

Petroleum Supply Monthly

November 1997

With Data for September 1997

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Office of Oil and Gas
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Weekly Petroleum Status Report		
Wednesday 9:00 a.m. (weekly)	EPUB/WWW	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Data Log (Table 14 plus 4-week averages)
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. 6th-12th (monthly)	EPUB/WWW	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
Thursday by Noon (weekly)	COGIS	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Table 14 (Most recent 5-weeks)
Thursday by Noon 7th-13th (monthly)	COGIS	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
Winter Fuels Report (October through March)		
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. (weekly)	EPUB/WWW	All tables and highlights
Thursday by Noon (weekly)	COGIS	All tables and highlights
Propane Data (April through September)		
Second Wednesday of the month (9:00 a.m.)	EPUB/WWW	Propane Stocks
Petroleum Supply Monthly		
23rd-26th (monthly)	EPUB/WWW	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary) and all Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics Tables
23rd-26th (monthly)	COGIS	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary), and all Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics Tables
Petroleum Supply Annual	WWW	All tables and data bases
Oxygenate Data		
15 working days after the report month	EPUB/WWW	Table D1 U.S. Summary Table D2 (Fuel Ethanol Production/Stocks) and Table D3 (MTBE Production/Stocks) Table D4 (MTBE Merchant and Captive)
Imports Data		
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Petroleum Supply Monthly, updated between the 23rd and 26th of the month

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

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

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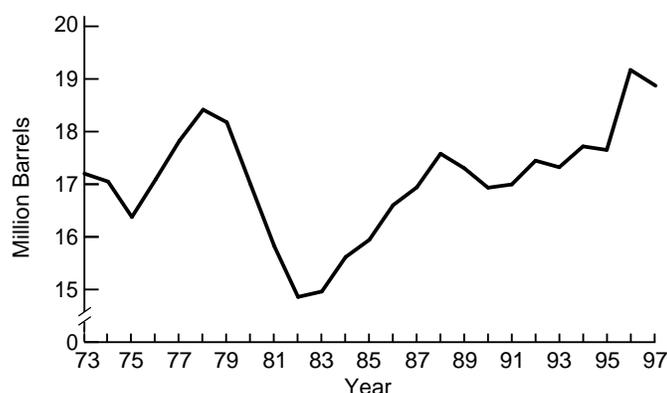
Feature articles on energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles have appeared in previous issues.

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
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply.....	September 1990
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Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	June 1991
Regulation of Underground Petroleum Storage	August 1991
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Comparisons of Independent Petroleum Supply Statistics.....	July 1997
The Intricate Puzzle of Oil and Gas “Reserve Growth”	July 1997

Highlights

The **total demand** for refined petroleum products (measured as products supplied) for October 1997¹ averaged 18.9 million barrels per day (Figure H1), slightly less than last year's record October level (Table H1). The beginning of winter appeared throughout most of the country, temperatures were 8 percent cooler-than-normal and 5 percent cooler than last year.² The economy continued to expand in October while keeping worries of inflation at bay, confirmed by the Federal Reserve Board which elected to leave the short term interest rates unchanged.³

Figure H1. Total Product Supplied, Year-to-Year October Comparisons, 1973-1997



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Other October highlights include:

- **Demand** for finished motor gasoline averaged 8.2 million barrels per day, a new record for the month. Finished motor gasoline **production** averaged 8.0 million barrels per day, also setting an October record high. **Imports** climbed to an average of 295 thousand barrels per day, the highest level for October in several years.
- Distillate fuel oil **demand** and **production** were slightly less than last year's levels, averaging 3.6 million barrels per day and 3.5 million barrels per day, respectively. **Stocks** of distillate fuel oil totaled 134.4 million barrels, the highest level of the month since 1994.

- Residual fuel oil **demand** and **production** continued in their slumps averaging 744 thousand barrels per day and 692 thousand barrels per day, the lowest levels for October in decades. End-of-month **stocks** of residual fuel oil totaled 36.3 million barrels, the lowest level for this time of year in more than two decades.
- **Production** for kerosene-type jet fuel averaged 1.6 million barrels per day, a record high for the month. **Stocks** of kerosene-type jet fuel totaled 46.9 million barrels, **a new all time record high**.
- Propane inventories totaled 60.6 million barrels by the end of the month.
- Crude oil **production** averaged 6.4 million barrels per day, the lowest level for October since 1954. **Imports** of crude oil set a record for the month averaging 8.1 million barrels per day. **Stocks** of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) ended the month at 311.4 million barrels, about 3.5 million barrels higher than last October's level.

Motor Gasoline

Despite the fact that the traditional summer driving season ended over a month ago, **demand** for finished motor gasoline remained healthy through the month averaging 8.2 million barrels per day, a new record for October. Finished motor gasoline **production** also reached a record level for the month averaging 8.0 million barrels per day as refiners continue to operate at high levels (Figure H2). **Imports** of finished motor gasoline reached the highest level for the month since 1989, averaging 295 thousand barrels per day. Finished motor gasoline **exports** averaged 99 thousand barrels per day, the lowest level for October since 1993. At 155.9 million barrels, **stocks** of finished motor gasoline were nearly 7 million barrels higher than this time last year. Stocks of reformulated motor gasoline, for use in EPA designated ozone nonattainment areas, totaled 40.4 million barrels, slightly higher than last year's level. Stocks of oxygenated motor gasoline, used in EPA designated carbon monoxide nonattainment areas, settled at 0.9 million barrels, slightly less than last October.

¹ October 1997 data are monthly-from-weekly estimates based on the Energy Information Administration's Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

² Based on national population-weighted average heating-degree day data, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Climate Analysis Center, "Heating Degree Day Data Monthly Summary, Monthly Data for October 1997.", accessible via Internet at <http://nic.fb4.noaa.gov>.

³ "Fed Decides Against Change in Rates, Apparently Anticipating a Slowdown", *The Wall Street Journal*, November 13, 1997, p. A2.

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

Category	1997			1996	January - October	
	Estimated October	September	Difference ^a	October	1997	1996
Products Supplied	18.9	18.5	0.4	19.2	18.5	18.3
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	8.2	8.0	0.2	8.1	8.0	7.9
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3.6	3.3	0.3	3.6	3.4	3.4
Residual Fuel Oil	0.7	0.8	-0.1	0.8	0.8	0.9
Jet Fuel.....	1.6	1.6	(s)	1.6	1.6	1.6
Other Petroleum Products ^b	4.8	4.8	(s)	5.0	4.7	4.6
Crude Oil Inputs	14.9	15.3	-0.4	14.3	14.6	14.2
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	97.0	100.5	-3.5	95.6	96.0	95.1
Imports	9.8	10.2	-0.4	9.8	9.9	9.5
Crude Oil	8.1	8.5	-0.5	7.7	8.0	7.5
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other.....	8.1	8.5	-0.5	7.7	8.0	7.5
Products	1.8	1.7	0.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.3	0.3	(s)	0.3	0.3	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.3	0.2	0.2
Jet Fuel.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^c	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.3	1.1	1.0
Exports	1.0	1.0	(s)	1.0	1.0	1.0
Crude Oil	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products	0.9	0.9	(s)	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total Net Imports	8.8	9.2	-0.4	8.8	9.0	8.5
Stock Change^d	0.2	0.8	-0.6	-0.4	0.3	-0.1
Crude Oil	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	(s)
Products	(s)	0.7	-0.7	-0.6	0.2	(s)
Total Stocks	1,590	1,594	-4	1,538	--	--
(million barrels)						
Crude Oil	875	867	8	882	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	563	563	0	574	--	--
Other.....	311	303	8	308	--	--
Products	715	727	-12	656	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	156	158	-2	149	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	134	139	-5	115	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil	36	35	1	38	--	--
Jet Fuel.....	47	45	2	41	--	--
Other Petroleum Products ^c	342	350	-8	313	--	--

^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.

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1996, *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 1996, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1996-1997
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1996												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,894	13,679	13,941	14,432	14,538	14,681	14,478	14,538	14,637	14,442	14,379	14,391
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,083	14,903	14,950	15,044	15,037	15,073	15,112	15,168	15,121	15,109	15,121	15,069
Idle Capacity³	251	261	236	141	145	152	138	138	138	149	138	189
Idle Three Months or Less	120	130	77	11	8	14	0	0	0	12	0	92
Idle More than Three Months	131	131	159	131	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	98
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,333	15,164	15,186	15,186	15,182	15,224	15,249	15,306	15,259	15,259	15,259	15,259
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	92.1	91.8	93.3	95.9	96.7	97.4	95.8	95.8	96.8	95.6	95.1	95.5
Operable Capacity	90.6	90.2	91.8	95.0	95.8	96.4	94.9	95.0	95.9	94.6	94.2	94.3
1997												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,804	13,486	14,174	14,454	15,197	15,286	15,178	15,421	15,548	0	0	0
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,167	15,205	15,233	15,229	15,449	15,461	15,462	15,452	15,464	0	0	0
Idle Capacity³	284	247	219	387	167	177	177	189	139	0	0	0
Idle Three Months or Less	197	160	40	220	0	10	10	22	12	0	0	0
Idle More than Three Months	87	87	179	167	167	167	167	167	127	0	0	0
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,451	15,452	15,452	15,616	15,616	15,638	15,638	15,640	15,602	0	0	0
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.0	88.7	93.0	94.9	98.4	98.9	98.2	99.8	100.5	0	0	0
Operable Capacity	89.3	87.3	91.7	92.6	97.3	97.7	97.1	98.6	99.7	0	0	0

¹Capacities are on a calendar day basis.

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

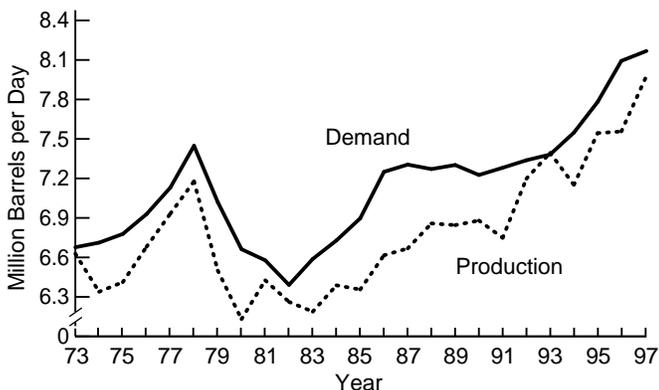
³ Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

NA = Not Available

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1996, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2, Table 16; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1997 data issue, Table 28.

Figure H2. Motor Gasoline, Year-to-Year October Comparisons, 1973-1997



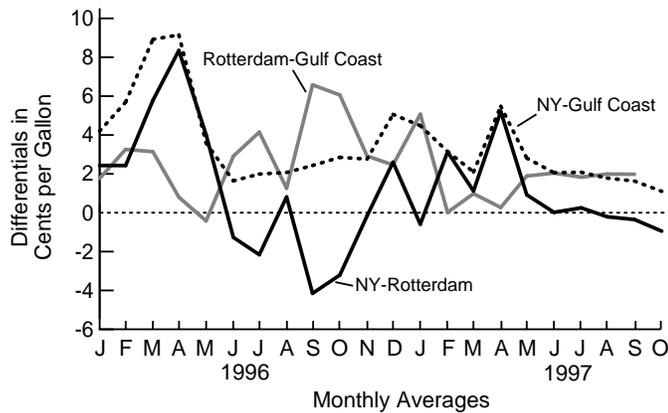
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Distillate Fuel Oil

Demand for distillate fuel oil started the beginning of the heating season much the same as last year, averaging 3.6 million barrels per day. Supporting the high level of demand, U.S. railroad activity during the month showed increases as intermodal rail traffic was up nearly 3 percent over last October.⁴ Distillate fuel oil **production** averaged 3.5 million barrels per day, a near record level for the month (Figure H3). **Imports** of distillate fuel oil averaged 217 thousand barrels per day and **exports** of distillate fuel oil averaged 239 thousand barrels per day, both normal for this time of year. **Total stocks** of distillate fuel oils ended the month at 134.4 million barrels, almost 20 million barrels more than last October's lean level. Of the total distillate stocks, 70.4 million barrels were high sulfur distillates which are used primarily as heating fuels, **an increase of nearly 30 percent over last October's end-of-month level.**

⁴ "Carload Freight Down, Intermodal Up During October", *Association of American Railroads*, November 6, 1997, accessible via Internet at <http://www.aar.org>.

Figure H3. Distillate, Year-to-Year October Comparisons, 1973-1997

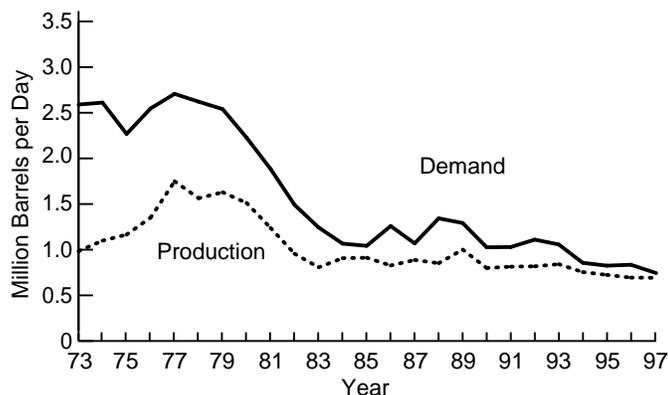


Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Residual Fuel Oil

Despite the fact that some utilities have switched to residual fuel oil due to relatively higher gas prices,⁵ residual fuel oil **demand** averaged only 744 thousand barrels per day, the lowest level for October in decades (Figure H4). **Production** of residual fuel oil averaged 692 thousand barrels per day, about the same as last October's low level. **Exports** of residual fuel oil averaged 97 thousand barrels per day, also normal for this time of year. Settling at the lowest level for October in more than 20 years, residual fuel oil end-of-month **stocks** totaled 36.3 million barrels.

Figure H4. Residual, Year-to-Year October Comparisons, 1973-1997

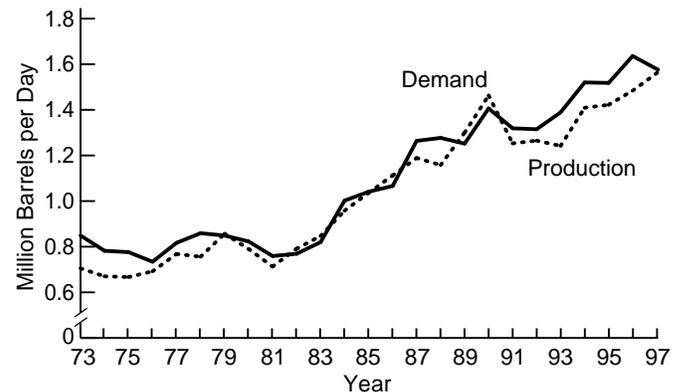


Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Continuing to remain strong, **demand** for kerosene-type jet fuel averaged 1.6 million barrels per day, the second highest level for the month ever. Kerosene-type jet fuel **production** set a record for October, averaging 1.6 million barrels per day, **an increase of more than 5 percent over the prior October record high** set last year (Figure H5). Refiners notched up production of heating oils with the approach of winter weather, bringing along with it the increased production of kerosene-type jet fuel.⁶ About normal for this time of year were **total imports** and **total exports** of jet fuel which averaged 98 thousand barrels per day and 32 thousand barrels per day, respectively. End-of-month **stocks** of kerosene-type jet fuel soared to 46.9 million barrels, the highest level ever for any month.

Figure H5. Kerojet, Year-to-Year October Comparisons, 1973-1997



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

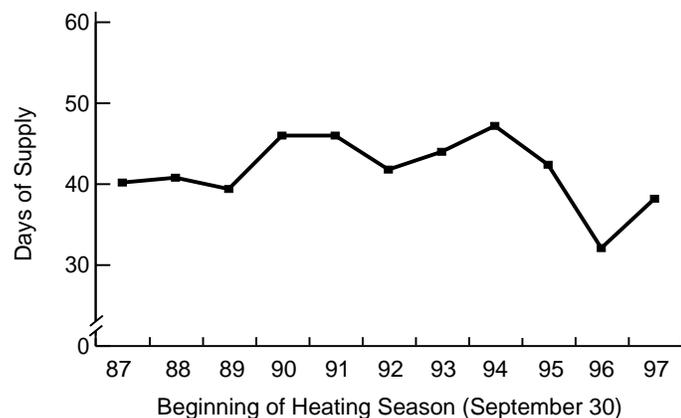
Propane

Total propane stocks reached 60.6 million barrels, their highest level for October since 1993 (Figure H6). With the start of this year's heating season, total U.S. propane inventories are nearly 10 million barrels higher than last October's uncomfortably low level. Regionally, the Gulf Coast experienced the greatest increase adding 2.4 million barrels, for a total of 28.3 million barrels by month's end. Propane inventories on the East Coast increased 0.8 million barrels for a total of 5.5 million barrels by month's end. Normal seasonal demand in the Midwest left inventories down 2.2 million barrels to end the month at 24.7 million barrels. U.S. inventories remain above the average range for the last three years and the outlook for the 1997-98 heating season remains favorable.

⁵ "Upward price spiral has analysts wondering where market is going", *The Journal of Commerce*, November 7, 1997, p. 10A.

⁶ "Forwards and Futures - Out of Kilter", *Jet Fuel Intelligence Weekly*, October 27, 1997, p. 3.

Figure H6. Propane Stocks Year-to-Year Comparisons, as of October 31



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

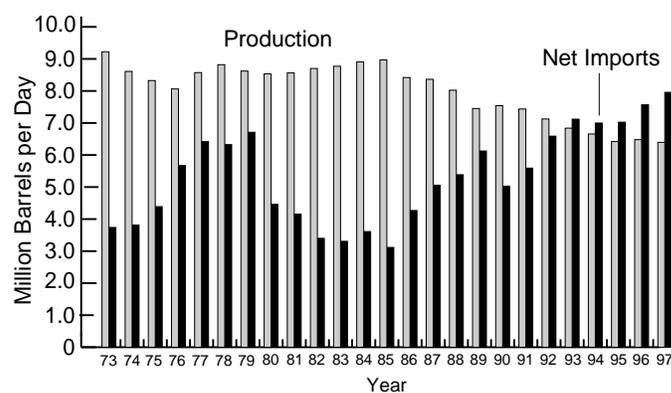
Crude Oil

Domestic crude oil **production** remained at a level similar to the mid-1950's, averaging 6.4 million barrels per day. Field production of Alaskan crude oil averaged 1.3 million barrels per day, the lowest level for October since 1977. Crude oil **imports** set an October record high averaging 8.1 million barrels per day, an **increase of nearly five percent** over the prior high set last year. Tensions between Iraq and the United Nations increased during October, raising concerns about the continuation of Iraq's oil-for-food sales that expire December 4, 1997.⁷ During October the U.S. imported over 6 million barrels of Iraqi crude oil, these were the first imports for the U.S. from Iraq since early August. U.S. **exports** of crude oil were normal for this time of year averaging 102 thousand barrels per day. Net imports of crude oil averaged 8.0 million barrels per day, setting a **record high for the month**, an increase of more than five percent over the prior high set last year (Figure H7).

⁷ "Iraqi Oil Exports: Background and Implications", *Energy Information Administration*, November 13, 1997, accessible via Internet at <http://www.eia.doe.gov>.

⁸ "Senate Approves SPR Sale" *The Oil Daily*, October 29, 1997, p. 7.

Figure H7. Crude Oil, Year-to-Year October Comparisons of Production and Net Imports 1973-1997



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

End-of-month stocks of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) totaled 311.4 million barrels, about 3.5 million barrels more than last October. Total crude oil stocks (including the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) totaled 875 million barrels by month's end, the lowest level for this time of year since 1986. The sale of more than \$200 million worth of Strategic Petroleum Reserve crude has been approved by both the House and Senate, the next step is for the President to approve or veto the Interior spending bill.⁸

Refinery Operations

During the month crude oil **inputs** averaged 14.9 million barrels per day, just shy of the October record set back in 1978 at 15.0 million barrels per day. The estimated refinery **operable utilization rate** dropped to an average of 95.9 percent, as some refineries went into turnarounds for maintenance.

Propane Market Assessment for Winter 1997-1998

by David Hinton and John Zyren

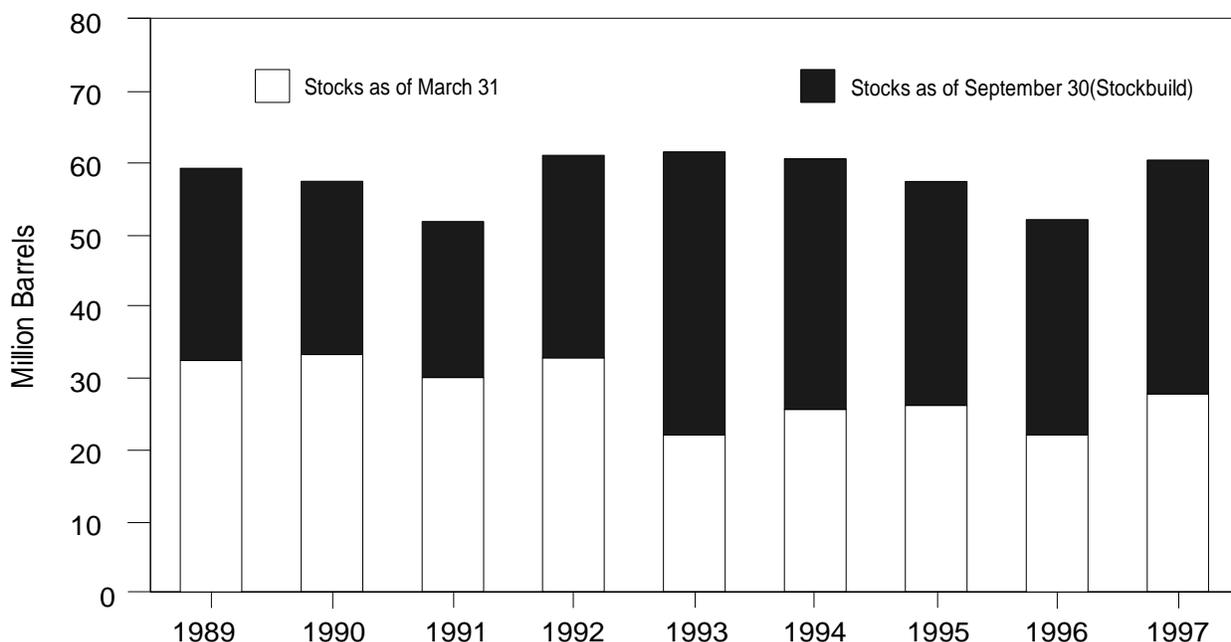
Summary

This article reviews the major components of propane supply and demand in the United States and their status entering the 1997-1998 heating season. Other influences on prices are also discussed. Finally, a base case and two alternative scenarios are described for the heating season assessment. The alternative scenarios focus on inventory levels and residential prices.

Propane markets entering the 1997-1998 heating season face an environment in sharp contrast to what confronted propane

markets a year earlier. In late summer 1996, in response to relatively low inventory levels and tight world oil markets, prices for crude oil, natural gas, and products derived from both, including propane, began to increase rapidly ahead of the winter heating season. Both public and private consensus foresaw the potential for supply shortfalls and continued sharp price increases, especially in the event of unusually severe winter weather. In particular, propane markets were subject to a combination of factors that caused extreme market volatility, resulting in spot propane prices reaching 50 cents per gallon by the start of the heating season, and rising to 107.5 cents per

Figure FE1. U.S. Propane Stocks as of September 30, 1989 - 1997



Sources: Data for 1989 through 1996, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1989 through 1996, DOE/EIA-0340(89-96), Volume 1, Table 2; data for January through July 1997, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* 1997, DOE/EIA-0109(97/03-09), Table 2; and data for August through September 1997, EIA, Form EIA-807 "Propane Telephone Survey."

Unless otherwise referenced, data in this article are taken from the following: *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, September 1997, DOE/EIA-0109(97/09); *Petroleum Supply Annual 1996*, DOE/EIA-0340, Volumes 1 and 2 and predecessor reports; *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, July 1997, DOE/EIA-0380(97/07); *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, Week Ending October 3, 1997, DOE/EIA-0208(97-40); and *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA-0202 (97/3Q) and predecessor reports. All data through 1996 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 1994-1995	Winter 1995-1996	Winter 1996-1997
Production	1.00	1.02	1.06
Imports	0.12	0.11	0.12
Stock Change	0.19	0.19	0.13
Total Propane Supply ^b	1.31	1.33	1.32
Residential Propane Prices (Cents per Gallon)	86.4	90.2	108.5

^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*, 1996, DOE/EIA-0240(96), Volume 2, and predecessor reports; and *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, June 1997, DOE/EIA-0380(97/06), Table 14, and predecessor reports.

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

gallon by mid-December. Some of these factors were as follows: rising crude oil prices; colder-than-normal weather early in the season; heavy crop drying demand in the Midwest; and the mid-summer explosion at a Mexican gas plant that essentially halted that country's propane exports to the U.S.

The outlook for propane supply and prices during the 1997-1998 heating season appears to be significantly more favorable for consumers than that of the past winter. The factors that caused propane prices to spike last year are not expected to be repeated this year. Several of the major factors that drive this assessment include lower crude oil prices, higher U.S. and regional inventories, and a return to seasonal demand levels for both heating and for crop drying applications.

As of September 30, 1997 (beginning of the heating season), U.S. inventories of propane totaled 60.2 million barrels, 8.3 million barrels above the year earlier level and the highest pre-heating season since 1994 (Figure FE1). Furthermore, this level remains above the normal range for this time of year. Regionally, inventories were within or above their normal ranges for all the key propane supply/demand areas of the Nation. East Coast inventories stood at 4.6 million barrels as of September 30, 1997, a level slightly below the previous year's level but within the normal range for this month. Midwest inventories measured 27.5 million barrels as of the start of the heating season, a level well above the normal range for this month and 4.8 million barrels above the year ago level. Gulf Coast inventories began the heating season at about 26 million barrels, 4.4 million barrels above the same period last year and well within the normal range for a pre-heating season period.

Evaluating the accuracy of last year's projection of propane supplies, actual weather conditions during the 1996-1997 winter heating season more closely resembled the "Base Case" scenario¹ than the alternate scenarios that called for more

¹Energy Information Administration, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, Week Ending November 1, 1996, DOE/EIA-0208(96-43), "Propane Market Assessment for Winter 1996-1997."

adverse temperatures. Temperatures (as measured by heating degree days) last winter averaged about 4 percent above normal throughout the United States. The "Base Case" scenario assumed normal winter temperatures and non-weather-related demand and supply factors remaining at typical historical levels, with primary stocks ending the heating season at approximately 21 million barrels. Although cold temperatures early in the heating season contributed to pull stocks down more sharply than the projected path in the "Base Case" scenario, milder temperatures beginning in January helped to push stocks above the expected path for the remainder of the heating season. By the end of March, stocks stood at 27.6 million barrels, 6.6 million barrels above the "Base Case" projection.

Supply

Demand for propane is met by domestic production at gas processing plants and at refineries, inventory withdrawals, and net imports. Domestic production accounts for the largest share of supply, followed, in turn, by inventory withdrawals and imports. For instance, during the 1996-1997 winter heating season, domestic production accounted for more than 80 percent of the supply of propane over the period. Inventory withdrawals accounted for about 10 percent, while imports accounted for the remaining 9 percent of propane supply. Production and net imports do not vary seasonally like demand. These supply sources are relatively flat in comparison, being higher than consumption needs in the summer and lower in the winter. This results in stock builds during the summer months and stock draws during winter (Table FE1).

Production Records Strong Growth During 1997

A unique feature of propane is that it is not produced for its own sake but is a by-product of two other processes, natural

gas processing and petroleum refining. The by-product nature of propane production means that the volume available from this source of supply will not directly reflect changes in price and demand in propane markets. Natural gas plant production of propane is primarily a function of extracting condensate, or the heavier liquids such as propane, from the natural gas stream in order to prevent the liquids from condensing and causing operation problems in natural gas pipelines. Thus, gas processing plant production is roughly inelastic over the short term. Refinery production of propane is primarily a function of refinery runs dictated by demand for the major products, such as motor gasoline and heating oil. Because of propane's by-production status, refinery production of propane is also inelastic in the short term.

More than 80 percent of propane demand during the 1996-1997 heating season was met by domestic production, recording its highest share since the 1991-1992 heating season. While domestic production over the past several years has typically accounted for about a three-fourths share of supply for heating demand, last year's increase of propane for heating fuel was more a function of the milder weather, which reduced the need for propane from other supply sources, such as from inventory withdrawals and imports. However, domestic production remained strong at both gas processing plants and at refineries. Gas processing plant production increases are fueled in part from strong natural gas demand, while increases in refinery production are primarily the result of the higher co-production of other refinery products, particularly motor gasoline.

Through July 1997, total domestic production of propane continued strong, with production at both gas plants and refineries averaging well above their 5-year average levels. During the first 7 months of 1997, production from gas plants averaged 531 thousand barrels per day, an increase of nearly 3 percent from the same period last year, while refinery production during this same period soared nearly 8 percent, and averaged 551 thousand barrels per day. High levels of refinery inputs through the spring and summer months, the result of meeting strong gasoline demand during the period, were a major contributing factor for the higher levels of propane production. Moreover, refinery production through July 1997, reversed a long term trend of gas plant supply dominance.

Primary inventory withdrawals² provide the second largest source of propane during the winter heating season. During the peak demand months of December, January and February, propane inventories supply over 20 percent of demand on average, compared to distillate, for which inventories supply 12 percent of demand during these same peak months. Inventories are built up during the spring and summer months, and typically peak by the end of September. Since 1990, peak inventory levels have ranged from a low of 51.6 million barrels in 1991, to a high of 61.4 million barrels in 1993. Last year,

inventories peaked at only 51.9 million barrels, the third lowest pre-heating season level in more than a quarter century.

Last winter's mild weather moderated propane's stock draw to 24.3 million barrels, the lowest since the winter of 1991/1992. Over the past 5 years, winter inventory withdrawals (October through March) averaged nearly 33 million barrels. Last winter, propane inventories accounted for less than 10 percent of propane supply, down from about 14 percent share a year earlier and the lowest share in 5 years. By the end of the heating season, propane inventories stood at 27.6 million barrels, their highest end of winter level since 1992.

Because of the mild winter and subsequent low stock draw, U.S. inventories began their 1997 seasonal build from a much higher base than in previous years. From April to September, 1997, U.S. stocks were built up by 32.7 million barrels, a level that was slightly above average compared with stock builds over the past 5 years. By the start of the heating season, U.S. inventories reached 60.2 million barrels, a level both above the average range of recent years and the 60 million barrel threshold some industry observers believe is needed to meet demand without significant disruption.

Imports Lag 1996 Volumes

Imports provide the smallest component of U.S. propane supply. While small in volume, imports provide a crucial source of supply during periods when consumption rates exceed the rates of available supplies of propane from domestic production and inventories. Furthermore, imports provide an important source for incremental supplies during the stock building season that typically lasts from April through September. During the 1996-1997 heating season, imports totaled 122 thousand barrels per day, or about 9 percent of total propane supply.

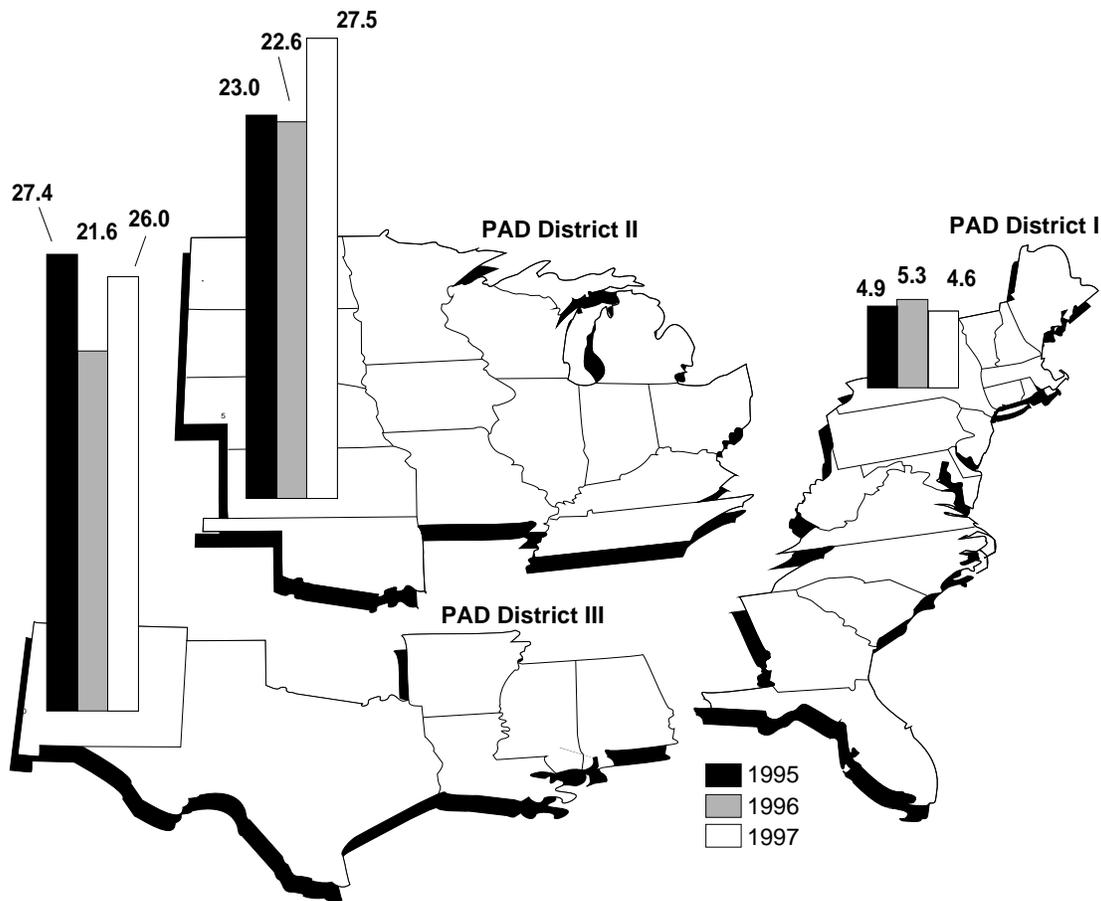
Imports of propane are primarily of two origins, by pipeline and rail car from Canada and by tanker from such countries as Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Norway, and the United Kingdom.³ Canada is the largest exporter of propane to the United States, typically accounting for about two-thirds of all U.S. imports. Because Canada consumes only about half its supply of propane, the remainder is generally exported to the United States via pipeline and rail car into the upper Midwest and Northeast regions. However, when the northern regions of the United States are experiencing severe cold weather, Canada is usually suffering with the same weather. Thus, marginal increases in propane imports from Canada during such times may not be available.

Through July 1997, propane imports averaged 90 thousand barrels per day, down 20 percent from the same period last year. The 1997 decline was attributable to weaker space heating demand due to milder weather compared with 1996. Because imports represent a supplemental source of supply, any falloff

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

³ Propane imports by country of origin are derived from Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Figure FE2. Propane Stocks (in Million Barrels) of Major Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts, September 30, 1995-1997



Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual 1996*, DOE/EIA-0340(96)/2, Volume 2, and predecessor reports; and Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey."

in demand will be reflected in lower imports. Although Canadian inventories of specification grade⁴ propane soared to a near record 9.2 million barrels as of September 1, 1997, up by more than half from the same date last year, the volume of exports during 1997 has lagged far below prior year levels. Through July 1997, Canadian exports to the U.S. totaled about 65 thousand barrels per day, down 12 percent from the same period last year.

Non-Canadian imports are waterborne supplies mostly from countries in the Persian Gulf, North Africa, the North Sea, and South America. Most waterborne imports flow into the East Coast (PAD District I) and Gulf Coast (PAD District III) regions of the United States. Waterborne imports into the East Coast region are normally highest during the winter months when peak winter demand requires supplemental sources of supply. Conversely, waterborne imports into the Gulf Coast region are normally highest during the spring and summer months when primary stockholders are building their inventories for the next winter heating season. For the first seven months of 1997, non-Canadian imports totaled 26

thousand barrels per day, down almost 33 percent from the same period last year. Except for Venezuela, all countries that regularly export propane to the U.S. reported declines, particularly for Algeria and Mexico. The decline in imports from the North Sea and North Africa was the result of unfavorable spreads in spot prices between these regions and the U.S. Gulf Coast. The decline in imports from Mexico was a direct result of the explosion of Mexico's Cactus Gas Plant that essentially caused that country to halt all propane exports to the U.S.

Inventories Rebuild to Normal Levels

By the start of the 1997-1998 heating season on October 1, U.S. and regional inventories were within or above their respective normal levels for all the major regions of the Nation. This inventory situation contrasts sharply with last year when U.S. and Gulf Coast inventories began the heating season at levels considerably below their normal ranges. Some of the events that caused low inventories last year are not likely to be repeated this year, which should provide for a more positive

⁴ The National Energy Board of Canada reports propane inventories as "Specification" grade (pure propane) and "Mix" grade (propane mixed with ethane and/or butane).

outlook for propane supply during the 1997-1998 heating season.

East Coast (PAD District I) inventories were the exception last year, remaining at the upper limit of the normal range for most of the duration of the heating season. This trend did not continue during 1997 as inventories in the East Coast reached 4.6 million barrels as of September 30, the lowest level for this month since 1993 (Figure FE2). The East Coast, particularly the Northeast (PAD District 1X), is most susceptible to supply disruptions because of the limited production and pipeline capacities and reliance on waterborne imports for supplemental supplies. However, during the 1996-1997 heating season, these limitations did not come into play and inventories ended the heating season at their highest level in 6 years. Although East Coast inventories continued to decline past the end of the heating season, falling by nearly 0.3 million barrels by the end of May, a relatively strong summer stock build contributed to push inventories to a level well within the normal range by the start of the current year heating season.

Midwest (PAD District II) inventories likewise benefited from the mild winter, which left inventories at their highest March level in five years. From the relatively high base of 10.6 million barrels, coupled with an above average stock build, Midwest inventories reached 27.5 million barrels by September 30, 1997, a level well above the normal range for this time of year. Nearly three-fourths of the Midwest's supply of propane is derived from domestic production, with imports from Canada and inter-regional movements accounting for the remainder. The Midwest region contains abundant storage capacity and is served by several major propane pipelines, both from the U.S. Gulf Coast and from Canada. The Midwest's high concentration of heating fuel use of propane, combined with the prevalence of severe weather, particularly in the upper Plains States, make the region susceptible to weather-driven demand surges.

Despite wide swings in inventories during the previous heating season, the Gulf Coast region finished the winter well within the normal range at 12.8 million barrels. Since then, Gulf Coast inventories were built up to nearly 26 million barrels by the end of September 1997. In contrast to the East Coast and Midwest regions, the Gulf Coast produces in excess of the region's demand for propane. Consequently about one-sixth of the region's production of propane is transported to other regions of the United States. Because of the Gulf Coast's proximity to the major propane supply sources and the lack of severe weather in the region, supply disruptions are uncommon. This region not only serves as the major hub for the heating fuels markets in the Midwest and East Coast regions, but also for the petrochemical industry concentrated along the Louisiana and Texas Gulf coasts.

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. Propane is consumed by a wide variety of end use markets, including residential/commercial, industrial, petrochemical, agricultural, transportation, and utility. Because of the influence of the highly weather-dependent residential sector, total propane demand generally mirrors the same seasonal patterns as the residential sector, rising during the winter months but falling during the spring and summer.

U.S. Propane Demand Remains Flat

U.S. demand for propane averaged about 1.1 million barrels per day during 1996, an increase of 3.6 percent from 1995. This compares with annual growth rates of 1.3 percent during 1995, and 7.6 percent during 1994. However, a comparison of propane demand for the first seven months of 1997, compared with the same period during 1996, shows demand nearly flat at about 1.1 million barrels per day. While warmer-than-normal weather during the first quarter of 1997 helped dampen residential heating demand, higher petrochemical demand for propane as a feedstock during the first seven months of 1997 partially offset the decline in residential sector demand. Propane demand for the 1997-1998 heating season is expected to reflect moderate growth in the U.S. economy, and weather following historical norms that would cause the coming winter to be colder than last winter.

Since residential sector demand for propane is highly influenced by weather, large variations in sector demand occur mostly in the Midwest (PAD District II) and Northeast (PAD District 1X) regions. However, one of the best methods for minimizing large variations in demand for residential consumers rests with residential consumer's ability to maximize their storage capacities. Most propane retailers offer summer fill-up programs that are proven to be effective in minimizing the potential for propane market disruptions. Moreover, retail propane prices typically are lower during the summer months when these programs are in effect.

Although winter weather does not have the same influence on the petrochemical sector as it does on the residential heating sector, the petrochemical sector can affect the supply/demand balance for propane. Since this sector is price-sensitive, petrochemical companies will pull back on propane use when prices increase, particularly during critical demand periods when prices tend to spike. Thus, the petrochemical sector tends to help moderate tight supply/demand balances. This was evident last fall when propane prices rose rapidly during this period and petrochemical companies reduced their propane feedstock demand to their lowest monthly levels since the early 1990's.

Continued economic growth has kept petrochemical feedstock demand for propane relatively strong over the past several years. This trend continued during 1997, as petrochemical companies increased their propane feedstock volumes about 4 percent (to an average of 324 thousand barrels per day) through August 1997, compared with the same period last year.

However, as propane prices begin to rise during the late fall and early winter period, petrochemical feedstock requirements for propane are expected to decline as they traditionally do during winter heating season.

Ordinarily, agricultural sector demand for propane does not impact regional propane markets except when the confluence of unusually high and late demand for propane for crop drying and colder-than-normal weather in the upper Midwest cause greater-than-normal stock draws. The Economic Research Service (ERS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture forecasts the 1997 corn harvest at 9.3 million bushels, relatively unchanged from last year's near record level. However, despite its size, last year's corn harvest did not cause any adverse impact on regional propane supplies. The ERS reported that following a very promising start to the season, crop conditions generally deteriorated from early July through the middle of August. Late summer rains helped some dry areas, but they were spotty and too late to make much difference. Despite reduced crop expectations, the ERS reported that the corn crop is still forecast to be the fourth largest ever. While harvesting in the major corn growing areas started in the latter half of September, final crop forecasts have the potential to move either way as the harvest progresses. Although crop drying demand may be high this year, depending on moisture content and weather, it is not expected to significantly impact inventories in these regions.

Prices

Propane prices at all levels of the distribution chain are subject to a number of influences, some of which are common to all petroleum products, and some of which are unique to propane markets. Factors affecting the spot markets also eventually travel down the system to affect the other distribution levels. The primary determinant of spot propane prices, as with most commodities, is the balance of demand and available supply, often on a regional basis. Additionally, propane prices are influenced by crude oil and natural gas prices, competition with other commodities used as fuel or feedstock, and intangible factors such as uncertainty about future supply or demand, causing marketers to bid up prices as they rush to buy available supplies.

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, while Conway serves the same function in the mid-continent region. Both hubs are connected to the pipeline networks serving residential and commercial markets throughout the Midwest and Eastern United States.

The fall 1996 period was the fourth time in the past decade in which propane prices rose rapidly over a very short period of time. Spot propane prices at Mont Belvieu and Conway rose together from about 36 cents per gallon at the beginning of August to 50 cents per gallon by the end of September, their highest pre-heating season level since 1990. They continued to rise through October, and in November, Conway prices soared, peaking at 107.5 cents per gallon by mid-December. Retail prices downstream from Conway and Mont Belvieu lagged behind changes in spot markets with significant regional differences, but all propane prices returned to more seasonal levels by March 1997.

Spot Prices Remain Stable

Following the end of the heating season, spot propane prices at both major trading hubs remained markedly stable during the April through September stock-building season. Between March and late July, 1997, spot prices at both hubs traded in a relatively narrow 33-45 cents per gallon range.⁵ Beginning in late July and early August, spot prices broke out of this range and began to rise slowly in anticipation of the approaching winter heating season. By the end of September, spot prices were trading at about 40 cents per gallon at Mont Belvieu and about 39 cents per gallon at Conway.

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil prices have trended downward for most of 1997, falling from a yearly high of \$24 per barrel by the end of January, to about \$21 per barrel by the end of September. Unusually mild winter weather and stable crude oil inventories combined to depress crude oil prices for most of the year. Spot natural gas prices, the other major source of propane, fell to a yearly low by the end of February in response to mild weather, but colder-than-normal weather in April and May lifted spot prices and prices continued to drift upward as the heating season approached.

Assessment Scenarios

Given the status of propane supply, demand, and price levels at the beginning of 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. By varying those assumptions, we learn how the market will behave over a wide range of conditions that invariably are subject to uncertainty. By design, some of the weather assumptions depicted in the "Propane Market Assessment" differ from those used in the EIA publication, *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (STEO).⁶ This was done to show propane market behavior based on weather patterns that can adversely affect propane markets.

For the purpose of this assessment, Scenario 1 (base case) assumes winter temperatures (as measured by heating

⁵ Spot prices quoted are from Reuters Information Services, Inc.

⁶ Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, DOE/EIA-0202(97/4Q), p.4.

El Niño Returns

Predictions concerning the potential effects of the return of El Niño are once again making headlines this year. El Niño, as described by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), is caused by strong warm episode conditions in the tropical regions of the Pacific Ocean. During warm (El Niño/Southern Oscillation) episodes, abnormal patterns of temperature and precipitation develop in many regions of the globe. These conditions result from changes in the distribution of tropical rainfall and the effects these changes have on the position and intensity of jet streams and storms outside of the tropics in both the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

The effects of past El Niños on U.S. weather patterns have been devastating over the years. During the winter of 1982-1983, the effects of El Niño caused more than \$2 billion in damage from storms and flooding in the Pacific Coast, Rocky Mountain and Gulf Coast States, while saving \$500 million in fuel bills with the East Coast's warmest winter in 25 years. During the winter of 1976-1977, El Niño brought drought to California and one of the century's coldest winters to the Midwest and East. Some regions of the world are already experiencing the effects of El Niño. In the United States, El Niño is believed to have influenced the wetter and cooler-than-normal conditions over the northern Rockies and sections of the Great Plains, as well as the drier-than-normal conditions in the mid-Atlantic States.

The outlook for El Niño's impact on winter weather, according to the latest predictions from NOAA, calls for wetter-than-normal conditions in the southern United States, with somewhat drier conditions in the northern High Plains and in sections of the Midwest. Temperatures are expected to be warmer-than-normal in the northern half of the United States and along the California coast, and slightly cooler-than-normal along the Gulf Coast.

Since these predictions could adversely affect winter weather, and ultimately propane inventories and prices, an attempt was made to incorporate these predictions, or the effects of El Niño, into the Propane Assessment. One possibility being forecast is for a warmer-than-normal winter in the Midwest, which is the Nation's major residential propane consuming area. Thus, an alternative warm winter scenario was explored, where the weather is moderately warmer (10 percent fewer heating degree-days) throughout the heating season for the Nation. The warmer temperatures would result in lower propane demand and lower prices than predicted in the Base Case. For example, the January peak price would be about 4 cents per gallon lower, and the average price for the January through March Winter season would be about 5 cents lower than the Base Case. The lower demand and prices could result in the average Midwest consumer paying \$73 less for propane than in a normal winter.

degree-days)⁷ being equal to the historical (1961-1990) average, and all other non-weather related demand and supply factors behaving in keeping with typical historical patterns. Because of the importance of weather and the uncertainties surrounding this variable, two alternative scenarios were considered. Scenario 2 (Uniformly Colder) assumes uniformly colder temperatures (10 percent more heating degree-days) for the entire October-through-March heating season. Scenario 3 (Concentrated Cold) assumes a concentration of extreme winter temperatures (17 percent more heating degree-days) during the second half (January through March) of the heating season. These scenarios can be used to show the effects of cold weather on inventories and residential prices.

starting the heating season at a level well within the normal range for this time of year. Assuming average temperatures and typical crop drying demand, stocks are projected to gradually decline over the course of the season, reaching a level of 25.7 million barrels by the end of March 1998⁸ (Figure FE3); this level is about 2 million barrels below last year's level. Under this projection, the total propane stockdraw over the heating season would be about 32.8 million barrels, near the average of the last 5 years. Average residential prices would be expected to increase seasonally from about 85 cents per gallon in October to a winter peak of 102 cents per gallon in January. Prices would then gradually fall and end the season at 94 cents per gallon (Figure FE4).

Base Case

On the basis of current inventory levels and projected supply and demand, the expectation for the 1997-1998 winter heating season is for adequate supplies and moderate prices, given normal weather and the absence of any major supply problems. This expectation is based on U.S. inventories of propane

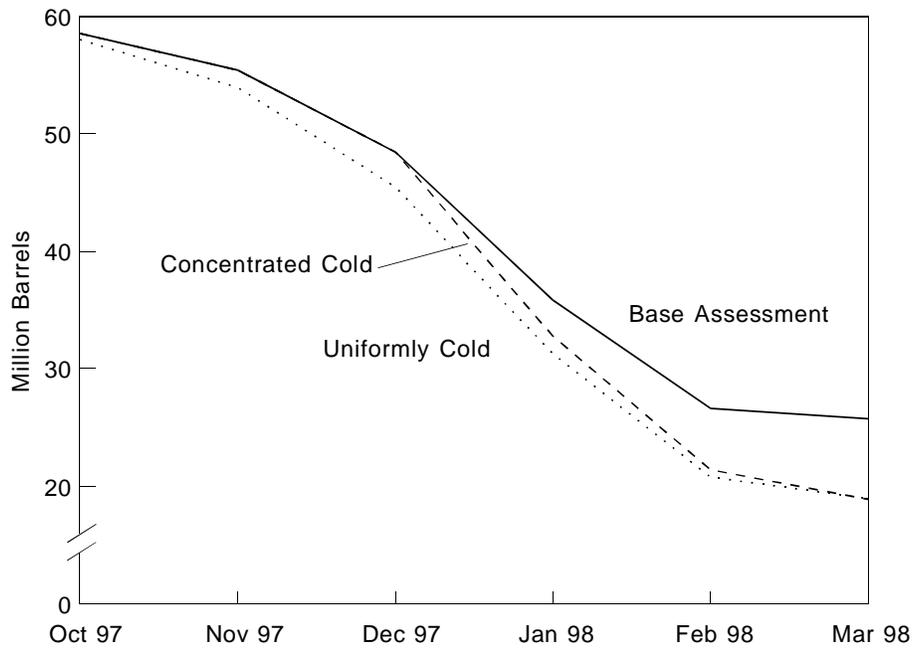
Uniformly Colder

If, instead of average temperatures, the weather is moderately colder (10 percent more heating degree-days) throughout the heating season for the Nation, propane supplies and prices would be significantly affected. Inventories would decline at a faster rate over the entire heating season, and would end

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

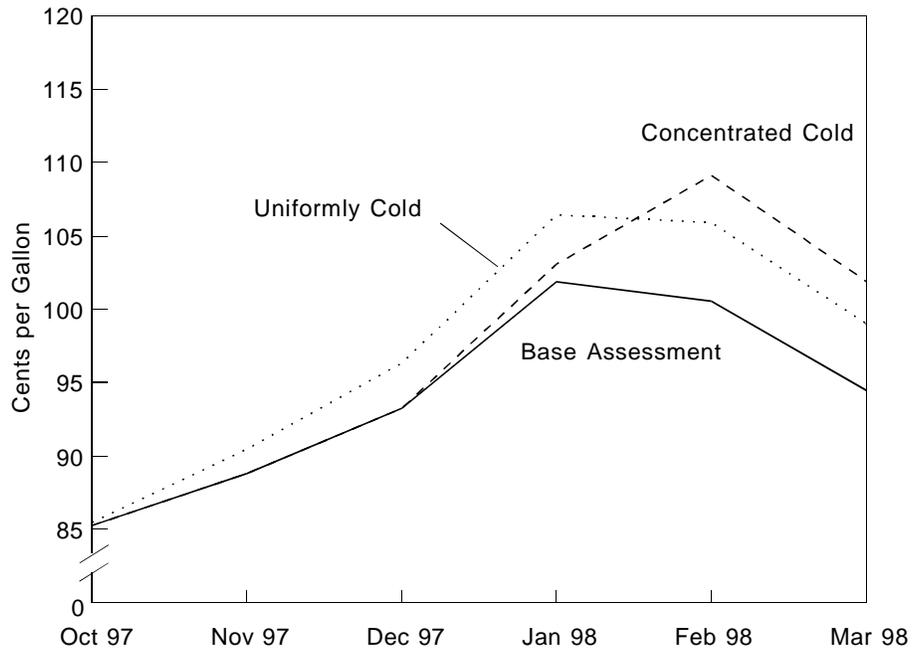
⁸ To evaluate the scenarios, the Propane Market Model (DOE/EIA-M055) was used to forecast the demand (product supplied) and residential price of propane. The model uses historical monthly data series covering the July 1990 through July 1997 time period, and also uses EIA forecasts of imported crude oil prices for its projections. The model consists of a two-equation system simultaneously estimated by least squares and with a provision for the calculation of end-of-month stock levels.

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



Sources: : Estimates derived from the Propane Market Model (DOE/EIA-M055).

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



Sources: Estimates derived from the Propane Market Model (DOE/EIA-M055).

March at about 19 million barrels, about 7 million barrels lower than the normal weather scenario. Residential propane prices would rise to a maximum of 106 cents per gallon in January, 4 cents higher than in the base case, and decline to 99 cents per gallon in March, 5 cents over the base case. The higher demand and prices could result in the midwest consumer paying \$77 more for propane than in a normal winter.

Concentrated Cold

Under a different severe weather scenario, where the cold weather is concentrated in a 3-month period, rather than spread evenly throughout the heating season, the same number of heating degree days as the uniformly cold scenario is applied

entirely in the months of January through March (representing a 17-percent increase for those months). U.S. propane stocks would be projected to end the heating season at 19 million barrels, due to the shorter period of time available for the 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 significant. With colder weather concentrated in the second half of the season, the projected result would be to reach a higher maximum price in February of 109 cents per gallon, declining to a season ending price of 102 cents per gallon, amounting to 7 cents over the base case.

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	^g 290	^g -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	^g 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	^g 214	^g -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	^g 1,592
1993 Average	8,836	6,847	1,736	81	^g 70	17,237	^g 1,647
1994 Average	8,645	6,662	1,727	18	^g -2	17,718	^g 1,653
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	8,564	6,495	1,716	-8	-592	18,261	1,544
February	8,558	6,577	1,680	-63	-1,454	18,620	1,500
March	8,718	6,571	1,814	-132	-464	18,301	1,482
April	8,597	6,444	1,845	29	633	17,885	1,502
May	8,502	6,394	1,806	2	576	17,957	1,520
June	8,550	6,458	1,833	305	593	18,107	1,546
July	8,486	6,338	1,829	-244	358	18,211	1,550
August	8,535	6,360	1,858	-19	-130	18,658	1,545
September	8,623	6,482	1,872	-499	701	17,655	1,551
October	8,685	6,481	1,912	186	-630	19,171	1,538
November	8,730	6,476	1,915	-414	-117	18,535	1,522
December	8,738	6,506	1,876	-627	165	18,334	1,507
Average	8,607	6,465	1,830	-124	-28	18,309	--
1997 January	^E 8,487	^E 6,387	1,815	497	-717	18,560	1,503
February	^E 8,739	^E 6,514	1,900	-167	-569	18,308	1,482
March	^E 8,690	^E 6,470	1,907	529	447	17,869	1,512
April	^E 8,672	^E 6,483	1,849	208	10	18,572	1,519
May	^E 8,559	^E 6,401	1,832	212	1,172	18,244	1,562
June	^E 8,546	^E 6,341	1,842	-172	676	18,563	1,577
July	^E 8,553	^E 6,316	1,850	-399	-191	19,065	1,559
August	^E 8,480	^E 6,282	1,850	-278	634	18,506	1,570
September	^{RE} 8,617	^{RE} 6,388	^R 1,871	^R 78	^R 720	^R 18,480	^R 1,594
October*	^E 8,622	^{PE} 6,396	^E 1,850	^E 203	^E 40	^E 18,872	^E 1,590
10-Mo. Average	^E 8,595	^{PE} 6,397	^E 1,856	^E 74	^E 227	^E 18,505	--
1996 10-Mo. Average	8,582	6,459	1,817	-44	-38	18,284	--
1995 10-Mo. Average	8,631	6,560	1,766	-86	-66	17,634	--

^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 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	9,364	7,303	2,061	1,070	89	981	8,294
February	8,390	6,612	1,778	1,048	92	956	7,342
March	9,092	7,215	1,877	867	94	773	8,225
April	9,429	7,371	2,058	976	148	828	8,453
May	10,007	8,029	1,977	891	37	854	9,116
June	9,938	7,958	1,980	895	130	766	9,043
July	9,820	7,800	2,020	945	139	806	8,876
August	9,986	8,041	1,944	896	44	852	9,090
September	9,142	7,353	1,789	1,104	147	957	8,038
October	9,837	7,701	2,136	1,045	134	911	8,792
November	9,244	7,344	1,900	1,024	172	852	8,220
December	9,417	7,307	2,110	1,013	96	917	8,404
Average	9,478	7,508	1,971	981	110	871	8,498
1997 January	9,633	7,393	2,240	1,038	141	897	8,595
February	9,475	7,384	2,091	1,015	228	787	8,460
March	9,712	7,665	2,047	932	136	796	8,780
April	9,934	7,810	2,124	937	92	845	8,997
May	10,442	8,279	2,163	876	26	851	9,565
June	10,357	8,403	1,954	955	57	898	9,402
July	9,703	7,938	1,764	1,012	70	942	8,691
August	10,155	8,333	1,822	1,074	110	964	9,081
September	^R 10,201	^R 8,537	^R 1,664	^R 997	^R 122	^R 875	^R 9,204
October*	^E 9,814	^E 8,059	^E 1,755	^E 969	^E 102	^E 867	^E 8,845
10-Mo. Average	^E 9,945	^E 7,983	^E 1,962	^E 980	^E 107	^E 873	^E 8,965
1996 10-Mo. Average	9,508	7,544	1,964	973	105	868	8,535
1995 10-Mo. Average	8,834	7,254	1,580	925	89	836	7,909

Footnotes continued.

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

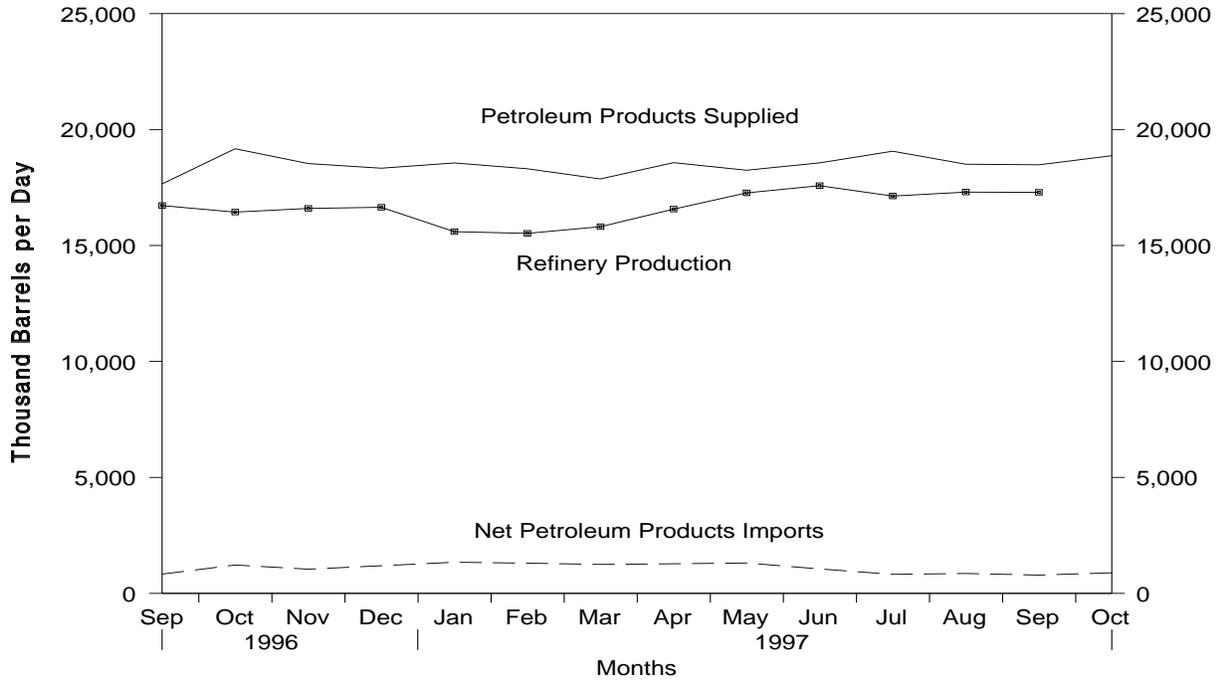
— = Not Applicable.

* 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.

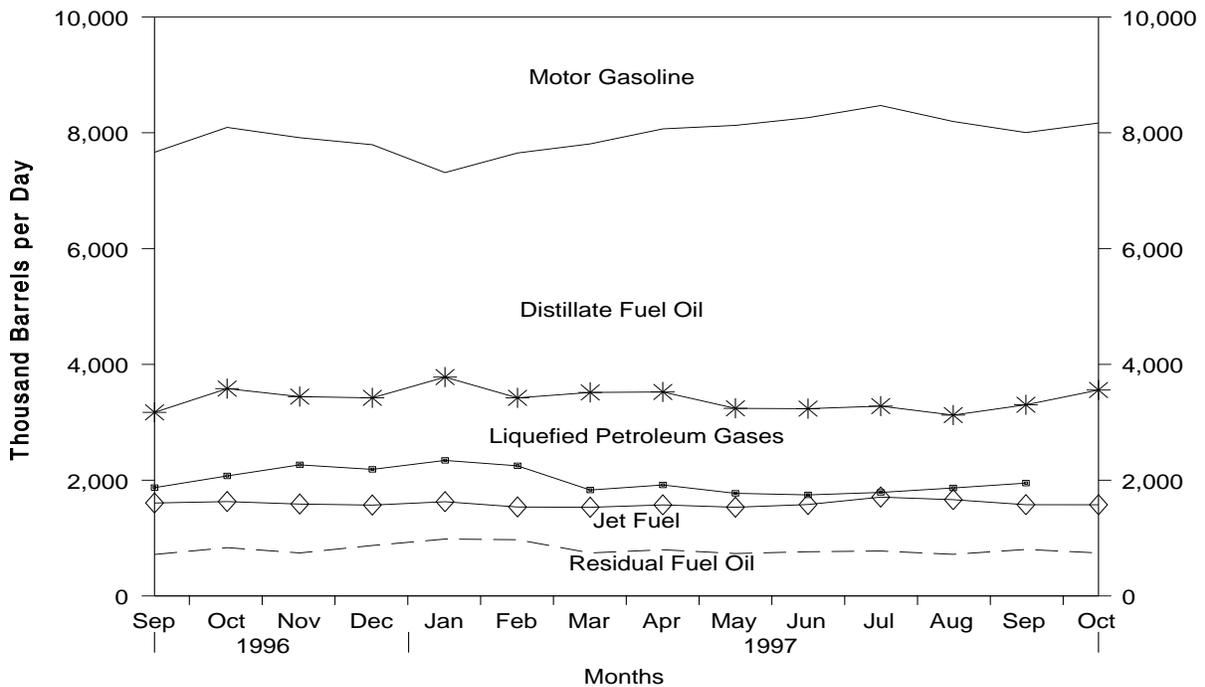
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, September 1996 - Present



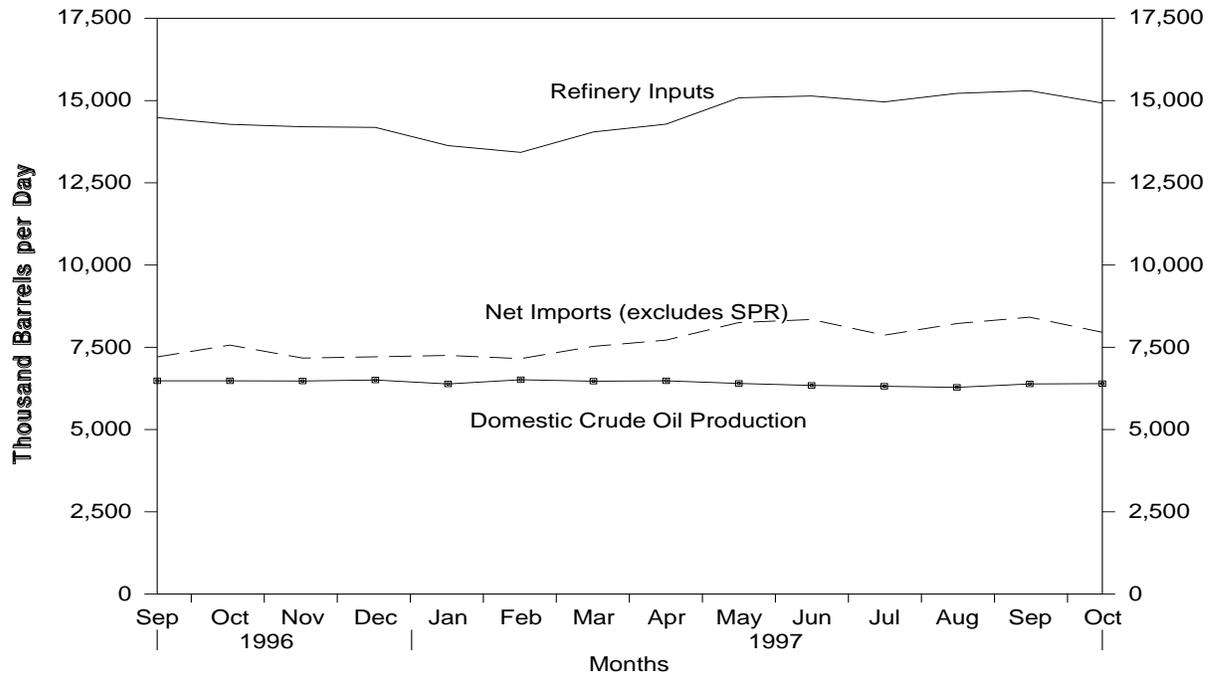
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, September 1996 - Present



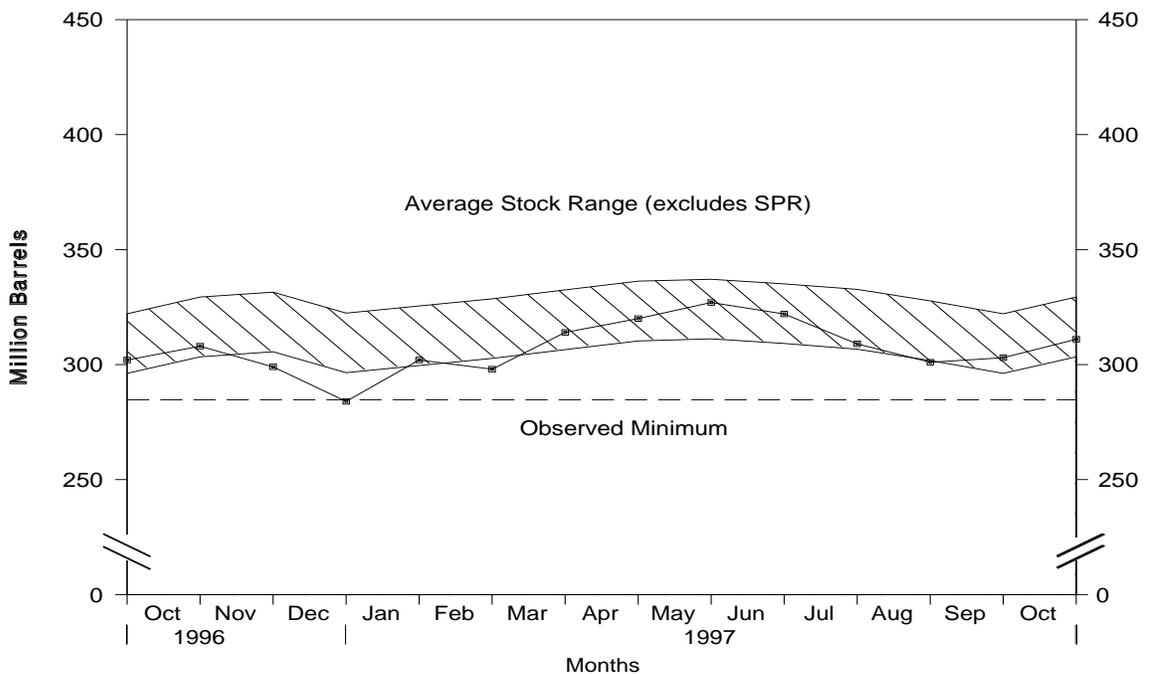
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S7, and S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, September 1996 - 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 1996 - 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 284.7 million barrels, occurring in December 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	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	6,495	1,444	7,303	0	7,303	20	0
	February	6,577	1,482	6,612	0	6,612	413	0
	March	6,571	1,454	7,215	0	7,215	-25	0
	April	6,444	1,367	7,371	0	7,371	665	(s)
	May	6,394	1,341	8,029	0	8,029	61	0
	June	6,458	1,419	7,958	0	7,958	594	0
	July	6,338	1,317	7,800	0	7,800	121	(s)
	August	6,360	1,327	8,041	0	8,041	54	0
	September	6,482	1,401	7,353	0	7,353	303	0
	October	6,481	1,379	7,701	0	7,701	420	0
	November	6,476	1,403	7,344	0	7,344	148	0
	December	6,506	1,392	7,307	0	7,307	-153	0
	Average	6,465	1,393	7,508	0	7,508	215	(s)
1997	January	E 6,387	E 1,380	7,393	0	7,393	496	0
	February	E 6,514	E 1,384	7,384	0	7,384	-407	0
	March	E 6,470	E 1,331	7,665	0	7,665	582	0
	April	E 6,483	E 1,330	7,810	0	7,810	293	0
	May	E 6,401	E 1,303	8,279	0	8,279	646	0
	June	E 6,341	E 1,260	8,403	0	8,403	282	0
	July	E 6,316	E 1,238	7,938	0	7,938	377	0
	August	E 6,282	E 1,200	8,333	0	8,333	434	0
	September	RE 6,388	RE 1,276	R 8,537	0	R 8,537	R 572	0
	October*	PE 6,396	PE 1,278	E 8,059	E 0	E 8,059	E 776	E 0
	10-Mo. Average	PE 6,397	PE 1,297	E 7,983	E 0	E 7,983	E 413	E 0
1996	10-Mo. Average	6,459	1,393	7,544	0	7,544	259	(s)
1995	10-Mo. Average	6,560	1,487	7,254	0	7,254	179	(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 Average	13	5	13,866	99	9	929	592	337
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)	-8	13,728	89	11	895	592	303
February	(s)	-62	13,564	92	8	893	592	301
March	-80	-52	13,793	94	7	889	589	300
April	-88	117	14,295	148	6	890	586	303
May	-22	24	14,439	37	7	890	586	304
June	-45	350	14,569	130	6	899	584	314
July	-50	-194	14,359	139	5	891	583	308
August	-172	153	14,424	44	6	891	578	313
September	-130	-368	14,484	147	6	876	574	302
October	-1	187	14,277	134	5	882	574	308
November	-127	-288	14,204	172	5	869	570	299
December	-129	-498	14,185	96	6	850	566	284
Average	-71	-53	14,195	110	6	--	--	--
1997 January	-75	572	13,632	141	5	866	563	302
February	(s)	-167	13,425	228	6	861	563	298
March	(s)	529	14,047	136	5	878	563	314
April	(s)	208	14,283	92	3	884	563	320
May	(s)	212	15,083	26	4	890	563	327
June	(s)	-171	15,139	57	2	885	563	322
July	(s)	-399	14,958	70	2	873	563	309
August	(s)	-278	15,217	110	(s)	864	563	301
September	(s)	^R 78	^R 15,297	^R 122	^R (s)	^R 867	563	^R 303
October*	^E (s)	^E 203	^E 14,925	^E 102	^E 1	^E 875	^E 563	^E 311
10-Mo. Average	^E -8	^E 82	^E 14,609	^E 107	^E 3	--	--	--
1996 10-Mo. Average	-59	15	14,195	105	7	--	--	--
1995 10-Mo. Average	(s)	-86	13,983	89	7	--	--	--

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 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	340	0	0	0	230	230	0	0
June	313	0	0	0	388	388	0	0
July	305	0	0	0	266	266	0	0
August	323	0	0	0	271	266	0	0
September	186	0	0	0	236	236	0	0
October	209	0	0	0	260	260	0	0
November	214	3	0	0	228	228	0	0
December	214	0	14	14	262	262	0	0
Average	256	8	1	1	236	235	0	0
1997 January	282	0	0	0	209	209	0	0
February	319	0	0	0	172	172	0	0
March	309	0	35	35	315	315	0	0
April	320	23	69	69	204	204	0	0
May	290	0	102	102	128	128	0	0
June	349	0	115	115	361	361	0	0
July	291	0	88	88	331	331	0	0
August	261	4	(s)	(s)	229	229	0	0
September	259	6	0	0	322	322	0	0
9-Mo. Average	297	4	46	46	253	253	0	0
1996 9-Mo. Average	271	11	0	0	231	230	0	0
1995 9-Mo. Average	243	31	0	0	213	207	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 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	2,087	1,643
June	0	0	1,138	1,035	11	11	1,850	1,433
July	0	0	1,548	1,371	4	4	2,123	1,642
August	0	0	1,477	1,333	0	0	2,070	1,599
September	0	0	1,355	1,255	0	0	1,777	1,491
October	0	0	1,357	1,209	17	17	1,844	1,486
November	0	0	1,297	1,201	0	0	1,738	1,432
December	0	0	1,400	1,236	0	0	1,889	1,511
Average	0	0	1,363	1,248	3	3	1,859	1,496
1997 January	0	0	1,344	1,253	0	0	1,835	1,462
February	0	0	1,361	1,250	0	0	1,852	1,421
March	0	0	1,292	1,157	0	0	1,950	1,506
April	15	0	1,573	1,408	0	0	2,182	1,705
May	0	0	1,475	1,333	0	0	1,996	1,564
June	0	0	1,303	1,180	6	0	2,134	1,656
July	0	0	1,285	1,188	14	0	2,010	1,607
August	0	0	1,621	1,501	0	0	2,111	1,735
September	0	0	1,551	1,463	0	0	2,132	1,791
9-Mo. Average	2	0	1,423	1,304	2	0	2,023	1,606
1996 9-Mo. Average	0	0	1,366	1,259	2	2	1,870	1,502
1995 9-Mo. Average	0	0	1,340	1,261	10	6	1,807	1,506

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	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
	October	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	125	82	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	36	12	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	81	32	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	59	44	0	0
1997	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	73	38	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	51	39	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	18	15	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	40	32	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	86	86	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	57	50	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	73	66	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	14	11	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	82	75	0	0
	9-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	55	46	0	0
1996	9-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	52	45	0	0
1995	9-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	88	65	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	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	1,518	1,148	2,261	1,854	4,120	3,371
	February	647	639	1,495	1,166	2,185	1,849	3,730	3,133
	March	594	548	1,719	1,341	2,371	1,943	4,161	3,427
	April	518	497	1,732	1,288	2,307	1,842	4,007	3,245
	May	705	705	1,700	1,333	2,454	2,054	4,541	3,697
	June	711	697	1,642	1,236	2,425	1,999	4,275	3,432
	July	750	696	1,690	1,332	2,496	2,076	4,619	3,718
	August	793	785	1,749	1,431	2,595	2,265	4,665	3,865
	September	694	677	1,708	1,269	2,428	1,972	4,204	3,463
	October	521	488	1,781	1,448	2,427	2,019	4,271	3,504
	November	465	453	1,728	1,303	2,229	1,767	3,967	3,199
	December	320	298	1,641	1,324	2,042	1,654	3,931	3,166
	Average	617	595	1,676	1,303	2,353	1,942	4,211	3,438
1997	January	531	505	1,637	1,212	2,242	1,755	4,077	3,217
	February	625	620	1,595	1,255	2,271	1,913	4,123	3,335
	March	558	557	1,753	1,324	2,329	1,895	4,279	3,402
	April	705	696	1,640	1,254	2,385	1,982	4,567	3,687
	May	961	944	1,872	1,384	2,919	2,414	4,915	3,977
	June	768	768	1,852	1,475	2,677	2,293	4,811	3,949
	July	580	571	1,628	1,312	2,281	1,949	4,291	3,556
	August	882	866	1,703	1,310	2,599	2,186	4,710	3,921
	September	765	765	1,771	1,443	2,618	2,283	4,750	4,074
	9-Mo. Average	709	699	1,718	1,330	2,482	2,075	4,505	3,681
1996	9-Mo. Average	679	657	1,662	1,284	2,393	1,985	4,263	3,487
1995	9-Mo. Average	620	612	1,483	1,160	2,191	1,837	3,997	3,342

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	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	1,490	1,117	86	86
	February	195	195	0	0	0	0	4	0	1,413	1,026	42	42
	March	257	257	0	0	12	0	1	0	1,322	1,001	53	53
	April	244	233	22	22	0	0	(s)	0	1,427	1,030	18	18
	May	403	379	22	22	0	0	9	0	1,373	1,056	19	19
	June	356	356	56	47	1	0	10	0	1,395	1,091	37	37
	July	292	292	11	0	0	0	28	0	1,393	1,093	78	78
	August	480	456	43	43	0	0	38	0	1,393	1,042	73	73
	September	391	391	47	27	0	0	13	0	1,276	1,000	64	64
	October	502	485	79	65	0	0	1	0	1,407	1,059	36	36
	November	353	353	35	25	0	0	1	0	1,516	1,151	104	104
	December	420	405	39	21	0	0	3	0	1,675	1,232	78	78
	Average	351	344	31	25	1	0	9	0	1,424	1,075	57	57
1997	January	485	485	21	21	0	0	1	0	1,508	1,137	84	84
	February	422	422	0	0	13	0	0	0	1,548	1,127	50	50
	March	467	461	37	37	0	0	4	0	1,412	1,103	120	120
	April	435	422	22	22	0	0	0	0	1,448	1,071	46	46
	May	312	307	61	44	0	0	0	0	1,423	1,068	21	21
	June	418	418	23	23	0	0	20	0	1,406	1,057	44	44
	July	416	416	77	48	0	0	21	0	1,403	1,085	0	0
	August	270	270	91	60	0	0	4	0	1,499	1,158	42	42
	September	399	399	53	12	0	0	3	0	1,503	1,185	26	20
	9-Mo. Average	402	400	43	30	1	0	6	0	1,460	1,110	48	48
1996	9-Mo. Average	327	320	25	20	1	0	12	0	1,387	1,051	52	52
1995	9-Mo. Average	373	363	17	17	3	0	7	0	1,312	1,028	51	51

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	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	11	0	36	33	522	469
1982	Average	5	0	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	18	(s)	20	18	685	645
1983	Average	10	0	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	18	(s)	4	3	826	766
1984	Average	8	0	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	45	(s)	1	0	748	659
1985	Average	23	0	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	60	(s)	3	1	816	715
1986	Average	87	57	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	76	0	12	11	699	621
1987	Average	148	115	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	54	1	13	12	655	602
1988	Average	134	106	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	65	5	19	19	747	674
1989	Average	172	136	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	34	3	39	39	767	716
1990	Average	182	140	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	58	2	41	40	755	689
1991	Average	163	123	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	47	3	24	24	807	759
1992	Average	126	102	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	55	0	10	10	830	787
1993	Average	171	141	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	31	0	11	10	919	863
1994	Average	161	146	91	91	(d)	(d)	22	0	10	6	984	939
1995	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	126	120	171	171	2	0	0	0	1,281	1,245
	February	149	139	81	81	191	191	0	0	24	17	1,083	1,062
	March	262	250	131	125	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	250	247	138	133	218	218	16	0	19	11	1,351	1,274
	July	204	198	113	96	191	191	19	0	0	0	1,216	1,186
	August	221	217	83	71	156	156	8	0	5	0	1,157	1,142
	September	213	213	48	48	104	104	15	0	0	0	1,355	1,306
	October	265	252	66	60	226	226	4	0	31	0	1,213	1,189
	November	267	267	111	111	253	253	13	0	7	0	1,157	1,110
	December	246	218	89	72	184	184	8	0	0	0	1,346	1,301
	Average	234	226	104	96	184	184	8	0	11	6	1,244	1,207
1997	January	227	226	112	107	62	62	8	0	32	0	1,307	1,264
	February	248	248	110	110	262	262	27	0	7	7	1,277	1,241
	March	260	257	148	148	217	217	5	0	33	0	1,310	1,249
	April	236	236	73	73	203	203	26	0	33	0	1,448	1,416
	May	288	282	109	104	178	178	9	0	9	0	1,429	1,408
	June	228	228	121	121	226	226	0	0	32	24	1,401	1,382
	July	251	241	122	122	264	264	0	0	28	0	1,366	1,347
	August	303	303	128	128	203	203	2	0	14	6	1,425	1,421
	September	271	271	143	143	271	271	0	0	37	29	1,386	1,371
	9-Mo. Average	257	255	118	117	209	209	8	0	25	7	1,373	1,345
1996	9-Mo. Average	226	220	109	101	172	172	8	0	11	8	1,246	1,209
1995	9-Mo. Average	221	208	112	110	227	227	5	0	5	4	1,090	1,048

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	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	59	0	199	178	6	0	11	0	23	0
	February	38	0	101	0	236	221	17	0	14	0	23	0
	March	35	0	35	0	284	264	24	0	18	0	58	0
	April	20	0	50	0	375	357	17	0	0	0	36	0
	May	9	0	47	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	369	362	33	0	32	32	21	0
	September	13	0	56	0	274	254	22	0	39	37	21	0
	October	24	0	97	0	389	359	14	0	42	33	34	0
	November	18	0	79	0	249	220	20	0	0	0	33	0
	December	14	0	98	0	187	166	18	0	26	0	13	0
	Average	19	0	64	0	313	293	20	0	25	18	29	1
1997	January	40	0	94	0	244	230	18	0	21	0	31	0
	February	31	0	62	0	204	179	16	0	19	0	36	0
	March	39	0	103	0	295	276	7	0	13	0	6	0
	April	20	0	114	0	307	294	12	0	20	0	9	0
	May	13	0	116	0	351	329	21	0	0	0	23	0
	June	37	0	66	0	356	345	13	0	8	0	45	0
	July	5	0	106	45	386	360	24	0	9	0	6	0
	August	15	0	65	0	321	320	20	0	32	19	41	0
	September	52	0	71	0	282	261	14	0	0	0	21	0
	9-Mo. Average	28	0	89	5	306	289	16	0	14	2	24	0
1996	9-Mo. Average	20	0	55	0	325	308	21	0	26	20	29	1
1995	9-Mo. Average	15	0	54	0	280	263	14	0	28	18	18	1

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 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	364	238	390	0	406	188	5,244	3,932	9,364	7,303
February	56	56	374	280	343	0	275	169	4,660	3,479	8,390	6,612
March	63	52	346	252	311	0	373	215	4,932	3,788	9,092	7,215
April	87	55	481	347	359	0	333	157	5,421	4,125	9,429	7,371
May	97	71	421	316	298	0	429	282	5,465	4,332	10,007	8,029
June	86	54	312	234	292	0	561	402	5,663	4,526	9,938	7,958
July	70	58	244	195	344	0	456	292	5,201	4,082	9,820	7,800
August	81	59	274	177	279	0	508	348	5,321	4,177	9,986	8,041
September	51	37	165	90	268	0	502	318	4,938	3,891	9,142	7,353
October	70	55	264	136	325	0	477	240	5,566	4,196	9,837	7,701
November	96	75	199	160	253	0	513	318	5,277	4,145	9,244	7,344
December	58	54	253	167	294	0	438	245	5,487	4,142	9,417	7,307
Average	76	58	308	216	313	0	440	265	5,267	4,070	9,478	7,508
1997 January	62	55	400	333	335	0	464	173	5,557	4,176	9,633	7,393
February	69	61	239	172	331	0	380	170	5,352	4,049	9,475	7,384
March	56	55	236	161	254	0	411	180	5,433	4,263	9,712	7,665
April	69	62	124	35	321	0	401	242	5,366	4,123	9,934	7,810
May	70	66	261	181	300	0	531	314	5,527	4,301	10,442	8,279
June	55	55	372	311	300	0	375	220	5,546	4,453	10,357	8,403
July	62	54	198	165	310	0	357	237	5,411	4,382	9,703	7,938
August	41	37	268	220	319	0	343	225	5,445	4,411	10,155	8,333
September	66	58	167	110	248	0	439	334	5,451	4,463	10,201	8,537
9-Mo. Average	61	56	252	188	302	0	411	233	5,455	4,293	9,960	7,975
1996 9-Mo. Average	76	57	331	236	320	0	428	264	5,208	4,039	9,471	7,527
1995 9-Mo. Average	71	63	394	350	264	0	307	183	4,866	3,933	8,863	7,275

^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.

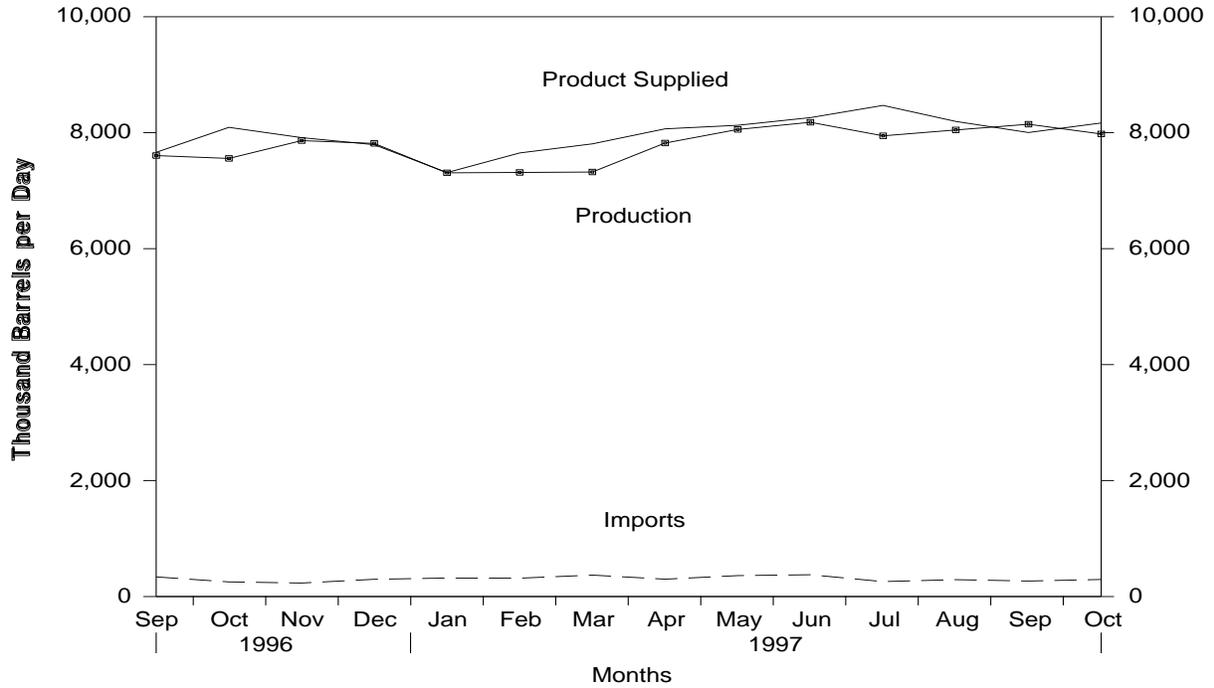
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

— = 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.

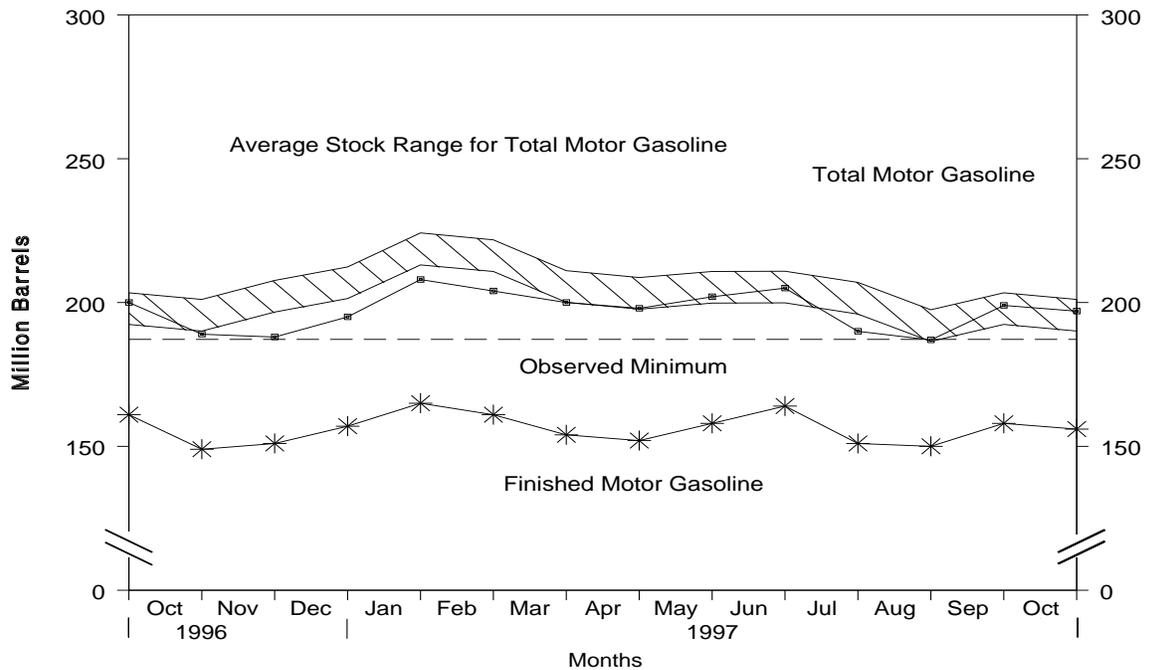
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, September 1996 - Present



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

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, September 1996 - 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 187.2 million barrels, occurring in August 1997.

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 Average	7,312	356	-31	97	7,601	215	176	17
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	7,370	303	240	163	7,271	215	169	12
February	7,369	293	-10	72	7,599	214	168	12
March	7,289	303	-327	128	7,792	203	158	13
April	7,497	501	49	77	7,873	203	160	13
May	7,804	414	66	81	8,071	205	162	12
June	7,858	393	68	95	8,088	205	164	11
July	7,924	359	-5	123	8,165	202	164	11
August	7,796	346	-284	82	8,343	191	155	12
September	7,606	339	215	68	7,662	200	161	11
October	7,557	253	-396	113	8,093	189	149	11
November	7,864	234	55	128	7,915	188	151	12
December	7,815	298	202	117	7,794	195	157	13
Average	7,647	336	-12	104	7,891	--	--	--
1997 January	7,308	320	240	75	7,312	208	165	13
February	7,315	317	-130	111	7,651	204	161	13
March	7,322	370	-240	123	7,808	200	154	13
April	7,822	300	-62	117	8,067	198	152	13
May	8,056	362	189	101	8,128	202	158	13
June	8,180	377	202	96	8,260	205	164	12
July	7,947	259	-429	164	8,471	190	151	13
August	8,048	292	-30	175	8,195	187	150	13
September	^R 8,147	^R 269	^R 282	^R 130	^R 8,004	^R 199	^R 158	13
October*	^E 7,978	^E 295	^E 5	^E 99	^E 8,168	^E 197	^E 156	NA
10-Mo. Average	^E 7,815	^E 316	^E 3	^E 119	^E 8,009	--	--	--
1996 10-Mo. Average	7,608	350	-40	100	7,898	--	--	--
1995 10-Mo. Average	7,550	269	-67	99	7,786	--	--	--

^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.

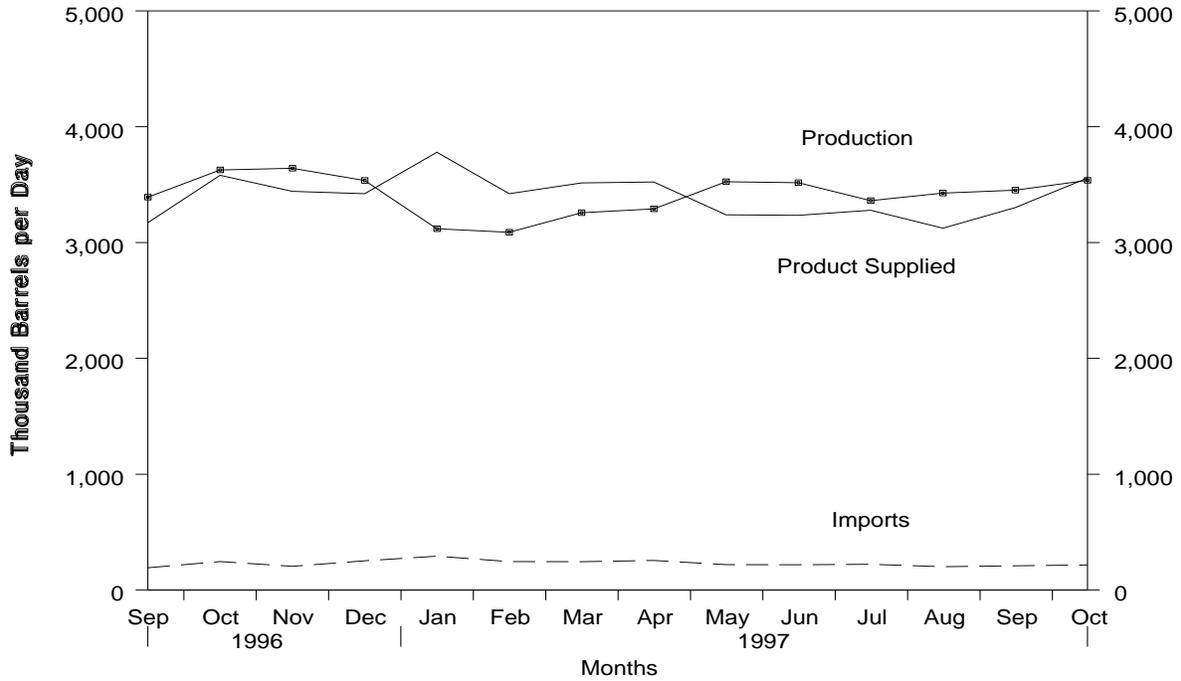
-- = Not Applicable.

* 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.

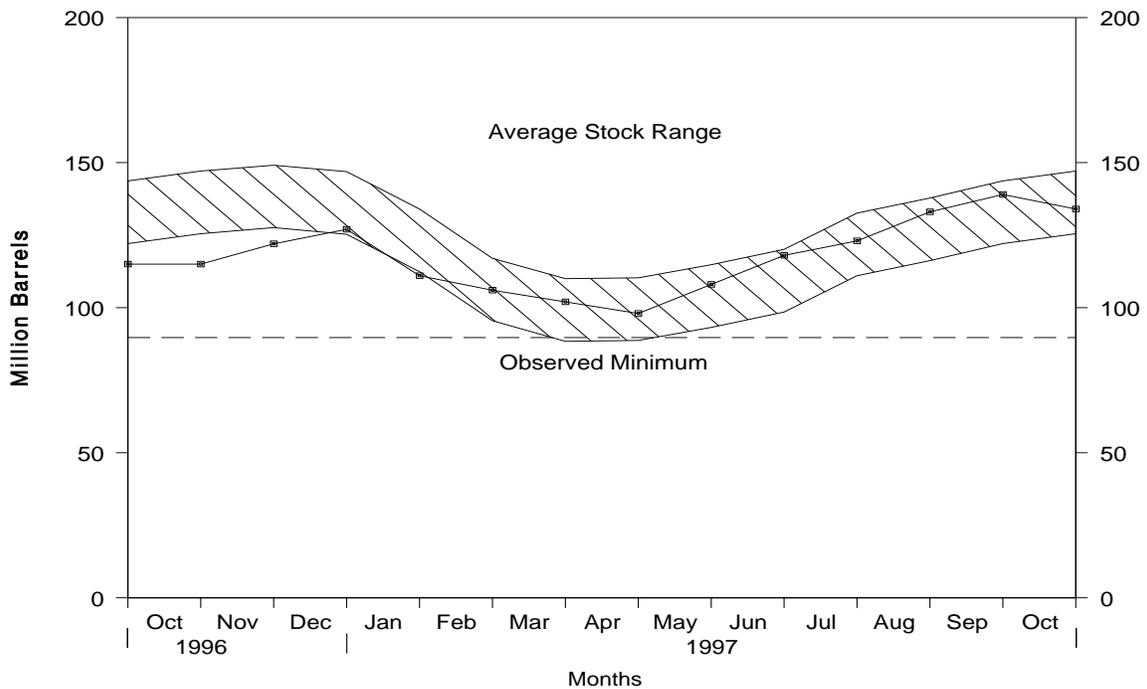
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, September 1996 - 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 1996 - 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 Average	3,205	203	12	234	3,162	145	73	73
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	3,105	267	-528	216	3,684	114	58	55
February	3,133	279	-570	256	3,727	97	53	44
March	3,107	256	-247	139	3,471	90	49	40
April	3,300	258	13	166	3,379	90	52	38
May	3,256	231	182	176	3,128	96	57	39
June	3,283	185	198	81	3,189	102	60	41
July	3,127	194	166	134	3,021	107	62	45
August	3,280	195	112	182	3,180	110	62	49
September	3,392	193	157	256	3,172	115	64	51
October	3,627	246	-8	300	3,581	115	60	54
November	3,641	205	234	171	3,442	122	65	57
December	3,536	253	160	206	3,422	127	68	58
Average	3,316	230	-10	190	3,365	--	--	--
1997 January	3,119	293	-502	133	3,780	111	60	51
February	3,089	246	-193	107	3,422	106	57	49
March	3,258	245	-133	120	3,515	102	59	43
April	3,291	256	-142	166	3,523	98	59	39
May	3,525	220	352	153	3,240	108	63	45
June	3,517	219	327	174	3,235	118	65	53
July	3,362	223	154	151	3,279	123	65	58
August	3,427	202	320	185	3,124	133	69	64
September	^R 3,452	^R 210	^R 201	^R 160	^R 3,302	^R 139	^R 70	^R 69
October*	^E 3,537	^E 217	^E -42	^E 239	^E 3,557	^E 134	^E 64	^E 70
10-Mo. Average	3,360	233	35	159	3,398	--	--	--
1996 10-Mo. Average	3,261	230	-51	190	3,352	--	--	--
1995 10-Mo. Average	3,118	182	-46	166	3,179	--	--	--

^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.

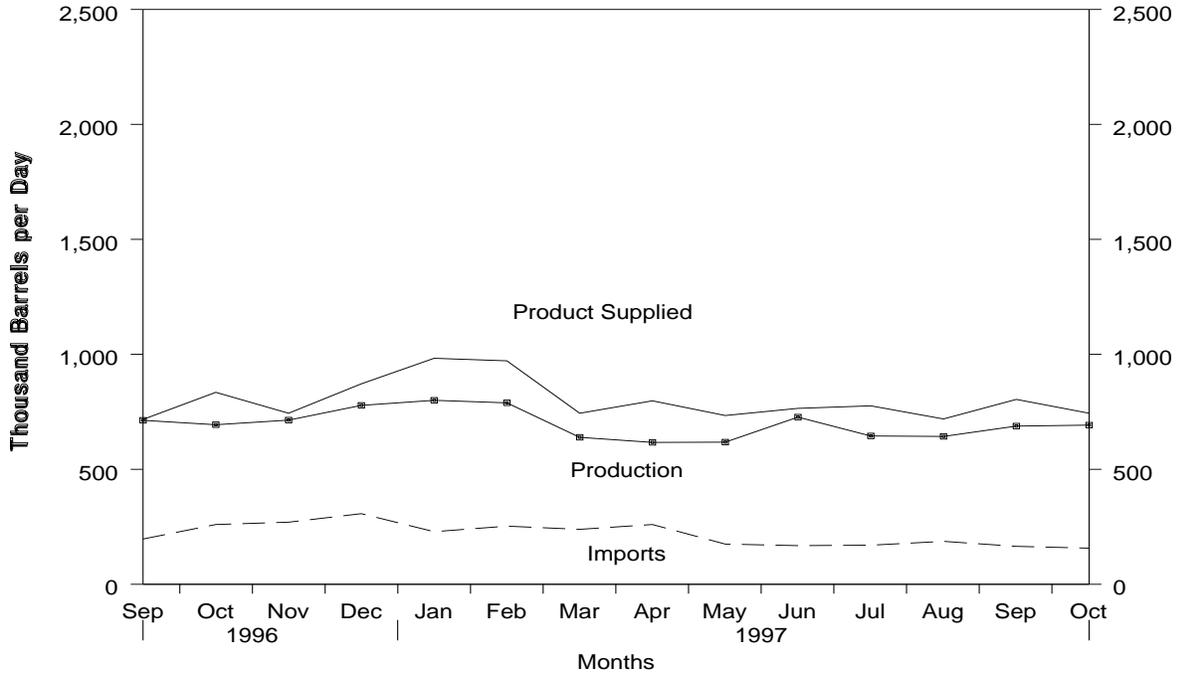
-- = Not Applicable.

* 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.

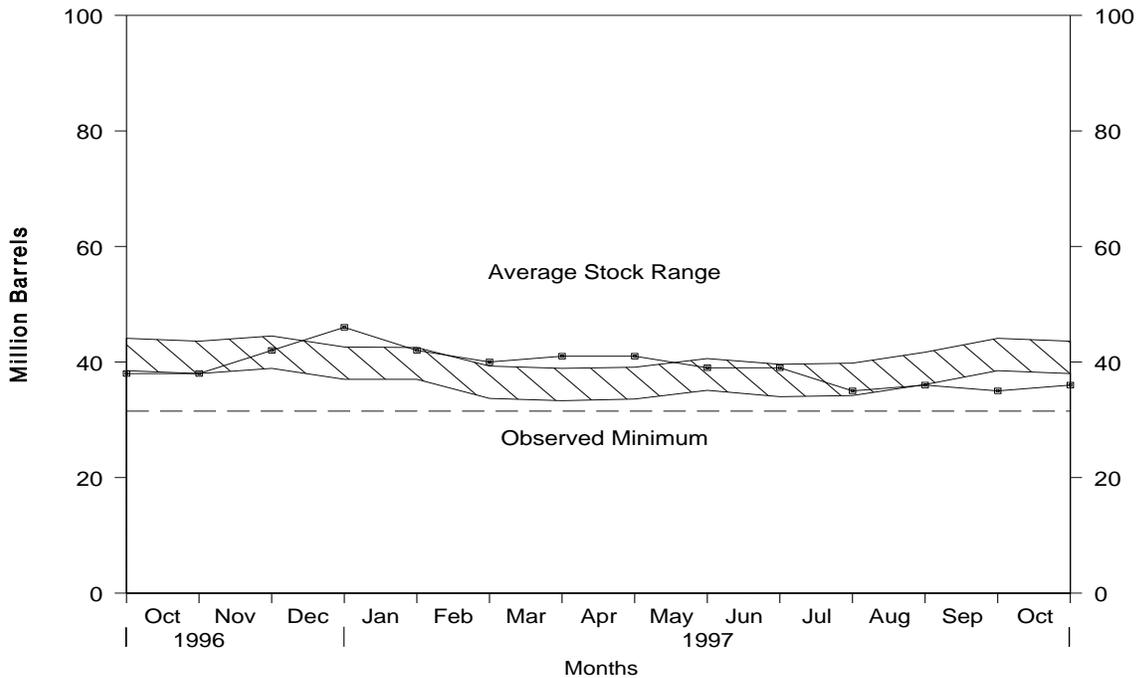
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, September 1996 - 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 1996 - 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 Average	826	314	-6	125	1,021	42
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	799	320	-54	108	1,064	36
February	798	222	-132	114	1,038	32
March	700	227	-4	95	836	32
April	671	237	69	96	743	34
May	732	203	18	89	827	34
June	731	168	21	144	735	35
July	646	335	-3	88	896	35
August	732	227	32	56	871	36
September	713	197	68	125	717	38
October	694	260	16	104	835	38
November	714	270	139	101	744	42
December	778	307	112	102	872	46
Average	726	248	24	102	848	--
1997 January	800	229	-124	171	983	42
February	789	253	-68	137	972	40
March	639	239	45	89	744	41
April	617	260	-27	105	798	41
May	618	175	-44	102	734	39
June	727	168	-1	130	765	39
July	645	170	-119	159	776	35
August	643	187	31	80	719	36
September	^R 688	^R 165	^R -42	^R 91	^R 804	^R 35
October*	^E 692	^E 157	^E 8	^E 97	^E 744	^E 36
10-Mo. Average	^E 685	^E 200	^E -34	^E 116	^E 802	--
1996 10-Mo. Average	721	240	4	102	856	--
1995 10-Mo. Average	787	180	-13	142	838	--

^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.

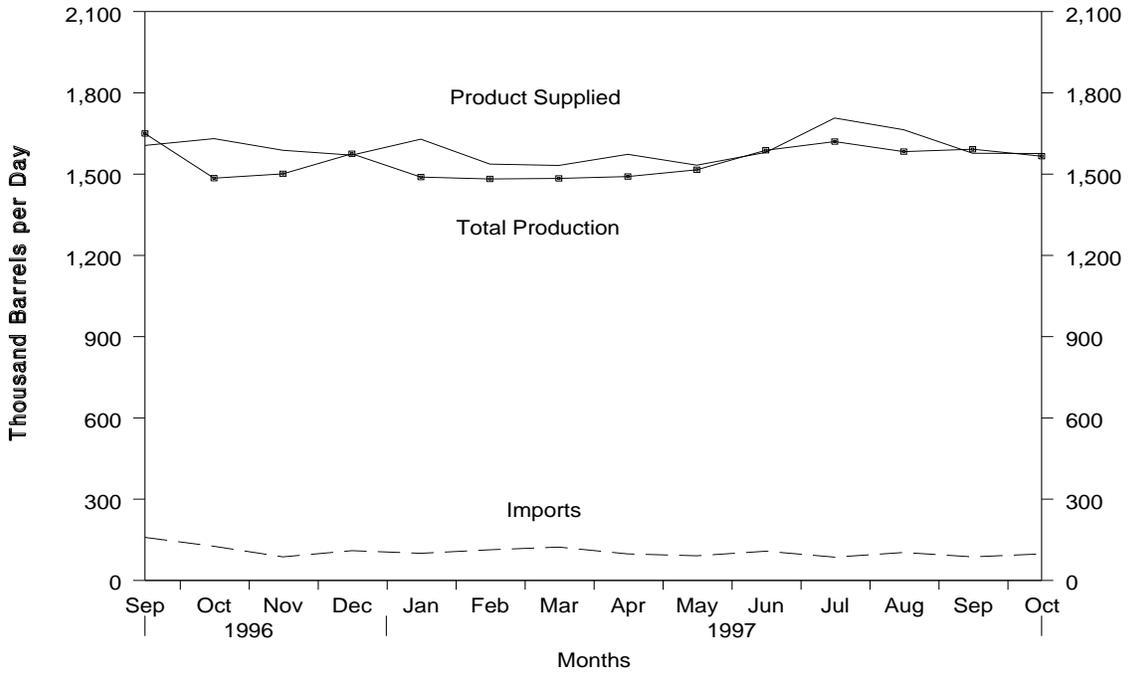
— = Not Applicable.

* 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.

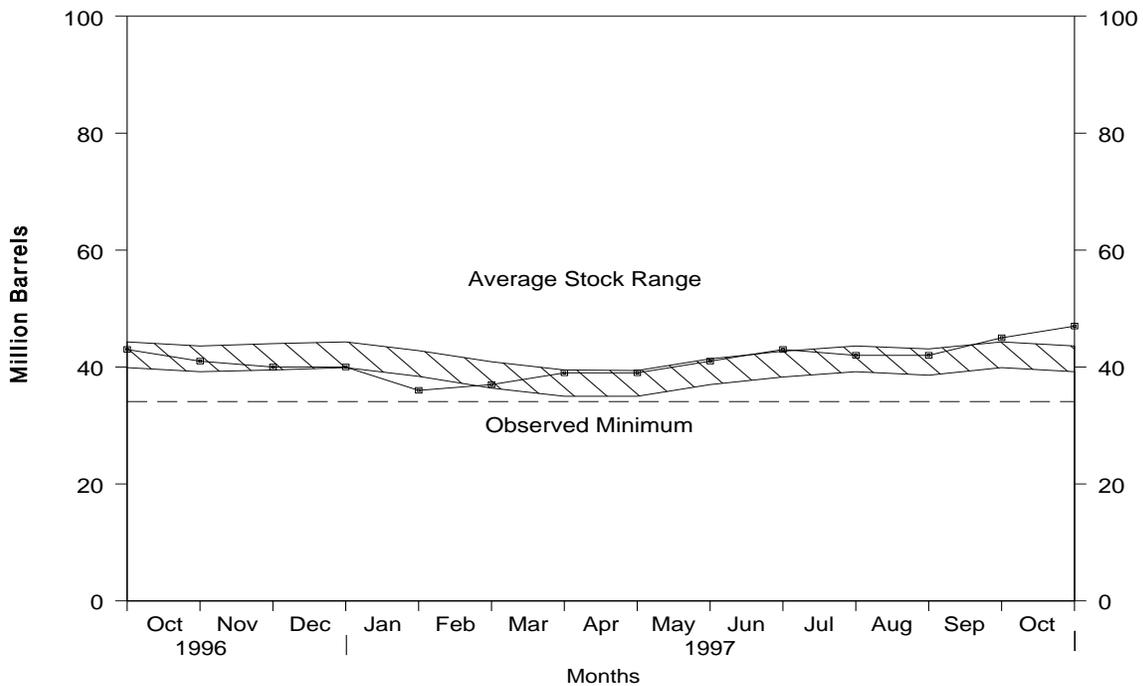
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, September 1996 - Present



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

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, September 1996 - 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 Average	1,448	1,410	117	18	20	1,527	1,480	47	46
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	1,596	1,593	89	-49	111	1,624	1,607	38	38
February	1,499	1,495	100	-129	67	1,661	1,658	35	35
March	1,470	1,468	105	-24	59	1,541	1,547	34	34
April	1,466	1,464	113	51	11	1,517	1,515	36	35
May	1,419	1,418	122	39	13	1,489	1,467	37	37
June	1,514	1,512	127	71	11	1,558	1,556	39	39
July	1,496	1,493	89	-14	27	1,572	1,569	38	38
August	1,510	1,507	104	-2	34	1,582	1,580	38	38
September	1,650	1,647	159	152	51	1,606	1,604	43	43
October	1,485	1,484	126	-55	35	1,631	1,636	41	41
November	1,501	1,500	87	-45	45	1,588	1,588	40	40
December	1,575	1,574	110	(s)	115	1,570	1,573	40	40
Average	1,515	1,513	111	(s)	48	1,578	1,575	--	--
1997 January	1,489	1,488	100	-117	78	1,629	1,625	36	36
February	1,482	1,482	113	35	23	1,537	1,530	37	37
March	1,484	1,483	123	63	11	1,532	1,531	39	39
April	1,491	1,490	98	-5	21	1,573	1,572	39	39
May	1,516	1,515	91	65	9	1,533	1,533	41	41
June	1,588	1,588	108	78	38	1,580	1,579	43	43
July	1,620	1,619	86	-34	33	1,707	1,706	42	42
August	1,583	1,583	103	-5	27	1,664	1,663	42	42
September	^R 1,592	^R 1,591	^R 87	^R 85	^R 16	^R 1,577	^R 1,576	^E 45	^E 45
October*	^E 1,566	^E 1,565	^E 98	^E 55	^E 32	^E 1,576	^E 1,576	^E 47	^E 47
10-Mo. Average	^E 1,541	^E 1,541	^E 100	^E 22	^E 29	^E 1,591	^E 1,590	--	--
1996 10-Mo. Average	1,510	1,508	113	4	42	1,578	1,574	--	--
1995 10-Mo. Average	1,395	1,385	102	-23	23	1,497	1,477	--	--

^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.

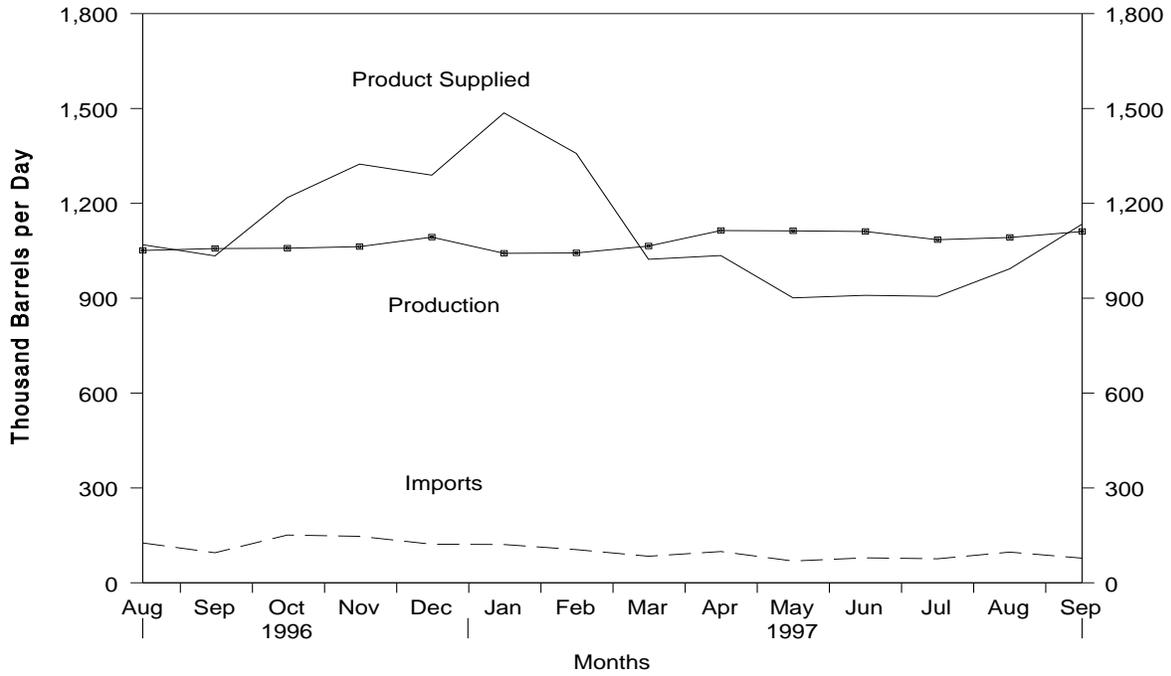
— = Not Applicable.

* 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.

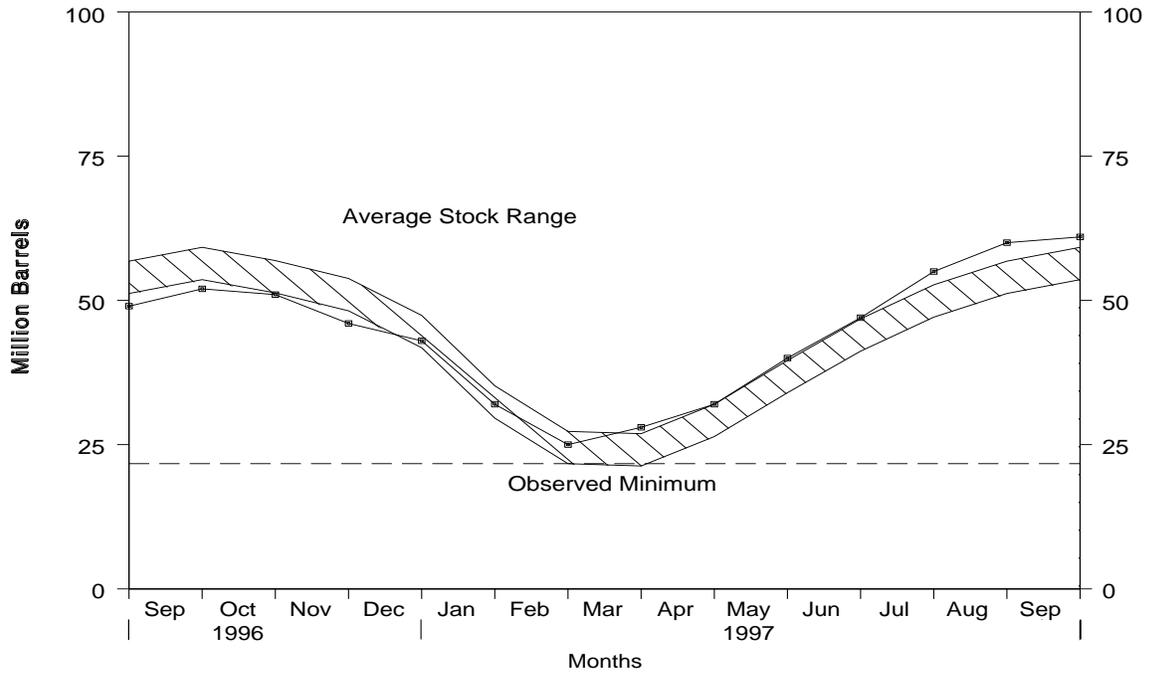
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, August 1996 - Present



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

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, August 1996 - 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 Average	969	124	-13	0	24	1,082	46
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	995	151	-353	0	30	1,468	32
February	1,001	106	-347	0	39	1,415	22
March	1,043	116	-1	0	25	1,135	22
April	1,047	78	114	0	31	981	25
May	1,048	104	209	0	21	922	32
June	1,031	122	293	0	21	839	41
July	1,043	114	188	0	29	940	46
August	1,051	126	83	0	24	1,069	49
September	1,057	95	97	0	21	1,034	52
October	1,058	151	-37	0	29	1,218	51
November	1,063	147	-148	0	34	1,324	46
December	1,093	122	-106	0	31	1,289	43
Average	1,044	119	(s)	0	28	1,136	--
1997 January	1,042	121	-352	0	28	1,486	32
February	1,043	105	-252	0	42	1,358	25
March	1,065	84	86	0	40	1,023	28
April	1,114	99	146	0	32	1,035	32
May	1,113	69	258	0	23	901	40
June	1,111	79	250	0	31	909	47
July	1,085	76	231	0	24	906	55
August	1,092	97	172	0	24	993	60
September	1,111	78	39	0	16	1,134	61
9-Mo. Average	1,086	90	67	0	29	1,080	--
1996 9-Mo. Average	1,035	113	33	0	27	1,088	--
1995 9-Mo. Average	1,020	101	39	0	39	1,043	--

^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.

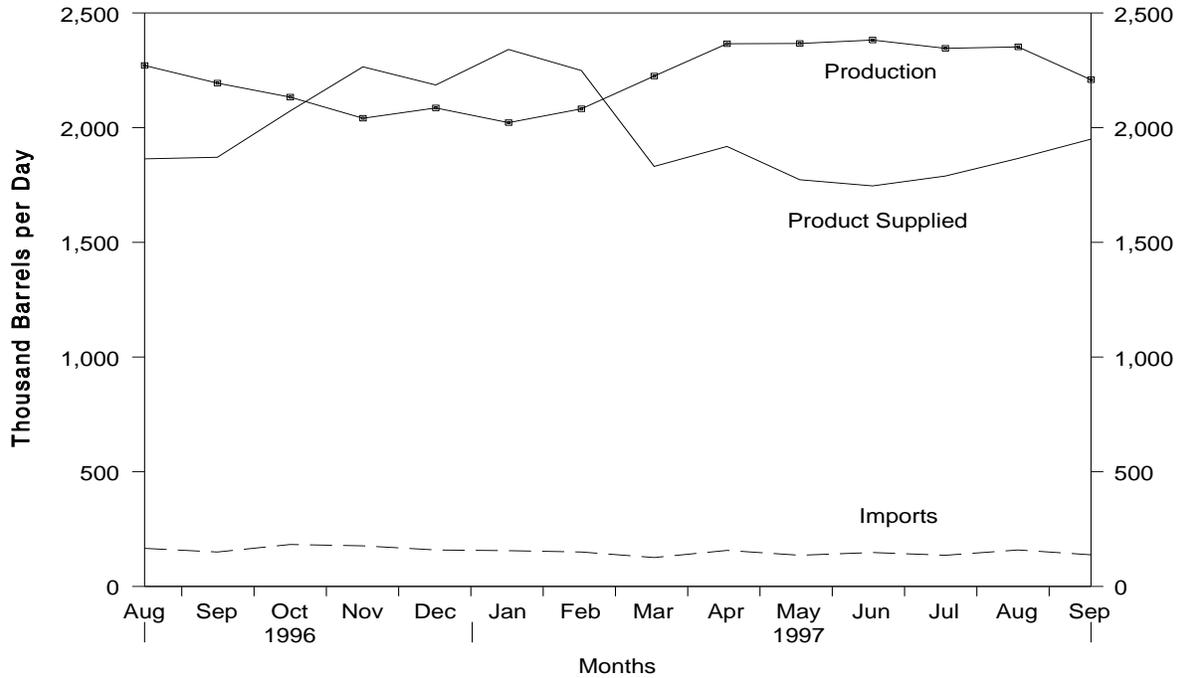
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

-- = 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.

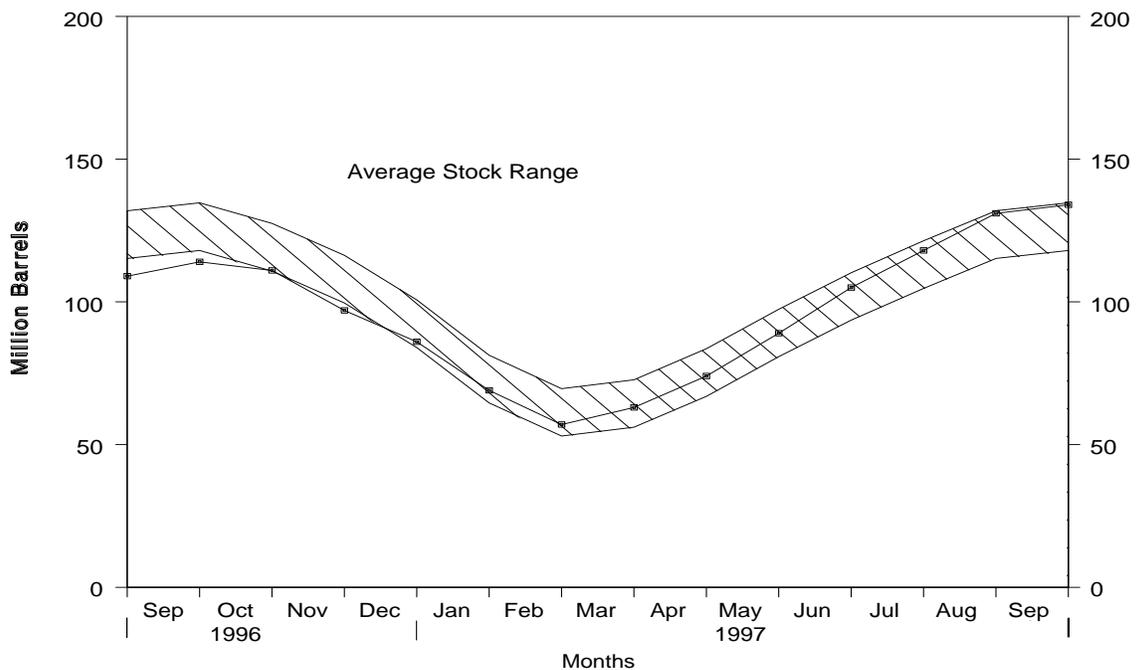
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, August 1996 - 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 1996 - 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 Average	2,012	183	-19	296	38	1,880	99
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	1,906	208	-649	419	49	2,295	73
February	1,912	138	-596	320	60	2,267	56
March	2,181	165	15	246	38	2,047	56
April	2,305	122	279	226	56	1,867	65
May	2,287	156	315	215	67	1,846	74
June	2,285	184	439	211	36	1,783	87
July	2,264	182	385	201	72	1,787	99
August	2,271	166	321	201	50	1,864	109
September	2,194	150	165	260	47	1,871	114
October	2,133	183	-103	309	37	2,073	111
November	2,041	177	-466	377	41	2,265	97
December	2,086	159	-352	355	56	2,186	86
Average	2,156	166	-19	278	51	2,012	--
1997 January	2,022	156	-555	356	36	2,341	69
February	2,082	150	-424	330	78	2,249	57
March	2,225	126	206	252	62	1,831	63
April	2,366	157	345	218	41	1,918	74
May	2,367	136	485	207	40	1,773	89
June	2,382	148	531	210	43	1,746	105
July	2,346	136	430	206	56	1,789	118
August	2,352	159	407	201	37	1,866	131
September	2,209	138	110	258	29	1,950	134
9-Mo. Average	2,263	145	175	248	46	1,938	--
1996 9-Mo. Average	2,179	164	77	255	53	1,957	--
1995 9-Mo. Average	2,138	149	137	252	58	1,839	--

^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 Average	2,973	761	^c 24	861	329	2,518	215
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	2,833	873	448	613	335	2,311	220
February	2,817	745	-18	872	388	2,320	219
March	2,983	820	122	759	315	2,607	223
April	3,108	828	174	841	421	2,500	228
May	3,128	852	-45	1,010	427	2,588	227
June	3,227	923	-203	1,207	399	2,748	221
July	3,223	862	-170	1,131	361	2,764	216
August	3,332	907	-311	1,289	448	2,812	206
September	3,306	751	-56	1,083	410	2,620	204
October	3,146	1,068	-84	1,023	323	2,952	202
November	3,093	928	-34	1,113	366	2,576	201
December	3,088	982	42	1,224	321	2,485	202
Average	3,108	879	-11	1,014	376	2,608	--
1997 January	2,963	1,142	341	850	403	2,511	214
February	2,990	1,012	213	988	332	2,470	219
March	3,103	945	505	718	391	2,434	235
April	3,172	1,053	-99	1,240	395	2,689	232
May	3,343	1,178	125	1,119	446	2,831	236
June	3,391	934	-461	1,395	417	2,976	222
July	3,451	892	-193	1,114	380	3,041	216
August	3,446	880	-89	1,017	460	2,937	213
September	3,434	796	83	853	450	2,843	216
9-Mo. Average	3,257	982	48	1,032	409	2,750	--
1996 9-Mo. Average	3,107	841	-6	978	389	2,587	--
1995 9-Mo. Average	3,063	697	-3	938	346	2,478	--

^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 1997).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (October 1997). 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 1997). 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 1997

Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 38,283	E 1,276	E 354,753	E 1,299
(2) Lower 48 States	E 153,346	E 5,112	E 1,391,516	E 5,097
(3) Total U.S.	E 191,629	E 6,388	E 1,746,269	E 6,397
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	256,121	8,537	2,177,070	7,975
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6) Exports	3,665	122	29,492	108
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	252,456	8,415	2,147,578	7,867
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	5	(s)	2,372	9
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-2,332	-78	-18,493	-68
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-1	(s)	-797	-3
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	17,155	572	101,591	372
(12) Total Other Sources	14,827	494	84,673	310
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	458,912	15,297	3,978,520	14,573
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production ^b	60,531	2,018	532,213	1,949
(15) Net Imports ^c	1,203	40	7,822	29
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	425	14	-1,258	-5
(17) Total NGL Supply	62,159	2,072	538,777	1,974
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-4,496	-150	-7,545	-28
(19) Net Imports	13,569	452	168,130	616
(20) Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	6,353	212	67,127	246
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	26,536	885	226,392	829
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	1	(s)	797	3
(23) Total Other Liquids	41,963	1,399	454,901	1,666
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	563,034	18,768	4,972,198	18,213
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	33,531	1,118	356,829	1,307
(26) Exports	24,634	821	229,316	840
(27) Imports (Net)	8,897	297	127,513	467
(28) Total New Supply of Products	571,931	19,064	5,099,711	18,680
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-17,516	-584	-59,074	-216
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	554,415	18,480	5,040,637	18,464
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	240,128	8,004	2,181,544	7,991
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	99,055	3,302	922,724	3,380
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	24,109	804	220,844	809
(34) Jet Fuel	47,317	1,577	434,926	1,593
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	58,506	1,950	528,996	1,938
(36) Other ^d	85,299	2,843	750,808	2,750
(37) Crude Oil	1	(s)	797	3
(38) Total Products Supplied	554,415	18,480	5,040,637	18,464
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	303,153	--	303,153	--
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	563,444	--	563,444	--
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	158,105	--	158,105	--
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	138,944	--	138,944	--
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	35,158	--	35,158	--
(44) Jet Fuel	44,854	--	44,854	--
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	133,957	--	133,957	--
(46) Other ^d	215,906	--	215,906	--
(47) Total Stocks	1,593,521	--	1,593,521	--
(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 1997**
(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 191,629	--	256,121	17,155	2,327	0	458,912	3,665	1	866,597
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	56,126	20,637	5,834	--	2,880	--	12,873	1,347	65,497	141,580
Pentanes Plus	10,484	--	1,694	--	-425	--	5,121	491	6,991	7,623
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45,642	20,637	4,140	--	3,305	--	7,752	856	58,506	133,957
Ethane/Ethylene	19,308	715	431	--	2,295	--	0	0	18,159	24,353
Propane/Propylene	15,883	17,435	2,334	--	1,156	--	0	486	34,010	61,074
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,644	1,933	830	--	-491	--	4,100	370	3,428	38,695
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,807	554	545	--	345	--	3,652	0	2,909	9,835
Other Liquids	6,353	--	14,682	--	4,496	--	20,472	1,113	-5,046	147,324
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	9,247	--	1,825	--	-74	--	10,695	451	0	12,823
Unfinished Oils	--	--	7,842	--	1,407	--	11,615	0	-5,180	93,622
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,895	--	5,015	--	3,141	--	-1,682	661	0	40,733
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	22	--	-156	0	134	146
Finished Petroleum Products	4,405	498,156	29,391	--	14,211	--	--	23,778	493,963	438,020
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,405	240,012	8,068	--	8,461	--	--	3,896	240,128	158,105
Reformulated	--	74,457	4,517	--	3,081	--	--	0	75,893	41,132
Oxygenated	15,100	2,187	0	--	222	--	--	16	17,049	1,013
Other	-10,695	163,368	3,551	--	5,158	--	--	3,880	147,186	115,960
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	809	4	--	185	--	--	0	628	1,623
Jet Fuel	--	47,749	2,601	--	2,561	--	--	473	47,317	44,854
Naphtha-Type	--	14	0	--	-12	--	--	2	24	18
Kerosene-Type	--	47,735	2,601	--	2,573	--	--	471	47,292	44,836
Kerosene	--	1,852	163	--	1,124	--	--	6	885	7,047
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	103,572	6,295	--	6,024	--	--	4,788	99,055	138,944
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	66,970	3,200	--	1,419	--	--	1,772	66,979	69,952
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	36,602	3,095	--	4,605	--	--	3,016	32,076	68,992
Residual Fuel Oil	--	20,628	4,936	--	-1,262	--	--	2,717	24,109	35,158
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	7,834	1,654	--	-546	--	--	0	10,034	2,327
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	6,453	4,229	--	440	--	--	0	10,242	1,935
Special Naphthas	--	1,458	130	--	124	--	--	707	757	2,046
Lubricants	--	5,397	273	--	-141	--	--	834	4,977	12,318
Waxes	--	751	41	--	-56	--	--	94	754	1,108
Petroleum Coke	--	21,630	40	--	1,416	--	--	9,725	10,529	10,006
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	17,299	946	--	-4,534	--	--	531	22,248	20,803
Still Gas	--	21,168	0	--	0	--	--	0	21,168	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,544	11	--	415	--	--	7	1,133	1,746
Total	258,513	518,793	306,028	17,155	23,914	0	492,257	29,903	554,415	1,593,521

^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 1997
(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 1,746,269	--	2,177,070	101,591	16,121	0	3,978,520	29,492	797	866,597
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	506,931	201,862	49,699	--	49,110	--	112,845	14,973	581,564	141,580
Pentanes Plus	91,106	--	10,114	--	1,258	--	45,102	2,292	52,568	7,623
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	415,825	201,862	39,585	--	47,852	--	67,743	12,681	528,996	133,957
Ethane/Ethylene	176,841	6,891	4,594	--	6,834	--	0	0	181,492	24,353
Propane/Propylene	144,790	151,774	24,448	--	18,173	--	0	7,875	294,964	61,074
Normal Butane/Butylene	41,421	39,445	5,628	--	20,704	--	32,584	4,805	28,401	38,695
Isobutane/Isobutylene	52,773	3,752	4,915	--	2,141	--	35,159	0	24,140	9,835
Other Liquids	67,127	--	175,029	--	7,545	--	236,587	6,899	-8,875	147,324
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	80,135	--	15,839	--	-308	--	93,105	3,177	0	12,823
Unfinished Oils	--	--	96,052	--	5,265	--	100,939	0	-10,152	93,622
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-13,008	--	63,138	--	2,696	--	43,712	3,722	0	40,733
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-108	--	-1,169	0	1,277	146
Finished Petroleum Products	25,282	4,352,482	317,244	--	11,222	--	--	216,635	4,467,151	438,020
Finished Motor Gasoline	25,282	2,103,135	86,967	--	629	--	--	33,212	2,181,544	158,105
Reformulated	--	653,572	42,617	--	3,207	--	--	79	692,903	41,132
Oxygenated	122,740	23,298	0	--	-574	--	--	223	146,389	1,013
Other	-97,458	1,426,265	44,350	--	-2,004	--	--	32,909	1,342,252	115,960
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	5,568	38	--	-649	--	--	0	6,255	1,623
Jet Fuel	--	420,050	27,519	--	4,884	--	--	7,759	434,926	44,854
Naphtha-Type	--	185	0	--	-299	--	--	41	443	18
Kerosene-Type	--	419,865	27,519	--	5,183	--	--	7,719	434,482	44,836
Kerosene	--	15,909	436	--	-48	--	--	93	16,300	7,047
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	911,710	64,076	--	12,089	--	--	40,973	922,724	138,944
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	579,516	30,091	--	1,418	--	--	10,836	597,353	69,952
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	332,194	33,985	--	10,671	--	--	30,138	325,370	68,992
Residual Fuel Oil	--	186,681	55,874	--	-10,553	--	--	32,264	220,844	35,158
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	62,120	14,967	--	554	--	--	0	76,533	2,327
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	61,098	52,181	--	508	--	--	0	112,771	1,935
Special Naphthas	--	13,781	2,199	--	151	--	--	5,665	10,164	2,046
Lubricants	--	49,164	2,695	--	-356	--	--	8,334	43,881	12,318
Waxes	--	7,292	347	--	208	--	--	757	6,674	1,108
Petroleum Coke	--	188,009	263	--	3,029	--	--	85,347	99,896	10,006
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	134,353	9,579	--	320	--	--	2,125	141,487	20,803
Still Gas	--	180,843	0	--	0	--	--	0	180,843	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	12,769	103	--	456	--	--	106	12,310	1,746
Total	2,345,609	4,554,344	2,719,042	101,591	83,998	0	4,327,952	267,999	5,040,637	1,593,521

^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 1997**
(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 6,388	--	8,537	572	78	0	15,297	122	(s)
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,871	688	194	--	96	--	429	45	2,183
Pentanes Plus	349	--	56	--	-14	--	171	16	233
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,521	688	138	--	110	--	258	29	1,950
Ethane/Ethylene	644	24	14	--	77	--	0	0	605
Propane/Propylene	529	581	78	--	39	--	0	16	1,134
Normal Butane/Butylene	155	64	28	--	-16	--	137	12	114
Isobutane/Isobutylene	194	18	18	--	12	--	122	0	97
Other Liquids	212	--	489	--	150	--	682	37	-168
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	308	--	61	--	-2	--	357	15	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	261	--	47	--	387	0	-173
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-96	--	167	--	105	--	-56	22	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	1	--	-5	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	147	16,605	980	--	474	--	--	793	16,465
Finished Motor Gasoline	147	8,000	269	--	282	--	--	130	8,004
Reformulated	--	2,482	151	--	103	--	--	0	2,530
Oxygenated	503	73	0	--	7	--	--	1	568
Other	-357	5,446	118	--	172	--	--	129	4,906
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	27	(s)	--	6	--	--	0	21
Jet Fuel	--	1,592	87	--	85	--	--	16	1,577
Naphtha-Type	--	(s)	0	--	(s)	--	--	(s)	1
Kerosene-Type	--	1,591	87	--	86	--	--	16	1,576
Kerosene	--	62	5	--	37	--	--	(s)	30
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,452	210	--	201	--	--	160	3,302
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	2,232	107	--	47	--	--	59	2,233
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,220	103	--	154	--	--	101	1,069
Residual Fuel Oil	--	688	165	--	-42	--	--	91	804
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	261	55	--	-18	--	--	0	334
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	215	141	--	15	--	--	0	341
Special Naphthas	--	49	4	--	4	--	--	24	25
Lubricants	--	180	9	--	-5	--	--	28	166
Waxes	--	25	1	--	-2	--	--	3	25
Petroleum Coke	--	721	1	--	47	--	--	324	351
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	577	32	--	-151	--	--	18	742
Still Gas	--	706	0	--	0	--	--	0	706
Miscellaneous Products	--	51	(s)	--	14	--	--	(s)	38
Total	8,617	17,293	10,201	572	797	0	16,409	997	18,480

^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 1997
(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 6,397	--	7,975	372	59	0	14,573	108	3
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,857	739	182	--	180	--	413	55	2,130
Pentanes Plus	334	--	37	--	5	--	165	8	193
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,523	739	145	--	175	--	248	46	1,938
Ethane/Ethylene	648	25	17	--	25	--	0	0	665
Propane/Propylene	530	556	90	--	67	--	0	29	1,080
Normal Butane/Butylene	152	144	21	--	76	--	119	18	104
Isobutane/Isobutylene	193	14	18	--	8	--	129	0	88
Other Liquids	246	--	641	--	28	--	867	25	-33
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	294	--	58	--	-1	--	341	12	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	352	--	19	--	370	0	-37
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-48	--	231	--	10	--	160	14	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	-4	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	93	15,943	1,162	--	41	--	--	794	16,363
Finished Motor Gasoline	93	7,704	319	--	2	--	--	122	7,991
Reformulated	--	2,394	156	--	12	--	--	(s)	2,538
Oxygenated	450	85	0	--	-2	--	--	1	536
Other	-357	5,224	162	--	-7	--	--	121	4,917
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	20	(s)	--	-2	--	--	0	23
Jet Fuel	--	1,539	101	--	18	--	--	28	1,593
Naphtha-Type	--	1	0	--	-1	--	--	(s)	2
Kerosene-Type	--	1,538	101	--	19	--	--	28	1,592
Kerosene	--	58	2	--	(s)	--	--	(s)	60
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,340	235	--	44	--	--	150	3,380
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	2,123	110	--	5	--	--	40	2,188
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,217	124	--	39	--	--	110	1,192
Residual Fuel Oil	--	684	205	--	-39	--	--	118	809
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	228	55	--	2	--	--	0	280
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	224	191	--	2	--	--	0	413
Special Naphthas	--	50	8	--	1	--	--	21	37
Lubricants	--	180	10	--	-1	--	--	31	161
Waxes	--	27	1	--	1	--	--	3	24
Petroleum Coke	--	689	1	--	11	--	--	313	366
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	492	35	--	1	--	--	8	518
Still Gas	--	662	0	--	0	--	--	0	662
Miscellaneous Products	--	47	(s)	--	2	--	--	(s)	45
Total	8,592	16,683	9,960	372	308	0	15,853	982	18,464

^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 1997
(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 793	--	47,800	3,164	-332	2,635	0	48,790	0	0	15,874
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	709	1,158	167	--	3,369	-671	--	160	90	5,824	7,326
Pentanes Plus	79	--	0	--	0	11	--	0	2	66	26
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	630	1,158	167	--	3,369	-682	--	160	88	5,758	7,300
Ethane/Ethylene	201	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	201	1
Propane/Propylene	291	1,626	143	--	3,187	-354	--	0	61	5,540	4,673
Normal Butane/Butylene	106	-456	24	--	182	-353	--	83	27	99	2,258
Isobutane/Isobutylene	32	-12	0	--	0	25	--	77	0	-82	368
Other Liquids	479	--	6,570	--	400	220	--	9,457	85	-2,313	20,022
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	2,001	--	255	--	0	53	--	2,201	2	0	2,365
Unfinished Oils	--	--	1,300	--	-10	-2	--	3,738	0	-2,446	10,976
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,522	--	5,015	--	410	119	--	3,701	83	0	6,581
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	50	--	-183	0	133	100
Finished Petroleum Products	1,658	59,270	20,918	--	80,182	8,640	--	--	465	152,923	149,544
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,658	30,804	7,255	--	44,631	2,534	--	--	9	81,805	48,118
Reformulated	--	19,720	4,227	--	9,865	1,150	--	--	0	32,662	18,745
Oxygenated	1,359	0	0	--	150	-24	--	--	0	1,533	205
Other	299	11,084	3,028	--	34,616	1,408	--	--	9	47,610	29,168
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	-1	0	--	44	-5	--	--	0	48	240
Jet Fuel	--	2,910	2,168	--	12,048	1,046	--	--	36	16,044	12,321
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	1	-1	0
Kerosene-Type	--	2,910	2,168	--	12,048	1,046	--	--	34	16,046	12,321
Kerosene	--	241	100	--	112	354	--	--	(s)	99	3,930
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,220	5,799	--	20,261	5,083	--	--	147	34,050	61,194
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	4,455	3,048	--	12,064	97	--	--	3	19,467	18,143
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	8,765	2,751	--	8,197	4,986	--	--	145	14,582	43,051
Residual Fuel Oil	--	3,906	4,286	--	1,779	357	--	--	3	9,611	14,990
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	451	109	--	0	25	--	--	0	535	568
Special Naphthas	--	67	47	--	115	-6	--	--	12	223	111
Lubricants	--	656	251	--	701	-77	--	--	158	1,527	2,359
Waxes	--	170	25	--	0	-3	--	--	31	167	198
Petroleum Coke	--	1,545	0	--	0	-80	--	--	51	1,574	491
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,239	876	--	491	-590	--	--	13	5,183	4,913
Still Gas	--	1,994	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,994	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	68	2	--	0	2	--	--	4	64	111
Total	3,639	60,428	75,455	3,164	83,619	10,824	0	58,407	640	156,434	192,766

^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 1997
(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 7,324	--	392,483	7,774	-3,526	2,337	0	401,717	(s)	0	15,874
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	6,996	15,109	5,479	--	28,039	1,287	--	1,029	658	52,649	7,326
Pentanes Plus	752	--	0	--	0	-4	--	0	21	735	26
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,244	15,109	5,479	--	28,039	1,291	--	1,029	637	51,914	7,300
Ethane/Ethylene	2,148	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	2,148	1
Propane/Propylene	2,778	13,793	5,334	--	27,492	-205	--	0	373	49,229	4,673
Normal Butane/Butylene	988	1,820	84	--	286	1,311	--	384	264	1,219	2,258
Isobutane/Isobutylene	330	-504	61	--	261	185	--	645	0	-682	368
Other Liquids	6,426	--	74,384	--	5,069	1,718	--	100,491	242	-16,572	20,022
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	14,891	--	3,602	--	0	523	--	17,946	24	0	2,365
Unfinished Oils	--	--	9,986	--	-52	1,211	--	26,570	0	-17,847	10,976
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-8,465	--	60,796	--	5,121	77	--	57,157	218	0	6,581
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-93	--	-1,182	0	1,275	100
Finished Petroleum Products	9,332	505,577	231,223	--	731,082	13,561	--	--	7,895	1,455,758	149,544
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,332	265,394	82,979	--	409,959	3,103	--	--	420	764,141	48,118
Reformulated	--	168,955	40,807	--	86,219	1,492	--	--	(s)	294,489	18,745
Oxygenated	8,668	8	0	--	1,110	-153	--	--	1	9,938	205
Other	664	96,431	42,172	--	322,630	1,764	--	--	418	459,715	29,168
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	25	3	--	606	-577	--	--	0	1,211	240
Jet Fuel	--	24,433	25,886	--	116,221	2,704	--	--	329	163,507	12,321
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	22	-22	0
Kerosene-Type	--	24,433	25,886	--	116,221	2,704	--	--	307	163,529	12,321
Kerosene	--	1,893	361	--	1,858	-603	--	--	13	4,702	3,930
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	116,238	58,244	--	180,127	13,804	--	--	1,914	338,891	61,194
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	39,193	27,111	--	105,386	-936	--	--	177	172,449	18,143
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	77,045	31,133	--	74,741	14,740	--	--	1,736	166,443	43,051
Residual Fuel Oil	--	33,129	48,999	--	12,042	-6,790	--	--	636	100,324	14,990
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	4,248	1,567	--	0	187	--	--	0	5,628	568
Special Naphthas	--	528	1,653	--	869	-7	--	--	116	2,941	111
Lubricants	--	5,212	2,437	--	6,069	-60	--	--	1,272	12,506	2,359
Waxes	--	1,321	197	--	0	-14	--	--	222	1,310	198
Petroleum Coke	--	13,788	0	--	0	18	--	--	2,768	11,002	491
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	22,498	8,881	--	3,331	1,789	--	--	166	32,755	4,913
Still Gas	--	16,278	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	16,278	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	592	16	--	0	7	--	--	40	561	111
Total	30,078	520,686	703,569	7,774	760,664	18,903	0	503,237	8,796	1,491,835	192,766

^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 1997
(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	--	1,593	105	-11	88	0	1,626	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	24	39	6	--	112	-22	--	5	3	194
Pentanes Plus	3	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	(s)	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	21	39	6	--	112	-23	--	5	3	192
Ethane/Ethylene	7	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	7
Propane/Propylene	10	54	5	--	106	-12	--	0	2	185
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-15	1	--	6	-12	--	3	1	3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	(s)	0	--	0	1	--	3	0	-3
Other Liquids	16	--	219	--	13	7	--	315	3	-77
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	67	--	9	--	0	2	--	73	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	43	--	(s)	(s)	--	125	0	-82
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-51	--	167	--	14	4	--	123	3	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	2	--	-6	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	55	1,976	697	--	2,673	288	--	--	16	5,097
Finished Motor Gasoline	55	1,027	242	--	1,488	84	--	--	(s)	2,727
Reformulated	--	657	141	--	329	38	--	--	0	1,089
Oxygenated	45	0	0	--	5	-1	--	--	0	51
Other	10	369	101	--	1,154	47	--	--	(s)	1,587
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	1	(s)	--	--	0	2
Jet Fuel	--	97	72	--	402	35	--	--	1	535
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	--	97	72	--	402	35	--	--	1	535
Kerosene	--	8	3	--	4	12	--	--	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	441	193	--	675	169	--	--	5	1,135
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	149	102	--	402	3	--	--	(s)	649
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	292	92	--	273	166	--	--	5	486
Residual Fuel Oil	--	130	143	--	59	12	--	--	(s)	320
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	15	4	--	0	1	--	--	0	18
Special Naphthas	--	2	2	--	4	(s)	--	--	(s)	7
Lubricants	--	22	8	--	23	-3	--	--	5	51
Waxes	--	6	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	6
Petroleum Coke	--	52	0	--	0	-3	--	--	2	52
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	108	29	--	16	-20	--	--	(s)	173
Still Gas	--	66	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	66
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Total	121	2,014	2,515	105	2,787	361	0	1,947	21	5,214

^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 1997
(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 27	--	1,438	28	-13	9	0	1,471	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	55	20	--	103	5	--	4	2	193
Pentanes Plus	3	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	55	20	--	103	5	--	4	2	190
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	10	51	20	--	101	-1	--	0	1	180
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	7	(s)	--	1	5	--	1	1	4
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-2	(s)	--	1	1	--	2	0	-2
Other Liquids	24	--	272	--	19	6	--	368	1	-61
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	55	--	13	--	0	2	--	66	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	37	--	(s)	4	--	97	0	-65
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-31	--	223	--	19	(s)	--	209	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	-4	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	34	1,852	847	--	2,678	50	--	--	29	5,332
Finished Motor Gasoline	34	972	304	--	1,502	11	--	--	2	2,799
Reformulated	--	619	149	--	316	5	--	--	(s)	1,079
Oxygenated	32	(s)	0	--	4	-1	--	--	(s)	36
Other	2	353	154	--	1,182	6	--	--	2	1,684
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	(s)	--	2	-2	--	--	0	4
Jet Fuel	--	89	95	--	426	10	--	--	1	599
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	--	89	95	--	426	10	--	--	1	599
Kerosene	--	7	1	--	7	-2	--	--	(s)	17
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	426	213	--	660	51	--	--	7	1,241
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	144	99	--	386	-3	--	--	1	632
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	282	114	--	274	54	--	--	6	610
Residual Fuel Oil	--	121	179	--	44	-25	--	--	2	367
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	16	6	--	0	1	--	--	0	21
Special Naphthas	--	2	6	--	3	(s)	--	--	(s)	11
Lubricants	--	19	9	--	22	(s)	--	--	5	46
Waxes	--	5	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	5
Petroleum Coke	--	51	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	10	40
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	82	33	--	12	7	--	--	1	120
Still Gas	--	60	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	60
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Total	110	1,907	2,577	28	2,786	69	0	1,843	32	5,465

^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 1997
(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 17,319	--	25,931	2,449	63,364	1,087	0	105,609	2,368	0	71,694
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,004	3,937	1,811	--	245	1,083	--	2,378	746	10,790	44,549
Pentanes Plus	1,331	--	38	--	657	19	--	889	488	630	2,709
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,673	3,937	1,773	--	-412	1,064	--	1,489	258	10,160	41,840
Ethane/Ethylene	2,869	0	11	--	-1,952	157	--	0	0	771	3,518
Propane/Propylene	3,142	3,820	1,325	--	1,696	462	--	0	68	9,453	26,880
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,181	24	221	--	-343	331	--	621	191	-60	8,991
Isobutane/Isobutylene	481	93	216	--	187	114	--	868	0	-5	2,451
Other Liquids	-1,787	--	6	--	1,869	409	--	807	1	-1,129	26,276
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,191	--	0	--	0	137	--	1,054	(s)	0	2,348
Unfinished Oils	--	--	6	--	10	311	--	835	0	-1,130	13,301
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,978	--	0	--	1,859	-9	--	-1,111	1	0	10,614
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-30	--	29	0	1	13
Finished Petroleum Products	3,990	109,983	444	--	24,548	-1,848	--	--	1,100	139,714	100,346
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,990	56,304	81	--	14,311	1,181	--	--	14	73,491	40,357
Reformulated	--	7,184	0	--	25	364	--	--	0	6,845	1,287
Oxygenated	10,117	1,774	0	--	-150	200	--	--	1	11,540	640
Other	-6,127	47,346	81	--	14,436	617	--	--	13	55,106	38,430
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	170	4	--	93	6	--	--	0	261	300
Jet Fuel	--	6,922	75	--	3,102	-122	--	--	26	10,195	9,361
Naphtha-Type	--	7	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	7	0
Kerosene-Type	--	6,915	75	--	3,102	-122	--	--	26	10,188	9,361
Kerosene	--	633	0	--	-15	509	--	--	2	107	1,261
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	25,844	154	--	6,696	-835	--	--	3	33,526	32,150
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	18,749	83	--	5,681	-321	--	--	1	24,833	22,677
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	7,095	71	--	1,015	-514	--	--	1	8,694	9,473
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,797	0	--	-228	54	--	--	79	1,436	2,511
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,544	33	--	0	29	--	--	0	1,548	232
Special Naphthas	--	390	22	--	49	-35	--	--	116	380	213
Lubricants	--	621	22	--	106	20	--	--	52	677	1,573
Waxes	--	48	12	--	0	-43	--	--	25	78	179
Petroleum Coke	--	4,324	0	--	0	49	--	--	302	3,973	2,524
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	6,979	36	--	434	-2,655	--	--	482	9,622	9,469
Still Gas	--	4,147	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,147	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	260	5	--	0	-6	--	--	(s)	271	216
Total	28,526	113,920	28,192	2,449	90,026	731	0	108,794	4,214	149,374	242,865

^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 1997
(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 155,231	--	224,419	-4,821	553,484	8,442	0	911,540	8,330	0	71,694
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	83,446	39,470	17,060	--	-1,061	18,136	--	21,536	4,293	94,950	44,549
Pentanes Plus	11,665	--	205	--	4,903	785	--	7,225	2,107	6,656	2,709
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	71,781	39,470	16,855	--	-5,964	17,351	--	14,311	2,186	88,294	41,840
Ethane/Ethylene	26,114	0	98	--	-17,826	49	--	0	0	8,337	3,518
Propane/Propylene	30,152	33,503	13,328	--	11,671	13,446	--	0	652	74,556	26,880
Normal Butane/Butylene	9,601	5,038	1,394	--	-2,067	3,411	--	6,206	1,534	2,815	8,991
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,914	929	2,035	--	2,258	445	--	8,105	0	2,586	2,451
Other Liquids	-8,368	--	84	--	16,364	4,259	--	11,141	8	-7,328	26,276
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	10,192	--	0	--	0	694	--	9,492	6	0	2,348
Unfinished Oils	--	--	42	--	399	1,629	--	6,145	0	-7,333	13,301
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-18,559	--	42	--	15,965	1,951	--	-4,506	3	0	10,614
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-15	--	10	0	5	13
Finished Petroleum Products	27,496	948,798	3,495	--	227,221	1,023	--	--	4,800	1,201,187	100,346
Finished Motor Gasoline	27,496	493,662	799	--	132,524	-1,121	--	--	123	655,480	40,357
Reformulated	--	66,175	0	--	129	123	--	--	0	66,181	1,287
Oxygenated	89,371	15,724	0	--	-1,149	-304	--	6	6	104,244	640
Other	-61,875	411,763	799	--	133,544	-940	--	--	116	485,055	38,430
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,095	21	--	692	-126	--	--	0	1,934	300
Jet Fuel	--	58,993	75	--	29,566	636	--	--	36	87,962	9,361
Naphtha-Type	--	15	0	--	0	-37	--	--	1	51	0
Kerosene-Type	--	58,978	75	--	29,566	673	--	--	35	87,911	9,361
Kerosene	--	4,045	0	--	33	-160	--	--	9	4,229	1,261
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	224,562	1,267	--	61,042	-83	--	--	487	286,467	32,150
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	157,992	882	--	53,562	80	--	--	4	212,352	22,677
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	66,570	385	--	7,480	-163	--	--	483	74,115	9,473
Residual Fuel Oil	--	15,706	70	--	-1,860	627	--	--	492	12,797	2,511
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	12,270	303	--	385	19	--	--	0	12,939	232
Special Naphthas	--	3,668	231	--	455	-20	--	--	335	4,039	213
Lubricants	--	6,078	197	--	1,733	-42	--	--	518	7,532	1,573
Waxes	--	804	128	--	0	14	--	--	138	780	179
Petroleum Coke	--	38,062	0	--	0	763	--	--	1,132	36,167	2,524
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	51,602	365	--	2,651	548	--	--	1,530	52,540	9,469
Still Gas	--	35,788	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	35,788	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	2,463	39	--	0	-32	--	--	3	2,531	216
Total	257,806	988,268	245,058	-4,821	796,008	31,860	0	944,217	17,433	1,288,809	242,865

^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 1997
(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 577	--	864	82	2,112	36	0	3,520	79	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	300	131	60	--	8	36	--	79	25	360
Pentanes Plus	44	--	1	--	22	1	--	30	16	21
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	256	131	59	--	-14	35	--	50	9	339
Ethane/Ethylene	96	0	(s)	--	-65	5	--	0	0	26
Propane/Propylene	105	127	44	--	57	15	--	0	2	315
Normal Butane/Butylene	39	1	7	--	-11	11	--	21	6	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	16	3	7	--	6	4	--	29	0	(s)
Other Liquids	-60	--	(s)	--	62	14	--	27	(s)	-38
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	40	--	0	--	0	5	--	35	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	(s)	--	(s)	10	--	28	0	-38
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-99	--	0	--	62	(s)	--	-37	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	133	3,666	15	--	818	-62	--	--	37	4,657
Finished Motor Gasoline	133	1,877	3	--	477	39	--	--	(s)	2,450
Reformulated	--	239	0	--	1	12	--	--	0	228
Oxygenated	337	59	0	--	-5	7	--	--	(s)	385
Other	-204	1,578	3	--	481	21	--	--	(s)	1,837
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	6	(s)	--	3	(s)	--	--	0	9
Jet Fuel	--	231	3	--	103	-4	--	--	1	340
Naphtha-Type	--	(s)	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	--	231	3	--	103	-4	--	--	1	340
Kerosene	--	21	0	--	-1	17	--	--	(s)	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	861	5	--	223	-28	--	--	(s)	1,118
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	625	3	--	189	-11	--	--	(s)	828
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	237	2	--	34	-17	--	--	(s)	290
Residual Fuel Oil	--	60	0	--	-8	2	--	--	3	48
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	51	1	--	0	1	--	--	0	52
Special Naphthas	--	13	1	--	2	-1	--	--	4	13
Lubricants	--	21	1	--	4	1	--	--	2	23
Waxes	--	2	(s)	--	0	-1	--	--	1	3
Petroleum Coke	--	144	0	--	0	2	--	--	10	132
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	233	1	--	14	-89	--	--	16	321
Still Gas	--	138	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	138
Miscellaneous Products	--	9	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	9
Total	951	3,797	940	82	3,001	24	0	3,626	140	4,979

^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 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-September 1997
(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 569	--	822	-18	2,027	31	0	3,339	31	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	306	145	62	--	-4	66	--	79	16	348
Pentanes Plus	43	--	1	--	18	3	--	26	8	24
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	263	145	62	--	-22	64	--	52	8	323
Ethane/Ethylene	96	0	(s)	--	-65	(s)	--	0	0	31
Propane/Propylene	110	123	49	--	43	49	--	0	2	273
Normal Butane/Butylene	35	18	5	--	-8	12	--	23	6	10
Isobutane/Isobutylene	22	3	7	--	8	2	--	30	0	9
Other Liquids	-31	--	(s)	--	60	16	--	41	(s)	-27
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	37	--	0	--	0	3	--	35	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	(s)	--	1	6	--	23	0	-27
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-68	--	(s)	--	58	7	--	-17	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	101	3,475	13	--	832	4	--	--	18	4,400
Finished Motor Gasoline	101	1,808	3	--	485	-4	--	--	(s)	2,401
Reformulated	--	242	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	242
Oxygenated	327	58	0	--	-4	-1	--	--	(s)	382
Other	-227	1,508	3	--	489	-3	--	--	(s)	1,777
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	4	(s)	--	3	(s)	--	--	0	7
Jet Fuel	--	216	(s)	--	108	2	--	--	(s)	322
Naphtha-Type	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	--	216	(s)	--	108	2	--	--	(s)	322
Kerosene	--	15	0	--	(s)	-1	--	--	(s)	15
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	823	5	--	224	(s)	--	--	2	1,049
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	579	3	--	196	(s)	--	--	(s)	778
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	244	1	--	27	-1	--	--	2	271
Residual Fuel Oil	--	58	(s)	--	-7	2	--	--	2	47
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	45	1	--	1	(s)	--	--	0	47
Special Naphthas	--	13	1	--	2	(s)	--	--	1	15
Lubricants	--	22	1	--	6	(s)	--	--	2	28
Waxes	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	3
Petroleum Coke	--	139	0	--	0	3	--	--	4	132
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	189	1	--	10	2	--	--	6	192
Still Gas	--	131	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	131
Miscellaneous Products	--	9	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	9
Total	944	3,620	898	-18	2,916	117	0	3,459	64	4,721

^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 1997
(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 96,410	--	161,899	9,060	-57,781	-3,826	0	213,414	0	0	708,818
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	38,031	12,991	3,560	--	893	1,628	--	6,467	236	47,144	80,899
Pentanes Plus	6,384	--	1,577	--	-227	-460	--	2,585	0	5,609	4,650
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	31,647	12,991	1,983	--	1,120	2,088	--	3,882	236	41,535	76,249
Ethane/Ethylene	14,502	715	420	--	3,998	2,138	--	0	0	17,497	20,623
Propane/Propylene	10,654	10,308	718	--	-3,554	805	--	0	230	17,091	25,898
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,245	1,680	516	--	596	-886	--	1,926	7	3,990	23,579
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,246	288	329	--	80	31	--	1,956	0	2,956	6,149
Other Liquids	4,217	--	6,325	--	-2,288	1,806	--	6,943	1,027	-1,522	66,845
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,219	--	0	--	0	-514	--	3,284	449	0	4,579
Unfinished Oils	--	--	6,325	--	0	563	--	7,284	0	-1,522	47,182
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	998	--	0	--	-2,288	1,747	--	-3,615	578	0	15,053
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	10	--	-10	0	0	31
Finished Petroleum Products	-877	227,717	6,143	--	-109,763	7,933	--	--	13,926	101,361	128,124
Finished Motor Gasoline	-877	105,052	290	--	-61,362	4,325	--	--	3,394	35,384	46,399
Reformulated	--	19,047	290	--	-10,122	1,474	--	--	0	7,741	9,892
Oxygenated	1,208	139	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,347	0
Other	-2,085	85,866	0	--	-51,240	2,851	--	--	3,394	26,296	36,507
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	428	0	--	-152	170	--	--	0	106	585
Jet Fuel	--	24,629	14	--	-16,682	1,947	--	--	235	5,779	14,412
Naphtha-Type	--	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1	1
Kerosene-Type	--	24,628	14	--	-16,682	1,947	--	--	235	5,778	14,411
Kerosene	--	866	0	--	-97	265	--	--	0	504	1,718
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	46,717	0	--	-28,023	1,393	--	--	3,595	13,706	31,716
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	29,519	0	--	-18,632	1,374	--	--	1,223	8,290	19,149
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	17,198	0	--	-9,391	19	--	--	2,372	5,416	12,567
Residual Fuel Oil	--	8,478	0	--	-1,551	-1,421	--	--	1,273	7,075	11,911
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	12,038	5,741	--	0	-115	--	--	0	17,894	3,176
Special Naphthas	--	946	60	--	-164	172	--	--	35	635	1,661
Lubricants	--	3,384	0	--	-807	-161	--	--	511	2,227	6,849
Waxes	--	388	4	--	0	20	--	--	25	347	457
Petroleum Coke	--	10,410	0	--	0	1,409	--	--	4,839	4,162	4,638
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,604	34	--	-925	-481	--	--	19	3,175	3,425
Still Gas	--	9,803	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	9,803	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	974	0	--	0	410	--	--	(s)	564	1,177
Total	137,780	240,708	177,927	9,060	-168,939	7,541	0	226,824	15,189	146,982	984,686

^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 1997
(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 875,163	--	1,427,733	58,482	-498,183	8,503	0	1,854,661	31	0	708,818
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	340,718	122,918	24,628	--	11,611	26,045	--	56,048	4,969	412,813	80,899
Pentanes Plus	54,147	--	9,464	--	-1,023	448	--	22,620	161	39,359	4,650
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	286,571	122,918	15,164	--	12,634	25,597	--	33,428	4,808	373,454	76,249
Ethane/Ethylene	133,123	6,891	4,496	--	36,201	6,794	--	0	0	173,917	20,623
Propane/Propylene	95,625	88,763	4,435	--	-29,266	3,184	--	0	4,378	151,995	25,898
Normal Butane/Butylene	20,288	24,939	3,627	--	5,765	14,456	--	13,666	430	26,067	23,579
Isobutane/Isobutylene	37,535	2,325	2,606	--	-66	1,163	--	19,762	0	21,475	6,149
Other Liquids	41,886	--	81,535	--	-21,055	5,889	--	84,090	6,072	6,315	66,845
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	31,762	--	202	--	0	-579	--	29,403	3,140	0	4,579
Unfinished Oils	--	--	81,089	--	35	4,922	--	69,884	0	6,318	47,182
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	10,124	--	244	--	-21,090	1,537	--	-15,191	2,932	0	15,053
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	9	--	-6	0	-3	31
Finished Petroleum Products	-9,459	1,990,210	72,137	--	-1,003,510	2,912	--	133,084	913,382	128,124	
Finished Motor Gasoline	-9,459	914,807	2,124	--	-566,800	1,747	--	27,487	311,437	46,399	
Reformulated	--	168,596	1,810	--	-88,867	1,212	--	0	80,327	9,892	
Oxygenated	6,648	1,495	0	--	0	-1	--	1	8,143	0	
Other	-16,107	744,716	314	--	-477,933	536	--	27,487	222,967	36,507	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	3,181	0	--	-1,415	151	--	0	1,615	585	
Jet Fuel	--	210,497	164	--	-158,647	1,319	--	4,207	46,488	14,412	
Naphtha-Type	--	7	0	--	0	1	--	(s)	6	1	
Kerosene-Type	--	210,490	164	--	-158,647	1,318	--	4,207	46,482	14,411	
Kerosene	--	8,488	0	--	-1,823	807	--	44	5,814	1,718	
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	412,284	0	--	-248,881	272	--	23,402	139,729	31,716	
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	258,311	0	--	-164,962	3,704	--	6,839	82,806	19,149	
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	153,973	0	--	-83,919	-3,432	--	16,562	56,924	12,567	
Residual Fuel Oil	--	77,303	4,591	--	-10,182	-3,338	--	19,286	55,764	11,911	
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	103,686	64,573	--	-385	855	--	0	167,019	3,176	
Special Naphthas	--	8,886	305	--	-1,324	163	--	342	7,362	1,661	
Lubricants	--	31,438	61	--	-8,071	-224	--	5,535	18,117	6,849	
Waxes	--	3,525	15	--	0	69	--	249	3,222	457	
Petroleum Coke	--	89,661	0	--	0	1,439	--	52,325	35,897	4,638	
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	34,621	279	--	-5,982	-788	--	204	29,502	3,425	
Still Gas	--	83,882	0	--	0	0	--	0	83,882	0	
Miscellaneous Products	--	7,951	25	--	0	440	--	2	7,534	1,177	
Total	1,248,308	2,113,128	1,606,033	58,482	-1,511,137	43,349	0	1,994,799	144,157	1,332,509	984,686

^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 1997
(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 3,214	--	5,397	302	-1,926	-128	0	7,114	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,268	433	119	--	30	54	--	216	8	1,571
Pentanes Plus	213	--	53	--	-8	-15	--	86	0	187
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,055	433	66	--	37	70	--	129	8	1,384
Ethane/Ethylene	483	24	14	--	133	71	--	0	0	583
Propane/Propylene	355	344	24	--	-118	27	--	0	8	570
Normal Butane/Butylene	75	56	17	--	20	-30	--	64	(s)	133
Isobutane/Isobutylene	142	10	11	--	3	1	--	65	0	99
Other Liquids	141	--	211	--	-76	60	--	231	34	-51
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	107	--	0	--	0	-17	--	109	15	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	211	--	0	19	--	243	0	-51
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	33	--	0	--	-76	58	--	-121	19	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-29	7,591	205	--	-3,659	264	--	--	464	3,379
Finished Motor Gasoline	-29	3,502	10	--	-2,045	144	--	--	113	1,179
Reformulated	--	635	10	--	-337	49	--	--	0	258
Oxygenated	40	5	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	45
Other	-70	2,862	0	--	-1,708	95	--	--	113	877
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	14	0	--	-5	6	--	--	0	4
Jet Fuel	--	821	(s)	--	-556	65	--	--	8	193
Naphtha-Type	--	(s)	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	--	821	(s)	--	-556	65	--	--	8	193
Kerosene	--	29	0	--	-3	9	--	--	0	17
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,557	0	--	-934	46	--	--	120	457
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	984	0	--	-621	46	--	--	41	276
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	573	0	--	-313	1	--	--	79	181
Residual Fuel Oil	--	283	0	--	-52	-47	--	--	42	236
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	401	191	--	0	-4	--	--	0	596
Special Naphthas	--	32	2	--	-5	6	--	--	1	21
Lubricants	--	113	0	--	-27	-5	--	--	17	74
Waxes	--	13	(s)	--	0	1	--	--	1	12
Petroleum Coke	--	347	0	--	0	47	--	--	161	139
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	120	1	--	-31	-16	--	--	1	106
Still Gas	--	327	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	327
Miscellaneous Products	--	32	0	--	0	14	--	--	(s)	19
Total	4,593	8,024	5,931	302	-5,631	251	0	7,561	506	4,899

^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 1997
(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 3,206	--	5,230	214	-1,825	31	0	6,794	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,248	450	90	--	43	95	--	205	18	1,512
Pentanes Plus	198	--	35	--	-4	2	--	83	1	144
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,050	450	56	--	46	94	--	122	18	1,368
Ethane/Ethylene	488	25	16	--	133	25	--	0	0	637
Propane/Propylene	350	325	16	--	-107	12	--	0	16	557
Normal Butane/Butylene	74	91	13	--	21	53	--	50	2	95
Isobutane/Isobutylene	137	9	10	--	(s)	4	--	72	0	79
Other Liquids	153	--	299	--	-77	22	--	308	22	23
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	116	--	1	--	0	-2	--	108	12	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	297	--	(s)	18	--	256	0	23
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	37	--	1	--	-77	6	--	-56	11	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	-35	7,290	264	--	-3,676	11	--	--	487	3,346
Finished Motor Gasoline	-35	3,351	8	--	-2,076	6	--	--	101	1,141
Reformulated	--	618	7	--	-326	4	--	--	0	294
Oxygenated	24	5	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	30
Other	-59	2,728	1	--	-1,751	2	--	--	101	817
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	12	0	--	-5	1	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	771	1	--	-581	5	--	--	15	170
Naphtha-Type	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	--	771	1	--	-581	5	--	--	15	170
Kerosene	--	31	0	--	-7	3	--	--	(s)	21
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,510	0	--	-912	1	--	--	86	512
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	946	0	--	-604	14	--	--	25	303
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	564	0	--	-307	-13	--	--	61	209
Residual Fuel Oil	--	283	17	--	-37	-12	--	--	71	204
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	380	237	--	-1	3	--	--	0	612
Special Naphthas	--	33	1	--	-5	1	--	--	1	27
Lubricants	--	115	(s)	--	-30	-1	--	--	20	66
Waxes	--	13	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	12
Petroleum Coke	--	328	0	--	0	5	--	--	192	131
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	127	1	--	-22	-3	--	--	1	108
Still Gas	--	307	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	307
Miscellaneous Products	--	29	(s)	--	0	2	--	--	(s)	28
Total	4,573	7,740	5,883	214	-5,535	159	0	7,307	528	4,881

^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 1997
(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 10,451	--	4,809	3,668	-3,584	275	0	15,069	0	0	11,485
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,812	233	295	--	-4,507	23	--	486	4	320	1,550
Pentanes Plus	808	--	79	--	-430	2	--	115	1	339	208
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,004	233	216	--	-4,077	21	--	371	3	-19	1,342
Ethane/Ethylene	1,735	0	0	--	-2,046	0	--	0	0	-311	211
Propane/Propylene	1,425	277	147	--	-1,329	17	--	0	3	500	574
Normal Butane/Butylene	520	-28	69	--	-435	-39	--	211	0	-46	348
Isobutane/Isobutylene	324	-16	0	--	-267	43	--	160	0	-162	209
Other Liquids	343	--	0	--	0	-43	--	457	0	-71	3,602
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	100	--	0	--	0	70	--	30	0	0	287
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-103	--	174	0	-71	1,982
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	243	--	0	--	0	-10	--	253	0	0	1,333
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-198	16,275	325	--	2,314	-670	--	--	15	19,371	8,893
Finished Motor Gasoline	-198	7,864	14	--	608	181	--	--	2	8,105	3,652
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	453	133	0	--	0	34	--	--	2	550	156
Other	-651	7,731	14	--	608	147	--	--	0	7,555	3,496
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	6	0	--	15	-6	--	--	0	27	36
Jet Fuel	--	734	0	--	1,133	-123	--	--	0	1,990	821
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	734	0	--	1,133	-123	--	--	0	1,990	821
Kerosene	--	31	0	--	0	-15	--	--	0	46	62
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	4,473	311	--	558	-238	--	--	0	5,580	2,098
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	3,674	69	--	505	-247	--	--	0	4,495	1,734
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	799	242	--	53	9	--	--	0	1,085	364
Residual Fuel Oil	--	401	0	--	0	-23	--	--	0	424	608
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	17	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	17	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	9	-9	0
Waxes	--	107	0	--	0	-1	--	--	3	105	35
Petroleum Coke	--	430	0	--	0	-47	--	--	0	477	247
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,521	0	--	0	-399	--	--	1	1,919	1,308
Still Gas	--	636	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	636	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	55	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	54	25
Total	15,408	16,508	5,429	3,668	-5,777	-415	0	16,012	19	19,620	25,530

^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 1997
(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 97,741	--	32,650	24,627	-24,177	467	0	130,373	1	0	11,485
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	42,828	2,034	2,456	--	-38,589	339	--	3,545	8	4,837	1,550
Pentanes Plus	6,995	--	445	--	-3,880	39	--	843	1	2,677	208
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	35,833	2,034	2,011	--	-34,709	300	--	2,702	6	2,161	1,342
Ethane/Ethylene	15,446	0	0	--	-18,375	-9	--	0	0	-2,920	211
Propane/Propylene	12,927	2,574	1,343	--	-9,897	171	--	0	6	6,770	574
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,735	-154	523	--	-3,984	71	--	1,498	(s)	-449	348
Isobutane/Isobutylene	2,725	-386	145	--	-2,453	67	--	1,204	0	-1,240	209
Other Liquids	2,315	--	0	--	0	-637	--	3,722	0	-770	3,602
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	641	--	0	--	0	101	--	540	0	0	287
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	267	--	503	0	-770	1,982
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1,674	--	0	--	0	-1,005	--	2,679	0	0	1,333
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-1,306	139,308	2,937	--	16,494	-2,359	--	--	129	159,663	8,893
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1,306	68,842	200	--	3,267	-974	--	--	19	71,959	3,652
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	3,682	3,711	0	--	39	-124	--	--	13	7,543	156
Other	-4,988	65,131	200	--	3,228	-850	--	--	5	64,416	3,496
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	127	5	--	117	12	--	--	0	237	36
Jet Fuel	--	7,268	0	--	9,433	18	--	--	0	16,683	821
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	-25	--	--	0	25	0
Kerosene-Type	--	7,268	0	--	9,433	43	--	--	0	16,658	821
Kerosene	--	484	0	--	-68	-63	--	--	(s)	479	62
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	37,492	2,678	--	3,745	-837	--	--	(s)	44,752	2,098
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	30,420	485	--	3,663	-730	--	--	0	35,298	1,734
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	7,072	2,193	--	82	-107	--	--	(s)	9,454	364
Residual Fuel Oil	--	3,531	0	--	0	141	--	--	1	3,389	608
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	178	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	178	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	3	-3	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	56	-56	0
Waxes	--	887	0	--	0	35	--	--	37	815	35
Petroleum Coke	--	3,982	0	--	0	61	--	--	1	3,920	247
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	10,817	54	--	0	-758	--	--	13	11,616	1,308
Still Gas	--	5,198	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	5,198	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	502	0	--	0	6	--	--	(s)	496	25
Total	141,578	141,342	38,043	24,627	-46,272	-2,190	0	137,640	137	163,730	25,530

^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 1997
(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 348	--	160	122	-119	9	0	502	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	160	8	10	--	-150	1	--	16	(s)	11
Pentanes Plus	27	--	3	--	-14	(s)	--	4	(s)	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	133	8	7	--	-136	1	--	12	(s)	-1
Ethane/Ethylene	58	0	0	--	-68	0	--	0	0	-10
Propane/Propylene	48	9	5	--	-44	1	--	0	(s)	17
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	-1	2	--	-15	-1	--	7	0	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	11	-1	0	--	-9	1	--	5	0	-5
Other Liquids	11	--	0	--	0	-1	--	15	0	-2
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3	--	0	--	0	2	--	1	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-3	--	6	0	-2
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	8	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	8	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-7	543	11	--	77	-22	--	--	1	646
Finished Motor Gasoline	-7	262	(s)	--	20	6	--	--	(s)	270
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	15	4	0	--	0	1	--	--	(s)	18
Other	-22	258	(s)	--	20	5	--	--	0	252
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	1	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	24	0	--	38	-4	--	--	0	66
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	24	0	--	38	-4	--	--	0	66
Kerosene	--	1	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	149	10	--	19	-8	--	--	0	186
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	122	2	--	17	-8	--	--	0	150
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	27	8	--	2	(s)	--	--	0	36
Residual Fuel Oil	--	13	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	14
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	4	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	--	14	0	--	0	-2	--	--	0	16
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	51	0	--	0	-13	--	--	(s)	64
Still Gas	--	21	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	21
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Total	514	550	181	122	-193	-14	0	534	1	654

^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 1997
(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 358	--	120	90	-89	2	0	478	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	157	7	9	--	-141	1	--	13	(s)	18
Pentanes Plus	26	--	2	--	-14	(s)	--	3	(s)	10
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	131	7	7	--	-127	1	--	10	(s)	8
Ethane/Ethylene	57	0	0	--	-67	(s)	--	0	0	-11
Propane/Propylene	47	9	5	--	-36	1	--	0	(s)	25
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	-1	2	--	-15	(s)	--	5	(s)	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-1	1	--	-9	(s)	--	4	0	-5
Other Liquids	8	--	0	--	0	-2	--	14	0	-3
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	2	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	1	--	2	0	-3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	6	--	0	--	0	-4	--	10	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-5	510	11	--	60	-9	--	--	(s)	585
Finished Motor Gasoline	-5	252	1	--	12	-4	--	--	(s)	264
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	13	14	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	28
Other	-18	239	1	--	12	-3	--	--	(s)	236
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	27	0	--	35	(s)	--	--	0	61
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	--	27	0	--	35	(s)	--	--	0	61
Kerosene	--	2	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	137	10	--	14	-3	--	--	(s)	164
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	111	2	--	13	-3	--	--	0	129
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	26	8	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	35
Residual Fuel Oil	--	13	0	--	0	1	--	--	(s)	12
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	3	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	--	15	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	14
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	40	(s)	--	0	-3	--	--	(s)	43
Still Gas	--	19	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Total	519	518	139	90	-169	-8	0	504	1	600

^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 1997
(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 66,657	--	15,682	-1,187	-1,667	2,156	0	76,030	1,298	1	58,726
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,570	2,318	1	--	0	817	--	3,382	271	1,419	7,256
Pentanes Plus	1,882	--	0	--	0	3	--	1,532	0	347	30
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,688	2,318	1	--	0	814	--	1,850	271	1,072	7,226
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene	371	1,404	1	--	0	226	--	0	125	1,425	3,049
Normal Butane/Butylene	592	713	0	--	0	456	--	1,259	146	-556	3,519
Isobutane/Isobutylene	724	201	0	--	0	132	--	591	0	202	658
Other Liquids	3,102	--	1,781	--	19	2,104	--	2,808	1	-11	30,579
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,737	--	1,570	--	0	180	--	4,126	1	0	3,244
Unfinished Oils	--	--	211	--	0	638	--	-416	0	-11	20,181
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	365	--	0	--	19	1,294	--	-910	0	0	7,152
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-8	--	8	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	-169	84,911	1,561	--	2,719	156	--	--	8,271	80,595	51,113
Finished Motor Gasoline	-169	39,988	428	--	1,812	240	--	--	477	41,342	19,579
Reformulated	--	28,506	0	--	232	93	--	--	0	28,645	11,208
Oxygenated	1,963	141	0	--	0	12	--	--	13	2,079	12
Other	-2,132	11,341	428	--	1,580	135	--	--	464	10,618	8,359
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	206	0	--	0	20	--	--	0	186	462
Jet Fuel	--	12,554	344	--	399	-187	--	--	175	13,309	7,939
Naphtha-Type	--	6	0	--	0	-12	--	--	(s)	18	17
Kerosene-Type	--	12,548	344	--	399	-175	--	--	175	13,291	7,922
Kerosene	--	81	63	--	0	11	--	--	3	130	76
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,318	31	--	508	621	--	--	1,043	12,193	11,786
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	10,573	0	--	382	516	--	--	545	9,894	8,249
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	2,745	31	--	126	105	--	--	498	2,299	3,537
Residual Fuel Oil	--	6,046	650	--	0	-229	--	--	1,362	5,563	5,138
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	237	0	--	0	-45	--	--	0	282	286
Special Naphthas	--	55	1	--	0	-7	--	--	544	-481	60
Lubricants	--	736	0	--	0	77	--	--	104	555	1,537
Waxes	--	38	0	--	0	-29	--	--	10	57	239
Petroleum Coke	--	4,921	40	--	0	85	--	--	4,534	342	2,106
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,956	0	--	0	-409	--	--	17	2,348	1,688
Still Gas	--	4,588	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,588	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	187	4	--	0	8	--	--	3	180	217
Total	73,160	87,229	19,025	-1,187	1,071	5,233	0	82,220	9,840	82,004	147,674

^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 1997
(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 610,810	--	99,785	15,530	-27,598	-3,628	0	680,229	21,129	797	58,726
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	32,943	22,331	76	--	0	3,303	--	30,687	5,044	16,316	7,256
Pentanes Plus	17,547	--	0	--	0	-10	--	14,414	1	3,142	30
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,396	22,331	76	--	0	3,313	--	16,273	5,043	13,174	7,226
Ethane/Ethylene	10	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	10	0
Propane/Propylene	3,308	13,141	8	--	0	1,577	--	0	2,466	12,414	3,049
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,809	7,802	0	--	0	1,455	--	10,830	2,577	-1,251	3,519
Isobutane/Isobutylene	6,269	1,388	68	--	0	281	--	5,443	0	2,001	658
Other Liquids	24,867	--	19,026	--	-378	-3,684	--	37,143	576	9,480	30,579
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	22,649	--	12,035	--	0	-1,047	--	35,724	7	0	3,244
Unfinished Oils	--	--	4,935	--	-382	-2,764	--	-2,163	0	9,480	20,181
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	2,218	--	2,056	--	4	136	--	3,573	569	0	7,152
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-9	--	9	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	-781	768,589	7,452	--	28,713	-3,915	--	--	70,727	737,161	51,113
Finished Motor Gasoline	-781	360,430	865	--	21,050	-2,126	--	--	5,163	378,526	19,579
Reformulated	--	249,846	0	--	2,519	380	--	--	79	251,906	11,208
Oxygenated	14,371	2,360	0	--	0	8	--	--	202	16,521	12
Other	-15,152	108,224	865	--	18,531	-2,514	--	--	4,883	110,100	8,359
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,140	9	--	0	-109	--	--	0	1,258	462
Jet Fuel	--	118,859	1,394	--	3,427	207	--	--	3,188	120,285	7,939
Naphtha-Type	--	163	0	--	0	-238	--	--	18	383	17
Kerosene-Type	--	118,696	1,394	--	3,427	445	--	--	3,170	119,902	7,922
Kerosene	--	999	75	--	0	-29	--	--	26	1,077	76
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	121,134	1,887	--	3,967	-1,067	--	--	15,171	112,884	11,786
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	93,600	1,613	--	2,351	-700	--	--	3,815	94,449	8,249
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	27,534	274	--	1,616	-367	--	--	11,356	18,435	3,537
Residual Fuel Oil	--	57,012	2,214	--	0	-1,193	--	--	11,850	48,569	5,138
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	2,836	705	--	0	1	--	--	0	3,540	286
Special Naphthas	--	699	10	--	0	15	--	--	4,870	-4,176	60
Lubricants	--	6,436	0	--	269	-30	--	--	953	5,782	1,537
Waxes	--	755	7	--	0	104	--	--	111	547	239
Petroleum Coke	--	42,516	263	--	0	748	--	--	29,121	12,910	2,106
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	14,815	0	--	0	-471	--	--	213	15,073	1,688
Still Gas	--	39,697	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	39,697	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,261	23	--	0	35	--	--	60	1,189	217
Total	667,839	790,920	126,339	15,530	737	-7,924	0	748,059	97,476	763,754	147,674

^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 1997
(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 2,222	--	523	-40	-56	72	0	2,534	43	(s)
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	119	77	(s)	--	0	27	--	113	9	47
Pentanes Plus	63	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	51	0	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	56	77	(s)	--	0	27	--	62	9	36
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	12	47	(s)	--	0	8	--	0	4	48
Normal Butane/Butylene	20	24	0	--	0	15	--	42	5	-19
Isobutane/Isobutylene	24	7	0	--	0	4	--	20	0	7
Other Liquids	103	--	59	--	1	70	--	94	(s)	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	91	--	52	--	0	6	--	138	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	7	--	0	21	--	-14	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	12	--	0	--	1	43	--	-30	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-6	2,830	52	--	91	5	--	--	276	2,687
Finished Motor Gasoline	-6	1,333	14	--	60	8	--	--	16	1,378
Reformulated	--	950	0	--	8	3	--	--	0	955
Oxygenated	65	5	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	69
Other	-71	378	14	--	53	5	--	--	15	354
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	7	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	418	11	--	13	-6	--	--	6	444
Naphtha-Type	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	1
Kerosene-Type	--	418	11	--	13	-6	--	--	6	443
Kerosene	--	3	2	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	444	1	--	17	21	--	--	35	406
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	352	0	--	13	17	--	--	18	330
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	92	1	--	4	4	--	--	17	77
Residual Fuel Oil	--	202	22	--	0	-8	--	--	45	185
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	8	0	--	0	-2	--	--	0	9
Special Naphthas	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	18	-16
Lubricants	--	25	0	--	0	3	--	--	3	18
Waxes	--	1	0	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	164	1	--	0	3	--	--	151	11
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	65	0	--	0	-14	--	--	1	78
Still Gas	--	153	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	153
Miscellaneous Products	--	6	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	6
Total	2,439	2,908	634	-40	36	174	0	2,741	328	2,733

^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 1997
(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 2,237	--	366	57	-101	-13	0	2,492	77	3
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	121	82	(s)	--	0	12	--	112	18	60
Pentanes Plus	64	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	53	(s)	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	56	82	(s)	--	0	12	--	60	18	48
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	12	48	(s)	--	0	6	--	0	9	45
Normal Butane/Butylene	21	29	0	--	0	5	--	40	9	-5
Isobutane/Isobutylene	23	5	(s)	--	0	1	--	20	0	7
Other Liquids	91	--	70	--	-1	-13	--	136	2	35
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	83	--	44	--	0	-4	--	131	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	18	--	-1	-10	--	-8	0	35
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	8	--	8	--	(s)	(s)	--	13	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-3	2,815	27	--	105	-14	--	--	259	2,700
Finished Motor Gasoline	-3	1,320	3	--	77	-8	--	--	19	1,387
Reformulated	--	915	0	--	9	1	--	--	(s)	923
Oxygenated	53	9	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	61
Other	-56	396	3	--	68	-9	--	--	18	403
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	4	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	5
Jet Fuel	--	435	5	--	13	1	--	--	12	441
Naphtha-Type	--	1	0	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	1
Kerosene-Type	--	435	5	--	13	2	--	--	12	439
Kerosene	--	4	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	444	7	--	15	-4	--	--	56	413
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	343	6	--	9	-3	--	--	14	346
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	101	1	--	6	-1	--	--	42	68
Residual Fuel Oil	--	209	8	--	0	-4	--	--	43	178
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	10	3	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	13
Special Naphthas	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	18	-15
Lubricants	--	24	0	--	1	(s)	--	--	3	21
Waxes	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	156	1	--	0	3	--	--	107	47
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	54	0	--	0	-2	--	--	1	55
Still Gas	--	145	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	145
Miscellaneous Products	--	5	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	4
Total	2,446	2,897	463	57	3	-29	0	2,740	357	2,798

^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 1997		January-July 1997	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 812	E 26	E 5,693	E 27
Florida	497	16	3,719	18
New York	E 27	E 1	E 196	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 112	E 4	E 826	E 4
Virginia	(s)	(s)	6	(s)
West Virginia	E 125	E 4	E 876	E 4
Adjustment ^a	51	2	70	(s)
PAD District II	E 17,789	E 574	E 120,211	E 567
Illinois	1,340	43	9,095	43
Indiana	252	8	1,372	6
Kansas	E 3,592	E 116	E 24,357	E 115
Kentucky	168	5	1,752	8
Michigan	E 857	E 28	E 5,954	E 28
Missouri	9	(s)	69	(s)
Nebraska	274	9	1,928	9
North Dakota	3,078	99	20,190	95
Ohio	E 731	E 24	E 4,956	E 23
Oklahoma	7,021	226	48,820	230
South Dakota	112	4	759	4
Tennessee	30	1	216	1
Adjustment ^a	324	10	742	4
PAD District III	E 98,842	E 3,188	E 679,627	E 3,206
Alabama	1,225	40	E 8,714	E 41
Arkansas	E 657	E 21	E 4,527	E 21
Louisiana ^b	E 11,377	E 367	E 77,933	E 368
Mississippi	1,910	62	11,867	56
New Mexico	E 5,617	E 181	E 37,354	E 176
Texas ^b	E 46,194	E 1,490	E 311,856	E 1,471
Federal Offshore PAD District III	E 31,937	E 1,030	E 224,606	E 1,059
Adjustment ^a	-76	-2	2,770	13
PAD District IV	E 11,186	E 361	E 76,492	E 361
Colorado	1,920	62	E 14,013	E 66
Montana	E 1,420	E 46	E 9,116	E 43
Utah	1,633	53	11,049	52
Wyoming	E 6,052	E 195	E 39,983	E 189
Adjustment ^a	161	5	2,331	11
PAD District V	E 67,171	E 2,167	E 477,867	E 2,254
Alaska ^b	E 38,376	E 1,238	E 279,264	E 1,317
South Alaska	1,013	33	7,371	35
North Slope	37,363	1,205	271,894	1,283
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	0	0	(s)	(s)
Arizona	7	(s)	47	(s)
California ^b	24,341	785	160,339	756
Nevada	86	3	603	3
Federal Offshore PAD District V	4,859	157	32,775	155
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	-498	-16	4,840	23
U.S. Total^b	E 195,800	E 6,316	E 1,359,892	E 6,415

^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 - 7,475; California: State - 1,862; Louisiana: State - E1,928; Texas: State - 97; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E48,158.

(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 1997
(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	138	571	709	571	326	8,107	9,004
Pentanes Plus	14	65	79	99	91	1,141	1,331
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	124	506	630	472	235	6,966	7,673
Ethane	48	153	201	123	0	2,746	2,869
Propane	44	247	291	210	139	2,793	3,142
Normal Butane	32	74	106	74	96	1,011	1,181
Isobutane	0	32	32	65	0	416	481
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	12	39	51	91	34	1,927	2,052
Pentanes Plus	0	3	3	11	6	62	79
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	12	36	48	80	28	1,865	1,973
Ethane	0	0	0	17	0	243	260
Propane	6	23	29	34	19	941	994
Normal Butane	6	10	16	13	9	483	505
Isobutane	0	3	3	16	0	198	214

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	18,533	3,830	8,570	676	6,422	38,031	4,812	3,570	56,126
Pentanes Plus	3,271	608	1,534	213	758	6,384	808	1,882	10,484
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,262	3,222	7,036	463	5,664	31,647	4,004	1,688	45,642
Ethane	6,844	1,738	2,869	63	2,988	14,502	1,735	1	19,308
Propane	5,268	935	2,491	211	1,749	10,654	1,425	371	15,883
Normal Butane	2,211	-1,560	869	121	604	2,245	520	592	4,644
Isobutane	939	2,109	807	68	323	4,246	324	724	5,807
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	183	402	759	57	141	1,542	282	181	4,108
Pentanes Plus	77	112	172	19	9	389	131	21	623
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	106	290	587	38	132	1,153	151	160	3,485
Ethane	8	83	0	0	0	91	3	0	354
Propane	61	59	235	21	103	479	92	131	1,725
Normal Butane	28	103	282	12	18	443	40	9	1,013
Isobutane	9	45	70	5	11	140	16	20	393

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 1997

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			Total
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	
Crude Oil	45,985	2,805	48,790	72,029	12,790	20,790	105,609
Natural Gas Liquids	160	0	160	1,297	118	963	2,378
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	215	53	621	889
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	160	0	160	1,082	65	342	1,489
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	83	0	83	412	0	209	621
Isobutane	77	0	77	670	65	133	868
Other Liquids	9,329	128	9,457	2,043	-1	-1,235	807
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,201	0	2,201	747	204	103	1,054
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	33	0	30	63
Oxygenates	W	W	2,201	714	204	73	991
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	821
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	2,089	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	3,613	125	3,738	2,361	-116	-1,410	835
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	3,698	3	3,701	-1,094	-89	72	-1,111
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-183	0	-183	29	0	0	29
Total Input to Refineries	55,474	2,933	58,407	75,369	12,907	20,518	108,794
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,504	96	1,600	2,460	426	700	3,586
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,545	98	1,643	2,339	413	696	3,448
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	97.4	97.9	97.4	105.2	103.1	100.6	104.0
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	633	20	654	879	134	170	1,183
Catalytic Hydrocracking	58	0	58	146	0	5	150
Delayed and Fluid Coking	85	0	85	196	53	75	324
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.99	0.88	0.98	1.22	2.21	0.80	1.25
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	32.19	34.42	32.32	32.67	28.34	35.28	32.67
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,545	98	1,643	2,339	413	696	3,448
Operating	1,465	98	1,563	2,339	413	696	3,448
Idle	80	0	80	0	0	0	0
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	124	0	0	124

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, September 1997 (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	18,692	103,700	83,064	5,640	2,318	213,414	15,069	76,030	458,912
Natural Gas Liquids	1,026	2,908	2,098	205	230	6,467	486	3,382	12,873
Pentanes Plus	534	1,412	297	177	165	2,585	115	1,532	5,121
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	492	1,496	1,801	28	65	3,882	371	1,850	7,752
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	410	578	937	1	0	1,926	211	1,259	4,100
Isobutane	82	918	864	27	65	1,956	160	591	3,652
Other Liquids	-725	4,199	3,598	-123	-6	6,943	457	2,808	20,472
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	140	2,199	908	0	37	3,284	30	4,126	10,695
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	110	345	448	0	0	903	2	798	1,766
Oxygenates	30	1,854	460	W	W	2,381	28	3,328	8,929
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	918
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	54
MTBE	W	1,746	W	W	W	2,198	W	3,211	7,651
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	306
Unfinished Oils (net)	-400	4,848	2,885	-106	57	7,284	174	-416	11,615
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-465	-2,848	-185	-17	-100	-3,615	253	-910	-1,682
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	-10	0	0	-10	0	8	-156
Total Input to Refineries	18,993	110,807	88,760	5,722	2,542	226,824	16,012	82,220	492,257
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	622	3,444	2,797	176	77	7,115	508	2,738	15,548
Operable Capacity (daily average)	621	3,428	2,756	201	95	7,101	520	2,890	15,602
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	100.1	100.4	101.5	87.8	81.7	100.2	97.6	94.8	99.7
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	196	1,384	1,002	23	23	2,628	158	704	5,327
Catalytic Hydrocracking	39	245	239	0	0	523	4	419	1,155
Delayed and Fluid Coking	5	379	398	12	0	794	34	530	1,767
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.71	1.42	1.41	1.85	0.49	1.36	1.41	1.31	1.29
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.41	30.37	30.19	30.60	39.24	31.11	32.97	25.89	30.74
Operable Capacity (daily average)	621	3,428	2,756	201	95	7,101	520	2,890	15,602
Operating	621	3,401	2,734	201	95	7,052	520	2,880	15,464
Idle	0	27	22	0	0	49	0	10	139
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,383	36,507

^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 1997
(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	1,150	8	1,158	3,025	312	600	3,937
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	1,594	32	1,626	2,836	346	638	3,820
Propane	W	W	W	2,200	W	W	3,009
Propylene	W	W	W	636	W	W	811
Normal Butane/Butylene	-436	-20	-456	109	-44	-41	24
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-8	-4	-12	80	10	3	93
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	29,772	1,032	30,804	39,089	6,666	10,549	56,304
Reformulated	19,720	0	19,720	6,524	660	0	7,184
Oxygenated	0	0	0	527	1,225	22	1,774
Other	10,052	1,032	11,084	32,038	4,781	10,527	47,346
Finished Aviation Gasoline	-1	0	-1	81	28	61	170
Jet Fuel	2,886	24	2,910	4,805	1,117	1,000	6,922
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
Kerosene-Type	2,886	24	2,910	4,798	1,117	1,000	6,915
Commercial	2,886	17	2,903	4,567	959	846	6,372
Military	0	7	7	231	158	154	543
Kerosene	183	58	241	522	74	37	633
Distillate Fuel Oil	12,418	802	13,220	16,606	2,950	6,288	25,844
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,929	526	4,455	11,651	2,322	4,776	18,749
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	8,489	276	8,765	4,955	628	1,512	7,095
Residual Fuel Oil	3,829	77	3,906	1,431	286	80	1,797
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,087	20	1,107	12	0	0	12
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,582	57	2,639	367	0	0	367
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	160	0	160	1,052	286	80	1,418
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	451	0	451	759	0	26	785
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	698	0	61	759
Special Naphthas	38	29	67	337	0	53	390
Lubricants	350	306	656	430	0	191	621
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	350	306	656	430	0	191	621
Waxes	0	170	170	18	0	30	48
Petroleum Coke	1,518	27	1,545	2,749	786	789	4,324
Marketable	583	0	583	1,622	630	626	2,878
Catalyst	935	27	962	1,127	156	163	1,446
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,861	378	3,239	5,112	1,084	783	6,979
Still Gas	1,925	69	1,994	2,866	472	809	4,147
Miscellaneous Products	25	43	68	168	73	19	260
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	25	43	68	168	73	19	260
Total	57,405	3,023	60,428	78,696	13,848	21,376	113,920
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-1,931	-90	-2,021	-3,327	-941	-858	-5,126

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, September 1997 (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	1,052	7,611	4,174	61	93	12,991	233	2,318	20,637
Ethane/Ethylene	47	531	137	0	0	715	0	0	715
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	564
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	151
Propane/Propylene	674	5,645	3,865	75	49	10,308	277	1,404	17,435
Propane	W	2,544	3,202	W	W	6,270	W	W	11,898
Propylene	W	3,101	663	W	W	4,038	W	W	5,537
Normal Butane/Butylene	389	1,158	109	-17	41	1,680	-28	713	1,933
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,755
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	178
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-58	277	63	3	3	288	-16	201	554
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	425
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	129
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,976	50,093	42,049	1,486	1,448	105,052	7,864	39,988	240,012
Reformulated	677	13,867	4,503	0	0	19,047	0	28,506	74,457
Oxygenated	0	0	27	0	112	139	133	141	2,187
Other	9,299	36,226	37,519	1,486	1,336	85,866	7,731	11,341	163,368
Finished Aviation Gasoline	128	279	21	0	0	428	6	206	809
Jet Fuel	1,888	10,601	11,706	291	143	24,629	734	12,554	47,749
Naphtha-Type	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	14
Kerosene-Type	1,887	10,601	11,706	291	143	24,628	734	12,548	47,735
Commercial	1,293	9,987	10,914	211	0	22,405	593	11,225	43,498
Military	594	614	792	80	143	2,223	141	1,323	4,237
Kerosene	20	575	204	61	6	866	31	81	1,852
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,327	22,194	18,187	1,338	671	46,717	4,473	13,318	103,572
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,191	15,760	9,302	617	649	29,519	3,674	10,573	66,970
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,136	6,434	8,885	721	22	17,198	799	2,745	36,602
Residual Fuel Oil	250	4,307	3,658	242	21	8,478	401	6,046	20,628
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	105	2	375	0	0	482	105	205	1,911
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	87	956	737	215	21	2,016	54	1,180	6,256
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	58	3,349	2,546	27	0	5,980	242	4,661	12,461
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	117	5,445	1,010	0	-16	6,556	0	42	7,834
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	147	2,580	2,755	0	0	5,482	17	195	6,453
Special Naphthas	92	557	156	141	0	946	0	55	1,458
Lubricants	W	1,506	W	W	W	3,384	0	736	5,397
Naphthenic	W	385	W	W	W	932	0	370	1,302
Paraffinic	W	1,121	W	W	W	2,452	0	366	4,095
Waxes	2	204	91	91	0	388	107	38	751
Petroleum Coke	297	5,568	4,440	82	23	10,410	430	4,921	21,630
Marketable	31	3,634	3,269	63	0	6,997	236	3,893	14,587
Catalyst	266	1,934	1,171	19	23	3,413	194	1,028	7,043
Asphalt and Road Oil	525	897	958	1,128	96	3,604	1,521	1,956	17,299
Still Gas	769	5,327	3,456	181	70	9,803	636	4,588	21,168
Miscellaneous Products	38	405	531	0	0	974	55	187	1,544
Fuel Use	19	0	239	0	0	258	0	-8	250
Nonfuel Use	19	405	292	0	0	716	55	195	1,294
Total	19,677	118,149	94,571	5,756	2,555	240,708	16,508	87,229	518,793
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-684	-7,342	-5,811	-34	-13	-13,884	-496	-5,009	-26,536

^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 1997
(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	14,332	441	14,773	8,566	1,594	2,343	12,503
Petroleum Products	54,862	2,714	57,576	39,460	8,510	13,375	61,345
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	5	368	141	514
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,395	35	2,430	3,314	924	1,428	5,666
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Propane/Propylene	730	15	745	1,610	32	779	2,421
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,304	16	1,320	1,374	784	484	2,642
Isobutane/Isobutylene	361	4	365	328	108	165	601
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,847	9	1,856	374	142	53	569
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	20	0	0	20
Oxygenates	W	W	1,856	354	142	53	549
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	343
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,391	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	10,185	791	10,976	8,328	638	4,335	13,301
Naphthas and Lighter	1,972	198	2,170	2,204	164	974	3,342
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,208	5	2,213	1,351	60	200	1,611
Heavy Gas Oils	4,621	500	5,121	3,094	408	1,790	5,292
Residuum	1,384	88	1,472	1,679	6	1,371	3,056
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	6,384	29	6,413	6,598	884	966	8,448
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	100	0	100	13	0	0	13
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,790	368	9,158	5,839	1,210	1,767	8,816
Reformulated	5,362	0	5,362	281	0	0	281
Oxygenated	0	0	0	84	226	0	310
Other	3,428	368	3,796	5,474	984	1,767	8,225
Finished Aviation Gasoline	36	0	36	30	24	68	122
Jet Fuel	1,600	22	1,622	2,918	146	417	3,481
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,600	22	1,622	2,918	146	417	3,481
Kerosene	703	71	774	300	62	86	448
Distillate Fuel Oil	15,144	313	15,457	5,109	1,654	2,430	9,193
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,771	211	2,982	3,255	1,010	1,330	5,595
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	12,373	102	12,475	1,854	644	1,100	3,598
Residual Fuel Oil	4,379	56	4,435	1,100	286	108	1,494
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	963	19	982	5	0	0	5
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,257	37	2,294	230	0	1	231
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,159	0	1,159	865	286	107	1,258
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	568	0	568	225	0	3	228
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Special Naphthas	74	19	93	189	0	24	213
Lubricants	429	388	817	807	0	0	807
Waxes	0	198	198	151	0	28	179
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	491	0	491	518	1,604	402	2,524
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,733	356	2,089	3,571	553	1,107	5,231
Miscellaneous Products	4	59	63	67	15	12	94
Total Stocks, All Oils	69,194	3,155	72,349	48,026	10,104	15,718	73,848

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, September 1997 (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	859	25,536	19,044	1,040	286	46,765	1,856	21,995	97,892
Petroleum Products	11,747	72,781	51,334	4,463	1,260	141,585	9,351	60,547	330,404
Pentanes Plus	182	94	42	10	9	337	7	0	858
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,881	3,915	6,218	188	54	13,256	526	1,639	23,517
Ethane/Ethylene	56	797	0	0	0	853	0	0	855
Propane/Propylene	1,412	1,255	812	3	2	3,484	140	169	6,959
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,142	1,058	4,490	167	42	6,899	232	977	12,070
Isobutane/Isobutylene	271	805	916	18	10	2,020	154	493	3,633
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	110	1,411	600	8	14	2,143	87	2,371	7,026
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	25
Oxygenates	110	1,411	599	W	W	2,142	87	2,367	7,001
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	488
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	808
MTBE	W	1,109	W	W	W	1,729	W	2,348	5,651
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	54
Unfinished Oils	2,634	25,648	17,333	1,198	369	47,182	1,982	20,181	93,622
Naphthas and Lighter	875	6,230	3,803	233	161	11,302	363	2,300	19,477
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	364	3,531	2,457	312	93	6,757	257	4,585	15,423
Heavy Gas Oils	896	10,943	7,354	595	115	19,903	884	10,665	41,865
Residuum	499	4,944	3,719	58	0	9,220	478	2,631	16,857
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,161	7,247	4,923	125	229	13,685	1,333	6,346	36,225
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	7	0	24	0	0	31	0	2	146
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,818	9,063	6,401	254	133	17,669	1,666	9,667	46,976
Reformulated	222	3,169	827	0	0	4,218	0	5,735	15,596
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	321
Other	1,596	5,894	5,574	254	133	13,451	1,665	3,922	31,059
Finished Aviation Gasoline	58	323	100	0	0	481	22	190	851
Jet Fuel	649	3,161	2,892	127	76	6,905	395	4,241	16,644
Naphtha-Type	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	17	18
Kerosene-Type	648	3,161	2,892	127	76	6,904	395	4,224	16,626
Kerosene	30	323	329	34	19	735	44	57	2,058
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,054	9,680	4,273	407	135	15,549	1,179	6,811	48,189
0.05 percent sulfur and under	513	5,709	1,682	181	91	8,176	920	4,995	22,668
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	541	3,971	2,591	226	44	7,373	259	1,816	25,521
Residual Fuel Oil	203	2,745	1,871	271	9	5,099	608	3,615	15,251
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	31	1	33	0	0	65	38	287	1,377
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	70	341	747	183	9	1,350	374	814	5,063
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	102	2,403	1,091	88	0	3,684	196	2,514	8,811
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	15	978	380	0	18	1,391	0	140	2,327
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	110	1,409	266	0	0	1,785	0	146	1,935
Special Naphthas	81	1,136	65	120	0	1,402	1	60	1,769
Lubricants	26	2,451	2,056	798	0	5,331	0	1,073	8,028
Waxes	5	239	189	24	0	457	35	239	1,108
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	0	2,262	2,376	0	0	4,638	247	2,106	10,006
Asphalt and Road Oil	709	418	547	899	195	2,768	1,219	1,558	12,865
Miscellaneous Products	14	278	449	0	0	741	0	105	1,003
Total Stocks, All Oils	12,606	98,317	70,378	5,503	1,546	188,350	11,207	82,542	428,296

^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 1997**

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	2.3	0.3	2.2	4.1	2.5	3.1	3.7
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	47.8	35.1	47.1	51.3	50.8	48.6	50.7
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.8	0.8	5.5	6.4	8.8	5.2	6.5
Kerosene	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	25.0	27.4	25.2	22.3	23.3	32.4	24.3
Residual Fuel Oil	7.7	2.6	7.4	1.9	2.3	0.4	1.7
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.7
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4
Lubricants	0.7	10.4	1.2	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.6
Waxes	0.0	5.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Petroleum Coke	3.1	0.9	2.9	3.7	6.2	4.1	4.1
Asphalt and Road Oil	5.8	12.9	6.2	6.9	8.6	4.0	6.6
Still Gas	3.9	2.4	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.2	3.9
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-3.9	-3.1	-3.8	-4.5	-7.4	-4.4	-4.8

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	5.8	7.0	4.9	1.1	3.9	5.9	1.5	3.1	4.4
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	50.7	44.1	45.6	23.5	53.9	44.8	46.5	44.2	46.4
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	10.3	9.8	13.6	5.3	6.0	11.2	4.8	16.6	10.1
Kerosene	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.7	20.4	21.2	24.2	28.3	21.2	29.3	17.6	22.0
Residual Fuel Oil	1.4	4.0	4.3	4.4	0.9	3.8	2.6	8.0	4.4
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	5.0	1.2	0.0	-0.7	3.0	0.0	0.1	1.7
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.8	2.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.3	1.4
Special Naphthas	0.5	0.5	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3
Lubricants	0.3	1.4	1.4	11.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.0	1.1
Waxes	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2
Petroleum Coke	1.6	5.1	5.2	1.5	1.0	4.7	2.8	6.5	4.6
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.9	0.8	1.1	20.4	4.0	1.6	10.0	2.6	3.7
Still Gas	4.2	4.9	4.0	3.3	2.9	4.4	4.2	6.1	4.5
Miscellaneous Products	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-3.7	-6.8	-6.8	-0.6	-0.5	-6.3	-3.3	-6.6	-5.6

^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 1997
(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	636	707	2,943	4,286
Florida	0	0	672	672
Georgia	0	0	90	90
Maine	33	0	102	135
Maryland	0	87	142	229
New Jersey	241	324	458	1,023
New York	362	256	94	712
North Carolina	0	0	282	282
Pennsylvania	0	0	372	372
South Carolina	0	40	156	196
Vermont	0	0	2	2
Virginia	0	0	573	573
PAD District V	650	0	0	650
California	563	0	0	563
Hawaii	87	0	0	87
U.S. Total	1,286	707	2,943	4,936

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

**Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
September 1997
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	47,800	51,855	136,548	4,236	15,682	256,121	8,537
Natural Gas Liquids	167	1,811	3,560	295	1	5,834	194
Pentanes Plus	0	38	1,577	79	0	1,694	56
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	167	1,773	1,983	216	1	4,140	138
Ethane	0	0	420	0	0	420	14
Ethylene	0	11	0	0	0	11	(s)
Propane	143	1,197	637	147	1	2,125	71
Propylene	0	128	81	0	0	209	7
Normal Butane	24	221	516	69	0	830	28
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	216	329	0	0	545	18
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	6,570	6	6,325	0	1,781	14,682	489
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	255	0	0	0	1,570	1,825	61
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	255	0	0	0	1,570	1,825	61
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MTBE	255	0	0	0	1,570	1,825	61
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	1,300	6	6,325	0	211	7,842	261
Naphthas and Lighter	332	6	1,415	0	0	1,753	58
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	968	0	2,384	0	0	3,352	112
Residuum	0	0	2,526	0	211	2,737	91
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,015	0	0	0	0	5,015	167
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	20,918	444	6,143	325	1,561	29,391	980
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,255	81	290	14	428	8,068	269
Reformulated	4,227	0	290	0	0	4,517	151
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3,028	81	0	14	428	3,551	118
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	4	0	0	0	4	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,168	75	14	0	344	2,601	87
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	2,168	75	14	0	344	2,601	87
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,679	0	0	0	0	1,679	56
Other	489	75	14	0	344	922	31
Kerosene	100	0	0	0	63	163	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,799	154	0	311	31	6,295	210
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	2	31	33	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	2	0	2	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	31	31	1
Other	5,799	154	0	309	0	6,262	209
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,048	83	0	67	0	3,198	107
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	2,751	71	0	242	0	3,064	102
Residual Fuel Oil	4,286	0	0	0	650	4,936	165
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	4,286	0	0	0	650	4,936	165
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	636	0	0	0	650	1,286	43
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	707	0	0	0	0	707	24
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	2,943	0	0	0	0	2,943	98
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	109	33	1,512	0	0	1,654	55
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	4,229	0	0	4,229	141
Special Naphthas	47	22	60	0	1	130	4
Lubricants	251	22	0	0	0	273	9
Waxes	25	12	4	0	0	41	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	40	40	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	876	36	34	0	0	946	32
Miscellaneous Products	2	5	0	0	4	11	(s)
Total	75,455	54,116	152,576	4,856	19,025	306,028	10,201

^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 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	392,483	422,457	1,230,957	31,388	99,785	2,177,070	7,975
Natural Gas Liquids	5,479	17,060	24,628	2,456	76	49,699	182
Pentanes Plus	0	205	9,464	445	0	10,114	37
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,479	16,855	15,164	2,011	76	39,585	145
Ethane	0	0	4,496	0	0	4,496	16
Ethylene	0	98	0	0	0	98	(s)
Propane	5,334	11,677	4,354	1,343	8	22,716	83
Propylene	0	1,651	81	0	0	1,732	6
Normal Butane	84	1,394	3,627	523	0	5,628	21
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	61	2,035	2,606	145	68	4,915	18
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	74,384	84	81,535	0	19,026	175,029	641
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	3,602	0	202	0	12,035	15,839	58
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	3,602	0	202	0	12,035	15,839	58
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	68	68	(s)
MTBE	3,602	0	44	0	11,967	15,613	57
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	158	0	0	158	1
Unfinished Oils ^a	9,986	42	81,089	0	4,935	96,052	352
Naphthas and Lighter	1,992	42	13,843	0	405	16,282	60
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	7,874	0	34,878	0	206	42,958	157
Residuum	120	0	32,368	0	4,324	36,812	135
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	60,796	42	244	0	2,056	63,138	231
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	231,223	3,495	72,137	2,937	7,452	317,244	1,162
Finished Motor Gasoline	82,979	799	2,124	200	865	86,967	319
Reformulated	40,807	0	1,810	0	0	42,617	156
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	42,172	799	314	200	865	44,350	162
Finished Aviation Gasoline	3	21	0	5	9	38	(s)
Jet Fuel	25,886	75	164	0	1,394	27,519	101
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	25,886	75	164	0	1,394	27,519	101
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	15,619	0	0	0	158	15,777	58
Other	10,267	75	164	0	1,236	11,742	43
Kerosene	361	0	0	0	75	436	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	58,244	1,267	0	2,678	1,887	64,076	235
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	15	273	288	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	15	0	15	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	273	273	1
Other	58,244	1,267	0	2,663	1,614	63,788	234
0.05 percent sulfur and under	27,111	882	0	470	1,613	30,076	110
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	31,133	385	0	2,193	1	33,712	123
Residual Fuel Oil	48,999	70	4,591	0	2,214	55,874	205
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	48,999	70	4,591	0	2,214	55,874	205
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	12,133	70	469	0	2,049	14,721	54
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	8,378	0	1,223	0	0	9,601	35
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	28,488	0	2,899	0	165	31,552	116
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1,567	303	13,061	0	36	14,967	55
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	51,512	0	669	52,181	191
Special Naphthas	1,653	231	305	0	10	2,199	8
Lubricants	2,437	197	61	0	0	2,695	10
Waxes	197	128	15	0	7	347	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	263	263	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	8,881	365	279	54	0	9,579	35
Miscellaneous Products	16	39	25	0	23	103	(s)
Total	703,569	443,096	1,409,257	36,781	126,339	2,719,042	9,960

^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 1997
(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 Naphtas
Arab OPEC	53,735	845	2,119	0	1,068	0	22	935	63	0
Algeria	190	845	1,421	0	0	0	0	935	0	0
Kuwait	9,649	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	43,896	0	698	0	1,068	0	22	0	63	0
Other OPEC	68,485	532	1,638	1,179	1,719	1,065	1,356	975	0	0
Indonesia	2,236	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	0	0
Nigeria	22,962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	43,287	532	1,638	1,179	1,719	1,065	1,356	762	0	0
Non OPEC	133,901	2,763	4,085	3,836	5,281	1,536	4,917	3,026	100	130
Angola	11,974	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	3,260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	284	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	35,558	2,763	96	250	2,338	84	2,229	528	25	130
China, People's Republic of	586	0	0	0	192	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	8,126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	2,806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	673	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	4,276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	54	32	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	8,141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	344	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	884	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	0	0
Mexico	41,117	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	1,142	336	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	852	265	0	658	0	0	0	0
Norway	7,835	0	337	0	287	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,063	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	278	290	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	211	0	0	0	0	204	0	0
Spain	0	0	177	278	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,740	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,286	0	0	1,683	48	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	968	113	1,896	436	2,688	1,226	75	0
Other	0	0	186	0	0	0	0	835	0	0
Total	256,121	4,140	7,842	5,015	8,068	2,601	6,295	4,936	163	130
Persian Gulf^e	53,545	0	698	0	1,068	0	22	0	63	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 1997 (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	2,810	0	0	2,362	10,224	63,959	1,791	341	2,132
Algeria	0	2,810	0	0	1,577	7,588	7,778	6	253	259
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,649	322	0	322
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	785	2,636	46,532	1,463	88	1,551
Other OPEC	910	0	0	371	317	10,062	78,547	2,283	335	2,618
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	213	2,449	75	7	82
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,962	765	0	765
Venezuela	910	0	0	371	317	9,849	53,136	1,443	328	1,771
Non OPEC	744	1,419	273	575	936	29,621	163,522	4,463	987	5,451
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,974	399	0	399
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,260	109	0	109
Australia	0	1,225	0	0	0	1,225	1,577	12	41	53
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	284	284	0	9	9
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	81	81	0	3	3
Canada	42	0	65	220	751	9,521	45,079	1,185	317	1,503
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	192	778	20	6	26
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,126	271	0	271
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,806	94	0	94
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	673	22	0	22
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,276	143	0	143
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,794	60	0	60
France	0	0	0	0	75	161	161	0	5	5
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,141	271	0	271
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	3	8	8	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	430	14	0	14
Japan	4	0	0	0	1	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	28	0	0	0	0	372	372	0	12	12
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	233	1,117	29	8	37
Mexico	270	0	0	170	0	454	41,571	1,371	15	1,386
Netherlands	15	0	0	0	59	1,552	1,552	0	52	52
Netherlands Antilles	175	194	0	0	0	2,144	2,144	0	71	71
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	624	8,459	261	21	282
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,063	35	0	35
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	568	568	0	19	19
Puerto Rico	210	0	208	0	0	418	418	0	14	14
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	415	415	0	14	14
Spain	0	0	0	185	0	640	640	0	21	21
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	62	62	0	2	2
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	230	230	0	8	8
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	231	1,971	58	8	66
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,731	5,017	110	58	167
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	33	7,435	7,435	0	248	248
Other	0	0	0	0	14	1,035	1,035	0	35	35
Total	1,654	4,229	273	946	3,615	49,907	306,028	8,537	1,664	10,201
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	785	2,636	56,181	1,785	88	1,873

^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 Formerly Zaire.

^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.

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 1997
(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 Naphtas
Arab OPEC	5,190	0	0	0	1,068	0	22	935	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	935	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5,190	0	0	0	1,068	0	22	0	0	0
Other OPEC	15,081	0	0	1,179	1,719	1,065	1,356	762	0	0
Nigeria	10,592	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	4,489	0	0	1,179	1,719	1,065	1,356	762	0	0
Non OPEC	27,529	167	1,300	3,836	4,468	1,103	4,421	2,589	100	47
Angola	5,547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	284	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,777	167	0	250	2,237	84	1,733	528	25	47
Colombia	628	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	673	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	1,130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	4,560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	332	265	0	658	0	0	0	0
Norway	5,917	0	0	0	287	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	278	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	278	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2,288	0	0	1,683	48	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	968	113	1,896	361	2,688	1,226	75	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	835	0	0
Total	47,800	167	1,300	5,015	7,255	2,168	5,799	4,286	100	47
Persian Gulf^e	5,190	0	0	0	1,068	0	22	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 1997 (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	2,025	7,215	173	68	241
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	935	935	0	31	31
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,090	6,280	173	36	209
Other OPEC	0	0	0	337	88	6,506	21,587	503	217	720
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,592	353	0	353
Venezuela	0	0	0	337	88	6,506	10,995	150	217	367
Non OPEC	109	0	251	539	194	19,124	46,653	918	637	1,555
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,547	185	0	185
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,419	47	0	47
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	284	284	0	9	9
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	81	81	0	3	3
Canada	9	0	43	184	13	5,320	7,097	59	177	237
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	628	21	0	21
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,022	34	0	34
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	673	22	0	22
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,130	38	0	38
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,794	60	0	60
France	0	0	0	0	75	107	107	0	4	4
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,560	152	0	152
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	3	8	8	0	(s)	(s)
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	170	0	170	944	26	6	31
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	59	395	395	0	13	13
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,255	1,255	0	42	42
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	287	6,204	197	10	207
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	278	278	0	9	9
Puerto Rico	100	0	208	0	0	308	308	0	10	10
Spain	0	0	0	185	0	463	463	0	15	15
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	231	231	0	8	8
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,731	4,019	76	58	134
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	33	7,360	7,360	0	245	245
Other	0	0	0	0	10	845	845	0	28	28
Total	109	0	251	876	282	27,655	75,455	1,593	922	2,515
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	1,090	6,280	173	36	209

^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 Formerly Zaire.
^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.
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 1997
(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	5,729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	8,066	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	4,582	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	3,484	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	38,060	1,773	6	0	81	75	154	0	0	22
Angola	2,602	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	26,504	1,773	6	0	81	0	154	0	0	22
Colombia	2,792	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	1,473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0
Total	51,855	1,773	6	0	81	75	154	0	0	22
Persian Gulf^e	5,729	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 1997 (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	5,729	191	0	191
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,413	47	0	47
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,316	144	0	144
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,066	269	0	269
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,582	153	0	153
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,484	116	0	116
Non OPEC	33	0	22	36	59	2,261	40,321	1,269	75	1,344
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,602	87	0	87
Canada	33	0	22	36	59	2,186	28,690	883	73	956
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,792	93	0	93
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,473	49	0	49
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,710	124	0	124
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	419	14	0	14
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	560	19	0	19
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	75	75	0	3	3
Total	33	0	22	36	59	2,261	54,116	1,729	75	1,804
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,729	191	0	191

^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 Formerly Zaire.

^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.

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 1997
(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	39,085	845	2,119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	190	845	1,421	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	6,340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	32,555	0	698	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	42,101	532	1,638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	7,788	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	34,313	532	1,638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	55,362	606	2,568	0	290	14	0	0	0	60
Angola	3,825	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	606	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Colombia	4,305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,784	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	745	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	3,581	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	884	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	35,300	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	1,142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,499	0	337	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	290	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	136,548	1,983	6,325	0	290	14	0	0	0	60
Persian Gulf^e	38,895	0	698	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 1997 (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	2,810	0	0	1,577	7,351	46,436	1,303	245	1,548
Algeria	0	2,810	0	0	1,577	6,653	6,843	6	222	228
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,340	211	0	211
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	698	33,253	1,085	23	1,108
Other OPEC	910	0	0	34	0	3,114	45,215	1,403	104	1,507
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,788	260	0	260
Venezuela	910	0	0	34	0	3,114	37,427	1,144	104	1,248
Non OPEC	602	1,419	0	0	4	5,563	60,925	1,845	185	2,031
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,825	128	0	128
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	486	16	0	16
Australia	0	1,225	0	0	0	1,225	1,225	0	41	41
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	756	756	0	25	25
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,305	144	0	144
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,784	59	0	59
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	745	25	0	25
France	0	0	0	0	0	54	54	0	2	2
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,581	119	0	119
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	430	14	0	14
Japan	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	28	0	0	0	0	28	28	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	884	29	0	29
Mexico	270	0	0	0	0	284	35,584	1,177	9	1,186
Netherlands	15	0	0	0	0	1,157	1,157	0	39	39
Netherlands Antilles	175	194	0	0	0	889	889	0	30	30
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	337	1,836	50	11	61
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	345	12	0	12
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	290	290	0	10	10
Puerto Rico	110	0	0	0	0	110	110	0	4	4
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	177	177	0	6	6
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	62	62	0	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,180	39	0	39
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	998	33	0	33
Other	0	0	0	0	4	190	190	0	6	6
Total	1,512	4,229	0	34	1,581	16,028	152,576	4,552	534	5,086
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	698	39,593	1,297	23	1,320

^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 Formerly Zaire.

^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.

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 1997
(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	4,236	216	0	0	14	0	311	0	0	0
Canada	4,236	216	0	0	14	0	311	0	0	0
Total	4,236	216	0	0	14	0	311	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	3,731	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0
Kuwait	1,896	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,835	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0
Other OPEC	3,237	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	0	0
Indonesia	2,236	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	0	0
Venezuela	1,001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	8,714	1	211	0	428	344	31	437	0	1
Argentina	1,355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	3,041	1	0	0	6	0	31	0	0	1
China, People's Republic of	586	0	0	0	192	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	928	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	344	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233	0	0
Mexico	1,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	211	0	0	0	0	204	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15,682	1	211	0	428	344	31	650	63	1
Persian Gulf^e	3,731	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	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 1997 (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	0	79	620	4,856	141	21	162
Canada	0	0	0	0	79	620	4,856	141	21	162
Total	0	0	0	0	79	620	4,856	141	21	162
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	785	848	4,579	124	28	153
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,896	63	0	63
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	785	848	2,683	61	28	89
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	229	442	3,679	108	15	123
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	213	2,449	75	7	82
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	229	229	1,230	33	8	41
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	600	2,053	10,767	290	68	359
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,355	45	0	45
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	352	12	0	12
Canada	0	0	0	0	600	639	3,680	101	21	123
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	192	778	20	6	26
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	401	13	0	13
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	928	31	0	31
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	344	344	0	11	11
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	233	233	0	8	8
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,333	44	0	44
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	718	24	0	24
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	415	415	0	14	14
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	230	230	0	8	8
Total	0	0	0	0	1,614	3,343	19,025	523	111	634
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	785	848	4,579	124	28	153

^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 Formerly Zaire.
^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.
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 1997
(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	438,467	9,068	27,921	882	7,461	0	447	10,485	63	0
Algeria	1,019	9,068	12,038	222	0	0	381	8,021	0	0
Iraq	12,525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	68,972	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	355,951	0	15,267	660	7,461	0	66	2,464	63	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	566,490	2,942	25,545	14,473	11,977	11,585	14,300	18,462	0	0
Indonesia	12,447	0	705	0	0	0	0	1,865	0	0
Nigeria	190,959	0	1,160	515	0	0	0	920	0	0
Venezuela	363,084	2,942	23,680	13,958	11,977	11,585	14,300	15,677	0	0
Non OPEC	1,172,113	27,575	42,586	47,783	67,529	15,934	49,329	26,927	373	2,199
Angola	109,076	0	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	13,637	0	179	294	0	0	0	116	0	0
Australia	8,187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	3,708	3,562	654	0	0	344	0	0
Benin	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	917	490	0	0	77	0	66
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,675	0	0
Canada	303,026	26,559	1,574	2,281	21,573	1,119	24,155	6,545	298	2,133
China, People's Republic of	12,987	0	0	10	192	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	69,564	0	161	0	0	0	0	456	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	12,447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	6,130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	32,037	0	140	0	0	0	0	172	0	0
Egypt	9,963	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,834	3,447	1,424	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	56,984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	121	0	903	828	397	0	0	364	0	0
Guatemala	4,369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	51	1,718	541	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	499	0	0	0	0	120	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	365	0	0	568	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,999	0	1,584	0	0	0	106	860	0	0
Mexico	367,130	197	0	1,709	0	164	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	2,306	2,396	1,256	0	0	201	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	1,380	0	9,548	1,443	1,012	7,263	0	677	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	78,944	819	1,714	120	1,503	0	0	430	0	0
Oman	1,511	0	1,460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0
Peru	7,714	0	260	0	141	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	837	2,124	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	175	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	514	2,369	61	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	575	0	439	2,149	173	0	330	25	0	0
Singapore	0	0	2,895	0	0	0	0	204	0	0
Spain	0	0	2,631	1,631	860	0	0	533	0	0
Sweden	97	0	358	730	309	0	0	324	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	15,246	0	0	1,271	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	0	0
Turkey	0	0	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	51,329	0	138	12,657	3,857	0	0	850	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	7,360	2,049	29,737	6,820	24,657	11,446	75	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	0	0
Other	7,467	0	799	5,290	820	0	81	871	0	0
Total	2,177,070	39,585	96,052	63,138	86,967	27,519	64,076	55,874	436	2,199
Persian Gulf^e	437,448	0	15,883	660	7,461	0	66	2,464	63	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 1997 (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	2,443	39,439	0	0	15,573	113,782	552,249	1,606	417	2,023
Algeria	2,443	38,978	0	0	9,034	80,185	81,204	4	294	297
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,525	46	0	46
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	68,972	253	0	253
Qatar	0	461	0	0	0	461	461	0	2	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	6,539	32,520	388,471	1,304	119	1,423
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	616	616	0	2	2
Other OPEC	3,670	630	0	4,836	2,595	111,015	677,505	2,075	407	2,482
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	2,570	15,017	46	9	55
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,595	193,554	699	10	709
Venezuela	3,670	630	0	4,836	2,595	105,850	468,934	1,330	388	1,718
Non OPEC	8,854	12,112	2,695	4,743	8,536	317,175	1,489,288	4,293	1,162	5,455
Angola	376	0	0	0	0	725	109,801	400	3	402
Argentina	211	0	0	0	0	800	14,437	50	3	53
Australia	0	3,648	0	0	0	3,648	11,835	30	13	43
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	350	350	0	1	1
Belgium	367	0	0	0	0	8,635	8,635	0	32	32
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	1	0	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	44	1,594	1,594	0	6	6
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	1,675	1,675	0	6	6
Canada	828	348	528	2,259	5,450	95,650	398,676	1,110	350	1,460
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	202	13,189	48	1	48
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	617	70,181	255	2	257
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,447	46	0	46
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,130	22	0	22
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	312	32,349	117	1	118
Egypt	255	228	0	0	0	583	10,546	36	2	39
France	43	0	20	0	872	7,640	7,640	0	28	28
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	56,984	209	0	209
Germany, FR	302	0	0	0	46	2,840	2,961	(s)	10	11
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,369	16	0	16
India	211	577	0	0	0	1,021	1,021	0	4	4
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	2,310	2,310	0	8	8
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	619	619	0	2	2
Japan	29	0	0	0	36	140	140	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	122	0	0	0	108	1,163	1,163	0	4	4
Malaysia	0	1,872	0	0	483	4,905	6,904	7	18	25
Mexico	2,204	2,032	41	1,278	7	7,632	374,762	1,345	28	1,373
Netherlands	596	0	0	0	809	7,564	7,564	0	28	28
Netherlands Antilles	647	2,071	0	241	0	22,902	24,282	5	84	89
New Zealand	0	498	0	0	0	498	498	0	2	2
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	4,586	83,530	289	17	306
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	1,460	2,971	6	5	11
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	135	135	0	(s)	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	401	8,115	28	1	30
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	2,961	2,961	0	11	11
Puerto Rico	2,144	0	2,106	0	0	4,425	4,425	0	16	16
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	2,944	2,944	0	11	11
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	3,116	3,691	2	11	14
Singapore	0	0	0	0	406	3,505	3,505	0	13	13
Spain	22	0	0	965	0	6,642	6,642	0	24	24
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	1,721	1,818	(s)	6	7
Thailand	29	0	0	0	0	259	259	0	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	135	0	0	0	1,406	16,652	56	5	61
Tunisia	241	0	0	0	0	439	439	0	2	2
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	134	134	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	17,502	68,831	188	64	252
Virgin Islands	110	0	0	0	146	82,400	82,400	0	302	302
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	304	304	0	1	1
Other	117	703	0	0	129	8,810	16,277	27	32	60
Total	14,967	52,181	2,695	9,579	26,704	541,972	2,719,042	7,975	1,985	9,960
Persian Gulf^e	0	461	0	0	6,539	33,597	471,045	1,602	123	1,725

^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 Formerly Zaire.

^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.

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 1997
(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	42,335	2,457	0	882	7,461	0	447	7,679	0	0
Algeria	0	2,457	0	222	0	0	381	7,679	0	0
Kuwait	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	42,092	0	0	660	7,461	0	66	0	0	0
Other OPEC	123,588	251	120	14,244	11,977	11,540	14,300	16,820	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	880	0	0
Nigeria	72,806	0	0	441	0	0	0	827	0	0
Venezuela	50,782	251	120	13,803	11,977	11,540	14,300	15,113	0	0
Non OPEC	226,560	2,771	9,866	45,670	63,541	14,346	43,497	24,500	361	1,653
Angola	61,971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,562	0	0	294	0	0	0	116	0	0
Belgium	0	0	391	3,562	654	0	0	344	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	902	490	0	0	77	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,040	0	0
Canada	17,104	1,952	75	2,239	20,420	1,097	19,475	6,475	286	1,653
China, People's Republic of	1,842	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	11,257	0	0	0	0	0	0	456	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	5,052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	3,165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	8,102	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	0	0
Egypt	8,156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	3,447	1,424	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	27,727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	121	0	0	828	397	0	0	364	0	0
Italy	0	0	51	1,718	541	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	7,199	0	0	1,709	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	2,284	1,256	0	0	201	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,036	1,443	1,012	7,123	0	677	0	0
Norway	51,955	819	0	120	1,503	0	0	430	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0
Peru	714	0	0	0	141	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	837	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	175	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	514	2,369	61	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	439	2,149	173	0	330	25	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	1,631	860	0	0	533	0	0
Sweden	97	0	0	730	309	0	0	324	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	1,271	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	19,189	0	0	12,657	3,857	0	0	850	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	7,360	2,049	29,448	6,126	23,611	11,446	75	0
Other	347	0	0	3,431	820	0	81	835	0	0
Total	392,483	5,479	9,986	60,796	82,979	25,886	58,244	48,999	361	1,653
Persian Gulf^e	42,335	0	0	660	7,461	0	66	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 1997 (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	787	19,713	62,048	155	72	227
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	10,739	10,739	0	39	39
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	1	0	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	787	8,974	51,066	154	33	187
Other OPEC	0	0	0	4,557	1,259	75,068	198,656	453	275	728
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	880	880	0	3	3
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,268	74,074	267	5	271
Venezuela	0	0	0	4,557	1,259	72,920	123,702	186	267	453
Non OPEC	1,567	0	2,437	4,324	1,772	216,305	442,865	830	792	1,622
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	61,971	227	0	227
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	410	2,972	9	2	11
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	4,951	4,951	0	18	18
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	1,469	1,469	0	5	5
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	1,040	1,040	0	4	4
Canada	69	0	331	1,840	115	56,027	73,131	63	205	268
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,842	7	0	7
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	456	11,713	41	2	43
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,052	19	0	19
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,165	12	0	12
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	172	8,274	30	1	30
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,156	30	0	30
France	9	0	0	0	714	5,594	5,594	0	20	20
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,727	102	0	102
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	43	1,632	1,753	(s)	6	6
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	2,310	2,310	0	8	8
Japan	4	0	0	0	11	15	15	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	1,278	0	2,987	10,186	26	11	37
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	696	4,437	4,437	0	16	16
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	241	0	11,532	11,532	0	42	42
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	2,872	54,827	190	11	201
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	135	135	0	(s)	(s)
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	141	855	3	1	3
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	837	837	0	3	3
Puerto Rico	1,485	0	2,106	0	0	3,766	3,766	0	14	14
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	2,944	2,944	0	11	11
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	3,116	3,116	0	11	11
Spain	0	0	0	965	0	3,989	3,989	0	15	15
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	1,363	1,460	(s)	5	5
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1,271	1,271	0	5	5
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	17,364	36,553	70	64	134
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	146	80,261	80,261	0	294	294
Other	0	0	0	0	47	5,214	5,561	1	19	20
Total	1,567	0	2,437	8,881	3,818	311,086	703,569	1,438	1,140	2,577
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	787	8,974	51,309	155	33	188

^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 Formerly Zaire.

^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.

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 1997
(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	40,524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	13,896	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	26,179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	73,173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	29,893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	43,280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	308,760	16,855	42	42	799	75	1,267	70	0	231
Angola	14,737	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	226,468	16,855	42	42	799	0	1,267	70	0	231
Colombia	18,342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	883	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	4,697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	32,903	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	4,286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	422,457	16,855	42	42	799	75	1,267	70	0	231
Persian Gulf^e	40,524	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 1997 (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	40,524	148	0	148
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	449	2	0	2
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,896	51	0	51
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,179	96	0	96
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	73,173	268	0	268
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,893	109	0	109
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,280	159	0	159
Non OPEC	303	0	197	365	393	20,639	329,399	1,131	76	1,207
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,737	54	0	54
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	778	3	0	3
Canada	303	0	197	365	391	20,562	247,030	830	75	905
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,342	67	0	67
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	883	3	0	3
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,697	17	0	17
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,903	121	0	121
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,286	16	0	16
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,408	5	0	5
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,258	16	0	16
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	75	75	0	(s)	(s)
Other	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Total	303	0	197	365	393	20,639	443,096	1,547	76	1,623
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,524	148	0	148

^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 Formerly Zaire.

^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.

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 1997
(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	340,237	6,611	27,921	0	0	0	0	2,806	0	0
Algeria	1,019	6,611	12,038	0	0	0	0	342	0	0
Iraq	7,057	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	48,364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	283,797	0	15,267	0	0	0	0	2,464	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	353,094	2,691	25,189	229	0	0	0	492	0	0
Indonesia	424	0	528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	88,260	0	1,160	74	0	0	0	93	0	0
Venezuela	264,410	2,691	23,501	155	0	0	0	399	0	0
Non OPEC	537,626	5,862	27,979	15	2,124	164	0	1,293	0	305
Angola	32,368	0	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	7,903	0	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	3,317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	66
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	635	0	0
Canada	482	5,665	1,457	0	0	0	0	0	0	239
China, People's Republic of	3,425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	37,707	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	6,512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	2,965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	11,992	0	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,807	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	29,257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	903	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	4,369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	499	0	0	0	0	120	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	325,285	197	0	0	0	164	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	2,306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	1,380	0	8,166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	22,703	0	1,714	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	1,460	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	3,522	0	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	2,124	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	2,349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	13,838	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	0	0
Turkey	0	0	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	27,882	0	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	0	0
Other	2,111	0	799	0	0	0	0	36	0	0
Total	1,230,957	15,164	81,089	244	2,124	164	0	4,591	0	305
Persian Gulf^e	339,218	0	15,883	0	0	0	0	2,464	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 1997 (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	2,443	39,439	0	0	9,034	88,254	428,491	1,246	323	1,570
Algeria	2,443	38,978	0	0	9,034	69,446	70,465	4	254	258
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,057	26	0	26
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,364	177	0	177
Qatar	0	461	0	0	0	461	461	0	2	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	17,731	301,528	1,040	65	1,104
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	616	616	0	2	2
Other OPEC	3,670	309	0	279	0	32,859	385,953	1,293	120	1,414
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	528	952	2	2	3
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,327	89,587	323	5	328
Venezuela	3,670	309	0	279	0	31,004	295,414	969	114	1,082
Non OPEC	6,948	11,764	61	0	672	57,187	594,813	1,969	209	2,179
Angola	376	0	0	0	0	725	33,093	119	3	121
Argentina	211	0	0	0	0	390	8,293	29	1	30
Australia	0	3,648	0	0	0	3,648	3,648	0	13	13
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	350	350	0	1	1
Belgium	367	0	0	0	0	3,684	3,684	0	13	13
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	1	0	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	44	125	125	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	635	635	0	2	2
Canada	456	0	0	0	0	7,817	8,299	2	29	30
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,425	13	0	13
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	161	37,868	138	1	139
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,512	24	0	24
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,965	11	0	11
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	140	12,132	44	1	44
Egypt	255	228	0	0	0	583	2,390	7	2	9
France	34	0	20	0	158	2,046	2,046	0	7	7
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,257	107	0	107
Germany, FR	302	0	0	0	3	1,208	1,208	0	4	4
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,369	16	0	16
India	211	577	0	0	0	1,021	1,021	0	4	4
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	619	619	0	2	2
Japan	25	0	0	0	25	50	50	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	86	0	0	0	0	451	451	0	2	2
Malaysia	0	1,872	0	0	430	2,302	3,652	5	8	13
Mexico	2,204	2,032	41	0	0	4,638	329,923	1,192	17	1,209
Netherlands	596	0	0	0	0	2,902	2,902	0	11	11
Netherlands Antilles	647	2,071	0	0	0	10,884	12,264	5	40	45
New Zealand	0	498	0	0	0	498	498	0	2	2
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,714	24,417	83	6	89
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	1,460	1,460	0	5	5
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	260	3,782	13	1	14
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	2,124	2,124	0	8	8
Puerto Rico	659	0	0	0	0	659	659	0	2	2
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	575	2	0	2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	408	408	0	1	1
Spain	22	0	0	0	0	2,371	2,371	0	9	9
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	358	358	0	1	1
Thailand	29	0	0	0	0	29	29	0	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	135	0	0	0	135	13,973	51	(s)	51
Tunisia	241	0	0	0	0	439	439	0	2	2
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	134	134	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	138	28,020	102	1	103
Virgin Islands	110	0	0	0	0	110	110	0	(s)	(s)
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	304	304	0	1	1
Other	117	703	0	0	12	1,667	3,778	8	6	14
Total	13,061	51,512	61	279	9,706	178,300	1,409,257	4,509	653	5,162
Persian Gulf^e	0	461	0	0	0	18,808	358,026	1,243	69	1,311

^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 Formerly Zaire.

^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.

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 1997
(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	31,388	2,011	0	0	200	0	2,678	0	0	0
Canada	31,388	2,011	0	0	200	0	2,678	0	0	0
Total	31,388	2,011	0	0	200	0	2,678	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	15,371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0
Iraq	5,019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	6,469	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	3,883	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0
Other OPEC	16,635	0	236	0	0	45	0	1,150	0	0
Indonesia	12,023	0	177	0	0	0	0	985	0	0
Venezuela	4,612	0	59	0	0	45	0	165	0	0
Non OPEC	67,779	76	4,699	2,056	865	1,349	1,887	1,064	12	10
Argentina	2,394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	8,187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	27,584	76	0	0	154	22	735	0	12	10
China, People's Republic of	7,720	0	0	10	192	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	7,246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	568	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	649	0	1,584	0	0	0	106	860	0	0
Mexico	1,743	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	112	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	346	0	0	140	0	0	0	0
Oman	1,511	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	3,478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	2,487	0	0	0	0	204	0	0
Spain	0	0	282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	289	619	1,046	0	0	0
Other	5,009	0	0	1,859	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	99,785	76	4,935	2,056	865	1,394	1,887	2,214	75	10
Persian Gulf^e	15,371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	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 1997 (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	54	450	5,393	36,781	115	20	135
Canada	0	0	0	54	450	5,393	36,781	115	20	135
Total	0	0	0	54	450	5,393	36,781	115	20	135
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	5,752	5,815	21,186	56	21	78
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,019	18	0	18
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,469	24	0	24
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	5,752	5,815	9,698	14	21	36
Other OPEC	0	321	0	0	1,336	3,088	19,723	61	11	72
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,162	13,185	44	4	48
Venezuela	0	321	0	0	1,336	1,926	6,538	17	7	24
Non OPEC	36	348	0	0	5,249	17,651	85,430	248	65	313
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,394	9	0	9
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,187	30	0	30
Canada	0	348	0	0	4,494	5,851	33,435	101	21	122
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	202	7,922	28	1	29
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,258	8	0	8
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,246	27	0	27
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	75	75	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	36	0	0	0	108	712	712	0	3	3
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	53	2,603	3,252	2	10	12
Mexico	0	0	0	0	7	7	1,750	6	(s)	6
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	113	225	225	0	1	1
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	486	486	0	2	2
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,511	6	0	6
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,478	13	0	13
Singapore	0	0	0	0	406	3,097	3,097	0	11	11
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	282	282	0	1	1
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	230	230	0	1	1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,954	1,954	0	7	7
Other	0	0	0	0	68	1,927	6,936	18	7	25
Total	36	669	0	0	12,337	26,554	126,339	366	97	463
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	5,752	5,815	21,186	56	21	78

^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 Formerly Zaire.

^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.

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

**Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
September 1997
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						U.S. Total	Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V			
Crude Oil^a	0	2,368	0	0	1,298	3,665	122	
Natural Gas Liquids	90	746	236	4	271	1,347	45	
Pentanes Plus	2	488	0	1	0	491	16	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	88	258	236	3	271	856	29	
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Propane/Propylene	61	68	230	3	125	486	16	
Normal Butane/Butylene	27	191	7	0	146	370	12	
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Liquids	85	1	1,027	0	1	1,113	37	
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	(s)	449	0	1	451	15	
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	83	1	578	0	0	661	22	
Finished Petroleum Products	465	1,100	13,926	15	8,271	23,778	793	
Finished Motor Gasoline	9	14	3,394	2	477	3,896	130	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	34	26	235	0	175	471	16	
Kerosene	(s)	2	0	0	3	6	(s)	
Distillate Fuel Oil	147	3	3,595	0	1,043	4,788	160	
Residual Fuel Oil	3	79	1,273	0	1,362	2,717	91	
Special Naphthas	12	116	35	(s)	544	707	24	
Lubricants	158	52	511	9	104	834	28	
Waxes	31	25	25	3	10	94	3	
Petroleum Coke	51	302	4,839	0	4,534	9,725	324	
Asphalt and Road Oil	13	482	19	1	17	531	18	
Miscellaneous Products	4	(s)	(s)	0	3	7	(s)	
Total	640	4,214	15,189	19	9,840	29,903	997	

^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 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						U.S. Total	Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V			
Crude Oil^a	(s)	8,330	31	1	21,129	29,492	108	
Natural Gas Liquids	658	4,293	4,969	8	5,044	14,973	55	
Pentanes Plus	21	2,107	161	1	1	2,292	8	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	637	2,186	4,808	6	5,043	12,681	46	
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Propane/Propylene	373	652	4,378	6	2,466	7,875	29	
Normal Butane/Butylene	264	1,534	430	(s)	2,577	4,805	18	
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Liquids	242	8	6,072	0	576	6,899	25	
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	24	6	3,140	0	7	3,177	12	
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	218	3	2,932	0	569	3,722	14	
Finished Petroleum Products	7,895	4,800	133,084	129	70,727	216,635	794	
Finished Motor Gasoline	420	123	27,487	19	5,163	33,212	122	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	22	1	(s)	0	18	41	(s)	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	307	35	4,207	0	3,170	7,719	28	
Kerosene	13	9	44	(s)	26	93	(s)	
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,914	487	23,402	(s)	15,171	40,973	150	
Residual Fuel Oil	636	492	19,286	1	11,850	32,264	118	
Special Naphthas	116	335	342	3	4,870	5,665	21	
Lubricants	1,272	518	5,535	56	953	8,334	31	
Waxes	222	138	249	37	111	757	3	
Petroleum Coke	2,768	1,132	52,325	1	29,121	85,347	313	
Asphalt and Road Oil	166	1,530	204	13	213	2,125	8	
Miscellaneous Products	40	3	2	(s)	60	106	(s)	
Total	8,796	17,433	144,157	137	97,476	267,999	982	

^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 1997
(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	0	0	0	0	305	0
Australia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	2	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	18	(s)	1	(s)	50	74
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Brazil	0	0	(s)	0	146	0	473	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,368	491	285	93	236	2	153	327
Chile	0	0	0	56	0	0	422	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	68	0
Colombia	0	0	0	249	0	0	(s)	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	25	0	0	0	171	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	217	35	0	200	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	35	0	0	175	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	(s)	242	17	0	92	79
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	0	156	30	0	219	71
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jamaica	0	0	26	(s)	0	0	0	690
Japan	497	0	1	0	0	0	7	(s)
Korea, Republic of	800	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0
Malaysia	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	3	0
Mexico	(s)	0	484	2,833	0	3	998	1,282
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	491	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	2	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	2	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	352	188
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	2	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	9	12	8	0	15	0
Total	3,665	491	856	3,896	473	6	4,788	2,717

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, September 1997 (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	(s)	4	1	0	(s)	0	309	10
Australia	0	3	(s)	220	(s)	(s)	226	8
Bahama Islands	0	3	0	0	2	0	148	5
Bahrain	0	0	0	98	0	0	98	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	(s)	11	(s)	617	(s)	(s)	630	21
Brazil	2	47	1	39	(s)	(s)	708	24
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	123	140	53	569	497	2	5,340	178
Chile	0	39	(s)	0	0	0	516	17
China, People's Republic of	2	2	(s)	0	0	0	9	(s)
China, Taiwan	(s)	29	1	3	(s)	(s)	101	3
Colombia	(s)	4	1	0	0	2	256	9
Costa Rica	(s)	4	(s)	0	(s)	0	6	(s)
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	145	0	0	145	5
Dominican Republic	2	8	0	0	0	20	226	8
Ecuador	0	7	0	0	0	(s)	460	15
Egypt	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
El Salvador	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	213	7
Finland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	13	3	2	355	(s)	0	377	13
French Pacific Islands	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	27	1
Germany, FR	(s)	12	5	953	4	(s)	974	32
Ghana	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	2	0	286	0	0	288	10
Guatemala	(s)	12	(s)	0	0	0	444	15
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Honduras	2	11	(s)	0	0	0	489	16
Hong Kong	(s)	6	1	0	0	(s)	8	(s)
India	0	30	1	(s)	6	(s)	38	1
Indonesia	0	3	(s)	1	(s)	2	6	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Israel	0	2	0	304	0	(s)	306	10
Italy	0	(s)	(s)	471	(s)	0	472	16
Jamaica	0	14	(s)	0	0	17	747	25
Japan	539	18	3	2,086	1	2	3,153	105
Korea, Republic of	0	12	1	390	(s)	(s)	1,206	40
Malaysia	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	6	(s)
Mexico	9	185	22	253	16	556	6,640	221
Netherlands	4	8	(s)	642	0	1	1,146	38
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
New Zealand	(s)	2	0	(s)	(s)	0	3	(s)
Nigeria	0	56	0	0	0	0	56	2
Norway	(s)	(s)	0	45	0	0	46	2
Panama	0	6	(s)	0	0	0	506	17
Peru	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	4	(s)
Philippines	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	0	7	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	5	20	(s)	0	(s)	60	87	3
Russia	0	6	(s)	0	0	0	21	1
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Singapore	0	35	(s)	1	1	(s)	578	19
South Africa	(s)	24	(s)	86	0	(s)	111	4
Spain	0	2	(s)	738	(s)	0	740	25
Suriname	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Sweden	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
Switzerland	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Thailand	(s)	7	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	8	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	(s)	888	0	0	889	30
United Arab Emirates	0	(s)	0	84	0	0	84	3
United Kingdom	(s)	17	(s)	401	1	0	428	14
Uruguay	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Venezuela	0	4	(s)	50	1	375	453	15
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	81	82	3
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	2	16	(s)	0	1	(s)	63	2
Total	707	834	94	9,725	531	1,120	29,903	997

^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 1997**
(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	2	0	206	0	310	0
Australia	0	0	11	3	0	1	15	1
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	117	287	101	1	1,195	462
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	3	1	0	0	8	399
Brazil	0	0	1	0	1,125	0	1,885	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Canada	8,363	2,119	2,444	2,368	2,784	24	3,086	4,118
Chile	0	0	186	1,182	46	(s)	2,214	151
China, People's Republic of	3,379	0	772	0	0	2	2,586	352
China, Taiwan	1,281	0	1	783	(s)	(s)	513	61
Colombia	0	0	213	2,944	1	(s)	3	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	126	0	0	24	159
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	0
Dominican Republic	0	5	236	88	0	0	332	297
Ecuador	0	0	0	655	35	0	1,454	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
El Salvador	0	3	212	435	25	0	812	115
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	248	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	273	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	9	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Guatemala	0	0	4	1,373	151	10	777	554
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	0
Honduras	0	0	24	845	198	0	1,534	461
Hong Kong	0	(s)	(s)	0	3	(s)	337	266
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	419	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Israel	0	0	3	(s)	1,526	0	203	(s)
Italy	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	3	272
Jamaica	0	0	172	1	75	(s)	2	6,517
Japan	3,223	0	261	224	886	1	1,235	507
Korea, Republic of	9,285	0	779	(s)	190	5	2,689	372
Malaysia	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	17	0
Mexico	6	(s)	6,964	20,215	51	20	5,285	8,483
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,965	398
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	254	0	0	1,541	680
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	169	(s)	0	3	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Norway	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	161	154	66	95	0	2,177	2,909
Peru	0	0	1	110	165	0	12	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	7	264	2	0	666	10
Russia	0	0	0	236	0	0	504	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	2	0	0	0	14	0
Singapore	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	4,303	3,211
South Africa	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Spain	0	0	1	0	(s)	0	321	(s)
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	1	0	1	0	1	7	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	162
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	1
Turkey	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	394	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	1	0	0	0	346	0
United Kingdom	0	0	22	3	3	(s)	20	35
Uruguay	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	1	0	0	23	362	230
Virgin Islands	3,892	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other	63	1	84	576	91	0	341	1,062
Total	29,492	2,292	12,681	33,212	7,759	93	40,973	32,264

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-September 1997 (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	4	57	6	7	2	1	595	2
Australia	(s)	71	5	2,717	3	(s)	2,829	10
Bahama Islands	0	22	0	0	17	(s)	2,201	8
Bahrain	0	1	0	491	0	0	492	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	1	88	3	5,530	5	4	6,042	22
Brazil	23	116	5	927	7	2	4,090	15
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	91	0	0	92	(s)
Canada	396	1,215	348	4,015	1,700	77	33,058	121
Chile	5	191	2	413	(s)	(s)	4,390	16
China, People's Republic of	21	61	3	0	2	(s)	7,179	26
China, Taiwan	9	245	3	25	1	2	2,924	11
Colombia	2	111	5	7	2	6	3,296	12
Costa Rica	7	211	2	(s)	(s)	1	530	2
Denmark	0	1	1	794	(s)	(s)	804	3
Dominican Republic	7	122	1	31	(s)	21	1,140	4
Ecuador	(s)	238	(s)	0	(s)	50	2,433	9
Egypt	(s)	6	(s)	(s)	2	0	8	(s)
El Salvador	4	29	1	0	0	2	1,637	6
Finland	0	7	0	0	(s)	(s)	255	1
France	22	26	16	3,183	6	1	3,268	12
French Pacific Islands	15	1	0	0	0	0	289	1
Germany, FR	1	38	35	1,416	53	2	1,555	6
Ghana	0	2	0	479	0	0	481	2
Greece	(s)	18	(s)	1,565	1	(s)	1,587	6
Guatemala	12	77	6	0	0	10	2,974	11
Guinea	0	9	0	0	0	0	10	(s)
Honduras	6	78	1	0	(s)	(s)	3,148	12
Hong Kong	2	65	6	0	1	(s)	681	2
India	0	465	6	16	25	2	933	3
Indonesia	1	22	1	224	3	3	261	1
Ireland	0	1	2	586	0	6	597	2
Israel	(s)	27	(s)	962	(s)	(s)	2,721	10
Italy	0	46	4	8,435	6	1	8,770	32
Jamaica	11	49	1	163	0	72	7,064	26
Japan	4,808	231	36	15,435	13	541	27,402	100
Korea, Republic of	1	62	10	1,488	5	4	14,890	55
Malaysia	(s)	33	1	4	(s)	2	59	(s)
Mexico	62	1,443	212	1,766	151	3,661	48,319	177
Netherlands	25	34	2	6,754	15	5	9,199	34
Netherlands Antilles	0	369	1	0	1	0	2,846	10
New Zealand	(s)	16	(s)	478	(s)	(s)	667	2
Nigeria	0	148	0	0	1	0	150	1
Norway	(s)	2	(s)	971	(s)	0	976	4
Panama	0	61	1	(s)	0	0	5,623	21
Peru	1	40	2	(s)	(s)	1	331	1
Philippines	(s)	32	5	9	(s)	(s)	451	2
Poland	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Portugal	0	1	(s)	938	(s)	0	939	3
Puerto Rico	178	149	3	0	(s)	437	1,717	6
Russia	1	55	(s)	0	0	0	797	3
Saudi Arabia	(s)	11	1	137	(s)	(s)	164	1
Singapore	1	324	2	28	3	1	7,873	29
South Africa	(s)	114	(s)	839	1	(s)	955	3
Spain	(s)	148	3	10,944	2	0	11,420	42
Suriname	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Sweden	0	11	1	466	0	(s)	489	2
Switzerland	10	4	(s)	0	0	(s)	15	(s)
Thailand	3	71	2	6	9	4	358	1
Trinidad and Tobago	5	229	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	243	1
Turkey	0	51	(s)	4,815	1	0	5,261	19
United Arab Emirates	1	605	(s)	766	1	(s)	1,719	6
United Kingdom	(s)	59	6	2,854	42	2	3,045	11
Uruguay	0	27	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	29	(s)
Venezuela	3	34	4	1,418	34	1,843	3,951	14
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	211	4,104	15
Yugoslavia	0	2	(s)	57	0	0	61	(s)
Other	14	248	2	3,093	10	26	5,610	21
Total	5,665	8,334	757	85,347	2,125	7,004	267,999	982

^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 1997
(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	1,791	28	36	0	1	31	-3	(s)	245	338	2,129
Algeria	6	28	0	0	0	31	0	(s)	194	253	259
Kuwait	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	322
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,463	(s)	36	0	1	0	0	(s)	52	88	1,551
United Arab Emirates	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	-3	(s)	0	-3	-3
Other OPEC	2,283	18	57	36	44	33	-2	-2	135	318	2,601
Indonesia	75	0	0	0	0	7	(s)	(s)	(s)	7	81
Nigeria	765	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	-2	0	-2	764
Venezuela	1,443	18	57	36	44	25	-2	(s)	135	313	1,756
Non OPEC	4,341	64	46	35	5	10	-318	-17	307	133	4,474
Angola	399	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	399
Argentina	109	0	0	0	-10	0	0	(s)	(s)	-10	98
Australia	12	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-7	(s)	41	33	45
Bahama Islands	0	-1	(s)	(s)	-2	-2	0	(s)	(s)	-5	-5
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-21	(s)	9	-12	-12
Brazil	0	(s)	0	-5	-16	0	-1	-2	3	-21	-21
Cameroon	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	1,106	83	75	-5	69	7	-18	-2	10	218	1,325
China, People's Republic of	20	0	6	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	6	26
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	(s)	-2	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-3	-3
Colombia	271	0	-8	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	-9	262
Congo (Brazzaville)	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	94
Congo (Kinshasa) ^c	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Ecuador	143	0	-7	-1	-7	0	0	(s)	(s)	-15	127
Egypt	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	60
France	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-12	(s)	5	-7	-7
Gabon	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-32	(s)	(s)	-32	-32
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10	(s)	0	-10	-10
Guatemala	14	(s)	-8	-1	-3	-3	0	(s)	(s)	-15	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	-1
Italy	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-16	(s)	(s)	-16	-16
Jamaica	0	-1	(s)	0	0	-23	0	(s)	-1	-25	-25
Japan	-17	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	-70	-1	-18	-88	-105
Korea, Republic of	-27	(s)	0	11	(s)	0	-13	(s)	1	-1	-28
Malaysia	29	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	8	(s)	(s)	(s)	8	37
Mexico	1,371	-16	-94	(s)	-33	-43	-8	-6	-6	-206	1,164
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	-16	0	-21	(s)	52	14	14
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	22	(s)	0	0	(s)	50	71	71
Norway	261	0	10	0	0	0	-2	(s)	11	19	280
Panama	0	0	0	0	-17	0	0	(s)	(s)	-17	-17
Peru	35	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	35
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	6	5	11	11
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	-25	(s)	21	-3	-3
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	2	2
Thailand	0	0	8	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	7	7
Trinidad and Tobago	58	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	8	8	66
Turkey	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-30	(s)	(s)	-30	-30
United Kingdom	110	(s)	2	0	(s)	0	-13	-1	56	43	153
Virgin Islands	0	0	63	15	90	41	0	(s)	37	245	245
Other	0	-1	1	-1	-46	26	-21	-5	22	-26	-26
Total	8,415	109	139	71	50	74	-323	-19	687	789	9,204
Persian Gulf ^d	1,785	(s)	36	0	1	0	-6	(s)	52	82	1,866

^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 Formerly Zaire.

^d 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 1997
(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	1,606	33	27	0	(s)	38	-3	-2	316	410	2,016
Algeria	4	33	0	0	1	29	0	(s)	230	294	297
Iraq	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
Kuwait	253	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	253
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	2	2
Saudi Arabia	1,304	(s)	27	0	(s)	9	-1	(s)	83	119	1,422
United Arab Emirates	0	(s)	0	0	-1	0	-3	-2	2	-4	-4
Other OPEC	2,075	11	44	42	51	67	-6	-1	183	391	2,466
Indonesia	46	0	0	0	(s)	7	-1	(s)	3	8	54
Nigeria	699	0	0	0	(s)	3	0	-1	6	9	708
Venezuela	1,330	11	44	42	51	57	-5	(s)	174	373	1,703
Non OPEC	4,185	55	126	30	33	-19	-302	-18	406	311	4,497
Angola	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	3	402
Argentina	50	(s)	0	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	1	51
Australia	30	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-10	(s)	13	3	33
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-4	-2	0	(s)	1	-7	-7
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	2	0	(s)	(s)	-20	(s)	28	9	9
Benin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brazil	0	(s)	2	-4	-7	(s)	-3	(s)	4	-9	-9
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	(s)	0	0	6	(s)	(s)	0	6	6
Canada	1,079	88	70	-6	77	9	-14	-3	38	260	1,339
China, People's Republic of	35	-3	1	0	-9	-1	0	(s)	(s)	-13	22
China, Taiwan	-5	(s)	-3	(s)	-2	(s)	(s)	-1	(s)	-6	-11
Colombia	255	-1	-11	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	1	-10	245
Congo (Brazzaville)	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	46
Congo (Kinshasa) ^c	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	22
Ecuador	117	0	-2	(s)	-5	1	0	-1	(s)	-8	110
Egypt	36	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	2	2	39
France	0	0	5	0	(s)	(s)	-12	(s)	23	16	16
Gabon	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	209
Germany, FR	(s)	0	1	0	(s)	1	-5	(s)	7	5	5
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-6	(s)	(s)	-6	-6
Guatemala	16	(s)	-5	-1	-3	-2	0	(s)	(s)	-11	5
India	0	0	0	0	-2	0	(s)	-2	4	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	(s)	2	0	(s)	-1	-31	(s)	6	-24	-24
Jamaica	0	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	-24	-1	(s)	(s)	-26	-26
Japan	-12	-1	-1	-3	-5	-2	-57	-1	-19	-88	-100
Korea, Republic of	-34	-3	(s)	1	-10	-1	-5	(s)	2	-16	-50
Malaysia	7	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	14	18	25
Mexico	1,345	-25	-74	(s)	-19	-31	-6	-5	11	-149	1,196
Netherlands	0	0	5	0	-7	-1	-25	(s)	22	-6	-6
Netherlands Antilles	5	0	3	27	-6	(s)	0	-1	51	73	79
Norway	289	3	6	0	(s)	2	-4	(s)	7	13	302
Oman	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	5	5	11
Panama	0	-1	(s)	(s)	-8	-10	(s)	(s)	-1	-20	-20
Peru	28	(s)	(s)	-1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	29
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-2	(s)	0	7	6	10	10
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	-2	-1	(s)	11	8	8
Russia	2	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	0	(s)	9	8	11
Syria	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	(s)	3	(s)	-1	2	-40	-1	19	-18	-18
Sweden	(s)	0	1	0	(s)	1	-2	(s)	4	5	5
Thailand	0	0	1	0	(s)	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	56	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-1	5	4	60
Turkey	0	(s)	0	0	-1	0	-18	(s)	(s)	-19	-19
United Kingdom	188	(s)	14	(s)	(s)	3	-10	(s)	47	53	241
Virgin Islands	-14	0	109	25	90	42	0	(s)	35	301	287
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Other	27	-3	-2	-7	-40	-14	-32	-5	45	-59	-32
Total	7,867	99	197	72	85	86	-312	-21	905	1,112	8,978
Persian Gulf ^d	1,602	(s)	27	0	-1	9	-5	-2	86	114	1,717

^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 Formerly Zaire.

^d 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 1997**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	15,874	71,694	708,818	11,485	58,726	866,597
Refinery	14,773	12,503	46,765	1,856	21,995	97,892
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,081	58,128	84,799	8,771	28,214	180,993
Leases	20	1,063	13,810	858	913	16,664
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	563,444	0	0	563,444
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	7,604	7,604
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	176,892	171,171	275,868	14,045	88,948	726,924
Refinery	57,576	61,345	141,585	9,351	60,547	330,404
Bulk Terminal	89,575	70,217	81,213	1,958	21,743	264,706
Pipeline	29,690	37,557	51,528	2,454	6,477	127,706
Natural Gas Processing Plant	51	2,052	1,542	282	181	4,108
Pentanes Plus	26	2,709	4,650	208	30	7,623
Refinery	0	514	337	7	0	858
Bulk Terminal	23	1,552	2,724	2	9	4,310
Pipeline	0	564	1,200	68	0	1,832
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	79	389	131	21	623
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,300	41,840	76,249	1,342	7,226	133,957
Refinery	2,430	5,666	13,256	526	1,639	23,517
Bulk Terminal	2,831	26,081	45,752	202	5,427	80,293
Pipeline	1,991	8,120	16,088	463	0	26,662
Natural Gas Processing Plant	48	1,973	1,153	151	160	3,485
Ethane/Ethylene	1	3,518	20,623	211	0	24,353
Refinery	0	2	853	0	0	855
Bulk Terminal	1	1,103	15,917	0	0	17,021
Pipeline	0	2,153	3,762	208	0	6,123
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	260	91	3	0	354
Propane/Propylene	4,673	26,880	25,898	574	3,049	61,074
Refinery	745	2,421	3,484	140	169	6,959
Bulk Terminal	1,991	19,787	15,495	200	2,749	40,222
Pipeline	1,908	3,678	6,440	142	0	12,168
Natural Gas Processing Plant	29	994	479	92	131	1,725
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,258	8,991	23,579	348	3,519	38,695
Refinery	1,320	2,642	6,899	232	977	12,070
Bulk Terminal	839	4,083	11,161	2	2,533	18,618
Pipeline	83	1,761	5,076	74	0	6,994
Natural Gas Processing Plant	16	505	443	40	9	1,013
Isobutane/Isobutylene	368	2,451	6,149	209	658	9,835
Refinery	365	601	2,020	154	493	3,633
Bulk Terminal	0	1,108	3,179	0	145	4,432
Pipeline	0	528	810	39	0	1,377
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	214	140	16	20	393
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,365	2,348	4,579	287	3,244	12,823
Refinery	1,856	569	2,143	87	2,371	7,026
Bulk Terminal	509	1,681	2,158	183	397	4,928
Pipeline	0	98	278	17	476	869
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	20	1	0	4	25
Refinery	0	20	1	0	4	25
Fuel Ethanol	386	2,024	462	156	410	3,438
Refinery	W	343	W	W	W	488
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	808
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	808

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
September 1997 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	1,565	W	3,559	W	2,826	8,333
Refinery	1,391	W	1,729	W	2,348	5,651
Bulk Terminal	W	W	1,552	W	24	1,852
Pipeline	W	W	278	W	454	830
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	10,976	13,301	47,182	1,982	20,181	93,622
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,170	3,342	11,302	363	2,300	19,477
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,213	1,611	6,757	257	4,585	15,423
Heavy Gas Oils	5,121	5,292	19,903	884	10,665	41,865
Residuum	1,472	3,056	9,220	478	2,631	16,857
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	6,581	10,614	15,053	1,333	7,152	40,733
Refinery	6,413	8,448	13,685	1,333	6,346	36,225
Bulk Terminal	168	599	737	0	93	1,597
Pipeline	0	1,567	631	0	713	2,911
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	100	13	31	0	2	146
Refinery	100	13	31	0	2	146
Finished Motor Gasoline	48,118	40,357	46,399	3,652	19,579	158,105
Refinery	9,158	8,816	17,669	1,666	9,667	46,976
Bulk Terminal	25,325	18,177	10,731	770	7,617	62,620
Pipeline	13,635	13,364	17,999	1,216	2,295	48,509
Reformulated	18,745	1,287	9,892	0	11,208	41,132
Refinery	5,362	281	4,218	0	5,735	15,596
Bulk Terminal	8,810	782	2,318	0	4,027	15,937
Pipeline	4,573	224	3,356	0	1,446	9,599
Oxygenated	205	640	0	156	12	1,013
Refinery	0	310	0	1	10	321
Bulk Terminal	109	330	0	155	2	596
Pipeline	96	0	0	0	0	96
Other	29,168	38,430	36,507	3,496	8,359	115,960
Refinery	3,796	8,225	13,451	1,665	3,922	31,059
Bulk Terminal	16,406	17,065	8,413	615	3,588	46,087
Pipeline	8,966	13,140	14,643	1,216	849	38,814
Finished Aviation Gasoline	240	300	585	36	462	1,623
Refinery	36	122	481	22	190	851
Bulk Terminal	204	128	71	14	272	689
Pipeline	0	50	33	0	0	83
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	1	0	17	18
Refinery	0	0	1	0	17	18
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	12,321	9,361	14,411	821	7,922	44,836
Refinery	1,622	3,481	6,904	395	4,224	16,626
Bulk Terminal	4,781	2,227	2,769	223	2,182	12,182
Pipeline	5,918	3,653	4,738	203	1,516	16,028

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
September 1997 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	3,930	1,261	1,718	62	76	7,047
Refinery	774	448	735	44	57	2,058
Bulk Terminal	2,854	687	632	0	12	4,185
Pipeline	302	126	351	18	7	804
Distillate Fuel Oil	61,194	32,150	31,716	2,098	11,786	138,944
Refinery	15,457	9,193	15,549	1,179	6,811	48,189
Bulk Terminal	37,893	12,949	5,973	455	3,730	61,000
Pipeline	7,844	10,008	10,194	464	1,245	29,755
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	18,143	22,677	19,149	1,734	8,249	69,952
Refinery	2,982	5,595	8,176	920	4,995	22,668
Bulk Terminal	11,680	8,977	3,927	402	2,435	27,421
Pipeline	3,481	8,105	7,046	412	819	19,863
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	43,051	9,473	12,567	364	3,537	68,992
Refinery	12,475	3,598	7,373	259	1,816	25,521
Bulk Terminal	26,213	3,972	2,046	53	1,295	33,579
Pipeline	4,363	1,903	3,148	52	426	9,892
Residual Fuel Oil^c	14,990	2,511	11,911	608	5,138	35,158
Refinery	4,435	1,494	5,099	608	3,615	15,251
Bulk Terminal	10,555	1,017	6,812	0	1,298	19,682
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	225	225
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	3,540	187	354	38	292	4,411
Refinery	982	5	65	38	287	1,377
Bulk Terminal	2,558	182	289	0	5	3,034
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	6,460	644	3,995	374	985	12,458
Refinery	2,294	231	1,350	374	814	5,063
Bulk Terminal	4,166	413	2,645	0	171	7,395
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	4,990	1,680	7,562	196	3,636	18,064
Refinery	1,159	1,258	3,684	196	2,514	8,811
Bulk Terminal	3,831	422	3,878	0	1,122	9,253
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	568	228	1,391	0	140	2,327
Refinery	568	228	1,391	0	140	2,327
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	4	1,785	0	146	1,935
Refinery	0	4	1,785	0	146	1,935
Special Naphthas	111	213	1,661	1	60	2,046
Refinery	93	213	1,402	1	60	1,769
Bulk Terminal	18	0	259	0	0	277
Lubricants	2,359	1,573	6,849	0	1,537	12,318
Refinery	817	807	5,331	0	1,073	8,028
Bulk Terminal	1,542	766	1,518	0	464	4,290
Waxes	198	179	457	35	239	1,108
Refinery	198	179	457	35	239	1,108
Petroleum Coke	491	2,524	4,638	247	2,106	10,006
Refinery	491	2,524	4,638	247	2,106	10,006
Asphalt and Road Oil	4,913	9,469	3,425	1,308	1,688	20,803
Refinery	2,089	5,231	2,768	1,219	1,558	12,865
Bulk Terminal	2,824	4,238	657	89	130	7,938
Miscellaneous Products	111	216	1,177	25	217	1,746
Refinery	63	94	741	0	105	1,003
Bulk Terminal	48	115	420	20	112	715
Pipeline	0	7	16	5	0	28
Total Stocks, All Oils	192,766	242,865	984,686	25,530	147,674	1,593,521

^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 1997
(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	34,483	14,172	109	20,202	3,628	53,350	14,662	38,688	14,990	2,765
Connecticut	1,244	1,244	0	0	70	4,312	789	3,523	61	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	1,914	1,467	0	447	68	3,439	960	2,479	2,095	W
Florida	5,078	0	0	5,078	78	2,475	1,455	1,020	1,077	57
Georgia	1,917	0	0	1,917	182	1,178	726	452	212	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	733	328	0	405	502	2,635	461	2,174	558	W
Massachusetts	1,407	1,407	0	0	223	3,634	594	3,040	720	W
New Jersey	6,076	4,782	0	1,294	379	16,141	3,361	12,780	5,458	W
New York	3,141	971	98	2,072	1,045	8,055	1,310	6,745	2,114	W
North Carolina	2,141	0	0	2,141	249	1,639	968	671	553	W
Pennsylvania	5,984	1,863	11	4,110	521	5,456	2,074	3,382	803	W
Rhode Island	287	287	0	0	W	1,290	139	1,151	W	W
South Carolina	1,367	0	0	1,367	154	1,081	668	413	W	W
Virginia	3,000	1,823	0	1,177	127	1,899	1,065	834	567	W
West Virginia	194	0	0	194	W	116	92	24	W	W
PAD District II	26,993	1,063	640	25,290	1,135	22,142	14,572	7,570	2,511	23,202
Illinois	3,490	242	0	3,248	228	3,563	2,610	953	896	559
Indiana	3,180	176	7	2,997	233	2,616	1,309	1,307	157	W
Iowa	1,272	0	0	1,272	W	1,322	1,187	135	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	2,423	0	0	2,423	14	2,235	1,666	569	11	15,933
Kentucky	1,221	267	84	870	57	950	365	585	W	W
Michigan	3,037	23	0	3,014	102	1,695	1,226	469	86	3,721
Minnesota	1,557	0	226	1,331	W	1,626	1,316	310	232	W
Missouri	1,199	0	0	1,199	W	899	796	103	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	526	0	1	525	W	471	241	230	W	W
Ohio	3,663	54	6	3,603	237	2,212	1,357	855	238	W
Oklahoma	1,936	0	2	1,934	W	1,684	891	793	276	548
Tennessee	1,850	0	100	1,750	89	1,269	838	431	362	W
Wisconsin	1,639	301	214	1,124	W	1,600	770	830	41	W
PAD District III	28,400	6,536	0	21,864	1,367	21,522	12,103	9,419	11,911	19,458
Alabama	1,535	0	0	1,535	79	927	425	502	306	125
Arkansas	784	0	0	784	W	560	290	270	W	W
Louisiana	6,052	827	0	5,225	367	4,400	1,807	2,593	5,252	1,871
Mississippi	1,989	0	0	1,989	549	1,459	634	825	W	5,990
New Mexico	423	0	0	423	W	244	200	44	9	W
Texas	17,617	5,709	0	11,908	353	13,932	8,747	5,185	6,188	11,281
PAD District IV	2,436	0	156	2,280	44	1,634	1,322	312	608	432
Colorado	553	0	156	397	W	336	285	51	W	W
Idaho	167	0	0	167	W	156	108	48	W	W
Montana	862	0	0	862	W	452	452	0	75	19
Utah	419	0	0	419	W	384	206	178	91	328
Wyoming	435	0	0	435	W	306	271	35	W	52
PAD District V	17,284	9,762	12	7,510	69	10,541	7,430	3,111	4,913	3,049
Alaska	539	0	0	539	W	858	99	759	W	W
Arizona	678	146	1	531	W	315	269	46	W	W
California	11,083	9,616	10	1,457	57	5,896	5,151	745	2,827	737
Hawaii	725	0	0	725	W	610	174	436	W	W
Nevada	206	0	1	205	W	132	117	15	W	W
Oregon	1,286	0	0	1,286	W	709	489	220	131	W
Washington	2,767	0	0	2,767	W	2,021	1,131	890	976	395
U.S. Total	109,596	31,533	917	77,146	6,243	109,189	50,089	59,100	34,933	48,906

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 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	26	434	0	128	918	911	0	0	61,699
Petroleum Products	8,988	19	0	3,560	6,067	3,138	0	89,398	28,205
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	193	1	0	0	685
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	965	4,642	1	0	2,404	3,806
Unfinished Oils	27	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	420	1,859
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,677	0	0	1,421	799	1,243	0	48,887	11,644
Reformulated	25	0	0	0	423	0	0	9,890	423
Oxygenated	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,652	0	0	1,271	376	1,243	0	38,997	11,221
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	44	108
Jet Fuel	384	0	0	12	0	1,125	0	12,420	3,855
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	384	0	0	12	0	1,125	0	12,420	3,855
Kerosene	15	0	0	63	0	0	0	64	33
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,885	0	0	694	213	753	0	22,452	5,246
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,172	0	0	237	197	695	0	13,999	4,413
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	713	0	0	457	16	58	0	8,453	833
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	46	182	0	0	1,733	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	49
Lubricants	0	9	0	47	38	0	0	663	191
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	295	0	0	0	196	729
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9,014	453	0	3,688	6,985	4,049	0	89,398	89,904

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,596	899	0	0	0	1,667	0
Petroleum Products	596	1,998	2,234	2,953	740	0	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	166	265	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,390	2,688	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	493	1,137	453	0	675	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	493	905	453	0	675	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	68	339	0	0	60	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	68	339	0	0	60	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	35	503	225	0	5	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	35	382	225	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	121	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	0	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	596	1,998	5,830	3,852	740	0	0	1,667	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 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	0	434	0	918	911	0	61,699
Petroleum Products	8,941	0	1,664	5,563	3,138	67,150	24,130
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	193	1	0	685
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	965	4,642	1	2,212	3,806
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,802
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,677	0	521	685	1,243	36,745	9,718
Reformulated	25	0	0	423	0	9,488	423
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,652	0	521	262	1,243	27,257	9,295
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	15	0	86
Jet Fuel	384	0	12	0	1,125	10,409	3,732
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	384	0	12	0	1,125	10,409	3,732
Kerosene	15	0	14	0	0	36	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,865	0	152	43	753	17,748	4,301
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,172	0	32	27	695	10,987	3,906
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	693	0	120	16	58	6,761	395
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,941	434	1,664	6,481	4,049	67,150	85,829

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,596	899	0	1,667	0
Petroleum Products	596	1,998	2,234	2,953	740	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	166	265	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,390	2,688	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	19	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	493	1,137	453	0	675	0	0
Reformulated	0	232	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	493	905	453	0	675	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	68	339	0	0	60	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	68	339	0	0	60	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	35	503	225	0	5	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	35	382	225	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	121	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	596	1,998	5,830	3,852	740	1,667	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 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	26	0	0	128	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	47	19	0	1,896	504	0	22,248	1,425
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	0
Unfinished Oils	27	0	0	17	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	10	0	0	0	0	420	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	900	114	0	12,142	402
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	402	402
Oxygenated	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	750	114	0	11,740	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,011	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,011	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	49	0	0	28	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	20	0	0	542	170	0	4,704	1,016
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	205	170	0	3,012	186
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	20	0	0	337	0	0	1,692	830
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	46	182	0	1,733	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	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	46	182	0	1,733	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	0
Lubricants	0	9	0	47	38	0	663	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	295	0	0	196	7
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	73	19	0	2,024	504	0	22,248	1,425

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	1,427	19,396	4,075	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	192	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	406	14	57	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	116	11,624	1,926	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	116	11,624	1,926	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	19	25	22	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	2,011	123	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	2,011	123	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	28	33	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	375	3,313	945	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	367	2,459	507	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	8	854	438	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	221	1,512	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	221	1,512	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	115	49	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	290	373	191	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	189	729	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,427	19,396	4,075	0	0	0	0

^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 1997
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	128	460	-332	65,321	1,957	63,364
Petroleum Products	92,958	9,007	83,951	39,427	12,765	26,662
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	851	194	657
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,369	0	3,369	5,196	5,608	-412
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	711	2,663	-1,952
Propane/Propylene	3,187	0	3,187	3,434	1,738	1,696
Normal Butane/Butylene	182	0	182	705	1,048	-343
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	346	159	187
Unfinished Oils	17	27	-10	27	17	10
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	420	10	410	1,859	0	1,859
Finished Motor Gasoline	50,308	5,677	44,631	17,774	3,463	14,311
Reformulated	9,890	25	9,865	448	423	25
Oxygenated	150	0	150	0	150	-150
Other	40,268	5,652	34,616	17,326	2,890	14,436
Finished Aviation Gasoline	44	0	44	108	15	93
Jet Fuel	12,432	384	12,048	4,239	1,137	3,102
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	12,432	384	12,048	4,239	1,137	3,102
Kerosene	127	15	112	48	63	-15
Distillate Fuel Oil	23,146	2,885	20,261	8,356	1,660	6,696
0.05 percent sulfur and under	14,236	2,172	12,064	6,810	1,129	5,681
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	8,910	713	8,197	1,546	531	1,015
Residual Fuel Oil	1,779	0	1,779	0	228	-228
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	115	0	115	49	0	49
Lubricants	710	9	701	191	85	106
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	491	0	491	729	295	434
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	93,086	9,467	83,619	104,748	14,722	90,026

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	3,918	61,699	-57,781	911	4,495	-3,584	0	1,667	-1,667
Petroleum Products	9,039	120,197	-111,158	3,734	5,927	-2,193	2,738	0	2,738
Pentanes Plus	458	685	-227	1	431	-430	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,330	6,210	1,120	1	4,078	-4,077	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	4,231	233	3,998	0	2,046	-2,046	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,629	5,183	-3,554	0	1,329	-1,329	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,125	529	596	1	436	-435	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	345	265	80	0	267	-267	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	10	2,298	-2,288	0	0	0	19	0	19
Finished Motor Gasoline	799	62,161	-61,362	1,736	1,128	608	1,812	0	1,812
Reformulated	423	10,545	-10,122	0	0	0	232	0	232
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	376	51,616	-51,240	1,736	1,128	608	1,580	0	1,580
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	152	-152	15	0	15	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	16,682	-16,682	1,193	60	1,133	399	0	399
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	16,682	-16,682	1,193	60	1,133	399	0	399
Kerosene	0	97	-97	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	213	28,236	-28,023	788	230	558	508	0	508
0.05 percent sulfur and under	197	18,829	-18,632	730	225	505	382	0	382
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	16	9,407	-9,391	58	5	53	126	0	126
Residual Fuel Oil	182	1,733	-1,551	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	164	-164	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	47	854	-807	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	925	-925	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12,957	181,896	-168,939	4,645	10,422	-5,777	2,738	1,667	1,071

^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.

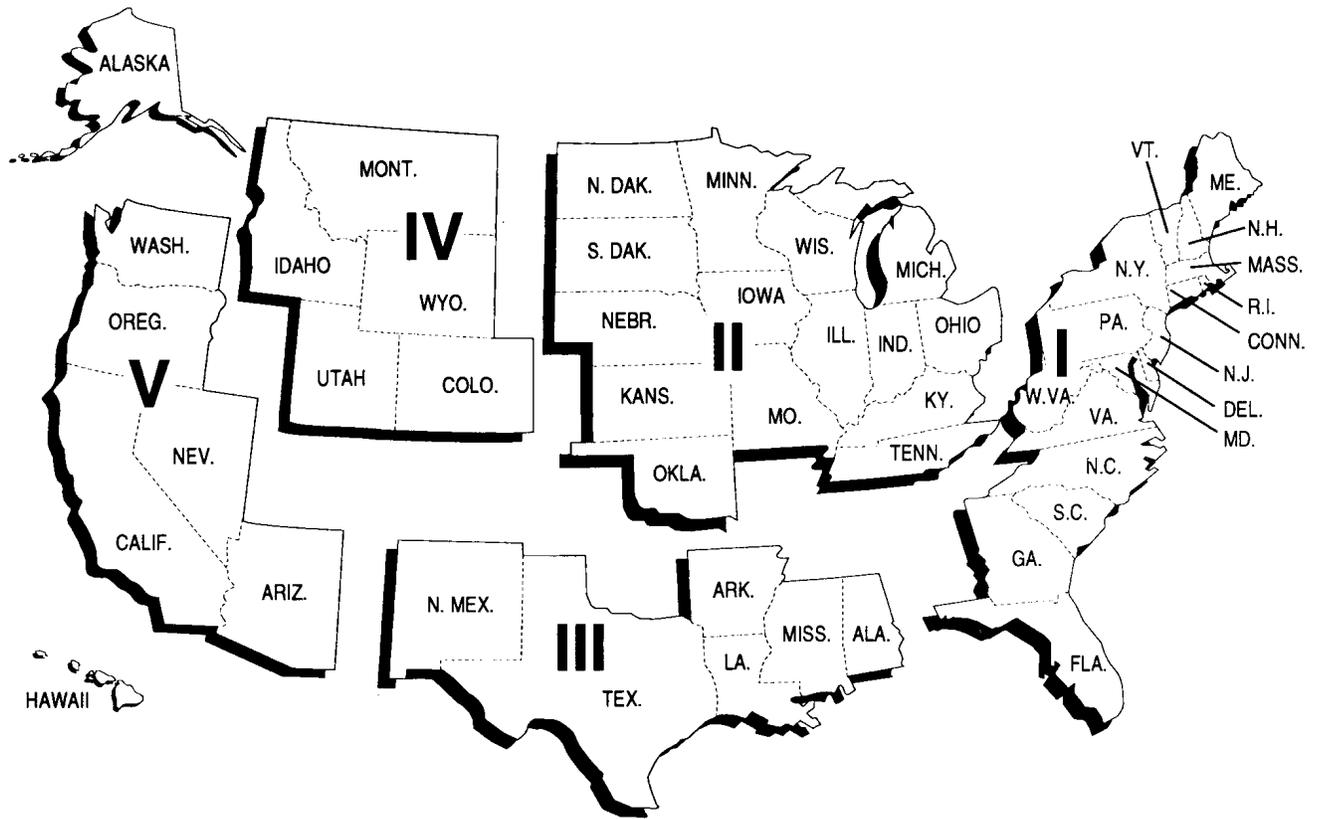
PAD District IV

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

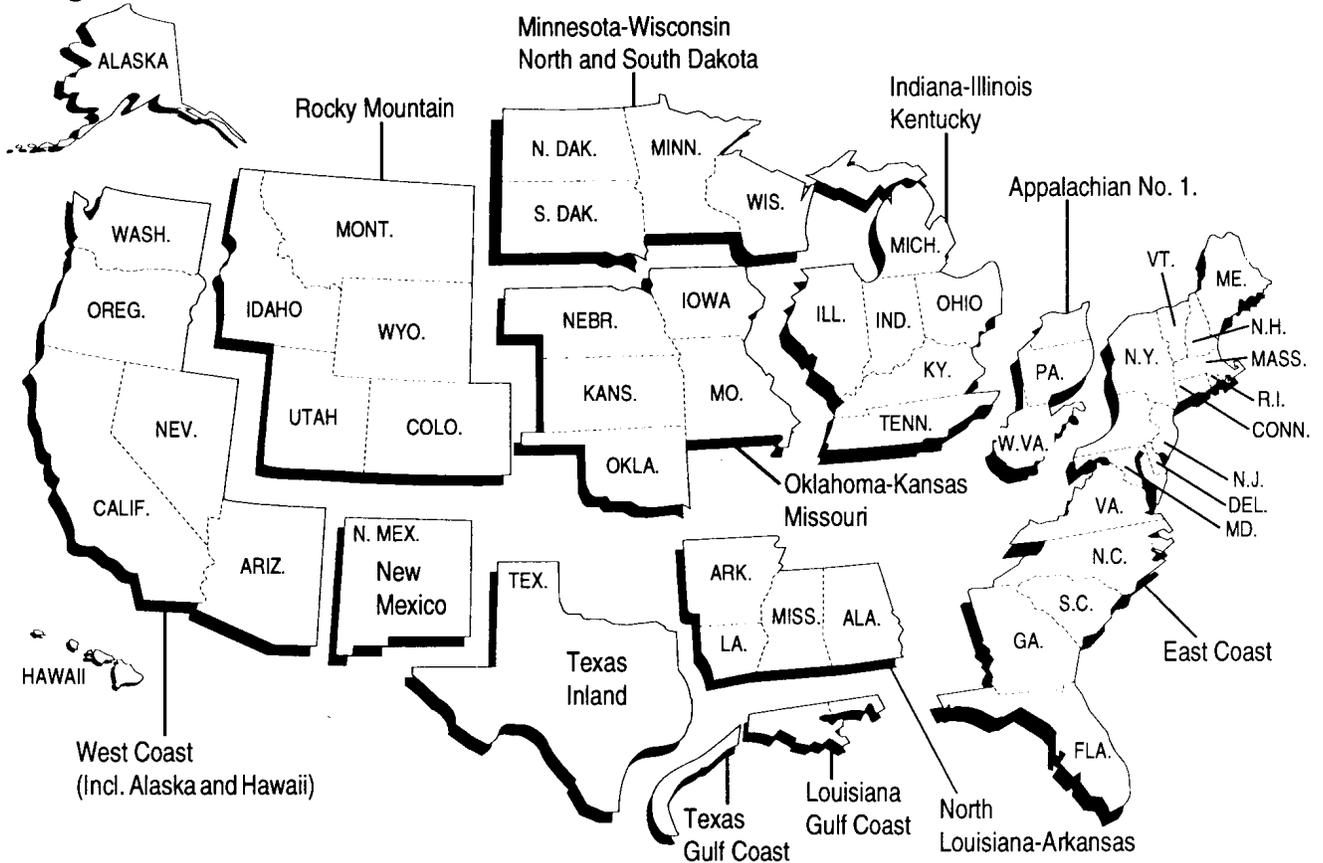
PAD District V

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-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 electronically 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, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the September 1996 issue and evaluated the accuracy of the data for the current year compared with the previous year.

The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," is used to collect preliminary data on production and stocks of oxygenates by PAD District. These data are

used to monitor the supply of oxygenates. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the MPSRS surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. Data are published in Appendix D of this publication and in the *WPSR*.

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 260 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 320 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812, “Monthly Product Pipeline Report” - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813, “Monthly Crude Oil Report” - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 175 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, “Monthly Imports Report” - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 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 component products (fractionator). Approximately 585 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

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

vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 40 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" - The sample of companies that report on the EIA-819M are selected from the universe of companies that report on the MPSRS surveys and from the universe of 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; and (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other nonrefinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenate. Approximately 85 respondents report on the Form EIA-819M.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the survey Form EIA-819M is the cut-off method and is performed using software developed 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 and oxygenate stocks.) Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total for each oxygenate item and supply type by geographic region (PAD Districts I through V) for which data may be published.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the bulk terminal company or merchant oxygenate plant regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/hydrogen/oxygenates and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," is used to collect data on production and stocks

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, lique-

fied 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 imputa-

tion 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.

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

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																	
	5-96	6-96	7-96	8-96	9-96	10-96	11-96	12-96	1-97	2-97	3-97	4-97	5-97	6-97	7-97	8-97	9-97	10-97
Reported State Data																		
7-14-96	1355	0																
8-14-96	3311	1550	0															
9-14-96	4643	1879	1451	0														
10-14-96	5685	4767	1781	1425	0													
11-14-96	5699	5759	3177	1823	1497	0												
12-14-96	5766	5800	4641	4533	1915	1421	0											
1-14-97	5793	5830	4853	4544	4628	3272	1568	0										
2-14-97	5843	5798	5859	5738	5718	4744	4664	1889	0									
3-14-97	5842	5799	5860	5741	5717	4815	4678	4599	1904	0								
4-14-97	5798	5859	5741	5722	5830	4773	4685	4511	1811	1408	0							
5-14-97	6229	6167	6226	5742	5751	5861	5782	4817	4807	4472	1802	0						
6-14-97	6228	6286	6169	6203	5931	5855	5908	4871	4673	4490	1764	1344	0					
7-14-97	6229	6285	6165	6205	5934	5861	5924	5837	4677	4712	4436	1759	1415	0				
8-14-97	6229	6285	6165	6206	5935	5886	5926	5839	4699	4768	4722	4586	1780	1318	0			
9-14-97	6230	6288	6166	6208	6312	5898	5942	5864	5671	5762	4723	4696	4572	1716	1347	0		
10-14-97	6230	6288	6166	6208	6312	5899	5945	5869	5675	5775	5716	5670	4646	4420	1642	1359	0	
11-14-97	6230	6288	6166	6209	6313	6263	6311	6238	5685	5787	5732	5697	5668	4644	2811	1653	1382	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production																		
11-14-97	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	8	8	8	9	13	18	28	33	33	33
Production Estimates																		
Estimate																		
Original ^e	6321	6474	6401	6434	6494	6503	6531	6509	6495	6494	6431	6437	6429	6376	6349	6291	6380	6396
Interim ^f	6443	6502	6383	6389	6504	6490	6465	6448	6387	6514	6470	6483	6401	6341	6316	6282	6388	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	5964	6040	5791	5908	5959	5985	6121	5941	5837	5951	5879	5955	5937	5862	5798	5716	5868	
Revised	5928	5997	5841	5878	5956	6002	5971	5970	5856	5855	5991	5957	5892	5862	5795	5707		
Final ^g	6394	6458	6338	6360	6482	6481	6476	6506										

^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 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. Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1996 (annual average of 53 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 1995 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 5-16-96. Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1996 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 5-28-97.

^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.

Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

Sampling and Nonsampling Errors

There are two types of errors usually associated with data produced from a survey: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Because the estimates for the monthly surveys 810 through 813, 816, and 817 are based on a complete census of the frame, there is no sampling error in the data presented. The data, however, are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors, sometimes referred to as biases, are those which can arise from a number of sources: (1) the inability to obtain data from all companies in the frame or sample (nonresponse and the method used to account for nonresponses), (2) definitional difficulties and/or improperly worded questions which lead to different interpretations, (3) mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained from respondents, and (4) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation.

Response rates on the monthly surveys are very high. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the difference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal

to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

Monthly data are compared to weekly data on a regular basis. Discrepancies between weekly and monthly data are documented and respondents are called when 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 mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment is made to refinery input in all 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 compo-

nents 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 (reformulated, oxygenated, and other) and distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).
- Product supplied is now calculated for reformulated, oxygenated, and other finished motor gasoline as well as the sulfur categories of distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).

**Table B2. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment, 1994 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

Item/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
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	36	44	38	34
Motor Gas Blending	39	23	-16	14	5	66	2	-18	2	40	53	31	20
Product Supplied.....	7,254	7,552	7,729	7,869	7,998	8,089	8,135	8,216	7,641	8,038	7,875	7,775	7,849
1997													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	39	50	51	46	43	35	57	34	50				
Motor Gas Blending	-18	42	-39	67	54	95	63	70	96				
Product Supplied.....	7,312	7,651	7,808	8,067	8,128	8,260	8,471	8,195	8,004				

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

Source: • Fuel Ethanol Adjustment — 1994 -1996, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes I and II (Table 3, Motor gasoline field production minus motor gasoline blending component field production); 1997 —, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), (Table 4). • Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment — 1994 - 1996, EIA, *PSA*, Volumes I and II (Table 3; Motor gasoline blending component field adjustment) 1997 —, EIA, *PSM* (Table 4).

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference										
Inputs.....	14,839	3	14,742	41	15,018	-27	15,742	-22	16,409	-19	16,743	-41
Crude Oil.....	13,632	4	13,425	50	14,047	-21	14,283	-1	15,083	1	15,139	0
Pentanes Plus.....	175	0	167	0	166	(s)	149	0	146	0	168	0
LPGs.....	356	(s)	330	1	252	(s)	218	(s)	207	0	210	0
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene....	234	0	209	1	126	(s)	78	0	73	0	75	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	123	(s)	121	(s)	127	(s)	141	(s)	134	0	135	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	314	(s)	311	-2	319	-1	358	1	356	-2	380	-7
Unfinished Oils.....	284	(s)	255	3	53	-1	536	-1	342	0	677	-15
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	80	(s)	260	-11	184	-5	201	-22	280	-19	174	-20
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	-3	(s)	-6	(s)	-3	(s)	-3	(s)	-4	0	-5	0
Production.....	17,700	2	17,747	79	18,030	-45	18,758	-44	19,425	-14	19,785	-43
Pentanes Plus.....	318	(s)	326	(s)	330	(s)	325	(s)	330	1	335	(s)
LPGs.....	2,022	3	2,082	2	2,225	1	2,366	-3	2,367	4	2,382	-4
Ethane/Ethylene.....	661	1	690	-2	705	-1	682	-2	663	3	668	(s)
Propane/Propylene.....	1,042	(s)	1,043	4	1,065	-3	1,114	-2	1,113	1	1,111	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene....	145	1	161	(s)	253	5	334	1	380	(s)	385	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	174	1	189	-1	203	(s)	235	(s)	211	(s)	218	-2
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	247	-6	275	5	262	-1	293	-1	284	1	328	-17
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	18	(s)	-42	-9	39	-9	-67	-20	-54	-12	-95	-11
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,308	1	7,315	40	7,322	-23	7,822	-10	8,056	-7	8,180	-16
Reformulated.....	2,172	36	2,258	3	2,238	13	2,445	2	2,477	-21	2,560	-27
Oxygenated.....	523	-1	633	-1	594	-1	535	(s)	497	-1	410	0
Other.....	4,612	-34	4,424	37	4,490	-34	4,842	-12	5,082	14	5,210	11
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	16	(s)	14	(s)	13	1	22	(s)	26	0	20	0
Jet Fuel.....	1,489	3	1,482	29	1,484	5	1,491	2	1,516	(s)	1,588	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,488	3	1,482	29	1,483	5	1,490	2	1,515	(s)	1,588	0
Kerosene.....	118	(s)	84	(s)	47	(s)	38	(s)	29	(s)	36	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,119	(s)	3,089	6	3,258	-14	3,291	-11	3,525	-1	3,517	0
Residual Fuel Oil.....	800	1	789	8	639	-1	617	(s)	618	1	727	0
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	180	0	223	-1	209	0	208	0	235	0	237	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock....	240	(s)	207	(s)	222	(s)	233	(s)	242	0	235	0
Special Naphthas.....	47	(s)	45	(s)	49	0	50	0	49	0	52	0
Lubricants.....	168	0	175	(s)	177	(s)	181	0	198	0	190	(s)
Waxes.....	24	0	27	0	27	0	29	0	27	0	27	0
Petroleum Coke.....	639	(s)	628	-3	665	1	709	(s)	716	(s)	702	1
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	322	0	377	1	389	-5	460	0	533	(s)	580	0
Still Gas.....	585	(s)	610	1	632	(s)	646	0	679	0	696	4
Miscellaneous Products.....	41	0	41	(s)	43	(s)	46	0	49	0	50	0
Imports.....	9,633	54	9,475	31	9,712	12	9,934	99	10,442	6	10,357	47
Crude Oil.....	7,393	47	7,384	11	7,665	-16	7,810	99	8,279	16	8,403	37
Pentanes Plus.....	53	1	39	1	36	1	30	0	27	0	56	0
LPGs.....	156	13	150	11	126	20	157	0	136	13	148	0
Ethane/Ethylene.....	20	0	24	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	19	0
Propane/Propylene.....	121	10	105	8	84	16	99	0	69	13	79	0
Normal Butane/Butylene....	10	2	11	2	11	2	23	0	28	0	21	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	5	1	10	2	17	1	20	0	24	0	28	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	77	0	37	0	65	0	64	0	83	0	48	10
Unfinished Oils.....	410	11	349	0	250	0	398	0	451	0	336	0
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	242	0	270	-3	278	0	273	0	302	0	178	-9
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	320	0	317	7	370	0	300	0	362	0	377	10
Reformulated.....	135	0	147	3	181	0	149	0	167	7	213	10
Oxygenated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	184	0	171	4	189	0	151	0	196	-7	165	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Jet Fuel.....	100	0	113	3	123	(s)	98	(s)	91	0	108	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	100	0	113	3	123	(s)	98	(s)	91	0	108	0
Kerosene.....	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	293	0	246	0	245	0	256	(s)	220	0	219	0
Residual Fuel Oil.....	229	-19	253	0	239	0	260	(s)	175	0	168	0
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	106	0	37	0	25	8	66	0	60	-13	63	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock....	206	0	218	0	232	0	176	0	194	-10	181	0
Special Naphthas.....	10	0	10	0	8	0	10	0	7	(s)	8	0
Lubricants.....	7	0	17	0	8	0	7	1	14	(s)	8	0
Waxes.....	1	0	2	0	1	(s)	1	0	1	0	1	0
Petroleum Coke.....	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	26	0	29	0	38	0	26	0	37	0	51	0
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(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, 1996 (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)	1,502,691	-1,151	1,482,090	-31	1,512,331	-784	1,518,851	-1,197	1,561,754	-994	1,576,884	-1,715
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	302,404	-1,185	297,737	-106	314,135	-926	320,367	-1,236	326,953	-1,053	321,809	-1,763
Pentanes Plus.....	5,571	-4	5,695	2	5,852	1	5,976	-1	7,420	5	7,792	-1
LPGs.....	68,893	507	57,008	-190	63,395	10	73,743	124	88,764	-52	104,687	-35
Ethane/Ethylene	16,588	0	15,549	8	18,058	1	18,144	0	18,827	1	20,600	-18
Propane/Propylene.....	31,978	498	24,909	-199	27,574	-1	31,948	125	39,944	-52	47,435	-29
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	13,256	5	10,389	0	11,668	37	16,678	1	22,006	0	28,150	-12
Isobutane/Isobutylene	7,071	4	6,161	1	6,095	-27	6,973	-2	7,987	-1	8,502	24
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates...	13,367	-175	13,229	36	13,287	41	13,020	-17	12,942	60	12,193	49
Unfinished Oils.....	91,018	114	95,266	214	103,166	173	100,585	143	103,716	0	93,725	456
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	43,562	-58	42,246	-91	45,866	-236	45,555	-198	44,173	5	40,879	1
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	96	7	193	3	257	1	175	3	204	0	186	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	164,918	-122	161,273	438	153,838	95	151,969	-97	157,830	349	163,886	11
Reformulated	40,100	-110	37,554	149	34,417	139	37,096	268	39,448	264	42,954	208
Oxygenated	1,538	-16	1,495	-46	1,180	-30	1,073	-25	961	-31	737	-2
Other.....	123,280	4	122,224	335	118,241	-14	113,800	-340	117,421	116	120,195	-195
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2,350	-7	2,098	0	1,911	-5	1,704	0	1,743	0	1,717	0
Jet Fuel.....	36,333	440	37,300	249	39,264	37	39,111	515	41,137	42	43,476	38
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	220	-165	33	-3	40	0	17	0	29	0	19	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	36,113	605	37,267	252	39,224	37	39,094	515	41,108	42	43,457	38
Kerosene	5,903	-28	5,257	4	4,786	12	3,489	2	3,801	11	4,195	-1
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	111,305	-390	105,897	-449	101,780	-569	97,525	-334	108,427	-192	118,246	-293
Residual Fuel Oil	41,852	11	39,946	16	41,348	72	40,550	-2	39,195	1	39,176	0
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,698	0	2,102	-16	2,009	0	2,137	0	1,987	0	2,826	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,740	-8	2,051	-8	2,188	-7	1,527	-7	1,672	0	1,593	0
Special Naphthas.....	1,835	-3	1,823	-1	1,836	0	1,633	0	1,759	0	1,795	0
Lubricants	12,662	-22	12,588	13	12,818	1	12,371	-36	12,492	-9	12,820	-41
Waxes	852	0	848	0	919	0	930	73	1,045	0	1,055	0
Petroleum Coke.....	7,058	0	6,915	-5	7,246	457	8,943	0	8,315	0	7,619	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	24,630	-226	28,120	-140	31,664	15	32,804	-129	33,605	-161	32,554	-136
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,162	-2	1,024	0	1,298	44	1,274	0	1,116	0	1,201	0
Product Supplied	18,560	-33	18,308	106	17,869	-12	18,572	-19	18,244	-4	18,563	9
Crude Oil.....	5	0	6	0	5	0	3	0	4	0	2	0
Pentanes Plus.....	208	1	188	(s)	179	1	190	0	164	(s)	208	(s)
LPGs.....	2,341	4	2,249	37	1,831	14	1,918	-7	1,773	23	1,746	-5
Ethane/Ethylene	711	1	751	-2	638	-1	694	-2	655	3	628	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	67	3	30	1	74	6	104	2	148	(s)	115	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	77	3	111	1	95	2	85	-1	69	(s)	94	-3
Unfinished Oils.....	40	-8	-57	-7	-58	2	-52	2	8	5	-8	-1
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	9	(s)	2	0	1	0	6	0	3	(s)	5	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,312	-11	7,651	27	7,808	-12	8,067	-3	8,128	-21	8,260	5
Reformulated	2,238	37	2,496	-3	2,520	13	2,505	-3	2,565	-14	2,656	-15
Oxygenated	524	-1	634	(s)	603	-2	538	0	499	(s)	417	-1
Other.....	4,550	-47	4,521	29	4,686	-23	5,025	-1	5,064	-7	5,187	21
Finished Aviation Gasoline	13	(s)	23	(s)	19	1	29	(s)	25	0	22	0
Jet Fuel.....	1,629	-15	1,537	38	1,532	12	1,573	-14	1,533	15	1,580	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	4	-2	7	-6	1	(s)	1	0	(s)	0	1	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,625	-13	1,530	44	1,531	12	1,572	-14	1,533	15	1,579	(s)
Kerosene	159	-1	109	-1	64	(s)	82	(s)	19	(s)	23	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,780	8	3,422	8	3,515	-10	3,523	-19	3,240	-5	3,235	3
0.05% & under.....	2,048	39	2,006	-5	2,141	-12	2,235	-27	2,316	-7	2,273	23
Greater than 0.05%	1,732	-31	1,416	14	1,374	2	1,288	8	924	2	962	-20
Residual Fuel Oil	983	-11	972	8	744	-3	798	3	734	1	765	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	288	0	245	(s)	237	7	270	0	300	-13	273	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	436	(s)	414	(s)	449	(s)	431	(s)	432	-11	419	0
Special Naphthas.....	36	0	41	(s)	41	(s)	41	0	36	(s)	33	0
Lubricants	126	1	165	-1	151	(s)	176	2	187	(s)	137	1
Waxes	24	(s)	26	0	23	(s)	28	-2	22	2	25	0
Petroleum Coke.....	329	-10	380	-2	352	-14	350	15	362	(s)	443	1
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	212	7	279	-2	309	-10	445	5	540	1	655	-1
Still Gas	585	(s)	610	1	632	(s)	646	0	679	0	696	4
Miscellaneous Products.....	46	(s)	45	(s)	34	-1	47	1	54	(s)	47	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, 1996 (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	16,279	-38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-16
Crude Oil	14,958	-13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Pentanes Plus	169	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
LPGs.....	206	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	72	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	135	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	335	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Unfinished Oils	468	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	146	-23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-14
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	-4	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Production	19,370	-56	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-18
Pentanes Plus	348	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
LPGs.....	2,346	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	663	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Propane/Propylene	1,085	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	381	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	217	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	329	-13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-5
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-63	-24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-12
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,947	-4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
Reformulated.....	2,410	-27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
Oxygenated.....	647	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Other	4,889	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	21	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,620	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	1	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,619	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Kerosene	52	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,362	-4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
Residual Fuel Oil	645	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	250	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	211	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Special Naphthas	55	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Lubricants.....	184	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Waxes	27	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	697	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	585	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Still Gas	708	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Miscellaneous Products	46	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Imports	9,703	55	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43
Crude Oil	7,938	45	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34
Pentanes Plus	18	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
LPGs.....	136	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Ethane/Ethylene.....	18	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene	76	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Normal Butane/Butylene	24	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	18	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	29	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Unfinished Oils	369	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	171	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	259	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Reformulated.....	115	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Oxygenated.....	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other	143	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	86	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	86	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	223	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	170	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	37	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	215	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Special Naphthas	8	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Lubricants.....	9	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Waxes	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	34	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
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, 1996 (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)	1,558,587	828	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-721
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	309,450	149	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-874
Pentanes Plus.....	8,209	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
LPGs.....	118,020	-35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47
Ethane/Ethylene	21,408	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Propane/Propylene.....	54,586	-30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45
Normal Butane/Butylene	32,846	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Isobutane/Isobutylene	9,180	-5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	12,543	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Unfinished Oils	91,559	83	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	169
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	39,339	-27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-86
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	128	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	150,578	472	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	164
Reformulated.....	39,263	-35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	126
Oxygenated	824	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-22
Other.....	110,491	509	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	1,635	-4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Jet Fuel.....	42,435	278	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	228
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	23	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-24
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	42,412	278	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	252
Kerosene	5,334	-7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	123,005	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-313
Residual Fuel Oil	35,474	-6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	2,702	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	1,716	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4
Special Naphthas	1,899	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Lubricants	12,856	-158	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-36
Waxes.....	1,072	-15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Petroleum Coke.....	8,097	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	27,969	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-108
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,116	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Product Supplied	19,065	-40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Crude Oil.....	2	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Pentanes Plus.....	183	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
LPGs.....	1,789	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Ethane/Ethylene	655	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	149	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	79	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils	-28	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	5	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	8,471	-19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-5
Reformulated.....	2,645	-19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Oxygenated	644	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Other.....	5,183	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-5
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	24	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,707	-8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	1	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,706	-8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Kerosene	15	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,279	-15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4
0.05% & under.....	2,267	-14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Greater than 0.05%	1,012	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4
Residual Fuel Oil	776	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	291	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	422	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Special Naphthas	45	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Lubricants	169	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Waxes.....	24	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	386	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	748	-5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Still Gas	708	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Miscellaneous Products.....	49	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.

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 1997

Products	October 1997		September 1997		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production.....	2,708	87	2,393	80	24,454	80
Stocks	2,605	--	3,109	--	--	--
MTBE						
Production.....	6,376	206	5,996	200	59,177	195
Stocks	7,029	--	7,800	--	--	--

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												
1996	87	74	75	66	46	39	39	49	53	78	77	77
1997	80	82	86	77	86	73	74	80	80	87		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	1,806	1,415	1,264	1,293	1,037	947	942	1,002	1,239	1,625	1,641	1,896
1997	2,169	2,139	2,291	2,302	2,764	3,065	2,696	3,036	3,109	2,605		
<hr/>												
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	172	123	24	7	7	7	9	8	8	21	15	27
1997	19	15	24	37	95	349	55	392	119	109		
<hr/>												
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1996	86	73	74	66	46	38	38	48	52	77	76	77
1997	79	81	85	76	85	72	73	79	79	87		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	947	748	845	810	678	681	623	666	686	1,096	1,164	1,337
1997	1,397	1,613	1,839	1,758	2,042	1,961	1,844	1,942	2,002	1,533		
<hr/>												
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	166	183	129	239	117	84	84	73	81	48	45	126
1997	265	138	151	212	354	391	436	350	462	266		
<hr/>												
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	97	66	49	50	40	41	37	41	55	83	78	66
1997	110	95	83	66	68	72	69	87	156	129		
<hr/>												
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	425	295	216	186	195	134	189	214	409	377	338	339
1997	378	278	194	228	204	293	291	265	370	569		

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												
1996	173	172	182	183	194	202	197	179	186	187	183	184
1997	161	192	182	186	192	209	201	217	200	206		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	9,050	9,148	9,313	9,061	9,148	9,323	9,156	9,352	8,361	8,773	8,812	9,769
1997	9,659	9,607	9,039	8,934	8,621	7,151	7,380	8,637	7,800	7,029		
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	1,214	1,411	1,285	1,579	1,592	1,245	1,230	1,317	1,289	1,191	1,541	1,400
1997	1,895	1,839	2,154	1,463	1,235	1,094	907	1,447	1,536	1,551		
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1996	154	150	163	160	172	183	174	158	164	169	162	161
1997	138	171	163	165	168	183	175	191	172	183		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	3,600	4,224	4,332	4,093	4,416	4,543	4,353	3,507	3,434	3,106	3,665	4,122
1997	3,545	4,223	3,887	3,413	3,008	2,559	3,027	4,205	3,147	3,097		
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1996	3,999	3,316	3,394	3,172	2,926	3,243	3,319	4,270	3,345	4,154	3,299	3,935
1997	3,868	3,277	2,673	3,808	4,084	3,278	3,174	2,789	2,851	2,142		

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	14.2	157	146	148	144
1994	123	140	129	140	139	115	154	16.6	160	164	150	144
1995	149	144	121	168	169	182	181	17.1	163	167	174	171
1996	173	172	182	183	194	202	197	17.9	186	187	183	184
1997	161	192	182	186	192	209	201	21.7	200	206		
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	94	87
1997	72	106	^R 99	^R 92	^R 93	^R 104	^R 106	^R 113	^R 94	108		
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	89	97
1997	89	86	^R 83	^R 94	^R 99	^R 105	^R 95	^R 104	^R 106	98		

R = Revised 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."

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.

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

Shaded areas in the definitions represent changes introduced in November 1995.

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 January 1995, 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) $(CH_3)_2(C_2H_5)COCH_3$. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isoamylene with methanol.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. Data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

TBA (Tertiary butyl alcohol) $(CH_3)_3COH$. An alcohol primarily used as a chemical feedstock, a solvent or feedstock for isobutylene production for MTBE; produced as a co-product of propylene oxide production or by direct hydration of isobutylene.

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

Toluene $(C_6H_5CH_3)$. Colorless liquid of the aromatic group of petroleum hydrocarbons, made by the catalytic reforming of petroleum naphthas containing methyl cyclohexane. A high-octane gasoline-blending agent, solvent, and chemical intermediate, base for TNT.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. 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.