

Petroleum Supply Monthly

March 1998

With Data for January 1998

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

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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)		
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Thursday by Noon (weekly)	COGIS	All tables and highlights
Propane Data (April through September)		
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Petroleum Supply Monthly		
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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

Winter Fuels Report, propane and distillate highlights and distillate data updated Wednesday at 5:00 p.m. All other data updated Thursday at 5:00 p.m. (October through March)

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

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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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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
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1990	February 1991
U.S. Petroleum Trade 1990.....	March 1991
Effects of the Clean Air Act's Highway Diesel Fuel Oil Provisions	June 1991
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	June 1991
Regulation of Underground Petroleum Storage	August 1991
Alternative Transportation Fuels	October 1991
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1991.....	February 1992
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Summer 1993 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1993
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply.....	May 1993
Drilling Sideways.....	June 1993
The Economics of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.....	July 1993
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	August 1993
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook for Winter 1993-1994	October 1993
Propane Outlook for Winter 1993-1994	October 1993
Strategic Shipping Lanes	January 1994
Summer 1994 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1994
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Propane Assessment for Winter 1994-1995	October 1994
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Summer 1995 Gasoline Assessment.....	May 1995
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The Outlook for U.S. Import Dependence.....	September 1996
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Crosswell Seismology—A View from Aside.....	December 1996
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The Intricate Puzzle of Oil and Gas “Reserve Growth”	July 1997
Propane Market Assessment for Winter 1997-1998	November 1997
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	December 1997

EIA Corrects Errors in Its Drilling Activity Estimates Series

William Trapmann and Phil Shambaugh

Introduction

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) has published monthly and annual estimates of oil and gas drilling activity since 1978. These data are key information for many industry analysts, serving as a leading indicator of trends in the industry and a barometer of general industry status. They are assessed directly for trends, as well as in combination with other measures to assess the productivity and profitability of upstream industry operations. They are a major reference point for policymakers at both the Federal and State level. Users in the private sector include financial analysts assessing investment opportunities. Firms with upstream operations also rely on these data in appraising their circumstances relative those of their competitors.

EIA does not itself collect drilling activity data. Instead, it relies on a commercial source for data on oil, gas, service, and dry well completions, and on well recompletions. These data are provided to EIA monthly on an *as reported* basis. Due to lags in the reporting of well completions which can (though most do not) range up to several years, EIA must statistically adjust the *as reported* completion data to obtain estimates of the numbers of completions that *would have been reported had there been no reporting lags*. Essentially, this is done by assuming that the pattern of reporting lags observed in the past holds true for the present, and making appropriate upward adjustments to the reported numbers of completions on that basis.

As an integral part of its data gathering function, EIA routinely monitors data quality and periodically conducts work intended to enhance its data systems. During a recent effort to enhance EIA's well completion data system,¹ the detection of unusual patterns in the well completion data as received led to an expanded examination of these data. Unfortunately, substantial discrepancies between the data as received by EIA and correct completion counts were identified. For total wells by year, the errors ranged up to more than 2,100 wells, 11 percent of the 1995 total, and the impact of these

errors extended backward in time to at least the early 1980s. **Users of the EIA drilling activity data are therefore advised that the drilling activity data which were published or otherwise distributed by EIA prior to February 1998 are substantially in error.**

When the magnitude and extent of the *as reported* well completion data problem was confirmed, EIA suspended its publication and distribution of updated drilling data and EIA staff proceeded to acquire corrected *as reported* files and then revise the statistical portion of its drilling data system to reflect the new, correct information. EIA has now resolved the data problem and generated revised time series estimates for well completions and footage drilled. While the overall industry trends remain consistent with those of the prior, incorrect series, the revised series do exhibit certain differences, chief among which are:

- Drilling activity did attain its peak level in 1981, but the industry completed an estimated 91,469 wells as opposed to the prior estimate of 90,034.
- Gas and oil exploratory wells were greatly under-reported in the post-1985 period with more than half of the wells missing in certain years.
- The decline in drilling in the mid 1990s was not as steep as previously indicated. The drop in prices did lead to fewer wells by 1995, but they had been underestimated by 2,135 wells—a difference of 11 percent.
- Success rates, measured as the share of successful gas and oil wells relative to total wells, improved greatly as early as 1986 as seen in the revised drilling statistics. The prior well data series did not reflect the improvements in exploration until the mid 1990s.
- The relative share of gas and oil wells in successful well counts is comparable.

The remainder of this report first presents background on the drilling activity data: what the records are, how they are collected, and the resulting difficulties in developing timely measures of recent drilling activity. This is

¹Additional detail on data issues and the Well Completion Estimation Procedure (WELCOM) is provided in a later section of this report.

followed by a discussion of the nature and extent of errors in the raw data files received by EIA. Last, the revised data are presented along with key differences between the prior and revised series and their implications for understanding industry performance.

Drilling Activity Data

About the data. The most widely cited measures of drilling activity consist of summarized information based on individual well records that describe the completion type and status of each well. The individual records contain diverse information regarding the well, including the American Petroleum Institute (API) well number, the well completion date, the well class,² the well type,³ location data, and measures of the footage drilled. Drilling data traditionally had been compiled and presented as the records are received, a practice which predates EIA's publication and use of these data. (EIA continued this practice as part of its data operation until the mid 1980s.) This approach, however, reflects the reporting activity as measured by the recipient, rather than the industry's real-time activity level.

Well completion data by report date ("as-reported completions") are not an accurate indicator of actual drilling activity. A preferred measure of drilling activity is a record of well counts and footage drilled by completion date. The completion date marks the point at which the well generally becomes available for production. Drilling measured by completion date is thus more appropriate for industry analysis purposes than drilling measured by reporting date. Well counts by reporting date would match counts by completion date *if* wells were reported with no delay, however, that is not the case. In the early 1980s, EIA staff noticed unusual patterns in the as-reported completion data, which reflected distortions due to a variable and sometimes very extended reporting lag.

The reporting lag often creates incorrect magnitudes for peaks, troughs, or changes in drilling activity. The data as reported also can obscure the timing of these events. The lags are particularly troublesome at times when the drilling trends shift. The historical data provide some especially clear examples of the distortions that can be

² *Well class* is either exploratory or developmental. Exploratory wells are identified further as either new field wildcat, new pool wildcat, deeper pool test, shallower pool test, or extension well (American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG) well classification codes 1 to 5).

³ The three *well types* are oil, gas or dry. By convention, wells with both oil and gas zones are categorized as oil completions.

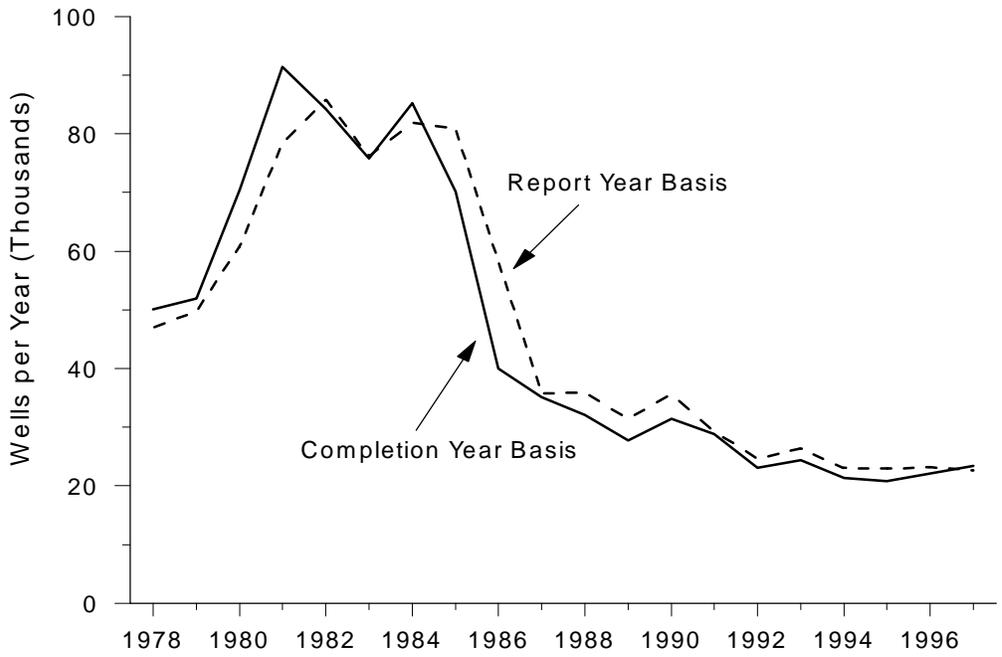
caused by recording wells by report date. Wells aggregated by completion date now show that total completions peaked in 1981 at 91,469 and had fallen to 84,299 by 1982 (Figure SR1). This pattern reflects the effect of oil price levels on drilling activity and is consistent with the data on rotary rigs running, both of which peaked in 1981. By comparison, total well counts as reported in 1981 and 1982 were 78,538 and 85,795, respectively.⁴ The higher count in 1982 reflects an influx of reports of drilling activity that occurred in 1981 and earlier years. The reporting lags were sufficient to cause the 1981 count to be off by roughly 13,000 wells, a 14 percent discrepancy, with the result that (on the basis of the as-reported well completions) the wrong year is indicated as the peak year for drilling activity. Another critical example of reporting lag distortion is the measure of drilling in 1986, when the industry suffered a severe collapse in oil and gas prices. The number of wells actually completed in 1986 were about 40,000, while the number of well completion records received was over 58,000. Reliance on the as-reported well counts would have significantly masked the serious impact of the price decline on the industry. By that time, however, EIA had taken steps to convert its drilling activity series to an as completed basis, which avoided this problem.

Adjusting for the reporting lag. Concerns about drilling activity data arose at EIA in the early 1980s. These concerns resulted in a plan to develop a procedure that would allow aggregation and reporting of the data on a completion date basis. As noted earlier, EIA does not collect well completion data directly, but relies on a vendor to collect the data, which EIA purchases as a monthly compilation. These are the only such data available, so attempts to convert to a completion date basis must utilize these data. Further, the quality of the EIA's drilling activity estimates is directly dependent upon the quality of the received vendor records.

The conversion to completion date required the development of a statistical model with which the as-received completions data could be adjusted for incomplete reporting due to the time lags between completion and reporting. The reporting lags result in cumulative as-reported well counts that are quite incomplete in most months. For example, the data reported in 1986 show that only 14 percent of wells are reported in the same month that they are completed. Twelve months after completion, almost 23 percent of the well completion records had not been received. Even after 60 months of reporting, 2.3 percent of the well completions had not been reported (Figure SR2). These

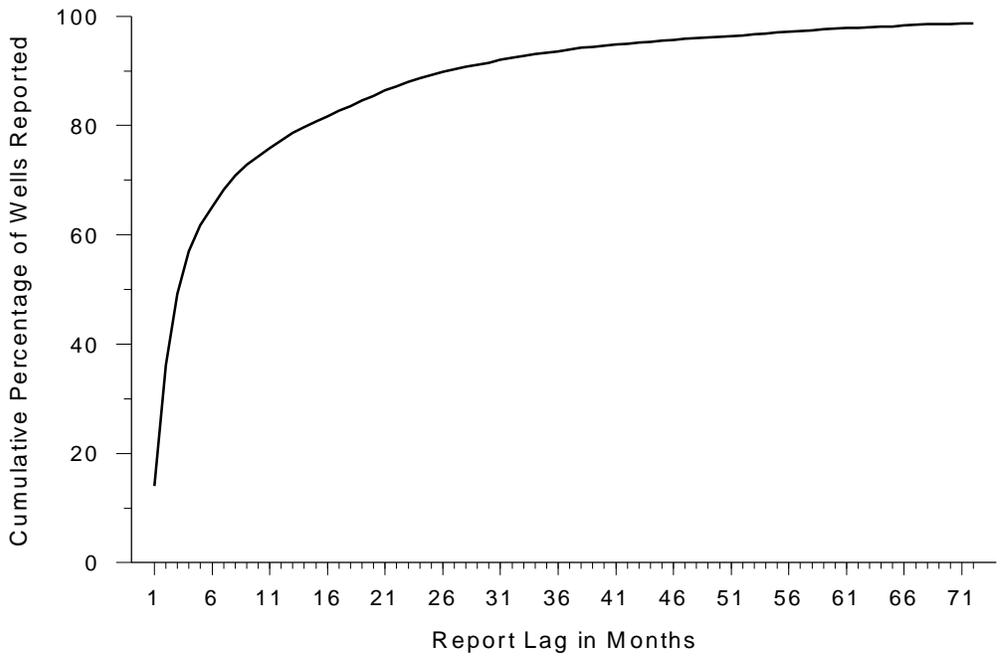
⁴ *Monthly Energy Review*, EIA (DOE/EIA-0035), January 1984.

Figure SR1. Well Counts by Completion Date and Report Date



Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas.

Figure SR2. Reporting Lags for Wells Reported in 1986



Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas.

reporting lags affect each of the six subcategories (well type by well class), although the effects are variable among the subcategories.

EIA's efforts to convert the well completion statistics from an as-received date to a completion date basis resulted in the Well Completion Estimation Procedure (WELCOM). WELCOM is a system that summarizes the historical records and produces estimates for drilling activity in the most recent years. Estimates are monthly at a national level for six major categories: oil-exploratory, oil-development, gas-exploratory, gas-development, dry-exploratory, and dry-development. Analysis of the data available by the mid 1980s led to the conclusion at that time that the data are fairly complete by 60 months after the actual completion date. Thus, WELCOM uses the cumulative recorded well counts, along with data on rotary rigs running, to construct estimates of the actual numbers of wells completions, and footage drilled, during the most recent 60 months of activity. EIA has used WELCOM since March 1985 to provide the drilling activity estimates published in the *Monthly Energy Review* and the *Annual Energy Review*, as well as other EIA reports. The same drilling data and estimates have also been a part of the foundation underlying numerous analytical efforts including the *Annual Energy Outlook*, the *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, and *Performance Profiles of Major Energy Producers*.

Over the years, EIA's operation of WELCOM has included annual reestimation of the system coefficients as well as minor adjustments to the overall implementation of the methodology. The basic system remains essentially the same as that which was developed in 1984. Since then, the patterns and attributes of drilling have substantially evolved as a result of various regulatory reform initiatives and the shift to generally lower oil and gas prices since the mid 1980s. The collection and processing system for the well records has itself changed. Other changes, such as the fact that the data for active rigs now identifies them by whether they are targeted to oil or gas, have offered opportunities to refine the estimation procedure and enhance the precision of the estimates.

A project to enhance the WELCOM procedure was undertaken by EIA in 1997. Its goal was to take maximum advantage of available data, modify the model specification as appropriate, and test alternate statistical approaches to the estimation of the model's coefficients. The associated data work had an unintended impact, however, when curious patterns in the reported well counts were noticed. Well counts can be and often are highly variable between months. Reported well counts for some months in 1995 and 1996, however, were about half the counts of the prior and succeeding months.

Collaborative examination of the data with the current vendor verified the existence of errors and omissions in the data files provided to EIA in these periods. Review of other time periods disclosed errors that were pervasive in the data over an extensive period. The data files since 1987 were missing some records and contained duplicates of others, updates to many records were not passed along, and records for recompletions -- which weren't expected -- were present in files for some months but not in others.

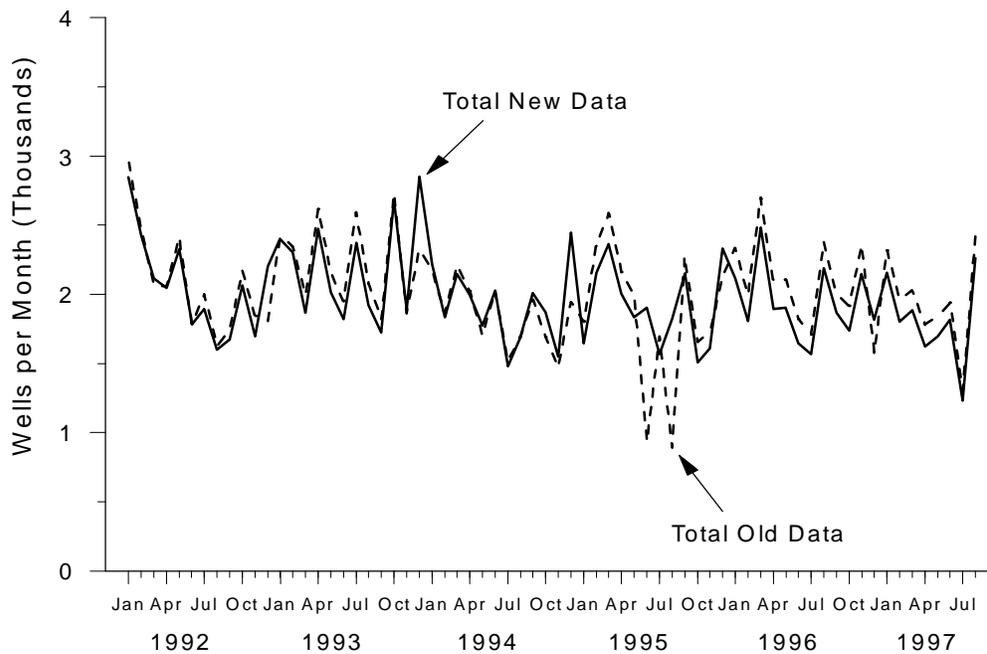
While ready detection of large discrepancies would be virtually certain in a typical EIA data system, the well completion data have a number of attributes that hinder detection. First, the work with the raw data and all initial processing of it are conducted outside EIA. Such an 'arms-length' relationship with the basic data does not allow complete familiarity with the data, and it hampers efforts to investigate concerns with the data. Second, the well completion data are inherently quite erratic, so even sizeable fluctuations are not *prima facie* a cause for concern. A comparison of the well counts as initially received and the corrected counts for 1990 to 1994 show only slight discrepancies, with few exceptions, for the years immediately prior to 1995 (Figure SR3). Yet another factor that may impede ready detection of data problems is the statistically-based processing of the data. The limited numbers of wells reported early after completion are 'inflated' by large factors, which in itself will tend to obscure reflection of data problems in the resulting estimates. Last—and arguably paramount—there is no other timely source of information that can be used to validate the data going into or the estimates coming out of WELCOM.

Resolution of the problem required acquisition of the corrected data from the vendor and re-estimation of the WELCOM coefficients. This has now been accomplished, and EIA has resumed publication of drilling activity data. The revised series exhibit a number of key differences from the prior erroneous series, which may affect perception and understanding of the industry.

Comparative Assessment of the Revised and Prior Estimates

Differences between the prior and revised data series. Comparison of the corrected drilling activity estimate series with the prior erroneous series shows that the overall trends are comparable, with a few significant exceptions. Drilling peaked in 1981 at 91,469 as opposed

Figure SR3. Monthly Well Counts as Reported, 1992-1997



Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas.

to the previous measure of 90,034 (Table SR1). At least as significant is the drilling pattern of the mid 1990s. The prior estimates for the 1993 to 1996 period showed that the low oil and gas prices through 1995 contributed to annual well completion declines of 17 percent in 1994, then 5 percent. The 1996 surge in oil and gas prices led to a 22 percent rise in drilling activity according to the earlier data. Unfortunately, it appears that estimates based on the flawed data overstated the industry reaction in both directions. The revised drilling statistics show that the relative worsening of economic conditions in 1994 resulted in a decline of 12 percent in wells completed, followed by a 3 percent decline in 1995. This casts a much different light on the industry's responsiveness to the economics of the time. The revised 1995 estimate of 8,252 gas well completions indicates a more moderate reaction to the worsening economic conditions. In total, the revised series shows 2,135 more wells were drilled in 1995 than previously estimated. The lesser decline in 1995 wells also results in a smaller relative recovery in response to the rise in both oil and gas prices in 1996, 7 percent in contrast to the 22 percent change indicated by the prior series.

A number of significant differences are apparent in the exploratory well counts. The key change is that many more oil and gas exploratory wells were completed than previously estimated. This difference appears in the data for the period 1985 through 1995. The shift in both oil

and gas completions between series is sizeable, with more than twice as many exploratory wells having been completed in most cases during 1989 through 1992. Dry holes do not shift correspondingly, so the associated success rates⁵ are much higher than previously believed. According to the revised drilling statistics, the earlier peak success rate of 30 percent was surpassed by 1986, and success rates have been sustained above 40 percent since 1989. The improvement in industry performance evidenced by this substantial rise in success rates was indicated to be a relatively recent phenomenon according to the previous data series, with rates below 30 percent until 1994. Thus, the corrected drilling activity data provides a fundamentally different picture of industry performance and the investment incentives for firms engaged in exploratory activities (Figure SR4).

Most other aspects of the aggregate well counts, such as the relative numbers of oil and gas wells, are comparable between the prior and corrected drilling activity data series. While most characteristics of the drilling data are consistent between the two series, the changes in drilling levels for certain years and the new measures of exploratory success are so fundamental to an

⁵ Success rates are measured as the ratio of successful oil and gas completions relative to the sum of oil and gas completions plus dry holes.

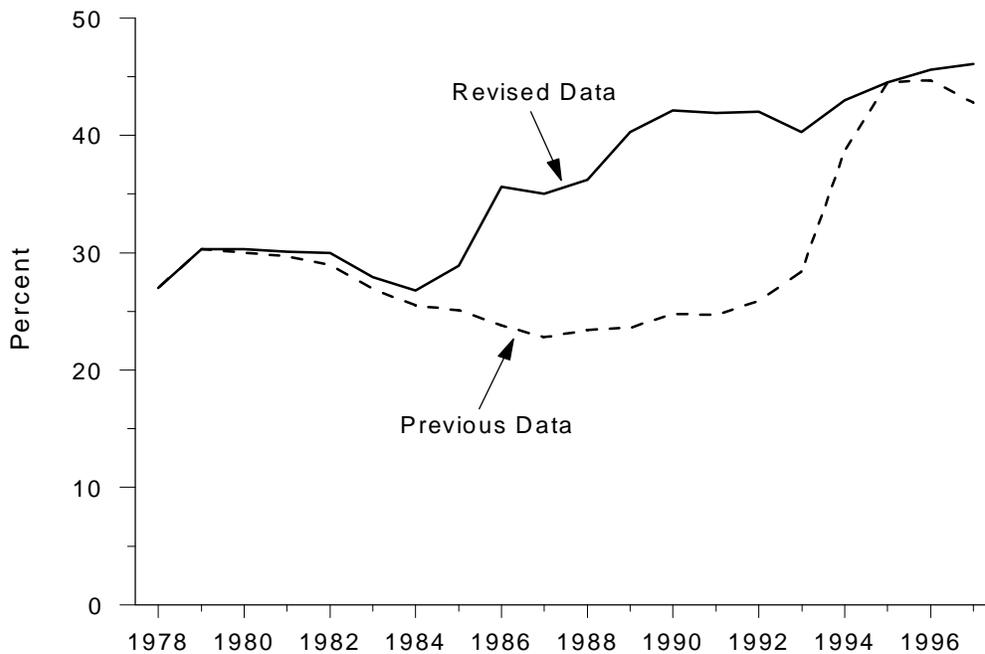
Table SR1. Oil Wells, Gas Wells, and Dry Holes, Estimates Before and After Data Correction

Estimates Prior to Data Correction												
Year	Exploratory				Developmental				All Wells			
	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total
1978	1,191	1,792	8,054	11,037	17,874	12,613	8,537	39,024	19,065	14,405	16,591	50,061
1979	1,335	1,920	7,478	10,733	19,368	13,250	8,560	41,178	20,703	15,170	16,038	51,911
1980	1,781	2,094	9,035	12,910	30,497	15,129	11,302	56,928	32,278	17,223	20,337	69,838
1981	2,667	2,533	12,297	17,497	40,176	17,374	14,987	72,537	42,843	19,907	27,284	90,034
1982	2,470	2,168	11,346	15,984	36,672	16,776	15,036	68,484	39,142	18,944	26,382	84,468
1983	2,113	1,660	10,271	14,044	35,086	12,896	14,065	62,047	37,199	14,556	24,336	76,091
1984	2,335	1,599	11,482	15,416	40,250	15,413	14,315	69,978	42,585	17,012	25,797	85,394
1985	1,879	1,282	9,445	12,606	33,142	12,970	11,763	57,875	35,021	14,252	21,208	70,481
1986	988	733	5,511	7,232	17,713	7,402	7,255	32,370	18,701	8,135	12,766	39,602
1987	859	673	5,179	6,711	15,327	7,084	6,302	28,713	16,186	7,757	11,481	35,424
1988	792	663	4,766	6,221	12,530	7,575	5,476	25,581	13,322	8,238	10,242	31,802
1989	580	654	4,001	5,235	9,759	8,571	4,490	22,820	10,339	9,225	8,491	28,055
1990	628	641	3,855	5,124	11,522	10,064	4,757	26,343	12,150	10,705	8,612	31,467
1991	573	542	3,393	4,508	11,335	8,910	4,521	24,766	11,908	9,452	7,914	29,274
1992	506	423	2,656	3,585	8,517	7,668	3,995	20,180	9,023	8,091	6,651	23,765
1993	485	514	2,514	3,513	8,244	9,350	4,214	21,808	8,729	9,864	6,728	25,321
1994	614	777	2,203	3,594	6,166	8,200	3,070	17,436	6,780	8,977	5,273	21,030
1995	734	835	1,960	3,529	6,144	6,534	2,448	15,126	6,878	7,369	4,408	18,655
1996	822	943	2,180	3,945	7,275	8,412	3,108	18,795	8,097	9,355	5,288	22,740
1997	904	856	2,352	4,112	7,134	9,424	3,656	20,214	8,038	10,280	6,008	24,326

Estimates After Data Correction												
Year	Exploratory				Developmental				All Wells			
	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total
1978	1,191	1,792	8,054	11,037	17,874	12,613	8,537	39,024	19,065	14,405	16,591	50,061
1979	1,335	1,920	7,478	10,733	19,368	13,250	8,560	41,178	20,703	15,170	16,038	51,911
1980	1,807	2,126	9,052	12,985	30,784	15,158	11,562	57,504	32,591	17,284	20,614	70,489
1981	2,747	2,574	12,357	17,678	40,821	17,552	15,418	73,791	43,568	20,126	27,775	91,469
1982	2,634	2,217	11,320	16,171	36,495	16,729	14,904	68,128	39,129	18,946	26,224	84,299
1983	2,233	1,715	10,197	14,145	34,869	12,843	13,961	61,673	37,102	14,558	24,158	75,818
1984	2,518	1,682	11,458	15,658	40,021	15,357	14,198	69,576	42,539	17,039	25,656	85,234
1985	2,240	1,495	9,189	12,924	32,691	12,698	11,838	57,227	34,931	14,193	21,027	70,151
1986	2,004	1,156	5,726	8,886	16,974	7,256	6,855	31,085	18,978	8,412	12,581	39,971
1987	1,692	1,095	5,187	7,974	14,402	6,843	5,903	27,148	16,094	7,938	11,090	35,122
1988	1,498	1,253	4,850	7,601	12,063	7,206	5,179	24,448	13,561	8,459	10,029	32,049
1989	1,216	1,502	4,025	6,743	8,967	7,921	4,144	21,032	10,183	9,423	8,169	27,775
1990	1,262	1,527	3,838	6,627	10,919	9,433	4,462	24,814	12,181	10,960	8,300	31,441
1991	1,221	1,247	3,420	5,888	10,500	8,233	4,184	22,917	11,721	9,480	7,604	28,805
1992	995	896	2,616	4,507	7,769	7,265	3,493	18,527	8,764	8,161	6,109	23,034
1993	867	879	2,585	4,331	7,385	9,062	3,639	20,086	8,252	9,941	6,224	24,417
1994	817	987	2,393	4,197	5,772	8,558	2,851	17,181	6,589	9,545	5,244	21,378
1995	855	975	2,285	4,115	6,647	7,277	2,751	16,675	7,502	8,252	5,036	20,790
1996	822	1,020	2,194	4,036	7,042	8,094	2,982	18,118	7,864	9,114	5,176	22,154
1997	801	961	2,056	3,818	7,215	9,229	3,159	19,603	8,016	10,190	5,215	23,421

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA). **Estimates Prior to Data Correction:** *Monthly Energy Review (MER)* (August 1997). Estimates for 1997 are double the figure for the first 6 months. **Estimates After Data Correction:** As published in the February 1998 issue of *MER*.

Figure SR4. Exploratory Success Rates for Previous and Revised Data



Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas.

understanding of the industry that their implications for analysts must be considered.

Implications of the data shift. The significance of the impact is likely to depend on the particular use of the data. EIA itself uses these data in a variety of applications. In particular, they support analysis integral to two prominent information products: the *Annual Energy Outlook* (AEO) and the *Short-Term Energy Outlook*. The drilling data are important measures used in the National Energy Modeling System, which is the tool used to produce the integrated energy market projections that are published in the AEO. Even knowing the role of the data in support of the AEO, the effect on the results is uncertain.

The productivity of exploratory drilling is represented in the NEMS by finding rates, which are measured as the ratio of reserve additions to wells completed. The increase in the revised gas exploratory well counts raise the denominator, so the finding rate will shift downward correspondingly. This reduction in productivity would lower the available market supplies in future years, all else being equal. However, the corresponding analysis that determines the level of drilling must also be revised, because it is predicated on a low well count. Thus, the expected drilling response under varying conditions is underestimated in the projection because it is calibrated

to an inaccurately low benchmark. When these functional relations are reestimated, drilling response should be greater in the future than previously expected. The net result of these two offsetting influences on the supply outlook is not obvious.

The long-term supply outlook is also stimulated by improved performance in the search for oil and gas as indicated by the higher success rates, which enhances the economic attractiveness of exploratory drilling opportunities. Dry holes represent an unavoidable part of the search for oil and gas that add to project cost, lowering the expected profitability of exploratory projects. Higher average success rates imply that the drilling costs of an average exploration project are reduced. This improvement to industry economics suggests that the economically recoverable portion of the technically recoverable resource base may be larger than previously estimated. The volumetric impact of this benefit should be limited, however, because this improvement will impact oil and gas accumulations that are marginal in size anyway. The large fields that provide the bulk of expected market supplies are unaffected.

Maintaining data quality in the future. EIA conducts a wide range of data quality activities to monitor its data systems. The long-lived problems affecting the drilling

data series maintained by EIA are a clear indication that further efforts in this regard are necessary. Development of new standards for data quality assurance for this series will proceed along a number of paths including closer monitoring of the as-received well completion data and comparison of estimated drilling data by completion month to other data that are available on a timely basis. An indication of the difficulty in establishing any definitive set of guidelines can be seen in the data for wells reported each month. While the well counts in the majority of months vary by 20 percent or less, fluctuations exceeding 30 percent are common. Even relative shifts beyond 40 percent are frequent enough as not to be necessarily considered a cause for alarm (Figure SR5).

Drilling-related data are used to evaluate the estimates coming from WELCOM. These data include rotary rigs running, seismic crews, and oil and gas prices. EIA staff is also considering the possibility of obtaining relevant data that may exist at the State level in the major producing States to corroborate the EIA estimates. Drilling-related measures from the major States, while not comprehensive, could prove to be useful as a comparator, since most drilling occurs in a limited number of States. These enhanced monitoring actions

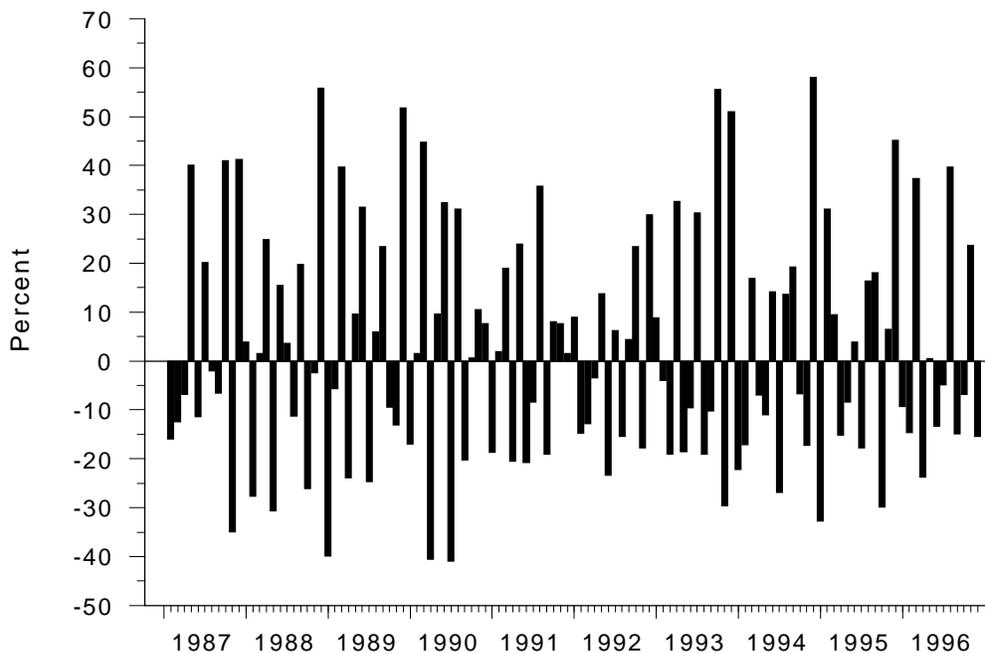
will avoid future data problems that might require extensive revision of the series.

Conclusions

EIA has inadvertently been publishing erroneous estimates of oil and gas well drilling activity since the late 1980s. Problems in the raw data obtained from a vendor were detected in late 1997 and have since been resolved. Monthly publication of the corrected EIA drilling activity estimates series resumed with the February 1998 edition of the *Monthly Energy Review*. The corrected series' major characteristics are comparable in most regards with the prior erroneous series. There are, however a few exceptions that directly bear on fundamental aspects of the industry such as its responses to changing economic conditions and its approach to drilling opportunities.

EIA does not collect the raw drilling data itself, so some data errors may remain extremely difficult to discover, identify, and remedy in a timely manner. However, EIA will make every possible effort to ensure that the same data problem, or a data problem of similar magnitude, does not happen again.

Figure SR5. Change in Wells Reported Compared to Prior Month

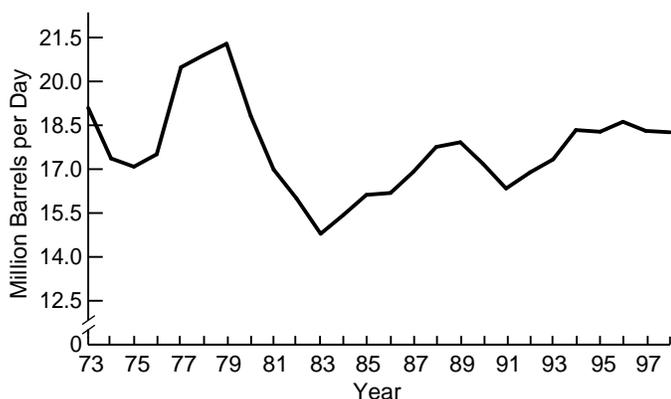


Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas.

Highlights

During February¹ total **demand** for refined petroleum products (measured as products supplied) averaged 18.3 million barrels per day (Table & Figure H1). Continuing abnormal weather activity, attributed to the strong El Niño, left temperatures across the U.S. 20 percent warmer-than-normal and 7 percent warmer than last year.² In fact, the first two months of the year have set a record as both the warmest and the wettest in the lower 48 States in more than 104 years, according to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration data.³

Figure H1. Total Product Supplied, Year-to-Year February Comparisons, 1973-1998



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

U.S. economic activity remained favorable in February as the latest data reflect a low unemployment rate, low inflation, increased consumer spending, and rising retail sales.⁴

Other February 1998 highlights include:

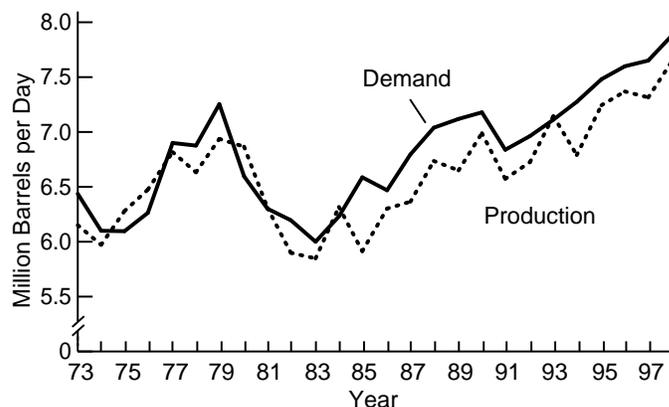
- Finished motor gasoline **demand** set a record for the month at 7.9 million barrels per day. **Production** also set a record for the month at 7.7 million barrels per day. **Stocks** of finished motor gasoline ended the month totaling 170 million barrels, nearly 9 million barrels higher than this time last year.
- **Demand** for distillate fuel oil was up slightly compared to last year's level, averaging 3.6 million barrels per day. **Production** of distillate fuel oil reached the highest level for the month since 1977, averaging 3.4 million barrels per day. Distillate fuel oil **stocks** ended the month at a total of 127 million barrels, the highest level for the month in 14 years.
- Residual fuel oil **demand**, **production**, and **imports** were at their lowest levels for February in more than 35 years.

- **Production** and **demand** for kerosene-type jet fuel were near record levels for the month, averaging 1.5 and 1.6 million barrels per day, respectively.
- Propane inventories were above their normal range for this time of year and at their highest level for the month since 1992, totaling 30.2 million barrels.
- Crude oil **production** remained at a level similar to the mid-1950's, averaging 6.4 million barrels per day in February. **Imports** of crude oil reached a record high for the month, averaging 7.5 million barrels per day. **Stocks** of crude oil, excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), were **about 27 million barrels higher than this time last year**, totaling 324 million barrels.

Motor Gasoline

Demand for finished motor gasoline was driven to a **record high level for February** as prices for gasoline remained low and demand for light trucks⁵ and other less fuel efficient vehicles continues. Finished motor gasoline **demand** averaged 7.9 million barrels per day (Figure H2). The average price for conventional motor gasoline during February was 107.4 cents per gallon (including taxes), compared to 125.9 cents per gallon last February (Figure H3). Taking advantage of the favorable refining margins during the month, refineries maintained high levels of gasoline production during February.⁶ **Production** of finished motor gasoline set a new **record high for the month** at an average of 7.7 million barrels per day. Both **imports** and **exports** of finished motor gasoline were normal for this time of year, averaging 274 thousand barrels per day and 102 thousand barrels per day.

Figure H2. Finished Motor Gasoline, Year-to-Year February Comparisons, 1973-1998



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

¹ February 1998 data are monthly-from-weekly estimates based on the Energy Information Administration's Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

² "Heating Degree Day Data Monthly Summary, Monthly Data for February 1998", National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Climate Analysis Center, accessible via Internet at <http://nic.fb4.noaa.gov>.

³ "Warmest, Wettest U.S. January-February Ever", *Reuters*, March 9, 1998, accessible via Internet at <http://dailynews.yahoo.com/headlines>.

⁴ "Retail Sales Increased By 0.5% With Boost From Low Inflation", *The Wall Street Journal*, March 13, 1998, p. A2.

⁵ "Chrysler, Toyota, Honda Post Higher Feb. Sales", *Reuters*, March 4, 1998, accessible via Internet at <http://dailynews.yahoo.com/headlines/business/>.

⁶ "Gasoline Supply Barometer", *Oil Express*, February 16, 1998, p. 2.

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

Category	1998			1997	January - February	
	Estimated February	January	Difference ^a	February	1998	1997
Products Supplied	18.3	18.3	(s)	18.3	18.3	18.4
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7.9	7.6	0.3	7.7	7.7	7.5
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3.6	3.6	(s)	3.4	3.6	3.6
Residual Fuel Oil	0.7	0.9	-0.1	1.0	0.8	1.0
Jet Fuel.....	1.6	1.5	0.1	1.5	1.6	1.6
Other Petroleum Products ^b	4.4	4.7	-0.3	4.7	4.6	4.8
Crude Oil Inputs	14.0	14.3	-0.3	13.4	14.2	13.5
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	91.5	94.3	-2.8	88.7	93.0	89.9
Imports	9.2	9.9	-0.7	9.5	9.6	9.6
Crude Oil	7.5	8.2	-0.6	7.4	7.9	7.4
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other.....	7.5	8.2	-0.6	7.4	7.9	7.4
Products	1.7	1.7	(s)	2.1	1.7	2.2
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.3	0.3	(s)	0.3	0.3	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.3
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	0.9	1.0	(s)	1.2	0.9	1.2
Exports	1.0	1.1	-0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Crude Oil	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Products	0.9	0.9	(s)	0.8	0.9	0.8
Total Net Imports	8.3	8.8	-0.6	8.5	8.5	8.5
Stock Change^d	-0.4	0.5	-0.8	-0.7	0.1	-0.5
Crude Oil	0.1	0.5	-0.4	-0.2	0.3	0.2
Products	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	-0.6
Total Stocks	1,563	1,576	-13	1,482	--	--
(million barrels)						
Crude Oil	888	884	3	861	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.....	563	563	0	563	--	--
Other.....	324	321	3	298	--	--
Products	675	692	-16	621	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	170	175	-5	161	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	127	133	-6	106	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil	39	40	-1	40	--	--
Jet Fuel.....	41	44	-3	37	--	--
Other Petroleum Products ^c	299	299	-1	276	--	--

^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.

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 December 1997, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1997-1998
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1997												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,804	13,486	14,174	14,454	15,197	15,286	15,178	15,421	15,548	15,088	14,913	15,186
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,167	15,205	15,233	15,229	15,449	15,461	15,462	15,452	15,464	15,464	15,452	15,424
Idle Capacity³	284	247	219	387	167	177	177	189	139	139	150	204
Idle Three Months or Less	197	160	40	220	0	10	10	22	12	12	12	66
Idle More than Three Months	87	87	179	167	167	167	167	167	127	127	139	139
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,451	15,452	15,452	15,616	15,616	15,638	15,638	15,640	15,602	15,602	15,602	15,628
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.0	88.7	93.0	94.9	98.4	98.9	98.2	99.8	100.5	97.6	96.5	98.5
Operable Capacity	89.3	87.3	91.7	92.6	97.3	97.7	97.1	98.6	99.7	96.7	95.6	97.2
1998												
Gross Refinery Inputs	14,655											
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,538											
Idle Capacity³	167											
Idle Three Months or Less	41											
Idle More than Three Months	127											
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,705											
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	94.3											
Operable Capacity	93.3											

¹Capacities are on a calendar day basis.

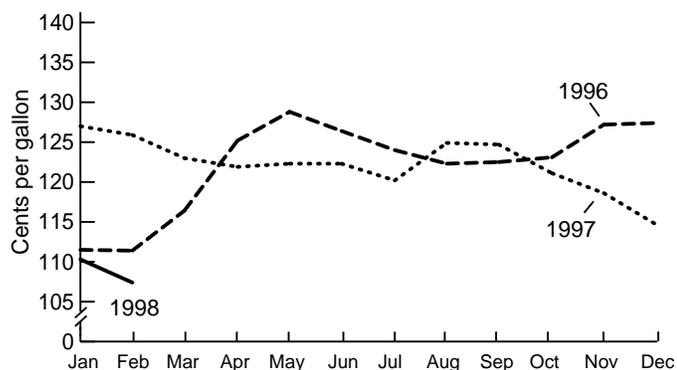
²Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.

³Idle 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.

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 H3. Prices for Conventional Motor Gasoline (including taxes), 1996-current



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

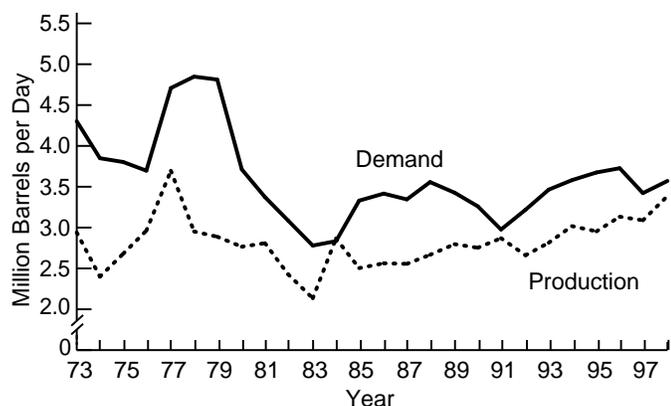
Total stocks of finished motor gasoline ended the month at 219 million barrels. Of those **stocks** 170 million barrels were finished motor gasoline, **nearly 9 million barrels more than this time last year.**

Distillate Fuel Oil

Demand for distillate fuel oils was similar to this time last year, at an average of 3.6 million barrels per day. Demand for distillates was diminished as the warm weather hampered demand for heating fuels and the inclement weather along the West Coast affected rail freight traffic⁷ during February. At an average of 3.4 million barrels per day, **production** of distillate fuel oil was the highest for this time of year since 1977 (Figure H4). The majority of distillate produced was low sulfur, which reflects refineries turning away from heating fuels. **Imports** of distillates during February were below normal for this time of year, averaging 202 thousand barrels per day, while **exports** were normal at 170 thousand barrels per day. End-of-month distillate fuel oil stocks totaled 127 million barrels, the highest level for the month since 1984.

⁷ "Rail Freight Traffic Off During February", March 5, 1998, accessible via Internet at <http://www.aar.org>.

Figure H4. Distillate, Year-to-Year February Comparisons, 1973-1998

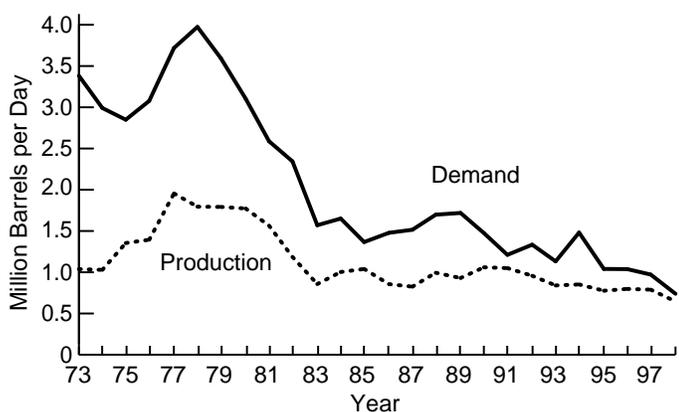


Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Residual Fuel Oil

Residual fuel oil **demand** averaged 739 thousand barrels per day, the lowest level for February in more than three decades (Figure H5). The unusually warm weather brought about by the El Niño, stunted industrial demand for residual fuel oil used to meet supplemental power requirements.⁸ **Production** was also at a low, averaging 646 thousand barrels per day. **Imports** dropped to 184 thousand barrels per day, again the lowest level for this time of year in more than 30 years. Residual fuel oil **exports** were normal for the month, averaging 122 thousand barrels per day. **Stocks** of residual fuel oil totaled 39 million barrels by the end of the month, about 1 million barrels less than last February's end-of-month level.

Figure H5. Residual, Year-to-Year February Comparisons, 1973-1998

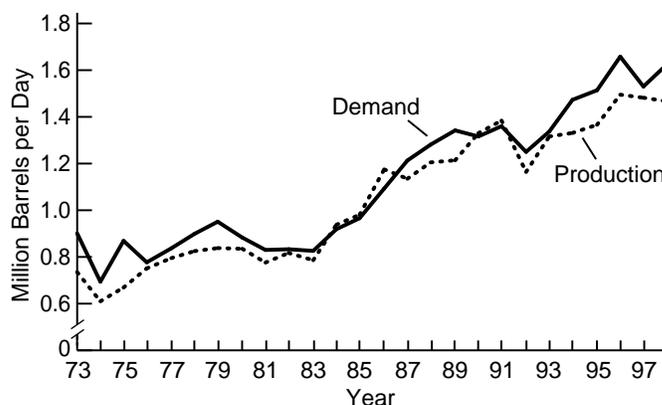


Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Demand for kerosene-type jet fuel was close to the record for the month, averaging 1.6 million barrels per day (Figure H6). Kerosene-type jet fuel **production** was also short of establishing a new record for the month, averaging 1.5 million barrels per day. With an abundance of jet fuel and falling prices, refineries cut back on production somewhat in February.⁹ Total **exports** of jet fuel, both kerosene and naphtha-type, were normal for this time of year, averaging 36 thousand barrels per day. **Imports** of total jet fuel were only 90 thousand barrels per day, the lowest level for the month in 6 years. Total **stocks** of jet fuel ended the month at 41.1 million barrels, the highest level for February since 1995, with naphtha-type jet fuel accounting for only 31 thousand barrels.

Figure H6. Kerojet, Year-to-Year February Comparisons, 1973-1998



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

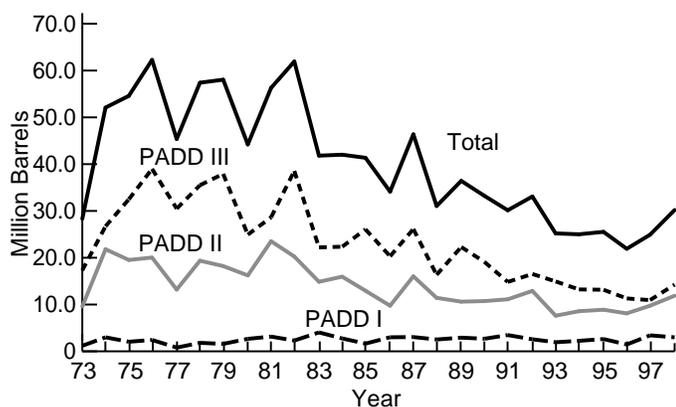
Propane

Propane inventories ended the month above the normal range for this time of year, in fact, total inventories were **at their highest level for February since 1992**. U.S. stocks of propane totaled 30.2 million barrels (Figure H7), which reflects a stock draw of 4.5 million barrels during the month. Inventories of propane in both the Midwest and Gulf Coast ended the month above the normal range for February, while the East Coast was in the upper limits of the normal seasonal range. Total propane stocks in the Midwest ended the month at 12 million barrels and experienced the largest regional stock draw of 1.5 million barrels. The Gulf Coast ended the month with a total of more than 14 million barrels, a decline of 0.8 million barrels from last month's level. Propane inventories along the East Coast dropped 1.1 million barrels to end the month at 3 million barrels. With propane inventories at these levels no problems are anticipated for the remainder of the 1997-98 heating season.

⁸ "Nymex Crude Rebound Fails to Stem Slide in U.S. Residual Fuel Prices", *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*, February 23, 1998, p. 12.

⁹ "Gasoline's US Beacon Feeds Oversupply Perception", *Oil Market Intelligence*, February 1998, p. 8 & 9.

Figure H7. Propane Stocks Year-to-Year February Comparisons, 1973-1998



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

Crude Oil

Crude oil production has declined over the last several years to levels last seen in the mid-1950's. February's crude oil **production** averaged 6.4 million barrels per day, the lowest level for the month since 1954. Additionally, Alaskan production has also been on the decline and during February averaged only 1.2 million barrels per day, the lowest level for this time of year since 1978. While domestic production has been decreasing, imports of foreign crude oil have been increasing. February is typically the time when crude oil imports are at their lowest monthly average of the year, this is when turnaround activity at refineries takes place prior to the spring gasoline production push in anticipation of the coming driving season.¹⁰ During February, **imports** of crude oil averaged a record 7.5 million barrels per day, an increase of 2 percent from the prior high for the month. The combination of increased OPEC production and stiff competition for U.S. market share in the face of declining Asian demand has brought crude oil prices down and led to refineries taking advantage of the "bargain rates" on crude oil.¹¹ **Exports** of crude oil remained in the normal range for this time of year averaging 102 thousand barrels per day. The U.S.

¹⁰ "Crude Oil Watch", Energy Information Administration, March 18, 1998.

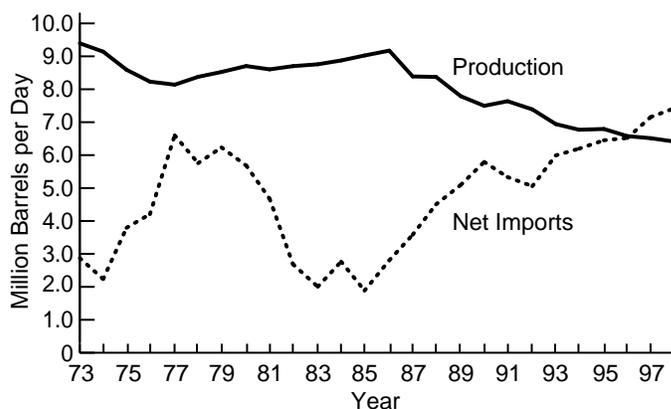
¹¹ "Flood of Imports to U.S. Gulf Cuts Spot Prices; Looming Iraqi Exports Hurt West Texas Sour", *The Oil Daily*, January, 20, 1998, p. 4.

¹² "DOE Working to Avoid SPR Sale, Pena Says", *The Oil Daily*, March 13, 1998, p. 6.

reliance on foreign crude oil continues as **net imports**, one measure of dependence on foreign crude oil, set a **record high for this time of year**, averaging 7.4 million barrels per day (Figure H8).

Total crude oil **stocks**, including the SPR, totaled 888 million barrels. Primary crude oil **stocks**, excluding the SPR, totaled 324 million barrels by month's end. Primary crude oil stocks were **nearly 27 million barrels greater than this time last year**. As crude oil prices continue to linger around recent historical lows, the Department of Energy continues looking for support and options in avoiding the sale of \$207.5 million worth of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve which was mandated in the appropriations bill for the 1998 fiscal year.¹²

Figure H8. Crude Oil, Year-to-Year February Comparisons, 1973-1998 of Production and Net Imports



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

Refinery Operations

Despite the scheduled turnaround and maintenance during February, crude oil **inputs** averaged 14.0 million barrels per day. Refinery crude oil inputs reached the highest level for this time of year since 1980. The estimated refinery **operable utilization rate** averaged 90.6 percent.

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
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 Average	8,626	6,560	1,762	-93	-153	17,725	^g 1,563
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	^E 8,617	^E 6,388	1,871	78	720	18,480	1,594
October	^E 8,621	^E 6,435	1,840	412	-279	19,121	1,598
November	^E 8,580	^E 6,450	1,753	252	-199	18,491	1,599
December	^E 8,635	^E 6,475	1,798	-607	-607	19,177	1,562
Average	^E 8,597	^E 6,411	1,842	48	94	18,582	--
1998 January	^{RE} 8,644	^{RE} 6,438	^R 1,826	^R 522	^R -64	^R 18,256	^R 1,576
February*	^E 8,546	^{PE} 6,407	^E 1,763	^E 96	^E -462	^E 18,261	^E 1,563
2-Mo. Average	^E 8,598	^{PE} 6,423	^E 1,796	^E 320	^E -253	^E 18,258	--
1997 2-Mo. Average	^E 8,607	^E 6,447	1,855	182	-647	18,440	--
1996 2-Mo. Average	8,561	6,535	1,699	-35	-1,008	18,434	--

^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	
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	5,437	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 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	10,201	8,537	1,664	997	122	875	9,204
October	10,414	8,543	1,870	1,066	152	914	9,347
November	9,639	8,107	1,532	934	32	901	8,705
December	9,199	7,525	1,674	1,197	131	1,066	8,002
Average	9,907	7,996	1,912	1,003	108	896	8,904
1998 January	^R 9,893	^R 8,185	^R 1,708	^R 1,083	^R 231	^R 852	^R 8,811
February*	^E 9,212	^E 7,536	^E 1,676	^E 952	^E 102	^E 850	^E 8,260
2-Mo. Average	^E 9,570	^E 7,877	^E 1,693	^E 1,021	^E 170	^E 851	^E 8,549
1997 2-Mo. Average	9,558	7,389	2,170	1,027	182	845	8,531
1996 2-Mo. Average	8,893	6,969	1,924	1,059	90	969	7,834

Footnotes continued.

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

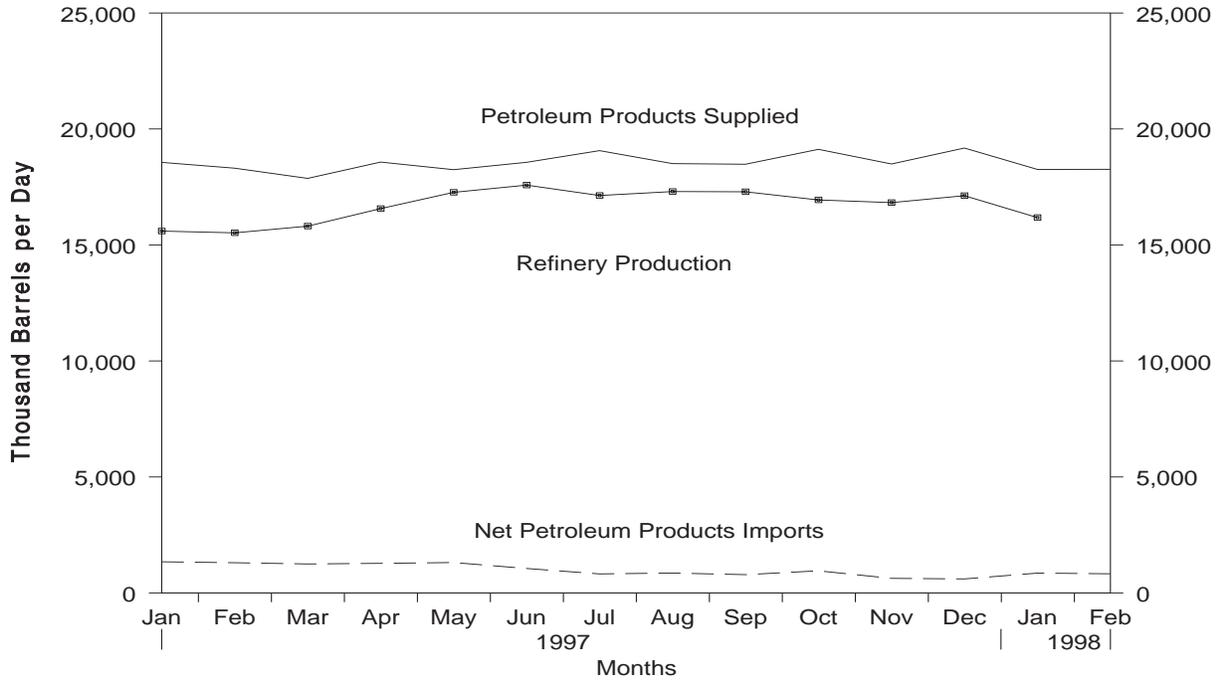
— = Not Applicable.

* 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.

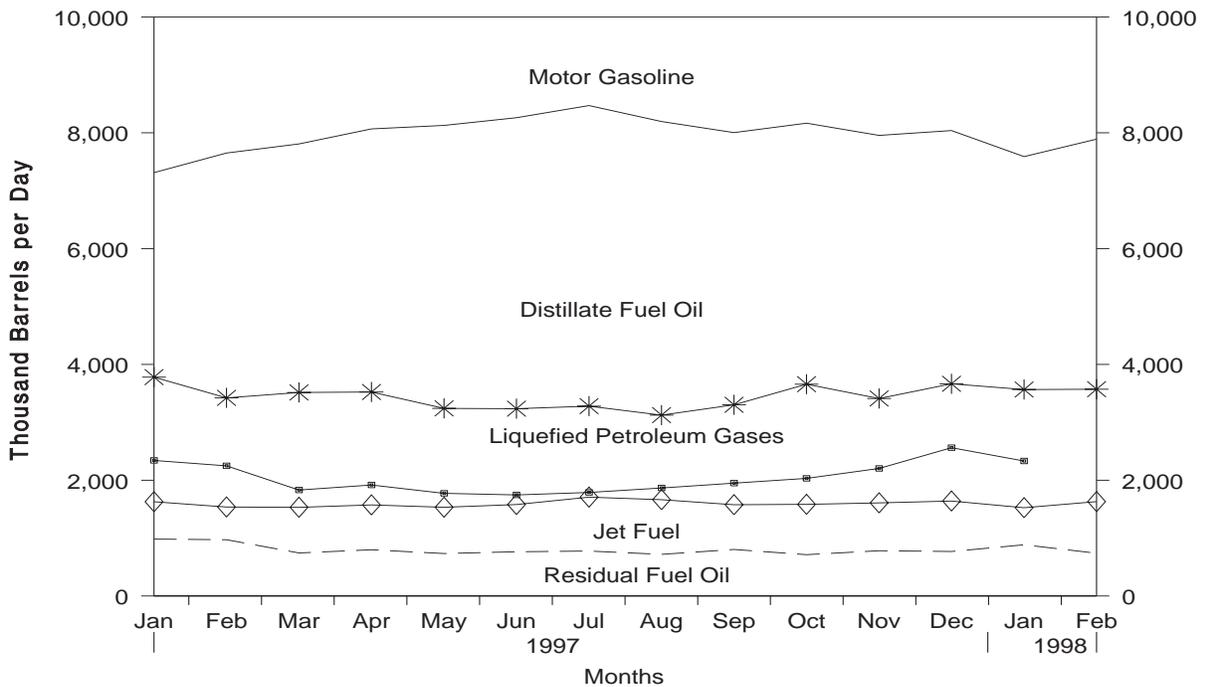
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, January 1997 - Present



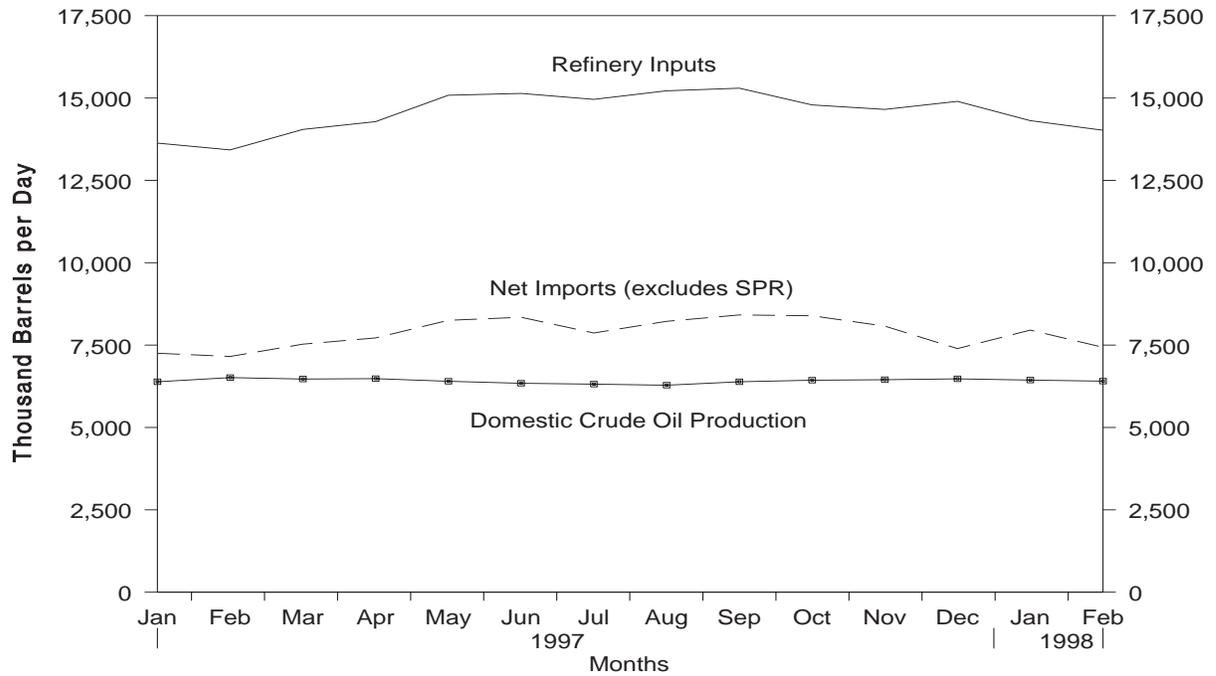
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 1997 - Present



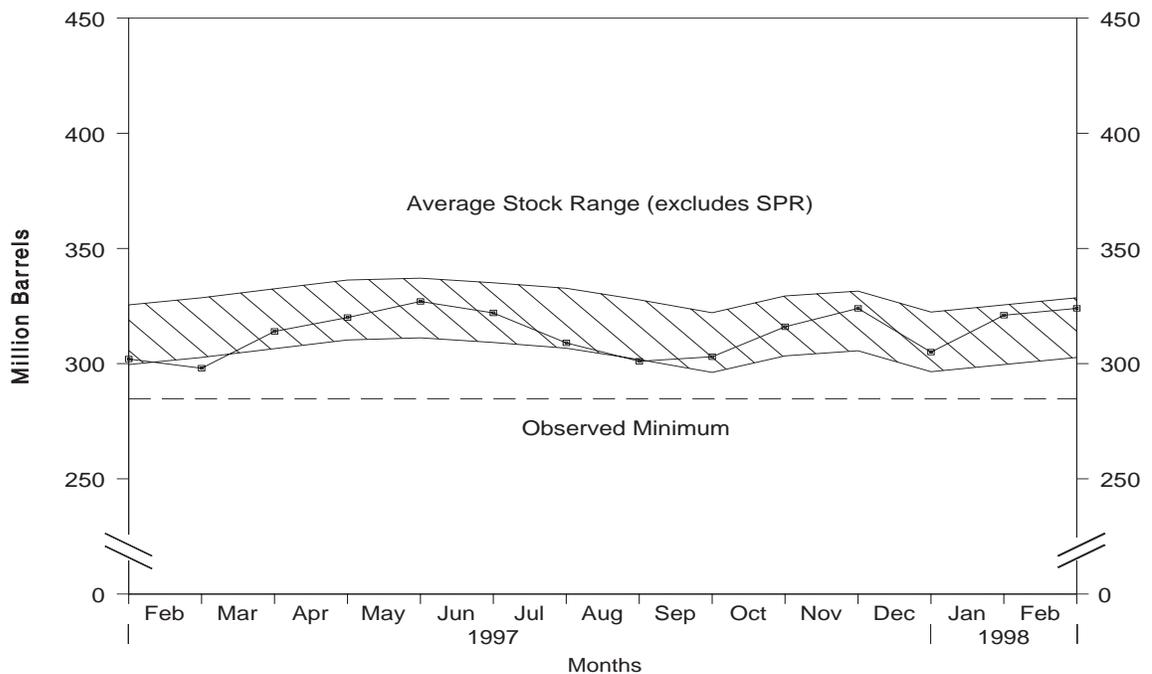
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S7, and S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, January 1997 - Present



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

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks,¹ January 1997 - 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			
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 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	E 6,388	E 1,276	8,537	0	8,537	572	0	
October	E 6,435	E 1,286	8,543	0	8,543	376	0	
November	E 6,450	E 1,278	8,107	0	8,107	382	0	
December	E 6,475	E 1,290	7,525	0	7,525	421	0	
Average	E 6,411	E 1,296	7,996	0	7,996	377	0	
1998 January	RE 6,438	RE 1,229	R 8,185	0	R 8,185	R 441	0	
February*	PE 6,407	PE 1,219	E 7,536	E 0	E 7,536	E 275	E 0	
2-Mo. Average	PE 6,423	PE 1,224	E 7,877	E 0	E 7,877	E 363	E 0	
1997 2-Mo. Average	E 6,447	E 1,382	7,389	0	7,389	67	0	
1996 2-Mo. Average	6,535	1,463	6,969	0	6,969	210	0	

^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						
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 Average	(s)	-93	13,973	95	7	895	592	303
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)	78	15,297	122	(s)	867	563	303
October	(s)	412	14,790	152	0	879	563	316
November	(s)	253	14,654	32	0	887	563	324
December	(s)	-607	14,898	131	0	868	563	305
Average	-7	55	14,626	108	2	--	--	--
1998 January	^R (s)	^R 522	^R 14,313	^R 231	0	^R 884	563	^R 321
February*	^E -1	^E 97	^E 14,020	^E 102	^E 0	^E 888	^E 563	^E 324
2-Mo. Average	^E -1	^E 320	^E 14,174	^E 170	^E 0	--	--	--
1997 2-Mo. Average	-40	222	13,534	182	5	--	--	--
1996 2-Mo. Average	(s)	-34	13,649	90	10	--	--	--

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
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 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
October	272	3	177	177	349	349	0	0
November	267	7	220	220	220	220	0	0
December	208	28	240	240	188	188	0	0
Average	285	6	88	88	253	253	0	0
1998 January	306	9	36	36	194	194	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	
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	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
	October	16	0	1,340	1,245	0	0	2,154	1,774
	November	0	0	1,245	1,195	0	0	1,953	1,642
	December	15	0	1,302	1,183	0	0	1,953	1,639
	Average	4	0	1,391	1,280	2	0	2,022	1,626
1998	January	0	0	1,500	1,422	0	0	2,035	1,660

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	
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) 0	^g (s) 0
1989	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	Average	63	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1992	Average	65	62	124	123	78	70	0	0
1993	Average	81	78	152	151	81	65	0	0
1994	Average	(c)	(c)	194	194	111	92	0	0
1995	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	88	64	0	0
1996	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
	October	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	42	42	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	79	74	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	84	68	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	58	50	0	0
1998	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	36	33	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
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 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
October	688	675	1,948	1,562	2,678	2,279	4,833	4,054
November	649	649	1,651	1,391	2,379	2,113	4,331	3,755
December	423	423	1,682	1,287	2,189	1,778	4,141	3,417
Average	678	670	1,729	1,351	2,465	2,070	4,487	3,697
1998 January	613	608	1,600	1,333	2,250	1,974	4,285	3,634

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
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	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
	October	475	457	92	53	0	0	6	0	1,370	1,059	48	47
	November	437	437	23	23	0	0	2	0	1,490	1,176	0	0
	December	276	276	59	14	0	0	0	0	1,666	1,310	44	44
	Average	400	397	47	30	1	0	5	0	1,473	1,128	44	43
1998	January	427	427	5	0	0	0	6	0	1,679	1,313	36	36

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
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	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
	October	286	286	143	143	235	235	8	0	19	19	1,463	1,437
	November	304	304	91	91	256	256	0	0	8	0	1,410	1,403
	December	339	339	66	66	275	275	5	0	7	0	1,171	1,148
	Average	270	269	114	113	221	221	7	0	22	7	1,366	1,341
1998	January	281	281	77	77	264	264	26	0	17	11	1,467	1,438

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
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	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
	October	13	0	46	0	336	302	19	0	13	6	12	0
	November	28	0	33	0	316	276	23	0	21	7	19	0
	December	1	0	54	0	275	249	10	0	0	0	5	0
	Average	24	0	78	4	307	286	16	0	13	3	21	0
1998	January	6	0	87	0	217	208	18	0	0	0	15	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a										Total Imports		
	Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC ^{c,d}				
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	
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	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
	October	58	55	154	119	301	0	484	271	5,581	4,490	10,414	8,543
	November	57	57	127	87	260	0	403	236	5,308	4,352	9,639	8,107
	December	53	53	135	98	314	0	304	235	5,058	4,108	9,199	7,525
	Average	60	56	224	166	299	0	408	237	5,420	4,299	9,907	7,996
1998	January	58	54	232	166	283	0	408	276	5,609	4,551	9,893	8,185

^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.

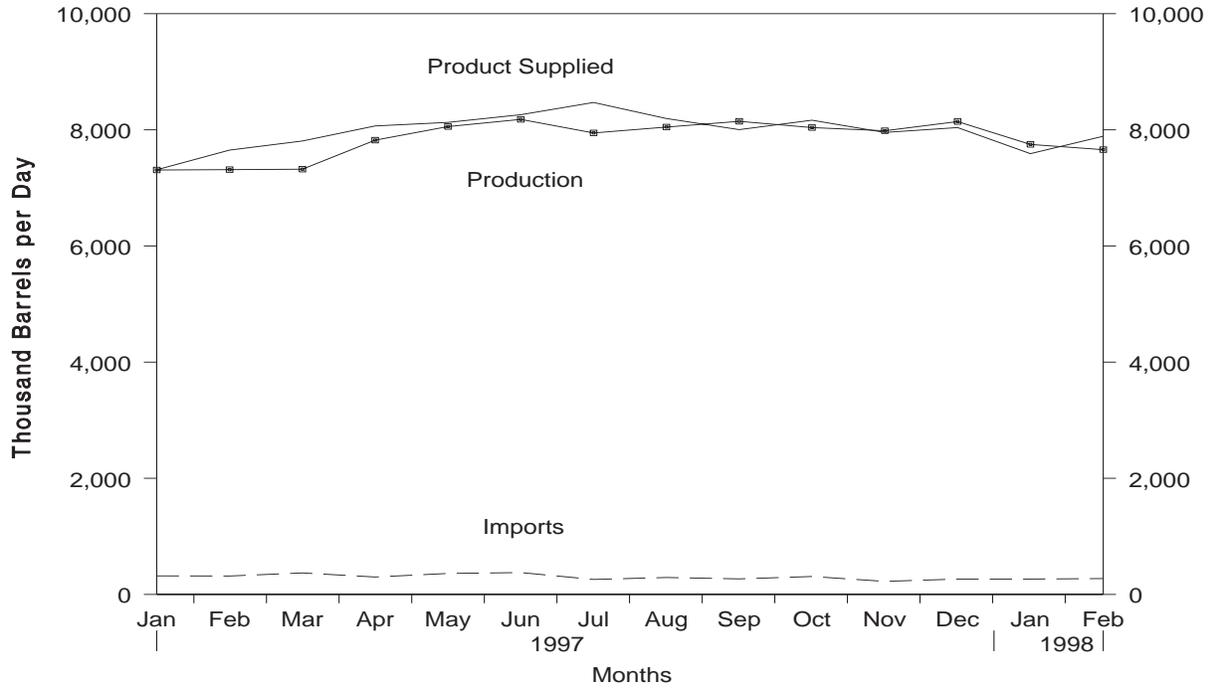
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

— = 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.

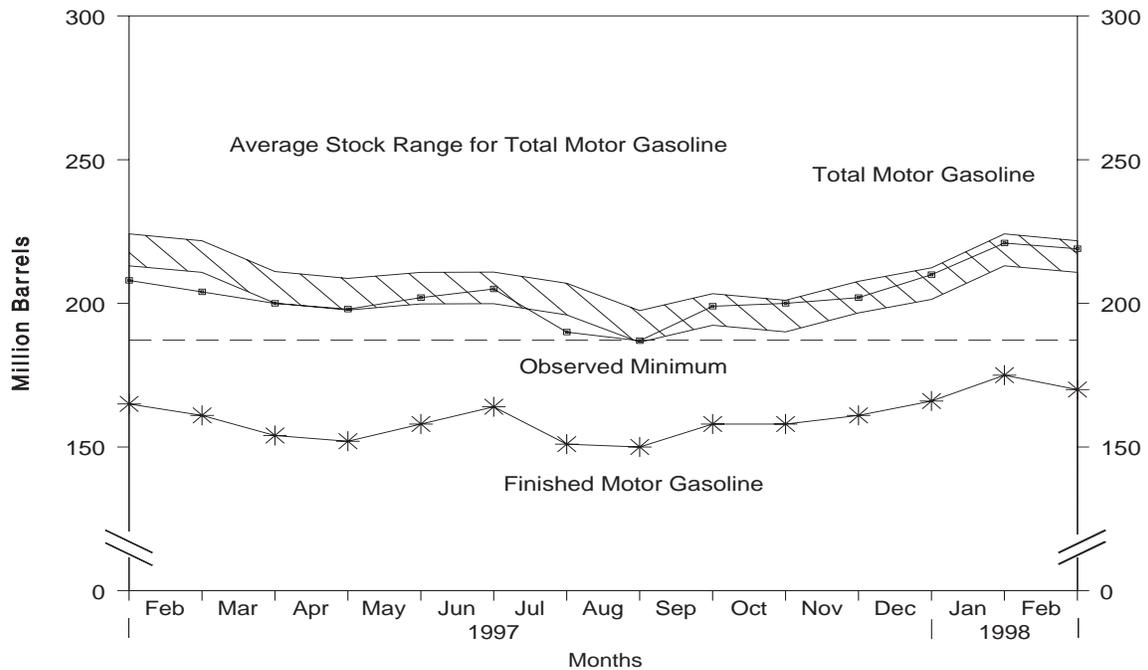
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, January 1997 - Present



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

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, January 1997 - 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	
1982 Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	^f 235	^f 194	--
1983 Average	6,340	247	ⁱ -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 Average	7,588	265	-40	104	7,789	202	161	12
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	8,147	269	282	130	8,004	199	158	13
October	8,039	309	-4	186	8,166	200	158	12
November	7,984	225	103	151	7,955	202	161	12
December	8,143	265	163	206	8,039	210	166	12
Average	7,862	306	24	137	8,007	--	--	--
1998 January	^R 7,749	^R 265	^R 296	^R 128	^R 7,590	^R 221	^R 175	13
February*	^E 7,659	^E 274	^E -60	^E 102	^E 7,890	^E 219	^E 170	NA
2-Mo. Average	^E 7,706	^E 269	^E 127	^E 116	^E 7,732	--	--	--
1997 2-Mo. Average	7,311	319	64	92	7,473	--	--	--
1996 2-Mo. Average	7,369	298	119	119	7,430	--	--	--

^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.

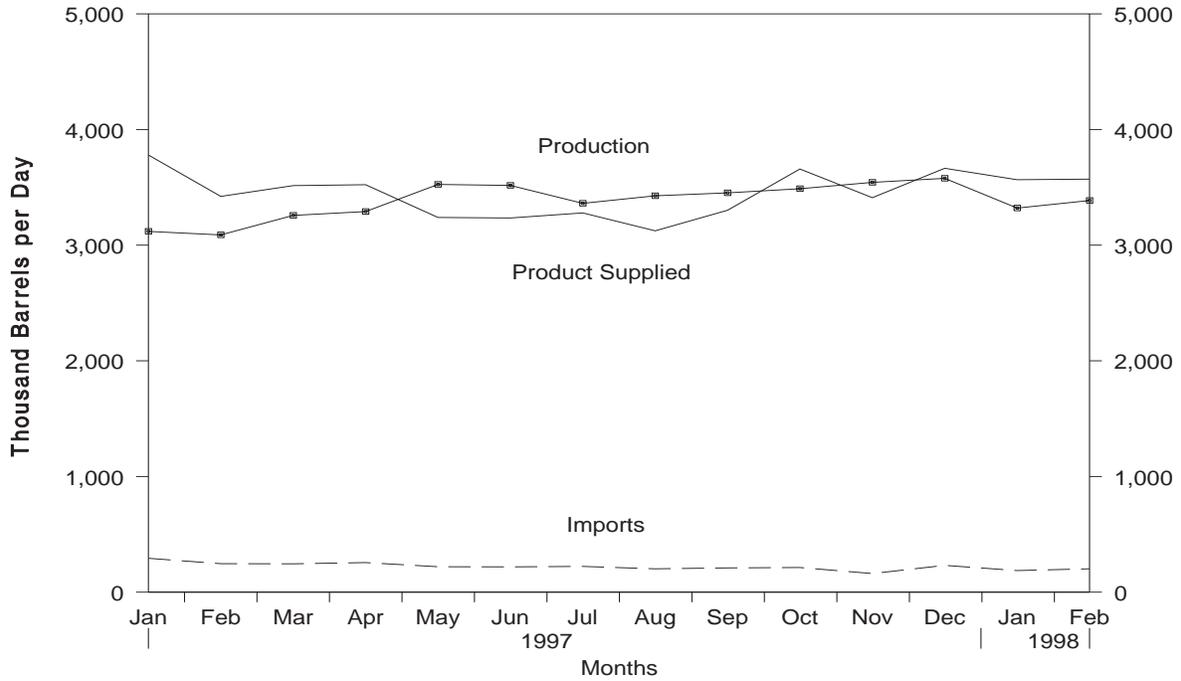
-- = Not Applicable.

* 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.

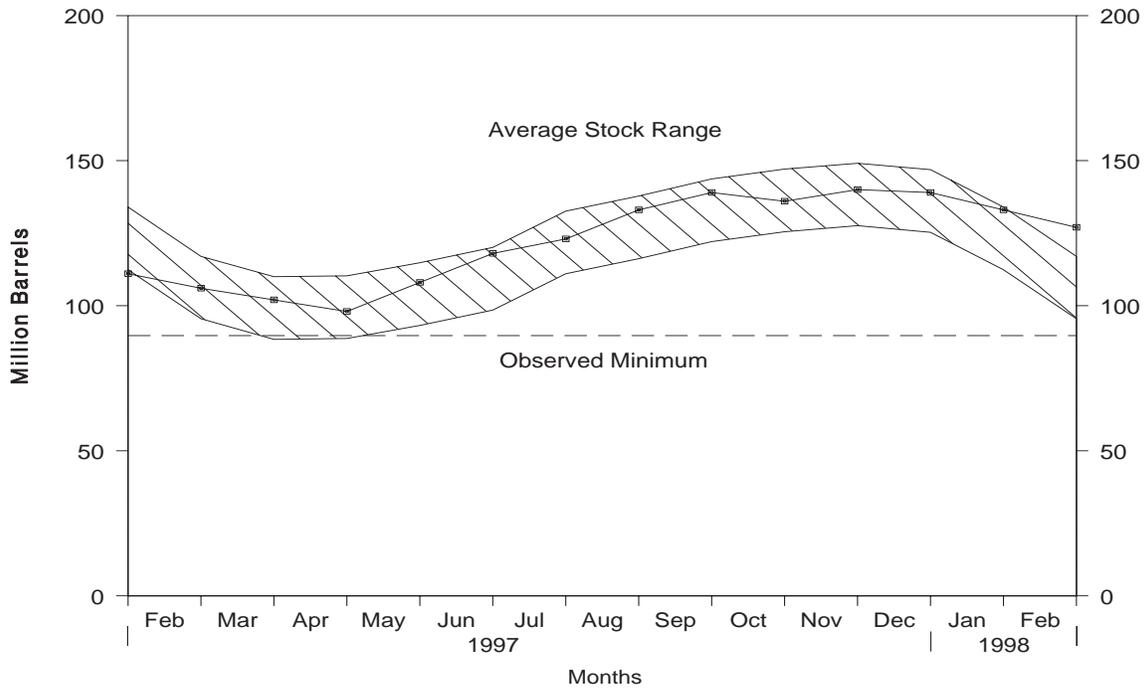
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, January 1997 - Present



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

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, January 1997 - 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
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 Average	3,155	193	-41	183	3,207	130	67	63
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	3,452	210	201	160	3,302	139	70	69
October	3,488	213	-90	133	3,659	136	64	73
November	3,543	161	144	149	3,411	140	68	73
December	3,578	232	-48	192	3,665	139	69	70
Average	3,389	227	33	152	3,430	--	--	--
1998 January	R 3,321	R 187	R -192	R 133	R 3,566	R 133	R 68	R 65
February*	E 3,386	E 202	E -152	E 170	E 3,571	E 127	E 65	E 61
2-Mo. Average	E 3,352	E 194	E -173	E 150	E 3,568	--	--	--
1997 2-Mo. Average	3,105	271	-355	121	3,610	--	--	--
1996 2-Mo. Average	3,119	273	-548	235	3,705	--	--	--

^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.

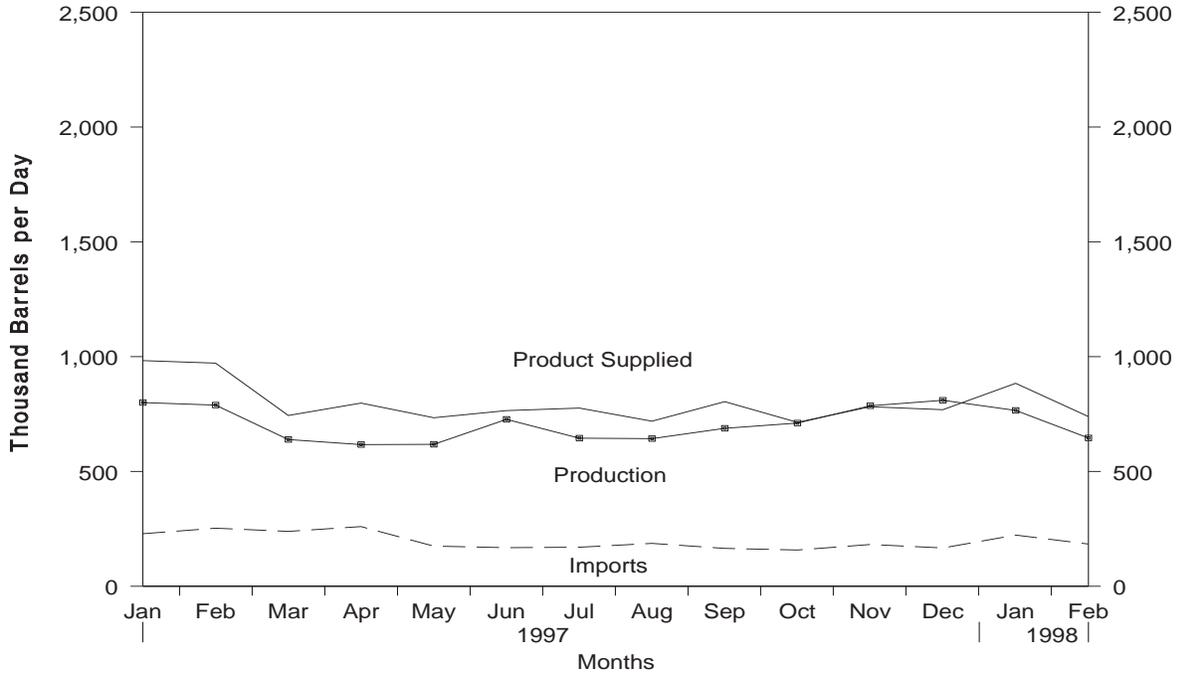
-- = Not Applicable.

* 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.

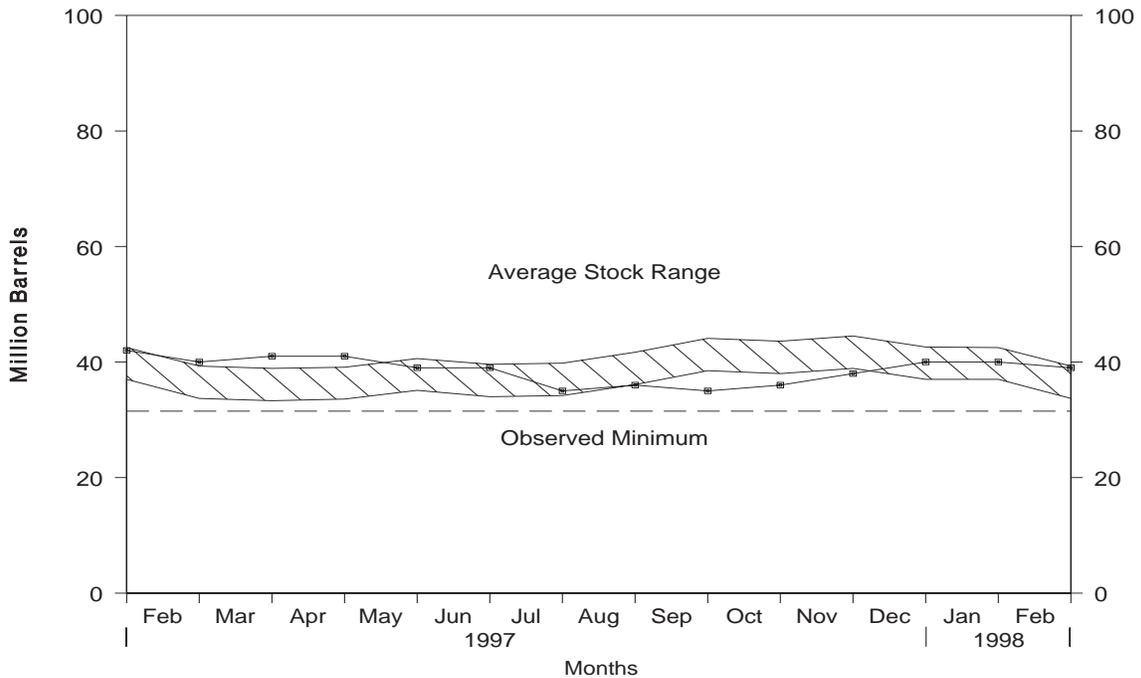
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, January 1997 - Present



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

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, January 1997 - 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	
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 Average	788	187	-13	136	852	37
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	688	165	-42	91	804	35
October	711	158	22	133	714	36
November	786	182	64	122	782	38
December	810	167	87	120	769	40
Average	705	196	-14	120	795	--
1998 January	R 766	R 223	R -25	R 131	R 884	R 40
February	E 646	E 184	E -30	E 122	E 739	E 39
2-Mo. Average	E 709	E 205	E -28	E 127	E 815	--
1997 2-Mo. Average	794	241	-98	155	978	--
1996 2-Mo. Average	799	272	-91	111	1,052	--

^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.

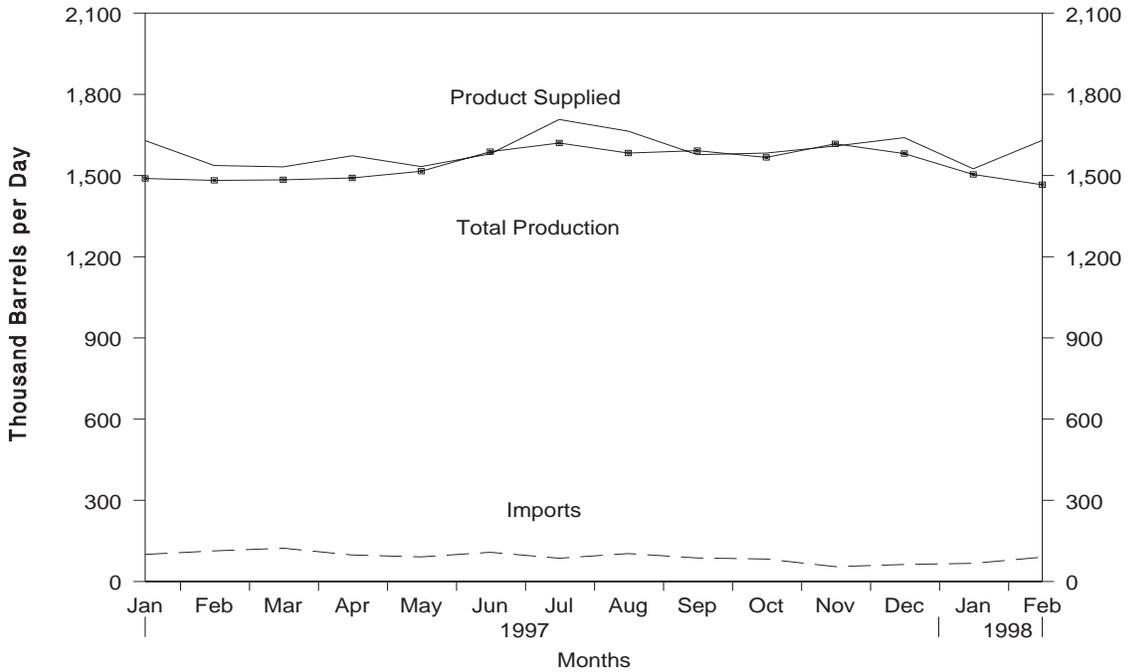
— = Not Applicable.

* 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.

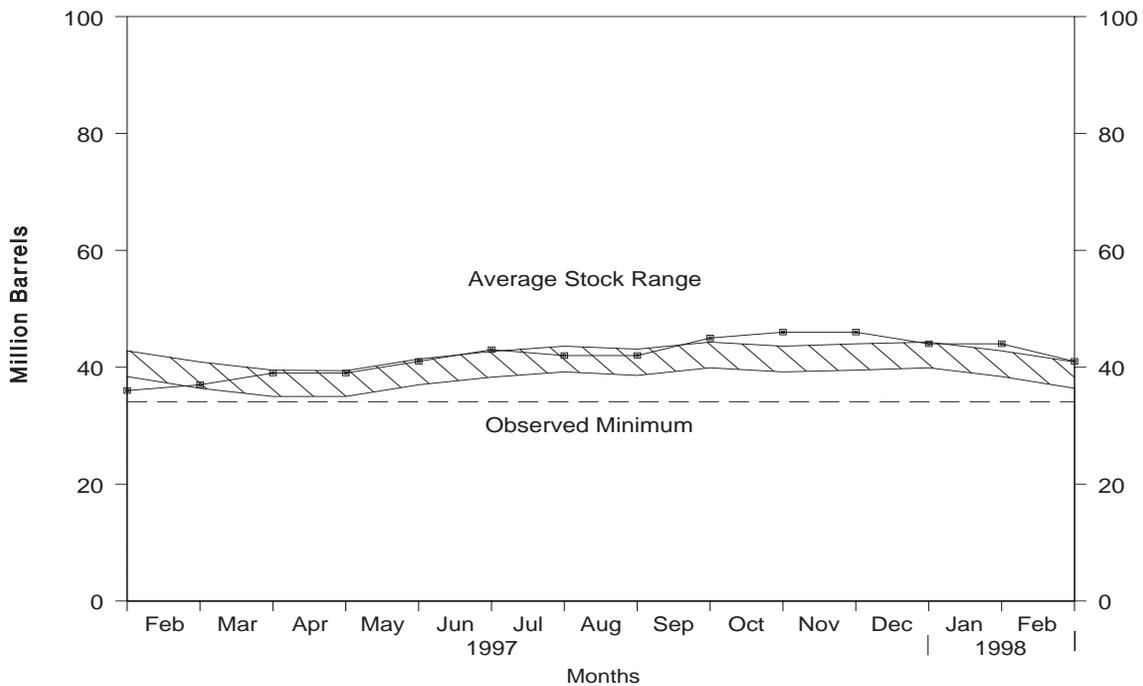
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, January 1997 - Present



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

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, January 1997 - 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		
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 Average	1,416	1,407	106	-19	26	1,514	1,497	40	39
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	1,592	1,591	87	85	16	1,577	1,576	45	45
October	1,567	1,566	83	26	40	1,583	1,584	46	46
November	1,617	1,616	55	19	44	1,609	1,609	46	46
December	1,581	1,581	63	-74	78	1,640	1,639	44	44
Average	1,551	1,550	92	11	35	1,598	1,596	--	--
1998 January	R 1,504	R 1,503	67	R 9	R 37	R 1,525	R 1,524	44	44
February	E 1,466	E 1,466	E 90	E -111	E 36	E 1,630	E 1,629	E 41	E 41
2-Mo. Average	E 1,486	E 1,485	E 78	E -48	E 37	E 1,575	E 1,574	--	--
1997 2-Mo. Average	1,485	1,485	106	-45	52	1,585	1,580	--	--
1996 2-Mo. Average	1,549	1,546	95	-88	90	1,642	1,632	--	--

^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.

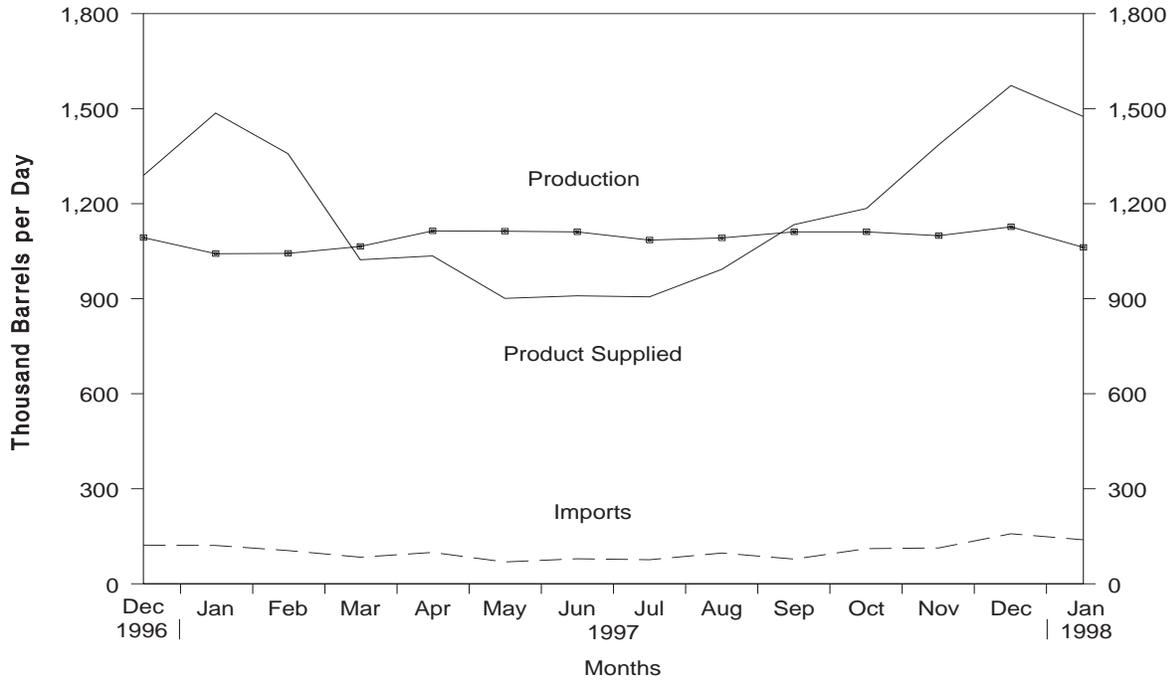
-- = Not Applicable.

* 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.

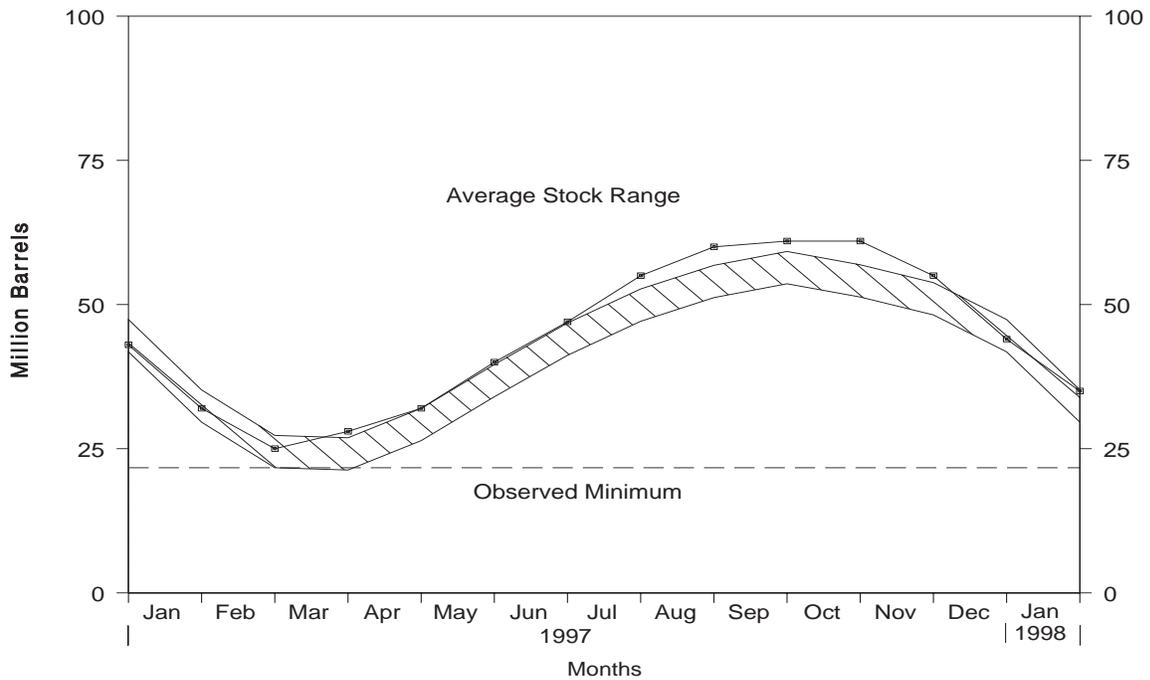
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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



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

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, December 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	
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 Average	1,021	102	-10	0	38	1,096	43
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
October	1,111	111	7	0	29	1,185	61
November	1,099	113	-222	0	48	1,386	55
December	1,127	158	-341	0	53	1,573	44
Average	1,093	99	3	0	32	1,156	--
1998 January	1,062	139	-303	0	29	1,475	35

^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.

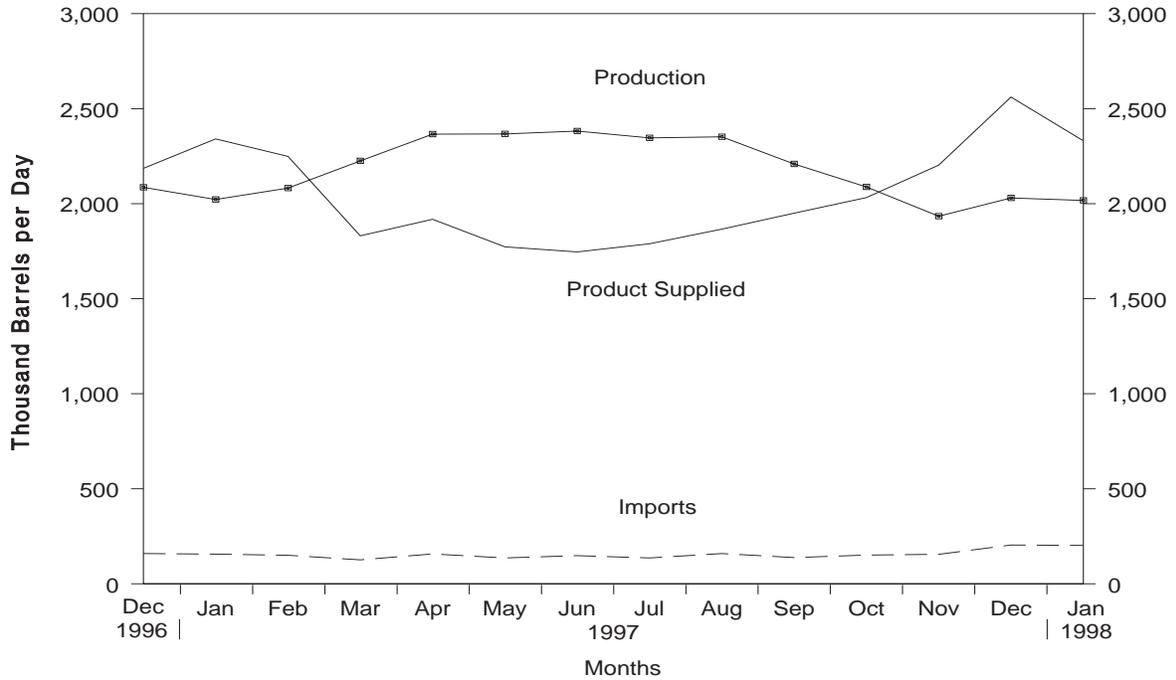
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

— = 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.

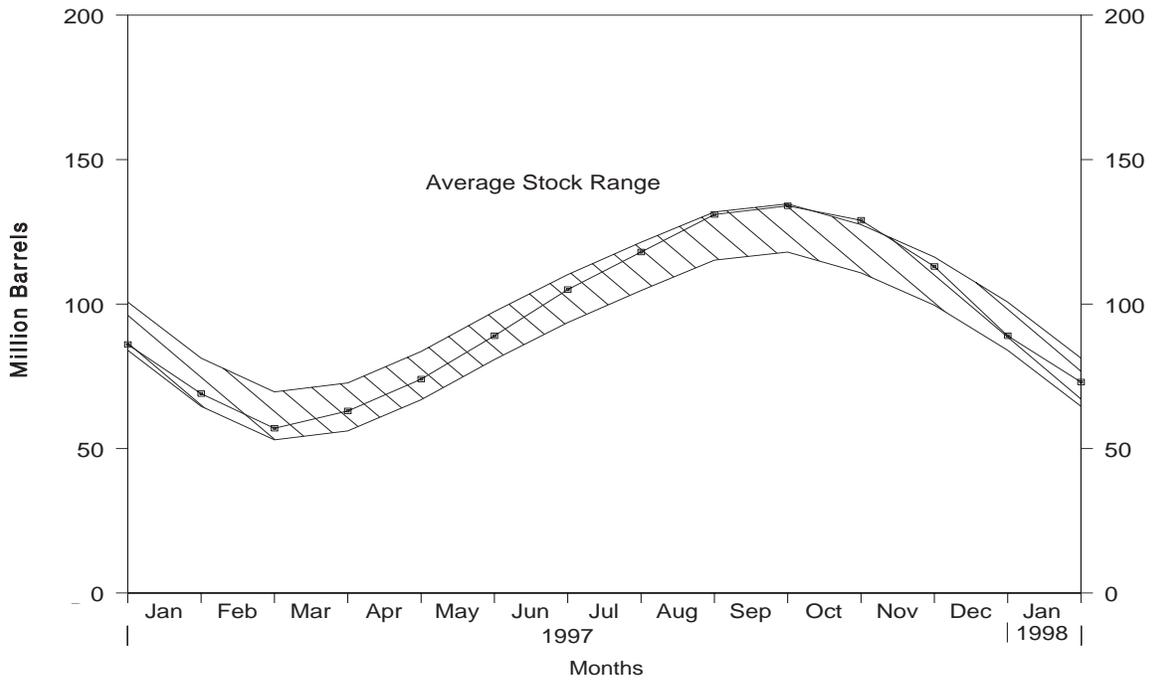
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, December 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, December 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	
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 Average	2,082	146	-17	289	58	1,899	93
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
October	2,088	151	-147	312	42	2,032	129
November	1,934	155	-534	355	66	2,203	113
December	2,030	204	-770	369	74	2,561	89
Average	2,201	151	9	273	50	2,020	--
1998 January	2,017	202	-522	356	53	2,331	73

^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	
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 Average	3,031	708	^c -23	958	348	2,457	206
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
October	3,235	957	-86	930	381	2,966	213
November	3,092	754	7	941	369	2,530	213
December	3,142	744	35	952	396	2,502	215
Average	3,232	941	32	1,009	402	2,729	--
1998 January	3,030	765	369	695	370	2,361	226

^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 January 1998).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (February 1998). 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 February 1998). 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, January 1998

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 38,097	E 1,229		
(2) Lower 48 States	E 161,485	E 5,209		
(3) Total U.S.	E 199,582	E 6,438		
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	253,743	8,185		
(5) SPR Imports	0	0		
(6) Exports	7,146	231		
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	246,597	7,955		
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-1	(s)		
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-16,173	-522		
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	0	0		
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	13,684	441		
(12) Total Other Sources	-2,490	-80		
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	443,689	14,313		
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production ^b	62,300	2,010		
(15) Net Imports ^c	724	23		
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	-920	-30		
(17) Total NGL Supply	62,104	2,003		
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-6,871	-222		
(19) Net Imports	13,819	446		
(20) Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	6,095	197		
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	25,332	817		
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0		
(23) Total Other Liquids	38,375	1,238		
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	544,168	17,554		
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	37,361	1,205		
(26) Exports	25,369	818		
(27) Imports (Net)	11,992	387		
(28) Total New Supply of Products	556,159	17,941		
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	9,789	316		
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	565,948	18,256		
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	235,285	7,590		
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	110,555	3,566		
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	27,408	884		
(34) Jet Fuel	47,266	1,525		
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	72,253	2,331		
(36) Other ^d	73,181	2,361		
(37) Crude Oil	0	0		
(38) Total Products Supplied	565,948	18,256		
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	320,862	--		
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	563,430	--		
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	175,287	--		
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	133,059	--		
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	39,650	--		
(44) Jet Fuel	44,203	--		
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	73,318	--		
(46) Other ^d	225,991	--		
(47) Total Stocks	1,575,800	--		
(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,
January 1998**
(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 199,582	--	253,743	13,684	16,174	0	443,689	7,146	0	884,292
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	56,618	15,804	7,433	--	-15,258	--	15,875	2,118	77,120	79,949
Pentanes Plus	9,902	--	1,185	--	920	--	4,839	461	4,867	6,631
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	46,716	15,804	6,248	--	-16,178	--	11,036	1,657	72,253	73,318
Ethane/Ethylene	19,578	738	556	--	-1,715	--	0	0	22,587	17,192
Propane/Propylene	16,535	16,391	4,296	--	-9,392	--	0	904	45,710	34,671
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,059	-1,711	880	--	-5,418	--	7,658	753	1,235	12,954
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,544	386	516	--	347	--	3,378	0	2,721	8,501
Other Liquids	6,095	--	14,407	--	6,871	--	16,702	588	-3,659	152,525
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	9,908	--	1,577	--	979	--	10,506	0	0	13,435
Unfinished Oils	--	--	8,972	--	3,664	--	9,013	0	-3,705	93,194
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-3,813	--	3,858	--	2,230	--	-2,773	588	0	45,747
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-2	--	-44	0	46	149
Finished Petroleum Products	5,682	485,794	31,113	--	6,389	--	--	23,713	492,487	459,034
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,682	234,538	8,215	--	9,172	--	--	3,978	235,285	175,287
Reformulated	--	73,125	4,807	--	1,880	--	--	6	76,046	44,414
Oxygenated	18,690	3,324	0	--	45	--	--	65	21,904	1,127
Other	-13,008	158,089	3,408	--	7,247	--	--	3,907	137,335	129,746
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	391	1	--	99	--	--	0	293	1,774
Jet Fuel	--	46,617	2,064	--	277	--	--	1,138	47,266	44,203
Naphtha-Type	--	19	0	--	8	--	--	1	10	34
Kerosene-Type	--	46,598	2,064	--	269	--	--	1,137	47,256	44,169
Kerosene	--	3,156	80	--	-1,077	--	--	25	4,288	6,209
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	102,937	5,803	--	-5,938	--	--	4,123	110,555	133,059
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	62,605	3,179	--	-211	--	--	1,464	64,531	68,405
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	40,332	2,624	--	-5,727	--	--	2,659	46,024	64,654
Residual Fuel Oil	--	23,760	6,921	--	-782	--	--	4,055	27,408	39,650
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	7,406	1,224	--	90	--	--	0	8,540	1,898
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	6,575	5,837	--	-327	--	--	0	12,739	1,865
Special Naphthas	--	1,716	226	--	-256	--	--	559	1,639	2,005
Lubricants	--	5,213	404	--	-408	--	--	756	5,269	12,801
Waxes	--	709	25	--	-20	--	--	84	670	989
Petroleum Coke	--	20,929	37	--	1,756	--	--	8,582	10,628	11,246
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	11,069	270	--	4,164	--	--	407	6,768	26,501
Still Gas	--	19,128	0	--	0	--	--	0	19,128	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,650	6	--	-361	--	--	7	2,010	1,547
Total	267,977	501,598	306,696	13,684	14,176	0	476,266	33,565	565,948	1,575,800

^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 1998
(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 199,582	--	253,743	13,684	16,174	0	443,689	7,146	0	884,292
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	56,618	15,804	7,433	--	-15,258	--	15,875	2,118	77,120	79,949
Pentanes Plus	9,902	--	1,185	--	920	--	4,839	461	4,867	6,631
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	46,716	15,804	6,248	--	-16,178	--	11,036	1,657	72,253	73,318
Ethane/Ethylene	19,578	738	556	--	-1,715	--	0	0	22,587	17,192
Propane/Propylene	16,535	16,391	4,296	--	-9,392	--	0	904	45,710	34,671
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,059	-1,711	880	--	-5,418	--	7,658	753	1,235	12,954
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,544	386	516	--	347	--	3,378	0	2,721	8,501
Other Liquids	6,095	--	14,407	--	6,871	--	16,702	588	-3,659	152,525
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	9,908	--	1,577	--	979	--	10,506	0	0	13,435
Unfinished Oils	--	--	8,972	--	3,664	--	9,013	0	-3,705	93,194
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-3,813	--	3,858	--	2,230	--	-2,773	588	0	45,747
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-2	--	-44	0	46	149
Finished Petroleum Products	5,682	485,794	31,113	--	6,389	--	--	23,713	492,487	459,034
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,682	234,538	8,215	--	9,172	--	--	3,978	235,285	175,287
Reformulated	--	73,125	4,807	--	1,880	--	--	6	76,046	44,414
Oxygenated	18,690	3,324	0	--	45	--	--	65	21,904	1,127
Other	-13,008	158,089	3,408	--	7,247	--	--	3,907	137,335	129,746
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	391	1	--	99	--	--	0	293	1,774
Jet Fuel	--	46,617	2,064	--	277	--	--	1,138	47,266	44,203
Naphtha-Type	--	19	0	--	8	--	--	1	10	34
Kerosene-Type	--	46,598	2,064	--	269	--	--	1,137	47,256	44,169
Kerosene	--	3,156	80	--	-1,077	--	--	25	4,288	6,209
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	102,937	5,803	--	-5,938	--	--	4,123	110,555	133,059
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	62,605	3,179	--	-211	--	--	1,464	64,531	68,405
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	40,332	2,624	--	-5,727	--	--	2,659	46,024	64,654
Residual Fuel Oil	--	23,760	6,921	--	-782	--	--	4,055	27,408	39,650
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	7,406	1,224	--	90	--	--	0	8,540	1,898
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	6,575	5,837	--	-327	--	--	0	12,739	1,865
Special Naphthas	--	1,716	226	--	-256	--	--	559	1,639	2,005
Lubricants	--	5,213	404	--	-408	--	--	756	5,269	12,801
Waxes	--	709	25	--	-20	--	--	84	670	989
Petroleum Coke	--	20,929	37	--	1,756	--	--	8,582	10,628	11,246
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	11,069	270	--	4,164	--	--	407	6,768	26,501
Still Gas	--	19,128	0	--	0	--	--	0	19,128	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,650	6	--	-361	--	--	7	2,010	1,547
Total	267,977	501,598	306,696	13,684	14,176	0	476,266	33,565	565,948	1,575,800

^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,
January 1998**
(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 6,438	--	8,185	441	522	0	14,313	231	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,826	510	240	--	-492	--	512	68	2,488
Pentanes Plus	319	--	38	--	30	--	156	15	157
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,507	510	202	--	-522	--	356	53	2,331
Ethane/Ethylene	632	24	18	--	-55	--	0	0	729
Propane/Propylene	533	529	139	--	-303	--	0	29	1,475
Normal Butane/Butylene	163	-55	28	--	-175	--	247	24	40
Isobutane/Isobutylene	179	12	17	--	11	--	109	0	88
Other Liquids	197	--	465	--	222	--	539	19	-118
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	320	--	51	--	32	--	339	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	289	--	118	--	291	0	-120
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-123	--	124	--	72	--	-89	19	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	-1	0	1
Finished Petroleum Products	183	15,671	1,004	--	206	--	--	765	15,887
Finished Motor Gasoline	183	7,566	265	--	296	--	--	128	7,590
Reformulated	--	2,359	155	--	61	--	--	(s)	2,453
Oxygenated	603	107	0	--	1	--	--	2	707
Other	-420	5,100	110	--	234	--	--	126	4,430
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	13	(s)	--	3	--	--	0	9
Jet Fuel	--	1,504	67	--	9	--	--	37	1,525
Naphtha-Type	--	1	0	--	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	--	1,503	67	--	9	--	--	37	1,524
Kerosene	--	102	3	--	-35	--	--	1	138
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,321	187	--	-192	--	--	133	3,566
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	2,020	103	--	-7	--	--	47	2,082
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,301	85	--	-185	--	--	86	1,485
Residual Fuel Oil	--	766	223	--	-25	--	--	131	884
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	239	39	--	3	--	--	0	275
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	212	188	--	-11	--	--	0	411
Special Naphthas	--	55	7	--	-8	--	--	18	53
Lubricants	--	168	13	--	-13	--	--	24	170
Waxes	--	23	1	--	-1	--	--	3	22
Petroleum Coke	--	675	1	--	57	--	--	277	343
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	357	9	--	134	--	--	13	218
Still Gas	--	617	0	--	0	--	--	0	617
Miscellaneous Products	--	53	(s)	--	-12	--	--	(s)	65
Total	8,644	16,181	9,893	441	457	0	15,363	1,083	18,256

^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 1998

(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 6,438	--	8,185	441	522	0	14,313	231	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,826	510	240	--	-492	--	512	68	2,488
Pentanes Plus	319	--	38	--	30	--	156	15	157
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,507	510	202	--	-522	--	356	53	2,331
Ethane/Ethylene	632	24	18	--	-55	--	0	0	729
Propane/Propylene	533	529	139	--	-303	--	0	29	1,475
Normal Butane/Butylene	163	-55	28	--	-175	--	247	24	40
Isobutane/Isobutylene	179	12	17	--	11	--	109	0	88
Other Liquids	197	--	465	--	222	--	539	19	-118
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	320	--	51	--	32	--	339	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	289	--	118	--	291	0	-120
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-123	--	124	--	72	--	-89	19	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	-1	0	1
Finished Petroleum Products	183	15,671	1,004	--	206	--	--	765	15,887
Finished Motor Gasoline	183	7,566	265	--	296	--	--	128	7,590
Reformulated	--	2,359	155	--	61	--	--	(s)	2,453
Oxygenated	603	107	0	--	1	--	--	2	707
Other	-420	5,100	110	--	234	--	--	126	4,430
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	13	(s)	--	3	--	--	0	9
Jet Fuel	--	1,504	67	--	9	--	--	37	1,525
Naphtha-Type	--	1	0	--	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	--	1,503	67	--	9	--	--	37	1,524
Kerosene	--	102	3	--	-35	--	--	1	138
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,321	187	--	-192	--	--	133	3,566
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	2,020	103	--	-7	--	--	47	2,082
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,301	85	--	-185	--	--	86	1,485
Residual Fuel Oil	--	766	223	--	-25	--	--	131	884
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	239	39	--	3	--	--	0	275
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	212	188	--	-11	--	--	0	411
Special Naphthas	--	55	7	--	-8	--	--	18	53
Lubricants	--	168	13	--	-13	--	--	24	170
Waxes	--	23	1	--	-1	--	--	3	22
Petroleum Coke	--	675	1	--	57	--	--	277	343
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	357	9	--	134	--	--	13	218
Still Gas	--	617	0	--	0	--	--	0	617
Miscellaneous Products	--	53	(s)	--	-12	--	--	(s)	65
Total	8,644	16,181	9,893	441	457	0	15,363	1,083	18,256

^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, January 1998
(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 851	--	52,914	-1,585	-89	5,261	0	46,830	0	0	16,235
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	829	569	1,289	--	4,737	-869	--	252	24	8,017	5,223
Pentanes Plus	79	--	0	--	0	7	--	0	1	71	19
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	750	569	1,289	--	4,737	-876	--	252	24	7,945	5,204
Ethane/Ethylene	262	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	262	0
Propane/Propylene	334	1,689	1,262	--	4,630	-262	--	0	20	8,157	4,043
Normal Butane/Butylene	116	-843	27	--	107	-548	--	162	3	-210	821
Isobutane/Isobutylene	38	-277	0	--	0	-66	--	90	0	-263	340
Other Liquids	-312	--	5,570	--	288	-242	--	7,413	(s)	-1,625	19,400
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	1,906	--	693	--	0	154	--	2,445	0	0	2,389
Unfinished Oils	--	--	1,055	--	0	-644	--	3,370	0	-1,671	10,155
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,218	--	3,822	--	288	226	--	1,666	(s)	0	6,755
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	22	--	-68	0	46	101
Finished Petroleum Products	2,536	55,870	22,383	--	90,036	-3,720	--	--	1,951	172,594	148,008
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,536	28,667	7,831	--	50,520	3,885	--	--	151	85,517	54,481
Reformulated	--	18,291	4,525	--	10,338	772	--	--	2	32,380	20,016
Oxygenated	3,177	0	0	--	148	85	--	--	0	3,240	365
Other	-642	10,376	3,306	--	40,034	3,028	--	--	150	49,897	34,100
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	-1	0	--	111	18	--	--	0	92	246
Jet Fuel	--	2,826	2,051	--	13,716	-793	--	--	312	19,074	11,160
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	1	-1	0
Kerosene-Type	--	2,826	2,051	--	13,716	-793	--	--	311	19,075	11,160
Kerosene	--	784	80	--	309	-748	--	--	2	1,919	3,828
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	12,994	5,534	--	23,887	-5,404	--	--	253	47,566	54,633
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	3,443	3,064	--	11,201	-686	--	--	8	18,386	17,946
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	9,551	2,470	--	12,686	-4,718	--	--	245	29,180	36,687
Residual Fuel Oil	--	5,282	5,922	--	704	-981	--	--	635	12,254	15,737
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	397	222	--	-87	71	--	--	0	461	549
Special Naphthas	--	23	117	--	70	-2	--	--	213	-1	114
Lubricants	--	564	381	--	612	-332	--	--	126	1,763	2,405
Waxes	--	153	15	--	0	46	--	--	22	100	266
Petroleum Coke	--	1,423	0	--	0	-62	--	--	198	1,287	258
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	875	230	--	194	562	--	--	34	703	4,222
Still Gas	--	1,807	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,807	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	76	0	--	0	20	--	--	5	51	109
Total	3,904	56,439	82,156	-1,585	94,972	430	0	54,495	1,975	178,985	188,866

^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 1998
(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 851	--	52,914	-1,585	-89	5,261	0	46,830	0	0	16,235
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	829	569	1,289	--	4,737	-869	--	252	24	8,017	5,223
Pentanes Plus	79	--	0	--	0	7	--	0	1	71	19
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	750	569	1,289	--	4,737	-876	--	252	24	7,945	5,204
Ethane/Ethylene	262	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	262	0
Propane/Propylene	334	1,689	1,262	--	4,630	-262	--	0	20	8,157	4,043
Normal Butane/Butylene	116	-843	27	--	107	-548	--	162	3	-210	821
Isobutane/Isobutylene	38	-277	0	--	0	-66	--	90	0	-263	340
Other Liquids	-312	--	5,570	--	288	-242	--	7,413	(s)	-1,625	19,400
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,906	--	693	--	0	154	--	2,445	0	0	2,389
Unfinished Oils	--	--	1,055	--	0	-644	--	3,370	0	-1,671	10,155
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2,218	--	3,822	--	288	226	--	1,666	(s)	0	6,755
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	22	--	-68	0	46	101
Finished Petroleum Products	2,536	55,870	22,383	--	90,036	-3,720	--	--	1,951	172,594	148,008
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,536	28,667	7,831	--	50,520	3,885	--	--	151	85,517	54,481
Reformulated	--	18,291	4,525	--	10,338	772	--	--	2	32,380	20,016
Oxygenated	3,177	0	0	--	148	85	--	--	0	3,240	365
Other	-642	10,376	3,306	--	40,034	3,028	--	--	150	49,897	34,100
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	-1	0	--	111	18	--	--	0	92	246
Jet Fuel	--	2,826	2,051	--	13,716	-793	--	--	312	19,074	11,160
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	1	-1	0
Kerosene-Type	--	2,826	2,051	--	13,716	-793	--	--	311	19,075	11,160
Kerosene	--	784	80	--	309	-748	--	--	2	1,919	3,828
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	12,994	5,534	--	23,887	-5,404	--	--	253	47,566	54,633
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	3,443	3,064	--	11,201	-686	--	--	8	18,386	17,946
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	9,551	2,470	--	12,686	-4,718	--	--	245	29,180	36,687
Residual Fuel Oil	--	5,282	5,922	--	704	-981	--	--	635	12,254	15,737
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	397	222	--	-87	71	--	--	0	461	549
Special Naphthas	--	23	117	--	70	-2	--	--	213	-1	114
Lubricants	--	564	381	--	612	-332	--	--	126	1,763	2,405
Waxes	--	153	15	--	0	46	--	--	22	100	266
Petroleum Coke	--	1,423	0	--	0	-62	--	--	198	1,287	258
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	875	230	--	194	562	--	--	34	703	4,222
Still Gas	--	1,807	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,807	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	76	0	--	0	20	--	--	5	51	109
Total	3,904	56,439	82,156	-1,585	94,972	430	0	54,495	1,975	178,985	188,866

^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, January 1998
(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	--	1,707	-51	-3	170	0	1,511	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	27	18	42	--	153	-28	--	8	1	259
Pentanes Plus	3	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	(s)	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	18	42	--	153	-28	--	8	1	256
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	11	54	41	--	149	-8	--	0	1	263
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-27	1	--	3	-18	--	5	(s)	-7
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-9	0	--	0	-2	--	3	0	-8
Other Liquids	-10	--	180	--	9	-8	--	239	(s)	-52
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	61	--	22	--	0	5	--	79	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	34	--	0	-21	--	109	0	-54
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-72	--	123	--	9	7	--	54	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	1	--	-2	0	1
Finished Petroleum Products	82	1,802	722	--	2,904	-120	--	--	63	5,568
Finished Motor Gasoline	82	925	253	--	1,630	125	--	--	5	2,759
Reformulated	--	590	146	--	333	25	--	--	(s)	1,045
Oxygenated	102	0	0	--	5	3	--	--	0	105
Other	-21	335	107	--	1,291	98	--	--	5	1,610
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	4	1	--	--	0	3
Jet Fuel	--	91	66	--	442	-26	--	--	10	615
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	--	91	66	--	442	-26	--	--	10	615
Kerosene	--	25	3	--	10	-24	--	--	(s)	62
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	419	179	--	771	-174	--	--	8	1,534
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	111	99	--	361	-22	--	--	(s)	593
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	308	80	--	409	-152	--	--	8	941
Residual Fuel Oil	--	170	191	--	23	-32	--	--	20	395
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	13	7	--	-3	2	--	--	0	15
Special Naphthas	--	1	4	--	2	(s)	--	--	7	(s)
Lubricants	--	18	12	--	20	-11	--	--	4	57
Waxes	--	5	(s)	--	0	1	--	--	1	3
Petroleum Coke	--	46	0	--	0	-2	--	--	6	42
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	28	7	--	6	18	--	--	1	23
Still Gas	--	58	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	58
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	1	--	--	(s)	2
Total	126	1,821	2,650	-51	3,064	14	0	1,758	64	5,774

^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 1998
(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	--	1,707	-51	-3	170	0	1,511	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	27	18	42	--	153	-28	--	8	1	259
Pentanes Plus	3	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	(s)	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	18	42	--	153	-28	--	8	1	256
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	11	54	41	--	149	-8	--	0	1	263
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-27	1	--	3	-18	--	5	(s)	-7
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-9	0	--	0	-2	--	3	0	-8
Other Liquids	-10	--	180	--	9	-8	--	239	(s)	-52
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	61	--	22	--	0	5	--	79	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	34	--	0	-21	--	109	0	-54
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-72	--	123	--	9	7	--	54	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	1	--	-2	0	1
Finished Petroleum Products	82	1,802	722	--	2,904	-120	--	--	63	5,568
Finished Motor Gasoline	82	925	253	--	1,630	125	--	--	5	2,759
Reformulated	--	590	146	--	333	25	--	--	(s)	1,045
Oxygenated	102	0	0	--	5	3	--	--	0	105
Other	-21	335	107	--	1,291	98	--	--	5	1,610
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	4	1	--	--	0	3
Jet Fuel	--	91	66	--	442	-26	--	--	10	615
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	--	91	66	--	442	-26	--	--	10	615
Kerosene	--	25	3	--	10	-24	--	--	(s)	62
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	419	179	--	771	-174	--	--	8	1,534
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	111	99	--	361	-22	--	--	(s)	593
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	308	80	--	409	-152	--	--	8	941
Residual Fuel Oil	--	170	191	--	23	-32	--	--	20	395
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	13	7	--	-3	2	--	--	0	15
Special Naphthas	--	1	4	--	2	(s)	--	--	7	(s)
Lubricants	--	18	12	--	20	-11	--	--	4	57
Waxes	--	5	(s)	--	0	1	--	--	1	3
Petroleum Coke	--	46	0	--	0	-2	--	--	6	42
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	28	7	--	6	18	--	--	1	23
Still Gas	--	58	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	58
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	1	--	--	(s)	2
Total	126	1,821	2,650	-51	3,064	14	0	1,758	64	5,774

^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, January 1998
(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 17,274	--	26,741	2,288	59,993	183	0	104,945	1,168	0	73,814
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,014	3,033	3,599	--	265	-6,173	--	3,890	752	17,442	23,356
Pentanes Plus	1,167	--	42	--	519	150	--	795	455	328	1,920
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,847	3,033	3,557	--	-254	-6,323	--	3,095	297	17,114	21,436
Ethane/Ethylene	2,955	0	12	--	-2,215	-110	--	0	0	862	2,868
Propane/Propylene	3,242	3,656	2,661	--	968	-4,566	--	0	96	14,997	13,423
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,189	-619	486	--	571	-1,350	--	2,339	201	437	3,451
Isobutane/Isobutylene	461	-4	398	--	422	-297	--	756	0	818	1,694
Other Liquids	23	--	0	--	1,171	1,188	--	742	(s)	-736	25,984
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,232	--	0	--	0	37	--	1,195	0	0	1,951
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	-138	599	--	-1	0	-736	12,983
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,209	--	0	--	1,309	571	--	-471	(s)	0	11,033
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-19	--	19	0	0	17
Finished Petroleum Products	2,293	112,026	285	--	19,757	4,223	--	--	563	129,575	107,731
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,293	58,719	76	--	11,844	1,163	--	--	19	71,750	43,071
Reformulated	--	7,570	0	--	366	-248	--	--	1	8,183	947
Oxygenated	10,840	1,920	0	--	-174	-53	--	--	1	12,638	484
Other	-8,547	49,229	76	--	11,652	1,464	--	--	18	50,928	41,640
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	71	1	--	40	22	--	--	0	90	395
Jet Fuel	--	6,809	0	--	3,001	149	--	--	(s)	9,661	9,087
Naphtha-Type	--	6	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	6	0
Kerosene-Type	--	6,803	0	--	3,001	149	--	--	(s)	9,655	9,087
Kerosene	--	740	0	--	-19	-207	--	--	6	922	1,372
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	26,947	107	--	4,708	300	--	--	68	31,394	31,675
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	19,303	79	--	4,368	246	--	--	64	23,440	22,566
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	7,644	28	--	340	54	--	--	3	7,955	9,109
Residual Fuel Oil	--	2,244	19	--	-480	53	--	--	0	1,730	2,628
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,291	31	--	106	23	--	--	0	1,405	379
Special Naphthas	--	750	18	--	39	-13	--	--	10	810	465
Lubricants	--	868	23	--	145	165	--	--	56	815	1,900
Waxes	--	171	9	--	0	27	--	--	20	133	171
Petroleum Coke	--	4,447	0	--	0	740	--	--	46	3,661	3,954
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	4,650	0	--	373	1,919	--	--	338	2,766	12,391
Still Gas	--	4,018	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,018	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	301	1	--	0	-118	--	--	(s)	420	243
Total	28,604	115,059	30,625	2,288	81,186	-579	0	109,577	2,483	146,281	230,885

^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 1998
(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 17,274	--	26,741	2,288	59,993	183	0	104,945	1,168	0	73,814
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,014	3,033	3,599	--	265	-6,173	--	3,890	752	17,442	23,356
Pentanes Plus	1,167	--	42	--	519	150	--	795	455	328	1,920
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,847	3,033	3,557	--	-254	-6,323	--	3,095	297	17,114	21,436
Ethane/Ethylene	2,955	0	12	--	-2,215	-110	--	0	0	862	2,868
Propane/Propylene	3,242	3,656	2,661	--	968	-4,566	--	0	96	14,997	13,423
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,189	-619	486	--	571	-1,350	--	2,339	201	437	3,451
Isobutane/Isobutylene	461	-4	398	--	422	-297	--	756	0	818	1,694
Other Liquids	23	--	0	--	1,171	1,188	--	742	(s)	-736	25,984
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,232	--	0	--	0	37	--	1,195	0	0	1,951
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	-138	599	--	-1	0	-736	12,983
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,209	--	0	--	1,309	571	--	-471	(s)	0	11,033
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-19	--	19	0	0	17
Finished Petroleum Products	2,293	112,026	285	--	19,757	4,223	--	--	563	129,575	107,731
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,293	58,719	76	--	11,844	1,163	--	--	19	71,750	43,071
Reformulated	--	7,570	0	--	366	-248	--	--	1	8,183	947
Oxygenated	10,840	1,920	0	--	-174	-53	--	--	1	12,638	484
Other	-8,547	49,229	76	--	11,652	1,464	--	--	18	50,928	41,640
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	71	1	--	40	22	--	--	0	90	395
Jet Fuel	--	6,809	0	--	3,001	149	--	--	(s)	9,661	9,087
Naphtha-Type	--	6	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	6	0
Kerosene-Type	--	6,803	0	--	3,001	149	--	--	(s)	9,655	9,087
Kerosene	--	740	0	--	-19	-207	--	--	6	922	1,372
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	26,947	107	--	4,708	300	--	--	68	31,394	31,675
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	19,303	79	--	4,368	246	--	--	64	23,440	22,566
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	7,644	28	--	340	54	--	--	3	7,955	9,109
Residual Fuel Oil	--	2,244	19	--	-480	53	--	--	0	1,730	2,628
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,291	31	--	106	23	--	--	0	1,405	379
Special Naphthas	--	750	18	--	39	-13	--	--	10	810	465
Lubricants	--	868	23	--	145	165	--	--	56	815	1,900
Waxes	--	171	9	--	0	27	--	--	20	133	171
Petroleum Coke	--	4,447	0	--	0	740	--	--	46	3,661	3,954
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	4,650	0	--	373	1,919	--	--	338	2,766	12,391
Still Gas	--	4,018	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,018	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	301	1	--	0	-118	--	--	(s)	420	243
Total	28,604	115,059	30,625	2,288	81,186	-579	0	109,577	2,483	146,281	230,885

^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, January 1998
(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 557	--	863	74	1,935	6	0	3,385	38	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	291	98	116	--	9	-199	--	125	24	563
Pentanes Plus	38	--	1	--	17	5	--	26	15	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	253	98	115	--	-8	-204	--	100	10	552
Ethane/Ethylene	95	0	(s)	--	-71	-4	--	0	0	28
Propane/Propylene	105	118	86	--	31	-147	--	0	3	484
Normal Butane/Butylene	38	-20	16	--	18	-44	--	75	6	14
Isobutane/Isobutylene	15	(s)	13	--	14	-10	--	24	0	26
Other Liquids	1	--	0	--	38	38	--	24	(s)	-24
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	40	--	0	--	0	1	--	39	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	-4	19	--	(s)	0	-24
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-39	--	0	--	42	18	--	-15	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	74	3,614	9	--	637	136	--	--	18	4,180
Finished Motor Gasoline	74	1,894	2	--	382	38	--	--	1	2,315
Reformulated	--	244	0	--	12	-8	--	--	(s)	264
Oxygenated	350	62	0	--	-6	-2	--	--	(s)	408
Other	-276	1,588	2	--	376	47	--	--	1	1,643
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	2	(s)	--	1	1	--	--	0	3
Jet Fuel	--	220	0	--	97	5	--	--	(s)	312
Naphtha-Type	--	(s)	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	--	219	0	--	97	5	--	--	(s)	311
Kerosene	--	24	0	--	-1	-7	--	--	(s)	30
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	869	3	--	152	10	--	--	2	1,013
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	623	3	--	141	8	--	--	2	756
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	247	1	--	11	2	--	--	(s)	257
Residual Fuel Oil	--	72	1	--	-15	2	--	--	0	56
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	42	1	--	3	1	--	--	0	45
Special Naphthas	--	24	1	--	1	(s)	--	--	(s)	26
Lubricants	--	28	1	--	5	5	--	--	2	26
Waxes	--	6	(s)	--	0	1	--	--	1	4
Petroleum Coke	--	143	0	--	0	24	--	--	1	118
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	150	0	--	12	62	--	--	11	89
Still Gas	--	130	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	130
Miscellaneous Products	--	10	(s)	--	0	-4	--	--	(s)	14
Total	923	3,712	988	74	2,619	-19	0	3,535	80	4,719

^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 1998
(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 557	--	863	74	1,935	6	0	3,385	38	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	291	98	116	--	9	-199	--	125	24	563
Pentanes Plus	38	--	1	--	17	5	--	26	15	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	253	98	115	--	-8	-204	--	100	10	552
Ethane/Ethylene	95	0	(s)	--	-71	-4	--	0	0	28
Propane/Propylene	105	118	86	--	31	-147	--	0	3	484
Normal Butane/Butylene	38	-20	16	--	18	-44	--	75	6	14
Isobutane/Isobutylene	15	(s)	13	--	14	-10	--	24	0	26
Other Liquids	1	--	0	--	38	38	--	24	(s)	-24
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	40	--	0	--	0	1	--	39	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	-4	19	--	(s)	0	-24
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-39	--	0	--	42	18	--	-15	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-1	--	1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	74	3,614	9	--	637	136	--	--	18	4,180
Finished Motor Gasoline	74	1,894	2	--	382	38	--	--	1	2,315
Reformulated	--	244	0	--	12	-8	--	--	(s)	264
Oxygenated	350	62	0	--	-6	-2	--	--	(s)	408
Other	-276	1,588	2	--	376	47	--	--	1	1,643
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	2	(s)	--	1	1	--	--	0	3
Jet Fuel	--	220	0	--	97	5	--	--	(s)	312
Naphtha-Type	--	(s)	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	--	219	0	--	97	5	--	--	(s)	311
Kerosene	--	24	0	--	-1	-7	--	--	(s)	30
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	869	3	--	152	10	--	--	2	1,013
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	623	3	--	141	8	--	--	2	756
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	247	1	--	11	2	--	--	(s)	257
Residual Fuel Oil	--	72	1	--	-15	2	--	--	0	56
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	42	1	--	3	1	--	--	0	45
Special Naphthas	--	24	1	--	1	(s)	--	--	(s)	26
Lubricants	--	28	1	--	5	5	--	--	2	26
Waxes	--	6	(s)	--	0	1	--	--	1	4
Petroleum Coke	--	143	0	--	0	24	--	--	1	118
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	150	0	--	12	62	--	--	11	89
Still Gas	--	130	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	130
Miscellaneous Products	--	10	(s)	--	0	-4	--	--	(s)	14
Total	923	3,712	988	74	2,619	-19	0	3,535	80	4,719

^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, January 1998
(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 103,062	--	153,901	8,232	-53,603	7,866	0	203,726	0	0	717,912
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	38,876	10,744	2,005	--	-2,109	-6,592	--	7,135	885	48,088	46,718
Pentanes Plus	5,753	--	1,031	--	-167	775	--	2,069	0	3,773	4,453
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	33,123	10,744	974	--	-1,942	-7,367	--	5,066	885	44,315	42,265
Ethane/Ethylene	15,409	738	544	--	3,485	-1,605	--	0	0	21,781	14,111
Propane/Propylene	11,076	9,293	136	--	-4,893	-3,695	--	0	637	18,670	15,104
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,286	148	176	--	-356	-2,765	--	3,132	248	1,639	7,249
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,352	565	118	--	-178	698	--	1,934	0	2,225	5,801
Other Liquids	4,063	--	6,640	--	-2,193	2,846	--	6,507	588	-1,431	66,208
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,407	--	22	--	0	408	--	3,021	0	0	5,444
Unfinished Oils	--	--	6,582	--	138	2,303	--	5,848	0	-1,431	45,590
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	656	--	36	--	-2,331	132	--	-2,359	588	0	15,145
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	3	--	-3	0	0	29
Finished Petroleum Products	-581	219,048	8,077	--	-112,762	2,294	--	--	16,070	95,418	131,581
Finished Motor Gasoline	-581	100,392	282	--	-64,016	2,662	--	--	3,247	30,167	48,980
Reformulated	--	19,051	282	--	-10,704	1,032	--	--	0	7,597	9,450
Oxygenated	748	167	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	915	0
Other	-1,329	81,174	0	--	-53,312	1,630	--	--	3,247	21,656	39,530
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	274	0	--	-158	79	--	--	0	37	510
Jet Fuel	--	22,966	9	--	-18,482	502	--	--	444	3,547	13,456
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	1
Kerosene-Type	--	22,966	9	--	-18,482	502	--	--	444	3,547	13,455
Kerosene	--	1,347	0	--	-278	-157	--	--	(s)	1,226	811
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	45,363	0	--	-28,152	-584	--	--	2,961	14,834	31,750
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	26,653	0	--	-15,202	23	--	--	931	10,497	16,789
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	18,710	0	--	-12,950	-607	--	--	2,030	4,337	14,961
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10,096	883	--	-224	-181	--	--	2,875	8,061	14,564
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	12,047	6,771	--	-19	-376	--	--	0	19,175	2,465
Special Naphthas	--	754	91	--	-109	-247	--	--	25	958	1,363
Lubricants	--	3,385	0	--	-757	-87	--	--	483	2,232	6,910
Waxes	--	335	1	--	0	-56	--	--	32	360	416
Petroleum Coke	--	9,488	0	--	0	646	--	--	5,983	2,859	4,740
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,980	40	--	-567	341	--	--	18	2,094	4,597
Still Gas	--	8,555	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	8,555	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,066	0	--	0	-248	--	--	1	1,313	1,019
Total	145,419	229,792	170,623	8,232	-170,667	6,414	0	217,368	17,543	142,075	962,419

^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 1998
(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 103,062	--	153,901	8,232	-53,603	7,866	0	203,726	0	0	717,912
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	38,876	10,744	2,005	--	-2,109	-6,592	--	7,135	885	48,088	46,718
Pentanes Plus	5,753	--	1,031	--	-167	775	--	2,069	0	3,773	4,453
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	33,123	10,744	974	--	-1,942	-7,367	--	5,066	885	44,315	42,265
Ethane/Ethylene	15,409	738	544	--	3,485	-1,605	--	0	0	21,781	14,111
Propane/Propylene	11,076	9,293	136	--	-4,893	-3,695	--	0	637	18,670	15,104
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,286	148	176	--	-356	-2,765	--	3,132	248	1,639	7,249
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,352	565	118	--	-178	698	--	1,934	0	2,225	5,801
Other Liquids	4,063	--	6,640	--	-2,193	2,846	--	6,507	588	-1,431	66,208
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,407	--	22	--	0	408	--	3,021	0	0	5,444
Unfinished Oils	--	--	6,582	--	138	2,303	--	5,848	0	-1,431	45,590
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	656	--	36	--	-2,331	132	--	-2,359	588	0	15,145
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	3	--	-3	0	0	29
Finished Petroleum Products	-581	219,048	8,077	--	-112,762	2,294	--	--	16,070	95,418	131,581
Finished Motor Gasoline	-581	100,392	282	--	-64,016	2,662	--	--	3,247	30,167	48,980
Reformulated	--	19,051	282	--	-10,704	1,032	--	--	0	7,597	9,450
Oxygenated	748	167	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	915	0
Other	-1,329	81,174	0	--	-53,312	1,630	--	--	3,247	21,656	39,530
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	274	0	--	-158	79	--	--	0	37	510
Jet Fuel	--	22,966	9	--	-18,482	502	--	--	444	3,547	13,456
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	1
Kerosene-Type	--	22,966	9	--	-18,482	502	--	--	444	3,547	13,455
Kerosene	--	1,347	0	--	-278	-157	--	--	(s)	1,226	811
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	45,363	0	--	-28,152	-584	--	--	2,961	14,834	31,750
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	26,653	0	--	-15,202	23	--	--	931	10,497	16,789
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	18,710	0	--	-12,950	-607	--	--	2,030	4,337	14,961
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10,096	883	--	-224	-181	--	--	2,875	8,061	14,564
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	12,047	6,771	--	-19	-376	--	--	0	19,175	2,465
Special Naphthas	--	754	91	--	-109	-247	--	--	25	958	1,363
Lubricants	--	3,385	0	--	-757	-87	--	--	483	2,232	6,910
Waxes	--	335	1	--	0	-56	--	--	32	360	416
Petroleum Coke	--	9,488	0	--	0	646	--	--	5,983	2,859	4,740
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,980	40	--	-567	341	--	--	18	2,094	4,597
Still Gas	--	8,555	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	8,555	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,066	0	--	0	-248	--	--	1	1,313	1,019
Total	145,419	229,792	170,623	8,232	-170,667	6,414	0	217,368	17,543	142,075	962,419

^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, January 1998
(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 3,325	--	4,965	266	-1,729	254	0	6,572	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,254	347	65	--	-68	-213	--	230	29	1,551
Pentanes Plus	186	--	33	--	-5	25	--	67	0	122
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,068	347	31	--	-63	-238	--	163	29	1,430
Ethane/Ethylene	497	24	18	--	112	-52	--	0	0	703
Propane/Propylene	357	300	4	--	-158	-119	--	0	21	602
Normal Butane/Butylene	74	5	6	--	-11	-89	--	101	8	53
Isobutane/Isobutylene	140	18	4	--	-6	23	--	62	0	72
Other Liquids	131	--	214	--	-71	92	--	210	19	-46
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	110	--	1	--	0	13	--	97	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	212	--	4	74	--	189	0	-46
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	21	--	1	--	-75	4	--	-76	19	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-19	7,066	261	--	-3,637	74	--	--	518	3,078
Finished Motor Gasoline	-19	3,238	9	--	-2,065	86	--	--	105	973
Reformulated	--	615	9	--	-345	33	--	--	0	245
Oxygenated	24	5	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	30
Other	-43	2,619	0	--	-1,720	53	--	--	105	699
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	9	0	--	-5	3	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	741	(s)	--	-596	16	--	--	14	114
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	741	(s)	--	-596	16	--	--	14	114
Kerosene	--	43	0	--	-9	-5	--	--	(s)	40
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,463	0	--	-908	-19	--	--	96	479
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	860	0	--	-490	1	--	--	30	339
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	604	0	--	-418	-20	--	--	65	140
Residual Fuel Oil	--	326	28	--	-7	-6	--	--	93	260
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	389	218	--	-1	-12	--	--	0	619
Special Naphthas	--	24	3	--	-4	-8	--	--	1	31
Lubricants	--	109	0	--	-24	-3	--	--	16	72
Waxes	--	11	(s)	--	0	-2	--	--	1	12
Petroleum Coke	--	306	0	--	0	21	--	--	193	92
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	96	1	--	-18	11	--	--	1	68
Still Gas	--	276	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	276
Miscellaneous Products	--	34	0	--	0	-8	--	--	(s)	42
Total	4,691	7,413	5,504	266	-5,505	207	0	7,012	566	4,583

^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 1998
(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 3,325	--	4,965	266	-1,729	254	0	6,572	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,254	347	65	--	-68	-213	--	230	29	1,551
Pentanes Plus	186	--	33	--	-5	25	--	67	0	122
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,068	347	31	--	-63	-238	--	163	29	1,430
Ethane/Ethylene	497	24	18	--	112	-52	--	0	0	703
Propane/Propylene	357	300	4	--	-158	-119	--	0	21	602
Normal Butane/Butylene	74	5	6	--	-11	-89	--	101	8	53
Isobutane/Isobutylene	140	18	4	--	-6	23	--	62	0	72
Other Liquids	131	--	214	--	-71	92	--	210	19	-46
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	110	--	1	--	0	13	--	97	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	212	--	4	74	--	189	0	-46
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	21	--	1	--	-75	4	--	-76	19	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-19	7,066	261	--	-3,637	74	--	--	518	3,078
Finished Motor Gasoline	-19	3,238	9	--	-2,065	86	--	--	105	973
Reformulated	--	615	9	--	-345	33	--	--	0	245
Oxygenated	24	5	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	30
Other	-43	2,619	0	--	-1,720	53	--	--	105	699
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	9	0	--	-5	3	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	741	(s)	--	-596	16	--	--	14	114
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	741	(s)	--	-596	16	--	--	14	114
Kerosene	--	43	0	--	-9	-5	--	--	(s)	40
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,463	0	--	-908	-19	--	--	96	479
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	860	0	--	-490	1	--	--	30	339
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	604	0	--	-418	-20	--	--	65	140
Residual Fuel Oil	--	326	28	--	-7	-6	--	--	93	260
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	389	218	--	-1	-12	--	--	0	619
Special Naphthas	--	24	3	--	-4	-8	--	--	1	31
Lubricants	--	109	0	--	-24	-3	--	--	16	72
Waxes	--	11	(s)	--	0	-2	--	--	1	12
Petroleum Coke	--	306	0	--	0	21	--	--	193	92
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	96	1	--	-18	11	--	--	1	68
Still Gas	--	276	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	276
Miscellaneous Products	--	34	0	--	0	-8	--	--	(s)	42
Total	4,691	7,413	5,504	266	-5,505	207	0	7,012	566	4,583

^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, January 1998
(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 10,932	--	6,209	1,550	-4,050	-261	0	14,902	0	0	12,523
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,051	112	536	--	-2,893	-33	--	659	6	1,174	1,337
Pentanes Plus	770	--	112	--	-352	-11	--	134	5	402	216
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,281	112	424	--	-2,541	-22	--	525	(s)	773	1,121
Ethane/Ethylene	950	0	0	--	-1,270	0	--	0	0	-320	213
Propane/Propylene	1,475	306	233	--	-705	-64	--	0	(s)	1,373	425
Normal Butane/Butylene	562	-156	191	--	-322	16	--	404	0	-145	322
Isobutane/Isobutylene	294	-38	0	--	-244	26	--	121	0	-135	161
Other Liquids	323	--	0	--	0	563	--	-238	0	-2	4,952
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	71	--	0	--	0	-37	--	108	0	0	215
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	114	--	-112	0	-2	2,335
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	252	--	0	--	0	486	--	-234	0	0	2,402
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-121	15,761	153	--	335	1,142	--	--	10	14,976	12,465
Finished Motor Gasoline	-121	7,925	13	--	-256	436	--	--	1	7,123	5,282
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,308	1,233	0	--	26	12	--	--	1	2,554	276
Other	-1,429	6,692	13	--	-282	424	--	--	0	4,570	5,006
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	4	0	--	7	-5	--	--	0	16	36
Jet Fuel	--	749	0	--	1,211	-27	--	--	0	1,987	812
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	749	0	--	1,211	-27	--	--	0	1,987	812
Kerosene	--	140	0	--	-12	34	--	--	0	94	101
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	4,169	140	--	-615	-37	--	--	0	3,731	2,762
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	3,224	36	--	-615	9	--	--	0	2,636	2,313
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	945	104	--	0	-46	--	--	0	1,095	449
Residual Fuel Oil	--	455	0	--	0	83	--	--	0	372	683
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	18	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	19	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	0
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	7	-7	0
Waxes	--	5	0	--	0	-20	--	--	(s)	25	0
Petroleum Coke	--	539	0	--	0	-5	--	--	0	544	99
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,102	0	--	0	685	--	--	1	416	2,677
Still Gas	--	595	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	595	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	60	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	61	13
Total	15,185	15,873	6,898	1,550	-6,608	1,411	0	15,323	16	16,148	31,277

^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 1998
(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 10,932	--	6,209	1,550	-4,050	-261	0	14,902	0	0	12,523
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,051	112	536	--	-2,893	-33	--	659	6	1,174	1,337
Pentanes Plus	770	--	112	--	-352	-11	--	134	5	402	216
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,281	112	424	--	-2,541	-22	--	525	(s)	773	1,121
Ethane/Ethylene	950	0	0	--	-1,270	0	--	0	0	-320	213
Propane/Propylene	1,475	306	233	--	-705	-64	--	0	(s)	1,373	425
Normal Butane/Butylene	562	-156	191	--	-322	16	--	404	0	-145	322
Isobutane/Isobutylene	294	-38	0	--	-244	26	--	121	0	-135	161
Other Liquids	323	--	0	--	0	563	--	-238	0	-2	4,952
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	71	--	0	--	0	-37	--	108	0	0	215
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	114	--	-112	0	-2	2,335
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	252	--	0	--	0	486	--	-234	0	0	2,402
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-121	15,761	153	--	335	1,142	--	--	10	14,976	12,465
Finished Motor Gasoline	-121	7,925	13	--	-256	436	--	--	1	7,123	5,282
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,308	1,233	0	--	26	12	--	--	1	2,554	276
Other	-1,429	6,692	13	--	-282	424	--	--	0	4,570	5,006
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	4	0	--	7	-5	--	--	0	16	36
Jet Fuel	--	749	0	--	1,211	-27	--	--	0	1,987	812
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	749	0	--	1,211	-27	--	--	0	1,987	812
Kerosene	--	140	0	--	-12	34	--	--	0	94	101
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	4,169	140	--	-615	-37	--	--	0	3,731	2,762
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	3,224	36	--	-615	9	--	--	0	2,636	2,313
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	945	104	--	0	-46	--	--	0	1,095	449
Residual Fuel Oil	--	455	0	--	0	83	--	--	0	372	683
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	18	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	19	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	0
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	7	-7	0
Waxes	--	5	0	--	0	-20	--	--	(s)	25	0
Petroleum Coke	--	539	0	--	0	-5	--	--	0	544	99
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,102	0	--	0	685	--	--	1	416	2,677
Still Gas	--	595	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	595	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	60	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	61	13
Total	15,185	15,873	6,898	1,550	-6,608	1,411	0	15,323	16	16,148	31,277

^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, January 1998
(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 353	--	200	50	-131	-8	0	481	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	131	4	17	--	-93	-1	--	21	(s)	38
Pentanes Plus	25	--	4	--	-11	(s)	--	4	(s)	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	106	4	14	--	-82	-1	--	17	(s)	25
Ethane/Ethylene	31	0	0	--	-41	0	--	0	0	-10
Propane/Propylene	48	10	8	--	-23	-2	--	0	(s)	44
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	-5	6	--	-10	1	--	13	0	-5
Isobutane/Isobutylene	9	-1	0	--	-8	1	--	4	0	-4
Other Liquids	10	--	0	--	0	18	--	-8	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	--	0	--	0	-1	--	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	4	--	-4	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	8	--	0	--	0	16	--	-8	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-4	508	5	--	11	37	--	--	(s)	483
Finished Motor Gasoline	-4	256	(s)	--	-8	14	--	--	(s)	230
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	42	40	0	--	1	(s)	--	--	(s)	82
Other	-46	216	(s)	--	-9	14	--	--	0	147
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	24	0	--	39	-1	--	--	0	64
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	24	0	--	39	-1	--	--	0	64
Kerosene	--	5	0	--	(s)	1	--	--	0	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	134	5	--	-20	-1	--	--	0	120
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	104	1	--	-20	(s)	--	--	0	85
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	30	3	--	0	-1	--	--	0	35
Residual Fuel Oil	--	15	0	--	0	3	--	--	0	12
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	(s)	0	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	--	17	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	18
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	36	0	--	0	22	--	--	(s)	13
Still Gas	--	19	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Total	490	512	223	50	-213	46	0	494	1	521

^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 1998
(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 353	--	200	50	-131	-8	0	481	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	131	4	17	--	-93	-1	--	21	(s)	38
Pentanes Plus	25	--	4	--	-11	(s)	--	4	(s)	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	106	4	14	--	-82	-1	--	17	(s)	25
Ethane/Ethylene	31	0	0	--	-41	0	--	0	0	-10
Propane/Propylene	48	10	8	--	-23	-2	--	0	(s)	44
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	-5	6	--	-10	1	--	13	0	-5
Isobutane/Isobutylene	9	-1	0	--	-8	1	--	4	0	-4
Other Liquids	10	--	0	--	0	18	--	-8	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	--	0	--	0	-1	--	3	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	4	--	-4	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	8	--	0	--	0	16	--	-8	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-4	508	5	--	11	37	--	--	(s)	483
Finished Motor Gasoline	-4	256	(s)	--	-8	14	--	--	(s)	230
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	42	40	0	--	1	(s)	--	--	(s)	82
Other	-46	216	(s)	--	-9	14	--	--	0	147
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	24	0	--	39	-1	--	--	0	64
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	24	0	--	39	-1	--	--	0	64
Kerosene	--	5	0	--	(s)	1	--	--	0	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	134	5	--	-20	-1	--	--	0	120
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	104	1	--	-20	(s)	--	--	0	85
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	30	3	--	0	-1	--	--	0	35
Residual Fuel Oil	--	15	0	--	0	3	--	--	0	12
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	(s)	0	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	--	17	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	18
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	36	0	--	0	22	--	--	(s)	13
Still Gas	--	19	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Total	490	512	223	50	-213	46	0	494	1	521

^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, January 1998
(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 67,463	--	13,978	3,199	-2,251	3,125	0	73,286	5,978	0	63,808
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,848	1,346	4	--	0	-1,591	--	3,939	451	2,399	3,315
Pentanes Plus	2,133	--	0	--	0	-1	--	1,841	(s)	293	23
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,715	1,346	4	--	0	-1,590	--	2,098	450	2,107	3,292
Ethane/Ethylene	2	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	2	0
Propane/Propylene	408	1,447	4	--	0	-805	--	0	149	2,515	1,676
Normal Butane/Butylene	906	-241	0	--	0	-771	--	1,621	301	-486	1,111
Isobutane/Isobutylene	399	140	0	--	0	-14	--	477	0	76	505
Other Liquids	1,998	--	2,197	--	734	2,516	--	2,278	0	135	35,981
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,292	--	862	--	0	417	--	3,737	0	0	3,436
Unfinished Oils	--	--	1,335	--	0	1,292	--	-92	0	135	22,131
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,294	--	0	--	734	815	--	-1,375	0	0	10,412
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-8	--	8	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	1,556	83,089	215	--	2,634	2,450	--	--	5,119	79,924	59,249
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,556	38,835	13	--	1,908	1,026	--	--	559	40,727	23,473
Reformulated	--	28,213	0	--	0	324	--	--	3	27,886	14,001
Oxygenated	2,617	4	0	--	0	1	--	--	63	2,556	2
Other	-1,061	10,618	13	--	1,908	701	--	--	492	10,285	9,470
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	43	0	--	0	-15	--	--	0	58	587
Jet Fuel	--	13,267	4	--	554	446	--	--	382	12,997	9,688
Naphtha-Type	--	13	0	--	0	8	--	--	0	5	33
Kerosene-Type	--	13,254	4	--	554	438	--	--	382	12,992	9,655
Kerosene	--	145	0	--	0	1	--	--	16	128	97
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,464	22	--	172	-213	--	--	840	13,031	12,239
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	9,982	0	--	248	197	--	--	461	9,572	8,791
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	3,482	22	--	-76	-410	--	--	380	3,458	3,448
Residual Fuel Oil	--	5,683	97	--	0	244	--	--	545	4,991	6,038
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	228	37	--	0	46	--	--	0	219	370
Special Naphthas	--	189	0	--	0	6	--	--	312	-129	63
Lubricants	--	396	0	--	0	-154	--	--	84	466	1,586
Waxes	--	45	0	--	0	-17	--	--	10	52	136
Petroleum Coke	--	5,032	37	--	0	437	--	--	2,355	2,277	2,195
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,462	0	--	0	657	--	--	16	789	2,614
Still Gas	--	4,153	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,153	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	147	5	--	0	-14	--	--	1	165	163
Total	74,865	84,435	16,394	3,199	1,117	6,500	0	79,503	11,548	82,459	162,353

^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 1998
(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 67,463	--	13,978	3,199	-2,251	3,125	0	73,286	5,978	0	63,808
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,848	1,346	4	--	0	-1,591	--	3,939	451	2,399	3,315
Pentanes Plus	2,133	--	0	--	0	-1	--	1,841	(s)	293	23
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,715	1,346	4	--	0	-1,590	--	2,098	450	2,107	3,292
Ethane/Ethylene	2	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	2	0
Propane/Propylene	408	1,447	4	--	0	-805	--	0	149	2,515	1,676
Normal Butane/Butylene	906	-241	0	--	0	-771	--	1,621	301	-486	1,111
Isobutane/Isobutylene	399	140	0	--	0	-14	--	477	0	76	505
Other Liquids	1,998	--	2,197	--	734	2,516	--	2,278	0	135	35,981
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,292	--	862	--	0	417	--	3,737	0	0	3,436
Unfinished Oils	--	--	1,335	--	0	1,292	--	-92	0	135	22,131
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,294	--	0	--	734	815	--	-1,375	0	0	10,412
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-8	--	8	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	1,556	83,089	215	--	2,634	2,450	--	--	5,119	79,924	59,249
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,556	38,835	13	--	1,908	1,026	--	--	559	40,727	23,473
Reformulated	--	28,213	0	--	0	324	--	--	3	27,886	14,001
Oxygenated	2,617	4	0	--	0	1	--	--	63	2,556	2
Other	-1,061	10,618	13	--	1,908	701	--	--	492	10,285	9,470
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	43	0	--	0	-15	--	--	0	58	587
Jet Fuel	--	13,267	4	--	554	446	--	--	382	12,997	9,688
Naphtha-Type	--	13	0	--	0	8	--	--	0	5	33
Kerosene-Type	--	13,254	4	--	554	438	--	--	382	12,992	9,655
Kerosene	--	145	0	--	0	1	--	--	16	128	97
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,464	22	--	172	-213	--	--	840	13,031	12,239
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	9,982	0	--	248	197	--	--	461	9,572	8,791
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	3,482	22	--	-76	-410	--	--	380	3,458	3,448
Residual Fuel Oil	--	5,683	97	--	0	244	--	--	545	4,991	6,038
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	228	37	--	0	46	--	--	0	219	370
Special Naphthas	--	189	0	--	0	6	--	--	312	-129	63
Lubricants	--	396	0	--	0	-154	--	--	84	466	1,586
Waxes	--	45	0	--	0	-17	--	--	10	52	136
Petroleum Coke	--	5,032	37	--	0	437	--	--	2,355	2,277	2,195
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,462	0	--	0	657	--	--	16	789	2,614
Still Gas	--	4,153	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,153	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	147	5	--	0	-14	--	--	1	165	163
Total	74,865	84,435	16,394	3,199	1,117	6,500	0	79,503	11,548	82,459	162,353

^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, January 1998
(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 2,176	--	451	103	-73	101	0	2,364	193	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	124	43	(s)	--	0	-51	--	127	15	77
Pentanes Plus	69	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	59	(s)	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	55	43	(s)	--	0	-51	--	68	15	68
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	13	47	(s)	--	0	-26	--	0	5	81
Normal Butane/Butylene	29	-8	0	--	0	-25	--	52	10	-16
Isobutane/Isobutylene	13	5	0	--	0	(s)	--	15	0	2
Other Liquids	64	--	71	--	24	81	--	73	0	4
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	106	--	28	--	0	13	--	121	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	43	--	0	42	--	-3	0	4
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-42	--	0	--	24	26	--	-44	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	50	2,680	7	--	85	79	--	--	165	2,578
Finished Motor Gasoline	50	1,253	(s)	--	62	33	--	--	18	1,314
Reformulated	--	910	0	--	0	10	--	--	(s)	900
Oxygenated	84	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	2	82
Other	-34	343	(s)	--	62	23	--	--	16	332
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Jet Fuel	--	428	(s)	--	18	14	--	--	12	419
Naphtha-Type	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	--	428	(s)	--	18	14	--	--	12	419
Kerosene	--	5	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	434	1	--	6	-7	--	--	27	420
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	322	0	--	8	6	--	--	15	309
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	112	1	--	-2	-13	--	--	12	112
Residual Fuel Oil	--	183	3	--	0	8	--	--	18	161
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	7	1	--	0	1	--	--	0	7
Special Naphthas	--	6	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	10	-4
Lubricants	--	13	0	--	0	-5	--	--	3	15
Waxes	--	1	0	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	162	1	--	0	14	--	--	76	73
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	47	0	--	0	21	--	--	1	25
Still Gas	--	134	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	134
Miscellaneous Products	--	5	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	5
Total	2,415	2,724	529	103	36	210	0	2,565	373	2,660

^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 1998
(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 2,176	--	451	103	-73	101	0	2,364	193	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	124	43	(s)	--	0	-51	--	127	15	77
Pentanes Plus	69	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	59	(s)	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	55	43	(s)	--	0	-51	--	68	15	68
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	13	47	(s)	--	0	-26	--	0	5	81
Normal Butane/Butylene	29	-8	0	--	0	-25	--	52	10	-16
Isobutane/Isobutylene	13	5	0	--	0	(s)	--	15	0	2
Other Liquids	64	--	71	--	24	81	--	73	0	4
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	106	--	28	--	0	13	--	121	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	43	--	0	42	--	-3	0	4
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-42	--	0	--	24	26	--	-44	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	50	2,680	7	--	85	79	--	--	165	2,578
Finished Motor Gasoline	50	1,253	(s)	--	62	33	--	--	18	1,314
Reformulated	--	910	0	--	0	10	--	--	(s)	900
Oxygenated	84	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	2	82
Other	-34	343	(s)	--	62	23	--	--	16	332
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Jet Fuel	--	428	(s)	--	18	14	--	--	12	419
Naphtha-Type	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	--	428	(s)	--	18	14	--	--	12	419
Kerosene	--	5	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	434	1	--	6	-7	--	--	27	420
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	322	0	--	8	6	--	--	15	309
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	112	1	--	-2	-13	--	--	12	112
Residual Fuel Oil	--	183	3	--	0	8	--	--	18	161
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	7	1	--	0	1	--	--	0	7
Special Naphthas	--	6	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	10	-4
Lubricants	--	13	0	--	0	-5	--	--	3	15
Waxes	--	1	0	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	162	1	--	0	14	--	--	76	73
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	47	0	--	0	21	--	--	1	25
Still Gas	--	134	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	134
Miscellaneous Products	--	5	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	5
Total	2,415	2,724	529	103	36	210	0	2,565	373	2,660

^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	November 1997		January-November 1997	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 778	E 26	E 8,924	E 27
Florida	511	17	5,827	17
New York	E 29	E 1	E 319	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 86	E 3	E 1,225	E 4
Virginia	E (s)	E (s)	E 6	E (s)
West Virginia	E 125	E 4	E 1,373	E 4
Adjustment ^a	28	1	172	1
PAD District II	E 17,135	E 571	E 190,082	E 569
Illinois	1,375	46	14,700	44
Indiana	E 200	E 7	E 2,198	E 7
Kansas	E 3,425	E 114	E 38,297	E 115
Kentucky	267	9	2,751	8
Michigan	E 802	E 27	E 9,232	E 28
Missouri	8	(s)	105	(s)
Nebraska	282	9	3,045	9
North Dakota	3,107	104	32,631	98
Ohio	E 631	E 21	E 7,579	E 23
Oklahoma	6,579	219	75,297	225
South Dakota	103	3	1,206	4
Tennessee	29	1	E 337	E 1
Adjustment ^a	328	11	2,704	8
PAD District III	E 98,158	E 3,272	E 1,074,466	E 3,217
Alabama	1,219	41	E 13,610	E 41
Arkansas	E 627	E 21	E 7,077	E 21
Louisiana ^b	E 10,946	E 365	E 122,846	E 368
Mississippi	1,770	59	19,106	57
New Mexico	E 5,237	E 175	E 58,682	E 176
Texas ^b	44,333	1,478	E 490,011	E 1,467
Federal Offshore PAD District III	E 33,642	E 1,121	E 356,996	E 1,069
Adjustment ^a	384	13	6,137	18
PAD District IV	E 10,503	E 350	E 119,014	E 356
Colorado	1,815	60	E 21,407	E 64
Montana	E 1,276	E 43	E 14,343	E 43
Utah	1,690	56	E 17,547	E 53
Wyoming	5,537	185	E 62,798	E 188
Adjustment ^a	184	6	2,919	9
PAD District V	E 66,920	E 2,231	E 746,760	E 2,236
Alaska ^b	E 38,340	E 1,278	E 432,962	E 1,296
South Alaska	947	32	11,242	34
North Slope	37,392	1,246	421,720	1,263
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	0	0	(s)	(s)
Arizona	7	(s)	77	(s)
California ^b	23,875	796	257,228	770
Nevada	73	2	908	3
Federal Offshore PAD District V	3,747	125	49,875	149
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	879	29	5,710	17
U.S. Total^b	E 193,494	E 6,450	E 2,139,247	E 6,405

^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 - 7,162; California: State - 1,831; Louisiana: State - E N/A; Texas: State - 83; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E46,465.

(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, January 1998
(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	140	689	829	599	323	8,092	9,014
Pentanes Plus	11	68	79	109	81	977	1,167
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	129	621	750	490	242	7,115	7,847
Ethane	51	211	262	144	0	2,811	2,955
Propane	48	286	334	218	147	2,877	3,242
Normal Butane	30	86	116	71	95	1,023	1,189
Isobutane	0	38	38	57	0	404	461
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	11	36	47	98	41	1,145	1,284
Pentanes Plus	0	4	4	12	8	215	235
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	11	32	43	86	33	930	1,049
Ethane	0	0	0	17	0	100	117
Propane	8	23	31	38	23	466	527
Normal Butane	3	5	8	14	10	267	291
Isobutane	0	4	4	17	0	97	114

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	19,196	3,799	8,879	588	6,414	38,876	4,051	3,848	56,618
Pentanes Plus	2,965	537	1,432	183	636	5,753	770	2,133	9,902
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	16,231	3,262	7,447	405	5,778	33,123	3,281	1,715	46,716
Ethane	7,417	1,745	3,083	59	3,105	15,409	950	2	19,578
Propane	5,565	957	2,607	185	1,762	11,076	1,475	408	16,535
Normal Butane	2,238	-1,569	907	107	603	2,286	562	906	5,059
Isobutane	1,011	2,129	850	54	308	4,352	294	399	5,544
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	181	309	978	69	102	1,639	310	99	3,379
Pentanes Plus	84	96	306	28	17	531	140	20	930
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	97	213	672	41	85	1,108	170	79	2,449
Ethane	8	9	29	12	0	58	2	0	177
Propane	61	41	93	18	64	277	104	46	985
Normal Butane	22	79	237	7	16	361	51	14	725
Isobutane	6	84	313	4	5	412	13	19	562

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,
January 1998**

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	44,047	2,783	46,830	70,262	12,890	21,793	104,945
Natural Gas Liquids	252	0	252	2,596	203	1,091	3,890
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	211	45	539	795
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	252	0	252	2,385	158	552	3,095
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	162	0	162	1,794	110	435	2,339
Isobutane	90	0	90	591	48	117	756
Other Liquids	7,290	123	7,413	1,700	219	-1,177	742
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,445	0	2,445	897	215	83	1,195
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	34	0	30	64
Oxygenates	W	W	2,445	863	215	53	1,131
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,008
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	2,282	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	3,241	129	3,370	933	-11	-923	-1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	1,672	-6	1,666	-149	15	-337	-471
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-68	0	-68	19	0	0	19
Total Input to Refineries	51,589	2,906	54,495	74,558	13,312	21,707	109,577
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,432	90	1,522	2,324	422	698	3,444
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,547	98	1,645	2,369	413	701	3,483
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	92.6	91.9	92.5	98.1	102.1	99.6	98.9
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	638	16	655	803	134	207	1,144
Catalytic Hydrocracking	36	0	36	139	0	5	144
Delayed and Fluid Coking	50	0	50	192	67	80	340
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.86	0.94	0.87	1.23	2.26	0.77	1.27
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	34.24	34.80	34.27	33.28	27.98	35.75	33.08
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,547	98	1,645	2,369	413	701	3,483
Operating	1,439	98	1,537	2,369	413	701	3,483
Idle	108	0	108	0	0	0	0
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	142	0	0	142

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, January 1998 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	18,215	105,421	71,906	5,404	2,780	203,726	14,902	73,286	443,689
Natural Gas Liquids	1,041	2,926	2,711	218	239	7,135	659	3,939	15,875
Pentanes Plus	517	989	332	121	110	2,069	134	1,841	4,839
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	524	1,937	2,379	97	129	5,066	525	2,098	11,036
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	478	971	1,614	69	0	3,132	404	1,621	7,658
Isobutane	46	966	765	28	129	1,934	121	477	3,378
Other Liquids	-804	2,360	5,330	-99	-280	6,507	-238	2,278	16,702
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	88	2,012	897	0	24	3,021	108	3,737	10,506
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	83	326	583	0	0	992	4	718	1,778
Oxygenates	5	1,686	314	W	W	2,029	104	3,019	8,728
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,225
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	50
MTBE	W	1,578	W	W	W	1,862	W	2,934	7,226
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	227
Unfinished Oils (net)	-412	2,673	3,682	-143	48	5,848	-112	-92	9,013
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-480	-2,325	754	44	-352	-2,359	-234	-1,375	-2,773
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	-3	0	0	-3	0	8	-44
Total Input to Refineries	18,452	110,707	79,947	5,523	2,739	217,368	15,323	79,503	476,266
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	563	3,416	2,336	167	90	6,572	485	2,632	14,655
Operable Capacity (daily average)	623	3,459	2,774	201	95	7,152	521	2,904	15,705
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	90.3	98.7	84.2	83.5	94.8	91.9	93.0	90.6	93.3
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	159	1,176	835	24	31	2,225	157	653	4,833
Catalytic Hydrocracking	14	229	208	0	0	451	4	394	1,029
Delayed and Fluid Coking	5	465	323	7	0	799	45	516	1,749
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.73	1.51	1.34	1.50	0.57	1.36	1.35	1.21	1.26
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.34	29.90	31.24	33.44	39.60	31.38	32.73	25.28	31.10
Operable Capacity (daily average)	623	3,459	2,774	201	95	7,152	521	2,904	15,705
Operating	623	3,432	2,764	201	95	7,115	521	2,882	15,538
Idle	1	27	10	0	0	37	0	22	167
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,179	37,321

^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,
January 1998**
(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	576	-7	569	2,587	21	425	3,033
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	1,656	33	1,689	2,700	328	628	3,656
Propane	W	W	W	2,035	W	W	2,788
Propylene	W	W	W	665	W	W	868
Normal Butane/Butylene	-804	-39	-843	-170	-302	-147	-619
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-276	-1	-277	57	-5	-56	-4
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	27,572	1,095	28,667	40,004	7,430	11,285	58,719
Reformulated	18,291	0	18,291	6,734	836	0	7,570
Oxygenated	0	0	0	702	1,203	15	1,920
Other	9,281	1,095	10,376	32,568	5,391	11,270	49,229
Finished Aviation Gasoline	-1	0	-1	48	8	15	71
Jet Fuel	2,794	32	2,826	4,600	999	1,210	6,809
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
Kerosene-Type	2,794	32	2,826	4,594	999	1,210	6,803
Commercial	2,794	22	2,816	4,337	931	1,128	6,396
Military	0	10	10	257	68	82	407
Kerosene	666	118	784	659	14	67	740
Distillate Fuel Oil	12,329	665	12,994	16,901	3,217	6,829	26,947
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,921	522	3,443	11,837	2,531	4,935	19,303
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	9,408	143	9,551	5,064	686	1,894	7,644
Residual Fuel Oil	5,200	82	5,282	1,877	323	44	2,244
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,296	33	1,329	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,631	49	2,680	357	0	-37	320
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,273	0	1,273	1,520	323	81	1,924
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	397	0	397	675	0	31	706
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	523	0	62	585
Special Naphthas	19	4	23	668	0	82	750
Lubricants	310	254	564	592	0	276	868
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	310	254	564	592	0	276	868
Waxes	0	153	153	96	0	75	171
Petroleum Coke	1,397	26	1,423	2,758	800	889	4,447
Marketable	458	0	458	1,631	636	688	2,955
Catalyst	939	26	965	1,127	164	201	1,492
Asphalt and Road Oil	488	387	875	3,032	973	645	4,650
Still Gas	1,723	84	1,807	2,762	463	793	4,018
Miscellaneous Products	31	45	76	175	77	49	301
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	31	45	76	175	77	49	301
Total	53,501	2,938	56,439	77,957	14,325	22,777	115,059
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-1,912	-32	-1,944	-3,399	-1,013	-1,070	-5,482

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, January 1998 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	787	6,479	3,395	34	49	10,744	112	1,346	15,804
Ethane/Ethylene	45	563	130	0	0	738	0	0	738
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	677
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	61
Propane/Propylene	632	5,038	3,478	86	59	9,293	306	1,447	16,391
Propane	W	2,341	2,941	W	W	5,833	W	W	11,594
Propylene	W	2,697	537	W	W	3,460	W	W	4,797
Normal Butane/Butylene	102	397	-307	-33	-11	148	-156	-241	-1,711
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-1,819
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	108
Isobutane/Isobutylene	8	481	94	-19	1	565	-38	140	386
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	363
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	23
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,678	48,983	38,484	1,756	1,491	100,392	7,925	38,835	234,538
Reformulated	747	14,595	3,709	0	0	19,051	0	28,213	73,125
Oxygenated	0	0	24	0	143	167	1,233	4	3,324
Other	8,931	34,388	34,751	1,756	1,348	81,174	6,692	10,618	158,089
Finished Aviation Gasoline	55	154	65	0	0	274	4	43	391
Jet Fuel	1,644	10,459	10,347	299	217	22,966	749	13,267	46,617
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	19
Kerosene-Type	1,644	10,459	10,347	299	217	22,966	749	13,254	46,598
Commercial	1,061	9,064	9,947	235	0	20,307	624	11,989	42,132
Military	583	1,395	400	64	217	2,659	125	1,265	4,466
Kerosene	11	1,034	218	70	14	1,347	140	145	3,156
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,798	22,517	16,073	1,258	717	45,363	4,169	13,464	102,937
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,587	14,225	7,476	688	677	26,653	3,224	9,982	62,605
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,211	8,292	8,597	570	40	18,710	945	3,482	40,332
Residual Fuel Oil	298	5,813	3,679	277	29	10,096	455	5,683	23,760
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	97	2	364	0	0	463	79	171	2,042
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	154	966	736	251	29	2,136	157	1,359	6,652
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	47	4,845	2,579	26	0	7,497	219	4,153	15,066
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	103	5,083	1,031	0	7	6,224	0	79	7,406
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	95	3,104	2,624	0	0	5,823	18	149	6,575
Special Naphthas	69	383	219	83	0	754	0	189	1,716
Lubricants	W	1,704	W	W	W	3,385	0	396	5,213
Naphthenic	W	403	W	W	W	916	0	291	1,207
Paraffinic	W	1,301	W	W	W	2,469	0	105	4,006
Waxes	0	174	77	84	0	335	5	45	709
Petroleum Coke	249	5,415	3,714	95	15	9,488	539	5,032	20,929
Marketable	28	3,624	2,652	76	0	6,380	349	3,974	14,116
Catalyst	221	1,791	1,062	19	15	3,108	190	1,058	6,813
Asphalt and Road Oil	436	982	529	884	149	2,980	1,102	1,462	11,069
Still Gas	758	4,631	2,923	169	74	8,555	595	4,153	19,128
Miscellaneous Products	107	433	526	0	0	1,066	60	147	1,650
Fuel Use	20	0	288	0	0	308	0	-32	276
Nonfuel Use	87	433	238	0	0	758	60	179	1,374
Total	19,132	117,348	84,977	5,573	2,762	229,792	15,873	84,435	501,598
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-680	-6,641	-5,030	-50	-23	-12,424	-550	-4,932	-25,332

^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,
January 1998**
(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	14,835	511	15,346	8,537	1,779	2,359	12,675
Petroleum Products	53,526	2,915	56,441	37,532	10,688	14,464	62,684
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	5	209	222	436
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,482	13	1,495	2,094	308	690	3,092
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Propane/Propylene	564	5	569	1,205	17	347	1,569
Normal Butane/Butylene	584	6	590	608	204	232	1,044
Isobutane/Isobutylene	334	2	336	278	87	111	476
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,044	7	2,051	335	174	66	575
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	21	0	0	21
Oxygenates	W	W	2,051	314	174	66	554
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	395
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,529	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	9,335	820	10,155	8,162	539	4,282	12,983
Naphthas and Lighter	1,917	353	2,270	2,062	212	1,252	3,526
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,512	6	2,518	1,383	82	326	1,791
Heavy Gas Oils	3,828	324	4,152	2,619	237	1,750	4,606
Residuum	1,078	137	1,215	2,098	8	954	3,060
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	6,434	44	6,478	6,466	1,194	1,432	9,092
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	101	0	101	17	0	0	17
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,876	360	10,236	5,564	1,220	2,822	9,606
Reformulated	5,741	0	5,741	141	0	0	141
Oxygenated	0	12	12	155	216	0	371
Other	4,135	348	4,483	5,268	1,004	2,822	9,094
Finished Aviation Gasoline	39	0	39	34	26	45	105
Jet Fuel	1,870	24	1,894	2,156	79	512	2,747
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,870	24	1,894	2,156	79	512	2,747
Kerosene	638	42	680	270	125	94	489
Distillate Fuel Oil	14,287	208	14,495	5,031	1,683	2,192	8,906
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,327	181	3,508	3,008	1,008	1,482	5,498
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	10,960	27	10,987	2,023	675	710	3,408
Residual Fuel Oil	5,170	62	5,232	1,446	465	57	1,968
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,419	32	1,451	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,575	30	2,605	205	0	3	208
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,176	0	1,176	1,241	465	54	1,760
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	549	0	549	179	0	3	182
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	197	0	0	197
Special Naphthas	62	20	82	436	0	29	465
Lubricants	419	282	701	885	0	0	885
Waxes	0	266	266	128	0	43	171
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	258	0	258	952	2,642	360	3,954
Asphalt and Road Oil	956	721	1,677	3,098	2,009	1,594	6,701
Miscellaneous Products	6	46	52	77	15	21	113
Total Stocks, All Oils	68,361	3,426	71,787	46,069	12,467	16,823	75,359

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
January 1998 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	1,054	26,202	18,253	993	406	46,908	2,140	21,772	98,841
Petroleum Products	11,633	72,435	48,303	4,663	1,959	138,993	13,069	70,088	341,275
Pentanes Plus	119	83	27	12	18	259	9	0	704
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,737	2,783	2,467	32	53	7,072	381	1,150	13,190
Ethane/Ethylene	73	522	0	0	0	595	0	0	598
Propane/Propylene	675	977	700	7	2	2,361	74	216	4,789
Normal Butane/Butylene	568	638	1,174	10	34	2,424	198	533	4,789
Isobutane/Isobutylene	421	646	593	15	17	1,692	109	401	3,014
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	41	1,430	777	8	8	2,264	105	2,579	7,574
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	10	32
Oxygenates	41	1,430	776	W	W	2,263	105	2,569	7,542
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	548
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	862
MTBE	W	1,029	W	W	W	1,728	W	2,544	5,954
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	178
Unfinished Oils	3,126	24,294	16,518	997	655	45,590	2,335	22,131	93,194
Naphthas and Lighter	1,023	6,958	3,660	182	193	12,016	493	3,899	22,204
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	252	3,699	2,265	294	86	6,596	417	4,827	16,149
Heavy Gas Oils	1,217	8,305	6,785	484	376	17,167	968	10,493	37,386
Residuum	634	5,332	3,808	37	0	9,811	457	2,912	17,455
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,544	7,295	4,523	99	445	13,906	2,402	8,971	40,849
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	11	0	18	0	0	29	0	2	149
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,126	10,772	6,464	282	166	19,810	2,686	12,511	54,849
Reformulated	217	2,970	425	0	0	3,612	0	8,182	17,676
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	0	510
Other	1,909	7,802	6,039	282	166	16,198	2,559	4,329	36,663
Finished Aviation Gasoline	51	265	135	0	0	451	27	331	953
Jet Fuel	529	3,690	3,125	79	63	7,486	435	5,392	17,954
Naphtha-Type	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	33	34
Kerosene-Type	528	3,690	3,125	79	63	7,485	435	5,359	17,920
Kerosene	24	323	191	44	25	607	86	86	1,948
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,093	10,173	4,389	626	214	16,495	1,627	6,438	47,961
0.05 percent sulfur and under	609	5,444	1,895	249	142	8,339	1,262	5,011	23,618
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	484	4,729	2,494	377	72	8,156	365	1,427	24,343
Residual Fuel Oil	221	3,664	2,487	205	24	6,601	683	4,329	18,813
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	26	8	21	0	0	55	27	646	2,179
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	93	418	1,079	139	24	1,753	498	855	5,919
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	102	3,238	1,387	66	0	4,793	158	2,828	10,715
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	20	572	340	0	34	966	0	201	1,898
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	62	942	495	0	0	1,499	0	169	1,865
Special Naphthas	75	990	41	87	0	1,193	0	63	1,803
Lubricants	17	2,493	1,953	840	0	5,303	0	1,105	7,994
Waxes	0	231	164	21	0	416	0	136	989
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	0	1,677	3,063	0	0	4,740	99	2,195	11,246
Asphalt and Road Oil	795	556	756	1,331	254	3,692	2,194	2,150	16,414
Miscellaneous Products	42	202	370	0	0	614	0	149	928
Total Stocks, All Oils	12,687	98,637	66,556	5,656	2,365	185,901	15,209	91,860	440,116

^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
January 1998**

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	1.2	-0.2	1.1	3.6	0.2	2.0	2.9
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	49.1	37.8	48.4	51.5	54.3	50.1	51.6
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	5.9	1.1	5.6	6.5	7.8	5.8	6.5
Kerosene	1.4	4.1	1.6	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	26.1	22.8	25.9	23.7	25.0	32.7	25.7
Residual Fuel Oil	11.0	2.8	10.5	2.6	2.5	0.2	2.1
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.7
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.6
Special Naphthas	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.7
Lubricants	0.7	8.7	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.8
Waxes	0.0	5.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2
Petroleum Coke	3.0	0.9	2.8	3.9	6.2	4.3	4.2
Asphalt and Road Oil	1.0	13.3	1.7	4.3	7.6	3.1	4.4
Still Gas	3.6	2.9	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.8
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.0	-1.1	-3.9	-4.8	-7.9	-5.1	-5.2

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.4	6.0	4.5	0.6	1.7	5.1	0.8	1.8	3.5
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	50.7	42.9	45.1	28.4	55.9	44.2	50.0	44.4	46.6
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9.2	9.7	13.7	5.7	7.7	11.0	5.1	18.1	10.3
Kerosene	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	27.0	20.8	21.3	23.9	25.4	21.6	28.2	18.4	22.7
Residual Fuel Oil	1.7	5.4	4.9	5.3	1.0	4.8	3.1	7.8	5.2
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	4.7	1.4	0.0	0.2	3.0	0.0	0.1	1.6
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.5	2.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.2	1.5
Special Naphthas	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4
Lubricants	0.2	1.6	1.4	10.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.5	1.2
Waxes	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Petroleum Coke	1.4	5.0	4.9	1.8	0.5	4.5	3.6	6.9	4.6
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.4	0.9	0.7	16.8	5.3	1.4	7.5	2.0	2.4
Still Gas	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.2	2.6	4.1	4.0	5.7	4.2
Miscellaneous Products	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-3.8	-6.1	-6.7	-1.0	-0.8	-5.9	-3.7	-6.7	-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, January 1998
(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	1,372	1,266	3,284	5,922
Delaware	0	0	305	305
Florida	0	0	635	635
Maine	67	0	215	282
Maryland	0	0	41	41
Massachusetts	0	0	44	44
New Hampshire	0	0	32	32
New Jersey	903	894	742	2,539
New York	402	332	255	989
North Carolina	0	0	334	334
Pennsylvania	0	0	321	321
South Carolina	0	40	216	256
Vermont	0	0	3	3
Virginia	0	0	141	141
PAD District II	19	0	0	19
Illinois	4	0	0	4
Michigan	15	0	0	15
PAD District III	440	0	443	883
Mississippi	0	0	443	443
Texas	440	0	0	440
PAD District V	0	0	97	97
Hawaii	0	0	97	97
U.S. Total	1,831	1,266	3,824	6,921

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

**Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January 1998
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	52,990	44,485	138,310	3,980	13,978	253,743	8,185
Natural Gas Liquids	1,289	3,599	2,005	536	4	7,433	240
Pentanes Plus	0	42	1,031	112	0	1,185	38
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,289	3,557	974	424	4	6,248	202
Ethane	0	0	544	0	0	544	18
Ethylene	0	12	0	0	0	12	(s)
Propane	1,262	2,477	136	233	4	4,112	133
Propylene	0	184	0	0	0	184	6
Normal Butane	27	486	176	191	0	880	28
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	398	118	0	0	516	17
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	5,570	0	6,640	0	2,197	14,407	465
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	693	0	22	0	862	1,577	51
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	693	0	22	0	862	1,577	51
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MTBE	693	0	22	0	862	1,577	51
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	1,055	0	6,582	0	1,335	8,972	289
Naphthas and Lighter	0	0	1,525	0	0	1,525	49
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	1,055	0	2,391	0	0	3,446	111
Residuum	0	0	2,666	0	1,335	4,001	129
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	3,822	0	36	0	0	3,858	124
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	22,383	285	8,077	153	215	31,113	1,004
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,831	76	282	13	13	8,215	265
Reformulated	4,525	0	282	0	0	4,807	155
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3,306	76	0	13	13	3,408	110
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	1	0	0	0	1	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,051	0	9	0	4	2,064	67
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	2,051	0	9	0	4	2,064	67
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,317	0	0	0	3	1,320	43
Other	734	0	9	0	1	744	24
Kerosene	80	0	0	0	0	80	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,534	107	0	140	22	5,803	187
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	1	22	23	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	1	0	1	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	22	22	1
Other	5,534	107	0	139	0	5,780	186
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,064	79	0	35	0	3,178	103
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	2,470	28	0	104	0	2,602	84
Residual Fuel Oil	5,922	19	883	0	97	6,921	223
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	5,922	19	883	0	97	6,921	223
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,372	19	440	0	0	1,831	59
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,266	0	0	0	0	1,266	41
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	3,284	0	443	0	97	3,824	123
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	222	31	934	0	37	1,224	39
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	5,837	0	0	5,837	188
Special Naphthas	117	18	91	0	0	226	7
Lubricants	381	23	0	0	0	404	13
Waxes	15	9	1	0	0	25	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	37	37	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	230	0	40	0	0	270	9
Miscellaneous Products	0	1	0	0	5	6	(s)
Total	82,232	48,369	155,032	4,669	16,394	306,696	9,893

^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 1998
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	52,990	44,485	138,310	3,980	13,978	253,743	8,185
Natural Gas Liquids	1,289	3,599	2,005	536	4	7,433	240
Pentanes Plus	0	42	1,031	112	0	1,185	38
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,289	3,557	974	424	4	6,248	202
Ethane	0	0	544	0	0	544	18
Ethylene	0	12	0	0	0	12	(s)
Propane	1,262	2,477	136	233	4	4,112	133
Propylene	0	184	0	0	0	184	6
Normal Butane	27	486	176	191	0	880	28
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	398	118	0	0	516	17
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	5,570	0	6,640	0	2,197	14,407	465
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	693	0	22	0	862	1,577	51
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	693	0	22	0	862	1,577	51
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MTBE	693	0	22	0	862	1,577	51
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	1,055	0	6,582	0	1,335	8,972	289
Naphthas and Lighter	0	0	1,525	0	0	1,525	49
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	1,055	0	2,391	0	0	3,446	111
Residuum	0	0	2,666	0	1,335	4,001	129
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	3,822	0	36	0	0	3,858	124
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	22,383	285	8,077	153	215	31,113	1,004
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,831	76	282	13	13	8,215	265
Reformulated	4,525	0	282	0	0	4,807	155
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3,306	76	0	13	13	3,408	110
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	1	0	0	0	1	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,051	0	9	0	4	2,064	67
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	2,051	0	9	0	4	2,064	67
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,317	0	0	0	3	1,320	43
Other	734	0	9	0	1	744	24
Kerosene	80	0	0	0	0	80	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,534	107	0	140	22	5,803	187
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	1	22	23	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	1	0	1	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	22	22	1
Other	5,534	107	0	139	0	5,780	186
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,064	79	0	35	0	3,178	103
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	2,470	28	0	104	0	2,602	84
Residual Fuel Oil	5,922	19	883	0	97	6,921	223
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	5,922	19	883	0	97	6,921	223
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,372	19	440	0	0	1,831	59
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,266	0	0	0	0	1,266	41
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	3,284	0	443	0	97	3,824	123
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	222	31	934	0	37	1,224	39
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	5,837	0	0	5,837	188
Special Naphthas	117	18	91	0	0	226	7
Lubricants	381	23	0	0	0	404	13
Waxes	15	9	1	0	0	25	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	37	37	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	230	0	40	0	0	270	9
Miscellaneous Products	0	1	0	0	5	6	(s)
Total	82,232	48,369	155,032	4,669	16,394	306,696	9,893

^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
January 1998
(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	51,467	1,139	1,793	0	625	0	0	1,267	0	0
Algeria	265	1,139	709	0	0	0	0	824	0	0
Iraq	1,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	6,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	44,084	0	1,084	0	625	0	0	443	0	0
Other OPEC	61,196	0	2,295	728	1,711	776	486	1,832	3	0
Indonesia	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	0
Nigeria	18,851	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Venezuela	41,325	0	2,295	728	1,711	776	486	1,569	3	0
Non OPEC	141,080	5,109	4,884	3,130	5,879	1,288	5,317	3,822	77	226
Angola	13,224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	3,609	0	0	63	247	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	0	0
Canada	40,694	5,109	83	200	2,005	3	2,129	735	77	226
China, People's Republic of	1,115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	8,717	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	2,385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	69	296	250	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	8,174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	440	0	0
Guatemala	615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	310	9	0	0	490	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	349	0	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	44,593	0	564	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,555	54	0	556	0	189	0	0
Norway	6,437	0	0	0	276	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,074	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	282	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	799	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	445	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	233	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,681	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,153	0	0	1,538	0	0	0	510	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	775	281	2,365	719	3,188	1,249	0	0
Other	1,539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	253,743	6,248	8,972	3,858	8,215	2,064	5,803	6,921	80	226
Persian Gulf^e	51,202	0	1,084	0	625	0	0	443	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
January 1998 (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	5,506	0	0	1,288	11,618	63,085	1,660	375	2,035
Algeria	0	5,506	0	0	1,031	9,209	9,474	9	297	306
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,110	36	0	36
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,008	194	0	194
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	257	2,409	46,493	1,422	78	1,500
Other OPEC	241	0	0	245	229	8,546	69,742	1,974	276	2,250
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	97	1,117	33	3	36
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	166	19,017	608	5	613
Venezuela	241	0	0	245	229	8,283	49,608	1,333	267	1,600
Non OPEC	983	331	404	25	1,314	32,789	173,869	4,551	1,058	5,609
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,224	427	0	427
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	310	3,919	116	10	126
Australia	148	0	0	0	0	148	148	0	5	5
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	322	322	0	10	10
Brazil	133	0	0	0	22	191	191	0	6	6
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	209	209	0	7	7
Canada	58	0	58	25	662	11,370	52,064	1,313	367	1,679
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,115	36	0	36
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,717	281	0	281
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	11	0	11
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	672	22	0	22
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,385	77	0	77
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	705	23	0	23
France	26	0	0	0	147	788	788	0	25	25
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,174	264	0	264
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	4	444	444	0	14	14
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	615	20	0	20
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	809	809	0	26	26
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	37	0	0	0	0	37	37	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	173	522	11	6	17
Mexico	320	0	0	0	0	893	45,486	1,438	29	1,467
Netherlands	21	0	0	0	123	176	176	0	6	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	331	0	0	0	2,685	2,685	0	87	87
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	276	6,713	208	9	217
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	512	512	0	17	17
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,074	35	0	35
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	282	282	0	9	9
Puerto Rico	216	0	346	0	0	562	562	0	18	18
Singapore	0	0	0	0	159	959	959	0	31	31
Spain	24	0	0	0	0	469	469	0	15	15
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	233	233	0	8	8
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	119	1,800	54	4	58
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,048	7,201	166	66	232
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	194	8,771	8,771	0	283	283
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1	1,540	50	(s)	50
Total	1,224	5,837	404	270	2,831	52,953	306,696	8,185	1,708	9,893
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	257	2,409	53,611	1,652	78	1,729

^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
January 1998
(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	6,171	845	0	0	625	0	0	824	0	0
Algeria	0	845	0	0	0	0	0	824	0	0
Saudi Arabia	6,171	0	0	0	625	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	13,975	0	280	728	1,711	776	486	1,735	3	0
Nigeria	8,825	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Venezuela	5,150	0	280	728	1,711	776	486	1,569	3	0
Non OPEC	32,844	444	775	3,094	5,495	1,275	5,048	3,363	77	117
Angola	8,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	427	0	0	63	247	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	0	0
Canada	3,442	444	0	200	1,903	0	1,860	716	77	117
Colombia	2,161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	296	250	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	5,149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	310	9	0	0	490	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	54	0	556	0	189	0	0
Norway	5,341	0	0	0	276	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	445	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	233	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,617	0	0	1,538	0	0	0	510	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	775	281	2,365	719	3,188	1,249	0	0
Other	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	52,990	1,289	1,055	3,822	7,831	2,051	5,534	5,922	80	117
Persian Gulf^e	6,171	0	0	0	625	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1998 (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	2,294	8,465	199	74	273
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,669	1,669	0	54	54
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	625	6,796	199	20	219
Other OPEC	0	0	0	205	229	6,153	20,128	451	198	649
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	166	8,991	285	5	290
Venezuela	0	0	0	205	229	5,987	11,137	166	193	359
Non OPEC	222	0	381	25	479	20,795	53,639	1,059	671	1,730
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,875	286	0	286
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	310	737	14	10	24
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	209	209	0	7	7
Canada	6	0	35	25	8	5,391	8,833	111	174	285
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,161	70	0	70
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	672	22	0	22
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	705	23	0	23
France	0	0	0	0	147	693	693	0	22	22
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,149	166	0	166
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	809	809	0	26	26
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	803	26	0	26
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	123	123	123	0	4	4
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	799	799	0	26	26
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	276	5,617	172	9	181
Puerto Rico	216	0	346	0	0	562	562	0	18	18
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	445	445	0	14	14
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	233	233	0	8	8
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	119	119	0	4	4
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,048	6,665	149	66	215
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	194	8,771	8,771	0	283	283
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1	653	21	(s)	21
Total	222	0	381	230	708	29,242	82,232	1,709	943	2,653
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	625	6,796	199	20	219

^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
January 1998
(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	5,164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	3,911	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	4,136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	3,596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	35,185	3,557	0	0	76	0	107	19	0	18
Angola	1,853	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	28,894	3,557	0	0	76	0	107	19	0	18
Colombia	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	44,485	3,557	0	0	76	0	107	19	0	18
Persian Gulf^e	5,164	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
January 1998 (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	5,164	167	0	167
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,253	40	0	40
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,911	126	0	126
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,136	133	0	133
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	540	17	0	17
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,596	116	0	116
Non OPEC	31	0	23	0	53	3,884	39,069	1,135	125	1,260
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,853	60	0	60
Canada	31	0	23	0	53	3,884	32,778	932	125	1,057
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	322	10	0	10
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,767	122	0	122
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	11	0	11
Total	31	0	23	0	53	3,884	48,369	1,435	125	1,560
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,164	167	0	167

^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
January 1998
(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	37,723	294	1,793	0	0	0	0	443	0	0
Algeria	265	294	709	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	3,456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	34,002	0	1,084	0	0	0	0	443	0	0
Other OPEC	41,471	0	1,652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	9,486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	31,985	0	1,652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	59,116	680	3,137	36	282	9	0	440	0	91
Angola	2,496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	386	680	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
China, People's Republic of	687	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	6,234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	3,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	440	0	0
Guatemala	615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	39,256	0	564	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,096	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	282	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,681	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	138,310	974	6,582	36	282	9	0	883	0	91
Persian Gulf^e	37,458	0	1,084	0	0	0	0	443	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
January 1998 (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	5,506	0	0	1,031	9,067	46,790	1,217	292	1,509
Algeria	0	5,506	0	0	1,031	7,540	7,805	9	243	252
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,456	111	0	111
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,527	35,529	1,097	49	1,146
Other OPEC	241	0	0	40	0	1,933	43,404	1,338	62	1,400
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,486	306	0	306
Venezuela	241	0	0	40	0	1,933	33,918	1,032	62	1,094
Non OPEC	693	331	0	0	23	5,722	64,838	1,907	185	2,092
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,496	81	0	81
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,375	77	0	77
Australia	148	0	0	0	0	148	148	0	5	5
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	322	322	0	10	10
Brazil	133	0	0	0	22	191	191	0	6	6
Canada	21	0	0	0	1	876	1,262	12	28	41
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	687	22	0	22
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,234	201	0	201
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	11	0	11
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	12	0	12
France	26	0	0	0	0	95	95	0	3	3
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,025	98	0	98
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	440	440	0	14	14
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	615	20	0	20
Mexico	320	0	0	0	0	893	40,149	1,266	29	1,295
Netherlands	21	0	0	0	0	53	53	0	2	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	331	0	0	0	1,886	1,886	0	61	61
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,096	35	0	35
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	512	512	0	17	17
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	11	0	11
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	282	282	0	9	9
Spain	24	0	0	0	0	24	24	0	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,681	54	0	54
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	6	0	6
Total	934	5,837	0	40	1,054	16,722	155,032	4,462	539	5,001
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	1,527	38,985	1,208	49	1,258

^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
January 1998
(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	3,980	424	0	0	13	0	140	0	0	0
Canada	3,980	424	0	0	13	0	140	0	0	0
Total	3,980	424	0	0	13	0	140	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	2,409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	1,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	1,614	0	363	0	0	0	0	97	0	0
Indonesia	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	0
Venezuela	594	0	363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	9,955	4	972	0	13	4	22	0	0	0
Argentina	807	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	3,992	4	0	0	13	3	22	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	428	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	2,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	349	0	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	799	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other	887	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13,978	4	1,335	0	13	4	22	97	0	0
Persian Gulf^e	2,409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1998 (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	112	689	4,669	128	22	151
Canada	0	0	0	0	112	689	4,669	128	22	151
Total	0	0	0	0	112	689	4,669	128	22	151
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	257	257	2,666	78	8	86
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,110	36	0	36
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,299	42	0	42
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	257	257	257	0	8	8
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	460	2,074	52	15	67
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	97	1,117	33	3	36
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	363	957	19	12	31
Non OPEC	37	0	0	0	647	1,699	11,654	321	55	376
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	807	26	0	26
Canada	0	0	0	0	488	530	4,522	129	17	146
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	428	14	0	14
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,007	65	0	65
Korea, Republic of	37	0	0	0	0	37	37	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	173	522	11	6	17
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	767	25	0	25
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	718	23	0	23
Singapore	0	0	0	0	159	959	959	0	31	31
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	887	29	0	29
Total	37	0	0	0	904	2,416	16,394	451	78	529
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	257	257	2,666	78	8	86

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
^d 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 1998
(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	51,467	1,139	1,793	0	625	0	0	1,267	0	0
Algeria	265	1,139	709	0	0	0	0	824	0	0
Iraq	1,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	6,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	44,084	0	1,084	0	625	0	0	443	0	0
Other OPEC	61,196	0	2,295	728	1,711	776	486	1,832	3	0
Indonesia	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	0
Nigeria	18,851	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Venezuela	41,325	0	2,295	728	1,711	776	486	1,569	3	0
Non OPEC	141,080	5,109	4,884	3,130	5,879	1,288	5,317	3,822	77	226
Angola	13,224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	3,609	0	0	63	247	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	0	0
Canada	40,694	5,109	83	200	2,005	3	2,129	735	77	226
China, People's Republic of	1,115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	8,717	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	2,385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	69	296	250	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	8,174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	440	0	0
Guatemala	615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	310	9	0	0	490	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	349	0	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	44,593	0	564	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,555	54	0	556	0	189	0	0
Norway	6,437	0	0	0	276	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,074	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	282	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	799	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	445	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	233	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,681	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,153	0	0	1,538	0	0	0	510	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	775	281	2,365	719	3,188	1,249	0	0
Other	1,539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	253,743	6,248	8,972	3,858	8,215	2,064	5,803	6,921	80	226
Persian Gulf^e	51,202	0	1,084	0	625	0	0	443	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January 1998 (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	5,506	0	0	1,288	11,618	63,085	1,660	375	2,035
Algeria	0	5,506	0	0	1,031	9,209	9,474	9	297	306
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,110	36	0	36
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,008	194	0	194
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	257	2,409	46,493	1,422	78	1,500
Other OPEC	241	0	0	245	229	8,546	69,742	1,974	276	2,250
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	97	1,117	33	3	36
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	166	19,017	608	5	613
Venezuela	241	0	0	245	229	8,283	49,608	1,333	267	1,600
Non OPEC	983	331	404	25	1,314	32,789	173,869	4,551	1,058	5,609
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,224	427	0	427
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	310	3,919	116	10	126
Australia	148	0	0	0	0	148	148	0	5	5
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	322	322	0	10	10
Brazil	133	0	0	0	22	191	191	0	6	6
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	209	209	0	7	7
Canada	58	0	58	25	662	11,370	52,064	1,313	367	1,679
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,115	36	0	36
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,717	281	0	281
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	11	0	11
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	672	22	0	22
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,385	77	0	77
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	705	23	0	23
France	26	0	0	0	147	788	788	0	25	25
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,174	264	0	264
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	4	444	444	0	14	14
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	615	20	0	20
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	809	809	0	26	26
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	37	0	0	0	0	37	37	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	173	522	11	6	17
Mexico	320	0	0	0	0	893	45,486	1,438	29	1,467
Netherlands	21	0	0	0	123	176	176	0	6	6
Netherlands Antilles	0	331	0	0	0	2,685	2,685	0	87	87
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	276	6,713	208	9	217
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	512	512	0	17	17
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,074	35	0	35
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	282	282	0	9	9
Puerto Rico	216	0	346	0	0	562	562	0	18	18
Singapore	0	0	0	0	159	959	959	0	31	31
Spain	24	0	0	0	0	469	469	0	15	15
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	233	233	0	8	8
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	119	1,800	54	4	58
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,048	7,201	166	66	232
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	194	8,771	8,771	0	283	283
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1	1,540	50	(s)	50
Total	1,224	5,837	404	270	2,831	52,953	306,696	8,185	1,708	9,893
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	257	2,409	53,611	1,652	78	1,729

^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 1998
(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	6,171	845	0	0	625	0	0	824	0	0
Algeria	0	845	0	0	0	0	0	824	0	0
Saudi Arabia	6,171	0	0	0	625	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	13,975	0	280	728	1,711	776	486	1,735	3	0
Nigeria	8,825	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	0
Venezuela	5,150	0	280	728	1,711	776	486	1,569	3	0
Non OPEC	32,844	444	775	3,094	5,495	1,275	5,048	3,363	77	117
Angola	8,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	427	0	0	63	247	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	0	0
Canada	3,442	444	0	200	1,903	0	1,860	716	77	117
Colombia	2,161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	672	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	296	250	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	5,149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	310	9	0	0	490	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	54	0	556	0	189	0	0
Norway	5,341	0	0	0	276	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	445	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	233	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,617	0	0	1,538	0	0	0	510	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	775	281	2,365	719	3,188	1,249	0	0
Other	652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	52,990	1,289	1,055	3,822	7,831	2,051	5,534	5,922	80	117
Persian Gulf^e	6,171	0	0	0	625	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1998 (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	2,294	8,465	199	74	273
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,669	1,669	0	54	54
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	625	6,796	199	20	219
Other OPEC	0	0	0	205	229	6,153	20,128	451	198	649
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	166	8,991	285	5	290
Venezuela	0	0	0	205	229	5,987	11,137	166	193	359
Non OPEC	222	0	381	25	479	20,795	53,639	1,059	671	1,730
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,875	286	0	286
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	310	737	14	10	24
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	209	209	0	7	7
Canada	6	0	35	25	8	5,391	8,833	111	174	285
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,161	70	0	70
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	672	22	0	22
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	705	23	0	23
France	0	0	0	0	147	693	693	0	22	22
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,149	166	0	166
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	809	809	0	26	26
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	803	26	0	26
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	123	123	123	0	4	4
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	799	799	0	26	26
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	276	5,617	172	9	181
Puerto Rico	216	0	346	0	0	562	562	0	18	18
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	445	445	0	14	14
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	233	233	0	8	8
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	119	119	0	4	4
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,048	6,665	149	66	215
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	194	8,771	8,771	0	283	283
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1	653	21	(s)	21
Total	222	0	381	230	708	29,242	82,232	1,709	943	2,653
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	625	6,796	199	20	219

^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 1998
(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	5,164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	3,911	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	4,136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	3,596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	35,185	3,557	0	0	76	0	107	19	0	18
Angola	1,853	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	28,894	3,557	0	0	76	0	107	19	0	18
Colombia	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	44,485	3,557	0	0	76	0	107	19	0	18
Persian Gulf^e	5,164	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 1998 (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	5,164	167	0	167
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,253	40	0	40
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,911	126	0	126
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,136	133	0	133
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	540	17	0	17
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,596	116	0	116
Non OPEC	31	0	23	0	53	3,884	39,069	1,135	125	1,260
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,853	60	0	60
Canada	31	0	23	0	53	3,884	32,778	932	125	1,057
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	322	10	0	10
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,767	122	0	122
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	11	0	11
Total	31	0	23	0	53	3,884	48,369	1,435	125	1,560
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,164	167	0	167

^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 1998
(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	37,723	294	1,793	0	0	0	0	443	0	0
Algeria	265	294	709	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	3,456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	34,002	0	1,084	0	0	0	0	443	0	0
Other OPEC	41,471	0	1,652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	9,486	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	31,985	0	1,652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	59,116	680	3,137	36	282	9	0	440	0	91
Angola	2,496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	386	680	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
China, People's Republic of	687	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	6,234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	3,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	440	0	0
Guatemala	615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	39,256	0	564	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,096	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	282	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,681	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	138,310	974	6,582	36	282	9	0	883	0	91
Persian Gulf^c	37,458	0	1,084	0	0	0	0	443	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 1998 (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	5,506	0	0	1,031	9,067	46,790	1,217	292	1,509
Algeria	0	5,506	0	0	1,031	7,540	7,805	9	243	252
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,456	111	0	111
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,527	35,529	1,097	49	1,146
Other OPEC	241	0	0	40	0	1,933	43,404	1,338	62	1,400
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,486	306	0	306
Venezuela	241	0	0	40	0	1,933	33,918	1,032	62	1,094
Non OPEC	693	331	0	0	23	5,722	64,838	1,907	185	2,092
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,496	81	0	81
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,375	77	0	77
Australia	148	0	0	0	0	148	148	0	5	5
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	322	322	0	10	10
Brazil	133	0	0	0	22	191	191	0	6	6
Canada	21	0	0	0	1	876	1,262	12	28	41
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	687	22	0	22
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,234	201	0	201
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	11	0	11
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	12	0	12
France	26	0	0	0	0	95	95	0	3	3
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,025	98	0	98
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	440	440	0	14	14
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	615	20	0	20
Mexico	320	0	0	0	0	893	40,149	1,266	29	1,295
Netherlands	21	0	0	0	0	53	53	0	2	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	331	0	0	0	1,886	1,886	0	61	61
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,096	35	0	35
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	512	512	0	17	17
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	11	0	11
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	282	282	0	9	9
Spain	24	0	0	0	0	24	24	0	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,681	54	0	54
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	6	0	6
Total	934	5,837	0	40	1,054	16,722	155,032	4,462	539	5,001
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	1,527	38,985	1,208	49	1,258

^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 1998
(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	3,980	424	0	0	13	0	140	0	0	0
Canada	3,980	424	0	0	13	0	140	0	0	0
Total	3,980	424	0	0	13	0	140	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	2,409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	1,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	1,614	0	363	0	0	0	0	97	0	0
Indonesia	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	0
Venezuela	594	0	363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	9,955	4	972	0	13	4	22	0	0	0
Argentina	807	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	3,992	4	0	0	13	3	22	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	428	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	2,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	349	0	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	799	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other	887	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13,978	4	1,335	0	13	4	22	97	0	0
Persian Gulf^e	2,409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January 1998 (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	112	689	4,669	128	22	151
Canada	0	0	0	0	112	689	4,669	128	22	151
Total	0	0	0	0	112	689	4,669	128	22	151
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	257	257	2,666	78	8	86
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,110	36	0	36
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,299	42	0	42
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	257	257	257	0	8	8
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	460	2,074	52	15	67
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	97	1,117	33	3	36
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	363	957	19	12	31
Non OPEC	37	0	0	0	647	1,699	11,654	321	55	376
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	807	26	0	26
Canada	0	0	0	0	488	530	4,522	129	17	146
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	428	14	0	14
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,007	65	0	65
Korea, Republic of	37	0	0	0	0	37	37	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	173	522	11	6	17
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	767	25	0	25
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	718	23	0	23
Singapore	0	0	0	0	159	959	959	0	31	31
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	887	29	0	29
Total	37	0	0	0	904	2,416	16,394	451	78	529
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	257	257	2,666	78	8	86

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

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

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

^d 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,
January 1998
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						U.S. Total	Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V			
Crude Oil^a	0	1,168	0	0	5,978	7,146	231	
Natural Gas Liquids	24	752	885	6	451	2,118	68	
Pentanes Plus	1	455	0	5	(s)	461	15	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	297	885	(s)	450	1,657	53	
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Propane/Propylene	20	96	637	(s)	149	904	29	
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	201	248	0	301	753	24	
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Liquids	(s)	(s)	588	0	0	588	19	
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	(s)	588	0	0	588	19	
Finished Petroleum Products	1,951	563	16,070	10	5,119	23,713	765	
Finished Motor Gasoline	151	19	3,247	1	559	3,978	128	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	311	(s)	444	0	382	1,137	37	
Kerosene	2	6	(s)	0	16	25	1	
Distillate Fuel Oil	253	68	2,961	0	840	4,123	133	
Residual Fuel Oil	635	0	2,875	0	545	4,055	131	
Special Naphthas	213	10	25	(s)	312	559	18	
Lubricants	126	56	483	7	84	756	24	
Waxes	22	20	32	(s)	10	84	3	
Petroleum Coke	198	46	5,983	0	2,355	8,582	277	
Asphalt and Road Oil	34	338	18	1	16	407	13	
Miscellaneous Products	5	(s)	1	0	1	7	(s)	
Total	1,975	2,483	17,543	16	11,548	33,565	1,083	

^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 1998
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						U.S. Total	Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V			
Crude Oil^a	0	1,168	0	0	5,978	7,146	231	
Natural Gas Liquids	24	752	885	6	451	2,118	68	
Pentanes Plus	1	455	0	5	(s)	461	15	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	297	885	(s)	450	1,657	53	
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Propane/Propylene	20	96	637	(s)	149	904	29	
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	201	248	0	301	753	24	
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Liquids	(s)	(s)	588	0	0	588	19	
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	(s)	588	0	0	588	19	
Finished Petroleum Products	1,951	563	16,070	10	5,119	23,713	765	
Finished Motor Gasoline	151	19	3,247	1	559	3,978	128	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	311	(s)	444	0	382	1,137	37	
Kerosene	2	6	(s)	0	16	25	1	
Distillate Fuel Oil	253	68	2,961	0	840	4,123	133	
Residual Fuel Oil	635	0	2,875	0	545	4,055	131	
Special Naphthas	213	10	25	(s)	312	559	18	
Lubricants	126	56	483	7	84	756	24	
Waxes	22	20	32	(s)	10	84	3	
Petroleum Coke	198	46	5,983	0	2,355	8,582	277	
Asphalt and Road Oil	34	338	18	1	16	407	13	
Miscellaneous Products	5	(s)	1	0	1	7	(s)	
Total	1,975	2,483	17,543	16	11,548	33,565	1,083	

^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, January 1998
(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	1	0	0	1	1
Australia	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	21	1	1	(s)	54	(s)
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Brazil	0	0	(s)	0	82	0	150	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,168	461	331	137	595	11	438	633
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
China, People's Republic of	1,682	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0
China, Taiwan	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Colombia	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	37	0	181	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	212	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	22	0	0	320	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Guatemala	0	0	(s)	249	23	(s)	297	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	0	109	24	0	205	100
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Israel	0	0	4	0	257	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	(s)	0
Jamaica	0	0	6	(s)	0	0	4	970
Japan	1,885	0	(s)	0	0	0	58	37
Korea, Republic of	2,407	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Malaysia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	3	0
Mexico	0	0	1,176	3,050	0	11	530	1,260
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	298
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	17	152	21	0	975	442
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Russia	0	0	1	81	97	0	20	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	1
Singapore	0	0	3	0	0	0	125	244
South Africa	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	65
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	1	150	0	0	75	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	25	0	0	291	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3	0	6	0	0	0	8	1
Total	7,146	461	1,657	3,978	1,138	25	4,123	4,055

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1998 (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	0	6	1	1	(s)	(s)	11	(s)
Australia	1	7	1	0	(s)	0	11	(s)
Bahama Islands	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	81	3
Bahrain	0	0	0	98	(s)	0	98	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	(s)	5	(s)	265	(s)	(s)	273	9
Brazil	6	8	(s)	63	(s)	0	310	10
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	212	121	35	184	372	1	4,701	152
Chile	(s)	9	(s)	0	0	0	21	1
China, People's Republic of	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	1,687	54
China, Taiwan	2	20	(s)	2	(s)	1	31	1
Colombia	1	35	1	0	0	1	78	3
Costa Rica	0	6	(s)	0	0	0	224	7
Denmark	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	31	(s)	0	0	1	82	3
Ecuador	0	6	0	0	0	221	439	14
Egypt	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
El Salvador	0	6	(s)	0	0	0	348	11
Finland	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
France	(s)	1	1	364	0	0	366	12
French Pacific Islands	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Germany, FR	(s)	1	16	4	3	(s)	27	1
Ghana	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Guatemala	(s)	6	1	0	0	0	576	19
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	2	7	0	0	0	(s)	447	14
Hong Kong	(s)	9	1	0	0	0	11	(s)
India	0	15	1	0	2	(s)	18	1
Indonesia	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	261	8
Italy	0	(s)	(s)	1,320	(s)	0	1,322	43
Jamaica	11	2	0	0	0	(s)	993	32
Japan	308	24	3	1,412	2	1	3,729	120
Korea, Republic of	0	3	(s)	402	(s)	(s)	2,816	91
Malaysia	(s)	2	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	7	(s)
Mexico	4	136	18	169	21	367	6,742	217
Netherlands	2	7	(s)	792	0	(s)	801	26
Netherlands Antilles	0	185	0	0	0	0	616	20
New Zealand	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	2	(s)
Nigeria	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Norway	0	0	(s)	28	0	0	28	1
Panama	0	7	(s)	0	0	0	1,614	52
Peru	0	1	0	0	(s)	1	7	(s)
Philippines	0	2	1	2	0	(s)	5	(s)
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	5	13	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	21	1
Russia	0	5	0	0	0	0	206	7
Saudi Arabia	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
Singapore	0	7	(s)	0	(s)	0	379	12
South Africa	(s)	1	(s)	83	(s)	0	84	3
Spain	0	(s)	(s)	1,671	(s)	0	1,672	54
Suriname	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Sweden	0	2	(s)	23	0	0	26	1
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	4	0	0	0	(s)	70	2
Trinidad and Tobago	1	2	0	0	0	0	228	7
Turkey	0	1	(s)	916	(s)	0	917	30
United Arab Emirates	0	6	(s)	80	(s)	0	86	3
United Kingdom	(s)	3	1	233	1	(s)	239	8
Uruguay	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	(s)	3	(s)	114	1	(s)	435	14
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other	3	22	(s)	354	1	1	398	13
Total	559	756	84	8,582	407	595	33,565	1,083

^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 1998
(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	1	0	0	1	1
Australia	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	21	1	1	(s)	54	(s)
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Brazil	0	0	(s)	0	82	0	150	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,168	461	331	137	595	11	438	633
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
China, People's Republic of	1,682	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0
China, Taiwan	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Colombia	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	37	0	181	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	212	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	22	0	0	320	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Guatemala	0	0	(s)	249	23	(s)	297	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	0	109	24	0	205	100
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Israel	0	0	4	0	257	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	(s)	0
Jamaica	0	0	6	(s)	0	0	4	970
Japan	1,885	0	(s)	0	0	0	58	37
Korea, Republic of	2,407	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Malaysia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	3	0
Mexico	0	0	1,176	3,050	0	11	530	1,260
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	298
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	17	152	21	0	975	442
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Russia	0	0	1	81	97	0	20	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	1
Singapore	0	0	3	0	0	0	125	244
South Africa	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	65
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	1	150	0	0	75	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	25	0	0	291	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3	0	6	0	0	0	8	1
Total	7,146	461	1,657	3,978	1,138	25	4,123	4,055

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1998 (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	0	6	1	1	(s)	(s)	11	(s)
Australia	1	7	1	0	(s)	0	11	(s)
Bahama Islands	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	81	3
Bahrain	0	0	0	98	(s)	0	98	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	(s)	5	(s)	265	(s)	(s)	273	9
Brazil	6	8	(s)	63	(s)	0	310	10
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	212	121	35	184	372	1	4,701	152
Chile	(s)	9	(s)	0	0	0	21	1
China, People's Republic of	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	1,687	54
China, Taiwan	2	20	(s)	2	(s)	1	31	1
Colombia	1	35	1	0	0	1	78	3
Costa Rica	0	6	(s)	0	0	0	224	7
Denmark	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	31	(s)	0	0	1	82	3
Ecuador	0	6	0	0	0	221	439	14
Egypt	(s)	2	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
El Salvador	0	6	(s)	0	0	0	348	11
Finland	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
France	(s)	1	1	364	0	0	366	12
French Pacific Islands	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Germany, FR	(s)	1	16	4	3	(s)	27	1
Ghana	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Guatemala	(s)	6	1	0	0	0	576	19
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	2	7	0	0	0	(s)	447	14
Hong Kong	(s)	9	1	0	0	0	11	(s)
India	0	15	1	0	2	(s)	18	1
Indonesia	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	261	8
Italy	0	(s)	(s)	1,320	(s)	0	1,322	43
Jamaica	11	2	0	0	0	(s)	993	32
Japan	308	24	3	1,412	2	1	3,729	120
Korea, Republic of	0	3	(s)	402	(s)	(s)	2,816	91
Malaysia	(s)	2	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	7	(s)
Mexico	4	136	18	169	21	367	6,742	217
Netherlands	2	7	(s)	792	0	(s)	801	26
Netherlands Antilles	0	185	0	0	0	0	616	20
New Zealand	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	2	(s)
Nigeria	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Norway	0	0	(s)	28	0	0	28	1
Panama	0	7	(s)	0	0	0	1,614	52
Peru	0	1	0	0	(s)	1	7	(s)
Philippines	0	2	1	2	0	(s)	5	(s)
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	5	13	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	21	1
Russia	0	5	0	0	0	0	206	7
Saudi Arabia	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
Singapore	0	7	(s)	0	(s)	0	379	12
South Africa	(s)	1	(s)	83	(s)	0	84	3
Spain	0	(s)	(s)	1,671	(s)	0	1,672	54
Suriname	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Sweden	0	2	(s)	23	0	0	26	1
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	4	0	0	0	(s)	70	2
Trinidad and Tobago	1	2	0	0	0	0	228	7
Turkey	0	1	(s)	916	(s)	0	917	30
United Arab Emirates	0	6	(s)	80	(s)	0	86	3
United Kingdom	(s)	3	1	233	1	(s)	239	8
Uruguay	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	(s)	3	(s)	114	1	(s)	435	14
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Other	3	22	(s)	354	1	1	398	13
Total	559	756	84	8,582	407	595	33,565	1,083

^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, January 1998
(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	1,660	37	20	0	(s)	41	-3	(s)	277	372	2,032
Algeria	9	37	0	0	0	27	0	0	234	297	306
Iraq	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Kuwait	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	194
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,422	0	20	0	(s)	14	0	(s)	43	78	1,500
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-3	(s)	(s)	-3	-3
Other OPEC	1,974	(s)	54	25	6	59	-4	(s)	121	262	2,236
Indonesia	33	0	0	0	0	3	0	(s)	(s)	3	36
Nigeria	608	(s)	0	0	0	5	0	(s)	0	5	613
Venezuela	1,333	0	54	25	6	51	-4	(s)	121	253	1,586
Non OPEC	4,320	111	62	5	48	-7	-269	-11	284	223	4,543
Angola	427	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	427
Argentina	116	0	8	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	10	126
Australia	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	5	4	4
Bahama Islands	0	-1	(s)	(s)	-2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-3	-3
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-9	(s)	10	2	2
Brazil	0	(s)	0	-3	-5	0	-2	(s)	6	-4	-4
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	(s)	0	7	7
Canada	1,275	154	60	-19	55	3	-5	-2	7	253	1,528
China, People's Republic of	-18	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-18
China, Taiwan	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	-1
Colombia	281	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	(s)	-3	279	279
Congo (Brazzaville)	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Congo (Kinshasa) ^c	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	22
Ecuador	77	0	0	0	-7	0	0	(s)	-7	-14	63
Egypt	23	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	23
France	0	(s)	8	0	0	0	-12	(s)	17	14	14
Gabon	264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	(s)	14	(s)	(s)	(s)	13	13
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	20	(s)	-8	-1	-10	0	0	(s)	(s)	-19	1
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Italy	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	16	-43	(s)	10	-17	-17
Jamaica	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	-31	0	(s)	(s)	-32	-32
Japan	-61	(s)	0	0	-2	-1	-46	-1	-10	-59	-120
Korea, Republic of	-78	0	0	0	(s)	0	-13	(s)	1	-12	-90
Malaysia	11	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	6	5	17
Mexico	1,438	-38	-98	(s)	-17	-41	-5	-4	15	-189	1,250
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	-26	(s)	6	-20	-20
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	18	-4	-4	0	-6	63	67	67
Norway	208	0	9	0	0	0	-1	0	(s)	8	216
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	17	17	17
Panama	0	-1	-5	-1	-31	-14	0	(s)	(s)	-52	-52
Peru	35	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	34
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	11	7	17	17
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	(s)	-3	-3	-1	(s)	0	(s)	0	-7	-7
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	14	0	(s)	0	-54	(s)	1	-39	-39
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	8	7	7
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Trinidad and Tobago	54	(s)	-5	0	-2	0	0	(s)	4	-4	51
Turkey	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-30	(s)	(s)	-30	-30
United Kingdom	166	0	0	0	(s)	16	-8	(s)	50	58	225
Virgin Islands	0	0	76	23	103	40	0	(s)	40	283	283
Other	50	-2	5	-10	-27	-11	-17	-3	31	-36	13
Total	7,955	148	137	30	54	92	-276	-11	682	856	8,811
Persian Gulf ^d	1,652	0	20	0	(s)	14	-6	(s)	43	72	1,723

^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 1998
(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	1,660	37	20	0	(s)	41	-3	(s)	277	372	2,032
Algeria	9	37	0	0	0	27	0	0	234	297	306
Iraq	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Kuwait	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	194
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,422	0	20	0	(s)	14	0	(s)	43	78	1,500
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-3	(s)	(s)	-3	-3
Other OPEC	1,974	(s)	54	25	6	59	-4	(s)	121	262	2,236
Indonesia	33	0	0	0	0	3	0	(s)	(s)	3	36
Nigeria	608	(s)	0	0	0	5	0	(s)	0	5	613
Venezuela	1,333	0	54	25	6	51	-4	(s)	121	253	1,586
Non OPEC	4,320	111	62	5	48	-7	-269	-11	284	223	4,543
Angola	427	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	427
Argentina	116	0	8	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	10	126
Australia	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	5	4	4
Bahama Islands	0	-1	(s)	(s)	-2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-3	-3
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-9	(s)	10	2	2
Brazil	0	(s)	0	-3	-5	0	-2	(s)	6	-4	-4
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	(s)	0	7	7
Canada	1,275	154	60	-19	55	3	-5	-2	7	253	1,528
China, People's Republic of	-18	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-18
China, Taiwan	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	-1	(s)	(s)	-1
Colombia	281	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	(s)	-3	279
Congo (Brazzaville)	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Congo (Kinshasa) ^c	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	22
Ecuador	77	0	0	0	-7	0	0	(s)	-7	-14	63
Egypt	23	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	23
France	0	(s)	8	0	0	0	-12	(s)	17	14	14
Gabon	264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	(s)	14	(s)	(s)	(s)	13	13
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	20	(s)	-8	-1	-10	0	0	(s)	(s)	-19	1
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-1
Italy	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	16	-43	(s)	10	-17	-17
Jamaica	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	-31	0	(s)	(s)	-32	-32
Japan	-61	(s)	0	0	-2	-1	-46	-1	-10	-59	-120
Korea, Republic of	-78	0	0	0	(s)	0	-13	(s)	1	-12	-90
Malaysia	11	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	6	5	17
Mexico	1,438	-38	-98	(s)	-17	-41	-5	-4	15	-189	1,250
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	-26	(s)	6	-20	-20
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	18	-4	-4	0	-6	63	67	67
Norway	208	0	9	0	0	0	-1	0	(s)	8	216
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	17	17	17
Panama	0	-1	-5	-1	-31	-14	0	(s)	(s)	-52	-52
Peru	35	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	34
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	11	7	17	17
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	(s)	-3	-3	-1	(s)	0	(s)	0	-7	-7
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	14	0	(s)	0	-54	(s)	1	-39	-39
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	8	7	7
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	(s)	(s)	-2	-2
Trinidad and Tobago	54	(s)	-5	0	-2	0	0	(s)	4	-4	51
Turkey	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-30	(s)	(s)	-30	-30
United Kingdom	166	0	0	0	(s)	16	-8	(s)	50	58	225
Virgin Islands	0	0	76	23	103	40	0	(s)	40	283	283
Other	50	-2	5	-10	-27	-11	-17	-3	31	-36	13
Total	7,955	148	137	30	54	92	-276	-11	682	856	8,811
Persian Gulf ^d	1,652	0	20	0	(s)	14	-6	(s)	43	72	1,723

^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,
January 1998
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	16,235	73,814	717,912	12,523	63,808	884,292
Refinery	15,346	12,675	46,908	2,140	21,772	98,841
Tank Farms and Pipelines	869	60,032	93,841	9,587	29,940	194,269
Leases	20	1,107	13,733	796	961	16,617
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	563,430	0	0	563,430
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	11,135	11,135
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	172,631	157,071	244,507	18,754	98,545	691,508
Refinery	56,441	62,684	138,993	13,069	70,088	341,275
Bulk Terminal	87,223	56,614	59,203	2,632	21,083	226,755
Pipeline	28,920	36,489	44,672	2,743	7,275	120,099
Natural Gas Processing Plant	47	1,284	1,639	310	99	3,379
Pentanes Plus	19	1,920	4,453	216	23	6,631
Refinery	0	436	259	9	0	704
Bulk Terminal	15	738	2,463	3	3	3,222
Pipeline	0	511	1,200	64	0	1,775
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	235	531	140	20	930
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,204	21,436	42,265	1,121	3,292	73,318
Refinery	1,495	3,092	7,072	381	1,150	13,190
Bulk Terminal	1,999	9,769	24,516	87	2,063	38,434
Pipeline	1,667	7,526	9,569	483	0	19,245
Natural Gas Processing Plant	43	1,049	1,108	170	79	2,449
Ethane/Ethylene	0	2,868	14,111	213	0	17,192
Refinery	0	3	595	0	0	598
Bulk Terminal	0	1,086	10,315	0	0	11,401
Pipeline	0	1,662	3,143	211	0	5,016
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	117	58	2	0	177
Propane/Propylene	4,043	13,423	15,104	425	1,676	34,671
Refinery	569	1,569	2,361	74	216	4,789
Bulk Terminal	1,860	7,079	8,049	86	1,414	18,488
Pipeline	1,583	4,248	4,417	161	0	10,409
Natural Gas Processing Plant	31	527	277	104	46	985
Normal Butane/Butylene	821	3,451	7,249	322	1,111	12,954
Refinery	590	1,044	2,424	198	533	4,789
Bulk Terminal	139	950	3,322	1	564	4,976
Pipeline	84	1,166	1,142	72	0	2,464
Natural Gas Processing Plant	8	291	361	51	14	725
Isobutane/Isobutylene	340	1,694	5,801	161	505	8,501
Refinery	336	476	1,692	109	401	3,014
Bulk Terminal	0	654	2,830	0	85	3,569
Pipeline	0	450	867	39	0	1,356
Natural Gas Processing Plant	4	114	412	13	19	562
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,389	1,951	5,444	215	3,436	13,435
Refinery	2,051	575	2,264	105	2,579	7,574
Bulk Terminal	338	1,247	3,015	99	477	5,176
Pipeline	0	129	165	11	380	685
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	21	1	0	10	32
Refinery	0	21	1	0	10	32
Fuel Ethanol	187	1,633	398	111	387	2,716
Refinery	W	395	W	W	W	548
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	882
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	862

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January 1998 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	1,717	W	4,159	W	3,030	9,249
Refinery	1,529	W	1,728	W	2,544	5,954
Bulk Terminal	W	W	2,267	W	124	2,640
Pipeline	W	W	164	W	362	655
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	10,155	12,983	45,590	2,335	22,131	93,194
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,270	3,526	12,016	493	3,899	22,204
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,518	1,791	6,596	417	4,827	16,149
Heavy Gas Oils	4,152	4,606	17,167	968	10,493	37,386
Residuum	1,215	3,060	9,811	457	2,912	17,455
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	6,755	11,033	15,145	2,402	10,412	45,747
Refinery	6,478	9,092	13,906	2,402	8,971	40,849
Bulk Terminal	255	700	685	0	432	2,072
Pipeline	22	1,241	554	0	1,009	2,826
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	101	17	29	0	2	149
Refinery	101	17	29	0	2	149
Finished Motor Gasoline	54,481	43,071	48,980	5,282	23,473	175,287
Refinery	10,236	9,606	19,810	2,686	12,511	54,849
Bulk Terminal	29,636	20,025	10,392	1,149	8,354	69,556
Pipeline	14,609	13,440	18,778	1,447	2,608	50,882
Reformulated	20,016	947	9,450	0	14,001	44,414
Refinery	5,741	141	3,612	0	8,182	17,676
Bulk Terminal	10,482	664	1,933	0	3,992	17,071
Pipeline	3,793	142	3,905	0	1,827	9,667
Oxygenated	365	484	0	276	2	1,127
Refinery	12	371	0	127	0	510
Bulk Terminal	257	113	0	149	2	521
Pipeline	96	0	0	0	0	96
Other	34,100	41,640	39,530	5,006	9,470	129,746
Refinery	4,483	9,094	16,198	2,559	4,329	36,663
Bulk Terminal	18,897	19,248	8,459	1,000	4,360	51,964
Pipeline	10,720	13,298	14,873	1,447	781	41,119
Finished Aviation Gasoline	246	395	510	36	587	1,774
Refinery	39	105	451	27	331	953
Bulk Terminal	207	231	59	9	256	762
Pipeline	0	59	0	0	0	59
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	1	0	33	34
Refinery	0	0	1	0	33	34
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	11,160	9,087	13,455	812	9,655	44,169
Refinery	1,894	2,747	7,485	435	5,359	17,920
Bulk Terminal	4,576	2,348	1,575	209	2,899	11,607
Pipeline	4,690	3,992	4,395	168	1,397	14,642

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January 1998 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	3,828	1,372	811	101	97	6,209
Refinery	680	489	607	86	86	1,948
Bulk Terminal	2,833	835	49	0	6	3,723
Pipeline	315	48	155	15	5	538
Distillate Fuel Oil	54,633	31,675	31,750	2,762	12,239	133,059
Refinery	14,495	8,906	16,495	1,627	6,438	47,961
Bulk Terminal	32,521	13,233	5,416	584	4,093	55,847
Pipeline	7,617	9,536	9,839	551	1,708	29,251
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	17,946	22,566	16,789	2,313	8,791	68,405
Refinery	3,508	5,498	8,339	1,262	5,011	23,618
Bulk Terminal	11,533	9,362	3,322	533	2,735	27,485
Pipeline	2,905	7,706	5,128	518	1,045	17,302
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	36,687	9,109	14,961	449	3,448	64,654
Refinery	10,987	3,408	8,156	365	1,427	24,343
Bulk Terminal	20,988	3,871	2,094	51	1,358	28,362
Pipeline	4,712	1,830	4,711	33	663	11,949
Residual Fuel Oil^c	15,737	2,628	14,564	683	6,038	39,650
Refinery	5,232	1,968	6,601	683	4,329	18,813
Bulk Terminal	10,505	660	7,963	0	1,541	20,669
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	168	168
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	4,077	111	292	27	651	5,158
Refinery	1,451	0	55	27	646	2,179
Bulk Terminal	2,626	111	237	0	5	2,979
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	6,474	376	3,744	498	1,041	12,133
Refinery	2,605	208	1,753	498	855	5,919
Bulk Terminal	3,869	168	1,991	0	186	6,214
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	5,186	2,141	10,528	158	4,178	22,191
Refinery	1,176	1,760	4,793	158	2,828	10,715
Bulk Terminal	4,010	381	5,735	0	1,350	11,476
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	549	182	966	0	201	1,898
Refinery	549	182	966	0	201	1,898
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	197	1,499	0	169	1,865
Refinery	0	197	1,499	0	169	1,865
Special Naphthas	114	465	1,363	0	63	2,005
Refinery	82	465	1,193	0	63	1,803
Bulk Terminal	32	0	170	0	0	202
Lubricants	2,405	1,900	6,910	0	1,586	12,801
Refinery	701	885	5,303	0	1,105	7,994
Bulk Terminal	1,704	1,015	1,607	0	481	4,807
Waxes	266	171	416	0	136	989
Refinery	266	171	416	0	136	989
Petroleum Coke	258	3,954	4,740	99	2,195	11,246
Refinery	258	3,954	4,740	99	2,195	11,246
Asphalt and Road Oil	4,222	12,391	4,597	2,677	2,614	26,501
Refinery	1,677	6,701	3,692	2,194	2,150	16,414
Bulk Terminal	2,545	5,690	905	483	464	10,087
Miscellaneous Products	109	243	1,019	13	163	1,547
Refinery	52	113	614	0	149	928
Bulk Terminal	57	123	388	9	14	591
Pipeline	0	7	17	4	0	28
Total Stocks, All Oils	188,866	230,885	962,419	31,277	162,353	1,575,800

^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, January 1998
(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	39,872	16,223	269	23,380	3,513	47,016	15,041	31,975	15,737	2,460
Connecticut	1,622	1,622	0	0	131	4,294	1,027	3,267	70	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	2,413	1,906	0	507	169	2,677	869	1,808	2,331	W
Florida	6,051	0	0	6,051	115	2,063	1,131	932	1,009	55
Georgia	2,118	0	0	2,118	46	1,125	701	424	97	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	869	536	0	333	333	1,763	570	1,193	557	W
Massachusetts	1,359	1,359	0	0	175	3,207	564	2,643	473	W
New Jersey	8,106	5,929	0	2,177	508	13,454	3,331	10,123	5,803	W
New York	3,507	972	225	2,310	797	6,295	1,401	4,894	2,714	W
North Carolina	2,954	0	0	2,954	267	1,963	1,190	773	313	W
Pennsylvania	5,701	1,919	32	3,750	653	6,133	2,314	3,819	1,232	W
Rhode Island	323	298	0	25	W	810	123	687	W	W
South Carolina	1,561	0	0	1,561	144	910	596	314	W	W
Virginia	3,105	1,682	0	1,423	132	2,207	1,131	1,076	470	W
West Virginia	183	0	12	171	W	115	93	22	W	W
PAD District II	29,631	805	484	28,342	1,324	22,139	14,860	7,279	2,628	9,175
Illinois	3,194	195	0	2,999	176	3,662	2,594	1,068	1,085	412
Indiana	3,593	118	8	3,467	235	3,097	1,694	1,403	173	W
Iowa	1,163	0	0	1,163	W	1,399	1,170	229	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	3,387	0	0	3,387	14	2,422	1,715	707	5	4,847
Kentucky	1,290	270	155	865	66	913	455	458	W	W
Michigan	3,333	0	0	3,333	132	1,704	1,276	428	103	1,957
Minnesota	1,626	0	216	1,410	W	1,655	1,345	310	416	W
Missouri	1,223	0	0	1,223	W	689	557	132	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	714	0	1	713	W	654	368	286	W	W
Ohio	4,172	29	9	4,134	404	1,778	1,130	648	223	W
Oklahoma	2,063	0	2	2,061	W	1,398	925	473	147	241
Tennessee	1,955	0	93	1,862	71	1,146	760	386	252	W
Wisconsin	1,918	193	0	1,725	W	1,622	871	751	46	W
PAD District III	30,202	5,545	0	24,657	656	21,911	11,661	10,250	14,564	10,687
Alabama	1,479	0	0	1,479	77	846	496	350	372	114
Arkansas	932	0	0	932	W	912	461	451	W	W
Louisiana	6,672	425	0	6,247	200	4,623	1,980	2,643	5,424	1,389
Mississippi	2,336	0	0	2,336	7	1,294	558	736	W	2,469
New Mexico	498	0	0	498	W	324	246	78	24	W
Texas	18,285	5,120	0	13,165	347	13,912	7,920	5,992	8,335	6,582
PAD District IV	3,835	0	276	3,559	86	2,211	1,795	416	683	264
Colorado	1,032	0	276	756	W	436	378	58	W	W
Idaho	311	0	0	311	W	157	110	47	W	W
Montana	1,145	0	0	1,145	W	579	579	0	54	20
Utah	636	0	0	636	W	499	260	239	58	142
Wyoming	711	0	0	711	W	540	468	72	W	68
PAD District V	20,865	12,174	2	8,689	92	10,531	7,746	2,785	5,870	1,676
Alaska	560	0	0	560	W	908	33	875	W	W
Arizona	921	239	1	681	W	558	501	57	W	W
California	13,357	11,935	0	1,422	86	5,844	5,306	538	3,308	403
Hawaii	881	0	0	881	W	534	146	388	W	W
Nevada	305	0	0	305	W	125	117	8	W	W
Oregon	1,560	0	1	1,559	W	632	432	200	245	W
Washington	3,281	0	0	3,281	W	1,930	1,211	719	724	356
U.S. Total	124,405	34,747	1,031	88,627	5,671	103,808	51,103	52,705	39,482	24,262

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, January 1998
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	0	433	0	344	978	772	0	0	58,118
Petroleum Products	8,045	76	0	3,328	6,928	2,885	0	99,854	23,362
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	159	0	0	0	549
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,093	5,010	262	0	3,644	4,920
Unfinished Oils	36	0	0	36	227	0	0	0	89
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	32	0	1	0	0	0	319	1,310
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,162	0	0	1,246	540	897	0	54,436	8,878
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	338	0	0	10,338	704
Oxygenated	0	0	0	148	0	26	0	0	0
Other	5,162	0	0	1,098	202	871	0	44,098	8,174
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	111	47
Jet Fuel	404	0	0	58	0	1,220	0	14,062	3,875
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	404	0	0	58	0	1,220	0	14,062	3,875
Kerosene	60	0	0	96	0	0	0	273	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,296	0	0	723	424	499	0	25,460	2,950
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,814	0	0	274	374	499	0	12,741	2,593
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	482	0	0	449	50	0	0	12,719	357
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	18	462	0	0	686	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	70	62
Lubricants	0	44	0	57	46	0	0	599	248
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	194	410
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,045	509	0	3,672	7,906	3,657	0	99,854	81,480

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,969	853	0	0	0	2,251	0
Petroleum Products	284	2,580	2,927	1,835	965	0	0	177	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	129	223	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,191	1,612	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	734	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	197	1,045	487	0	863	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	197	1,045	487	0	863	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	56	489	0	0	65	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	56	489	0	0	65	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	31	312	1,108	0	37	0	0	177	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	31	211	1,108	0	37	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	101	0	0	0	0	0	177	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	284	2,580	6,896	2,688	965	0	0	2,428	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,
January 1998**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	0	433	157	978	772	0	58,118
Petroleum Products	7,922	0	1,760	5,765	2,885	73,877	20,560
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	159	0	0	549
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,093	5,010	262	3,310	4,920
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1	0	0	0	1,310
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,162	0	438	502	897	38,620	7,634
Reformulated	0	0	0	338	0	10,058	338
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	26	0	0
Other	5,162	0	438	164	871	28,562	7,296
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	7	0	39
Jet Fuel	404	0	11	0	1,220	10,571	3,834
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	404	0	11	0	1,220	10,571	3,834
Kerosene	60	0	0	0	0	198	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,296	0	217	94	499	21,178	2,274
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,814	0	69	74	499	9,866	2,210
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	482	0	148	20	0	11,312	64
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,922	433	1,917	6,743	3,657	73,877	78,678

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	3,969	853	0	2,251	0
Petroleum Products	284	2,403	2,927	1,835	965	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	129	223	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,191	1,612	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	557	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	197	1,045	487	0	863	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	197	1,045	487	0	863	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	56	489	0	0	65	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	56	489	0	0	65	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	31	312	1,108	0	37	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	31	211	1,108	0	37	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	101	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	284	2,403	6,896	2,688	965	2,251	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, January 1998
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	0	0	0	187	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	123	76	0	1,568	1,163	0	25,977	414
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	0
Unfinished Oils	36	0	0	36	227	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	32	0	0	0	0	319	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	808	38	0	15,816	255
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	255
Oxygenated	0	0	0	148	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	660	38	0	15,536	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	47	0	0	3,491	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	47	0	0	3,491	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	96	0	0	75	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	506	330	0	4,282	159
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	205	300	0	2,875	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	301	30	0	1,407	159
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	18	462	0	686	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	18	462	0	686	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	23	0	70	0
Lubricants	0	44	0	57	46	0	599	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	37	0	194	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	123	76	0	1,755	1,163	0	25,977	414

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	1,093	24,470	2,802	177	0	0	177
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	334	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	89	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	300	19	0	177	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	211	15,350	1,244	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	25	366	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	211	15,325	878	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	13	98	8	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	25	3,466	41	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	25	3,466	41	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	75	5	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	249	3,874	676	0	0	0	177
0.05 percent sulfur and under	99	2,776	383	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	150	1,098	293	0	0	0	177
Residual Fuel Oil	0	686	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	686	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	70	62	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	295	304	248	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	194	410	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,093	24,470	2,802	177	0	0	177

^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, January 1998
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	344	433	-89	62,087	2,094	59,993
Petroleum Products	103,182	8,121	95,061	34,334	13,141	21,193
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	678	159	519
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,737	0	4,737	6,111	6,365	-254
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	773	2,988	-2,215
Propane/Propylene	4,630	0	4,630	3,760	2,792	968
Normal Butane/Butylene	107	0	107	1,086	515	571
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	492	70	422
Unfinished Oils	36	36	0	125	263	-138
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	320	32	288	1,310	1	1,309
Finished Motor Gasoline	55,682	5,162	50,520	14,527	2,683	11,844
Reformulated	10,338	0	10,338	704	338	366
Oxygenated	148	0	148	0	174	-174
Other	45,196	5,162	40,034	13,823	2,171	11,652
Finished Aviation Gasoline	111	0	111	47	7	40
Jet Fuel	14,120	404	13,716	4,279	1,278	3,001
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	14,120	404	13,716	4,279	1,278	3,001
Kerosene	369	60	309	77	96	-19
Distillate Fuel Oil	26,183	2,296	23,887	6,354	1,646	4,708
0.05 percent sulfur and under	13,015	1,814	11,201	5,515	1,147	4,368
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	13,168	482	12,686	839	499	340
Residual Fuel Oil	704	0	704	0	480	-480
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	87	-87	106	0	106
Special Naphthas	70	0	70	62	23	39
Lubricants	656	44	612	248	103	145
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	194	0	194	410	37	373
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	103,526	8,554	94,972	96,421	15,235	81,186

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	4,515	58,118	-53,603	772	4,822	-4,050	0	2,251	-2,251
Petroleum Products	9,016	126,080	-117,064	3,169	5,727	-2,558	3,545	177	3,368
Pentanes Plus	382	549	-167	0	352	-352	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,622	8,564	-1,942	262	2,803	-2,541	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	3,726	241	3,485	0	1,270	-1,270	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	2,090	6,983	-4,893	228	933	-705	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	572	928	-356	34	356	-322	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	234	412	-178	0	244	-244	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	227	89	138	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	32	2,363	-2,331	0	0	0	734	0	734
Finished Motor Gasoline	540	64,556	-64,016	1,094	1,350	-256	1,908	0	1,908
Reformulated	338	11,042	-10,704	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	26	0	26	0	0	0
Other	202	53,514	-53,312	1,068	1,350	-282	1,908	0	1,908
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	158	-158	7	0	7	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	18,482	-18,482	1,276	65	1,211	554	0	554
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	18,482	-18,482	1,276	65	1,211	554	0	554
Kerosene	0	278	-278	0	12	-12	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	601	28,753	-28,152	530	1,145	-615	349	177	172
0.05 percent sulfur and under	374	15,576	-15,202	530	1,145	-615	248	0	248
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	227	13,177	-12,950	0	0	0	101	177	-76
Residual Fuel Oil	462	686	-224	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	19	-19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	23	132	-109	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	90	847	-757	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	37	604	-567	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13,531	184,198	-170,667	3,941	10,549	-6,608	3,545	2,428	1,117

^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.

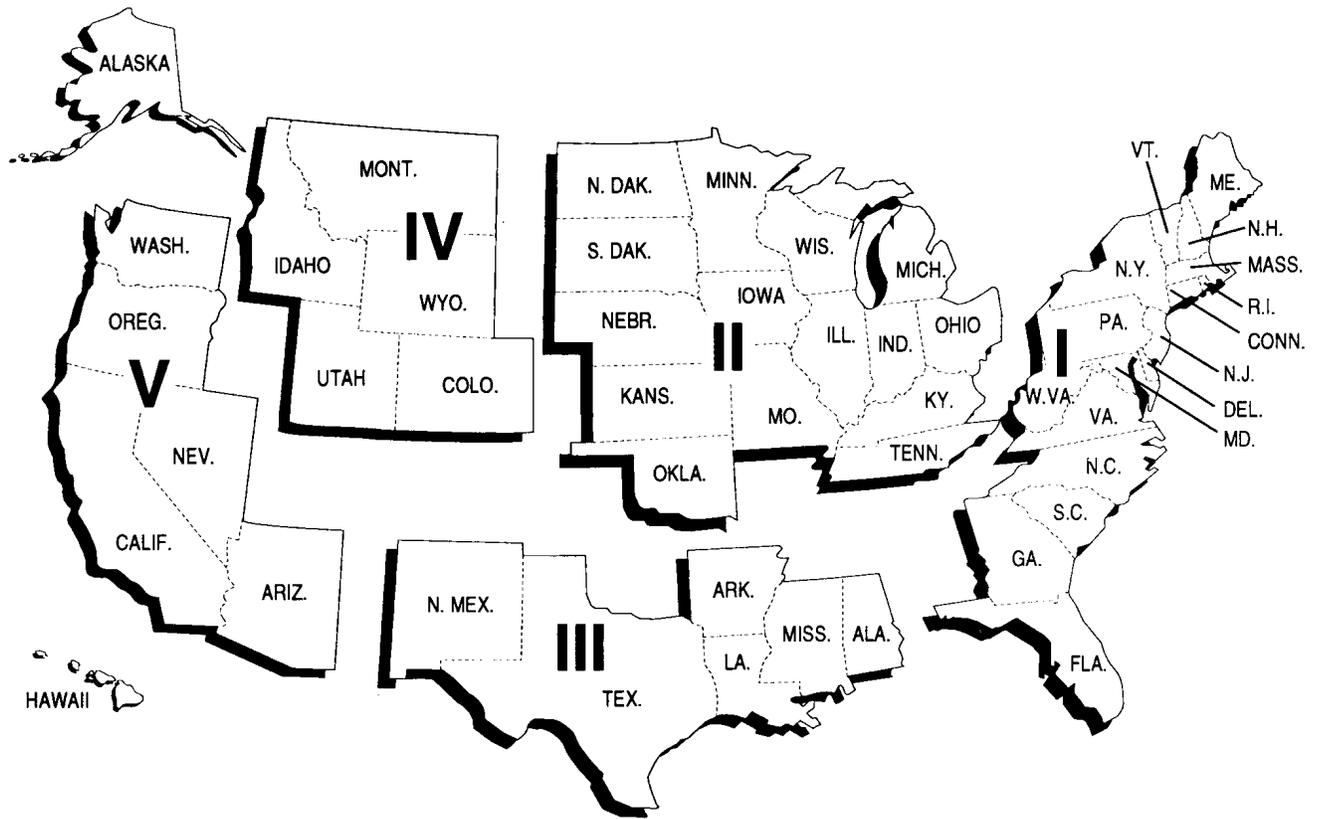
PAD District IV

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

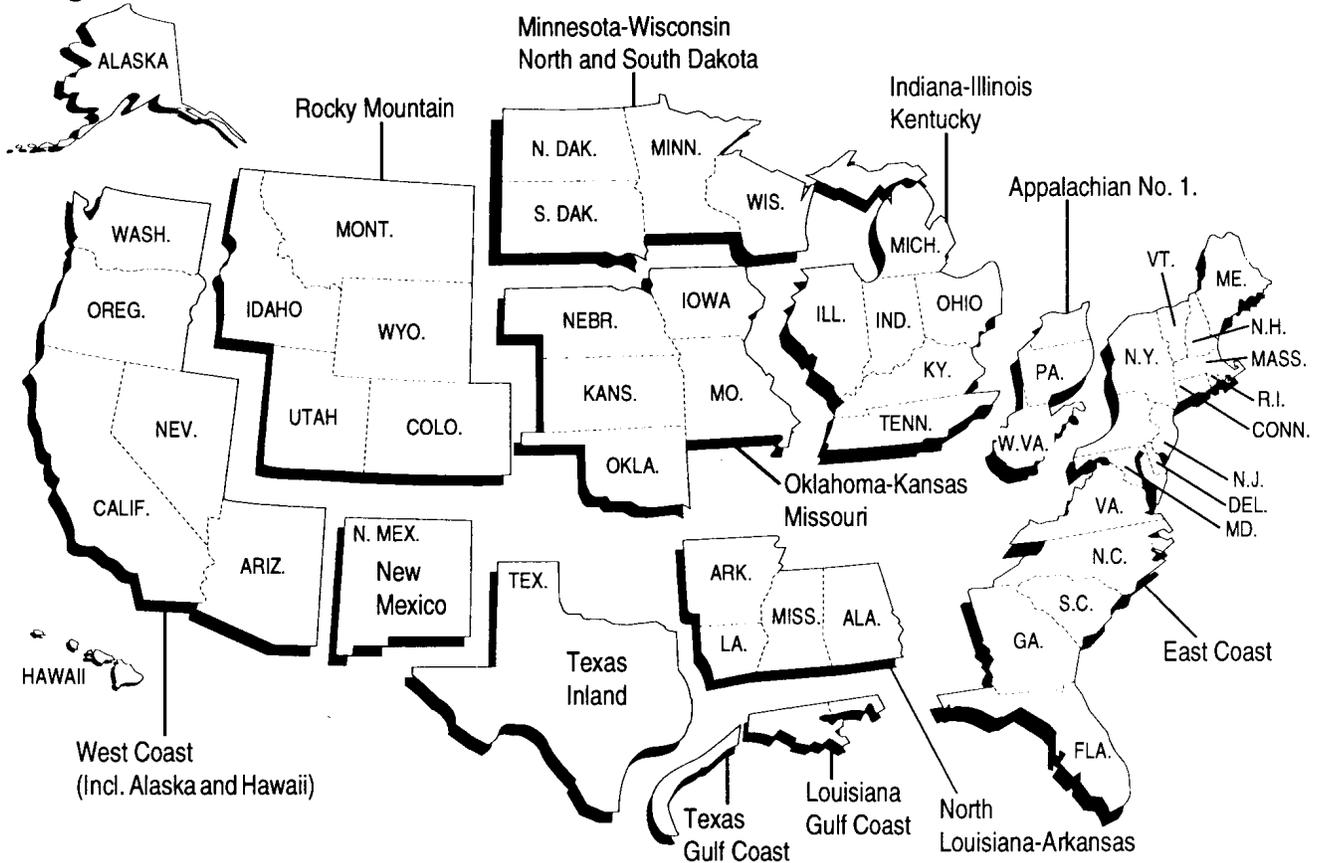
PAD District V

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	"Biennial 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* (WPSR). 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* (PSM) 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																	
	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	11-97	12-97	1-98	2-98
Reported State Data																		
11-14-96	1497	0																
12-14-96	1915	1421	0															
1-14-97	4628	3272	1568	0														
2-14-97	5718	4744	4664	1889	0													
3-14-97	5717	4815	4678	4599	1904	0												
4-14-97	5830	4773	4685	4511	1811	1408	0											
5-14-97	5751	5861	5782	4817	4807	4472	1802	0										
6-14-97	5931	5855	5908	4871	4673	4490	1764	1344	0									
7-14-97	5934	5861	5924	5837	4677	4712	4436	1759	1415	0								
8-14-97	5935	5886	5926	5839	4699	4768	4722	4586	1780	1318	0							
9-14-97	6312	5898	5942	5864	5671	5762	4723	4696	4572	1716	1347	0						
10-14-97	6312	5899	5945	5869	5675	5775	5716	5670	4646	4420	1642	1359	0					
11-14-97	6313	6263	6311	6238	5685	5787	5732	5697	5668	4644	2811	1653	1382	0				
12-14-97	6313	6261	6311	6298	5741	5854	5799	5782	5789	5731	4577	4216	1721	1669	0			
1-14-98	6313	6261	6311	6297	5741	5853	5799	5785	5793	5764	5498	4513	4471	1708	1440	0		
2-14-98	6313	6436	6311	6297	5741	5854	5804	5788	5798	5786	5626	5542	4498	4249	1733	1340	0	
3-14-98	6313	6436	6311	6297	5957	6076	6023	6008	5994	5786	5627	5544	4614	4582	4489	1812	1289	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production																		
3-14-98	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	8	11	12	13	19	27	32
Production Estimates																		
Estimate																		
Original ^e	6494	6503	6531	6509	6495	6494	6431	6437	6429	6376	6349	6291	6380	6396	6406	6457	6389	6407
Interim ^f	6504	6490	6465	6448	6387	6514	6470	6483	6401	6341	6316	6282	6388	6435	6450	6475	6438	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	5959	5985	6121	5941	5837	5951	5879	5955	5937	5862	5798	5716	5868	5887	5848	5823	5765	
Revised	5956	6002	5971	5970	5856	5855	5991	5957	5892	5862	5795	5707	5784	5834	5841	5765		
Final ^g	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	71	52	61	49
Motor Gas Blending	-18	42	-39	67	54	95	63	70	96	112	165	77	65
Product Supplied	7,312	7,651	7,808	8,067	8,128	8,260	8,471	8,195	8,004	8,166	7,955	8,039	8,007
1998													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	60												
Motor Gas Blending	123												
Product Supplied	7,590												

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); 1998 —, 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, 1997
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference										
Inputs.....	14,839	3	14,742	10	15,018	-27	15,742	-22	16,409	7	16,743	-22
Crude Oil.....	13,632	4	13,425	35	14,047	-21	14,283	-1	15,083	27	15,139	16
Pentanes Plus.....	175	0	167	0	166	(s)	149	0	146	0	168	-1
LPGs.....	356	(s)	330	2	252	(s)	218	(s)	207	-1	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	2	126	(s)	78	0	73	0	75	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	123	(s)	121	0	127	(s)	141	(s)	134	-1	135	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	314	(s)	311	-3	319	-1	358	1	356	-1	380	-7
Unfinished Oils.....	284	(s)	255	-1	53	-1	536	-1	342	2	677	-10
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	80	(s)	260	-24	184	-5	201	-22	280	-19	174	-21
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	-3	(s)	-6	(s)	-3	(s)	-3	(s)	-4	0	-5	0
Production.....	17,700	-3	17,747	48	18,030	-45	18,758	-44	19,425	21	19,785	-28
Pentanes Plus.....	318	(s)	326	(s)	330	(s)	325	(s)	330	1	335	(s)
LPGs.....	2,022	-2	2,082	1	2,225	-5	2,366	-3	2,367	3	2,382	-6
Ethane/Ethylene.....	661	-1	690	-2	705	-3	682	-2	663	3	668	(s)
Propane/Propylene.....	1,042	-2	1,043	3	1,065	-5	1,114	-2	1,113	1	1,111	-1
Normal Butane/Butylene....	145	(s)	161	1	253	4	334	1	380	0	385	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	174	1	189	-1	203	(s)	235	(s)	211	-1	218	-3
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	247	-5	275	6	262	5	293	-1	284	4	328	-24
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	18	2	-42	-19	39	-12	-67	-19	-54	-19	-95	-18
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,308	-1	7,315	25	7,322	-20	7,822	-11	8,056	19	8,180	2
Reformulated.....	2,172	44	2,258	-5	2,238	13	2,445	2	2,477	-28	2,560	-35
Oxygenated.....	523	-1	633	-1	594	-1	535	(s)	497	-1	410	0
Other.....	4,612	-44	4,424	31	4,490	-31	4,842	-12	5,082	48	5,210	37
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	16	(s)	14	(s)	13	1	22	(s)	26	1	20	1
Jet Fuel.....	1,489	3	1,482	29	1,484	5	1,491	2	1,516	-1	1,588	-7
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	-1	1,588	-7
Kerosene.....	118	(s)	84	(s)	47	(s)	38	(s)	29	(s)	36	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,119	(s)	3,089	1	3,258	-14	3,291	-11	3,525	2	3,517	6
Residual Fuel Oil.....	800	1	789	7	639	-1	617	(s)	618	1	727	1
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	-4	665	1	709	(s)	716	-2	702	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	322	0	377	2	389	-5	460	0	533	10	580	13
Still Gas.....	585	(s)	610	1	632	(s)	646	0	679	3	696	4
Miscellaneous Products.....	41	0	41	1	43	(s)	46	0	49	0	50	(s)
Imports.....	9,633	105	9,475	69	9,712	69	9,934	209	10,442	326	10,357	346
Crude Oil.....	7,393	74	7,384	33	7,665	21	7,810	195	8,279	323	8,403	323
Pentanes Plus.....	53	1	39	1	36	1	30	0	27	0	56	0
LPGs.....	156	37	150	28	126	37	157	12	136	25	148	12
Ethane/Ethylene.....	20	0	24	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	19	0
Propane/Propylene.....	121	29	105	21	84	29	99	10	69	22	79	8
Normal Butane/Butylene....	10	7	11	5	11	6	23	2	28	3	21	10
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	5	1	10	2	17	1	20	0	24	0	28	-6
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	2	26	1	37	0	51	1
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1997 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference						
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	1,502,691	-3,527	1,482,090	-1,591	1,512,331	-1,591	1,518,851	-1,887	1,561,754	-920	1,576,884	-2,831
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	302,404	-1,223	297,737	-630	314,135	-916	320,367	-1,233	326,953	-674	321,809	-1,485
Pentanes Plus.....	5,571	-5	5,695	2	5,852	1	5,976	-1	7,420	5	7,792	-1
LPGs.....	68,893	476	57,008	-231	63,395	10	73,743	124	88,764	17	104,687	127
Ethane/Ethylene	16,588	0	15,549	8	18,058	1	18,144	0	18,827	1	20,600	-18
Propane/Propylene	31,978	478	24,909	-191	27,574	-1	31,948	125	39,944	-53	47,435	-31
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	13,256	-2	10,389	-30	11,668	37	16,678	1	22,006	81	28,150	157
Isobutane/Isobutylene	7,071	0	6,161	-18	6,095	-27	6,973	-2	7,987	-12	8,502	19
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates...	13,367	-159	13,229	89	13,287	268	13,020	222	12,942	384	12,193	183
Unfinished Oils.....	91,018	114	95,266	197	103,166	173	100,585	143	103,716	3	93,725	377
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	43,562	6	42,246	60	45,866	-179	45,555	-106	44,173	-90	40,879	-272
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	96	7	193	3	257	1	175	3	204	0	186	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	164,918	-361	161,273	34	153,838	-130	151,969	-257	157,830	159	163,886	-192
Reformulated	40,100	-349	37,554	-234	34,417	-86	37,096	108	39,448	124	42,954	137
Oxygenated	1,538	-143	1,495	-238	1,180	-213	1,073	-173	961	-34	737	-34
Other	123,280	131	122,224	506	118,241	169	113,800	-192	117,421	69	120,195	-295
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2,350	-7	2,098	-29	1,911	-5	1,704	0	1,743	-12	1,717	9
Jet Fuel	36,333	419	37,300	264	39,264	-2	39,111	474	41,137	-85	43,476	-139
Naphtha-Type Jet	220	-165	33	-3	40	-3	17	-3	29	-2	19	-2
Kerosene-Type Jet	36,113	584	37,267	267	39,224	1	39,094	477	41,108	-83	43,457	-137
Kerosene	5,903	-28	5,257	4	4,786	12	3,489	2	3,801	11	4,195	-1
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	111,305	-1,831	105,897	-1,277	101,780	-1,094	97,525	-874	108,427	-311	118,246	-979
Residual Fuel Oil	41,852	-674	39,946	-281	41,348	-240	40,550	-211	39,195	-172	39,176	-126
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	-110	12,492	-82	12,820	-109
Waxes	852	0	848	0	919	0	930	73	1,045	0	1,055	0
Petroleum Coke	7,058	0	6,915	249	7,246	457	8,943	0	8,315	-8	7,619	-75
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	24,630	-226	28,120	-53	31,664	15	32,804	-129	33,605	-52	32,554	-139
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,162	-2	1,024	20	1,298	44	1,274	0	1,116	-13	1,201	-9
Product Supplied	18,560	61	18,308	60	17,869	(s)	18,572	-9	18,244	30	18,563	69
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	1
LPGs.....	2,341	23	2,249	52	1,831	25	1,918	5	1,773	32	1,746	2
Ethane/Ethylene	711	-1	751	-2	638	-3	694	-2	655	3	628	(s)
Propane/Propylene	1,486	15	1,358	48	1,023	18	1,035	3	901	29	909	7
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	67	7	30	5	74	8	104	4	148	(s)	115	6
Isobutane/Isobutylene	77	3	111	1	95	2	85	-1	69	(s)	94	-10
Unfinished Oils.....	40	-8	-57	-2	-58	2	-52	2	8	2	-8	-3
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	9	(s)	2	0	1	0	6	0	3	(s)	5	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,312	-5	7,651	18	7,808	-14	8,067	-7	8,128	6	8,260	24
Reformulated	2,238	52	2,496	-6	2,520	8	2,505	-5	2,565	-22	2,656	-25
Oxygenated	524	3	634	2	603	-2	538	-2	499	-5	417	0
Other	4,550	-61	4,521	21	4,686	-20	5,025	(s)	5,064	32	5,187	49
Finished Aviation Gasoline	13	(s)	23	1	19	(s)	29	(s)	25	1	22	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,629	-14	1,537	37	1,532	13	1,573	-14	1,533	17	1,580	-5
Naphtha-Type Jet	4	-2	7	-6	1	0	1	0	(s)	(s)	1	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,625	-12	1,530	43	1,531	13	1,572	-14	1,533	17	1,579	-5
Kerosene	159	-1	109	-1	64	(s)	82	(s)	19	(s)	23	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,780	55	3,422	-19	3,515	-20	3,523	-18	3,240	-16	3,235	29
0.05% & under	2,048	46	2,006	-32	2,141	-18	2,235	-31	2,316	-19	2,273	17
Greater than 0.05%	1,732	9	1,416	13	1,374	-2	1,288	12	924	3	962	12
Residual Fuel Oil	983	11	972	-7	744	-2	798	-1	734	(s)	765	-1
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	4	187	(s)	137	1
Waxes	24	(s)	26	0	23	(s)	28	-2	22	2	25	0
Petroleum Coke	329	-10	380	-13	352	-5	350	15	362	-1	443	1
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	212	7	279	-4	309	-5	445	6	540	8	655	17
Still Gas	585	(s)	610	1	632	(s)	646	0	679	3	696	4
Miscellaneous Products.....	46	(s)	45	(s)	34	-1	47	1	54	(s)	47	(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, 1997 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference								
Inputs	16,279	-18	16,435	23	16,409	-4	16,032	43	15,950	28	--	--	2
Crude Oil	14,958	9	15,217	29	15,297	-9	14,790	36	14,654	28	--	--	14
Pentanes Plus	169	-1	175	-1	171	0	171	0	176	2	--	--	(s)
LPGs.....	206	0	201	(s)	258	0	312	1	355	3	--	--	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	72	0	79	(s)	137	0	191	1	234	3	--	--	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	135	0	122	0	122	0	121	0	121	(s)	--	--	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	335	-2	340	(s)	357	(s)	353	1	349	-1	--	--	-1
Unfinished Oils	468	2	331	14	387	8	446	6	484	-6	--	--	1
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	146	-26	177	-18	-56	-3	-33	(s)	-63	2	--	--	-12
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	-4	0	-6	0	-5	0	-7	0	-5	0	--	--	0
Production	19,370	-32	19,500	28	19,523	-7	19,128	30	18,958	50	--	--	1
Pentanes Plus	348	-2	342	(s)	349	(s)	336	(s)	320	-1	--	--	(s)
LPGs.....	2,346	-5	2,352	2	2,209	(s)	2,088	(s)	1,934	6	--	--	-1
Ethane/Ethylene.....	663	(s)	659	0	667	0	652	(s)	608	(s)	--	--	-1
Propane/Propylene	1,085	-2	1,092	2	1,111	(s)	1,111	(s)	1,099	1	--	--	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	381	-1	397	1	219	(s)	119	(s)	48	-1	--	--	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	217	-3	204	(s)	212	(s)	206	(s)	180	6	--	--	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	329	-11	314	2	308	-3	276	-1	326	1	--	--	-2
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-63	-25	-70	-17	-96	-20	-112	6	-165	1	--	--	-13
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,947	6	8,048	15	8,147	18	8,039	(s)	7,984	24	--	--	7
Reformulated.....	2,410	-34	2,500	-16	2,482	2	2,459	22	2,420	22	--	--	-1
Oxygenated.....	647	(s)	405	(s)	576	-1	804	-17	625	-19	--	--	-4
Other	4,889	40	5,143	31	5,089	17	4,776	-5	4,939	20	--	--	12
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	21	-1	25	(s)	27	(s)	25	0	14	(s)	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,620	-1	1,583	-4	1,592	(s)	1,567	11	1,617	-11	--	--	2
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	1	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	0	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,619	-1	1,583	-4	1,591	(s)	1,566	11	1,616	-11	--	--	2
Kerosene	52	(s)	60	(s)	62	(s)	63	2	83	(s)	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,362	3	3,427	12	3,452	(s)	3,488	-3	3,543	20	--	--	1
Residual Fuel Oil	645	-2	643	1	688	(s)	711	13	786	3	--	--	2
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	250	0	245	0	261	0	246	0	227	(s)	--	--	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	211	0	209	0	215	0	200	0	204	0	--	--	(s)
Special Naphthas	55	0	59	(s)	49	(s)	50	0	59	(s)	--	--	(s)
Lubricants.....	184	-2	167	(s)	180	0	183	1	183	0	--	--	(s)
Waxes	27	(s)	29	(s)	25	0	25	0	25	0	--	--	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	697	(s)	717	-1	721	-1	703	(s)	677	2	--	--	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil	585	8	600	15	577	0	521	-1	450	0	--	--	4
Still Gas	708	0	697	1	706	(s)	670	3	639	3	--	--	1
Miscellaneous Products	46	(s)	52	(s)	51	0	50	(s)	51	(s)	--	--	(s)
Imports	9,703	273	10,155	224	10,201	297	10,414	204	9,639	189	--	--	211
Crude Oil	7,938	240	8,333	210	8,537	263	8,543	205	8,107	139	--	--	185
Pentanes Plus	18	0	18	0	56	0	38	0	55	0	--	--	(s)
LPGs.....	136	15	159	16	138	12	151	17	155	1	--	--	19
Ethane/Ethylene.....	18	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene	76	11	97	12	78	11	111	11	113	1	--	--	15
Normal Butane/Butylene	24	4	29	4	28	1	16	5	20	0	--	--	4
Isobutane/Isobutylene	18	0	20	0	18	0	11	0	7	0	--	--	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	29	10	56	-3	61	0	53	0	55	0	--	--	2
Unfinished Oils	369	0	340	0	261	19	373	0	328	(s)	--	--	3
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	171	0	202	0	167	20	129	0	101	0	--	--	1
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	259	0	292	0	269	0	309	-18	225	14	--	--	1
Reformulated.....	115	0	148	0	151	0	161	0	132	6	--	--	2
Oxygenated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0
Other	143	0	144	0	118	0	148	-18	93	7	--	--	-1
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	86	0	103	0	87	(s)	83	0	55	(s)	--	--	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	86	0	103	0	87	(s)	83	0	55	(s)	--	--	(s)
Kerosene	(s)	0	(s)	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	--	--	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	223	0	202	0	210	0	213	0	161	14	--	--	1
Residual Fuel Oil	170	7	187	0	165	-19	158	0	182	22	--	--	-1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	37	0	43	0	55	0	59	0	20	0	--	--	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	215	0	157	0	141	0	254	0	144	0	--	--	-1
Special Naphthas	8	0	8	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	--	--	(s)
Lubricants.....	9	0	11	0	9	0	17	1	17	0	--	--	(s)
Waxes	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	--	--	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	34	1	42	1	32	1	27	0	26	0	--	--	1
Miscellaneous Products	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	0	(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, 1997 (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	-288	1,569,607	-224	1,593,521	-2,060	1,597,650	-432	1,599,263	-414	--	--	-1,433
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	309,450	244	300,821	90	303,153	581	315,940	48	323,520	2	--	--	-472
Pentanes Plus.....	8,209	0	8,048	1	7,623	145	6,930	1	6,594	3	--	--	14
LPGs.....	118,020	215	130,652	246	133,957	-1,433	129,388	47	113,360	11	--	--	-36
Ethane/Ethylene	21,408	-1	22,058	-1	24,353	-1,086	24,031	0	22,418	0	--	--	-100
Propane/Propylene.....	54,586	-35	59,918	-23	61,074	-270	61,290	60	54,641	5	--	--	6
Normal Butane/Butylene	32,846	241	39,186	254	38,695	-68	34,897	-14	27,872	14	--	--	61
Isobutane/Isobutylene	9,180	10	9,490	16	9,835	-9	9,170	1	8,429	-8	--	--	-3
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	12,543	237	12,897	229	12,823	139	11,755	85	12,184	143	--	--	165
Unfinished Oils	91,559	43	92,215	171	93,622	-54	95,274	1	93,444	-454	--	--	65
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	39,339	-256	37,592	-199	40,733	-117	41,934	79	41,296	55	--	--	-93
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	128	0	124	0	146	0	218	0	182	0	--	--	1
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	150,578	321	149,644	-20	158,105	-344	157,984	-117	161,076	270	--	--	-58
Reformulated.....	39,263	-9	38,051	162	41,132	163	40,891	-28	42,049	392	--	--	35
Oxygenated	824	-88	791	-48	1,013	-214	1,254	-233	1,194	-199	--	--	-147
Other.....	110,491	418	110,802	-134	115,960	-293	115,839	144	117,833	77	--	--	55
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,635	-10	1,438	-16	1,623	13	1,698	13	1,678	16	--	--	-3
Jet Fuel.....	42,435	522	42,293	899	44,854	633	45,668	373	46,224	92	--	--	314
Naphtha-Type Jet	23	0	30	0	18	-1	21	4	28	0	--	--	-16
Kerosene-Type Jet	42,412	522	42,263	899	44,836	634	45,647	369	46,196	92	--	--	330
Kerosene	5,334	-7	5,923	-2	7,047	3	7,453	2	7,457	-6	--	--	-1
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	123,005	-778	132,920	-734	138,944	-1,072	136,155	-1,027	140,473	-725	--	--	-973
Residual Fuel Oil	35,474	-121	36,420	-112	35,158	-489	35,829	192	37,737	123	--	--	-192
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	2,702	-2	2,873	0	2,327	0	2,686	0	2,203	0	--	--	-2
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	1,716	0	1,495	0	1,935	0	2,002	0	2,041	0	--	--	-3
Special Naphthas	1,899	-3	1,922	-2	2,046	-4	2,214	0	2,111	1	--	--	-1
Lubricants	12,856	-207	12,459	-203	12,318	-60	11,726	-97	12,316	0	--	--	-80
Waxes.....	1,072	-15	1,164	-10	1,108	0	985	0	1,041	0	--	--	4
Petroleum Coke.....	8,097	-99	8,590	-76	10,006	0	9,724	1	10,448	55	--	--	46
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	27,969	-356	25,337	-476	20,803	0	16,950	-32	18,652	0	--	--	-132
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,116	-16	1,331	-10	1,746	-1	1,698	-1	1,796	0	--	--	1
Product Supplied	19,065	2	18,506	41	18,480	100	19,121	-47	18,491	98	--	--	36
Crude Oil.....	2	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	0
Pentanes Plus.....	183	-1	182	1	233	-5	224	5	205	-2	--	--	(s)
LPGs.....	1,789	8	1,866	17	1,950	68	2,032	-32	2,203	5	--	--	18
Ethane/Ethylene	655	-1	652	0	605	36	677	-35	676	(s)	--	--	-1
Propane/Propylene.....	906	10	993	13	1,134	19	1,185	1	1,386	4	--	--	15
Normal Butane/Butylene	149	1	129	5	114	12	54	3	51	-5	--	--	4
Isobutane/Isobutylene	79	-2	92	-1	97	1	116	(s)	90	7	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils	-28	8	-12	-18	-173	19	-126	-8	-95	21	--	--	1
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	5	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	8,471	-11	8,195	26	8,004	28	8,166	-25	7,955	25	--	--	6
Reformulated.....	2,645	-30	2,687	-22	2,530	2	2,628	28	2,513	15	--	--	(s)
Oxygenated	644	2	406	-1	568	4	795	-17	626	-20	--	--	-3
Other.....	5,183	17	5,103	49	4,906	23	4,743	-37	4,816	30	--	--	9
Finished Aviation Gasoline	24	(s)	31	0	21	-1	23	0	15	(s)	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,707	-22	1,664	-16	1,577	9	1,583	19	1,609	-2	--	--	2
Naphtha-Type Jet	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	--	--	-1
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,706	-22	1,663	-16	1,576	9	1,584	19	1,609	-2	--	--	2
Kerosene	15	(s)	40	(s)	30	(s)	50	2	84	1	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,279	-3	3,124	10	3,302	11	3,659	-4	3,411	24	--	--	4
0.05% & under.....	2,267	-9	2,162	10	2,233	24	2,509	-12	2,213	17	--	--	(s)
Greater than 0.05%	1,012	6	962	(s)	1,069	-13	1,150	7	1,199	7	--	--	5
Residual Fuel Oil	776	5	719	(s)	804	-6	714	-9	782	27	--	--	2
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	291	(s)	283	(s)	334	0	294	0	263	(s)	--	--	-1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	422	0	373	0	341	0	451	0	347	0	--	--	-1
Special Naphthas	45	(s)	37	(s)	25	(s)	40	(s)	37	(s)	--	--	(s)
Lubricants	169	1	169	(s)	166	-5	185	2	150	-3	--	--	(s)
Waxes.....	24	(s)	24	(s)	25	(s)	27	0	22	0	--	--	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	386	1	343	-2	351	-3	406	(s)	406	1	--	--	-2
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	748	16	719	20	742	-15	667	0	405	-1	--	--	5
Still Gas	708	0	697	1	706	(s)	670	3	639	3	--	--	1
Miscellaneous Products.....	49	1	46	(s)	38	(s)	52	(s)	48	(s)	--	--	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

EIA-819M

Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

The EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," provides production data and preliminary stock data for fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. Refer to Appendix B, Explanatory Note 2 for further detail. Final data on stocks of fuel ethanol and MTBE are presented in the Detailed Statistics section. The quantity of oxygenates blended into motor gasoline previously published in this appendix is now presented in Appendix B, Table B2.

Table D1. U.S. Summary, February 1998

Products	February 1998		January 1998		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production.....	2,385	85	2,969	96	5,354	91
Stocks	2,519	--	2,633	--	--	--
MTBE						
Production.....	4,923	176	5,839	188	10,762	182
Stocks	8,725	--	8,690	--	--	--

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												
1997	80	82	86	77	86	73	74	77	80	87	98	98
1998	96	85										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	2,169	2,139	2,291	2,302	2,764	3,065	2,696	3,144	3,109	2,605	3,005	2,758
1998	2,633	2,519										
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1998	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	19	15	24	37	95	349	55	421	119	109	255	76
1998	110	99										
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1997	79	81	85	76	85	72	73	76	79	87	97	97
1998	95	84										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	1,397	1,613	1,839	1,758	2,042	1,961	1,844	2,015	2,002	1,533	1,627	1,661
1998	1,633	1,661										
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1998	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	265	138	151	212	354	391	436	355	462	266	531	332
1998	394	225										
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1998	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	110	95	83	66	68	72	69	83	156	129	129	123
1998	108	91										
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1998	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	378	278	194	228	204	293	291	270	370	569	464	567
1998	387	443										

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												
1997	161	192	182	186	194	209	201	217	200	206	211	205
1998	188	176										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	9,659	9,607	9,039	8,934	8,621	7,151	7,380	8,506	7,800	7,029	7,528	7,623
1998	8,690	8,725										
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1998	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	1,895	1,839	2,154	1,463	1,235	1,094	907	1,406	1,536	1,551	1,325	1,666
1998	1,676	1,514										
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1998	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1998	W	W										
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1997	138	171	163	165	170	183	175	191	172	183	181	180
1998	164	153										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	3,545	4,223	3,887	3,413	3,008	2,559	3,027	4,083	3,147	3,097	3,100	3,168
1998	3,712	4,084										
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1998	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1998	W	W										
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1997	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1998	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1997	3,868	3,277	2,673	3,808	4,084	3,278	3,174	2,824	2,851	2,142	2,840	2,606
1998	3,009	2,869										

W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D4. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production by Merchant and Captive Plants
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
1992	98	94	89	79	90	90	101	91	104	118	128	125
1993	115	114	112	138	132	126	155	142	157	146	148	144
1994	123	140	129	140	139	115	154	166	160	164	150	144
1995	149	144	121	168	169	182	181	171	163	167	174	171
1996	173	172	182	183	194	202	197	179	186	187	183	184
1997	161	192	182	186	194	209	201	217	200	206	211	205
1998	188	176										
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	99	92	93	104	106	113	99	108	109	108
1998	97	77										
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	83	94	102	105	95	104	101	98	102	97
1998	91	99										

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.