

Petroleum Supply Monthly

November 1996

With Data for September 1996

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Thursday by Noon 7th-13th (monthly)	COGIS	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
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Petroleum Supply Monthly, updated between the 23rd and 26th of the month

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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)

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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.

U.S. Petroleum Trade Trends: 1989	January 1990
Motor Gasoline Outlook: 1990	February 1990
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1990
Heating Fuel Outlook: Winter 1990-91	July 1990
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U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1990	February 1991
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Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	April 1995
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The Outlook for U.S. Import Dependence	September 1996
Recent Trends in Crude Oil Stock Levels	October 1996

Propane Market Assessment for Winter 1996 - 1997

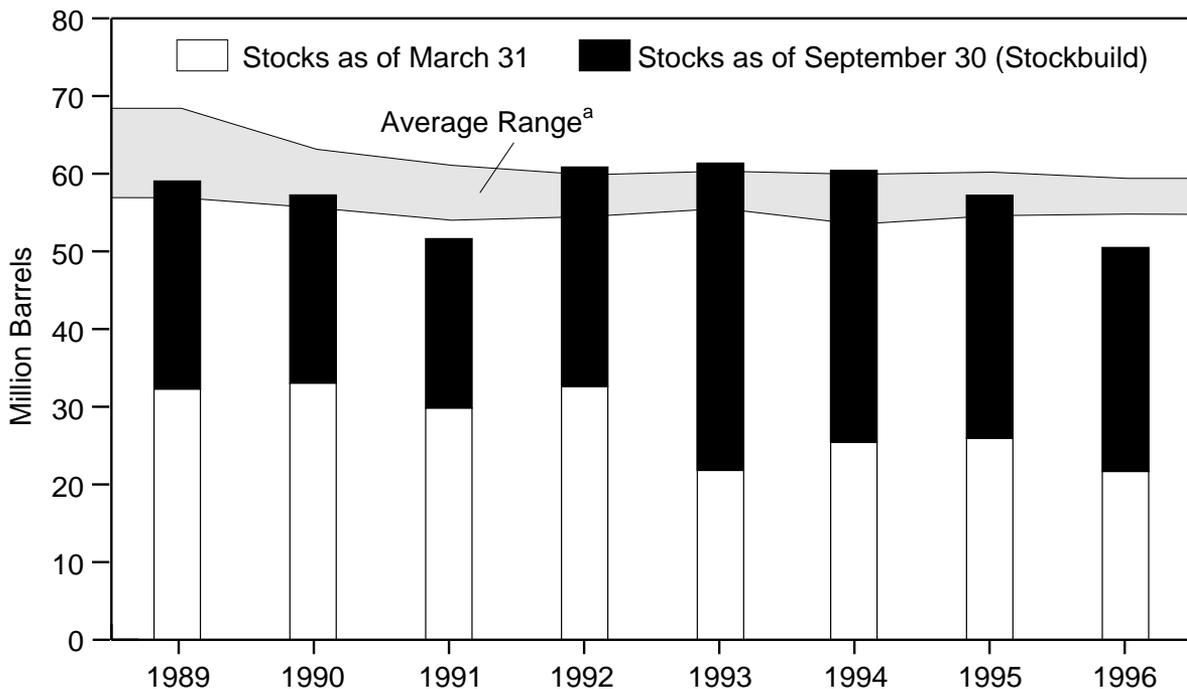
by David Hinton & John Zyren*

Summary

This article reviews the major components of propane supply and demand in the United States and their status entering the 1996-1997 heating season. Other influences on prices are also discussed. Finally, a base case and two adverse scenarios are described for the heating season assessment; they focus on inventory levels and residential prices.

The outlook for propane for the 1996-1997 winter heating season (defined as October 1996 through March 1997) is expected to reflect a much tighter market situation, due to low inventories and higher prices, although weather is assumed to return to more normal temperatures compared with colder-than-normal weather experienced during last winter's heating season. Low inventories in the Gulf Coast region, a major supply hub for Midwest and East Coast supplies of

Figure FE1. U.S. Propane Stocks as of September 30, 1989 - 1996



^aAverage level and width of average range based on 3 years of monthly data. 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.

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."

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."

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

Unless otherwise referenced, data in this article are taken from the following: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, September 1996, DOE/EIA-0109(96/09); *Petroleum Supply Annual 1995*, DOE/EIA-0340, Volumes 1 and 2 and predecessor reports; *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, September 1996, DOE/EIA-0380(96/09); *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, Week Ending October 4, 1996, DOE/EIA-0208(96-39); and *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA-0202 (96/3Q) and predecessor reports. All data through 1995 are considered final and are not subject to further revision.

Table FE1. Average^a Propane Supply and Price
(Million Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

Category	Winter 1993-1994	Winter 1994-1995	Winter 1995-1996
Production	0.93	1.00	1.02
Imports	0.12	0.12	0.11
Stock Change	0.20	0.19	0.19
Total Propane Supply ^b	1.25	1.31	1.33
Residential Propane Prices (Cents per Gallon)	88.8	86.3	90.1

^aAverages are calculated by using monthly data for the winter heating season months October through March.

^bTotal propane supply is equal to domestic production, imports, and stock change, as reported in various issues of the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0304, Table 2. Total propane supply overstates product supplied due to the exclusion of exports and refinery inputs.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1995, DOE/EIA-0240(95), Volume 2, and predecessor reports; and *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, June 1996, DOE/EIA-0380(96/06), Table 14, and predecessor reports.

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

propane, may be cause for concern if the major propane consuming regions of the Nation experience colder-than-normal temperatures this winter. Despite adequate inventories in the Midwest and East Coast regions, the lack of an inventory cushion in the Gulf Coast region greatly exposes U.S. and regional inventories to the effects of severe winter temperatures, which could result in short-term supply shortages, distribution problems and/or potential price spikes.

As of September 30, 1996, (the beginning of the heating season), inventories of propane totaled 50.4 million barrels, more than 4 million barrels below the normal range for this time of year and the lowest pre-heating season level in 26 years (Figure FE1).

Based on pre-season levels, and assuming normal weather and typical crop-drying demand, U.S. inventories are expected to decline gradually over the course of the heating season, ending at about 21 million barrels on March 31, 1997. Although this projection represents a below average seasonal stock draw of about 29 million barrels, inventories would fall to their lowest end-of-season level in 27 years. Given the same conditions, average residential prices would be expected to rise from about 100 cents per gallon in October to a peak of approximately 105 cents per gallon in January, and remain at this level through the end of the heating season. However, it is anticipated that unexpected variations in winter severity and/or demand components can significantly alter the projections and likelihood of the scenarios discussed in this assessment.

Evaluating the accuracy of last year's assessment of propane supplies, which was based on the same three scenarios, we found that the "Cold Season" scenario¹ was closest to actual weather conditions during the 1995-1996 winter heating season. In this scenario, average temperatures are moderately

colder (there are 10 percent more heating degree-days) throughout the heating season and the nation, with primary stocks ending at approximately 19 million barrels. Comparatively, heating degree-days last winter were about 4 percent above normal throughout the United States, although in some of the major propane-consuming regions heating degree-days were much higher than normal. Stocks remained slightly below the expected path through February but ended the heating season slightly above the path at about 21.7 million barrels by the end of March.

Supply

Demand for propane is met by domestic production at gas processing plants and at refineries, inventory withdrawals, and net imports. During the 1995-1996 winter heating season, domestic production accounted for more than three-fourths of the supply of propane over the period. The remainder of supply was accounted for by inventory withdrawal and imports, with shares of 15 percent and 9 percent, respectively. While domestic production has shown modest gains and has increased its overall share of supply of propane over the last 3 years, inventory withdrawals and imports have trended downward and accounted for smaller shares of propane supply during this same period (Table FE1). However, inventory withdrawals and imports are considered important sources of supply, particularly during peak demand periods during the winter heating season.

Through July 1996, total domestic production of propane averaged slightly over 1.0 million barrels per day, less than 1 percent above the level of production during the same period last year. Despite the small year-to-date gain, propane production remains strong, particularly at refineries where production was up about 2 percent over the same period last

¹Energy Information Administration, *Winter Fuels Report*, Week Ending October 27, 1995, DOE/EIA-0538 (95/96-04) "Propane Assessment for Winter 1995-1996."

year. The increase in refinery production of propane over the last several years has been attributable to higher co-production of other petroleum products such as distillate fuel oil and motor gasoline. Gas processing plant production of propane through July 1996 was relatively flat, compared with last year, although natural gas production (gross withdrawals) volumes are slightly higher this year. Moreover, the respective shares of propane supply from gas plant production and refinery production through July 1996 have remained roughly equivalent. Prior to 1995, natural gas plant production was the dominant source of propane supply.

Inventory withdrawals² provide the second largest source of propane during the winter heating season. Since 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. Inventories typically peak by the end of September with levels over the last five years that have ranged from 51.6 million barrels in 1991, to 61.4 million barrels in 1993. As of September 30, 1996, U.S. inventories stood at an estimated 50.4 million barrels, a level that was more than 4 million barrels below the lower limit of the average range.

Last winter's stock draw totaled 35.5 million barrels, the third highest since the record 42.2 million barrel stock draw during the severe winter of 1976-1977. Despite the large stock draw, its share of total propane supply remained unchanged from the previous winter's 15 percent share even though temperatures were considerably milder that year. By the end of the heating season, propane inventories stood at 21.7 million barrels as of March 31, 1996, their lowest level in more than a quarter century.

From March 31 to September 30, 1996, U.S. stocks of propane were built up by less than 29 million barrels, a level slightly below the average stockbuilds of recent years. With a below-average stockbuild and a low starting level from which stocks were built, total U.S. stocks fell short of their average range by the start of the winter heating season. Although peak inventory levels have varied over the years, industry observers in the past have generally looked for 60 million barrels at the start of the heating season as the minimum needed to meet demand without disruption. With only 50.4 million barrels in inventory at the start of the heating season, coupled with weak prospects for additional imports, propane markets will remain tight this year with little cushion for unexpected demand peaks or supply disruptions.

Imports provide the smallest component of U.S. propane supply. However, 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 stock building period which typically lasts from April to September. Imports supplied slightly less than 9 percent of propane supply during the 1995-1996 heating season, about average compared with imports during recent years. During the first seven months of 1996, propane imports averaged nearly 114 thousand barrels per day, up nearly 21 percent from the same period last year. The increase in imports during 1996 occurred mostly during the first quarter due to cold temperatures that blanketed much of the Midwest and East Coast regions during this time.

Imports of propane are primarily of two origins, by pipeline from Canada and by tanker from such countries as Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Norway, and the United Kingdom.³ Canada is the largest exporter of propane to the United States, accounting for more than two-thirds of all U.S. imports. Because Canada consumes only about half its supply of propane, the remainder is generally exported to the United States via pipeline into the upper Midwest region. As of September 1, 1996, Canadian inventories of specification⁴ grade propane were down more than 7 percent from the same period last year. However, inventories of propane in western Canada, the region from which most imports are derived, were 11 percent above the same year ago level. Through July 1996, Canadian imports totaled about 74 thousand barrels per day, up nearly 16 percent from the same period last year. Canadian imports are expected to remain an important source for incremental supplies of propane throughout the 1996-1997 heating season.

Non-Canadian imports are waterborne supplies mostly from countries in the Persian Gulf, North Africa, the North Sea, and South America. Through July 1996, waterborne imports measured 40 thousand barrels per day, up one-third from imports during the same period last year. Imports were generally higher from countries within these areas except from countries in the North Sea region that saw only slightly lower imports compared with the same year earlier period. Several factors caused the rise in imports during 1996, including continued strong petrochemical feedstock demand for propane and the severe winter, which caused greater heating demand for propane. If waterborne imports are to continue strong into the heating season, then U.S. Gulf Coast spot prices of propane must remain several cents above comparable European spot prices of propane in order to attract surplus cargoes to U.S. shores.

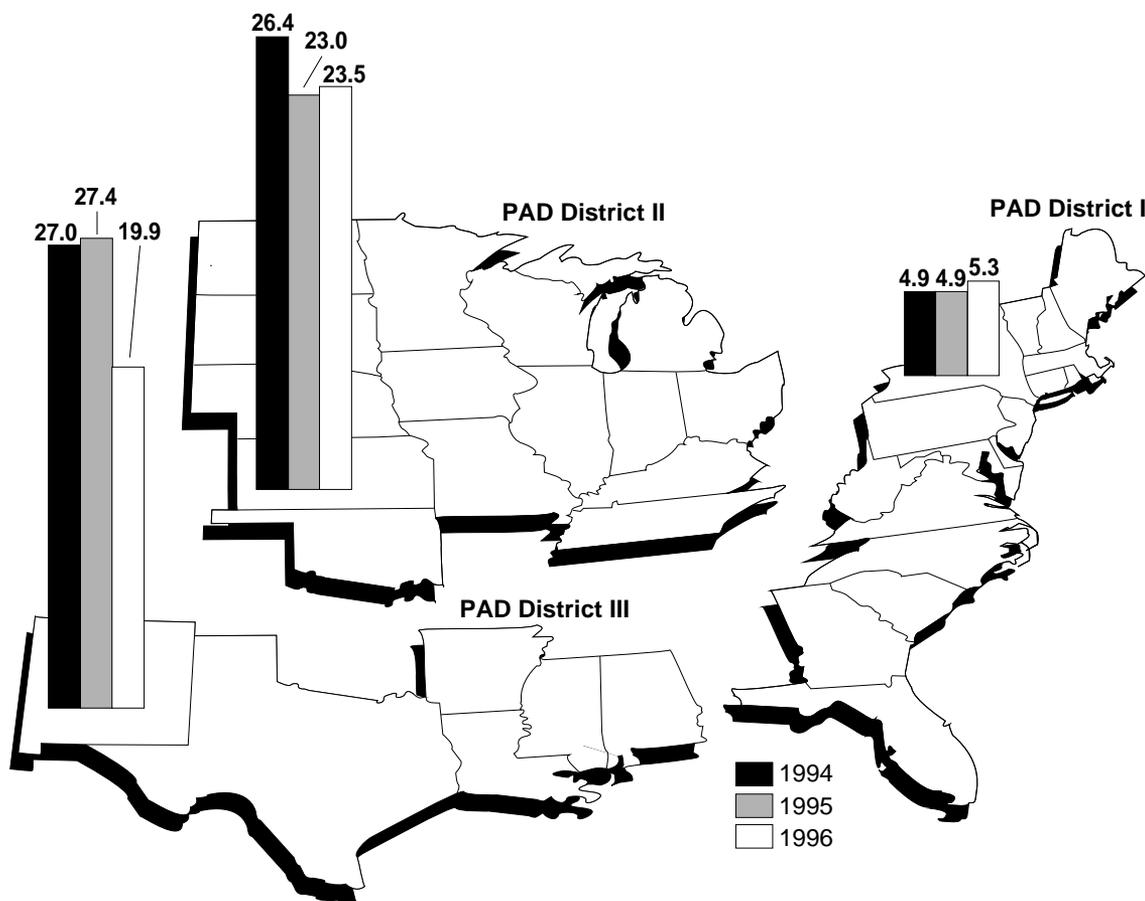
Regionally, propane inventories as of September 30, 1996, are within their respective normal ranges for this time of year in the East Coast and Midwest regions but are significantly below the

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

³Propane imports by country of origin are derived from Form EIA-814.

⁴The 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 (in Million Barrels) 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).

normal range in the Gulf Coast region. The East Coast (PAD District I), particularly New England (PAD District IX), are most susceptible to supply disruptions because of limited production and pipeline capacities and reliance on waterborne imports for supplemental supplies. Consequently, East Coast propane markets have the lowest concentration of residential households using propane as their main heating fuel. A strong summer stock build propelled East Coast inventories to 5.3 million barrels by September 30, a level above its normal range for this time of year and the highest September level in 15 years (Figure FE2). Propane inventories in the East Coast, including New England, are expected to be adequate for this winter.

The Midwest region (PAD District II) contains the highest concentration of residential heating customers of any region in the nation. The Midwest is also less susceptible to supply disruptions because of its vast pipeline network, its close proximity to the major supply hubs, and its steady flow of imports from Canada. However, the region has not been completely immune to supply problems during past winters, when extremely cold temperatures caused some short-term distribution problems. Although severe winter weather left Midwest inventories at their lowest level in more than a quarter

century, an above average stock build over the summer brought inventories to within the normal range by the start of the 1996-1997 heating season. As of September 30, 1996, Midwest inventories measured 23.5 million barrels, a level adequate to meet normal winter demand.

The Gulf Coast region (PAD District III) produces in excess of the region's demand for propane and possesses the vast majority of the nation's storage capacity. Moreover, the region contains the largest concentration of petrochemical plants in the United States. Petrochemical plants are capable of consuming large volumes of propane as feedstock in their chemical operations and comprise the largest consuming sector of propane. Because of these factors, the Gulf Coast region is considered the nation's primary propane supply hub. Contrary to the above average stock builds in the East Coast and Midwest regions, the build-up of Gulf Coast inventories over this same period was much weaker. Furthermore, the base from which Gulf Coast stocks began building was the lowest since 1970. Between April and September, Gulf Coast stocks increased by about 8 million barrels and reached only 19.9 million barrels by September 30, the lowest pre-heating season level in 27 years. Gulf Coast stocks of propane remain significantly below

the normal range for this time of year. Consequently, the potential exists for tight propane supplies in the Gulf Coast region this winter if petrochemical demand for propane remains strong during the winter months and extreme cold weather is experienced in any of the major propane-consuming regions of the nation.

Demand

The primary factors that affect propane demand in the United States are propane prices, crude oil and natural gas prices, macroeconomic growth, and weather. Although propane demand continued to grow during 1995, the rate of growth was considerably lower than in previous years. Between 1990 and 1994, propane demand averaged a growth rate of more than 4 percent per year. However, propane demand grew by only a modest 1 percent during 1995. Through July 1996, propane demand was up 4 percent over demand during the same period last year due mostly to colder weather during the first quarter of the year. Expectations for the 1996-1997 winter heating season are for moderate economic growth and a return to normal weather.

Propane is consumed by a wide variety of end use markets, including residential/commercial, industrial, petrochemical, agricultural, transportation, and utility. Petrochemical and residential/commercial demand for propane account for about three-fourths of the overall market for propane. However, their respective market shares may vary from year to year depending on economic conditions and weather. Agricultural, transportation, and utility demand account for the remaining one-fourth market share.

Residential/commercial markets consume propane for space heating, water heating, cooking, and clothes drying. Because space heating requirements constitute the largest use within this market sector, coupled with the high concentration of space heating customers in the Midwest regions (PAD District II), residential/commercial sector demand is both seasonal and 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. Despite last winter's cold temperatures, the propane distribution system exhibited great flexibility in meeting residential/commercial sector demand without any major disruptions.

The petrochemical industry constitutes the largest market for propane and is concentrated primarily 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.

Continued economic growth has kept petrochemical feedstock demand for propane relatively strong during 1996, although the rate of growth may be slowing compared with last year's. Through August 1996, petrochemical feedstock consumption for propane averaged 311 thousand barrels per day. This compares with 340 thousand barrels per day during the same period during 1995. The level of petrochemical sector demand for propane is critical because of its potential impact on Gulf Coast inventories, particularly during the heating season. Consequently, with inventories in the Gulf Coast at their lowest level in 27 years, combined with relatively strong petrochemical demand for propane, the potential for spot shortages and/or supply disruptions this winter are much greater.

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. However, the largest application is for crop drying (corn), particularly in the Midwestern States of Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Ohio. The level of crop drying demand for propane 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 supply problems during past years.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture forecasts the 1996 corn crop at 8.8 billion bushels, the fourth largest on record and 19 percent above last year's corn harvest. The forecast reflects a 12-percent increase in planted acreage, the highest since 1985, and an expected 6-percent increase in yield.⁵ Because of the considerable size of this year's corn harvest, crop drying demand for propane may be higher than normal. However, with Midwest inventories positioned well within the normal range and assuming normal weather through the harvest season, crop drying demand is not expected to significantly impact inventories in the region.

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, and serves primarily 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

⁵*Agricultural Outlook*, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, October 1995, AO-233, p. 2.

sometimes leads to price disparities during high-demand periods.

U.S. propane prices remained relatively stable through most of the 1995-1996 heating season until early February, when the effects of cold weather and unseasonably low inventories caused propane prices to spike to nearly 50 cents per gallon at Mont Belvieu, Texas. Spot prices⁶ at both Mont Belvieu and Conway drifted downward and ended the heating season at about 35 cents and 36 cents per gallon, respectively. Between April and July, propane prices remained unseasonably high in contrast to typically falling prices during this period. By early August, higher crude oil prices and concern over low inventories again caused propane prices to rise and, by the end of September, propane prices were at parity at about 50 cents per gallon at both trading hubs.

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil prices hit a yearly low of about \$17 per barrel by the end of January, then climbed to about \$25 by early April, and began the heating season at about \$24. Spot prices for natural gas, the other major source of propane, spiked in early February, but then gradually declined through the summer before turning up slightly prior to start of the heating season.

Low inventories and the July explosion at the Cactus Gas Plant in Mexico are the other major factors that drove up propane

spot prices at the two major trading hubs this year. In particular, speculation of when the Cactus Gas Plant will be brought back online is a major concern of propane traders at the moment. With winter weather drawing nearer, traders are concerned about the availability of future supplies but, at the same time, are being cautious of propane's current high prices. If traders are overly aggressive in their purchases and the Cactus plant unexpectedly comes back online, propane prices will most likely tumble from their unseasonal highs and cause short-term trading losses. However, it is also believed that if the plant does start up before winter, many of the cargoes that Mexico contracted with Saudi Arabia would end up coming to the U.S. Gulf Coast instead.

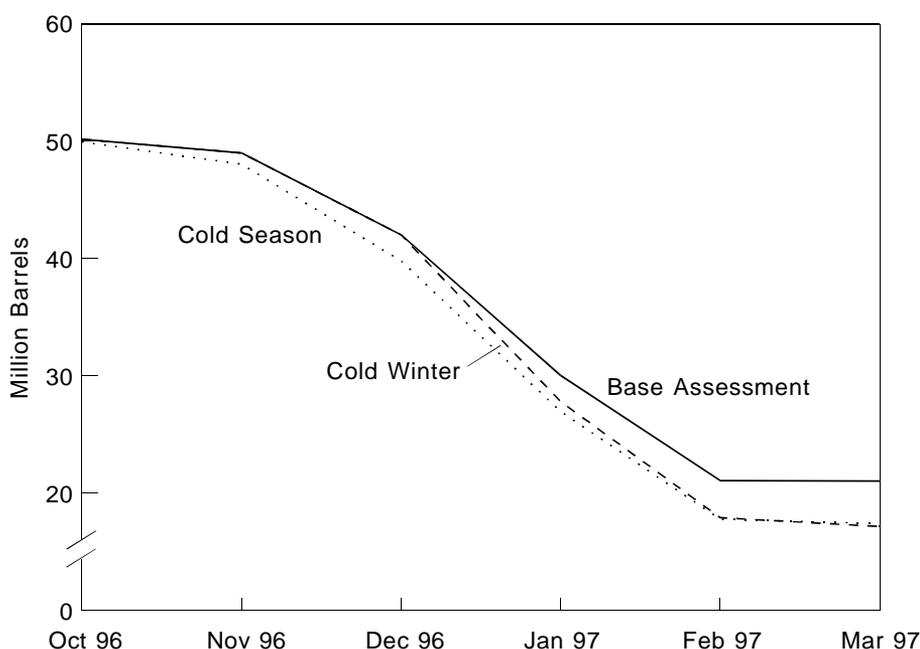
Assessment Scenarios

Given the status of propane supply, demand, and price levels at the beginning of the heating season, the expected conditions over the course of the season can be estimated on the basis of assumptions about the variables that affect the propane markets. For the purposes of this assessment, Scenario 1 (base case) assumes winter temperatures (as measured by heating degree-days)⁷ being 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.

⁶Spot prices quoted are from Reuters Information Services, Inc.

⁷Heating degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature falls below 65 degrees Fahrenheit.

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



Sources: September 1996: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey"; October 1996 - March 1997: Estimates derived from the Propane Market Model (DOE/EIA-M055).

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.

On the basis of current inventory levels and projected supply and demand, the expectation for the 1996-1997 winter heating season is for tight supplies and higher prices. This expectation is based on the facts of below normal inventories for the start of the heating season and prices that are at their highest level since the Persian Gulf War. Assuming average temperatures and typical crop drying demand, stocks are projected to gradually decline over the course of the season, reaching a level of 21 million barrels by the end of March 1997⁸ (Figure FE3). This level is less than 1 million barrels below last year's level and the lowest level since 1970. Under this projection, the total propane stockdraw over the heating season would be about 29 million barrels, about 4 million barrels below the stockdraw of the past 5 years. Average residential prices would be expected to increase seasonally from about 100 cents per gallon in October to a winter peak of 105 cents in January. Prices would

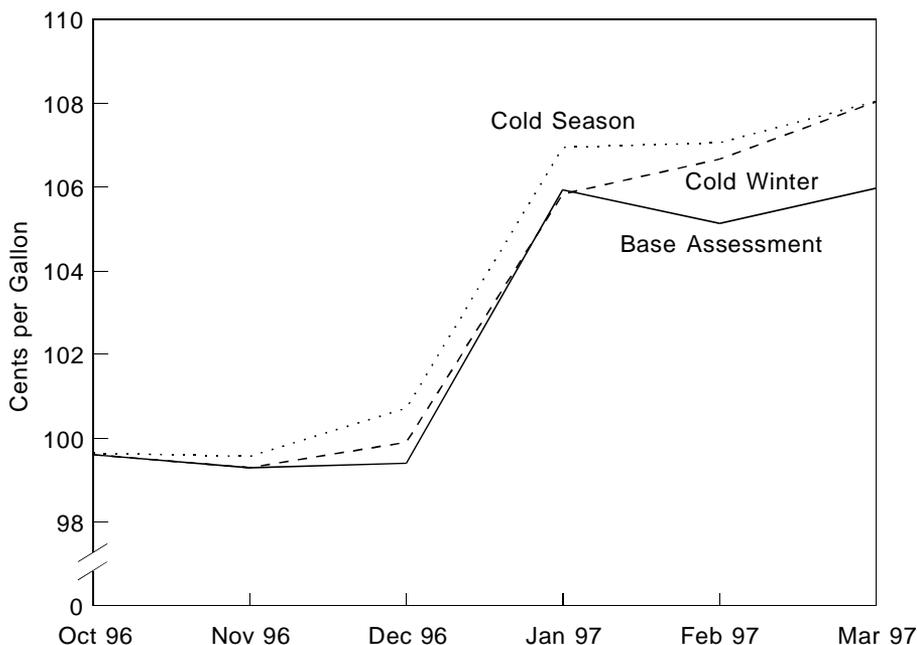
fluctuate downward during February, but would end the heating season at about 106 cents per gallon (Figure FE4). Even though the outlook calls for normal winter weather, (i.e., warmer than last winter), these prices are significantly higher than those experienced last year. This scenario is due in part to lower inventories as of the beginning of the heating season; lower inventories are a precursor of a tight supply situation over the course of the winter.

If, instead of average temperatures, the weather is substantially 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. Inventories would decline at a faster rate over the entire season and would end March at about 17.4 million barrels, about 4 million barrels lower than both the normal scenario and the 1996 levels. Residential propane prices would rise through the heating season to 108 cents per gallon by March.

Under a different severe weather scenario, where 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

⁸To 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 1991 through July 1996 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 FE4. Effect of Alternative Weather Scenarios on Residential Propane Price Assessment



Sources: September 1996; 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 1996 - March 1997; Estimates derived from the Propane Market Model (DOE/EIA-M055).

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 17.1 million barrels, due to the shorter period of time available for incremental volumes of 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 higher prices only during the winter months, but still end at the same 108 cents per gallon level.

Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1996-1997

by Craig H. Cranston

Under assumptions of normal weather, demand for distillate fuel oil this heating season (October 1, 1996 - March 31, 1997) is projected to be only slightly greater than that of last winter (Table FE1). Unusually low distillate stocks, however, are expected to result in a tighter-than-normal supply situation and higher heating oil prices. This article describes findings of an analysis of the current low level of distillate stocks which are available to help meet the demand for heating fuel this winter, and presents a summary of the Energy Information Administration's distillate fuel oil outlook for the current heating season under two weather scenarios.

Distillate Stocks

An analysis of longer term historical trends in distillate fuel oil inventories appeared in the June issue of the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*.¹

¹Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, "Recent Distillate Fuel Oil Inventory Trends: What EIA Data Show," June 1996, DOE/EIA-0380(96/06).

It showed that distillate stocks were on a generally declining path in the 1980's. This was largely because of petroleum industry downsizing and improving efficiencies in inventory management. That trend reversed in 1990, and stock levels were generally rising through 1994. Three factors are cited as possible causes of the turnaround: (1) Stocks were depressed by a series of colder than normal winters in the late 1980's; (2) the Persian Gulf War in 1990-91 may have contributed to precautionary inventory building; and (3) environmental regulations imposed by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 reduced the fungibility of diesel fuel and heating oil inventories. In contrast to the shift in trend in distillate stocks, gasoline and crude oil inventories have gradually declined throughout the 1980's and the 1990's.

The purpose of this analysis is to provide a shorter term perspective on the exceptionally low level of distillate fuel oil inventories as

Table FE1. Distillate Fuel Oil Demand and Supply Factors, Winter (October - March) 1993-94 Through 1996-97

Factor	History			STEO Mid Case Winter 1996-97
	Winter 1993-94	Winter 1994-95	Winter 1995-96	
Economic Growth (percent per year):				
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate	2.5	3.3	1.5	2.6
Industrial Production Growth Rate.....	3.8	6.0	1.5	4.5
Average Prices:				
Imported Crude Oil (per barrel)	\$13.61	\$16.59	\$17.56	\$19.70
Retail Heating Oil (per gallon excluding tax).....	\$0.90	\$0.87	\$0.93	\$1.02
Diesel Fuel Oil (per gallon including tax)	\$1.13	\$1.10	\$1.14	\$1.23
Heating Degree-Days:				
Number:				
U.S. Average	4,144	3,623	4,122	3,962
New England	5,953	5,022	5,715	5,536
Middle Atlantic	5,474	4,554	5,231	5,019
Percent Difference From Normal:				
U.S. Average	4.6	-8.6	3.3	0
New England	7.5	-9.3	2.5	0
Middle Atlantic	9.1	-9.3	3.5	0
Supply and Demand (million barrels per day except stocks):				
Demand	3.35	3.30	3.44	3.46
Refinery Production	3.26	3.15	3.20	3.26
Net Stock Withdrawal	0.18	0.16	0.23	0.13
Net Imports	-0.08	-0.00	0.01	0.07
Stocks begin/end (million barrels)	131/99	145/115	132/90	112/89

Unless otherwise referenced, data in this article are taken from the following Energy Information Administration sources: *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208(96-39); *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, September 1996, DOE/EIA-0109(96/09); *Petroleum Supply Annual 1995*, DOE/EIA-0340(95); *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, September 1996, DOE/EIA-0380(96/09); *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA-0202(96/4Q) and 4th Quarter 1996 Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System; and an address by EIA Administrator Jay E. Hakes on the Fall 1996 Heating Fuel Assessment before the National Association of State Energy Officials, September 16, 1996.

we enter the 1996-97 heating season, and to identify some contributing causes and potential implications of the situation.

Background

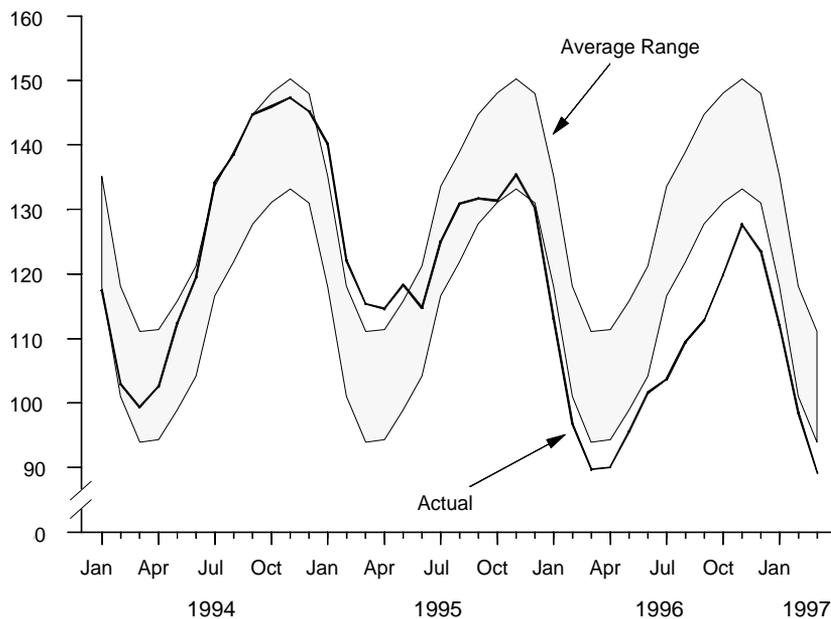
This has been a year of unusual market behavior with regard to petroleum products. Earlier this year, gasoline prices² in the United States rose sharply from \$1.08 in mid February to \$1.29 by May 17. In response to public concern, President Clinton, on April 29, asked that the Department of Energy investigate the reasons for the runup, and prepare a report on the situation within 45 days. The report,³ published in June, concluded that crude oil price increases and normal seasonal gasoline price increases accounted for most of the change, but that unusual factors in gasoline markets also played a role. These unusual factors included: a late-winter cold spell causing refiners to focus longer than usual on production of distillate instead of gasoline; lower-than-normal gasoline stocks; high gasoline demand and little excess refining capacity; and persistent expectations that crude oil and gasoline prices would fall in the future, which discouraged building stocks. Now, at the beginning of the heating season, distillate fuel has replaced gasoline as the focus of concern.

How Did We Get Here?

Distillate fuel is used for two purposes, diesel fuel and heating oil. Demand for diesel fuel is fairly stable over the course of a year, but demand for heating oil has a substantial seasonal component. Distillate stock levels are highly seasonal due to heating fuel needs in the winter (Figure FE1). Stocks are typically lowest around March, and build to a peak around November. Distillate stocks were higher than normal at the beginning of 1995 due to a warm 1994-95 winter. The excess was drawn down over the summer, and stocks were on the low side of the normal range at the beginning of the 1995-96 heating season. Stocks did not rise as they typically do in October and November, in part due to cold weather in November. Cold weather kept stocks low through the winter; distillate stocks at the end of the last heating season were 89.7 million barrels, the lowest end-of-month level since March 1967, when distillate fuel demand in the U.S. was about 70 percent of the current level.

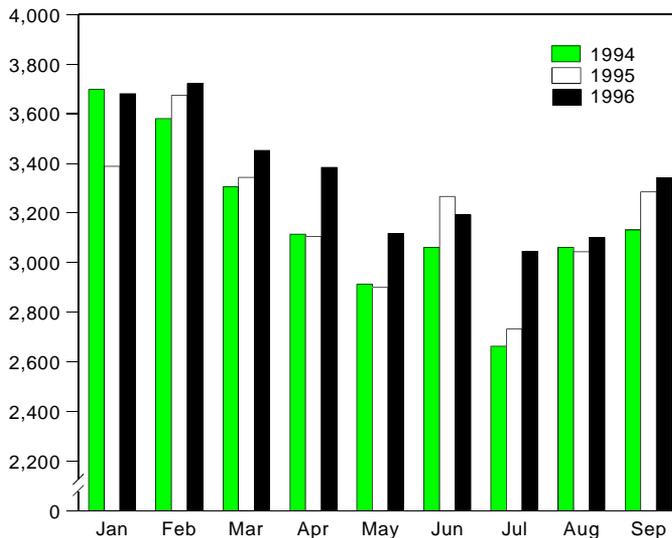
Unusually strong demand in the spring and summer of 1996, attributable in part to increasing diesel fuel consumption spurred by robust economic growth, slowed the normal seasonal rebuilding of distillate stocks (Figure FE2). A late cold spell in April drove distillate demand to higher levels than normal. This was the time of year when gasoline production should have been rising and distillate production declining. Gasoline production was

Figure FE1. U.S. Distillate Fuel Stocks (Million Barrels)



Note: Level and width of Average Range (the shaded band) are based on 3 years of monthly data: July 1993-June 1996. See *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Figure FE2. Distillate Demand (Thousand Barrels per Day)



affected briefly by the need to produce additional distillate to meet demand. The late season focus on distillate became a concern to the markets because gasoline stocks were running lower than normal, and served to help increase wholesale gasoline spreads several cents over average during April. Also, diesel-driven demand was unusually high in July when distillate stock build is typically at its highest level of the year. Through September, distillate demand in 1996 has exceeded last year's demand by nearly 5 percent.

²National average retail price of regular self-serve gasoline.

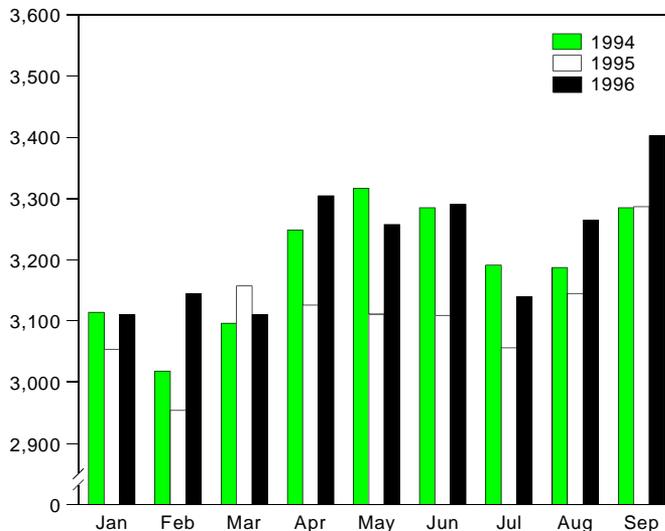
³U. S. Department of Energy, *An Analysis of Gasoline Markets: Spring 1996*, June 1996, DOE/PO-0046.

Distillate production and imports have both been strong this year, but not strong enough to rebuild stocks to more normal levels. Production has exceeded last year's January-September level by nearly 4 percent (Figure FE3). Net imports were more than 100 percent higher⁴ than last year's January-September level (Figure FE4), but still they account for only a small proportion (less than 2 percent) of total product supplied so the magnitude of the increase in percentage terms may be misleading.

Ironically, gasoline markets in general--and gasoline imports in particular--have contributed to the low distillate stocks this year. Gasoline imports to the East Coast have been running very high this year. From January through July, gasoline imports into Petroleum Administration for Defense District 1 (PADD 1) were about 100 thousand barrels per day higher than in 1995. If a barrel of gasoline is produced in the U.S. rather than imported, it is accompanied by about half a barrel of distillate product. Thus, if the 100 thousand barrels per day of PADD 1 gasoline imports had been produced domestically, approximately 50 thousand barrels per day of distillate also would have been produced. If all of the additional distillate production went into PADD 1 inventory, stocks there might have been 10 million barrels or 33 percent higher by the end of July.

Perhaps the biggest factor discouraging stock building this year in all petroleum markets has been the persistent "backwardation" in crude oil markets. That is, the markets have continually been expecting crude oil prices to drop in the near future. If crude oil prices fall in the future, product prices follow. Figure FE5 is a depiction at four points in time of the prices of crude oil futures contracts traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange. In the spring of 1996, refiners were discouraged from building stocks of crude oil or petroleum products as current spot prices rose in the

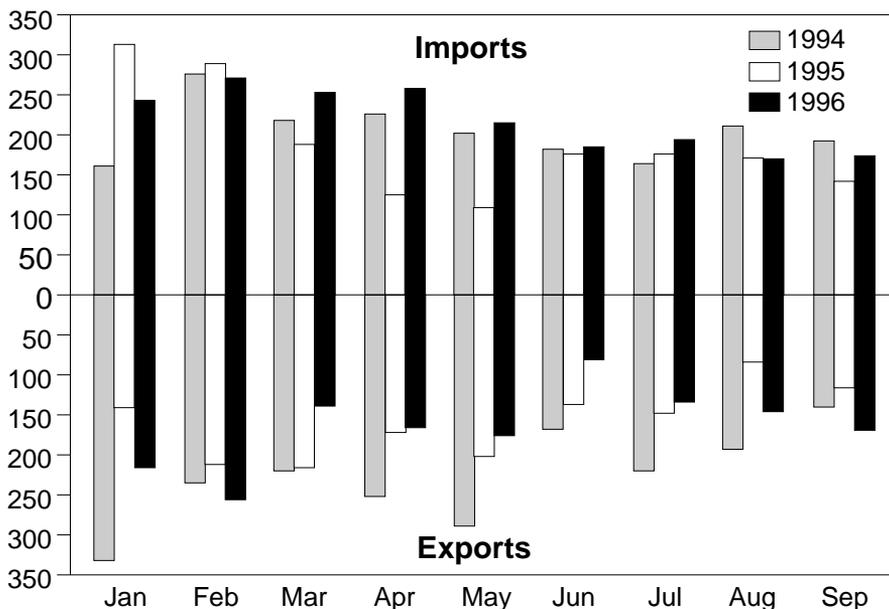
Figure FE3. Distillate Production
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



face of low future prices. This situation is reflected as a "steepening" of the backwardation curves. After crude oil prices fell back, the differences between current prices and expected prices diminished, but still persisted. (New non-OPEC supplies were expected in the third quarter, but now are expected in the fourth quarter, while Iraqi sales have been postponed indefinitely.) Over the summer, distillate futures prices have been barely, if at all, above current prices. Storage of distillate under these circumstances almost guarantees a loss from the suppliers' perspective.

From the record low stock levels at the end of last winter, the distillate stock builds that occurred in May and June were typical of the builds seen in recent years (Figure FE1). The lack of storage replenishment in July, historically the biggest build month of the year, began to raise concerns. Over the past 3 years, the average July build has been 12 million barrels, but this July it was less than 5 million barrels. The replenishments in August and September were also smaller than normal. The average third-quarter stock build over the past three years has been 23 million barrels. This year, it was only 10 million barrels.

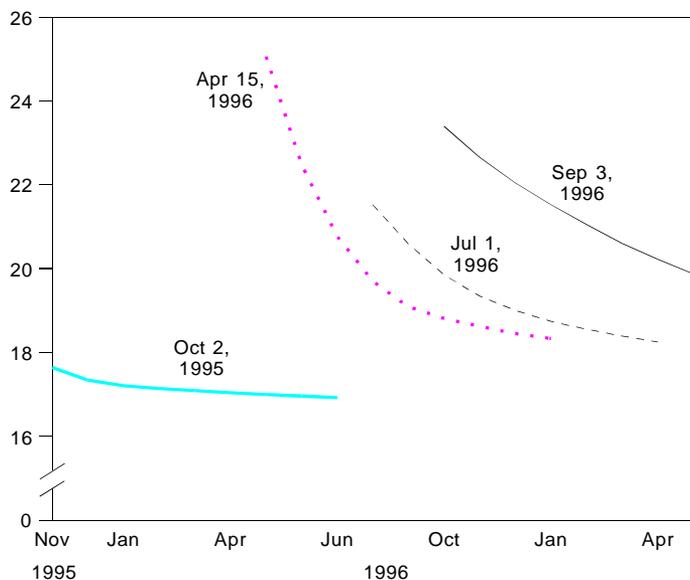
Figure FE4. Distillate Imports/Exports
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



In summary, we can point to several factors that have contributed to the current low level of distillate stocks: (1) The cold snap in the spring of 1996; (2) expectations of lower crude oil prices in the future; (3) strong diesel fuel demand; (4) increased imports of gasoline; and (5) the continuing longer-term trend in the petroleum industry toward improving efficiencies in inventory management.

⁴Based on preliminary data for September 1996.

Figure FE5. Crude Oil Price Expectations
(Dollars per Barrel)



Source: New York Mercantile Exchange.

Where Are We Now?

As of the beginning of the current heating season, distillate stocks were at 112 million barrels. This marks the lowest level at this point of the year in EIA's monthly data series, which extends back some 40 years when distillate demand in the U.S. was about half what it is today. In terms of more recent history, distillate stocks at the end of September were 20 million barrels, or 15 percent, below the levels of last year.

The East Coast, PADD 1, represents the heating fuel capital of the United States. It accounts for most of the winter heating oil consumption in the U.S., and nearly all of the seasonal build and drawdown in distillate stocks (Figure FE6). At the end of September, total distillate stocks in the U.S. were 24 million barrels below the 3-year average September levels, and this shortfall was entirely in PADD 1. Thus, the region of the country that relies most heavily upon stock withdrawals to meet its winter distillate demand is the region with the shortfall. At this late date, it is most unlikely that the shortfall will be made up before the East Coast begins drawing down its stocks.

Within PADD 1, further insight can be gained from disaggregation of distillate by sulfur content. Prior to the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990, distillate product used as diesel fuel or as heating oil was indistinguishable. The CAAA established a requirement that the maximum sulfur level of diesel fuel be reduced by 80 percent, from 0.25 percent to

⁵Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, "Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1995-1996," November 1995, DOE/EIA-0380(95/11).

⁶This generality may be breaking down. There are signs that low-sulfur distillate is being used increasingly for heating.

0.05 percent by weight, as of October 1, 1993. (A fuller description of the CAAA and an analysis of supply, demand, and prices of distillate fuel by sulfur content can be found in last year's Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment.⁵) As a result, distillate stocks are now segregated by sulfur content, whereas they had been interchangeable prior to implementation of the CAAA. In general, stocks of high-sulfur distillate (i.e., sulfur content greater than 0.05 percent) are destined for use as heating oil, and stocks of low-sulfur distillate (i.e., sulfur content 0.05 percent or less) are destined for use as diesel fuel.⁶ Within PADD 1, heating oil stocks account for a disproportionate share of the September distillate shortfall (Figure FE7). In the years since the CAAA went into effect, high-sulfur distillate stocks in PADD 1 as of the end of September have exceeded 70 percent of the total; this year high-sulfur stocks account for only 62 percent of the total.

Current prices are beginning to reflect the market's focus on distillate. Spot distillate prices crossed over gasoline prices on August 21 and have continued to strengthen (Figure FE8). Crude oil prices have remained above \$21 per barrel (for West Texas Intermediate) since the beginning of August, as world stock rebuilding has been occurring, keeping demand higher than it normally would have been over the summer months than if we had begun the year with normal stock levels. The early-September military activity in Iraq has, of course, caused additional price volatility and overall upward pressure, due to the indefinite postponement of Iraqi "oil-for-food" sales and uncertainty about further disruptions in the region.

Both crude oil and petroleum product prices currently stand well above year-ago levels. As of September 30, the spot price of WTI crude oil was almost \$7 per barrel higher than at the same point in 1995, while regular gasoline at New York Harbor was up 6 cents

Figure FE6. Distillate Stocks

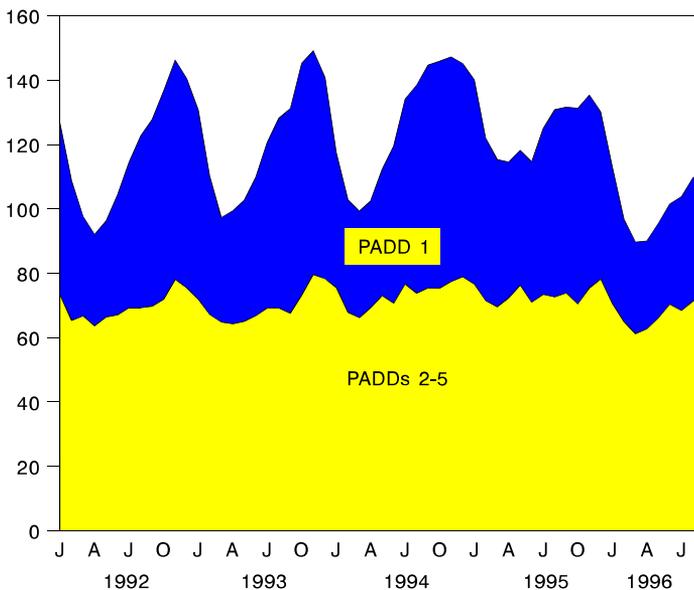


Figure FE7. PADD 1 Distillate Fuel Stocks
(Million Barrels)

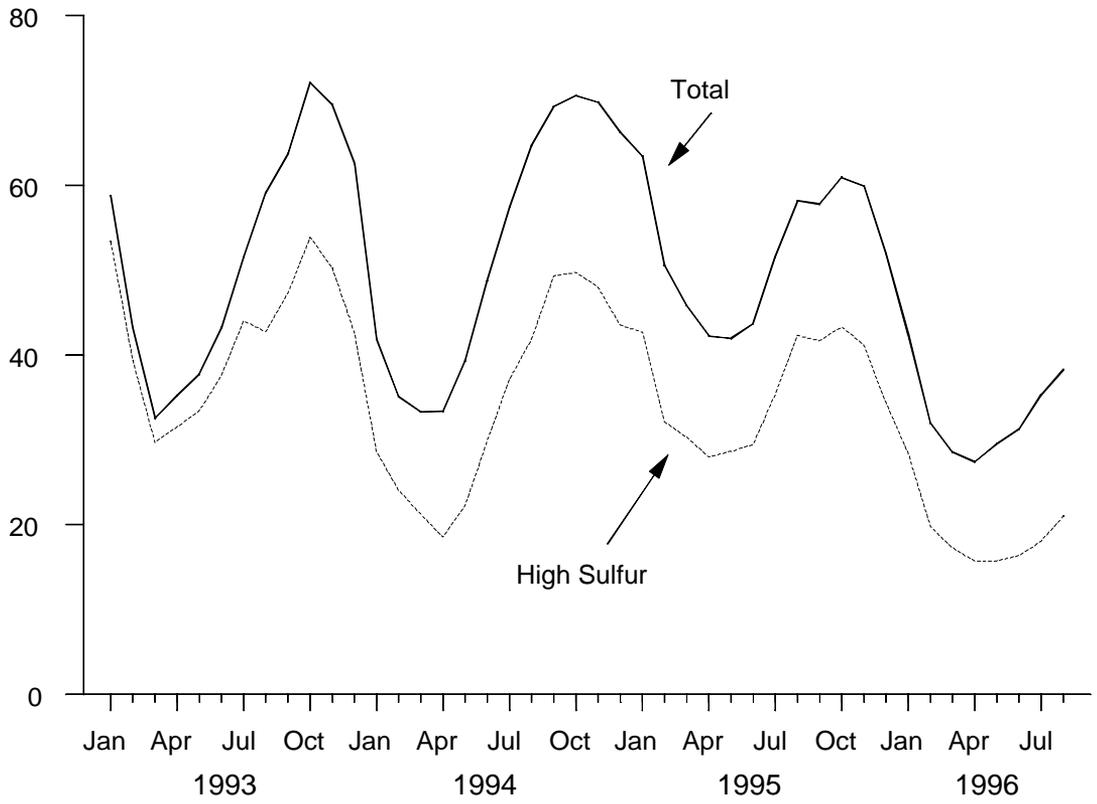
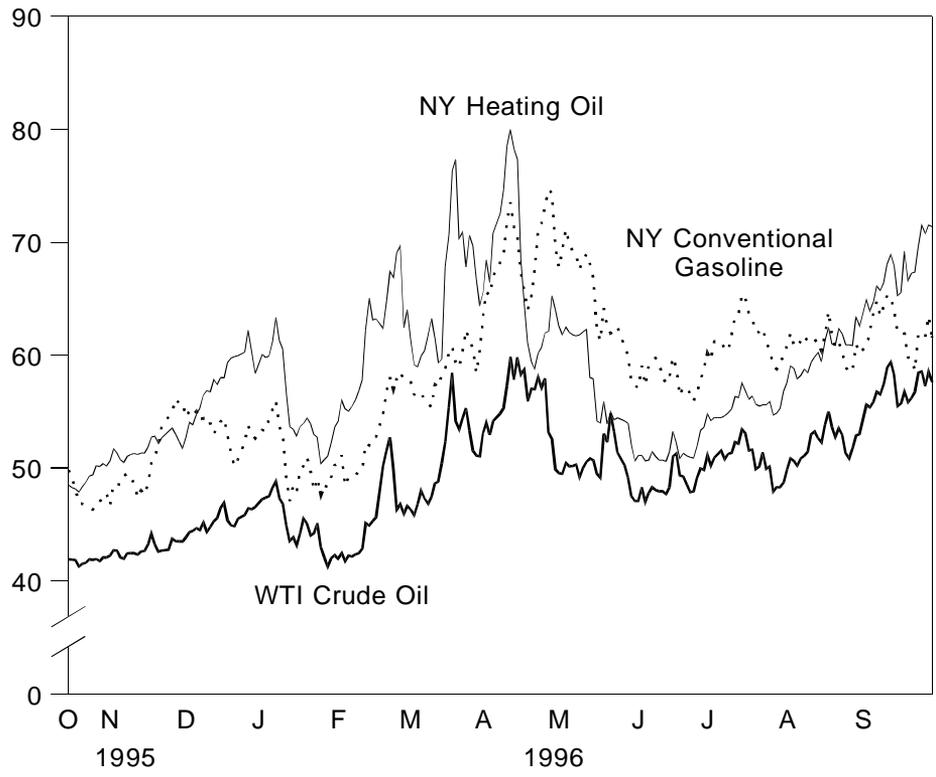


Figure FE8. Spot Crude Oil, Gasoline, and Heating Oil Prices
(Cents per Gallon)



Source: Reuters News Service.

per gallon, and No. 2 heating oil was up 23 cents. Some of the recent price rise is due to the Iraqi situation, and may be temporary, but upward price pressure already existed before this arose. Retail prices have also begun to reflect recent increases at the wholesale level. Retail regular gasoline, after falling about 9 cents from its spring peak, has flattened at about \$1.20 per gallon nationally, while diesel fuel reached a low at the end of June and has since risen about 12 cents per gallon.

Winter Outlook

This outlook summarizes distillate fuel oil supply and demand for the current heating season. Two projections are provided: (1) A base-case scenario, which assumes normal winter weather patterns; and (2) a severe-weather scenario, in which the January-to-March 1997 quarter is assumed to average 10 percent colder than normal, in terms of heating degree days. These projections are derived from simulations of the Short-Term Integrated Forecasting System (STIFS) model, which is used to produce the Energy Information Administration's quarterly *Short-Term Energy Outlook*. In addition, two topics related to the forecasts are addressed: the circumstances surrounding some historical cold snaps of shorter duration, and the effect of sharply increased distillate imports.

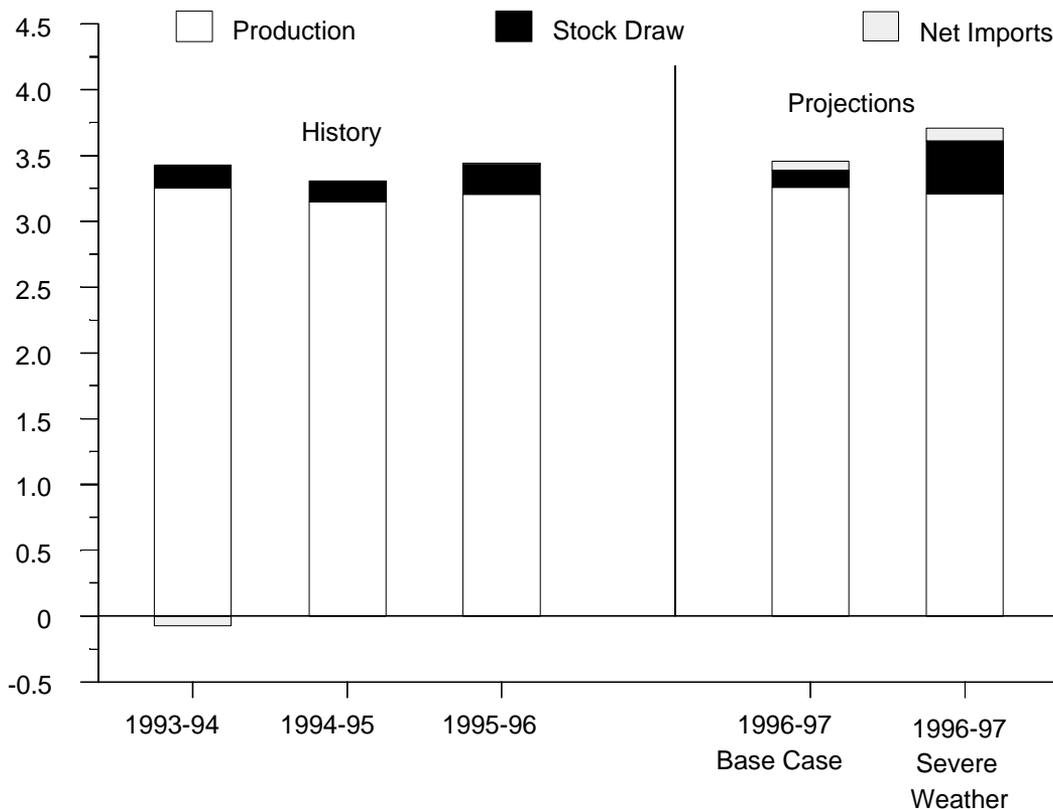
Where Are We Heading?

Base-Case Scenario

The Energy Information Administration projects only a slight increase in demand for distillate fuel oil in the current heating season. With healthy growth in projected industrial production boosting diesel demand, muted by an assumption of normal, warmer weather than last winter reducing heating oil demand, overall distillate consumption is projected to increase by 0.5 percent from last winter, to 3.46 million barrels per day (Table FE1 and Figure FE9). The effects of warmer weather compared to last year are expected to offset some of the continued growth in the dominant transportation sector in determining total distillate fuel demand. In the first quarter of 1997, heating oil demand is actually projected to decline slightly from the same period last winter.

At the beginning of the 1996-97 heating season, distillate stocks were 112 million barrels, 15 percent lower than at the same point last year. Given this exceptionally low level of stocks, the outlook is for sharply reduced reliance on stock withdrawals to meet the heightened heating season demand. Stock withdrawals this winter are projected to be 130 thousand barrels per day, in sharp contrast to 230 thousand barrels per day last winter. While so low a level of heating season stock withdrawals is not without historical precedent, it is substantially below the average over the past ten years of nearly 200 thousand barrels per day.

Figure FE9. Winter Distillate Supply/Demand
(Million Barrels per Day)



Note: Net Imports in 1994-95 and 1995-96 were so small that they are imperceptible in this figure. See Table FE1.

This 44 percent drop from last winter in projected stock withdrawals is offset by increased refinery production and net imports of distillate fuel. In absolute terms, the magnitude of these two increments is roughly equal, with each of them contributing about 60 thousand barrels per day over the levels of last winter. In relative terms, however, they are markedly different. The projected increase in refinery production is small, amounting to only 1.7 percent. The projected increase in net imports is huge, amounting to 600 percent, because net imports last winter were barely above zero. Two years earlier, in the winter of 1993-94, the U. S. was a net exporter of some 80 thousand barrels per day of distillate fuel. This winter, the U.S. is projected to be a net importer of 70 thousand barrels per day.

Retail heating oil prices are expected to be higher than last winter, reflecting the combined effects of higher crude oil prices and lower distillate stocks. Heating oil prices are projected to average more than \$1.00 per gallon this heating season, an increase of 10 percent over last winter (Figure FE10). This would make average heating oil prices this winter the highest since 1990-91, when crude oil prices were driven up by the Persian Gulf War. With the assumption of normal weather, distillate demand levels in the first quarter of 1997 are projected to be slightly lower than in the colder first quarter of 1996. This factor, combined with lower expected crude oil prices, leads to a decline in projected heating oil prices by the end of the heating season to about the same level as last winter.

This forecast scenario depends on rapid growth in distillate fuel oil stocks during the fourth quarter. The model projects a net stock build in the fourth quarter of 11 million barrels; on average over the past three years, distillate stocks have been unchanged in this quarter. This scenario also depends on readily available imported distillate fuel, principally on the East Coast.

Severe-Weather Scenario

This scenario assumes that weather, in terms of heating degree days, is 10 percent colder than normal for the entire January-to-March quarter. To derive the alternative case, this percentage deviation was proportionally distributed throughout the quarter and applied to the nation as a whole and to the Northeast, the prime market for heating oil.

Distillate fuel demand for the first quarter of 1997 averages 3.71 million barrels per day in the severe-weather case, higher than the base-case projection by 120 thousand barrels per day, or about 3 percent (Table FE2 and Figure FE9). In absolute terms, refinery production would absorb the largest share of the increased demand, rising by 60 thousand barrels per day over the base case. But this represents an increase of only 2 percent over the base case production level. In relative terms, imports would absorb the largest share of the increased demand. In the severe-weather scenario, net imports rise to 100 thousand barrels per day, 67 percent higher than in the base case. Stock withdrawals would

Figure FE10. Winter Retail Heating Oil Prices
(Dollars per Gallon)

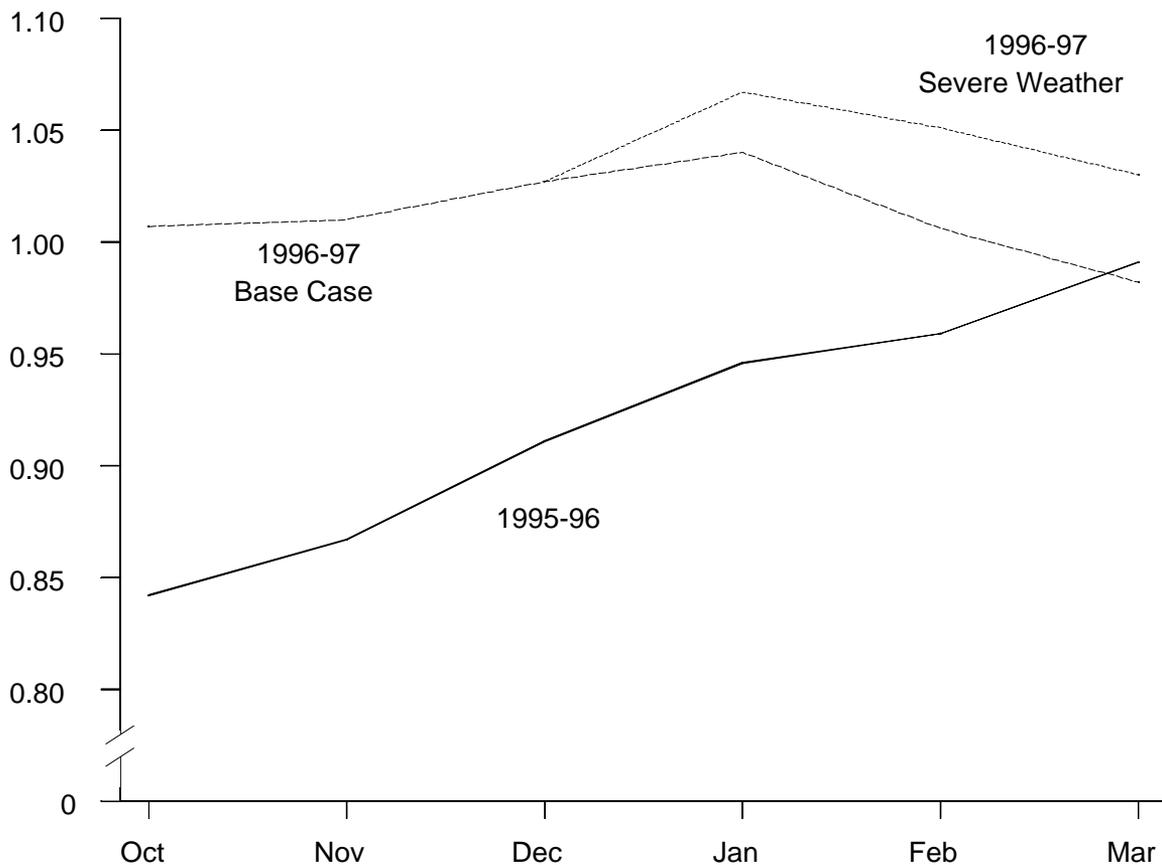


Table FE2. Distillate Fuel Oil Demand and Supply Factors Under Alternative Scenarios, First Quarter, 1996 - 1997

	1Q 1996	1Q 1997 Base Case	1Q 1997 Severe Weather
Demand/Supply (million barrels per day except stocks)			
Demand	3.62	3.59	3.71
Refinery Production	3.12	3.15	3.21
Net Stock Withdrawal.....	0.44	0.38	0.40
Net Imports	0.05	0.06	0.10
Stocks begin/end (million barrels).....	130/90	124/89	124/88
Price (dollars per gallon)			
Retail Heating Oil.....	0.96	1.01	1.05

gives us consistently cooler-than-normal weather over a period as long as 90 days on a nationwide basis. Instead, cold snaps are generally greater in severity, shorter in duration, and more regional than national in scope. Our forecasting resources do not enable us to examine the effects of an occurrence of cold weather that might be more typical in these respects. What we can do instead is look at some particularly cold months in recent history, with a focus specifically on the East Coast (PADD 1), and compare them

increase by 20 thousand barrels per day, resulting in stocks of 88 million barrels at the end of the heating season, about the same level as in the base-case forecast and at the end of last winter. The retail price of heating oil in the severe-weather scenario would average \$1.05 per gallon, 4 cents higher than the base case, and 9 cents higher than in the first quarter of 1996 (Figure FE10).

A Few Caveats

There are clearly some limitations and uncertainties in the forecast scenarios described above. Two of them, the characterization of severe weather and the impact of increasing dependence on imported distillate fuel, are addressed here.

The severe-weather scenario provides valuable insight into the overall effects of a cold winter. However, Mother Nature rarely

to the circumstances of the current heating season.

December 1989 and January 1994 brought some particularly frigid weather to the Eastern U.S. In terms of heating-degree days, PADD 1 was 38 percent colder than normal in December 1989, and 15 percent colder than normal in January 1994. PADD 1 distillate stocks and prices in these sample winters are depicted in Figures FE11 and FE12. Both of these sample winters entered the heating season with substantially greater end-of-September PADD 1 stocks than are available this year, particularly in 1993-94. In December 1989, PADD 1 distillate stocks were drawn down by nearly 15 million barrels, and retail heating oil prices shot up by 21 cents per gallon from the prior month. In January 1994, stock withdrawals were even greater (nearly 21 million barrels) but from a much higher stock level. The heating oil price increase was only 3.5 cents, barely more than the normal

Figure FE11. East Coast Distillate Fuel Stocks in Selected Winters
(Million Barrels)

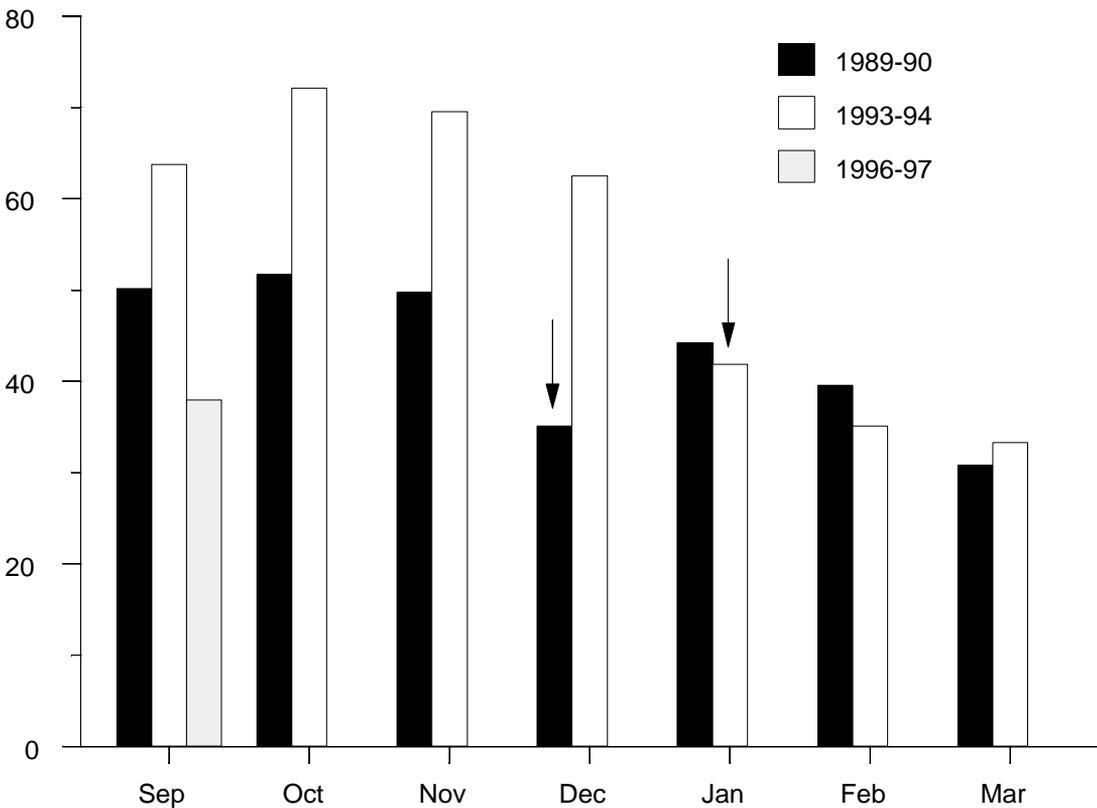
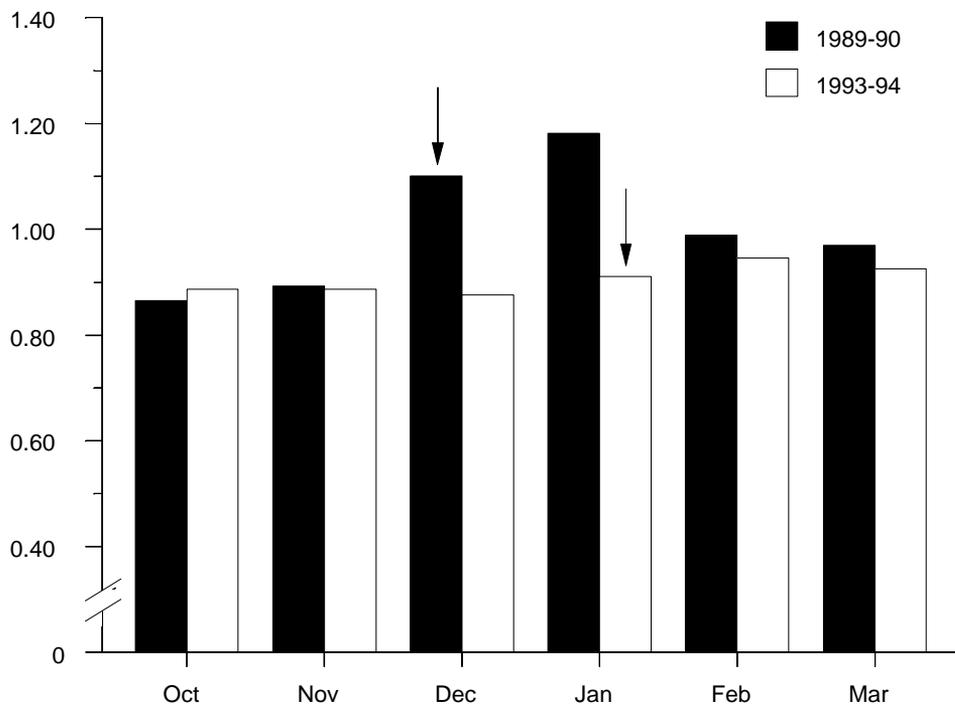


Figure FE12. East Coast Retail Heating Oil Prices in Selected Winters
(Dollars per Gallon)



seasonal price increase in January. If there is a moral that can be drawn from these two stories, it would be that higher East Coast distillate stocks effectively cushion the price impact of a particularly severe cold snap. As of the beginning of the current heating season, that cushion is a very small one.

In the context of this discussion of weather, it should be noted that the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) forecasts warmer-than-normal temperatures in the Eastern United States during the January-March 1997 quarter. In particular, NOAA projects that temperatures throughout New England and the Middle Atlantic States will be, on average, 5-10 percent warmer than normal.⁷ Given the low level of heating oil stocks in PADD 1, it will be good news indeed if this forecast comes to pass.

The second area of uncertainty relates to the impact of the sharply increased reliance on net imports to meet our projected distillate demand this winter, particularly in the severe-weather scenario. To recap, net imports in the base case are projected to rise from 10 thousand barrels per day last winter to 70 thousand barrels per day this winter (Table FE1). In the severe-weather scenario, they are

projected to average 100 thousand barrels per day in the first quarter of 1997 (Table FE2). Net imports are the aggregate of two components, exports and imports.⁸ Both of these components will be subject to dramatic change from last winter's levels if these projected levels are to be attainable.

Distillate exports are almost entirely out of the West Coast and Gulf Coast. Destinations are predominantly in the Pacific Rim, South and Central America. Through September, they have averaged 165 thousand barrels per day in 1996. Prices of distillate in the U.S. will be subjected to upward pressure if exporters are to be persuaded to market their product domestically instead.

Distillate imports come predominantly from Canada, the Virgin Islands, and Venezuela. Over 90 percent arrive in the U.S. on the East Coast. Through September, they have averaged 218 thousand barrels per day. Even in the base

case, but particularly in the severe-weather scenario, sharply rising U.S. imports will tighten Atlantic Basin supply and exert upward pressure on distillate prices. The East Coast competes primarily with Europe for distillate imports. At the beginning of the current heating season, European distillate stocks were unusually low, just as they were in the U.S. Moreover, distillate prices in Europe were several cents per gallon higher than in this country stimulating an increase in exports from the U.S. to Europe. Prices in the U.S. and Europe will have to converge if they are to compete for imports on equal terms. In the course of the winter, if cold snaps hit both sides of the Atlantic simultaneously, the demand for imports could cause short-term price spikes substantially higher than EIA's forecasts for the winter in either the base case or the severe-weather scenario. Also, cold weather in the U.S. typically means cold weather in Canada, our primary source of distillate imports, exerting further price pressure in Atlantic Basin markets.

On the other hand, we may experience a mild winter on both sides of the North Atlantic, with abundant distillate supplies and softening prices....

⁷Source: Climate Prediction Center, National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, Climate Outlooks Release Date October 17, 1996, accessible via Internet at http://nic.fb4.noaa.gov:80/products/predictions/multi_season/13_seasonal_outlooks/color/page3.gif

⁸Some truths are self-evident.

Highlights

As refineries produced record-high levels of distillate fuel oil in an unsuccessful attempt to build stock levels, demand for distillate fuel oil, finished motor gasoline and kerosene-type jet fuel also reached record-high levels for October. The strong demand for these products pushed **total demand** for refined petroleum products (measured as products supplied) for October 1996¹ to an **October-record high level** of 18.7 million barrels per day (Table H1). Although weather conditions were mild throughout most of the country, **temperatures** were 9 percent **cooler-than-normal** in New England, causing a brief price spike for high-sulfur distillate fuel oil in the region.²

Other October highlights include:

- Excluding energy prices--gasoline, heating oil, and residential utilities, the producer price index (PPI) fell 0.3 percent. However, energy costs pushed the PPI upward by 0.4 percent, as prices for gasoline and home heating oil increased over September levels.³
- Although **demand** for finished motor gasoline reached a **record high for October**, **stock** levels remained at **record-low levels for the month**.
- **Stock** levels of distillate fuel oil **decreased** slightly through the month, as **inventories** hovered at **record-low October levels**.
- Primary crude oil **stocks**, excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, **increased** through the month, settling **2 million barrels higher than last year's level**.

Motor Gasoline

At 7.9 million barrels per day, finished motor gasoline **demand** established a record high level for October for third consecutive year. **Production** of finished motor gasoline reached an average rate of 7.5 million barrels per day, **slightly lower than last October's record high**. Finished motor gasoline **imports** of 0.3 million barrels per day were **within the normal seasonal range**. Stock levels of finished motor gasoline fell as demand increased, settling at 152 million barrels, the **lowest recorded inventory level for October ever**. **Reformulated** motor gasoline **stocks** fell to 36 million barrels, **nearly 24 percent of the total**. **Oxygenated** motor gasoline **stock** levels totaled 1.4 million barrels, **4.7 million barrels lower than last year**.

¹October 1996 data are monthly-from-weekly estimates based on the Energy Information Administration's Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

²Based on national population-weighted average cooling-degree day data, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Climate Analysis Center, "Heating Degree Day Data Monthly Summary, Monthly Data for October 1996."

³"Energy Triggers Rise in Wholesale Prices," *The Oil Daily*, November 14, 1996, p.4.

⁴Approval and Promulgation of Maintenance Plan for Air Quality Planning Purposes for the State of Washington: Carbon Monoxide," *Federal Register*, Environmental Protection Agency, October 11, 1996, pp. 53323-53328.

⁵Approval and Promulgation of Maintenance Plan for Air Quality Planning Purposes for the State of Washington: Carbon Monoxide," *Federal Register*, Environmental Protection Agency, October 21, 1996, pp. 54560-54563.

The large drop in year-to-year oxygenated motor gasoline stock levels reflects the redesignation of several metropolitan areas as in meeting the carbon monoxide attainment. Since last month, two areas in Washington--Seattle-Tacoma⁴ and Vancouver⁵--have been officially redesignated as in CO attainment, eliminating the need for oxygenated fuels in those regions.

Distillate Fuel Oil

October **demand** for distillate fuel oil reached 3.5 million barrels per day, a **record high level for October**. **Production** of distillate fuel oil also reached an October-record high level, averaging 3.6 million barrels per day. At 0.2 million barrels per day, **imports** of distillate fuel oil fell **within the normal range for this time of year**. **Stock levels** of distillate fuel oil totaled 114 million barrels, the **lowest October level on record**.

Month-ending **stock** levels of **high-sulfur** distillate fuel oil totaled 55 million barrels, **15 million barrels lower than last year**. Stock levels have been growing at increasing rates in recent weeks, but still remain at an extremely low level, 29.1 million barrels, in Petroleum Administration for Defense District I where high-sulfur distillate fuel oil stock levels are 14 million barrels lower than the October 1995 level of 43 million barrels.

Propane

The first month of the heating season saw **U.S. inventories of propane dropped by an above average 2.2 million barrels**, the result of strong heating and agricultural sector demand. Early cold weather and a near record corn harvest were some of the major factors for the relatively sharp decline in propane inventories during the month. Consequently, as of October 31, 1996, **U.S. inventories stood at 49.6 million barrels, nearly 7 million barrels below the same period last year** and a continuation of the extremely low level of inventories since the end of last winter's heating season. Regionally, inventories were mixed, falling by 0.5 million barrels and 3.1 million barrels in the East Coast and Midwest regions, respectively, but increasing by 2.0 million barrels in the Gulf Coast region. Despite a surge in imports and dramatically falling chemical demand for propane as a feedstock, propane markets are expected to remain tight over the next several months.

Residual Fuel Oil

Demand for residual fuel oil averaged 0.7 million barrels per day, a **record low level for October**. Residual fuel oil **production** of

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

Category	1996			1995	January - October	
	Estimated October	September	Difference ^a	October	1996	1995
Products Supplied	18.7	17.6	1.1	17.7	18.2	17.6
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.9	7.6	0.2	7.8	7.8	7.8
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.5	3.2	0.4	3.1	3.3	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil	0.7	0.7	(s)	0.8	0.8	0.8
Jet Fuel	1.7	1.6	0.1	1.5	1.6	1.5
Other Petroleum Products ^b	4.8	4.5	0.4	4.4	4.5	4.3
Crude Oil Inputs	14.3	14.5	-0.2	13.6	14.2	14.0
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	95.6	96.8	-1.2	91.5	95.2	93.3
Imports	9.8	9.1	0.8	8.6	9.4	8.8
Crude Oil	7.9	7.3	0.6	7.1	7.5	7.3
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other.....	7.9	7.3	0.6	7.1	7.5	7.3
Products	1.9	1.7	0.2	1.5	1.9	1.6
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	0.3	0.3	-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	0.2	(s)	0.1	0.2	0.2
Jet Fuel	0.1	0.2	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^c	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.8
Exports	1.0	1.1	-0.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Crude Oil.....	0.2	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products.....	0.8	1.0	-0.1	0.9	0.9	0.8
Total Net Imports	8.9	8.0	0.9	7.6	8.5	7.9
Stock Change^d	(s)	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	(s)	-0.2
Crude Oil.....	0.3	-0.5	0.8	0.2	(s)	-0.1
Products.....	-0.3	0.7	-1.0	-0.6	(s)	-0.1
Total Stocks	1,539	1,554	-15	1,607	--	--
(million barrels)						
Crude Oil	886	878	8	903	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	574	574	0	592	--	--
Other.....	313	304	8	311	--	--
Products	652	676	-23	704	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline	152	161	-9	156	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil	114	115	(s)	131	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil.....	39	38	1	38	--	--
Jet Fuel	42	43	-1	40	--	--
Other Petroleum Products ^e	305	319	-14	339	--	--

^a Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

^b 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.

^c 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.

^d 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
1995												
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 ²	15,082	15,128	15,278	15,123	15,158	15,213	15,042	15,236	15,154	15,033	15,022	14,949
Idle Capacity³	353	308	162	318	227	172	334	157	118	158	174	261
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
1996												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,852	13,638	13,903	14,400	14,501	14,648	14,439	14,541	14,635	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,027	14,852	14,910	15,004	14,997	15,033	15,072	15,168	15,121	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity³	259	453	428	364	360	327	313	141	197	NA	NA	NA
Idle Three Months or Less	120	314	261	225	38	14	0	0	56	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	139	139	167	139	322	313	313	142	141	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,286	15,305	15,338	15,368	15,356	15,360	15,385	15,309	15,319	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	92.2	91.8	93.2	96.0	96.7	97.4	95.8	95.9	96.8	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	90.6	89.1	90.6	93.7	94.4	95.4	93.9	95.0	95.5	NA	NA	NA

¹Capacities are on a calendar day basis.

²Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.

³ 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.

0.7 million barrels per day, represented the **lowest October level on record**. Imports of residual fuel oil were very low, 0.2 million barrels per day, but **slightly above the record low level set last October**. Stock levels of residual fuel oil increased slightly through month, rising to 39 million barrels.

7.9 million barrels per day, establishing a **record high for October**. Crude oil **stock levels** (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) increased dramatically through the month to 313 million barrels, about 2 million barrels higher than last October.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Kerosene-type jet fuel **demand** reached an **October-record high** rate of 1.7 million barrels per day as airline passenger miles continued to increase. **Production** of kerosene-type jet fuel also set an **October record high** of 1.6 million barrels per day. Kerosene-type jet fuel **stocks** totaled 42 million barrels, **normal for this time of the year**.

Crude Oil

Crude oil **production** rose to 6.5 million barrels per day, a **slight increase over last October's level** and marks the first year-to-year increase for October since 1990. **Imports** of crude oil averaged

Refinery Operations

Crude oil **inputs** averaged 14.3 million barrels per day, the **highest October level since 1979**. The estimated refinery operable utilization rate, gross inputs divided by the total refining capacity with idle units included, averaged 93.9 percent.

Refinery workers in the Midwest received mixed news in early-November. On November 8, BP Oil Company indicated that their Lima, Ohio, refinery would shut down in two years. Company officials stated that they had not received adequate offers from any of the three unidentified companies, but they would continue to try to find a buyer in order to keep the plant operating.⁶

⁶"BP to Close Lima Refinery in 2 Years as 3 Acquisition Bids Come Up Short," *The Oil Daily*, November 12, 1996, pp. 1 and 10.

On the same day, Clark Refining and Marketing, Incorporated's Blue Island, Illinois, refinery received court approval to re-start. Following a mid-October fire at the plant, the presiding judge

decreed that the plant remain idle pending the final decision on November 8. Upon issuance of the ruling, company management said that they were "in the process of starting up" the refinery.⁷

⁷"Judge Denies State Move to Shut Clark Blue Island," *Platt's Oilgram News*, November 11, 1996, pp. 1 and 4.

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

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change ^a		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Domestic ^c	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^d	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil ^d 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	272	600	18,049	1,546
July	E 8,532	E 6,383	1,834	-200	337	18,143	1,550
August	E 8,565	E 6,389	1,867	9	-87	18,513	1,547
September	RE 8,649	RE 6,503	R 1,878	R -495	R 705	R 17,605	R 1,554
October*	E 8,658	PE 6,503	E 1,841	E 300	E -294	E 18,664	E 1,539
10-Mo. Average	E 8,590	PE 6,476	E 1,811	E -20	E -4	E 18,157	--
1995 10-Mo. Average	8,631	6,560	1,766	-86	-66	17,634	--
1994 10-Mo. Average	8,614	6,655	1,710	41	43	17,697	--

^a A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.
^c Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids. Beginning in 1993, fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline and oxygenate production from merchant MTBE plants are also included.
^d Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
^e Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
^f Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.
^g In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. Bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates were added beginning in January 1993. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 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 ^f
	Total	Crude Oil ^e	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1981 Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982 Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983 Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984 Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985 Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986 Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987 Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988 Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989 Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990 Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991 Average	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
1992 Average	7,888	6,083	1,805	950	89	861	6,938
1993 Average	8,620	6,787	1,833	1,003	98	904	7,618
1994 January	7,993	5,945	2,048	927	110	817	7,066
February	8,539	6,313	2,226	882	116	766	7,657
March	8,574	6,372	2,202	936	40	896	7,638
April	8,968	6,955	2,013	868	120	749	8,100
May	9,213	7,198	2,015	929	118	812	8,284
June	9,305	7,358	1,947	867	107	760	8,438
July	9,779	7,857	1,922	877	84	793	8,902
August	9,510	7,488	2,022	913	72	841	8,597
September	9,693	7,868	1,825	891	61	830	8,802
October	8,788	7,136	1,651	997	138	859	7,791
November	8,707	7,034	1,674	1,000	102	898	7,707
December	8,863	7,193	1,670	1,208	118	1,090	7,655
Average	8,996	7,063	1,933	942	99	843	8,054
1995 January	8,015	6,505	1,509	978	113	865	7,037
February	8,345	6,546	1,799	1,062	95	967	7,283
March	9,006	7,391	1,615	948	68	880	8,059
April	8,465	7,038	1,427	998	155	842	7,467
May	8,709	7,325	1,384	876	73	803	7,832
June	9,558	7,927	1,631	919	101	818	8,639
July	8,863	7,265	1,598	895	103	792	7,969
August	9,061	7,437	1,624	821	61	759	8,240
September	9,736	8,007	1,729	805	74	731	8,930
October	8,577	7,075	1,502	962	50	912	7,615
November	9,074	7,302	1,772	1,002	118	884	8,072
December	8,612	6,916	1,696	1,135	127	1,008	7,477
Average	8,835	7,230	1,605	949	95	855	7,886
1996 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	9,752	7,771	1,982	945	139	806	8,808
August	9,866	8,020	1,846	896	44	852	8,970
September	R 9,078	R 7,333	R 1,745	R 1,104	R 147	R 957	R 7,974
October*	E 9,843	E 7,908	E 1,935	E 986	E 164	E 822	E 8,856
10-Mo. Average	E 9,433	E 7,535	E 1,898	E 967	E 108	E 859	E 8,466
1995 10-Mo. Average	8,834	7,254	1,580	925	89	836	7,909
1994 10-Mo. Average	9,038	7,053	1,985	909	96	813	8,129

Footnotes continued.

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

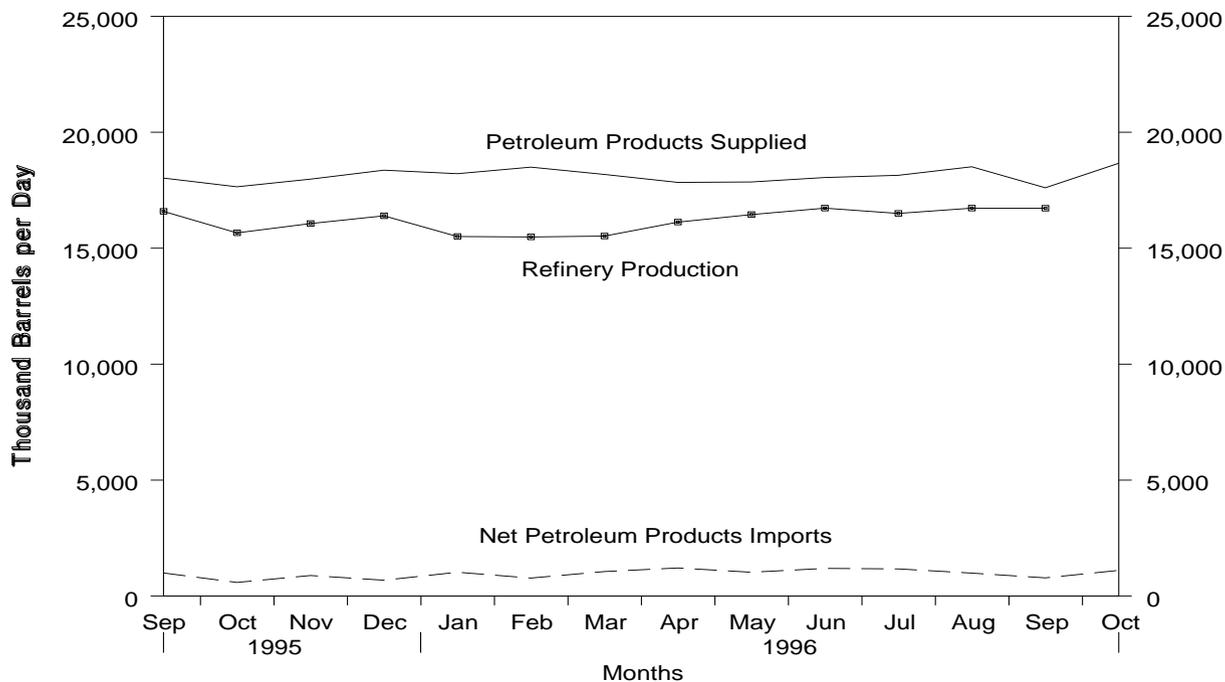
-- = Not Applicable.

* 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.

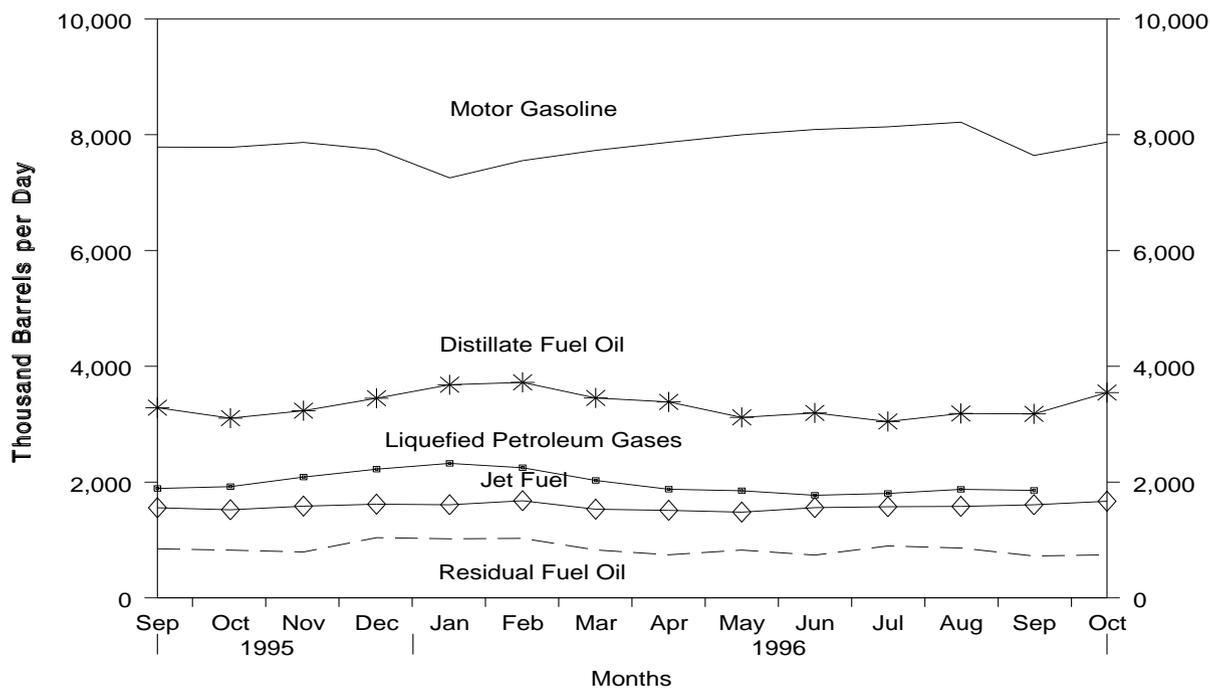
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, September 1995 - Present



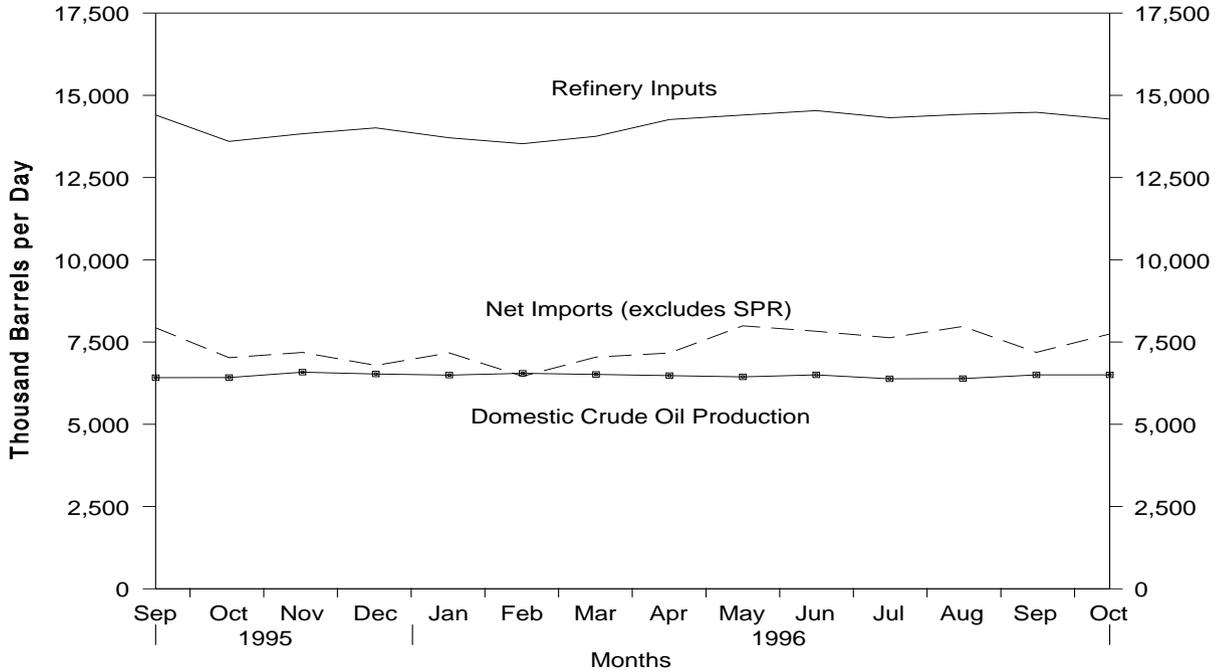
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, September 1995 - Present



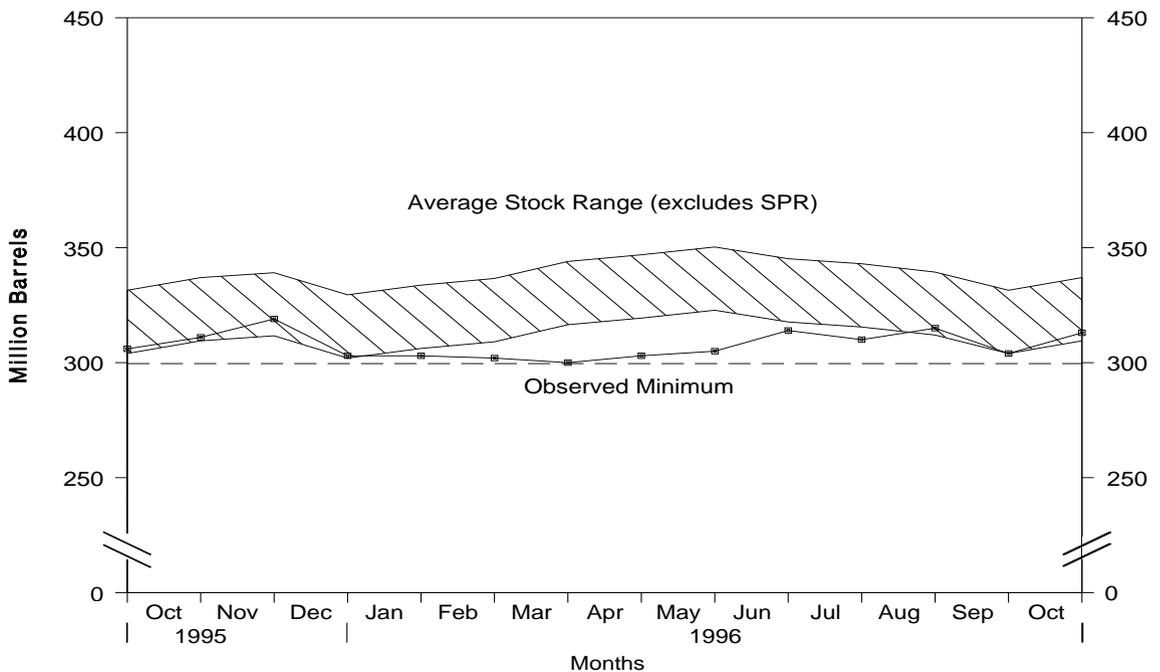
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S7, and S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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



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

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks,¹ September 1995 - Present



¹Excludes 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 ^c	Crude Losses	
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other			
1981 Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	5	
1982 Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	3	
1983 Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	2	
1984 Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	2	
1985 Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	1	
1986 Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	(s)	
1987 Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	(s)	
1988 Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	(s)	
1989 Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	(s)	
1990 Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	(s)	
1991 Average	7,417	1,798	5,782	0	5,782	195	(s)	
1992 Average	7,171	1,714	6,083	10	6,073	258	(s)	
1993 Average	6,847	1,582	6,787	15	6,772	168	(s)	
1994 January	6,817	1,658	5,945	0	5,945	734	0	
February	6,770	1,597	6,313	0	6,313	77	0	
March	6,746	1,583	6,372	99	6,273	242	(s)	
April	6,612	1,504	6,955	31	6,925	302	(s)	
May	6,688	1,578	7,198	0	7,198	260	0	
June	6,611	1,517	7,358	17	7,341	393	(s)	
July	6,501	1,495	7,857	0	7,857	226	0	
August	6,544	1,500	7,488	0	7,488	409	0	
September	6,609	1,514	7,868	0	7,868	54	0	
October	6,658	1,604	7,136	0	7,136	136	0	
November	6,628	1,518	7,034	0	7,034	516	0	
December	6,760	1,636	7,193	0	7,193	-165	0	
Average	6,662	1,559	7,063	12	7,051	266	(s)	
1995 January	6,682	1,575	6,505	0	6,505	318	(s)	
February	6,794	1,578	6,546	0	6,546	78	0	
March	6,600	1,525	7,391	0	7,391	-101	(s)	
April	6,604	1,511	7,038	0	7,038	237	0	
May	6,629	1,518	7,325	0	7,325	296	0	
June	6,579	1,484	7,927	0	7,927	6	0	
July	6,449	1,401	7,265	0	7,265	402	0	
August	6,447	1,432	7,437	0	7,437	207	(s)	
September	6,416	1,377	8,007	0	8,007	-5	0	
October	6,421	1,475	7,075	0	7,075	328	(s)	
November	6,585	1,472	7,302	0	7,302	334	0	
December	6,530	1,466	6,916	0	6,916	193	0	
Average	6,560	1,484	7,230	0	7,230	193	(s)	
1996 January	^E 6,495	^E 1,444	7,260	0	7,260	105	0	
February	^E 6,550	^E 1,482	6,553	0	6,553	462	0	
March	^E 6,516	^E 1,454	7,136	0	7,136	63	0	
April	^E 6,479	^E 1,367	7,316	0	7,316	647	(s)	
May	^E 6,443	^E 1,341	8,029	0	8,029	9	0	
June	^E 6,502	^E 1,419	7,958	0	7,958	483	0	
July	^E 6,383	^E 1,317	7,771	0	7,771	109	(s)	
August	^E 6,389	^E 1,327	8,020	0	8,020	73	0	
September	^{RE} 6,503	^{RE} 1,401	^R 7,333	0	^R 7,333	^R 304	0	
October*	^{PE} 6,503	^{PE} 1,404	^E 7,908	^E 0	^E 7,908	^E 335	^E 0	
10-Mo. Average	^{PE} 6,476	^{PE} 1,395	^E 7,535	^E 0	^E 7,535	^E 255	^E (s)	
1995 10-Mo. Average	6,560	1,487	7,254	0	7,254	179	(s)	
1994 10-Mo. Average	6,655	1,555	7,053	15	7,038	286	(s)	

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

^c Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. 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.

^d Previously published as crude used directly.

^e 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 ^a (Million Barrels)		
	Stock Change ^b		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	SPR	Other Primary
	SPR	Other						
1981 Average	336	^e -46	12,470	228	^d 58	594	230	363
1982 Average	174	-38	11,774	236	^d 59	^e 644	294	^e 350
1983 Average	234	^e -20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984 Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985 Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986 Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987 Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988 Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989 Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990 Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	586	323
1991 Average	-47	5	13,301	116	18	893	569	325
1992 Average	17	-18	13,411	89	13	893	575	318
1993 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
Average	13	5	13,866	99	9	--	--	--
1995 January	(s)	-219	13,604	113	7	922	592	330
February	(s)	-49	13,365	95	8	921	592	329
March	(s)	336	13,480	68	7	931	592	339
April	(s)	-101	13,817	155	7	928	592	336
May	(s)	-132	14,303	73	7	924	592	332
June	(s)	-148	14,553	101	5	920	592	328
July	(s)	-397	14,403	103	7	907	592	316
August	(s)	-253	14,276	61	6	899	592	308
September	(s)	-63	14,402	74	6	898	592	306
October	(s)	169	13,598	50	8	903	592	311
November	-1	264	13,833	118	7	911	592	319
December	(s)	-505	14,011	127	6	895	592	303
Average	(s)	-93	13,973	95	7	--	--	--
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	-50	-150	14,319	139	5	893	583	310
August	^R -172	181	14,423	44	6	893	578	315
September	^R -130	^R -364	^R 14,483	^R 147	6	^R 878	574	^R 304
October*	^E (s)	^E 300	^E 14,277	^E 164	^E 5	^E 886	^E 574	^E 313
10-Mo. Average	^E-59	^E39	^E14,171	^E108	^E7	--	--	--
1995 10-Mo. Average	(s)	-86	13,983	89	7	--	--	--
1994 10-Mo. Average	15	26	13,847	96	9	--	--	--

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 ^b		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	311	261	(s)	0	0	0	319	317
1982	Average	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	23
1983	Average	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0
1984	Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985	Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986	Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987	Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988	Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989	Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990	Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991	Average	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992	Average	196	24	0	0	51	39	0	0
1993	Average	220	24	0	0	353	344	0	0
1994	January	224	8	0	0	309	309	0	0
	February	226	20	0	0	423	423	0	0
	March	278	0	0	0	476	476	0	0
	April	245	30	0	0	261	238	0	0
	May	261	0	0	0	362	362	0	0
	June	178	2	0	0	255	255	0	0
	July	301	38	0	0	345	345	0	0
	August	282	39	0	0	306	306	0	0
	September	237	20	0	0	361	361	0	0
	October	217	38	0	0	165	148	0	0
	November	203	20	0	0	249	240	0	0
	December	259	39	0	0	240	227	0	0
	Average	243	21	0	0	312	307	0	0
1995	January	153	0	0	0	130	120	0	0
	February	358	64	0	0	346	324	0	0
	March	196	19	0	0	252	252	0	0
	April	251	31	0	0	171	164	0	0
	May	163	36	0	0	208	204	0	0
	June	277	39	0	0	260	259	0	0
	July	257	11	0	0	195	195	0	0
	August	298	65	0	0	180	175	0	0
	September	250	20	0	0	187	182	0	0
	October	229	39	0	0	250	244	0	0
	November	241	0	0	0	238	238	0	0
	December	152	0	0	0	215	215	0	0
	Average	234	27	0	0	218	213	0	0
1996	January	313	38	0	0	148	145	0	0
	February	200	16	0	0	216	216	0	0
	March	241	38	0	0	127	127	0	0
	April	211	2	0	0	201	201	0	0
	May	333	0	0	0	230	230	0	0
	June	313	0	0	0	388	388	0	0
	July	312	0	0	0	266	266	0	0
	August	315	0	0	0	271	266	0	0
	September	186	0	0	0	236	236	0	0
	9-Mo. Average	270	11	0	0	231	230	0	0
1995	9-Mo. Average	243	31	0	0	213	207	0	0
1994	9-Mo. Average	249	17	0	0	344	342	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources								
	Qatar		Saudi Arabia ^b		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
	August	0	0	1,477	1,333	0	0	2,063	1,599
	September	0	0	1,355	1,255	0	0	1,777	1,491
	9-Mo. Average	0	0	1,366	1,259	2	2	1,869	1,502
1995	9-Mo. Average	0	0	1,340	1,261	10	6	1,807	1,506
1994	9-Mo. Average	0	0	1,358	1,257	11	10	1,961	1,626

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador ^c		Gabon ^d		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	48	38	35	35	366	318	0	0
1982	Average	42	32	40	40	248	226	35	35
1983	Average	61	56	59	59	338	315	48	48
1984	Average	55	47	58	57	343	304	10	10
1985	Average	67	56	52	51	314	292	27	27
1986	Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987	Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988	Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	^g (s)	^g (s)
1989	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	Average	63	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1992	Average	65	62	124	123	78	70	0	0
1993	Average	81	78	152	151	81	65	0	0
1994	January	(c)	(c)	144	144	140	81	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	212	208	103	59	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	91	91	112	50	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	288	288	88	88	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	187	187	94	76	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	223	223	155	155	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	216	216	178	178	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	142	142	119	112	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	194	194	61	61	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	235	235	96	89	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	254	254	71	56	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	154	154	113	95	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	194	194	111	92	0	0
1995	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	38	38	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	129	87	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	51	29	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	95	87	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	65	36	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	96	51	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	104	96	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	122	95	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	94	66	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	87	68	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	107	73	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	72	41	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	88	64	0	0
1996	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	52	43	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	44	43	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	58	55	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	57	57	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	49	15	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	72	65	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	56	48	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	53	49	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	26	26	0	0
	9-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	52	45	0	0
1995	9-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	88	65	0	0
1994	9-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	188	187	117	96	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month	Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC ^{c,d,e}	
	Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC ^{c,d}			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981 Average	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982 Average	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983 Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984 Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985 Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986 Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987 Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988 Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989 Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990 Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991 Average	703	683	1,035	668	2,028	1,622	4,092	3,377
1992 Average	681	665	1,170	826	2,117	1,746	4,092	3,406
1993 Average	740	722	1,300	1,010	2,354	2,026	4,354	3,687
1994 January	310	274	1,211	901	1,806	1,400	3,660	2,892
February	576	557	1,224	946	2,115	1,770	3,834	3,237
March	441	402	1,261	932	1,903	1,474	3,790	3,006
April	631	621	1,303	1,035	2,311	2,033	4,408	3,728
May	732	730	1,334	1,022	2,347	2,014	4,409	3,771
June	842	837	1,469	1,088	2,689	2,303	4,518	3,838
July	703	694	1,296	1,029	2,393	2,116	4,506	3,861
August	1,037	1,010	1,255	982	2,552	2,245	4,503	3,861
September	578	578	1,428	1,106	2,261	1,939	4,386	3,725
October	569	559	1,385	1,101	2,284	1,984	4,304	3,693
November	485	478	1,432	1,084	2,242	1,872	4,171	3,488
December	739	739	1,405	1,183	2,411	2,171	4,451	3,840
Average	637	624	1,334	1,034	2,277	1,944	4,247	3,580
1995 January	625	617	1,442	1,061	2,105	1,717	3,718	3,108
February	463	463	1,439	1,083	2,031	1,633	3,929	3,168
March	687	676	1,499	1,208	2,236	1,913	4,220	3,595
April	467	458	1,365	1,083	1,926	1,628	3,724	3,144
May	603	592	1,480	1,176	2,148	1,804	3,801	3,281
June	696	696	1,479	1,209	2,271	1,956	4,106	3,476
July	696	696	1,536	1,162	2,336	1,954	4,052	3,325
August	482	463	1,449	1,162	2,054	1,719	3,892	3,225
September	851	841	1,655	1,288	2,600	2,195	4,541	3,753
October	649	649	1,453	1,159	2,189	1,876	3,942	3,340
November	646	637	1,507	1,140	2,260	1,851	4,178	3,424
December	652	652	1,459	1,074	2,182	1,767	3,927	3,245
Average	627	621	1,480	1,151	2,196	1,835	4,002	3,341
1996 January	690	663	1,508	1,148	2,250	1,854	4,109	3,371
February	634	626	1,467	1,166	2,145	1,836	3,689	3,120
March	594	548	1,691	1,341	2,343	1,943	4,133	3,427
April	518	497	1,727	1,288	2,303	1,842	4,003	3,245
May	705	705	1,641	1,333	2,395	2,054	4,475	3,697
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
August	793	785	1,729	1,431	2,575	2,265	4,638	3,865
September	694	677	1,679	1,269	2,398	1,972	4,175	3,463
9-Mo. Average	674	652	1,640	1,284	2,365	1,981	4,235	3,483
1995 9-Mo. Average	620	612	1,483	1,160	2,191	1,837	3,997	3,342
1994 9-Mo. Average	650	634	1,309	1,004	2,264	1,921	4,226	3,548

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China, People's Republic of	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982	Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983	Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984	Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	Average	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992	Average	336	336	19	17	36	0	20	0	1,069	797	90	84
1993	Average	336	336	19	18	28	0	33	0	1,181	900	51	50
1994	January	338	338	12	0	28	0	11	0	1,242	905	81	78
	February	295	282	0	0	79	0	12	0	1,374	994	44	44
	March	291	265	11	11	52	0	10	0	1,326	987	112	104
	April	284	284	0	0	39	0	42	0	1,194	930	70	67
	May	354	331	32	32	58	0	96	0	1,160	905	80	80
	June	278	278	11	11	14	0	62	0	1,206	973	37	36
	July	304	299	44	44	18	0	53	0	1,237	994	92	92
	August	358	347	13	13	20	0	38	0	1,357	1,059	64	64
	September	455	448	35	35	17	0	21	0	1,300	1,031	63	63
	October	286	286	22	22	15	0	18	0	1,238	982	18	18
	November	328	328	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,251	988	79	79
	December	402	380	0	0	6	0	8	8	1,388	1,054	40	40
	Average	331	322	17	16	29	0	31	1	1,272	983	65	64
1995	January	273	262	21	21	6	0	1	0	1,345	1,011	64	62
	February	348	335	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,311	965	21	21
	March	427	416	0	0	7	0	0	0	1,208	891	54	54
	April	412	402	33	33	0	0	0	0	1,243	999	65	65
	May	419	407	21	21	0	0	0	0	1,406	1,167	35	35
	June	371	358	10	10	0	0	0	0	1,420	1,169	26	26
	July	295	287	42	42	0	0	8	0	1,279	1,028	80	80
	August	367	355	0	0	0	0	9	0	1,345	1,058	40	40
	September	444	444	0	0	8	0	43	0	1,252	959	73	73
	October	366	366	15	15	0	0	9	0	1,300	1,057	40	40
	November	318	318	(s)	0	0	0	12	0	1,403	1,069	66	66
	December	366	366	23	23	0	0	12	0	1,471	1,099	73	73
	Average	367	360	16	16	2	0	8	0	1,332	1,040	53	53
1996	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
	August	480	456	43	43	0	0	32	0	1,387	1,040	73	73
	September	391	391	47	27	0	0	13	0	1,276	1,000	64	64
	9-Mo. Average	327	320	25	20	1	0	10	0	1,376	1,041	52	52
1995	9-Mo. Average	373	363	17	17	3	0	7	0	1,312	1,028	51	51
1994	9-Mo. Average	329	319	18	16	36	0	38	0	1,265	975	72	70

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Colombia		Ecuador ^c		Gabon ^d		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	1	0	--	--	--	--	11	0	36	33	522	469
1982	Average	5	0	--	--	--	--	18	(s)	20	18	685	645
1983	Average	10	0	--	--	--	--	18	(s)	4	3	826	766
1984	Average	8	0	--	--	--	--	45	(s)	1	0	748	659
1985	Average	23	0	--	--	--	--	60	(s)	3	1	816	715
1986	Average	87	57	--	--	--	--	76	0	12	11	699	621
1987	Average	148	115	--	--	--	--	54	1	13	12	655	602
1988	Average	134	106	--	--	--	--	65	5	19	19	747	674
1989	Average	172	136	--	--	--	--	34	3	39	39	767	716
1990	Average	182	140	--	--	--	--	58	2	41	40	755	689
1991	Average	163	123	--	--	--	--	47	3	24	24	807	759
1992	Average	126	102	--	--	--	--	55	0	10	10	830	787
1993	Average	171	141	--	--	--	--	31	0	11	10	919	863
1994	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
	Average	161	146	91	91	--	--	22	0	10	6	984	939
1995	January	223	214	130	130	193	193	4	0	21	21	925	892
	February	139	129	107	107	186	186	1	0	0	0	922	890
	March	239	221	104	104	159	159	8	0	0	0	1,006	961
	April	175	175	146	146	163	163	13	0	7	0	993	963
	May	171	153	116	116	206	206	0	0	0	0	1,118	1,063
	June	225	202	137	137	357	357	13	0	7	0	1,138	1,076
	July	223	223	87	87	311	311	4	0	0	0	1,188	1,166
	August	330	311	116	104	246	246	0	0	0	0	1,201	1,172
	September	252	236	61	61	216	216	0	0	14	14	1,311	1,238
	October	199	190	12	12	270	270	11	0	13	5	894	854
	November	240	229	102	102	271	271	4	0	16	16	1,114	1,060
	December	200	190	51	51	171	171	3	0	17	11	996	978
	Average	219	207	97	96	229	229	5	0	8	6	1,068	1,027
1996	January	186	183	106	101	171	171	2	0	0	0	1,281	1,245
	February	149	139	81	81	191	191	0	0	24	17	1,077	1,062
	March	262	250	110	105	154	154	13	0	4	0	1,176	1,165
	April	280	280	158	143	212	212	(s)	0	0	0	1,303	1,273
	May	263	249	100	95	154	154	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
	August	221	217	83	71	156	156	8	0	5	0	1,157	1,142
	September	213	213	48	48	84	84	15	0	0	0	1,351	1,306
	9-Mo. Average	226	220	104	97	170	170	7	0	11	8	1,242	1,209
1995	9-Mo. Average	221	208	112	110	227	227	5	0	5	4	1,090	1,048
1994	9-Mo. Average	162	141	88	88	--	--	25	0	13	9	985	940

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Netherlands		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia ^f		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	0	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
	August	14	0	53	0	371	362	33	0	32	32	21	0
	September	13	0	56	0	274	254	22	0	39	37	21	0
	9-Mo. Average	20	0	50	0	326	308	21	0	25	20	30	1
1995	9-Mo. Average	15	0	54	0	280	263	14	0	28	18	18	1
1994	9-Mo. Average	41	0	107	0	197	184	25	0	37	33	40	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a										Total Imports	
	Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC ^{c,d}			
	Total	Crude Oil	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	4,297	3,397	8,015	6,505
February	58	58	382	359	322	0	304	143	4,416	3,378	8,345	6,546
March	70	70	663	621	298	0	183	91	4,787	3,797	9,006	7,391
April	55	55	491	450	284	0	317	143	4,741	3,894	8,465	7,038
May	61	53	405	366	203	0	286	165	4,907	4,044	8,709	7,325
June	78	74	520	418	268	0	368	253	5,453	4,451	9,558	7,927
July	73	54	137	97	240	0	441	277	4,812	3,940	8,863	7,265
August	74	53	288	249	264	0	343	261	5,168	4,212	9,061	7,437
September	73	55	427	386	223	0	312	180	5,194	4,254	9,736	8,007
October	86	70	528	479	299	0	331	214	4,635	3,735	8,577	7,075
November	61	53	284	284	317	0	273	155	4,896	3,878	9,074	7,302
December	53	53	238	177	334	0	262	156	4,684	3,671	8,612	6,916
Average	70	62	383	341	278	0	302	181	4,833	3,889	8,835	7,230
1996 January	92	71	354	238	390	0	391	188	5,163	3,889	9,272	7,260
February	56	56	374	280	343	0	249	142	4,598	3,433	8,287	6,553
March	58	52	346	252	311	0	340	182	4,834	3,709	8,967	7,136
April	87	55	479	347	359	0	296	121	5,354	4,070	9,357	7,316
May	90	71	413	316	298	0	429	282	5,439	4,332	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
August	77	59	232	177	279	0	473	328	5,228	4,155	9,866	8,020
September	51	37	154	90	268	0	502	318	4,903	3,871	9,078	7,333
9-Mo. Average	74	57	323	236	320	0	411	251	5,152	4,010	9,387	7,492
1995 9-Mo. Average	71	63	394	350	264	0	307	183	4,866	3,933	8,863	7,275
1994 9-Mo. Average	80	61	468	408	329	0	487	250	4,841	3,496	9,067	7,043

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

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

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

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

^e 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.

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

^g 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.

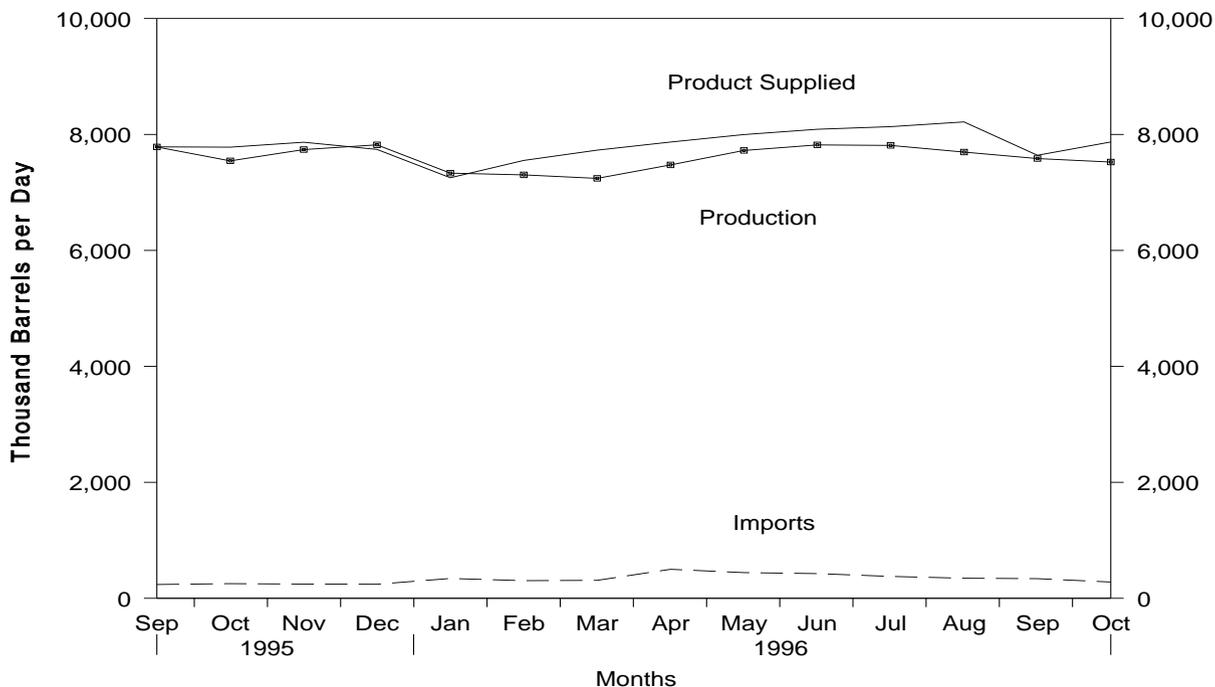
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

-- = 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.

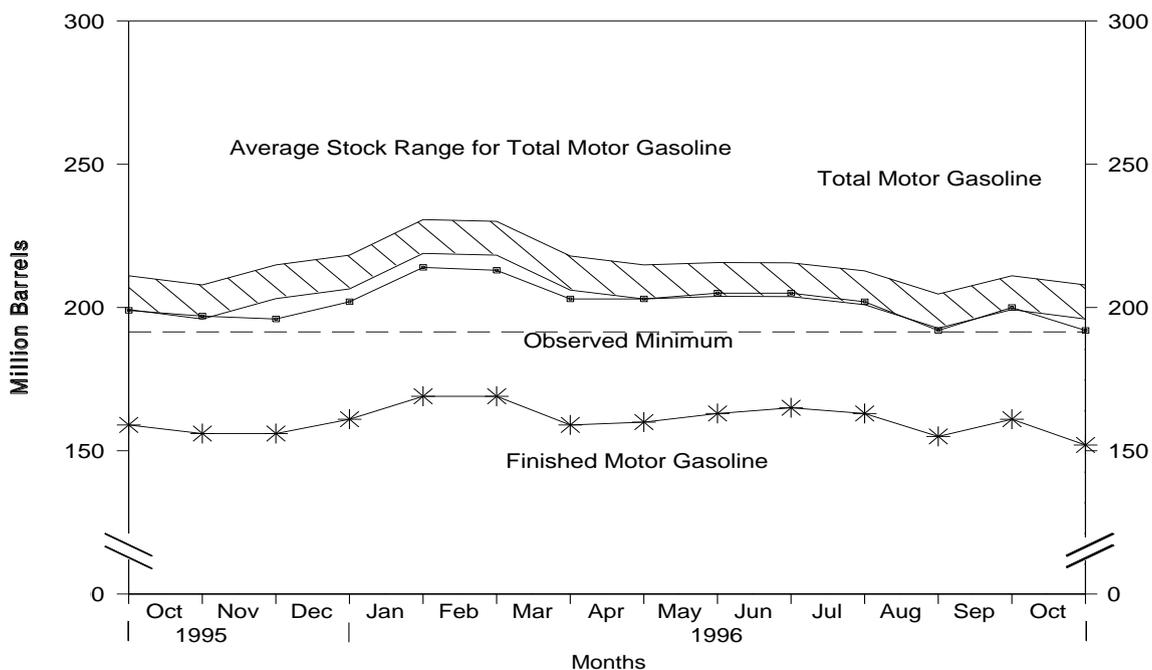
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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



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

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, September 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 191.5 million barrels, occurring in August 1996.

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 ^a (Million Barrels)		Ending Stocks (Million Barrels)
	Total Production ^b	Imports ^c	Stock Change ^{c,d}	Exports	Product Supplied ^b	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates
						Total ^e	Finished	
1981 Average	6,405	157	^f -28	2	6,588	253	203	--
1982 Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	^f 235	^f 194	--
1983 Average	6,340	247	^f -45	10	6,622	222	186	--
1984 Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	243	205	--
1985 Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	223	190	--
1986 Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	233	194	--
1987 Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	226	189	--
1988 Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	228	190	--
1989 Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	213	177	--
1990 Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	220	181	--
1991 Average	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	219	182	--
1992 Average	7,058	294	-11	96	7,268	216	178	--
1993 Average	7,360	247	26	105	7,476	226	187	13
1994 January	7,097	206	227	97	6,980	236	194	11
February	6,790	281	-281	77	7,275	227	186	11
March	6,760	382	-341	88	7,395	213	176	13
April	7,195	467	26	73	7,564	213	176	15
May	7,348	446	85	64	7,644	215	179	16
June	7,455	483	-72	88	7,922	212	177	18
July	7,380	455	-127	78	7,884	208	173	22
August.....	7,432	439	-172	70	7,975	202	168	24
September	7,385	360	55	74	7,615	205	169	25
October	7,151	263	-244	110	7,548	201	162	23
November	7,849	219	496	108	7,464	218	177	20
December	7,867	265	-23	231	7,924	215	176	17
Average	7,312	356	-31	97	7,601	--	--	--
1995 January	7,303	182	221	100	7,163	227	183	16
February	7,243	223	-99	84	7,481	225	180	16
March	7,168	336	-391	107	7,788	211	168	15
April	7,529	235	-26	139	7,651	208	167	15
May	7,678	286	3	67	7,894	208	167	15
June	7,843	347	-122	91	8,220	205	163	14
July	7,747	306	80	86	7,888	207	166	15
August.....	7,642	280	-367	103	8,187	192	155	16
September	7,785	238	143	94	7,786	199	159	15
October	7,544	253	-106	121	7,781	197	156	14
November	7,739	246	1	118	7,866	196	156	11
December	7,821	244	182	141	7,742	202	161	12
Average	7,588	265	-40	104	7,789	--	--	--
1996 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	7,811	378	-68	123	8,135	202	163	11
August	7,696	346	-256	82	8,216	192	155	12
September	^R 7,585	^R 339	^R 216	^R 68	^R 7,641	^R 190	^R 161	11
October*	^E 7,524	^E 281	^E -173	^E 107	^E 7,870	^E 192	^E 152	NA
10-Mo. Average	^E 7,552	^E 367	^E -17	^E 100	^E 7,837	--	--	--
1995 10-Mo. Average	7,550	269	-67	99	7,786	--	--	--
1994 10-Mo. Average	7,202	379	-83	82	7,582	--	--	--

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

^c Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

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

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

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

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

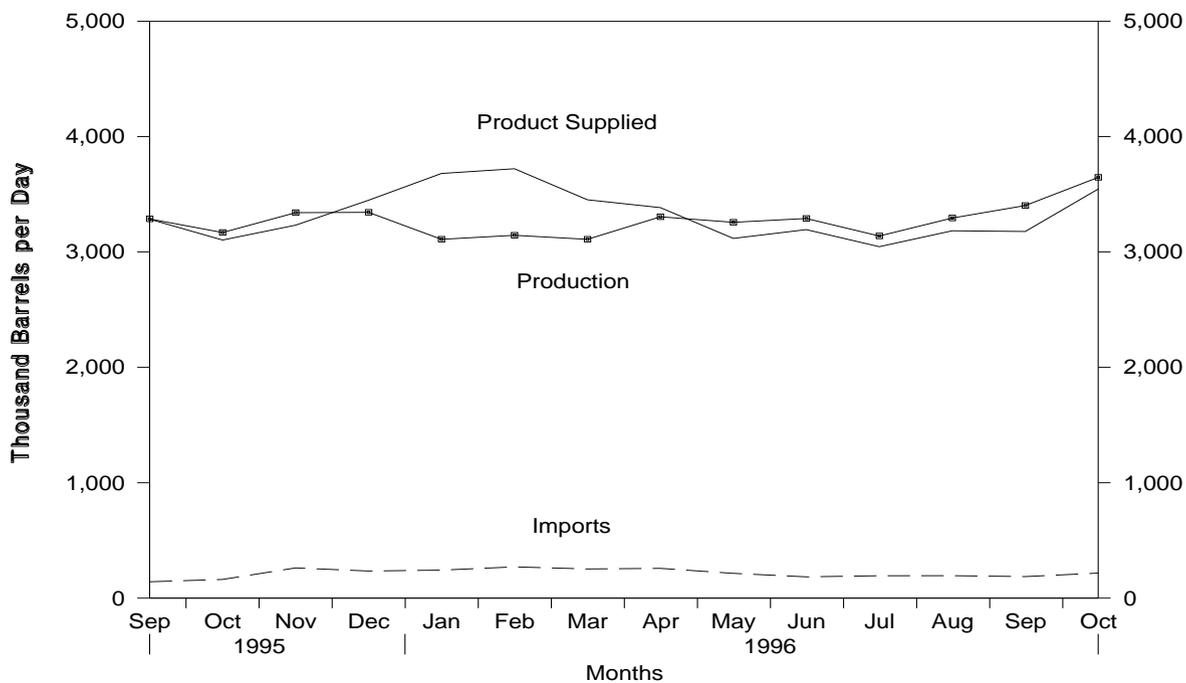
-- = Not Applicable.

* 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.

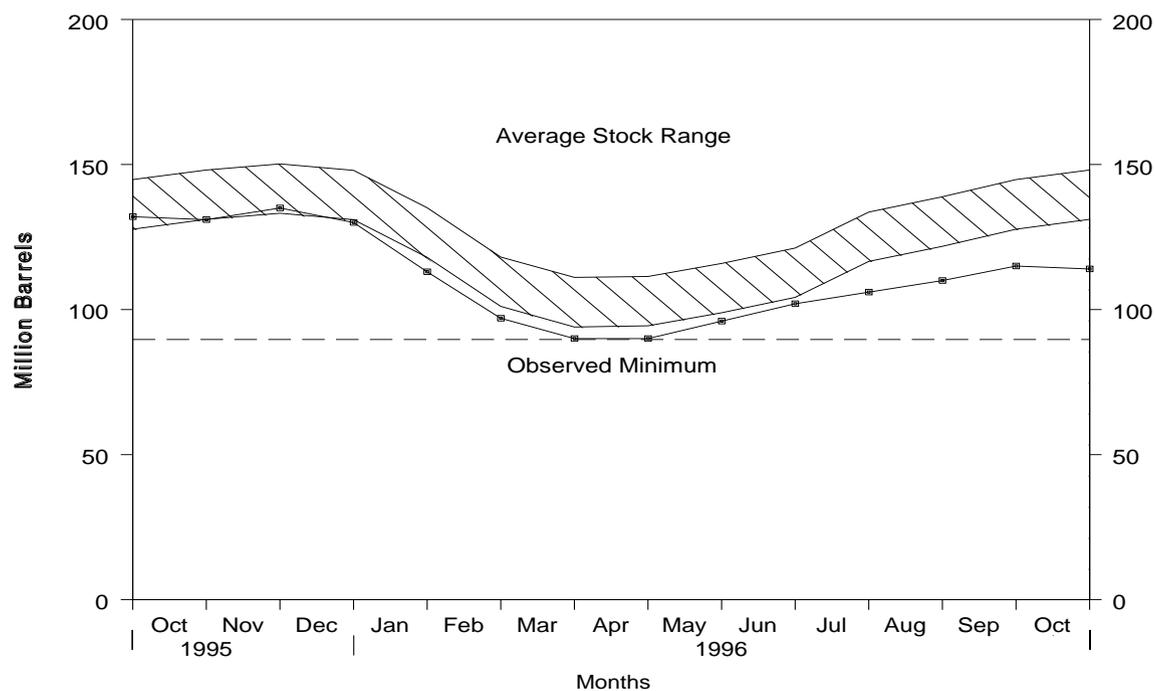
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, September 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, September 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 ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)		
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^c	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur
1981 Average	2,613	173	^d -38	5	2,829	192	--	--
1982 Average	2,606	93	-35	74	2,671	^d 179	--	--
1983 Average	2,456	174	^d -124	64	2,690	140	--	--
1984 Average	2,681	272	57	51	2,845	161	--	--
1985 Average	2,687	200	-48	67	2,868	144	--	--
1986 Average	2,798	247	31	100	2,914	155	--	--
1987 Average	2,731	255	-56	66	2,976	134	--	--
1988 Average	2,859	302	-30	69	3,122	124	--	--
1989 Average	2,899	306	-49	97	3,157	106	--	--
1990 Average	2,925	278	73	109	3,021	132	--	--
1991 Average	2,962	205	31	215	2,921	144	--	--
1992 Average	2,974	216	-8	219	2,979	141	--	--
1993 Average	3,132	184	1	274	3,041	141	64	77
1994 January	3,114	161	-754	332	3,698	117	55	62
February	3,018	276	-521	235	3,581	103	49	54
March	3,096	318	-113	220	3,307	99	51	49
April	3,249	226	106	252	3,116	103	57	46
May	3,317	202	318	289	2,912	112	61	51
June	3,285	182	237	168	3,062	120	62	58
July	3,191	164	472	220	2,663	134	69	65
August.....	3,187	211	142	193	3,063	139	67	71
September	3,285	193	205	140	3,133	145	66	78
October	3,203	159	40	256	3,066	146	67	79
November	3,270	166	45	211	3,180	147	70	77
December	3,232	187	-68	284	3,203	145	73	73
Average	3,205	203	12	234	3,162	--	--	--
1995 January	3,054	313	-163	141	3,389	140	70	70
February	2,954	289	-645	212	3,675	122	63	59
March	3,157	188	-216	216	3,344	115	59	56
April	3,126	125	-27	172	3,106	115	62	53
May	3,111	109	119	202	2,899	118	62	56
June	3,109	176	-119	137	3,267	115	60	55
July	3,056	157	333	148	2,732	125	62	63
August.....	3,145	171	189	84	3,044	131	62	69
September	3,287	142	28	116	3,285	132	64	68
October	3,169	162	-11	238	3,104	131	61	70
November	3,341	262	135	236	3,233	135	65	70
December	3,344	235	-168	298	3,449	130	67	63
Average	3,155	193	-41	183	3,207	--	--	--
1996 January	3,110	243	-544	216	3,681	113	58	55
February	3,145	271	-561	256	3,722	97	53	44
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	194	153	134	3,046	106	62	45
August	3,295	195	124	182	3,184	110	62	49
September	3,403	^R 187	^R 156	^R 256	^R 3,178	^R 115	63	^R 51
October*	^E 3,647	^E 217	^E 89	^E 230	^E 3,546	^E 114	^E 59	^E 55
10-Mo. Average	^E 3,271	^E 222	^E -40	^E 183	^E 3,349	--	--	--
1995 10-Mo. Average	3,118	182	-46	166	3,179	--	--	--
1994 10-Mo. Average	3,195	209	17	231	3,156	--	--	--

^a Excludes 10,000 barrels per day in 1981 and 1982 previously published as crude used directly.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

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

^R = Revised data. ^E = Estimated.

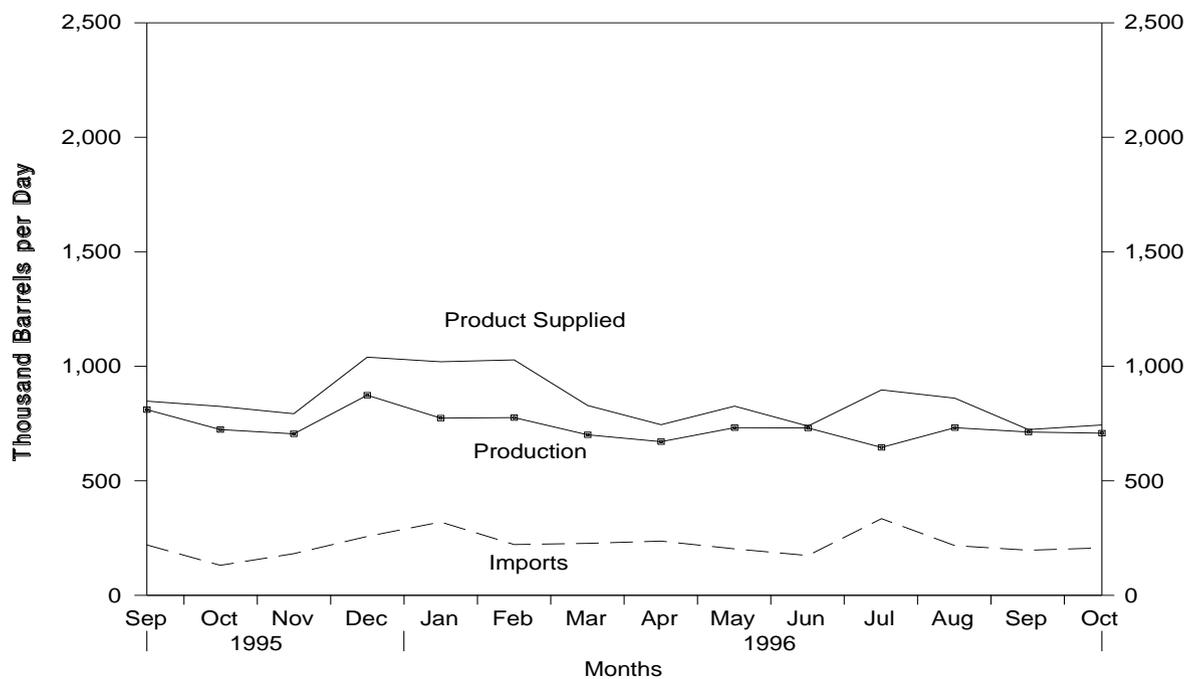
-- = Not Applicable.

* 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.

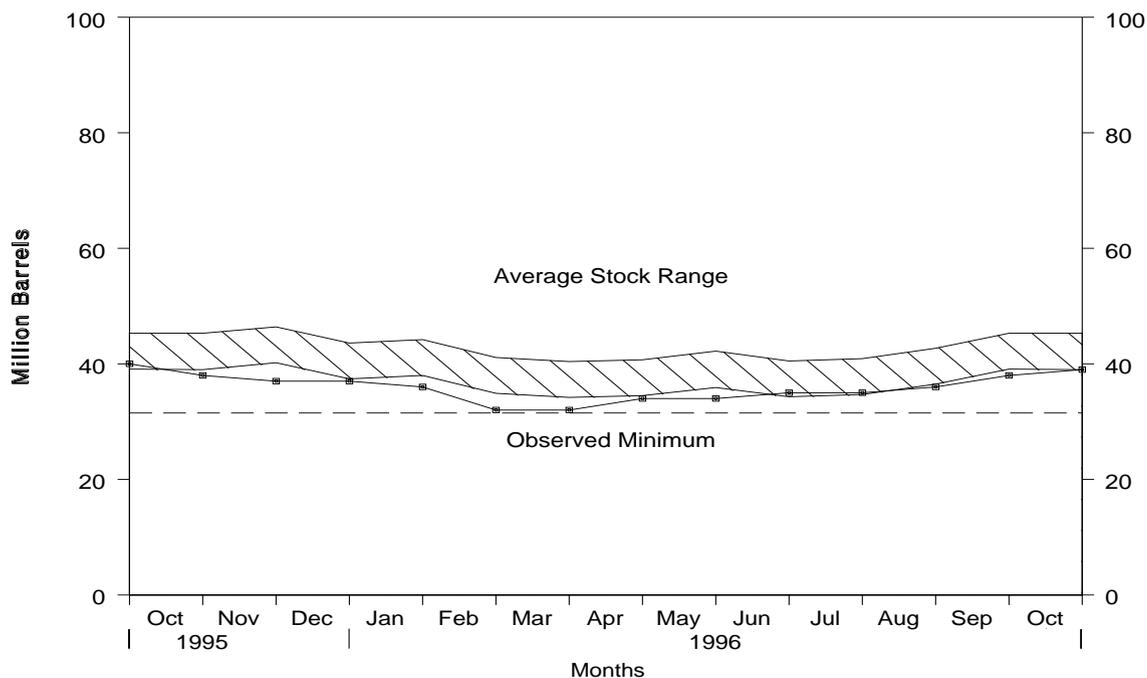
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, September 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, September 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 ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
1981 Average	1,321	800	^d -37	118	2,088	78
1982 Average	1,070	776	-32	209	1,716	^d 66
1983 Average	852	699	^d -55	185	1,421	49
1984 Average	891	681	12	190	1,369	53
1985 Average	882	510	-7	197	1,202	50
1986 Average	889	669	-8	147	1,418	47
1987 Average	885	565	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988 Average	926	644	-8	200	1,378	45
1989 Average	954	629	-2	215	1,370	44
1990 Average	950	504	13	211	1,229	49
1991 Average	934	453	4	226	1,158	50
1992 Average	892	375	-20	193	1,094	43
1993 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	646	335	-5	88	897	35
August	732	217	32	56	861	36
September	R 713	R 197	R 61	R 125	R 724	R 38
October*	E 708	E 207	E 89	E 81	E 744	E 39
10-Mo. Average	E 718	E 234	E 12	E 99	E 841	-
1995 10-Mo. Average	787	180	-13	142	838	-
1994 10-Mo. Average	820	334	-4	120	1,038	-

^a Excludes 48,000 barrels per day in 1981 and 1982 previously published as crude used directly.

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

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

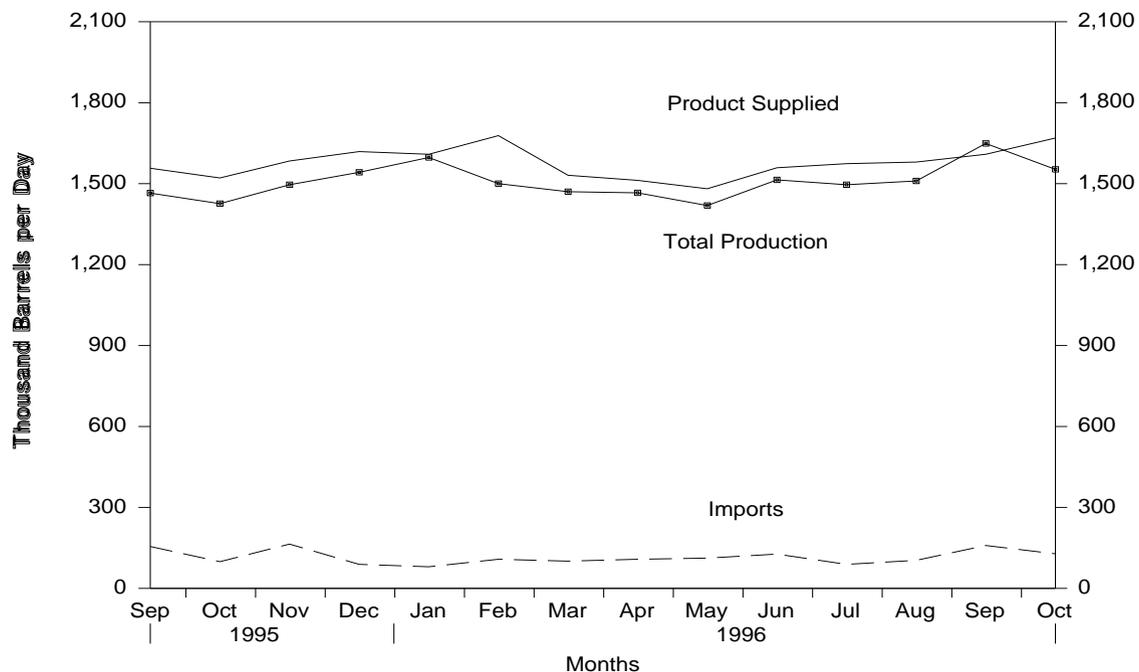
-- = Not Applicable.

* 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.

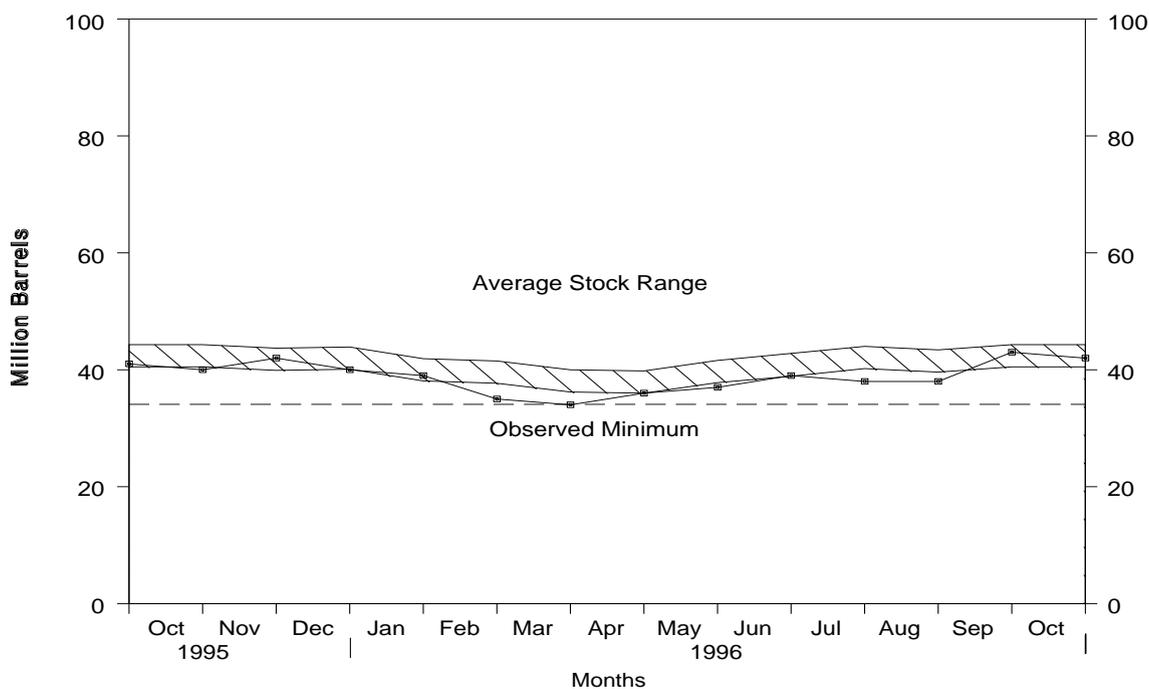
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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



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

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, September 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 ^a (Million Barrels)		
	Production		Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied		Total	Kerosene-Type	
	Total	Kerosene-Type				Total	Kerosene-Type			
1981	Average	968	775	38	^c -4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982	Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	^c 37	^c 31
1983	Average	1,022	817	29	^c (s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984	Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985	Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986	Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987	Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988	Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989	Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
1990	Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	52	46
1991	Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	49	44
1992	Average	1,399	1,254	82	-16	43	1,454	1,310	43	39
1993	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	1,496	1,493	89	-16	27	1,574	1,567	38	38
	August	1,510	1,508	104	1	34	1,580	1,580	38	38
	September	R 1,649	R 1,647	R 159	R 148	R 51	R 1,609	R 1,607	R 43	42
	October*	E 1,553	E 1,550	E 128	E -17	E 30	E 1,669	E 1,666	E 42	E 42
	10-Mo. Average	E 1,517	E 1,515	E 111	E 7	E 41	E 1,580	E 1,573	--	--
1995	10-Mo. Average	1,395	1,385	102	-23	23	1,497	1,477	--	--
1994	10-Mo. Average	1,438	1,395	120	12	19	1,527	1,474	--	--

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

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

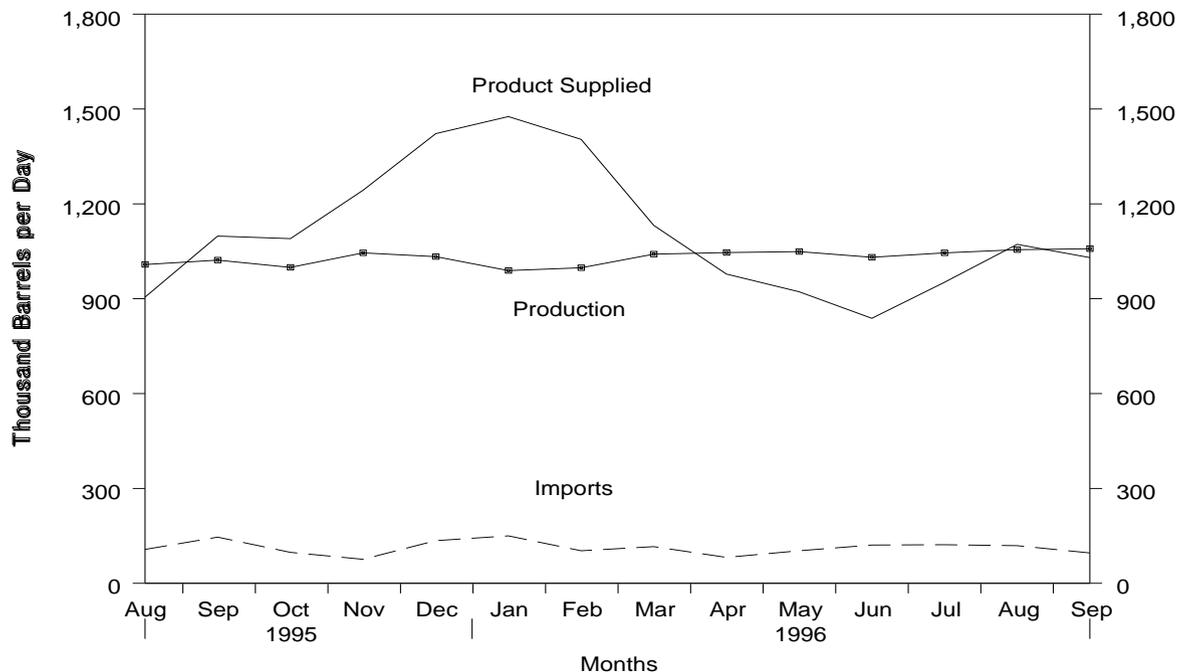
-- = Not Applicable.

* 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.

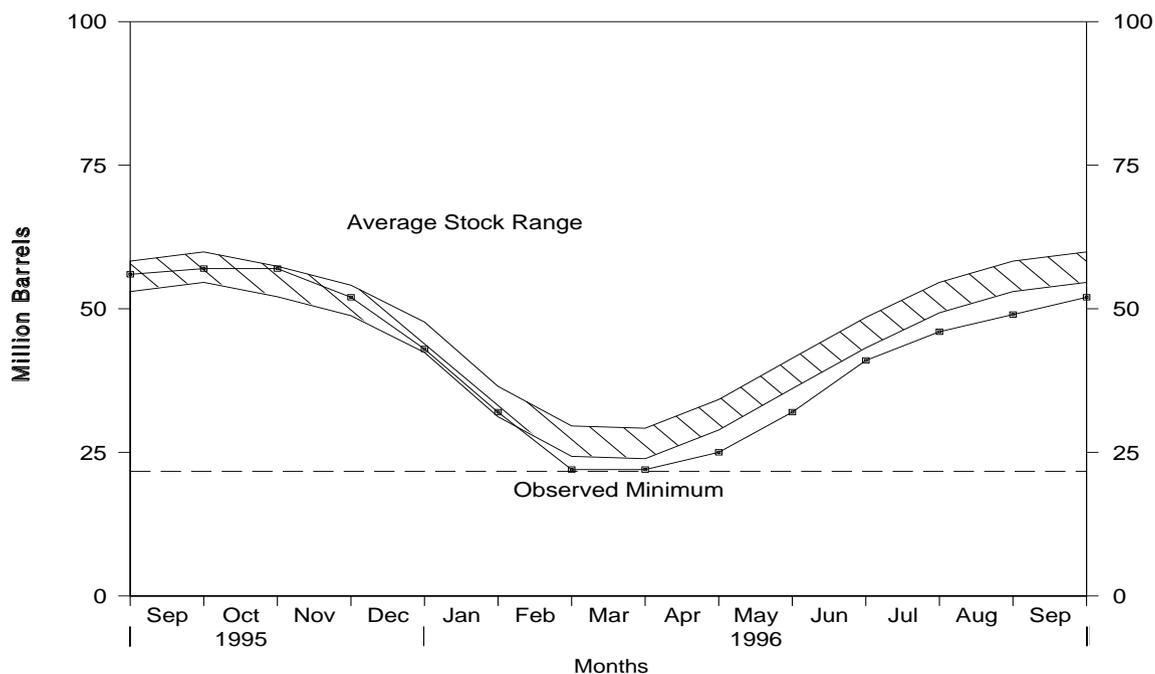
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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



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

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, August 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 ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1981 Average	745	70	^c 18	5	18	773	76
1982 Average	711	63	-59	4	31	798	^c 54
1983 Average	730	44	^c -24	4	43	751	^c 48
1984 Average	806	67	^c 7	4	30	833	58
1985 Average	816	67	-50	3	48	883	39
1986 Average	817	110	64	4	28	831	63
1987 Average	828	88	-41	8	24	924	48
1988 Average	863	106	7	8	31	923	50
1989 Average	862	111	-52	11	24	990	32
1990 Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	917	49
1991 Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982	48
1992 Average	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032	39
1993 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
August	1,055	119	78	0	24	1,072	49
September	1,058	96	103	0	21	1,030	52
9-Mo. Average	1,035	113	32	0	27	1,088	--
1995 9-Mo. Average	1,020	101	39	0	39	1,043	--
1994 9-Mo. Average	959	118	34	0	23	1,021	--

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

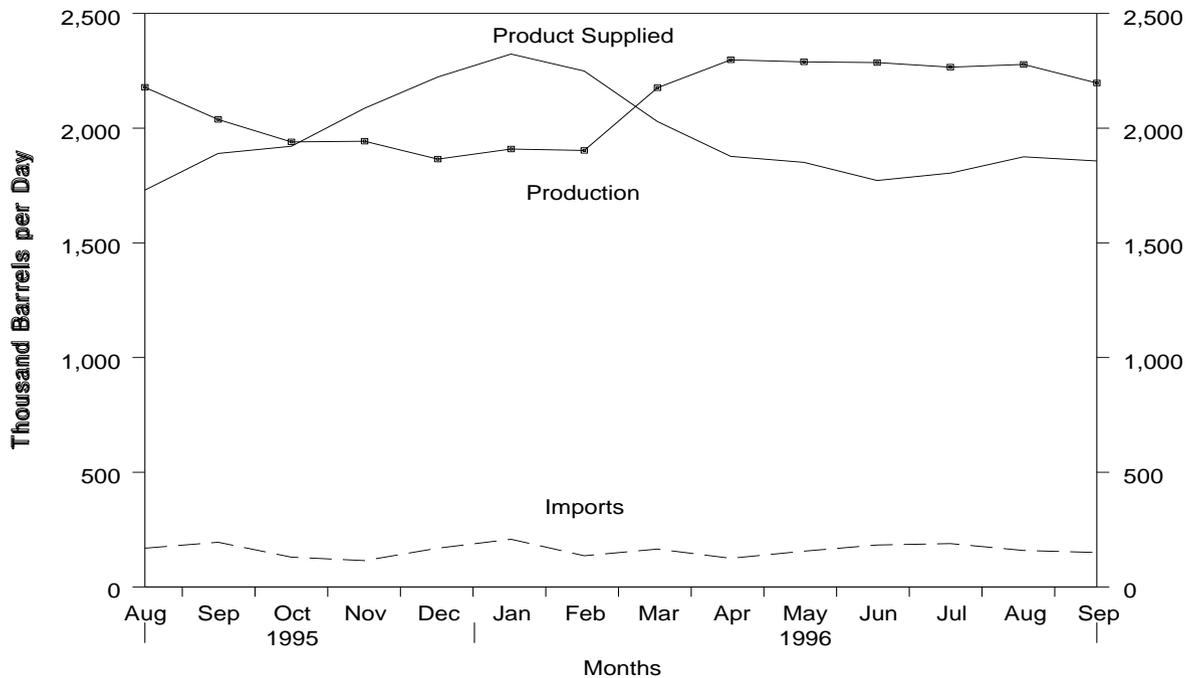
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

-- = 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.

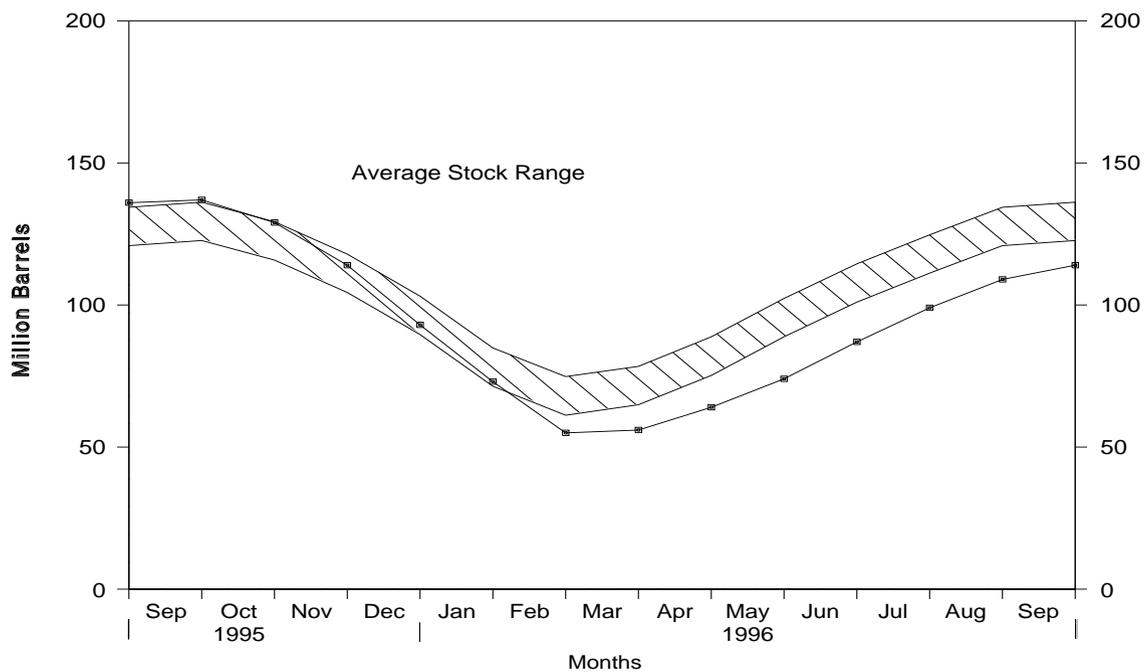
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, August 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, August 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 ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1981 Average	1,571	244	^c 18	289	42	1,466	135
1982 Average	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	^c 94
1983 Average	1,642	190	^c -4	253	73	1,509	^c 101
1984 Average	1,697	195	^c -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985 Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986 Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987 Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988 Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989 Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990 Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	98
1991 Average	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689	92
1992 Average	1,972	131	-10	309	49	1,755	89
1993 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
Average	2,012	183	-19	296	38	1,880	--
1995 January	1,952	172	-527	363	64	2,225	83
February	1,969	134	-463	306	122	2,138	70
March	2,126	111	170	247	57	1,763	75
April	2,259	147	307	216	43	1,841	85
May	2,269	115	403	211	62	1,709	97
June	2,233	174	448	198	55	1,705	111
July	2,203	124	488	217	41	1,581	126
August	2,178	169	343	217	57	1,730	136
September	2,038	195	14	300	29	1,890	137
October	1,940	130	-245	358	35	1,921	129
November	1,943	115	-500	407	63	2,087	114
December	1,865	169	-680	424	67	2,223	93
Average	2,082	146	-17	289	58	1,899	--
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
August	2,278	159	311	202	50	1,875	109
September	2,197	150	183	260	47	1,857	114
9-Mo. Average	2,179	164	76	255	53	1,959	--
1995 9-Mo. Average	2,138	149	137	252	58	1,839	--
1994 9-Mo. Average	2,032	177	80	269	38	1,822	--

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 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 ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
1981 Average	2,771	188	^c -42	723	197	2,081	241
1982 Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	1,856	^c 216
1983 Average	2,437	382	^c -6	712	236	1,877	^c 217
1984 Average	2,500	503	^c -32	791	236	2,007	198
1985 Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986 Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987 Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988 Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989 Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	213
1990 Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	201
1991 Average	2,826	675	18	936	277	2,269	208
1992 Average	2,928	707	-3	906	263	2,470	^c 207
1993 Average	3,035	770	-2	1,081	300	2,426	206
1994 January	2,712	838	^c 511	585	256	2,198	222
February	2,790	743	277	613	248	2,394	229
March	2,777	810	52	934	361	2,241	231
April	2,914	783	-126	1,016	272	2,534	227
May	3,078	773	-64	1,009	288	2,617	225
June	3,131	726	-103	887	331	2,742	222
July	3,158	746	80	759	361	2,704	225
August	3,093	797	-46	803	411	2,721	223
September	3,088	695	50	745	388	2,600	225
October	3,067	700	-72	902	300	2,636	223
November	3,001	749	47	1,013	344	2,347	224
December	2,852	762	-298	1,049	386	2,478	215
Average	2,973	761	24	861	329	2,518	--
1995 January	2,879	559	413	657	324	2,044	227
February	2,960	806	271	758	320	2,417	235
March	2,842	672	-35	914	329	2,306	234
April	2,916	711	-106	1,064	355	2,313	231
May	3,009	593	-74	801	339	2,535	229
June	3,142	651	-130	917	403	2,604	225
July	3,312	765	-54	1,126	326	2,679	223
August	3,246	745	-250	1,123	372	2,746	215
September	3,256	779	-44	1,077	348	2,654	214
October	2,939	727	-120	919	376	2,491	210
November	2,918	803	-35	1,003	343	2,409	209
December	2,953	701	-97	1,125	341	2,286	206
Average	3,031	708	-23	958	348	2,457	--
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
August	3,393	825	-298	1,276	448	2,792	207
September	3,320	713	-59	1,092	410	2,591	205
9-Mo. Average	3,113	785	-7	963	389	2,552	--
1995 9-Mo. Average	3,063	697	-3	938	346	2,478	--
1994 9-Mo. Average	2,972	769	69	818	325	2,528	--

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. Bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates were added beginning in January 1993. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 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 September 1996).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (October 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 October 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, September 1996

Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil				
(1) Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 42,019	E 1,401	E 381,975	E 1,394
(2) Lower 48 States	E 153,086	E 5,103	E 1,391,513	E 5,079
(3) Total U.S.	E 195,105	E 6,503	E 1,773,489	E 6,473
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	219,999	7,333	2,052,925	7,492
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6) Exports	4,410	147	27,908	102
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	215,589	7,186	2,025,017	7,391
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	3,914	130	17,981	66
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	10,934	364	-2,572	-9
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-183	-6	-1,884	-7
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	9,133	304	67,543	247
(12) Total Other Sources	23,798	793	81,068	296
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	434,492	14,483	3,879,574	14,159
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production ^b	57,103	1,903	507,593	1,853
(15) Net Imports ^c	955	32	12,060	44
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	255	9	-1,765	-6
(17) Total NGL Supply	58,312	1,944	517,888	1,890
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	1,022	34	-3,138	-11
(19) Net Imports	14,146	472	130,863	478
(20) Other Liquids New Supply(Field Production)	7,261	242	70,537	257
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	26,607	887	224,906	821
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	183	6	1,882	7
(23) Total Other Liquids	49,219	1,641	425,050	1,551
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	542,023	18,067	4,822,512	17,600
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	36,273	1,209	369,410	1,348
(26) Exports	27,736	925	229,777	839
(27) Imports (Net)	8,537	285	139,633	510
(28) Total New Supply of Products	550,560	18,352	4,962,145	18,110
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-22,421	-747	-2,921	-11
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	528,139	17,605	4,959,224	18,099
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	229,217	7,641	2,146,227	7,833
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	95,335	3,178	911,596	3,327
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	21,717	724	233,509	852
(34) Jet Fuel	48,264	1,609	430,095	1,570
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	55,695	1,857	536,736	1,959
(36) Other ^d	77,728	2,591	699,180	2,552
(37) Crude Oil	183	6	1,882	7
(38) Total Products Supplied	528,139	17,605	4,959,224	18,099
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	304,302	--	304,302	--
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	573,659	--	573,659	--
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	161,362	--	161,362	--
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	114,878	--	114,878	--
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	37,588	--	37,588	--
(44) Jet Fuel	42,830	--	42,830	--
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	114,287	--	114,287	--
(46) Other ^d	204,751	--	204,751	--
(47) Total Stocks	1,553,657	--	1,553,657	--
(47) = (39) through (46)				

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

^b Includes field production of fuel ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components.

^c Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

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

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,
September 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	^E 195,105	--	219,999	9,133	-14,848	0	434,492	4,410	183	877,961
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	56,343	20,101	5,602	--	5,246	--	13,103	1,563	62,134	123,009
Pentanes Plus	10,545	--	1,096	--	-255	--	5,316	141	6,439	8,722
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45,798	20,101	4,506	--	5,501	--	7,787	1,422	55,695	114,287
Ethane/Ethylene	19,511	902	429	--	1,906	--	0	0	18,936	18,600
Propane/Propylene	15,848	15,893	2,865	--	3,097	--	0	620	30,889	51,802
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,759	2,682	698	--	959	--	3,699	802	2,679	34,944
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,680	624	514	--	-461	--	4,088	0	3,191	8,941
Other Liquids	7,261	--	14,974	--	-1,022	--	27,430	828	-5,001	142,782
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	7,334	--	1,338	--	-1,090	--	9,372	390	0	10,869
Unfinished Oils	--	--	9,436	--	-2,332	--	16,891	0	-5,123	92,701
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-73	--	4,200	--	2,429	--	1,260	438	0	39,062
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-29	--	-93	0	122	150
Finished Petroleum Products	760	481,531	31,767	--	16,920	--	26,314	470,824	409,905	
Finished Motor Gasoline	760	226,786	10,165	--	6,466	--	2,028	229,217	161,362	
Reformulated	--	66,871	5,232	--	1,994	--	0	70,109	40,543	
Oxygenated	6,870	2,621	0	--	474	--	(s)	9,017	1,480	
Other	-6,110	157,294	4,933	--	3,998	--	2,027	150,091	119,339	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	660	4	--	-19	--	0	683	2,304	
Jet Fuel	--	49,477	4,755	--	4,442	--	1,526	48,264	42,830	
Naphtha-Type	--	82	0	--	31	--	1	50	389	
Kerosene-Type	--	49,395	4,755	--	4,411	--	1,525	48,214	42,441	
Kerosene	--	1,982	29	--	880	--	7	1,124	5,544	
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	102,087	5,623	--	4,691	--	7,684	95,335	114,878	
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	66,552	2,400	--	1,788	--	1,502	65,662	63,402	
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	35,535	3,223	--	2,903	--	6,181	29,674	51,476	
Residual Fuel Oil	--	21,386	5,905	--	1,823	--	3,751	21,717	37,588	
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	6,533	1,060	--	65	--	0	7,528	2,542	
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	6,225	2,529	--	270	--	0	8,484	2,147	
Special Naphthas	--	1,662	242	--	339	--	956	609	2,194	
Lubricants	--	5,355	332	--	134	--	747	4,806	11,633	
Waxes	--	783	39	--	49	--	86	687	848	
Petroleum Coke	--	20,124	21	--	108	--	9,114	10,923	5,262	
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	17,387	1,057	--	-2,395	--	410	20,429	19,621	
Still Gas	--	19,867	0	--	0	--	0	19,867	0	
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,217	6	--	67	--	6	1,150	1,152	
Total	259,469	501,632	272,342	9,133	6,296	0	475,025	33,115	528,139	1,553,657

^a 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.

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

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-September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	^E 1,773,489	--	2,052,925	67,543	-15,409	2	3,879,574	27,908	1,882	877,961
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	495,229	193,877	57,512	--	22,702	--	116,147	15,088	592,681	123,009
Pentanes Plus	92,000	--	12,674	--	1,765	--	46,350	614	55,945	8,722
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	403,229	193,877	44,838	--	20,937	--	69,797	14,474	536,736	114,287
Ethane/Ethylene	167,564	7,560	4,093	--	-3,547	--	0	0	182,764	18,600
Propane/Propylene	142,646	140,914	30,848	--	8,848	--	0	7,330	298,230	51,802
Normal Butane/Butylene	38,528	41,609	5,879	--	13,981	--	31,689	7,143	33,203	34,944
Isobutane/Isobutylene	54,491	3,794	4,018	--	1,655	--	38,108	0	22,540	8,941
Other Liquids	70,537	--	136,931	--	3,138	--	217,609	6,068	-19,347	142,782
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	74,096	--	12,896	--	-864	--	84,062	3,794	0	10,869
Unfinished Oils	--	--	99,768	--	5,943	--	114,290	0	-20,465	92,701
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-3,559	--	24,267	--	-1,956	--	20,390	2,274	0	39,062
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	15	--	-1,133	0	1,118	150
Finished Petroleum Products	12,364	4,244,359	324,572	--	-18,016	--	--	215,303	4,384,008	409,905
Finished Motor Gasoline	12,364	2,057,843	103,300	--	134	--	--	27,146	2,146,227	161,362
Reformulated	--	591,271	52,708	--	3,727	--	--	633	639,619	40,543
Oxygenated	88,050	33,247	0	--	-3,674	--	--	112	124,859	1,480
Other	-75,686	1,433,325	50,592	--	81	--	--	26,402	1,381,748	119,339
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	5,615	46	--	-40	--	--	0	5,701	2,304
Jet Fuel	--	414,617	29,988	--	2,823	--	--	11,687	430,095	42,830
Naphtha-Type	--	691	1,369	--	-173	--	--	298	1,935	389
Kerosene-Type	--	413,926	28,619	--	2,996	--	--	11,389	428,160	42,441
Kerosene	--	13,916	317	--	-1,684	--	--	670	15,247	5,544
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	884,444	60,849	--	-15,097	--	--	48,794	911,596	114,878
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	564,709	28,543	--	-3,042	--	--	10,814	585,480	63,402
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	319,735	32,306	--	-12,055	--	--	37,980	326,116	51,476
Residual Fuel Oil	--	197,064	65,018	--	817	--	--	27,756	233,509	37,588
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	49,195	13,620	--	-272	--	--	0	63,087	2,542
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	53,384	38,315	--	712	--	--	0	90,987	2,147
Special Naphthas	--	14,014	2,618	--	165	--	--	6,110	10,357	2,194
Lubricants	--	46,706	3,025	--	-1,261	--	--	8,866	42,126	11,633
Waxes	--	6,288	367	--	-9	--	--	715	5,949	848
Petroleum Coke	--	180,561	307	--	-1,396	--	--	81,642	100,622	5,262
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	127,146	6,723	--	-2,844	--	--	1,851	134,862	19,621
Still Gas	--	182,037	0	--	0	--	--	0	182,037	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	11,529	79	--	-64	--	--	65	11,607	1,152
Total	2,351,618	4,438,236	2,571,940	67,543	-7,585	2	4,213,330	264,366	4,959,224	1,553,657

^a 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.

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

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,
September 1996**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	^E 6,503	--	7,333	304	-495	0	14,483	147	6
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,878	670	187	--	175	--	437	52	2,071
Pentanes Plus	352	--	37	--	-9	--	177	5	215
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,527	670	150	--	183	--	260	47	1,857
Ethane/Ethylene	650	30	14	--	64	--	0	0	631
Propane/Propylene	528	530	96	--	103	--	0	21	1,030
Normal Butane/Butylene	159	89	23	--	32	--	123	27	89
Isobutane/Isobutylene	189	21	17	--	-15	--	136	0	106
Other Liquids	242	--	499	--	-34	--	914	28	-167
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	244	--	45	--	-36	--	312	13	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	315	--	-78	--	563	0	-171
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2	--	140	--	81	--	42	15	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-1	--	-3	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	25	16,051	1,059	--	564	--	--	877	15,694
Finished Motor Gasoline	25	7,560	339	--	216	--	--	68	7,641
Reformulated	--	2,229	174	--	66	--	--	0	2,337
Oxygenated	229	87	0	--	16	--	--	(s)	301
Other	-204	5,243	164	--	133	--	--	68	5,003
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	22	(s)	--	-1	--	--	0	23
Jet Fuel	--	1,649	159	--	148	--	--	51	1,609
Naphtha-Type	--	3	0	--	1	--	--	(s)	2
Kerosene-Type	--	1,647	159	--	147	--	--	51	1,607
Kerosene	--	66	1	--	29	--	--	(s)	37
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,403	187	--	156	--	--	256	3,178
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	2,218	80	--	60	--	--	50	2,189
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,185	107	--	97	--	--	206	989
Residual Fuel Oil	--	713	197	--	61	--	--	125	724
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	218	35	--	2	--	--	0	251
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	208	84	--	9	--	--	0	283
Special Naphthas	--	55	8	--	11	--	--	32	20
Lubricants	--	179	11	--	4	--	--	25	160
Waxes	--	26	1	--	2	--	--	3	23
Petroleum Coke	--	671	1	--	4	--	--	304	364
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	580	35	--	-80	--	--	14	681
Still Gas	--	662	0	--	0	--	--	0	662
Miscellaneous Products	--	41	(s)	--	2	--	--	(s)	38
Total	8,649	16,721	9,078	304	210	0	15,834	1,104	17,605

^a 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.

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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-September 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	^E 6,473	--	7,492	247	-56	(s)	14,159	102	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,807	708	210	--	83	--	424	55	2,163
Pentanes Plus	336	--	46	--	6	--	169	2	204
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,472	708	164	--	76	--	255	53	1,959
Ethane/Ethylene	612	28	15	--	-13	--	0	0	667
Propane/Propylene	521	514	113	--	32	--	0	27	1,088
Normal Butane/Butylene	141	152	21	--	51	--	116	26	121
Isobutane/Isobutylene	199	14	15	--	6	--	139	0	82
Other Liquids	257	--	500	--	11	--	794	22	-71
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	270	--	47	--	-3	--	307	14	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	364	--	22	--	417	0	-75
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-13	--	89	--	-7	--	74	8	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	-4	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	45	15,490	1,185	--	-66	--	--	786	16,000
Finished Motor Gasoline	45	7,510	377	--	(s)	--	--	99	7,833
Reformulated	--	2,158	192	--	14	--	--	2	2,334
Oxygenated	321	121	0	--	-13	--	--	(s)	456
Other	-276	5,231	185	--	(s)	--	--	96	5,043
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	20	(s)	--	(s)	--	--	0	21
Jet Fuel	--	1,513	109	--	10	--	--	43	1,570
Naphtha-Type	--	3	5	--	-1	--	--	1	7
Kerosene-Type	--	1,511	104	--	11	--	--	42	1,563
Kerosene	--	51	1	--	-6	--	--	2	56
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,228	222	--	-55	--	--	178	3,327
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	2,061	104	--	-11	--	--	39	2,137
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,167	118	--	-44	--	--	139	1,190
Residual Fuel Oil	--	719	237	--	3	--	--	101	852
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	180	50	--	-1	--	--	0	230
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	195	140	--	3	--	--	0	332
Special Naphthas	--	51	10	--	1	--	--	22	38
Lubricants	--	170	11	--	-5	--	--	32	154
Waxes	--	23	1	--	(s)	--	--	3	22
Petroleum Coke	--	659	1	--	-5	--	--	298	367
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	464	25	--	-10	--	--	7	492
Still Gas	--	664	0	--	0	--	--	0	664
Miscellaneous Products	--	42	(s)	--	(s)	--	--	(s)	42
Total	8,583	16,198	9,387	247	-28	(s)	15,377	965	18,099

^a 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.

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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, September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production ^E	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	838	--	39,905	3,869	-457	277	0	42,547	1,331	0	16,064
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	692	1,156	835	--	3,660	553	--	86	39	5,665	8,019
Pentanes Plus	81	--	0	--	0	9	--	0	4	68	26
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	611	1,156	835	--	3,660	544	--	86	35	5,597	7,993
Ethane/Ethylene	257	0	0	--	0	-1	--	0	0	258	0
Propane/Propylene	233	1,303	805	--	3,660	770	--	0	13	5,218	5,304
Normal Butane/Butylene	93	-229	29	--	0	-234	--	7	22	98	2,430
Isobutane/Isobutylene	28	82	1	--	0	9	--	79	0	23	259
Other Liquids	1,808	--	4,920	--	123	1,230	--	6,764	61	-1,204	19,710
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	1,122	--	123	--	0	-352	--	1,596	1	0	1,667
Unfinished Oils	--	--	1,030	--	86	508	--	1,933	0	-1,325	11,384
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	686	--	3,767	--	37	1,081	--	3,349	60	0	6,555
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-7	--	-114	0	121	104
Finished Petroleum Products	-645	50,188	25,103	--	76,673	5,813	--	--	1,264	144,243	124,249
Finished Motor Gasoline	-645	24,743	9,799	--	45,037	1,362	--	--	18	77,555	47,869
Reformulated	--	15,623	5,232	--	10,223	954	--	--	0	30,124	18,621
Oxygenated	412	0	0	--	213	-37	--	--	0	662	252
Other	-1,057	9,120	4,567	--	34,601	445	--	--	18	46,769	28,996
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	-3	1	--	54	-13	--	--	0	65	919
Jet Fuel	--	2,543	4,017	--	13,184	2,003	--	--	1	17,740	11,224
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	2,543	4,017	--	13,184	2,003	--	--	1	17,740	11,224
Kerosene	--	166	28	--	80	467	--	--	1	-194	2,914
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	11,595	4,669	--	16,257	890	--	--	611	31,020	39,398
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	4,339	1,674	--	9,783	-2,108	--	--	223	17,681	15,037
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	7,256	2,995	--	6,474	2,998	--	--	388	13,339	24,361
Residual Fuel Oil	--	3,332	4,992	--	921	1,518	--	--	82	7,645	14,775
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	238	153	--	0	-55	--	--	0	446	454
Special Naphthas	--	59	139	--	81	-3	--	--	37	245	125
Lubricants	--	618	309	--	635	-18	--	--	163	1,417	2,281
Waxes	--	155	17	--	0	11	--	--	20	141	184
Petroleum Coke	--	1,466	0	--	0	-28	--	--	318	1,176	572
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,459	978	--	413	-325	--	--	10	5,165	3,427
Still Gas	--	1,748	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,748	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	69	1	--	11	4	--	--	4	73	107
Total	2,693	51,344	70,763	3,869	79,999	7,873	0	49,397	2,694	148,704	168,042

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

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

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-September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 7,245	--	346,704	22,843	-5,674	4,530	0	365,056	1,532	0	16,064
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	5,584	13,253	7,944	--	31,512	2,712	--	1,309	943	53,329	8,019
Pentanes Plus	649	--	143	--	0	-130	--	189	31	702	26
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,935	13,253	7,801	--	31,512	2,842	--	1,120	912	52,627	7,993
Ethane/Ethylene	2,037	0	0	--	0	-12	--	0	0	2,049	0
Propane/Propylene	1,898	11,743	7,479	--	31,386	1,906	--	0	420	50,180	5,304
Normal Butane/Butylene	764	1,256	273	--	126	909	--	411	493	606	2,430
Isobutane/Isobutylene	236	254	49	--	0	39	--	709	0	-209	259
Other Liquids	10,395	--	43,668	--	2,657	2,939	--	64,234	288	-10,741	19,710
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	13,019	--	2,309	--	0	3	--	15,312	13	0	1,667
Unfinished Oils	--	--	18,139	--	133	2,115	--	28,008	0	-11,851	11,384
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,624	--	23,220	--	2,524	797	--	22,048	275	0	6,555
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	24	--	-1,134	0	1,110	104
Finished Petroleum Products	3,152	434,273	249,919	--	739,835	-15,301	--	--	9,442	1,433,038	124,249
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,152	213,173	96,313	--	431,849	-1,126	--	--	290	745,323	47,869
Reformulated	--	137,543	48,876	--	99,847	-1,696	--	--	(s)	287,962	18,621
Oxygenated	5,283	0	0	--	1,421	-641	--	--	5	7,340	252
Other	-2,131	75,630	47,437	--	330,581	1,211	--	--	284	450,022	28,996
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	61	8	--	599	87	--	--	0	581	919
Jet Fuel	--	21,365	25,793	--	112,965	1,029	--	--	393	158,701	11,224
Naphtha-Type	--	0	318	--	0	0	--	--	1	317	0
Kerosene-Type	--	21,365	25,475	--	112,965	1,029	--	--	392	158,384	11,224
Kerosene	--	1,216	310	--	1,049	-1,165	--	--	198	3,542	2,914
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	102,000	55,660	--	169,559	-12,557	--	--	2,666	337,110	39,398
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	35,506	25,630	--	99,250	-2,585	--	--	831	162,140	15,037
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	66,494	30,030	--	70,309	-9,972	--	--	1,835	174,970	24,361
Residual Fuel Oil	--	35,365	58,543	--	13,212	207	--	--	1,556	105,357	14,775
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	2,542	2,769	--	38	121	--	--	0	5,228	454
Special Naphthas	--	709	1,437	--	772	-29	--	--	120	2,827	125
Lubricants	--	5,490	2,725	--	7,077	-541	--	--	1,310	14,523	2,281
Waxes	--	1,404	206	--	0	-2	--	--	150	1,462	184
Petroleum Coke	--	12,932	0	--	0	27	--	--	2,263	10,642	572
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	21,914	6,139	--	2,672	-1,341	--	--	451	31,615	3,427
Still Gas	--	15,572	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	15,572	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	530	16	--	43	-11	--	--	44	556	107
Total	26,376	447,526	648,235	22,843	768,330	-5,120	0	430,599	12,205	1,475,626	168,042

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

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

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, September 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 28	--	1,330	129	-15	9	0	1,418	44	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	23	39	28	--	122	18	--	3	1	189
Pentanes Plus	3	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	(s)	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	20	39	28	--	122	18	--	3	1	187
Ethane/Ethylene	9	0	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	8	43	27	--	122	26	--	0	(s)	174
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	-8	1	--	0	-8	--	(s)	1	3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	3	0	1
Other Liquids	60	--	164	--	4	41	--	225	2	-40
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	37	--	4	--	0	-12	--	53	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	34	--	3	17	--	64	0	-44
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	23	--	126	--	1	36	--	112	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	-4	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	-21	1,673	837	--	2,556	194	--	--	42	4,808
Finished Motor Gasoline	-21	825	327	--	1,501	45	--	--	1	2,585
Reformulated	--	521	174	--	341	32	--	--	0	1,004
Oxygenated	14	0	0	--	7	-1	--	--	0	22
Other	-35	304	152	--	1,153	15	--	--	1	1,559
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	(s)	--	2	(s)	--	--	0	2
Jet Fuel	--	85	134	--	439	67	--	--	(s)	591
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	85	134	--	439	67	--	--	(s)	591
Kerosene	--	6	1	--	3	16	--	--	(s)	-6
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	387	156	--	542	30	--	--	20	1,034
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	145	56	--	326	-70	--	--	7	589
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	242	100	--	216	100	--	--	13	445
Residual Fuel Oil	--	111	166	--	31	51	--	--	3	255
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	8	5	--	0	-2	--	--	0	15
Special Naphthas	--	2	5	--	3	(s)	--	--	1	8
Lubricants	--	21	10	--	21	-1	--	--	5	47
Waxes	--	5	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	5
Petroleum Coke	--	49	0	--	0	-1	--	--	11	39
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	115	33	--	14	-11	--	--	(s)	172
Still Gas	--	58	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	58
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Total	90	1,711	2,359	129	2,667	262	0	1,647	90	4,957

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

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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-September 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 26	--	1,265	83	-21	17	0	1,332	6	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	20	48	29	--	115	10	--	5	3	195
Pentanes Plus	2	--	1	--	0	(s)	--	1	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	18	48	28	--	115	10	--	4	3	192
Ethane/Ethylene	7	0	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	7
Propane/Propylene	7	43	27	--	115	7	--	0	2	183
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	5	1	--	(s)	3	--	2	2	2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	1	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	3	0	-1
Other Liquids	38	--	159	--	10	11	--	234	1	-39
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	48	--	8	--	0	(s)	--	56	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	66	--	(s)	8	--	102	0	-43
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-10	--	85	--	9	3	--	80	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	-4	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	12	1,585	912	--	2,700	-56	--	--	34	5,230
Finished Motor Gasoline	12	778	352	--	1,576	-4	--	--	1	2,720
Reformulated	--	502	178	--	364	-6	--	--	(s)	1,051
Oxygenated	19	0	0	--	5	-2	--	--	(s)	27
Other	-8	276	173	--	1,207	4	--	--	1	1,642
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	(s)	--	2	(s)	--	--	0	2
Jet Fuel	--	78	94	--	412	4	--	--	1	579
Naphtha-Type	--	0	1	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	1
Kerosene-Type	--	78	93	--	412	4	--	--	1	578
Kerosene	--	4	1	--	4	-4	--	--	1	13
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	372	203	--	619	-46	--	--	10	1,230
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	130	94	--	362	-9	--	--	3	592
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	243	110	--	257	-36	--	--	7	639
Residual Fuel Oil	--	129	214	--	48	1	--	--	6	385
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	9	10	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	19
Special Naphthas	--	3	5	--	3	(s)	--	--	(s)	10
Lubricants	--	20	10	--	26	-2	--	--	5	53
Waxes	--	5	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	5
Petroleum Coke	--	47	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	8	39
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	80	22	--	10	-5	--	--	2	115
Still Gas	--	57	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	57
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Total	96	1,633	2,366	83	2,804	-19	0	1,572	45	5,385

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

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels 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, September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 17,272	--	20,996	-2,925	60,851	-3,366	0	99,369	191	0	64,754
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,219	3,827	1,044	--	-1,098	-217	--	2,482	576	10,151	38,133
Pentanes Plus	1,351	--	3	--	126	-178	--	871	137	650	2,640
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,868	3,827	1,041	--	-1,224	-39	--	1,611	438	9,502	35,493
Ethane/Ethylene	2,943	0	9	--	-1,906	-143	--	0	0	1,189	2,504
Propane/Propylene	3,241	3,462	921	--	1,024	301	--	0	66	8,281	22,664
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,168	217	7	--	-506	-49	--	479	372	84	7,931
Isobutane/Isobutylene	516	148	104	--	164	-148	--	1,132	0	-52	2,394
Other Liquids	184	--	3	--	1,860	211	--	2,786	25	-975	24,173
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	955	--	0	--	0	32	--	923	(s)	0	924
Unfinished Oils	--	--	3	--	156	-461	--	1,596	0	-976	12,753
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-771	--	0	--	1,704	637	--	271	25	0	10,475
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	3	--	-4	0	1	21
Finished Petroleum Products	1,293	105,566	391	--	28,638	3,688	--	--	634	131,567	98,250
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,293	52,864	98	--	17,373	2,282	--	--	11	69,335	41,767
Reformulated	--	6,650	0	--	50	-25	--	--	0	6,725	1,427
Oxygenated	5,221	1,919	0	--	-213	221	--	--	0	6,706	815
Other	-3,928	44,295	98	--	17,536	2,086	--	--	11	55,904	39,525
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	178	2	--	92	20	--	--	0	252	353
Jet Fuel	--	7,087	0	--	3,797	847	--	--	0	10,037	7,953
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	-24	--	--	0	24	46
Kerosene-Type	--	7,087	0	--	3,797	871	--	--	0	10,013	7,907
Kerosene	--	602	0	--	-34	184	--	--	1	383	1,275
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	25,446	160	--	6,629	2,009	--	--	9	30,217	32,112
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	18,411	113	--	5,854	2,492	--	--	0	21,886	22,405
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	7,035	47	--	775	-483	--	--	9	8,331	9,707
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,577	0	--	-71	-109	--	--	55	1,560	2,270
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,438	27	--	151	141	--	--	0	1,475	422
Special Naphthas	--	417	20	--	74	45	--	--	11	455	245
Lubricants	--	654	23	--	144	4	--	--	59	758	1,629
Waxes	--	109	20	--	0	11	--	--	16	102	132
Petroleum Coke	--	3,988	0	--	0	-182	--	--	108	4,062	987
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	7,036	38	--	483	-1,598	--	--	365	8,790	8,903
Still Gas	--	3,887	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,887	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	283	3	--	0	34	--	--	(s)	252	202
Total	27,968	109,393	22,434	-2,925	90,251	316	0	104,637	1,426	140,743	225,310

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

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

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-September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 154,794	--	204,616	9,174	526,151	946	0	892,086	1,703	0	64,754
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	83,938	36,953	15,974	--	-656	9,020	--	23,405	2,995	100,789	38,133
Pentanes Plus	12,117	--	171	--	4,698	1,024	--	7,488	583	7,891	2,640
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	71,821	36,953	15,803	--	-5,354	7,996	--	15,917	2,412	92,898	35,493
Ethane/Ethylene	25,666	0	97	--	-16,527	419	--	0	0	8,817	2,504
Propane/Propylene	30,514	30,694	13,926	--	9,861	5,356	--	0	629	79,010	22,664
Normal Butane/Butylene	8,928	5,808	1,225	--	-1,541	1,996	--	6,122	1,783	4,519	7,931
Isobutane/Isobutylene	6,713	451	555	--	2,853	225	--	9,795	0	552	2,394
Other Liquids	-6,839	--	199	--	15,653	168	--	15,584	50	-6,789	24,173
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	8,286	--	38	--	0	-717	--	9,019	22	0	924
Unfinished Oils	--	--	39	--	613	836	--	6,612	0	-6,796	12,753
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-15,125	--	122	--	15,040	50	--	-41	28	0	10,475
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	-6	0	7	21
Finished Petroleum Products	21,817	937,858	3,281	--	222,052	-1,528	--	--	4,438	1,182,098	98,250
Finished Motor Gasoline	21,817	490,694	798	--	136,375	738	--	--	138	648,808	41,767
Reformulated	--	64,540	0	--	60	38	--	--	0	64,562	1,427
Oxygenated	66,918	17,713	0	--	-1,505	252	--	--	13	82,861	815
Other	-45,101	408,441	798	--	137,820	448	--	--	125	501,386	39,525
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,098	28	--	687	-121	--	--	0	1,934	353
Jet Fuel	--	57,591	0	--	28,840	430	--	--	25	85,976	7,953
Naphtha-Type	--	3	0	--	0	-132	--	--	(s)	135	46
Kerosene-Type	--	57,588	0	--	28,840	562	--	--	25	85,841	7,907
Kerosene	--	5,057	0	--	230	-596	--	--	5	5,878	1,275
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	221,199	1,334	--	52,973	618	--	--	122	274,766	32,112
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	152,786	927	--	46,221	899	--	--	4	199,031	22,405
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	68,413	407	--	6,752	-281	--	--	119	75,734	9,707
Residual Fuel Oil	--	16,428	62	--	-2,381	162	--	--	545	13,402	2,270
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	9,807	306	--	228	-491	--	--	0	10,832	422
Special Naphthas	--	3,556	183	--	750	68	--	--	78	4,343	245
Lubricants	--	6,294	199	--	1,830	-152	--	--	485	7,990	1,629
Waxes	--	802	132	--	0	27	--	--	146	761	132
Petroleum Coke	--	36,732	0	--	0	-206	--	--	1,817	35,121	987
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	49,593	209	--	2,520	-2,019	--	--	1,077	53,264	8,903
Still Gas	--	36,349	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	36,349	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	2,658	30	--	0	14	--	--	(s)	2,674	202
Total	253,710	974,811	224,070	9,174	763,200	8,606	0	931,075	9,185	1,276,098	225,310

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

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

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, September 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 576	--	700	-97	2,028	-112	0	3,312	6	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	307	128	35	--	-37	-7	--	83	19	338
Pentanes Plus	45	--	(s)	--	4	-6	--	29	5	22
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	262	128	35	--	-41	-1	--	54	15	317
Ethane/Ethylene	98	0	(s)	--	-64	-5	--	0	0	40
Propane/Propylene	108	115	31	--	34	10	--	0	2	276
Normal Butane/Butylene	39	7	(s)	--	-17	-2	--	16	12	3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	17	5	3	--	5	-5	--	38	0	-2
Other Liquids	6	--	(s)	--	62	7	--	93	1	-33
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	32	--	0	--	0	1	--	31	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	(s)	--	5	-15	--	53	0	-33
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-26	--	0	--	57	21	--	9	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	43	3,519	13	--	955	123	--	--	21	4,386
Finished Motor Gasoline	43	1,762	3	--	579	76	--	--	(s)	2,311
Reformulated	--	222	0	--	2	-1	--	--	0	224
Oxygenated	174	64	0	--	-7	7	--	--	0	224
Other	-131	1,477	3	--	585	70	--	--	(s)	1,863
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	6	(s)	--	3	1	--	--	0	8
Jet Fuel	--	236	0	--	127	28	--	--	0	335
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	1
Kerosene-Type	--	236	0	--	127	29	--	--	0	334
Kerosene	--	20	0	--	-1	6	--	--	(s)	13
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	848	5	--	221	67	--	--	(s)	1,007
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	614	4	--	195	83	--	--	0	730
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	235	2	--	26	-16	--	--	(s)	278
Residual Fuel Oil	--	53	0	--	-2	-4	--	--	2	52
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	48	1	--	5	5	--	--	0	49
Special Naphthas	--	14	1	--	2	2	--	--	(s)	15
Lubricants	--	22	1	--	5	(s)	--	--	2	25
Waxes	--	4	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	3
Petroleum Coke	--	133	0	--	0	-6	--	--	4	135
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	235	1	--	16	-53	--	--	12	293
Still Gas	--	130	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	130
Miscellaneous Products	--	9	(s)	--	0	1	--	--	(s)	8
Total	932	3,646	748	-97	3,008	11	0	3,488	48	4,691

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

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^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

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-- = 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-September 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 565	--	747	33	1,920	3	0	3,256	6	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	306	135	58	--	-2	33	--	85	11	368
Pentanes Plus	44	--	1	--	17	4	--	27	2	29
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	262	135	58	--	-20	29	--	58	9	339
Ethane/Ethylene	94	0	(s)	--	-60	2	--	0	0	32
Propane/Propylene	111	112	51	--	36	20	--	0	2	288
Normal Butane/Butylene	33	21	4	--	-6	7	--	22	7	16
Isobutane/Isobutylene	25	2	2	--	10	1	--	36	0	2
Other Liquids	-25	--	1	--	57	1	--	57	(s)	-25
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	30	--	(s)	--	0	-3	--	33	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	(s)	--	2	3	--	24	0	-25
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-55	--	(s)	--	55	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	80	3,423	12	--	810	-6	--	--	16	4,314
Finished Motor Gasoline	80	1,791	3	--	498	3	--	--	1	2,368
Reformulated	--	236	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	236
Oxygenated	244	65	0	--	-5	1	--	--	(s)	302
Other	-165	1,491	3	--	503	2	--	--	(s)	1,830
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	4	(s)	--	3	(s)	--	--	0	7
Jet Fuel	--	210	0	--	105	2	--	--	(s)	314
Naphtha-Type	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	--	210	0	--	105	2	--	--	(s)	313
Kerosene	--	18	0	--	1	-2	--	--	(s)	21
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	807	5	--	193	2	--	--	(s)	1,003
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	558	3	--	169	3	--	--	(s)	726
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	250	1	--	25	-1	--	--	(s)	276
Residual Fuel Oil	--	60	(s)	--	-9	1	--	--	2	49
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	36	1	--	1	-2	--	--	0	40
Special Naphthas	--	13	1	--	3	(s)	--	--	(s)	16
Lubricants	--	23	1	--	7	-1	--	--	2	29
Waxes	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	3
Petroleum Coke	--	134	0	--	0	-1	--	--	7	128
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	181	1	--	9	-7	--	--	4	194
Still Gas	--	133	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	133
Miscellaneous Products	--	10	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	10
Total	926	3,558	818	33	2,785	31	0	3,398	34	4,657

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

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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, September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 95,667	--	143,379	7,656	-53,695	-7,172	0	200,179	0	0	719,465
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	38,333	11,817	3,379	--	1,421	4,231	--	6,625	353	43,741	69,603
Pentanes Plus	6,447	--	1,045	--	304	-107	--	2,703	0	5,200	5,795
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	31,886	11,817	2,334	--	1,117	4,338	--	3,922	353	38,541	63,808
Ethane/Ethylene	14,663	902	420	--	3,788	2,052	--	0	0	17,721	15,883
Propane/Propylene	10,674	9,480	1,007	--	-3,740	1,690	--	0	329	15,402	21,471
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,286	1,154	541	--	963	1,066	--	1,761	24	2,093	20,961
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,263	281	366	--	106	-470	--	2,161	0	3,325	5,493
Other Liquids	2,866	--	8,566	--	-1,577	-271	--	12,059	741	-2,674	63,879
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,936	--	163	--	0	-113	--	2,824	388	0	4,284
Unfinished Oils	--	--	8,403	--	-153	-1,010	--	11,934	0	-2,674	45,233
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-69	--	0	--	-1,424	872	--	-2,719	354	0	14,338
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-20	--	20	0	0	24
Finished Petroleum Products	97	221,507	4,407	--	-109,935	3,215	--	--	18,050	94,811	122,717
Finished Motor Gasoline	97	101,078	0	--	-64,997	-172	--	--	1,928	34,422	44,218
Reformulated	--	17,715	0	--	-10,273	-396	--	--	0	7,838	8,613
Oxygenated	275	56	0	--	0	140	--	--	0	191	177
Other	-178	83,307	0	--	-54,724	84	--	--	1,928	26,393	35,428
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	268	0	--	-161	-44	--	--	0	151	513
Jet Fuel	--	24,603	0	--	-18,390	422	--	--	1,389	4,402	14,470
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	1
Kerosene-Type	--	24,603	0	--	-18,390	422	--	--	1,389	4,402	14,469
Kerosene	--	1,081	0	--	-46	229	--	--	1	805	1,149
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	46,751	4	--	-23,605	937	--	--	5,333	16,880	29,445
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	29,851	0	--	-16,168	615	--	--	1,279	11,789	16,271
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	16,900	4	--	-7,437	322	--	--	4,054	5,091	13,174
Residual Fuel Oil	--	9,279	913	--	-850	829	--	--	2,679	5,834	13,919
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	10,643	3,369	--	-45	227	--	--	0	13,740	3,555
Special Naphthas	--	1,127	80	--	-155	303	--	--	144	605	1,757
Lubricants	--	3,263	0	--	-779	62	--	--	416	2,006	6,354
Waxes	--	447	1	--	0	25	--	--	30	393	380
Petroleum Coke	--	9,584	0	--	0	401	--	--	6,111	3,072	2,782
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,780	40	--	-896	-41	--	--	19	2,946	3,493
Still Gas	--	8,960	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	8,960	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	643	0	--	-11	37	--	--	(s)	595	682
Total	136,964	233,324	159,731	7,656	-163,786	3	0	218,863	19,144	135,878	975,664

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

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

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-September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 864,059	--	1,369,140	22,394	-458,243	-11,023	0	1,808,373	0	0	719,465
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	331,533	119,296	30,211	--	3,064	9,261	--	60,880	4,637	409,326	69,603
Pentanes Plus	54,715	--	11,715	--	-1,023	810	--	24,228	0	40,369	5,795
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	276,818	119,296	18,496	--	4,087	8,451	--	36,652	4,637	368,957	63,808
Ethane/Ethylene	125,159	7,560	3,996	--	32,265	-3,950	--	0	0	172,930	15,883
Propane/Propylene	94,073	84,459	8,183	--	-33,027	1,234	--	0	4,252	148,202	21,471
Normal Butane/Butylene	16,750	24,672	3,629	--	5,220	9,907	--	14,786	385	25,193	20,961
Isobutane/Isobutylene	40,836	2,605	2,688	--	-371	1,260	--	21,866	0	22,632	5,493
Other Liquids	40,754	--	74,988	--	-17,878	3,991	--	99,894	5,639	-11,660	63,879
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	30,236	--	511	--	0	80	--	26,916	3,751	0	4,284
Unfinished Oils	--	--	74,430	--	-269	4,638	--	81,184	0	-11,661	45,233
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	10,519	--	47	--	-17,609	-725	--	-8,207	1,889	0	14,338
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-2	--	1	0	1	24
Finished Petroleum Products	-10,166	1,967,323	58,667	--	-1,004,185	-1,186	--	--	124,674	888,150	122,717
Finished Motor Gasoline	-10,166	928,425	1,722	--	-593,605	-2,852	--	--	24,130	305,097	44,218
Reformulated	--	169,888	827	--	-102,064	-1,240	--	--	547	69,344	8,613
Oxygenated	3,522	1,647	0	--	0	-23	--	--	64	5,128	177
Other	-13,688	756,890	895	--	-491,541	-1,589	--	--	23,520	230,625	35,428
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	3,074	0	--	-1,414	43	--	--	0	1,617	513
Jet Fuel	--	207,470	1,644	--	-153,873	715	--	--	6,961	47,565	14,470
Naphtha-Type	--	7	496	--	0	-26	--	--	2	527	1
Kerosene-Type	--	207,463	1,148	--	-153,873	741	--	--	6,959	47,038	14,469
Kerosene	--	6,051	0	--	-1,156	36	--	--	244	4,615	1,149
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	403,690	41	--	-228,468	-494	--	--	22,404	153,353	29,445
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	257,568	0	--	-149,635	591	--	--	6,661	100,681	16,271
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	146,122	41	--	-78,833	-1,085	--	--	15,743	52,672	13,174
Residual Fuel Oil	--	82,142	5,027	--	-10,831	180	--	--	15,339	60,819	13,919
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	86,479	48,709	--	521	745	--	--	0	134,964	3,555
Special Naphthas	--	9,216	976	--	-1,522	110	--	--	644	7,916	1,757
Lubricants	--	28,491	101	--	-8,602	-268	--	--	6,050	14,208	6,354
Waxes	--	3,338	12	--	0	-107	--	--	283	3,174	380
Petroleum Coke	--	85,786	143	--	0	621	--	--	48,426	36,882	2,782
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	31,988	267	--	-5,192	62	--	--	190	26,811	3,493
Still Gas	--	84,563	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	84,563	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	6,610	25	--	-43	23	--	--	2	6,567	682
Total	1,226,180	2,086,619	1,533,006	22,394	-1,477,242	1,043	0	1,969,147	134,951	1,285,816	975,664

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

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

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, September 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 3,189	--	4,779	255	-1,790	-239	0	6,673	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,278	394	113	--	47	141	--	221	12	1,458
Pentanes Plus	215	--	35	--	10	-4	--	90	0	173
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,063	394	78	--	37	145	--	131	12	1,285
Ethane/Ethylene	489	30	14	--	126	68	--	0	0	591
Propane/Propylene	356	316	34	--	-125	56	--	0	11	513
Normal Butane/Butylene	76	38	18	--	32	36	--	59	1	70
Isobutane/Isobutylene	142	9	12	--	4	-16	--	72	0	111
Other Liquids	96	--	286	--	-53	-9	--	402	25	-89
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	98	--	5	--	0	-4	--	94	13	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	280	--	-5	-34	--	398	0	-89
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2	--	0	--	-47	29	--	-91	12	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	3	7,384	147	--	-3,665	107	--	--	602	3,160
Finished Motor Gasoline	3	3,369	0	--	-2,167	-6	--	--	64	1,147
Reformulated	--	591	0	--	-342	-13	--	--	0	261
Oxygenated	9	2	0	--	0	5	--	--	0	6
Other	-6	2,777	0	--	-1,824	3	--	--	64	880
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	9	0	--	-5	-1	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	820	0	--	-613	14	--	--	46	147
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	820	0	--	-613	14	--	--	46	147
Kerosene	--	36	0	--	-2	8	--	--	(s)	27
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,558	(s)	--	-787	31	--	--	178	563
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	995	0	--	-539	21	--	--	43	393
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	563	(s)	--	-248	11	--	--	135	170
Residual Fuel Oil	--	309	30	--	-28	28	--	--	89	194
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	355	112	--	-2	8	--	--	0	458
Special Naphthas	--	38	3	--	-5	10	--	--	5	20
Lubricants	--	109	0	--	-26	2	--	--	14	67
Waxes	--	15	(s)	--	0	1	--	--	1	13
Petroleum Coke	--	319	0	--	0	13	--	--	204	102
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	126	1	--	-30	-1	--	--	1	98
Still Gas	--	299	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	299
Miscellaneous Products	--	21	0	--	(s)	1	--	--	(s)	20
Total	4,565	7,777	5,324	255	-5,460	(s)	0	7,295	638	4,529

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

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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-September 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 3,153	--	4,997	82	-1,672	-40	0	6,600	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,210	435	110	--	11	34	--	222	17	1,494
Pentanes Plus	200	--	43	--	-4	3	--	88	0	147
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,010	435	68	--	15	31	--	134	17	1,347
Ethane/Ethylene	457	28	15	--	118	-14	--	0	0	631
Propane/Propylene	343	308	30	--	-121	5	--	0	16	541
Normal Butane/Butylene	61	90	13	--	19	36	--	54	1	92
Isobutane/Isobutylene	149	10	10	--	-1	5	--	80	0	83
Other Liquids	149	--	274	--	-65	15	--	365	21	-43
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	110	--	2	--	0	(s)	--	98	14	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	272	--	-1	17	--	296	0	-43
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	38	--	(s)	--	-64	-3	--	-30	7	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	-37	7,180	214	--	-3,665	-4	--	--	455	3,241
Finished Motor Gasoline	-37	3,388	6	--	-2,166	-10	--	--	88	1,113
Reformulated	--	620	3	--	-372	-5	--	--	2	253
Oxygenated	13	6	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	19
Other	-50	2,762	3	--	-1,794	-6	--	--	86	842
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	11	0	--	-5	(s)	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	757	6	--	-562	3	--	--	25	174
Naphtha-Type	--	(s)	2	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Kerosene-Type	--	757	4	--	-562	3	--	--	25	172
Kerosene	--	22	0	--	-4	(s)	--	--	1	17
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,473	(s)	--	-834	-2	--	--	82	560
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	940	0	--	-546	2	--	--	24	367
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	533	(s)	--	-288	-4	--	--	57	192
Residual Fuel Oil	--	300	18	--	-40	1	--	--	56	222
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	316	178	--	2	3	--	--	0	493
Special Naphthas	--	34	4	--	-6	(s)	--	--	2	29
Lubricants	--	104	(s)	--	-31	-1	--	--	22	52
Waxes	--	12	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	12
Petroleum Coke	--	313	1	--	0	2	--	--	177	135
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	117	1	--	-19	(s)	--	--	1	98
Still Gas	--	309	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	309
Miscellaneous Products	--	24	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	24
Total	4,475	7,615	5,595	82	-5,391	4	0	7,187	493	4,693

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

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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, September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 11,014	--	4,287	330	-880	-206	0	14,957	0	0	10,462
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,592	243	340	--	-3,983	175	--	460	2	555	1,461
Pentanes Plus	754	--	48	--	-430	33	--	109	0	230	203
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,838	243	292	--	-3,553	142	--	351	2	325	1,258
Ethane/Ethylene	1,647	0	0	--	-1,882	-2	--	0	0	-233	213
Propane/Propylene	1,385	283	128	--	-944	56	--	0	0	796	481
Normal Butane/Butylene	520	1	121	--	-457	43	--	204	2	-64	387
Isobutane/Isobutylene	286	-41	43	--	-270	45	--	147	0	-174	177
Other Liquids	325	--	0	--	0	-182	--	517	0	-10	3,727
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	60	--	0	--	0	24	--	36	0	0	201
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-402	--	412	0	-10	2,152
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	265	--	0	--	0	196	--	69	0	0	1,374
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-244	16,190	240	--	1,458	575	--	--	13	17,056	9,715
Finished Motor Gasoline	-244	7,794	35	--	252	434	--	--	(s)	7,402	4,293
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	206	55	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	260	80
Other	-450	7,739	35	--	252	433	--	--	(s)	7,142	4,213
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	13	0	--	15	-6	--	--	0	34	30
Jet Fuel	--	865	0	--	909	55	--	--	0	1,719	789
Naphtha-Type	--	55	0	--	-38	41	--	--	0	-24	73
Kerosene-Type	--	810	0	--	947	14	--	--	0	1,743	716
Kerosene	--	63	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	63	129
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	4,594	204	--	282	195	--	--	0	4,885	2,253
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	3,664	66	--	269	126	--	--	0	3,873	1,833
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	930	138	--	13	69	--	--	0	1,012	420
Residual Fuel Oil	--	541	0	--	0	56	--	--	0	485	456
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	13	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	13	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	5	-5	0
Waxes	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	7	-7	0
Petroleum Coke	--	408	0	--	0	69	--	--	0	339	264
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,233	1	--	0	-226	--	--	1	1,459	1,487
Still Gas	--	611	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	611	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	55	0	--	0	-2	--	--	0	57	13
Total	15,686	16,433	4,867	330	-3,405	362	0	15,934	15	17,601	25,365

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

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

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-September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 101,912	--	34,664	3,524	-13,568	-2,113	0	128,645	(s)	0	10,462
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	43,093	1,751	2,888	--	-33,920	81	--	3,560	2	10,169	1,461
Pentanes Plus	7,318	--	645	--	-3,675	25	--	1,022	0	3,241	203
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	35,775	1,751	2,243	--	-30,245	56	--	2,538	2	6,928	1,258
Ethane/Ethylene	14,693	0	0	--	-15,738	-4	--	0	0	-1,041	213
Propane/Propylene	13,293	2,324	1,221	--	-8,220	-30	--	0	0	8,648	481
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,017	-186	752	--	-3,805	90	--	1,343	2	343	387
Isobutane/Isobutylene	2,772	-387	270	--	-2,482	0	--	1,195	0	-1,022	177
Other Liquids	2,457	--	0	--	0	-554	--	2,810	(s)	201	3,727
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	497	--	0	--	0	-2	--	499	(s)	0	201
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	219	--	-420	0	201	2,152
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1,960	--	0	--	0	-771	--	2,731	0	0	1,374
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-1,696	136,876	2,284	--	14,524	-977	--	--	135	152,830	9,715
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1,696	68,416	307	--	3,013	-113	--	--	26	70,128	4,293
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	2,642	2,697	0	--	84	-104	--	--	20	5,507	80
Other	-4,337	65,719	307	--	2,929	-9	--	--	6	64,621	4,213
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	167	0	--	128	-5	--	--	0	300	30
Jet Fuel	--	7,485	0	--	9,080	-65	--	--	0	16,630	789
Naphtha-Type	--	527	0	--	-398	-68	--	--	0	197	73
Kerosene-Type	--	6,958	0	--	9,478	3	--	--	0	16,433	716
Kerosene	--	671	0	--	-123	26	--	--	0	522	129
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	37,112	1,908	--	2,426	-841	--	--	0	42,287	2,253
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	29,862	532	--	2,390	-802	--	--	0	33,586	1,833
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	7,250	1,376	--	36	-39	--	--	0	8,701	420
Residual Fuel Oil	--	3,413	0	--	0	-39	--	--	0	3,452	456
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	132	0	--	0	-3	--	--	0	135	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	2	-2	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	65	-65	0
Waxes	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	29	-29	0
Petroleum Coke	--	3,646	0	--	0	84	--	--	3	3,559	264
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	9,934	69	--	0	-14	--	--	11	10,006	1,487
Still Gas	--	5,426	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	5,426	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	474	0	--	0	-7	--	--	0	481	13
Total	145,767	138,627	39,836	3,524	-32,964	-3,563	0	135,015	137	163,200	25,365

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

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

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, September 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 367	--	143	11	-29	-7	0	499	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	153	8	11	--	-133	6	--	15	(s)	19
Pentanes Plus	25	--	2	--	-14	1	--	4	0	8
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	128	8	10	--	-118	5	--	12	(s)	11
Ethane/Ethylene	55	0	0	--	-63	(s)	--	0	0	-8
Propane/Propylene	46	9	4	--	-31	2	--	0	0	27
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	(s)	4	--	-15	1	--	7	(s)	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-1	1	--	-9	2	--	5	0	-6
Other Liquids	11	--	0	--	0	-6	--	17	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	--	0	--	0	1	--	1	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-13	--	14	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	9	--	0	--	0	7	--	2	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-8	540	8	--	49	19	--	--	(s)	569
Finished Motor Gasoline	-8	260	1	--	8	14	--	--	(s)	247
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	7	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	9
Other	-15	258	1	--	8	14	--	--	(s)	238
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	1	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	29	0	--	30	2	--	--	0	57
Naphtha-Type	--	2	0	--	-1	1	--	--	0	-1
Kerosene-Type	--	27	0	--	32	(s)	--	--	0	58
Kerosene	--	2	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	153	7	--	9	7	--	--	0	163
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	122	2	--	9	4	--	--	0	129
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	31	5	--	(s)	2	--	--	0	34
Residual Fuel Oil	--	18	0	--	0	2	--	--	0	16
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	(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	--	14	0	--	0	2	--	--	0	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	41	(s)	--	0	-8	--	--	(s)	49
Still Gas	--	20	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Total	523	548	162	11	-114	12	0	531	(s)	587

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

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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-September 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 372	--	127	13	-50	-8	0	470	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	157	6	11	--	-124	(s)	--	13	(s)	37
Pentanes Plus	27	--	2	--	-13	(s)	--	4	0	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	131	6	8	--	-110	(s)	--	9	(s)	25
Ethane/Ethylene	54	0	0	--	-57	(s)	--	0	0	-4
Propane/Propylene	49	8	4	--	-30	(s)	--	0	0	32
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	-1	3	--	-14	(s)	--	5	(s)	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-1	1	--	-9	0	--	4	0	-4
Other Liquids	9	--	0	--	0	-2	--	10	(s)	1
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	2	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	1	--	-2	0	1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	7	--	0	--	0	-3	--	10	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-6	500	8	--	53	-4	--	--	(s)	558
Finished Motor Gasoline	-6	250	1	--	11	(s)	--	--	(s)	256
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	10	10	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	20
Other	-16	240	1	--	11	(s)	--	--	(s)	236
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	--	2	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	135	7	--	9	-3	--	--	0	154
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	109	2	--	9	-3	--	--	0	123
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	26	5	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	32
Residual Fuel Oil	--	12	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	13
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	(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)	13
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	36	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	37
Still Gas	--	20	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Total	532	506	145	13	-120	-13	0	493	1	596

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

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 70,314	--	11,432	203	-5,819	-4,381	0	77,440	2,888	183	67,216
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,507	3,058	4	--	0	504	--	3,450	594	2,021	5,793
Pentanes Plus	1,912	--	0	--	0	-12	--	1,633	0	291	58
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,595	3,058	4	--	0	516	--	1,817	594	1,730	5,735
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene	315	1,365	4	--	0	280	--	0	212	1,192	1,882
Normal Butane/Butylene	692	1,539	0	--	0	133	--	1,248	383	467	3,235
Isobutane/Isobutylene	587	154	0	--	0	103	--	569	0	69	618
Other Liquids	2,078	--	1,485	--	-406	-2,010	--	5,304	1	-138	31,293
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,261	--	1,052	--	0	-681	--	3,993	1	0	3,793
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	-89	-967	--	1,016	0	-138	21,179
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-183	--	433	--	-317	-357	--	290	0	0	6,320
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-5	--	5	0	0	1
Finished Petroleum Products	259	88,080	1,626	--	3,166	3,629	--	--	6,354	83,148	54,974
Finished Motor Gasoline	259	40,307	233	--	2,335	2,560	--	--	71	40,503	23,215
Reformulated	--	26,883	0	--	0	1,461	--	--	0	25,422	11,882
Oxygenated	756	591	0	--	0	149	--	--	(s)	1,197	156
Other	-497	12,833	233	--	2,335	950	--	--	70	13,884	11,177
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	204	1	--	0	24	--	--	0	181	489
Jet Fuel	--	14,379	738	--	500	1,115	--	--	136	14,366	8,394
Naphtha-Type	--	27	0	--	38	14	--	--	1	50	269
Kerosene-Type	--	14,352	738	--	462	1,101	--	--	135	14,316	8,125
Kerosene	--	70	1	--	0	0	--	--	5	66	77
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,701	586	--	437	660	--	--	1,730	12,334	11,670
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	10,287	547	--	262	663	--	--	(s)	10,433	7,856
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	3,414	39	--	175	-3	--	--	1,730	1,901	3,814
Residual Fuel Oil	--	6,657	0	--	0	-471	--	--	935	6,193	6,168
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	426	40	--	-106	22	--	--	0	338	258
Special Naphthas	--	59	3	--	0	-6	--	--	764	-696	66
Lubricants	--	820	0	--	0	86	--	--	104	630	1,369
Waxes	--	72	1	--	0	2	--	--	13	58	152
Petroleum Coke	--	4,678	21	--	0	-152	--	--	2,578	2,273	657
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,879	0	--	0	-205	--	--	16	2,068	2,311
Still Gas	--	4,661	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,661	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	167	2	--	0	-6	--	--	2	173	148
Total	76,157	91,138	14,547	203	-3,059	-2,258	0	86,194	9,837	85,213	159,276

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

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

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-September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 645,478	--	97,801	9,609	-48,666	-7,749	2	685,414	24,673	1,882	67,216
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	31,081	22,624	495	--	0	1,628	--	26,993	6,512	19,067	5,793
Pentanes Plus	17,201	--	0	--	0	36	--	13,423	1	3,741	58
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	13,880	22,624	495	--	0	1,592	--	13,570	6,510	15,327	5,735
Ethane/Ethylene	9	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	9	0
Propane/Propylene	2,868	11,694	39	--	0	382	--	0	2,029	12,190	1,882
Normal Butane/Butylene	7,069	10,059	0	--	0	1,079	--	9,027	4,481	2,541	3,235
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,934	871	456	--	0	131	--	4,543	0	587	618
Other Liquids	23,770	--	18,076	--	-432	-3,406	--	35,087	91	9,642	31,293
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	22,058	--	10,038	--	0	-228	--	32,316	8	0	3,793
Unfinished Oils	--	--	7,160	--	-477	-1,865	--	-1,094	0	9,642	21,179
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1,712	--	878	--	45	-1,307	--	3,859	83	0	6,320
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-6	--	6	0	0	1
Finished Petroleum Products	-743	768,029	10,421	--	27,774	976	--	--	76,613	727,892	54,974
Finished Motor Gasoline	-743	357,135	4,160	--	22,368	3,487	--	--	2,563	376,870	23,215
Reformulated	--	219,300	3,005	--	2,157	6,625	--	--	86	217,751	11,882
Oxygenated	9,686	11,190	0	--	0	-3,158	--	9	24,024	156	156
Other	-10,429	126,645	1,155	--	20,211	20	--	--	2,468	135,095	11,177
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,215	10	--	0	-44	--	--	0	1,269	489
Jet Fuel	--	120,706	2,551	--	2,988	714	--	--	4,308	121,223	8,394
Naphtha-Type	--	154	555	--	398	53	--	--	295	759	269
Kerosene-Type	--	120,552	1,996	--	2,590	661	--	--	4,012	120,465	8,125
Kerosene	--	921	7	--	0	15	--	--	223	690	77
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	120,443	1,906	--	3,510	-1,823	--	--	23,602	104,080	11,670
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	88,987	1,454	--	1,774	-1,145	--	--	3,318	90,042	7,856
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	31,456	452	--	1,736	-678	--	--	20,284	14,038	3,814
Residual Fuel Oil	--	59,716	1,386	--	0	307	--	--	10,317	50,478	6,168
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	3,619	151	--	-787	68	--	--	0	2,915	258
Special Naphthas	--	533	22	--	0	16	--	--	5,266	-4,727	66
Lubricants	--	6,431	0	--	-305	-300	--	--	955	5,471	1,369
Waxes	--	744	17	--	0	73	--	--	108	580	152
Petroleum Coke	--	41,465	164	--	0	-1,922	--	--	29,132	14,419	657
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	13,717	39	--	0	468	--	--	122	13,166	2,311
Still Gas	--	40,127	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	40,127	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,257	8	--	0	-83	--	--	18	1,330	148
Total	699,586	790,653	126,793	9,609	-21,324	-8,551	2	747,494	107,888	758,484	159,276

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

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

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, September 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 2,344	--	381	7	-194	-146	0	2,581	96	6
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	117	102	(s)	--	0	17	--	115	20	67
Pentanes Plus	64	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	54	0	10
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	53	102	(s)	--	0	17	--	61	20	58
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	11	46	(s)	--	0	9	--	0	7	40
Normal Butane/Butylene	23	51	0	--	0	4	--	42	13	16
Isobutane/Isobutylene	20	5	0	--	0	3	--	19	0	2
Other Liquids	69	--	50	--	-14	-67	--	177	(s)	-5
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	75	--	35	--	0	-23	--	133	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	-3	-32	--	34	0	-5
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-6	--	14	--	-11	-12	--	10	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	9	2,936	54	--	106	121	--	--	212	2,772
Finished Motor Gasoline	9	1,344	8	--	78	85	--	--	2	1,350
Reformulated	--	896	0	--	0	49	--	--	0	847
Oxygenated	25	20	0	--	0	5	--	--	(s)	40
Other	-17	428	8	--	78	32	--	--	2	463
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	7	(s)	--	0	1	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	479	25	--	17	37	--	--	5	479
Naphtha-Type	--	1	0	--	1	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Kerosene-Type	--	478	25	--	15	37	--	--	5	477
Kerosene	--	2	(s)	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	457	20	--	15	22	--	--	58	411
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	343	18	--	9	22	--	--	(s)	348
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	114	1	--	6	(s)	--	--	58	63
Residual Fuel Oil	--	222	0	--	0	-16	--	--	31	206
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	14	1	--	-4	1	--	--	0	11
Special Naphthas	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	25	-23
Lubricants	--	27	0	--	0	3	--	--	3	21
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	156	1	--	0	-5	--	--	86	76
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	63	0	--	0	-7	--	--	1	69
Still Gas	--	155	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	155
Miscellaneous Products	--	6	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	6
Total	2,539	3,038	485	7	-102	-75	0	2,873	328	2,840

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

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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-September 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 2,356	--	357	35	-178	-28	(s)	2,502	90	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	113	83	2	--	0	6	--	99	24	70
Pentanes Plus	63	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	49	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	51	83	2	--	0	6	--	50	24	56
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	43	(s)	--	0	1	--	0	7	44
Normal Butane/Butylene	26	37	0	--	0	4	--	33	16	9
Isobutane/Isobutylene	14	3	2	--	0	(s)	--	17	0	2
Other Liquids	87	--	66	--	-2	-12	--	128	(s)	35
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	81	--	37	--	0	-1	--	118	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	26	--	-2	-7	--	-4	0	35
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	6	--	3	--	(s)	-5	--	14	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-3	2,803	38	--	101	4	--	--	280	2,657
Finished Motor Gasoline	-3	1,303	15	--	82	13	--	--	9	1,375
Reformulated	--	800	11	--	8	24	--	--	(s)	795
Oxygenated	35	41	0	--	0	-12	--	--	(s)	88
Other	-38	462	4	--	74	(s)	--	--	9	493
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	4	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	441	9	--	11	3	--	--	16	442
Naphtha-Type	--	1	2	--	1	(s)	--	--	1	3
Kerosene-Type	--	440	7	--	9	2	--	--	15	440
Kerosene	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	440	7	--	13	-7	--	--	86	380
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	325	5	--	6	-4	--	--	12	329
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	115	2	--	6	-2	--	--	74	51
Residual Fuel Oil	--	218	5	--	0	1	--	--	38	184
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	13	1	--	-3	(s)	--	--	0	11
Special Naphthas	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	19	-17
Lubricants	--	23	0	--	-1	-1	--	--	3	20
Waxes	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	151	1	--	0	-7	--	--	106	53
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	50	(s)	--	0	2	--	--	(s)	48
Still Gas	--	146	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	146
Miscellaneous Products	--	5	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	5
Total	2,553	2,886	463	35	-78	-31	(s)	2,728	394	2,768

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

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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	July 1996		January-July 1996	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 906	E 29	E 5,529	E 26
Florida	579	19	3,541	17
New York	E 28	E 1	E 169	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 142	E 5	E 958	E 4
Virginia	(s)	(s)	5	(s)
West Virginia	E 154	E 5	E 1,000	E 5
Adjustment ^a	3	(s)	-143	-1
PAD District II	E 17,427	E 562	E 120,181	E 564
Illinois	1,410	45	E 9,088	E 43
Indiana	224	7	1,445	7
Kansas	3,532	114	E 24,294	E 114
Kentucky	402	13	2,285	11
Michigan	E 903	E 29	E 6,497	E 31
Missouri	10	(s)	69	(s)
Nebraska	300	10	2,075	10
North Dakota	2,807	91	18,456	87
Ohio	E 664	E 21	E 4,830	E 23
Oklahoma	7,054	228	49,850	234
South Dakota	107	3	737	3
Tennessee	34	1	225	1
Adjustment ^a	-20	-1	332	2
PAD District III	E 97,643	E 3,150	E 670,254	E 3,147
Alabama	1,394	45	9,963	47
Arkansas	E 755	E 24	E 5,390	E 25
Louisiana ^b	E 11,088	E 358	E 75,236	E 353
Mississippi	1,586	51	11,133	52
New Mexico	E 5,498	E 177	E 37,473	E 176
Texas ^b	E 46,529	E 1,501	E 318,268	E 1,494
Federal Offshore PAD District III	E 30,898	E 997	E 208,451	E 979
Adjustment ^a	-105	-3	4,339	20
PAD District IV	E 11,576	E 373	E 79,706	E 374
Colorado	E 2,229	E 72	E 15,170	E 71
Montana	1,300	42	9,052	42
Utah	1,620	52	11,247	53
Wyoming	5,968	193	E 45,803	E 215
Adjustment ^a	458	15	-1,565	-7
PAD District V	E 70,334	E 2,269	E 504,653	E 2,369
Alaska ^b	E 40,821	E 1,317	E 298,830	E 1,403
South Alaska	1,243	40	8,833	41
North Slope	39,578	1,277	289,997	1,361
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	0	0	0	0
Arizona	8	(s)	46	(s)
California ^b	23,865	770	E 164,100	E 770
Nevada	87	3	634	3
Federal Offshore PAD District V	5,388	174	39,261	184
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	164	5	1,781	8
U.S. Total^b	E 197,885	E 6,383	E 1,380,323	E 6,480

^a 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*.

^b Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 7,025; California: State - 1,697; Louisiana: State - E2,011; Texas: State - 84; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E47,103.

(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, September 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
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	147	545	692	556	333	8,330	9,219
Pentanes Plus	14	67	81	113	95	1,143	1,351
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	133	478	611	443	238	7,187	7,868
Ethane	55	202	257	101	0	2,842	2,943
Propane	47	186	233	211	145	2,885	3,241
Normal Butane	31	62	93	71	93	1,004	1,168
Isobutane	0	28	28	60	0	456	516
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	12	40	52	92	37	2,375	2,504
Pentanes Plus	0	10	10	11	11	250	272
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	12	30	42	81	26	2,125	2,232
Ethane	0	0	0	17	0	540	557
Propane	8	20	28	38	19	861	918
Normal Butane	4	8	12	11	7	289	307
Isobutane	0	2	2	15	0	435	450

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	18,864	4,187	8,622	731	5,929	38,333	4,592	3,507	56,343
Pentanes Plus	3,308	652	1,541	230	716	6,447	754	1,912	10,545
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,556	3,535	7,081	501	5,213	31,886	3,838	1,595	45,798
Ethane	6,928	1,960	3,012	97	2,666	14,663	1,647	1	19,511
Propane	5,414	989	2,431	211	1,629	10,674	1,385	315	15,848
Normal Butane	2,248	-1,576	859	131	624	2,286	520	692	4,759
Isobutane	966	2,162	779	62	294	4,263	286	587	5,680
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	204	1,493	1,543	156	71	3,467	260	140	6,423
Pentanes Plus	90	317	306	22	16	751	131	17	1,181
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	114	1,176	1,237	134	55	2,716	129	123	5,242
Ethane	10	506	49	94	2	661	3	0	1,221
Propane	64	296	676	19	30	1,085	71	108	2,210
Normal Butane	27	218	441	11	9	706	42	9	1,076
Isobutane	13	156	71	10	14	264	13	6	735

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
September 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
Crude Oil	39,634	2,913	42,547	66,539	12,569	20,261	99,369
Natural Gas Liquids	86	0	86	1,264	187	1,031	2,482
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	150	122	599	871
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	86	0	86	1,114	65	432	1,611
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	7	0	7	374	0	105	479
Isobutane	79	0	79	740	65	327	1,132
Other Liquids	6,645	119	6,764	3,236	497	-947	2,786
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,596	0	1,596	626	182	115	923
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	32	0	27	59
Oxygenates	W	W	1,596	594	182	88	864
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	685
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,546	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	1,764	169	1,933	2,552	-3	-953	1,596
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	3,399	-50	3,349	62	318	-109	271
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-114	0	-114	-4	0	0	-4
Total Input to Refineries	46,365	3,032	49,397	71,039	13,253	20,345	104,637
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,277	97	1,374	2,267	419	681	3,366
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,337	97	1,434	2,285	401	769	3,456
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	95.6	99.9	95.9	99.2	104.5	88.5	97.4
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	532	21	553	792	135	188	1,114
Catalytic Hydrocracking	60	4	64	144	0	5	148
Delayed and Fluid Coking	86	0	86	171	56	66	293
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.06	0.98	1.05	1.11	1.75	0.72	1.11
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	30.79	34.77	31.06	33.45	29.12	36.07	33.44
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,337	97	1,434	2,285	401	769	3,456
Operating	1,297	97	1,394	2,285	401	703	3,389
Idle	40	0	40	0	0	67	67
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	731	0	0	731

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	17,608	97,070	77,068	5,554	2,879	200,179	14,957	77,440	434,492
Natural Gas Liquids	875	3,037	2,306	167	240	6,625	460	3,450	13,103
Pentanes Plus	452	1,411	572	132	136	2,703	109	1,633	5,316
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	423	1,626	1,734	35	104	3,922	351	1,817	7,787
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	341	537	883	0	0	1,761	204	1,248	3,699
Isobutane	82	1,089	851	35	104	2,161	147	569	4,088
Other Liquids	-304	7,905	4,623	-170	5	12,059	517	5,304	27,430
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	143	1,899	765	0	17	2,824	36	3,993	9,372
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	94	376	425	0	0	895	1	834	1,789
Oxygenates	49	1,523	340	W	W	1,929	35	3,159	7,583
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	712
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	20
MTBE	W	1,433	W	W	W	1,775	W	3,099	6,614
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	237
Unfinished Oils (net)	-150	8,370	3,866	-167	15	11,934	412	1,016	16,891
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-297	-2,364	-28	-3	-27	-2,719	69	290	1,260
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	5	-93
Total Input to Refineries	18,179	108,012	83,997	5,551	3,124	218,863	15,934	86,194	475,025
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	588	3,269	2,586	174	96	6,713	504	2,677	14,635
Operable Capacity (daily average)	609	3,357	2,727	200	95	6,986	518	2,925	15,319
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	96.6	97.4	94.8	87.4	101.4	96.1	97.4	91.5	95.5
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	173	1,321	937	18	31	2,481	146	748	5,042
Catalytic Hydrocracking	41	256	236	0	0	533	5	457	1,207
Delayed and Fluid Coking	6	382	392	11	0	791	34	469	1,673
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.59	1.30	1.23	1.63	0.53	1.21	1.30	1.11	1.16
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.16	31.43	30.03	30.78	39.22	31.58	31.81	25.60	30.87
Operable Capacity (daily average)	609	3,357	2,727	200	95	6,986	518	2,925	15,319
Operating	609	3,330	2,727	200	95	6,959	518	2,861	15,121
Idle	0	27	0	0	0	27	0	64	197
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	38,381	39,113

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

^b Represents gross input divided by operable calendar day capacity.

^c 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 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
September 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	1,125	31	1,156	2,945	255	627	3,827
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	1,269	34	1,303	2,601	301	560	3,462
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	-222	-7	-229	219	-48	46	217
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	78	4	82	125	2	21	148
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	23,650	1,093	24,743	35,881	6,986	9,997	52,864
Reformulated	15,623	0	15,623	5,824	826	0	6,650
Oxygenated	0	0	0	718	1,170	31	1,919
Other	8,027	1,093	9,120	29,339	4,990	9,966	44,295
Finished Aviation Gasoline	-3	0	-3	97	46	35	178
Jet Fuel	2,517	26	2,543	4,907	1,030	1,150	7,087
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	2,517	26	2,543	4,907	1,030	1,150	7,087
Commercial	2,517	19	2,536	4,541	1,030	1,191	6,762
Military	0	7	7	366	0	-41	325
Kerosene	69	97	166	533	68	1	602
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,765	830	11,595	16,089	2,989	6,368	25,446
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,665	674	4,339	11,239	2,347	4,825	18,411
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	7,100	156	7,256	4,850	642	1,543	7,035
Residual Fuel Oil	3,253	79	3,332	1,170	337	70	1,577
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,282	35	1,317	7	0	0	7
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,719	44	1,763	486	0	0	486
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	252	0	252	677	337	70	1,084
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	238	0	238	709	0	25	734
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	617	0	87	704
Special Naphthas	33	26	59	337	0	80	417
Lubricants	399	219	618	433	0	221	654
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	399	219	618	433	0	221	654
Waxes	0	155	155	72	0	37	109
Petroleum Coke	1,441	25	1,466	2,604	658	726	3,988
Marketable	604	0	604	1,540	485	509	2,534
Catalyst	837	25	862	1,064	173	217	1,454
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,108	351	3,459	5,160	1,215	661	7,036
Still Gas	1,635	113	1,748	2,622	421	844	3,887
Miscellaneous Products	27	42	69	155	64	64	283
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	27	42	69	155	64	64	283
Total	48,257	3,087	51,344	74,331	14,069	20,993	109,393
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-1,892	-55	-1,947	-3,292	-816	-648	-4,756

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	735	6,999	3,910	74	99	11,817	243	3,058	20,101
Ethane/Ethylene	1	737	164	0	0	902	0	0	902
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	715
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	187
Propane/Propylene	635	5,162	3,555	58	70	9,480	283	1,365	15,893
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	11,582
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,311
Normal Butane/Butylene	136	906	67	16	29	1,154	1	1,539	2,682
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2,708
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-26
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-37	194	124	0	0	281	-41	154	624
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	500
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	124
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,645	50,127	38,233	1,310	1,763	101,078	7,794	40,307	226,786
Reformulated	683	13,865	3,167	0	0	17,715	0	26,883	66,871
Oxygenated	0	0	35	0	21	56	55	591	2,621
Other	8,962	36,262	35,031	1,310	1,742	83,307	7,739	12,833	157,294
Finished Aviation Gasoline	149	32	87	0	0	268	13	204	660
Jet Fuel	1,649	11,065	11,381	308	200	24,603	865	14,379	49,477
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	27	82
Kerosene-Type	1,649	11,065	11,381	308	200	24,603	810	14,352	49,395
Commercial	1,135	9,660	10,580	245	0	21,620	628	12,412	43,958
Military	514	1,405	801	63	200	2,983	182	1,940	5,437
Kerosene	-2	892	107	65	19	1,081	63	70	1,982
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,504	21,010	19,102	1,334	801	46,751	4,594	13,701	102,087
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,188	14,911	10,239	739	774	29,851	3,664	10,287	66,552
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,316	6,099	8,863	595	27	16,900	930	3,414	35,535
Residual Fuel Oil	265	4,871	3,888	226	29	9,279	541	6,657	21,386
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	122	3	417	0	0	542	101	212	2,179
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	78	967	554	201	29	1,829	148	1,349	5,575
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	65	3,901	2,917	25	0	6,908	292	5,096	13,632
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	116	4,640	759	0	-22	5,493	0	68	6,533
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	119	2,810	2,221	0	0	5,150	13	358	6,225
Special Naphthas	91	804	104	128	0	1,127	0	59	1,662
Lubricants	W	1,817	W	W	W	3,263	0	820	5,355
Naphthenic	W	416	W	W	W	959	0	305	1,264
Paraffinic	W	1,401	W	W	W	2,304	0	515	4,091
Waxes	7	260	97	83	0	447	0	72	783
Petroleum Coke	310	4,845	4,335	72	22	9,584	408	4,678	20,124
Marketable	49	2,798	3,196	52	0	6,095	202	3,510	12,945
Catalyst	261	2,047	1,139	20	22	3,489	206	1,168	7,179
Asphalt and Road Oil	509	826	1,160	1,144	141	3,780	1,233	1,879	17,387
Still Gas	719	4,679	3,310	155	97	8,960	611	4,661	19,867
Miscellaneous Products	63	275	305	0	0	643	55	167	1,217
Fuel Use	21	0	97	0	0	118	0	-26	92
Nonfuel Use	42	275	208	0	0	525	55	193	1,125
Total	18,920	115,952	89,741	5,562	3,149	233,324	16,433	91,138	501,632
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-741	-7,940	-5,744	-11	-25	-14,461	-499	-4,944	-26,607

^a Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

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

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
September 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
Crude Oil	14,615	534	15,149	8,778	1,541	1,905	12,224
Petroleum Products	44,982	2,079	47,061	38,904	6,551	13,274	58,729
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	3	178	91	272
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,433	38	2,471	3,442	713	1,186	5,341
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Propane/Propylene	630	7	637	1,578	41	498	2,117
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,555	22	1,577	1,551	584	549	2,684
Isobutane/Isobutylene	248	9	257	311	88	139	538
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,549	11	1,560	379	114	30	523
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	20	0	0	20
Oxygenates	W	W	1,560	359	114	30	503
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	327
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,204	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	10,802	582	11,384	8,116	426	4,211	12,753
Naphthas and Lighter	1,842	180	2,022	1,996	163	1,001	3,160
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,198	4	3,202	1,405	79	215	1,699
Heavy Gas Oils	4,402	314	4,716	2,851	181	1,564	4,596
Residuum	1,360	84	1,444	1,864	3	1,431	3,298
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,500	101	5,601	6,285	1,041	1,257	8,583
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	104	0	104	21	0	0	21
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,994	318	8,312	5,770	1,376	1,897	9,043
Reformulated	4,795	0	4,795	329	20	0	349
Oxygenated	0	0	0	290	271	0	561
Other	3,199	318	3,517	5,151	1,085	1,897	8,133
Finished Aviation Gasoline	674	0	674	50	48	64	162
Jet Fuel	1,801	8	1,809	2,493	235	620	3,348
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,801	8	1,809	2,493	235	620	3,348
Kerosene	62	90	152	332	13	140	485
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,130	306	7,436	5,738	1,172	2,099	9,009
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,431	263	1,694	3,442	542	1,202	5,186
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	5,699	43	5,742	2,296	630	897	3,823
Residual Fuel Oil	3,807	51	3,858	1,205	196	152	1,553
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,186	34	1,220	7	0	0	7
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,314	17	1,331	347	0	1	348
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,307	0	1,307	851	196	151	1,198
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	454	0	454	416	0	6	422
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	81	22	103	214	0	31	245
Lubricants	571	166	737	864	0	0	864
Waxes	0	184	184	99	0	33	132
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	572	0	572	581	87	319	987
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,444	138	1,582	2,825	946	1,109	4,880
Miscellaneous Products	4	64	68	71	6	29	106
Total Stocks, All Oils	59,597	2,613	62,210	47,682	8,092	15,179	70,953

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, September 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	
Crude Oil	1,216	25,333	17,666	1,020	364	45,599	2,009	21,405	96,386
Petroleum Products	11,939	72,011	49,197	4,552	1,218	138,917	9,918	63,766	318,391
Pentanes Plus	101	116	287	7	21	532	1	0	805
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,862	5,596	6,021	95	24	14,598	514	1,863	24,787
Ethane/Ethylene	124	1,455	0	0	0	1,579	0	0	1,581
Propane/Propylene	1,292	1,950	992	3	3	4,240	123	144	7,261
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,118	1,521	4,510	81	7	7,237	267	1,179	12,944
Isobutane/Isobutylene	328	670	519	11	14	1,542	124	540	3,001
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	49	1,503	673	13	10	2,248	102	2,521	6,954
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	24
Oxygenates	49	1,503	672	W	W	2,247	102	2,518	6,930
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	404
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	482
MTBE	W	1,381	W	W	W	2,001	W	2,493	5,939
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	105
Unfinished Oils	2,938	24,477	16,216	1,257	345	45,233	2,152	21,179	92,701
Naphthas and Lighter	918	5,852	3,292	297	148	10,507	482	3,656	19,827
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	414	3,508	3,491	154	73	7,640	299	4,370	17,210
Heavy Gas Oils	820	10,359	6,684	774	124	18,761	890	9,719	38,682
Residuum	786	4,758	2,749	32	0	8,325	481	3,434	16,982
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,199	7,066	4,707	95	264	13,331	1,367	6,210	35,092
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	1	150
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,859	8,702	5,777	314	122	16,774	1,874	11,389	47,392
Reformulated	110	2,597	459	0	0	3,166	0	6,351	14,661
Oxygenated	0	176	0	0	0	176	0	139	876
Other	1,749	5,929	5,318	314	122	13,432	1,874	4,899	31,855
Finished Aviation Gasoline	74	193	113	0	0	380	25	213	1,454
Jet Fuel	600	3,864	2,593	142	59	7,258	371	4,693	17,479
Naphtha-Type	1	0	0	0	0	1	22	21	44
Kerosene-Type	599	3,864	2,593	142	59	7,257	349	4,672	17,435
Kerosene	14	388	101	23	28	554	117	65	1,373
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,220	9,090	4,918	430	178	15,836	1,357	6,484	40,122
0.05 percent sulfur and under	600	4,233	2,109	224	124	7,290	1,030	4,451	19,651
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	620	4,857	2,809	206	54	8,546	327	2,033	20,471
Residual Fuel Oil	382	2,779	2,500	214	20	5,895	456	4,735	16,497
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	30	1	59	0	0	90	69	831	2,217
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	163	426	412	163	20	1,184	234	1,142	4,239
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	189	2,352	2,029	51	0	4,621	153	2,762	10,041
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	19	1,152	375	0	12	1,558	0	108	2,542
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	79	1,665	253	0	0	1,997	0	150	2,147
Special Naphthas	94	1,281	38	101	0	1,514	1	66	1,929
Lubricants	20	2,901	1,353	789	0	5,063	0	1,037	7,701
Waxes	6	199	147	28	0	380	0	152	848
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	8	432	2,342	0	0	2,782	264	657	5,262
Asphalt and Road Oil	402	490	657	1,044	135	2,728	1,317	2,116	12,623
Miscellaneous Products	13	117	102	0	0	232	0	127	533
Total Stocks, All Oils	13,155	97,344	66,863	5,572	1,582	184,516	11,927	85,171	414,777

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the 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,^a
September 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	2.7	1.0	2.6	4.3	2.0	3.2	3.8
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	44.9	37.1	44.3	49.1	50.1	46.4	48.7
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	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	6.1	0.8	5.7	7.1	8.2	6.0	7.0
Kerosene	0.2	3.1	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	26.0	26.9	26.1	23.3	23.8	33.0	25.2
Residual Fuel Oil	7.9	2.6	7.5	1.7	2.7	0.4	1.6
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.7
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4
Lubricants	1.0	7.1	1.4	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.6
Waxes	0.0	5.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.5	0.8	3.3	3.8	5.2	3.8	3.9
Asphalt and Road Oil	7.5	11.4	7.8	7.5	9.7	3.4	7.0
Still Gas	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.4	4.4	3.8
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.6	-1.8	-4.4	-4.8	-6.5	-3.4	-4.7

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.2	6.6	4.8	1.4	3.4	5.6	1.6	3.9	4.5
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	51.1	45.1	43.5	21.3	53.0	44.5	47.0	41.5	45.0
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	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	9.4	10.5	14.1	5.7	6.9	11.6	5.3	18.3	10.9
Kerosene	0.0	0.8	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	25.8	19.9	23.6	24.8	27.7	22.0	29.9	17.5	22.6
Residual Fuel Oil	1.5	4.6	4.8	4.2	1.0	4.4	3.5	8.5	4.7
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.7	4.4	0.9	0.0	-0.8	2.6	0.0	0.1	1.4
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.5	1.4
Special Naphthas	0.5	0.8	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4
Lubricants	0.2	1.7	0.9	12.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.0	1.2
Waxes	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Petroleum Coke	1.8	4.6	5.4	1.3	0.8	4.5	2.7	6.0	4.5
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.9	0.8	1.4	21.2	4.9	1.8	8.0	2.4	3.9
Still Gas	4.1	4.4	4.1	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.0	5.9	4.4
Miscellaneous Products	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.2	-7.5	-7.1	-0.2	-0.9	-6.8	-3.2	-6.3	-5.9

^a Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

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

^c Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.

^d Represents the difference between input and production.

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

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 28 and 29.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry, September 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
PAD District I	317	1,383	3,292	4,992
Delaware	0	0	243	243
Florida	0	0	752	752
Georgia	0	0	150	150
Maine	19	0	226	245
New Hampshire	0	0	47	47
New Jersey	0	929	684	1,613
New York	298	255	416	969
North Carolina	0	0	429	429
Pennsylvania	0	198	150	348
Vermont	0	1	1	2
Virginia	0	0	194	194
PAD District III	345	236	332	913
Louisiana	0	236	332	568
Texas	345	0	0	345
U.S. Total	662	1,619	3,624	5,905

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

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	39,905	36,584	127,791	4,287	11,432	219,999	7,333
Natural Gas Liquids	835	1,044	3,379	340	4	5,602	187
Pentanes Plus	0	3	1,045	48	0	1,096	37
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	835	1,041	2,334	292	4	4,506	150
Ethane	0	0	420	0	0	420	14
Ethylene	0	9	0	0	0	9	(s)
Propane	805	722	1,007	128	4	2,666	89
Propylene	0	199	0	0	0	199	7
Normal Butane	29	7	541	121	0	698	23
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	1	104	366	43	0	514	17
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	4,920	3	8,566	0	1,485	14,974	499
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	123	0	163	0	1,052	1,338	45
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	123	0	163	0	1,052	1,338	45
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	46	46	2
MTBE	123	0	0	0	1,006	1,129	38
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	163	0	0	163	5
Unfinished Oils ^a	1,030	3	8,403	0	0	9,436	315
Naphthas and Lighter	149	3	1,243	0	0	1,395	47
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	881	0	4,751	0	0	5,632	188
Residuum	0	0	2,409	0	0	2,409	80
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	3,767	0	0	0	433	4,200	140
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	25,103	391	4,407	240	1,626	31,767	1,059
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,799	98	0	35	233	10,165	339
Reformulated	5,232	0	0	0	0	5,232	174
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4,567	98	0	35	233	4,933	164
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	2	0	0	1	4	(s)
Jet Fuel	4,017	0	0	0	738	4,755	159
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	4,017	0	0	0	738	4,755	159
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	2,236	0	0	0	3	2,239	75
Other	1,781	0	0	0	735	2,516	84
Kerosene	28	0	0	0	1	29	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,669	160	4	204	586	5,623	187
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	4,669	160	4	204	559	5,596	187
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,674	113	0	66	547	2,400	80
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	2,995	47	4	138	12	3,196	107
Residual Fuel Oil	4,992	0	913	0	0	5,905	197
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	4,992	0	913	0	0	5,905	197
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	317	0	345	0	0	662	22
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,383	0	236	0	0	1,619	54
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	3,292	0	332	0	0	3,624	121
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	153	27	880	0	0	1,060	35
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	2,489	0	40	2,529	84
Special Naphthas	139	20	80	0	3	242	8
Lubricants	309	23	0	0	0	332	11
Waxes	17	20	1	0	1	39	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	21	21	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	978	38	40	1	0	1,057	35
Miscellaneous Products	1	3	0	0	2	6	(s)
Total	70,763	38,022	144,143	4,867	14,547	272,342	9,078

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

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	346,704	386,350	1,187,406	34,664	97,801	2,052,925	7,492
Natural Gas Liquids	7,944	15,974	30,211	2,888	495	57,512	210
Pentanes Plus	143	171	11,715	645	0	12,674	46
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,801	15,803	18,496	2,243	495	44,838	164
Ethane	0	2	3,996	0	0	3,998	15
Ethylene	0	95	0	0	0	95	(s)
Propane	7,479	11,970	8,183	1,221	39	28,892	105
Propylene	0	1,956	0	0	0	1,956	7
Normal Butane	273	1,225	3,562	752	0	5,812	21
Butylene	0	0	67	0	0	67	(s)
Isobutane	49	555	2,688	270	456	4,018	15
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	43,668	199	74,988	0	18,076	136,931	500
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,309	38	511	0	10,038	12,896	47
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	38	0	0	0	38	(s)
Oxygenates	2,309	0	511	0	10,038	12,858	47
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	75	0	191	266	1
MTBE	2,272	0	0	0	9,847	12,119	44
Other Oxygenates ^c	37	0	436	0	0	473	2
Unfinished Oils ^a	18,139	39	74,430	0	7,160	99,768	364
Naphthas and Lighter	1,011	39	12,619	0	583	14,252	52
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	863	863	3
Heavy Gas Oils	10,562	0	33,922	0	1,299	45,783	167
Residuum	6,566	0	27,889	0	4,415	38,870	142
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	23,220	122	47	0	878	24,267	89
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	249,919	3,281	58,667	2,284	10,421	324,572	1,185
Finished Motor Gasoline	96,313	798	1,722	307	4,160	103,300	377
Reformulated	48,876	0	827	0	3,005	52,708	192
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	47,437	798	895	307	1,155	50,592	185
Finished Aviation Gasoline	8	28	0	0	10	46	(s)
Jet Fuel	25,793	0	1,644	0	2,551	29,988	109
Naphtha-Type	318	0	496	0	555	1,369	5
Kerosene-Type	25,475	0	1,148	0	1,996	28,619	104
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	14,887	0	956	0	15	15,858	58
Other	10,588	0	192	0	1,981	12,761	47
Kerosene	310	0	0	0	7	317	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	55,660	1,334	41	1,908	1,906	60,849	222
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	5	357	362	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	5	0	5	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	357	357	1
Other	55,660	1,334	41	1,903	1,549	60,487	221
0.05 percent sulfur and under	25,630	927	0	527	1,454	28,538	104
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	30,030	407	41	1,376	95	31,949	117
Residual Fuel Oil	58,543	62	5,027	0	1,386	65,018	237
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	58,543	62	5,027	0	1,386	65,018	237
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	11,356	62	1,744	0	699	13,861	51
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	11,544	0	1,097	0	470	13,111	48
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	35,643	0	2,186	0	217	38,046	139
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	2,769	306	10,434	0	111	13,620	50
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	38,275	0	40	38,315	140
Special Naphthas	1,437	183	976	0	22	2,618	10
Lubricants	2,725	199	101	0	0	3,025	11
Waxes	206	132	12	0	17	367	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	143	0	164	307	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	6,139	209	267	69	39	6,723	25
Miscellaneous Products	16	30	25	0	8	79	(s)
Total	648,235	405,804	1,351,272	39,836	126,793	2,571,940	9,387

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

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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,^a
September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	44,734	1,825	2,316	0	993	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	1,293	1,235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	7,077	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	37,657	532	1,081	0	993	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	59,147	370	1,995	805	1,826	2,564	1,365	2,617	0	0
Indonesia	768	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	20,321	0	151	0	0	0	0	345	0	0
Venezuela	38,058	370	1,844	805	1,826	2,564	1,365	2,272	0	0
Non OPEC	116,118	2,311	5,125	3,395	7,346	2,191	4,258	3,288	29	242
Angola	11,735	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,025	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	386	0	0	0	0	0	12
Canada	30,002	2,048	39	134	2,168	75	2,400	504	29	230
China, People's Republic of	1,930	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	6,404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	1,019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	32	247	19	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon ^e	2,526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	23	417	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	39,188	0	826	171	0	186	4	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	340	54	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	422	20	348	685	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	7,615	263	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	2,752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	970	0	0	0	0	0	0	332	0	0
Portugal	0	0	673	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,117	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	177	0	454	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	310	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,123	0	0	0	0	0	0	404	0	0
United Kingdom	2,698	0	0	789	849	0	0	285	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	881	33	2,457	1,245	1,854	1,497	0	0
Yemen	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	706	0	0	1,000	252	0	0	75	0	0
Total	219,999	4,506	9,436	4,200	10,165	4,755	5,623	5,905	29	242
Persian Gulf^f	44,734	532	1,081	0	993	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
September 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 ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	501	1,499	0	0	1,432	8,566	53,300	1,491	286	1,777
Algeria	501	1,499	0	0	1,045	5,573	5,573	0	186	186
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,077	236	0	236
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	387	2,993	40,650	1,255	100	1,355
Other OPEC	0	0	0	606	655	12,803	71,950	1,972	427	2,398
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	768	26	0	26
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	496	20,817	677	17	694
Venezuela	0	0	0	606	655	12,307	50,365	1,269	410	1,679
Non OPEC	559	1,030	332	451	417	30,974	147,092	3,871	1,032	4,903
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,735	391	0	391
Argentina	234	0	0	0	0	486	2,511	68	16	84
Australia	0	610	0	0	0	610	1,416	27	20	47
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	603	603	0	20	20
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	398	398	0	13	13
Canada	90	0	69	296	199	8,281	38,283	1,000	276	1,276
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,930	64	0	64
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,404	213	0	213
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,019	34	0	34
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,443	48	0	48
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	752	25	0	25
France	21	0	0	0	163	482	482	0	16	16
Gabon ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,526	84	0	84
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	698	23	0	23
India	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	0	9	9
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	440	440	0	15	15
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	191	191	0	6	6
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	361	361	0	12	12
Mexico	0	0	0	155	1	1,343	40,531	1,306	45	1,351
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	394	394	0	13	13
Netherlands Antilles	0	194	0	0	0	1,669	1,669	0	56	56
New Zealand	0	186	0	0	0	186	186	0	6	6
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	609	8,224	254	20	274
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,752	92	0	92
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	332	1,302	32	11	43
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	673	673	0	22	22
Puerto Rico	146	0	263	0	0	657	657	0	22	22
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	65	1,182	37	2	39
Singapore	0	40	0	0	0	40	40	0	1	1
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	631	631	0	21	21
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	325	325	0	11	11
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	404	1,527	37	13	51
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,923	4,621	90	64	154
Virgin Islands	68	0	0	0	0	8,035	8,035	0	268	268
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	7	7
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	609	20	0	20
Other	0	0	0	0	48	1,375	2,081	24	46	69
Total	1,060	2,529	332	1,057	2,504	52,343	272,342	7,333	1,745	9,078
Persian Gulf^f	0	0	0	0	387	2,993	47,727	1,491	100	1,591

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

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

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

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f 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,^a
September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	5,228	386	0	0	993	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	386	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5,228	0	0	0	993	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	12,631	0	149	805	1,826	2,037	1,365	2,036	0	0
Nigeria	5,349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	7,282	0	149	805	1,826	2,037	1,365	2,036	0	0
Non OPEC	22,046	449	881	2,962	6,980	1,980	3,304	2,956	28	139
Angola	7,804	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	386	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,192	186	0	134	2,028	72	1,995	504	28	139
China, People's Republic of	1,332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	1,019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	247	19	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon ^e	1,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	23	417	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	0	0
Mexico	1,239	0	0	171	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	340	54	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	20	348	663	0	0	0	0
Norway	4,717	263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	454	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	404	0	0
United Kingdom	506	0	0	789	849	0	0	285	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	881	33	2,231	1,245	1,309	1,497	0	0
Other	0	0	0	567	252	0	0	75	0	0
Total	39,905	835	1,030	3,767	9,799	4,017	4,669	4,992	28	139
Persian Gulf^f	5,228	0	0	0	993	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
September 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 ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	1,379	6,607	174	46	220
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	386	386	0	13	13
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	993	6,221	174	33	207
Other OPEC	0	0	0	566	123	8,907	21,538	421	297	718
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,349	178	0	178
Venezuela	0	0	0	566	123	8,907	16,189	243	297	540
Non OPEC	153	0	309	412	19	20,572	42,618	735	686	1,421
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,804	260	0	260
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	252	252	0	8	8
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	386	386	0	13	13
Canada	7	0	46	257	12	5,408	7,600	73	180	253
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,332	44	0	44
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,109	37	0	37
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,019	34	0	34
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	12	0	12
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	752	25	0	25
France	0	0	0	0	0	266	266	0	9	9
Gabon ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,003	33	0	33
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	440	440	0	15	15
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	191	191	0	6	6
Mexico	0	0	0	155	0	326	1,565	41	11	52
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	394	394	0	13	13
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,031	1,031	0	34	34
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	263	4,980	157	9	166
Puerto Rico	146	0	263	0	0	657	657	0	22	22
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	65	65	0	2	2
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	454	454	0	15	15
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	404	404	0	13	13
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,923	2,429	17	64	81
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	7,196	7,196	0	240	240
Other	0	0	0	0	1	895	895	0	30	30
Total	153	0	309	978	142	30,858	70,763	1,330	1,029	2,359
Persian Gulf^f	0	0	0	0	0	993	6,221	174	33	207

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

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

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

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f 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,^a
September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	2,579	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	921	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	9,004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	3,821	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	5,183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	25,001	1,041	3	0	98	0	160	0	0	20
Angola	1,071	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	20,996	1,041	3	0	98	0	160	0	0	20
Mexico	2,137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36,584	1,041	3	0	98	0	160	0	0	20
Persian Gulf^f	2,579	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
September 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 ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,579	86	0	86
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	921	31	0	31
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,658	55	0	55
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,004	300	0	300
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,821	127	0	127
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,183	173	0	173
Non OPEC	27	0	23	38	28	1,438	26,439	833	48	881
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,071	36	0	36
Canada	27	0	23	38	28	1,438	22,434	700	48	748
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,137	71	0	71
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	504	17	0	17
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	293	10	0	10
Total	27	0	23	38	28	1,438	38,022	1,219	48	1,267
Persian Gulf^f	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,579	86	0	86

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

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

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

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f 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,^a
September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	35,198	1,439	2,316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	907	1,235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	4,427	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	30,771	532	1,081	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	36,648	370	1,846	0	0	0	0	581	0	0
Nigeria	11,151	0	151	0	0	0	0	345	0	0
Venezuela	25,497	370	1,695	0	0	0	0	236	0	0
Non OPEC	55,945	525	4,241	0	0	0	4	332	0	80
Angola	2,860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Canada	0	525	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
Colombia	4,915	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,070	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon ^e	1,523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	361	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	35,812	0	826	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	422	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	2,394	0	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	332	0	0
Portugal	0	0	673	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2,192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	127,791	2,334	8,403	0	0	0	4	913	0	80
Persian Gulf^f	35,198	532	1,081	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
September 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 ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	501	1,499	0	0	1,045	6,800	41,998	1,173	227	1,400
Algeria	501	1,499	0	0	1,045	5,187	5,187	0	173	173
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,427	148	0	148
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,613	32,384	1,026	54	1,079
Other OPEC	0	0	0	40	0	2,837	39,485	1,222	95	1,316
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	496	11,647	372	17	388
Venezuela	0	0	0	40	0	2,341	27,838	850	78	928
Non OPEC	379	990	0	0	164	6,715	62,660	1,865	224	2,089
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,860	95	0	95
Argentina	234	0	0	0	0	234	2,259	68	8	75
Australia	0	610	0	0	0	610	610	0	20	20
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	603	603	0	20	20
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	56	0	0	0	0	685	685	0	23	23
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,915	164	0	164
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,070	36	0	36
France	21	0	0	0	163	216	216	0	7	7
Gabon ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,523	51	0	51
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	698	23	0	23
India	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	0	9	9
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	361	361	0	12	12
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	830	36,642	1,194	28	1,221
Netherlands Antilles	0	194	0	0	0	616	616	0	21	21
New Zealand	0	186	0	0	0	186	186	0	6	6
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	346	2,740	80	12	91
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	332	332	0	11	11
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	673	673	0	22	22
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,017	34	0	34
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	177	177	0	6	6
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	310	310	0	10	10
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,123	37	0	37
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,192	73	0	73
Virgin Islands	68	0	0	0	0	68	68	0	2	2
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	7	7
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	316	11	0	11
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Total	880	2,489	0	40	1,209	16,352	144,143	4,260	545	4,805
Persian Gulf^f	0	0	0	0	0	1,613	36,811	1,173	54	1,227

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

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

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

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f 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,^a
September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	4,287	292	0	0	35	0	204	0	0	0
Canada	4,287	292	0	0	35	0	204	0	0	0
Total	4,287	292	0	0	35	0	204	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	1,729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	864	0	0	0	0	527	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	768	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	96	0	0	0	0	527	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	8,839	4	0	433	233	211	586	0	1	3
Australia	806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,527	4	0	0	7	3	41	0	1	3
China, People's Republic of	598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0
Oman	2,752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	226	0	545	0	0	0
Other	706	0	0	433	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11,432	4	0	433	233	738	586	0	1	3
Persian Gulf^f	1,729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
September 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 ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	1	48	580	4,867	143	19	162
Canada	0	0	0	1	48	580	4,867	143	19	162
Total	0	0	0	1	48	580	4,867	143	19	162
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	387	387	2,116	58	13	71
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,729	58	0	58
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	387	387	387	0	13	13
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	532	1,059	1,923	29	35	64
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	768	26	0	26
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	532	1,059	1,155	3	35	39
Non OPEC	0	40	0	0	158	1,669	10,508	295	56	350
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	806	27	0	27
Canada	0	0	0	0	111	170	2,697	84	6	90
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	598	20	0	20
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	380	13	0	13
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	187	187	0	6	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	0	1	1
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,752	92	0	92
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	970	32	0	32
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	3	0	3
Singapore	0	40	0	0	0	40	40	0	1	1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	771	771	0	26	26
Other	0	0	0	0	46	479	1,185	24	16	40
Total	0	40	0	0	1,077	3,115	14,547	381	104	485
Persian Gulf^f	0	0	0	0	387	387	2,116	58	13	71

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

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

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

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f 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 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	411,526	11,468	23,209	635	6,063	259	433	7,672	0	0
Algeria	2,885	9,859	9,402	542	467	158	433	6,546	0	0
Kuwait	63,090	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	345,097	1,609	13,807	93	5,596	0	0	1,126	0	0
United Arab Emirates	454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	542,662	1,931	25,162	3,845	13,197	14,957	13,549	23,233	0	0
Indonesia	12,240	0	1,184	0	0	103	0	678	0	0
Nigeria	178,671	0	2,258	0	0	0	0	3,485	0	0
Venezuela	351,751	1,931	21,720	3,845	13,197	14,854	13,549	19,070	0	0
Non OPEC	1,098,737	31,439	51,397	19,787	84,040	14,772	46,867	34,113	317	2,618
Angola	87,641	0	749	0	0	0	330	744	0	0
Argentina	12,461	0	1,060	507	86	0	30	87	0	0
Australia	5,569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	335	0	0
Belgium	0	0	2,882	564	1,191	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	230	1,062	1,212	0	0	153	0	99
Cameroon	748	0	252	0	0	0	0	408	0	0
Canada	285,276	26,147	1,225	1,344	23,525	493	24,255	5,719	317	2,353
China, People's Republic of	14,376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	60,215	0	198	0	97	225	0	1,223	0	0
Congo	8,471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	26,541	0	1,148	0	0	0	0	894	0	0
Egypt	8,853	0	1,055	266	0	0	0	265	0	0
France	0	0	517	1,767	736	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon ^e	46,591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	3,196	0	0	0	459	342	0	0
Greece	0	0	612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	3,539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	313	551	417	0	0	476	0	31
Ivory Coast	0	0	763	0	0	0	0	756	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	2,472	37	0	101	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	2,064	0	844	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	331,153	2,776	958	1,336	0	1,079	41	0	0	85
Netherlands	0	0	701	643	2,495	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	7,093	193	348	2,431	375	1,123	0	50
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	84,357	2,148	656	256	787	0	222	0	0	0
Oman	10,332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	7,768	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,917	0	0
Portugal	0	0	983	82	2,557	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	456	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	432	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	5,509	0	394	556	65	0	0	291	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,717	0	445	2	0	0	0	0
Spain	311	0	3,695	1,269	2,246	0	0	319	0	0
Sweden	0	0	934	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	15,637	0	1,377	0	0	110	131	2,660	0	0
Turkey	0	0	344	0	651	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	64,749	368	3,193	5,354	13,998	0	0	720	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	10,421	1,813	29,533	10,302	20,843	14,708	0	0
Yemen	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	303	0	0
Zaire	4,402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	11,172	0	466	1,755	3,180	29	181	670	0	0
Total	2,052,925	44,838	99,768	24,267	103,300	29,988	60,849	65,018	317	2,618
Persian Gulf^f	408,641	1,609	13,807	93	5,596	101	0	1,126	0	0

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,^a January-September 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 ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	1,932	32,998	0	0	15,996	100,665	512,191	1,502	367	1,869
Algeria	676	32,998	0	0	10,065	71,146	74,031	11	260	270
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	143	244	63,334	230	1	231
Saudi Arabia	1,256	0	0	0	5,788	29,275	374,372	1,259	107	1,366
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	454	2	0	2
Other OPEC	853	412	0	4,080	4,244	105,463	648,125	1,981	385	2,365
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	10	1,975	14,215	45	7	52
Nigeria	0	230	0	0	0	5,973	184,644	652	22	674
Venezuela	853	182	0	4,080	4,234	97,515	449,266	1,284	356	1,640
Non OPEC	10,835	4,905	3,025	2,643	6,129	312,887	1,411,624	4,010	1,142	5,152
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	1,823	89,464	320	7	327
Argentina	234	0	0	0	0	2,004	14,465	45	7	53
Australia	0	1,212	0	0	0	1,212	6,781	20	4	25
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	335	335	0	1	1
Belgium	239	0	0	0	0	4,876	4,876	0	18	18
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	436	2	0	2
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	2,756	2,756	0	10	10
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	660	1,408	3	2	5
Canada	759	0	549	1,935	3,049	91,670	376,946	1,041	335	1,376
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,376	52	0	52
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,743	61,958	220	6	226
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,471	31	0	31
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	2,042	28,583	97	7	104
Egypt	237	0	0	0	0	1,823	10,676	32	7	39
France	136	0	0	0	446	3,602	3,602	0	13	13
Gabon ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	46,591	170	0	170
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	53	4,050	4,050	0	15	15
Greece	1,039	0	0	0	143	1,794	1,794	0	7	7
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,539	13	0	13
India	284	0	0	0	250	1,060	1,060	0	4	4
Italy	21	0	101	0	0	1,910	1,910	0	7	7
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	1,519	1,519	0	6	6
Japan	117	0	0	0	21	138	138	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	111	0	0	0	104	2,825	2,825	0	10	10
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	120	964	3,028	8	4	11
Mexico	1,670	0	0	355	967	9,267	340,420	1,209	34	1,242
Netherlands	1,087	60	0	0	399	5,385	5,385	0	20	20
Netherlands Antilles	454	1,604	0	0	0	13,671	13,671	0	50	50
New Zealand	0	893	0	0	185	1,078	1,078	0	4	4
Norway	21	780	0	0	0	4,870	89,227	308	18	326
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,332	38	0	38
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	223	223	0	1	1
Peru	177	0	0	0	0	2,094	9,862	28	8	36
Portugal	54	0	0	0	0	3,676	3,676	0	13	13
Puerto Rico	3,022	0	2,375	0	0	5,853	5,853	0	21	21
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	432	432	0	2	2
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	1,306	6,815	20	5	25
Singapore	0	40	0	0	0	2,204	2,204	0	8	8
Spain	22	0	0	353	43	7,947	8,258	1	29	30
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	949	949	0	3	3
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	566	2	0	2
Trinidad and Tobago	371	0	0	0	37	4,686	20,323	57	17	74
Turkey	44	0	0	0	0	1,039	1,039	0	4	4
United Kingdom	58	0	0	0	0	23,691	88,440	236	86	323
Virgin Islands	179	0	0	0	0	87,799	87,799	0	320	320
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	503	503	0	2	2
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,402	16	0	16
Other	499	316	0	0	312	7,408	18,580	41	27	68
Total	13,620	38,315	3,025	6,723	26,369	519,015	2,571,940	7,492	1,894	9,387
Persian Gulf^f	1,755	0	0	0	5,931	30,018	438,659	1,491	110	1,601

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

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

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

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f 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 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	49,129	2,391	638	635	6,063	129	433	6,546	0	0
Algeria	0	2,391	638	542	467	28	433	6,546	0	0
Kuwait	549	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	48,580	0	0	93	5,596	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	110,216	1,161	2,151	3,798	13,197	12,753	13,549	20,832	0	0
Indonesia	934	0	615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	56,794	0	1,149	0	0	0	0	2,540	0	0
Venezuela	52,488	1,161	387	3,798	13,197	12,753	13,549	18,292	0	0
Non OPEC	187,359	4,249	15,350	18,787	77,053	12,911	41,678	31,165	310	1,437
Angola	52,888	0	0	0	0	0	330	351	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	507	86	0	30	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	335	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	564	1,191	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	1,062	1,212	0	0	153	0	0
Canada	16,826	2,562	147	1,222	22,302	459	20,567	5,466	310	1,437
China, People's Republic of	6,896	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	6,768	0	0	0	97	225	0	893	0	0
Congo	1,019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	3,733	0	0	0	0	0	0	533	0	0
Egypt	8,336	0	0	266	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	171	1,767	736	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon ^e	19,839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	3,045	0	0	0	459	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	551	417	0	0	476	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	282	0	0	0	0	756	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	5,489	0	0	1,336	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	643	2,495	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	776	193	348	2,408	375	1,123	0	0
Norway	43,439	1,469	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	456	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	432	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	556	65	0	0	291	0	0
Spain	0	0	727	1,269	2,246	0	0	319	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	534	0	289	0	0	110	131	2,660	0	0
Turkey	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	19,097	218	447	5,354	13,998	0	0	720	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	8,955	1,813	28,141	9,709	19,564	14,708	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	303	0	0
Zaire	1,783	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	914	1,450	0	0	501	0	0
Total	346,704	7,801	18,139	23,220	96,313	25,793	55,660	58,543	310	1,437
Persian Gulf^f	49,129	0	0	93	5,596	101	0	0	0	0

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,^a January-September 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 ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	175	0	0	0	1,212	18,222	67,351	179	67	246
Algeria	175	0	0	0	0	11,220	11,220	0	41	41
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	101	650	2	(s)	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	1,212	6,901	55,481	177	25	202
Other OPEC	0	0	0	3,813	847	72,101	182,317	402	263	665
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	615	1,549	3	2	6
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	3,689	60,483	207	13	221
Venezuela	0	0	0	3,813	847	67,797	120,285	192	247	439
Non OPEC	2,594	0	2,725	2,326	623	211,208	398,567	684	771	1,455
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	681	53,569	193	2	196
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	623	623	0	2	2
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	335	335	0	1	1
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,755	1,755	0	6	6
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	2,427	2,427	0	9	9
Canada	71	0	350	1,618	127	56,638	73,464	61	207	268
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,896	25	0	25
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,215	7,983	25	4	29
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,019	4	0	4
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	533	4,266	14	2	16
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	266	8,602	30	1	31
France	26	0	0	0	0	2,700	2,700	0	10	10
Gabon ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,839	72	0	72
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	53	3,899	3,899	0	14	14
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	1,444	1,444	0	5	5
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	1,038	1,038	0	4	4
Japan	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	355	0	1,691	7,180	20	6	26
Netherlands	83	0	0	0	170	3,391	3,391	0	12	12
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	5,223	5,223	0	19	19
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	2,734	46,173	159	10	169
Peru	177	0	0	0	0	1,412	2,124	3	5	8
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	1,093	1,093	0	4	4
Puerto Rico	2,195	0	2,375	0	0	5,026	5,026	0	18	18
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	432	432	0	2	2
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	912	912	0	3	3
Spain	0	0	0	353	43	4,957	4,957	0	18	18
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	37	3,227	3,761	2	12	14
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	0	1	1
United Kingdom	42	0	0	0	0	20,779	39,876	70	76	146
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	82,890	82,890	0	303	303
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	303	303	0	1	1
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,783	7	0	7
Other	0	0	0	0	44	2,909	2,909	0	11	11
Total	2,769	0	2,725	6,139	2,682	301,531	648,235	1,265	1,100	2,366
Persian Gulf^f	0	0	0	0	1,212	7,002	56,131	179	26	205

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

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

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

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f 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 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	32,775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	13,753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	19,022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	80,645	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	26,846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	53,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	272,930	15,803	39	122	798	0	1,334	62	0	183
Angola	8,704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	204,932	15,803	39	122	798	0	1,334	62	0	183
Colombia	7,402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	4,792	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon ^e	1,172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	34,317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	2,563	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	5,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	386,350	15,803	39	122	798	0	1,334	62	0	183
Persian Gulf^f	32,775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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,^a January-September 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 ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,775	120	0	120
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,753	50	0	50
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,022	69	0	69
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	80,645	294	0	294
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,846	98	0	98
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	53,799	196	0	196
Non OPEC	306	0	199	209	399	19,454	292,384	996	71	1,067
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,704	32	0	32
Canada	306	0	199	209	399	19,454	224,386	748	71	819
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,402	27	0	27
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,792	17	0	17
Gabon ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,172	4	0	4
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	710	3	0	3
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,317	125	0	125
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,563	9	0	9
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,183	8	0	8
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,200	19	0	19
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	955	3	0	3
Total	306	0	199	209	399	19,454	405,804	1,410	71	1,481
Persian Gulf^f	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,775	120	0	120

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

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

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

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f 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 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	316,065	9,077	22,571	0	0	0	0	909	0	0
Algeria	2,885	7,468	8,764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	37,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	275,675	1,609	13,807	0	0	0	0	909	0	0
United Arab Emirates	454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	336,575	770	20,754	47	0	1,373	0	1,423	0	0
Indonesia	587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	95,031	0	1,109	0	0	0	0	945	0	0
Venezuela	240,957	770	19,645	47	0	1,373	0	478	0	0
Non OPEC	534,766	8,649	31,105	0	1,722	271	41	2,695	0	976
Angola	26,049	0	749	0	0	0	0	393	0	0
Argentina	12,461	0	1,060	0	0	0	0	87	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	2,882	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	99
Cameroon	748	0	252	0	0	0	0	408	0	0
Canada	2,238	5,044	827	0	0	16	0	0	0	711
Colombia	44,906	0	198	0	0	0	0	330	0	0
Congo	7,452	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	14,445	0	953	0	0	0	0	361	0	0
Egypt	517	0	1,055	0	0	0	0	265	0	0
France	0	0	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon ^e	25,580	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	3,539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	255	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	2,472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	291,347	2,776	958	0	0	226	41	0	0	85
Netherlands	0	0	338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	5,576	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	38,355	679	656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	682	0	0
Portugal	0	0	983	0	1,071	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	5,409	0	394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	311	0	2,968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	934	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	566	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	12,920	0	1,088	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	104	0	651	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	40,452	150	2,746	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	1,664	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	848	0	466	0	0	29	0	169	0	0
Total	1,187,406	18,496	74,430	47	1,722	1,644	41	5,027	0	976
Persian Gulf^f	313,180	1,609	13,807	0	0	0	0	909	0	0

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,^a January-September 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 ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	1,757	32,998	0	0	10,208	77,520	393,585	1,154	283	1,436
Algeria	501	32,998	0	0	10,065	59,796	62,681	11	218	229
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	143	143	37,194	135	1	136
Saudi Arabia	1,256	0	0	0	0	17,581	293,256	1,006	64	1,070
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	454	2	0	2
Other OPEC	853	412	0	267	275	26,174	362,749	1,228	96	1,324
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	10	10	597	2	(s)	2
Nigeria	0	230	0	0	0	2,284	97,315	347	8	355
Venezuela	853	182	0	267	265	23,880	264,837	879	87	967
Non OPEC	7,824	4,865	101	0	1,923	60,172	594,938	1,952	220	2,171
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	1,142	27,191	95	4	99
Argentina	234	0	0	0	0	1,381	13,842	45	5	51
Australia	0	1,212	0	0	0	1,212	1,212	0	4	4
Belgium	239	0	0	0	0	3,121	3,121	0	11	11
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	436	2	0	2
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	99	99	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	660	1,408	3	2	5
Canada	382	0	0	0	0	6,980	9,218	8	25	34
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	528	45,434	164	2	166
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,452	27	0	27
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	1,314	15,759	53	5	58
Egypt	237	0	0	0	0	1,557	2,074	2	6	8
France	110	0	0	0	446	902	902	0	3	3
Gabon ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,580	93	0	93
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	151	151	0	1	1
Greece	1,039	0	0	0	0	1,651	1,651	0	6	6
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,539	13	0	13
India	284	0	0	0	250	789	789	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	117	0	0	0	15	132	132	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	2,472	2,472	0	9	9
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	524	2	0	2
Mexico	1,670	0	0	0	950	6,706	298,053	1,063	24	1,088
Netherlands	1,004	60	0	0	0	1,402	1,402	0	5	5
Netherlands Antilles	454	1,604	0	0	0	7,684	7,684	0	28	28
New Zealand	0	893	0	0	185	1,078	1,078	0	4	4
Norway	21	780	0	0	0	2,136	40,491	140	8	148
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	499	2	0	2
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	223	223	0	1	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	682	4,182	13	2	15
Portugal	54	0	0	0	0	2,108	2,108	0	8	8
Puerto Rico	827	0	0	0	0	827	827	0	3	3
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	394	5,803	20	1	21
Spain	22	0	0	0	0	2,990	3,301	1	11	12
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	934	934	0	3	3
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	566	2	0	2
Trinidad and Tobago	371	0	0	0	0	1,459	14,379	47	5	52
Turkey	44	0	0	0	0	799	799	0	3	3
United Kingdom	16	0	0	0	0	2,912	43,364	148	11	158
Virgin Islands	179	0	0	0	0	1,282	1,282	0	5	5
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	1	1
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,664	6	0	6
Other	499	316	0	0	77	1,556	2,404	3	6	9
Total	10,434	38,275	101	267	12,406	163,866	1,351,272	4,334	598	4,932
Persian Gulf^f	1,755	0	0	0	143	18,223	331,403	1,143	67	1,210

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

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

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

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f 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 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	34,664	2,243	0	0	307	0	1,908	0	0	0
Canada	34,664	2,243	0	0	307	0	1,908	0	0	0
Total	34,664	2,243	0	0	307	0	1,908	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	13,557	0	0	0	0	130	0	217	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	11,737	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	0	0
Other OPEC	15,226	0	2,257	0	0	831	0	978	0	0
Indonesia	10,719	0	569	0	0	103	0	678	0	0
Venezuela	4,507	0	1,688	0	0	728	0	300	0	0
Non OPEC	69,018	495	4,903	878	4,160	1,590	1,906	191	7	22
Australia	5,569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	26,616	495	212	0	118	18	446	191	7	22
China, People's Republic of	7,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1,139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	3,571	0	195	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	844	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	853	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	741	0	0	23	0	0	0	0
Oman	9,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	3,556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	475	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,717	0	445	2	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	363	0	1,392	593	1,279	0	0	0
Other	10,324	0	0	841	1,730	0	181	0	0	0
Total	97,801	495	7,160	878	4,160	2,551	1,906	1,386	7	22
Persian Gulf^f	13,557	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	0	0

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,^a January-September 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 ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	69	645	5,172	39,836	127	19	145
Canada	0	0	0	69	645	5,172	39,836	127	19	145
Total	0	0	0	69	645	5,172	39,836	127	19	145
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	4,576	4,923	18,480	49	18	67
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	130	130	0	(s)	(s)
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,737	43	0	43
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	4,576	4,793	6,613	7	17	24
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	3,122	7,188	22,414	56	26	82
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,350	12,069	39	5	44
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	3,122	5,838	10,345	16	21	38
Non OPEC	111	40	0	39	2,539	16,881	85,899	252	62	314
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,569	20	0	20
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	230	230	0	1	1
Canada	0	0	0	39	1,878	3,426	30,042	97	13	110
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,480	27	0	27
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,139	4	0	4
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	195	3,766	13	1	14
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	238	238	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	111	0	0	0	104	353	353	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	120	964	1,794	3	4	7
Mexico	0	0	0	0	17	870	870	0	3	3
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	229	592	592	0	2	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	764	764	0	3	3
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,833	36	0	36
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,556	13	0	13
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	475	475	0	2	2
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	(s)	0	(s)
Singapore	0	40	0	0	0	2,204	2,204	0	8	8
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	3,627	3,627	0	13	13
Other	0	0	0	0	191	2,943	13,267	38	11	48
Total	111	40	0	39	10,237	28,992	126,793	357	106	463
Persian Gulf^f	0	0	0	0	4,576	4,793	18,350	49	17	67

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

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

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

^e On December 31, 1994, Gabon withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1995, imports of petroleum from Gabon appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^f 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 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						U.S. Total	Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V			
Crude Oil^a	1,331	191	0	0	2,888	4,410	147	
Natural Gas Liquids	39	576	353	2	594	1,563	52	
Pentanes Plus	4	137	0	0	0	141	5	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	35	438	353	2	594	1,422	47	
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Propane/Propylene	13	66	329	0	212	620	21	
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	372	24	2	383	802	27	
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Liquids	61	25	741	0	1	828	28	
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1	(s)	388	0	1	390	13	
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	60	25	354	0	0	438	15	
Finished Petroleum Products	1,264	634	18,050	13	6,354	26,314	877	
Finished Motor Gasoline	18	11	1,928	(s)	71	2,028	68	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	1,389	0	135	1,525	51	
Kerosene	1	1	1	0	5	7	(s)	
Distillate Fuel Oil	611	9	5,333	0	1,730	7,684	256	
Residual Fuel Oil	82	55	2,679	0	935	3,751	125	
Special Naphthas	37	11	144	(s)	764	956	32	
Lubricants	163	59	416	5	104	747	25	
Waxes	20	16	30	7	13	86	3	
Petroleum Coke	318	108	6,111	0	2,578	9,114	304	
Asphalt and Road Oil	10	365	19	1	16	410	14	
Miscellaneous Products	4	(s)	(s)	0	2	6	(s)	
Total	2,694	1,426	19,144	15	9,837	33,115	1,104	

^a 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-September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						U.S. Total	Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V			
Crude Oil^a	1,532	1,703	0	(s)	24,673	27,908	102	
Natural Gas Liquids	943	2,995	4,637	2	6,512	15,088	55	
Pentanes Plus	31	583	0	0	1	614	2	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	912	2,412	4,637	2	6,510	14,474	53	
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Propane/Propylene	420	629	4,252	0	2,029	7,330	27	
Normal Butane/Butylene	493	1,783	385	2	4,481	7,143	26	
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Liquids	288	50	5,639	(s)	91	6,068	22	
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	13	22	3,751	(s)	8	3,794	14	
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	275	28	1,889	0	83	2,274	8	
Finished Petroleum Products	9,442	4,438	124,674	135	76,613	215,303	786	
Finished Motor Gasoline	290	138	24,130	26	2,563	27,146	99	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	(s)	2	0	295	298	1	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	392	25	6,959	0	4,012	11,389	42	
Kerosene	198	5	244	0	223	670	2	
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,666	122	22,404	0	23,602	48,794	178	
Residual Fuel Oil	1,556	545	15,339	0	10,317	27,756	101	
Special Naphthas	120	78	644	2	5,266	6,110	22	
Lubricants	1,310	485	6,050	65	955	8,866	32	
Waxes	150	146	283	29	108	715	3	
Petroleum Coke	2,263	1,817	48,426	3	29,132	81,642	298	
Asphalt and Road Oil	451	1,077	190	11	122	1,851	7	
Miscellaneous Products	44	(s)	2	0	18	65	(s)	
Total	12,205	9,185	134,951	137	107,888	264,366	965	

^a 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, September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Australia	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	17	0	0	(s)	2	33
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	775	2	515	241
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,522	139	467	98	137	2	148	497
Chile	0	0	1	0	0	0	19	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
China, Taiwan	1,297	0	0	0	0	(s)	101	0
Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	3	76	(s)	0	0	1	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
El Salvador	0	0	76	50	0	0	70	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	511	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	290	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	1	114	12	0	126	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	51	0	0	182	202
Hong Kong	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	0
Israel	0	0	(s)	0	257	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	354
Jamaica	0	0	25	0	0	0	464	199
Japan	800	0	299	0	310	0	6	7
Korea, Republic of	698	0	0	0	0	0	345	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mexico	66	0	441	1,463	0	1	606	888
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,332	409
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	35	0	(s)	200
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	551	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	2	251	0	0	4	127
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	645	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	540	159
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	412
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Other	0	0	14	0	0	0	291	0
Total	4,410	141	1,422	2,028	1,526	7	7,684	3,751

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	3	7	(s)	(s)	0	86	101	3
Australia	1	34	(s)	691	1	0	729	24
Bahama Islands	0	3	0	0	3	0	58	2
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	219	0	0	219	7
Belgium & Luxembourg	(s)	26	(s)	581	1	(s)	609	20
Brazil	16	1	(s)	77	1	(s)	1,629	54
Cameroon	0	0	0	41	0	0	41	1
Canada	20	131	42	383	371	27	3,983	133
Chile	0	5	0	216	(s)	1	242	8
China, People's Republic of	(s)	(s)	2	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
China, Taiwan	(s)	41	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	1,442	48
Colombia	0	4	(s)	(s)	1	0	6	(s)
Costa Rica	(s)	6	(s)	0	(s)	22	28	1
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	(s)	5	0	0	(s)	0	85	3
Ecuador	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Egypt	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
El Salvador	1	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	200	7
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	2	1	1,062	1	0	1,576	53
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	31	1
Germany, FR	0	2	1	32	6	(s)	332	11
Ghana	0	(s)	0	39	0	0	39	1
Greece	0	1	0	309	0	0	310	10
Guatemala	2	6	(s)	0	0	0	260	9
Guinea	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Honduras	2	8	1	0	(s)	34	481	16
Hong Kong	(s)	5	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	54	2
India	0	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Indonesia	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	270	9
Israel	(s)	1	0	308	0	0	566	19
Italy	11	(s)	1	1,027	0	(s)	1,393	46
Jamaica	0	1	(s)	0	0	14	704	23
Japan	512	28	4	1,124	1	1	3,093	103
Korea, Republic of	246	3	1	207	(s)	(s)	1,500	50
Malaysia	0	2	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	4	(s)
Mexico	5	103	26	134	5	543	4,280	143
Netherlands	(s)	1	(s)	829	1	(s)	2,573	86
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	0	0	0	0	317	11
New Zealand	0	1	(s)	121	0	0	123	4
Nigeria	(s)	36	0	0	0	0	36	1
Norway	0	1	0	48	0	0	49	2
Panama	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	238	8
Peru	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	0	0	4	(s)
Philippines	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	554	18
Poland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	131	14	1	0	0	102	631	21
Russia	0	5	0	0	0	0	650	22
Saudi Arabia	0	2	(s)	43	0	0	45	2
Singapore	0	8	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	707	24
South Africa	(s)	5	(s)	102	0	0	107	4
Spain	0	1	(s)	623	0	0	764	25
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Switzerland	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	(s)
Thailand	1	7	(s)	0	0	(s)	9	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	1	197	0	0	0	(s)	198	7
Turkey	0	(s)	0	474	0	0	1,033	34
United Arab Emirates	(s)	(s)	0	61	6	(s)	68	2
United Kingdom	0	2	(s)	197	1	(s)	201	7
Uruguay	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
Venezuela	(s)	2	1	163	4	0	187	6
Virgin Islands	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Yugoslavia	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Other	3	14	(s)	0	6	(s)	328	11
Total	956	747	86	9,114	410	834	33,115	1,104

^a 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	1	35	108	0	291	0
Australia	0	0	4	1	0	(s)	2	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	154	318	259	1	1,204	1,119
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	0
Brazil	0	(s)	115	507	1,920	3	4,193	241
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	3,287	593	2,793	1,121	2,508	197	2,602	3,830
Chile	0	0	1	1,428	2	0	1,083	160
China, People's Republic of	0	0	852	239	0	0	824	1
China, Taiwan	1,311	0	91	0	0	1	3,984	1,027
Colombia	0	0	235	1,600	(s)	0	128	0
Costa Rica	0	0	1	47	20	0	218	2
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	15	241	170	0	1	395	85
Ecuador	0	0	1,166	94	0	0	3	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
El Salvador	0	2	351	159	0	0	282	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	513	1
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	238	0
Germany, FR	0	1	1	(s)	0	(s)	304	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Guatemala	0	0	61	1,191	19	31	686	287
Guinea	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Honduras	0	0	87	534	50	30	506	1,101
Hong Kong	27	(s)	0	0	0	0	32	21
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	269	0
Israel	0	0	1	0	1,799	(s)	224	43
Italy	0	0	6	2	0	0	284	396
Jamaica	0	0	265	0	0	0	1,147	4,998
Japan	2,102	0	1,222	379	3,091	202	1,366	330
Korea, Republic of	1,386	0	414	1	735	2	8,598	79
Malaysia	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Mexico	267	0	5,577	15,612	1	19	3,068	7,875
Netherlands	0	0	24	0	0	0	1,335	409
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,171	0
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	1	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	256	0	(s)	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Panama	0	0	69	117	258	0	1,892	1,569
Peru	0	0	(s)	308	4	176	213	61
Philippines	0	0	422	0	0	0	2,830	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Puerto Rico	6	0	12	2,552	0	0	922	144
Russia	0	0	(s)	263	28	(s)	866	6
Saudi Arabia	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Singapore	0	2	(s)	1	466	(s)	5,251	2,555
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	0
Spain	0	0	1	39	0	1	140	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Sweden	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1
Switzerland	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	5
Thailand	0	0	2	0	0	0	91	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	221	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	412
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
United Kingdom	0	0	155	3	(s)	1	9	23
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
Venezuela	0	0	17	1	(s)	1	19	0
Virgin Islands	19,521	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Other	0	0	125	420	164	0	704	976
Total	27,908	614	14,474	27,146	11,687	670	48,794	27,756

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	7	125	6	3	3	423	1,002	4
Australia	8	91	5	3,128	4	1	3,244	12
Bahama Islands	(s)	66	0	0	13	(s)	3,134	11
Bahrain	0	1	0	666	(s)	0	667	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	5	61	3	7,201	6	5	7,289	27
Brazil	213	134	4	588	1	846	8,765	32
Cameroon	0	2	0	126	0	0	127	(s)
Canada	128	1,120	283	4,265	1,515	227	24,469	89
Chile	6	83	3	216	(s)	3	2,984	11
China, People's Republic of	(s)	78	8	0	4	(s)	2,007	7
China, Taiwan	8	214	4	17	2	1	6,659	24
Colombia	1	54	5	(s)	6	4	2,033	7
Costa Rica	11	73	3	0	(s)	100	474	2
Denmark	(s)	1	1	902	(s)	0	904	3
Dominican Republic	10	158	1	88	21	(s)	1,185	4
Ecuador	2	15	2	0	(s)	1	1,284	5
Egypt	1	30	0	236	(s)	(s)	267	1
El Salvador	6	101	1	0	0	2	905	3
Finland	1	3	0	0	1	(s)	5	(s)
France	1	7	15	4,034	14	0	4,586	17
French Pacific Islands	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	0	240	1
Germany, FR	1	39	36	442	31	3	857	3
Ghana	0	2	0	255	0	0	257	1
Greece	(s)	11	(s)	1,188	(s)	(s)	1,202	4
Guatemala	14	239	10	0	0	(s)	2,537	9
Guinea	0	12	0	0	0	0	13	(s)
Honduras	7	76	2	0	1	69	2,462	9
Hong Kong	1	96	7	0	1	(s)	185	1
India	0	175	4	0	9	(s)	422	2
Indonesia	(s)	20	1	338	1	1	373	1
Ireland	1	(s)	5	278	0	1	554	2
Israel	2	24	(s)	945	(s)	(s)	3,039	11
Italy	11	15	9	8,633	2	(s)	9,359	34
Jamaica	12	11	2	170	12	108	6,725	25
Japan	4,737	175	38	15,544	11	79	29,275	107
Korea, Republic of	250	84	10	1,491	6	3	13,060	48
Malaysia	1	20	2	1	1	1	30	(s)
Mexico	37	1,054	199	1,200	81	2,586	37,576	137
Netherlands	1	38	3	5,526	22	4	7,362	27
Netherlands Antilles	(s)	741	(s)	0	1	157	2,070	8
New Zealand	(s)	15	2	594	1	0	614	2
Nigeria	(s)	121	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	379	1
Norway	0	3	(s)	707	0	(s)	710	3
Panama	(s)	36	(s)	126	(s)	(s)	4,069	15
Peru	4	19	1	1	1	1	788	3
Philippines	1	73	6	5	0	3	3,338	12
Poland	(s)	2	0	6	0	0	9	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	397	0	(s)	400	1
Puerto Rico	491	142	14	(s)	(s)	297	4,580	17
Russia	2	36	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,202	4
Saudi Arabia	0	16	(s)	127	(s)	(s)	149	1
Singapore	(s)	220	2	54	4	(s)	8,555	31
South Africa	(s)	83	(s)	736	1	(s)	1,076	4
Spain	(s)	4	2	9,422	1	2	9,613	35
Suriname	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Sweden	0	8	2	435	0	(s)	449	2
Switzerland	16	3	0	0	0	2	29	(s)
Thailand	47	87	1	(s)	2	6	235	1
Trinidad and Tobago	4	467	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	694	3
Turkey	(s)	25	(s)	4,848	1	(s)	5,432	20
United Arab Emirates	1	1,562	(s)	551	8	(s)	2,123	8
United Kingdom	1	34	7	2,409	30	2	2,675	10
Uruguay	(s)	11	(s)	0	0	(s)	29	(s)
Venezuela	1	19	5	1,660	15	1,075	2,813	10
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	114	19,636	72
Yugoslavia	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Other	60	629	2	2,084	15	1	5,179	19
Total	6,110	8,866	715	81,642	1,851	6,133	264,366	965

^a 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.

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

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

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

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

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,491	61	33	0	(s)	0	-3	(s)	191	282	1,773
Algeria	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	143	186	186
Kuwait	236	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	236
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,255	18	33	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	49	98	1,353
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Other OPEC	1,972	12	61	85	45	87	-5	-1	135	419	2,391
Indonesia	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	26
Nigeria	677	0	0	0	0	12	0	-1	5	15	693
Venezuela	1,269	12	61	85	45	76	-5	(s)	130	404	1,673
Non OPEC	3,724	30	177	22	-114	-15	-294	-12	293	87	3,811
Angola	391	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	391
Argentina	68	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	13	13	80
Australia	27	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	-23	-1	20	-4	23
Bahama Islands	0	-1	0	0	(s)	-1	0	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	-19	-1	20	(s)	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	-26	-17	-8	-3	(s)	13	-41	-41
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	-1
Canada	949	53	69	-2	75	(s)	-12	-2	13	194	1,143
China, People's Republic of	64	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	64
China, Taiwan	-43	0	0	0	-3	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-5	-48
Colombia	213	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	213
Congo	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Ecuador ^c	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	48
Egypt	25	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	25
France	0	0	1	0	-17	0	-35	(s)	15	-36	-36
Gabon ^d	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	-10	0	-1	(s)	(s)	-11	-11
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10	(s)	0	-10	-10
Guatemala	23	(s)	-4	(s)	-4	0	0	(s)	(s)	-9	15
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	8	8
Italy	0	0	14	0	0	-12	-34	(s)	(s)	-32	-32
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	-15	-7	0	(s)	(s)	-23	-23
Japan	-27	-10	0	-10	(s)	(s)	-37	-1	-17	-76	-103
Korea, Republic of	-23	0	0	0	-12	0	-7	(s)	4	-15	-38
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	1,304	-15	-49	6	-20	-30	-4	-3	19	-96	1,208
Netherlands	0	0	2	0	-44	-14	-28	(s)	11	-73	-73
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	12	23	-11	0	0	(s)	21	45	45
Norway	254	9	0	0	0	0	-2	(s)	12	19	272
Oman	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
Panama	0	0	0	-1	(s)	-7	0	(s)	(s)	-8	-8
Peru	32	0	0	0	(s)	11	(s)	(s)	(s)	11	43
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	-4	0	8	-3	1	1
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	37	0	2	0	-22	(s)	0	(s)	0	-20	18
Spain	0	0	15	0	-5	0	-21	(s)	6	-4	-4
Sweden	0	0	1	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	10	11	11
Thailand	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	37	(s)	0	0	0	13	0	-7	(s)	7	44
Turkey	0	0	0	0	-5	-14	-16	(s)	0	-34	-34
United Kingdom	90	0	28	0	0	10	-7	(s)	26	57	147
Virgin Islands	0	0	82	42	62	50	0	0	33	268	268
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7
Zaire	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Other	23	-6	5	-9	-65	-4	-33	-2	62	-52	-29
Total	7,186	103	271	108	-69	72	-303	-14	620	788	7,974
Persian Gulf^e	1,491	18	33	0	(s)	0	-11	(s)	49	89	1,580

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

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

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

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

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,502	42	22	1	2	28	-2	-6	272	359	1,861
Algeria	11	36	2	1	2	24	0	(s)	196	260	270
Kuwait	230	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	1	(s)	(s)	1	231
Qatar	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,259	6	20	0	(s)	4	(s)	(s)	76	106	1,366
United Arab Emirates	2	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	-6	(s)	-8	-6
Other OPEC	2,078	7	48	54	49	85	-7	-1	137	372	2,450
Indonesia	45	0	0	(s)	(s)	2	-1	(s)	4	6	51
Nigeria	652	0	0	-1	(s)	13	0	(s)	9	20	673
Venezuela	1,284	7	48	54	49	70	-6	(s)	123	346	1,629
Non OPEC	3,810	62	208	12	-7	23	-288	-15	305	300	4,111
Angola	320	0	0	0	1	3	0	(s)	3	7	326
Argentina	45	(s)	(s)	(s)	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	5	4	49
Australia	20	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	-11	(s)	4	-7	13
Bahama Islands	0	-1	-1	-1	-4	-3	0	(s)	(s)	-10	-10
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	4	0	(s)	0	-26	(s)	13	-9	-9
Benin	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Brazil	0	(s)	3	-7	-15	(s)	-2	(s)	1	-22	-22
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	3	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	1	2	5
Canada	1,029	85	82	-7	79	7	-15	-2	29	257	1,286
China, People's Republic of	52	-3	-1	0	-3	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-7	45
China, Taiwan	-5	(s)	0	0	-15	-4	(s)	(s)	-1	(s)	-24
Colombia	220	-1	-5	1	(s)	4	(s)	(s)	1	-1	219
Congo	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	31
Ecuador ^c	97	-4	(s)	0	(s)	3	0	(s)	4	3	100
Egypt	32	0	0	0	(s)	1	-1	(s)	6	6	38
France	0	0	3	0	-2	(s)	-15	(s)	10	-4	-4
Gabon ^d	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	170
Germany, FR	0	(s)	(s)	0	1	1	-2	(s)	12	12	12
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-4	(s)	7	2	2
Guatemala	13	(s)	-4	(s)	-3	-1	0	-1	(s)	-9	4
India	0	(s)	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	4	2	2
Italy	0	(s)	2	0	-1	(s)	-32	(s)	3	-27	-27
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	-4	-18	-1	(s)	(s)	-25	-25
Japan	-8	-4	-1	-11	-5	-1	-57	-1	-18	-99	-106
Korea, Republic of	-5	-2	(s)	-2	-31	(s)	-5	(s)	9	-32	-37
Malaysia	8	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	3	11
Mexico	1,208	-10	-57	4	-11	-29	-4	-4	9	-102	1,105
Netherlands	0	(s)	9	0	-5	-1	-20	(s)	10	-7	-7
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1	9	-3	4	0	-3	34	42	42
Norway	308	8	3	0	1	0	-3	(s)	6	15	323
Oman	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	38
Panama	0	(s)	(s)	-1	-7	-6	(s)	(s)	1	-14	-14
Peru	28	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	7	(s)	(s)	(s)	5	33
Puerto Rico	(s)	(s)	-8	0	-3	-1	(s)	8	8	5	5
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	2	2
Russia	20	(s)	-1	(s)	-3	1	0	(s)	3	(s)	20
Spain	1	(s)	8	0	-1	1	-34	(s)	20	-6	-5
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-2	(s)	3	2	2
Thailand	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	57	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	10	(s)	(s)	6	15	72
Turkey	0	0	2	0	-1	-2	-18	(s)	1	-16	-16
United Kingdom	236	1	51	(s)	(s)	3	-9	(s)	31	77	313
Virgin Islands	-71	0	108	38	76	54	0	(s)	45	320	249
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2
Zaire	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	16
Other	41	-5	12	-9	-44	-13	-26	-6	28	-63	-22
Total	7,391	111	278	67	44	136	-297	-21	714	1,031	8,422
Persian Gulf^e	1,491	6	20	(s)	(s)	4	-4	-6	78	99	1,590

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

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

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

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

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	16,064	64,754	719,465	10,462	67,216	877,961
Refinery	15,149	12,224	45,599	2,009	21,405	96,386
Tank Farms and Pipelines	897	51,473	86,175	7,594	33,522	179,661
Leases	18	1,057	14,032	859	817	16,783
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	573,659	0	0	573,659
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	11,472	11,472
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	151,978	160,556	256,199	14,903	92,060	675,696
Refinery	47,061	58,729	138,917	9,918	63,766	318,391
Bulk Terminal	76,647	62,989	69,465	2,030	21,525	232,656
Pipeline	28,218	36,334	44,350	2,695	6,629	118,226
Natural Gas Processing Plant	52	2,504	3,467	260	140	6,423
Pentanes Plus	26	2,640	5,795	203	58	8,722
Refinery	0	272	532	1	0	805
Bulk Terminal	16	1,385	3,253	1	41	4,696
Pipeline	0	711	1,259	70	0	2,040
Natural Gas Processing Plant	10	272	751	131	17	1,181
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,993	35,493	63,808	1,258	5,735	114,287
Refinery	2,471	5,341	14,598	514	1,863	24,787
Bulk Terminal	3,109	21,296	34,908	130	3,749	63,192
Pipeline	2,371	6,624	11,586	485	0	21,066
Natural Gas Processing Plant	42	2,232	2,716	129	123	5,242
Ethane/Ethylene	0	2,504	15,883	213	0	18,600
Refinery	0	2	1,579	0	0	1,581
Bulk Terminal	0	903	10,763	0	0	11,666
Pipeline	0	1,042	2,880	210	0	4,132
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	557	661	3	0	1,221
Propane/Propylene	5,304	22,664	21,471	481	1,882	51,802
Refinery	637	2,117	4,240	123	144	7,261
Bulk Terminal	2,268	16,298	10,771	128	1,630	31,095
Pipeline	2,371	3,331	5,375	159	0	11,236
Natural Gas Processing Plant	28	918	1,085	71	108	2,210
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,430	7,931	20,961	387	3,235	34,944
Refinery	1,577	2,684	7,237	267	1,179	12,944
Bulk Terminal	841	3,321	10,429	2	2,047	16,640
Pipeline	0	1,619	2,589	76	0	4,284
Natural Gas Processing Plant	12	307	706	42	9	1,076
Isobutane/Isobutylene	259	2,394	5,493	177	618	8,941
Refinery	257	538	1,542	124	540	3,001
Bulk Terminal	0	774	2,945	0	72	3,791
Pipeline	0	632	742	40	0	1,414
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	450	264	13	6	735
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,667	924	4,284	201	3,793	10,869
Refinery	1,560	523	2,248	102	2,521	6,954
Bulk Terminal	107	360	1,820	90	506	2,883
Pipeline	0	41	216	9	766	1,032
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	20	1	0	3	24
Refinery	0	20	1	0	3	24
Fuel Ethanol	8	686	93	56	408	1,251
Refinery	W	327	W	W	W	404
Bulk Terminal ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
ETBE	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	482
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	482

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	1,309	W	3,661	W	3,376	8,704
Refinery	1,204	W	2,001	W	2,493	5,939
Bulk Terminal	W	W	1,444	W	136	1,761
Pipeline	W	W	216	W	747	1,004
Other Oxygenates^b	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	11,384	12,753	45,233	2,152	21,179	92,701
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,022	3,160	10,507	482	3,656	19,827
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,202	1,699	7,640	299	4,370	17,210
Heavy Gas Oils	4,716	4,596	18,761	890	9,719	38,682
Residuum	1,444	3,298	8,325	481	3,434	16,982
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	6,555	10,475	14,338	1,374	6,320	39,062
Refinery	5,601	8,583	13,331	1,367	6,210	35,092
Bulk Terminal	954	425	756	0	66	2,201
Pipeline	0	1,467	251	7	44	1,769
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	104	21	24	0	1	150
Refinery	104	21	24	0	1	150
Finished Motor Gasoline	47,869	41,767	44,218	4,293	23,215	161,362
Refinery	8,312	9,043	16,774	1,874	11,389	47,392
Bulk Terminal	26,081	18,732	9,710	867	8,894	64,284
Pipeline	13,476	13,992	17,734	1,552	2,932	49,686
Reformulated	18,621	1,427	8,613	0	11,882	40,543
Refinery	4,795	349	3,166	0	6,351	14,661
Bulk Terminal	8,493	847	2,185	0	4,028	15,553
Pipeline	5,333	231	3,262	0	1,503	10,329
Oxygenated	252	815	177	80	156	1,480
Refinery	0	561	176	0	139	876
Bulk Terminal	156	254	1	80	14	505
Pipeline	96	0	0	0	3	99
Other	28,996	39,525	35,428	4,213	11,177	119,339
Refinery	3,517	8,133	13,432	1,874	4,899	31,855
Bulk Terminal	17,432	17,631	7,524	787	4,852	48,226
Pipeline	8,047	13,761	14,472	1,552	1,426	39,258
Finished Aviation Gasoline	919	353	513	30	489	2,304
Refinery	674	162	380	25	213	1,454
Bulk Terminal	245	187	133	5	276	846
Pipeline	0	4	0	0	0	4
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	46	1	73	269	389
Refinery	0	0	1	22	21	44
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	0	46	0	51	248	345
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	11,224	7,907	14,469	716	8,125	42,441
Refinery	1,809	3,348	7,257	349	4,672	17,435
Bulk Terminal	4,058	1,548	2,205	292	2,146	10,249
Pipeline	5,357	3,011	5,007	75	1,307	14,757

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	2,914	1,275	1,149	129	77	5,544
Refinery	152	485	554	117	65	1,373
Bulk Terminal	2,572	733	332	0	7	3,644
Pipeline	190	57	263	12	5	527
Distillate Fuel Oil	39,398	32,112	29,445	2,253	11,670	114,878
Refinery	7,436	9,009	15,836	1,357	6,484	40,122
Bulk Terminal	25,138	12,724	5,592	468	4,041	47,963
Pipeline	6,824	10,379	8,017	428	1,145	26,793
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	15,037	22,405	16,271	1,833	7,856	63,402
Refinery	1,694	5,186	7,290	1,030	4,451	19,651
Bulk Terminal	9,663	9,039	3,629	412	2,507	25,250
Pipeline	3,680	8,180	5,352	391	898	18,501
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	24,361	9,707	13,174	420	3,814	51,476
Refinery	5,742	3,823	8,546	327	2,033	20,471
Bulk Terminal	15,475	3,685	1,963	56	1,534	22,713
Pipeline	3,144	2,199	2,665	37	247	8,292
Residual Fuel Oil^c	14,775	2,270	13,919	456	6,168	37,588
Refinery	3,858	1,553	5,895	456	4,735	16,497
Bulk Terminal	10,917	717	8,024	0	1,251	20,909
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	182	182
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	3,570	149	268	69	836	4,892
Refinery	1,220	7	90	69	831	2,217
Bulk Terminal	2,350	142	178	0	5	2,675
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	5,231	542	5,291	234	1,295	12,593
Refinery	1,331	348	1,184	234	1,142	4,239
Bulk Terminal	3,900	194	4,107	0	153	8,354
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	5,974	1,579	8,360	153	3,855	19,921
Refinery	1,307	1,198	4,621	153	2,762	10,041
Bulk Terminal	4,667	381	3,739	0	1,093	9,880
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	454	422	1,558	0	108	2,542
Refinery	454	422	1,558	0	108	2,542
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	1,997	0	150	2,147
Refinery	0	0	1,997	0	150	2,147
Special Naphthas	125	245	1,757	1	66	2,194
Refinery	103	245	1,514	1	66	1,929
Bulk Terminal	22	0	243	0	0	265
Lubricants	2,281	1,629	6,354	0	1,369	11,633
Refinery	737	864	5,063	0	1,037	7,701
Bulk Terminal	1,544	765	1,291	0	332	3,932
Waxes	184	132	380	0	152	848
Refinery	184	132	380	0	152	848
Petroleum Coke	572	987	2,782	264	657	5,262
Refinery	572	987	2,782	264	657	5,262
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,427	8,903	3,493	1,487	2,311	19,621
Refinery	1,582	4,880	2,728	1,317	2,116	12,623
Bulk Terminal	1,845	4,023	765	170	195	6,998
Miscellaneous Products	107	202	682	13	148	1,152
Refinery	68	106	232	0	127	533
Bulk Terminal	39	94	433	7	21	594
Pipeline	0	2	17	6	0	25
Total Stocks, All Oils	168,042	225,310	975,664	25,365	159,276	1,553,657

^a Includes stocks held by producers.

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

^c Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the 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, September 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		
PAD District I	34,393	13,288	156	20,949	2,724	32,574	11,357	21,217	14,775	2,933
Connecticut	858	858	0	0	97	1,875	506	1,369	114	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	1,852	1,374	0	478	147	1,618	580	1,038	2,210	W
Florida	5,456	0	0	5,456	151	1,979	1,185	794	1,165	43
Georgia	1,743	0	0	1,743	68	887	612	275	261	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	934	329	0	605	324	1,275	504	771	670	W
Massachusetts	1,653	1,653	0	0	206	3,330	657	2,673	888	W
New Jersey	6,661	4,829	2	1,830	408	6,436	1,442	4,994	5,746	W
New York	3,082	781	63	2,238	453	5,473	1,191	4,282	1,289	W
North Carolina	2,306	0	0	2,306	278	1,802	1,047	755	392	W
Pennsylvania	5,014	1,336	91	3,587	386	4,305	1,887	2,418	1,053	W
Rhode Island	546	546	0	0	W	666	158	508	W	W
South Carolina	1,312	0	0	1,312	94	1,032	571	461	W	W
Virginia	2,809	1,582	0	1,227	99	1,764	897	867	482	W
West Virginia	167	0	0	167	W	132	120	12	W	W
PAD District II	27,775	1,196	815	25,764	1,218	21,733	14,225	7,508	2,270	19,333
Illinois	3,800	327	0	3,473	187	3,744	2,779	965	649	649
Indiana	3,240	197	110	2,933	302	2,711	1,279	1,432	184	W
Iowa	1,079	0	0	1,079	W	1,287	1,124	163	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	2,181	0	0	2,181	14	2,109	1,613	496	15	12,778
Kentucky	1,624	361	168	1,095	57	1,203	607	596	W	W
Michigan	3,044	0	18	3,026	131	1,671	1,225	446	72	2,987
Minnesota	1,605	20	271	1,314	W	1,109	838	271	131	W
Missouri	1,147	0	0	1,147	W	752	632	120	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	519	0	1	518	W	569	309	260	W	W
Ohio	3,794	42	11	3,741	309	2,258	1,241	1,017	283	W
Oklahoma	2,240	0	3	2,237	W	1,657	968	689	379	664
Tennessee	2,008	0	138	1,870	42	1,214	844	370	217	W
Wisconsin	1,494	249	95	1,150	W	1,449	766	683	44	W
PAD District III	26,484	5,351	177	20,956	886	21,428	10,919	10,509	13,919	16,096
Alabama	1,331	0	0	1,331	59	809	514	295	215	15
Arkansas	829	0	0	829	W	693	367	326	W	W
Louisiana	5,498	459	0	5,039	101	4,664	2,186	2,478	6,754	2,775
Mississippi	1,990	0	0	1,990	296	1,869	505	1,364	W	4,497
New Mexico	408	0	0	408	W	226	172	54	20	W
Texas	16,428	4,892	177	11,359	402	13,167	7,175	5,992	6,655	8,712
PAD District IV	2,741	0	80	2,661	117	1,825	1,442	383	456	322
Colorado	579	0	80	499	W	280	245	35	W	W
Idaho	229	0	0	229	W	136	85	51	W	W
Montana	849	0	0	849	W	631	631	0	51	12
Utah	567	0	0	567	W	481	242	239	141	239
Wyoming	517	0	0	517	W	297	239	58	W	40
PAD District V	20,283	10,379	153	9,751	72	10,525	6,958	3,567	5,986	1,882
Alaska	456	0	0	456	W	662	91	571	W	W
Arizona	861	0	141	720	W	269	223	46	W	W
California	12,265	10,379	8	1,878	65	5,904	4,776	1,128	3,705	619
Hawaii	923	0	0	923	W	660	201	459	W	W
Nevada	204	0	4	200	W	108	83	25	W	W
Oregon	2,225	0	0	2,225	W	761	523	238	192	W
Washington	3,349	0	0	3,349	W	2,161	1,061	1,100	807	383
U.S. Total	111,676	30,214	1,381	80,081	5,017	88,085	44,901	43,184	37,406	40,566

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, September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	35	588	0	166	1,730	868	0	0	62,721
Petroleum Products	8,755	37	0	3,669	5,652	2,984	0	85,579	30,490
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	455	0	0	0	399
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,177	4,649	96	0	2,483	3,424
Unfinished Oils	25	0	0	28	18	0	0	83	177
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	15	1,726
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,722	0	0	1,144	219	1,278	0	49,615	13,772
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,223	50
Oxygenated	0	0	0	213	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,722	0	0	931	219	1,278	0	39,392	13,722
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	54	107
Jet Fuel	315	0	0	139	0	928	0	13,360	4,476
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	315	0	0	139	0	928	0	13,360	4,476
Kerosene	108	0	0	142	0	0	0	46	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,585	0	0	718	234	667	0	18,124	5,252
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,012	0	0	269	214	649	0	11,526	4,563
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	573	0	0	449	20	18	0	6,598	689
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	36	35	0	0	885	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	74
Lubricants	0	37	0	38	10	0	0	634	192
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	225	32	0	0	188	740
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Total	8,790	625	0	3,835	7,382	3,852	0	85,579	93,211

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	859	889	0	0	0	5,819	0
Petroleum Products	479	2,367	2,460	2,623	905	0	0	512	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	182	248	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,274	2,375	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	317	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	332	1,497	520	0	838	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	332	1,497	520	0	838	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	92	462	73	0	38	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	92	462	73	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	55	408	411	0	29	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	55	238	411	0	24	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	170	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	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
Total	479	2,367	3,319	3,512	905	0	0	6,331	0

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

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

Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	0	588	0	1,730	868	0	62,721
Petroleum Products	8,730	0	1,885	5,321	2,984	65,444	25,652
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	455	0	0	399
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,177	4,649	96	2,483	3,424
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	22	0	0	0	1,726
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,722	0	344	166	1,278	37,085	11,541
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	9,510	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,722	0	344	166	1,278	27,575	11,541
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	15	0	77
Jet Fuel	315	0	39	0	928	10,858	4,236
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	315	0	39	0	928	10,858	4,236
Kerosene	108	0	0	0	0	31	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,585	0	303	51	667	14,987	4,249
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,012	0	81	31	649	9,578	3,942
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	573	0	222	20	18	5,409	307
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,730	588	1,885	7,051	3,852	65,444	88,373

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	859	889	0	5,819	0
Petroleum Products	479	2,367	2,460	2,623	905	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	182	248	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,274	2,375	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	332	1,497	520	0	838	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	332	1,497	520	0	838	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	92	462	73	0	38	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	38	0	0
Kerosene-Type	92	462	73	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	55	408	411	0	29	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	55	238	411	0	24	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	170	0	0	5	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	479	2,367	3,319	3,512	905	5,819	0

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, September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	35	0	0	166	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	25	37	0	1,784	331	0	20,135	924
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	25	0	0	28	18	0	83	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	800	53	0	12,530	506
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	713	506
Oxygenated	0	0	0	213	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	587	53	0	11,817	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	100	0	0	2,502	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	100	0	0	2,502	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	142	0	0	15	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	415	183	0	3,137	418
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	188	183	0	1,948	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	227	0	0	1,189	418
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	36	35	0	885	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	36	35	0	853	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0
Lubricants	0	37	0	38	10	0	634	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	225	32	0	188	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Total	60	37	0	1,950	331	0	20,135	924

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	662	18,549	4,838	0	0	0	512
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	83	177	0	0	0	89
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	15	0	0	0	0	317
Finished Motor Gasoline	207	11,817	2,231	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	207	0	50	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	11,817	2,181	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	17	37	30	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	2,502	240	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	2,502	240	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	2,719	1,003	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	1,948	621	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	771	382	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	126	759	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	126	727	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	151	0	0	0	106
Special Naphthas	0	81	74	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	301	333	192	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	188	740	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	662	18,549	4,838	0	0	0	512

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

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

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, September 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	166	623	-457	63,615	2,764	60,851
Petroleum Products	89,248	8,792	80,456	41,705	12,305	29,400
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	581	455	126
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,660	0	3,660	4,698	5,922	-1,224
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	714	2,620	-1,906
Propane/Propylene	3,660	0	3,660	3,220	2,196	1,024
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	0	0	439	945	-506
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	325	161	164
Unfinished Oils	111	25	86	202	46	156
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	37	0	37	1,726	22	1,704
Finished Motor Gasoline	50,759	5,722	45,037	20,014	2,641	17,373
Reformulated	10,223	0	10,223	50	0	50
Oxygenated	213	0	213	0	213	-213
Other	40,323	5,722	34,601	19,964	2,428	17,536
Finished Aviation Gasoline	54	0	54	107	15	92
Jet Fuel	13,499	315	13,184	4,864	1,067	3,797
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	13,499	315	13,184	4,864	1,067	3,797
Kerosene	188	108	80	108	142	-34
Distillate Fuel Oil	18,842	2,585	16,257	8,248	1,619	6,629
0.05 percent sulfur and under	11,795	2,012	9,783	6,986	1,132	5,854
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	7,047	573	6,474	1,262	487	775
Residual Fuel Oil	921	0	921	0	71	-71
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	151	0	151
Special Naphthas	81	0	81	74	0	74
Lubricants	672	37	635	192	48	144
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	413	0	413	740	257	483
Miscellaneous Products	11	0	11	0	0	0
Total	89,414	9,415	79,999	105,320	15,069	90,251

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	9,026	62,721	-53,695	868	1,748	-880	0	5,819	-5,819
Petroleum Products	8,824	118,915	-110,091	3,463	5,988	-2,525	3,272	512	2,760
Pentanes Plus	703	399	304	0	430	-430	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,024	5,907	1,117	96	3,649	-3,553	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	3,972	184	3,788	0	1,882	-1,882	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,516	5,256	-3,740	93	1,037	-944	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,200	237	963	2	459	-457	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	336	230	106	1	271	-270	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	107	260	-153	0	0	0	0	89	-89
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	317	1,741	-1,424	0	0	0	0	317	-317
Finished Motor Gasoline	219	65,216	-64,997	1,610	1,358	252	2,335	0	2,335
Reformulated	0	10,273	-10,273	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	219	54,943	-54,724	1,610	1,358	252	2,335	0	2,335
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	161	-161	15	0	15	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	18,390	-18,390	1,020	111	909	500	0	500
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	38	-38	38	0	38
Kerosene-Type	0	18,390	-18,390	1,020	73	947	462	0	462
Kerosene	0	46	-46	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	234	23,839	-23,605	722	440	282	437	0	437
0.05 percent sulfur and under	214	16,382	-16,168	704	435	269	262	0	262
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	20	7,457	-7,437	18	5	13	175	0	175
Residual Fuel Oil	35	885	-850	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	106	151	-45	0	0	0	0	106	-106
Special Naphthas	0	155	-155	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	47	826	-779	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	32	928	-896	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	11	-11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17,850	181,636	-163,786	4,331	7,736	-3,405	3,272	6,331	-3,059

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

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

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.

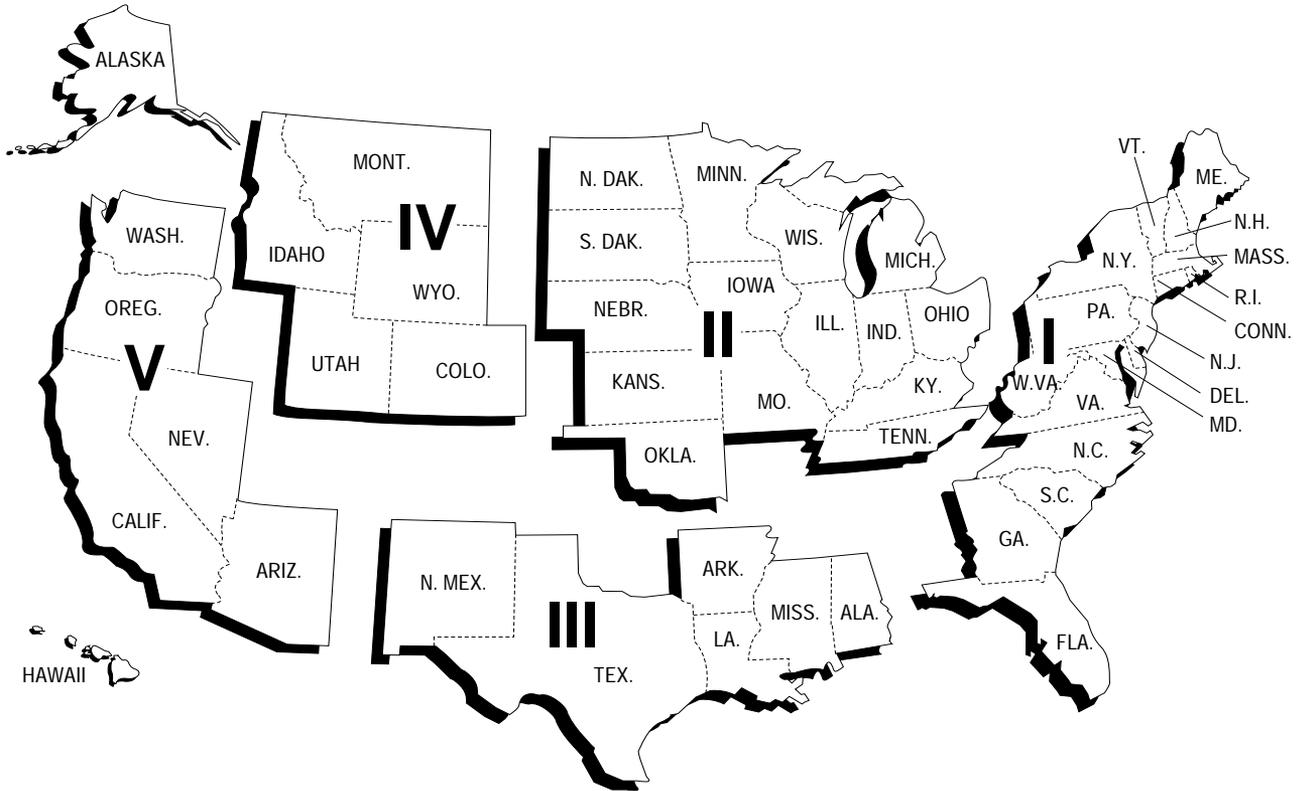
PAD District IV

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

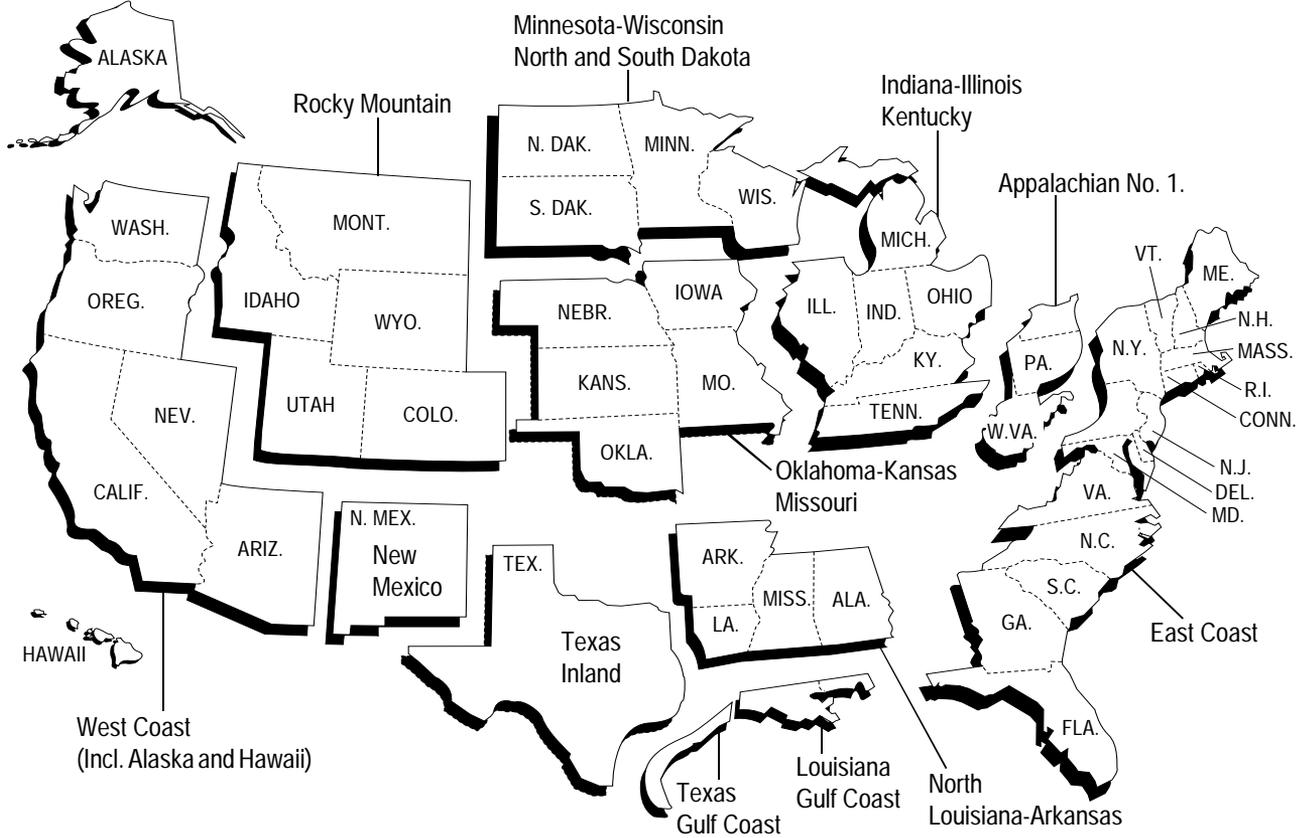
PAD District V

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 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^a Production Estimates and Reported States^b Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																		
	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	9-96	10-96	
	Reported State Data^c																		
7-14-95	1536	0																	
8-14-95	3469	1513	0																
9-14-95	5906	3463	1417	0															
10-14-95	5939	5886	3482	1457	0														
11-14-95	5941	5898	5743	3529	1389	0													
12-14-95	5942	5901	5761	5694	3392	1483	0												
1-14-96	6145	6101	5785	5701	4766	3426	1494	0											
2-14-96	6146	6102	5797	5720	5685	5628	3390	1486	0										
3-14-96	6221	6174	5796	5765	5739	5727	4795	3429	1455	0									
4-14-96	6237	6182	5882	5850	5796	5754	5900	4864	3340	1501	0								
5-14-96	6295	6238	6098	6073	6037	6043	6143	6037	3992	3464	1469	0							
6-14-96	6652	6238	6098	6099	6038	6044	6147	6059	5818	4754	3443	1472	0						
7-14-96	6650	6236	6096	6097	6060	6067	6172	6086	5821	5878	4808	3344	1355	0					
8-14-96	6652	6603	6457	6096	6062	6072	6176	6088	5917	5968	5969	4925	3311	1550	0				
9-14-96	6652	6600	6457	6459	6062	6072	6176	6089	6117	6157	5683	5534	4643	1879	1451	0			
10-14-96	6652	6600	6457	6459	6422	6439	6548	6089	6121	6163	5753	5805	5685	4767	1781	1425	0		
11-14-96	6652	6600	6457	6459	6422	6439	6549	6090	6121	6164	5954	5811	5699	5759	3177	1823	1497	0	
	Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production^d																		
11-14-96	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	6	7	8	9	9	11	17	27	33

Type of Estimate	Month of Production																	
	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	9-96	10-96
	Product Estimates																	
Original ^e	6608	6557	6462	6481	6388	6441	6489	6447	6460	6505	6463	6364	6321	6474	6401	6434	6494	6503
Interim ^f	6572	6540	6449	6462	6380	6429	6554	6520	6495	6550	6516	6479	6443	6502	6383	6389	6504	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial.....	6239	6192	6051	6090	6042	6083	6214	6141	6118	6170	6166	6024	5964	6040	5791	5908	5959	
Revised....	6253	6213	6058	6108	6051	6070	6211	6146	6110	6193	6171	6018	5928	5997	5841	5878		
Final ^g	6629	6579	6449	6447	6416	6421	6585	6530										

^a Includes lease condensate.

^b Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PADD III) and Pacific (PADD V), as two separate reporting entities.

^c 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.

^d 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.

^e Original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

^f Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.

^g 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
1993													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	61	67	70	61	58	63	62	48	68	69	84	81	66
Motor Gas Blending	-59	-61	15	-32	-3	-5	-19	54	79	-72	-72	48	-10
Product Supplied	6,639	7,112	7,389	7,435	7,585	7,700	7,785	7,864	7,607	7,382	7,533	7,661	7,476
1994													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	86	73	76	71	69	63	65	73	59	90	82	82	74
Motor Gas Blending	33	-7	27	58	51	82	98	98	81	-16	56	113	57
Product Supplied	6,980	7,275	7,395	7,564	7,644	7,922	7,884	7,975	7,615	7,548	7,464	7,924	7,601
1995													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	66	66	79	74	58	81	49	36	57	72	91	58	65
Motor Gas Blending	8	37	56	86	131	113	46	110	35	89	28	29	64
Product Supplied	7,163	7,481	7,788	7,651	7,894	8,220	7,888	8,187	7,786	7,781	7,866	7,742	7,789
1996													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.	58	53	49	37	27	14	9	20	23				
Motor Gas Blending	39	23	-16	14	5	66	2	-18	2				
Product Supplied	7,254	7,552	7,729	7,869	7,998	8,089	8,135	8,216	7,641				

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, 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference										
Inputs.....	14,739	28	14,707	39	14,734	29	15,296	19	15,591	32	15,909	53
Crude Oil	13,708	6	13,529	-3	13,755	2	14,263	(s)	14,401	0	14,535	-1
Pentanes Plus	172	0	163	0	168	0	152	0	162	0	176	0
LPGs	416	3	318	1	246	0	226	0	215	0	211	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene....	261	4	186	(s)	110	0	76	0	79	0	72	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	155	-1	132	1	135	0	150	0	136	0	139	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	281	-1	287	2	294	-1	300	(s)	322	0	318	0
Unfinished Oils	241	11	372	19	176	3	273	(s)	431	1	571	1
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-74	8	44	19	102	26	87	19	66	31	102	54
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	-5	0	-6	0	-7	0	-4	0	-6	0	-3	0
Production	17,572	40	17,457	57	17,654	40	18,267	27	18,559	31	18,821	54
Pentanes Plus	310	-1	314	2	327	1	333	1	332	0	350	(s)
LPGs	1,909	-4	1,903	6	2,176	4	2,298	7	2,289	(s)	2,286	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	596	-1	557	(s)	642	1	662	4	652	(s)	648	0
Propane/Propylene.....	989	3	998	2	1,041	2	1,046	2	1,049	(s)	1,031	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene....	133	-4	158	9	281	2	370	(s)	371	(s)	364	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	191	-2	190	-6	212	(s)	221	1	216	-1	243	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	291	-1	244	-1	273	6	269	-1	273	(s)	242	(s)
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-39	12	-23	6	16	24	-14	5	-5	18	-66	26
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,333	15	7,303	33	7,242	1	7,475	14	7,724	13	7,820	28
Reformulated.....	1,825	13	1,901	20	2,138	28	2,200	19	2,309	31	2,222	41
Oxygenated.....	969	-8	635	6	581	0	459	0	347	0	226	0
Other	4,539	10	4,768	7	4,523	-26	4,816	-5	5,069	-18	5,372	-13
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	14	0	9	0	20	0	24	0	22	0	24	1
Jet Fuel	1,597	0	1,500	0	1,470	0	1,466	0	1,419	0	1,514	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	3	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,594	0	1,496	0	1,468	0	1,464	0	1,418	0	1,512	0
Kerosene.....	94	0	76	0	40	0	29	0	29	0	25	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,110	-6	3,145	-9	3,110	0	3,305	(s)	3,258	0	3,291	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	774	24	776	21	701	(s)	671	(s)	732	0	731	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	136	0	181	0	171	0	181	0	194	0	167	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock....	211	(s)	164	2	151	0	195	0	185	0	203	0
Special Naphthas	46	0	48	0	55	0	54	0	58	0	46	0
Lubricants.....	167	0	178	(s)	162	4	168	1	160	0	188	0
Waxes	22	0	22	0	21	(s)	23	0	23	0	25	0
Petroleum Coke	630	(s)	645	-1	678	(s)	689	(s)	659	0	664	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	283	0	293	(s)	372	(s)	401	(s)	481	0	569	0
Still Gas	642	-1	638	-3	628	-1	658	-1	683	(s)	696	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	40	0	41	0	41	0	41	0	42	0	45	0
Imports	9,272	50	8,287	86	8,967	100	9,357	62	9,914	17	9,920	2
Crude Oil	7,260	43	6,553	59	7,136	79	7,316	55	8,029	0	7,958	0
Pentanes Plus	53	0	44	0	42	0	38	0	48	0	60	0
LPGs	208	(s)	136	3	165	(s)	125	-3	156	0	183	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	14	0	14	0	14	0	20	0	14	0	14	0
Propane/Propylene.....	150	(s)	103	3	116	(s)	82	-3	103	0	121	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene....	29	0	14	0	20	0	14	0	24	0	27	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	14	0	4	0	15	0	10	0	14	0	21	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	30	0	51	0	50	0	44	0	47	0	43	0
Unfinished Oils	385	(s)	283	16	361	5	444	5	337	0	417	0
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	83	25	67	13	73	7	71	0	69	38	91	40
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	343	-30	305	-12	310	(s)	501	0	444	-31	426	-40
Reformulated.....	181	-16	157	-12	140	-7	207	3	307	-38	217	-40
Oxygenated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	162	-14	148	0	170	7	295	-3	137	7	209	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	(s)	0										
Jet Fuel	80	9	108	-8	101	4	108	5	112	10	127	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	0	0	16	-16	5	-5	5	-5	19	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	80	9	92	9	96	9	102	10	93	10	127	0
Kerosene.....	7	(s)	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	243	11	271	8	253	3	258	0	215	1	185	0
Residual Fuel Oil	320	0	222	0	227	0	237	0	203	0	174	-6
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	77	-9	73	6	77	0	42	0	29	0	38	7
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock....	152	0	134	0	124	0	119	0	168	0	165	0
Special Naphthas	8	0	10	(s)	11	(s)	13	(s)	11	(s)	8	0
Lubricants.....	9	0	8	0	22	0	7	0	12	0	14	0
Waxes	1	(s)	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
Petroleum Coke	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	14	0	18	1	12	1	33	0	31	-1	29	1
Miscellaneous Products	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0

(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, 1995 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	1,543,332	215	1,499,930	-918	1,481,933	-311	1,501,194	-14	1,519,363	691	1,545,513	674
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	303,334	120	301,502	52	299,622	44	302,969	192	304,778	0	314,280	168
Pentanes Plus	5,514	-5	5,248	-2	5,653	47	5,447	15	6,926	12	7,817	-10
LPGs	72,562	124	55,478	99	56,380	-300	64,310	1	73,972	83	87,457	-4
Ethane/Ethylene	20,153	0	16,047	-3	14,791	-529	14,521	0	15,537	266	16,146	0
Propane/Propylene	31,587	283	21,679	197	21,674	173	25,228	-1	31,731	-27	40,540	-2
Normal Butane/Butylene	14,255	-119	11,508	-108	13,335	-15	17,364	-2	19,524	-55	22,757	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	6,567	-40	6,244	13	6,580	71	7,197	4	7,180	-101	8,014	0
Oth Hydrocns/Oxygenates	12,506	-125	12,545	-205	12,626	7	12,537	4	12,155	2	10,893	3
Unfinished Oils	91,886	-322	89,123	-522	94,473	-56	100,657	-41	99,712	450	98,443	-25
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.	44,561	934	44,508	919	43,812	1,091	42,655	682	42,037	1,434	39,664	1,831
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.	175	0	183	0	237	0	162	0	160	0	132	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	169,280	-568	168,830	-1,250	159,400	-1,105	160,306	-551	163,102	-1,302	164,962	-1,140
Reformulated	39,180	-839	40,265	-956	40,911	-1,107	40,721	-569	44,053	-1,466	40,544	-1,216
Oxygenated	4,761	122	1,902	78	1,226	-7	1,105	-47	1,386	-166	1,083	0
Other	125,339	149	126,663	-372	117,263	9	118,480	65	117,663	330	123,335	76
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2,359	0	2,230	-1	2,083	0	2,185	0	2,201	0	2,081	10
Jet Fuel	38,660	-206	34,677	-110	34,083	-104	35,585	-74	36,738	-24	38,848	0
Naphtha-Type Jet	522	-124	551	-80	567	-86	555	-74	372	-26	365	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	38,138	-82	34,126	-30	33,516	-18	35,030	0	36,366	2	38,483	0
Kerosene	7,433	-80	5,784	17	3,654	18	3,333	-1	3,383	-1	3,079	-2
Distillate Fuel Oil	113,099	600	96,821	219	89,707	-8	90,053	0	95,586	113	101,602	30
Residual Fuel Oil	35,721	64	31,537	234	31,682	10	33,669	72	34,275	17	34,924	-33
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	3,107	0	2,605	0	2,014	0	2,303	0	2,964	0	2,787	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	1,477	0	1,672	0	1,453	0	1,958	0	1,578	0	1,667	0
Special Naphthas	1,913	0	1,864	0	1,913	0	1,886	0	2,006	0	1,957	0
Lubricants	12,718	0	13,052	-11	12,357	46	12,220	32	11,450	-3	11,717	0
Waxes	873	0	867	0	851	-10	828	0	823	0	897	0
Petroleum Coke	8,145	-321	7,518	-411	7,377	0	7,223	0	7,277	0	6,784	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	25,096	0	30,886	54	32,213	9	33,208	-353	31,230	-80	29,864	-154
Miscellaneous Products	1,283	0	1,383	0	1,218	0	1,215	8	1,207	-10	1,204	0
Product Supplied	18,212	22	18,498	79	18,180	13	17,837	10	17,857	-13	18,049	9
Crude Oil	11	0	8	0	7	0	6	0	7	0	6	0
Pentanes Plus	237	5	204	2	187	(s)	226	3	170	(s)	204	1
LPGs	2,323	-20	2,249	8	2,029	17	1,877	-6	1,851	-3	1,772	4
Ethane/Ethylene	675	-1	713	(s)	697	18	691	-14	634	-8	642	9
Propane/Propylene	1,476	-8	1,404	8	1,132	3	978	5	922	1	838	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	99	-8	59	9	120	-1	148	(s)	200	2	196	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	73	-3	73	-9	80	-2	61	4	95	3	96	-3
Unfinished Oils	-22	-10	7	4	13	-13	-35	4	-64	-17	-111	15
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp.	4	0	6	0	5	0	7	0	6	0	4	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,254	5	7,552	44	7,729	-3	7,869	-5	7,998	7	8,089	-18
Reformulated	1,930	24	2,020	11	2,255	26	2,413	3	2,505	23	2,552	-8
Oxygenated	979	-13	733	8	603	3	463	1	338	4	236	-6
Other	4,345	-6	4,799	25	4,871	-32	4,993	-10	5,154	-19	5,301	-5
Finished Aviation Gasoline	14	0	13	(s)	25	(s)	21	0	22	0	28	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,609	16	1,678	-11	1,531	4	1,512	4	1,481	8	1,559	-1
Naphtha-Type Jet	4	4	19	-18	-2	-5	8	-5	26	-2	2	-1
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,605	12	1,659	7	1,534	9	1,505	9	1,455	10	1,557	(s)
Kerosene	93	2	133	-3	103	(s)	40	1	28	0	28	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,681	-7	3,722	12	3,453	10	3,385	-1	3,118	-3	3,194	2
0.05% & under	2,051	-7	2,078	14	2,086	16	2,163	-2	2,143	2	2,206	-2
Greater than 0.05%	1,630	-1	1,644	-1	1,367	-6	1,222	1	976	-5	989	4
Residual Fuel Oil	1,020	36	1,028	16	829	7	745	-2	826	2	739	-4
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	204	-9	271	6	267	0	214	0	201	0	211	7
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	362	(s)	291	2	282	0	298	0	365	0	366	0
Special Naphthas	50	0	34	(s)	58	(s)	52	(s)	33	(s)	36	0
Lubricants	133	2	144	1	190	2	133	1	168	1	141	(s)
Waxes	20	(s)	21	0	21	(s)	23	(s)	22	0	22	0
Petroleum Coke	328	2	350	2	442	-13	372	(s)	328	0	383	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	211	(s)	110	-1	338	3	393	12	571	-10	636	3
Still Gas	642	-1	638	-3	628	-1	658	-1	683	(s)	696	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	38	0	38	(s)	46	0	42	(s)	42	1	45	(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, 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs.....	15,669	-10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27
Crude Oil	14,319	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Pentanes Plus	175	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs.....	201	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	66	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	135	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	327	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils	529	-10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	118	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Production.....	18,649	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36
Pentanes Plus	350	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
LPGs.....	2,266	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Ethane/Ethylene.....	650	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Propane/Propylene.....	1,045	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Normal Butane/Butylene	353	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	219	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	306	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-2	-82	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,811	82	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27
Reformulated.....	2,300	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
Oxygenated.....	182	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Other	5,329	82	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	24	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,496	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	3	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,493	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene	47	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,139	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Residual Fuel Oil	646	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	170	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	204	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Special Naphthas	47	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lubricants.....	162	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Waxes	23	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	640	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	590	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Still Gas	687	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Miscellaneous Products.....	43	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Imports	9,752	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
Crude Oil	7,771	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38
Pentanes Plus	57	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs.....	189	-7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Ethane/Ethylene.....	14	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	122	-7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Normal Butane/Butylene	33	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	21	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	55	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Unfinished Oils	339	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp.....	95	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	378	-27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-20
Reformulated.....	210	-27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-20
Oxygenated.....	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other	168	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	89	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-6
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	89	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Kerosene	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	194	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Residual Fuel Oil	335	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	41	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	165	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	10	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Lubricants.....	7	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	25	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Miscellaneous Products.....	(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, 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)....	1,549,769	183	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	74
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	309,624	-346	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33
Pentanes Plus.....	8,886	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
LPGs.....	99,154	-5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	16,429	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-38
Propane/Propylene.....	46,288	-6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	88
Normal Butane/Butylene	27,500	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-43
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	8,937	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-7
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	11,445	59	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-36
Unfinished Oils.....	97,724	99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-60
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	38,670	152	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,006
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	125	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	162,846	201	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-816
Reformulated.....	41,744	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-866
Oxygenated.....	1,194	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
Other.....	119,908	111	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	53
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2,218	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Jet Fuel.....	38,353	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-74
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	269	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-56
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	38,084	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-18
Kerosene	3,958	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-7
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	106,349	46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	143
Residual Fuel Oil	34,774	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	52
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	2,689	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	2,027	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	1,809	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lubricants.....	11,667	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Waxes.....	880	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Petroleum Coke.....	6,196	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-105
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	26,269	-4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-75
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,202	-14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Product Supplied.....	18,143	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19
Crude Oil.....	5	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Pentanes Plus.....	197	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
LPGs.....	1,804	-7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Ethane/Ethylene.....	655	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Propane/Propylene.....	952	-7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	123	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	75	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Unfinished Oils.....	-167	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	8,135	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Reformulated.....	2,460	-70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Oxygenated.....	178	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Other.....	5,496	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Finished Aviation Gasoline	20	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,574	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	6	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,567	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Kerosene	19	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,046	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
0.05% & under.....	2,095	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Greater than 0.05%	950	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Residual Fuel Oil	897	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	214	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	358	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Special Naphthas.....	36	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Lubricants.....	152	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Waxes.....	22	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	381	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	720	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Still Gas	687	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Miscellaneous Products.....	43	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(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, October 1996

Products	October 1996		September 1996		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production.....	2,404	78	1,590	53	18,467	61
Stocks	1,625	--	1,239	--	--	--
MTBE						
Production.....	5,802	187	5,578	186	56,564	185
Stocks	8,773	--	8,361	--	--	--

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
Total U.S.												
Production												
1995	98	100	94	96	91	87	81	76	84	84	82	88
1996	87	74	75	66	46	39	39	49	53	78		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
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	1,239	1,625		
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	65	390	51	87	76	102	109	209	201	103	174	212
1996	172	123	24	7	7	7	9	8	8	21		
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1995	96	98	93	94	89	85	79	74	83	83	81	87
1996	86	73	74	66	46	38	38	48	52	77		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
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	686	1,096		
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	587	474	702	516	677	497	600	870	869	821	264	165
1996	166	183	129	239	117	84	84	73	81	48		
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	123	75	72	81	89	96	125	137	133	135	94	68
1996	97	66	49	50	40	41	37	41	55	83		
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	439	307	254	348	459	491	684	795	903	795	690	458
1996	425	295	216	186	195	134	189	214	409	377		

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
Total U.S.												
Production												
1995	149	144	121	168	169	182	181	171	163	167	174	171
1996	173	172	182	183	194	202	197	179	186	187		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
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	8,361	8,773		
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
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	1,289	1,191		
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1995	132	128	103	148	147	158	158	151	142	148	157	152
1996	154	150	163	160	172	183	174	158	164	169		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
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	3,434	3,106		
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
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	3,345	4,154		

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
Total U.S.												
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	186	187		
Merchant Plants												
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	101	98		
Captive Plants												
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	85	89		

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, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and oxygenates.

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

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

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

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

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

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 (C₆H₆). 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 (C₄H₁₀). 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 (C₄H₁₀). 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 (C₄H₁₀). 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 (C₄H₈). 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) (CH₃)₃COC₂H₅. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ethane (C₂H₆). 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 (C₂H₄). 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 (C₂H₅OH). 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 (C₄H₈). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Isohexane (C₆H₁₄). 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 (C₄), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C₅) and isohexane (C₆), 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 (CH₃OH). 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) (CH₃)₃COCH₃. 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, (C₅H₁₂), 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 (C₃H₈). 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 (C₃H₆). 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) (CH₃)₂(C₂H₅)COCH₃. 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) (CH₃)₃COH. An alcohol primarily used as a chemical feedstock, a solvent or feedstock for isobutylene production for MTBE;

produced as a co-product of propylene oxide production or by direct hydration of isobutylene.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene (C₆H₅CH₃). 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.