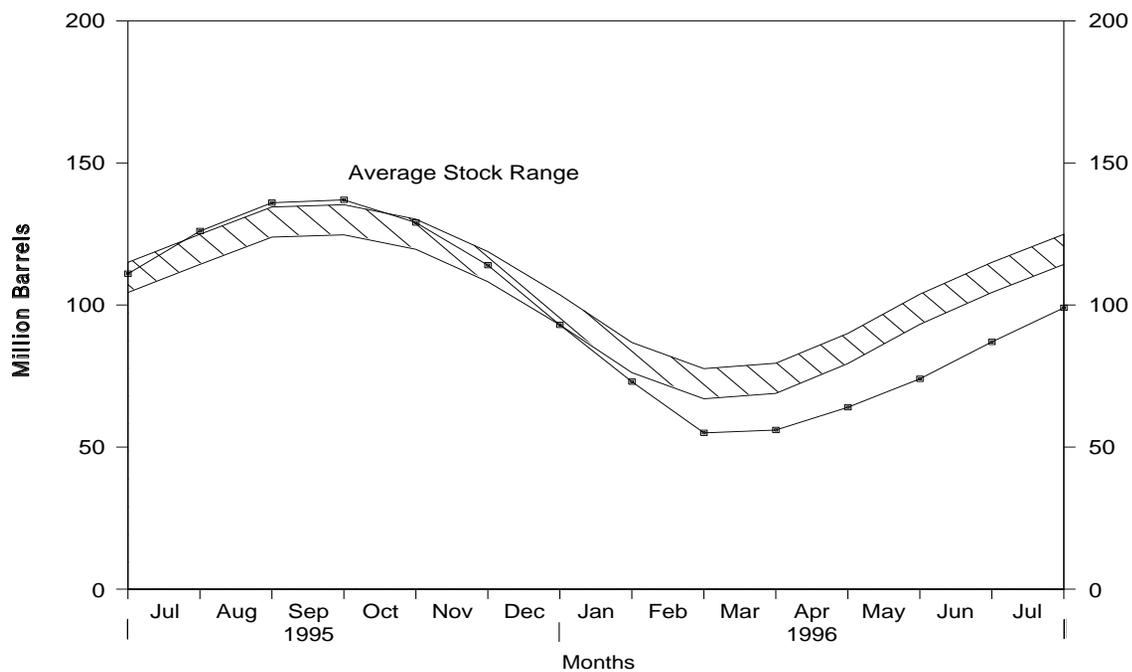
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, June 1995 - Present



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

Figure S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, June 1995 - Present



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

**Table S9. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks <sup>b</sup> (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change <sup>a</sup>	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1981 Average .....	1,571	244	<sup>c</sup> 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982 Average .....	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	<sup>c</sup> 94
1983 Average .....	1,642	190	<sup>c</sup> -4	253	73	1,509	<sup>c</sup> 101
1984 Average .....	1,697	195	<sup>c</sup> -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985 Average .....	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986 Average .....	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987 Average .....	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988 Average .....	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989 Average .....	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990 Average .....	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	98
1991 Average .....	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689	92
1992 Average .....	1,972	131	-10	309	49	1,755	89
1993 Average .....	1,993	160	49	327	43	1,734	106
1994 January .....	1,717	194	-923	396	28	2,410	78
February .....	1,807	192	-463	343	44	2,075	65
March .....	1,969	146	42	232	37	1,804	66
April .....	2,093	116	323	218	29	1,639	76
May .....	2,120	135	478	243	32	1,503	91
June .....	2,156	178	480	251	41	1,562	105
July .....	2,169	229	353	246	40	1,759	116
August .....	2,170	198	296	236	37	1,799	125
September .....	2,073	206	104	264	56	1,854	128
October .....	1,926	230	-259	322	40	2,054	120
November .....	1,927	199	-228	401	35	1,919	113
December .....	1,998	169	-452	399	41	2,179	99
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>2,012</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>--</b>
1995 January .....	1,952	172	-527	363	64	2,225	83
February .....	1,969	134	-463	306	122	2,138	70
March .....	2,126	111	170	247	57	1,763	75
April .....	2,259	147	307	216	43	1,841	85
May .....	2,269	115	403	211	62	1,709	97
June .....	2,233	174	448	198	55	1,705	111
July .....	2,203	124	488	217	41	1,581	126
August .....	2,178	169	343	217	57	1,730	136
September .....	2,038	195	14	300	29	1,890	137
October .....	1,940	130	-245	358	35	1,921	129
November .....	1,943	115	-500	407	63	2,087	114
December .....	1,865	169	-680	424	67	2,223	93
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>2,082</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>--</b>
1996 January .....	1,909	208	-671	416	49	2,323	73
February .....	1,903	136	-589	318	60	2,249	55
March .....	2,176	165	29	246	38	2,029	56
April .....	2,298	125	264	226	56	1,877	64
May .....	2,289	156	312	215	67	1,851	74
June .....	2,286	183	450	211	36	1,772	87
July .....	2,266	189	377	201	72	1,804	99
<b>7-Mo. Average .....</b>	<b>2,162</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>--</b>
1995 7-Mo. Average .....	2,146	140	124	251	63	1,848	--
1994 7-Mo. Average .....	2,006	170	45	275	36	1,820	--

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

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

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

-- = Not Applicable.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks <sup>b</sup> (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change <sup>a</sup>	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
1981 Average .....	2,771	188	<sup>c</sup> -42	723	197	2,081	241
1982 Average .....	2,475	305	-68	787	205	1,856	<sup>c</sup> 216
1983 Average .....	2,437	382	<sup>c</sup> -6	712	236	1,877	<sup>c</sup> 217
1984 Average .....	2,500	503	<sup>c</sup> -32	791	236	2,007	198
1985 Average .....	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986 Average .....	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987 Average .....	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988 Average .....	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989 Average .....	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	213
1990 Average .....	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	201
1991 Average .....	2,826	675	18	936	277	2,269	208
1992 Average .....	2,928	707	-3	906	263	2,470	<sup>c</sup> 207
1993 Average .....	3,035	770	-2	1,081	300	2,426	206
1994 January .....	2,712	838	<sup>c</sup> 511	585	256	2,198	222
February .....	2,790	743	277	613	248	2,394	229
March .....	2,777	810	52	934	361	2,241	231
April .....	2,914	783	-126	1,016	272	2,534	227
May .....	3,078	773	-64	1,009	288	2,617	225
June .....	3,131	726	-103	887	331	2,742	222
July .....	3,158	746	80	759	361	2,704	225
August .....	3,093	797	-46	803	411	2,721	223
September .....	3,088	695	50	745	388	2,600	225
October .....	3,067	700	-72	902	300	2,636	223
November .....	3,001	749	47	1,013	344	2,347	224
December .....	2,852	762	-298	1,049	386	2,478	215
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>2,973</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>2,518</b>	<b>--</b>
1995 January .....	2,879	559	413	657	324	2,044	227
February .....	2,960	806	271	758	320	2,417	235
March .....	2,842	672	-35	914	329	2,306	234
April .....	2,916	711	-106	1,064	355	2,313	231
May .....	3,009	593	-74	801	339	2,535	229
June .....	3,142	651	-130	917	403	2,604	225
July .....	3,312	765	-54	1,126	326	2,679	223
August .....	3,246	745	-250	1,123	372	2,746	215
September .....	3,256	779	-44	1,077	348	2,654	214
October .....	2,939	727	-120	919	376	2,491	210
November .....	2,918	803	-35	1,003	343	2,409	209
December .....	2,953	701	-97	1,125	341	2,286	206
<b>Average .....</b>	<b>3,031</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>2,457</b>	<b>--</b>
1996 January .....	2,848	819	403	615	335	2,314	219
February .....	2,830	693	15	860	388	2,260	219
March .....	2,955	775	80	733	315	2,603	222
April .....	3,053	814	196	807	421	2,442	228
May .....	3,136	755	-87	975	427	2,576	225
June .....	3,178	868	-204	1,163	399	2,688	219
July .....	3,291	796	-104	1,149	361	2,682	216
<b>7-Mo. Average .....</b>	<b>3,043</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>2,511</b>	<b>--</b>
1995 7-Mo. Average .....	3,009	678	39	892	342	2,413	--
1994 7-Mo. Average .....	2,938	775	89	831	303	2,490	--

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

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

<sup>c</sup> In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. Bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates were added beginning in January 1993. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

# Summary Statistics Tables and Figures Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1994).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1994 through July 1996).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (August 1996). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1994 through August 1996). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

# Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

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

## Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

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

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

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

## Note 3. Figures

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Note 4. Frames Maintenance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, July 1996**

Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
<b>Crude Oil</b>				
(1) Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 40,821	E 1,317	E 298,830	E 1,403
(2) Lower 48 States	E 157,064	E 5,067	E 1,081,493	E 5,077
<b>(3) Total U.S.</b>	<b>E 197,885</b>	<b>E 6,383</b>	<b>E 1,380,323</b>	<b>E 6,480</b>
<b>Net Imports</b>				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	240,889	7,771	1,584,315	7,438
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6) Exports	4,314	139	22,120	104
<b>(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)</b>	<b>236,575</b>	<b>7,631</b>	<b>1,562,195</b>	<b>7,334</b>
<b>Other Sources</b>				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	1,550	50	8,736	41
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	4,656	150	-7,894	-37
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-160	-5	-1,528	-7
(11) Unaccounted for <sup>a</sup>	3,385	109	56,137	264
<b>(12) Total Other Sources</b>	<b>9,431</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>55,451</b>	<b>260</b>
<b>(13) Crude Input to Refineries</b>	<b>443,891</b>	<b>14,319</b>	<b>2,997,969</b>	<b>14,075</b>
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
<b>Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)</b>				
(14) Field Production <sup>b</sup>	57,205	1,845	392,536	1,843
(15) Net Imports <sup>c</sup>	1,746	56	10,283	48
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) <sup>c</sup>	-1,069	-34	-1,929	-9
<b>(17) Total NGL Supply</b>	<b>57,882</b>	<b>1,867</b>	<b>400,890</b>	<b>1,882</b>
<b>Other Liquids</b>				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	1,168	38	-8,320	-39
(19) Net Imports	14,444	466	99,949	469
(20) Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	9,406	303	53,785	253
(21) Refinery Processing Gain <sup>a</sup>	25,766	831	172,626	810
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	159	5	1,526	7
<b>(23) Total Other Liquids</b>	<b>50,943</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>319,566</b>	<b>1,500</b>
(23) = (18) through (22)				
<b>(24) Total Production of Products</b>	<b>552,716</b>	<b>17,830</b>	<b>3,718,425</b>	<b>17,457</b>
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
<b>Net Imports of Refined Products</b>				
(25) Imports (Gross)	44,502	1,436	294,439	1,382
(26) Exports	24,229	782	176,576	829
<b>(27) Imports (Net)</b>	<b>20,273</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>117,863</b>	<b>553</b>
<b>(28) Total New Supply of Products</b>	<b>572,989</b>	<b>18,484</b>	<b>3,836,287</b>	<b>18,011</b>
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-10,561	-341	20,880	98
<b>(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use</b>	<b>562,428</b>	<b>18,143</b>	<b>3,857,167</b>	<b>18,109</b>
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	252,187	8,135	1,662,311	7,804
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	94,421	3,046	717,555	3,369
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	27,807	897	185,089	869
(34) Jet Fuel	48,786	1,574	332,862	1,563
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	55,933	1,804	422,930	1,986
(36) Other <sup>d</sup>	83,135	2,682	534,895	2,511
(37) Crude Oil	159	5	1,526	7
<b>(38) Total Products Supplied</b>	<b>562,428</b>	<b>18,143</b>	<b>3,857,167</b>	<b>18,109</b>
(38) = (31) through (37)				
<b>Ending Stocks, All Oils</b>				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	309,624	--	309,624	--
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	582,904	--	582,904	--
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	162,846	--	162,846	--
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	106,349	--	106,349	--
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	34,774	--	34,774	--
(44) Jet Fuel	38,353	--	38,353	--
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	99,154	--	99,154	--
(46) Other <sup>d</sup>	215,765	--	215,765	--
<b>(47) Total Stocks</b>	<b>1,549,769</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>1,549,769</b>	<b>--</b>
(47) = (39) through (46)				

<sup>a</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

<sup>b</sup> Includes field production of fuel ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components.

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

<sup>d</sup> Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

E = Estimated.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,  
July 1996  
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Stock Change <sup>b</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>c</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 197,885	--	240,889	3,385	-6,206	1	443,891	4,314	159	892,528
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	56,842	24,255	7,632	--	12,766	--	11,669	2,266	62,028	108,040
Pentanes Plus .....	10,843	--	1,766	--	1,069	--	5,425	20	6,095	8,886
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	45,999	24,255	5,866	--	11,697	--	6,244	2,246	55,933	99,154
Ethane/Ethylene .....	19,251	884	446	--	283	--	0	0	20,298	16,429
Propane/Propylene .....	16,235	16,147	3,767	--	5,748	--	0	901	29,500	46,288
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	4,172	6,780	1,010	--	4,743	--	2,060	1,345	3,814	27,500
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	6,341	444	643	--	923	--	4,184	0	2,321	8,937
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	9,406	--	15,169	--	-1,168	--	30,183	725	-5,165	147,964
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	9,477	--	1,693	--	552	--	10,123	495	0	11,445
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	10,523	--	-719	--	16,409	0	-5,167	97,724
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-71	--	2,953	--	-994	--	3,646	230	0	38,670
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	-7	--	5	0	2	125
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	363	487,254	38,636	--	-1,136	--	--	21,982	505,406	401,237
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	363	241,789	11,733	--	-2,116	--	--	3,814	252,187	162,846
Reformulated .....	--	71,305	6,523	--	1,200	--	--	353	76,275	41,744
Oxygenated .....	2,920	2,729	0	--	111	--	--	6	5,532	1,194
Other .....	-2,557	167,755	5,210	--	-3,427	--	--	3,455	170,380	119,908
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	754	10	--	137	--	--	0	627	2,218
Jet Fuel .....	--	46,375	2,753	--	-495	--	--	837	48,786	38,353
Naphtha-Type .....	--	104	0	--	-96	--	--	0	200	269
Kerosene-Type .....	--	46,271	2,753	--	-399	--	--	837	48,586	38,084
Kerosene .....	--	1,458	7	--	879	--	--	4	582	3,958
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	97,309	6,019	--	4,747	--	--	4,160	94,421	106,349
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	--	63,607	3,625	--	1,442	--	--	834	64,956	61,821
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ....	--	33,702	2,394	--	3,305	--	--	3,326	29,465	44,528
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	20,011	10,385	--	-150	--	--	2,739	27,807	34,774
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use .....	--	5,263	1,279	--	-98	--	--	0	6,640	2,689
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use .....	--	6,339	5,104	--	360	--	--	0	11,083	2,027
Special Naphthas .....	--	1,453	316	--	-148	--	--	813	1,104	1,809
Lubricants .....	--	5,013	218	--	-50	--	--	558	4,723	11,667
Waxes .....	--	724	38	--	-17	--	--	98	681	880
Petroleum Coke .....	--	19,836	0	--	-588	--	--	8,620	11,804	6,196
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	18,281	766	--	-3,595	--	--	330	22,312	26,269
Still Gas .....	--	21,305	0	--	0	--	--	0	21,305	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	1,344	8	--	-2	--	--	9	1,345	1,202
<b>Total</b> .....	264,495	511,509	302,326	3,385	4,256	1	485,743	29,287	562,428	1,549,769

<sup>a</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

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

<sup>c</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Stock Change <sup>b</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>c</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 1,380,323	--	1,584,315	56,137	-842	2	2,997,969	22,120	1,526	<b>892,528</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	<b>381,006</b>	<b>150,073</b>	<b>45,810</b>	--	<b>7,733</b>	--	<b>91,309</b>	<b>11,611</b>	<b>466,236</b>	<b>108,040</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	70,500	--	10,397	--	1,929	--	35,548	114	43,306	8,886
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	310,506	150,073	35,413	--	5,804	--	55,761	11,497	422,930	99,154
Ethane/Ethylene .....	128,233	5,948	3,221	--	-5,718	--	0	0	143,120	16,429
Propane/Propylene .....	110,302	108,812	24,283	--	3,334	--	0	5,951	234,112	46,288
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	29,421	32,447	4,882	--	6,537	--	25,843	5,546	28,824	27,500
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	42,550	2,866	3,027	--	1,651	--	29,918	0	16,874	8,937
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>53,785</b>	--	<b>104,600</b>	--	<b>8,320</b>	--	<b>156,098</b>	<b>4,651</b>	<b>-10,684</b>	<b>147,964</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	57,816	--	9,724	--	-288	--	64,764	3,064	0	11,445
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	78,130	--	10,966	--	78,808	0	-11,644	97,724
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-4,031	--	16,746	--	-2,348	--	13,476	1,587	0	38,670
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	-10	--	-950	0	960	125
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>11,530</b>	<b>3,267,929</b>	<b>259,026</b>	--	<b>-26,684</b>	--	<b>165,079</b>	<b>3,400,090</b>	<b>401,237</b>	<b>401,237</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	11,530	1,592,568	82,412	--	1,618	--	22,581	1,662,311	162,846	162,846
Reformulated .....	--	453,503	43,252	--	4,928	--	633	491,194	41,744	41,744
Oxygenated .....	74,990	28,437	0	--	-3,960	--	110	107,277	1,194	1,194
Other .....	-63,460	1,110,628	39,160	--	650	--	21,839	1,063,839	119,908	119,908
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	4,212	34	--	-126	--	0	4,372	2,218	2,218
Jet Fuel .....	--	318,317	21,999	--	-1,654	--	9,108	332,862	38,353	38,353
Naphtha-Type .....	--	527	1,369	--	-293	--	284	1,905	269	269
Kerosene-Type .....	--	317,790	20,630	--	-1,361	--	8,824	330,957	38,084	38,084
Kerosene .....	--	10,324	274	--	-3,270	--	476	13,392	3,958	3,958
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	680,208	49,183	--	-23,626	--	35,462	717,555	106,349	106,349
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	--	431,461	22,760	--	-4,623	--	7,932	450,912	61,821	61,821
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	--	248,747	26,423	--	-19,003	--	27,530	266,643	44,528	44,528
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	152,988	52,385	--	-1,997	--	22,281	185,089	34,774	34,774
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use .....	--	36,505	11,466	--	-125	--	0	48,096	2,689	2,689
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use .....	--	40,013	31,279	--	592	--	0	70,700	2,027	2,027
Special Naphthas .....	--	10,778	2,152	--	-220	--	4,055	9,095	1,809	1,809
Lubricants .....	--	36,012	2,419	--	-1,227	--	7,301	32,357	11,667	11,667
Waxes .....	--	4,828	291	--	23	--	536	4,560	880	880
Petroleum Coke .....	--	140,109	143	--	-462	--	62,078	78,636	6,196	6,196
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	91,104	4,929	--	3,804	--	1,145	91,084	26,269	26,269
Still Gas .....	--	141,023	0	--	0	--	0	141,023	0	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	8,940	60	--	-14	--	55	8,959	1,202	1,202
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,826,644</b>	<b>3,418,002</b>	<b>1,993,751</b>	<b>56,137</b>	<b>-11,473</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,245,376</b>	<b>203,462</b>	<b>3,857,167</b>	<b>1,549,769</b>

<sup>a</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

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

<sup>c</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,  
July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Stock Change <sup>b</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>c</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 6,383	--	7,771	109	-200	(s)	14,319	139	5
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	1,834	782	246	--	412	--	376	73	2,001
Pentanes Plus .....	350	--	57	--	34	--	175	1	197
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	1,484	782	189	--	377	--	201	72	1,804
Ethane/Ethylene .....	621	29	14	--	9	--	0	0	655
Propane/Propylene .....	524	521	122	--	185	--	0	29	952
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	135	219	33	--	153	--	66	43	123
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	205	14	21	--	30	--	135	0	75
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	303	--	489	--	-38	--	974	23	-167
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	306	--	55	--	18	--	327	16	0
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	339	--	-23	--	529	0	-167
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-2	--	95	--	-32	--	118	7	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	12	15,718	1,246	--	-37	--	--	709	16,303
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	12	7,800	378	--	-68	--	--	123	8,135
Reformulated .....	--	2,300	210	--	39	--	--	11	2,460
Oxygenated .....	94	88	0	--	4	--	--	(s)	178
Other .....	-82	5,411	168	--	-111	--	--	111	5,496
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	24	(s)	--	4	--	--	0	20
Jet Fuel .....	--	1,496	89	--	-16	--	--	27	1,574
Naphtha-Type .....	--	3	0	--	-3	--	--	0	6
Kerosene-Type .....	--	1,493	89	--	-13	--	--	27	1,567
Kerosene .....	--	47	(s)	--	28	--	--	(s)	19
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	3,139	194	--	153	--	--	134	3,046
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	--	2,052	117	--	47	--	--	27	2,095
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,087	77	--	107	--	--	107	950
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	646	335	--	-5	--	--	88	897
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use .....	--	170	41	--	-3	--	--	0	214
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use .....	--	204	165	--	12	--	--	0	358
Special Naphthas .....	--	47	10	--	-5	--	--	26	36
Lubricants .....	--	162	7	--	-2	--	--	18	152
Waxes .....	--	23	1	--	-1	--	--	3	22
Petroleum Coke .....	--	640	0	--	-19	--	--	278	381
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	590	25	--	-116	--	--	11	720
Still Gas .....	--	687	0	--	0	--	--	0	687
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	43	(s)	--	(s)	--	--	(s)	43
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>8,532</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>9,752</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>15,669</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>18,143</b>

<sup>a</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

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

<sup>c</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Stock Change <sup>b</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>c</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 6,480	--	7,438	264	-4	(s)	14,075	104	7
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	1,789	705	215	--	36	--	429	55	2,189
Pentanes Plus .....	331	--	49	--	9	--	167	1	203
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	1,458	705	166	--	27	--	262	54	1,986
Ethane/Ethylene .....	602	28	15	--	-27	--	0	0	672
Propane/Propylene .....	518	511	114	--	16	--	0	28	1,099
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	138	152	23	--	31	--	121	26	135
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	200	13	14	--	8	--	140	0	79
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	253	--	491	--	39	--	733	22	-50
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	271	--	46	--	-1	--	304	14	0
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	367	--	51	--	370	0	-55
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-19	--	79	--	-11	--	63	7	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	-4	0	5
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	54	15,342	1,216	--	-125	--	--	775	15,963
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	54	7,477	387	--	8	--	--	106	7,804
Reformulated .....	--	2,129	203	--	23	--	--	3	2,306
Oxygenated .....	352	134	0	--	-19	--	--	1	504
Other .....	-298	5,214	184	--	3	--	--	103	4,995
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	20	(s)	--	-1	--	--	0	21
Jet Fuel .....	--	1,494	103	--	-8	--	--	43	1,563
Naphtha-Type .....	--	2	6	--	-1	--	--	1	9
Kerosene-Type .....	--	1,492	97	--	-6	--	--	41	1,554
Kerosene .....	--	48	1	--	-15	--	--	2	63
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	3,193	231	--	-111	--	--	166	3,369
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	--	2,026	107	--	-22	--	--	37	2,117
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,168	124	--	-89	--	--	129	1,252
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	718	246	--	-9	--	--	105	869
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use .....	--	171	54	--	-1	--	--	0	226
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use .....	--	188	147	--	3	--	--	0	332
Special Naphthas .....	--	51	10	--	-1	--	--	19	43
Lubricants .....	--	169	11	--	-6	--	--	34	152
Waxes .....	--	23	1	--	(s)	--	--	3	21
Petroleum Coke .....	--	658	1	--	-2	--	--	291	369
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	428	23	--	18	--	--	5	428
Still Gas .....	--	662	0	--	0	--	--	0	662
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	42	(s)	--	(s)	--	--	(s)	42
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>8,576</b>	<b>16,047</b>	<b>9,360</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>-54</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>15,237</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>18,109</b>

<sup>a</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

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

<sup>c</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 906	--	36,617	5,492	-590	551	0	41,874	0	0	14,847
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	<b>637</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>325</b>	--	<b>2,881</b>	<b>654</b>	--	<b>68</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>4,693</b>	<b>6,766</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	75	--	0	--	0	-12	--	0	6	81	24
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	562	1,729	325	--	2,881	666	--	68	151	4,612	6,742
Ethane/Ethylene .....	219	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	219	1
Propane/Propylene .....	221	1,304	317	--	2,881	275	--	0	79	4,369	4,265
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	93	384	7	--	0	390	--	0	72	22	2,197
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	29	41	1	--	0	1	--	68	0	2	279
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>991</b>	--	<b>4,627</b>	--	<b>372</b>	<b>-772</b>	--	<b>8,183</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-1,460</b>	<b>18,767</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	1,395	--	424	--	0	6	--	1,812	1	0	1,640
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	1,284	--	-9	-195	--	2,930	0	-1,460	11,777
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-404	--	2,919	--	381	-557	--	3,415	38	0	5,301
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	0	-26	--	26	0	0	49
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>422</b>	<b>50,410</b>	<b>25,955</b>	--	<b>79,942</b>	<b>3,736</b>	--	--	<b>1,594</b>	<b>151,399</b>	<b>119,397</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	422	25,255	9,526	--	47,314	-2,629	--	--	28	85,118	49,414
Reformulated .....	--	15,985	5,276	--	10,416	-905	--	--	(s)	32,582	19,149
Oxygenated .....	175	0	0	--	179	8	--	--	(s)	346	262
Other .....	246	9,270	4,250	--	36,719	-1,732	--	--	27	52,190	30,003
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	15	1	--	53	-17	--	--	0	86	727
Jet Fuel .....	--	2,458	2,648	--	13,561	1,439	--	--	71	17,157	9,891
Naphtha-Type .....	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	--	2,458	2,648	--	13,561	1,439	--	--	71	17,157	9,891
Kerosene .....	--	107	7	--	31	357	--	--	3	-215	1,843
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	11,058	4,963	--	16,391	5,185	--	--	503	26,724	36,462
0.05 percent sulfur and under ...	--	5,167	2,943	--	11,081	2,388	--	--	69	16,734	17,302
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	5,891	2,020	--	5,310	2,797	--	--	434	9,990	19,160
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	3,660	7,495	--	1,394	369	--	--	235	11,945	12,135
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	--	296	365	--	0	-58	--	--	0	719	492
Special Naphthas .....	--	121	67	--	59	16	--	--	15	216	154
Lubricants .....	--	664	197	--	855	108	--	--	121	1,487	2,640
Waxes .....	--	165	22	--	0	5	--	--	16	166	214
Petroleum Coke .....	--	1,547	0	--	0	53	--	--	514	980	570
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	3,226	662	--	273	-1,108	--	--	82	5,187	4,685
Still Gas .....	--	1,783	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,783	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	55	2	--	11	16	--	--	6	46	170
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,955</b>	<b>52,139</b>	<b>67,524</b>	<b>5,492</b>	<b>82,605</b>	<b>4,169</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50,125</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>154,631</b>	<b>159,777</b>

<sup>a</sup> Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 5,529	--	260,591	21,645	-4,675	3,313	0	279,576	201	0	14,847
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	4,546	10,187	6,736	--	24,295	1,459	--	1,167	777	42,361	6,766
Pentanes Plus .....	518	--	143	--	0	-132	--	189	23	581	24
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	4,028	10,187	6,593	--	24,295	1,591	--	978	754	41,780	6,742
Ethane/Ethylene .....	1,686	0	0	--	0	-11	--	0	0	1,697	1
Propane/Propylene .....	1,540	9,030	6,323	--	24,169	867	--	0	342	39,853	4,265
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	610	995	224	--	126	676	--	381	412	486	2,197
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	192	162	46	--	0	59	--	597	0	-256	279
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	6,342	--	34,055	--	2,325	1,996	--	48,812	189	-8,275	18,767
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	9,892	--	1,958	--	0	-24	--	11,864	10	0	1,640
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	15,886	--	39	2,508	--	22,646	0	-9,229	11,777
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-3,550	--	16,211	--	2,286	-457	--	15,225	179	0	5,301
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	0	-31	--	-923	0	954	49
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	4,000	332,492	198,799	--	582,904	-20,153	--	--	6,868	1,131,480	119,397
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	4,000	163,294	76,220	--	337,169	419	--	--	244	580,020	49,414
Reformulated .....	--	105,353	39,420	--	78,038	-1,168	--	--	(s)	223,979	19,149
Oxygenated .....	4,499	0	0	--	1,014	-631	--	--	5	6,139	262
Other .....	-500	57,941	36,800	--	258,117	2,218	--	--	238	349,902	30,003
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	31	4	--	489	-105	--	--	0	629	727
Jet Fuel .....	--	16,208	18,944	--	87,599	-304	--	--	391	122,664	9,891
Naphtha-Type .....	--	0	318	--	0	0	--	--	1	317	0
Kerosene-Type .....	--	16,208	18,626	--	87,599	-304	--	--	391	122,346	9,891
Kerosene .....	--	920	268	--	934	-2,236	--	--	15	4,343	1,843
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	78,852	45,408	--	137,712	-15,493	--	--	1,564	275,901	36,462
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	--	26,196	20,742	--	79,129	-320	--	--	397	125,990	17,302
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	52,656	24,666	--	58,583	-15,173	--	--	1,167	149,911	19,160
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	27,716	47,866	--	10,853	-2,433	--	--	1,384	87,484	12,135
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	--	1,981	2,011	--	42	159	--	--	0	3,875	492
Special Naphthas .....	--	594	1,208	--	598	0	--	--	69	2,331	154
Lubricants .....	--	4,322	2,167	--	5,716	-182	--	--	999	11,388	2,640
Waxes .....	--	1,104	167	--	0	28	--	--	109	1,134	214
Petroleum Coke .....	--	10,067	0	--	0	25	--	--	1,663	8,379	570
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	15,048	4,523	--	1,760	-83	--	--	392	21,022	4,685
Still Gas .....	--	11,960	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	11,960	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	395	13	--	32	52	--	--	37	351	170
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>20,417</b>	<b>342,679</b>	<b>500,181</b>	<b>21,645</b>	<b>604,849</b>	<b>-13,385</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>329,555</b>	<b>8,036</b>	<b>1,165,565</b>	<b>159,777</b>

<sup>a</sup> Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 29	--	1,181	177	-19	18	0	1,351	0	0
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	21	56	10	--	93	21	--	2	5	151
Pentanes Plus .....	2	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	18	56	10	--	93	21	--	2	5	149
Ethane/Ethylene .....	7	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	7
Propane/Propylene .....	7	42	10	--	93	9	--	0	3	141
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	3	12	(s)	--	0	13	--	0	2	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	1	1	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	2	0	(s)
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	32	--	149	--	12	-25	--	264	1	-47
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	45	--	14	--	0	(s)	--	58	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	41	--	(s)	-6	--	95	0	-47
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-13	--	94	--	12	-18	--	110	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	1	0	0
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	14	1,626	837	--	2,579	121	--	--	51	4,884
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	14	815	307	--	1,526	-85	--	--	1	2,746
Reformulated .....	--	516	170	--	336	-29	--	--	(s)	1,051
Oxygenated .....	6	0	0	--	6	(s)	--	--	(s)	11
Other .....	8	299	137	--	1,184	-56	--	--	1	1,684
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	(s)	(s)	--	2	-1	--	--	0	3
Jet Fuel .....	--	79	85	--	437	46	--	--	2	553
Naphtha-Type .....	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	--	79	85	--	437	46	--	--	2	553
Kerosene .....	--	3	(s)	--	1	12	--	--	(s)	-7
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	357	160	--	529	167	--	--	16	862
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	--	167	95	--	357	77	--	--	2	540
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	190	65	--	171	90	--	--	14	322
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	118	242	--	45	12	--	--	8	385
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	--	10	12	--	0	-2	--	--	0	23
Special Naphthas .....	--	4	2	--	2	1	--	--	(s)	7
Lubricants .....	--	21	6	--	28	3	--	--	4	48
Waxes .....	--	5	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	5
Petroleum Coke .....	--	50	0	--	0	2	--	--	17	32
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	104	21	--	9	-36	--	--	3	167
Still Gas .....	--	58	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	58
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	2	(s)	--	(s)	1	--	--	(s)	1
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>95</b>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>2,665</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>4,988</b>

<sup>a</sup> Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 26	--	1,223	102	-22	16	0	1,313	1	0
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	21	48	32	--	114	7	--	5	4	199
Pentanes Plus .....	2	--	1	--	0	-1	--	1	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	19	48	31	--	114	7	--	5	4	196
Ethane/Ethylene .....	8	0	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene .....	7	42	30	--	113	4	--	0	2	187
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	3	5	1	--	1	3	--	2	2	2
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	1	1	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	3	0	-1
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	30	--	160	--	11	9	--	229	1	-39
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ....	46	--	9	--	0	(s)	--	56	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	75	--	(s)	12	--	106	0	-43
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-17	--	76	--	11	-2	--	71	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	-4	0	4
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	19	1,561	933	--	2,737	-95	--	--	32	5,312
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	19	767	358	--	1,583	2	--	--	1	2,723
Reformulated .....	--	495	185	--	366	-5	--	--	(s)	1,052
Oxygenated .....	21	0	0	--	5	-3	--	--	(s)	29
Other .....	-2	272	173	--	1,212	10	--	--	1	1,643
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	(s)	(s)	--	2	(s)	--	--	0	3
Jet Fuel .....	--	76	89	--	411	-1	--	--	2	576
Naphtha-Type .....	--	0	1	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	1
Kerosene-Type .....	--	76	87	--	411	-1	--	--	2	574
Kerosene .....	--	4	1	--	4	-10	--	--	(s)	20
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	370	213	--	647	-73	--	--	7	1,295
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	--	123	97	--	371	-2	--	--	2	592
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	247	116	--	275	-71	--	--	5	704
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	130	225	--	51	-11	--	--	6	411
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	--	9	9	--	(s)	1	--	--	0	18
Special Naphthas .....	--	3	6	--	3	0	--	--	(s)	11
Lubricants .....	--	20	10	--	27	-1	--	--	5	53
Waxes .....	--	5	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	5
Petroleum Coke .....	--	47	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	8	39
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	71	21	--	8	(s)	--	--	2	99
Still Gas .....	--	56	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	56
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	2	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>96</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>2,840</b>	<b>-63</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5,472</b>

<sup>a</sup> Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 17,427	--	24,085	170	62,523	62	0	104,143	0	0	65,538
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	9,447	4,656	1,762	--	-850	5,937	--	2,136	368	6,574	35,193
Pentanes Plus .....	1,443	--	42	--	725	298	--	984	14	914	2,478
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	8,004	4,656	1,720	--	-1,575	5,639	--	1,152	354	5,660	32,715
Ethane/Ethylene .....	2,890	0	12	--	-2,071	-136	--	0	0	967	2,930
Propane/Propylene .....	3,367	3,513	1,471	--	327	4,312	--	0	39	4,327	20,451
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	889	1,051	226	--	-284	1,160	--	134	314	274	6,987
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	858	92	11	--	453	303	--	1,018	0	93	2,347
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	-334	--	37	--	1,568	320	--	1,619	1	-669	24,908
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	1,057	--	0	--	0	-46	--	1,103	(s)	0	935
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	3	--	141	154	--	660	0	-670	14,216
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-1,391	--	34	--	1,427	201	--	-132	1	0	9,723
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	0	11	--	-12	0	1	34
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	1,613	107,801	413	--	30,220	-1,013	--	--	492	140,569	97,454
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	1,613	57,076	113	--	18,951	52	--	--	14	77,688	42,028
Reformulated .....	--	7,357	0	--	0	193	--	--	0	7,164	1,609
Oxygenated .....	2,219	2,057	0	--	-180	43	--	--	0	4,053	607
Other .....	-606	47,662	113	--	19,131	-184	--	--	14	66,470	39,812
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	194	7	--	83	25	--	--	0	259	380
Jet Fuel .....	--	6,355	0	--	3,951	650	--	--	0	9,656	7,510
Naphtha-Type .....	--	0	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	1	44
Kerosene-Type .....	--	6,355	0	--	3,951	651	--	--	0	9,655	7,466
Kerosene .....	--	217	0	--	14	181	--	--	0	50	963
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	23,995	115	--	6,602	200	--	--	2	30,510	27,572
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	--	15,458	73	--	5,676	-688	--	--	(s)	21,895	17,589
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	8,537	42	--	926	888	--	--	2	8,615	9,983
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	1,771	0	--	-56	-5	--	--	61	1,659	2,199
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	--	1,142	39	--	0	8	--	--	0	1,173	269
Special Naphthas .....	--	374	21	--	44	-52	--	--	11	480	171
Lubricants .....	--	734	21	--	231	104	--	--	54	828	1,521
Waxes .....	--	100	15	--	0	15	--	--	25	75	117
Petroleum Coke .....	--	3,905	0	--	0	-640	--	--	111	4,434	1,578
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	7,412	78	--	400	-1,523	--	--	213	9,200	12,952
Still Gas .....	--	4,247	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,247	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	279	4	--	0	-28	--	--	(s)	311	194
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>28,153</b>	<b>112,457</b>	<b>26,297</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>93,461</b>	<b>5,306</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>107,898</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>146,474</b>	<b>223,093</b>

<sup>a</sup> Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 120,181	--	161,015	9,633	400,413	1,730	0	688,001	1,512	0	65,538
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	<b>65,083</b>	<b>28,425</b>	<b>13,720</b>	--	<b>-81</b>	<b>6,080</b>	--	<b>18,842</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>80,227</b>	<b>35,193</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	9,311	--	166	--	3,952	862	--	5,785	91	6,691	2,478
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	55,772	28,425	13,554	--	-4,033	5,218	--	13,057	1,908	73,535	32,715
Ethane/Ethylene .....	19,759	0	79	--	-12,435	845	--	0	0	6,558	2,930
Propane/Propylene .....	23,827	23,683	11,994	--	7,299	3,143	--	0	514	63,146	20,451
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	6,873	4,440	1,172	--	-1,161	1,052	--	5,487	1,394	3,391	6,987
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	5,313	302	309	--	2,264	178	--	7,570	0	440	2,347
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>-6,649</b>	--	<b>160</b>	--	<b>11,843</b>	<b>903</b>	--	<b>9,555</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-5,128</b>	<b>24,908</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	6,323	--	38	--	0	-706	--	7,045	22	0	935
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	32	--	358	2,299	--	3,224	0	-5,133	14,216
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-12,972	--	90	--	11,485	-702	--	-697	2	0	9,723
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	0	12	--	-17	0	5	34
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>18,671</b>	<b>721,877</b>	<b>2,457</b>	--	<b>165,456</b>	<b>-2,324</b>	--	--	<b>3,004</b>	<b>907,781</b>	<b>97,454</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	18,671	380,917	590	--	102,794	999	--	--	115	501,858	42,028
Reformulated .....	--	50,540	0	--	10	220	--	--	0	50,330	1,609
Oxygenated .....	56,992	13,731	0	--	-1,098	44	--	--	13	69,568	607
Other .....	-38,322	316,646	590	--	103,882	735	--	--	101	381,960	39,812
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	748	23	--	503	-94	--	--	0	1,368	380
Jet Fuel .....	--	44,164	0	--	21,626	-13	--	--	25	65,778	7,510
Naphtha-Type .....	--	2	0	--	0	-134	--	--	(s)	136	44
Kerosene-Type .....	--	44,162	0	--	21,626	121	--	--	25	65,642	7,466
Kerosene .....	--	3,981	0	--	189	-908	--	--	4	5,074	963
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	169,676	1,014	--	38,826	-3,922	--	--	72	213,366	27,572
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	--	116,112	707	--	33,538	-3,917	--	--	2	154,272	17,589
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	53,564	307	--	5,288	-5	--	--	70	59,094	9,983
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	13,256	62	--	-2,167	91	--	--	448	10,612	2,199
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	--	7,665	240	--	53	-644	--	--	0	8,602	269
Special Naphthas .....	--	2,686	145	--	627	-6	--	--	59	3,405	171
Lubricants .....	--	4,843	151	--	1,399	-260	--	--	383	6,270	1,521
Waxes .....	--	596	98	--	0	12	--	--	106	576	117
Petroleum Coke .....	--	28,552	0	--	0	385	--	--	1,294	26,873	1,578
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	34,709	111	--	1,606	2,030	--	--	497	33,899	12,952
Still Gas .....	--	28,012	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	28,012	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	2,072	23	--	0	6	--	--	(s)	2,089	194
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>197,286</b>	<b>750,302</b>	<b>177,352</b>	<b>9,633</b>	<b>577,631</b>	<b>6,389</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>716,398</b>	<b>6,538</b>	<b>982,879</b>	<b>223,093</b>

<sup>a</sup> Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 562	--	777	5	2,017	2	0	3,359	0	0
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	305	150	57	--	-27	192	--	69	12	212
Pentanes Plus .....	47	--	1	--	23	10	--	32	(s)	29
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	258	150	55	--	-51	182	--	37	11	183
Ethane/Ethylene .....	93	0	(s)	--	-67	-4	--	0	0	31
Propane/Propylene .....	109	113	47	--	11	139	--	0	1	140
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	29	34	7	--	-9	37	--	4	10	9
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	28	3	(s)	--	15	10	--	33	0	3
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	-11	--	1	--	51	10	--	52	(s)	-22
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ....	34	--	0	--	0	-1	--	36	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	(s)	--	5	5	--	21	0	-22
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-45	--	1	--	46	6	--	-4	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	52	3,477	13	--	975	-33	--	--	16	4,534
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	52	1,841	4	--	611	2	--	--	(s)	2,506
Reformulated .....	--	237	0	--	0	6	--	--	0	231
Oxygenated .....	72	66	0	--	-6	1	--	--	0	131
Other .....	-20	1,537	4	--	617	-6	--	--	(s)	2,144
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	6	(s)	--	3	1	--	--	0	8
Jet Fuel .....	--	205	0	--	127	21	--	--	0	311
Naphtha-Type .....	--	0	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type .....	--	205	0	--	127	21	--	--	0	311
Kerosene .....	--	7	0	--	(s)	6	--	--	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	774	4	--	213	6	--	--	(s)	984
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	--	499	2	--	183	-22	--	--	(s)	706
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	275	1	--	30	29	--	--	(s)	278
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	57	0	--	-2	(s)	--	--	2	54
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	--	37	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	38
Special Naphthas .....	--	12	1	--	1	-2	--	--	(s)	15
Lubricants .....	--	24	1	--	7	3	--	--	2	27
Waxes .....	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	2
Petroleum Coke .....	--	126	0	--	0	-21	--	--	4	143
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	239	3	--	13	-49	--	--	7	297
Still Gas .....	--	137	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	137
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	9	(s)	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	10
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>908</b>	<b>3,628</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3,015</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,481</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4,725</b>

<sup>a</sup> Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 564	--	756	45	1,880	8	0	3,230	7	0
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	<b>306</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>64</b>	--	<b>(s)</b> 29	--	--	<b>88</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>377</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	44	--	1	--	19	4	--	27	(s)	31
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	262	133	64	--	-19	24	--	61	9	345
Ethane/Ethylene .....	93	0	(s)	--	-58	4	--	0	0	31
Propane/Propylene .....	112	111	56	--	34	15	--	0	2	296
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	32	21	6	--	-5	5	--	26	7	16
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	25	1	1	--	11	1	--	36	0	2
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>-31</b>	--	<b>1</b>	--	<b>56</b>	<b>4</b>	--	<b>45</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>-24</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	30	--	(s)	--	0	-3	--	33	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	(s)	--	2	11	--	15	0	-24
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-61	--	(s)	--	54	-3	--	-3	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>88</b>	<b>3,389</b>	<b>12</b>	--	<b>777</b>	<b>-11</b>	--	--	<b>14</b>	<b>4,262</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	88	1,788	3	--	483	5	--	--	1	2,356
Reformulated .....	--	237	0	--	(s)	1	--	--	0	236
Oxygenated .....	268	64	0	--	-5	(s)	--	--	(s)	327
Other .....	-180	1,487	3	--	488	3	--	--	(s)	1,793
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	4	(s)	--	2	(s)	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel .....	--	207	0	--	102	(s)	--	--	(s)	309
Naphtha-Type .....	--	(s)	0	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	1
Kerosene-Type .....	--	207	0	--	102	1	--	--	(s)	308
Kerosene .....	--	19	0	--	1	-4	--	--	(s)	24
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	797	5	--	182	-18	--	--	(s)	1,002
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	--	545	3	--	157	-18	--	--	(s)	724
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	251	1	--	25	(s)	--	--	(s)	277
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	62	(s)	--	-10	(s)	--	--	2	50
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	--	36	1	--	(s)	-3	--	--	0	40
Special Naphthas .....	--	13	1	--	3	(s)	--	--	(s)	16
Lubricants .....	--	23	1	--	7	-1	--	--	2	29
Waxes .....	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke .....	--	134	0	--	0	2	--	--	6	126
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	163	1	--	8	10	--	--	2	159
Still Gas .....	--	132	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	132
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	10	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	10
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>926</b>	<b>3,523</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2,712</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,363</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4,614</b>

<sup>a</sup> Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 97,643	--	163,501	-1,586	-55,797	-2,245	0	206,006	0	0	732,413
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	<b>38,906</b>	<b>14,928</b>	<b>5,233</b>	--	<b>1,882</b>	<b>5,451</b>	--	<b>6,485</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>48,622</b>	<b>60,077</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	6,742	--	1,594	--	-320	789	--	2,978	0	4,249	6,176
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	32,164	14,928	3,639	--	2,202	4,662	--	3,507	391	44,373	53,901
Ethane/Ethylene .....	14,461	884	434	--	3,878	415	--	0	0	19,242	13,282
Propane/Propylene .....	10,975	9,775	1,896	--	-2,211	679	--	0	375	19,381	19,626
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	1,982	3,944	717	--	731	2,839	--	1,081	16	3,438	15,286
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	4,746	325	592	--	-196	729	--	2,426	0	2,312	5,707
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>5,213</b>	--	<b>8,845</b>	--	<b>-1,646</b>	<b>250</b>	--	<b>14,898</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>-3,413</b>	<b>65,402</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ....	3,886	--	167	--	0	83	--	3,477	493	0	5,281
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	8,678	--	319	716	--	11,695	0	-3,414	45,773
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	1,327	--	0	--	-1,965	-562	--	-260	184	0	14,313
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	0	13	--	-14	0	1	35
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>-1,316</b>	<b>226,617</b>	<b>9,386</b>	--	<b>-115,122</b>	<b>-1,610</b>	--	--	<b>12,053</b>	<b>109,122</b>	<b>119,587</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	-1,316	110,140	896	--	-69,105	464	--	--	3,539	36,612	45,007
Reformulated .....	--	20,074	245	--	-10,665	147	--	--	345	9,162	8,809
Oxygenated .....	117	66	0	--	0	65	--	--	0	118	74
Other .....	-1,432	90,000	651	--	-58,440	252	--	--	3,194	27,332	36,124
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	447	0	--	-158	193	--	--	0	96	590
Jet Fuel .....	--	23,569	21	--	-18,934	-1,794	--	--	525	5,925	13,370
Naphtha-Type .....	--	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1	1
Kerosene-Type .....	--	23,568	21	--	-18,934	-1,794	--	--	525	5,924	13,369
Kerosene .....	--	942	0	--	-20	331	--	--	1	590	897
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	44,894	8	--	-23,779	-137	--	--	1,786	19,474	27,261
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	--	29,856	0	--	-17,400	-168	--	--	755	11,869	16,514
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	15,038	8	--	-6,379	31	--	--	1,031	7,605	10,747
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	7,760	2,231	--	-1,338	-271	--	--	985	7,939	13,306
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	--	9,645	5,979	--	85	306	--	--	0	15,403	3,679
Special Naphthas .....	--	902	225	--	-103	-118	--	--	16	1,126	1,440
Lubricants .....	--	3,163	0	--	-1,086	-162	--	--	305	1,934	6,249
Waxes .....	--	385	0	--	0	-38	--	--	36	387	387
Petroleum Coke .....	--	9,438	0	--	0	-102	--	--	4,840	4,700	2,969
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	4,301	26	--	-673	-300	--	--	20	3,934	3,794
Still Gas .....	--	10,225	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	10,225	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	806	0	--	-11	18	--	--	(s)	777	638
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>140,447</b>	<b>241,545</b>	<b>186,965</b>	<b>-1,586</b>	<b>-170,683</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>227,389</b>	<b>13,121</b>	<b>154,332</b>	<b>977,479</b>

<sup>a</sup> Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 670,254	--	1,064,897	14,736	-347,257	1,925	0	1,400,705	0	0	732,413
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	253,324	92,978	22,610	--	1,642	-265	--	47,817	3,724	319,278	60,077
Pentanes Plus .....	41,521	--	9,605	--	-1,139	1,191	--	18,554	0	30,242	6,176
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	211,803	92,978	13,005	--	2,781	-1,456	--	29,263	3,724	289,036	53,901
Ethane/Ethylene .....	95,447	5,948	3,142	--	24,381	-6,551	--	0	0	135,469	13,282
Propane/Propylene .....	72,181	65,224	4,963	--	-25,193	-611	--	0	3,427	114,359	19,626
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	12,122	19,735	2,868	--	4,015	4,232	--	11,952	297	22,259	15,286
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	32,053	2,071	2,032	--	-422	1,474	--	17,311	0	16,949	5,707
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	34,546	--	56,275	--	-14,142	5,514	--	73,323	4,349	-6,507	65,402
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ....	24,708	--	348	--	0	1,077	--	20,953	3,026	0	5,281
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	55,927	--	-9	5,178	--	57,248	0	-6,508	45,773
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	9,838	--	0	--	-14,133	-750	--	-4,868	1,323	0	14,313
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	0	9	--	-10	0	1	35
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	-9,538	1,518,222	47,987	--	-780,840	-4,316	--	--	93,623	686,524	119,587
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	-9,538	720,158	1,478	--	-459,438	-2,063	--	--	20,095	234,629	45,007
Reformulated .....	--	132,725	827	--	-79,997	-1,044	--	--	547	54,052	8,809
Oxygenated .....	3,000	1,520	0	--	0	-126	--	--	64	4,582	74
Other .....	-12,537	585,913	651	--	-379,441	-893	--	--	19,484	175,995	36,124
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	2,462	0	--	-1,089	120	--	--	0	1,253	590
Jet Fuel .....	--	159,582	1,644	--	-118,440	-385	--	--	4,697	38,474	13,370
Naphtha-Type .....	--	6	496	--	0	-26	--	--	2	526	1
Kerosene-Type .....	--	159,576	1,148	--	-118,440	-359	--	--	4,695	37,948	13,369
Kerosene .....	--	4,102	0	--	-1,020	-216	--	--	242	3,056	897
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	310,729	15	--	-181,047	-2,678	--	--	14,859	117,516	27,261
0.05 percent sulfur and under ....	--	197,967	0	--	-115,758	834	--	--	4,723	76,652	16,514
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	112,762	15	--	-65,289	-3,512	--	--	10,136	40,864	10,747
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	63,503	3,319	--	-8,686	-433	--	--	11,648	46,921	13,306
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	--	64,508	40,420	--	395	869	--	--	0	104,454	3,679
Special Naphthas .....	--	7,080	783	--	-1,225	-207	--	--	140	6,705	1,440
Lubricants .....	--	21,972	101	--	-6,892	-373	--	--	5,117	10,437	6,249
Waxes .....	--	2,526	10	--	0	-100	--	--	222	2,414	387
Petroleum Coke .....	--	66,437	0	--	0	808	--	--	36,443	29,186	2,969
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	24,086	196	--	-3,366	363	--	--	157	20,396	3,794
Still Gas .....	--	65,912	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	65,912	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	5,165	21	--	-32	-21	--	--	2	5,173	638
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>948,585</b>	<b>1,611,200</b>	<b>1,191,769</b>	<b>14,736</b>	<b>-1,140,597</b>	<b>2,858</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,521,845</b>	<b>101,696</b>	<b>999,295</b>	<b>977,479</b>

<sup>a</sup> Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 3,150	--	5,274	-51	-1,800	-72	0	6,645	0	0
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	1,255	482	169	--	61	176	--	209	13	1,568
Pentanes Plus .....	217	--	51	--	-10	25	--	96	0	137
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	1,038	482	117	--	71	150	--	113	13	1,431
Ethane/Ethylene .....	466	29	14	--	125	13	--	0	0	621
Propane/Propylene .....	354	315	61	--	-71	22	--	0	12	625
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	64	127	23	--	24	92	--	35	1	111
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	153	10	19	--	-6	24	--	78	0	75
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	168	--	285	--	-53	8	--	481	22	-110
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ....	125	--	5	--	0	3	--	112	16	0
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	280	--	10	23	--	377	0	-110
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	43	--	0	--	-63	-18	--	-8	6	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	-42	7,310	303	--	-3,714	-52	--	--	389	3,520
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	-42	3,553	29	--	-2,229	15	--	--	114	1,181
Reformulated .....	--	648	8	--	-344	5	--	--	11	296
Oxygenated .....	4	2	0	--	0	2	--	--	0	4
Other .....	-46	2,903	21	--	-1,885	8	--	--	103	882
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	14	0	--	-5	6	--	--	0	3
Jet Fuel .....	--	760	1	--	-611	-58	--	--	17	191
Naphtha-Type .....	--	(s)	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type .....	--	760	1	--	-611	-58	--	--	17	191
Kerosene .....	--	30	0	--	-1	11	--	--	(s)	19
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	1,448	(s)	--	-767	-4	--	--	58	628
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	--	963	0	--	-561	-5	--	--	24	383
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	485	(s)	--	-206	1	--	--	33	245
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	250	72	--	-43	-9	--	--	32	256
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	--	311	193	--	3	10	--	--	0	497
Special Naphthas .....	--	29	7	--	-3	-4	--	--	1	36
Lubricants .....	--	102	0	--	-35	-5	--	--	10	62
Waxes .....	--	12	0	--	0	-1	--	--	1	12
Petroleum Coke .....	--	304	0	--	0	-3	--	--	156	152
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	139	1	--	-22	-10	--	--	1	127
Still Gas .....	--	330	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	330
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	26	0	--	(s)	1	--	--	(s)	25
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>4,531</b>	<b>7,792</b>	<b>6,031</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>-5,506</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,335</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>4,978</b>

<sup>a</sup> Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 3,147	--	5,000	69	-1,630	9	0	6,576	0	0
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	1,189	437	106	--	8	-1	--	224	17	1,499
Pentanes Plus .....	195	--	45	--	-5	6	--	87	0	142
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	994	437	61	--	13	-7	--	137	17	1,357
Ethane/Ethylene .....	448	28	15	--	114	-31	--	0	0	636
Propane/Propylene .....	339	306	23	--	-118	-3	--	0	16	537
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	57	93	13	--	19	20	--	56	1	105
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	150	10	10	--	-2	7	--	81	0	80
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	162	--	264	--	-66	26	--	344	20	-31
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	116	--	2	--	0	5	--	98	14	0
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	263	--	(s)	24	--	269	0	-31
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	46	--	0	--	-66	-4	--	-23	6	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	-45	7,128	225	--	-3,666	-20	--	--	440	3,223
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	-45	3,381	7	--	-2,157	-10	--	--	94	1,102
Reformulated .....	--	623	4	--	-376	-5	--	--	3	254
Oxygenated .....	14	7	0	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	22
Other .....	-59	2,751	3	--	-1,781	-4	--	--	91	826
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	12	0	--	-5	1	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel .....	--	749	8	--	-556	-2	--	--	22	181
Naphtha-Type .....	--	(s)	2	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Kerosene-Type .....	--	749	5	--	-556	-2	--	--	22	178
Kerosene .....	--	19	0	--	-5	-1	--	--	1	14
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	1,459	(s)	--	-850	-13	--	--	70	552
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	--	929	0	--	-543	4	--	--	22	360
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	529	(s)	--	-307	-16	--	--	48	192
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	298	16	--	-41	-2	--	--	55	220
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	--	303	190	--	2	4	--	--	0	490
Special Naphthas .....	--	33	4	--	-6	-1	--	--	1	31
Lubricants .....	--	103	(s)	--	-32	-2	--	--	24	49
Waxes .....	--	12	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	11
Petroleum Coke .....	--	312	0	--	0	4	--	--	171	137
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	113	1	--	-16	2	--	--	1	96
Still Gas .....	--	309	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	309
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	24	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	24
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>4,453</b>	<b>7,564</b>	<b>5,595</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>-5,355</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,145</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>4,692</b>

<sup>a</sup> Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 11,576	--	3,843	511	-1,250	-669	0	15,349	0	0	10,977
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	4,729	222	301	--	-3,913	10	--	367	0	962	1,256
Pentanes Plus .....	813	--	130	--	-405	-6	--	144	0	400	173
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	3,916	222	171	--	-3,508	16	--	223	0	562	1,083
Ethane/Ethylene .....	1,680	0	0	--	-1,807	4	--	0	0	-131	216
Propane/Propylene .....	1,391	287	82	--	-997	-12	--	0	0	775	364
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	532	-9	60	--	-447	19	--	69	0	48	352
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	313	-56	29	--	-257	5	--	154	0	-130	151
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	254	--	0	--	0	-656	--	858	0	52	3,902
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	55	--	0	--	0	28	--	27	0	0	156
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	0	--	0	-331	--	279	0	52	2,421
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	199	--	0	--	0	-353	--	552	0	0	1,325
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	-190	16,504	302	--	1,300	-941	--	--	22	18,835	10,907
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	-190	8,392	39	--	72	-627	--	--	6	8,933	3,806
Reformulated .....	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated .....	88	52	0	--	1	-1	--	--	5	136	104
Other .....	-278	8,340	39	--	71	-626	--	--	1	8,797	3,702
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	30	0	--	22	-1	--	--	0	53	30
Jet Fuel .....	--	928	0	--	926	29	--	--	0	1,825	867
Naphtha-Type .....	--	65	0	--	-60	-18	--	--	0	23	54
Kerosene-Type .....	--	863	0	--	986	47	--	--	0	1,802	813
Kerosene .....	--	78	0	--	-25	8	--	--	0	45	176
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	4,342	263	--	305	349	--	--	0	4,561	3,170
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	--	3,548	41	--	300	340	--	--	0	3,549	2,727
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	794	222	--	5	9	--	--	0	1,012	443
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	413	0	--	0	-64	--	--	0	477	475
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	--	14	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	14	0
Special Naphthas .....	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	1
Lubricants .....	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	6	-6	0
Waxes .....	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	6	-6	0
Petroleum Coke .....	--	283	0	--	0	-95	--	--	(s)	378	148
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	1,302	0	--	0	-537	--	--	2	1,837	2,220
Still Gas .....	--	666	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	666	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	56	0	--	0	-3	--	--	0	59	14
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>16,368</b>	<b>16,726</b>	<b>4,446</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>-3,863</b>	<b>-2,256</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,574</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19,849</b>	<b>27,042</b>

<sup>a</sup> Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 79,706	--	26,041	2,351	-11,329	-1,598	0	98,367	(s)	0	10,977
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	33,700	1,319	2,256	--	-25,856	-124	--	2,721	0	8,822	1,256
Pentanes Plus .....	5,747	--	483	--	-2,813	-5	--	769	0	2,653	173
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	27,953	1,319	1,773	--	-23,043	-119	--	1,952	0	6,169	1,083
Ethane/Ethylene .....	11,334	0	0	--	-11,946	-1	--	0	0	-611	216
Propane/Propylene .....	10,483	1,789	971	--	-6,275	-147	--	0	0	7,115	364
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	3,975	-225	618	--	-2,980	55	--	1,056	0	277	352
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	2,161	-245	184	--	-1,842	-26	--	896	0	-612	151
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	1,805	--	0	--	0	-379	--	1,982	(s)	202	3,902
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ....	385	--	0	--	0	-47	--	432	(s)	0	156
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	0	--	0	488	--	-690	0	202	2,421
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	1,420	--	0	--	0	-820	--	2,240	0	0	1,325
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	-1,195	104,482	1,759	--	11,043	215	--	--	106	115,768	10,907
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	-1,195	52,451	215	--	2,009	-600	--	--	24	54,056	3,806
Reformulated .....	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated .....	2,250	2,587	0	--	84	-80	--	20	4,981	104	
Other .....	-3,445	49,864	215	--	1,925	-520	--	4	49,075	3,702	
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	122	0	--	97	-5	--	0	224	30	
Jet Fuel .....	--	5,792	0	--	7,122	13	--	0	12,901	867	
Naphtha-Type .....	--	414	0	--	-300	-87	--	0	201	54	
Kerosene-Type .....	--	5,378	0	--	7,422	100	--	0	12,700	813	
Kerosene .....	--	592	0	--	-103	73	--	0	416	176	
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	28,185	1,484	--	1,918	76	--	0	31,511	3,170	
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	--	22,699	405	--	1,917	92	--	0	24,929	2,727	
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	5,486	1,079	--	1	-16	--	0	6,582	443	
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	2,470	0	--	0	-20	--	0	2,490	475	
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	--	102	0	--	0	-3	--	0	105	0	
Special Naphthas .....	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	2	-2	1	
Lubricants .....	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	53	-53	0	
Waxes .....	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	16	-16	0	
Petroleum Coke .....	--	2,865	0	--	0	-32	--	3	2,894	148	
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	7,368	60	--	0	719	--	9	6,700	2,220	
Still Gas .....	--	4,172	0	--	0	0	--	0	4,172	0	
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	363	0	--	0	-6	--	0	369	14	
<b>Total</b> .....	114,016	105,801	30,056	2,351	-26,142	-1,886	0	103,070	107	124,792	27,042

<sup>a</sup> Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 373	--	124	16	-40	-22	0	495	0	0
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	153	7	10	--	-126	(s)	--	12	0	31
Pentanes Plus .....	26	--	4	--	-13	(s)	--	5	0	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	126	7	6	--	-113	1	--	7	0	18
Ethane/Ethylene .....	54	0	0	--	-58	(s)	--	0	0	-4
Propane/Propylene .....	45	9	3	--	-32	(s)	--	0	0	25
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	17	(s)	2	--	-14	1	--	2	0	2
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	10	-2	1	--	-8	(s)	--	5	0	-4
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	8	--	0	--	0	-21	--	28	0	2
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ....	2	--	0	--	0	1	--	1	0	0
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	0	--	0	-11	--	9	0	2
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	6	--	0	--	0	-11	--	18	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	-6	532	10	--	42	-30	--	--	1	608
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	-6	271	1	--	2	-20	--	--	(s)	288
Reformulated .....	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated .....	3	2	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	4
Other .....	-9	269	1	--	2	-20	--	--	(s)	284
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	1	0	--	1	(s)	--	--	0	2
Jet Fuel .....	--	30	0	--	30	1	--	--	0	59
Naphtha-Type .....	--	2	0	--	-2	-1	--	--	0	1
Kerosene-Type .....	--	28	0	--	32	2	--	--	0	58
Kerosene .....	--	3	0	--	-1	(s)	--	--	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	140	8	--	10	11	--	--	0	147
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	--	114	1	--	10	11	--	--	0	114
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	26	7	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	33
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	13	0	--	0	-2	--	--	0	15
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	--	(s)	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	(s)
Special Naphthas .....	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants .....	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes .....	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Petroleum Coke .....	--	9	0	--	0	-3	--	--	(s)	12
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	42	0	--	0	-17	--	--	(s)	59
Still Gas .....	--	21	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	21
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>528</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-125</b>	<b>-73</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>640</b>

<sup>a</sup> Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 374	--	122	11	-53	-8	0	462	(s)	0
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	158	6	11	--	-121	-1	--	13	0	41
Pentanes Plus .....	27	--	2	--	-13	(s)	--	4	0	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	131	6	8	--	-108	-1	--	9	0	29
Ethane/Ethylene .....	53	0	0	--	-56	(s)	--	0	0	-3
Propane/Propylene .....	49	8	5	--	-29	-1	--	0	0	33
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	19	-1	3	--	-14	(s)	--	5	0	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	10	-1	1	--	-9	(s)	--	4	0	-3
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	8	--	0	--	0	-2	--	9	(s)	1
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	2	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	2	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	0	--	0	2	--	-3	0	1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	7	--	0	--	0	-4	--	11	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	-6	491	8	--	52	1	--	--	(s)	544
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	-6	246	1	--	9	-3	--	--	(s)	254
Reformulated .....	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated .....	11	12	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	23
Other .....	-16	234	1	--	9	-2	--	--	(s)	230
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	1	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel .....	--	27	0	--	33	(s)	--	--	0	61
Naphtha-Type .....	--	2	0	--	-1	(s)	--	--	0	1
Kerosene-Type .....	--	25	0	--	35	(s)	--	--	0	60
Kerosene .....	--	3	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	132	7	--	9	(s)	--	--	0	148
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	--	107	2	--	9	(s)	--	--	0	117
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	26	5	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	31
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	12	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	12
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Special Naphthas .....	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants .....	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes .....	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Petroleum Coke .....	--	13	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	14
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	35	(s)	--	0	3	--	--	(s)	31
Still Gas .....	--	20	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	20
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>535</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-123</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>586</b>

<sup>a</sup> Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,  
July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>38,924</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>41,874</b>	<b>69,003</b>	<b>12,397</b>	<b>22,743</b>	<b>104,143</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b> .....	<b>68</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>2,136</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	0	0	73	204	707	984
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	68	0	68	721	60	371	1,152
Ethane .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane .....	0	0	0	39	0	95	134
Isobutane .....	68	0	68	682	60	276	1,018
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>8,003</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>8,183</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>-1,268</b>	<b>1,619</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates .....	1,812	0	1,812	752	234	117	1,103
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen .....	0	0	0	12	0	23	35
Oxygenates .....	W	W	1,812	740	234	94	1,068
Fuel Ethanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	897
Methanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE .....	W	W	1,742	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates <sup>a</sup> .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net) .....	2,734	196	2,930	2,108	17	-1,465	660
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net) .....	3,431	-16	3,415	-647	435	80	-132
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net) .....	26	0	26	-12	0	0	-12
<b>Total Input to Refineries</b> .....	<b>46,995</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>50,125</b>	<b>71,998</b>	<b>13,347</b>	<b>22,553</b>	<b>107,898</b>
<b>Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation</b>							
Gross Input (daily average) .....	1,221	95	1,317	2,283	400	735	3,418
Operable Capacity (daily average) .....	1,513	97	1,610	2,285	401	713	3,399
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) <sup>b,c</sup> .....	80.7	97.9	81.8	99.9	99.7	103.1	100.6
<b>Downstream Processing</b>							
<b>Fresh Feed Input (daily average)</b>							
Catalytic Cracking .....	551	20	571	801	133	215	1,149
Catalytic Hydrocracking .....	58	4	62	138	0	8	145
Delayed and Fluid Coking .....	86	0	86	155	65	58	277
<b>Crude Oil Qualities</b>							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent) .....	0.98	1.00	0.99	1.09	1.66	0.72	1.07
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees) .....	30.64	35.11	30.95	34.37	29.57	36.21	34.20
<b>Operable Capacity (daily average)</b> .....	<b>1,513</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>3,399</b>
Operating .....	1,301	97	1,398	2,285	401	702	3,389
Idle .....	212	0	212	0	0	11	11
<b>Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>184</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,  
July 1996 (Continued)**

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>18,396</b>	<b>101,149</b>	<b>77,757</b>	<b>5,661</b>	<b>3,043</b>	<b>206,006</b>	<b>15,349</b>	<b>76,519</b>	<b>443,891</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b> .....	<b>935</b>	<b>3,042</b>	<b>2,079</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>6,485</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>2,613</b>	<b>11,669</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	457	1,507	727	151	136	2,978	144	1,319	5,425
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	478	1,535	1,352	37	105	3,507	223	1,294	6,244
Ethane .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane .....	345	359	377	0	0	1,081	69	776	2,060
Isobutane .....	133	1,176	975	37	105	2,426	154	518	4,184
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>397</b>	<b>8,631</b>	<b>5,898</b>	<b>-56</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>14,898</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>4,625</b>	<b>30,183</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates .....	210	2,272	969	0	26	3,477	27	3,704	10,123
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen .....	207	387	439	0	0	1,033	2	632	1,702
Oxygenates .....	3	1,885	530	W	W	2,444	25	3,072	8,421
Fuel Ethanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	916
Methanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	16
MTBE .....	W	1,781	W	W	W	2,252	W	2,997	7,177
Other Oxygenates <sup>a</sup> .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	312
Unfinished Oils (net) .....	119	6,995	4,651	-61	-9	11,695	279	845	16,409
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net) .....	68	-635	291	5	11	-260	552	71	3,646
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net) .....	0	-1	-13	0	0	-14	0	5	5
<b>Total Input to Refineries</b> .....	<b>19,728</b>	<b>112,822</b>	<b>85,734</b>	<b>5,793</b>	<b>3,312</b>	<b>227,389</b>	<b>16,574</b>	<b>83,757</b>	<b>485,743</b>
<b>Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation</b>									
Gross Input (daily average) .....	599	3,259	2,538	173	98	6,668	500	2,536	14,439
Operable Capacity (daily average) .....	609	3,357	2,683	200	95	6,942	518	2,915	15,385
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) <sup>b,c</sup> .....	98.4	97.1	94.6	86.9	103.8	96.0	96.6	87.0	93.9
<b>Downstream Processing</b>									
<b>Fresh Feed Input (daily average)</b>									
Catalytic Cracking .....	192	1,355	947	18	31	2,544	164	715	5,143
Catalytic Hydrocracking .....	38	264	223	0	0	525	4	414	1,151
Delayed and Fluid Coking .....	6	369	390	9	0	774	35	425	1,597
<b>Crude Oil Qualities</b>									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent) .....	0.66	1.12	1.39	1.65	0.53	1.19	1.30	1.15	1.14
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees) .....	38.25	32.00	29.78	30.43	39.32	31.78	32.63	25.94	31.26
<b>Operable Capacity (daily average)</b> .....	<b>609</b>	<b>3,357</b>	<b>2,683</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>6,942</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>2,915</b>	<b>15,385</b>
Operating .....	609	3,330	2,683	200	95	6,915	518	2,852	15,072
Idle .....	0	27	0	0	0	27	0	64	313
<b>Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40,694</b>	<b>40,879</b>

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

<sup>b</sup> Represents gross input divided by operable calendar day capacity.

<sup>c</sup> See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

**Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 70,334	--	12,843	-1,203	-4,886	-3,905	1	76,519	4,314	159	68,753
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	3,123	2,720	11	--	0	714	--	2,613	1,350	1,177	4,748
Pentanes Plus .....	1,770	--	0	--	0	0	--	1,319	0	451	35
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	1,353	2,720	11	--	0	714	--	1,294	1,350	726	4,713
Ethane/Ethylene .....	1	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene .....	281	1,268	1	--	0	494	--	0	408	648	1,582
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	676	1,410	0	--	0	335	--	776	943	32	2,678
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	395	42	10	--	0	-115	--	518	0	44	453
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	3,282	--	1,660	--	-294	-310	--	4,625	8	325	34,985
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	3,084	--	1,102	--	0	481	--	3,704	1	0	3,433
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	558	--	-451	-1,063	--	845	0	325	23,537
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	198	--	0	--	157	277	--	71	7	0	8,008
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	0	-5	--	5	0	0	7
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	-166	85,922	2,580	--	3,660	-1,308	--	--	7,822	85,482	53,892
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	-166	40,926	1,159	--	2,768	624	--	--	227	43,836	22,591
Reformulated .....	--	27,889	1,002	--	249	1,765	--	--	8	27,367	12,177
Oxygenated .....	321	554	0	--	0	-4	--	--	(s)	879	147
Other .....	-488	12,483	157	--	2,519	-1,137	--	--	219	15,590	10,267
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	68	2	--	0	-63	--	--	0	133	491
Jet Fuel .....	--	13,065	84	--	496	-819	--	--	241	14,223	6,715
Naphtha-Type .....	--	38	0	--	60	-77	--	--	0	175	170
Kerosene-Type .....	--	13,027	84	--	436	-742	--	--	241	14,048	6,545
Kerosene .....	--	114	0	--	0	2	--	--	(s)	112	79
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	13,020	670	--	481	-850	--	--	1,869	13,152	11,884
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	--	9,578	568	--	343	-430	--	--	10	10,909	7,689
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	3,442	102	--	138	-420	--	--	1,859	2,243	4,195
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	6,407	659	--	0	-179	--	--	1,458	5,787	6,659
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	--	505	0	--	-85	6	--	--	0	414	276
Special Naphthas .....	--	56	3	--	0	6	--	--	770	-717	43
Lubricants .....	--	452	0	--	0	-100	--	--	72	480	1,257
Waxes .....	--	74	1	--	0	1	--	--	15	59	162
Petroleum Coke .....	--	4,663	0	--	0	196	--	--	3,154	1,313	931
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	2,040	0	--	0	-127	--	--	13	2,154	2,618
Still Gas .....	--	4,384	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,384	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	148	2	--	0	-5	--	--	2	153	186
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>76,573</b>	<b>88,642</b>	<b>17,094</b>	<b>-1,203</b>	<b>-1,520</b>	<b>-4,809</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>83,757</b>	<b>13,495</b>	<b>87,142</b>	<b>162,378</b>

<sup>a</sup> Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 504,653	--	71,771	7,772	-37,152	-6,212	2	531,320	20,408	1,526	68,753
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	24,353	17,164	488	--	0	583	--	20,762	5,111	15,549	4,748
Pentanes Plus .....	13,403	--	0	--	0	13	--	10,251	(s)	3,139	35
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	10,950	17,164	488	--	0	570	--	10,511	5,111	12,410	4,713
Ethane/Ethylene .....	7	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	7	0
Propane/Propylene .....	2,271	9,086	32	--	0	82	--	0	1,668	9,639	1,582
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	5,841	7,502	0	--	0	522	--	6,967	3,443	2,411	2,678
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	2,831	576	456	--	0	-34	--	3,544	0	353	453
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	17,741	--	14,110	--	-26	286	--	22,426	89	9,024	34,985
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	16,508	--	7,380	--	0	-588	--	24,470	6	0	3,433
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	6,285	--	-388	493	--	-3,620	0	9,024	23,537
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	1,233	--	445	--	362	381	--	1,576	83	0	8,008
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	7
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	-408	590,856	8,024	--	21,437	-106	--	--	61,478	558,537	53,892
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	-408	275,748	3,909	--	17,466	2,863	--	--	2,105	291,747	22,591
Reformulated .....	--	164,885	3,005	--	1,949	6,920	--	--	86	162,833	12,177
Oxygenated .....	8,249	10,599	0	--	0	-3,167	--	--	8	22,007	147
Other .....	-8,657	100,264	904	--	15,517	-890	--	--	2,011	106,907	10,267
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	849	7	--	0	-42	--	--	0	898	491
Jet Fuel .....	--	92,571	1,411	--	2,093	-965	--	--	3,994	93,046	6,715
Naphtha-Type .....	--	105	555	--	300	-46	--	--	281	725	170
Kerosene-Type .....	--	92,466	856	--	1,793	-919	--	--	3,713	92,321	6,545
Kerosene .....	--	729	6	--	0	17	--	--	215	503	79
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	92,766	1,262	--	2,591	-1,609	--	--	18,966	79,262	11,884
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	--	68,487	906	--	1,174	-1,312	--	--	2,810	69,069	7,689
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	24,279	356	--	1,417	-297	--	--	16,156	10,193	4,195
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	46,043	1,138	--	0	798	--	--	8,802	37,581	6,659
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	--	2,262	74	--	-490	86	--	--	0	1,760	276
Special Naphthas .....	--	418	16	--	0	-7	--	--	3,785	-3,344	43
Lubricants .....	--	4,875	0	--	-223	-412	--	--	749	4,315	1,257
Waxes .....	--	602	16	--	0	83	--	--	83	452	162
Petroleum Coke .....	--	32,188	143	--	0	-1,648	--	--	22,675	11,304	931
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	9,893	39	--	0	775	--	--	91	9,066	2,618
Still Gas .....	--	30,967	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	30,967	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	945	3	--	0	-45	--	--	15	978	186
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>546,339</b>	<b>608,020</b>	<b>94,393</b>	<b>7,772</b>	<b>-15,741</b>	<b>-5,449</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>574,508</b>	<b>87,085</b>	<b>584,636</b>	<b>162,378</b>

<sup>a</sup> Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 2,269	--	414	-39	-158	-126	(s)	2,468	139	5
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	101	88	(s)	--	0	23	--	84	44	38
Pentanes Plus .....	57	--	0	--	0	0	--	43	0	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	44	88	(s)	--	0	23	--	42	44	23
Ethane/Ethylene .....	(s)	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene .....	9	41	(s)	--	0	16	--	0	13	21
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	22	45	0	--	0	11	--	25	30	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	13	1	(s)	--	0	-4	--	17	0	1
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	106	--	54	--	-9	-10	--	149	(s)	10
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	99	--	36	--	0	16	--	119	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	18	--	-15	-34	--	27	0	10
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	6	--	0	--	5	9	--	2	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	-5	2,772	83	--	118	-42	--	--	252	2,757
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	-5	1,320	37	--	89	20	--	--	7	1,414
Reformulated .....	--	900	32	--	8	57	--	--	(s)	883
Oxygenated .....	10	18	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	28
Other .....	-16	403	5	--	81	-37	--	--	7	503
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	2	(s)	--	0	-2	--	--	0	4
Jet Fuel .....	--	421	3	--	16	-26	--	--	8	459
Naphtha-Type .....	--	1	0	--	2	-2	--	--	0	6
Kerosene-Type .....	--	420	3	--	14	-24	--	--	8	453
Kerosene .....	--	4	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	4
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	420	22	--	16	-27	--	--	60	424
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	--	309	18	--	11	-14	--	--	(s)	352
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	111	3	--	4	-14	--	--	60	72
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	207	21	--	0	-6	--	--	47	187
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	--	16	0	--	-3	(s)	--	--	0	13
Special Naphthas .....	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	25	-23
Lubricants .....	--	15	0	--	0	-3	--	--	2	15
Waxes .....	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke .....	--	150	0	--	0	6	--	--	102	42
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	66	0	--	0	-4	--	--	(s)	69
Still Gas .....	--	141	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	141
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	5	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	5
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,470</b>	<b>2,859</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-49</b>	<b>-155</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>2,702</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>2,811</b>

<sup>a</sup> Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<sup>E</sup> 2,369	--	337	36	-174	-29	(s)	2,494	96	7
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	114	81	2	--	0	3	--	97	24	73
Pentanes Plus .....	63	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	48	(s)	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	51	81	2	--	0	3	--	49	24	58
Ethane/Ethylene .....	(s)	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene .....	11	43	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	0	8	45
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	27	35	0	--	0	2	--	33	16	11
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	13	3	2	--	0	(s)	--	17	0	2
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	83	--	66	--	(s)	1	--	105	(s)	42
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	78	--	35	--	0	-3	--	115	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils .....	--	--	30	--	-2	2	--	-17	0	42
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	6	--	2	--	2	2	--	7	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	-2	2,774	38	--	101	(s)	--	--	289	2,622
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	-2	1,295	18	--	82	13	--	--	10	1,370
Reformulated .....	--	774	14	--	9	32	--	--	(s)	764
Oxygenated .....	39	50	0	--	0	-15	--	--	(s)	103
Other .....	-41	471	4	--	73	-4	--	--	9	502
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	--	4	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	4
Jet Fuel .....	--	435	7	--	10	-5	--	--	19	437
Naphtha-Type .....	--	(s)	3	--	1	(s)	--	--	1	3
Kerosene-Type .....	--	434	4	--	8	-4	--	--	17	433
Kerosene .....	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	2
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	--	436	6	--	12	-8	--	--	89	372
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	--	322	4	--	6	-6	--	--	13	324
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	114	2	--	7	-1	--	--	76	48
Residual Fuel Oil .....	--	216	5	--	0	4	--	--	41	176
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	--	11	(s)	--	-2	(s)	--	--	0	8
Special Naphthas .....	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	18	-16
Lubricants .....	--	23	0	--	-1	-2	--	--	4	20
Waxes .....	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke .....	--	151	1	--	0	-8	--	--	106	53
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	--	46	(s)	--	0	4	--	--	(s)	43
Still Gas .....	--	145	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	145
Miscellaneous Products .....	--	4	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	5
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,565</b>	<b>2,855</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-74</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>2,697</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>2,745</b>

<sup>a</sup> Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

-- = Not Applicable.

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

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

**Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State**  
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	May 1996		January-May 1996	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
<b>PAD District I</b> .....	E 800	E 26	E 3,770	E 25
Florida .....	560	18	2,418	16
New York .....	E 26	E 1	E 117	E 1
Pennsylvania .....	E 148	E 5	E 678	E 4
Virginia .....	1	(s)	5	(s)
West Virginia .....	E 150	E 5	E 699	E 5
Adjustment <sup>a</sup> .....	-85	-3	-146	-1
<b>PAD District II</b> .....	E 17,484	E 564	E 86,082	E 566
Illinois .....	E 1,242	E 40	E 6,383	E 42
Indiana .....	196	6	1,027	7
Kansas .....	3,554	115	E 17,375	E 114
Kentucky .....	289	9	1,599	11
Michigan .....	E 909	E 29	E 4,717	E 31
Missouri .....	10	(s)	49	(s)
Nebraska .....	298	10	1,479	10
North Dakota .....	2,708	87	12,974	85
Ohio .....	E 721	E 23	E 3,546	E 23
Oklahoma .....	7,296	235	35,863	236
South Dakota .....	106	3	528	3
Tennessee .....	32	1	160	1
Adjustment <sup>a</sup> .....	121	4	382	3
<b>PAD District III</b> .....	E 98,417	E 3,175	E 477,518	E 3,142
Alabama .....	1,459	47	7,175	47
Arkansas .....	E 804	E 26	E 3,871	E 25
Louisiana <sup>b</sup> .....	E 11,164	E 360	E 53,255	E 350
Mississippi .....	1,596	51	8,031	53
New Mexico .....	E 5,294	E 171	E 26,754	E 176
Texas <sup>b</sup> .....	45,935	1,482	227,596	1,497
Federal Offshore PAD District III .....	E 31,000	E 1,000	E 147,485	E 970
Adjustment <sup>a</sup> .....	1,163	38	3,352	22
<b>PAD District IV</b> .....	E 11,531	E 372	E 56,988	E 375
Colorado .....	E 2,148	E 69	E 10,890	E 72
Montana .....	1,300	42	6,424	42
Utah .....	1,622	52	8,067	53
Wyoming .....	5,918	191	E 33,998	E 224
Adjustment <sup>a</sup> .....	543	18	-2,390	-16
<b>PAD District V</b> .....	E 71,509	E 2,307	E 363,026	E 2,388
Alaska <sup>b</sup> .....	E 41,573	E 1,341	E 215,429	E 1,417
South Alaska .....	1,262	41	6,390	42
North Slope .....	40,311	1,300	209,039	1,375
Adjustment for Alaska <sup>a</sup> .....	0	0	0	0
Arizona .....	6	(s)	29	(s)
California <sup>b</sup> .....	24,068	776	E 116,911	E 769
Nevada .....	89	3	461	3
Federal Offshore PAD District V .....	5,330	172	28,393	187
Adjustment excluding Alaska <sup>a</sup> .....	443	14	1,803	12
<b>U.S. Total<sup>b</sup></b> .....	<b>E 199,741</b>	<b>E 6,443</b>	<b>E 987,384</b>	<b>E 6,496</b>

<sup>a</sup> These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

<sup>b</sup> Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 8,119; California: State - 1,686; Louisiana: State - E2,011; Texas: State -97; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E48,242.

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

E = Estimated.

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

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

**Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
<b>Net Production</b>							
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b> .....	<b>134</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>8,580</b>	<b>9,447</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	13	62	75	110	93	1,240	1,443
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	121	441	562	431	233	7,340	8,004
Ethane .....	48	171	219	90	0	2,800	2,890
Propane .....	43	178	221	212	139	3,016	3,367
Normal Butane .....	30	63	93	70	94	725	889
Isobutane .....	0	29	29	59	0	799	858
<b>Stocks</b>							
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b> .....	<b>13</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>2,858</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	21	21	10	13	347	370
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	13	54	67	83	18	2,387	2,488
Ethane .....	0	0	0	17	0	622	639
Propane .....	8	21	29	40	9	1,016	1,065
Normal Butane .....	5	24	29	12	9	604	625
Isobutane .....	0	9	9	14	0	145	159

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
<b>Net Production</b>									
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b> .....	<b>19,397</b>	<b>4,202</b>	<b>8,499</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>6,095</b>	<b>38,906</b>	<b>4,729</b>	<b>3,123</b>	<b>56,842</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	3,502	688	1,543	221	788	6,742	813	1,770	10,843
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	15,895	3,514	6,956	492	5,307	32,164	3,916	1,353	45,999
Ethane .....	6,975	1,928	2,840	81	2,637	14,461	1,680	1	19,251
Propane .....	5,576	1,015	2,458	214	1,712	10,975	1,391	281	16,235
Normal Butane .....	2,354	-1,974	827	132	643	1,982	532	676	4,172
Isobutane .....	990	2,545	831	65	315	4,746	313	395	6,341
<b>Stocks</b>									
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b> .....	<b>184</b>	<b>2,149</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>4,522</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>7,787</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	81	307	258	16	15	677	101	16	1,185
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	103	1,842	1,725	124	51	3,845	117	85	6,602
Ethane .....	14	512	73	97	2	698	4	0	1,341
Propane .....	55	655	1,138	17	26	1,891	66	63	3,114
Normal Butane .....	21	459	322	8	9	819	40	8	1,521
Isobutane .....	13	216	192	2	14	437	7	14	626

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

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

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,  
July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases .....	1,651	78	1,729	3,522	436	698	4,656
Ethane/Ethylene .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene .....	1,254	50	1,304	2,545	310	658	3,513
Propane .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	355	29	384	864	116	71	1,051
Normal Butane .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	42	-1	41	113	10	-31	92
Isobutane .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	24,086	1,169	25,255	38,000	7,176	11,900	57,076
Reformulated .....	15,985	0	15,985	6,370	987	0	7,357
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	607	1,399	51	2,057
Other .....	8,101	1,169	9,270	31,023	4,790	11,849	47,662
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	15	0	15	102	44	48	194
Jet Fuel .....	2,422	36	2,458	4,419	823	1,113	6,355
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	2,422	36	2,458	4,419	823	1,113	6,355
Commercial .....	2,422	28	2,450	4,250	823	1,028	6,101
Military .....	0	8	8	169	0	85	254
Kerosene .....	50	57	107	64	-2	155	217
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	10,354	704	11,058	15,186	2,817	5,992	23,995
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	4,534	633	5,167	9,997	1,907	3,554	15,458
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	5,820	71	5,891	5,189	910	2,438	8,537
Residual Fuel Oil .....	3,584	76	3,660	1,382	293	96	1,771
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	1,208	31	1,239	6	0	0	6
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	2,179	45	2,224	439	0	0	439
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	197	0	197	937	293	96	1,326
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	296	0	296	318	0	28	346
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	0	0	0	720	0	76	796
Special Naphthas .....	87	34	121	301	0	73	374
Lubricants .....	375	289	664	482	0	252	734
Naphthenic .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic .....	375	289	664	482	0	252	734
Waxes .....	0	165	165	62	0	38	100
Petroleum Coke .....	1,520	27	1,547	2,470	638	797	3,905
Marketable .....	620	0	620	1,393	452	540	2,385
Catalyst .....	900	27	927	1,077	186	257	1,520
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	2,829	397	3,226	5,284	1,278	850	7,412
Still Gas .....	1,666	117	1,783	2,780	472	995	4,247
Miscellaneous Products .....	17	38	55	162	66	51	279
Fuel Use .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use .....	17	38	55	162	66	51	279
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>48,952</b>	<b>3,187</b>	<b>52,139</b>	<b>75,254</b>	<b>14,041</b>	<b>23,162</b>	<b>112,457</b>
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) <sup>a</sup> .....	-1,957	-57	-2,014	-3,256	-694	-609	-4,559

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, July 1996 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases .....	924	8,538	5,263	95	108	14,928	222	2,720	24,255
Ethane/Ethylene .....	1	750	133	0	0	884	0	0	884
Ethane .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	694
Ethylene .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	190
Propane/Propylene .....	652	5,128	3,880	51	64	9,775	287	1,268	16,147
Propane .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	11,661
Propylene .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,486
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	275	2,436	1,156	44	33	3,944	-9	1,410	6,780
Normal Butane .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6,718
Butylene .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	62
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	-4	224	94	0	11	325	-56	42	444
Isobutane .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	357
Isobutylene .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	87
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	10,527	55,182	41,212	1,324	1,895	110,140	8,392	40,926	241,789
Reformulated .....	631	15,667	3,776	0	0	20,074	0	27,889	71,305
Oxygenated .....	0	0	52	0	14	66	52	554	2,729
Other .....	9,896	39,515	37,384	1,324	1,881	90,000	8,340	12,483	167,755
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	175	132	140	0	0	447	30	68	754
Jet Fuel .....	1,696	10,472	10,937	260	204	23,569	928	13,065	46,375
Naphtha-Type .....	1	0	0	0	0	1	65	38	104
Kerosene-Type .....	1,695	10,472	10,937	260	204	23,568	863	13,027	46,271
Commercial .....	1,161	9,418	10,054	207	0	20,840	703	11,535	41,629
Military .....	534	1,054	883	53	204	2,728	160	1,492	4,642
Kerosene .....	4	802	63	79	-6	942	78	114	1,458
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	4,835	19,985	17,838	1,407	829	44,894	4,342	13,020	97,309
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	3,526	14,778	10,075	678	799	29,856	3,548	9,578	63,607
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	1,309	5,207	7,763	729	30	15,038	794	3,442	33,702
Residual Fuel Oil .....	275	4,630	2,562	268	25	7,760	413	6,407	20,011
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	119	4	381	0	0	504	97	340	2,186
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	90	775	840	243	25	1,973	85	1,009	5,730
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	66	3,851	1,341	25	0	5,283	231	5,058	12,095
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	87	3,840	622	0	-5	4,544	0	77	5,263
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	153	3,483	1,465	0	0	5,101	14	428	6,339
Special Naphthas .....	110	565	96	131	0	902	0	56	1,453
Lubricants .....	W	1,584	W	W	W	3,163	0	452	5,013
Naphthenic .....	W	470	W	W	W	1,061	0	223	1,284
Paraffinic .....	W	1,114	W	W	W	2,102	0	229	3,729
Waxes .....	9	205	94	77	0	385	0	74	724
Petroleum Coke .....	333	4,909	4,079	97	20	9,438	283	4,663	19,836
Marketable .....	49	2,994	2,891	77	0	6,011	79	3,493	12,588
Catalyst .....	284	1,915	1,188	20	20	3,427	204	1,170	7,248
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	591	974	1,405	1,176	155	4,301	1,302	2,040	18,281
Still Gas .....	785	5,501	3,653	183	103	10,225	666	4,384	21,305
Miscellaneous Products .....	71	293	442	0	0	806	56	148	1,344
Fuel Use .....	20	0	171	0	0	191	0	-4	187
Nonfuel Use .....	51	293	271	0	0	615	56	152	1,157
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>20,620</b>	<b>121,095</b>	<b>90,685</b>	<b>5,817</b>	<b>3,328</b>	<b>241,545</b>	<b>16,726</b>	<b>88,642</b>	<b>511,509</b>
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) <sup>a</sup> .....	-892	-8,273	-4,951	-24	-16	-14,156	-152	-4,885	-25,766

<sup>a</sup> Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.  
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.  
Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.  
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,  
July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>13,499</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>13,954</b>	<b>9,375</b>	<b>1,823</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>13,383</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>40,314</b>	<b>2,322</b>	<b>42,636</b>	<b>39,243</b>	<b>7,288</b>	<b>12,869</b>	<b>59,400</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	0	0	4	100	234	338
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	2,142	12	2,154	2,907	653	925	4,485
Ethane/Ethylene .....	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Propane/Propylene .....	478	8	486	1,587	33	336	1,956
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	1,397	1	1,398	928	510	425	1,863
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	267	3	270	390	110	164	664
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates .....	1,324	11	1,335	412	110	33	555
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen .....	0	0	0	30	0	0	30
Oxygenates .....	W	W	1,335	382	110	33	525
Fuel Ethanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	322
Methanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE .....	W	W	999	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates <sup>a</sup> .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils .....	11,254	523	11,777	9,878	444	3,894	14,216
Naphthas and Lighter .....	1,946	140	2,086	2,217	141	939	3,297
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils .....	3,575	6	3,581	1,622	90	215	1,927
Heavy Gas Oils .....	4,658	272	4,930	3,826	206	1,319	5,351
Residuum .....	1,075	105	1,180	2,213	7	1,421	3,641
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	4,621	92	4,713	6,522	860	947	8,329
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components .....	49	0	49	34	0	0	34
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	6,503	249	6,752	5,935	1,151	2,111	9,197
Reformulated .....	4,079	0	4,079	316	84	0	400
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	145	226	0	371
Other .....	2,424	249	2,673	5,474	841	2,111	8,426
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	479	0	479	47	29	56	132
Jet Fuel .....	1,400	18	1,418	2,137	131	404	2,672
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	1,400	18	1,418	2,137	131	404	2,672
Kerosene .....	71	50	121	221	22	181	424
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	6,833	215	7,048	4,658	1,236	2,255	8,149
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	2,068	194	2,262	2,526	507	926	3,959
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	4,765	21	4,786	2,132	729	1,329	4,190
Residual Fuel Oil .....	2,282	38	2,320	958	219	148	1,325
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	545	20	565	7	0	0	7
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	905	18	923	228	0	1	229
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	832	0	832	723	219	147	1,089
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	492	0	492	261	0	8	269
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas .....	89	29	118	133	0	38	171
Lubricants .....	533	323	856	740	0	0	740
Waxes .....	0	214	214	80	0	37	117
Petroleum Coke (Marketable) .....	570	0	570	656	627	295	1,578
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	1,669	491	2,160	3,575	1,701	1,281	6,557
Miscellaneous Products .....	3	57	60	85	5	22	112
<b>Total Stocks, All Oils</b> .....	<b>53,813</b>	<b>2,777</b>	<b>56,590</b>	<b>48,618</b>	<b>9,111</b>	<b>15,054</b>	<b>72,783</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,  
July 1996 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>1,159</b>	<b>27,224</b>	<b>18,173</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>48,305</b>	<b>2,085</b>	<b>23,466</b>	<b>101,193</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>11,441</b>	<b>69,764</b>	<b>47,436</b>	<b>4,507</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>134,329</b>	<b>10,958</b>	<b>66,936</b>	<b>314,259</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	59	92	147	8	13	319	2	0	659
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	2,603	3,649	5,052	74	31	11,409	439	1,408	19,895
Ethane/Ethylene .....	44	1,189	0	0	0	1,233	0	0	1,235
Propane/Propylene .....	1,428	1,066	950	2	4	3,450	102	109	6,103
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	720	867	3,538	64	6	5,195	234	896	9,586
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	411	527	564	8	21	1,531	103	403	2,971
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates .....	143	1,583	689	13	10	2,438	50	2,705	7,083
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen .....	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	35
Oxygenates .....	143	1,583	688	W	W	2,437	50	2,701	7,048
Fuel Ethanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	387
Methanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	468
MTBE .....	W	1,485	W	W	W	2,244	W	2,681	6,140
Other Oxygenates <sup>a</sup> .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	53
Unfinished Oils .....	2,802	24,952	16,465	1,230	324	45,773	2,421	23,537	97,724
Naphthas and Lighter .....	1,048	6,476	2,980	341	141	10,986	403	3,867	20,639
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils .....	302	3,413	2,528	136	75	6,454	334	3,930	16,226
Heavy Gas Oils .....	826	9,411	7,599	699	108	18,643	1,274	12,478	42,676
Residuum .....	626	5,652	3,358	54	0	9,690	410	3,262	18,183
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	967	6,999	4,867	65	259	13,157	1,325	7,802	35,326
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components .....	0	0	35	0	0	35	0	7	125
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	1,908	9,337	5,912	283	116	17,556	1,931	10,714	46,150
Reformulated .....	134	2,785	464	0	0	3,383	0	6,542	14,404
Oxygenated .....	0	74	0	0	0	74	0	130	575
Other .....	1,774	6,478	5,448	283	116	14,099	1,931	4,042	31,171
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	77	243	132	0	0	452	25	155	1,243
Jet Fuel .....	601	3,543	1,962	108	79	6,293	447	3,687	14,517
Naphtha-Type .....	1	0	0	0	0	1	24	19	44
Kerosene-Type .....	600	3,543	1,962	108	79	6,292	423	3,668	14,473
Kerosene .....	16	331	79	32	22	480	125	67	1,217
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	1,099	7,571	4,573	462	142	13,847	1,587	6,950	37,581
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	531	4,302	2,200	215	77	7,325	1,234	4,320	19,100
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	568	3,269	2,373	247	65	6,522	353	2,630	18,481
Residual Fuel Oil .....	329	3,036	2,449	238	19	6,071	475	5,064	15,255
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	51	0	28	0	0	79	78	1,154	1,883
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	103	366	520	185	19	1,193	251	739	3,335
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	175	2,670	1,901	53	0	4,799	146	3,171	10,037
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	22	1,275	546	0	15	1,858	0	70	2,689
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	77	1,605	139	0	0	1,821	0	206	2,027
Special Naphthas .....	88	1,074	47	74	0	1,283	1	43	1,616
Lubricants .....	11	2,952	1,249	746	0	4,958	0	950	7,504
Waxes .....	6	204	157	20	0	387	0	162	880
Petroleum Coke (Marketable) .....	8	685	2,276	0	0	2,969	148	931	6,196
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	610	507	571	1,154	151	2,993	1,981	2,334	16,025
Miscellaneous Products .....	15	126	89	0	0	230	1	144	547
<b>Total Stocks, All Oils</b> .....	<b>12,600</b>	<b>96,988</b>	<b>65,609</b>	<b>5,872</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>182,634</b>	<b>13,043</b>	<b>90,402</b>	<b>415,452</b>

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

**Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,<sup>a</sup>  
July 1996**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases .....	4.0	2.5	3.9	5.0	3.5	3.3	4.4
Finished Motor Gasoline <sup>b</sup> .....	45.1	37.7	44.5	52.2	50.3	49.9	51.5
Finished Aviation Gasoline <sup>c</sup> .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel .....	5.8	1.1	5.5	6.2	6.6	5.2	6.1
Kerosene .....	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	24.9	22.4	24.7	21.4	22.7	28.2	22.9
Residual Fuel Oil .....	8.6	2.4	8.2	1.9	2.4	0.5	1.7
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.8
Special Naphthas .....	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4
Lubricants .....	0.9	9.2	1.5	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.7
Waxes .....	0.0	5.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Petroleum Coke .....	3.6	0.9	3.5	3.5	5.1	3.7	3.7
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	6.8	12.6	7.2	7.4	10.3	4.0	7.1
Still Gas .....	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.7	4.1
Miscellaneous Products .....	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) <sup>d</sup> .....	-4.7	-1.8	-4.5	-4.6	-5.6	-2.9	-4.4

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases .....	5.0	7.9	6.4	1.7	3.6	6.9	1.4	3.5	5.3
Finished Motor Gasoline <sup>b</sup> .....	50.3	46.7	46.0	20.2	53.3	46.1	47.6	44.6	47.0
Finished Aviation Gasoline <sup>c</sup> .....	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel .....	9.2	9.7	13.3	4.6	6.7	10.8	5.5	16.8	10.1
Kerosene .....	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.4	-0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	26.1	18.5	21.6	25.1	27.3	20.6	27.8	16.8	21.1
Residual Fuel Oil .....	1.5	4.3	3.1	4.8	0.8	3.6	2.6	8.3	4.3
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	0.5	3.6	0.8	0.0	-0.2	2.1	0.0	0.1	1.1
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	0.8	3.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.6	1.4
Special Naphthas .....	0.6	0.5	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3
Lubricants .....	0.2	1.5	1.0	12.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.6	1.1
Waxes .....	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Petroleum Coke .....	1.8	4.5	4.9	1.7	0.7	4.3	1.8	6.0	4.3
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	3.2	0.9	1.7	21.0	5.1	2.0	8.3	2.6	4.0
Still Gas .....	4.2	5.1	4.4	3.3	3.4	4.7	4.3	5.7	4.6
Miscellaneous Products .....	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) <sup>d</sup> .....	-4.8	-7.6	-6.0	-0.4	-0.5	-6.5	-1.0	-6.3	-5.6

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

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

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

<sup>d</sup> Represents the difference between input and production.

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

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 28 and 29.

**Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry,  
July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
<b>PAD District I</b> .....	<b>1,738</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>4,555</b>	<b>7,495</b>
Florida .....	0	0	1,488	1,488
Georgia .....	0	0	300	300
Maine .....	24	0	185	209
Maryland .....	0	219	332	551
New Jersey .....	878	240	836	1,954
New York .....	836	591	216	1,643
North Carolina .....	0	0	459	459
Pennsylvania .....	0	151	268	419
South Carolina .....	0	0	229	229
Vermont .....	0	1	9	10
Virginia .....	0	0	233	233
<b>PAD District III</b> .....	<b>104</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>2,231</b>
Louisiana .....	104	200	599	903
Mississippi .....	0	0	909	909
Texas .....	0	419	0	419
<b>PAD District V</b> .....	<b>251</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>659</b>
California .....	0	191	217	408
Hawaii .....	251	0	0	251
<b>U.S. Total</b> .....	<b>2,093</b>	<b>2,012</b>	<b>6,280</b>	<b>10,385</b>

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

**Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,  
July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
<b>Crude Oil<sup>a,b</sup></b> .....	<b>36,617</b>	<b>46,348</b>	<b>141,238</b>	<b>3,843</b>	<b>12,843</b>	<b>240,889</b>	<b>7,771</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b> .....	<b>325</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>5,233</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7,632</b>	<b>246</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	42	1,594	130	0	1,766	57
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	325	1,720	3,639	171	11	5,866	189
Ethane .....	0	0	434	0	0	434	14
Ethylene .....	0	12	0	0	0	12	(s)
Propane .....	317	1,271	1,896	82	1	3,567	115
Propylene .....	0	200	0	0	0	200	6
Normal Butane .....	7	226	703	60	0	996	32
Butylene .....	0	0	14	0	0	14	(s)
Isobutane .....	1	11	592	29	10	643	21
Isobutylene .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>4,627</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>8,845</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>15,169</b>	<b>489</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates .....	424	0	167	0	1,102	1,693	55
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates .....	424	0	167	0	1,102	1,693	55
Fuel Ethanol .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MTBE .....	424	0	0	0	1,102	1,526	49
Other Oxygenates <sup>c</sup> .....	0	0	167	0	0	167	5
Unfinished Oils <sup>a</sup> .....	1,284	3	8,678	0	558	10,523	339
Naphthas and Lighter .....	0	3	1,582	0	558	2,143	69
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils .....	889	0	3,530	0	0	4,419	143
Residuum .....	395	0	3,566	0	0	3,961	128
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	2,919	34	0	0	0	2,953	95
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>25,955</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>9,386</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>38,636</b>	<b>1,246</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	9,526	113	896	39	1,159	11,733	378
Reformulated .....	5,276	0	245	0	1,002	6,523	210
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	4,250	113	651	39	157	5,210	168
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	1	7	0	0	2	10	(s)
Jet Fuel .....	2,648	0	21	0	84	2,753	89
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	2,648	0	21	0	84	2,753	89
Bonded Aircraft Fuel .....	1,801	0	0	0	3	1,804	58
Other .....	847	0	21	0	81	949	31
Kerosene .....	7	0	0	0	0	7	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	4,963	115	8	263	670	6,019	194
Bonded Ship Bunkers .....	0	0	0	0	27	27	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	0	0	0	0	27	27	1
Other .....	4,963	115	8	263	643	5,992	193
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	2,943	73	0	41	568	3,625	117
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	2,020	42	8	222	75	2,367	76
Residual Fuel Oil .....	7,495	0	2,231	0	659	10,385	335
Bonded Ship Bunkers .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	7,495	0	2,231	0	659	10,385	335
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	1,738	0	104	0	251	2,093	68
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	1,202	0	619	0	191	2,012	65
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	4,555	0	1,508	0	217	6,280	203
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	365	39	875	0	0	1,279	41
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	0	0	5,104	0	0	5,104	165
Special Naphthas .....	67	21	225	0	3	316	10
Lubricants .....	197	21	0	0	0	218	7
Waxes .....	22	15	0	0	1	38	1
Petroleum Coke .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	662	78	26	0	0	766	25
Miscellaneous Products .....	2	4	0	0	2	8	(s)
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>67,524</b>	<b>48,560</b>	<b>164,702</b>	<b>4,446</b>	<b>17,094</b>	<b>302,326</b>	<b>9,752</b>

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,  
January-July 1996  
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						U.S. Total	Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V			
<b>Crude Oil<sup>a,b</sup></b> .....	<b>260,591</b>	<b>300,137</b>	<b>925,775</b>	<b>26,041</b>	<b>71,771</b>	<b>1,584,315</b>	<b>7,438</b>	
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b> .....	<b>6,736</b>	<b>13,720</b>	<b>22,610</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>45,810</b>	<b>215</b>	
Pentanes Plus .....	143	166	9,605	483	0	10,397	49	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	6,593	13,554	13,005	1,773	488	35,413	166	
Ethane .....	0	2	3,142	0	0	3,144	15	
Ethylene .....	0	77	0	0	0	77	(s)	
Propane .....	6,323	10,411	4,963	971	32	22,700	107	
Propylene .....	0	1,583	0	0	0	1,583	7	
Normal Butane .....	224	1,172	2,801	618	0	4,815	23	
Butylene .....	0	0	67	0	0	67	(s)	
Isobutane .....	46	309	2,032	184	456	3,027	14	
Isobutylene .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>34,055</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>56,275</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,110</b>	<b>104,600</b>	<b>491</b>	
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates .....	1,958	38	348	0	7,380	9,724	46	
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen .....	0	38	0	0	0	38	(s)	
Oxygenates .....	1,958	0	348	0	7,380	9,686	45	
Fuel Ethanol .....	0	0	75	0	87	162	1	
MTBE .....	1,921	0	0	0	7,293	9,214	43	
Other Oxygenates <sup>c</sup> .....	37	0	273	0	0	310	1	
Unfinished Oils <sup>a</sup> .....	15,886	32	55,927	0	6,285	78,130	367	
Naphthas and Lighter .....	862	32	9,369	0	558	10,821	51	
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils .....	0	0	0	0	863	863	4	
Heavy Gas Oils .....	8,761	0	25,721	0	946	35,428	166	
Residuum .....	6,263	0	20,837	0	3,918	31,018	146	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	16,211	90	0	0	445	16,746	79	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>198,799</b>	<b>2,457</b>	<b>47,987</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>8,024</b>	<b>259,026</b>	<b>1,216</b>	
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	76,220	590	1,478	215	3,909	82,412	387	
Reformulated .....	39,420	0	827	0	3,005	43,252	203	
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other .....	36,800	590	651	215	904	39,160	184	
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	4	23	0	0	7	34	(s)	
Jet Fuel .....	18,944	0	1,644	0	1,411	21,999	103	
Naphtha-Type .....	318	0	496	0	555	1,369	6	
Kerosene-Type .....	18,626	0	1,148	0	856	20,630	97	
Bonded Aircraft Fuel .....	10,705	0	956	0	10	11,671	55	
Other .....	7,921	0	192	0	846	8,959	42	
Kerosene .....	268	0	0	0	6	274	1	
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	45,408	1,014	15	1,484	1,262	49,183	231	
Bonded Ship Bunkers .....	0	0	0	5	274	279	1	
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	0	0	0	5	0	5	(s)	
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	0	0	0	0	274	274	1	
Other .....	45,408	1,014	15	1,479	988	48,904	230	
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	20,742	707	0	400	906	22,755	107	
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	24,666	307	15	1,079	82	26,149	123	
Residual Fuel Oil .....	47,866	62	3,319	0	1,138	52,385	246	
Bonded Ship Bunkers .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other .....	47,866	62	3,319	0	1,138	52,385	246	
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	10,550	62	1,027	0	451	12,090	57	
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	8,662	0	619	0	470	9,751	46	
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	28,654	0	1,673	0	217	30,544	143	
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	2,011	240	9,141	0	74	11,466	54	
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	0	0	31,279	0	0	31,279	147	
Special Naphthas .....	1,208	145	783	0	16	2,152	10	
Lubricants .....	2,167	151	101	0	0	2,419	11	
Waxes .....	167	98	10	0	16	291	1	
Petroleum Coke .....	0	0	0	0	143	143	1	
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	4,523	111	196	60	39	4,929	23	
Miscellaneous Products .....	13	23	21	0	3	60	(s)	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>500,181</b>	<b>316,474</b>	<b>1,052,647</b>	<b>30,056</b>	<b>94,393</b>	<b>1,993,751</b>	<b>9,360</b>	

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup>  
July 1996  
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>50,906</b>	<b>2,716</b>	<b>2,642</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Algeria .....	0	2,189	392	0	0	0	0	928	0	0
Kuwait .....	8,259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia .....	42,510	527	2,250	93	884	0	0	1,126	0	0
United Arab Emirates .....	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>63,446</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,642</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>3,024</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Indonesia .....	1,484	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	0	0
Nigeria .....	20,658	0	623	0	0	0	0	1,046	0	0
Venezuela .....	41,304	0	3,019	64	1,664	1,764	1,322	1,727	0	0
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>126,537</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>4,239</b>	<b>2,796</b>	<b>9,185</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>4,697</b>	<b>5,307</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>316</b>
Angola .....	9,064	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina .....	382	0	211	0	0	0	0	87	0	0
Australia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil .....	0	0	0	300	278	0	0	0	0	46
Cameroon .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	0	0
Canada .....	33,883	2,554	66	101	2,691	3	1,992	874	7	270
China, People's Republic of .....	2,419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia .....	6,146	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	0	0
Congo .....	933	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador <sup>d</sup> .....	2,971	0	170	0	0	0	0	363	0	0
Egypt .....	1,203	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	0	0
France .....	0	0	0	307	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon <sup>e</sup> .....	5,924	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR .....	0	0	395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala .....	683	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy .....	0	0	0	282	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast .....	0	0	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico .....	36,763	348	132	0	0	22	8	0	0	0
Netherlands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	1,023	0	0	166	0	0	0	0
Norway .....	11,136	248	0	156	84	0	0	0	0	0
Oman .....	2,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru .....	813	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	0	0
Portugal .....	0	0	0	0	515	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia .....	1,017	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0
Spain .....	311	0	285	483	31	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden .....	0	0	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand .....	283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago .....	1,810	0	111	0	0	0	0	261	0	0
Turkey .....	0	0	0	0	651	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom .....	6,037	0	0	897	627	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands .....	0	0	1,254	270	3,457	798	2,623	2,226	0	0
Zaire .....	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	1,943	0	0	0	851	0	74	169	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>240,889</b>	<b>5,866</b>	<b>10,523</b>	<b>2,953</b>	<b>11,733</b>	<b>2,753</b>	<b>6,019</b>	<b>10,385</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>316</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>f</sup></b> .....	<b>50,906</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup>  
July 1996 (Continued)  
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products <sup>c</sup>	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>4,568</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,182</b>	<b>15,139</b>	<b>66,045</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>2,130</b>
Algeria .....	0	4,568	0	0	1,593	9,670	9,670	0	312	312
Kuwait .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,259	266	0	266
Saudi Arabia .....	0	0	0	0	589	5,469	47,979	1,371	176	1,548
United Arab Emirates .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	4	0	4
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>237</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>12,453</b>	<b>75,899</b>	<b>2,047</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>2,448</b>
Indonesia .....	0	0	0	0	0	251	1,735	48	8	56
Nigeria .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,669	22,327	666	54	720
Venezuela .....	237	0	0	212	524	10,533	51,837	1,332	340	1,672
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>1,042</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>33,845</b>	<b>160,382</b>	<b>4,082</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>5,174</b>
Angola .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,064	292	0	292
Argentina .....	0	0	0	0	0	298	680	12	10	22
Australia .....	0	337	0	0	0	337	337	0	11	11
Belgium .....	46	0	0	0	0	46	46	0	1	1
Brazil .....	0	0	0	0	0	624	624	0	20	20
Cameroon .....	0	0	0	0	0	304	304	0	10	10
Canada .....	79	0	68	201	369	9,275	43,158	1,093	299	1,392
China, People's Republic of .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,419	78	0	78
Colombia .....	0	0	0	0	0	165	6,311	198	5	204
Congo .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	933	30	0	30
Ecuador <sup>d</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	533	3,504	96	17	113
Egypt .....	0	0	0	0	0	265	1,468	39	9	47
France .....	34	0	0	0	167	508	508	0	16	16
Gabon <sup>e</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,924	191	0	191
Germany, FR .....	0	0	0	0	4	399	399	0	13	13
Guatemala .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	683	22	0	22
Italy .....	0	0	0	0	0	282	282	0	9	9
Ivory Coast .....	0	0	0	0	0	243	243	0	8	8
Japan .....	55	0	0	0	1	56	56	0	2	2
Korea, Republic of .....	0	0	0	0	33	33	33	0	1	1
Mexico .....	151	0	0	0	2	663	37,426	1,186	21	1,207
Netherlands .....	0	0	0	0	229	229	229	0	7	7
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	199	0	0	0	1,388	1,388	0	45	45
Norway .....	0	0	0	0	0	488	11,624	359	16	375
Oman .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,180	70	0	70
Peru .....	0	0	0	0	0	302	1,115	26	10	36
Portugal .....	0	0	0	0	0	515	515	0	17	17
Puerto Rico .....	627	0	150	0	0	777	777	0	25	25
Russia .....	0	0	0	0	0	291	1,308	33	9	42
Spain .....	0	0	0	353	0	1,152	1,463	10	37	47
Sweden .....	0	0	0	0	0	349	349	0	11	11
Thailand .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	283	9	0	9
Trinidad and Tobago .....	0	0	0	0	0	372	2,182	58	12	70
Turkey .....	0	0	0	0	0	651	651	0	21	21
United Kingdom .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,524	7,561	195	49	244
Virgin Islands .....	50	0	0	0	0	10,678	10,678	0	344	344
Zaire .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	636	21	0	21
Other .....	0	0	0	0	4	1,098	3,041	63	35	98
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,279</b>	<b>5,104</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>3,515</b>	<b>61,437</b>	<b>302,326</b>	<b>7,771</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>9,752</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>f</sup></b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>5,469</b>	<b>56,375</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>1,819</b>

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

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

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

<sup>d</sup> On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

<sup>e</sup> On June 7, 1996, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of June 1, 1996, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

<sup>f</sup> Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup>  
July 1996  
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>5,990</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Algeria .....	0	230	0	0	0	0	0	928	0	0
Saudi Arabia .....	5,990	0	0	93	884	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>12,211</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>2,441</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Nigeria .....	6,024	0	0	0	0	0	0	714	0	0
Venezuela .....	6,187	0	0	64	1,664	1,684	1,322	1,727	0	0
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>18,416</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>2,762</b>	<b>6,978</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>3,641</b>	<b>4,126</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>67</b>
Angola .....	4,794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil .....	0	0	0	300	278	0	0	0	0	0
Canada .....	1,892	95	0	67	2,532	0	1,521	683	7	67
China, People's Republic of .....	1,283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador <sup>d</sup> .....	368	0	0	0	0	0	0	363	0	0
Egypt .....	686	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France .....	0	0	0	307	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon <sup>e</sup> .....	2,156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR .....	0	0	395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy .....	0	0	0	282	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico .....	370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0	0	0
Norway .....	3,714	0	0	156	84	0	0	0	0	0
Peru .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	302	0	0
Portugal .....	0	0	0	0	270	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0
Spain .....	0	0	0	483	31	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	261	0	0
United Kingdom .....	2,517	0	0	897	627	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands .....	0	0	889	270	3,156	798	2,120	2,226	0	0
Zaire .....	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>36,617</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>2,919</b>	<b>9,526</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>4,963</b>	<b>7,495</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>f</sup></b> .....	<b>5,990</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup>  
July 1996 (Continued)  
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products <sup>c</sup>	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>2,430</b>	<b>8,420</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>272</b>
Algeria .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,158	1,158	0	37	37
Saudi Arabia .....	0	0	0	0	295	1,272	7,262	193	41	234
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>7,490</b>	<b>19,701</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>636</b>
Nigeria .....	0	0	0	0	0	714	6,738	194	23	217
Venezuela .....	0	0	0	186	129	6,776	12,963	200	219	418
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>365</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20,987</b>	<b>39,403</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>1,271</b>
Angola .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,794	155	0	155
Brazil .....	0	0	0	0	0	578	578	0	19	19
Canada .....	5	0	47	123	16	5,163	7,055	61	167	228
China, People's Republic of .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,283	41	0	41
Ecuador <sup>d</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	363	731	12	12	24
Egypt .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	686	22	0	22
France .....	13	0	0	0	0	320	320	0	10	10
Gabon <sup>e</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,156	70	0	70
Germany, FR .....	0	0	0	0	4	399	399	0	13	13
Italy .....	0	0	0	0	0	282	282	0	9	9
Japan .....	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	370	12	0	12
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	0	0	0	166	166	0	5	5
Norway .....	0	0	0	0	0	240	3,954	120	8	128
Peru .....	0	0	0	0	0	302	302	0	10	10
Portugal .....	0	0	0	0	0	270	270	0	9	9
Puerto Rico .....	347	0	150	0	0	497	497	0	16	16
Russia .....	0	0	0	0	0	291	291	0	9	9
Spain .....	0	0	0	353	0	867	867	0	28	28
Trinidad and Tobago .....	0	0	0	0	0	261	261	0	8	8
United Kingdom .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,524	4,041	81	49	130
Virgin Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	9,459	9,459	0	305	305
Zaire .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	636	21	0	21
Other .....	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>365</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>30,907</b>	<b>67,524</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>2,178</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>f</sup></b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>7,262</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>234</b>

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

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

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

<sup>d</sup> On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

<sup>e</sup> On June 7, 1996, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of June 1, 1996, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

<sup>f</sup> Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup>  
July 1996  
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>4,161</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Kuwait .....	2,131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia .....	2,030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>10,814</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Nigeria .....	4,626	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela .....	6,188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>31,373</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>
Angola .....	1,377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada .....	24,085	1,720	3	34	113	0	115	0	0	21
Colombia .....	1,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador <sup>d</sup> .....	371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico .....	2,891	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway .....	1,023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom .....	576	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>46,348</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>f</sup></b> .....	<b>4,161</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup>  
July 1996 (Continued)  
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products <sup>c</sup>	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,161</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134</b>
Kuwait .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,131	69	0	69
Saudi Arabia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,030	65	0	65
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,814</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>349</b>
Nigeria .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,626	149	0	149
Venezuela .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,188	200	0	200
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2,212</b>	<b>33,585</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1,083</b>
Angola .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,377	44	0	44
Canada .....	39	0	21	78	68	2,212	26,297	777	71	848
Colombia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,050	34	0	34
Ecuador <sup>d</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	371	12	0	12
Mexico .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,891	93	0	93
Norway .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,023	33	0	33
United Kingdom .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	576	19	0	19
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2,212</b>	<b>48,560</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1,566</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>f</sup></b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,161</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134</b>

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

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

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

<sup>d</sup> On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

<sup>e</sup> On June 7, 1996, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of June 1, 1996, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

<sup>f</sup> Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup>  
July 1996  
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>39,804</b>	<b>2,486</b>	<b>2,642</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Algeria .....	0	1,959	392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait .....	5,177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia .....	34,490	527	2,250	0	0	0	0	909	0	0
United Arab Emirates .....	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>38,609</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,642</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Nigeria .....	10,008	0	623	0	0	0	0	332	0	0
Venezuela .....	28,601	0	3,019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>62,825</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>2,394</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>225</b>
Angola .....	2,893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina .....	382	0	211	0	0	0	0	87	0	0
Australia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
Cameroon .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	0	0
Canada .....	0	557	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	179
Colombia .....	4,715	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	0	0
Congo .....	933	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador <sup>d</sup> .....	1,855	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt .....	517	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	0	0
France .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon <sup>e</sup> .....	3,768	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala .....	683	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast .....	0	0	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico .....	33,502	348	132	0	0	21	8	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	635	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway .....	6,399	248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru .....	813	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal .....	0	0	0	0	245	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia .....	1,017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain .....	311	0	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden .....	0	0	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand .....	283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago .....	1,810	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey .....	0	0	0	0	651	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom .....	2,944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands .....	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>141,238</b>	<b>3,639</b>	<b>8,678</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,231</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>f</sup></b> .....	<b>39,804</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup>  
July 1996 (Continued)  
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products <sup>c</sup>	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>4,568</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>12,198</b>	<b>52,002</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>1,677</b>
Algeria .....	0	4,568	0	0	1,593	8,512	8,512	0	275	275
Kuwait .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,177	167	0	167
Saudi Arabia .....	0	0	0	0	0	3,686	38,176	1,113	119	1,231
United Arab Emirates .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	4	0	4
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>237</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,237</b>	<b>42,846</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>1,382</b>
Nigeria .....	0	0	0	0	0	955	10,963	323	31	354
Venezuela .....	237	0	0	26	0	3,282	31,883	923	106	1,028
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>638</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>7,029</b>	<b>69,854</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>2,253</b>
Angola .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,893	93	0	93
Argentina .....	0	0	0	0	0	298	680	12	10	22
Australia .....	0	337	0	0	0	337	337	0	11	11
Belgium .....	46	0	0	0	0	46	46	0	1	1
Brazil .....	0	0	0	0	0	46	46	0	1	1
Cameroon .....	0	0	0	0	0	304	304	0	10	10
Canada .....	35	0	0	0	0	834	834	0	27	27
Colombia .....	0	0	0	0	0	165	4,880	152	5	157
Congo .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	933	30	0	30
Ecuador <sup>d</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,855	60	0	60
Egypt .....	0	0	0	0	0	265	782	17	9	25
France .....	21	0	0	0	167	188	188	0	6	6
Gabon <sup>e</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,768	122	0	122
Guatemala .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	683	22	0	22
Ivory Coast .....	0	0	0	0	0	243	243	0	8	8
Japan .....	55	0	0	0	0	55	55	0	2	2
Mexico .....	151	0	0	0	1	661	34,163	1,081	21	1,102
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	199	0	0	0	834	834	0	27	27
Norway .....	0	0	0	0	0	248	6,647	206	8	214
Peru .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	813	26	0	26
Portugal .....	0	0	0	0	0	245	245	0	8	8
Puerto Rico .....	280	0	0	0	0	280	280	0	9	9
Russia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,017	33	0	33
Spain .....	0	0	0	0	0	285	596	10	9	19
Sweden .....	0	0	0	0	0	349	349	0	11	11
Thailand .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	283	9	0	9
Trinidad and Tobago .....	0	0	0	0	0	111	1,921	58	4	62
Turkey .....	0	0	0	0	0	651	651	0	21	21
United Kingdom .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,944	95	0	95
Virgin Islands .....	50	0	0	0	0	415	415	0	13	13
Other .....	0	0	0	0	0	169	169	0	5	5
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>875</b>	<b>5,104</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1,761</b>	<b>23,464</b>	<b>164,702</b>	<b>4,556</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>5,313</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>f</sup></b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,686</b>	<b>43,490</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>1,403</b>

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

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

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

<sup>d</sup> On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

<sup>e</sup> On June 7, 1996, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of June 1, 1996, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

<sup>f</sup> Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup>  
July 1996  
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
<b>PAD District IV</b>										
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>3,843</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Canada .....	3,843	171	0	0	39	0	263	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>3,843</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PAD District V</b>										
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>951</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Kuwait .....	951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	0	0
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>1,812</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Indonesia .....	1,484	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	0	0
Venezuela .....	328	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>10,080</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
Canada .....	4,063	11	0	0	7	3	93	191	0	3
China, People's Republic of .....	1,136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia .....	381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador <sup>d</sup> .....	377	0	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico .....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Netherlands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	388	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman .....	2,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands .....	0	0	0	0	301	0	503	0	0	0
Other .....	1,943	0	0	0	851	0	74	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>12,843</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>f</sup></b> .....	<b>951</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup>  
July 1996 (Continued)  
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products <sup>c</sup>	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
<b>PAD District IV</b>										
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>4,446</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>143</b>
Canada .....	0	0	0	0	130	603	4,446	124	19	143
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>4,446</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>PAD District V</b>										
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>47</b>
Kuwait .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	951	31	0	31
Saudi Arabia .....	0	0	0	0	294	511	511	0	16	16
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>2,538</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>82</b>
Indonesia .....	0	0	0	0	0	251	1,735	48	8	56
Venezuela .....	0	0	0	0	395	475	803	11	15	26
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>3,014</b>	<b>13,094</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>422</b>
Canada .....	0	0	0	0	155	463	4,526	131	15	146
China, People's Republic of .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,136	37	0	37
Colombia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	381	12	0	12
Ecuador <sup>d</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	170	547	12	5	18
Korea, Republic of .....	0	0	0	0	33	33	33	0	1	1
Mexico .....	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Netherlands .....	0	0	0	0	229	229	229	0	7	7
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	0	0	0	388	388	0	13	13
Oman .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,180	70	0	70
Virgin Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	804	804	0	26	26
Other .....	0	0	0	0	0	925	2,868	63	30	93
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>4,251</b>	<b>17,094</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>551</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>f</sup></b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>47</b>

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

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

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

<sup>d</sup> On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

<sup>e</sup> On June 7, 1996, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of June 1, 1996, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

<sup>f</sup> Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

**Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup> January-July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>317,208</b>	<b>7,056</b>	<b>17,017</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>4,339</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>7,036</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Algeria .....	2,885	6,529	6,268	542	467	158	433	5,910	0	0
Kuwait .....	47,762	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia .....	266,107	527	10,749	93	3,872	0	0	1,126	0	0
United Arab Emirates .....	454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>440,063</b>	<b>1,561</b>	<b>20,557</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>10,241</b>	<b>10,666</b>	<b>11,722</b>	<b>18,260</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Gabon <sup>e</sup> .....	26,768	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia .....	9,944	0	1,184	0	0	0	0	678	0	0
Nigeria .....	134,029	0	2,107	0	0	0	0	2,872	0	0
Venezuela .....	269,322	1,561	17,266	2,525	10,241	10,666	11,722	14,710	0	0
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>827,044</b>	<b>26,796</b>	<b>40,556</b>	<b>13,586</b>	<b>67,832</b>	<b>11,074</b>	<b>37,028</b>	<b>27,089</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>2,152</b>
Angola .....	61,785	0	0	0	0	0	330	744	0	0
Argentina .....	8,744	0	759	0	86	0	30	87	0	0
Australia .....	3,433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	335	0	0
Belgium .....	0	0	2,279	317	1,191	0	0	0	0	0
Benin .....	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil .....	0	0	230	300	590	0	0	153	0	87
Cameroon .....	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	304	0	0
Canada .....	223,029	22,017	1,118	491	18,688	328	19,106	3,848	274	1,899
China, People's Republic of .....	10,197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia .....	47,090	0	198	0	97	107	0	1,223	0	0
Congo .....	6,533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador <sup>d</sup> .....	22,909	0	958	0	0	0	0	713	0	0
Egypt .....	6,741	0	1,055	266	0	0	0	265	0	0
France .....	0	0	485	1,263	717	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon <sup>e</sup> .....	12,463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR .....	0	0	3,196	0	0	0	0	342	0	0
Greece .....	0	0	612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala .....	2,394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India .....	0	0	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy .....	0	0	313	282	0	0	0	476	0	31
Ivory Coast .....	0	0	763	0	0	0	0	565	0	0
Japan .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of .....	0	0	1,750	37	0	101	0	0	0	0
Malaysia .....	2,064	0	674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico .....	256,567	2,776	132	1,165	0	717	15	0	0	85
Netherlands .....	0	0	701	245	2,077	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	5,448	173	0	1,421	375	1,123	0	50
New Zealand .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway .....	65,524	1,635	289	256	787	0	222	0	0	0
Oman .....	6,481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru .....	6,363	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,585	0	0
Portugal .....	0	0	0	82	2,313	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania .....	0	0	0	432	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia .....	3,394	0	394	556	0	0	0	291	0	0
Singapore .....	0	0	1,390	0	445	2	0	0	0	0
Spain .....	311	0	2,995	1,269	1,667	0	0	319	0	0
Sweden .....	0	0	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand .....	566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago .....	12,685	0	1,377	0	0	110	131	1,713	0	0
Turkey .....	0	0	289	0	651	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom .....	56,551	368	3,193	4,276	11,792	0	0	435	0	0
Virgin Islands .....	0	0	8,620	1,624	23,803	8,259	16,638	12,069	0	0
Zaire .....	3,143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	7,641	0	466	552	2,928	29	181	499	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,584,315</b>	<b>35,413</b>	<b>78,130</b>	<b>16,746</b>	<b>82,412</b>	<b>21,999</b>	<b>49,183</b>	<b>52,385</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>2,152</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>f</sup></b> .....	<b>314,323</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>10,749</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>3,872</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup> January-July 1996 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products <sup>c</sup>	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>1,431</b>	<b>27,360</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,172</b>	<b>77,738</b>	<b>394,946</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>1,854</b>
Algeria .....	175	27,360	0	0	7,955	55,797	58,682	14	262	276
Kuwait .....	0	0	0	0	0	101	47,863	224	(s)	225
Saudi Arabia .....	1,256	0	0	0	4,217	21,840	287,947	1,249	103	1,352
United Arab Emirates .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	454	2	0	2
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>853</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,016</b>	<b>3,245</b>	<b>83,058</b>	<b>523,121</b>	<b>2,066</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>2,456</b>
Gabon <sup>e</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,768	126	0	126
Indonesia .....	0	0	0	0	10	1,872	11,816	47	9	55
Nigeria .....	0	230	0	0	0	5,209	139,238	629	24	654
Venezuela .....	853	182	0	3,016	3,235	75,977	345,299	1,264	357	1,621
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>9,182</b>	<b>3,507</b>	<b>2,419</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>5,232</b>	<b>248,640</b>	<b>1,075,684</b>	<b>3,883</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>5,050</b>
Angola .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,074	62,859	290	5	295
Argentina .....	0	0	0	0	0	962	9,706	41	5	46
Australia .....	0	602	0	0	0	602	4,035	16	3	19
Bahama Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	335	335	0	2	2
Belgium .....	208	0	0	0	0	3,995	3,995	0	19	19
Benin .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	436	2	0	2
Brazil .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,360	1,360	0	6	6
Cameroon .....	0	0	0	0	0	556	556	0	3	3
Canada .....	588	0	419	1,416	2,444	72,636	295,665	1,047	341	1,388
China, People's Republic of .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,197	48	0	48
Colombia .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,625	48,715	221	8	229
Congo .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,533	31	0	31
Ecuador <sup>d</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,671	24,580	108	8	115
Egypt .....	237	0	0	0	0	1,823	8,564	32	9	40
France .....	68	0	0	0	283	2,816	2,816	0	13	13
Gabon <sup>e</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,463	59	0	59
Germany, FR .....	0	0	0	0	41	3,579	3,579	0	17	17
Greece .....	1,039	0	0	0	143	1,794	1,794	0	8	8
Guatemala .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,394	11	0	11
India .....	284	0	0	0	250	805	805	0	4	4
Italy .....	21	0	101	0	0	1,224	1,224	0	6	6
Ivory Coast .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,328	1,328	0	6	6
Japan .....	111	0	0	0	17	128	128	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of .....	74	0	0	0	104	2,066	2,066	0	10	10
Malaysia .....	0	0	0	0	120	794	2,858	10	4	13
Mexico .....	1,451	0	0	144	966	7,451	264,018	1,205	35	1,240
Netherlands .....	1,071	60	0	0	399	4,553	4,553	0	21	21
Netherlands Antilles .....	454	1,310	0	0	0	10,354	10,354	0	49	49
New Zealand .....	0	439	0	0	185	624	624	0	3	3
Norway .....	21	780	0	0	0	3,990	69,514	308	19	326
Oman .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,481	30	0	30
Peru .....	177	0	0	0	0	1,762	8,125	30	8	38
Portugal .....	54	0	0	0	0	2,449	2,449	0	11	11
Puerto Rico .....	2,261	0	1,899	0	0	4,160	4,160	0	20	20
Romania .....	0	0	0	0	0	432	432	0	2	2
Russia .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,241	4,635	16	6	22
Singapore .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,837	1,837	0	9	9
Spain .....	22	0	0	353	43	6,668	6,979	1	31	33
Sweden .....	0	0	0	0	0	349	349	0	2	2
Thailand .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	566	3	0	3
Trinidad and Tobago .....	371	0	0	0	37	3,739	16,424	60	18	77
Turkey .....	44	0	0	0	0	984	984	0	5	5
United Kingdom .....	16	0	0	0	0	20,080	76,631	265	94	360
Virgin Islands .....	111	0	0	0	0	71,124	71,124	0	334	334
Zaire .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,143	15	0	15
Other .....	499	316	0	0	200	5,670	13,311	36	27	62
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>11,466</b>	<b>31,279</b>	<b>2,419</b>	<b>4,929</b>	<b>20,649</b>	<b>409,436</b>	<b>1,993,751</b>	<b>7,438</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>9,360</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>f</sup></b> .....	<b>1,755</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,217</b>	<b>22,440</b>	<b>336,763</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1,581</b>

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

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

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

<sup>d</sup> On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

<sup>e</sup> On June 7, 1996, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of June 1, 1996, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

<sup>f</sup> Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup>  
January-July 1996  
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>38,445</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>4,339</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>5,910</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Algeria .....	0	1,834	335	542	467	28	433	5,910	0	0
Kuwait .....	0	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia .....	38,445	0	0	93	3,872	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>93,227</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>10,241</b>	<b>9,213</b>	<b>11,722</b>	<b>17,198</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Gabon <sup>e</sup> .....	12,022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia .....	934	0	615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria .....	43,506	0	1,149	0	0	0	0	2,540	0	0
Venezuela .....	36,765	1,161	238	2,525	10,241	9,213	11,722	14,658	0	0
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>128,919</b>	<b>3,598</b>	<b>13,549</b>	<b>13,051</b>	<b>61,640</b>	<b>9,602</b>	<b>33,253</b>	<b>24,758</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1,208</b>
Angola .....	34,469	0	0	0	0	0	330	351	0	0
Argentina .....	0	0	0	0	86	0	30	0	0	0
Bahama Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	335	0	0
Belgium .....	0	0	0	317	1,191	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil .....	0	0	0	300	590	0	0	153	0	0
Canada .....	13,031	2,226	147	401	17,790	299	16,261	3,595	268	1,208
China, People's Republic of .....	4,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia .....	5,659	0	0	0	97	107	0	893	0	0
Ecuador <sup>d</sup> .....	3,360	0	0	0	0	0	0	533	0	0
Egypt .....	6,224	0	0	266	0	0	0	0	0	0
France .....	0	0	171	1,263	717	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon <sup>e</sup> .....	5,808	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR .....	0	0	3,045	0	0	0	0	342	0	0
Greece .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India .....	0	0	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy .....	0	0	0	282	0	0	0	476	0	0
Ivory Coast .....	0	0	282	0	0	0	0	565	0	0
Japan .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico .....	4,250	0	0	1,165	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands .....	0	0	0	245	2,077	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	776	173	0	1,420	375	1,123	0	0
Norway .....	33,097	1,154	0	256	787	0	222	0	0	0
Peru .....	712	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,235	0	0
Portugal .....	0	0	0	82	1,011	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania .....	0	0	0	432	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia .....	0	0	0	556	0	0	0	291	0	0
Spain .....	0	0	727	1,269	1,667	0	0	319	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago .....	0	0	289	0	0	110	131	1,713	0	0
Turkey .....	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom .....	15,926	218	447	4,276	11,792	0	0	435	0	0
Virgin Islands .....	0	0	7,154	1,624	22,637	7,666	15,904	12,069	0	0
Zaire .....	1,483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	0	0	0	144	1,198	0	0	330	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>260,591</b>	<b>6,593</b>	<b>15,886</b>	<b>16,211</b>	<b>76,220</b>	<b>18,944</b>	<b>45,408</b>	<b>47,866</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1,208</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>f</sup></b> .....	<b>38,445</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>3,872</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup>  
January-July 1996 (Continued)  
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products <sup>c</sup>	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>175</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>14,897</b>	<b>53,342</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>250</b>
Algeria .....	175	0	0	0	0	9,724	9,724	0	46	46
Kuwait .....	0	0	0	0	0	101	101	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia .....	0	0	0	0	1,107	5,072	43,517	180	24	204
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>57,483</b>	<b>150,710</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>708</b>
Gabon <sup>e</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,022	56	0	56
Indonesia .....	0	0	0	0	0	615	1,549	4	3	7
Nigeria .....	0	0	0	0	0	3,689	47,195	204	17	222
Venezuela .....	0	0	0	2,820	601	53,179	89,944	173	250	422
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>1,836</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>167,210</b>	<b>296,129</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>1,390</b>
Angola .....	0	0	0	0	0	681	35,150	162	3	165
Argentina .....	0	0	0	0	0	116	116	0	1	1
Bahama Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	335	335	0	2	2
Belgium .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,508	1,508	0	7	7
Brazil .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,043	1,043	0	5	5
Canada .....	57	0	268	1,206	99	43,825	56,856	61	206	267
China, People's Republic of .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,900	23	0	23
Colombia .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,097	6,756	27	5	32
Ecuador <sup>d</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	533	3,893	16	3	18
Egypt .....	0	0	0	0	0	266	6,490	29	1	30
France .....	26	0	0	0	0	2,177	2,177	0	10	10
Gabon <sup>e</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,808	27	0	27
Germany, FR .....	0	0	0	0	41	3,428	3,428	0	16	16
Greece .....	0	0	0	0	143	143	143	0	1	1
India .....	0	0	0	0	0	271	271	0	1	1
Italy .....	0	0	0	0	0	758	758	0	4	4
Ivory Coast .....	0	0	0	0	0	847	847	0	4	4
Japan .....	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico .....	0	0	0	144	0	1,309	5,559	20	6	26
Netherlands .....	83	0	0	0	170	2,575	2,575	0	12	12
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	0	0	0	3,867	3,867	0	18	18
Norway .....	0	0	0	0	0	2,419	35,516	155	11	167
Peru .....	177	0	0	0	0	1,412	2,124	3	7	10
Portugal .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,093	1,093	0	5	5
Puerto Rico .....	1,493	0	1,899	0	0	3,392	3,392	0	16	16
Romania .....	0	0	0	0	0	432	432	0	2	2
Russia .....	0	0	0	0	0	847	847	0	4	4
Spain .....	0	0	0	353	43	4,378	4,378	0	21	21
Trinidad and Tobago .....	0	0	0	0	37	2,280	2,280	0	11	11
Turkey .....	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	0	1	1
United Kingdom .....	0	0	0	0	0	17,168	33,094	75	81	155
Virgin Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	67,054	67,054	0	315	315
Zaire .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,483	7	0	7
Other .....	0	0	0	0	38	1,710	1,710	0	8	8
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,011</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>4,523</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>239,590</b>	<b>500,181</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>2,348</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>f</sup></b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>5,173</b>	<b>43,618</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>205</b>

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

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

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

<sup>d</sup> On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

<sup>e</sup> On June 7, 1996, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of June 1, 1996, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

<sup>f</sup> Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup>  
January-July 1996  
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>26,041</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Kuwait .....	10,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia .....	15,341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>58,512</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Gabon <sup>e</sup> .....	1,172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria .....	17,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela .....	39,840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>215,584</b>	<b>13,554</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>145</b>
Angola .....	6,402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada .....	161,331	13,554	32	90	590	0	1,014	62	0	145
Colombia .....	5,329	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador <sup>d</sup> .....	4,417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia .....	710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico .....	28,302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway .....	1,538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago .....	2,183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom .....	4,710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire .....	662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>300,137</b>	<b>13,554</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>145</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>f</sup></b> .....	<b>26,041</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup>  
January-July 1996 (Continued)  
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products <sup>c</sup>	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,041</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>122</b>
Kuwait .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,700	50	0	50
Saudi Arabia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,341	72	0	72
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58,512</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>275</b>
Gabon <sup>e</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,172	6	0	6
Nigeria .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,500	82	0	82
Venezuela .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,840	187	0	187
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>240</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>16,337</b>	<b>231,921</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1,089</b>
Angola .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,402	30	0	30
Canada .....	240	0	151	111	348	16,337	177,668	757	77	834
Colombia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,329	25	0	25
Ecuador <sup>d</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,417	21	0	21
Malaysia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	710	3	0	3
Mexico .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,302	133	0	133
Norway .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,538	7	0	7
Trinidad and Tobago .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,183	10	0	10
United Kingdom .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,710	22	0	22
Zaire .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	662	3	0	3
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>240</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>16,337</b>	<b>316,474</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1,486</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>f</sup></b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,041</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>122</b>

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

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

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

<sup>d</sup> On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

<sup>e</sup> On June 7, 1996, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of June 1, 1996, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

<sup>f</sup> Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup>  
January-July 1996  
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>242,281</b>	<b>5,222</b>	<b>16,682</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Algeria .....	2,885	4,695	5,933	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait .....	28,441	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia .....	210,501	527	10,749	0	0	0	0	909	0	0
United Arab Emirates .....	454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>276,146</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>16,298</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Gabon <sup>e</sup> .....	13,574	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia .....	587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria .....	73,023	0	958	0	0	0	0	332	0	0
Venezuela .....	188,962	400	15,340	0	0	1,373	0	0	0	0
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>407,348</b>	<b>7,383</b>	<b>22,947</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>783</b>
Angola .....	20,914	0	0	0	0	0	0	393	0	0
Argentina .....	8,744	0	759	0	0	0	0	87	0	0
Australia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium .....	0	0	2,279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin .....	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
Cameroon .....	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	304	0	0
Canada .....	2,238	3,976	727	0	0	16	0	0	0	530
Colombia .....	35,721	0	198	0	0	0	0	330	0	0
Congo .....	6,533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador <sup>d</sup> .....	12,271	0	788	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Egypt .....	517	0	1,055	0	0	0	0	265	0	0
France .....	0	0	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon <sup>e</sup> .....	6,655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR .....	0	0	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece .....	0	0	612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala .....	2,394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy .....	0	0	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Ivory Coast .....	0	0	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of .....	0	0	1,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia .....	524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico .....	224,015	2,776	132	0	0	226	15	0	0	85
Netherlands .....	0	0	338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	4,284	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
New Zealand .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway .....	30,889	481	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman .....	499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru .....	3,065	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	0
Portugal .....	0	0	0	0	827	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia .....	3,394	0	394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain .....	311	0	2,268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden .....	0	0	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand .....	566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago .....	10,502	0	1,088	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey .....	0	0	49	0	651	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom .....	35,915	150	2,746	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands .....	0	0	1,103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire .....	998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	247	0	466	0	0	29	0	169	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>925,775</b>	<b>13,005</b>	<b>55,927</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>783</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>f</sup></b> .....	<b>239,396</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>10,749</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup>  
January-July 1996 (Continued)  
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products <sup>c</sup>	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>1,256</b>	<b>27,360</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,955</b>	<b>59,384</b>	<b>301,665</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>1,416</b>
Algeria .....	0	27,360	0	0	7,955	45,943	48,828	14	216	229
Kuwait .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,441	134	0	134
Saudi Arabia .....	1,256	0	0	0	0	13,441	223,942	988	63	1,051
United Arab Emirates .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	454	2	0	2
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>853</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>20,139</b>	<b>296,285</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1,391</b>
Gabon <sup>e</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,574	64	0	64
Indonesia .....	0	0	0	0	10	10	597	3	(s)	3
Nigeria .....	0	230	0	0	0	1,520	74,543	343	7	350
Venezuela .....	853	182	0	196	265	18,609	207,571	887	87	975
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>7,032</b>	<b>3,507</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>47,349</b>	<b>454,697</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>2,135</b>
Angola .....	0	0	0	0	0	393	21,307	98	2	100
Argentina .....	0	0	0	0	0	846	9,590	41	4	45
Australia .....	0	602	0	0	0	602	602	0	3	3
Belgium .....	208	0	0	0	0	2,487	2,487	0	12	12
Benin .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	436	2	0	2
Brazil .....	0	0	0	0	0	87	87	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon .....	0	0	0	0	0	556	556	0	3	3
Canada .....	291	0	0	0	0	5,540	7,778	11	26	37
Colombia .....	0	0	0	0	0	528	36,249	168	2	170
Congo .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,533	31	0	31
Ecuador <sup>d</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	968	13,239	58	5	62
Egypt .....	237	0	0	0	0	1,557	2,074	2	7	10
France .....	42	0	0	0	283	639	639	0	3	3
Gabon <sup>e</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,655	31	0	31
Germany, FR .....	0	0	0	0	0	151	151	0	1	1
Greece .....	1,039	0	0	0	0	1,651	1,651	0	8	8
Guatemala .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,394	11	0	11
India .....	284	0	0	0	250	534	534	0	3	3
Italy .....	21	0	101	0	0	466	466	0	2	2
Ivory Coast .....	0	0	0	0	0	243	243	0	1	1
Japan .....	111	0	0	0	11	122	122	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,750	1,750	0	8	8
Malaysia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	524	2	0	2
Mexico .....	1,451	0	0	0	950	5,635	229,650	1,052	26	1,078
Netherlands .....	988	60	0	0	0	1,386	1,386	0	7	7
Netherlands Antilles .....	454	1,310	0	0	0	6,098	6,098	0	29	29
New Zealand .....	0	439	0	0	185	624	624	0	3	3
Norway .....	21	780	0	0	0	1,571	32,460	145	7	152
Oman .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	499	2	0	2
Peru .....	0	0	0	0	0	350	3,415	14	2	16
Portugal .....	54	0	0	0	0	881	881	0	4	4
Puerto Rico .....	768	0	0	0	0	768	768	0	4	4
Russia .....	0	0	0	0	0	394	3,788	16	2	18
Spain .....	22	0	0	0	0	2,290	2,601	1	11	12
Sweden .....	0	0	0	0	0	349	349	0	2	2
Thailand .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	566	3	0	3
Trinidad and Tobago .....	371	0	0	0	0	1,459	11,961	49	7	56
Turkey .....	44	0	0	0	0	744	744	0	3	3
United Kingdom .....	16	0	0	0	0	2,912	38,827	169	14	182
Virgin Islands .....	111	0	0	0	0	1,214	1,214	0	6	6
Zaire .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	998	5	0	5
Other .....	499	316	0	0	75	1,554	1,801	1	7	8
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>9,141</b>	<b>31,279</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>9,984</b>	<b>126,872</b>	<b>1,052,647</b>	<b>4,346</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>4,942</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>f</sup></b> .....	<b>1,755</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,940</b>	<b>253,336</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1,189</b>

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

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

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

<sup>d</sup> On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

<sup>e</sup> On June 7, 1996, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of June 1, 1996, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

<sup>f</sup> Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

**Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup> January-July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
<b>PAD District IV</b>										
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>26,041</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Canada .....	26,041	1,773	0	0	215	0	1,484	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>26,041</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PAD District V</b>										
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>10,441</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Algeria .....	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	0
Kuwait .....	8,621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia .....	1,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	0	0
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>12,178</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,257</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Indonesia .....	8,423	0	569	0	0	0	0	678	0	0
Venezuela .....	3,755	0	1,688	0	0	80	0	52	0	0
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>49,152</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>4,028</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>3,909</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>
Australia .....	3,433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil .....	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada .....	20,388	488	212	0	93	13	347	191	6	16
China, People's Republic of .....	5,297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia .....	381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador <sup>d</sup> .....	2,861	0	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast .....	0	0	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of .....	0	0	0	37	0	101	0	0	0	0
Malaysia .....	830	0	674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico .....	0	0	0	0	0	491	0	0	0	0
Netherlands .....	0	0	363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	388	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oman .....	5,982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru .....	2,586	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal .....	0	0	0	0	475	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore .....	0	0	1,390	0	445	2	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands .....	0	0	363	0	1,166	593	734	0	0	0
Other .....	7,394	0	0	408	1,730	0	181	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>71,771</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>6,285</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>3,909</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>f</sup></b> .....	<b>10,441</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup> January-July 1996 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products <sup>c</sup>	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
<b>PAD District IV</b>										
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>4,015</b>	<b>30,056</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>141</b>
Canada .....	0	0	0	60	483	4,015	30,056	122	19	141
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>4,015</b>	<b>30,056</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>PAD District V</b>										
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>3,457</b>	<b>13,898</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>65</b>
Algeria .....	0	0	0	0	0	130	130	0	1	1
Kuwait .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,621	40	0	40
Saudi Arabia .....	0	0	0	0	3,110	3,327	5,147	9	16	24
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,369</b>	<b>5,436</b>	<b>17,614</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>83</b>
Indonesia .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,247	9,670	40	6	45
Venezuela .....	0	0	0	0	2,369	4,189	7,944	18	20	37
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>74</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>13,729</b>	<b>62,881</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>295</b>
Australia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,433	16	0	16
Brazil .....	0	0	0	0	0	230	230	0	1	1
Canada .....	0	0	0	39	1,514	2,919	23,307	96	14	109
China, People's Republic of .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,297	25	0	25
Colombia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	381	2	0	2
Ecuador <sup>d</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	170	3,031	13	1	14
Ivory Coast .....	0	0	0	0	0	238	238	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of .....	74	0	0	0	104	316	316	0	1	1
Malaysia .....	0	0	0	0	120	794	1,624	4	4	8
Mexico .....	0	0	0	0	16	507	507	0	2	2
Netherlands .....	0	0	0	0	229	592	592	0	3	3
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	0	0	0	389	389	0	2	2
Oman .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,982	28	0	28
Peru .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,586	12	0	12
Portugal .....	0	0	0	0	0	475	475	0	2	2
Singapore .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,837	1,837	0	9	9
Virgin Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	2,856	2,856	0	13	13
Other .....	0	0	0	0	87	2,406	9,800	35	11	46
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>74</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7,549</b>	<b>22,622</b>	<b>94,393</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>443</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>f</sup></b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>13,768</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>65</b>

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

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

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

<sup>d</sup> On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

<sup>e</sup> On June 7, 1996, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of June 1, 1996, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

<sup>f</sup> Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

**Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,  
July 1996  
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
<b>Crude Oil<sup>a</sup></b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,314</b>	<b>4,314</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b> .....	<b>157</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>73</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	6	14	0	0	0	20	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	151	354	391	0	1,350	2,246	72
Ethane/Ethylene .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene .....	79	39	375	0	408	901	29
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	72	314	16	0	943	1,345	43
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>39</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>23</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	1	(s)	493	0	1	495	16
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	38	1	184	0	7	230	7
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>1,594</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>12,053</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7,822</b>	<b>21,982</b>	<b>709</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	28	14	3,539	6	227	3,814	123
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel .....	71	0	525	0	241	837	27
Kerosene .....	3	0	1	0	(s)	4	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	503	2	1,786	0	1,869	4,160	134
Residual Fuel Oil .....	235	61	985	0	1,458	2,739	88
Special Naphthas .....	15	11	16	(s)	770	813	26
Lubricants .....	121	54	305	6	72	558	18
Waxes .....	16	25	36	6	15	98	3
Petroleum Coke .....	514	111	4,840	(s)	3,154	8,620	278
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	82	213	20	2	13	330	11
Miscellaneous Products .....	6	(s)	(s)	0	2	9	(s)
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,790</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>13,121</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13,495</b>	<b>29,287</b>	<b>945</b>

<sup>a</sup> Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

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

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

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

**Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,  
January-July 1996  
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
<b>Crude Oil<sup>a</sup></b> .....	<b>201</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>20,408</b>	<b>22,120</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b> .....	<b>777</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>3,724</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,111</b>	<b>11,611</b>	<b>55</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	23	91	0	0	(s)	114	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	754	1,908	3,724	0	5,111	11,497	54
Ethane/Ethylene .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene .....	342	514	3,427	0	1,668	5,951	28
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	412	1,394	297	0	3,443	5,546	26
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>189</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4,349</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>4,651</b>	<b>22</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	10	22	3,026	(s)	6	3,064	14
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	179	2	1,323	0	83	1,587	7
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>6,868</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>93,623</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>61,478</b>	<b>165,079</b>	<b>775</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	244	115	20,095	24	2,105	22,581	106
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel .....	1	(s)	2	0	281	284	1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel .....	391	25	4,695	0	3,713	8,824	41
Kerosene .....	15	4	242	0	215	476	2
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	1,564	72	14,859	0	18,966	35,462	166
Residual Fuel Oil .....	1,384	448	11,648	0	8,802	22,281	105
Special Naphthas .....	69	59	140	2	3,785	4,055	19
Lubricants .....	999	383	5,117	53	749	7,301	34
Waxes .....	109	106	222	16	83	536	3
Petroleum Coke .....	1,663	1,294	36,443	3	22,675	62,078	291
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	392	497	157	9	91	1,145	5
Miscellaneous Products .....	37	(s)	2	0	15	55	(s)
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>8,036</b>	<b>6,538</b>	<b>101,696</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>87,085</b>	<b>203,462</b>	<b>955</b>

<sup>a</sup> Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

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

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

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

**Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina .....	0	0	0	0	60	0	3	0
Australia .....	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Bahama Islands .....	0	0	15	35	27	(s)	95	59
Bahrain .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil .....	0	0	(s)	0	94	0	237	0
Cameroon .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada .....	0	16	401	122	312	1	546	491
Chile .....	0	0	0	243	0	0	266	0
China, People's Republic of .....	0	0	275	0	0	0	311	0
China, Taiwan .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	479
Colombia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Costa Rica .....	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Denmark .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic .....	0	4	23	0	0	0	59	0
Ecuador .....	0	0	354	18	0	0	2	0
Egypt .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
El Salvador .....	0	0	77	0	0	0	3	0
Finland .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Pacific Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0
Germany, FR .....	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
Ghana .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala .....	0	0	1	84	7	(s)	(s)	50
Honduras .....	0	0	19	68	0	0	(s)	130
Hong Kong .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
India .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel .....	0	0	0	0	257	0	1	43
Italy .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Jamaica .....	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	264
Japan .....	1,302	0	325	68	0	0	57	0
Korea, Republic of .....	0	0	115	(s)	0	1	322	0
Malaysia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico .....	0	0	568	2,794	0	1	174	694
Netherlands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	398	0
New Zealand .....	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Panama .....	0	0	0	0	80	0	288	192
Peru .....	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Philippines .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Poland .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	6	0	1	201	0	0	63	2
Russia .....	0	0	0	70	0	0	41	0
Saudi Arabia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	548	335
South Africa .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	0
Spain .....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden .....	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	0
Switzerland .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Thailand .....	0	0	2	0	0	0	20	0
Trinidad and Tobago .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Kingdom .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Uruguay .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela .....	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	0
Virgin Islands .....	3,006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	0	0	7	108	0	0	2	0
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,314</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,246</b>	<b>3,814</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4,160</b>	<b>2,739</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, July 1996 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products <sup>b</sup>	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina .....	0	13	1	0	1	93	171	6
Australia .....	3	19	1	225	(s)	(s)	248	8
Bahama Islands .....	0	3	0	0	(s)	0	235	8
Bahrain .....	0	(s)	0	118	0	0	118	4
Belgium & Luxembourg .....	(s)	3	(s)	1,306	(s)	(s)	1,311	42
Brazil .....	0	74	(s)	81	(s)	0	487	16
Cameroon .....	0	1	0	42	0	0	43	1
Canada .....	18	128	47	527	297	10	2,917	94
Chile .....	0	6	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	515	17
China, People's Republic of .....	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	587	19
China, Taiwan .....	1	19	(s)	2	(s)	0	922	30
Colombia .....	1	7	(s)	0	1	1	10	(s)
Costa Rica .....	3	8	1	0	0	21	35	1
Denmark .....	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic .....	(s)	11	(s)	0	0	(s)	97	3
Ecuador .....	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	376	12
Egypt .....	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
El Salvador .....	(s)	4	(s)	0	0	1	85	3
Finland .....	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France .....	0	(s)	2	177	1	0	180	6
French Pacific Islands .....	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	37	1
Germany, FR .....	(s)	2	9	6	4	(s)	22	1
Ghana .....	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Greece .....	0	1	0	166	0	0	168	5
Guatemala .....	2	6	(s)	0	0	0	150	5
Honduras .....	1	9	(s)	0	0	17	245	8
Hong Kong .....	0	5	1	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
India .....	0	5	1	0	4	0	10	(s)
Indonesia .....	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	0	2	(s)
Ireland .....	0	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Israel .....	1	6	0	0	(s)	0	308	10
Italy .....	(s)	(s)	(s)	1,079	(s)	(s)	1,080	35
Jamaica .....	0	1	(s)	0	0	12	337	11
Japan .....	761	12	4	993	1	2	3,525	114
Korea, Republic of .....	(s)	2	1	262	1	(s)	704	23
Malaysia .....	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Mexico .....	3	92	22	221	8	256	4,834	156
Netherlands .....	(s)	8	(s)	282	1	1	294	9
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	1	0	0	0	0	399	13
New Zealand .....	(s)	1	(s)	121	1	0	123	4
Nigeria .....	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	2	(s)
Norway .....	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Panama .....	0	2	0	0	0	0	562	18
Peru .....	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	3	(s)
Philippines .....	0	2	1	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Poland .....	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal .....	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico .....	4	16	(s)	0	0	38	331	11
Russia .....	0	2	0	0	(s)	(s)	114	4
Saudi Arabia .....	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	1	(s)
Singapore .....	0	10	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	894	29
South Africa .....	(s)	13	(s)	144	(s)	0	413	13
Spain .....	(s)	(s)	1	1,562	(s)	0	1,563	50
Sweden .....	0	(s)	(s)	30	0	0	33	1
Switzerland .....	7	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	8	(s)
Thailand .....	0	11	(s)	0	(s)	1	33	1
Trinidad and Tobago .....	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	1	0	2	(s)
Turkey .....	0	10	(s)	766	0	0	776	25
United Arab Emirates .....	(s)	11	(s)	61	(s)	(s)	73	2
United Kingdom .....	0	2	1	175	4	(s)	184	6
Uruguay .....	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela .....	0	2	1	146	3	164	318	10
Virgin Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	114	3,120	101
Yugoslavia .....	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other .....	6	15	(s)	125	(s)	(s)	263	8
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>8,620</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>29,287</b>	<b>945</b>

<sup>a</sup> Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

<sup>b</sup> Includes miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

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

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

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

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,  
January-July 1996  
(Thousand Barrels)**

Destination	Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina .....	0	0	1	35	108	0	287	0
Australia .....	0	0	3	(s)	0	(s)	2	0
Bahama Islands .....	0	0	115	254	259	(s)	1,018	995
Bahrain .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg .....	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Brazil .....	0	(s)	96	507	1,084	1	3,214	0
Cameroon .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada .....	1,743	99	2,220	904	2,167	10	1,639	3,038
Chile .....	0	0	(s)	1,413	2	0	1,063	160
China, People's Republic of .....	0	0	851	239	0	0	821	1
China, Taiwan .....	0	0	91	0	0	1	3,560	1,026
Colombia .....	0	0	198	1,600	(s)	0	127	0
Costa Rica .....	0	0	1	47	20	0	214	2
Denmark .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic .....	0	11	81	170	0	1	392	85
Ecuador .....	0	0	840	94	0	0	3	0
Egypt .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
El Salvador .....	0	2	236	109	0	0	208	(s)
Finland .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France .....	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
French Pacific Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0
Germany, FR .....	0	1	1	(s)	0	(s)	11	0
Ghana .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Guatemala .....	0	0	60	993	7	31	560	287
Guinea .....	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	0
Honduras .....	0	0	87	419	50	30	324	898
Hong Kong .....	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	29	0
India .....	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	233	0
Indonesia .....	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	0
Ireland .....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Israel .....	0	0	1	0	1,285	(s)	224	43
Italy .....	0	0	4	2	0	0	284	42
Jamaica .....	0	0	214	0	0	0	683	3,890
Japan .....	1,302	0	631	306	2,506	202	1,159	321
Korea, Republic of .....	0	0	414	1	735	2	7,877	74
Malaysia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mexico .....	0	0	4,579	12,264	1	16	1,760	6,627
Netherlands .....	0	0	24	0	0	0	2	0
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	555	0
New Zealand .....	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0
Nigeria .....	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Norway .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Panama .....	0	0	49	117	224	0	1,671	1,369
Peru .....	0	0	(s)	308	4	176	212	61
Philippines .....	0	0	422	0	0	0	1,695	0
Poland .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Puerto Rico .....	6	0	10	2,290	0	0	707	13
Russia .....	0	0	(s)	113	28	(s)	87	5
Saudi Arabia .....	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Singapore .....	0	2	(s)	1	466	0	3,873	2,340
South Africa .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	0
Spain .....	0	0	1	0	0	1	(s)	0
Suriname .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Sweden .....	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1
Switzerland .....	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	5
Thailand .....	0	0	2	0	0	0	90	0
Trinidad and Tobago .....	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	2	0
Turkey .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
United Kingdom .....	0	0	153	3	(s)	1	7	23
Uruguay .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
Venezuela .....	0	0	2	1	(s)	1	2	0
Virgin Islands .....	19,069	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Other .....	0	0	103	386	164	0	407	976
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>22,120</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>11,497</b>	<b>22,581</b>	<b>9,108</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>35,462</b>	<b>22,281</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-July 1996 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products <sup>b</sup>	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina .....	(s)	112	5	2	3	337	888	4
Australia .....	8	52	4	2,336	2	(s)	2,408	11
Bahama Islands .....	(s)	18	0	0	9	(s)	2,669	13
Bahrain .....	0	1	0	447	0	0	448	2
Belgium & Luxembourg .....	5	32	2	5,888	4	5	5,943	28
Brazil .....	195	121	3	412	1	846	6,480	30
Cameroon .....	0	2	0	84	0	0	86	(s)
Canada .....	93	882	194	3,274	880	198	17,341	81
Chile .....	5	70	2	1	(s)	2	2,718	13
China, People's Republic of .....	(s)	76	5	0	4	(s)	1,998	9
China, Taiwan .....	7	140	3	13	2	1	4,843	23
Colombia .....	1	47	4	(s)	6	4	1,987	9
Costa Rica .....	11	47	3	0	0	78	422	2
Denmark .....	(s)	(s)	1	413	(s)	0	414	2
Dominican Republic .....	8	150	1	88	21	(s)	1,009	5
Ecuador .....	2	12	1	0	(s)	1	955	4
Egypt .....	1	26	0	236	0	(s)	263	1
El Salvador .....	5	96	1	0	0	1	658	3
Finland .....	1	2	0	0	1	(s)	4	(s)
France .....	1	5	14	2,739	12	0	2,773	13
French Pacific Islands .....	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	0	160	1
Germany, FR .....	1	34	33	399	23	3	505	2
Ghana .....	0	1	0	176	0	0	178	1
Greece .....	(s)	9	(s)	879	(s)	(s)	892	4
Guatemala .....	11	143	7	0	0	(s)	2,098	10
Guinea .....	0	8	0	0	0	0	9	(s)
Honduras .....	5	61	1	0	(s)	17	1,891	9
Hong Kong .....	(s)	85	6	0	1	(s)	122	1
India .....	0	125	3	0	9	(s)	371	2
Indonesia .....	0	16	(s)	256	1	(s)	286	1
Ireland .....	1	(s)	3	143	0	(s)	150	1
Israel .....	1	22	(s)	637	(s)	(s)	2,214	10
Italy .....	(s)	14	7	6,641	2	(s)	6,997	33
Jamaica .....	6	8	1	53	12	77	4,944	23
Japan .....	3,515	128	29	11,449	8	11	21,567	101
Korea, Republic of .....	4	65	8	1,283	5	2	10,470	49
Malaysia .....	1	17	1	1	1	1	22	(s)
Mexico .....	25	854	150	884	64	1,717	28,940	136
Netherlands .....	1	36	2	3,936	19	4	4,024	19
Netherlands Antilles .....	(s)	549	(s)	0	1	157	1,261	6
New Zealand .....	(s)	12	2	473	1	0	489	2
Nigeria .....	0	85	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	86	(s)
Norway .....	0	2	(s)	494	0	0	496	2
Panama .....	(s)	29	(s)	126	(s)	(s)	3,585	17
Peru .....	0	15	1	(s)	0	1	778	4
Philippines .....	1	63	6	5	0	2	2,193	10
Poland .....	(s)	1	0	6	0	0	8	(s)
Portugal .....	0	(s)	0	397	0	(s)	400	2
Puerto Rico .....	23	114	13	(s)	(s)	159	3,336	16
Russia .....	2	28	0	0	(s)	(s)	265	1
Saudi Arabia .....	0	13	(s)	82	(s)	(s)	99	(s)
Singapore .....	(s)	204	2	54	2	(s)	6,943	33
South Africa .....	(s)	77	(s)	540	(s)	(s)	874	4
Spain .....	(s)	2	2	7,901	1	2	7,910	37
Suriname .....	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Sweden .....	0	6	1	404	0	(s)	417	2
Switzerland .....	16	2	0	0	0	1	27	(s)
Thailand .....	45	69	1	(s)	2	5	215	1
Trinidad and Tobago .....	3	268	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	276	1
Turkey .....	(s)	24	(s)	3,661	1	0	3,686	17
United Arab Emirates .....	(s)	1,562	(s)	428	1	(s)	1,993	9
United Kingdom .....	1	29	6	1,711	27	2	1,964	9
Uruguay .....	(s)	9	(s)	0	0	(s)	23	(s)
Venezuela .....	(s)	15	4	1,175	10	952	2,162	10
Virgin Islands .....	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	114	19,184	90
Yugoslavia .....	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Other .....	50	599	2	1,947	9	1	4,642	22
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,055</b>	<b>7,301</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>62,078</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>4,705</b>	<b>203,462</b>	<b>955</b>

<sup>a</sup> Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

<sup>b</sup> Includes miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

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

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

**Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products <sup>b</sup>	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>1,642</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>2,128</b>
Algeria .....	0	71	0	0	0	30	0	0	211	312	312
Kuwait .....	266	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	266
Saudi Arabia .....	1,371	17	29	0	0	36	(s)	(s)	95	176	1,548
United Arab Emirates .....	4	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-2	2
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>2,047</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>2,438</b>
Indonesia .....	48	0	0	0	0	8	0	(s)	(s)	8	56
Nigeria .....	666	0	0	0	0	34	0	(s)	20	54	720
Venezuela .....	1,332	(s)	54	57	43	56	-5	(s)	125	330	1,662
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>3,943</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>-271</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>4,242</b>
Angola .....	292	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	292
Argentina .....	12	0	0	-2	(s)	3	0	(s)	4	4	16
Australia .....	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-7	-1	11	3	3
Bahama Islands .....	0	(s)	-1	-1	-3	-2	0	(s)	(s)	-8	-8
Belgium & Luxembourg .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	-42	(s)	1	-41	-41
Brazil .....	0	(s)	9	-3	-8	0	-3	-2	11	4	4
Cameroon .....	0	0	0	0	0	10	-1	(s)	0	8	8
Canada .....	1,093	69	83	-10	47	12	-17	-2	23	205	1,298
China, People's Republic of .....	78	-9	0	0	-10	0	0	(s)	(s)	-19	59
China, Taiwan .....	0	0	0	0	-14	-15	(s)	-1	(s)	-30	-30
Colombia .....	198	0	0	0	(s)	5	0	(s)	(s)	5	203
Congo .....	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Ecuador <sup>c</sup> .....	96	-11	-1	0	(s)	12	0	(s)	5	5	101
Egypt .....	39	0	0	0	(s)	9	0	(s)	(s)	9	47
France .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	(s)	16	11	11
Gabon <sup>d</sup> .....	191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	191
Germany, FR .....	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	12	12	12
Greece .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	(s)	0	-5	-5
Guatemala .....	22	(s)	-3	(s)	(s)	-2	0	(s)	(s)	-5	17
India .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Italy .....	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-35	(s)	9	-26	-26
Jamaica .....	0	-2	0	0	0	-9	0	(s)	(s)	-11	-11
Japan .....	-42	-10	-2	0	-2	0	-32	(s)	-23	-70	-112
Korea, Republic of .....	0	-4	(s)	0	-10	0	-8	(s)	1	-22	-22
Malaysia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico .....	1,186	-7	-90	1	-5	-22	-7	-3	(s)	-135	1,051
Netherlands .....	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-9	(s)	7	-2	-2
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	0	5	-13	0	0	(s)	39	32	32
Norway .....	359	8	3	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	5	16	375
Oman .....	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
Panama .....	0	0	0	-3	-9	-6	0	(s)	0	-18	-18
Peru .....	26	(s)	0	0	(s)	10	(s)	(s)	(s)	10	36
Puerto Rico .....	(s)	(s)	-6	0	-2	(s)	0	4	19	15	14
Romania .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia .....	33	0	-2	0	-1	9	0	(s)	(s)	6	39
Spain .....	10	(s)	1	0	0	0	-50	(s)	36	-13	-3
Sweden .....	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	11	10	10
Thailand .....	9	(s)	0	0	-1	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	8
Trinidad and Tobago .....	58	0	0	0	0	8	(s)	(s)	4	12	70
Turkey .....	0	0	21	0	0	0	-25	(s)	(s)	-4	-4
United Kingdom .....	195	0	20	0	(s)	0	-6	(s)	29	43	238
Virgin Islands .....	-97	0	112	26	85	72	0	0	47	341	244
Zaire .....	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	20
Other .....	63	-4	31	-8	-36	-11	-16	-3	6	-42	21
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>7,631</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>-278</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>8,808</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>e</sup></b> .....	<b>1,642</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>1,812</b>

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

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

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

<sup>d</sup> On June 7, 1996, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of June 1, 1996, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

<sup>e</sup> Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

**Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products <sup>b</sup>	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>1,489</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>1,844</b>
Algeria .....	14	31	2	1	2	28	0	(s)	199	262	275
Kuwait .....	224	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	225
Qatar .....	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia .....	1,249	2	18	0	(s)	5	(s)	(s)	77	102	1,351
United Arab Emirates .....	2	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	-7	(s)	-9	-7
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>2,066</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>2,444</b>
Gabon <sup>d</sup> .....	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	126
Indonesia .....	47	0	0	0	(s)	3	-1	(s)	6	7	54
Nigeria .....	629	0	0	(s)	(s)	13	0	(s)	11	24	653
Venezuela .....	1,264	7	48	50	55	69	-6	(s)	123	347	1,611
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>3,779</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-282</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>4,117</b>
Angola .....	290	0	0	0	2	3	0	(s)	(s)	5	295
Argentina .....	41	(s)	(s)	-1	-1	(s)	(s)	-1	2	(s)	41
Australia .....	16	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	-11	(s)	3	-8	8
Bahama Islands .....	0	-1	-1	-1	-5	-3	0	(s)	(s)	-11	-11
Belgium & Luxembourg .....	0	0	6	0	(s)	0	-28	(s)	13	-9	-9
Benin .....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Brazil .....	0	(s)	(s)	-5	-15	1	-2	-1	-2	-24	-24
Brunei .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon .....	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	1	2	2
Canada .....	1,039	93	83	-9	82	4	-15	-2	31	268	1,307
China, People's Republic of .....	48	-4	-1	0	-4	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-9	38
China, Taiwan .....	0	(s)	0	0	-17	-5	(s)	-1	(s)	-23	-23
Colombia .....	221	-1	-7	1	-1	6	(s)	(s)	1	-2	219
Congo .....	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	31
Ecuador <sup>c</sup> .....	108	-4	(s)	0	(s)	3	0	(s)	4	3	111
Egypt .....	32	0	0	0	(s)	1	-1	(s)	7	7	39
France .....	0	0	3	0	(s)	(s)	-13	(s)	10	(s)	(s)
Gabon <sup>d</sup> .....	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
Germany, FR .....	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	2	-2	(s)	15	14	14
Greece .....	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-4	(s)	8	4	4
Guatemala .....	11	(s)	-5	(s)	-3	-1	0	-1	(s)	-10	1
India .....	0	(s)	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	4	2	2
Italy .....	0	(s)	(s)	0	-1	2	-31	(s)	3	-27	-27
Jamaica .....	0	-1	0	0	-3	-18	(s)	(s)	(s)	-23	-23
Japan .....	-6	-3	-1	-12	-5	-2	-54	-1	-17	-95	-101
Korea, Republic of .....	0	-2	(s)	-3	-37	(s)	-6	(s)	9	-39	-39
Malaysia .....	10	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	4	4	13
Mexico .....	1,205	-8	-58	3	-8	-31	-4	-4	9	-101	1,104
Netherlands .....	0	(s)	10	0	(s)	0	-18	(s)	12	2	2
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	0	7	-1	5	0	-3	34	43	43
Norway .....	308	8	4	0	1	0	-2	(s)	6	16	324
Oman .....	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	30
Panama .....	0	(s)	-1	-1	-8	-6	-1	(s)	(s)	-17	-17
Peru .....	30	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	7	(s)	(s)	(s)	5	34
Puerto Rico .....	(s)	(s)	-11	0	-3	(s)	(s)	8	10	4	4
Romania .....	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	2	2
Russia .....	16	(s)	-1	(s)	(s)	1	0	(s)	4	5	21
Spain .....	1	(s)	8	0	(s)	1	-37	(s)	22	-6	-4
Syria .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Sweden .....	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-2	(s)	2	(s)	(s)
Thailand .....	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-1	2
Trinidad and Tobago .....	60	(s)	(s)	1	1	8	(s)	-1	8	16	76
Turkey .....	0	0	3	0	0	0	-17	(s)	2	-13	-13
United Kingdom .....	265	1	55	(s)	(s)	2	-8	(s)	35	85	351
Virgin Islands .....	-90	0	112	39	78	57	0	(s)	48	333	244
Zaire .....	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	15
Other .....	36	-4	15	-9	-41	-16	-25	-7	22	-66	-30
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>7,334</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>-291</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>8,405</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>e</sup></b> .....	<b>1,476</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,569</b>

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

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

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

<sup>d</sup> On June 7, 1996, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of June 1, 1996, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

<sup>e</sup> Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,  
July 1996  
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>14,847</b>	<b>65,538</b>	<b>732,413</b>	<b>10,977</b>	<b>68,753</b>	<b>892,528</b>
Refinery .....	13,954	13,383	48,305	2,085	23,466	101,193
Tank Farms and Pipelines .....	875	51,044	86,769	8,024	31,844	178,556
Leases .....	18	1,111	14,435	868	777	17,209
Strategic Petroleum Reserve .....	0	0	582,904	0	0	582,904
Alaskan In Transit .....	0	0	0	0	12,666	12,666
<b>Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)</b> .....	<b>144,930</b>	<b>157,555</b>	<b>245,066</b>	<b>16,065</b>	<b>93,625</b>	<b>657,241</b>
Refinery .....	42,636	59,400	134,329	10,958	66,936	314,259
Bulk Terminal .....	73,081	60,552	62,918	1,811	19,568	217,930
Pipeline .....	29,125	34,745	43,297	3,078	7,020	117,265
Natural Gas Processing Plant .....	88	2,858	4,522	218	101	7,787
<b>Pentanes Plus</b> .....	<b>24</b>	<b>2,478</b>	<b>6,176</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>8,886</b>
Refinery .....	0	338	319	2	0	659
Bulk Terminal .....	3	1,164	3,496	1	19	4,683
Pipeline .....	0	606	1,684	69	0	2,359
Natural Gas Processing Plant .....	21	370	677	101	16	1,185
<b>Liquefied Petroleum Gases</b> .....	<b>6,742</b>	<b>32,715</b>	<b>53,901</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>4,713</b>	<b>99,154</b>
Refinery .....	2,154	4,485	11,409	439	1,408	19,895
Bulk Terminal .....	2,376	18,566	28,656	89	3,220	52,907
Pipeline .....	2,145	7,176	9,991	438	0	19,750
Natural Gas Processing Plant .....	67	2,488	3,845	117	85	6,602
<b>Ethane/Ethylene</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>2,930</b>	<b>13,282</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,429</b>
Refinery .....	0	2	1,233	0	0	1,235
Bulk Terminal .....	1	986	8,297	0	0	9,284
Pipeline .....	0	1,303	3,054	212	0	4,569
Natural Gas Processing Plant .....	0	639	698	4	0	1,341
<b>Propane/Propylene</b> .....	<b>4,265</b>	<b>20,451</b>	<b>19,626</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>46,288</b>
Refinery .....	486	1,956	3,450	102	109	6,103
Bulk Terminal .....	1,605	13,857	9,864	86	1,410	26,822
Pipeline .....	2,145	3,573	4,421	110	0	10,249
Natural Gas Processing Plant .....	29	1,065	1,891	66	63	3,114
<b>Normal Butane/Butylene</b> .....	<b>2,197</b>	<b>6,987</b>	<b>15,286</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>2,678</b>	<b>27,500</b>
Refinery .....	1,398	1,863	5,195	234	896	9,586
Bulk Terminal .....	770	2,898	7,577	3	1,774	13,022
Pipeline .....	0	1,601	1,695	75	0	3,371
Natural Gas Processing Plant .....	29	625	819	40	8	1,521
<b>Isobutane/Isobutylene</b> .....	<b>279</b>	<b>2,347</b>	<b>5,707</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>8,937</b>
Refinery .....	270	664	1,531	103	403	2,971
Bulk Terminal .....	0	825	2,918	0	36	3,779
Pipeline .....	0	699	821	41	0	1,561
Natural Gas Processing Plant .....	9	159	437	7	14	626
<b>Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates</b> .....	<b>1,640</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>5,281</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>3,433</b>	<b>11,445</b>
Refinery .....	1,335	555	2,438	50	2,705	7,083
Bulk Terminal .....	305	332	2,515	99	202	3,453
Pipeline .....	0	48	328	7	526	909
<b>Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>35</b>
Refinery .....	0	30	1	0	4	35
<b>Fuel Ethanol</b> .....	<b>9</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>1,005</b>
Refinery .....	W	322	W	W	W	387
Bulk Terminal <sup>a</sup> .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
<b>ETBE</b> .....	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>
Refinery .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
<b>Methanol</b> .....	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>468</b>
Refinery .....	W	W	W	W	W	468

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,  
July 1996 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
<b>MTBE</b> .....	<b>1,301</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>4,733</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>3,232</b>	<b>9,622</b>
Refinery .....	999	W	2,244	W	2,681	6,140
Bulk Terminal .....	W	W	2,161	W	40	2,595
Pipeline .....	W	W	328	W	511	887
<b>Other Oxygenates<sup>b</sup></b> .....	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>
Refinery .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
<b>Unfinished Oils</b> .....	<b>11,777</b>	<b>14,216</b>	<b>45,773</b>	<b>2,421</b>	<b>23,537</b>	<b>97,724</b>
Refinery .....						
Naphthas and Lighter .....	2,086	3,297	10,986	403	3,867	20,639
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils .....	3,581	1,927	6,454	334	3,930	16,226
Heavy Gas Oils .....	4,930	5,351	18,643	1,274	12,478	42,676
Residuum .....	1,180	3,641	9,690	410	3,262	18,183
<b>Motor Gasoline Blending Components</b> .....	<b>5,301</b>	<b>9,723</b>	<b>14,313</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>8,008</b>	<b>38,670</b>
Refinery .....	4,713	8,329	13,157	1,325	7,802	35,326
Bulk Terminal .....	581	396	530	0	3	1,510
Pipeline .....	7	998	626	0	203	1,834
<b>Aviation Gasoline Blending Components</b> .....	<b>49</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>125</b>
Refinery .....	49	34	35	0	7	125
<b>Finished Motor Gasoline</b> .....	<b>49,414</b>	<b>42,028</b>	<b>45,007</b>	<b>3,806</b>	<b>22,591</b>	<b>162,846</b>
Refinery .....	6,752	9,197	17,556	1,931	10,714	46,150
Bulk Terminal .....	27,794	18,258	10,129	587	8,389	65,157
Pipeline .....	14,868	14,573	17,322	1,288	3,488	51,539
<b>Reformulated</b> .....	<b>19,149</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>8,809</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,177</b>	<b>41,744</b>
Refinery .....	4,079	400	3,383	0	6,542	14,404
Bulk Terminal .....	9,488	834	2,010	0	3,924	16,256
Pipeline .....	5,582	375	3,416	0	1,711	11,084
<b>Oxygenated</b> .....	<b>262</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1,194</b>
Refinery .....	0	371	74	0	130	575
Bulk Terminal .....	166	236	0	104	3	509
Pipeline .....	96	0	0	0	14	110
<b>Other</b> .....	<b>30,003</b>	<b>39,812</b>	<b>36,124</b>	<b>3,702</b>	<b>10,267</b>	<b>119,908</b>
Refinery .....	2,673	8,426	14,099	1,931	4,042	31,171
Bulk Terminal .....	18,140	17,188	8,119	483	4,462	48,392
Pipeline .....	9,190	14,198	13,906	1,288	1,763	40,345
<b>Finished Aviation Gasoline</b> .....	<b>727</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>2,218</b>
Refinery .....	479	132	452	25	155	1,243
Bulk Terminal .....	248	244	130	5	336	963
Pipeline .....	0	4	8	0	0	12
<b>Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>269</b>
Refinery .....	0	0	1	24	19	44
Bulk Terminal .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline .....	0	44	0	30	151	225
<b>Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel</b> .....	<b>9,891</b>	<b>7,466</b>	<b>13,369</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>6,545</b>	<b>38,084</b>
Refinery .....	1,418	2,672	6,292	423	3,668	14,473
Bulk Terminal .....	3,072	1,568	2,231	285	1,780	8,936
Pipeline .....	5,401	3,226	4,846	105	1,097	14,675

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,  
July 1996 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
<b>Kerosene</b> .....	<b>1,843</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>3,958</b>
Refinery .....	121	424	480	125	67	1,217
Bulk Terminal .....	1,546	477	177	0	7	2,207
Pipeline .....	176	62	240	51	5	534
<b>Distillate Fuel Oil</b> .....	<b>36,462</b>	<b>27,572</b>	<b>27,261</b>	<b>3,170</b>	<b>11,884</b>	<b>106,349</b>
Refinery .....	7,048	8,149	13,847	1,587	6,950	37,581
Bulk Terminal .....	22,886	11,419	5,178	496	3,591	43,570
Pipeline .....	6,528	8,004	8,236	1,087	1,343	25,198
<b>0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under</b> .....	<b>17,302</b>	<b>17,589</b>	<b>16,514</b>	<b>2,727</b>	<b>7,689</b>	<b>61,821</b>
Refinery .....	2,262	3,959	7,325	1,234	4,320	19,100
Bulk Terminal .....	11,430	7,837	3,738	451	2,538	25,994
Pipeline .....	3,610	5,793	5,451	1,042	831	16,727
<b>Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur</b> .....	<b>19,160</b>	<b>9,983</b>	<b>10,747</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>4,195</b>	<b>44,528</b>
Refinery .....	4,786	4,190	6,522	353	2,630	18,481
Bulk Terminal .....	11,456	3,582	1,440	45	1,053	17,576
Pipeline .....	2,918	2,211	2,785	45	512	8,471
<b>Residual Fuel Oil<sup>c</sup></b> .....	<b>12,135</b>	<b>2,199</b>	<b>13,306</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>6,659</b>	<b>34,774</b>
Refinery .....	2,320	1,325	6,071	475	5,064	15,255
Bulk Terminal .....	9,815	874	7,235	0	1,388	19,312
Pipeline .....	0	0	0	0	207	207
<b>Less than 0.31% Sulfur</b> .....	<b>2,933</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>4,619</b>
Refinery .....	565	7	79	78	1,154	1,883
Bulk Terminal .....	2,368	96	269	0	3	2,736
<b>0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur</b> .....	<b>4,420</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>4,472</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>10,639</b>
Refinery .....	923	229	1,193	251	739	3,335
Bulk Terminal .....	3,497	323	3,279	0	205	7,304
<b>Greater than 1.00% Sulfur</b> .....	<b>4,782</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>8,486</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>4,351</b>	<b>19,309</b>
Refinery .....	832	1,089	4,799	146	3,171	10,037
Bulk Terminal .....	3,950	455	3,687	0	1,180	9,272
<b>Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use</b> .....	<b>492</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2,689</b>
Refinery .....	492	269	1,858	0	70	2,689
<b>Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>2,027</b>
Refinery .....	0	0	1,821	0	206	2,027
<b>Special Naphthas</b> .....	<b>154</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,809</b>
Refinery .....	118	171	1,283	1	43	1,616
Bulk Terminal .....	36	0	157	0	0	193
<b>Lubricants</b> .....	<b>2,640</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>6,249</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>11,667</b>
Refinery .....	856	740	4,958	0	950	7,504
Bulk Terminal .....	1,784	781	1,291	0	307	4,163
<b>Waxes</b> .....	<b>214</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>880</b>
Refinery .....	214	117	387	0	162	880
<b>Petroleum Coke</b> .....	<b>570</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>2,969</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>6,196</b>
Refinery .....	570	1,578	2,969	148	931	6,196
<b>Asphalt and Road Oil</b> .....	<b>4,685</b>	<b>12,952</b>	<b>3,794</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>26,269</b>
Refinery .....	2,160	6,557	2,993	1,981	2,334	16,025
Bulk Terminal .....	2,525	6,395	801	239	284	10,244
<b>Miscellaneous Products</b> .....	<b>170</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1,202</b>
Refinery .....	60	112	230	1	144	547
Bulk Terminal .....	110	78	392	10	42	632
Pipeline .....	0	4	16	3	0	23
<b>Total Stocks, All Oils</b> .....	<b>159,777</b>	<b>223,093</b>	<b>977,479</b>	<b>27,042</b>	<b>162,378</b>	<b>1,549,769</b>

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

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

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

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

**Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Motor Gasoline				Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil			Residual Fuel	Propane/Propylene
	Total	Reformulated	Oxygenated	Other		Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur		
<b>PAD District I</b>	<b>34,546</b>	<b>13,567</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>20,813</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>29,934</b>	<b>13,692</b>	<b>16,242</b>	<b>12,135</b>	<b>2,120</b>
Connecticut	1,195	1,195	0	0	41	1,923	645	1,278	135	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	1,753	1,389	0	364	110	1,644	778	866	2,124	W
Florida	5,757	0	0	5,757	131	2,334	1,384	950	936	99
Georgia	2,243	0	0	2,243	37	1,316	925	391	147	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	978	416	0	562	41	1,433	829	604	584	W
Massachusetts	1,613	1,613	0	0	151	2,206	759	1,447	567	W
New Jersey	5,994	4,714	1	1,279	316	6,197	2,380	3,817	4,127	W
New York	2,767	954	86	1,727	257	3,715	949	2,766	1,205	W
North Carolina	2,564	0	0	2,564	176	1,860	1,133	727	373	W
Pennsylvania	4,968	1,443	79	3,446	280	3,815	1,918	1,897	846	W
Rhode Island	591	591	0	0	W	787	297	490	W	W
South Carolina	1,226	0	0	1,226	83	830	617	213	W	W
Virginia	2,702	1,252	0	1,450	40	1,779	997	782	636	W
West Virginia	195	0	0	195	W	95	81	14	W	W
<b>PAD District II</b>	<b>27,455</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>25,614</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>19,568</b>	<b>11,796</b>	<b>7,772</b>	<b>2,199</b>	<b>16,878</b>
Illinois	4,193	364	0	3,829	132	2,999	2,084	915	678	512
Indiana	2,985	165	85	2,735	168	2,254	1,125	1,129	142	W
Iowa	839	0	0	839	W	857	705	152	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	2,254	0	0	2,254	2	1,943	1,196	747	14	11,265
Kentucky	1,618	357	42	1,219	74	1,055	537	518	W	W
Michigan	3,061	0	20	3,041	80	1,455	1,032	423	89	2,215
Minnesota	1,282	84	226	972	W	1,232	828	404	166	W
Missouri	1,264	0	0	1,264	W	592	537	55	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	543	0	1	542	W	685	329	356	W	W
Ohio	3,874	15	6	3,853	207	2,396	1,220	1,176	204	W
Oklahoma	2,126	0	2	2,124	W	1,582	767	815	438	972
Tennessee	1,984	0	134	1,850	29	1,006	679	327	216	W
Wisconsin	1,432	249	91	1,092	W	1,512	757	755	50	W
<b>PAD District III</b>	<b>27,685</b>	<b>5,393</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>22,218</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>19,025</b>	<b>11,063</b>	<b>7,962</b>	<b>13,306</b>	<b>15,205</b>
Alabama	1,143	0	0	1,143	77	776	507	269	308	11
Arkansas	884	0	0	884	W	528	355	173	W	W
Louisiana	5,943	464	0	5,479	79	4,433	2,163	2,270	6,099	2,881
Mississippi	2,489	0	0	2,489	132	1,449	723	726	W	3,202
New Mexico	347	0	0	347	W	181	116	65	19	W
Texas	16,879	4,929	74	11,876	347	11,658	7,199	4,459	6,548	9,020
<b>PAD District IV</b>	<b>2,518</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>254</b>
Colorado	577	0	104	473	W	318	274	44	W	W
Idaho	127	0	0	127	W	154	113	41	W	W
Montana	849	0	0	849	W	704	704	0	56	9
Utah	484	0	0	484	W	561	308	253	139	181
Wyoming	481	0	0	481	W	346	286	60	W	41
<b>PAD District V</b>	<b>19,103</b>	<b>10,466</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>8,504</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>10,541</b>	<b>6,858</b>	<b>3,683</b>	<b>6,452</b>	<b>1,582</b>
Alaska	530	0	0	530	W	933	267	666	W	W
Arizona	918	0	130	788	W	140	118	22	W	W
California	12,381	10,466	0	1,915	67	6,339	4,779	1,560	3,771	456
Hawaii	823	0	0	823	W	474	106	368	W	W
Nevada	221	0	3	218	W	147	128	19	W	W
Oregon	1,240	0	0	1,240	W	790	583	207	294	W
Washington	2,990	0	0	2,990	W	1,718	877	841	1,212	338
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>111,307</b>	<b>30,660</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>79,563</b>	<b>3,424</b>	<b>81,151</b>	<b>45,094</b>	<b>36,057</b>	<b>34,567</b>	<b>36,039</b>

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

**Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>18</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>63,351</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>9,280</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,342</b>	<b>5,753</b>	<b>3,072</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>89,155</b>	<b>31,050</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	0	0	0	205	0	0	0	738
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	0	0	0	786	4,960	11	0	2,095	2,874
Unfinished Oils .....	36	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	132
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	0	9	0	15	0	0	0	375	1,442
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	6,568	0	0	1,086	284	1,459	0	52,796	14,400
Reformulated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,416	0
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	179	0	1	0	0	0
Other .....	6,568	0	0	907	284	1,458	0	42,380	14,400
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	53	105
Jet Fuel .....	204	0	0	259	0	916	0	13,506	4,877
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	204	0	0	259	0	916	0	13,506	4,877
Kerosene .....	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	20	0
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	2,472	0	0	799	246	664	0	18,064	5,446
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	1,931	0	0	315	234	654	0	12,697	4,555
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	541	0	0	484	12	10	0	5,367	891
Residual Fuel Oil .....	0	0	0	40	16	0	0	1,354	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>a</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas .....	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	63	44
Lubricants .....	0	9	0	84	10	0	0	780	325
Waxes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	0	0	0	235	32	0	0	38	667
Miscellaneous Products .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>9,298</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,392</b>	<b>6,895</b>	<b>3,832</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>89,155</b>	<b>94,401</b>

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,886</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>429</b>	<b>2,987</b>	<b>2,775</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>0</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	0	192	213	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	0	0	1,308	2,211	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	451	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	0	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	264	1,929	812	0	839	0	0	0	0
Reformulated .....	0	249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	264	1,680	812	0	839	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel .....	115	436	45	0	60	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	115	436	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene .....	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	50	465	393	0	16	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	50	332	393	0	11	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	0	133	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>a</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0
Special Naphthas .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>429</b>	<b>2,987</b>	<b>3,881</b>	<b>3,328</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,422</b>	<b>0</b>

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

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

**Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts,  
July 1996  
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>63,351</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>9,244</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>3,072</b>	<b>68,574</b>	<b>25,919</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	0	0	205	0	0	738
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	0	0	786	4,960	11	1,921	2,874
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	0	0	15	0	0	0	1,384
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	6,568	0	152	223	1,459	40,356	12,075
Reformulated .....	0	0	0	0	0	9,792	0
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other .....	6,568	0	152	223	1,458	30,564	12,075
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	0	0	0	0	22	0	95
Jet Fuel .....	204	0	193	0	916	11,148	4,670
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	204	0	193	0	916	11,148	4,670
Kerosene .....	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	2,472	0	216	71	664	15,129	4,083
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	1,931	0	74	59	654	10,851	3,710
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	541	0	142	12	10	4,278	373
Residual Fuel Oil .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>9,244</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>6,601</b>	<b>3,832</b>	<b>68,574</b>	<b>89,270</b>

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,886</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>429</b>	<b>2,322</b>	<b>2,775</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	0	192	213	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	0	0	1,308	2,211	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	264	1,421	812	0	839	0	0
Reformulated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	264	1,421	812	0	839	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel .....	115	436	45	0	60	0	0
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	60	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	115	436	45	0	0	0	0
Kerosene .....	0	0	25	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	50	465	393	0	16	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	50	332	393	0	11	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	0	133	0	0	5	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>429</b>	<b>2,322</b>	<b>3,881</b>	<b>3,328</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>4,886</b>	<b>0</b>

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

**Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>36</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,581</b>	<b>517</b>
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	0
Unfinished Oils .....	36	0	0	27	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	0	9	0	0	0	0	375	0
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	0	0	0	934	61	0	12,440	517
Reformulated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	624	517
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	179	0	0	0	0
Other .....	0	0	0	755	61	0	11,816	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0
Jet Fuel .....	0	0	0	66	0	0	2,358	0
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	0	0	0	66	0	0	2,358	0
Kerosene .....	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	0	0	0	583	175	0	2,935	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	0	0	0	241	175	0	1,846	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	0	0	0	342	0	0	1,089	0
Residual Fuel Oil .....	0	0	0	40	16	0	1,354	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	0	0	0	40	16	0	1,322	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>a</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas .....	0	4	0	0	0	0	63	0
Lubricants .....	0	9	0	84	10	0	780	0
Waxes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	0	0	0	235	32	0	38	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>54</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,581</b>	<b>517</b>

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>855</b>	<b>19,209</b>	<b>5,131</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>536</b>
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	0	174	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils .....	0	0	132	0	0	0	451
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	354	21	58	157	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	107	11,816	2,325	508	0	0	0
Reformulated .....	107	0	0	249	0	0	0
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	0	11,816	2,325	259	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	5	48	10	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel .....	0	2,358	207	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	0	2,358	207	0	0	0	0
Kerosene .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	0	2,935	1,363	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	0	1,846	845	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	0	1,089	518	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil .....	0	1,354	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	0	32	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	0	1,322	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>a</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
Special Naphthas .....	0	63	44	0	0	0	0
Lubricants .....	378	402	325	0	0	0	0
Waxes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	0	38	667	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>855</b>	<b>19,209</b>	<b>5,131</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>536</b>

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

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

**Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, July 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>50</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>-590</b>	<b>64,475</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>62,523</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>92,497</b>	<b>9,302</b>	<b>83,195</b>	<b>43,105</b>	<b>12,167</b>	<b>30,938</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	0	0	930	205	725
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	2,881	0	2,881	4,182	5,757	-1,575
Ethane/Ethylene .....	0	0	0	778	2,849	-2,071
Propane/Propylene .....	2,881	0	2,881	2,099	1,772	327
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	0	0	0	695	979	-284
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	0	0	0	610	157	453
Unfinished Oils .....	27	36	-9	168	27	141
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	390	9	381	1,442	15	1,427
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	53,882	6,568	47,314	21,780	2,829	18,951
Reformulated .....	10,416	0	10,416	0	0	0
Oxygenated .....	179	0	179	0	180	-180
Other .....	43,287	6,568	36,719	21,780	2,649	19,131
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	53	0	53	105	22	83
Jet Fuel .....	13,765	204	13,561	5,126	1,175	3,951
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	13,765	204	13,561	5,126	1,175	3,951
Kerosene .....	31	0	31	25	11	14
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	18,863	2,472	16,391	8,311	1,709	6,602
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	13,012	1,931	11,081	6,879	1,203	5,676
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	5,851	541	5,310	1,432	506	926
Residual Fuel Oil .....	1,394	0	1,394	0	56	-56
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>a</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas .....	63	4	59	44	0	44
Lubricants .....	864	9	855	325	94	231
Waxes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	273	0	273	667	267	400
Miscellaneous Products .....	11	0	11	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>92,547</b>	<b>9,942</b>	<b>82,605</b>	<b>107,580</b>	<b>14,119</b>	<b>93,461</b>

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>7,554</b>	<b>63,351</b>	<b>-55,797</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>-1,250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,886</b>	<b>-4,886</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>8,735</b>	<b>123,621</b>	<b>-114,886</b>	<b>3,501</b>	<b>6,114</b>	<b>-2,613</b>	<b>3,902</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>3,366</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	418	738	-320	0	405	-405	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	7,171	4,969	2,202	11	3,519	-3,508	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene .....	4,096	218	3,878	0	1,807	-1,807	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene .....	1,545	3,756	-2,211	11	1,008	-997	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	1,214	483	731	0	447	-447	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	316	512	-196	0	257	-257	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils .....	451	132	319	0	0	0	0	451	-451
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	9	1,974	-1,965	0	0	0	157	0	157
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	284	69,389	-69,105	1,723	1,651	72	2,768	0	2,768
Reformulated .....	0	10,665	-10,665	0	0	0	249	0	249
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other .....	284	58,724	-58,440	1,722	1,651	71	2,519	0	2,519
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	0	158	-158	22	0	22	0	0	0
Jet Fuel .....	0	18,934	-18,934	1,031	105	926	496	0	496
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	60	-60	60	0	60
Kerosene-Type .....	0	18,934	-18,934	1,031	45	986	436	0	436
Kerosene .....	0	20	-20	0	25	-25	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	246	24,025	-23,779	714	409	305	481	0	481
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	234	17,634	-17,400	704	404	300	343	0	343
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	12	6,391	-6,379	10	5	5	138	0	138
Residual Fuel Oil .....	16	1,354	-1,338	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>a</sup> .....	85	0	85	0	0	0	0	85	-85
Special Naphthas .....	4	107	-103	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants .....	19	1,105	-1,086	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	32	705	-673	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	0	11	-11	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>16,289</b>	<b>186,972</b>	<b>-170,683</b>	<b>4,261</b>	<b>8,124</b>	<b>-3,863</b>	<b>3,902</b>	<b>5,422</b>	<b>-1,520</b>

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

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

## Appendix A

# District Descriptions and Maps

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

### PAD District I

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

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

### Sub-PAD District I

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

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

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

### PAD District II

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

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

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

### PAD District III

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

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

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

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

**New Mexico:** The State of New Mexico.

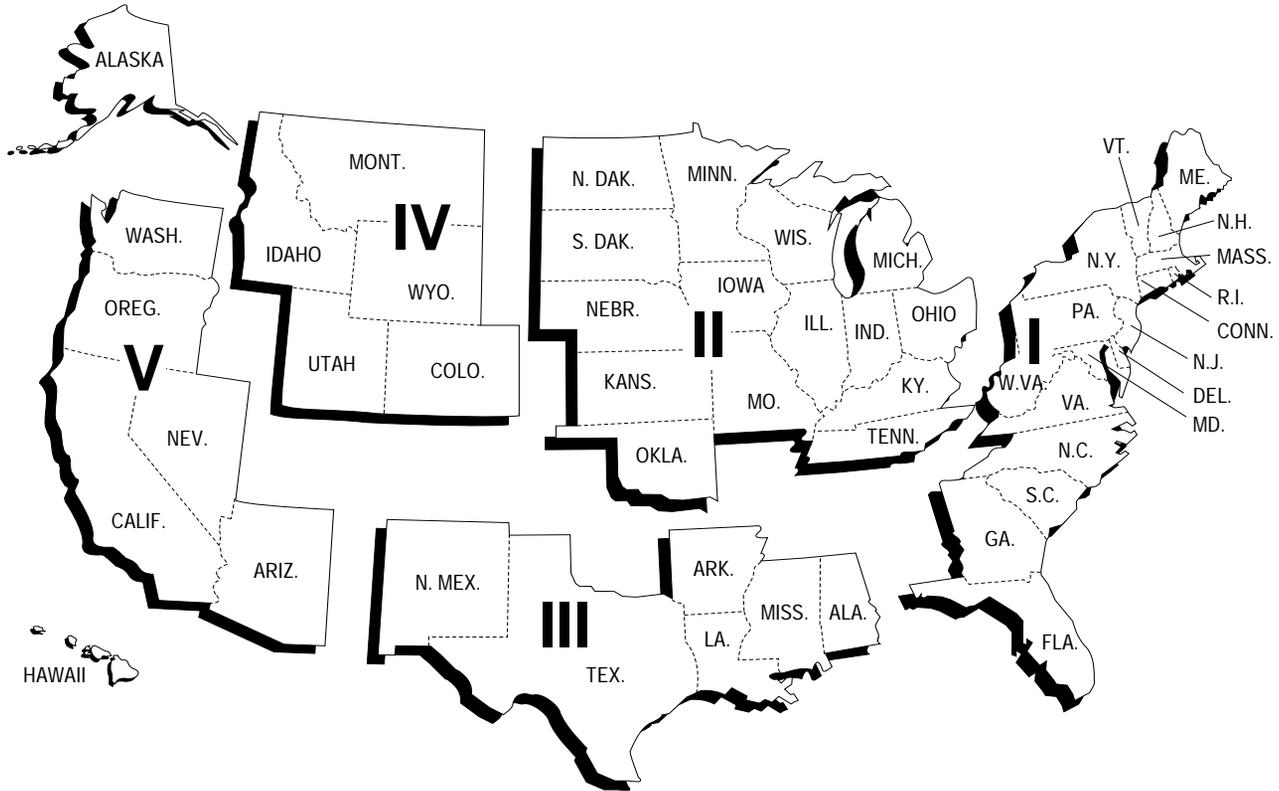
### PAD District IV

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

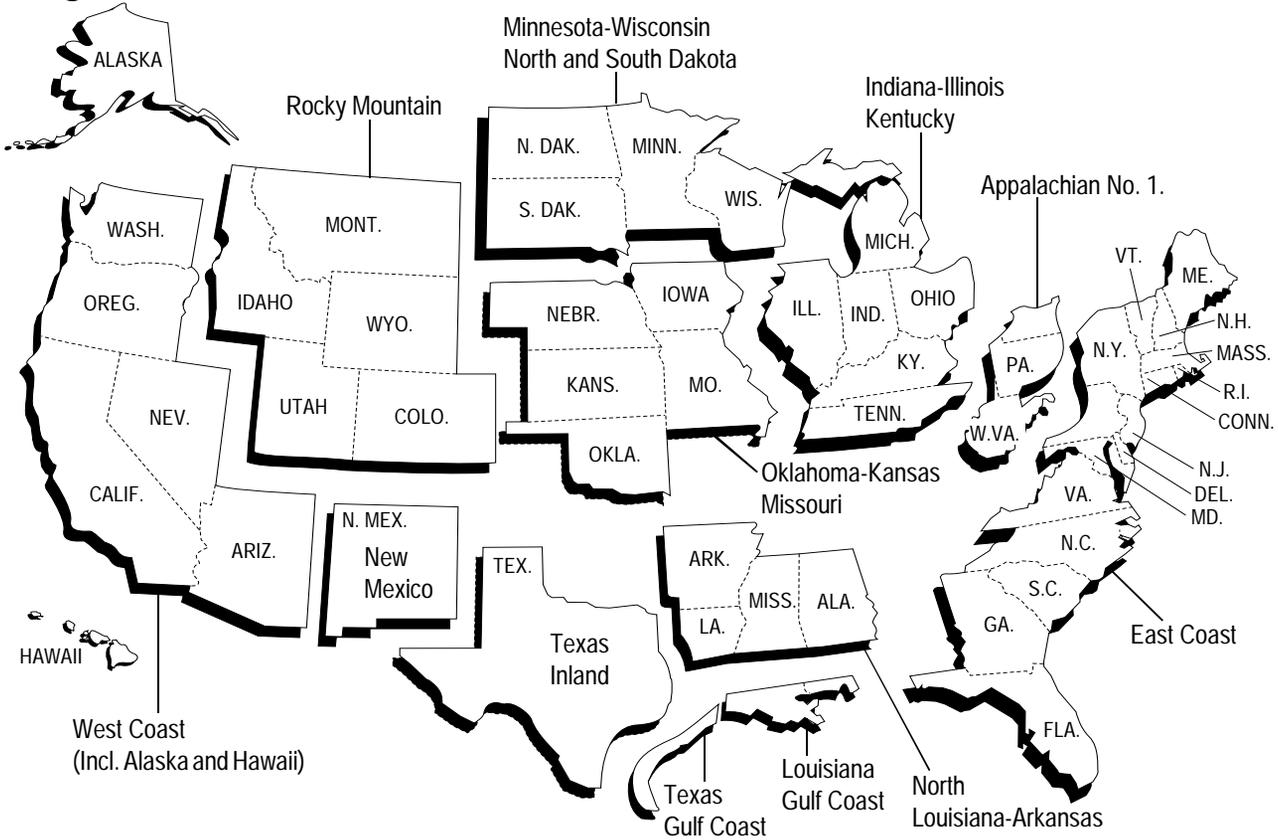
### PAD District V

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

## Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



## Refining Districts



# Explanatory Notes

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

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

## Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

## Respondent Frame

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Sampling

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

## Description of Survey Forms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Collection Methods

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

### Response Rate

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

### Data Imputation

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

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

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

### Confidentiality

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

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

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

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

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

PSA table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

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

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

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

### Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

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

#### Supply

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Disposition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Yields

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

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

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

## Stocks

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

## Movements

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

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

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

## Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Note 5. Export Data

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

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

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

### Source of Export Information

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

### Country and Area of Destination

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

**Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil<sup>a</sup> Production Estimates and Reported States<sup>b</sup> Data by Month  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	3-95	4-95	5-95	6-95	7-95	8-95	9-95	10-95	11-95	12-95	1-96	2-96	3-96	4-96	5-96	6-96	7-96	8-96
	<b>Reported State Data<sup>c</sup></b>																	
5-14-95	1540	0																
6-14-95	3572	1538	0															
7-14-95	4925	3254	1536	0														
8-14-95	5893	5884	3469	1513	0													
9-14-95	5897	5917	5906	3463	1417	0												
10-14-95	5903	5928	5939	5886	3482	1457	0											
11-14-95	5903	5928	5941	5898	5743	3529	1389	0										
12-14-95	5927	5953	5942	5901	5761	5694	3392	1483	0									
1-14-96	6103	6129	6145	6101	5785	5701	4766	3426	1494	0								
2-14-96	6186	6209	6146	6102	5797	5720	5685	5628	3390	1486	0							
3-14-96	6185	6209	6221	6174	5796	5765	5739	5727	4795	3429	1455	0						
4-14-96	6203	6215	6237	6182	5882	5850	5796	5754	5900	4864	3340	1501	0					
5-14-96	6262	6272	6295	6238	6098	6073	6037	6043	6143	6037	3992	3464	1469	0				
6-14-96	6608	6621	6652	6238	6098	6099	6038	6044	6147	6059	5818	4754	3443	1472	0			
7-14-96	6606	6619	6650	6236	6096	6097	6060	6067	6172	6086	5821	5878	4808	3344	1355	0		
8-14-96	6608	6621	6652	6603	6457	6096	6062	6072	6176	6088	5917	5968	5969	4925	3311	1550	0	
9-14-96	6608	6621	6652	6600	6457	6459	6062	6072	6176	6089	6117	6157	5683	5534	4643	1879	1451	0
	<b>Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production<sup>d</sup></b>																	
9-14-96	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	6	9	10	11	18	24	33
	<b>Month of Production</b>																	
	3-95	4-95	5-95	6-95	7-95	8-95	9-95	10-95	11-95	12-95	1-96	2-96	3-96	4-96	5-96	6-96	7-96	8-96
	<b>Production Estimates</b>																	
<b>Type of Estimate</b>																		
Original <sup>e</sup> .....	6528	6576	6608	6557	6462	6481	6388	6441	6489	6447	6460	6505	6463	6364	6321	6474	6401	6434
Interim <sup>f</sup> .....	6606	6561	6572	6540	6449	6462	6380	6429	6554	6520	6495	6550	6516	6479	6443	6502	6383	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial.....	6224	6211	6239	6192	6051	6090	6042	6083	6214	6141	6118	6170	6166	6024	5964	6040	5791	
Revised....	6316	6259	6253	6213	6058	6108	6051	6070	6211	6146	6110	6193	6171	6018	5928	5997		
Final <sup>g</sup> .....	6600	6604	6629	6579	6449	6447	6416	6421	6585	6530								

<sup>a</sup> Includes lease condensate.

<sup>b</sup> Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PADD III) and Pacific (PADD V), as two separate reporting entities.

<sup>c</sup> Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1994 (annual average of 58 thousand barrels per day) for three States (Michigan, New York, and Ohio) for which only annual State data are available. Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1995 (annual average of 55 thousand barrels per day) for three States (Michigan, New York, and Ohio) for which only annual State data are available.

<sup>d</sup> Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1994 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 5-16-95. Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1995 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 5-16-96.

<sup>e</sup> Original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

<sup>f</sup> Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.

<sup>g</sup> Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1994, DOE/EIA 0340(94)/2.

## Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

### Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

### Sampling and Nonsampling Errors

There are two types of errors usually associated with data produced from a survey: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Because the estimates for the monthly surveys 810 through 813, 816, and 817 are based on a complete census of the frame, there is no sampling error in the data presented. The data, however, are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors, sometimes referred to as biases, are those which can arise from a number of sources: (1) the inability to obtain data from all companies in the frame or sample (nonresponse and the method used to account for nonresponses), (2) definitional difficulties and/or improperly worded questions which lead to different interpretations, (3) mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained from respondents, and (4) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation.

Response rates on the monthly surveys are very high. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the dif-

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

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

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

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

### Data Revision

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

summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

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

### Late Response

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

### Nonresponse

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

## Note 7. Frames Maintenance

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

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

Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814 and

reviewing the sample frame for the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

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

## Note 8. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts

### Crude Oil Lease Stock Adjustment

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

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

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

### Trans Alaskan Pipeline System Adjustment

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

ture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

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

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

### Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment

Beginning with the reporting of January 1993 data, adjustments were made to the product supplied series for finished motor gasoline. It was recognized that motor gasoline statistics published by the EIA through 1992 were underreported because the reporting system was not collecting all fuel ethanol and motor gasoline blending components being blended downstream from the refinery. The EIA was able to quantify these volumes and make corrective adjustments for 1992 in 1993 (refer to Table B2).

### Fuel Ethanol Adjustment

Prior to 1993, an estimated 60 to 70 thousand barrels per day of fuel ethanol were added to motor gasoline to produce gasohol but were not included in the EIA finished motor gasoline production data. In 1992, the EIA attempted to collect these data from downstream fuel ethanol motor gasoline blenders but found that this effort was impractical and the results were inaccurate.

Beginning in January 1993, an estimate for the missing fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline was calculated. This estimate was calculated as production (from the EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"), plus imports (from the EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"), minus inputs at refineries (from the EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report"), plus or minus stock change (from the EIA-819M survey). This estimate for the amount of fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline was added to Table 1 for Natural Gas Liquids Field Production (line 14) and in the Field Production column for finished motor gasoline in Tables 2 through 25 published in the *PSM*.

An estimate for the total amount of gasohol produced with the ethanol is given as 10 times the estimated fuel ethanol blended (this assumes a 10 percent ethanol blend). This amount is added to the column labeled field production of

"oxygenated gasoline" and subtracted from the field production of "other" finished gasoline. The PAD District level detail was obtained by allocating the national level estimates according to the percent of gasohol sales from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Monthly Motor Fuel Reported by States*, 1994.

### Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment

Prior to 1993, the EIA published a "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components. Since these components are to be blended into finished motor gasoline, there is no actual demand for this intermediate product. The EIA corrected this series by including the quantity of "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components with "other" finished motor gasoline. This change was accomplished in Tables 2 through 25 by adding product supplied for motor gasoline blending components to the column labeled field production of "other" motor gasoline, and subtracting it from the field production column for "motor gasoline blending components."

### Fuel Ethanol Stock Adjustment

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

## Note 9. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

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

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

**Table B2. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment, 1993 - Present  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

Item/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
<b>1993</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj .....	61	67	70	61	58	63	62	48	68	69	84	81	66
Motor Gas Blending .....	-59	-61	15	-32	-3	-5	-19	54	79	-72	-72	48	-10
Product Supplied .....	6,639	7,112	7,389	7,435	7,585	7,700	7,785	7,864	7,607	7,382	7,533	7,661	7,476
<b>1994</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj .....	86	73	76	71	69	63	65	73	59	90	82	82	74
Motor Gas Blending .....	33	-7	27	58	51	82	98	98	81	-16	56	113	57
Product Supplied .....	6,980	7,275	7,395	7,564	7,644	7,922	7,884	7,975	7,615	7,548	7,464	7,924	7,601
<b>1995</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj .....	69	69	81	77	58	82	49	36	56	72	91	58	66
Motor Gas Blending .....	71	74	87	135	157	140	67	106	46	101	52	21	88
Product Supplied .....	7,157	7,505	7,780	7,670	7,898	8,243	7,854	8,151	7,788	7,770	7,878	7,718	7,785
<b>1996</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj .....	58	53	49	37	27	14	9						
Motor Gas Blending .....	39	23	-16	14	5	66	2						
Product Supplied .....	7,254	7,552	7,729	7,869	7,998	8,089	8,135						

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

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

lated, oxygenated, and other) and distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).

as the sulfur categories of distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).

- Product supplied is now calculated for reformulated, oxygenated, and other finished motor gasoline as well

**Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference								
<b>Inputs.....</b>	<b>14,739</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>14,707</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>14,734</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15,296</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15,591</b>	<b>32</b>	--	--	<b>29</b>
Crude Oil.....	13,708	6	13,529	-3	13,755	2	14,263	(s)	14,401	0	--	--	1
Pentanes Plus .....	172	0	163	0	168	0	152	0	162	0	--	--	0
LPGs.....	416	3	318	1	246	0	226	0	215	0	--	--	1
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	261	4	186	(s)	110	0	76	0	79	0	--	--	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	155	-1	132	1	135	0	150	0	136	0	--	--	(s)
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates ..	281	-1	287	2	294	-1	300	(s)	322	0	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	241	11	372	19	176	3	273	(s)	431	1	--	--	7
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-74	8	44	19	102	26	87	19	66	31	--	--	21
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	-5	0	-6	0	-7	0	-4	0	-6	0	--	--	0
<b>Production .....</b>	<b>17,572</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>17,457</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>17,654</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>18,267</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18,559</b>	<b>31</b>	--	--	<b>39</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	310	-1	314	2	327	1	333	1	332	0	--	--	1
LPGs.....	1,909	-4	1,903	6	2,176	4	2,298	7	2,289	(s)	--	--	3
Ethane/Ethylene.....	596	-1	557	(s)	642	1	662	4	652	(s)	--	--	1
Propane/Propylene.....	989	3	998	2	1,041	2	1,046	2	1,049	(s)	--	--	2
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	133	-4	158	9	281	2	370	(s)	371	(s)	--	--	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	191	-2	190	-6	212	(s)	221	1	216	-1	--	--	-1
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates ..	291	-1	244	-1	273	6	269	-1	273	(s)	--	--	1
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-39	12	-23	6	16	24	-14	5	-5	19	--	--	14
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,333	15	7,303	33	7,242	1	7,475	14	7,724	12	--	--	15
Reformulated.....	1,825	13	1,901	20	2,138	28	2,200	19	2,309	31	--	--	22
Oxygenated.....	969	-8	635	6	581	0	459	0	347	0	--	--	-1
Other .....	4,539	10	4,768	7	4,523	-26	4,816	-5	5,069	-19	--	--	-7
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	14	0	9	0	20	0	24	0	22	0	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	1,597	0	1,500	0	1,470	0	1,466	0	1,419	0	--	--	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	3	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,594	0	1,496	0	1,468	0	1,464	0	1,418	0	--	--	0
Kerosene .....	94	0	76	0	40	0	29	0	29	0	--	--	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,110	-6	3,145	-9	3,110	0	3,305	(s)	3,258	0	--	--	-3
Residual Fuel Oil .....	774	24	776	21	701	(s)	671	(s)	732	0	--	--	9
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	136	0	181	0	171	0	181	0	194	0	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock .....	211	(s)	164	2	151	0	195	0	185	0	--	--	(s)
Special Naphthas .....	46	0	48	0	55	0	54	0	58	0	--	--	0
Lubricants.....	167	0	178	(s)	162	4	168	1	160	0	--	--	1
Waxes.....	22	0	22	0	21	(s)	23	0	23	0	--	--	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	630	(s)	645	-1	678	(s)	689	(s)	659	0	--	--	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	283	0	293	(s)	372	(s)	401	(s)	481	0	--	--	(s)
Still Gas .....	642	-1	638	-3	628	-1	658	-1	683	(s)	--	--	-1
Miscellaneous Products.....	40	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	42	0	--	--	0
<b>Imports .....</b>	<b>9,272</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>8,287</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>8,967</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,357</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>9,914</b>	<b>17</b>	--	--	<b>62</b>
Crude Oil.....	7,260	43	6,553	59	7,136	79	7,316	55	8,029	0	--	--	47
Pentanes Plus .....	53	0	44	0	42	0	38	0	48	0	--	--	0
LPGs.....	208	(s)	136	3	165	(s)	125	(s)	156	0	--	--	1
Ethane/Ethylene.....	14	0	14	0	14	0	20	0	14	0	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	150	(s)	103	3	116	(s)	82	(s)	103	0	--	--	1
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	29	0	14	0	20	0	14	0	24	0	--	--	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	14	0	4	0	15	0	10	0	14	0	--	--	0
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates ..	30	0	51	0	50	0	44	0	47	0	--	--	0
Unfinished Oils.....	385	(s)	283	16	361	5	444	5	337	0	--	--	5
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	83	25	67	13	73	7	71	0	69	38	--	--	17
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	343	-30	305	-12	310	(s)	501	0	444	-31	--	--	-15
Reformulated.....	181	-16	157	-12	140	-7	207	3	307	-38	--	--	-14
Oxygenated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0
Other .....	162	-14	148	0	170	7	295	-3	137	7	--	--	-1
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	(s)	0	--	--	0								
Jet Fuel.....	80	9	108	-8	101	4	108	5	112	10	--	--	4
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	0	0	16	-16	5	-5	5	-5	19	0	--	--	-6
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	80	9	92	9	96	9	102	10	93	10	--	--	9
Kerosene .....	7	(s)	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	243	11	271	8	253	3	258	0	215	1	--	--	5
Residual Fuel Oil .....	320	0	222	0	227	0	237	0	203	0	--	--	0
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	77	-9	73	0	77	0	42	0	29	0	--	--	-2
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock .....	152	0	134	0	124	0	119	0	168	0	--	--	0
Special Naphthas .....	8	0	10	(s)	11	(s)	13	(s)	11	(s)	--	--	(s)
Lubricants.....	9	0	8	0	22	0	7	0	12	0	--	--	0
Waxes.....	1	(s)	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	--	--	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	14	0	18	1	12	1	33	0	31	-1	--	--	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	--	--	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

**Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1996**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
<b>Stocks (Thousand Barrels)....</b>	<b>1,543,332</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1,499,930</b>	<b>-1,014</b>	<b>1,481,933</b>	<b>-436</b>	<b>1,501,194</b>	<b>-149</b>	<b>1,519,363</b>	<b>462</b>	--	--	<b>-208</b>
Crude Oil (excl. SPR) .....	303,334	120	301,502	52	299,622	44	302,969	192	304,778	0	--	--	82
Pentanes Plus.....	5,514	-4	5,248	-1	5,653	48	5,447	16	6,926	13	--	--	14
LPGs.....	72,562	124	55,478	99	56,380	-300	64,310	1	73,972	83	--	--	1
Ethane/Ethylene.....	20,153	0	16,047	-3	14,791	-529	14,521	0	15,537	266	--	--	-53
Propane/Propylene.....	31,587	283	21,679	197	21,674	173	25,228	-1	31,731	-27	--	--	125
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	14,255	-119	11,508	-108	13,335	-15	17,364	-2	19,524	-55	--	--	-60
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	6,567	-40	6,244	13	6,580	71	7,197	4	7,180	-101	--	--	-11
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	12,506	-125	12,545	-205	12,626	7	12,537	4	12,155	2	--	--	-63
Unfinished Oils.....	91,886	-322	89,123	-522	94,473	-56	100,657	-41	99,712	450	--	--	-98
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	44,561	934	44,508	919	43,812	1,091	42,655	682	42,037	1,466	--	--	1,018
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	175	0	183	0	237	0	162	0	160	0	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	169,280	-568	168,830	-1,250	159,400	-1,138	160,306	-600	163,102	-1,497	--	--	-1,011
Reformulated.....	39,180	-839	40,265	-956	40,911	-1,107	40,721	-569	44,053	-1,466	--	--	-987
Oxygenated.....	4,761	122	1,902	78	1,226	-7	1,105	-47	1,386	-166	--	--	-4
Other.....	125,339	149	126,663	-372	117,263	-24	118,480	16	117,663	135	--	--	-19
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	2,359	0	2,230	-1	2,083	0	2,185	0	2,201	0	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	38,660	-206	34,677	-110	34,083	-104	35,585	-74	36,738	-24	--	--	-104
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	522	-124	551	-80	567	-86	555	-74	372	-26	--	--	-78
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	38,138	-82	34,126	-30	33,516	-18	35,030	0	36,366	2	--	--	-26
Kerosene.....	7,433	-80	5,784	17	3,654	18	3,333	-1	3,383	-1	--	--	-9
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	113,099	481	96,821	122	89,707	-101	90,053	-87	95,586	46	--	--	92
Residual Fuel Oil.....	35,721	64	31,537	234	31,682	10	33,669	72	34,275	17	--	--	79
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	3,107	0	2,605	0	2,014	0	2,303	0	2,964	0	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock....	1,477	0	1,672	0	1,453	0	1,958	0	1,578	0	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	1,913	0	1,864	0	1,913	0	1,886	0	2,006	0	--	--	0
Lubricants.....	12,718	0	13,052	-11	12,357	46	12,220	32	11,450	-3	--	--	13
Waxes.....	873	0	867	0	851	-10	828	0	823	0	--	--	-2
Petroleum Coke.....	8,145	-321	7,518	-411	7,377	0	7,223	0	7,277	0	--	--	-146
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	25,096	0	30,886	54	32,213	9	33,208	-353	31,230	-80	--	--	-74
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,283	0	1,383	0	1,218	0	1,215	8	1,207	-10	--	--	(s)
<b>Product Supplied.....</b>	<b>18,212</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18,498</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>18,180</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17,837</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17,857</b>	<b>-10</b>	--	--	<b>22</b>
Crude Oil.....	11	0	8	0	7	0	6	0	7	0	--	--	0
Pentanes Plus.....	237	5	204	2	187	(s)	226	3	170	(s)	--	--	2
LPGs.....	2,323	-20	2,249	8	2,029	17	1,877	-2	1,851	-3	--	--	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	675	-1	713	(s)	697	18	691	-14	634	-8	--	--	-1
Propane/Propylene.....	1,476	-8	1,404	8	1,132	3	978	8	922	1	--	--	2
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	99	-8	59	9	120	-1	148	(s)	200	2	--	--	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	73	-3	73	-9	80	-2	61	4	95	3	--	--	-1
Unfinished Oils.....	-22	-10	7	4	13	-13	-35	4	-64	-17	--	--	-7
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	4	0	6	0	5	0	7	0	6	0	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,254	5	7,552	44	7,729	-2	7,869	-4	7,998	11	--	--	10
Reformulated.....	1,930	24	2,020	11	2,255	26	2,413	3	2,505	23	--	--	18
Oxygenated.....	979	-13	733	8	603	3	463	1	338	4	--	--	(s)
Other.....	4,345	-6	4,799	25	4,871	-30	4,993	-9	5,154	-16	--	--	-8
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	14	0	13	(s)	25	(s)	21	0	22	0	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	1,609	16	1,678	-11	1,531	4	1,512	4	1,481	8	--	--	5
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	4	4	19	-18	-2	-5	8	-5	26	-2	--	--	-5
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,605	12	1,659	7	1,534	9	1,505	9	1,455	10	--	--	9
Kerosene.....	93	2	133	-3	103	(s)	40	1	28	0	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,681	-4	3,722	12	3,453	10	3,385	-1	3,118	-3	--	--	3
0.05% & under.....	2,051	-3	2,078	13	2,086	9	2,163	-1	2,143	-1	--	--	3
Greater than 0.05%.....	1,630	-1	1,644	-1	1,367	2	1,222	(s)	976	-2	--	--	-1
Residual Fuel Oil.....	1,020	36	1,028	16	829	7	745	-2	826	2	--	--	12
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	204	-9	271	0	267	0	214	0	201	0	--	--	-2
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock....	362	(s)	291	2	282	0	298	0	365	0	--	--	(s)
Special Naphthas.....	50	0	34	(s)	58	(s)	52	(s)	33	(s)	--	--	(s)
Lubricants.....	133	2	144	1	190	2	133	1	168	1	--	--	2
Waxes.....	20	(s)	21	0	21	(s)	23	(s)	22	0	--	--	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	328	2	350	2	442	-13	372	(s)	328	0	--	--	-2
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	211	(s)	110	-1	338	3	393	12	571	-10	--	--	1
Still Gas.....	642	-1	638	-3	628	-1	658	-1	683	(s)	--	--	-1
Miscellaneous Products.....	38	0	38	(s)	46	0	42	(s)	42	1	--	--	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

# EIA-819M

## Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

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

**Table D1. U.S. Summary, August 1996**

Products	August 1996		July 1996		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
<b>Fuel Ethanol</b>						
Production.....	1,510	49	1,203	39	14,472	59
Stocks .....	1,002	--	942	--	--	--
<b>MTBE</b>						
Production.....	5,541	179	6,095	197	45,184	185
Stocks .....	9,352	--	9,156	--	--	--

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

**Table D2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration  
for Defense Districts (PADD)**

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Total U.S.</b>												
<b>Production</b>												
1995	98	100	94	96	91	87	81	76	84	84	82	88
1996	87	74	75	66	46	39	39	49				
<b>Stocks (thous. bbls.)</b>												
1995	2,673	3,006	2,958	3,072	3,578	3,274	3,626	4,160	4,209	3,523	2,192	2,015
1996	1,806	1,415	1,264	1,293	1,037	947	942	1,002				
<b>East Coast (PADD I)</b>												
<b>Production</b>												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
<b>Stocks (thous. bbls.)</b>												
1995	65	390	51	87	76	102	109	209	201	103	174	212
1996	172	123	24	7	7	7	9	8				
<b>Midwest (PADD II)</b>												
<b>Production</b>												
1995	96	98	93	94	89	85	79	74	83	83	81	87
1996	86	73	74	66	46	38	38	48				
<b>Stocks (thous. bbls.)</b>												
1995	1,460	1,760	1,880	2,041	2,276	2,088	2,108	2,149	2,104	1,669	970	1,112
1996	947	748	845	810	678	681	623	666				
<b>Gulf Coast (PADD III)</b>												
<b>Production</b>												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
<b>Stocks (thous. bbls.)</b>												
1995	587	474	702	516	677	497	600	870	869	821	264	165
1996	166	183	129	239	117	84	84	73				
<b>Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)</b>												
<b>Production</b>												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
<b>Stocks (thous. bbls.)</b>												
1995	123	75	72	81	89	96	125	137	133	135	94	68
1996	97	66	49	50	40	41	37	41				
<b>West Coast (PADD V)</b>												
<b>Production</b>												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
<b>Stocks (thous. bbls.)</b>												
1995	439	307	254	348	459	491	684	795	903	795	690	458
1996	425	295	216	186	195	134	189	214				

W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

**Table D3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)**

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Total U.S.</b>												
<b>Production</b>												
1995	149	144	121	168	169	182	181	171	163	167	174	171
1996	173	172	182	183	194	202	197	179				
<b>Stocks (thous. bbls.)</b>												
1995	11,406	11,047	10,585	10,264	9,322	9,300	9,970	10,070	9,164	8,811	7,919	8,228
1996	9,050	9,148	9,313	9,061	9,148	9,323	9,156	9,352				
<b>East Coast (PADD I)</b>												
<b>Production</b>												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
<b>Stocks (thous. bbls.)</b>												
1995	2,617	2,132	1,951	1,335	1,186	1,216	1,343	1,750	1,567	1,773	1,467	1,230
1996	1,214	1,411	1,285	1,579	1,592	1,245	1,230	1,317				
<b>Midwest (PADD II)</b>												
<b>Production</b>												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
<b>Stocks (thous. bbls.)</b>												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
<b>Gulf Coast (PADD III)</b>												
<b>Production</b>												
1995	132	128	103	148	147	158	158	151	142	148	157	152
1996	154	150	163	160	172	183	174	158				
<b>Stocks (thous. bbls.)</b>												
1995	4,716	4,375	3,933	3,599	3,033	3,208	3,493	3,911	3,499	3,225	3,254	3,190
1996	3,600	4,224	4,332	4,093	4,416	4,543	4,353	3,507				
<b>Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)</b>												
<b>Production</b>												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
<b>Stocks (thous. bbls.)</b>												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
<b>West Coast (PADD V)</b>												
<b>Production</b>												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W				
<b>Stocks (thous. bbls.)</b>												
1995	3,614	3,950	4,055	4,810	4,620	4,515	4,855	4,271	3,811	3,528	2,780	3,366
1996	3,999	3,316	3,394	3,172	2,926	3,243	3,319	4,270				

W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

**Table D4. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production by Merchant and Captive Plants**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Total U.S.</b>												
1992	98	94	89	79	90	90	101	91	104	118	128	125
1993	115	114	112	138	132	126	155	142	157	146	148	144
1994	123	140	129	140	139	115	154	166	160	164	150	144
1995	149	144	121	168	169	182	181	171	163	167	174	171
1996	173	172	182	183	194	202	197	179				
<b>Merchant Plants</b>												
1992	65	62	58	48	55	53	63	53	61	76	81	77
1993	63	66	67	87	75	70	89	79	87	76	81	75
1994	63	76	66	73	72	50	73	89	90	81	84	69
1995	76	68	61	86	85	91	90	88	79	90	97	92
1996	94	92	93	95	109	123	111	96				
<b>Captive Plants</b>												
1992	33	32	31	31	35	37	38	38	43	42	47	48
1993	52	48	45	50	57	55	67	62	70	70	67	69
1994	60	64	63	67	67	65	81	78	70	83	66	75
1995	73	76	60	83	84	91	91	83	84	76	78	79
1996	79	80	89	89	84	79	85	83				

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

# Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

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

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

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

**Benzene (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>).** An aromatic hydrocarbon present in small proportion in some crude oils and made commercially from petroleum by the catalytic reforming of naphthenes in petroleum naphtha. Also made from coal in the manufacture of coke. Used as a solvent, in manufacturing detergents, synthetic fibers, and petrochemicals and as a component of high-octane gasoline.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Normal Butane (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>).** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ETBE (Ethyl tertiary butyl ether) (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>COC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.** An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

**Ethane (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>).** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

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

**Ethylene (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>).** An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

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

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

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

**Gasoline Blending Components.** Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline,

alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

**Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Isobutane.** See **Butane**.

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

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

**Isomerization.** A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C<sub>4</sub>), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C<sub>5</sub>) and isohexane (C<sub>6</sub>), high-octane gasoline components.

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

**Kerosene.** A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example:

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

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

**Methanol (CH<sub>3</sub>OH).** A light, volatile alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

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

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

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

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

gasoline, and other finished gasoline. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether) (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>COCH<sub>3</sub>.** An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.** A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>12</sub>), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

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

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

**OPEC.** The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC. **Prior to January 1, 1993, Ecuador was a member of OPEC. Prior to June 1996, Gabon was a member of OPEC.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Petrochemical Feedstocks.** Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The

categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Propane (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>).** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

**Propylene (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>).** An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

**RBOB.** "Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending" is a motor gasoline blending component which, when blended with a specified type and percentage of oxygenate, meets the definition of reformulated gasoline.

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

**Refinery Input, Crude Oil.** Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

**Refinery Input, Total.** The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce

finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

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

**Refinery Yield.** Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

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

**Residual Fuel Oil.** The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specification D396. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Stock Change.** The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

**Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).** Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

**Sulfur.** A yellowish nonmetallic element, sometimes known as "brimstone".

**Supply.** The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

**TAME (Tertiary amyl methyl ether) (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)COCH<sub>3</sub>.** 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<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>COH.** 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<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>).** Colorless liquid of the aromatic group of petroleum hydrocarbons, made by the catalytic reforming of petroleum naphthas containing methyl cyclohexane. A high-octane gasoline-blending agent, solvent, and chemical intermediate, base for TNT.

**Unaccounted for Crude Oil.** Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

**Unfinished Oils.** Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

**Unfractionated Streams.** Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

**United States.** The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

**Vacuum Distillation.** Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

**Visbreaking.** A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

**Wax.** A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and

crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

**Microcrystalline Wax.** Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum; viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS); (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum; oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

**Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax.** A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum; oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum; other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

**Crystalline-Other Wax.** A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum; oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

**Working Storage Capacity.** The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

**Xylene ( $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$ ).** Colorless liquid of the aromatic group of hydrocarbons made the catalytic reforming of certain naphthenic petroleum fractions. Used as high-octane motor and aviation gasoline blending agents, solvents, chemical intermediates. Isomers are metaxylene, orthoxylene, paraxylene.