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Data Available Electronically

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

COGIS= Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source
WWW = World Wide Web (<http://www.eia.doe.gov>)

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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of four petroleum supply publications produced by the Petroleum 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 or Major Series) - 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 biennial 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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Comparisons of Independent Petroleum Supply Statistics

by Robert G. Harper, III

Introduction

The Petroleum Division (PD) of the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects and publishes information on petroleum supply and disposition in the United States. The information is collected through a series of surveys that make up the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS data are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)*, *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*, and the *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*.

This article compares final petroleum data published in the *PSA* with similar petroleum data obtained from other sources. Data comparisons are presented for 1988 through 1997 for the following series: crude oil production, crude oil imports, motor gasoline supplied, distillate fuel oil supplied, and residual fuel oil supplied. Graphs were added in order to better portray the data similarities and data differences.

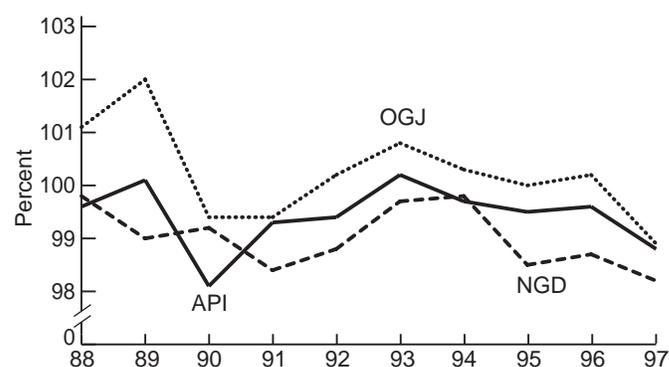
Crude Oil Production

Crude oil production statistics (including those for lease condensate) from the American Petroleum Institute (API), the *Oil and Gas Journal (OGJ)*, and EIA's Natural Gas Division (NGD) are compared with statistics from the *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)* (Table FE1/Figure FE1). Data on crude oil production

published in the *PSA* are based on data collected by State government agencies as well as the Minerals Management Service (MMS) of the U.S. Department of the Interior, which collects data on crude oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases.

Production estimates from API are also based on data provided by State government agencies. From 1988 through 1997, API crude

Figure FE1. A Comparison of Crude Oil Production, 1988-1997 (As a Percent of PSA)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Table FE1.

Table FE1. A Comparison of Data Series for Crude Oil Production, 1988-1997

Year	PSA	API		OGJ		NGD	
	Million Barrels	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA
1997	2,355	2,326	98.8	2,330	98.9	2,312	98.2
1996	2,366	2,356	99.6	2,370	100.2	2,335	98.7
1995	2,394	2,382	99.5	2,393	100.0	2,358	98.5
1994	2,431	2,424	99.7	2,438	100.3	2,425	99.8
1993	2,499	2,504	100.2	2,520	100.8	2,492	99.7
1992	2,625	2,608	99.4	2,630	100.2	2,593	98.8
1991	2,707	2,687	99.3	2,692	99.4	2,665	98.4
1990	2,685	2,634	98.1	2,668	99.4	2,663	99.2
1989	2,779	2,781	100.1	2,834	102.0	2,751	99.0
1988	2,979	2,967	99.6	3,013	101.1	2,973	99.8

Sources: PSA: *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1988 through 1997, Table 2. API: American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Statistical Report*, 1988 through 1997. OGJ: *Oil and Gas Journal*, 1988 through 1997. NGD: *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves Annual Report*, Crude Oil, 1988 through 1997, Table 6; Lease Condensate, 1988 through 1989, Table 15; 1990 through 1997, Table 16.

oil production statistics averaged within 0.63 percent of the *PSA* volumes. From 1996 to 1997, the API data difference increased from 0.4 percent below *PSA* numbers to 1.2 percent below *PSA* statistics.

Crude oil production estimates developed by the *Oil and Gas Journal* (OGJ) are based on data obtained from State conservation agencies and on historical State production levels. In 1996, OGJ statistics were 0.2 percent above *PSA* statistics, but, in 1997, OGJ difference increased to 1.1 percent below. For the 10-year period 1988 through 1997, the average absolute difference was 0.69 percent.

The NGD publishes the *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves Annual Report*. These crude oil production estimates are based on data from Form EIA-23, "Annual Survey of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves." In 1997, data were received from a sample of 3,480 survey oil and gas well operators. The NGD's national production estimates for the 1997 data were 1.8 percent lower than comparable *PSA* volumes versus 1.3 percent lower than 1996 *PSA* volumes. However, over the 10-year period 1988 through 1997, the NGD and *PSA* statistics have remained in relatively close agreement, with an average absolute difference of only 0.99 percent.

The comparison of these data series does not show any major discrepancies between the four independent sources. However, minor differences could be due to revisions and late reporting by State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and also by oil and gas well operators, which do not provide data or resubmissions.

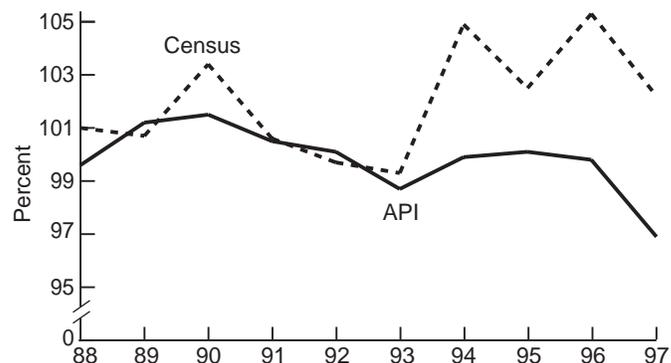
Crude Oil Imports

Data on crude oil imports are collected on survey Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report." Survey respondents to the form include all companies that import crude oil or petroleum products into the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other

U.S. possessions. However, for comparison purposes, statistics on imports into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions are excluded from this analysis. Approximately 208 respondents report on the Form EIA-814. The *PSA* statistics are compared with API and the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census) statistics on crude oil imports (Table FE2/Figure FE2).

Since the API data on crude oil imports does not include crude oil imported by the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), data from the *PSA* on volumes of crude oil imported for the SPR were added to API data for comparison purposes. (See "Information on Data Source Differences and Adjustments.") In 1996, there was a 0.2 percent the difference between API and *PSA* statistics; however, in 1997, the absolute difference had increased to 3.1 percent. Over the 10-year period 1988 through 1997, the average absolute difference was only 0.85 percent. Annual crude oil imports rose above the 3 billion barrel mark for the first time in the 1997 *PSA* data.

Figure FE2. A Comparison of Crude Oil Imports, 1988-1997 (As a Percent of PSA)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Table FE2.

Table FE2. A Comparison of Data Series for Crude Oil Imports into United States (Excluding U.S. Possessions), 1988-1997

Year	PSA	API ^a		Census ^b	
	Million Barrels	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA
1997	3,002	2,909	96.9	3,069	102.2
1996	2,748	2,743	99.8	2,894	105.3
1995	2,639	2,642	100.1	2,705	102.5
1994	2,578	2,576	99.9	2,704	104.9
1993	2,477	2,445	98.7	2,459	99.3
1992	2,226	2,229	100.1	2,220	99.7
1991	2,111	2,122	100.5	2,124	100.6
1990	2,151	2,184	101.5	2,224	103.4
1989	2,133	2,158	101.2	2,147	100.7
1988	1,869	1,861	99.6	1,888	101.0

^aAPI statistics include PSA statistics for crude oil imported for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^bCensus statistics are adjusted to reflect the geographic coverage and reporting period of the PSA.

Sources: PSA: *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1988 through 1997, Table 2. API: American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Statistical Report*, 1988 through 1997. Census: Bureau of the Census, FT-246, *Annual U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports*, 1988 through 1997.

The Bureau of the Census obtains data on crude oil imports from the U.S. Customs Service. (See “Information on Data Source Differences and Adjustments,” located on page xix). In order to import crude oil or petroleum products into the United States, either U.S. Customs Form CF-7501, “Entry Summary,” or U.S. Customs Form CF-7505, “Warehouse Withdrawal for Consumption,” must be filed. Those forms are processed, tabulated, and published in Census Bureau report FT-246, *Annual U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports*. Data on imports into Puerto Rico and other U.S. possessions are excluded from Census data. The Census data are adjusted for comparison purposes because their geographic coverage differs from that for the *PSA* data. In 1997, the adjusted Census data were 2.2 percent higher than the *PSA* annual volumes. The difference represents a 3.1 percent decrease over 1996 data, although the reason for the decrease is not readily apparent.

Product Supplied

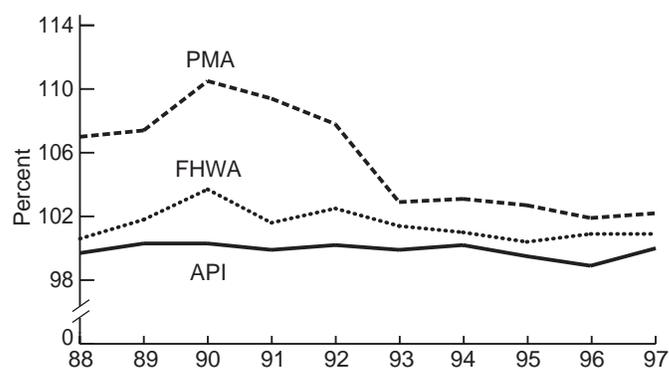
Product supplied, as reported in the *PSA*, is used to measure the volume of petroleum products available for domestic consumption. These data are generated for each petroleum product by adding field production, refinery production, and imports minus (-) stock change, refinery inputs, and exports. Product supplied measures the disappearance of products from primary sources, i.e., from refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals.

Motor Gasoline Supplied

PSA statistics on motor gasoline supplied are compared with data from the EIA’s Petroleum Division’s marketing surveys, the American Petroleum Institute (API), and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) (Table FE3/Figure FE3). PD Form EIA-782C, “Monthly Report of Prime Supplier Sales Volumes of Petroleum Products for Local Consumption,” is used to monitor

prime suppliers’ sales to local distributors, local retailers, or end users. These data are available electronically after 1994. The respondent universe consists of refiners and gas plant operators, importers, and resellers or retailers. Approximately 214 firms made up the EIA-782C survey frame. In 1997, the *PMA* volume of motor gasoline was 2.2 percent above the *PSA* volume, a 0.3 percent increase from 1996. Downstream blending is one major reason that *PMA* volumes for motor gasoline may be higher than *PSA* volumes. Blending of fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether with unfinished gasoline often occurs downstream from refineries and, until 1993, may have been counted in the EIA-782C data, but omitted from the *PSA* data. Prior to 1993, double counting on the EIA-782C survey may have also contributed to the discrepancy between survey results. Since then, improved operating procedures have sharply reduced this problem.

Figure FE3. A Comparison of Motor Gas Supplied, 1988-1997 (As a Percent of PSA)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Table FE3.

Table FE3. A Comparison of Data Series for Motor Gasoline Supplied for Domestic Use, 1988-1997

Year	PSA		PMA		API		FHWA	
	Million Barrels	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA	
1997	2,926	2,991	102.2	2,927	100.0	2,952	100.9	
1996	2,888	2,942	101.9	2,856	98.9	2,913	100.9	
1995	2,843	2,919	102.7	2,829	99.5	2,854	100.4	
1994	2,774	2,861	103.1	2,780	100.2	2,801	101.0	
1993	2,729	2,807	102.9	2,725	99.9	2,768	101.4	
1992	2,660	2,867	107.8	2,666	100.2	2,726	102.5	
1991	2,623	2,870	109.4	2,621	99.9	2,665	101.6	
1990	2,641	2,919	110.5	2,650	100.3	2,739	103.7	
1989	2,675	2,873	107.4	2,683	100.3	2,722	101.8	
1988	2,685	2,874	107.0	2,678	99.7	2,702	100.6	

Sources: PSA: *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1988 through 1997, Table 2. PMA: *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, 1988, Table 45; 1989 through 1993, Table 47; 1994 through 1997, Table 48. API: American Petroleum Institute, Monthly Statistical Report, 1988 through 1997. FHWA: Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 1988 through 1997, Tables MF-24 and MF-21.

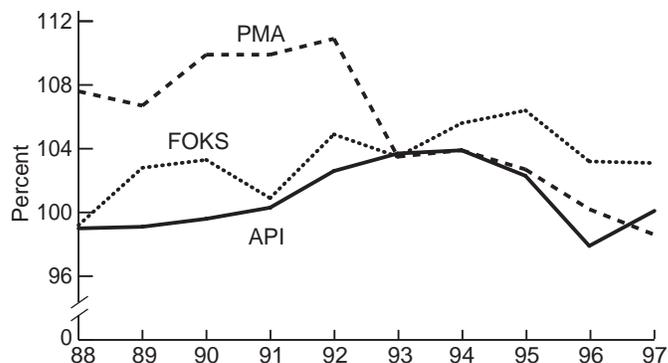
API statistics on motor gasoline delivered from primary storage are published in their *Monthly Statistical Report*. The API statistics are similar in concept to EIA's *product supplied*. The data represent *production plus imports* for motor gasoline (adjusted for net stock change) minus *exports*. Those statistics are based on an historical analysis of the industry and information provided on a voluntary basis by importers of record (licensed importers) and by operators of refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. For the 10-year period 1988 through 1997, API and *PSA* statistics averaged within 0.3 percent of each other.

Data from the FHWA on total gasoline usage are based on volumes of gasoline reported to State motor fuel tax agencies by wholesale distributors. The FHWA's publication "*Highway Statistics*" includes data on both highway and non-highway use of gasoline. To adjust for comparison purposes, aviation gasoline use is subtracted from the FHWA data by the EIA. FHWA statistics are consistently higher than the *PSA* statistics. However, in both 1996 and 1997, the difference between FHWA and *PSA* statistics was only 0.9 percent. For the 10-year period 1988 through 1997, the average difference between *PSA* and FHWA data was 1.5 percent.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supplied

Statistics for distillate fuel oil (including kerosene) supplied from the *PSA* are compared with EIA's PMA data on distillate fuel oil sales collected from survey Form EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Prime Supplier Sales Volumes of Petroleum Products for Local Consumption; Form EIA-821 "Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report;" and API data on distillate fuel oil delivered from primary storage (Table FE4/Figure FE4). Data on kerosene were discontinued in API's *Monthly Statistical Report*. To adjust for this, kerosene volumes from the *PSA* were added to API data for comparison purposes. API statistics on distillate fuel oil supplied

Figure FE4. A Comparison of Distillate Supplied, 1988-1997 (As a Percent of PSA)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Table FE4.

generally have been comparable to *PSA* statistics, having averaged within 1.7 percent of each other for the last ten years.

Until recently, the PMA statistics for prime suppliers' sales of distillate fuel oil and kerosene sold into States for consumption had been higher than the *PSA* statistics. However, in 1997, there was a 1.4 percent decrease between PMA and *PSA* data. For the last 10 years, the average absolute difference between *PSA* and PMA data was 5.7 percent. Double reporting on the EIA-782C survey is one reason that PMA sales are higher than *PSA* product supplied for distillate fuel oil prior to 1993. Another reason is the fungible nature of petroleum products. For example, if a product produced according to kerosene-type jet fuel specifications is sold as No. 1 distillate or kerosene, then the EIA-782C total distillate volumes would be greater than those of the *PSA*.

Table FE4. A Comparison of Data Series for Distillate Fuel Oil (including Kerosene) Supplied, 1988-1997

Year	PSA		PMA		FOKS		API ^a	
	Million Barrels	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA	
1997	1,278	1,260	98.6	1,318	103.1	1,279	100.1	
1996	1,254	1,257	100.2	1,294	103.2	1,228	97.9	
1995	1,170	1,202	102.7	1,245	106.4	1,197	102.3	
1994	1,154	1,199	103.9	1,219	105.6	1,199	103.9	
1993	1,128	1,167	103.5	1,168	103.5	1,170	103.7	
1992	1,090	1,209	110.9	1,140	104.9	1,118	102.6	
1991	1,083	1,190	109.9	1,093	100.9	1,086	100.3	
1990	1,118	1,229	109.9	1,155	103.3	1,114	99.6	
1989	1,183	1,262	106.7	1,216	102.8	1,172	99.1	
1988	1,178	1,268	107.6	1,168	99.2	1,166	99.0	

^aAPI statistics include *PSA* statistics for kerosene for 1988 through 1997.

Sources: *PSA*: *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1988 through 1997, Table 2. *PMA*: *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, 1988, Table 47; 1989 through 1993, Table 49; 1994 through 1997, Table 50. *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report*, 1988 through 1997. *API*: American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Statistical Report*, 1988 through 1997.

Table FE5. A Comparison of Data Series for Residual Fuel Oil Supplied for Domestic Use, 1988-1997

Year	PSA	PMA		FOKS		API	
	Million Barrels	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA	Million Barrels	Percent of PSA
1997	291	252	86.6	298	102.4	293	100.7
1996	311	252	81.0	316	101.6	304	97.7
1995	311	229	73.6	293	94.2	308	99.4
1994	373	304	81.5	353	94.6	354	94.9
1993	394	323	82.0	359	91.1	363	92.1
1992	401	387	96.5	386	96.3	380	94.8
1991	423	425	100.5	420	99.3	434	102.6
1990	449	445	99.1	458	102.0	452	100.7
1989	500	477	95.4	520	104.0	491	98.2
1988	504	475	94.2	517	102.6	490	97.2

Sources: PSA: *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1988 through 1997, Table 2. PMA: *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, 1988, Table 46; 1989 through 1993, Table 48; 1994 through 1997, Table 49. *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report*, 1988 through 1997. API: American Petroleum Institute, Monthly Statistical Report, 1988 through 1997.

Residual Fuel Oil Supplied

Product supplied data from the *PSA* for residual fuel oil are compared with *PMA* data on prime suppliers' sales of residual fuel oil, Form-821 Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales, and *API* data on residual fuel oil delivered (Table FE5/Figure FE5). The *PMA*

statistics for residual fuel oil are historically lower than the *PSA* statistics. A primary reason for the difference between *PMA* and *PSA* data may be because both PD Form EIA-782C, is a sales survey, with volumes based on transfer of ownership (equity basis), while *PSA* Form EIA-810 is a supply survey, with volumes reported on the basis of the amount of petroleum in custody,

Information on Data Source Differences and Adjustments

American Petroleum Institute: In this article, *API*'s annual statistics are totals of initial monthly values. The initial monthly estimate published by *API* is derived from *API* sources. However, later *API* publications reflect revisions which make use of *EIA* data. *PSA* statistics on crude oil include imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (*SPR*) while *API* statistics do not. Therefore, the following figures for *SPR* were added to the *API* figures: none in 1997, none in 1996, none in 1995, 4.5 millions barrels in 1994, 5.4 million barrels in 1993, 3.6 million barrels in 1992, none in 1991, 9.8 million barrels in 1990, 20.3 million barrels in 1989, and 18.8 million barrels in 1988. The *API* publishes monthly estimates of motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil delivered from primary storage in thousand barrels per day. However, the *API* discontinued publishing kerosene data in 1982. *PSA* values for kerosene supplied (24 million barrels 1997, 23 million barrels in 1996, 20 million barrels in 1995, 18 million barrels in 1994. 18 million barrels in 1993, 15 million barrels in 1992, 17 million barrels in 1991, 16 million barrels in 1990, 31 million barrels in 1989, and 35 million barrels in 1988) were added to *API* distillate totals.

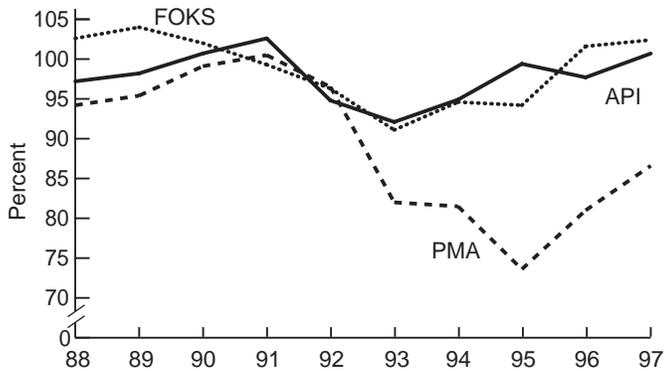
Oil and Gas Journal: The *Oil and Gas Journal* publishes weekly averages of crude oil production in thousand barrels per day. Those averages are used to produce monthly totals as follows: the average for each week is used as a daily production estimate for each of the days the week covers. For each month, the production estimates for days covered by the month are summed. The totals are converted from thousand to million barrels for this article.

Federal Highway Administration: Data on both highway and non-highway use of gasoline, excluding aviation gasoline, are from the *Highway Statistics* publication and are based on volumes of total gasoline usage.

U.S. Bureau of the Census: Since 1986, Census data have been available through the FT-246, *Annual U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports*. Imports into Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are included in the Census data but not in the *PSA* data. The Census excludes data on imports into the United States from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Petroleum Division: *EIA*'s Petroleum Division data are from the Form EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Prime Supplier Sales Volumes of Petroleum Products for Local Consumption." The prime supplier produces imports or transports product across State boundaries and local marketing areas and sells the product to local distributors, local retailers, or end users. The report on *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales* provides information and State-level data on end-use sales of distillate fuel oil, kerosene, and residual fuel oil.

Figure FE5. A Comparison of Residual Supplied, 1988-1997 (As a Percent of PSA)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Table FE5.

regardless of ownership (custody basis). Residual fuel oil imported by electric utilities for their own use may not be reported on Form EIA-782C because a transfer of ownership (sale) did not occur in the United States. The difference between *PSA* and *PMA* statistics had steadily declined from 5.8 percent in 1988 until 1991, when *PMA* statistics, were only 0.5 percent greater than *PSA*

statistics. However, in 1995, there was an 26.4 percent difference between *PMA* and *PSA* statistics, a difference which has since decreased to 19.0 in 1996, and 13.4 in 1997, respectively. For the 10-year period 1988 through 1997, the average absolute difference between *PSA* and *PMA* data was 11.1 percent. The *API* volumes of residual fuel oil supplied were close to *PSA* volumes over the same 10-year period, while the average absolute difference between *PSA* and *API* data is 3.0 percent.

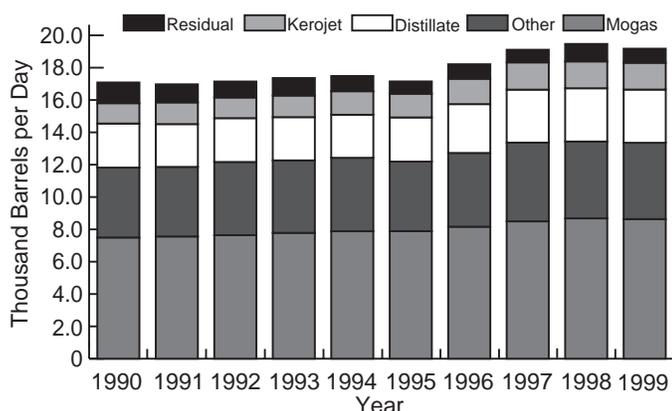
Conclusion

For comparison purposes, it must be recognized that differences probably will always exist given the various data collection processes employed by the respective organizations. The makeup of the sampling frames, the inclusion or exclusion of data from related survey forms, and how survey data are compiled or aggregated, are just three of the many reasons why the data from one survey may differ from those of another. Although *PSA* statistics were in relative proximity to other sources of petroleum data, the primary focus is to keep the data differences in perspective and within as narrow a range as possible. Future efforts will involve analysis of the differences as they relate to relevant issues, problems, or situations and how the data collection process may impact or be impacted by them.

Highlights

The latest data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration show that July was a very warm month. Cooling degree day temperatures across the U.S. were, on average, warmer than normal and much warmer than this time last year.¹ Economic data continue to suggest a strong economy with strength noted in manufacturing, retail sales, automotive sales, and tight labor markets.² Supported by the nation's strong economy, total demand for refined petroleum products, measured as product supplied, averaged 19.2 million barrels per day for July 1999³ (Table & Figure H1). However, this number still trailed the July record set last year by 0.3 million barrels per day.

Figure H1. Total Demand, 1990-Current, Comparison in July for Petroleum Products



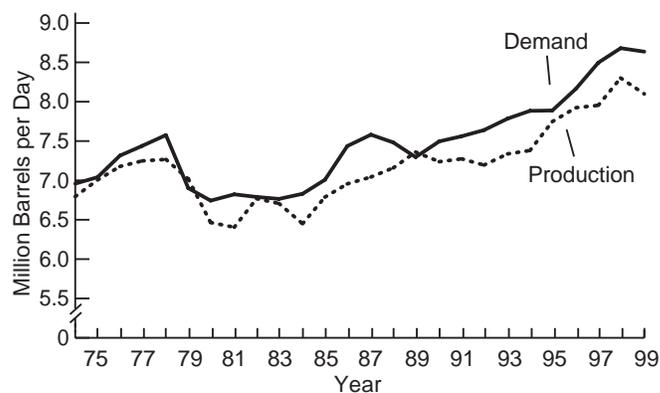
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

July 1999 highlights include:

- **Demand** for finished motor gasoline was less than 50 thousand barrels per day from the record for the month, at an average of 8.6 million barrels per day. **Production** averaged 8.1 million barrels per day, also off from the July record. **Stocks** of finished motor gasoline ended the month at 160.1 million barrels, **12.0 million barrels below this time last year**.
- Distillate fuel oil **demand** and **production** averaged 3.3 million barrels per day and 3.5 million barrels per day respectively, both near the record highs for the month. Distillate fuel oil **stocks** ended the month totaling 136.6 million barrels, **down 10.3 million barrels or 7.0 percent compared to this time last year**.
- **Production** of residual fuel oil averaged 794 thousand barrels per day, the highest average for the month since 1995. **Stocks** totaled 42.2 million barrels, the highest level to end the month since 1993.

- **Imports** of total jet fuel, kerosene- and naphtha-type, averaged 152 thousand barrels per day. Both **demand** and **production** of kerosene-type jet fuel were near record averages for July, at 1.7 million barrels per day and 1.5 million barrels per day respectively.
- Propane inventories added 5.6 million barrels during the month to total 56.8 million barrels by month end. Propane inventories ended the month at their second highest total for July since 1988.
- Domestic **production** of crude oil averaged 5.9 million barrels per day, the lowest average for July since 1950. Crude oil **imports** averaged 9.1 million barrels per day, 440 thousand barrels per day below the record high for July set last year. End-of-month crude oil **stocks**, excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), totaled 325.0 million barrels.

Figure H2. Finished Motor Gasoline, Year-to-Date July Comparisons, 1974-1999



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

Motor Gasoline

Demand for finished motor gasoline reached one of the highest levels ever, at an average of 8.6 million barrels per day. However, it was still less than 50 thousand barrels per day from the July record (Figure H2). Following the rebound in crude oil prices and the markets reaction to refinery problems, motorists ended up paying **the highest price for motor gasoline since the end of 1997**.⁴ The national average retail price for conventional motor gasoline was \$1.170 per gallon, including taxes (Figure H3).⁵ As mentioned, recent refinery problems reigned in production this month, falling 202 thousand barrels per day short of the July record high. **Production** of finished motor gasoline averaged 8.1 million barrels per day, down 2.4 percent from the July record. Finished motor gasoline **imports** were normal for this time of year,

¹“Cooling Degree Day Data Monthly Summary, Monthly Data for July 1999”, *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*, accessible via the Internet at <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov>.

²“The Beige Book Summary”, *The Federal Reserve Board*, August 11, 1999, accessible via the Internet at <http://www.bog.frb.fed.us/>.

³July 1999 data are monthly-from-weekly estimates based on the Energy Information Administration's Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

⁴“Drivers See Top Price For Retail Gasoline Since December 1997”, *The Oil Daily*, July 21, 1999, p. 3.

⁵“Table 16. U.S. Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, 1998 to Present”, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, August 6, 1999, p. 27.

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

Category	1999			1998	January - July	
	Estimated July	June	Difference ^a	July	1999	1998
Products Supplied	19.2	19.7	-0.6	19.5	19.1	18.8
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	8.6	8.8	-0.1	8.7	8.3	8.2
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3.3	3.5	-0.2	3.3	3.5	3.5
Residual Fuel Oil	0.9	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.9
Jet Fuel.....	1.7	1.6	(s)	1.7	1.7	1.6
Other Petroleum Products ^b	4.7	5.2	-0.4	4.8	4.8	4.6
Crude Oil Inputs	15.3	14.9	0.4	15.6	14.8	14.9
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	95.8	94.2	1.6	100.1	93.9	97.1
Imports	10.9	10.6	0.3	11.6	10.7	10.7
Crude Oil	9.1	8.6	0.5	9.5	8.7	8.7
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other.....	9.1	8.6	0.5	9.5	8.7	8.7
Products	1.9	2.0	-0.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	0.1	0.2	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil	0.3	0.2	(s)	0.4	0.2	0.3
Jet Fuel.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^c	1.0	1.1	-0.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Exports	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Crude Oil	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
Total Net Imports	10.0	9.7	0.3	10.7	9.8	9.7
Stock Change^d	0.1	-0.8	0.9	0.3	(s)	0.5
Crude Oil	-0.1	-0.4	0.3	0.2	(s)	0.2
Products	0.2	-0.4	0.6	0.2	-0.1	0.3
Total Stocks	1,641	1,636	5	1,661	—	—
(million barrels)						
Crude Oil	900	903	-3	901	—	—
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ^e	575	575	(s)	563	—	—
Other.....	325	328	-3	338	—	—
Products	742	733	8	760	—	—
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	160	172	-12	172	—	—
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	137	133	3	147	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil	42	43	(s)	40	—	—
Jet Fuel.....	44	44	(s)	42	—	—
Other Petroleum Products ^c	358	341	17	359	—	—

^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.

^e Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

(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), 1998, *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 October 1998, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities¹ and Utilization Rates: 1998-1999
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1998												
Gross Refinery Inputs	14,661	14,262	14,901	15,301	15,464	15,671	15,705	15,806	15,040	14,222	15,095	15,169
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,538	15,558	15,550	15,547	15,573	15,686	15,691	15,685	15,699	15,343	15,478	15,797
Idle Capacity ³	173	158	184	144	135	135	135	143	129	537	449	154
Idle Three Months or Less	47	20	46	0	0	0	0	14	0	420	369	37
Idle More than Three Months	127	138	138	144	135	135	135	129	129	117	80	117
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,711	15,716	15,735	15,692	15,708	15,821	15,826	15,828	15,828	15,880	15,927	15,951
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	94.4	91.7	95.8	98.4	99.3	99.9	100.1	100.8	95.8	92.7	97.5	96.0
Operable Capacity	93.3	90.7	94.7	97.5	98.4	99.1	99.2	99.9	95.0	89.6	94.8	95.1
1999												
Gross Refinery Inputs	14,762	14,719	14,802	15,333	15,253	15,195						
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,953	15,955	16,139	16,140	15,984	16,137						
Idle Capacity ³	200	227	131	132	288	139						
Idle Three Months or Less	71	98	2	0	158	7						
Idle More than Three Months	129	129	129	132	130	132						
Operable Refinery Capacity	16,153	16,181	16,270	16,271	16,271	16,276						
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	92.5	92.3	91.7	95.0	95.4	94.2						
Operable Capacity	91.4	91.0	91.0	94.2	93.7	93.4						

¹Capacities are on a calendar day basis.

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

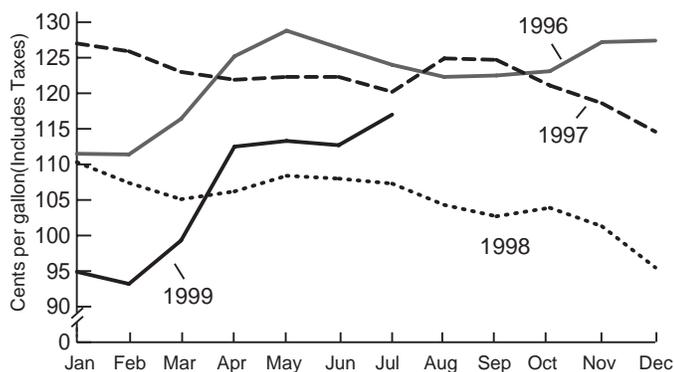
³Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1998, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2, Table 16; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1999 data issue, Table 28.

averaging 326 thousand barrels per day. End-of-month **stocks** of finished motor gasoline totaled 160.1 million barrels, a **12.0 million barrel deficit compared to last year**. Reformulated motor gasoline inventories accounted for 40.4 million barrels while stocks of other finished motor gasoline accounted for another 118.5 million barrels and oxygenated motor gasoline for 1.2 million barrels.

Figure H3. Retail Prices for Conventional Motor Gasoline, 1996-current

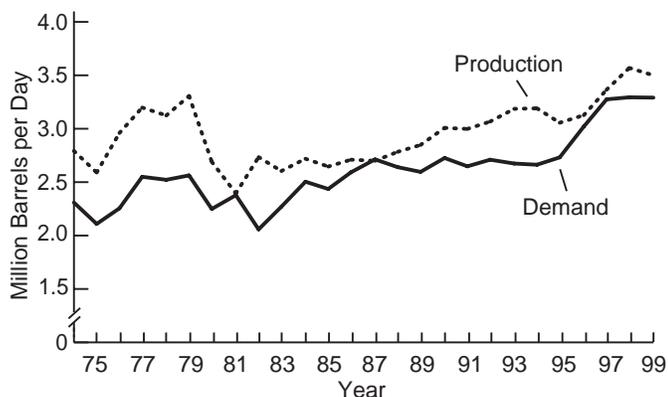


Source: Energy Information Administration, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208 (various issues).

Distillate Fuel Oil

Distillate fuel oil **demand** fell just short of breaking last July's record for the month, averaging 3.3 million barrels per day. Production of distillate fuel oil was also off from the prior July's record high. Distillate fuel oil **production** averaged 3.5 million barrels per day (Figure H4). **Imports** of distillate fuel oils were in the lower range for the month at an average of 148 thousand barrels per day. Total **stocks** of distillates ended the month at 136.6 million barrels, down 10.3 million barrels compared to last July. Although down from the previous July, **they remain well above normal for this time of year**. Stocks of high-sulfur distillates trailed last July's total by 6.5 million barrels and low-sulfur distillates were down 3.9 million barrels.

Figure H4. Distillate, Year-to-Date July Comparisons, 1974-1999

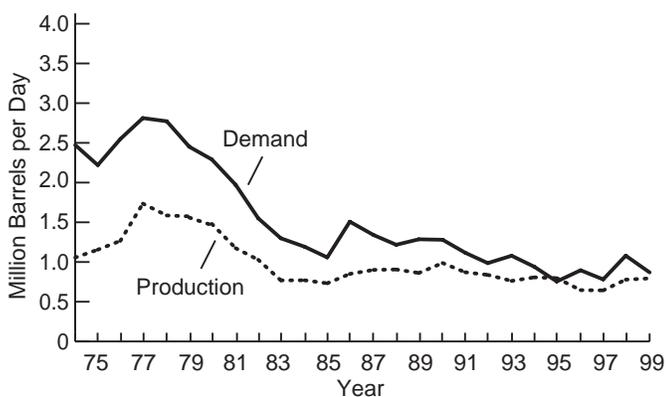


Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Residual Fuel Oil

Demand for residual fuel oil averaged 869 thousand barrels per day, down slightly from the five-year average for July (Figure H5). **Production** of residual fuel oil not only reached its highest average this year, but the highest average for the month since 1995 at an average of 794 thousand barrels per day. Residual fuel oil **imports** averaged 250 thousand barrels per day during the month which is about normal for this time of year. **Stocks** ended the month totaling 42.2 million barrels, the highest level for July since 1993.

Figure H5. Residual, Year-to-Date July Comparisons, 1974-1999

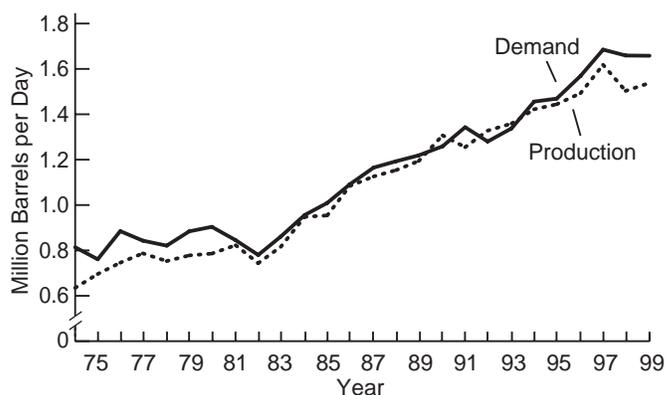


Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Demand from the utilities to supplement peak electricity demand to meet air conditioning needs helped push demand to a near record high in July.⁶ Demand for kerosene-type jet fuel was off just 27 thousand barrels per day from the July record at 1.7 million barrels per day (Figure H6). In addition to the increased demand from the utilities, demand for kerosene-type jet fuel from the airline industry can be inferred from statistics on available seat miles, which represent one seat flown one mile. According to the Air Transport Association, July domestic available seat miles were up 5.0 percent compared to this time last year.⁷ **Production** of kerosene-type jet fuel was also healthy, averaging 1.5 million barrels per day. **Imports** of total jet fuel were **unusually high for this time of year**, at an average of 152 thousand barrels per day. This marks the highest average for July since 1974. **Stocks** of kerosene-type jet fuel ended the month at 44.4 million barrels, close to the July record.

Figure H6. Kerojet, Year-to-Date July Comparisons, 1974-1999



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

Propane

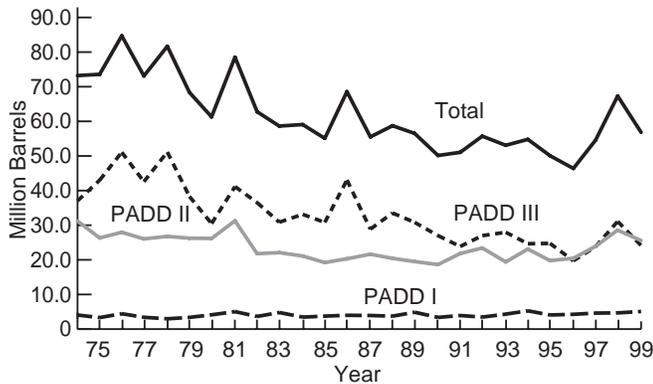
Propane inventories increased 11.0 percent in July, adding 5.6 million barrels to end the month totaling 56.8 million barrels (Figure H7). Although propane inventories were 10.5 million barrels less than this time last year, total propane stocks ended the month well within the normal seasonal range. Stocks in the Gulf Coast and Midwest both ended the month within the normal seasonal ranges while stocks along the East Coast ended above the normal season range. Stocks along the East Coast increased 1.6 million barrels for a total of 5.1 million barrels by month end. Midwest stocks ended the month at 25.6 million barrels, up 2.4 million barrels. Propane stocks along the Gulf Coast added 1.5 million barrels during the month to total 24.1 million barrels.

⁶“Jet Fuel Watch Utility Demand Pushes Jet Prices Up”, *Oil Price Information Service*, August 2, 1999, p. 15.

⁷“Preliminary Scheduled Passenger Traffic Statistics”, *Air Transport Association*, August 11, 1999, accessible via the Internet at <http://www.air-transport.org>.

Two months remain in the traditional April-through-September stock build season and many industry observers feel that 60 million barrels is an adequate level to start the heating season. This puts the U.S. inventories 3.2 million barrels away from such a level, well within reach of the 60 million barrel target.

Figure H7. Propane Stocks, Year-to-Year July Comparisons, 1974-1999



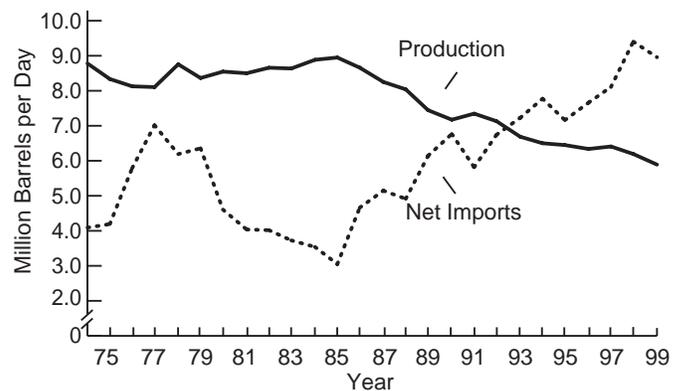
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Crude Oil

Domestic crude oil **production** remains depressed and at a one of the lowest averages for the month in nearly half a century. July's average domestic production of 5.9 million barrels per day was **the lowest average for the month since 1950**. Domestic production still has not recovered from the effects of the low crude oil prices several months ago. While crude prices have made an impressive recovery, many drillers turned their attention toward natural gas. Combined with the beleaguered service sector, domestic production is expected to be slow in recovering.⁸ Alaskan crude oil production continues to suffer from a variety of circumstances; warm weather, lingering problems from the June explosion on the Olympic Pipeline, and routine maintenance at the Valdez port put over one million barrels in storage out of service.⁹ Alaskan crude oil field production averaged 986 thousand barrels per day, the lowest average for the month since 1977. **Imports** of crude oil averaged 9.1 million barrels per day, 440 thousand barrels per day below the record high for the month but still the second highest average for the month yet. Net imports of crude oil, (imports minus exports) were also close to the July record. Net imports of crude oil averaged 9.0 million barrels per day (Figure H8).

Crude oil **stocks**, excluding the SPR, ended the month **down 3.9 percent or 13.1 million barrels compared to this time last year**. Excluding the SPR, crude oil stocks ended the month at 325.0 million barrels (Figure H9). Total stocks, including non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements, ended the month totaling 899.8 million barrels.

Figure H8. Crude Oil, Year-to-Date July Comparisons for Production and Net Imports, 1974-1999

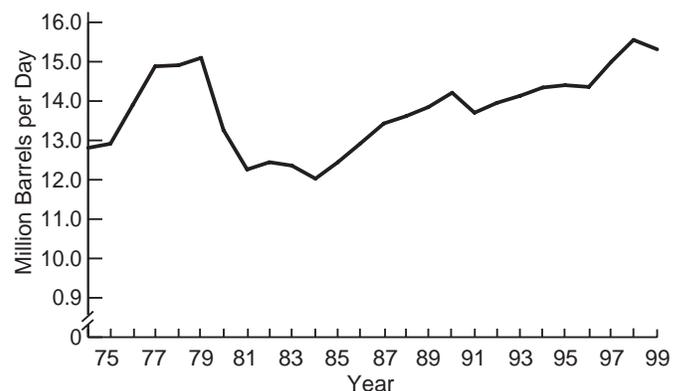


Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Refinery Operations

Crude oil **inputs** averaged 15.3 million barrels per day, down slightly from last July's record. The estimated refinery **operable utilization rate** (gross input divided by operable capacity) averaged 95.0 percent of capacity compared to 99.2 percent a year ago.

Figure H9. Year-to-Date July Comparisons for Crude Oil Inputs, 1974-1999



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

⁸“Drop in Global Production to 3-Year Low Accounts for Price Increase”, *The Oil Daily*, July 13, 1999, p. 3 & 6.

⁹“FY 2000 ANS Production”, *Alaska Department of Revenue*, July 1999, accessible via the Internet at <http://www.revenue.state.ak.us/oga/production/production.htm#oilproduction>.

Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1984 - 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
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 Average	8,607	6,465	1,830	-124	-28	18,309	^g 1,507
1997 January	8,470	6,402	1,782	462	-679	18,554	1,501
February	8,708	6,514	1,867	-122	-557	18,398	1,482
March	8,646	6,452	1,876	520	444	17,863	1,512
April	8,604	6,441	1,824	197	4	18,559	1,518
May	8,633	6,474	1,822	230	1,172	18,293	1,561
June	8,610	6,442	1,827	-199	658	18,617	1,575
July	8,608	6,409	1,821	-343	-167	19,107	1,559
August	8,535	6,347	1,831	-283	643	18,565	1,570
September	8,679	6,486	1,845	95	642	18,562	1,592
October	8,624	6,467	1,813	393	-214	19,071	1,598
November	8,565	6,459	1,728	252	-195	18,578	1,600
December	8,662	6,531	1,773	-608	-675	19,250	1,560
Average	8,611	6,452	1,817	51	93	18,620	—
1998 January	8,781	6,541	1,805	389	-66	18,362	1,570
February	8,731	6,476	1,857	37	-79	18,316	1,569
March	8,590	6,408	1,853	538	54	18,685	1,587
April	8,685	6,483	1,869	556	349	19,044	1,614
May	8,529	6,347	1,835	-9	1,232	18,375	1,652
June	8,460	6,267	1,748	-620	577	19,182	1,651
July	8,155	6,194	1,586	187	162	19,466	1,661
August	8,301	6,203	1,722	-293	530	19,347	1,669
September	7,878	5,789	1,716	-641	95	18,895	1,652
October	8,257	6,143	1,744	677	-776	19,188	1,649
November	8,294	6,140	1,768	321	425	18,673	1,672
December	8,066	6,043	1,620	-285	-515	19,419	1,647
Average	8,392	6,252	1,759	74	165	18,917	—
1999 January	^E 7,974	^E 5,954	1,656	67	-321	18,850	1,639
February	^E 8,109	^E 5,984	1,722	31	-521	19,240	1,625
March	^E 8,204	^E 6,048	1,779	342	-903	19,489	1,608
April	^E 8,087	^E 5,977	1,786	-192	434	18,861	1,615
May	^E 8,185	^E 5,985	1,768	406	1,064	18,142	1,661
June	^{RE} 8,097	^{RE} 5,880	1,827	^R -402	^R -425	19,738	^R 1,636
July*	^E 8,007	^{PE} 5,891	^E 1,786	^E -128	^E 192	^E 19,174	^E 1,641
7-Mo. Average	^E 8,095	^{PE} 5,960	^E 1,761	^E 21	^E -63	^E 19,066	—
1998 7-Mo. Average	8,559	6,387	1,793	157	322	18,779	—
1997 7-Mo. Average	8,610	6,447	1,831	111	133	18,485	—

^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, 1984 - 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	
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 Average	9,478	7,508	1,971	981	110	871	8,498
1997 January	9,763	7,492	2,271	1,038	141	897	8,725
February	9,561	7,434	2,127	1,017	229	787	8,544
March	9,833	7,754	2,079	933	136	796	8,900
April	10,114	7,987	2,127	937	92	845	9,177
May	10,818	8,653	2,165	876	26	851	9,941
June	10,736	8,759	1,978	955	57	898	9,782
July	10,008	8,178	1,830	1,012	70	942	8,996
August	10,465	8,621	1,844	1,074	110	964	9,390
September	10,537	8,840	1,697	997	122	875	9,540
October	10,792	8,927	1,865	1,066	152	914	9,726
November	9,948	8,366	1,582	934	32	901	9,014
December	9,328	7,653	1,675	1,197	131	1,066	8,130
Average	10,162	8,225	1,936	1,003	108	896	9,158
1998 January	10,127	8,339	1,788	1,133	231	902	8,994
February	9,991	8,045	1,946	1,003	197	806	8,988
March	10,034	8,124	1,911	948	99	848	9,087
April	11,105	8,985	2,120	1,048	163	885	10,057
May	11,104	8,987	2,117	1,053	144	909	10,051
June	10,926	8,795	2,132	987	63	924	9,939
July	11,649	9,507	2,142	998	104	894	10,651
August	11,032	9,177	1,855	780	51	729	10,252
September	10,499	8,500	1,998	863	34	828	9,636
October	10,861	8,667	2,194	851	87	763	10,011
November	10,860	8,940	1,920	782	60	721	10,078
December	10,258	8,352	1,906	893	90	803	9,365
Average	10,708	8,706	2,002	945	110	835	9,764
1999 January	10,181	8,308	1,873	896	107	788	9,285
February	10,336	8,387	1,949	756	119	636	9,580
March	10,589	8,757	1,832	764	95	669	9,825
April	11,227	9,080	2,146	1,196	332	864	10,031
May	10,865	8,806	2,059	915	88	826	9,950
June	R 10,624	R 8,601	R 2,024	R 907	R 123	R 784	R 9,717
July*	E 10,947	E 9,067	E 1,880	E 966	E 109	E 857	E 9,980
7-Mo. Average	E 10,684	E 8,719	E 1,965	E 915	E 139	E 777	E 9,769
1998 7-Mo. Average	10,712	8,690	2,022	1,024	142	882	9,688
1997 7-Mo. Average	10,124	8,042	2,082	966	106	860	9,158

Footnotes continued.

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

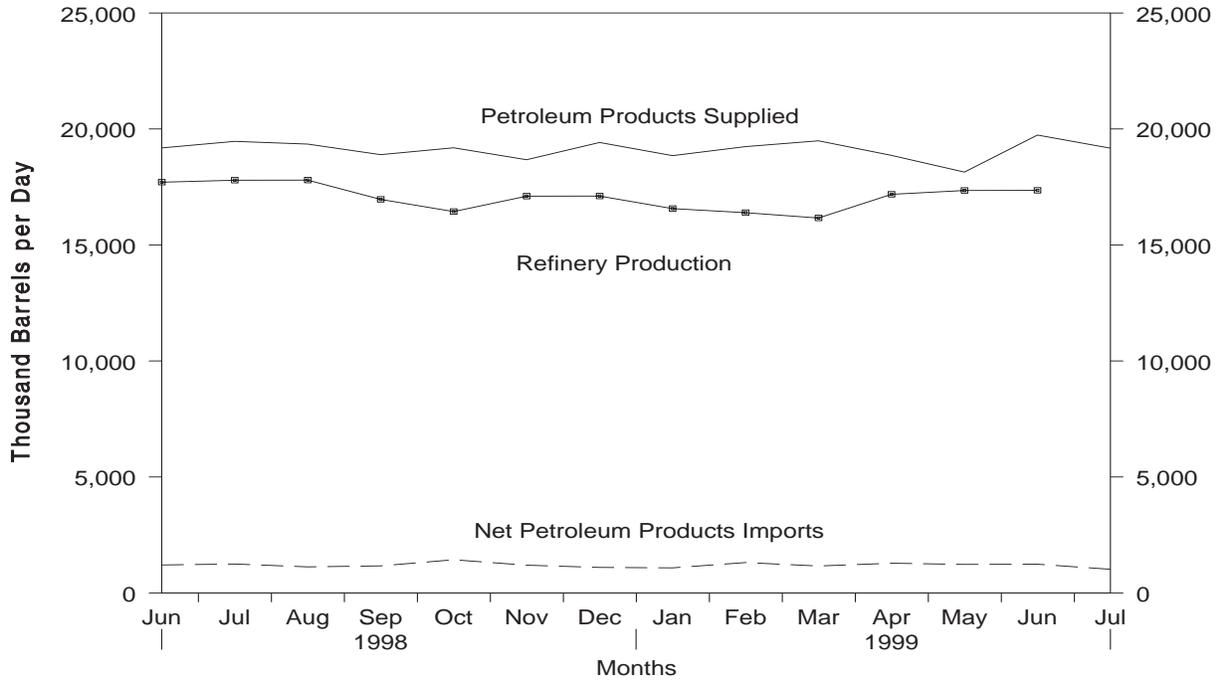
— = Not Applicable.

* 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.

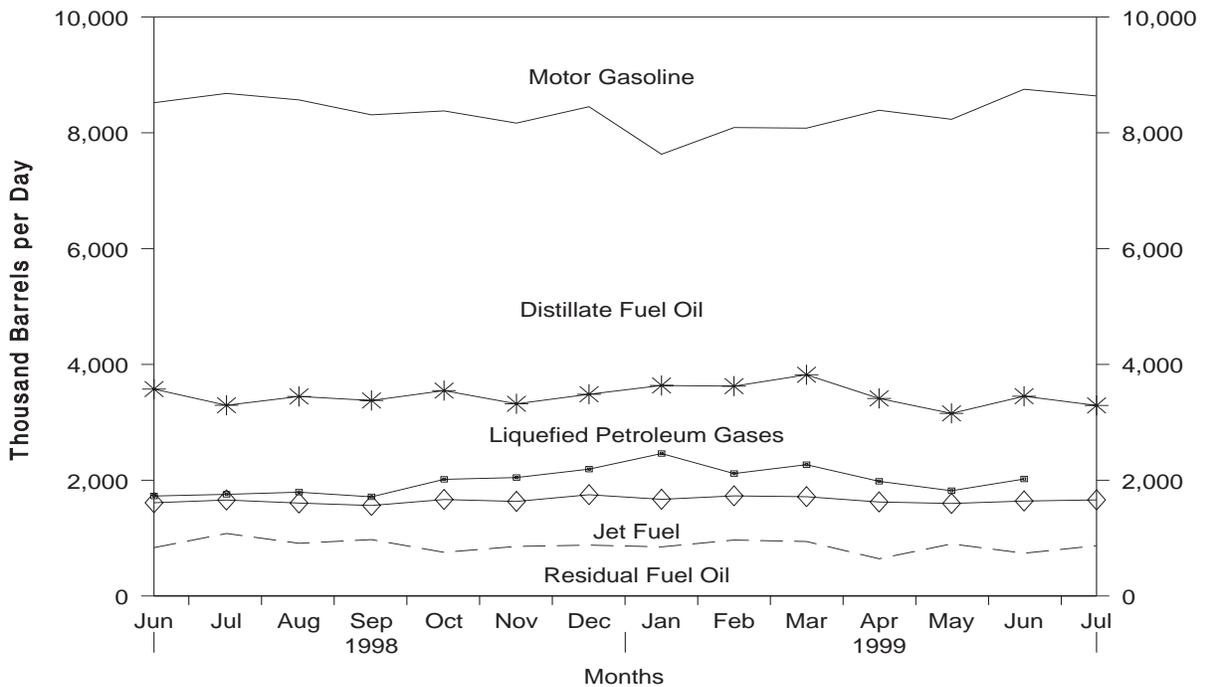
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, June 1998 - Present



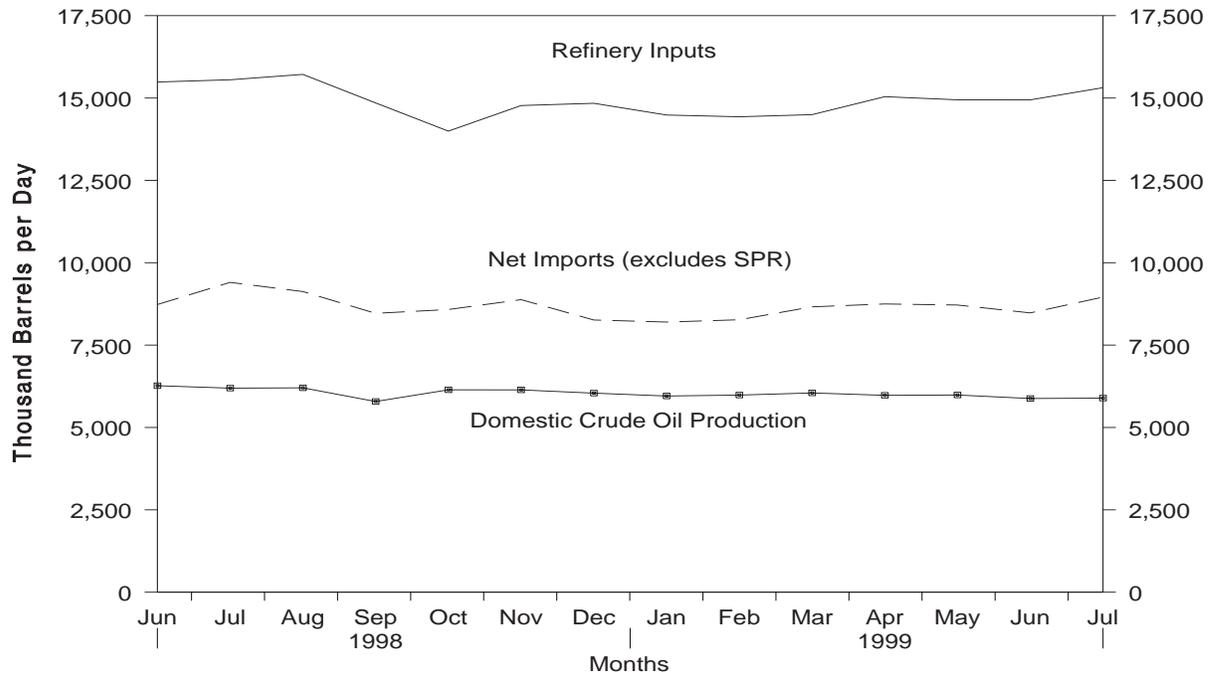
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, June 1998 - Present



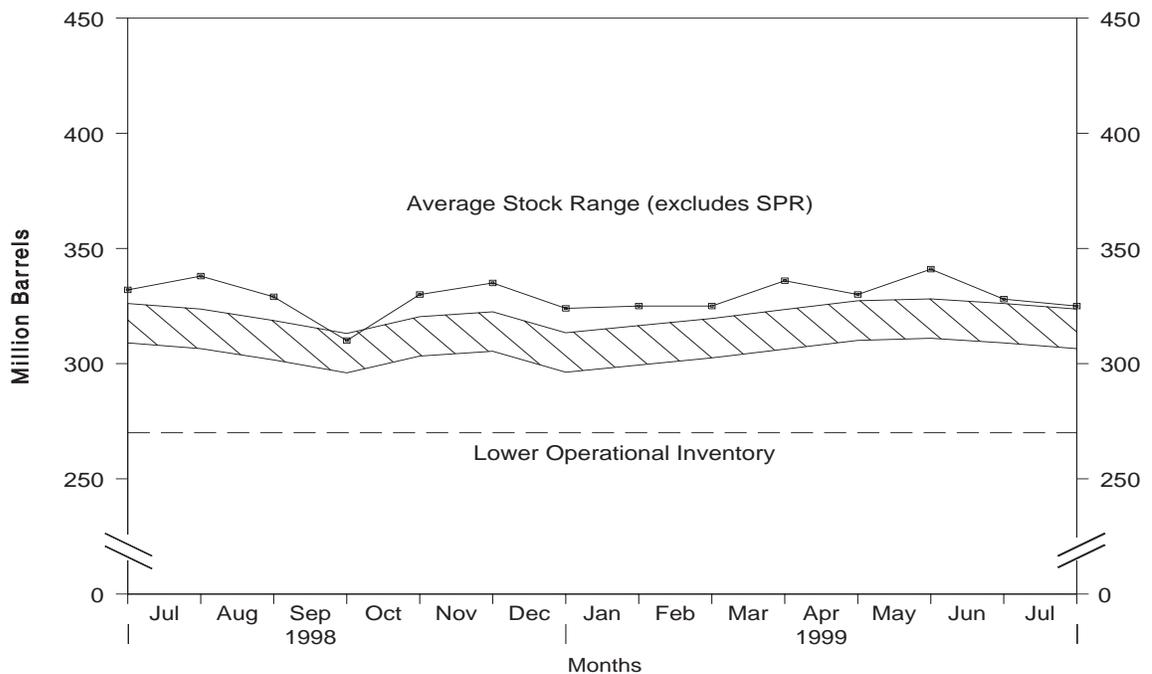
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S7, and S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, June 1998 - Present



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

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks,¹ June 1998 - Present



¹Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).
 Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for crude oil stocks is 270.0 million barrels.
 Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1984 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply						Disposition	
	Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil ^a	Crude Losses	
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other			
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 Average	6,465	1,393	7,508	0	7,508	215	(s)	
1997 January	6,402	1,380	7,492	0	7,492	378	0	
February	6,514	1,384	7,434	0	7,434	-350	0	
March	6,452	1,331	7,754	0	7,754	501	0	
April	6,441	1,330	7,987	0	7,987	167	0	
May	6,474	1,303	8,653	0	8,653	257	0	
June	6,442	1,260	8,759	0	8,759	-170	0	
July	6,409	1,238	8,178	0	8,178	136	0	
August	6,347	1,200	8,621	0	8,621	130	0	
September	6,486	1,276	8,840	0	8,840	199	0	
October	6,467	1,286	8,927	0	8,927	5	0	
November	6,459	1,278	8,366	0	8,366	164	0	
December	6,531	1,290	7,653	0	7,653	267	0	
Average	6,452	1,296	8,225	0	8,225	145	0	
1998 January	6,541	1,229	8,339	0	8,339	60	0	
February	6,476	1,238	8,045	0	8,045	-264	0	
March	6,408	1,221	8,124	0	8,124	745	0	
April	6,483	1,200	8,985	0	8,985	336	0	
May	6,347	1,173	8,987	0	8,987	122	0	
June	6,267	1,135	8,795	0	8,795	-135	0	
July	6,194	1,155	9,507	0	9,507	144	(s)	
August	6,203	1,133	9,177	0	9,177	96	0	
September	5,789	1,093	8,500	0	8,500	-44	(s)	
October	6,143	1,197	8,667	0	8,667	-52	(s)	
November	6,140	1,168	8,940	0	8,940	74	0	
December	6,043	1,160	8,352	0	8,352	250	0	
Average	6,252	1,175	8,706	0	8,706	115	(s)	
1999 January	^E 5,954	^E 1,164	8,308	0	8,308	396	0	
February	^E 5,984	^E 1,104	8,387	0	8,387	209	(s)	
March	^E 6,048	^E 1,134	8,757	0	8,757	128	(s)	
April	^E 5,977	^E 1,056	9,080	0	9,080	122	0	
May	^E 5,985	^E 1,088	8,806	0	8,806	650	0	
June	^{RE} 5,880	^{RE} 967	^R 8,601	0	^R 8,601	^R 183	0	
July*	^{PE} 5,891	^{PE} 986	^E 9,067	^E 0	^E 9,067	^E 337	^E 0	
7-Mo. Average	^{PE} 5,960	^{PE} 1,071	^E 8,719	^E 0	^E 8,719	^E 292	^E (s)	
1998 7-Mo. Average	6,387	1,193	8,690	0	8,690	150	(s)	
1997 7-Mo. Average	6,447	1,317	8,042	0	8,042	139	0	

^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 thousand 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.

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

^e Previously published as crude used directly.

^f 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, 1984 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks ^c (Million Barrels)		
	Stock Change ^b		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	SPR ^d	Other Primary
	SPR ^d	Other						
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 Average	-71	-53	14,195	110	6	850	566	284
1997 January	-75	537	13,664	141	5	864	563	301
February	(s)	-121	13,485	229	6	861	563	297
March	(s)	520	14,047	136	5	877	563	313
April	(s)	197	14,303	92	3	883	563	319
May	(s)	230	15,123	26	4	890	563	326
June	(s)	-199	15,170	57	2	884	563	320
July	(s)	-343	14,994	70	2	873	563	310
August	(s)	-283	15,271	110	(s)	864	563	301
September	(s)	95	15,308	122	(s)	867	563	304
October	(s)	393	14,854	152	0	879	563	316
November	(s)	252	14,706	32	0	887	563	324
December	(s)	-607	14,928	131	0	868	563	305
Average	-7	57	14,662	108	2	—	—	—
1998 January	(s)	389	14,319	231	0	880	563	317
February	(s)	38	14,023	197	0	881	563	318
March	0	538	14,639	99	0	898	563	334
April	0	556	15,085	163	0	915	563	351
May	(s)	-9	15,321	144	0	914	563	351
June	(s)	-620	15,485	63	0	896	563	332
July	(s)	187	15,554	104	0	901	563	338
August	0	-293	15,717	51	0	892	563	329
September	0	-641	14,851	34	0	873	563	310
October	19	658	13,994	87	0	894	564	330
November	150	170	14,772	60	0	904	569	335
December	93	-378	14,840	90	0	895	571	324
Average	22	52	14,889	110	0	—	—	—
1999 January	18	49	14,483	107	0	897	572	325
February	(s)	31	14,430	119	0	897	572	325
March	0	342	14,495	95	0	908	572	336
April	17	-209	15,039	332	0	902	572	330
May	37	369	14,946	88	0	915	574	341
June	40	R -442	R 14,943	R 123	0	R 903	R 575	R 328
July*	E 39	E -167	E 15,314	E 109	0	E 900	E 575	E 325
7-Mo. Average	E 22	E -1	E 14,811	E 139	0	—	—	—
1998 7-Mo. Average	(s)	157	14,927	142	0	—	—	—
1997 7-Mo. Average	-11	122	14,408	106	4	—	—	—

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, 1984 - 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
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 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	84	84	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	89	89	253	253	0	0
1998 January	316	0	36	36	252	252	0	0
February	295	0	0	0	338	338	0	0
March	255	0	127	127	374	374	0	0
April	336	0	254	254	311	311	0	0
May	330	0	137	137	399	399	0	0
June	362	21	270	270	275	275	0	0
July	308	20	286	286	435	435	0	0
August	264	0	713	713	273	273	0	0
September	306	0	517	517	259	259	0	0
October	289	21	636	636	241	227	0	0
November	219	22	542	542	224	224	0	0
December	200	31	486	486	228	228	0	0
Average	290	10	336	336	301	300	0	0
1999 January	240	20	471	471	132	132	0	0
February	203	0	681	681	205	205	0	0
March	298	6	791	791	324	324	0	0
April	304	80	824	824	286	279	0	0
May	293	107	720	720	227	227	0	0
June	245	7	691	691	259	259	0	0
6-Mo. Average	265	37	696	696	239	238	0	0
1998 6-Mo. Average	315	3	138	138	325	325	0	0
1997 6-Mo. Average	311	4	57	57	232	232	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - 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
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 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	2,197	1,720
May	0	0	1,475	1,333	0	0	1,996	1,564
June	0	0	1,299	1,174	6	0	2,130	1,650
July	0	0	1,313	1,188	14	0	2,037	1,607
August	0	0	1,636	1,516	0	0	2,127	1,750
September	0	0	1,599	1,511	0	0	2,180	1,839
October	16	0	1,377	1,282	0	0	2,191	1,812
November	0	0	1,308	1,257	0	0	2,015	1,704
December	15	0	1,311	1,192	0	0	1,962	1,649
Average	4	0	1,407	1,293	2	0	2,040	1,641
1998 January	0	0	1,515	1,438	0	0	2,119	1,726
February	18	18	1,470	1,360	0	0	2,121	1,716
March	0	0	1,552	1,406	13	13	2,321	1,920
April	0	0	1,527	1,348	20	20	2,446	1,933
May	0	0	1,362	1,279	0	0	2,228	1,815
June	15	0	1,647	1,566	0	0	2,569	2,132
July	15	0	1,615	1,575	0	0	2,660	2,315
August	0	0	1,500	1,468	0	0	2,750	2,453
September	0	0	1,606	1,532	0	0	2,689	2,308
October	0	0	1,316	1,228	0	0	2,483	2,113
November	0	0	1,386	1,323	0	0	2,371	2,111
December	0	0	1,402	1,326	0	0	2,316	2,071
Average	4	1	1,491	1,404	3	3	2,424	2,053
1999 January	0	0	1,511	1,410	0	0	2,354	2,032
February	0	0	1,510	1,437	0	0	2,599	2,324
March	34	0	1,645	1,584	0	0	3,092	2,704
April	31	0	1,444	1,379	5	0	2,894	2,563
May	0	0	1,502	1,406	0	0	2,742	2,460
June	0	0	1,515	1,419	19	0	2,729	2,375
6-Mo. Average	11	0	1,522	1,440	4	0	2,736	2,410
1998 6-Mo. Average	5	3	1,512	1,400	5	5	2,301	1,875
1997 6-Mo. Average	3	0	1,391	1,262	1	0	1,994	1,555

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - 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
1984 Average	55	47	58	57	343	304	10	10
1985 Average	67	56	52	51	314	292	27	27
1986 Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987 Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988 Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	^g (s)	^g (s)
1989 Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990 Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991 Average	63	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1992 Average	65	62	124	123	78	70	0	0
1993 Average	81	78	152	151	81	65	0	0
1994 Average	(c)	(c)	194	194	111	92	0	0
1995 Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	88	64	0	0
1996 Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	59	44	0	0
1997 January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	55	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)	24	21	0	0
September	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	90	83	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	51	0	0
1998 January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	36	33	0	0
February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	24	24	0	0
March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	50	47	0	0
April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	44	26	0	0
May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	21	21	0	0
June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	0	0	0	0
July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	96	84	0	0
August	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	59	41	0	0
September	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	73	54	0	0
October	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	102	89	0	0
November	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	183	138	0	0
December	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	102	43	0	0
Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	66	50	0	0
1999 January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	80	75	0	0
February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	66	66	0	0
March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	43	40	0	0
April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	98	94	0	0
May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	82	76	0	0
June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	56	42	0	0
6-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	71	65	0	0
1998 6-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	29	25	0	0
1997 6-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	51	43	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - 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
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 Average	617	595	1,676	1,303	2,353	1,942	4,211	3,438
1997 January	548	522	1,641	1,215	2,243	1,775	4,078	3,237
February	625	620	1,601	1,262	2,278	1,920	4,130	3,341
March	542	541	1,769	1,348	2,329	1,904	4,279	3,410
April	756	747	1,695	1,319	2,491	2,098	4,688	3,818
May	992	975	1,927	1,449	3,005	2,510	5,001	4,073
June	919	919	1,893	1,508	2,869	2,478	4,999	4,128
July	580	571	1,738	1,418	2,391	2,055	4,429	3,662
August	882	866	1,794	1,394	2,700	2,280	4,827	4,030
September	769	769	1,822	1,478	2,680	2,329	4,860	4,168
October	688	675	1,991	1,605	2,722	2,323	4,913	4,134
November	649	649	1,689	1,418	2,416	2,141	4,431	3,845
December	423	423	1,699	1,304	2,205	1,795	4,168	3,444
Average	698	689	1,773	1,394	2,529	2,134	4,569	3,775
1998 January	630	625	1,597	1,319	2,262	1,977	4,382	3,703
February	560	560	1,764	1,357	2,348	1,941	4,469	3,657
March	845	845	1,698	1,313	2,594	2,205	4,915	4,126
April	822	822	1,743	1,423	2,610	2,272	5,056	4,205
May	899	892	1,911	1,549	2,831	2,463	5,058	4,278
June	771	755	1,616	1,374	2,387	2,129	4,956	4,261
July	873	871	1,779	1,445	2,747	2,400	5,407	4,716
August	736	726	1,703	1,349	2,498	2,116	5,247	4,569
September	502	496	1,490	1,199	2,064	1,749	4,753	4,057
October	633	626	1,963	1,548	2,699	2,263	5,181	4,376
November	574	545	1,708	1,367	2,466	2,050	4,837	4,161
December	490	483	1,651	1,271	2,244	1,797	4,560	3,868
Average	696	689	1,719	1,377	2,481	2,116	4,905	4,169
1999 January	687	686	1,615	1,222	2,382	1,983	4,736	4,015
February	687	661	1,710	1,290	2,463	2,017	5,062	4,341
March	659	630	1,335	998	2,036	1,668	5,129	4,372
April	901	866	1,694	1,357	2,693	2,317	5,587	4,880
May	606	572	1,472	1,186	2,160	1,834	4,902	4,294
June	703	667	1,388	1,067	2,147	1,776	4,875	4,151
6-Mo. Average	706	680	1,533	1,185	2,310	1,930	5,046	4,340
1998 6-Mo. Average	757	753	1,721	1,390	2,508	2,168	4,809	4,042
1997 6-Mo. Average	731	721	1,756	1,351	2,539	2,115	4,532	3,670

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - 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
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	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	1,571	1,162	84	84
	February	422	422	0	0	13	0	0	0	1,605	1,155	65	65
	March	467	461	37	37	0	0	4	0	1,508	1,158	120	120
	April	435	422	22	22	0	0	0	0	1,454	1,063	46	46
	May	374	369	61	44	0	0	0	0	1,571	1,203	21	21
	June	480	480	23	23	0	0	20	0	1,546	1,184	44	44
	July	416	416	77	48	0	0	21	0	1,547	1,201	0	0
	August	323	323	91	60	0	0	4	0	1,630	1,275	42	42
	September	428	428	67	27	0	0	3	0	1,577	1,250	49	43
	October	537	537	92	53	0	0	6	0	1,503	1,175	48	47
	November	480	480	23	23	0	0	2	0	1,559	1,213	22	22
	December	286	286	59	14	0	0	0	0	1,689	1,333	45	45
	Average	427	425	48	31	1	0	5	0	1,563	1,198	49	48
1998	January	430	427	10	0	0	0	6	0	1,703	1,336	15	14
	February	434	434	57	48	4	0	2	0	1,738	1,366	41	41
	March	353	351	44	30	0	0	27	0	1,464	1,132	64	63
	April	457	452	68	14	0	0	11	0	1,586	1,241	62	62
	May	516	508	82	60	21	0	42	0	1,600	1,302	70	70
	June	399	399	77	33	11	0	55	0	1,688	1,404	81	81
	July	591	591	69	48	0	0	29	0	1,669	1,364	73	73
	August	427	427	42	21	0	0	38	0	1,564	1,248	57	57
	September	506	502	77	23	10	0	33	0	1,575	1,227	20	20
	October	470	457	71	30	0	0	29	0	1,570	1,202	25	24
	November	524	520	31	31	0	0	19	0	1,495	1,199	0	0
	December	509	505	57	36	0	0	22	0	1,542	1,184	1	0
	Average	468	465	57	31	4	0	26	0	1,598	1,266	42	42
1999	January	389	389	0	0	0	0	2	0	1,617	1,235	(s)	0
	February	349	333	73	49	0	0	6	0	1,355	1,082	1	0
	March	283	283	53	53	0	0	5	0	1,359	1,053	30	30
	April	401	393	19	19	7	0	16	0	1,298	1,012	22	21
	May	283	276	55	37	23	0	29	0	1,471	1,133	2	0
	June	326	326	56	34	12	0	39	0	1,473	1,169	66	19
	6-Mo. Average	338	333	42	32	7	0	16	0	1,430	1,115	20	12
1998	6-Mo. Average	432	428	56	31	6	0	24	0	1,628	1,295	55	55
1997	6-Mo. Average	444	440	28	25	2	0	4	0	1,542	1,155	64	64

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - 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
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	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	1,324	1,280
	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	255	255	73	73	203	203	26	0	33	0	1,448	1,416
	May	272	266	109	104	210	210	9	0	9	0	1,429	1,408
	June	228	228	132	132	226	226	0	0	32	24	1,401	1,382
	July	235	225	122	122	335	335	0	0	28	0	1,366	1,347
	August	250	250	128	128	203	203	2	0	23	15	1,452	1,448
	September	289	289	143	143	271	271	0	0	37	29	1,410	1,395
	October	321	321	143	143	235	235	8	0	19	19	1,526	1,500
	November	322	322	91	91	256	256	0	0	8	0	1,460	1,453
	December	350	350	66	66	288	288	5	0	7	0	1,215	1,192
	Average	271	270	115	114	230	230	7	0	23	8	1,385	1,360
1998	January	345	345	89	89	277	277	26	0	17	11	1,444	1,432
	February	301	294	103	103	278	278	6	0	64	49	1,250	1,233
	March	296	296	75	75	235	235	17	0	10	10	1,272	1,248
	April	358	358	88	81	244	244	2	0	82	66	1,538	1,507
	May	401	385	125	116	194	194	35	0	95	87	1,361	1,343
	June	321	313	75	67	126	126	18	0	35	19	1,400	1,379
	July	238	229	89	89	211	211	8	0	46	38	1,416	1,389
	August	367	363	158	158	118	118	10	0	11	4	1,153	1,139
	September	363	362	107	96	202	202	0	0	16	0	1,417	1,367
	October	411	409	130	125	115	115	18	0	9	0	1,179	1,163
	November	352	352	134	134	270	270	0	0	25	16	1,417	1,357
	December	488	479	41	38	220	220	6	0	19	10	1,371	1,301
	Average	354	349	101	98	207	207	12	0	35	26	1,351	1,321
1999	January	445	440	66	66	163	163	0	0	28	13	1,308	1,237
	February	480	458	45	45	141	141	17	0	20	0	1,278	1,231
	March	577	572	123	123	111	111	10	0	0	0	1,485	1,426
	April	435	425	61	61	269	269	19	0	27	14	1,360	1,313
	May	439	427	128	128	161	161	30	0	67	56	1,285	1,212
	June	322	315	112	112	92	92	8	0	31	22	1,320	1,271
	6-Mo. Average	450	440	90	90	156	156	14	0	29	18	1,340	1,282
1998	6-Mo. Average	338	333	92	88	225	225	18	0	50	40	1,378	1,358
1997	6-Mo. Average	248	247	114	112	195	195	12	0	25	5	1,366	1,330

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - 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
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	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	33	0	60	0	204	179	16	0	19	0	36	0
	March	40	0	102	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	388	366	21	0	0	0	23	0
	June	37	0	66	0	329	318	13	0	8	0	45	0
	July	5	0	61	0	386	360	24	0	9	0	6	0
	August	15	0	65	0	321	320	20	0	32	19	41	0
	September	54	0	71	0	285	265	14	0	0	0	21	0
	October	13	0	46	0	346	312	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	25	0	74	0	309	288	16	0	13	3	21	0
1998	January	10	0	97	0	217	208	18	0	0	0	22	0
	February	25	0	101	0	169	169	21	0	12	0	13	0
	March	5	0	80	0	210	198	5	0	3	0	4	0
	April	40	0	73	0	232	232	7	0	(s)	0	9	0
	May	36	0	67	0	196	172	18	0	0	0	14	0
	June	31	0	103	0	283	252	13	0	34	34	26	0
	July	59	0	84	0	369	361	21	0	69	69	34	0
	August	21	0	45	0	287	260	23	0	1	0	17	0
	September	26	0	69	0	201	162	12	0	34	0	16	0
	October	49	0	95	0	199	186	20	0	15	0	4	0
	November	53	0	124	0	262	252	12	0	54	0	28	0
	December	14	0	46	0	202	199	15	0	63	0	33	0
	Average	31	0	82	0	236	221	15	0	24	9	18	0
1999	January	37	0	94	0	216	179	18	0	11	0	4	0
	February	7	0	155	0	203	157	0	0	28	0	3	0
	March	19	0	58	0	248	199	3	0	26	0	5	0
	April	34	0	76	0	254	192	15	0	41	22	13	0
	May	57	0	77	0	276	244	10	0	79	40	26	0
	June	22	0	28	0	491	463	15	0	131	22	0	0
	6-Mo. Average	30	0	80	0	281	240	10	0	53	14	9	0
1998	6-Mo. Average	24	0	87	0	218	205	14	0	8	6	15	0
1997	6-Mo. Average	30	0	93	0	296	278	15	0	13	0	25	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - 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	
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	Average	76	58	308	216	313	0	440	265	5,267	4,070	9,478	7,508
1997	January	74	55	400	333	335	0	502	210	5,685	4,255	9,763	7,492
	February	69	61	236	172	341	0	380	170	5,431	4,093	9,561	7,434
	March	56	55	236	161	254	0	437	206	5,554	4,344	9,833	7,754
	April	69	62	159	70	321	0	401	242	5,426	4,169	10,114	7,987
	May	70	66	261	181	300	0	558	341	5,817	4,579	10,818	8,653
	June	55	55	372	311	300	0	380	225	5,737	4,631	10,736	8,759
	July	62	54	198	165	310	0	370	243	5,579	4,515	10,008	8,178
	August	41	37	268	220	319	0	368	251	5,638	4,591	10,465	8,621
	September	66	58	166	110	248	0	476	364	5,677	4,672	10,537	8,840
	October	58	55	154	119	301	0	479	271	5,879	4,793	10,792	8,927
	November	65	57	127	87	260	0	403	236	5,517	4,521	9,948	8,366
	December	53	53	135	98	314	0	304	235	5,160	4,208	9,328	7,653
	Average	61	56	226	169	300	0	422	250	5,593	4,450	10,162	8,225
1998	January	64	54	249	166	283	0	424	276	5,745	4,636	10,127	8,339
	February	60	60	170	89	296	0	378	224	5,522	4,388	9,991	8,045
	March	63	53	95	70	334	0	464	236	5,119	3,998	10,034	8,124
	April	78	48	309	221	272	0	533	254	6,048	4,780	11,105	8,985
	May	69	53	248	133	292	0	561	287	6,046	4,709	11,104	8,987
	June	64	56	231	125	310	0	589	245	5,970	4,533	10,926	8,795
	July	90	56	171	36	360	0	545	235	6,242	4,791	11,649	9,507
	August	79	53	384	295	281	0	703	466	5,785	4,607	11,032	9,177
	September	44	38	154	109	277	0	589	335	5,746	4,443	10,499	8,500
	October	65	57	384	278	268	0	554	245	5,680	4,291	10,861	8,667
	November	38	38	400	283	266	0	520	327	6,023	4,779	10,860	8,940
	December	79	72	199	119	274	0	498	321	5,698	4,484	10,258	8,352
	Average	66	53	250	161	293	0	531	288	5,803	4,537	10,708	8,706
1999	January	52	34	215	167	300	0	479	370	5,445	4,292	10,181	8,308
	February	48	38	243	165	289	0	534	348	5,274	4,046	10,336	8,387
	March	28	18	296	242	319	0	422	276	5,460	4,386	10,589	8,757
	April	49	37	319	143	258	0	648	280	5,640	4,200	11,227	9,080
	May	24	18	558	479	298	0	585	302	5,963	4,512	10,865	8,806
	June	58	33	325	299	268	0	555	273	5,749	4,450	10,624	8,601
	6-Mo. Average	43	30	327	251	289	0	537	308	5,593	4,319	10,639	8,659
1998	6-Mo. Average	67	54	217	134	298	0	492	254	5,742	4,508	10,552	8,550
1997	6-Mo. Average	65	59	278	205	308	0	444	233	5,612	4,349	10,144	8,019

^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.

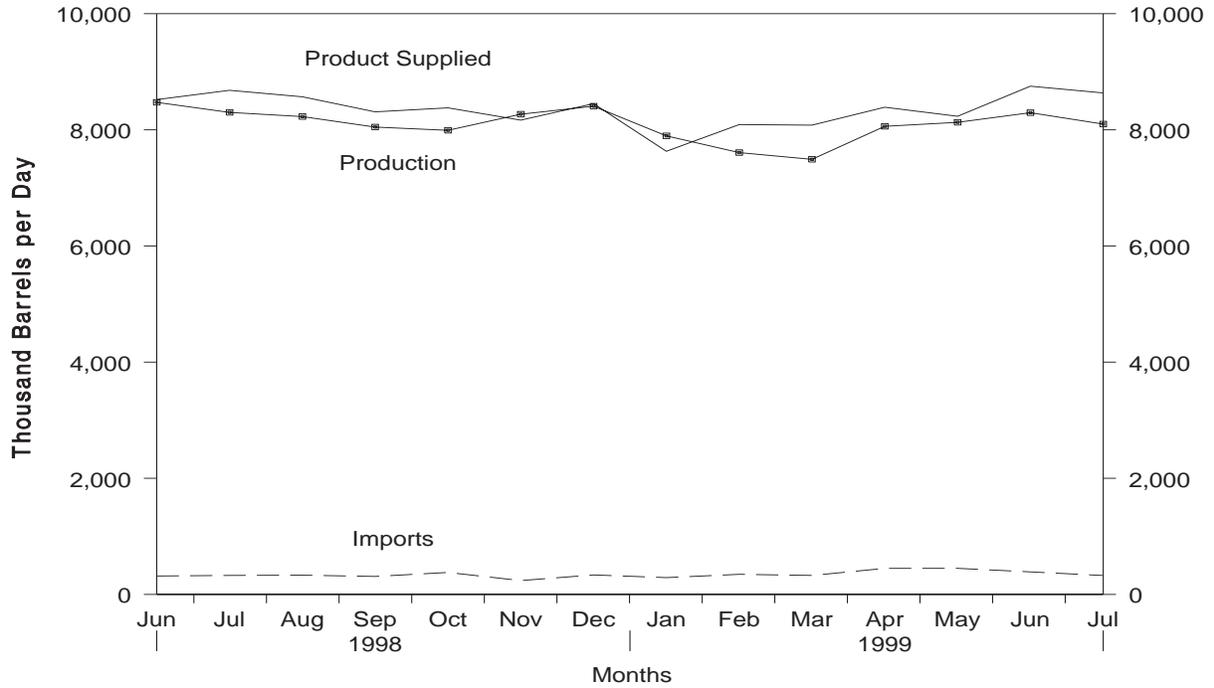
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

— = 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.

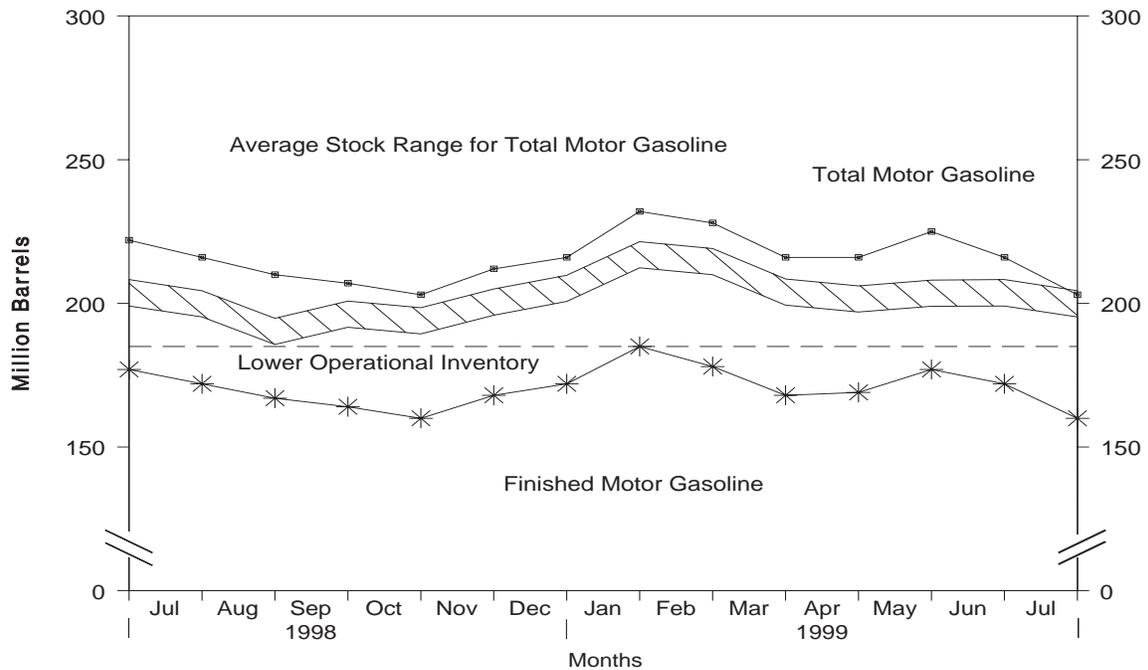
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, June 1998 - Present



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

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, June 1998 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The Lower Operational Inventory for total motor gasoline stocks is 185.0 million barrels.

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

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1984 - 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	
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 Average	7,647	336	-12	104	7,891	195	157	13
1997 January	7,307	320	250	75	7,301	208	165	13
February	7,341	324	-114	111	7,668	204	162	13
March	7,302	370	-247	123	7,796	200	154	14
April	7,811	300	-70	117	8,064	197	152	13
May	8,081	362	203	101	8,139	202	158	13
June	8,186	387	189	96	8,288	204	164	12
July	7,954	291	-414	164	8,496	190	151	13
August.....	8,075	292	-41	175	8,233	187	150	13
September	8,158	269	275	130	8,023	198	158	13
October	8,037	291	1	186	8,141	200	158	12
November	7,999	239	122	151	7,965	203	162	12
December	8,160	265	154	206	8,065	210	166	12
Average	7,870	309	26	137	8,017	—	—	—
1998 January	7,744	259	256	128	7,618	221	174	13
February	7,476	316	-43	124	7,711	221	173	14
March	7,640	281	-203	121	8,004	216	167	14
April	8,144	294	45	81	8,312	215	168	14
May	8,224	342	185	103	8,279	220	174	13
June	8,474	318	113	159	8,520	222	177	14
July	8,300	328	-169	117	8,680	216	172	14
August.....	8,228	331	-151	141	8,568	210	167	13
September	8,048	310	-116	163	8,310	207	164	13
October	7,992	379	-128	121	8,378	203	160	12
November	8,269	239	253	89	8,167	212	168	13
December	8,406	336	137	153	8,451	216	172	14
Average	8,082	311	15	125	8,253	—	—	—
1999 January	7,896	289	426	130	7,630	232	185	14
February	7,608	347	-240	105	8,091	228	178	15
March	7,492	327	-343	81	8,081	216	168	15
April	8,061	449	36	85	8,389	216	169	13
May	8,129	450	247	100	8,233	225	177	15
June	^R 8,295	^R 389	^R -139	^R 71	^R 8,752	^R 216	^R 172	14
July*	^E 8,099	^E 326	^E -329	^E 117	^E 8,636	^E 203	^E 160	NA
7-Mo. Average	7,942	368	E -46	E 99	E 8,258	—	—	—
1998 7-Mo. Average	8,005	305	27	119	8,165	—	—	—
1997 7-Mo. Average	7,714	336	-29	113	7,967	—	—	—

^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.

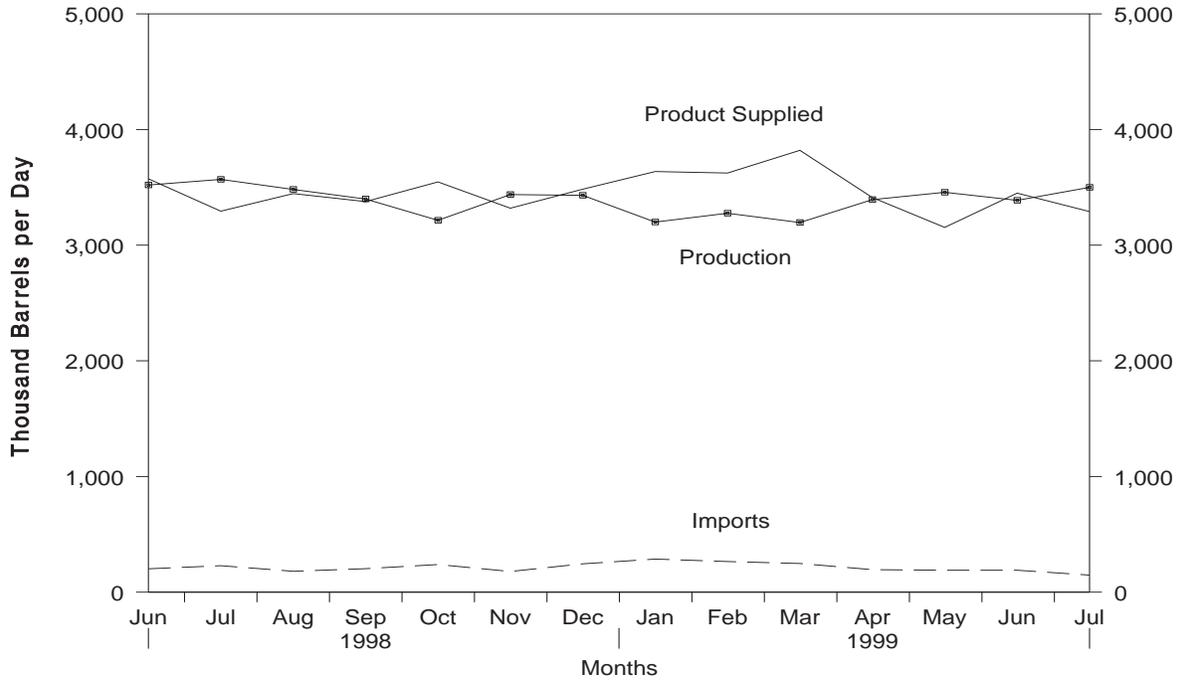
— = Not Applicable.

* 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.

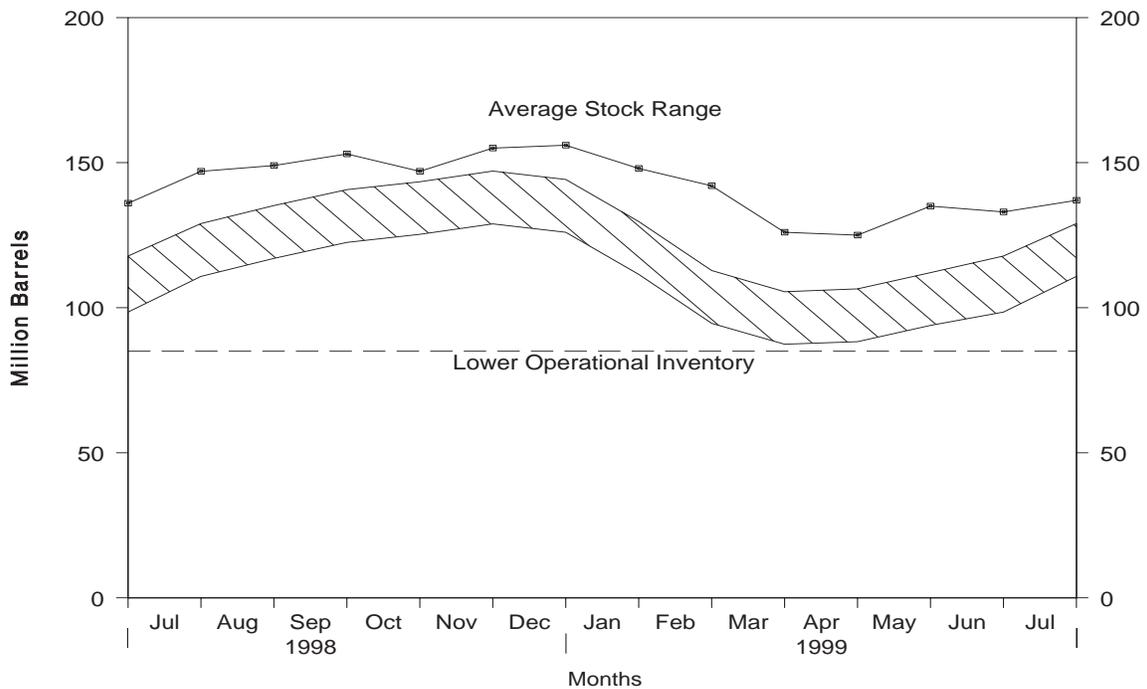
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, June 1998 - Present



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

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, June 1998 - Present



Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for distillate fuel oil stocks is 85.0 million barrels.

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

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1984 - 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
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 Average	3,316	230	-10	190	3,365	127	68	58
1997 January	3,119	293	-508	133	3,786	111	60	51
February	3,090	246	-197	107	3,427	105	56	49
March	3,244	245	-137	120	3,505	101	58	43
April	3,280	256	-134	166	3,504	97	59	39
May	3,527	220	359	153	3,235	108	63	45
June	3,523	219	326	174	3,243	118	65	53
July	3,365	223	161	151	3,275	123	64	59
August.....	3,439	202	320	185	3,136	133	69	64
September	3,445	210	189	160	3,306	139	69	70
October	3,480	213	-89	133	3,650	136	63	73
November	3,566	175	156	149	3,435	141	68	73
December	3,604	232	-70	192	3,714	138	68	70
Average	3,392	228	32	152	3,435	—	—	—
1998 January	3,323	195	-182	133	3,566	133	68	65
February	3,280	213	-184	79	3,598	128	65	63
March	3,397	237	-100	129	3,606	125	64	61
April	3,468	209	26	186	3,465	125	63	63
May	3,560	185	355	121	3,268	136	68	68
June	3,520	202	(s)	149	3,574	136	68	68
July	3,569	229	343	161	3,294	147	73	74
August.....	3,482	181	67	150	3,446	149	72	77
September	3,399	203	118	107	3,377	153	73	80
October	3,215	239	-169	75	3,547	147	69	79
November	3,438	179	242	54	3,320	155	74	81
December	3,431	245	47	145	3,484	156	77	79
Average	3,424	210	48	124	3,461	—	—	—
1999 January	3,200	286	-268	117	3,637	148	75	73
February	3,276	265	-199	116	3,624	142	74	68
March	3,196	248	-534	159	3,820	126	69	57
April	3,394	195	-14	191	3,412	125	68	57
May	3,457	190	306	187	3,154	135	72	63
June	R 3,388	R 190	R -53	R 180	R 3,450	R 133	R 68	65
July*	E 3,500	E 148	E 189	E 169	E 3,291	E 137	E 69	E 67
7-Mo. Average	E 3,345	E 217	E -81	E 160	E 3,482	—	—	—
1998 7-Mo. Average	3,447	210	40	137	3,480	—	—	—
1997 7-Mo. Average	3,309	243	-17	144	3,426	—	—	—

^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.

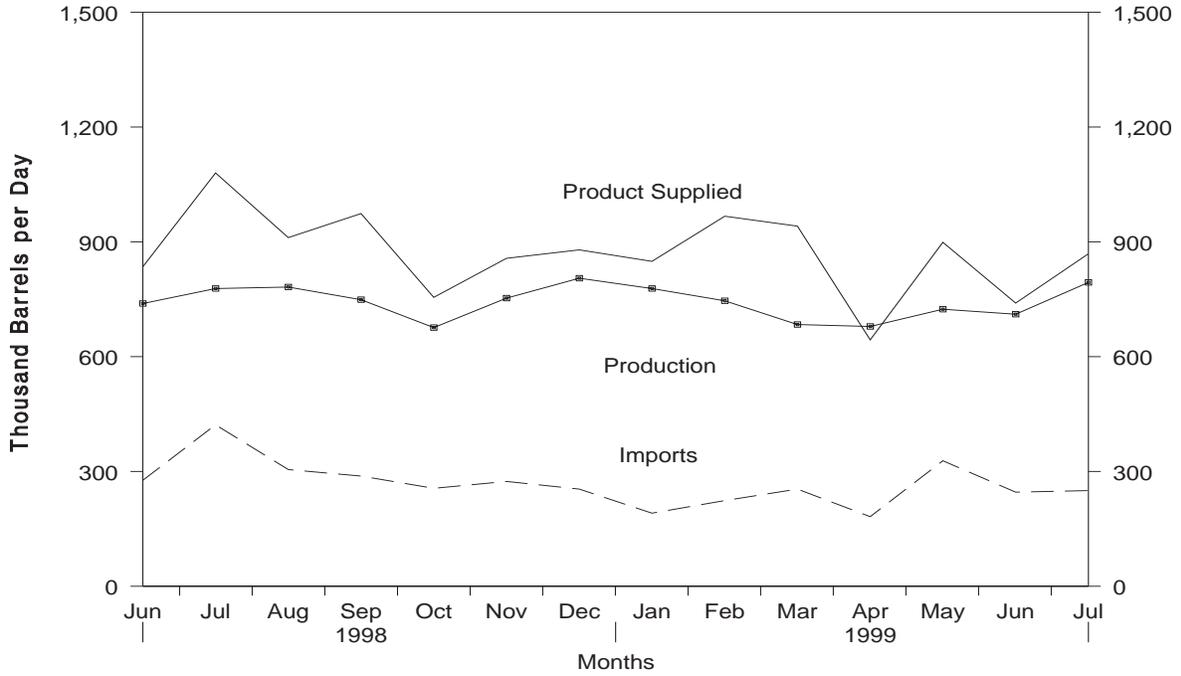
— = Not Applicable.

* 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.

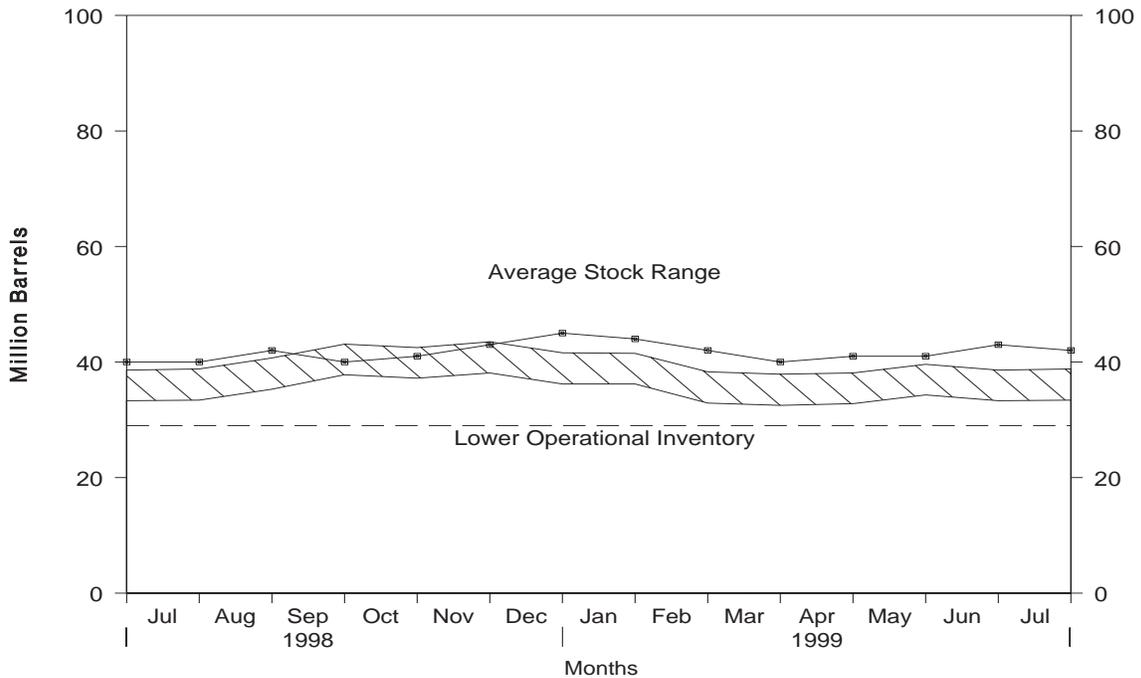
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, June 1998 - Present



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

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, June 1998 - Present



Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for residual fuel oil stocks is 29.0 million barrels.

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

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1984 - 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	
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 Average	726	248	24	102	848	46
1997 January	801	211	-131	171	972	42
1997 February	795	253	-66	137	977	40
1997 March	638	239	46	89	742	41
1997 April	617	250	-29	105	791	41
1997 May	618	175	-44	102	736	39
1997 June	727	168	(s)	130	765	39
1997 July	643	177	-119	159	781	35
1997 August	644	187	31	80	720	36
1997 September	687	146	-54	91	797	35
1997 October	723	158	41	133	707	36
1997 November	789	204	61	122	809	38
1997 December	818	167	83	120	781	40
1997 Average	708	194	-15	120	797	—
1998 January	765	268	-25	131	927	40
1998 February	672	218	-53	120	824	38
1998 March	790	231	79	135	808	41
1998 April	857	302	-47	168	1,038	39
1998 May	766	206	-13	227	757	39
1998 June	739	277	30	152	835	40
1998 July	778	422	-4	124	1,080	40
1998 August	782	305	71	105	911	42
1998 September	749	288	-70	133	974	40
1998 October	676	256	38	139	755	41
1998 November	753	274	61	110	857	43
1998 December	805	254	72	108	879	45
1998 Average	762	275	12	138	887	—
1999 January	778	191	-13	133	849	44
1999 February	746	224	-67	70	967	42
1999 March	684	254	-75	72	941	40
1999 April	679	182	32	185	644	41
1999 May	724	328	(s)	153	899	41
1999 June	R 711	R 246	R 67	R 151	R 740	R 43
1999 July*	E 794	E 250	E 48	E 127	E 869	E 42
1999 7-Mo. Average	E 731	E 240	E -1	E 127	E 844	—
1998 7-Mo. Average	768	276	-4	151	896	—
1997 7-Mo. Average	690	210	-49	128	822	—

^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.

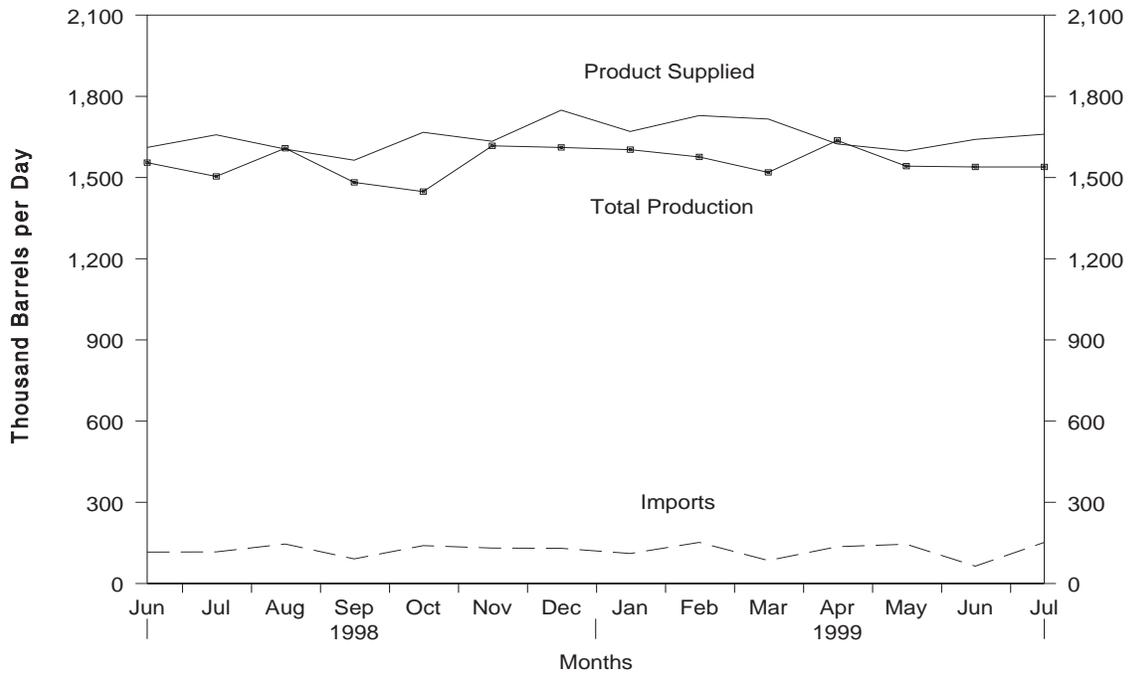
— = Not Applicable.

* 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.

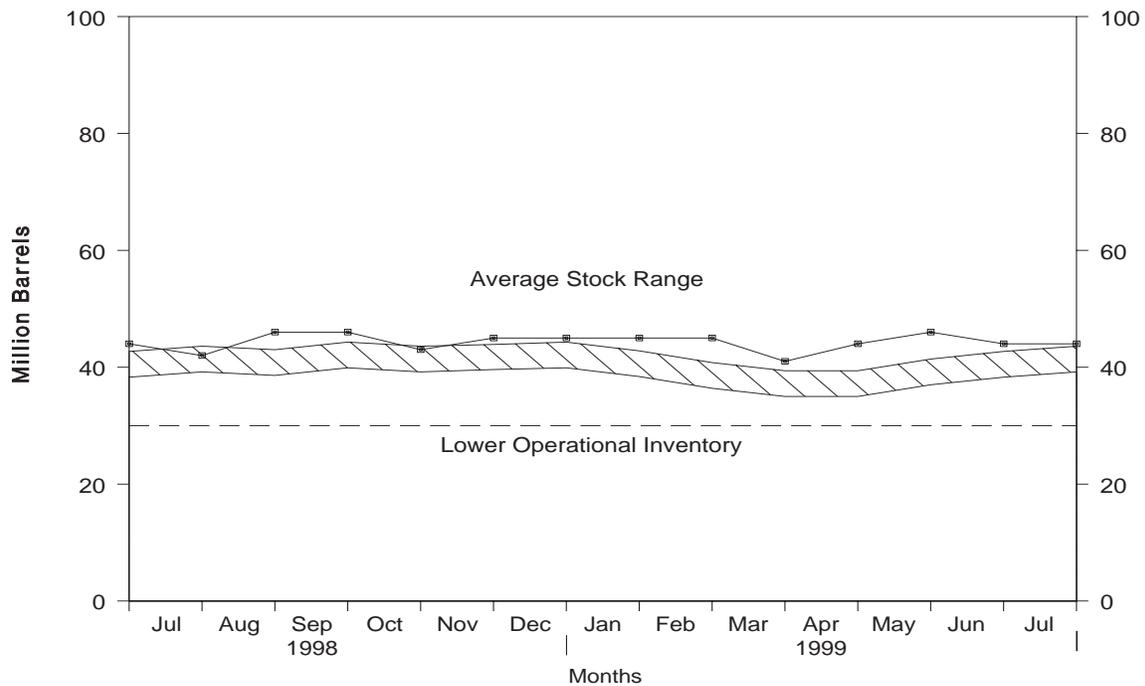
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, June 1998 - Present



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

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, June 1998 - Present



Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for total jet fuel stocks is 30.0 million barrels.

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

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1984 - 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		
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 Average	1,515	1,513	111	(s)	48	1,578	1,575	40	40
1997 January	1,491	1,491	100	-101	78	1,615	1,614	37	37
February	1,511	1,510	116	31	23	1,572	1,571	38	38
March	1,488	1,487	106	55	11	1,529	1,528	39	39
April	1,493	1,492	98	11	21	1,559	1,558	40	40
May	1,515	1,514	91	46	9	1,551	1,551	41	41
June	1,581	1,580	108	77	38	1,574	1,573	43	43
July	1,619	1,618	86	-14	33	1,685	1,685	43	43
August	1,580	1,579	103	7	27	1,648	1,648	43	43
September	1,593	1,592	87	78	16	1,586	1,585	46	46
October	1,581	1,580	77	19	40	1,599	1,599	46	46
November	1,609	1,608	55	8	44	1,612	1,612	46	46
December	1,588	1,588	63	-75	78	1,647	1,647	44	44
Average	1,554	1,554	91	11	35	1,599	1,598	—	—
1998 January	1,513	1,512	85	3	37	1,559	1,558	44	44
February	1,443	1,443	127	-61	25	1,606	1,605	42	42
March	1,504	1,503	144	23	36	1,589	1,596	43	43
April	1,524	1,523	106	-56	32	1,654	1,654	41	41
May	1,494	1,493	151	54	25	1,567	1,568	43	43
June	1,555	1,554	116	35	25	1,611	1,611	44	44
July	1,504	1,503	117	-65	28	1,658	1,659	42	42
August	1,608	1,608	146	141	8	1,605	1,605	46	46
September	1,482	1,482	91	-17	26	1,564	1,565	46	46
October	1,448	1,447	140	-102	22	1,667	1,668	43	43
November	1,617	1,617	131	89	25	1,634	1,634	45	45
December	1,611	1,611	130	-26	17	1,749	1,750	45	45
Average	1,526	1,525	124	2	26	1,622	1,623	—	—
1999 January	1,603	1,603	111	18	26	1,670	1,670	45	45
February	1,576	1,576	152	-10	9	1,729	1,729	45	45
March	1,519	1,518	85	-136	23	1,716	1,717	41	41
April	1,637	1,637	136	121	29	1,624	1,628	44	44
May	1,542	1,542	145	56	33	1,598	1,598	46	46
June	R 1,539	R 1,538	R 64	R -74	R 36	R 1,641	R 1,650	44	44
July*	E 1,539	E 1,538	E 152	E 3	E 28	E 1,660	E 1,658	E 44	E 44
7-Mo. Average	E 1,565	E 1,564	E 120	E -3	E 27	E 1,662	E 1,664	—	—
1998 7-Mo. Average	1,506	1,505	121	-9	30	1,606	1,607	—	—
1997 7-Mo. Average	1,528	1,528	101	15	30	1,584	1,583	—	—

^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.

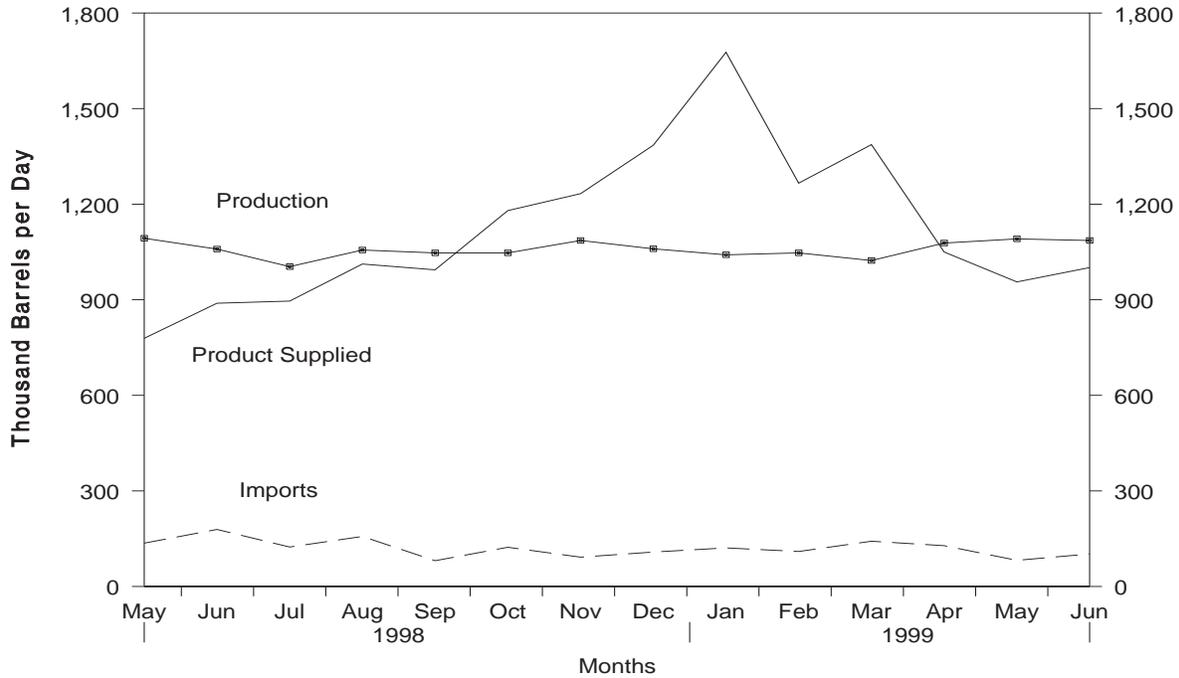
— = Not Applicable.

* 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.

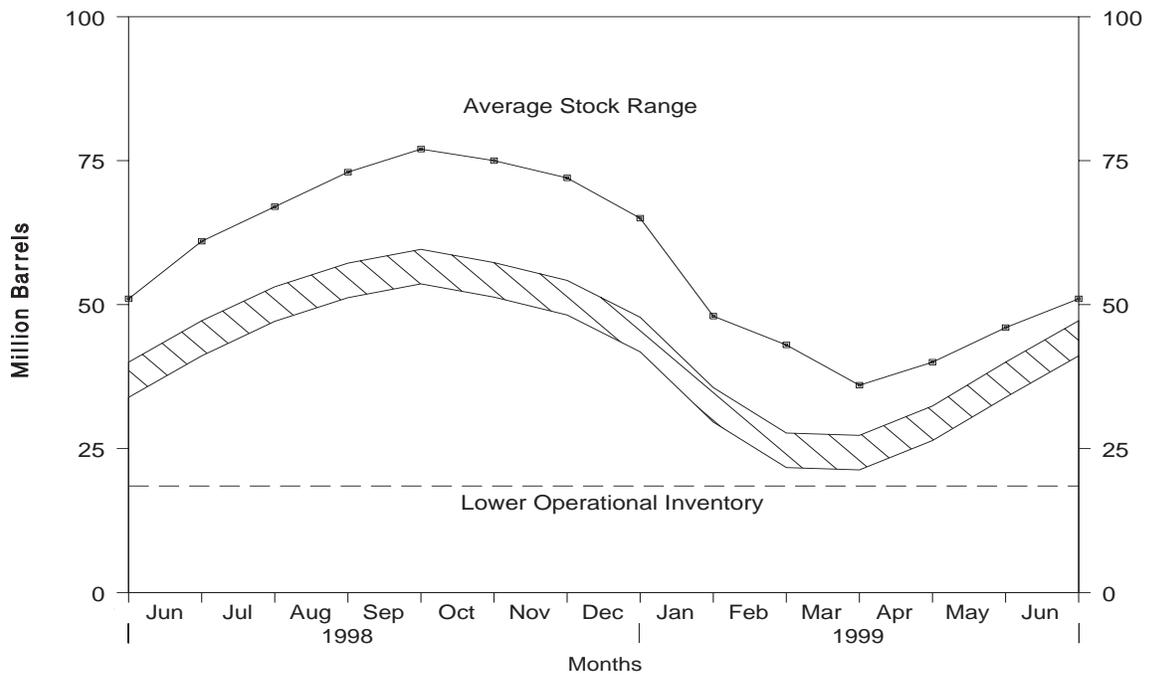
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, May 1998 - Present



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

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, May 1998 - Present



Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for propane stocks is 18.5 million barrels.
 Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, 1984 - 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	
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 Average	1,044	119	(s)	0	28	1,136	43
1997 January	1,039	149	-340	0	28	1,501	32
February	1,044	126	-276	0	42	1,404	25
March	1,059	114	92	0	40	1,041	28
April	1,112	109	150	0	32	1,039	32
May	1,114	92	252	0	23	930	40
June	1,110	88	250	0	31	916	47
July	1,083	87	231	0	24	916	55
August	1,095	108	172	0	24	1,007	60
September	1,110	89	30	0	16	1,152	61
October	1,110	122	17	0	29	1,185	61
November	1,099	114	-223	0	48	1,388	55
December	1,127	159	-342	0	53	1,576	44
Average	1,092	113	3	0	32	1,170	—
1998 January	1,060	137	-310	0	29	1,478	34
February	1,052	204	-58	0	28	1,286	33
March	1,086	132	-98	0	28	1,288	30
April	1,112	183	252	0	22	1,021	37
May	1,093	136	428	0	22	779	51
June	1,059	179	336	0	13	889	61
July	1,004	124	215	0	17	896	67
August	1,056	157	186	0	15	1,012	73
September	1,047	81	118	0	15	994	77
October	1,047	123	-45	0	35	1,180	75
November	1,086	92	-96	0	41	1,233	72
December	1,060	108	-250	0	32	1,385	65
Average	1,064	137	56	0	25	1,120	—
1999 January	1,041	121	-565	0	50	1,677	48
February	1,047	110	-150	0	41	1,266	43
March	1,023	142	-241	0	19	1,387	36
April	1,078	128	143	0	13	1,050	40
May	1,091	82	197	0	20	956	46
June	1,086	102	164	0	23	1,001	51
6-Mo. Average	1,061	114	-77	0	28	1,224	—
1998 6-Mo. Average	1,077	161	92	0	24	1,123	—
1997 6-Mo. Average	1,080	113	24	0	33	1,136	—

^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.

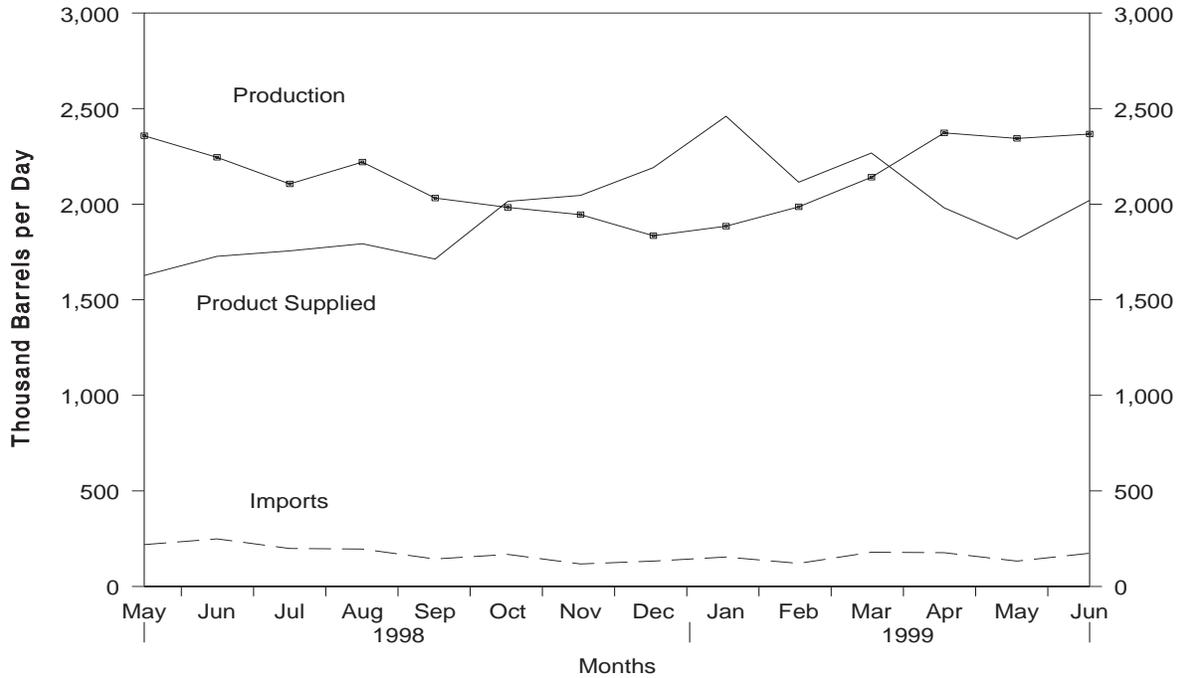
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

— = 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.

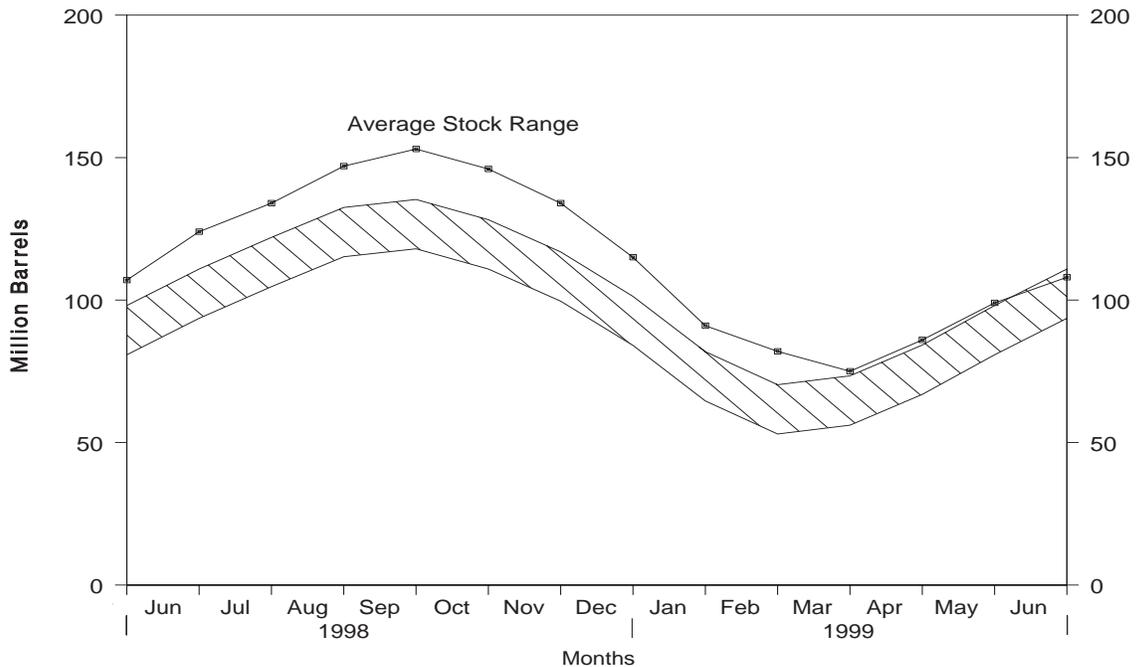
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, May 1998 - Present



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

Figure S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, May 1998 - 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, 1984 - 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	
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 Average	2,156	166	-19	278	51	2,012	86
1997 January	2,009	193	-543	344	36	2,365	69
February	2,072	178	-450	321	78	2,301	57
March	2,210	163	214	244	62	1,854	63
April	2,355	169	349	211	41	1,923	74
May	2,364	161	481	200	40	1,804	89
June	2,369	160	534	203	43	1,748	105
July	2,331	151	433	195	56	1,798	118
August	2,348	175	408	190	37	1,888	131
September	2,196	150	54	247	29	2,017	133
October	2,074	168	-100	302	42	1,998	129
November	1,926	155	-535	345	66	2,206	113
December	2,020	205	-770	354	74	2,567	89
Average	2,190	169	9	263	50	2,038	—
1998 January	2,000	200	-534	340	53	2,340	73
February	2,088	277	-122	303	52	2,132	70
March	2,262	192	-14	229	41	2,199	69
April	2,414	234	527	193	39	1,889	85
May	2,358	219	726	193	31	1,627	107
June	2,245	249	546	193	28	1,727	124
July	2,106	199	328	187	34	1,756	134
August	2,220	196	407	190	25	1,793	147
September	2,032	144	212	222	28	1,713	153
October	1,983	168	-225	313	49	2,015	146
November	1,945	118	-402	358	61	2,046	134
December	1,835	133	-608	317	67	2,191	115
Average	2,124	194	70	253	42	1,952	—
1999 January	1,885	154	-812	315	75	2,460	91
February	1,986	121	-332	258	64	2,115	82
March	2,141	179	-208	228	32	2,268	75
April	2,373	177	348	200	21	1,981	86
May	2,344	133	431	194	33	1,818	99
June	2,367	174	307	177	37	2,020	108
6-Mo. Average	2,184	156	-44	229	44	2,111	—
1998 6-Mo. Average	2,229	228	189	241	41	1,985	—
1997 6-Mo. Average	2,231	171	103	253	49	1,996	—

^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, 1984 - 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	
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 Average	3,108	879	^c -11	1,014	376	2,608	202
1997 January	2,945	1,154	354	831	403	2,511	213
February	2,953	1,010	239	944	332	2,448	220
March	3,078	955	514	697	391	2,431	236
April	3,136	1,054	-122	1,203	395	2,715	232
May	3,329	1,156	127	1,089	446	2,823	236
June	3,355	936	-468	1,345	417	2,997	222
July	3,402	903	-214	1,069	380	3,069	215
August	3,426	886	-83	994	460	2,940	213
September	3,390	836	101	841	450	2,834	216
October	3,227	957	-87	915	381	2,976	213
November	3,078	754	-7	919	369	2,551	213
December	3,113	744	3	981	396	2,476	213
Average	3,204	945	30	985	402	2,733	—
1998 January	3,108	782	415	702	420	2,352	226
February	3,100	794	384	659	406	2,446	236
March	3,081	825	269	770	387	2,481	245
April	3,153	975	-145	1,209	378	2,686	240
May	3,285	1,014	-75	1,095	402	2,876	238
June	3,365	969	-147	1,155	412	2,914	234
July	3,492	847	-271	1,182	431	2,998	225
August	3,575	697	-5	953	300	3,023	225
September	3,344	962	-33	1,012	370	2,957	224
October	3,240	1,012	-190	1,259	357	2,825	218
November	3,234	978	181	1,000	382	2,649	224
December	3,043	808	-138	1,012	312	2,665	219
Average	3,253	888	18	1,002	380	2,741	—
1999 January	3,225	842	329	827	307	2,604	229
February	3,323	841	327	850	272	2,715	239
March	3,288	738	393	667	302	2,664	251
April	3,148	1,008	-88	1,081	352	2,811	248
May	3,351	814	24	1,380	321	2,440	249
June	3,269	961	-534	1,319	311	3,134	233
6-Mo. Average	3,267	866	75	1,022	311	2,725	—
1998 6-Mo. Average	3,183	894	115	933	401	2,627	—
1997 6-Mo. Average	3,134	1,045	109	1,016	398	2,655	—

^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* (1984 through 1998).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1994 through June 1999).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (July 1999). 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 July 1999). 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 "lower operational inventory" on the stock graphs are the lower end of the demonstrated operational inventory range updated for known and definable changes in the petroleum delivery system.

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, June 1999

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 29,021	E 967	E 196,556	E 1,086
(2) Lower 48 States	E 147,391	E 4,913	E 884,302	E 4,886
(3) Total U.S.	E 176,412	E 5,880	E 1,080,857	E 5,972
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	258,026	8,601	1,567,279	8,659
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6) Exports	3,679	123	26,017	144
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	254,347	8,478	1,541,262	8,515
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-1,203	-40	-3,393	-19
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	13,256	442	-4,936	-27
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	0	0	-10	(s)
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	5,481	183	51,384	284
(12) Total Other Sources	17,534	584	43,045	238
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	448,294	14,943	2,665,164	14,725
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production ^b	61,025	2,034	328,907	1,817
(15) Net Imports ^c	451	15	5,511	30
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	1,439	48	-805	-4
(17) Total NGL Supply	62,915	2,097	333,614	1,843
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	7,839	261	-6,195	-34
(19) Net Imports	19,396	647	93,511	517
(20) Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production)	5,459	182	58,052	321
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^a	27,428	914	155,917	861
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0	0	0
(23) Total Other Liquids	60,122	2,004	301,285	1,665
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	571,331	19,044	3,300,063	18,232
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	39,295	1,310	251,890	1,392
(26) Exports	21,970	732	130,621	722
(27) Imports (Net)	17,325	578	121,269	670
(28) Total New Supply of Products	588,656	19,622	3,421,331	18,902
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	3,479	116	26,264	145
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	592,135	19,738	3,447,595	19,047
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	262,571	8,752	1,483,018	8,193
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	103,498	3,450	636,263	3,515
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	22,205	740	151,975	840
(34) Jet Fuel	49,242	1,641	300,878	1,662
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	60,590	2,020	382,159	2,111
(36) Other ^d	94,029	3,134	493,302	2,725
(37) Crude Oil	0	0	0	0
(38) Total Products Supplied	592,135	19,738	3,447,595	19,047
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	327,974	—	327,974	—
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve ^e	574,798	—	574,798	—
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	172,349	—	172,349	—
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	133,216	—	133,216	—
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	42,537	—	42,537	—
(44) Jet Fuel	43,921	—	43,921	—
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	108,494	—	108,494	—
(46) Other ^d	232,844	—	232,844	—
(47) Total Stocks	1,636,133	—	1,636,133	—
(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 Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

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,
June 1999**
(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 176,412	—	258,026	5,481	-12,053	0	448,294	3,679	0	902,772
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	54,802	25,214	5,857	—	7,785	—	9,261	1,294	67,533	117,746
Pentanes Plus	9,015	—	646	—	-1,439	—	3,961	195	6,944	9,252
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45,787	25,214	5,211	—	9,224	—	5,300	1,098	60,590	108,494
Ethane/Ethylene	20,135	824	1,053	—	700	—	0	0	21,312	18,537
Propane/Propylene	15,558	17,016	3,060	—	4,911	—	0	697	30,026	51,175
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,390	6,761	597	—	3,610	—	1,687	401	6,050	31,059
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,704	613	501	—	3	—	3,613	0	3,202	7,723
Other Liquids	5,459	—	20,765	—	-7,839	—	35,604	1,369	-2,910	155,301
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	9,879	—	1,259	—	-742	—	10,860	1,020	0	14,011
Unfinished Oils	—	—	12,953	—	-2,768	—	18,697	0	-2,976	97,129
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-4,420	—	6,553	—	-4,291	—	6,075	349	0	44,004
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-38	—	-28	0	66	157
Finished Petroleum Products	6,223	495,373	34,084	—	-12,703	—	—	20,871	527,512	460,314
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,223	242,632	11,679	—	-4,176	—	—	2,139	262,571	172,349
Reformulated	—	79,556	5,519	—	-1,389	—	—	11	86,453	43,346
Oxygenated	18,030	1,867	0	—	282	—	—	52	19,563	1,759
Other	-11,807	161,209	6,160	—	-3,069	—	—	2,076	156,555	127,244
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	689	5	—	-124	—	—	0	818	1,447
Jet Fuel	—	46,179	1,919	—	-2,213	—	—	1,069	49,242	43,921
Naphtha-Type	—	26	0	—	7	—	—	276	-257	58
Kerosene-Type	—	46,153	1,919	—	-2,220	—	—	792	49,500	43,863
Kerosene	—	1,735	9	—	191	—	—	8	1,545	4,952
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	101,625	5,689	—	-1,578	—	—	5,394	103,498	133,216
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	69,441	3,242	—	-4,129	—	—	1,019	75,793	67,751
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	32,184	2,447	—	2,551	—	—	4,375	27,705	65,465
Residual Fuel Oil	—	21,336	7,386	—	2,000	—	—	4,517	22,205	42,537
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	5,029	858	—	-64	—	—	0	5,951	2,323
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	6,954	4,706	—	-441	—	—	0	12,101	1,775
Special Naphthas	—	1,902	21	—	-77	—	—	303	1,697	1,970
Lubricants	—	5,978	316	—	-225	—	—	908	5,611	11,319
Waxes	—	450	52	—	0	—	—	117	385	1,112
Petroleum Coke	—	20,943	31	—	-1,162	—	—	6,250	15,886	8,552
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	17,687	1,413	—	-4,788	—	—	159	23,729	33,076
Still Gas	—	20,708	0	—	0	—	—	0	20,708	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,526	0	—	-46	—	—	6	1,566	1,765
Total	242,896	520,587	318,732	5,481	-24,810	0	493,159	27,213	592,135	1,636,133

^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-June 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	^E 1,080,857	—	1,567,279	51,384	8,329	10	2,665,164	26,017	0	902,772
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	317,887	130,223	34,208	—	-7,092	—	65,313	8,300	415,797	117,746
Pentanes Plus	52,860	—	5,913	—	805	—	23,929	402	33,637	9,252
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	265,027	130,223	28,295	—	-7,897	—	41,384	7,899	382,159	108,494
Ethane/Ethylene	112,554	5,211	3,768	—	-2,729	—	0	0	124,262	18,537
Propane/Propylene	92,003	100,032	20,677	—	-13,863	—	0	4,989	221,586	51,175
Normal Butane/Butylene	26,700	21,532	2,058	—	8,306	—	20,031	2,910	19,043	31,059
Isobutane/Isobutylene	33,770	3,448	1,792	—	389	—	21,353	0	17,268	7,723
Other Liquids	58,052	—	100,535	—	6,195	—	160,966	7,024	-15,598	155,301
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	59,597	—	11,554	—	-163	—	65,695	5,619	0	14,011
Unfinished Oils	—	—	55,371	—	6,216	—	65,406	0	-16,251	97,129
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,545	—	33,610	—	246	—	30,414	1,405	0	44,004
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-104	—	-549	0	653	157
Finished Petroleum Products	11,020	2,917,137	223,595	—	-18,367	—	—	122,723	3,047,397	460,314
Finished Motor Gasoline	11,020	1,421,714	67,930	—	388	—	—	17,259	1,483,018	172,349
Reformulated	—	456,382	36,316	—	-918	—	—	129	493,487	43,346
Oxygenated	94,750	12,906	0	—	857	—	—	219	106,580	1,759
Other	-83,730	952,426	31,614	—	449	—	—	16,911	882,951	127,244
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3,430	11	—	-379	—	—	0	3,820	1,447
Jet Fuel	—	284,033	20,818	—	-791	—	—	4,764	300,878	43,921
Naphtha-Type	—	111	4	—	24	—	—	532	-441	58
Kerosene-Type	—	283,922	20,814	—	-815	—	—	4,232	301,319	43,863
Kerosene	—	10,750	271	—	-1,991	—	—	80	12,932	4,952
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	600,604	41,414	—	-22,977	—	—	28,732	636,263	133,216
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	399,625	21,816	—	-9,217	—	—	8,095	422,563	67,751
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	200,979	19,598	—	-13,760	—	—	20,637	213,700	65,465
Residual Fuel Oil	—	130,368	43,087	—	-1,616	—	—	23,096	151,975	42,537
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	37,745	12,077	—	230	—	—	0	49,592	2,323
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	37,913	28,207	—	-292	—	—	0	66,412	1,775
Special Naphthas	—	10,824	1,187	—	-241	—	—	1,628	10,624	1,970
Lubricants	—	32,347	1,642	—	-1,834	—	—	5,197	30,626	11,319
Waxes	—	3,648	298	—	119	—	—	658	3,169	1,112
Petroleum Coke	—	128,341	204	—	-648	—	—	40,616	88,577	8,552
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	88,630	6,405	—	11,725	—	—	656	82,654	33,076
Still Gas	—	117,242	0	—	0	—	—	0	117,242	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	9,548	44	—	-60	—	—	37	9,615	1,765
Total	1,467,817	3,047,360	1,925,617	51,384	-10,935	10	2,891,443	164,064	3,447,595	1,636,133

^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,
June 1999**
(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 5,880	—	8,601	183	-402	0	14,943	123	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,827	840	195	—	260	—	309	43	2,251
Pentanes Plus	301	—	22	—	-48	—	132	7	231
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,526	840	174	—	307	—	177	37	2,020
Ethane/Ethylene	671	27	35	—	23	—	0	0	710
Propane/Propylene	519	567	102	—	164	—	0	23	1,001
Normal Butane/Butylene	146	225	20	—	120	—	56	13	202
Isobutane/Isobutylene	190	20	17	—	(s)	—	120	0	107
Other Liquids	182	—	692	—	-261	—	1,187	46	-97
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	329	—	42	—	-25	—	362	34	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	432	—	-92	—	623	0	-99
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-147	—	218	—	-143	—	203	12	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-1	—	-1	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	207	16,512	1,136	—	-423	—	—	696	17,584
Finished Motor Gasoline	207	8,088	389	—	-139	—	—	71	8,752
Reformulated	—	2,652	184	—	-46	—	—	(s)	2,882
Oxygenated	601	62	0	—	9	—	—	2	652
Other	-394	5,374	205	—	-102	—	—	69	5,218
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	23	(s)	—	-4	—	—	0	27
Jet Fuel	—	1,539	64	—	-74	—	—	36	1,641
Naphtha-Type	—	1	0	—	(s)	—	—	9	-9
Kerosene-Type	—	1,538	64	—	-74	—	—	26	1,650
Kerosene	—	58	(s)	—	6	—	—	(s)	51
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,388	190	—	-53	—	—	180	3,450
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	2,315	108	—	-138	—	—	34	2,526
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	1,073	82	—	85	—	—	146	923
Residual Fuel Oil	—	711	246	—	67	—	—	151	740
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	168	29	—	-2	—	—	0	198
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	232	157	—	-15	—	—	0	403
Special Naphthas	—	63	1	—	-3	—	—	10	57
Lubricants	—	199	11	—	-8	—	—	30	187
Waxes	—	15	2	—	0	—	—	4	13
Petroleum Coke	—	698	1	—	-39	—	—	208	530
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	590	47	—	-160	—	—	5	791
Still Gas	—	690	0	—	0	—	—	0	690
Miscellaneous Products	—	51	0	—	-2	—	—	(s)	52
Total	8,097	17,353	10,624	183	-827	0	16,439	907	19,738

^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-June 1999

(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 5,972	—	8,659	284	46	(s)	14,725	144	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,756	719	189	—	-39	—	361	46	2,297
Pentanes Plus	292	—	33	—	4	—	132	2	186
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,464	719	156	—	-44	—	229	44	2,111
Ethane/Ethylene	622	29	21	—	-15	—	0	0	687
Propane/Propylene	508	553	114	—	-77	—	0	28	1,224
Normal Butane/Butylene	148	119	11	—	46	—	111	16	105
Isobutane/Isobutylene	187	19	10	—	2	—	118	0	95
Other Liquids	321	—	555	—	34	—	889	39	-86
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	329	—	64	—	-1	—	363	31	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	306	—	34	—	361	0	-90
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-9	—	186	—	1	—	168	8	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-1	—	-3	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	61	16,117	1,235	—	-101	—	—	678	16,836
Finished Motor Gasoline	61	7,855	375	—	2	—	—	95	8,193
Reformulated	—	2,521	201	—	-5	—	—	1	2,726
Oxygenated	523	71	0	—	5	—	—	1	589
Other	-463	5,262	175	—	2	—	—	93	4,878
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	19	(s)	—	-2	—	—	0	21
Jet Fuel	—	1,569	115	—	-4	—	—	26	1,662
Naphtha-Type	—	1	(s)	—	(s)	—	—	3	-2
Kerosene-Type	—	1,569	115	—	-5	—	—	23	1,665
Kerosene	—	59	1	—	-11	—	—	(s)	71
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,318	229	—	-127	—	—	159	3,515
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	2,208	121	—	-51	—	—	45	2,335
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	1,110	108	—	-76	—	—	114	1,181
Residual Fuel Oil	—	720	238	—	-9	—	—	128	840
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	209	67	—	1	—	—	0	274
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	209	156	—	-2	—	—	0	367
Special Naphthas	—	60	7	—	-1	—	—	9	59
Lubricants	—	179	9	—	-10	—	—	29	169
Waxes	—	20	2	—	1	—	—	4	18
Petroleum Coke	—	709	1	—	-4	—	—	224	489
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	490	35	—	65	—	—	4	457
Still Gas	—	648	0	—	0	—	—	0	648
Miscellaneous Products	—	53	(s)	—	(s)	—	—	(s)	53
Total	8,109	16,836	10,639	284	-60	(s)	15,975	906	19,047

^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, June 1999
(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 750	—	38,251	5,644	-26	-2,689	0	47,307	1	0	14,747
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	438	1,729	116	—	2,152	223	—	74	59	4,079	5,339
Pentanes Plus	61	—	0	—	0	-10	—	0	1	70	8
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	377	1,729	116	—	2,152	233	—	74	57	4,010	5,331
Ethane/Ethylene	72	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	72	0
Propane/Propylene	199	1,553	105	—	2,109	200	—	0	25	3,741	3,530
Normal Butane/Butylene	83	360	11	—	43	136	—	0	33	328	1,714
Isobutane/Isobutylene	23	-184	0	—	0	-103	—	74	0	-132	87
Other Liquids	1,871	—	8,158	—	88	-936	—	12,644	43	-1,634	22,647
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	2,279	—	275	—	0	251	—	2,261	42	0	2,500
Unfinished Oils	—	—	2,273	—	-294	-174	—	3,853	0	-1,700	9,976
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-408	—	5,610	—	382	-962	—	6,545	1	0	10,058
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-51	—	-15	0	66	113
Finished Petroleum Products	714	60,422	24,255	—	79,845	1,297	—	—	1,526	162,413	155,539
Finished Motor Gasoline	714	31,997	11,127	—	47,883	-124	—	—	4	91,841	56,159
Reformulated	—	20,817	5,069	—	10,483	-514	—	—	1	36,882	20,452
Oxygenated	3,065	0	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	3,064	83
Other	-2,351	11,180	6,058	—	37,400	389	—	—	3	51,895	35,624
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	0	1	—	111	31	—	—	0	81	177
Jet Fuel	—	3,780	734	—	12,673	-360	—	—	279	17,268	12,094
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	3,780	734	—	12,673	-360	—	—	279	17,268	12,094
Kerosene	—	333	9	—	32	231	—	—	2	141	2,850
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	13,295	5,173	—	16,158	1,515	—	—	331	32,780	58,389
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	6,477	2,842	—	11,248	-1,572	—	—	8	22,131	17,115
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	6,818	2,331	—	4,910	3,087	—	—	323	10,649	41,274
Residual Fuel Oil	—	3,030	5,406	—	1,377	1,041	—	—	253	8,519	16,394
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	412	181	—	247	-64	—	—	0	904	484
Special Naphthas	—	64	0	—	119	-14	—	—	18	179	87
Lubricants	—	610	280	—	855	-108	—	—	124	1,729	2,168
Waxes	—	-1	11	—	0	15	—	—	27	-32	323
Petroleum Coke	—	1,535	0	—	0	23	—	—	476	1,036	460
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,273	1,333	—	390	-888	—	—	9	5,875	5,871
Still Gas	—	2,035	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	2,035	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	59	0	—	0	-1	—	—	3	57	83
Total	3,774	62,151	70,780	5,644	82,059	-2,105	0	60,025	1,629	164,858	198,272

^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-June 1999
(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 4,618	—	266,201	12,090	-588	287	0	281,232	802	0	14,747
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,417	8,650	3,360	—	19,098	-1,830	—	804	196	36,355	5,339
Pentanes Plus	493	—	0	—	0	-26	—	0	10	509	8
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,924	8,650	3,360	—	19,098	-1,804	—	804	186	35,846	5,331
Ethane/Ethylene	1,298	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	1,298	0
Propane/Propylene	1,757	9,422	3,298	—	18,798	-1,539	—	0	133	34,681	3,530
Normal Butane/Butylene	638	41	62	—	203	-157	—	315	54	732	1,714
Isobutane/Isobutylene	231	-813	0	—	97	-108	—	489	0	-866	87
Other Liquids	10,530	—	44,949	—	1,170	25	—	61,169	408	-4,953	22,647
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	10,877	—	3,343	—	0	264	—	13,579	377	0	2,500
Unfinished Oils	—	—	11,285	—	-210	-570	—	17,220	0	-5,575	9,976
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-348	—	30,321	—	1,380	391	—	30,932	30	0	10,058
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-60	—	-562	0	622	113
Finished Petroleum Products	1,959	347,409	156,967	—	507,545	-15,097	—	—	5,394	1,023,583	155,539
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,959	182,731	62,315	—	291,268	4,099	—	—	233	533,940	56,159
Reformulated	—	114,299	34,762	—	61,927	-1,830	—	—	36	212,782	20,452
Oxygenated	16,108	49	0	—	0	-242	—	—	2	16,396	83
Other	-14,149	68,383	27,553	—	229,341	6,171	—	—	195	304,762	35,624
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	38	1	—	622	-83	—	—	0	744	177
Jet Fuel	—	20,142	12,262	—	83,359	1,173	—	—	1,096	113,494	12,094
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	2	-2	0
Kerosene-Type	—	20,142	12,262	—	83,359	1,173	—	—	1,094	113,496	12,094
Kerosene	—	2,167	270	—	690	-1,053	—	—	11	4,169	2,850
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	79,992	37,898	—	116,160	-17,978	—	—	965	251,063	58,389
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	35,759	19,984	—	70,804	-6,053	—	—	104	132,496	17,115
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	44,233	17,914	—	45,356	-11,925	—	—	860	118,568	41,274
Residual Fuel Oil	—	19,585	34,989	—	7,339	-3,668	—	—	944	64,637	16,394
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	2,448	1,436	—	658	70	—	—	0	4,472	484
Special Naphthas	—	365	320	—	631	-12	—	—	104	1,224	87
Lubricants	—	3,201	1,409	—	5,235	-322	—	—	732	9,435	2,168
Waxes	—	88	117	—	6	262	—	—	141	-192	323
Petroleum Coke	—	9,675	0	—	0	99	—	—	1,077	8,499	460
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	15,530	5,936	—	1,577	2,299	—	—	72	20,672	5,871
Still Gas	—	11,059	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	11,059	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	388	14	—	0	17	—	—	18	367	83
Total	21,523	356,059	471,477	12,090	527,225	-16,615	0	343,205	6,800	1,054,984	198,272

^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, June 1999
(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 25	—	1,275	188	-1	-90	0	1,577	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	15	58	4	—	72	7	—	2	2	136
Pentanes Plus	2	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	13	58	4	—	72	8	—	2	2	134
Ethane/Ethylene	2	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	2
Propane/Propylene	7	52	4	—	70	7	—	0	1	125
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	12	(s)	—	1	5	—	0	1	11
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-6	0	—	0	-3	—	2	0	-4
Other Liquids	62	—	272	—	3	-31	—	421	1	-54
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	76	—	9	—	0	8	—	75	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	76	—	-10	-6	—	128	0	-57
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-14	—	187	—	13	-32	—	218	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-2	—	-1	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	24	2,014	809	—	2,662	43	—	—	51	5,414
Finished Motor Gasoline	24	1,067	371	—	1,596	-4	—	—	(s)	3,061
Reformulated	—	694	169	—	349	-17	—	—	(s)	1,229
Oxygenated	102	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	102
Other	-78	373	202	—	1,247	13	—	—	(s)	1,730
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	0	(s)	—	4	1	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	126	24	—	422	-12	—	—	9	576
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	126	24	—	422	-12	—	—	9	576
Kerosene	—	11	(s)	—	1	8	—	—	(s)	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	443	172	—	539	51	—	—	11	1,093
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	216	95	—	375	-52	—	—	(s)	738
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	227	78	—	164	103	—	—	11	355
Residual Fuel Oil	—	101	180	—	46	35	—	—	8	284
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	14	6	—	8	-2	—	—	0	30
Special Naphthas	—	2	0	—	4	(s)	—	—	1	6
Lubricants	—	20	9	—	29	-4	—	—	4	58
Waxes	—	(s)	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	1	-1
Petroleum Coke	—	51	0	—	0	1	—	—	16	35
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	109	44	—	13	-30	—	—	(s)	196
Still Gas	—	68	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	68
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Total	126	2,072	2,359	188	2,735	-70	0	2,001	54	5,495

^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-June 1999
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 26	—	1,471	67	-3	2	0	1,554	4	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	24	48	19	—	106	-10	—	4	1	201
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	22	48	19	—	106	-10	—	4	1	198
Ethane/Ethylene	7	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	7
Propane/Propylene	10	52	18	—	104	-9	—	0	1	192
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	(s)	(s)	—	1	-1	—	2	(s)	4
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-4	0	—	1	-1	—	3	0	-5
Other Liquids	58	—	248	—	6	(s)	—	338	2	-27
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	60	—	18	—	0	1	—	75	2	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	62	—	-1	-3	—	95	0	-31
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2	—	168	—	8	2	—	171	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	-3	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	11	1,919	867	—	2,804	-83	—	—	30	5,655
Finished Motor Gasoline	11	1,010	344	—	1,609	23	—	—	1	2,950
Reformulated	—	631	192	—	342	-10	—	—	(s)	1,176
Oxygenated	89	(s)	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	91
Other	-78	378	152	—	1,267	34	—	—	1	1,684
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	(s)	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	4
Jet Fuel	—	111	68	—	461	6	—	—	6	627
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	111	68	—	461	6	—	—	6	627
Kerosene	—	12	1	—	4	-6	—	—	(s)	23
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	442	209	—	642	-99	—	—	5	1,387
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	198	110	—	391	-33	—	—	1	732
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	244	99	—	251	-66	—	—	5	655
Residual Fuel Oil	—	108	193	—	41	-20	—	—	5	357
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	14	8	—	4	(s)	—	—	0	25
Special Naphthas	—	2	2	—	3	(s)	—	—	1	7
Lubricants	—	18	8	—	29	-2	—	—	4	52
Waxes	—	(s)	1	—	(s)	1	—	—	1	-1
Petroleum Coke	—	53	0	—	0	1	—	—	6	47
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	86	33	—	9	13	—	—	(s)	114
Still Gas	—	61	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	61
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Total	119	1,967	2,605	67	2,913	-92	0	1,896	38	5,829

^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, June 1999
(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 13,799	—	24,831	-6,214	67,260	-5,176	0	104,082	770	0	67,871
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	8,837	4,753	4,148	—	-1,438	4,284	—	1,915	555	9,546	37,521
Pentanes Plus	1,123	—	29	—	678	-21	—	845	194	812	2,210
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,714	4,753	4,119	—	-2,116	4,305	—	1,070	362	8,733	35,311
Ethane/Ethylene	3,288	0	1,053	—	-2,443	-404	—	0	0	2,302	3,584
Propane/Propylene	2,953	3,419	2,510	—	61	2,876	—	0	70	5,997	23,158
Normal Butane/Butylene	933	1,224	256	—	-123	1,718	—	80	291	201	6,793
Isobutane/Isobutylene	540	110	300	—	389	115	—	990	0	234	1,776
Other Liquids	-2,533	—	0	—	2,671	-1,383	—	1,611	27	-117	29,190
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	829	—	0	—	0	-293	—	1,095	27	0	2,783
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	118	-979	—	1,214	0	-117	14,042
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-3,362	—	0	—	2,553	-108	—	-701	0	0	12,354
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-3	—	3	0	0	11
Finished Petroleum Products	4,408	107,864	307	—	28,171	-7,661	—	—	559	147,851	110,058
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,408	55,816	60	—	17,000	-1,875	—	—	24	79,135	43,232
Reformulated	—	8,839	0	—	2,452	167	—	—	(s)	11,124	1,891
Oxygenated	10,457	1,434	0	—	0	99	—	—	0	11,792	384
Other	-6,050	45,543	60	—	14,548	-2,141	—	—	23	56,219	40,957
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	174	3	—	117	-59	—	—	0	353	361
Jet Fuel	—	6,654	0	—	4,073	278	—	—	(s)	10,449	8,596
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)	0
Kerosene-Type	—	6,654	0	—	4,073	278	—	—	0	10,449	8,596
Kerosene	—	123	0	—	0	38	—	—	0	85	1,156
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	25,264	96	—	6,862	-2,133	—	—	114	34,241	31,674
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	18,425	77	—	5,691	-1,809	—	—	0	26,002	21,541
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	6,839	19	—	1,171	-324	—	—	114	8,239	10,133
Residual Fuel Oil	—	1,574	54	—	-282	-207	—	—	1	1,552	2,409
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1,360	37	—	-17	34	—	—	0	1,346	399
Special Naphthas	—	640	0	—	110	1	—	—	10	739	340
Lubricants	—	600	36	—	262	-193	—	—	103	988	1,406
Waxes	—	92	3	—	0	-15	—	—	37	73	52
Petroleum Coke	—	4,389	0	—	0	-405	—	—	153	4,641	3,432
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	6,501	18	—	46	-3,175	—	—	118	9,622	16,685
Still Gas	—	4,325	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,325	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	352	0	—	0	50	—	—	(s)	302	316
Total	24,511	112,617	29,286	-6,214	96,664	-9,936	0	107,608	1,912	157,280	244,640

^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-June 1999
(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 84,509	—	131,413	5,487	384,805	-3,022	0	598,367	10,868	0	67,871
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	51,843	22,566	19,219	—	-144	-3,601	—	15,203	2,461	79,421	37,521
Pentanes Plus	6,455	—	176	—	3,356	-252	—	5,078	391	4,770	2,210
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45,388	22,566	19,043	—	-3,500	-3,349	—	10,125	2,070	74,651	35,311
Ethane/Ethylene	18,367	0	3,334	—	-11,389	-1,260	—	0	0	11,572	3,584
Propane/Propylene	17,934	19,116	13,612	—	5,859	-3,837	—	0	491	59,867	23,158
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,913	2,906	967	—	-481	1,708	—	4,537	1,579	1,481	6,793
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,174	544	1,130	—	2,511	40	—	5,588	0	1,731	1,776
Other Liquids	-5,668	—	2	—	12,761	4,037	—	5,136	132	-2,210	29,190
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	7,166	—	0	—	0	663	—	6,372	131	0	2,783
Unfinished Oils	—	—	2	—	291	2,117	—	387	0	-2,211	14,042
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-12,835	—	0	—	12,470	1,260	—	-1,625	(s)	0	12,354
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-3	—	2	0	1	11
Finished Petroleum Products	18,330	624,517	1,962	—	150,122	4,588	—	—	1,915	788,428	110,058
Finished Motor Gasoline	18,330	322,822	460	—	86,316	869	—	—	144	426,915	43,232
Reformulated	—	53,024	0	—	8,225	982	—	—	2	60,265	1,891
Oxygenated	54,955	7,915	0	—	-39	-35	—	—	0	62,866	384
Other	-36,625	261,883	460	—	78,130	-78	—	—	142	303,784	40,957
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	780	6	—	421	-149	—	—	0	1,356	361
Jet Fuel	—	39,352	4	—	21,752	-1,006	—	—	1	62,113	8,596
Naphtha-Type	—	0	4	—	0	0	—	—	1	3	0
Kerosene-Type	—	39,352	0	—	21,752	-1,006	—	—	0	62,110	8,596
Kerosene	—	3,110	1	—	85	-55	—	—	3	3,248	1,156
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	147,583	695	—	39,306	-1,766	—	—	146	189,204	31,674
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	106,293	572	—	31,971	-2,332	—	—	16	141,152	21,541
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	41,290	123	—	7,335	566	—	—	130	48,052	10,133
Residual Fuel Oil	—	9,616	116	—	-1,795	74	—	—	66	7,797	2,409
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	7,924	237	—	337	165	—	—	0	8,333	399
Special Naphthas	—	4,274	177	—	999	-101	—	—	73	5,478	340
Lubricants	—	3,567	184	—	1,587	-179	—	—	460	5,057	1,406
Waxes	—	630	47	—	0	-27	—	—	163	541	52
Petroleum Coke	—	25,301	0	—	0	-324	—	—	482	25,143	3,432
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	33,474	32	—	1,114	7,046	—	—	372	27,202	16,685
Still Gas	—	24,176	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	24,176	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,908	3	—	0	41	—	—	4	1,866	316
Total	149,014	647,083	152,596	5,487	547,544	2,002	0	618,706	15,376	865,639	244,640

^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, June 1999
(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 460	—	828	-207	2,242	-173	0	3,469	26	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	295	158	138	—	-48	143	—	64	19	318
Pentanes Plus	37	—	1	—	23	-1	—	28	6	27
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	257	158	137	—	-71	144	—	36	12	291
Ethane/Ethylene	110	0	35	—	-81	-13	—	0	0	77
Propane/Propylene	98	114	84	—	2	96	—	0	2	200
Normal Butane/Butylene	31	41	9	—	-4	57	—	3	10	7
Isobutane/Isobutylene	18	4	10	—	13	4	—	33	0	8
Other Liquids	-84	—	0	—	89	-46	—	54	1	-4
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	28	—	0	—	0	-10	—	37	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	4	-33	—	40	0	-4
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-112	—	0	—	85	-4	—	-23	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	147	3,595	10	—	939	-255	—	—	19	4,928
Finished Motor Gasoline	147	1,861	2	—	567	-63	—	—	1	2,638
Reformulated	—	295	0	—	82	6	—	—	(s)	371
Oxygenated	349	48	0	—	0	3	—	—	0	393
Other	-202	1,518	2	—	485	-71	—	—	1	1,874
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	6	(s)	—	4	-2	—	—	0	12
Jet Fuel	—	222	0	—	136	9	—	—	(s)	348
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	222	0	—	136	9	—	—	0	348
Kerosene	—	4	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	842	3	—	229	-71	—	—	4	1,141
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	614	3	—	190	-60	—	—	0	867
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	228	1	—	39	-11	—	—	4	275
Residual Fuel Oil	—	52	2	—	-9	-7	—	—	(s)	52
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	45	1	—	-1	1	—	—	0	45
Special Naphthas	—	21	0	—	4	(s)	—	—	(s)	25
Lubricants	—	20	1	—	9	-6	—	—	3	33
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	1	2
Petroleum Coke	—	146	0	—	0	-14	—	—	5	155
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	217	1	—	2	-106	—	—	4	321
Still Gas	—	144	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	144
Miscellaneous Products	—	12	0	—	0	2	—	—	(s)	10
Total	817	3,754	976	-207	3,222	-331	0	3,587	64	5,243

^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-June 1999
(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 467	—	726	30	2,126	-17	0	3,306	60	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	286	125	106	—	-1	-20	—	84	14	439
Pentanes Plus	36	—	1	—	19	-1	—	28	2	26
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	251	125	105	—	-19	-19	—	56	11	412
Ethane/Ethylene	101	0	18	—	-63	-7	—	0	0	64
Propane/Propylene	99	106	75	—	32	-21	—	0	3	331
Normal Butane/Butylene	33	16	5	—	-3	9	—	25	9	8
Isobutane/Isobutylene	18	3	6	—	14	(s)	—	31	0	10
Other Liquids	-31	—	(s)	—	71	22	—	28	1	-12
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	40	—	0	—	0	4	—	35	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	(s)	—	2	12	—	2	0	-12
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-71	—	0	—	69	7	—	-9	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	101	3,450	11	—	829	25	—	—	11	4,356
Finished Motor Gasoline	101	1,784	3	—	477	5	—	—	1	2,359
Reformulated	—	293	0	—	45	5	—	—	(s)	333
Oxygenated	304	44	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	347
Other	-202	1,447	3	—	432	(s)	—	—	1	1,678
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	(s)	—	2	-1	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	217	(s)	—	120	-6	—	—	(s)	343
Naphtha-Type	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	217	0	—	120	-6	—	—	0	343
Kerosene	—	17	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	18
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	815	4	—	217	-10	—	—	1	1,045
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	587	3	—	177	-13	—	—	(s)	780
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	228	1	—	41	3	—	—	1	265
Residual Fuel Oil	—	53	1	—	-10	(s)	—	—	(s)	43
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	44	1	—	2	1	—	—	0	46
Special Naphthas	—	24	1	—	6	-1	—	—	(s)	30
Lubricants	—	20	1	—	9	-1	—	—	3	28
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	3
Petroleum Coke	—	140	0	—	0	-2	—	—	3	139
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	185	(s)	—	6	39	—	—	2	150
Still Gas	—	134	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	134
Miscellaneous Products	—	11	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	10
Total	823	3,575	843	30	3,025	11	0	3,418	85	4,783

^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, June 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 97,618	—	172,073	1,269	-62,920	-3,687	0	211,727	0	0	741,687
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	37,867	16,384	1,409	—	4,173	2,859	—	4,957	555	51,462	69,082
Pentanes Plus	5,819	—	526	—	-202	-1,440	—	2,190	(s)	5,393	6,755
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	32,048	16,384	883	—	4,375	4,299	—	2,767	555	46,069	62,327
Ethane/Ethylene	14,775	824	0	—	4,512	1,098	—	0	0	19,013	14,739
Propane/Propylene	10,492	10,603	369	—	-719	1,387	—	0	486	18,872	22,649
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,559	4,407	324	—	603	1,801	—	863	69	5,160	19,647
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,222	550	190	—	-21	13	—	1,904	0	3,024	5,292
Other Liquids	4,826	—	9,213	—	-2,984	-3,294	—	16,384	1,197	-3,232	68,011
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	4,010	—	0	—	0	-369	—	3,522	857	0	5,552
Unfinished Oils	—	—	8,753	—	176	-1,146	—	13,307	0	-3,232	48,701
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	816	—	460	—	-3,160	-1,795	—	-429	340	0	13,727
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	16	—	-16	0	0	31
Finished Petroleum Products	-744	230,150	7,266	—	-113,608	462	—	—	12,742	109,860	131,836
Finished Motor Gasoline	-744	108,798	0	—	-68,187	730	—	—	1,950	37,187	48,791
Reformulated	—	21,522	0	—	-12,935	459	—	—	0	8,128	10,835
Oxygenated	721	58	0	—	-860	-9	—	—	0	-72	101
Other	-1,465	87,218	0	—	-54,392	280	—	—	1,950	29,131	37,855
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	493	0	—	-243	40	—	—	0	210	511
Jet Fuel	—	23,976	0	—	-18,186	2	—	—	680	5,108	15,104
Naphtha-Type	—	1	0	—	0	-10	—	—	276	-265	3
Kerosene-Type	—	23,975	0	—	-18,186	12	—	—	404	5,373	15,101
Kerosene	—	1,120	0	—	-32	-59	—	—	1	1,146	769
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	45,785	0	—	-23,964	458	—	—	3,399	17,964	29,738
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	30,592	0	—	-17,782	270	—	—	948	11,592	18,905
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	15,193	0	—	-6,182	188	—	—	2,452	6,371	10,833
Residual Fuel Oil	—	9,657	1,825	—	-1,095	457	—	—	2,645	7,285	16,832
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	9,798	5,346	—	-230	-475	—	—	0	15,389	2,847
Special Naphthas	—	1,071	21	—	-229	-48	—	—	5	906	1,526
Lubricants	—	4,056	0	—	-1,006	179	—	—	536	2,335	6,488
Waxes	—	270	30	—	0	-15	—	—	40	275	366
Petroleum Coke	—	10,276	0	—	0	-478	—	—	3,473	7,281	2,776
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	4,366	44	—	-436	-258	—	—	11	4,221	4,941
Still Gas	—	9,599	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	9,599	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	885	0	—	0	-71	—	—	1	955	1,147
Total	139,567	246,534	189,961	1,269	-175,339	-3,660	0	233,068	14,494	158,090	1,010,616

^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-June 1999
(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 578,300	—	1,038,829	15,158	-356,707	2,297	10	1,273,270	3	0	741,687
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	218,948	86,327	10,053	—	4,993	-1,748	—	32,511	4,516	285,042	69,082
Pentanes Plus	32,879	—	5,260	—	-792	1,075	—	11,532	(s)	24,740	6,755
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	186,069	86,327	4,793	—	5,785	-2,823	—	20,979	4,516	260,302	62,327
Ethane/Ethylene	84,624	5,211	434	—	21,465	-1,473	—	0	0	113,207	14,739
Propane/Propylene	61,652	62,568	2,758	—	-17,802	-7,729	—	0	3,606	113,299	22,649
Normal Butane/Butylene	14,340	15,691	959	—	2,947	5,930	—	9,054	910	18,043	19,647
Isobutane/Isobutylene	25,453	2,857	642	—	-825	449	—	11,925	0	15,753	5,292
Other Liquids	29,760	—	38,018	—	-14,624	3,157	—	56,509	6,005	-12,517	68,011
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	25,607	—	0	—	0	82	—	20,886	4,639	0	5,552
Unfinished Oils	—	—	36,213	—	-81	3,037	—	45,642	0	-12,547	48,701
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	4,153	—	1,805	—	-14,543	59	—	-10,010	1,366	0	13,727
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-21	—	-9	0	30	31
Finished Petroleum Products	-3,774	1,359,702	47,320	—	-692,521	-3,221	—	—	75,544	638,404	131,836
Finished Motor Gasoline	-3,774	634,823	0	—	-397,833	-2,125	—	—	15,851	219,489	48,791
Reformulated	—	120,159	0	—	-70,192	1,558	—	—	0	48,409	10,835
Oxygenated	3,790	442	0	—	-2,896	100	—	—	(s)	1,236	101
Other	-7,564	514,222	0	—	-324,745	-3,783	—	—	15,851	169,845	37,855
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2,265	0	—	-1,111	161	—	—	0	993	511
Jet Fuel	—	150,192	2	—	-113,973	993	—	—	2,989	32,239	15,104
Naphtha-Type	—	5	0	—	0	2	—	—	529	-526	3
Kerosene-Type	—	150,187	2	—	-113,973	991	—	—	2,460	32,765	15,101
Kerosene	—	4,402	0	—	-743	-804	—	—	45	4,418	769
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	270,001	237	—	-161,098	-1,552	—	—	15,767	94,925	29,738
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	177,002	0	—	-107,804	245	—	—	5,224	63,729	18,905
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	92,999	237	—	-53,294	-1,797	—	—	10,543	31,196	10,833
Residual Fuel Oil	—	59,091	7,302	—	-5,544	1,503	—	—	12,961	46,385	16,832
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	63,146	38,538	—	-995	-308	—	—	0	100,997	2,847
Special Naphthas	—	5,862	690	—	-1,630	-96	—	—	91	4,927	1,526
Lubricants	—	21,859	49	—	-6,897	-1,198	—	—	3,185	13,024	6,488
Waxes	—	1,917	56	—	-6	-191	—	—	245	1,913	366
Petroleum Coke	—	64,237	0	—	0	-267	—	—	24,307	40,197	2,776
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	22,472	419	—	-2,691	793	—	—	98	19,309	4,941
Still Gas	—	53,439	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	53,439	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	5,996	27	—	0	-130	—	—	6	6,147	1,147
Total	823,234	1,446,029	1,134,220	15,158	-1,058,859	485	10	1,362,290	86,069	910,928	1,010,616

^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, June 1999
(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 3,254	—	5,736	42	-2,097	-123	0	7,058	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,262	546	47	—	139	95	—	165	18	1,715
Pentanes Plus	194	—	18	—	-7	-48	—	73	(s)	180
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,068	546	29	—	146	143	—	92	18	1,536
Ethane/Ethylene	493	27	0	—	150	37	—	0	0	634
Propane/Propylene	350	353	12	—	-24	46	—	0	16	629
Normal Butane/Butylene	85	147	11	—	20	60	—	29	2	172
Isobutane/Isobutylene	141	18	6	—	-1	(s)	—	63	0	101
Other Liquids	161	—	307	—	-99	-110	—	546	40	-108
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	134	—	0	—	0	-12	—	117	29	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	292	—	6	-38	—	444	0	-108
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	27	—	15	—	-105	-60	—	-14	11	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-25	7,672	242	—	-3,787	15	—	—	425	3,662
Finished Motor Gasoline	-25	3,627	0	—	-2,273	24	—	—	65	1,240
Reformulated	—	717	0	—	-431	15	—	—	0	271
Oxygenated	24	2	0	—	-29	(s)	—	—	0	-2
Other	-49	2,907	0	—	-1,813	9	—	—	65	971
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	16	0	—	-8	1	—	—	0	7
Jet Fuel	—	799	0	—	-606	(s)	—	—	23	170
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	9	-9
Kerosene-Type	—	799	0	—	-606	(s)	—	—	13	179
Kerosene	—	37	0	—	-1	-2	—	—	(s)	38
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,526	0	—	-799	15	—	—	113	599
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	1,020	0	—	-593	9	—	—	32	386
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	506	0	—	-206	6	—	—	82	212
Residual Fuel Oil	—	322	61	—	-37	15	—	—	88	243
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	327	178	—	-8	-16	—	—	0	513
Special Naphthas	—	36	1	—	-8	-2	—	—	(s)	30
Lubricants	—	135	0	—	-34	6	—	—	18	78
Waxes	—	9	1	—	0	-1	—	—	1	9
Petroleum Coke	—	343	0	—	0	-16	—	—	116	243
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	146	1	—	-15	-9	—	—	(s)	141
Still Gas	—	320	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	320
Miscellaneous Products	—	30	0	—	0	-2	—	—	(s)	32
Total	4,652	8,218	6,332	42	-5,845	-122	0	7,769	483	5,270

^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-June 1999
(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 3,195	—	5,739	84	-1,971	13	(s)	7,035	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,210	477	56	—	28	-10	—	180	25	1,575
Pentanes Plus	182	—	29	—	-4	6	—	64	(s)	137
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,028	477	26	—	32	-16	—	116	25	1,438
Ethane/Ethylene	468	29	2	—	119	-8	—	0	0	625
Propane/Propylene	341	346	15	—	-98	-43	—	0	20	626
Normal Butane/Butylene	79	87	5	—	16	33	—	50	5	100
Isobutane/Isobutylene	141	16	4	—	-5	2	—	66	0	87
Other Liquids	164	—	210	—	-81	17	—	312	33	-69
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	141	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	115	26	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	200	—	(s)	17	—	252	0	-69
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	23	—	10	—	-80	(s)	—	-55	8	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	-21	7,512	261	—	-3,826	-18	—	—	417	3,527
Finished Motor Gasoline	-21	3,507	0	—	-2,198	-12	—	—	88	1,213
Reformulated	—	664	0	—	-388	9	—	—	0	267
Oxygenated	21	2	0	—	-16	1	—	—	(s)	7
Other	-42	2,841	0	—	-1,794	-21	—	—	88	938
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	13	0	—	-6	1	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	830	(s)	—	-630	5	—	—	17	178
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	3	-3
Kerosene-Type	—	830	(s)	—	-630	5	—	—	14	181
Kerosene	—	24	0	—	-4	-4	—	—	(s)	24
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,492	1	—	-890	-9	—	—	87	524
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	978	0	—	-596	1	—	—	29	352
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	514	1	—	-294	-10	—	—	58	172
Residual Fuel Oil	—	326	40	—	-31	8	—	—	72	256
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	349	213	—	-5	-2	—	—	0	558
Special Naphthas	—	32	4	—	-9	-1	—	—	1	27
Lubricants	—	121	(s)	—	-38	-7	—	—	18	72
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	(s)	-1	—	—	1	11
Petroleum Coke	—	355	0	—	0	-1	—	—	134	222
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	124	2	—	-15	4	—	—	1	107
Still Gas	—	295	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	295
Miscellaneous Products	—	33	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	34
Total	4,548	7,989	6,266	84	-5,850	3	(s)	7,526	476	5,033

^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, June 1999
(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 9,429	—	4,485	4,121	-2,463	-46	0	15,618	0	0	13,758
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	5,379	294	175	—	-4,887	-26	—	391	1	595	1,318
Pentanes Plus	842	—	91	—	-476	-7	—	141	0	323	207
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,537	294	84	—	-4,411	-19	—	250	1	272	1,111
Ethane/Ethylene	1,998	0	0	—	-2,069	1	—	0	0	-72	209
Propane/Propylene	1,572	286	67	—	-1,451	15	—	0	1	458	425
Normal Butane/Butylene	602	68	6	—	-523	-13	—	75	(s)	91	337
Isobutane/Isobutylene	365	-60	11	—	-368	-22	—	175	0	-205	140
Other Liquids	88	—	0	—	0	-325	—	398	8	7	4,846
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	69	—	0	—	0	19	—	42	8	0	358
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-424	—	417	0	7	2,707
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	19	—	0	—	0	80	—	-61	0	0	1,781
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	107	16,780	259	—	1,932	-1,199	—	—	12	20,266	11,507
Finished Motor Gasoline	107	8,215	4	—	441	-521	—	—	(s)	9,288	4,701
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,262	77	0	—	0	-75	—	—	0	1,414	83
Other	-1,155	8,138	4	—	441	-446	—	—	(s)	7,874	4,618
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	19	1	—	15	2	—	—	0	33	35
Jet Fuel	—	729	0	—	1,038	-7	—	—	0	1,774	766
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	729	0	—	1,038	-7	—	—	0	1,774	766
Kerosene	—	49	0	—	0	6	—	—	0	43	99
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	4,352	236	—	438	-199	—	—	0	5,225	2,943
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	3,576	139	—	439	-368	—	—	0	4,522	2,337
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	776	97	—	-1	169	—	—	0	703	606
Residual Fuel Oil	—	394	0	—	0	-20	—	—	0	414	449
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	25	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	25	0
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	1	—	—	1	-2	1
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	8	-8	0
Waxes	—	120	0	—	0	4	—	—	1	115	36
Petroleum Coke	—	533	0	—	0	-7	—	—	0	540	64
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,565	18	—	0	-457	—	—	2	2,038	2,397
Still Gas	—	722	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	722	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	57	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	58	16
Total	15,003	17,074	4,919	4,121	-5,418	-1,596	0	16,407	20	20,868	31,429

^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-June 1999
(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 57,120	—	30,948	15,670	-16,099	1,360	0	86,279	0	0	13,758
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26,948	1,164	1,543	—	-23,947	-95	—	2,568	17	3,218	1,318
Pentanes Plus	4,727	—	477	—	-2,564	-5	—	947	0	1,698	207
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	22,221	1,164	1,066	—	-21,383	-90	—	1,621	17	1,520	1,111
Ethane/Ethylene	8,247	0	0	—	-10,076	-1	—	0	0	-1,828	209
Propane/Propylene	8,543	1,525	976	—	-6,855	-62	—	0	9	4,242	425
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,489	-58	70	—	-2,669	22	—	788	8	14	337
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1,942	-303	20	—	-1,783	-49	—	833	0	-908	140
Other Liquids	1,392	—	0	—	0	-127	—	2,092	41	-614	4,846
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	593	—	0	—	0	95	—	457	41	0	358
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	59	—	555	0	-614	2,707
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	799	—	0	—	0	-281	—	1,080	0	0	1,781
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-136	93,044	1,262	—	10,823	246	—	—	89	104,658	11,507
Finished Motor Gasoline	-136	45,564	75	—	2,487	19	—	—	10	47,961	4,701
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	6,633	2,003	0	—	39	-70	—	—	9	8,736	83
Other	-6,768	43,561	75	—	2,448	89	—	—	2	39,225	4,618
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	65	4	—	68	0	—	—	0	137	35
Jet Fuel	—	4,638	0	—	6,083	-29	—	—	0	10,750	766
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	4,638	0	—	6,083	-29	—	—	0	10,750	766
Kerosene	—	383	0	—	-32	-31	—	—	0	382	99
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	24,858	1,165	—	2,217	-110	—	—	0	28,350	2,943
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	20,330	579	—	2,247	-201	—	—	0	23,357	2,337
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	4,528	586	—	-30	91	—	—	0	4,993	606
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,212	0	—	0	-18	—	—	0	2,230	449
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	116	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	116	0
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	1	—	—	2	-3	1
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	51	-51	0
Waxes	—	641	0	—	0	-12	—	—	19	634	36
Petroleum Coke	—	3,050	0	—	0	-164	—	—	0	3,214	64
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	7,439	18	—	0	594	—	—	7	6,856	2,397
Still Gas	—	3,741	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	3,741	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	337	0	—	0	-4	—	—	0	341	16
Total	85,324	94,208	33,753	15,670	-29,223	1,384	0	90,939	147	107,262	31,429

^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, June 1999
(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 314	—	150	137	-82	-2	0	521	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	179	10	6	—	-163	-1	—	13	(s)	20
Pentanes Plus	28	—	3	—	-16	(s)	—	5	0	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	151	10	3	—	-147	-1	—	8	(s)	9
Ethane/Ethylene	67	0	0	—	-69	(s)	—	0	0	-2
Propane/Propylene	52	10	2	—	-48	1	—	0	(s)	15
Normal Butane/Butylene	20	2	(s)	—	-17	(s)	—	3	(s)	3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	12	-2	(s)	—	-12	-1	—	6	0	-7
Other Liquids	3	—	0	—	0	-11	—	13	(s)	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	—	0	—	0	1	—	1	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-14	—	14	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1	—	0	—	0	3	—	-2	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	4	559	9	—	64	-40	—	—	(s)	676
Finished Motor Gasoline	4	274	(s)	—	15	-17	—	—	(s)	310
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	42	3	0	—	0	-3	—	—	0	47
Other	-38	271	(s)	—	15	-15	—	—	(s)	262
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1	(s)	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	24	0	—	35	(s)	—	—	0	59
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	24	0	—	35	(s)	—	—	0	59
Kerosene	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	145	8	—	15	-7	—	—	0	174
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	119	5	—	15	-12	—	—	0	151
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	26	3	—	(s)	6	—	—	0	23
Residual Fuel Oil	—	13	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	14
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	4	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	—	18	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	18
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	52	1	—	0	-15	—	—	(s)	68
Still Gas	—	24	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	24
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	500	569	164	137	-181	-53	0	547	1	696

^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-June 1999
(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 316	—	171	87	-89	8	0	477	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	149	6	9	—	-132	-1	—	14	(s)	18
Pentanes Plus	26	—	3	—	-14	(s)	—	5	0	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	123	6	6	—	-118	(s)	—	9	(s)	8
Ethane/Ethylene	46	0	0	—	-56	(s)	—	0	0	-10
Propane/Propylene	47	8	5	—	-38	(s)	—	0	(s)	23
Normal Butane/Butylene	19	(s)	(s)	—	-15	(s)	—	4	(s)	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	11	-2	(s)	—	-10	(s)	—	5	0	-5
Other Liquids	8	—	0	—	0	-1	—	12	(s)	-3
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3	—	0	—	0	1	—	3	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	3	0	-3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	4	—	—	—	0	-2	—	6	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-1	514	7	—	60	1	—	—	(s)	578
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1	252	(s)	—	14	(s)	—	—	(s)	265
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	37	11	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	48
Other	-37	241	(s)	—	14	(s)	—	—	(s)	217
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	(s)	—	(s)	0	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	26	0	—	34	(s)	—	—	0	59
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	26	0	—	34	(s)	—	—	0	59
Kerosene	—	2	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	137	6	—	12	-1	—	—	0	157
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	112	3	—	12	-1	—	—	0	129
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	25	3	—	(s)	1	—	—	0	28
Residual Fuel Oil	—	12	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	12
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	4	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	—	17	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	18
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	41	(s)	—	0	3	—	—	(s)	38
Still Gas	—	21	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	21
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	471	520	186	87	-161	8	0	502	1	593

^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, June 1999
(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 54,815	—	18,386	662	-1,851	-455	0	69,560	2,907	0	64,709
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,281	2,054	9	—	0	445	—	1,924	124	1,851	4,486
Pentanes Plus	1,170	—	0	—	0	39	—	785	(s)	346	72
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,111	2,054	9	—	0	406	—	1,139	124	1,505	4,414
Ethane/Ethylene	2	0	0	—	0	5	—	0	0	-3	5
Propane/Propylene	342	1,155	9	—	0	433	—	0	115	958	1,413
Normal Butane/Butylene	213	702	0	—	0	-32	—	669	9	269	2,568
Isobutane/Isobutylene	554	197	0	—	0	0	—	470	0	281	428
Other Liquids	1,207	—	3,394	—	225	-1,901	—	4,567	94	2,066	30,607
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,692	—	984	—	0	-350	—	3,940	86	0	2,818
Unfinished Oils	—	—	1,927	—	0	-45	—	-94	0	2,066	21,703
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,486	—	483	—	225	-1,506	—	721	7	0	6,084
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	1,738	80,157	1,997	—	3,660	-5,602	—	—	6,032	87,122	51,374
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,738	37,806	488	—	2,863	-2,386	—	—	162	45,119	19,466
Reformulated	—	28,378	450	—	0	-1,501	—	—	9	30,320	10,168
Oxygenated	2,524	298	0	—	860	266	—	—	52	3,364	1,108
Other	-786	9,130	38	—	2,003	-1,151	—	—	100	11,436	8,190
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	0	—	0	-138	—	—	0	141	363
Jet Fuel	—	11,040	1,185	—	402	-2,126	—	—	110	14,643	7,361
Naphtha-Type	—	25	0	—	0	17	—	—	0	8	55
Kerosene-Type	—	11,015	1,185	—	402	-2,143	—	—	110	14,635	7,306
Kerosene	—	110	0	—	0	-25	—	—	5	130	78
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	12,929	184	—	506	-1,219	—	—	1,550	13,288	10,472
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	10,371	184	—	404	-650	—	—	63	11,546	7,853
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	2,558	0	—	102	-569	—	—	1,487	1,742	2,619
Residual Fuel Oil	—	6,681	101	—	0	729	—	—	1,619	4,434	6,453
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	388	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	388	368
Special Naphthas	—	127	0	—	0	-17	—	—	270	-126	16
Lubricants	—	712	0	—	-111	-103	—	—	136	568	1,257
Waxes	—	-31	8	—	0	11	—	—	12	-46	335
Petroleum Coke	—	4,210	31	—	0	-295	—	—	2,148	2,388	1,820
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,982	0	—	0	-10	—	—	20	1,972	3,182
Still Gas	—	4,027	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,027	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	173	0	—	0	-23	—	—	1	195	203
Total	60,041	82,211	23,786	662	2,034	-7,513	0	76,051	9,157	91,039	151,176

^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-June 1999
(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 356,310	—	99,888	2,979	-11,411	7,407	0	426,016	14,343	0	64,709
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	15,731	11,516	33	—	0	182	—	14,227	1,110	11,761	4,486
Pentanes Plus	8,306	—	0	—	0	13	—	6,372	(s)	1,921	72
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,425	11,516	33	—	0	169	—	7,855	1,110	9,840	4,414
Ethane/Ethylene	18	0	0	—	0	5	—	0	0	13	5
Propane/Propylene	2,117	7,401	33	—	0	-696	—	0	750	9,497	1,413
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,320	2,952	0	—	0	803	—	5,337	359	-1,227	2,568
Isobutane/Isobutylene	2,970	1,163	0	—	0	57	—	2,518	0	1,558	428
Other Liquids	22,038	—	17,566	—	693	-897	—	36,060	438	4,696	30,607
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	15,353	—	8,211	—	0	-1,267	—	24,401	430	0	2,818
Unfinished Oils	—	—	7,871	—	0	1,573	—	1,602	0	4,696	21,703
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	6,685	—	1,484	—	693	-1,183	—	10,037	8	0	6,084
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-20	—	20	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	-5,358	492,465	16,084	—	24,031	-4,883	—	—	39,781	492,324	51,374
Finished Motor Gasoline	-5,358	235,774	5,080	—	17,762	-2,474	—	—	1,020	254,712	19,466
Reformulated	—	168,900	1,554	—	40	-1,628	—	—	91	172,031	10,168
Oxygenated	13,265	2,497	0	—	2,896	1,104	—	—	208	17,346	1,108
Other	-18,623	64,377	3,526	—	14,826	-1,950	—	—	722	65,334	8,190
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	282	0	—	0	-308	—	—	0	590	363
Jet Fuel	—	69,709	8,550	—	2,779	-1,922	—	—	678	82,282	7,361
Naphtha-Type	—	106	0	—	0	22	—	—	0	84	55
Kerosene-Type	—	69,603	8,550	—	2,779	-1,944	—	—	678	82,198	7,306
Kerosene	—	688	0	—	0	-48	—	—	21	715	78
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	78,170	1,419	—	3,415	-1,571	—	—	11,853	72,722	10,472
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	60,241	681	—	2,782	-876	—	—	2,750	61,830	7,853
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	17,929	738	—	633	-695	—	—	9,103	10,892	2,619
Residual Fuel Oil	—	39,864	680	—	0	493	—	—	9,124	30,927	6,453
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	2,024	73	—	0	11	—	—	0	2,086	368
Special Naphthas	—	323	0	—	0	-33	—	—	1,358	-1,002	16
Lubricants	—	3,720	0	—	75	-135	—	—	769	3,161	1,257
Waxes	—	372	78	—	0	87	—	—	90	273	335
Petroleum Coke	—	26,078	204	—	0	8	—	—	14,751	11,523	1,820
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	9,715	0	—	0	993	—	—	107	8,615	3,182
Still Gas	—	24,827	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	24,827	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	919	0	—	0	16	—	—	9	894	203
Total	388,721	503,981	133,571	2,979	13,313	1,809	0	476,303	55,672	508,781	151,176

^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, June 1999
(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 1,827	—	613	22	-62	-15	0	2,319	97	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	76	68	(s)	—	0	15	—	64	4	62
Pentanes Plus	39	—	0	—	0	1	—	26	(s)	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	37	68	(s)	—	0	14	—	38	4	50
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	11	39	(s)	—	0	14	—	0	4	32
Normal Butane/Butylene	7	23	0	—	0	-1	—	22	(s)	9
Isobutane/Isobutylene	18	7	0	—	0	0	—	16	0	9
Other Liquids	40	—	113	—	8	-63	—	152	3	69
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	90	—	33	—	0	-12	—	131	3	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	64	—	0	-2	—	-3	0	69
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-50	—	16	—	8	-50	—	24	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	58	2,672	67	—	122	-187	—	—	201	2,904
Finished Motor Gasoline	58	1,260	16	—	95	-80	—	—	5	1,504
Reformulated	—	946	15	—	0	-50	—	—	(s)	1,011
Oxygenated	84	10	0	—	29	9	—	—	2	112
Other	-26	304	1	—	67	-38	—	—	3	381
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	0	-5	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	368	40	—	13	-71	—	—	4	488
Naphtha-Type	—	1	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	367	40	—	13	-71	—	—	4	488
Kerosene	—	4	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	431	6	—	17	-41	—	—	52	443
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	346	6	—	13	-22	—	—	2	385
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	85	0	—	3	-19	—	—	50	58
Residual Fuel Oil	—	223	3	—	0	24	—	—	54	148
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	13	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	13
Special Naphthas	—	4	0	—	0	-1	—	—	9	-4
Lubricants	—	24	0	—	-4	-3	—	—	5	19
Waxes	—	-1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	-2
Petroleum Coke	—	140	1	—	0	-10	—	—	72	80
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	66	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	66
Still Gas	—	134	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	134
Miscellaneous Products	—	6	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	6
Total	2,001	2,740	793	22	68	-250	0	2,535	305	3,035

^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-June 1999
(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 1,969	—	552	16	-63	41	0	2,354	79	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	87	64	(s)	—	0	1	—	79	6	65
Pentanes Plus	46	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	35	(s)	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41	64	(s)	—	0	1	—	43	6	54
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	12	41	(s)	—	0	-4	—	0	4	52
Normal Butane/Butylene	13	16	0	—	0	4	—	29	2	-7
Isobutane/Isobutylene	16	6	0	—	0	(s)	—	14	0	9
Other Liquids	122	—	97	—	4	-5	—	199	2	26
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	85	—	45	—	0	-7	—	135	2	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	43	—	0	9	—	9	0	26
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	37	—	8	—	4	-7	—	55	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-30	2,721	89	—	133	-27	—	—	220	2,720
Finished Motor Gasoline	-30	1,303	28	—	98	-14	—	—	6	1,407
Reformulated	—	933	9	—	(s)	-9	—	—	1	950
Oxygenated	73	14	0	—	16	6	—	—	1	96
Other	-103	356	19	—	82	-11	—	—	4	361
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	0	—	0	-2	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	385	47	—	15	-11	—	—	4	455
Naphtha-Type	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	385	47	—	15	-11	—	—	4	454
Kerosene	—	4	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	432	8	—	19	-9	—	—	65	402
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	333	4	—	15	-5	—	—	15	342
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	99	4	—	3	-4	—	—	50	60
Residual Fuel Oil	—	220	4	—	0	3	—	—	50	171
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	11	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	12
Special Naphthas	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	8	-6
Lubricants	—	21	0	—	(s)	-1	—	—	4	17
Waxes	—	2	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	144	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	81	64
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	54	0	—	0	5	—	—	1	48
Still Gas	—	137	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	137
Miscellaneous Products	—	5	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	5
Total	2,148	2,784	738	16	74	10	0	2,632	308	2,811

^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	April 1999		January-April 1999	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 780	E 26	E 3,114	E 26
Florida	E 449	E 15	E 1,844	E 15
New York	E 18	E 1	E 61	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 181	E 6	E 642	E 5
Virginia	(s)	(s)	E 1	E (s)
West Virginia	E 131	E 4	E 492	E 4
Adjustment ^a	(s)	(s)	75	1
PAD District II	E 14,163	E 472	E 56,385	E 470
Illinois	E 1,056	E 35	E 4,118	E 34
Indiana	166	6	647	5
Kansas	2,239	75	E 8,744	E 73
Kentucky	E 227	E 8	E 806	E 7
Michigan	E 632	E 21	E 2,759	E 23
Missouri	E 9	E (s)	E 24	E (s)
Nebraska	E 218	E 7	E 863	E 7
North Dakota	2,729	91	E 11,049	E 92
Ohio	E 585	E 19	E 2,574	E 21
Oklahoma	5,947	198	22,591	188
South Dakota	96	3	364	3
Tennessee	32	1	E 103	E 1
Adjustment ^a	228	8	1,743	15
PAD District III	E 97,319	E 3,244	E 380,653	E 3,172
Alabama	884	29	3,715	31
Arkansas	E 598	E 20	E 2,424	E 20
Louisiana ^b	E 11,067	E 369	E 43,019	E 358
Mississippi	1,434	48	5,721	48
New Mexico	E 5,199	E 173	E 20,358	E 170
Texas ^b	E 38,166	E 1,272	E 152,452	E 1,270
Federal Offshore PAD District III	E 39,926	E 1,331	E 152,257	E 1,269
Adjustment ^a	45	1	707	6
PAD District IV	E 9,385	E 313	E 38,136	E 318
Colorado	E 1,795	E 60	E 6,676	E 56
Montana	E 1,278	E 43	E 5,376	E 45
Utah	E 1,360	E 45	E 5,769	E 48
Wyoming	5,011	167	19,470	162
Adjustment ^a	-59	-2	846	7
PAD District V	E 57,654	E 1,922	E 240,634	E 2,005
Alaska ^b	E 31,669	E 1,056	E 133,816	E 1,115
South Alaska	909	30	3,704	31
North Slope	30,760	1,025	130,112	1,084
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	0	0	(s)	(s)
Arizona	6	(s)	21	(s)
California ^b	21,990	733	E 90,016	E 750
Nevada	59	2	E 238	E 2
Federal Offshore PAD District V	3,359	112	E 14,186	E 118
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	572	19	2,357	20
U.S. Total^b	E 179,301	E 5,977	E 718,922	E 5,991

^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 - 5,789; California: State - 1,568; Louisiana: State - E 1,768; Texas: State - 40; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E 52,449.

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

E = Estimated.

NA = Not Available.

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, June 1999
(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	128	310	438	496	351	7,990	8,837
Pentanes Plus	17	44	61	86	83	954	1,123
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	111	266	377	410	268	7,036	7,714
Ethane	47	25	72	122	0	3,166	3,288
Propane	36	163	199	174	168	2,611	2,953
Normal Butane	28	55	83	65	100	768	933
Isobutane	0	23	23	49	0	491	540
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	3	29	32	87	59	2,089	2,235
Pentanes Plus	0	2	2	11	20	438	469
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3	27	30	76	39	1,651	1,766
Ethane	0	0	0	17	0	208	225
Propane	1	21	22	34	23	1,146	1,203
Normal Butane	2	3	5	11	16	223	250
Isobutane	0	3	3	14	0	74	88

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	17,775	4,617	8,754	524	6,197	37,867	5,379	2,281	54,802
Pentanes Plus	2,879	618	1,447	162	713	5,819	842	1,170	9,015
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	14,896	3,999	7,307	362	5,484	32,048	4,537	1,111	45,787
Ethane	6,878	1,811	3,131	82	2,873	14,775	1,998	2	20,135
Propane	5,037	1,095	2,523	137	1,700	10,492	1,572	342	15,558
Normal Butane	2,031	-1,034	872	91	599	2,559	602	213	4,390
Isobutane	950	2,127	781	52	312	4,222	365	554	5,704
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	156	1,437	1,438	128	74	3,233	307	266	6,073
Pentanes Plus	66	325	250	74	15	730	120	26	1,347
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	90	1,112	1,188	54	59	2,503	187	240	4,726
Ethane	8	282	60	33	0	383	2	0	610
Propane	51	209	259	11	45	575	98	206	2,104
Normal Butane	21	342	471	9	11	854	68	18	1,195
Isobutane	10	279	398	1	3	691	19	16	817

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,
June 1999**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			Total
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	
Crude Oil	44,464	2,843	47,307	70,118	12,622	21,342	104,082
Natural Gas Liquids	74	0	74	701	197	1,017	1,915
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	32	142	671	845
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	74	0	74	669	55	346	1,070
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	0	0	0	57	0	23	80
Isobutane	74	0	74	612	55	323	990
Other Liquids	12,639	5	12,644	139	1,454	18	1,611
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,261	0	2,261	726	264	105	1,095
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	26	0	17	43
Oxygenates	W	W	2,261	700	264	88	1,052
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	918
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	2,160	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	3,843	10	3,853	1,463	357	-606	1,214
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	6,550	-5	6,545	-2,053	833	519	-701
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-15	0	-15	3	0	0	3
Total Input to Refineries	57,177	2,848	60,025	70,958	14,273	22,377	107,608
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,475	95	1,570	2,376	418	717	3,511
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,591	100	1,691	2,473	421	725	3,619
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	92.7	95.1	92.8	96.1	99.3	98.9	97.0
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	659	19	678	833	135	216	1,184
Catalytic Hydrocracking	57	0	57	155	0	4	159
Delayed and Fluid Coking	78	0	78	200	50	82	332
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.45	1.14	1.43	1.22	2.06	0.76	1.22
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	33.15	34.33	33.22	33.18	30.46	35.29	33.29
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,591	100	1,691	2,473	421	725	3,619
Operating	1,511	100	1,611	2,473	421	725	3,619
Idle	80	0	80	0	0	0	0
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	132	0	0	132

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
June 1999 (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	16,807	101,131	85,335	5,667	2,787	211,727	15,618	69,560	448,294
Natural Gas Liquids	1,016	2,561	923	198	259	4,957	391	1,924	9,261
Pentanes Plus	562	1,267	52	165	144	2,190	141	785	3,961
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	454	1,294	871	33	115	2,767	250	1,139	5,300
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	422	256	181	0	4	863	75	669	1,687
Isobutane	32	1,038	690	33	111	1,904	175	470	3,613
Other Liquids	63	11,555	4,911	-145	0	16,384	398	4,567	35,604
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	137	2,556	806	2	21	3,522	42	3,940	10,860
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	137	382	468	0	0	987	0	749	1,779
Oxygenates	0	2,174	338	W	W	2,535	42	3,191	9,081
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	944
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	76
MTBE	W	1,982	W	W	W	2,293	W	3,183	7,756
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	305
Unfinished Oils (net)	309	9,642	3,426	-143	73	13,307	417	-94	18,697
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-383	-643	695	-4	-94	-429	-61	721	6,075
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	-16	0	0	-16	0	0	-28
Total Input to Refineries	17,886	115,247	91,169	5,720	3,046	233,068	16,407	76,051	493,159
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	564	3,347	2,879	184	93	7,066	525	2,524	15,195
Operable Capacity (daily average)	575	3,610	2,937	202	95	7,418	528	3,020	16,276
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	97.9	92.7	98.0	91.4	98.2	95.2	99.4	83.6	93.4
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	190	1,356	987	27	24	2,583	151	669	5,265
Catalytic Hydrocracking	44	254	235	0	0	532	6	361	1,115
Delayed and Fluid Coking	5	376	450	5	0	836	41	402	1,688
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.80	1.48	1.53	1.70	0.51	1.44	1.41	1.23	1.35
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.16	31.41	29.33	30.88	38.80	31.19	33.25	27.09	31.30
Operable Capacity (daily average)	575	3,610	2,937	202	95	7,418	528	3,020	16,276
Operating	573	3,583	2,937	195	95	7,383	528	2,997	16,137
Idle	2	27	0	7	0	36	0	23	139
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	27,994	28,139

^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,
June 1999**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,665	64	1,729	3,790	406	557	4,753
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	1,522	31	1,553	2,580	313	526	3,419
Propane	W	W	W	2,112	W	W	2,812
Propylene	W	W	W	468	W	W	607
Normal Butane/Butylene	322	38	360	1,096	63	65	1,224
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-179	-5	-184	114	30	-34	110
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	30,919	1,078	31,997	36,522	7,499	11,795	55,816
Reformulated	20,817	0	20,817	7,184	1,355	300	8,839
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	1,434	0	1,434
Other	10,102	1,078	11,180	29,338	4,710	11,495	45,543
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	57	63	54	174
Jet Fuel	3,718	62	3,780	4,660	929	1,065	6,654
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	3,718	62	3,780	4,660	929	1,065	6,654
Commercial	3,718	43	3,761	4,559	929	944	6,432
Military	0	19	19	101	0	121	222
Kerosene	275	58	333	94	-1	30	123
Distillate Fuel Oil	12,610	685	13,295	15,470	3,350	6,444	25,264
0.05 percent sulfur and under	5,930	547	6,477	11,214	2,283	4,928	18,425
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	6,680	138	6,818	4,256	1,067	1,516	6,839
Residual Fuel Oil	2,978	52	3,030	1,249	264	61	1,574
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,361	36	1,397	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,230	16	2,246	302	0	-4	298
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	-613	0	-613	947	264	65	1,276
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	412	0	412	553	0	0	553
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	754	0	53	807
Special Naphthas	39	25	64	568	0	72	640
Lubricants	371	239	610	373	0	227	600
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	371	239	610	373	0	227	600
Waxes	0	-1	-1	63	0	29	92
Petroleum Coke	1,505	30	1,535	2,784	742	863	4,389
Marketable	526	0	526	1,716	436	643	2,795
Catalyst	979	30	1,009	1,068	306	220	1,594
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,786	487	3,273	4,500	1,189	812	6,501
Still Gas	1,954	81	2,035	2,880	515	930	4,325
Miscellaneous Products	33	26	59	242	67	43	352
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	33	26	59	242	67	43	352
Total	59,265	2,886	62,151	74,559	15,023	23,035	112,617
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-2,088	-38	-2,126	-3,601	-750	-658	-5,009

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, June 1999 (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	988	9,774	5,447	99	76	16,384	294	2,054	25,214
Ethane/Ethylene	23	677	124	0	0	824	0	0	824
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	649
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	175
Propane/Propylene	683	5,680	4,104	88	48	10,603	286	1,155	17,016
Propane	W	2,995	2,640	W	W	6,202	W	W	11,476
Propylene	W	2,685	1,464	W	W	4,401	W	W	5,540
Normal Butane/Butylene	382	2,966	1,023	8	28	4,407	68	702	6,761
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	6,538
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	223
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-100	451	196	3	0	550	-60	197	613
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	520
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	93
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,397	54,511	41,579	1,572	1,739	108,798	8,215	37,806	242,632
Reformulated	688	17,456	3,378	0	0	21,522	0	28,378	79,556
Oxygenated	0	0	19	0	39	58	77	298	1,867
Other	8,709	37,055	38,182	1,572	1,700	87,218	8,138	9,130	161,209
Finished Aviation Gasoline	130	222	141	0	0	493	19	3	689
Jet Fuel	1,543	10,510	11,504	210	209	23,976	729	11,040	46,179
Naphtha-Type	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	25	26
Kerosene-Type	1,542	10,510	11,504	210	209	23,975	729	11,015	46,153
Commercial	1,262	8,385	11,333	181	0	21,161	594	10,212	42,160
Military	280	2,125	171	29	209	2,814	135	803	3,993
Kerosene	-16	817	241	70	8	1,120	49	110	1,735
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,074	20,430	19,184	1,354	743	45,785	4,352	12,929	101,625
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,063	16,526	9,618	663	722	30,592	3,576	10,371	69,441
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,011	3,904	9,566	691	21	15,193	776	2,558	32,184
Residual Fuel Oil	202	6,159	3,154	126	16	9,657	394	6,681	21,336
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	126	4	383	0	0	513	90	131	2,131
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	3	560	595	100	16	1,274	100	1,090	5,008
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	73	5,595	2,176	26	0	7,870	204	5,460	14,197
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	96	2,988	889	0	-11	3,962	0	102	5,029
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	127	3,118	2,591	0	0	5,836	25	286	6,954
Special Naphthas	83	678	132	178	0	1,071	0	127	1,902
Lubricants	W	1,890	W	W	W	4,056	0	712	5,978
Naphthenic	W	224	W	W	W	874	0	326	1,200
Paraffinic	W	1,666	W	W	W	3,182	0	386	4,778
Waxes	0	105	139	26	0	270	120	-31	450
Petroleum Coke	282	5,424	4,473	52	45	10,276	533	4,210	20,943
Marketable	27	3,435	3,317	34	0	6,813	306	3,288	13,728
Catalyst	255	1,989	1,156	18	45	3,463	227	922	7,215
Asphalt and Road Oil	575	1,129	1,427	1,096	139	4,366	1,565	1,982	17,687
Still Gas	753	4,941	3,648	160	97	9,599	722	4,027	20,708
Miscellaneous Products	58	400	427	0	0	885	57	173	1,526
Fuel Use	0	0	117	0	0	117	0	-7	110
Nonfuel Use	58	400	310	0	0	768	57	180	1,416
Total	18,325	123,096	96,317	5,735	3,061	246,534	17,074	82,211	520,587
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-439	-7,849	-5,148	-15	-15	-13,466	-667	-6,160	-27,428

^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,
June 1999**
(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	13,349	356	13,705	8,971	1,617	2,532	13,120
Petroleum Products	56,293	2,561	58,854	39,929	11,189	12,963	64,081
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	4	66	188	258
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,717	7	1,724	2,833	463	1,282	4,578
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Propane/Propylene	450	3	453	1,542	25	412	1,979
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,187	2	1,189	1,069	376	681	2,126
Isobutane/Isobutylene	80	2	82	220	62	189	471
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,986	10	1,996	284	151	12	447
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	30	0	0	30
Oxygenates	W	W	1,996	254	151	12	417
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	305
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,721	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	9,416	560	9,976	9,066	1,204	3,772	14,042
Naphthas and Lighter	1,555	189	1,744	2,581	169	1,285	4,035
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,484	4	2,488	1,556	90	530	2,176
Heavy Gas Oils	3,584	316	3,900	3,257	941	1,188	5,386
Residuum	1,793	51	1,844	1,672	4	769	2,445
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	8,283	10	8,293	6,744	1,595	1,017	9,356
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	113	0	113	11	0	0	11
Finished Motor Gasoline	11,701	270	11,971	5,048	1,128	1,794	7,970
Reformulated	7,233	0	7,233	164	0	0	164
Oxygenated	0	6	6	0	296	0	296
Other	4,468	264	4,732	4,884	832	1,794	7,510
Finished Aviation Gasoline	19	0	19	24	51	50	125
Jet Fuel	1,997	18	2,015	2,429	165	491	3,085
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,997	18	2,015	2,429	165	491	3,085
Kerosene	235	56	291	128	67	123	318
Distillate Fuel Oil	12,828	243	13,071	5,756	1,367	2,207	9,330
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,558	215	2,773	3,481	664	1,160	5,305
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	10,270	28	10,298	2,275	703	1,047	4,025
Residual Fuel Oil	5,176	43	5,219	1,547	145	111	1,803
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	529	36	565	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,608	7	2,615	437	0	0	437
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	2,039	0	2,039	1,110	145	111	1,366
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	484	0	484	309	0	0	309
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	90	0	0	90
Special Naphthas	47	24	71	291	0	34	325
Lubricants	409	298	707	327	0	0	327
Waxes	0	323	323	19	0	33	52
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	460	0	460	511	2,695	226	3,432
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,418	654	2,072	4,404	2,064	1,588	8,056
Miscellaneous Products	4	45	49	104	28	35	167
Total Stocks, All Oils	69,642	2,917	72,559	48,900	12,806	15,495	77,201

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
June 1999 (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	1,070	29,566	20,464	1,285	304	52,689	2,298	24,370	106,182
Petroleum Products	10,485	73,569	50,759	4,525	1,475	140,813	11,399	58,385	333,532
Pentanes Plus	115	73	10	13	6	217	20	0	495
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,520	3,699	4,458	34	55	10,766	381	1,088	18,537
Ethane/Ethylene	139	597	0	0	0	736	0	0	738
Propane/Propylene	1,293	1,444	480	4	2	3,223	110	116	5,881
Normal Butane/Butylene	892	1,231	3,378	12	20	5,533	191	634	9,673
Isobutane/Isobutylene	196	427	600	18	33	1,274	80	338	2,245
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	71	1,682	688	15	15	2,471	119	1,650	6,683
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	35
Oxygenates	71	1,682	687	W	W	2,470	119	1,646	6,648
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	481
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	726
MTBE	W	1,184	W	W	W	1,856	W	1,624	5,327
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	114
Unfinished Oils	2,598	26,806	17,730	1,032	535	48,701	2,707	21,703	97,129
Naphthas and Lighter	1,112	6,863	3,011	327	226	11,539	815	3,357	21,490
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	251	3,960	3,322	240	87	7,860	464	4,470	17,458
Heavy Gas Oils	702	10,076	8,601	409	222	20,010	933	10,374	40,603
Residuum	533	5,907	2,796	56	0	9,292	495	3,502	17,578
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,216	6,099	4,566	91	227	12,199	1,781	5,653	37,282
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	5	0	26	0	0	31	0	2	157
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,305	10,675	6,661	278	190	19,109	2,353	8,858	50,261
Reformulated	65	4,082	527	0	0	4,674	0	5,264	17,335
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	396
Other	1,240	6,593	6,134	278	190	14,435	2,353	3,500	32,530
Finished Aviation Gasoline	49	261	173	0	0	483	25	114	766
Jet Fuel	391	4,544	2,404	145	46	7,530	363	3,504	16,497
Naphtha-Type	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	49	50
Kerosene-Type	390	4,544	2,404	145	46	7,529	363	3,455	16,447
Kerosene	5	351	199	9	13	577	92	55	1,333
Distillate Fuel Oil	933	8,215	4,725	429	184	14,486	1,196	5,258	43,341
0.05 percent sulfur and under	611	5,673	2,034	179	107	8,604	942	3,856	21,480
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	322	2,542	2,691	250	77	5,882	254	1,402	21,861
Residual Fuel Oil	211	3,671	3,363	73	10	7,328	448	4,557	19,355
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	33	7	12	0	0	52	31	888	1,536
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	441	279	47	10	777	246	758	4,833
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	178	3,223	3,072	26	0	6,499	171	2,911	12,986
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	18	1,035	324	0	22	1,399	0	131	2,323
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	73	1,226	149	0	0	1,448	0	237	1,775
Special Naphthas	89	1,095	50	93	0	1,327	0	16	1,739
Lubricants	12	2,399	1,851	919	0	5,181	0	754	6,969
Waxes	0	129	204	33	0	366	36	335	1,112
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	0	787	1,989	0	0	2,776	64	1,820	8,552
Asphalt and Road Oil	840	601	765	1,361	172	3,739	1,812	2,471	18,150
Miscellaneous Products	34	221	424	0	0	679	2	179	1,076
Total Stocks, All Oils	11,555	103,135	71,223	5,810	1,779	193,502	13,697	82,755	439,714

^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
June 1999**

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	3.4	2.2	3.4	5.3	3.1	2.7	4.5
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	45.6	38.0	45.2	51.9	47.8	49.0	50.8
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7.7	2.2	7.4	6.5	7.2	5.1	6.3
Kerosene	0.6	2.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	26.1	24.0	26.0	21.6	25.8	31.1	24.0
Residual Fuel Oil	6.2	1.8	5.9	1.7	2.0	0.3	1.5
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.8
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.6
Lubricants	0.8	8.4	1.2	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.6
Waxes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.1	1.1	3.0	3.9	5.7	4.2	4.2
Asphalt and Road Oil	5.8	17.1	6.4	6.3	9.2	3.9	6.2
Still Gas	4.0	2.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.1
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.3	-1.3	-4.2	-5.0	-5.8	-3.2	-4.8

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	5.8	8.8	6.1	1.8	2.7	7.3	1.8	3.0	5.4
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	50.4	45.2	44.1	24.9	54.3	44.8	48.9	44.9	46.3
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9.0	9.5	13.0	3.8	7.3	10.7	4.5	15.9	9.9
Kerosene	-0.1	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.8	18.4	21.6	24.5	26.0	20.3	27.1	18.6	21.8
Residual Fuel Oil	1.2	5.6	3.6	2.3	0.6	4.3	2.5	9.6	4.6
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	2.7	1.0	0.0	-0.4	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.1
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.7	2.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.2	0.4	1.5
Special Naphthas	0.5	0.6	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4
Lubricants	0.2	1.7	1.5	14.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.0	1.3
Waxes	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1
Petroleum Coke	1.6	4.9	5.0	0.9	1.6	4.6	3.3	6.1	4.5
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.4	1.0	1.6	19.8	4.9	1.9	9.8	2.9	3.8
Still Gas	4.4	4.5	4.1	2.9	3.4	4.3	4.5	5.8	4.4
Miscellaneous Products	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-2.6	-7.1	-5.8	-0.3	-0.5	-6.0	-4.2	-8.9	-5.9

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

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

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

^d Represents the difference between input and production.

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

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 28 and 29.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry, June 1999
(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	831	782	3,793	5,406
Delaware	0	0	328	328
Florida	208	0	1,072	1,280
Georgia	210	0	0	210
Maine	92	0	268	360
Maryland	0	0	200	200
New Jersey	275	427	258	960
New York	46	316	641	1,003
North Carolina	0	0	277	277
Pennsylvania	0	0	227	227
South Carolina	0	0	195	195
Vermont	0	0	3	3
Virginia	0	39	324	363
PAD District II	54	0	0	54
Michigan	54	0	0	54
PAD District III	0	29	1,796	1,825
Louisiana	0	0	359	359
Texas	0	29	1,437	1,466
PAD District V	101	0	0	101
Hawaii	101	0	0	101
U.S. Total	986	811	5,589	7,386

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

**Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
June 1999**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						U.S. Total	Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V			
Crude Oil^{a,b}	38,251	51,619	145,540	4,230	18,386	258,026	8,601	
Natural Gas Liquids	116	4,148	1,409	175	9	5,857	195	
Pentanes Plus	0	29	526	91	0	646	22	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	116	4,119	883	84	9	5,211	174	
Ethane	0	509	0	0	0	509	17	
Ethylene	0	544	0	0	0	544	18	
Propane	105	2,304	369	67	9	2,854	95	
Propylene	0	206	0	0	0	206	7	
Normal Butane	11	256	324	6	0	597	20	
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Isobutane	0	300	190	11	0	501	17	
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Liquids	8,158	0	9,213	0	3,394	20,765	692	
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	275	0	0	0	984	1,259	42	
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oxygenates	275	0	0	0	984	1,259	42	
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	9	9	(s)	
MTBE	275	0	0	0	975	1,250	42	
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unfinished Oils ^a	2,273	0	8,753	0	1,927	12,953	432	
Naphthas and Lighter	0	0	996	0	0	996	33	
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	344	0	0	344	11	
Heavy Gas Oils	1,135	0	2,764	0	0	3,899	130	
Residuum	1,138	0	4,649	0	1,927	7,714	257	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,610	0	460	0	483	6,553	218	
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Finished Petroleum Products	24,255	307	7,266	259	1,997	34,084	1,136	
Finished Motor Gasoline	11,127	60	0	4	488	11,679	389	
Reformulated	5,069	0	0	0	450	5,519	184	
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	6,058	60	0	4	38	6,160	205	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	3	0	1	0	5	(s)	
Jet Fuel	734	0	0	0	1,185	1,919	64	
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kerosene-Type	734	0	0	0	1,185	1,919	64	
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	349	0	0	0	352	701	23	
Other	385	0	0	0	833	1,218	41	
Kerosene	9	0	0	0	0	9	(s)	
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,173	96	0	236	184	5,689	190	
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	2	22	24	1	
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	2	22	24	1	
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	5,173	96	0	234	162	5,665	189	
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,842	77	0	137	162	3,218	107	
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	2,331	19	0	97	0	2,447	82	
Residual Fuel Oil	5,406	54	1,825	0	101	7,386	246	
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	5,406	54	1,825	0	101	7,386	246	
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	831	54	0	0	101	986	33	
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	782	0	29	0	0	811	27	
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	3,793	0	1,796	0	0	5,589	186	
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	181	37	640	0	0	858	29	
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	4,706	0	0	4,706	157	
Special Naphthas	0	0	21	0	0	21	1	
Lubricants	280	36	0	0	0	316	11	
Waxes	11	3	30	0	8	52	2	
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	31	31	1	
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,333	18	44	18	0	1,413	47	
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	70,780	56,074	163,428	4,664	23,786	318,732	10,624	

^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-June 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	266,201	285,660	888,307	27,223	99,888	1,567,279	8,659
Natural Gas Liquids	3,360	19,219	10,053	1,543	33	34,208	189
Pentanes Plus	0	176	5,260	477	0	5,913	33
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,360	19,043	4,793	1,066	33	28,295	156
Ethane	0	1,130	434	0	0	1,564	9
Ethylene	0	2,204	0	0	0	2,204	12
Propane	3,298	12,281	2,758	976	33	19,346	107
Propylene	0	1,331	0	0	0	1,331	7
Normal Butane	62	967	959	70	0	2,058	11
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	1,130	642	20	0	1,792	10
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	44,949	2	38,018	0	17,566	100,535	555
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	3,343	0	0	0	8,211	11,554	64
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	3,343	0	0	0	8,211	11,554	64
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	42	42	(s)
MTBE	3,343	0	0	0	8,169	11,512	64
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	11,285	2	36,213	0	7,871	55,371	306
Naphthas and Lighter	1,547	2	6,905	0	0	8,454	47
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	3,138	0	55	3,193	18
Heavy Gas Oils	7,841	0	14,718	0	40	22,599	125
Residuum	1,897	0	11,452	0	7,776	21,125	117
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	30,321	0	1,805	0	1,484	33,610	186
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	156,967	1,962	47,320	1,262	16,084	223,595	1,235
Finished Motor Gasoline	62,315	460	0	75	5,080	67,930	375
Reformulated	34,762	0	0	0	1,554	36,316	201
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	27,553	460	0	75	3,526	31,614	175
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	6	0	4	0	11	(s)
Jet Fuel	12,262	4	2	0	8,550	20,818	115
Naphtha-Type	0	4	0	0	0	4	(s)
Kerosene-Type	12,262	0	2	0	8,550	20,814	115
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	7,261	0	0	0	4,718	11,979	66
Other	5,001	0	2	0	3,832	8,835	49
Kerosene	270	1	0	0	0	271	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	37,898	695	237	1,165	1,419	41,414	229
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	3	0	3	174	180	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	3	0	3	78	84	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	96	96	1
Other	37,898	692	237	1,162	1,245	41,234	228
0.05 percent sulfur and under	19,984	569	0	576	603	21,732	120
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	17,914	123	237	586	642	19,502	108
Residual Fuel Oil	34,989	116	7,302	0	680	43,087	238
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	34,989	116	7,302	0	680	43,087	238
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	8,390	116	975	0	415	9,896	55
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	5,423	0	2,094	0	0	7,517	42
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	21,176	0	4,233	0	265	25,674	142
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	904	237	10,863	0	73	12,077	67
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	532	0	27,675	0	0	28,207	156
Special Naphthas	320	177	690	0	0	1,187	7
Lubricants	1,409	184	49	0	0	1,642	9
Waxes	117	47	56	0	78	298	2
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	204	204	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	5,936	32	419	18	0	6,405	35
Miscellaneous Products	14	3	27	0	0	44	(s)
Total	471,477	306,843	983,698	30,028	133,571	1,925,617	10,639

^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
June 1999
(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	71,257	210	3,713	219	1,225	0	157	974	0	0
Algeria	202	210	2,249	0	0	0	0	974	0	0
Iraq	20,723	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	7,761	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	42,571	0	881	219	1,225	0	157	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	583	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	53,279	369	3,265	776	1,725	508	897	1,999	0	0
Indonesia	1,266	0	299	0	0	0	0	101	0	0
Nigeria	20,011	0	1,090	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	32,002	369	1,876	776	1,725	508	897	1,898	0	0
Non OPEC	133,490	4,632	5,975	5,558	8,729	1,411	4,635	4,413	9	21
Angola	9,791	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,778	0	0	50	291	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	1,028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	351	0	0
Belgium	0	0	173	1,225	247	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	350	233	443	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	1,801	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	35,083	4,328	87	52	1,345	28	1,609	540	9	0
China, People's Republic of	564	0	0	857	565	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	9,441	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	3,345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	165	171	407	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	2,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	494	0	0	0	0	29	0	0
Guatemala	465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	179	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	305	130	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	198	0	643	0	0	0	21
Malaysia	648	0	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	38,123	0	739	176	0	0	0	359	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	393	115	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	250	0	0	70	108	418	0	0
Norway	13,899	304	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	741	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	14	793	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	660	0	1,974	0	16	0	319	965	0	0
Singapore	0	0	352	2	65	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,004	0	0	339	0	0	0	343	0	0
Turkey	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	8,978	0	0	325	64	0	0	356	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	349	114	3,768	365	2,469	974	0	0
Other	1,040	0	0	1,409	555	0	0	0	0	0
Total	258,026	5,211	12,953	6,553	11,679	1,919	5,689	7,386	9	21
Persian Gulf ^e	71,055	0	1,464	219	1,225	0	157	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
June 1999 (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	3,192	0	0	911	10,601	81,858	2,375	353	2,729
Algeria	0	3,192	0	0	526	7,151	7,353	7	238	245
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,723	691	0	691
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,761	259	0	259
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	385	2,867	45,438	1,419	96	1,515
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	583	583	0	19	19
Other OPEC	238	347	0	994	0	11,118	64,397	1,776	371	2,147
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	400	1,666	42	13	56
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,090	21,101	667	36	703
Venezuela	238	347	0	994	0	9,628	41,630	1,067	321	1,388
Non OPEC	620	1,167	316	419	1,082	38,987	172,477	4,450	1,300	5,749
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,791	326	0	326
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	341	3,119	93	11	104
Australia	0	648	0	0	0	648	1,676	34	22	56
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	351	351	0	12	12
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,645	1,645	0	55	55
Brazil	17	0	0	0	113	1,156	1,156	0	39	39
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,801	60	0	60
Canada	72	0	113	210	708	9,101	44,184	1,169	303	1,473
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	1,422	1,986	19	47	66
Colombia	219	0	0	0	0	219	9,660	315	7	322
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	317	11	0	11
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	12	0	12
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,345	112	0	112
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	684	23	0	23
France	0	0	0	0	0	743	743	0	25	25
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,750	92	0	92
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	528	528	0	18	18
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	465	16	0	16
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	263	263	0	9	9
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	229	229	0	8	8
Japan	16	0	0	0	1	452	452	0	15	15
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	49	911	911	0	30	30
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	296	944	22	10	31
Mexico	0	0	0	209	8	1,491	39,614	1,271	50	1,320
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	162	670	670	0	22	22
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	846	846	0	28	28
Norway	0	519	0	0	0	828	14,727	463	28	491
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	78	819	25	3	27
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	807	807	0	27	27
Puerto Rico	246	0	203	0	0	449	449	0	15	15
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	3,274	3,934	22	109	131
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	419	419	0	14	14
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	232	232	0	8	8
Trinidad and Tobago	50	0	0	0	0	732	1,736	33	24	58
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	72	72	0	2	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	27	772	9,750	299	26	325
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,039	8,039	0	268	268
Other	0	0	0	0	9	1,973	3,013	35	66	100
Total	858	4,706	316	1,413	1,993	60,706	318,732	8,601	2,024	10,624
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	385	3,450	74,505	2,369	115	2,484

^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
June 1999
(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	4,415	0	0	219	1,225	0	157	974	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	974	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,415	0	0	219	1,225	0	157	0	0	0
Other OPEC	12,665	0	0	776	1,725	279	897	1,348	0	0
Nigeria	7,439	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	5,226	0	0	776	1,725	279	897	1,348	0	0
Non OPEC	21,171	116	2,273	4,615	8,177	455	4,119	3,084	9	0
Angola	4,393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	374	0	0	50	291	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	351	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	1,225	247	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	350	233	443	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	4,267	116	0	6	1,243	20	1,223	486	9	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	857	357	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	165	171	407	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	1,803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	670	0	710	101	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	393	115	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	70	108	418	0	0
Norway	6,504	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	14	793	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	436	0	16	0	319	78	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	2	65	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	459	0	0	0	0	0	0	343	0	0
United Kingdom	618	0	0	325	64	0	0	356	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	349	114	3,768	365	2,469	974	0	0
Other	0	0	0	926	313	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38,251	116	2,273	5,610	11,127	734	5,173	5,406	9	0
Persian Gulf^e	4,415	0	0	219	1,225	0	157	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
June 1999 (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	2,575	6,990	147	86	233
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	974	974	0	32	32
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,601	6,016	147	53	201
Other OPEC	0	0	0	950	0	5,975	18,640	422	199	621
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,439	248	0	248
Venezuela	0	0	0	950	0	5,975	11,201	174	199	373
Non OPEC	181	0	280	383	287	23,979	45,150	706	799	1,505
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,393	146	0	146
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	341	715	12	11	24
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	351	351	0	12	12
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,472	1,472	0	49	49
Brazil	0	0	0	0	113	1,139	1,139	0	38	38
Canada	9	0	77	174	1	3,364	7,631	142	112	254
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	1,214	1,214	0	40	40
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	317	11	0	11
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	12	0	12
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	732	24	0	24
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	684	23	0	23
France	0	0	0	0	0	743	743	0	25	25
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,803	60	0	60
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	263	263	0	9	9
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	2	2
Japan	9	0	0	0	1	10	10	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	198	198	0	7	7
Mexico	0	0	0	209	0	1,020	1,690	22	34	56
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	162	670	670	0	22	22
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	596	596	0	20	20
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	5	6,509	217	(s)	217
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	78	78	0	3	3
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	807	807	0	27	27
Puerto Rico	163	0	203	0	0	366	366	0	12	12
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	849	849	0	28	28
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	67	67	0	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	343	802	15	11	27
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	745	1,363	21	25	45
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,039	8,039	0	268	268
Other	0	0	0	0	5	1,244	1,244	0	41	41
Total	181	0	280	1,333	287	32,529	70,780	1,275	1,084	2,359
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	1,601	6,016	147	53	201

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
^c Includes 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
June 1999
(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	8,348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	1,518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	6,349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	10,035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	5,694	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	4,341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	33,236	4,119	0	0	60	0	96	54	0	0
Angola	1,393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	25,086	4,119	0	0	60	0	96	54	0	0
Colombia	1,695	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,687	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	51,619	4,119	0	0	60	0	96	54	0	0
Persian Gulf^e	8,348	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
June 1999 (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	8,348	278	0	278
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,518	51	0	51
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	481	16	0	16
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,349	212	0	212
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,035	335	0	335
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,694	190	0	190
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,341	145	0	145
Non OPEC	37	0	36	18	35	4,455	37,691	1,108	149	1,256
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,393	46	0	46
Canada	37	0	36	18	34	4,454	29,540	836	148	985
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,695	57	0	57
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,687	90	0	90
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	569	19	0	19
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,806	60	0	60
Other	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Total	37	0	36	18	35	4,455	56,074	1,721	149	1,869
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,348	278	0	278

^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
June 1999
(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	51,592	210	3,468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	202	210	2,004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	14,755	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	7,280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	29,355	0	881	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	583	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	29,054	369	2,609	0	0	0	0	550	0	0
Nigeria	6,878	0	1,090	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	22,176	369	1,519	0	0	0	0	550	0	0
Non OPEC	64,894	304	2,676	460	0	0	0	1,275	0	21
Angola	4,005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	1,131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	87	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	7,746	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	116	0	0	0	0	29	0	0
Guatemala	465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Mexico	33,966	0	29	75	0	0	0	359	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	6,826	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	660	0	1,538	0	0	0	0	887	0	0
Syria	0	0	232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	545	0	0	339	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	6,554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	145,540	883	8,753	460	0	0	0	1,825	0	21
Persian Gulf^e	51,390	0	1,464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
June 1999 (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	3,192	0	0	526	7,396	58,988	1,720	247	1,966
Algeria	0	3,192	0	0	526	5,932	6,134	7	198	204
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,755	492	0	492
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,280	243	0	243
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	881	30,236	979	29	1,008
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	583	583	0	19	19
Other OPEC	238	347	0	44	0	4,157	33,211	968	139	1,107
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,090	7,968	229	36	266
Venezuela	238	347	0	44	0	3,067	25,243	739	102	841
Non OPEC	402	1,167	0	0	30	6,335	71,229	2,163	211	2,374
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,005	134	0	134
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,229	41	0	41
Australia	0	648	0	0	0	648	648	0	22	22
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	173	173	0	6	6
Brazil	17	0	0	0	0	17	17	0	1	1
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,131	38	0	38
Canada	26	0	0	0	0	159	159	0	5	5
Colombia	219	0	0	0	0	219	7,965	258	7	266
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	947	32	0	32
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	145	145	0	5	5
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	465	16	0	16
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	179	179	0	6	6
Japan	7	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	463	34,429	1,132	15	1,148
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	250	250	0	8	8
Norway	0	519	0	0	0	823	7,649	228	27	255
Puerto Rico	83	0	0	0	0	83	83	0	3	3
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	2,425	3,085	22	81	103
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	232	232	0	8	8
Trinidad and Tobago	50	0	0	0	0	389	934	18	13	31
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	72	72	0	2	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	27	27	6,581	218	1	219
Other	0	0	0	0	3	3	823	27	(s)	27
Total	640	4,706	0	44	556	17,888	163,428	4,851	596	5,448
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	1,464	52,854	1,713	49	1,762

^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
June 1999
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	4,230	84	0	0	4	0	236	0	0	0
Canada	4,230	84	0	0	4	0	236	0	0	0
Total	4,230	84	0	0	4	0	236	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	6,902	0	245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	0	245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	4,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	2,452	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	1,525	0	656	0	0	229	0	101	0	0
Indonesia	1,266	0	299	0	0	0	0	101	0	0
Venezuela	259	0	357	0	0	229	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	9,959	9	1,026	483	488	956	184	0	0	0
Argentina	1,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	1,028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,500	9	0	0	38	8	54	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	564	0	0	0	208	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	2,613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	305	130	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	643	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	648	0	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	741	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	220	0	0	483	242	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18,386	9	1,927	483	488	1,185	184	101	0	0
Persian Gulf^e	6,902	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
June 1999 (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	18	92	434	4,664	141	14	155
Canada	0	0	0	18	92	434	4,664	141	14	155
Total	0	0	0	18	92	434	4,664	141	14	155
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	385	630	7,532	230	21	251
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	245	245	0	8	8
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,450	148	0	148
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	385	385	2,837	82	13	95
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	986	2,511	51	33	84
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	400	1,666	42	13	56
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	586	845	9	20	28
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	638	3,784	13,743	332	126	458
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,175	39	0	39
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,028	34	0	34
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	670	22	0	22
Canada	0	0	0	0	581	690	2,190	50	23	73
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	208	772	19	7	26
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,613	87	0	87
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	378	378	0	13	13
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	435	435	0	15	15
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	49	692	692	0	23	23
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	296	944	22	10	31
Mexico	0	0	0	0	8	8	808	27	(s)	27
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	741	25	0	25
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	352	352	0	12	12
Other	0	0	0	0	0	725	945	7	24	32
Total	0	0	0	0	1,023	5,400	23,786	613	180	793
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	385	385	7,287	230	13	243

^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-June 1999
(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	436,293	1,593	9,577	1,110	6,594	779	1,422	7,611	0	0
Algeria	6,729	1,593	6,619	447	86	0	0	7,546	0	0
Iraq	125,944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	43,054	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	1,494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	260,566	0	881	500	6,508	579	1,422	65	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	583	163	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	349,302	2,026	13,474	6,940	11,986	5,096	10,335	10,578	0	0
Indonesia	11,842	0	551	0	0	0	0	415	0	0
Nigeria	123,038	20	4,493	202	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	214,422	2,006	8,430	6,738	11,986	5,096	10,335	10,163	0	0
Non OPEC	781,684	24,676	32,320	25,560	49,350	14,943	29,657	24,898	271	1,187
Angola	60,303	0	0	0	0	689	0	0	0	0
Argentina	17,536	0	522	1,041	687	0	0	150	0	0
Australia	5,728	0	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	368	0	201	0	0	697	0	0
Belgium	0	0	3,353	2,493	810	0	176	109	0	0
Benin	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	350	506	951	0	0	577	0	289
Brunei	9,620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	816	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	201,769	21,981	1,391	410	9,716	737	12,823	3,157	271	649
China, People's Republic of	2,128	0	0	857	565	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	79,613	0	74	218	0	279	0	827	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	8,485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	16,254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	3,343	0	0	267	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,793	1,353	843	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	28,267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	1,227	11	375	0	0	1,371	0	0
Greece	0	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	4,061	0	262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	179	1,103	753	0	0	0	0	161
Ivory Coast	0	0	292	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	525	623	390	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	452	601	1,756	0	0	0	43
Malaysia	3,177	0	1,466	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	232,101	0	1,976	841	0	451	0	2,378	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	976	1,869	1,055	0	0	623	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	6,448	0	0	3,397	412	2,444	0	0
Norway	43,353	1,949	1,834	0	767	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	6,359	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	271	2,090	0	0	345	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	2,549	0	2,245	1,536	283	156	616	1,831	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,118	330	856	1,930	202	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	110	319	788	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	325	0	0
Syria	0	0	232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	227	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	5,361	0	0	721	0	0	300	1,349	0	0
Turkey	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	45,415	746	1,951	7,220	2,179	0	0	1,079	0	45
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,601	381	22,889	4,424	14,738	7,046	0	0
Other	4,544	0	622	3,263	2,169	274	0	512	0	0
Total	1,567,279	28,295	55,371	33,610	67,930	20,818	41,414	43,087	271	1,187
Persian Gulf^e	429,564	0	2,958	663	6,508	779	1,422	65	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-June 1999 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	1,760	18,346	0	0	10,201	58,993	495,286	2,410	326	2,736
Algeria	1,760	17,859	0	0	5,260	41,170	47,899	37	227	265
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	125,944	696	0	696
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	200	43,254	238	1	239
Qatar	0	487	0	0	0	1,981	1,981	0	11	11
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	4,941	14,896	275,462	1,440	82	1,522
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	746	746	0	4	4
Other OPEC	2,238	1,075	0	4,359	664	68,771	418,073	1,930	380	2,310
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	4	970	12,812	65	5	71
Nigeria	94	0	0	0	0	4,809	127,847	680	27	706
Venezuela	2,144	1,075	0	4,359	660	62,992	277,414	1,185	348	1,533
Non OPEC	8,079	8,786	1,642	2,046	7,159	230,574	1,012,258	4,319	1,274	5,593
Angola	0	225	0	0	0	914	61,217	333	5	338
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	2,400	19,936	97	13	110
Australia	0	1,652	0	0	0	1,899	7,627	32	10	42
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,266	1,266	0	7	7
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	6,941	6,941	0	38	38
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	1	0	1
Brazil	47	0	0	0	221	2,941	2,941	0	16	16
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,620	53	0	53
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	816	5	0	5
Canada	669	0	614	706	3,991	57,115	258,884	1,115	316	1,430
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	103	1,525	3,653	12	8	20
Colombia	432	0	0	0	0	1,830	81,443	440	10	450
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,485	47	0	47
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	4	0	4
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,254	90	0	90
Egypt	264	0	0	0	0	531	3,874	18	3	21
France	0	0	25	0	996	5,010	5,010	0	28	28
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,267	156	0	156
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	30	3,014	3,014	0	17	17
Greece	329	0	0	0	0	473	473	0	3	3
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	262	4,323	22	1	24
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	556	556	0	3	3
Italy	312	0	0	0	0	2,508	2,508	0	14	14
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	292	292	0	2	2
Japan	39	0	0	0	40	1,617	1,617	0	9	9
Korea, Republic of	73	0	24	0	583	3,532	3,532	0	20	20
Malaysia	0	632	0	0	0	2,098	5,275	18	12	29
Mexico	2,959	1,014	0	866	26	10,511	242,612	1,282	58	1,340
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	857	5,380	5,380	0	30	30
Netherlands Antilles	1,355	331	0	171	0	14,558	14,558	0	80	80
Norway	0	3,044	0	0	0	7,594	50,947	240	42	281
Peru	209	0	0	0	0	287	6,646	35	2	37
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	2,706	2,706	0	15	15
Puerto Rico	885	0	979	0	0	1,864	1,864	0	10	10
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	98	98	0	1	1
Russia	328	0	0	0	0	6,995	9,544	14	39	53
Singapore	0	0	0	0	66	4,502	4,502	0	25	25
Spain	0	32	0	303	0	1,552	1,552	0	9	9
Sweden	0	302	0	0	0	785	785	0	4	4
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	232	232	0	1	1
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	227	227	0	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	50	0	0	0	0	2,420	7,781	30	13	43
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	72	72	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	63	532	0	0	37	13,852	59,267	251	77	327
Virgin Islands	65	0	0	0	164	52,308	52,308	0	289	289
Other	0	1,022	0	0	45	7,907	12,451	25	44	69
Total	12,077	28,207	1,642	6,405	18,024	358,338	1,925,617	8,659	1,980	10,639
Persian Gulf^e	0	487	0	0	4,941	17,823	447,387	2,373	98	2,472

^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-June 1999
(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	29,385	399	222	947	6,594	90	1,185	7,546	0	0
Algeria	2,091	399	222	447	86	0	0	7,546	0	0
Saudi Arabia	27,294	0	0	500	6,508	90	1,185	0	0	0
Other OPEC	84,361	20	2,200	5,976	11,986	3,486	10,335	9,502	0	0
Nigeria	49,523	20	0	195	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	34,838	0	2,200	5,781	11,986	3,486	10,335	9,502	0	0
Non OPEC	152,455	2,941	8,863	23,398	43,735	8,686	26,378	17,941	270	320
Angola	33,039	0	0	0	0	689	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,629	0	522	1,041	687	0	0	150	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	201	0	0	697	0	0
Belgium	0	0	258	2,493	810	0	176	109	0	0
Brazil	0	0	350	506	951	0	0	459	0	126
Cameroon	414	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	28,503	1,296	0	278	9,011	339	10,489	3,041	270	194
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	857	357	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	20,296	0	0	0	0	279	0	827	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	2,644	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	4,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	3,343	0	0	267	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	790	1,353	843	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	19,927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	156	11	375	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	1,103	753	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	4,479	0	924	766	0	0	0	684	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	683	1,869	1,055	0	0	623	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	330	0	0	2,955	412	2,444	0	0
Norway	24,127	899	0	0	767	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	364	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	271	2,090	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	98	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	436	1,536	283	0	572	78	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	2	65	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	110	319	788	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	459	0	0	382	0	0	300	1,349	0	0
United Kingdom	8,528	746	1,275	6,887	1,324	0	0	356	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,240	381	22,614	4,424	14,429	7,046	0	0
Other	0	0	233	2,780	761	0	0	0	0	0
Total	266,201	3,360	11,285	30,321	62,315	12,262	37,898	34,989	270	320
Persian Gulf^e	27,294	0	0	500	6,508	90	1,185	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-June 1999 (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	689	17,672	47,057	162	98	260
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	8,700	10,791	12	48	60
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	689	8,972	36,266	151	50	200
Other OPEC	0	0	0	4,257	431	48,193	132,554	466	266	732
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	215	49,738	274	1	275
Venezuela	0	0	0	4,257	431	47,978	82,816	192	265	458
Non OPEC	904	532	1,409	1,679	2,355	139,411	291,866	842	770	1,613
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	689	33,728	183	4	186
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	2,400	4,029	9	13	22
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	898	898	0	5	5
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	3,846	3,846	0	21	21
Brazil	0	0	0	0	221	2,613	2,613	0	14	14
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	414	2	0	2
Canada	182	0	430	656	37	26,223	54,726	157	145	302
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	13	1,227	1,227	0	7	7
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,106	21,402	112	6	118
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,644	15	0	15
Congo (Kinshasa) ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	4	0	4
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,003	22	0	22
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	267	3,610	18	1	20
France	0	0	0	0	996	3,982	3,982	0	22	22
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,927	110	0	110
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	30	572	572	0	3	3
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	556	556	0	3	3
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	1,856	1,856	0	10	10
Japan	18	0	0	0	15	33	33	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	198	198	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	633	0	3,007	7,486	25	17	41
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	857	5,087	5,087	0	28	28
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	171	0	6,312	6,312	0	35	35
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,666	25,793	133	9	143
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	78	442	2	(s)	2
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	2,361	2,361	0	13	13
Puerto Rico	704	0	979	0	0	1,683	1,683	0	9	9
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	98	98	0	1	1
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	2,905	2,905	0	16	16
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	67	67	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	0	219	0	1,436	1,436	0	8	8
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	2,031	2,490	3	11	14
United Kingdom	0	532	0	0	0	11,120	19,648	47	61	109
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	164	51,298	51,298	0	283	283
Other	0	0	0	0	22	3,796	3,796	0	21	21
Total	904	532	1,409	5,936	3,475	205,276	471,477	1,471	1,134	2,605
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	689	8,972	36,266	151	50	200

^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-June 1999
(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	59,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	17,792	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	4,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	36,638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	49,905	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	20,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	29,673	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	176,505	19,043	2	0	460	4	695	116	1	177
Angola	8,472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	135,685	19,043	2	0	460	4	695	116	1	177
Colombia	11,517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	12,205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	2,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	285,660	19,043	2	0	460	4	695	116	1	177
Persian Gulf^e	59,250	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-June 1999 (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	59,250	327	0	327
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,792	98	0	98
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,820	27	0	27
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,638	202	0	202
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,905	276	0	276
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,232	112	0	112
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,673	164	0	164
Non OPEC	237	0	184	32	232	21,183	197,688	975	117	1,092
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,472	47	0	47
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	660	4	0	4
Canada	237	0	184	32	227	21,178	156,863	750	117	867
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,517	64	0	64
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	2	0	2
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	357	2	0	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,205	67	0	67
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,222	12	0	12
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	3	0	3
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,517	25	0	25
Other	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Total	237	0	184	32	232	21,183	306,843	1,578	117	1,695
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	59,250	327	0	327

^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-June 1999
(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	318,136	1,194	8,658	163	0	0	237	65	0	0
Algeria	4,638	1,194	5,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	90,934	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	34,463	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	1,494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	188,101	0	881	0	0	0	237	65	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	583	163	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	202,419	2,006	10,366	964	0	0	0	661	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	53,283	0	4,493	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	149,136	2,006	5,873	957	0	0	0	661	0	0
Non OPEC	367,752	1,593	17,189	678	0	2	0	6,576	0	690
Angola	18,792	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	8,746	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	3,095	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	0	163
Brunei	5,405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	543	1,153	46	0	0	0	0	0	278
Colombia	47,419	0	74	218	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	5,492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	8,340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	693	0	0	0	0	1,371	0	0
Greece	0	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	4,061	0	262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	161
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Malaysia	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	208,146	0	1,052	75	0	2	0	1,429	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	4,071	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	17,004	1,050	1,834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,735	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	345	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	2,028	0	1,809	0	0	0	0	1,753	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	325	0	0
Syria	0	0	232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	4,902	0	0	339	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	32,370	0	676	0	0	0	0	723	0	45
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,806	0	389	0	0	0	0	512	0	0
Total	888,307	4,793	36,213	1,805	0	2	237	7,302	0	690
Persian Gulf^e	313,498	0	2,958	163	0	0	237	65	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-June 1999 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	1,760	18,346	0	0	5,260	35,683	353,819	1,758	197	1,955
Algeria	1,760	17,859	0	0	5,260	31,773	36,411	26	176	201
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	90,934	502	0	502
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,463	190	0	190
Qatar	0	487	0	0	0	1,981	1,981	0	11	11
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,183	189,284	1,039	7	1,046
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	746	746	0	4	4
Other OPEC	2,238	1,075	0	102	4	17,416	219,835	1,118	96	1,215
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	94	0	0	0	0	4,594	57,877	294	25	320
Venezuela	2,144	1,075	0	102	0	12,818	161,954	824	71	895
Non OPEC	6,865	8,254	49	317	79	42,292	410,044	2,032	234	2,265
Angola	0	225	0	0	0	225	19,017	104	1	105
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,746	48	0	48
Australia	0	1,652	0	0	0	1,652	1,652	0	9	9
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	3,095	3,095	0	17	17
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	1	0	1
Brazil	47	0	0	0	0	328	328	0	2	2
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,405	30	0	30
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	402	2	0	2
Canada	250	0	0	0	0	2,270	2,270	0	13	13
Colombia	432	0	0	0	0	724	48,143	262	4	266
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,492	30	0	30
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	728	4	0	4
Egypt	264	0	0	0	0	264	264	0	1	1
France	0	0	25	0	0	1,028	1,028	0	6	6
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,340	46	0	46
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	2,064	2,064	0	11	11
Greece	329	0	0	0	0	473	473	0	3	3
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	262	4,323	22	1	24
Italy	312	0	0	0	0	652	652	0	4	4
Japan	21	0	0	0	23	44	44	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	24	0	1	68	68	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	632	0	0	0	632	806	1	3	4
Mexico	2,959	1,014	0	233	0	6,764	214,910	1,150	37	1,187
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	293	293	0	2	2
Netherlands Antilles	1,355	331	0	0	0	5,757	5,757	0	32	32
Norway	0	3,044	0	0	0	5,928	22,932	94	33	127
Peru	209	0	0	0	0	209	1,944	10	1	11
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	345	345	0	2	2
Puerto Rico	181	0	0	0	0	181	181	0	1	1
Russia	328	0	0	0	0	3,890	5,918	11	21	33
Spain	0	32	0	84	0	116	116	0	1	1
Sweden	0	302	0	0	0	785	785	0	4	4
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	232	232	0	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	50	0	0	0	0	389	5,291	27	2	29
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	72	72	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	63	0	0	0	37	1,544	33,914	179	9	187
Virgin Islands	65	0	0	0	0	65	65	0	(s)	(s)
Other	0	1,022	0	0	18	1,941	3,747	10	11	21
Total	10,863	27,675	49	419	5,343	95,391	983,698	4,908	527	5,435
Persian Gulf^e	0	487	0	0	0	3,910	317,408	1,732	22	1,754

^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-June 1999
(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	27,223	1,066	0	0	75	0	1,165	0	0	0
Canada	26,676	1,066	0	0	75	0	1,165	0	0	0
Mexico	547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27,223	1,066	0	0	75	0	1,165	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	29,522	0	697	0	0	689	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	0	697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	17,218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	3,771	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	8,533	0	0	0	0	489	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	12,617	0	908	0	0	1,610	0	415	0	0
Indonesia	11,842	0	551	0	0	0	0	415	0	0
Venezuela	775	0	357	0	0	1,610	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	57,749	33	6,266	1,484	5,080	6,251	1,419	265	0	0
Argentina	7,161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	5,728	0	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	3,555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	10,905	33	236	86	170	394	474	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	2,128	0	0	0	208	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	11,166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	292	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	525	623	390	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	254	601	1,756	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	3,003	0	1,466	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	6,724	0	0	0	0	449	0	265	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2,047	0	0	442	0	0	0	0
Peru	4,260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	156	44	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,118	328	791	1,930	202	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	227	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	333	855	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	361	0	275	0	309	0	0	0
Other	2,738	0	0	483	1,408	274	0	0	0	0
Total	99,888	33	7,871	1,484	5,080	8,550	1,419	680	0	0
Persian Gulf^e	29,522	0	0	0	0	689	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-June 1999 (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	18	481	2,805	30,028	150	15	166
Canada	0	0	0	18	481	2,805	29,481	147	15	163
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	547	3	0	3
Total	0	0	0	18	481	2,805	30,028	150	15	166
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	4,252	5,638	35,160	163	31	194
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	697	697	0	4	4
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,218	95	0	95
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	200	3,971	21	1	22
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	4,252	4,741	13,274	47	26	73
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	229	3,162	15,779	70	17	87
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	966	12,808	65	5	71
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	229	2,196	2,971	4	12	16
Non OPEC	73	0	0	0	4,012	24,883	82,632	319	137	457
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,161	40	0	40
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	247	5,975	32	1	33
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	368	368	0	2	2
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,555	20	0	20
Canada	0	0	0	0	3,246	4,639	15,544	60	26	86
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	90	298	2,426	12	2	13
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	381	2	0	2
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,166	62	0	62
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	378	378	0	2	2
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	292	292	0	2	2
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	1,540	1,540	0	9	9
Korea, Republic of	73	0	0	0	582	3,266	3,266	0	18	18
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	1,466	4,469	17	8	25
Mexico	0	0	0	0	26	740	7,464	37	4	41
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	2,489	2,489	0	14	14
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,260	24	0	24
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	1	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	66	4,435	4,435	0	25	25
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	227	227	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,188	1,188	0	7	7
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	945	945	0	5	5
Other	0	0	0	0	0	2,165	4,903	15	12	27
Total	73	0	0	0	8,493	33,683	133,571	552	186	738
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	4,252	4,941	34,463	163	27	190

^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,
June 1999
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	1	770	0	0	2,907	3,679	123
Natural Gas Liquids	59	555	555	1	124	1,294	43
Pentanes Plus	1	194	(s)	0	(s)	195	7
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	57	362	555	1	124	1,098	37
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	25	70	486	1	115	697	23
Normal Butane/Butylene	33	291	69	(s)	9	401	13
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	43	27	1,197	8	94	1,369	46
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	42	27	857	8	86	1,020	34
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1	0	340	0	7	349	12
Finished Petroleum Products	1,526	559	12,742	12	6,032	20,871	696
Finished Motor Gasoline	4	24	1,950	(s)	162	2,139	71
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	(s)	276	0	0	276	9
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	279	0	404	0	110	792	26
Kerosene	2	0	1	0	5	8	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	331	114	3,399	0	1,550	5,394	180
Residual Fuel Oil	253	1	2,645	0	1,619	4,517	151
Special Naphthas	18	10	5	1	270	303	10
Lubricants	124	103	536	8	136	908	30
Waxes	27	37	40	1	12	117	4
Petroleum Coke	476	153	3,473	0	2,148	6,250	208
Asphalt and Road Oil	9	118	11	2	20	159	5
Miscellaneous Products	3	(s)	1	0	1	6	(s)
Total	1,629	1,912	14,494	20	9,157	27,213	907

^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-June 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						U.S. Total	Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V			
Crude Oil^a	802	10,868	3	0	14,343	26,017	144	
Natural Gas Liquids	196	2,461	4,516	17	1,110	8,300	46	
Pentanes Plus	10	391	(s)	0	(s)	402	2	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	186	2,070	4,516	17	1,110	7,899	44	
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Propane/Propylene	133	491	3,606	9	750	4,989	28	
Normal Butane/Butylene	54	1,579	910	8	359	2,910	16	
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Liquids	408	132	6,005	41	438	7,024	39	
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	377	131	4,639	41	430	5,619	31	
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	30	(s)	1,366	0	8	1,405	8	
Finished Petroleum Products	5,394	1,915	75,544	89	39,781	122,723	678	
Finished Motor Gasoline	233	144	15,851	10	1,020	17,259	95	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2	1	529	0	0	532	3	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,094	0	2,460	0	678	4,232	23	
Kerosene	11	3	45	0	21	80	(s)	
Distillate Fuel Oil	965	146	15,767	0	11,853	28,732	159	
Residual Fuel Oil	944	66	12,961	0	9,124	23,096	128	
Special Naphthas	104	73	91	2	1,358	1,628	9	
Lubricants	732	460	3,185	51	769	5,197	29	
Waxes	141	163	245	19	90	658	4	
Petroleum Coke	1,077	482	24,307	0	14,751	40,616	224	
Asphalt and Road Oil	72	372	98	7	107	656	4	
Miscellaneous Products	18	4	6	0	9	37	(s)	
Total	6,800	15,376	86,069	147	55,672	164,064	906	

^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, June 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Australia	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	2	2	0	0	38	(s)
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Brazil	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	2	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	774	195	410	112	388	1	468	278
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	208
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	46	0	0	0	151	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
France	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	54	0	0	0	1	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0
Guatemala	0	0	(s)	80	10	0	85	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	16	52	10	0	176	55
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	257	0	1	0
Italy	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	0	0	30	40	0	0	(s)	737
Japan	1,307	0	(s)	0	0	3	6	0
Korea, Republic of	1,598	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Mexico	0	(s)	507	1,852	154	4	2,835	2,288
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	249	0	(s)	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	275	0
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	10	0	0	0	215	432
Peru	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	1	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	3	0	0	0	364	0
Russia	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	501
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1
United Kingdom	0	0	5	(s)	0	0	3	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	11	0	0	0	72	0
Total	3,679	195	1,098	2,139	1,069	8	5,394	4,517

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, June 1999 (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	1	7	(s)	27	(s)	(s)	50	2
Australia	(s)	4	(s)	88	1	0	96	3
Bahama Islands	(s)	2	0	0	0	(s)	45	1
Bahrain	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	9	(s)	354	0	16	381	13
Brazil	1	2	1	519	(s)	12	536	18
Cameroon	0	0	0	55	0	0	55	2
Canada	17	177	67	409	128	24	3,448	115
Chile	(s)	20	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	21	1
China, People's Republic of	2	2	(s)	0	2	(s)	214	7
China, Taiwan	0	27	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	30	1
Colombia	(s)	39	1	5	(s)	1	47	2
Costa Rica	3	15	(s)	0	0	(s)	119	4
Denmark	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	(s)	8	0	24	0	0	229	8
Ecuador	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Egypt	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
El Salvador	0	3	0	0	0	0	303	10
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	0	1	1	170	0	0	172	6
French Pacific Islands	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	(s)	1	5	0	1	(s)	63	2
Ghana	0	0	0	44	0	0	44	1
Greece	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	(s)
Guatemala	1	14	1	0	0	0	191	6
Guinea	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Honduras	(s)	12	(s)	0	0	(s)	321	11
Hong Kong	3	8	1	0	(s)	(s)	13	(s)
India	0	7	1	0	0	25	47	2
Indonesia	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Israel	0	3	0	304	0	0	564	19
Italy	(s)	23	(s)	1,208	(s)	0	1,232	41
Jamaica	0	3	(s)	0	0	15	826	28
Japan	252	46	2	849	1	53	2,519	84
Korea, Republic of	9	2	(s)	59	2	27	1,702	57
Malaysia	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
Mexico	1	135	33	180	11	643	8,645	288
Netherlands	1	2	(s)	349	5	(s)	606	20
Netherlands Antilles	0	183	0	0	0	0	458	15
New Zealand	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Nigeria	0	11	0	0	0	0	11	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	58	0	0	58	2
Panama	(s)	13	(s)	0	0	130	800	27
Peru	(s)	10	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	12	(s)
Philippines	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	181	0	0	181	6
Puerto Rico	8	10	(s)	0	1	0	386	13
Russia	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Singapore	(s)	37	(s)	25	(s)	18	852	28
South Africa	0	18	0	78	(s)	0	97	3
Spain	0	1	0	428	(s)	0	429	14
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	23	0	(s)	23	1
Thailand	(s)	4	(s)	36	(s)	(s)	41	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	(s)	121	(s)	0	122	4
United Arab Emirates	(s)	2	0	0	(s)	0	3	(s)
United Kingdom	1	5	1	56	2	10	83	3
Uruguay	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	4	(s)	164	1	400	569	19
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Yugoslavia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Other	2	15	(s)	437	1	(s)	538	18
Total	303	908	117	6,250	159	1,375	27,213	907

^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-June 1999
(Thousand Barrels)**

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	2	177	0	0	49	(s)
Australia	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	92	53	1	(s)	874	76
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	6	(s)	0	0	12	2
Brazil	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	1,947	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	11,674	399	2,261	631	1,518	9	1,484	1,253
Chile	0	0	1	315	0	0	302	3
China, People's Republic of	1,290	0	0	0	(s)	0	917	976
China, Taiwan	553	0	(s)	2	1	4	1,001	120
Colombia	0	0	1	210	0	0	1	1
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	240	12	0	359	154
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	281	0	0	1	612	96
Ecuador	0	0	167	0	0	(s)	12	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	621	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
France	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	141	0
Germany, FR	0	0	83	0	0	0	5	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0
Guatemala	0	0	1	406	35	0	606	3
Guinea	0	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	(s)	16	335	73	0	987	156
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	3	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Israel	0	0	1	0	1,285	0	252	0
Italy	0	(s)	184	0	0	0	1	0
Jamaica	0	0	40	41	20	0	42	4,074
Japan	4,010	0	138	1	0	4	137	278
Korea, Republic of	8,488	0	(s)	0	0	0	22	173
Malaysia	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	8	0
Mexico	3	(s)	3,896	14,067	588	13	10,152	9,568
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	483	43	177	687
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1,405	567
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0
Nigeria	0	0	1	0	0	0	235	0
Norway	0	0	23	0	0	0	1	0
Panama	0	0	10	110	0	0	1,385	1,494
Peru	0	0	206	(s)	0	1	2	0
Philippines	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	4	441	1	(s)	548	1
Russia	0	0	(s)	57	0	0	3	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	2	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,919	3,376
South Africa	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	4	0
Spain	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	4	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Sweden	0	1	0	1	0	0	9	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0
Thailand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Turkey	0	0	373	0	0	0	2	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	4
United Kingdom	0	0	31	2	721	0	18	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	1	0	(s)	0	237	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	77	168	25	1	200	4
Total	26,017	402	7,899	17,259	4,764	80	28,732	23,096

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-June 1999 (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	2	32	3	27	1	(s)	293	2
Australia	(s)	20	3	1,709	4	(s)	1,744	10
Bahama Islands	(s)	16	0	0	1	(s)	1,113	6
Bahrain	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	(s)	55	4	1,359	(s)	207	1,646	9
Brazil	5	37	2	3,590	8	48	5,637	31
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	148	0	0	148	1
Canada	107	916	331	2,329	445	368	23,723	131
Chile	2	100	3	487	1	(s)	1,213	7
China, People's Republic of	8	17	1	(s)	2	(s)	3,213	18
China, Taiwan	15	128	3	60	1	27	1,915	11
Colombia	7	107	3	208	3	1	541	3
Costa Rica	7	95	2	0	0	(s)	871	5
Denmark	0	1	(s)	474	(s)	(s)	476	3
Dominican Republic	2	111	1	44	6	(s)	1,154	6
Ecuador	(s)	16	(s)	0	0	(s)	195	1
Egypt	1	22	0	0	1	(s)	37	(s)
El Salvador	0	31	(s)	0	0	0	652	4
Finland	0	1	0	0	1	0	11	(s)
France	2	7	11	878	3	4	906	5
French Pacific Islands	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	141	1
Germany, FR	2	9	18	250	18	21	406	2
Ghana	0	2	0	190	0	0	192	1
Greece	0	10	(s)	283	0	0	294	2
Guatemala	8	91	3	0	0	23	1,175	6
Guinea	0	10	0	0	0	0	12	(s)
Honduras	6	58	1	0	0	(s)	1,632	9
Hong Kong	6	34	5	0	1	(s)	50	(s)
India	0	99	3	397	2	31	562	3
Indonesia	0	3	(s)	95	(s)	108	208	1
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	2	(s)
Israel	(s)	15	(s)	940	0	3	2,497	14
Italy	(s)	87	1	4,312	2	62	4,650	26
Jamaica	7	36	1	0	0	120	4,380	24
Japan	1,212	326	16	5,809	8	242	12,180	67
Korea, Republic of	103	28	3	650	6	164	9,638	53
Malaysia	(s)	11	(s)	5	1	(s)	27	(s)
Mexico	13	773	212	1,296	92	3,171	43,842	242
Netherlands	5	15	2	3,505	11	62	4,990	28
Netherlands Antilles	0	1,093	0	0	0	0	3,066	17
New Zealand	0	6	(s)	292	(s)	(s)	300	2
Nigeria	0	33	0	0	0	0	269	1
Norway	0	1	(s)	418	0	(s)	443	2
Panama	(s)	62	1	(s)	0	152	3,215	18
Peru	(s)	28	1	1	(s)	(s)	240	1
Philippines	2	13	2	143	(s)	(s)	161	1
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	(s)	1	0	794	0	(s)	795	4
Puerto Rico	56	85	1	0	2	2	1,140	6
Russia	0	10	(s)	0	0	0	71	(s)
Saudi Arabia	(s)	13	(s)	95	0	(s)	110	1
Singapore	2	125	1	26	1	39	7,489	41
South Africa	(s)	90	(s)	591	1	(s)	686	4
Spain	(s)	3	1	3,745	2	(s)	3,755	21
Suriname	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	(s)
Sweden	0	6	1	87	0	2	107	1
Switzerland	9	1	2	23	0	20	56	(s)
Thailand	1	22	1	401	(s)	1	427	2
Trinidad and Tobago	2	63	(s)	1	0	(s)	69	(s)
Turkey	(s)	35	(s)	1,800	(s)	3	2,214	12
United Arab Emirates	1	27	0	467	1	0	501	3
United Kingdom	5	26	4	357	18	27	1,208	7
Uruguay	0	6	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	7	(s)
Venezuela	(s)	22	8	722	5	1,905	2,901	16
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Yugoslavia	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Other	29	100	1	1,605	9	241	2,460	14
Total	1,628	5,197	658	40,616	656	7,061	164,064	906

^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, June 1999
(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	2,375	7	41	0	5	32	0	(s)	268	353	2,728
Algeria	7	7	0	0	0	32	0	(s)	199	238	245
Iraq	691	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	691
Kuwait	259	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	259
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,419	(s)	41	0	5	0	0	(s)	50	96	1,515
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	19	19	19
Other OPEC	1,776	12	58	17	30	67	-5	(s)	174	351	2,127
Indonesia	42	0	0	0	0	3	0	(s)	10	13	56
Nigeria	667	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	36	36	703
Venezuela	1,067	12	58	17	30	63	-5	(s)	128	302	1,369
Non OPEC	4,327	118	220	11	-25	-3	-202	-19	435	535	4,862
Angola	326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326
Argentina	93	0	10	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	2	10	102
Australia	34	(s)	0	0	0	0	-3	(s)	22	18	53
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	(s)	0	-1	12	0	(s)	(s)	10	10
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	8	0	(s)	(s)	-12	(s)	46	42	42
Brazil	0	(s)	15	0	(s)	0	-17	(s)	23	21	21
Brunei	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	-2	-2
Canada	1,144	131	41	-12	38	9	-13	-2	23	214	1,358
China, People's Republic of	19	0	19	(s)	(s)	-7	0	(s)	28	40	59
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-1	-1
Colombia	315	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	7	6	320
Congo (Brazzaville)	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Congo (Kinshasa) ^c	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Ecuador	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	111
Egypt	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	23
France	0	0	14	0	(s)	0	-6	(s)	11	19	19
Gabon	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
Germany, FR	0	-2	0	0	(s)	1	0	(s)	16	15	15
Greece	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	16	(s)	-3	(s)	-3	0	0	(s)	(s)	-6	9
India	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	-1	-2	-2
Italy	0	0	2	0	0	0	-40	-1	6	-33	-33
Jamaica	0	-1	-1	0	(s)	-25	0	(s)	-1	-28	-28
Japan	-44	(s)	0	10	4	0	-28	-2	-10	-25	-69
Korea, Republic of	-53	0	0	21	(s)	0	-2	(s)	8	27	-26
Malaysia	22	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	10	10	31
Mexico	1,271	-17	-62	-5	-95	-64	-6	-5	15	-238	1,032
Netherlands	0	0	4	-8	(s)	(s)	-12	(s)	18	2	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	2	-6	14	0	-6	8	13	13
Norway	463	10	(s)	0	0	0	-2	0	17	26	489
Panama	0	(s)	0	0	-7	-14	0	(s)	-4	-27	-27
Peru	25	0	(s)	0	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	27
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	0	0	-12	0	0	6	8	2	2
Russia	22	0	1	0	11	32	0	(s)	66	109	131
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	-14	(s)	(s)	-14	-14
Sweden	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	-1	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Trinidad and Tobago	33	0	0	0	(s)	11	0	(s)	13	24	58
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	(s)	2	-2	-2
United Kingdom	299	(s)	2	0	(s)	12	-2	(s)	11	23	322
Virgin Islands	0	0	126	12	82	32	0	(s)	15	268	268
Other	35	-2	45	-9	-36	-19	-37	-5	67	5	40
Total	8,478	137	318	28	10	96	-207	-20	877	1,239	9,717
Persian Gulf^d	2,369	(s)	41	0	5	(s)	0	(s)	69	115	2,483

^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-June 1999
(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	2,410	9	36	4	8	42	-3	(s)	226	322	2,733
Algeria	37	9	(s)	0	0	42	0	(s)	176	227	265
Iraq	696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	696
Kuwait	238	(s)	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	239
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	11	11	11
Saudi Arabia	1,440	(s)	36	3	8	(s)	-1	(s)	35	82	1,521
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-3	(s)	4	1	1
Other OPEC	1,930	11	66	28	54	58	-5	(s)	148	361	2,291
Indonesia	65	0	0	0	(s)	2	-1	(s)	2	4	70
Nigeria	680	(s)	0	0	-1	0	0	(s)	26	25	705
Venezuela	1,185	11	66	28	56	56	-4	(s)	119	332	1,517
Non OPEC	4,175	93	177	56	8	10	-216	-19	424	533	4,708
Angola	333	0	0	4	0	0	0	(s)	1	5	338
Argentina	97	(s)	3	0	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	9	12	109
Australia	32	(s)	1	0	(s)	0	-9	(s)	9	1	33
Bahama Islands	0	-1	1	(s)	-5	3	0	(s)	2	1	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	4	0	1	1	-8	(s)	31	29	29
Benin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brazil	0	(s)	5	0	-11	3	-20	(s)	7	-15	-15
Brunei	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
Cameroon	5	0	0	0	0	0	-1	(s)	0	-1	4
Canada	1,050	109	50	-4	63	11	-12	-2	34	249	1,299
China, People's Republic of	5	0	3	(s)	-5	-5	(s)	(s)	5	-2	2
China, Taiwan	-3	(s)	(s)	(s)	-6	-1	(s)	-1	(s)	-8	-11
Colombia	440	(s)	-1	2	(s)	5	-1	-1	4	7	447
Congo (Brazzaville)	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	47
Congo (Kinshasa) ^c	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	4
Ecuador	90	-1	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	89
Egypt	18	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	3	3	21
France	0	0	5	0	(s)	0	-5	(s)	23	23	23
Gabon	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156
Germany, FR	0	(s)	2	0	(s)	8	-1	(s)	7	14	14
Greece	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	3	1	1
Guatemala	22	(s)	-2	(s)	-3	(s)	0	-1	1	-5	17
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-2	-1	(s)	-3	-3
Italy	0	-1	4	0	(s)	0	-24	(s)	9	-12	-12
Jamaica	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-23	0	(s)	-1	-24	-24
Japan	-22	-1	3	3	1	-2	-32	-2	-8	-36	-58
Korea, Republic of	-47	(s)	3	10	(s)	-1	-4	(s)	5	13	-34
Malaysia	18	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	12	11	29
Mexico	1,282	-22	-78	-1	-56	-40	-7	-4	23	-184	1,098
Netherlands	0	0	6	-3	-1	(s)	-19	(s)	20	2	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	0	19	-5	10	0	-6	46	63	63
Norway	240	11	4	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	27	40	279
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	(s)	-1	0	-8	-8	(s)	(s)	-1	-18	-18
Peru	35	-1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	35
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-2	(s)	-3	(s)	0	5	5	4	4
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	1
Russia	14	(s)	1	1	3	10	0	(s)	23	38	52
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	1
Spain	0	(s)	4	0	(s)	0	-21	(s)	4	-12	-12
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	3	4	4
Thailand	0	(s)	0	1	(s)	(s)	-2	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Trinidad and Tobago	30	0	0	0	2	7	(s)	(s)	4	13	43
Turkey	0	-2	0	0	(s)	0	-10	(s)	(s)	-12	-12
United Kingdom	251	4	12	-4	(s)	6	-2	(s)	54	70	321
Virgin Islands	0	0	126	24	81	39	0	(s)	18	289	289
Other	25	-2	22	4	-40	-16	-31	-4	40	-27	-2
Total	8,515	113	280	89	70	110	-223	-20	798	1,217	9,732
Persian Gulf ^d	2,373	(s)	36	4	8	(s)	-3	(s)	50	95	2,468

^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,
June 1999**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	14,747	67,871	741,687	13,758	64,709	902,772
Refinery	13,705	13,120	52,689	2,298	24,370	106,182
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,026	53,868	100,955	10,679	31,115	197,643
Leases	16	883	13,245	781	820	15,745
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ^a	0	0	574,798	0	0	574,798
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	8,404	8,404
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	183,525	176,769	268,929	17,671	86,467	733,361
Refinery	58,854	64,081	140,813	11,399	58,385	333,532
Bulk Terminal	95,826	71,014	76,921	3,019	21,162	267,942
Pipeline	28,813	39,439	47,962	2,946	6,654	125,814
Natural Gas Processing Plant	32	2,235	3,233	307	266	6,073
Pentanes Plus	8	2,210	6,755	207	72	9,252
Refinery	0	258	217	20	0	495
Bulk Terminal	6	879	4,573	0	46	5,504
Pipeline	0	604	1,235	67	0	1,906
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	469	730	120	26	1,347
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,331	35,311	62,327	1,111	4,414	108,494
Refinery	1,724	4,578	10,766	381	1,088	18,537
Bulk Terminal	1,623	21,682	36,796	79	3,086	63,266
Pipeline	1,954	7,285	12,262	464	0	21,965
Natural Gas Processing Plant	30	1,766	2,503	187	240	4,726
Ethane/Ethylene	0	3,584	14,739	209	5	18,537
Refinery	0	2	736	0	0	738
Bulk Terminal	0	1,376	10,453	0	5	11,834
Pipeline	0	1,981	3,167	207	0	5,355
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	225	383	2	0	610
Propane/Propylene	3,530	23,158	22,649	425	1,413	51,175
Refinery	453	1,979	3,223	110	116	5,881
Bulk Terminal	1,103	17,012	13,434	75	1,091	32,715
Pipeline	1,952	2,964	5,417	142	0	10,475
Natural Gas Processing Plant	22	1,203	575	98	206	2,104
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,714	6,793	19,647	337	2,568	31,059
Refinery	1,189	2,126	5,533	191	634	9,673
Bulk Terminal	520	2,622	10,309	4	1,916	15,371
Pipeline	0	1,795	2,951	74	0	4,820
Natural Gas Processing Plant	5	250	854	68	18	1,195
Isobutane/Isobutylene	87	1,776	5,292	140	428	7,723
Refinery	82	471	1,274	80	338	2,245
Bulk Terminal	0	672	2,600	0	74	3,346
Pipeline	2	545	727	41	0	1,315
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	88	691	19	16	817
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,500	2,783	5,552	358	2,818	14,011
Refinery	1,996	447	2,471	119	1,650	6,683
Bulk Terminal	504	2,336	2,943	221	399	6,403
Pipeline	0	0	138	18	769	925
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	30	1	0	4	35
Refinery	0	30	1	0	4	35
Fuel Ethanol	160	2,641	1,155	159	440	4,555
Refinery	W	305	W	W	W	481
Bulk Terminal ^b	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 ^b	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	726
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	726

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
June 1999 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	2,109	W	3,498	W	2,370	8,266
Refinery	1,721	W	1,856	W	1,624	5,327
Bulk Terminal ^b	W	W	1,504	W	0	2,055
Pipeline	W	W	138	W	746	884
Other Oxygenates ^c	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal ^b	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	9,976	14,042	48,701	2,707	21,703	97,129
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	1,744	4,035	11,539	815	3,357	21,490
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,488	2,176	7,860	464	4,470	17,458
Heavy Gas Oils	3,900	5,386	20,010	933	10,374	40,603
Residuum	1,844	2,445	9,292	495	3,502	17,578
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	10,058	12,354	13,727	1,781	6,084	44,004
Refinery	8,293	9,356	12,199	1,781	5,653	37,282
Bulk Terminal	1,649	983	945	0	190	3,767
Pipeline	116	2,015	583	0	241	2,955
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	113	11	31	0	2	157
Refinery	113	11	31	0	2	157
Finished Motor Gasoline	56,159	43,232	48,791	4,701	19,466	172,349
Refinery	11,971	7,970	19,109	2,353	8,858	50,261
Bulk Terminal	30,163	19,245	10,939	976	8,083	69,406
Pipeline	14,025	16,017	18,743	1,372	2,525	52,682
Reformulated	20,452	1,891	10,835	0	10,168	43,346
Refinery	7,233	164	4,674	0	5,264	17,335
Bulk Terminal	9,990	1,337	2,131	0	3,988	17,446
Pipeline	3,229	390	4,030	0	916	8,565
Oxygenated	83	384	101	83	1,108	1,759
Refinery	6	296	0	0	94	396
Bulk Terminal	77	88	0	83	465	713
Pipeline	0	0	101	0	549	650
Other	35,624	40,957	37,855	4,618	8,190	127,244
Refinery	4,732	7,510	14,435	2,353	3,500	32,530
Bulk Terminal	20,096	17,820	8,808	893	3,630	51,247
Pipeline	10,796	15,627	14,612	1,372	1,060	43,467
Finished Aviation Gasoline	177	361	511	35	363	1,447
Refinery	19	125	483	25	114	766
Bulk Terminal	158	236	28	10	249	681
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	3	0	55	58
Refinery	0	0	1	0	49	50
Bulk Terminal	0	0	2	0	6	8
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	12,094	8,596	15,101	766	7,306	43,863
Refinery	2,015	3,085	7,529	363	3,455	16,447
Bulk Terminal	4,527	1,574	1,759	263	2,111	10,234
Pipeline	5,552	3,937	5,813	140	1,740	17,182

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
June 1999 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	2,850	1,156	769	99	78	4,952
Refinery	291	318	577	92	55	1,333
Bulk Terminal	2,346	834	152	0	9	3,341
Pipeline	213	4	40	7	14	278
Distillate Fuel Oil	58,389	31,674	29,738	2,943	10,472	133,216
Refinery	13,071	9,330	14,486	1,196	5,258	43,341
Bulk Terminal	38,365	12,769	6,114	875	3,967	62,090
Pipeline	6,953	9,575	9,138	872	1,247	27,785
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	17,115	21,541	18,905	2,337	7,853	67,751
Refinery	2,773	5,305	8,604	942	3,856	21,480
Bulk Terminal	11,377	8,834	4,203	553	2,889	27,856
Pipeline	2,965	7,402	6,098	842	1,108	18,415
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	41,274	10,133	10,833	606	2,619	65,465
Refinery	10,298	4,025	5,882	254	1,402	21,861
Bulk Terminal	26,988	3,935	1,911	322	1,078	34,234
Pipeline	3,988	2,173	3,040	30	139	9,370
Residual Fuel Oil^d	16,394	2,409	16,832	449	6,453	42,537
Refinery	5,219	1,803	7,328	448	4,557	19,355
Bulk Terminal	11,175	606	9,504	1	1,778	23,064
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	118	118
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	2,754	148	249	31	888	4,070
Refinery	565	0	52	31	888	1,536
Bulk Terminal	2,189	148	197	0	0	2,534
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	6,453	588	3,990	246	878	12,155
Refinery	2,615	437	777	246	758	4,833
Bulk Terminal	3,838	151	3,213	0	120	7,322
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	7,187	1,673	12,593	172	4,569	26,194
Refinery	2,039	1,366	6,499	171	2,911	12,986
Bulk Terminal	5,148	307	6,094	1	1,658	13,208
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	484	309	1,399	0	131	2,323
Refinery	484	309	1,399	0	131	2,323
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	90	1,448	0	237	1,775
Refinery	0	90	1,448	0	237	1,775
Special Naphthas	87	340	1,526	1	16	1,970
Refinery	71	325	1,327	0	16	1,739
Bulk Terminal	16	15	199	1	0	231
Lubricants	2,168	1,406	6,488	0	1,257	11,319
Refinery	707	327	5,181	0	754	6,969
Bulk Terminal	1,461	1,079	1,307	0	503	4,350
Waxes	323	52	366	36	335	1,112
Refinery	323	52	366	36	335	1,112
Petroleum Coke	460	3,432	2,776	64	1,820	8,552
Refinery	460	3,432	2,776	64	1,820	8,552
Asphalt and Road Oil	5,871	16,685	4,941	2,397	3,182	33,076
Refinery	2,072	8,056	3,739	1,812	2,471	18,150
Bulk Terminal	3,799	8,629	1,202	585	711	14,926
Miscellaneous Products	83	316	1,147	16	203	1,765
Refinery	49	167	679	2	179	1,076
Bulk Terminal	34	147	458	8	24	671
Pipeline	0	2	10	6	0	18
Total Stocks, All Oils	198,272	244,640	1,010,616	31,429	151,176	1,636,133

^a Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

^b Includes stocks held by merchant producers.

^c 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).

^d 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, June 1999
(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	42,134	17,223	83	24,828	2,637	51,436	14,150	37,286	16,394	1,578
Connecticut	1,112	1,112	0	0	79	6,744	594	6,150	104	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	2,236	1,403	0	833	133	4,070	1,027	3,043	3,282	W
Florida	6,806	0	0	6,806	28	2,354	1,550	804	1,066	53
Georgia	2,196	0	0	2,196	21	1,360	732	628	214	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	1,578	598	0	980	438	2,412	549	1,863	571	W
Massachusetts	1,384	1,384	0	0	114	3,858	572	3,286	555	W
New Jersey	10,895	7,960	0	2,935	381	13,950	2,537	11,413	5,992	W
New York	3,480	1,504	77	1,899	407	5,057	1,534	3,523	1,854	W
North Carolina	2,540	0	0	2,540	113	1,586	806	780	434	W
Pennsylvania	5,406	1,468	0	3,938	738	5,330	2,223	3,107	1,209	W
Rhode Island	606	606	0	0	W	1,733	225	1,508	W	W
South Carolina	1,266	0	0	1,266	49	840	575	265	W	W
Virginia	2,455	1,188	0	1,267	106	1,984	1,086	898	515	W
West Virginia	174	0	6	168	W	158	140	18	W	W
PAD District II	27,215	1,501	384	25,330	1,152	22,099	14,139	7,960	2,409	20,194
Illinois	3,698	749	0	2,949	127	3,579	2,522	1,057	883	780
Indiana	3,962	397	8	3,557	417	3,338	1,820	1,518	467	W
Iowa	1,179	0	0	1,179	W	1,173	886	287	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	2,616	45	0	2,571	5	2,672	1,713	959	13	14,765
Kentucky	1,515	209	0	1,306	21	996	508	488	W	W
Michigan	2,286	0	0	2,286	178	1,405	1,055	350	75	2,408
Minnesota	1,594	0	296	1,298	W	1,227	864	363	66	W
Missouri	1,181	6	0	1,175	W	583	479	104	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	432	0	1	431	W	801	517	284	W	W
Ohio	3,851	0	0	3,851	180	2,528	1,518	1,010	225	W
Oklahoma	1,706	0	1	1,705	W	1,085	800	285	148	348
Tennessee	1,910	0	78	1,832	34	1,360	703	657	256	W
Wisconsin	1,285	95	0	1,190	W	1,352	754	598	57	W
PAD District III	30,048	6,805	0	23,243	729	20,600	12,807	7,793	16,832	17,232
Alabama	1,072	0	0	1,072	21	862	540	322	67	24
Arkansas	764	0	0	764	W	473	239	234	W	W
Louisiana	7,142	527	0	6,615	310	4,809	2,230	2,579	7,526	1,518
Mississippi	2,864	0	0	2,864	1	1,761	854	907	W	3,424
New Mexico	324	0	0	324	W	228	145	83	10	W
Texas	17,882	6,278	0	11,604	384	12,467	8,799	3,668	9,077	12,203
PAD District IV	3,329	0	83	3,246	92	2,071	1,495	576	449	283
Colorado	718	0	83	635	W	361	326	35	W	W
Idaho	245	0	0	245	W	439	122	317	W	W
Montana	1,106	0	0	1,106	W	476	476	0	74	24
Utah	669	0	0	669	W	477	307	170	52	138
Wyoming	591	0	0	591	W	318	264	54	W	60
PAD District V	16,941	9,252	559	7,130	64	9,225	6,745	2,480	6,335	1,413
Alaska	542	0	0	542	W	613	29	584	W	W
Arizona	1,524	215	262	1,047	W	646	599	47	W	W
California	10,190	9,037	297	856	60	5,023	4,337	686	3,803	492
Hawaii	702	0	0	702	W	621	179	442	W	W
Nevada	294	0	0	294	W	166	138	28	W	W
Oregon	1,133	0	0	1,133	W	656	442	214	143	W
Washington	2,556	0	0	2,556	W	1,500	1,021	479	998	37
U.S. Total	119,667	34,781	1,109	83,777	4,674	105,431	49,336	56,095	42,419	40,700

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, June 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	0	324	0	298	995	564	0	0	66,795
Petroleum Products	9,242	314	0	2,122	7,829	3,331	0	89,519	30,970
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	192	0	0	0	683
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	683	5,736	22	0	1,469	2,812
Unfinished Oils	45	285	0	36	0	0	0	0	109
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	22	29	0	0	0	0	0	433	2,531
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,254	0	0	577	1,149	1,371	0	53,560	13,400
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	338	0	0	10,483	2,790
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,254	0	0	577	811	1,371	0	43,077	10,610
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	111	132
Jet Fuel	236	0	0	119	0	1,042	0	12,790	4,956
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	236	0	0	119	0	1,042	0	12,790	4,956
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,659	0	0	372	360	881	0	18,445	5,527
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,079	0	0	256	309	881	0	13,071	4,769
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	580	0	0	116	51	0	0	5,374	758
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	19	329	0	0	1,358	66
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	26	0	0	8	54	0	0	265	19
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	110
Lubricants	0	0	0	68	9	0	0	787	339
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	150	286
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9,242	638	0	2,420	8,824	3,895	0	89,519	97,765

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,322	705	0	0	0	1,851	0
Petroleum Products	420	2,973	2,474	3,209	1,023	0	0	111	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	187	289	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,513	2,920	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	290	2,086	443	0	777	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	290	1,226	443	0	777	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	59	381	42	0	21	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	59	381	42	0	21	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	71	281	289	0	225	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	71	180	289	0	224	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	101	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	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	420	2,973	4,796	3,914	1,023	0	0	1,962	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, June 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	0	324	135	995	564	0	66,795
Petroleum Products	9,084	0	708	7,143	3,331	67,522	26,467
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	192	0	0	683
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	683	5,736	22	1,313	2,812
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,453
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,230	0	0	1,005	1,371	40,884	11,035
Reformulated	0	0	0	338	0	10,438	2,549
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,230	0	0	667	1,371	30,446	8,486
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	15	0	105
Jet Fuel	236	0	24	0	1,042	10,419	4,894
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	236	0	24	0	1,042	10,419	4,894
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,618	0	1	210	881	14,889	4,485
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,079	0	1	159	881	10,341	4,278
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	539	0	0	51	0	4,548	207
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9,084	324	843	8,138	3,895	67,522	93,262

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,322	705	0	1,851	0
Petroleum Products	420	2,633	2,474	3,209	1,023	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	187	289	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,513	2,920	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	290	1,971	443	0	777	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	860	0	0	0	0	0
Other	290	1,111	443	0	777	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	59	381	42	0	21	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	59	381	42	0	21	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	71	281	289	0	225	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	71	180	289	0	224	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	101	0	0	1	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	420	2,633	4,796	3,914	1,023	1,851	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, June 1999
(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	163	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	158	314	0	1,414	686	0	21,997	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	0
Unfinished Oils	45	285	0	36	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	22	29	0	0	0	0	433	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	24	0	0	577	144	0	12,676	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	24	0	0	577	144	0	12,631	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	95	0	0	2,371	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	95	0	0	2,371	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	41	0	0	371	150	0	3,556	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	255	150	0	2,730	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	41	0	0	116	0	0	826	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	19	329	0	1,358	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	19	329	0	1,358	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	26	0	0	8	54	0	265	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	68	9	0	787	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	240	0	0	150	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	158	314	0	1,577	686	0	21,997	0

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	1,102	20,895	4,503	340	0	0	111
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	156	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	109	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	408	25	78	225	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	12,676	2,365	115	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	45	241	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	12,631	2,124	115	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	40	71	27	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	25	2,346	62	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	25	2,346	62	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	224	3,332	1,042	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	126	2,604	491	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	98	728	551	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,358	66	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	50	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	1,358	16	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	265	19	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	57	62	110	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	348	439	339	0	0	0	111
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	150	286	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,102	20,895	4,503	340	0	0	111

^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, June 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	298	324	-26	69,117	1,857	67,260
Petroleum Products	91,641	9,556	82,085	42,686	13,282	29,404
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	870	192	678
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,152	0	2,152	4,325	6,441	-2,116
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	745	3,188	-2,443
Propane/Propylene	2,109	0	2,109	2,564	2,503	61
Normal Butane/Butylene	43	0	43	486	609	-123
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	530	141	389
Unfinished Oils	36	330	-294	154	36	118
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	433	51	382	2,553	0	2,553
Finished Motor Gasoline	54,137	6,254	47,883	20,097	3,097	17,000
Reformulated	10,483	0	10,483	2,790	338	2,452
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	43,654	6,254	37,400	17,307	2,759	14,548
Finished Aviation Gasoline	111	0	111	132	15	117
Jet Fuel	12,909	236	12,673	5,234	1,161	4,073
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	12,909	236	12,673	5,234	1,161	4,073
Kerosene	32	0	32	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	18,817	2,659	16,158	8,475	1,613	6,862
0.05 percent sulfur and under	13,327	2,079	11,248	7,137	1,446	5,691
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	5,490	580	4,910	1,338	167	1,171
Residual Fuel Oil	1,377	0	1,377	66	348	-282
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	273	26	247	45	62	-17
Special Naphthas	119	0	119	110	0	110
Lubricants	855	0	855	339	77	262
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	390	0	390	286	240	46
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	91,939	9,880	82,059	111,803	15,139	96,664

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	3,875	66,795	-62,920	564	3,027	-2,463	0	1,851	-1,851
Petroleum Products	11,463	123,882	-112,419	3,751	6,706	-2,955	3,996	111	3,885
Pentanes Plus	481	683	-202	0	476	-476	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,656	4,281	4,375	22	4,433	-4,411	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	4,714	202	4,512	0	2,069	-2,069	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	2,665	3,384	-719	20	1,471	-1,451	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	878	275	603	1	524	-523	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	399	420	-21	1	369	-368	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	285	109	176	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	29	3,189	-3,160	0	0	0	225	0	225
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,149	69,336	-68,187	1,661	1,220	441	2,863	0	2,863
Reformulated	338	13,273	-12,935	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	860	-860	0	0	0	860	0	860
Other	811	55,203	-54,392	1,661	1,220	441	2,003	0	2,003
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	243	-243	15	0	15	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	18,186	-18,186	1,101	63	1,038	402	0	402
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	18,186	-18,186	1,101	63	1,038	402	0	402
Kerosene	0	32	-32	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	360	24,324	-23,964	952	514	438	506	0	506
0.05 percent sulfur and under	309	18,091	-17,782	952	513	439	404	0	404
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	51	6,233	-6,182	0	1	-1	102	0	102
Residual Fuel Oil	329	1,424	-1,095	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	54	284	-230	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	229	-229	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	120	1,126	-1,006	0	0	0	0	111	-111
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	436	-436	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15,338	190,677	-175,339	4,315	9,733	-5,418	3,996	1,962	2,034

^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."

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.

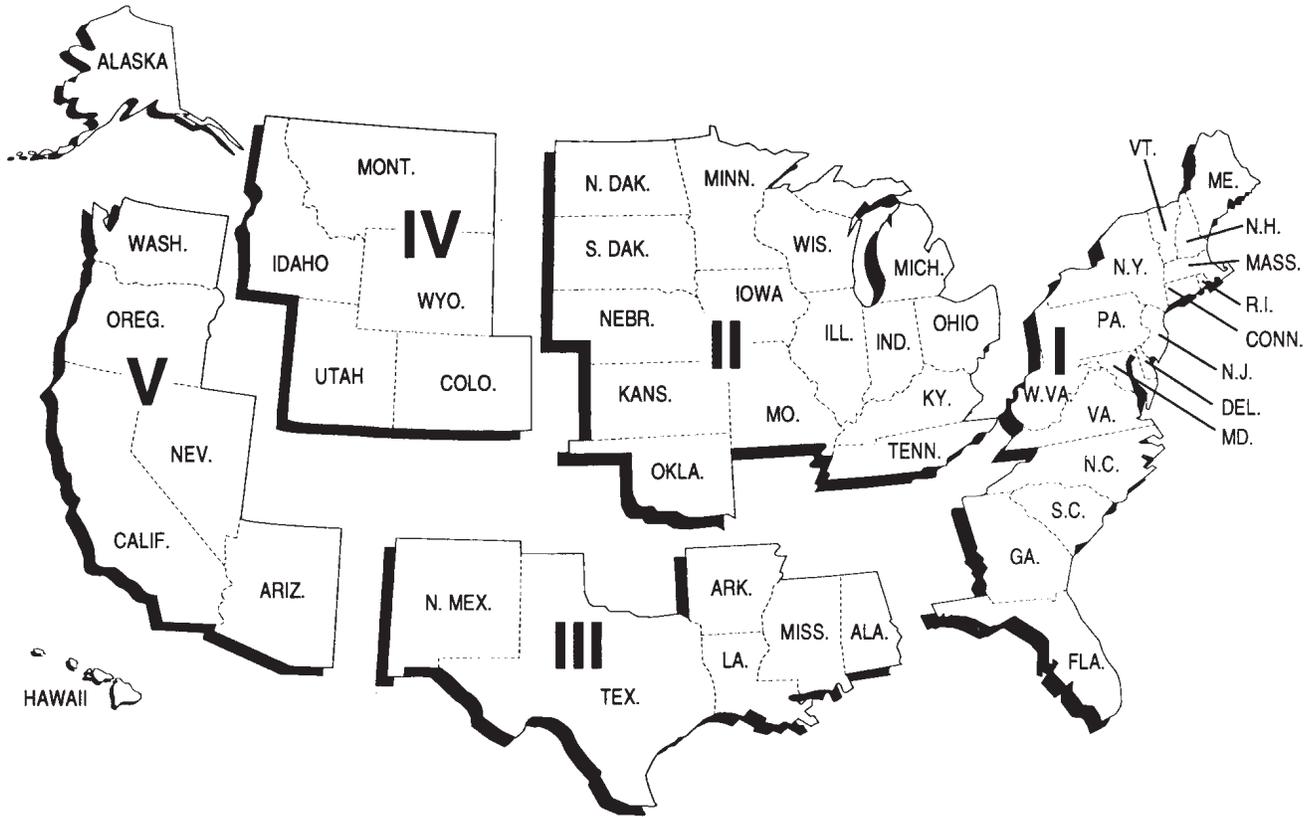
PAD District IV

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

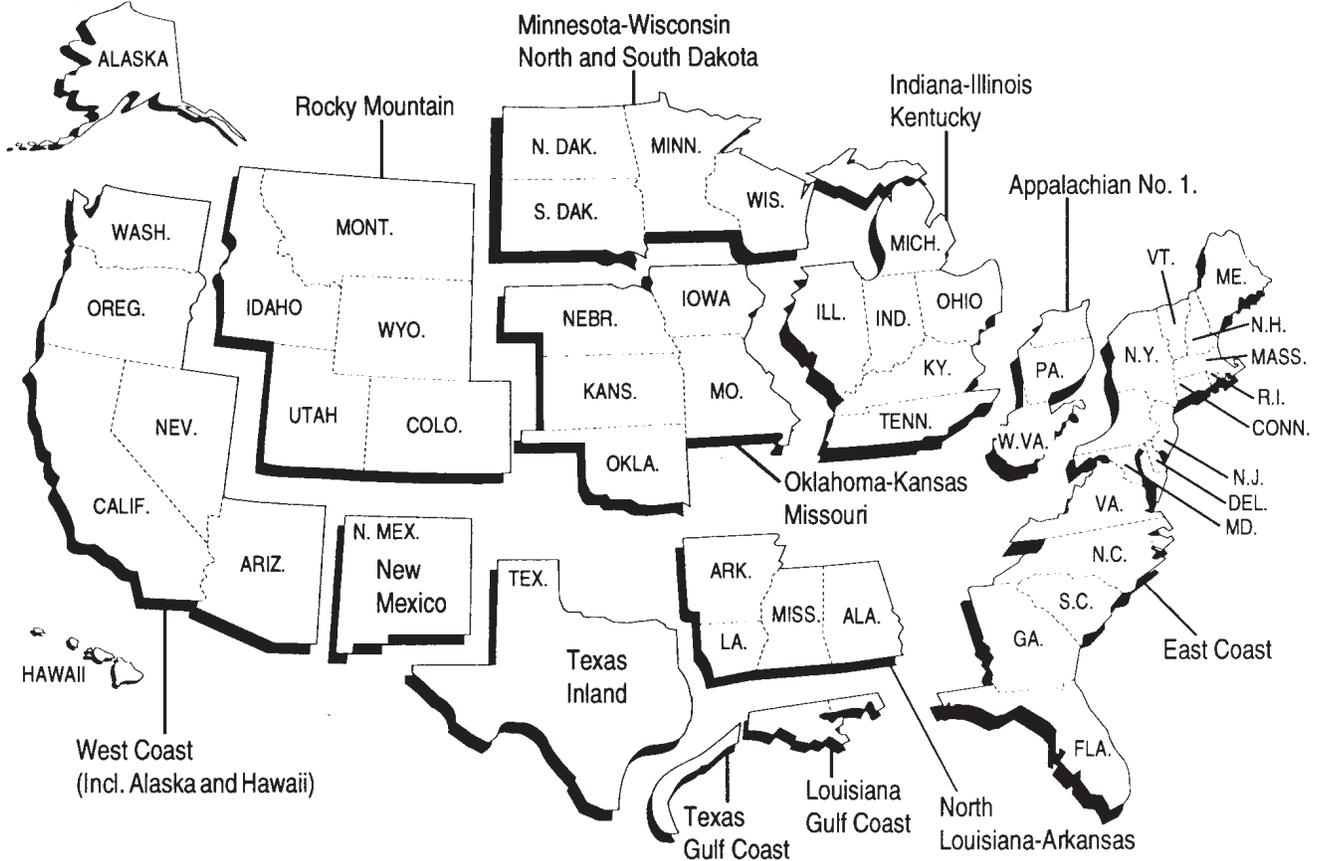
PAD District V

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 *WPSR*. This original monthly estimate is used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.
- The interim estimate is used in the *PSM* Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.
- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent

with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual*.

- The final estimate is published in the *PSA*.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (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 Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production,

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																		
	2-98	3-98	4-98	5-98	6-98	7-98	8-98	9-98	10-98	11-98	12-98	1-99	2-99	3-99	4-99	5-99	6-99	7-99	
Reported State Data																			
4-14-98	1246	0																	
5-14-98	1702	1235	0																
6-14-98	4254	1638	1213	0															
7-14-98	4527	4242	1644	1222	0														
8-14-98	4532	4439	4002	1593	1184	0													
9-14-98	5775	5633	5488	4910	1529	1159	0												
10-14-98	5777	5660	5491	5181	4028	1512	1136	0											
11-14-98	5775	5683	5595	5439	5331	4005	1309	1108	0										
12-14-98	5775	5687	5669	5489	5404	4044	3731	1331	1236	0									
1-14-99	5775	5687	5668	5512	5453	5383	3954	3858	1361	1171	0								
2-14-99	5816	5754	5762	5686	5568	5507	5481	4073	4077	1475	1171	0							
3-14-99	5959	5755	5797	5686	5602	5531	5550	4159	4078	4047	1460	1167	0						
4-14-99	6027	5971	6031	5915	5831	5783	5768	5243	5512	4361	4159	1380	1107	0					
5-14-99	6476	6408	6483	6347	6267	6194	6203	5789	6143	6140	6043	3665	1352	1144	0				
6-14-99	6489	6415	6482	6367	6265	6092	6212	5762	6118	6109	6017	3925	2661	1685	1137	0			
7-14-99	6486	6412	6479	6362	6260	6187	6172	5756	6058	6041	6018	4018	3950	1756	1519	1185	0		
8-14-99	6486	6412	6479	6362	6260	6189	6172	5756	6058	6041	6018	5196	3953	3924	2521	1579	1067	0	
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production																			
8-14-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	11	19	23	28	33
Production Estimates																			
Estimate																			
Original ^c	6407	6406	6412	6375	6333	6349	6331	6299	6396	6399	6403	5950	5862	5888	5798	5839	5844	5891	
Interim ^d	6538	6465	6484	6384	6290	6322	6276	6069	6270	6189	5938	5954	5984	6048	5977	5985	5880		
Revised.....	6449	6399	6483	6363	6252	6193	6193	5918	6152	6072									
Form EIA-182																			
Initial	5894	5763	5858	5690	5550	5516	5418	5184	5306	5070	5192	5119	5327	5161	5072	5078	4879		
Revised....	5910	5770	5852	5716	5550	5519	5417	5157	5217	5234	5151	5254	5126	5170	5105	5082			
Final ^e	6476	6408	6483	6347	6267	6194	6203	5789	6143	6140	6043								

^a Includes lease condensate.

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

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

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

^e Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1998, DOE/EIA 0340(98)/2.

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 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 Division (PD) 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 PD 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	48	38	59	37	47	69	50	61	50
Motor Gas Blending	-20	61	-27	87	73	113	89	95	115	107	165	80	78
Product Supplied.....	7,301	7,668	7,796	8,064	8,139	8,288	8,496	8,233	8,023	8,141	7,965	8,065	8,017
1998													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	66	55	61	55	42	50	49	58	62	71	55	75	58
Motor Gas Blending	84	39	117	140	142	246	111	88	171	89	145	205	132
Product Supplied.....	7,618	7,711	8,004	8,312	8,279	8,520	8,680	8,568	8,310	8,378	8,167	8,451	8,253
1999													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	56	51	48	48	51	60							
Motor Gas Blending	31	-110	-92	51	18	147							
Product Supplied.....	7,630	8,091	8,081	8,389	8,233	8,752							

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

Source: • Fuel Ethanol Adjustment — 1994 -1997, 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 - 1997, 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, 1999
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs.....	15,625	-149	15,538	-159	15,391	-56	16,320	-10	—	—	—	—	-92
Crude Oil.....	14,483	-59	14,430	-92	14,495	-2	15,039	32	—	—	—	—	-29
Pentanes Plus	140	(s)	128	0	132	(s)	121	-3	—	—	—	—	-1
LPGs.....	315	-3	258	-6	228	-4	200	(s)	—	—	—	—	-3
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	210	-2	161	-4	108	-4	64	(s)	—	—	—	—	-2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	106	-1	97	-2	120	-1	136	(s)	—	—	—	—	-1
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	364	-6	345	-2	362	-9	371	-5	—	—	—	—	-5
Unfinished Oils.....	319	4	237	4	-84	44	366	17	—	—	—	—	17
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	8	-85	144	-63	263	-84	226	-50	—	—	—	—	-71
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	-4	0	-3	0	-5	(s)	-3	(s)	—	—	—	—	(s)
Production	18,587	-161	18,515	-148	18,319	-79	19,293	-14	—	—	—	—	-100
Pentanes Plus	279	(s)	287	0	304	(s)	288	(s)	—	—	—	—	(s)
LPGs.....	1,885	-11	1,986	-6	2,141	4	2,373	7	—	—	—	—	-1
Ethane/Ethylene	592	-5	622	0	650	-1	678	1	—	—	—	—	-1
Propane/Propylene.....	1,041	-2	1,047	-3	1,023	7	1,078	1	—	—	—	—	1
Normal Butane/Butylene	69	-1	112	-3	277	-2	385	5	—	—	—	—	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	183	-4	204	(s)	191	-1	233	(s)	—	—	—	—	-1
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	308	-6	353	-20	329	-25	275	-3	—	—	—	—	-14
Motor Gas Blend. Comp	-31	-64	110	-83	92	-87	-51	-61	—	—	—	—	-74
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,896	-10	7,608	-3	7,492	26	8,061	20	—	—	—	—	8
Reformulated	2,370	-25	2,366	-20	2,451	-43	2,669	11	—	—	—	—	-20
Oxygenated	661	72	586	72	552	80	535	49	—	—	—	—	68
Other	4,865	-58	4,657	-55	4,489	-11	4,857	-40	—	—	—	—	-41
Finished Aviation Gasoline	22	0	16	0	15	-1	20	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,603	-9	1,576	-4	1,519	19	1,637	4	—	—	—	—	3
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	(s)	0	1	0	(s)	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,603	-9	1,576	-4	1,518	19	1,637	4	—	—	—	—	3
Kerosene	119	(s)	61	0	36	0	33	(s)	—	—	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,200	-17	3,276	2	3,196	-16	3,394	12	—	—	—	—	-5
Residual Fuel Oil	778	(s)	746	-28	684	-2	679	-2	—	—	—	—	-8
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	254	(s)	269	0	226	0	162	0	—	—	—	—	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	225	-16	196	-1	194	8	193	(s)	—	—	—	—	-2
Special Naphthas	58	-5	58	0	55	0	61	0	—	—	—	—	-1
Lubricants	172	-2	161	0	163	-4	184	(s)	—	—	—	—	-2
Waxes.....	22	-2	25	-2	17	1	21	(s)	—	—	—	—	-1
Petroleum Coke.....	720	-4	717	-1	714	-5	715	6	—	—	—	—	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	389	1	419	(s)	474	3	520	1	—	—	—	—	1
Still Gas	634	-12	601	-2	618	1	671	2	—	—	—	—	-3
Miscellaneous Products.....	53	-1	50	(s)	51	(s)	56	(s)	—	—	—	—	(s)
Imports	10,181	115	10,336	179	10,589	28	11,227	41	—	—	—	—	89
Crude Oil.....	8,308	31	8,387	30	8,757	6	9,080	8	—	—	—	—	19
Pentanes Plus	76	0	42	0	19	0	18	0	—	—	—	—	0
LPGs.....	154	37	121	41	179	0	177	0	—	—	—	—	19
Ethane/Ethylene	14	23	(s)	28	24	0	26	0	—	—	—	—	12
Propane/Propylene.....	121	14	110	14	142	0	128	0	—	—	—	—	7
Normal Butane/Butylene	10	0	3	0	7	0	12	0	—	—	—	—	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	8	0	7	0	5	0	11	0	—	—	—	—	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	88	0	67	17	46	14	56	0	—	—	—	—	8
Unfinished Oils.....	328	-31	274	-31	239	0	318	0	—	—	—	—	-15
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	152	11	131	0	116	0	268	0	—	—	—	—	3
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	289	0	347	37	327	0	449	4	—	—	—	—	10
Reformulated	195	0	238	21	176	0	190	4	—	—	—	—	6
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0
Other	94	0	109	16	151	0	259	0	—	—	—	—	4
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	0
Jet Fuel.....	111	9	152	5	85	0	136	14	—	—	—	—	7
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	111	9	152	5	85	0	136	14	—	—	—	—	7
Kerosene	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	—	—	—	—	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	286	0	265	48	248	0	195	0	—	—	—	—	11
Residual Fuel Oil	191	57	224	31	254	0	182	15	—	—	—	—	26
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	56	0	94	0	111	0	63	0	—	—	—	—	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	84	0	180	0	155	3	237	0	—	—	—	—	1
Special Naphthas	8	0	8	0	11	0	5	0	—	—	—	—	0
Lubricants	16	0	3	0	4	0	10	0	—	—	—	—	0
Waxes.....	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	(s)	—	—	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	29	0	37	0	33	5	26	0	—	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0	—	—	—	—	0

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1999
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference						
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)....	1,639,206	5,510	1,625,479	6,780	1,608,113	6,349	1,615,381	3,644	—	—	—	—	5,571
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	324,571	5,541	325,432	6,344	336,045	5,244	329,788	2,579	—	—	—	—	4,927
Pentanes Plus.....	8,344	86	9,103	2	9,540	-7	10,187	11	—	—	—	—	23
LPGs.....	91,223	173	81,940	-136	75,486	345	85,914	-33	—	—	—	—	87
Ethane/Ethylene	20,518	148	17,740	-59	17,522	0	17,372	0	—	—	—	—	22
Propane/Propylene.....	47,535	66	43,331	-3	35,859	170	40,157	-15	—	—	—	—	55
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	16,204	-111	13,664	-75	15,004	190	20,859	25	—	—	—	—	7
Isobutane/Isobutylene	6,966	70	7,205	1	7,101	-15	7,526	-43	—	—	—	—	3
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates..	13,799	-4	15,011	-35	14,643	-100	12,890	-56	—	—	—	—	-49
Unfinished Oils.....	91,006	244	92,624	-173	103,047	490	102,548	-284	—	—	—	—	69
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	46,975	1,068	49,520	503	47,760	409	47,247	99	—	—	—	—	520
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	196	0	186	0	230	5	175	0	—	—	—	—	1
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	185,158	55	178,425	437	167,797	197	168,876	728	—	—	—	—	354
Reformulated.....	46,444	-58	43,669	-237	41,652	-131	43,745	535	—	—	—	—	27
Oxygenated	1,050	0	920	0	1,515	0	1,196	0	—	—	—	—	0
Other.....	137,664	113	133,836	674	124,630	328	123,935	193	—	—	—	—	327
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	1,992	0	1,993	0	1,657	-1	1,511	-20	—	—	—	—	-5
Jet Fuel	45,266	102	44,990	-95	40,776	238	44,399	466	—	—	—	—	178
Naphtha-Type Jet	39	0	46	0	46	0	56	-1	—	—	—	—	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	45,227	102	44,944	-95	40,730	238	44,343	467	—	—	—	—	178
Kerosene	6,831	3	5,992	27	5,030	0	4,640	-36	—	—	—	—	-2
Distillate Fuel Oil	147,874	-1,670	142,302	-453	125,737	-349	125,314	380	—	—	—	—	-523
Residual Fuel Oil.....	43,752	13	41,883	285	39,571	-15	40,540	-276	—	—	—	—	2
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	2,160	0	2,637	0	2,817	0	2,280	1	—	—	—	—	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,757	-71	2,324	-7	2,153	0	2,399	4	—	—	—	—	-19
Special Naphthas.....	2,313	-60	2,214	0	2,072	0	2,132	0	—	—	—	—	-15
Lubricants	13,411	-102	12,685	-10	11,750	-15	11,505	14	—	—	—	—	-28
Waxes.....	912	246	990	219	1,008	-26	1,053	-7	—	—	—	—	108
Petroleum Coke	10,757	-2	10,761	0	10,274	-10	9,696	0	—	—	—	—	-3
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	27,212	-80	30,589	-129	36,810	-56	37,893	69	—	—	—	—	-49
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,746	-32	1,928	1	1,960	0	1,943	5	—	—	—	—	-7
Product Supplied.....	18,850	-5	19,240	51	19,489	-25	18,861	63	—	—	—	—	20
Crude Oil.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	0
Pentanes Plus.....	218	5	173	3	175	1	164	3	—	—	—	—	3
LPGs.....	2,460	-19	2,115	52	2,268	-7	1,981	20	—	—	—	—	10
Ethane/Ethylene	631	6	722	35	681	-2	709	1	—	—	—	—	9
Propane/Propylene.....	1,677	-3	1,266	13	1,387	1	1,050	7	—	—	—	—	5
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	55	-15	21	-1	119	-6	129	11	—	—	—	—	-3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	97	-7	105	4	80	(s)	93	1	—	—	—	—	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	6	-45	-20	-20	-13	-65	-31	9	—	—	—	—	-31
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	6	-1	4	0	3	(s)	4	(s)	—	—	—	—	(s)
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,630	-17	8,091	20	8,081	34	8,389	6	—	—	—	—	10
Reformulated.....	2,494	-23	2,700	6	2,693	-46	2,789	-8	—	—	—	—	-18
Oxygenated	655	72	589	72	531	80	544	49	—	—	—	—	68
Other.....	4,481	-67	4,801	-58	4,857	(s)	5,056	-35	—	—	—	—	-40
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	17	0	16	0	25	-1	25	1	—	—	—	—	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,670	-3	1,729	9	1,716	8	1,624	10	—	—	—	—	6
Naphtha-Type Jet	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-5	(s)	—	—	—	—	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,670	-3	1,729	9	1,717	8	1,628	10	—	—	—	—	6
Kerosene	125	(s)	93	-1	68	1	47	1	—	—	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,637	33	3,624	7	3,820	-19	3,412	-12	—	—	—	—	2
0.05% & under.....	2,201	-34	2,205	26	2,390	-3	2,404	-8	—	—	—	—	-5
Greater than 0.05%	1,436	67	1,419	-20	1,430	-16	1,008	-4	—	—	—	—	7
Residual Fuel Oil.....	849	81	967	-7	941	8	644	21	—	—	—	—	27
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	308	(s)	346	0	331	0	243	(s)	—	—	—	—	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	319	-14	355	-3	354	11	422	(s)	—	—	—	—	-2
Special Naphthas.....	59	-3	60	-2	59	0	57	0	—	—	—	—	-1
Lubricants	155	2	163	-3	165	-4	176	-1	—	—	—	—	-2
Waxes.....	23	-10	21	-1	15	8	17	(s)	—	—	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke	452	-4	528	-1	510	-5	451	6	—	—	—	—	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	225	4	332	2	304	5	508	-3	—	—	—	—	2
Still Gas.....	634	-12	601	-2	618	1	671	2	—	—	—	—	-3
Miscellaneous Products.....	55	(s)	43	-1	50	1	57	0	—	—	—	—	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

EIA-819M

Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

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

Table D1. U.S. Summary, July 1999

Products	July 1999		June 1999		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production.....	2,399	77	2,496	83	19,868	94
Stocks	4,440	—	4,382	—	—	—
MTBE						
Production.....	6,717	217	6,635	221	44,581	210
Stocks	6,981	—	8,222	—	—	—

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												
1998	96	85	86	85	81	83	85	87	98	103	97	100
1999	102	99	102	99	93	83	77					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	2,633	2,519	2,360	2,423	2,732	2,829	2,951	2,991	3,169	3,195	3,300	2,814
1999	2,973	3,240	3,722	4,222	4,624	4,382	4,440					
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	110	99	86	32	32	139	230	298	101	94	84	78
1999	68	56	46	46	45	1	45					
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1998	95	84	85	84	81	82	84	87	97	102	96	99
1999	101	99	101	98	93	83	77					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	1,633	1,661	1,588	1,607	1,697	1,478	1,344	1,377	1,578	1,747	1,841	1,483
1999	1,649	1,897	2,460	2,822	2,861	2,642	2,598					
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	394	225	271	382	565	612	717	608	610	554	602	625
1999	767	796	802	938	1,111	1,155	1,158					
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	108	91	94	97	103	118	130	163	179	163	122	97
1999	99	90	94	100	152	160	154					
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	387	443	321	306	334	482	530	545	701	637	651	531
1999	389	400	320	316	454	425	486					

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/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1998	188	176	201	209	195	204	220	217	210	202	220	221
1999	216	212	178	210	219	221	217					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	8,690	8,725	8,976	9,025	8,400	8,762	8,544	7,695	8,117	7,408	7,880	9,283
1999	8,833	10,063	9,418	7,430	8,500	8,222	6,981					
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	1,676	1,514	1,794	1,464	2,058	1,657	1,734	1,341	1,275	1,476	1,876	1,515
1999	1,677	1,959	2,251	1,686	1,583	1,957	1,845					
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1998	164	153	179	184	173	176	191	188	181	173	190	193
1999	181	187	161	186	193	192	191					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	3,712	4,084	3,871	4,132	3,150	3,854	3,174	2,950	3,295	3,159	3,233	3,982
1999	4,442	4,696	4,549	3,634	3,430	3,633	3,350					
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	3,009	2,869	3,090	3,101	2,891	2,938	3,231	3,104	3,216	2,513	2,530	3,559
1999	2,443	3,087	2,322	1,901	3,242	2,416	1,585					

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	201	209	195	204	220	217	210	202	220	221
1999	216	212	178	210	219	221	217					
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	104	107	94	106	114	108	100	100	117	114
1999	105	111	83	114	114	110	102					
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	97	102	101	99	106	109	111	102	104	107
1999	110	101	94	97	104	111	114					

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

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

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.

Lower Operational Inventory (LOI). The lower operational inventory is the lower end of the demonstrated operational inventory range updated for known and definable changes in the petroleum delivery system. While not implying shortages, operational problems, or price increases, the LOI is indicative of a situation where inventory-related supply flexibility could be constrained or nonexistent. The significance of these constraints depends on local refinery capability to meet demand and the availability and deliverability of products from other regions or foreign sources.

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.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A yellowish nonmetallic element, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

TAME (Tertiary amyl methyl ether) (CH₃)₂(C₂H₅)COCH₃. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isoamylene with methanol.

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

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

TBA (Tertiary butyl alcohol) (CH₃)₃COH. An alcohol primarily used as a chemical feedstock, a solvent or feedstock for isobutylene production for MTBE; produced as a co-product of propylene oxide production or by direct hydration of isobutylene.

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

Toluene (C₆H₅CH₃). Colorless liquid of the aromatic group of petroleum hydrocarbons, made by the catalytic reforming of petroleum naphthas containing methyl cyclohexane. A high-octane gasoline-blending agent, solvent, and chemical intermediate, base for TNT.

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

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained or derived from petroleum fractions, or through a Fischer-Tropsch type process, in which the straight chained paraffin series predominates. This includes all marketable wax, whether crude or refined, with a congealing point (ASTM D 938) between 100° and 200° F and a maximum oil content (ASTM D 3235) of 50 weight

percent. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

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.