DOE/EIA-0109 (96/01)
Distribution Category UC-950

Petroleum Supply Monthly

January 1996

With Data for November 1995

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

Data Available Electronically

Data from the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, *Winter Fuels Report*, and the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* publications as well as data from other sources are available electronically on the Energy Information Administration's Electronic Publication Bulletin (EPUB) Board, and the Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source (COGIS). The schedule for data release is as follows:

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

COGIS= Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source
EPUB = Electronic Publication Bulletin Board

Electronic Publishing System (EPUB)

User Instructions

EPUB is an electronic publishing system maintained by the Energy Information Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy. EPUB allows the general public to electronically access selected energy data from many of EIA's statistical reports. The system is a menu-driven, bulletin board type system with extensive online help capabilities that can be accessed free of charge 24 hours a day by using a terminal or PC with an asynchronous modem. (EPUB will be taken down briefly every night at midnight for backup.)

CONFIGURING YOUR PC SOFTWARE

PC users must provide the following information to their communications software in order to successfully access the EPUB system. Consult your communications software documentation for information on how to correctly configure your software.

Communication Parameters:
BAUD RATE: Up to 28,800 bps
DATA BITS: 8
STOP BITS: 1
PARITY: NONE
DUPLEX: FULL
TERMINAL TYPE: *examples:* ANSI, ANSI-BBS, VT100

ACCESS PHONE NUMBER

Once your communications software and/or hardware has been configured, you can access EPUB by dialing (202) 586-2557.

USING EPUB

When a connection to the system has been made, some users may find that the menu-driven instructions and the online help capabilities will provide enough information to effectively use EPUB. If needed, more extensive information may be found in the *EPUB Users Guide*, which is available online from the EPUB system or from:

National Energy Information Center, EI-231
Energy Information Administration
Forrestal Building, Room 1F-048
Washington, DC 20585
(202) 586-8800
Internet E-MAIL: infoctr@eia.doe.gov
Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday
Telecommunications device for the hearing-impaired only:
(202) 586-1181. Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday

EPUB ASSISTANCE

For communications or technical assistance, call (202) 586-8959, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday.

For questions about the content of EPUB reports, call (202) 586-8800, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time, Monday through Friday.

EPUB PROVIDES STATISTICAL INFORMATION, AS WELL AS DATA FROM THE FOLLOWING EIA PUBLICATIONS:

Heating fuel data, (April through September) updated the 2nd week of the month
Oxygenate data, updated approximately 15 working days after the end of the report month
Weekly Petroleum Status Report, updated on Wednesdays (Thursday in event of a holiday) at 9:00 a.m.
Petroleum Supply Monthly, updated between the 23rd and 26th of the month
Petroleum Marketing Monthly, updated by the 8th of the month
Winter Fuels Report, propane and distillate highlights and distillate data updated Wednesday at 5:00 p.m. All other data updated Thursday at 5:00 p.m. (October through March)
Natural Gas Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month
Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays by 5:00 p.m.
Quarterly Coal Report, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter
Electric Power Monthly, updated the first week of the month
Monthly Energy Review, updated the last week of the month
Short Term Energy Outlook, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter

Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source

The Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source (COGIS) is a project recently developed by the Energy Information Administration (EIA), in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Commerce in an effort to provide more timely information to its customers. COGIS offers the latest oil and gas data published by the EIA. Selected data series from the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*, the *Natural Gas Monthly*, the *Monthly Energy Review*, the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, the *Short Term Energy Outlook*, and the *Winter Fuels Report* are available. In addition, COGIS offers timely analysis of major oil and gas trends, and weekly and monthly highlights of oil and gas activity.

Anyone with a workstation connected to an Internet node, or with a personal computer and modem, can have immediate access to oil and gas industry information.

For information, call EIA's National Energy Information Center, (202) 586-8800. To open an account, call the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Analysis, (202) 482-1986.

Current fee schedule is listed below.

	Means Used to Access the EBB		
Charge	Up to 2400 Baud	9600 Baud	Internet (telnet only)
Annual Fee	**$45.00**	**$45.00**	**$45.00**
Connect Charge Credit	**$20.00**	**$20.00**	**$20.00**
Connect Charges (per minute based on eastern time)			
Weekdays: 8:00 a.m. - noon	**$0.20**	**$0.40**	**$0.40**
Noon - 6:00 p.m.	**$0.15**	**$0.25**	**$0.25**
6:00 p.m. - 8:00 a.m. (Also weekends and holidays)	**$0.05**	**$0.10**	**$0.10**
Annual Flat Fee Option (cannot use account between 8:00 a.m. and noon)			
Maximum 1 hour per day	**$250.00**	**$250.00**	**$250.00**
Maximum 4 hours per day	**$400.00**	**$400.00**	**$400.00**

Contacts

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* is prepared by the Petroleum Supply Division of the Office of Oil and Gas, Energy Information Administration, under the direction of Charles C. Heath (202) 586-6860.

Questions and comments concerning the contents of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* may be referred to Ronald W. O'Neill (202) 586-9884, Chief of the Industry Analysis Branch, or the following specialists:

Summary Statistics	Nancy Masterson	(202) 586-8393
Supply and Disposition	Nancy Masterson	(202) 586-8393
Crude Oil Production	David Hinton	(202) 586-2990
Natural Gas Processing	David Hinton	(202) 586-2990
Refinery Operations	Evie Harper	(202) 586-5786
Imports	Claudette Graham	(202) 586-9649
Exports	John Nealey	(202) 586-9670
Stocks	Mike Conner	(202) 586-1795
Transportation	Mike Conner	(202) 586-1795
Oxygenate Data	Irv Chamberlain	(202) 586-9594

Additional information on all energy statistics available from the Energy Information Administration may be obtained from the National Energy Information Center (202) 586-8800.

Publication of November 1995 petroleum data in the January 1996 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) was delayed due to the recent Federal Government furloughs at the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC). These furloughs affected the scheduled release by the DOC of November 1995 petroleum export data and consequently the timely release of the January 1996 PSM. Release of the upcoming February 1996 PSM (containing December 1995 monthly data) has also been affected by the furloughs. December 1995 petroleum export data are expected to be available from the DOC on February 28, 1996. It is anticipated that release of December 1995 PSM data will occur approximately 3 working days after receipt of December petroleum exports from the DOC.

Preface

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

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

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

Summary Statistics

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

Detailed Statistics

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

Appendices

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

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

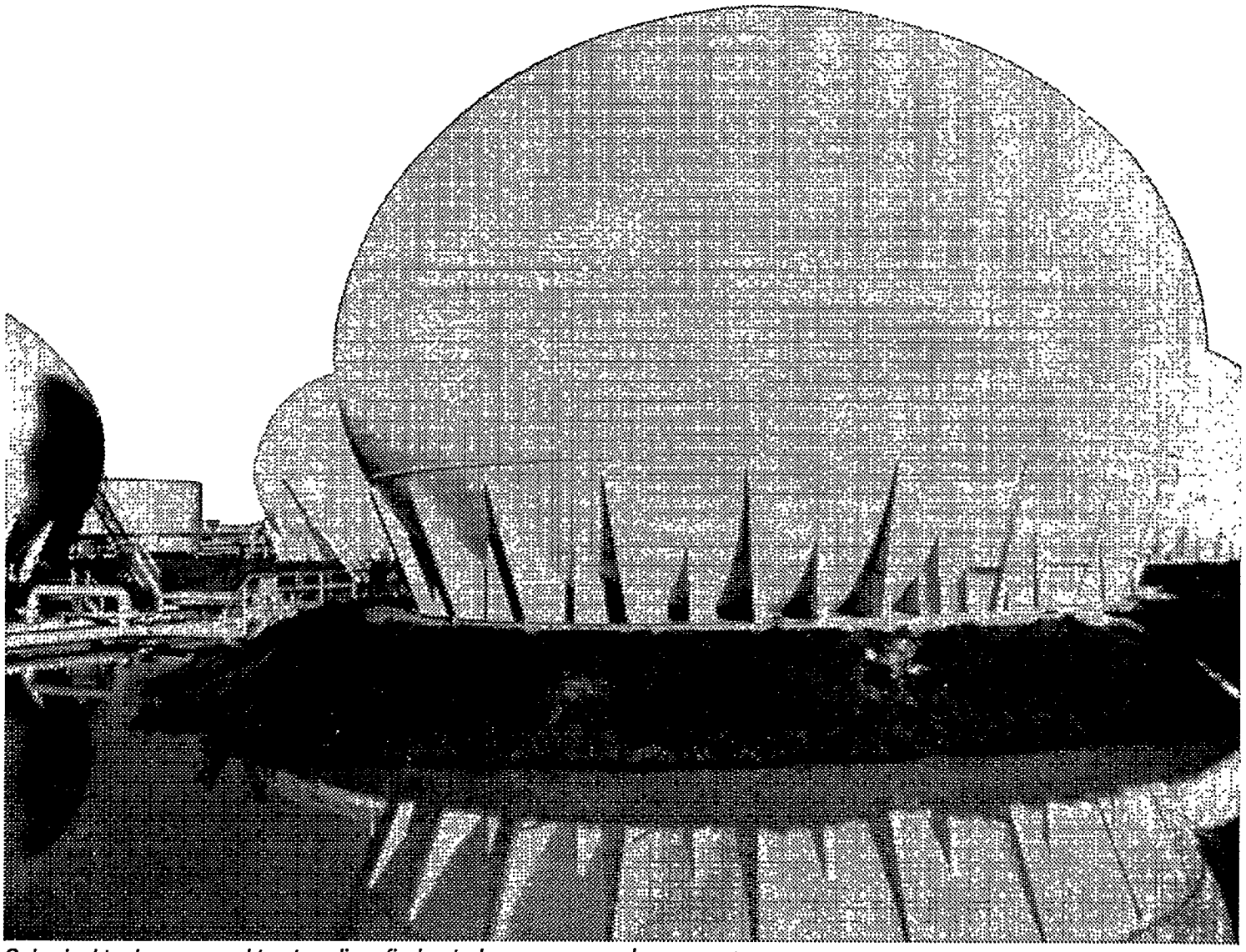
Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from the annual refinery and oxygenate capacity surveys are published in the *PSA*. The *PSA* is published approximately five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

Contents

Articles

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

Highlights



Spherical tanks are used to store liquefied petroleum gases under pressure.

Highlights

A long cold snap in the Northeast increased demand for distillate and residual fuel oils and pushed total demand for refined petroleum products (measured as products supplied) for December 1995[1] to 18.4 million barrels per day, the **highest December level since 1989** (Table H1). With the onset of winter, finished motor gasoline demand waned, dropping 3 percent from year-ago levels.[2] As mentioned above, weather played a key role in petroleum markets this month as temperatures averaged nearly 3 percent colder than normal and 21 percent colder than last year.[3]

During 1995, total demand for petroleum products averaged 17.7 million barrels per day, barely lower than last year's level. Increased demand for certain petroleum products--finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil and jet fuel--was offset by reduced demand for residual fuel oil.

Other December and Year-to-Date 1995 highlights include:

- **Demand** for finished motor gasoline ended 1995 on a low note, but averaged an all-time high level of 7.8 million barrels per day for the year.
- Distillate fuel oil **demand** averaged 3.2 million barrels per day during 1995, the highest annual level since 1979.
- For the month of December, kerosene-type jet fuel **demand** reached record heights, pushing 1995 annual demand slightly above the 1994 level.
- Residual fuel oil **demand** averaged 0.8 million barrels per day for the year 1995, **17 percent lower than the 1994 average.**
- Stock levels of crude oil declined markedly throughout the year. Crude oil inventories stayed low, in part, because of the increase in reliable short-haul import shipments. Crude oil inventories were also reduced because of refiners' expectations that future crude oil prices would remain low relative to present spot market prices.
- Stock levels of finished petroleum products--finished motor gasoline, in particular--declined for much the same reason. As dedicated storage capacity needed to be allocated for more and more products such as reformulated gasoline, oxygenated reformulated gasoline, etc., companies found that employing "just-in-time" inventory management techniques reduced operating costs significantly.
- Crude oil production levels hovered around 6.4 million barrels per day during the second half of 1995, continuing the decline of recent years. Crude oil imports increased through the year, averaging 7.2 million barrels per day during 1995. **Net crude oil imports (imports minus exports) of 7.2 million barrels per day were the highest ever and 3 percent higher than last year's record high.**

Motor Gasoline

Finished motor gasoline demand declined significantly from year-ago levels for the same month. During December, severe winter storms battered the East Coast and Midwest regions of the U.S. and reduced demand to 7.7 million barrels per day, the **lowest December level since 1993.** However, low retail prices, strong winter--January through March 1995--and summer driving seasons, and the implementation of the reformulated gasoline program sustained year-to-date motor gasoline **demand** of 7.8 million barrels per day, **more than 2 percent above the comparable 1994 level** and a **record high 12-month average.**

Production of motor gasoline reached a **annual-record high** level of 7.6 million barrels per day. Motor gasoline **imports** of 0.3 million barrels per day were **within the normal range** for the year. However, **stock** levels of motor gasoline were **below seasonal levels** most of the year because of an expanded products mix that coupled with more cost-effective, "just-in-time" stock management and low product prices.

Distillate Fuel Oil

Demand for distillate fuel oil averaged 3.7 million barrels per day, the highest December level since 1989. The severe winter weather and extreme cold at the end of 1995 combined with increased industrial and transportation activity pushed 1995 distillate fuel oil **demand** to 3.2 million barrels per day, **about 2 percent higher than the 1994 average.**

Distillate fuel oil **production** reached 3.4 million barrels per day, **nearly equal to the December record set in 1993. Imports** of distillate fuel oil remained **within normal seasonal levels** at 0.2 million barrels per day. At 129 million barrels, **stocks** of distillate fuel oil remained **below seasonal levels** and were **at the lowest December level since 1989.** Low-sulfur distillate fuel stocks totaled 66 million barrels, **over 50 percent of the total.** High-sulfur stock levels dropped through the month to 63 million barrels, **13 percent lower than last December.**

[1]December 1995 data are monthly-from-weekly estimates based on the Energy Information Administration's Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.
[2]December 1994 finished motor gasoline demand was higher than normal because refiners were preparing for the start of the Federal reformulated gasoline program on January 1, 1995.
[3]National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Climate Analysis Center, "Heating Degree Day Data Monthly Summary, Monthly Data for December 1995."

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

Category	1995			1994	January - December	
	Estimated December	November	Difference[a]	December	1995	1994
Products Supplied	18.4	18.0	0.4	18.3	17.7	17.7
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.7	7.9	-0.2	7.9	7.8	7.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.7	3.2	0.5	3.2	3.2	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.8	1.0
Jet Fuel	1.6	1.6	(s)	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other Petroleum Products[b]	4.5	4.5	(s)	4.7	4.4	4.4
Crude Oil Inputs	14.1	13.8	0.2	14.0	14.0	13.9
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	94.2	93.2	1.0	93.9	93.3	94.2
Imports	8.6	9.1	-0.4	8.9	8.8	9.0
Crude Oil	7.0	7.3	-0.2	7.2	7.2	7.1
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(s)
Other	7.0	7.3	-0.2	7.2	7.2	7.1
Products	1.6	1.8	-0.2	1.7	1.6	1.9
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.3	0.3	(s)	0.3	0.3	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.3	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.3
Jet Fuel	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products[c]	0.8	0.9	-0.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
Exports	0.9	1.0	-0.1	1.2	0.9	0.9
Crude Oil	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products	0.8	0.9	-0.1	1.1	0.8	0.8
Total Net Imports	7.8	8.1	-0.3	7.7	7.9	8.1
Stock Change[d]	-1.2	-0.1	-1.1	-1.1	-0.2	(s)
Crude Oil	-0.5	0.3	-0.7	-0.3	-0.1	(s)
Products	-0.7	-0.4	-0.3	-0.8	-0.1	(s)
Total Stocks (million barrels)	1,568	1,602	-34	1,653	--	--
Crude Oil	894	909	-15	929	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	592	592	0	592	--	--
Other	302	317	-15	337	--	--
Products	674	694	-20	724	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline	161	155	5	176	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil	129	136	-7	145	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil	37	37	(s)	42	--	--
Jet Fuel	40	42	-1	47	--	--
Other Petroleum Products[c]	307	324	-16	314	--	--

[a] Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.
[b] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and jet fuel.
[c] Includes natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuel, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.
[d] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.
E=Estimated.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA),1994, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume II; appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Data for the current month are preliminary estimates, based on weekly submissions. For an explanation of estimation methodology and accuracy, see Appendix A of *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* and the article, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data", published in the October 1994, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1994-1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1994												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,526	13,336	13,158	14,009	14,467	14,519	14,480	14,618	14,360	13,660	14,101	14,107
Operating Refinery Capacity[2]	14,718	14,873	14,411	14,375	14,970	15,050	15,037	15,039	15,081	15,086	15,081	15,019
Idle Capacity[3]	339	155	617	786	192	112	126	126	126	126	136	208
Idle Three Months or Less	302	118	580	659	65	65	14	14	14	0	16	102
Idle More than Three Months	37	37	37	127	127	47	112	112	112	126	120	106
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,058	15,028	15,028	15,161	15,162	15,162	15,163	15,165	15,207	15,212	15,217	15,227
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.9	89.7	91.3	97.5	96.6	96.5	96.3	97.2	95.2	90.5	93.5	93.9
Operable Capacity	89.8	88.7	87.6	92.4	95.4	95.8	95.5	96.4	94.4	89.8	92.7	92.6
1995												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,806	13,535	13,582	13,940	14,430	14,701	14,404	14,392	14,586	13,775	14,010	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity[2]	15,035	15,130	15,263	15,111	15,151	15,205	15,052	15,251	15,169	15,048	15,038	NA
Idle Capacity[3]	362	305	177	319	224	170	332	155	165	239	174	NA
Idle Three Months or Less	256	202	74	206	167	120	239	62	105	171	106	NA
Idle More than Three Months	106	103	104	113	57	50	93	93	60	68	68	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,397	15,436	15,440	15,430	15,375	15,375	15,383	15,406	15,334	15,287	15,212	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.8	89.5	89.0	92.3	95.2	96.7	95.7	94.4	96.2	91.5	93.2	NA
Operable Capacity	89.7	87.7	88.0	90.3	93.9	95.6	93.6	93.4	95.1	90.1	92.1	NA

[1]Capacities are on a calendar day basis.
[2]Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.
[3] Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.
NA = Not Available
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1994, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume II, Table 16; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1995 data issue, Table 28.

Residual Fuel Oil

Extreme winter weather and higher natural gas prices pushed residual fuel oil **demand** to an average of 0.9 million barrels per day, the highest level for any month since February 1995, but still 5 percent lower than last December. Year-to-date **demand** for residual fuel oil fell 17 percent from the comparable 1994 period to 0.8 million barrels per day.

Production of residual fuel oil totaled 0.9 million barrels per day, **the highest December level since 1991.** Residual fuel oil imports settled at 0.2 million barrels per day for the month, in-line with recent declines. **Stock** levels of residual fuel oil dropped to a season half of the twentieth century low of 37 million barrels.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Demand for kerosene-type fuel soared to a **December-record high** of 1.6 million barrels per day. Throughout 1995, increased commercial (cargo) air travel and passenger miles travelled, along with the final phases of the military switchover from JP-4 boosted **demand** for kerosene-type jet fuel to 1.5 million barrels per day, **slightly higher than last year. Production** of kerosene-type jet fuel also was high for the month, averaging 1.5 million barrels per day, **less than 2 percent below last December's record level.** At 40 million barrels, **inventories** were **within the normal seasonal range.**

Propane

Inventories of propane recorded an **above average 9.8 million barrel stockdraw** during December, as colder-than-normal temperatures continued to spur strong heating demand in the major propane consuming areas of the Nation. **Propane inventories ended December at 42.0 million barrels,** a level more than 4 million barrels below the same month last year, but still within the average range for this time of year. Regionally, inventories reflected strong declines in the East Coast and Gulf Coast regions, however Midwest stocks declined at a more moderate pace.

Crude Oil

Domestic crude oil **production** averaged 6.4 million barrels per day, the **lowest December level since 1954.** Although analysts expected that declining crude oil output from Alaska's North Slope would level out or even increase in 1995, in part because of

increased exploration activity and productivity-enhancing developments.[4] They were wrong. Output from the lower-48 states effectively leveled off while Alaskan production declined. **Imports** of crude oil reached 7.0 million barrels per day, **slightly below last year's record high for December.** Net imports for 1995 proved to be a record-setting year as low world crude oil prices helped net (gross crude oil imports less exports) crude oil **imports** climb to 7.2 million barrels per day, while crude oil **inputs** for 1995 averaged 14.0 million barrels per day, the **first time ever that net imports exceeded 50 percent of inputs for an entire year.** Crude oil **stock** levels (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) totaled 302 million barrels, the **lowest December in decades.** As long as future crude oil prices remain low relative to present prices and supplies remain stable, stock levels will remain low. Refiners are reducing their operating and maintenance costs by reducing crude oil inventories held in storage.

Refinery Operations

Crude oil **inputs** averaged 14.1 million barrels per day, the **highest December level since 1979.** The estimated refinery operable utilization rate, gross inputs divided by the total refining capacity with idle units included, averaged 93.2 percent.

Update on California Phase 2 Reformulated Gasoline Implementation

Beginning in just a few weeks, California's refiners will begin producing the cleanest gasoline ever seen in that State. This new fuel, known as California Phase 2 RFG (CaRFG), will bring sulfur levels down to low levels, and provide strict caps on RVP, aromatics, olefins and toxics. Table H3 summarizes the properties of CaRFG.

Profiting from the experience gained during the low sulfur diesel initiation in 1993 when the state attempted a one day changeover, CaRFG will be introduced over a three month period. Refinery production begins on March 1, 1996, terminals must begin shipping product by April 15, and retail establishments must be in compliance by June 1. Sources in the California Air Resources Board (CARB), the California Energy Commission (CEC), and the West Coast refining industry indicate that CaRFG planning has been paramount since the 1993 diesel changeover.

Testing Programs

Among the steps taken to avert any repeat of the diesel situation, CARB, in conjunction with some of the state's leading refiners, has undertaken extensive test programs involving CaRFG. These tests, recently concluded, involved more than 800 vehicles in eight private and government fleets which drove approximately five million miles from February through August 1995 using CaRFG.

Table H3. Properties of California Phase 2 RFG (CaRFG)

Parameter	California Phase 2[1]		
	(flat limit)	(average)	(cap)
Start Date	3/1/96	3/1/96	3/1/96
Oxygen min. (wt %)	1.8-2.2	none	2.7 max, 1.8 min[2]
Sulfur max.(wt ppm)	40	30	80
RVP max. (psi)[3]	7.0	none	7.0
T50 max. (°F)	210	200	220
T90 max. (°F)	300	290	330
Aromatics max. (vol %)	25	22	30.0
Olefins max. (vol %)	6.0	4.0	10.0
Benzene max.(vol %)	1.0	0.8	1.20
Detergents	Required	Required	Required
Lead	0.0	0.0	0.0

[1]California Air Resources Board, *Proposed Regulations for California Phase 2 Reformulated Gasoline: Technical Support Document*, October 4, 1991, p. 100.
[2] Applies to winter control periods only.
[3] Applies to summer control periods only.

Aside from a few problems with some vehicles with mileage above the fleet average (95,000 miles), there was no meaningful difference between the frequency of fuel-system problems in vehicles using cleaner-burning gasoline and the pre-1996 (conventional) gasoline. Cleaner-burning gasoline has been thoroughly tested and has broad-based support within the industry.[5] However, the same driving tests have also revealed that CaRFG is approximately 1 percent less efficient than the Federal RFG now sold in Southern California and 3 percent less efficient than the conventional gasoline sold in the state.

Supply/Demand Scenarios

Over the past year, CEC, with CARB's cooperation, has compiled several supply/demand scenarios. The effort is ongoing and is based on information that is being constantly updated. CEC indicates the Most Likely Demand estimate for 1996 is 890,000 barrels per day.[6] This forecast volume is based on the output of several computer models using various assumptions derived from historical and current data. They encompass fuel use and traffic patterns throughout the state. On the supply side, CEC constructed two volumes, the Best Estimate supply (915,000 barrels per day) and the Maximum Capacity supply (962,000 barrels per day). The Best Estimate supply offsets the Most Likely Demand estimate of 890,000 barrels per day.

However, to be prudent, CEC constructed an additional High Demand Case of 917,000 barrels per day for 1996 utilizing a 2 percent growth rate and an additional 2 percent increase to compensate for the loss of efficiency in the new fuel. Even this larger volume can be offset by the Maximum Capacity supply

[4]"Alaska Output Set to Flatten Out After Time of Troubles," *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*, January 9, 1995, pp, 4 - 5.
[5]Telephone conversation with John Dunlap, California Air Resources Board, January 1996.
[6]California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board, *California Reformulated Gasoline Supply/Demand Balance Update*, November 17, 1995.

which is the current estimate of the upper production limit of California's refiners to produce CaRFG.

The difference between the two estimates is refiners inability to run at maximum capacity over extended periods of time. CEC/CARB expect refiners will be able to increase their production of CaRFG as their experience with the new fuel and the use of the CARB Predictive Model increases.

Refineries in the state of Washington that have historically supplied gasoline to California have no plans to abandon that market. Initially, they may not supply 100 percent of the volumes that they have historically provided, but most will continue as suppliers and increase their flow to California as the market unfolds.[7]

Cost Estimates

Initially, it was estimated that CaRFG gasoline would cost from 12 to 17 cents a gallon more than conventional gasoline at the retail pump.[8] However, a recent CaRFG spot sale occurred in Los Angeles where two transactions for third cycle March 1996 were done at 9 cents and 9.25 cents a gallon over conventional unleaded gasoline.[9]

Possible Problems

In the past, the California refiners were not interested in extracting aromatics since there was no petrochemical industry on the West Coast to utilize them. They used the aromatics they produced in blending their gasolines. With CaRFG, these refiners will have to severely limit this practice. Rather than lose these valuable commodities, some refiners are installing aromatics extraction equipment, but they are faced with finding market outlets for these products.

In each of its succeeding projections of gasoline demand, CEC has revised its estimate downward, as evidence mounts that California's gasoline demand growth has slowed considerably. For the first eight months of 1995, demand is only 0.6 percent ahead of the same period in 1994. Yet that trend could change if the state's economy improves or if a quick turn to higher speed limits dramatically changes fuel use.

[7]Telephone conversation with industry source, January 1996.
[8]California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board, *California's Reformulated Fuels Program*, February 24, 1994.
[9]*Oil Price Information Service*, January 22, 1996.

Summary Statistics

Incinerators such as this one at a chemical installation turn toxic chemicals into water vapor and other harmless elements.

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

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change[a]			Ending Stocks[b] (Million Barrels)
	Total Domestic[c]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil[d]	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil[d] and Petroleum Products
1981 Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	[g] 290	[g] -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	[g] 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	[g] 214	[g] -234	15,231	1,454
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990 Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
1991 Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
1992 Average	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	[g] 1,592
1993 January	9,254	6,961	1,737	295	[g] 560	16,173	[g] 1,618
February	8,907	6,943	1,777	219	-796	17,334	1,602
March	8,987	6,974	1,793	212	-602	17,575	1,590
April	8,897	6,881	1,802	523	356	16,781	1,617
May	8,800	6,847	1,732	147	915	16,508	1,650
June	8,747	6,795	1,753	2	573	17,096	1,667
July	8,657	6,688	1,741	6	497	17,357	1,682
August	8,720	6,758	1,747	-505	299	17,332	1,676
September	8,652	6,712	1,732	-439	86	17,650	1,665
October	8,893	6,839	1,768	328	403	17,323	1,688
November	8,847	6,912	1,670	251	-320	17,780	1,686
December	8,668	6,858	1,579	-53	-1,198	17,953	1,647
Average	8,836	6,847	1,736	81	70	17,237	--
1994 January	8,694	6,817	1,615	90	-906	18,072	1,622
February	8,611	6,770	1,633	-97	-1,190	18,337	1,586
March	8,675	6,746	1,668	324	-379	17,313	1,584
April	8,524	6,612	1,679	-68	284	17,489	1,591
May	8,614	6,688	1,711	-253	954	17,181	1,612
June	8,586	6,611	1,733	-104	497	17,815	1,624
July	8,550	6,501	1,753	148	824	17,485	1,654
August	8,526	6,544	1,760	-129	291	18,117	1,659
September	8,670	6,609	1,792	227	579	17,490	1,684
October	8,683	6,658	1,748	255	-607	17,719	1,673
November	8,758	6,628	1,815	102	380	17,315	1,687
December	8,842	6,760	1,807	-292	-813	18,319	1,653
Average	8,645	6,662	1,727	18	-2	17,718	--
1995 January	[E] 8,664	[E] 6,596	1,773	-279	-117	17,167	1,641
February	[E] 8,832	[E] 6,703	1,774	-48	-1,315	18,355	1,603
March	[E] 8,625	[E] 6,606	1,773	344	-484	17,403	1,599
April	[E] 8,680	[E] 6,561	1,789	-101	123	17,102	1,600
May	[E] 8,663	[E] 6,572	1,785	-111	494	17,241	1,611
June	[E] 8,568	[E] 6,540	1,740	-135	39	18,149	1,609
July	[E] 8,500	[E] 6,449	1,751	-415	885	17,113	1,623
August	[E] 8,511	[E] 6,462	1,730	-247	-71	17,993	1,613
September	[E] 8,444	[E] 6,380	1,773	-62	222	18,011	1,618
October	[E] 8,519	[E] 6,429	1,771	112	-534	17,626	1,605
November	[RE] 8,633	[RE] 6,554	[R] 1,795	[R] 286	[R] -378	[R] 18,018	[R] 1,602
December*	[E] *8,517*	[PE] *6,447*	[E] *1,773*	[E] *-459*	[E] *-707*	[E] *18,442*	[E] *1,568*
Average	[E] 8,594	[PE] 6,524	[E] 1,769	[E] -94	[E] -146	[E] 17,712	--

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

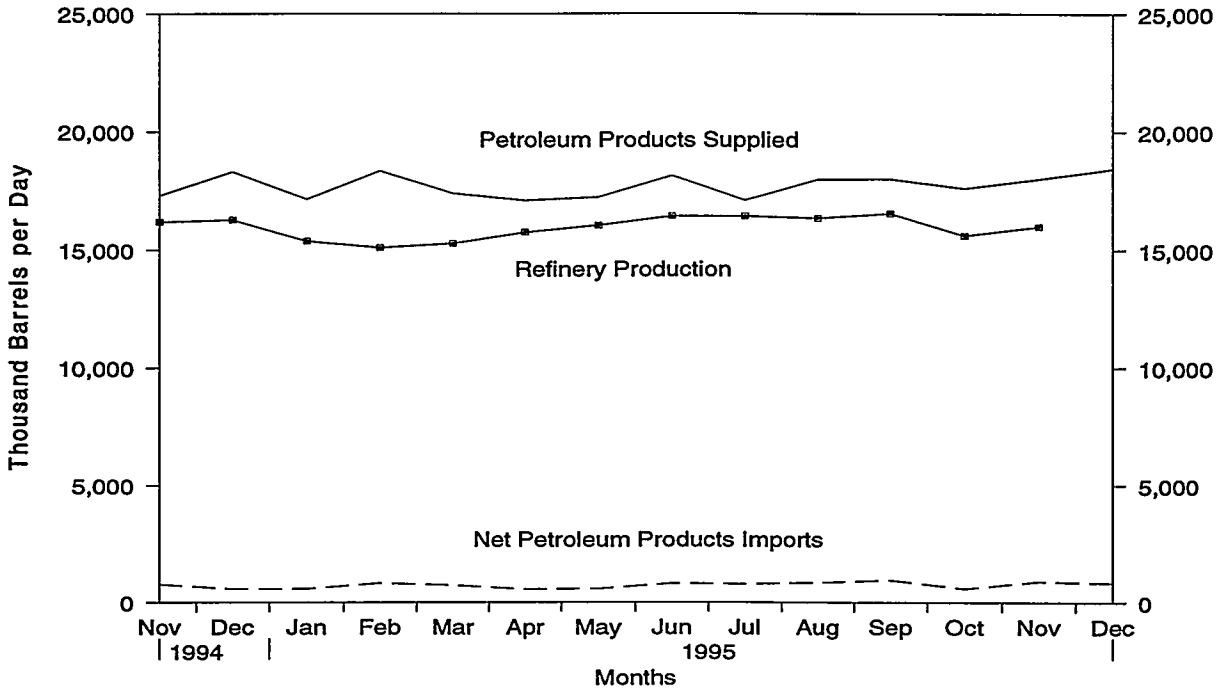
Footnotes continued on following page.

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

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports[f]
	Total	Crude Oil[e]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1981 Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982 Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983 Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984 Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985 Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986 Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987 Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988 Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989 Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990 Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991 Average	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
1992 Average	7,888	6,083	1,805	950	89	861	6,938
1993 January	8,004	6,292	1,712	1,135	129	1,006	6,869
February	7,948	6,156	1,792	1,033	166	867	6,915
March	8,285	6,488	1,797	970	139	831	7,315
April	8,768	6,928	1,840	1,067	73	994	7,701
May	8,663	6,809	1,854	1,082	112	970	7,581
June	8,805	7,201	1,604	900	150	750	7,905
July	9,219	7,289	1,930	1,001	62	938	8,218
August	8,429	6,641	1,789	829	55	774	7,600
September	8,531	6,581	1,950	902	107	795	7,629
October	9,197	7,181	2,015	881	62	819	8,316
November	8,903	6,997	1,906	980	67	913	7,923
December	8,645	6,838	1,807	1,250	63	1,188	7,394
Average	8,620	6,787	1,833	1,003	98	904	7,618
1994 January	7,993	5,945	2,048	927	110	817	7,066
February	8,539	6,313	2,226	882	116	766	7,657
March	8,574	6,372	2,202	936	40	896	7,638
April	8,968	6,955	2,013	868	120	749	8,100
May	9,213	7,198	2,015	929	118	812	8,284
June	9,305	7,358	1,947	867	107	760	8,438
July	9,779	7,857	1,922	877	84	793	8,902
August	9,510	7,488	2,022	913	72	841	8,597
September	9,693	7,868	1,825	891	61	830	8,802
October	8,788	7,136	1,651	997	138	859	7,791
November	8,707	7,034	1,674	1,000	102	898	7,707
December	8,863	7,193	1,670	1,208	118	1,090	7,655
Average	8,996	7,063	1,933	942	99	843	8,054
1995 January	7,955	6,503	1,452	978	113	865	6,977
February	8,358	6,565	1,793	1,062	95	967	7,296
March	9,020	7,409	1,612	948	68	880	8,073
April	8,486	7,073	1,413	998	155	842	7,488
May	8,736	7,354	1,382	876	73	803	7,860
June	9,585	7,957	1,629	919	101	818	8,666
July	8,845	7,265	1,579	894	103	792	7,950
August	9,024	7,415	1,609	821	61	759	8,203
September	9,726	8,041	1,685	805	75	731	8,921
October	8,576	7,075	1,501	962	50	912	7,614
November	R 9,052	R 7,269	R 1,783	R 1,002	R 118	R 884	R 8,050
December*	E *8,644*	E *7,040*	E *1,604*	E *860*	E *90*	E *770*	E *7,784*
Average	E 8,834	E 7,249	E 1,585	E 926	E 91	E 834	E 7,908

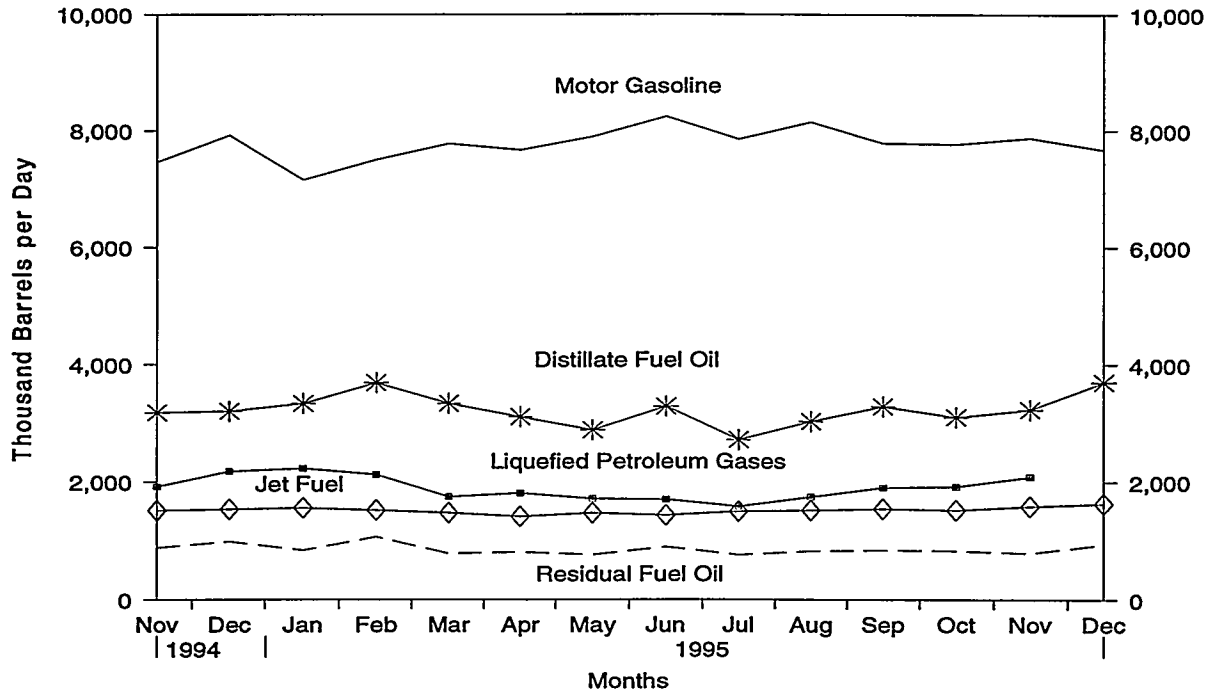
Footnotes continued.
R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District 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, November 1994 - Present



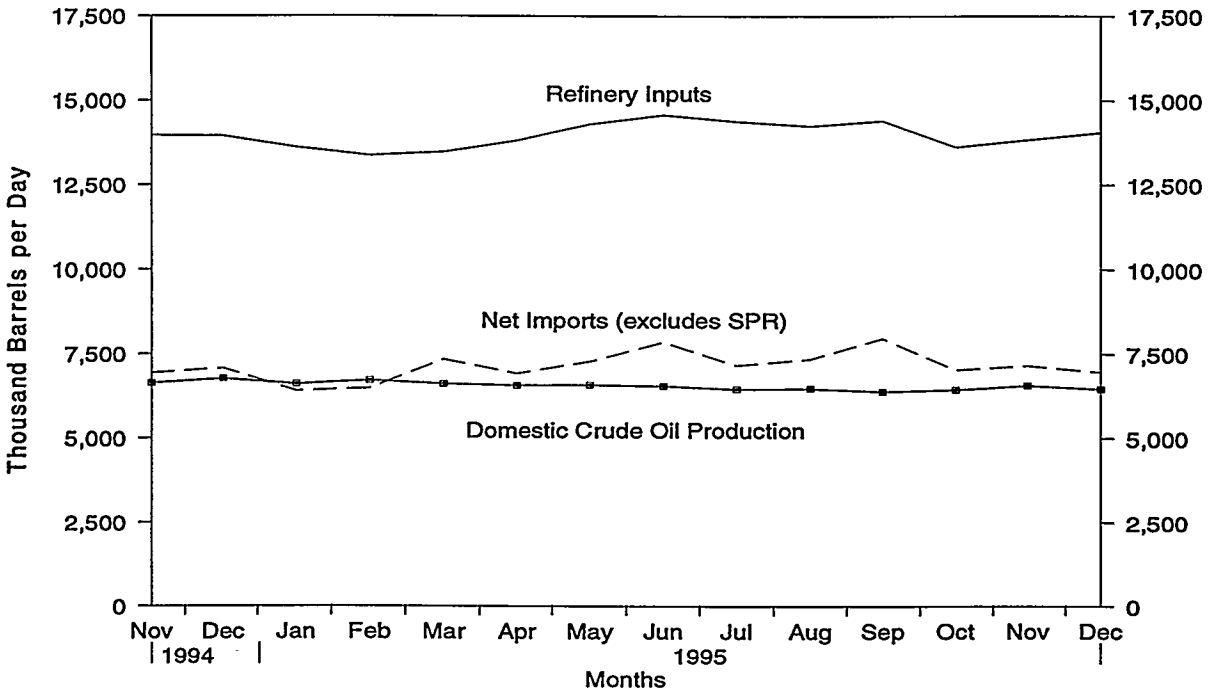
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, November 1994 - Present



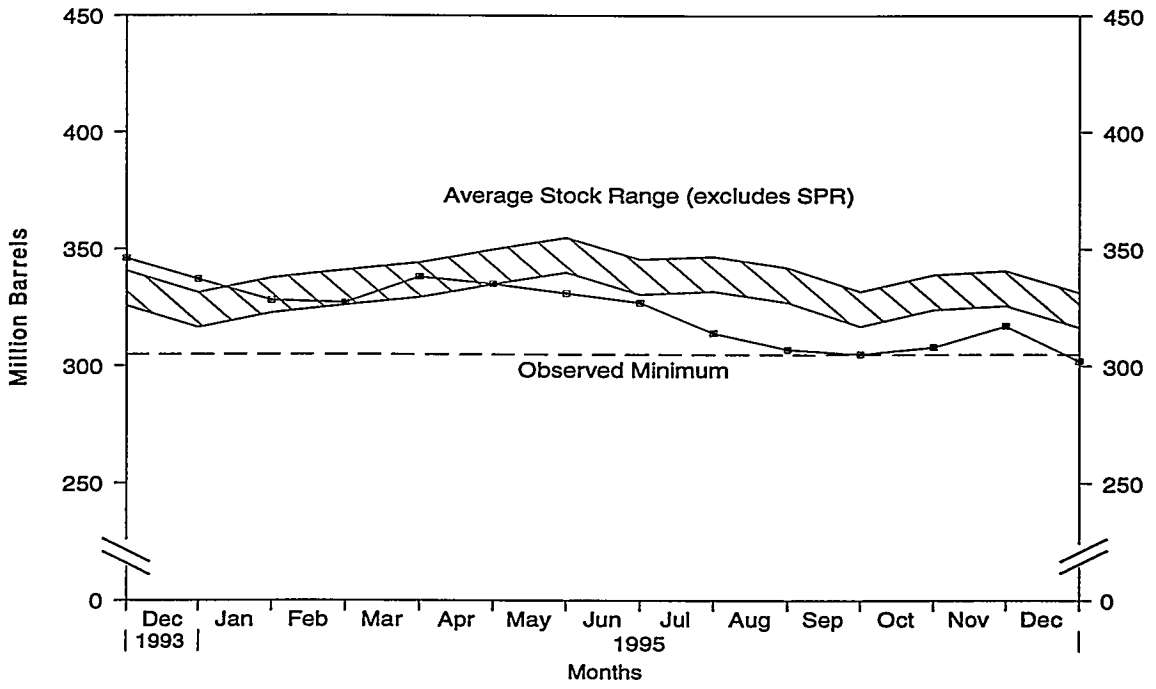
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S7, and S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, November 1994 - Present



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

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks,[1] November 1994 - Present



[1]Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).
Note: The Observed Minimum for crude oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 304.9 million barrels, occurring in September 1995.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month	Supply						Disposition
	Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil[c]	Crude Losses
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other		
1981 Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	5
1982 Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	3
1983 Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	2
1984 Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	2
1985 Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	1
1986 Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	(s)
1987 Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	(s)
1988 Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	(s)
1989 Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	(s)
1990 Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	(s)
1991 Average	7,417	1,798	5,782	0	5,782	195	(s)
1992 Average	7,171	1,714	6,083	10	6,073	258	(s)
1993 January	6,961	1,654	6,292	0	6,292	118	(s)
February	6,943	1,628	6,156	0	6,156	162	(s)
March	6,974	1,639	6,488	32	6,455	101	0
April	6,881	1,587	6,928	112	6,817	333	(s)
May	6,847	1,568	6,809	0	6,809	443	0
June	6,795	1,520	7,201	0	7,201	293	0
July	6,688	1,441	7,289	0	7,289	236	0
August	6,758	1,528	6,641	0	6,641	3	0
September	6,712	1,471	6,581	34	6,547	224	(s)
October	6,839	1,610	7,181	0	7,181	109	0
November	6,912	1,670	6,997	0	6,997	106	0
December	6,858	1,671	6,838	0	6,838	-98	0
Average	6,847	1,582	6,787	15	6,772	168	(s)
1994 January	6,817	1,658	5,945	0	5,945	734	0
February	6,770	1,597	6,313	0	6,313	77	0
March	6,746	1,583	6,372	99	6,273	242	(s)
April	6,612	1,504	6,955	31	6,925	302	(s)
May	6,688	1,578	7,198	0	7,198	260	0
June	6,611	1,517	7,358	17	7,341	393	(s)
July	6,501	1,495	7,857	0	7,857	226	0
August	6,544	1,500	7,488	0	7,488	409	0
September	6,609	1,514	7,868	0	7,868	54	0
October	6,658	1,604	7,136	0	7,136	136	0
November	6,628	1,518	7,034	0	7,034	516	0
December	6,760	1,636	7,193	0	7,193	-165	0
Average	6,662	1,559	7,063	12	7,051	266	(s)
1995 January	E 6,596	E 1,575	6,503	0	6,503	352	0
February	E 6,703	E 1,578	6,565	0	6,565	155	0
March	E 6,606	E 1,525	7,409	0	7,409	-117	(s)
April	E 6,561	E 1,511	7,073	0	7,073	243	0
May	E 6,572	E 1,518	7,354	0	7,354	343	0
June	E 6,540	E 1,484	7,957	0	7,957	42	(s)
July	E 6,449	E 1,401	7,265	0	7,265	360	(s)
August	E 6,462	E 1,432	7,415	0	7,415	189	(s)
September	E 6,380	E 1,377	8,041	0	8,041	(s)	(s)
October	E 6,429	E 1,475	7,075	0	7,075	291	(s)
November	RE 6,554	RE 1,472	R 7,269	0	R 7,269	R 426	0
December[e]	PE *6,447*	PE *1,466*	E *7,040*	E *0*	E *7,040*	E *204*	E *0*
Average	PE 6,524	PE 1,484	E 7,249	E 0	E 7,249	E 208	E (s)

[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.
[d] Previously published as crude used directly.
[e] Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
Footnotes continued on following page.

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

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks[a] (Million Barrels)		
	Stock Change[b]							
	SPR	Other	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	SPR	Other Primary
1981 Average	336	[e] -46	12,470	228	[d] 58	594	230	363
1982 Average	174	-38	11,774	236	[d] 59	[e] 644	294	[e] 350
1983 Average	234	[e] -20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984 Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985 Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986 Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987 Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988 Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989 Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990 Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	586	323
1991 Average	-47	5	13,301	116	18	893	569	325
1992 Average	17	-18	13,411	89	13	893	575	318
1993 January	19	276	12,938	129	10	902	575	327
February	18	201	12,865	166	10	908	576	332
March	58	154	13,200	139	11	915	578	337
April	136	387	13,538	73	9	930	582	349
May	13	134	13,829	112	10	935	582	353
June	21	-20	14,129	150	8	935	583	352
July	19	-13	14,136	62	9	935	583	352
August	24	-529	13,844	55	8	920	584	335
September	52	-491	13,841	107	8	906	586	321
October	19	309	13,729	62	10	917	586	330
November	18	233	13,686	67	10	924	587	337
December	9	-62	13,571	63	16	922	587	335
Average	34	47	13,613	98	10	--	--	--
1994 January	4	87	13,286	110	10	925	587	338
February	(s)	-97	13,130	116	12	923	587	335
March	99	226	12,985	40	10	933	590	342
April	31	-98	13,809	120	9	931	591	339
May	(s)	-253	14,272	118	9	923	591	332
June	16	-120	14,351	107	7	920	592	328
July	(s)	148	14,344	84	8	924	592	333
August	(s)	-129	14,491	72	7	920	592	329
September	0	227	14,234	61	9	927	592	335
October	0	255	13,529	138	8	935	592	343
November	(s)	102	13,968	102	7	938	592	346
December	(s)	-292	13,951	118	10	929	592	337
Average	13	5	13,866	99	9	--	--	--
1995 January	(s)	-279	13,610	113	7	920	592	328
February	(s)	-48	13,367	95	8	919	592	327
March	(s)	344	13,478	68	7	929	592	338
April	(s)	-101	13,816	155	7	926	592	335
May	(s)	-110	14,299	73	7	923	592	331
June	(s)	-135	14,568	101	5	919	592	327
July	(s)	-415	14,380	103	7	906	592	314
August	(s)	-247	14,245	61	6	898	592	307
September	(s)	-62	14,402	75	6	897	592	305
October	(s)	112	13,626	50	8	900	592	308
November	R -1	R 287	R 13,838	R 118	R 7	R 909	592	317
December*	E *(s)*	E *-458*	E *14,054*	E *90*	E *6*	E *894*	E *592*	E *302*
Average	E (s)	E -94	E 13,977	E 91	E 7	--	--	--

Footnotes continued.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.
SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait[b]		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	311	261	(s)	0	0	0	319	317
1982	Average	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	23
1983	Average	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0
1984	Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985	Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986	Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987	Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988	Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989	Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990	Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991	Average	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992	Average	196	24	0	0	51	39	0	0
1993	January	153	28	0	0	144	129	0	0
	February	256	0	0	0	251	229	0	0
	March	185	7	0	0	316	300	0	0
	April	258	26	0	0	279	279	0	0
	May	228	3	0	0	222	222	0	0
	June	169	32	0	0	235	235	0	0
	July	246	6	0	0	368	362	0	0
	August	241	28	0	0	467	451	0	0
	September	192	0	0	0	445	431	0	0
	October	317	80	0	0	530	526	0	0
	November	222	52	0	0	486	470	0	0
	December	169	25	0	0	484	484	0	0
	Average	220	24	0	0	353	344	0	0
1994	January	224	8	0	0	309	309	0	0
	February	226	20	0	0	423	423	0	0
	March	278	0	0	0	476	476	0	0
	April	245	30	0	0	261	238	0	0
	May	261	0	0	0	362	362	0	0
	June	178	2	0	0	255	255	0	0
	July	301	38	0	0	345	345	0	0
	August	282	39	0	0	306	306	0	0
	September	237	20	0	0	361	361	0	0
	October	217	38	0	0	165	148	0	0
	November	203	20	0	0	249	240	0	0
	December	259	39	0	0	240	227	0	0
	Average	243	21	0	0	312	307	0	0
1995	January	168	0	0	0	130	120	0	0
	February	358	64	0	0	346	324	0	0
	March	196	19	0	0	252	252	0	0
	April	251	31	0	0	171	164	0	0
	May	163	36	0	0	208	204	0	0
	June	277	39	0	0	260	259	0	0
	July	257	11	0	0	195	195	0	0
	August	298	65	0	0	180	175	0	0
	September	250	20	0	0	187	182	0	0
	October	229	39	0	0	250	244	0	0
	November	241	0	0	0	238	238	0	0
	11-Mo. Average	243	29	0	0	219	213	0	0
1994	11-Mo. Average	242	20	0	0	319	314	0	0
1993	11-Mo. Average	224	24	0	0	341	331	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
	Qatar		Saudi Arabia[b]		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981 Average	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,848	1,774
1982 Average	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983 Average	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984 Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985 Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986 Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987 Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988 Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989 Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990 Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991 Average	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	2,064	1,754
1992 Average	1	0	1,720	1,597	6	0	1,974	1,660
1993 January	0	0	1,688	1,571	0	0	1,984	1,728
February	0	0	1,626	1,480	0	0	2,133	1,709
March	6	0	1,479	1,349	0	0	1,987	1,655
April	0	0	1,644	1,515	17	17	2,198	1,837
May	0	0	1,524	1,361	59	59	2,034	1,646
June	0	0	1,540	1,413	66	66	2,010	1,746
July	0	0	1,283	1,171	19	0	1,917	1,538
August	0	0	1,151	1,036	0	0	1,859	1,515
September	0	0	1,329	1,181	0	0	1,966	1,612
October	0	0	1,115	969	0	0	1,961	1,574
November	0	0	1,281	1,152	1	0	1,989	1,673
December	0	0	1,330	1,205	0	0	1,983	1,713
Average	1	0	1,414	1,282	14	12	2,000	1,661
1994 January	0	0	1,320	1,175	0	0	1,854	1,492
February	0	0	1,071	1,023	0	0	1,719	1,467
March	0	0	1,132	1,055	0	0	1,887	1,531
April	0	0	1,586	1,428	4	0	2,097	1,696
May	0	0	1,438	1,394	0	0	2,062	1,757
June	0	0	1,395	1,277	0	0	1,829	1,535
July	0	0	1,414	1,310	53	53	2,113	1,745
August	0	0	1,363	1,271	0	0	1,950	1,615
September	0	0	1,486	1,364	40	40	2,125	1,786
October	0	0	1,601	1,500	38	23	2,020	1,709
November	0	0	1,477	1,357	0	0	1,929	1,617
December	0	0	1,526	1,388	15	15	2,040	1,669
Average	0	0	1,402	1,297	13	11	1,970	1,636
1995 January	0	0	1,309	1,251	20	20	1,628	1,391
February	0	0	1,181	1,134	13	13	1,897	1,535
March	0	0	1,535	1,410	0	0	1,983	1,681
April	0	0	1,375	1,321	0	0	1,798	1,516
May	0	0	1,281	1,237	0	0	1,653	1,477
June	0	0	1,287	1,221	12	1	1,835	1,520
July	0	0	1,265	1,165	0	0	1,716	1,371
August	0	0	1,340	1,245	10	10	1,828	1,495
September	0	0	1,464	1,357	29	0	1,931	1,559
October	0	0	1,260	1,181	14	0	1,753	1,464
November	0	0	1,451	1,326	10	10	1,940	1,574
11-Mo. Average	0	0	1,342	1,259	10	5	1,813	1,507
1994 11-Mo. Average	0	0	1,391	1,288	12	11	1,964	1,633
1993 11-Mo. Average	1	0	1,422	1,289	15	13	2,002	1,656

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador[c]		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	48	38	35	35	366	318	0	0
1982	Average	42	32	40	40	248	226	35	35
1983	Average	61	56	59	59	338	315	48	48
1984	Average	55	47	58	57	343	304	10	10
1985	Average	67	56	52	51	314	292	27	27
1986	Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987	Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988	Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	[f](s)	[f](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	January	76	70	90	89	37	37	0	0
	February	14	14	88	88	52	51	0	0
	March	59	59	126	123	67	64	0	0
	April	74	62	127	127	76	76	0	0
	May	56	56	169	169	82	82	0	0
	June	75	75	107	107	97	67	0	0
	July	96	96	168	166	55	55	0	0
	August	121	121	152	152	95	80	0	0
	September	49	49	211	211	51	40	0	0
	October	146	135	242	242	131	82	0	0
	November	115	106	143	136	74	34	0	0
	December	84	84	191	191	156	114	0	0
	Average	81	78	152	151	81	65	0	0
1994	January	(c)	(c)	144	144	140	81	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	212	208	103	59	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	91	91	112	50	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	288	288	88	88	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	187	187	94	76	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	223	223	155	155	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	216	216	178	178	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	142	142	119	112	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	194	194	61	61	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	235	235	96	89	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	254	254	71	56	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	154	154	113	95	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	194	194	111	92	0	0
1995	January	(c)	(c)	224	224	38	38	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	186	186	129	87	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	159	159	51	29	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	163	163	95	87	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	206	206	65	36	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	357	357	96	51	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	296	296	104	96	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	246	246	122	95	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	216	216	94	66	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	270	270	87	68	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	271	271	107	73	0	0
	11-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	236	236	89	66	0	0
1994	11-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	198	198	111	92	0	0
1993	11-Mo. Average	81	77	148	147	74	61	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month	Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC[c,d]	
	Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC[c]			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981 Average	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982 Average	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983 Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984 Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985 Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986 Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987 Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988 Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989 Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990 Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991 Average	703	683	1,035	668	2,028	1,622	4,092	3,377
1992 Average	681	665	1,170	826	2,117	1,746	4,092	3,406
1993 January	729	729	1,397	1,038	2,330	1,962	4,314	3,690
February	927	913	1,296	925	2,377	1,990	4,510	3,699
March	928	892	1,173	835	2,354	1,973	4,341	3,628
April	892	871	1,314	1,023	2,483	2,158	4,682	3,995
May	760	741	1,264	992	2,331	2,040	4,365	3,686
June	848	827	1,292	999	2,418	2,075	4,428	3,821
July	893	888	1,384	1,068	2,596	2,273	4,513	3,811
August	562	549	1,383	1,135	2,313	2,037	4,172	3,552
September	514	496	1,273	1,050	2,097	1,845	4,063	3,457
October	603	593	1,276	993	2,398	2,045	4,359	3,619
November	636	612	1,322	1,108	2,290	1,997	4,279	3,670
December	598	569	1,230	952	2,260	1,910	4,242	3,624
Average	740	722	1,300	1,010	2,354	2,026	4,354	3,687
1994 January	310	274	1,211	901	1,806	1,400	3,660	2,892
February	576	557	1,224	946	2,115	1,770	3,834	3,237
March	441	402	1,261	932	1,903	1,474	3,790	3,006
April	631	621	1,303	1,035	2,311	2,033	4,408	3,728
May	732	730	1,334	1,022	2,347	2,014	4,409	3,771
June	842	837	1,469	1,088	2,689	2,303	4,518	3,838
July	703	694	1,296	1,029	2,393	2,116	4,506	3,861
August	1,037	1,010	1,255	982	2,552	2,245	4,503	3,861
September	578	578	1,428	1,106	2,261	1,939	4,386	3,725
October	569	559	1,385	1,101	2,284	1,984	4,304	3,693
November	485	478	1,432	1,084	2,242	1,872	4,171	3,488
December	739	739	1,405	1,183	2,411	2,171	4,451	3,840
Average	637	624	1,334	1,034	2,277	1,944	4,247	3,580
1995 January	583	575	1,355	1,059	2,201	1,897	3,828	3,288
February	463	463	1,439	1,083	2,217	1,819	4,114	3,354
March	687	676	1,499	1,209	2,396	2,073	4,379	3,754
April	467	458	1,374	1,100	2,099	1,808	3,897	3,324
May	603	592	1,498	1,193	2,372	2,028	4,025	3,505
June	696	696	1,479	1,209	2,628	2,313	4,463	3,833
July	711	711	1,536	1,162	2,646	2,264	4,363	3,636
August	482	463	1,447	1,162	2,298	1,965	4,126	3,460
September	851	841	1,655	1,288	2,817	2,411	4,747	3,970
October	649	649	1,453	1,159	2,459	2,146	4,212	3,610
November	646	637	1,507	1,140	2,531	2,122	4,471	3,695
11-Mo. Average	623	615	1,477	1,161	2,425	2,078	4,238	3,585
1994 11-Mo. Average	628	613	1,327	1,021	2,264	1,923	4,228	3,556
1993 11-Mo. Average	753	736	1,307	1,015	2,363	2,036	4,365	3,693

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China, People's Republic of	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982	Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983	Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984	Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	Average	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992	Average	336	336	19	17	36	0	20	0	1,069	797	90	84
1993	January	354	354	(s)	0	18	0	3	0	1,052	778	60	60
	February	348	348	0	0	26	0	22	0	1,095	782	44	44
	March	408	408	0	0	38	0	27	0	1,033	770	79	73
	April	344	344	0	0	16	0	56	0	1,052	783	0	0
	May	299	299	13	13	8	0	41	0	1,128	874	40	40
	June	209	209	34	34	7	0	19	0	1,117	911	48	46
	July	402	402	40	40	31	0	48	0	1,264	991	24	24
	August	258	258	33	27	41	0	32	0	1,247	966	38	38
	September	282	282	0	0	37	0	59	0	1,319	1,023	91	89
	October	440	440	53	47	53	0	15	0	1,370	1,030	61	61
	November	307	307	0	0	29	0	61	0	1,236	917	68	68
	December	379	379	53	53	30	0	10	0	1,255	964	61	61
	Average	336	336	19	18	28	0	33	0	1,181	900	51	50
1994	January	338	338	12	0	28	0	11	0	1,242	905	81	78
	February	295	282	0	0	79	0	12	0	1,374	994	44	44
	March	291	265	11	11	52	0	10	0	1,326	987	112	104
	April	284	284	0	0	39	0	42	0	1,194	930	70	67
	May	354	331	32	32	58	0	96	0	1,160	905	80	80
	June	278	278	11	11	14	0	62	0	1,206	973	37	36
	July	304	299	44	44	18	0	53	0	1,237	994	92	92
	August	358	347	13	13	20	0	38	0	1,357	1,059	64	64
	September	455	448	35	35	17	0	21	0	1,300	1,031	63	63
	October	286	286	22	22	15	0	18	0	1,238	982	18	18
	November	328	328	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,251	988	79	79
	December	402	380	0	0	6	0	8	8	1,388	1,054	40	40
	Average	331	322	17	16	29	0	31	1	1,272	983	65	64
1995	January	273	262	21	21	6	0	0	0	1,349	1,009	64	62
	February	348	335	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,310	965	21	21
	March	427	416	0	0	7	0	0	0	1,206	891	54	54
	April	412	402	33	33	0	0	0	0	1,240	999	65	65
	May	419	407	21	21	0	0	0	0	1,405	1,167	35	35
	June	371	358	10	10	0	0	0	0	1,418	1,169	26	26
	July	295	287	42	42	0	0	8	0	1,269	1,028	80	80
	August	367	355	0	0	0	0	9	0	1,348	1,062	40	40
	September	444	444	0	0	8	0	27	0	1,283	993	73	73
	October	366	366	15	15	0	0	9	0	1,299	1,057	40	40
	November	318	318	(s)	0	0	0	12	0	1,377	1,046	66	66
	11-Mo. Average	367	359	15	15	3	0	6	0	1,318	1,036	52	51
1994	11-Mo. Average	325	317	18	17	31	0	33	0	1,261	977	68	66
1993	11-Mo. Average	332	332	16	15	28	0	35	0	1,175	894	50	49

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Colombia		Ecuador[c]		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	1	0	–	–	11	0	36	33	522	469	30	(s)
1982	Average	5	0	–	–	18	(s)	20	18	685	645	35	(s)
1983	Average	10	0	–	–	18	(s)	4	3	826	766	65	3
1984	Average	8	0	–	–	45	(s)	1	0	748	659	65	3
1985	Average	23	0	–	–	60	(s)	3	1	816	715	58	0
1986	Average	87	57	–	–	76	0	12	11	699	621	54	0
1987	Average	148	115	–	–	54	1	13	12	655	602	60	0
1988	Average	134	106	–	–	65	5	19	19	747	674	61	0
1989	Average	172	136	–	–	34	3	39	39	767	716	49	0
1990	Average	182	140	–	–	58	2	41	40	755	689	55	0
1991	Average	163	123	–	–	47	3	24	24	807	759	29	0
1992	Average	126	102	–	–	55	0	10	10	830	787	26	0
1993	January	188	167	–	–	56	0	0	0	858	820	11	0
	February	148	137	–	–	34	0	0	0	807	748	18	0
	March	161	129	–	–	43	0	11	10	844	798	10	0
	April	178	165	–	–	14	0	8	8	832	796	0	0
	May	147	90	–	–	26	0	21	10	917	846	10	0
	June	176	143	–	–	25	0	0	0	987	959	10	0
	July	204	184	–	–	25	0	11	11	943	878	21	0
	August	131	101	–	–	50	0	14	14	862	809	17	0
	September	224	170	–	–	32	0	28	28	929	867	22	0
	October	192	182	–	–	40	0	14	10	1,013	951	0	0
	November	164	143	–	–	30	0	0	0	1,116	1,041	(s)	0
	December	134	85	–	–	0	0	28	28	909	837	6	0
	Average	171	141	–	–	31	0	11	10	919	863	10	0
1994	January	182	149	128	128	8	0	11	11	971	945	37	0
	February	184	131	96	96	35	0	19	15	967	926	43	0
	March	188	167	37	37	16	0	13	0	1,067	1,014	43	0
	April	241	197	52	52	13	0	3	0	987	963	24	0
	May	105	75	85	85	19	0	0	0	975	934	79	0
	June	112	101	72	72	12	0	10	10	1,040	974	38	0
	July	127	127	144	144	35	0	36	36	926	889	35	0
	August	181	181	115	115	52	0	13	7	894	852	33	0
	September	144	144	63	63	34	0	9	0	1,043	963	34	0
	October	215	215	110	110	21	0	0	0	940	881	18	0
	November	134	134	97	97	17	0	0	0	1,037	981	1	0
	December	124	124	96	96	9	0	6	0	963	944	4	0
	Average	161	146	91	91	22	0	10	6	984	939	32	0
1995	January	191	181	130	130	4	0	21	21	942	909	0	0
	February	158	148	107	107	1	0	0	0	919	888	17	0
	March	257	238	104	104	8	0	0	0	1,006	961	29	0
	April	193	193	146	146	13	0	7	0	993	963	3	0
	May	171	153	128	128	0	0	0	0	1,118	1,063	24	0
	June	243	220	149	149	13	0	7	0	1,138	1,076	37	0
	July	223	223	87	87	4	0	0	0	1,188	1,166	0	0
	August	330	311	116	104	0	0	0	0	1,185	1,156	21	0
	September	252	236	61	61	0	0	14	14	1,305	1,238	0	0
	October	199	190	12	12	11	0	13	5	894	854	31	0
	November	240	229	102	102	4	0	16	16	1,114	1,060	20	0
	11-Mo. Average	224	212	104	102	5	0	7	5	1,074	1,031	17	0
1994	11-Mo. Average	165	148	91	91	24	0	10	7	986	938	35	0
1993	11-Mo. Average	174	146	–	–	34	0	10	8	919	865	11	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia[e]		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	197	0	119	114	62	0	5	(s)	1	(s)	133	102
1982	Average	175	0	102	102	50	0	1	0	3	(s)	112	92
1983	Average	189	0	66	65	40	0	1	(s)	2	(s)	96	83
1984	Average	188	0	114	112	42	0	13	(s)	11	0	94	87
1985	Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	8	(s)	29	1	113	98
1986	Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	18	(s)	53	0	125	93
1987	Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	11	0	55	0	106	75
1988	Average	36	0	67	62	22	0	29	0	68	0	97	71
1989	Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0	94	73
1990	Average	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0	96	76
1991	Average	81	0	82	74	27	0	29	1	33	0	88	72
1992	Average	65	0	127	119	26	0	18	5	32	0	95	70
1993	January	73	0	70	70	37	0	0	0	44	0	59	48
	February	80	0	62	61	21	0	0	0	19	0	72	58
	March	61	0	122	115	26	0	0	0	21	0	92	71
	April	97	0	170	170	18	0	32	32	61	0	78	55
	May	81	0	222	222	38	0	32	32	42	0	68	51
	June	55	0	160	160	29	0	77	51	20	0	77	55
	July	52	0	215	215	49	0	157	134	41	0	82	53
	August	56	0	180	161	30	0	26	0	37	0	50	37
	September	101	0	113	113	28	0	57	29	54	0	70	55
	October	122	0	115	93	30	0	176	123	33	0	69	54
	November	90	0	162	155	23	0	56	32	30	0	66	55
	December	118	0	108	101	14	0	38	0	42	0	103	71
	Average	82	0	142	137	29	0	55	36	37	0	74	55
1994	January	189	0	101	96	26	0	11	0	26	0	90	60
	February	119	0	199	166	19	0	14	0	31	0	92	80
	March	112	0	108	108	21	0	34	34	37	0	68	54
	April	73	0	205	184	17	0	0	0	45	0	76	56
	May	70	0	159	159	21	0	32	32	53	0	68	58
	June	69	0	176	158	42	0	133	133	50	0	106	79
	July	121	0	276	257	43	0	82	82	25	0	69	55
	August	114	0	206	198	23	0	21	15	38	0	85	55
	September	95	0	347	336	17	0	6	0	56	0	64	56
	October	77	0	310	300	20	0	30	30	35	0	79	65
	November	96	0	214	195	6	0	0	0	22	0	59	55
	December	43	0	125	123	10	0	0	0	26	0	74	74
	Average	98	0	202	190	22	0	30	27	37	0	77	62
1995	January	75	0	200	170	6	0	0	0	7	0	91	91
	February	58	0	194	164	7	0	0	0	9	0	60	60
	March	68	0	241	209	13	0	0	0	16	0	70	70
	April	0	0	315	291	9	0	0	0	16	7	55	55
	May	86	0	292	292	19	0	12	0	25	0	61	53
	June	50	0	370	370	16	0	15	0	27	0	78	74
	July	65	0	263	256	17	0	41	32	10	0	73	54
	August	62	0	279	264	26	0	136	98	17	0	74	53
	September	33	0	364	359	12	0	50	32	19	0	73	55
	October	48	0	163	163	15	0	0	0	6	0	86	70
	November	69	0	255	255	27	0	28	0	16	0	53	53
	11-Mo. Average	56	0	267	254	15	0	26	15	15	1	71	63
1994	11-Mo. Average	103	0	209	196	23	0	33	30	38	0	78	61
1993	11-Mo. Average	79	0	145	140	30	0	56	40	37	0	71	54

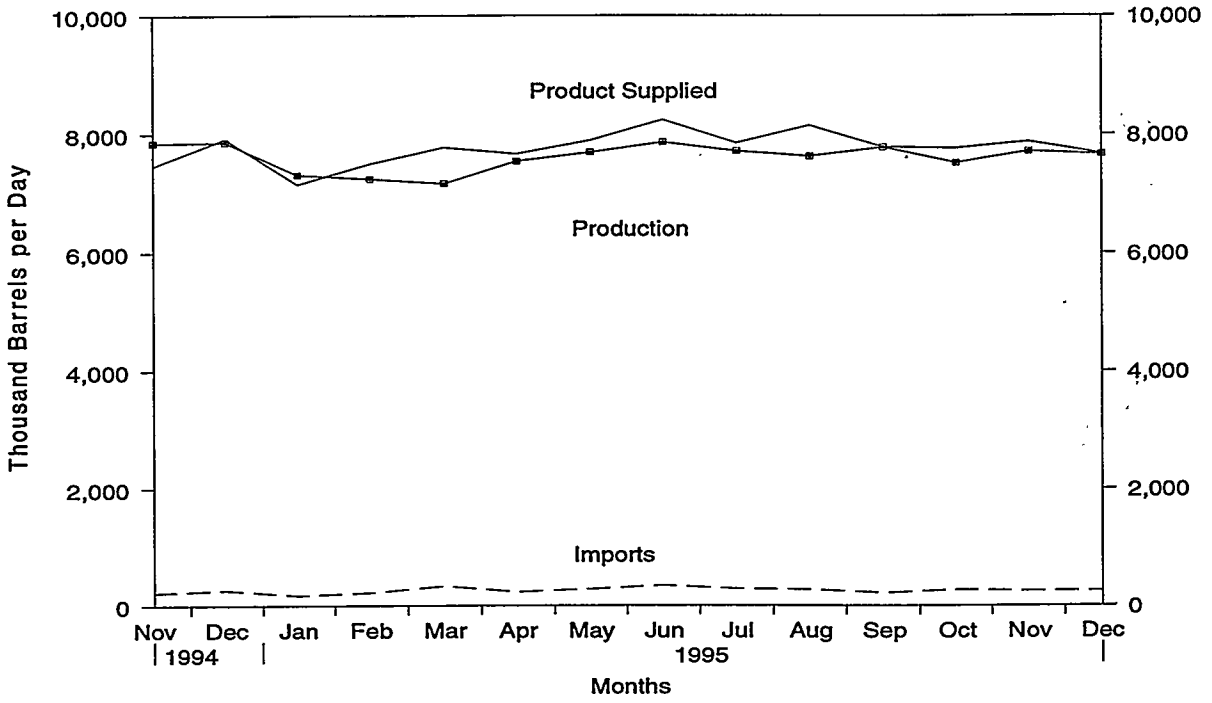
See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]								Total Imports	
	United Kingdom		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC[c]			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981 Average	375	369	327	0	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982 Average	456	441	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983 Average	382	365	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984 Average	402	378	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985 Average	310	278	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986 Average	350	317	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987 Average	352	304	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988 Average	315	254	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989 Average	215	160	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990 Average	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991 Average	138	106	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992 Average	230	200	249	0	335	149	3,796	2,676	7,888	6,083
1993 January	229	201	252	0	325	104	3,690	2,602	8,004	6,292
February	173	127	244	0	223	151	3,438	2,457	7,948	6,156
March	332	298	244	0	393	186	3,944	2,859	8,285	6,488
April	413	337	245	0	472	243	4,087	2,933	8,768	6,928
May	522	495	279	0	363	152	4,298	3,123	8,663	6,809
June	458	408	290	0	581	405	4,377	3,380	8,805	7,201
July	292	247	202	0	600	299	4,705	3,477	9,219	7,289
August	343	323	256	0	556	356	4,257	3,088	8,429	6,641
September	286	217	184	0	552	251	4,468	3,124	8,531	6,581
October	353	338	236	0	453	233	4,838	3,562	9,197	7,181
November	351	340	330	0	503	270	4,624	3,327	8,903	6,997
December	432	403	288	0	394	231	4,402	3,214	8,645	6,838
Average	350	312	254	0	452	240	4,266	3,100	8,620	6,787
1994 January	205	161	276	0	361	181	4,333	3,053	7,993	5,945
February	290	232	351	0	441	111	4,705	3,077	8,539	6,313
March	459	394	325	0	453	191	4,784	3,366	8,574	6,372
April	377	282	325	0	496	212	4,561	3,227	8,968	6,955
May	404	345	312	0	643	390	4,805	3,427	9,213	7,198
June	537	485	361	0	423	209	4,787	3,520	9,305	7,358
July	678	578	294	0	635	400	5,273	3,996	9,779	7,857
August	514	473	356	0	513	249	5,007	3,627	9,510	7,488
September	736	717	360	0	409	287	5,307	4,143	9,693	7,868
October	370	323	313	0	350	212	4,484	3,444	8,788	7,136
November	618	507	292	0	257	159	4,536	3,545	8,707	7,034
December	305	255	369	0	414	254	4,411	3,352	8,863	7,193
Average	458	396	328	0	450	239	4,749	3,483	8,996	7,063
1995 January	256	228	283	0	209	131	4,126	3,215	7,955	6,503
February	382	359	322	0	300	143	4,244	3,211	8,358	6,565
March	663	621	298	0	174	91	4,641	3,655	9,020	7,409
April	491	450	284	0	314	143	4,589	3,748	8,486	7,073
May	405	366	203	0	286	165	4,711	3,849	8,736	7,354
June	520	418	268	0	368	253	5,123	4,123	9,585	7,957
July	137	97	240	0	441	277	4,482	3,630	8,845	7,265
August	288	249	264	0	336	261	4,898	3,954	9,024	7,415
September	427	386	223	0	312	180	4,979	4,072	9,726	8,041
October	528	479	299	0	331	214	4,364	3,465	8,576	7,075
November	284	284	317	0	263	145	4,582	3,574	9,052	7,269
11-Mo. Average	398	358	272	0	303	182	4,613	3,683	8,851	7,268
1994 11-Mo. Average	472	409	324	0	453	238	4,781	3,495	9,009	7,051
1993 11-Mo. Average	342	304	251	0	458	241	4,253	3,089	8,618	6,782

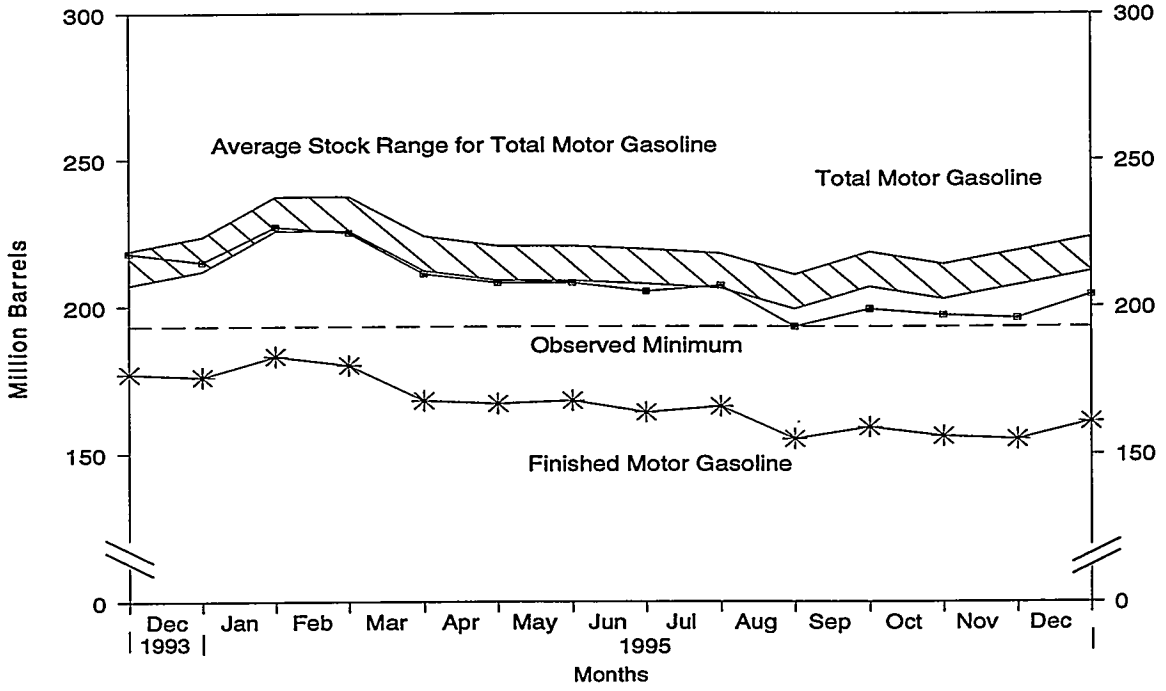
[a] Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.
[b] Imports from the Neutral Zone between 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] 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.
[e] Imports from other States in the former U.S.S.R. may be included in imports from Russia for the years 1981 through 1992.
[f] 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.
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, November 1994 - Present



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

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, November 1994 - Present



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

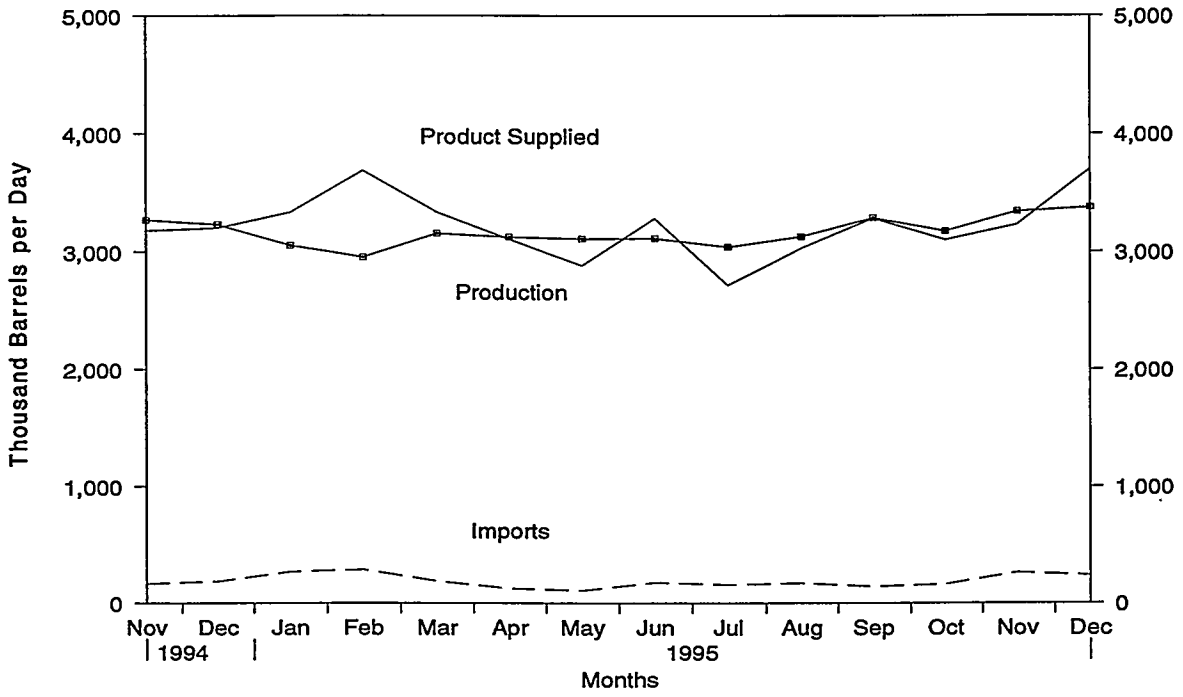
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks[a] (Million Barrels)		Ending Stocks (Million Barrels)
						Motor Gasoline		
	Total Production[b]	Imports[c]	Stock Change[c,d]	Exports	Product Supplied[b]	Total[e]	Finished	Oxygenates
1981 Average	6,405	157	[f]-28	2	6,588	253	203	–
1982 Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	[f]235	[f]194	–
1983 Average	6,340	247	[f]-45	10	6,622	222	186	–
1984 Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	243	205	–
1985 Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	223	190	–
1986 Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	233	194	–
1987 Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	226	189	–
1988 Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	228	190	–
1989 Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	213	177	–
1990 Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	220	181	–
1991 Average	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	219	182	–
1992 Average	7,058	294	-11	96	7,268	216	178	–
1993 January	7,228	204	652	142	6,639	240	198	15
February	7,144	216	149	99	7,112	245	202	14
March	6,904	177	-417	109	7,389	230	189	15
April	7,126	253	-168	111	7,435	225	184	15
May	7,446	323	93	90	7,585	225	187	17
June	7,442	251	-88	81	7,700	221	184	18
July	7,337	300	-240	92	7,785	215	177	20
August	7,335	283	-323	77	7,864	202	167	21
September	7,573	267	148	85	7,607	208	171	19
October	7,394	210	142	80	7,382	212	176	18
November	7,652	252	245	126	7,533	222	183	16
December	7,725	231	132	162	7,661	226	187	13
Average	7,360	247	26	105	7,476	–	–	–
1994 January	7,097	206	227	97	6,980	236	194	11
February	6,790	281	-281	77	7,275	227	186	11
March	6,760	382	-341	88	7,395	213	176	13
April	7,195	467	26	73	7,564	213	176	15
May	7,348	446	85	64	7,644	215	179	16
June	7,455	483	-72	88	7,922	212	177	18
July	7,380	455	-127	78	7,884	208	173	22
August	7,432	439	-172	70	7,975	202	168	24
September	7,385	360	55	74	7,615	205	169	25
October	7,151	263	-244	110	7,548	201	162	23
November	7,849	219	496	108	7,464	218	177	20
December	7,867	265	-23	231	7,924	215	176	17
Average	7,312	356	-31	97	7,601	–	–	–
1995 January	7,317	174	235	100	7,157	227	183	16
February	7,250	223	-116	84	7,505	225	180	16
March	7,171	336	-380	107	7,780	211	168	15
April	7,547	235	-26	139	7,670	208	167	15
May	7,697	286	18	67	7,898	208	168	15
June	7,866	347	-121	91	8,243	205	164	14
July	7,718	290	68	86	7,854	207	166	15
August	7,634	276	-343	103	8,151	193	155	16
September	7,785	219	122	94	7,788	199	159	15
October	7,522	272	-98	121	7,770	197	156	14
November	R7,716	R256	R-24	R118	R7,878	R196	R155	12
December*	E *7,664*	E *260*	E *145*	E *104*	E *7,674*	E *204*	E *161*	NA
Average	E7,575	E265	E-43	E101	E7,782	–	–	–

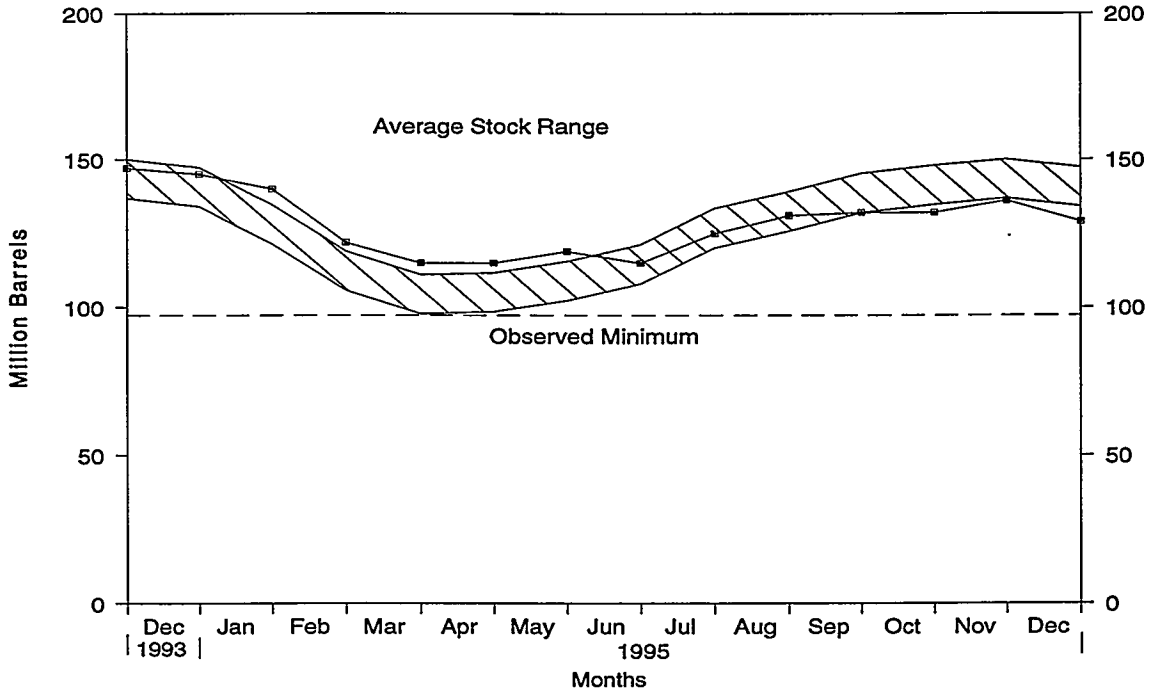
[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] Beginning in 1993, motor gasoline production and product supplied includes blending of fuel ethanol and an adjustment to correct for the imbalance of motor gasoline blending components.
[c] Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.
[d] A negative 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.
* 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, November 1994 - Present



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

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, November 1994 - Present



Note: The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 97.3 million barrels, occurring in March 1993.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

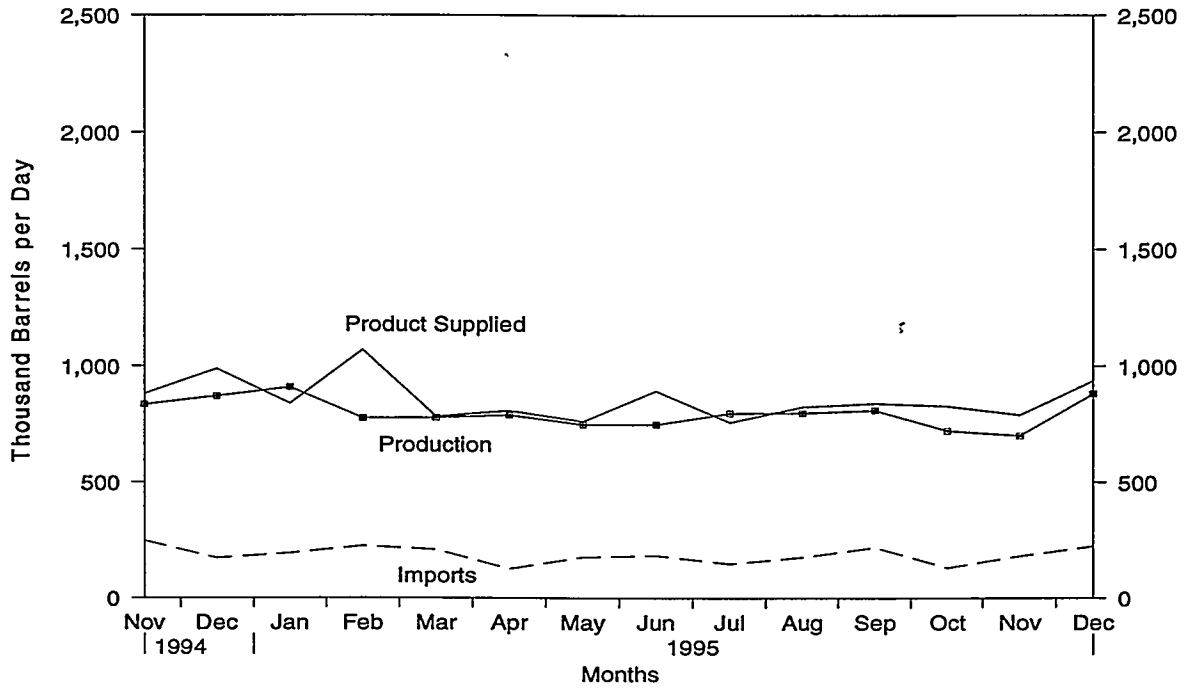
Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply[a]		Disposition			Ending Stocks[b] (Million Barrels)		
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[c]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur
1981 Average	2,613	173	[d]-38	5	2,829	192	–	–
1982 Average	2,606	93	-35	74	2,671	[d]179	–	–
1983 Average	2,456	174	[d]-124	64	2,690	140	–	–
1984 Average	2,681	272	57	51	2,845	161	–	–
1985 Average	2,687	200	-48	67	2,868	144	–	–
1986 Average	2,798	247	31	100	2,914	155	–	–
1987 Average	2,731	255	-56	66	2,976	134	–	–
1988 Average	2,859	302	-30	69	3,122	124	–	–
1989 Average	2,899	306	-49	97	3,157	106	–	–
1990 Average	2,925	278	73	109	3,021	132	–	–
1991 Average	2,962	205	31	215	2,921	144	–	–
1992 Average	2,974	216	-8	219	2,979	141	–	–
1993 January	2,914	182	-318	287	3,128	131	15	115
February	2,815	224	-727	301	3,465	110	12	99
March	2,919	235	-420	154	3,420	97	11	87
April	3,047	209	71	241	2,943	99	12	88
May	2,994	153	106	355	2,685	103	12	91
June	3,093	168	241	158	2,863	110	15	95
July	3,186	130	346	296	2,674	121	21	100
August	3,100	159	243	196	2,820	128	44	84
September	3,205	137	102	267	2,973	131	48	84
October	3,432	242	453	237	2,983	145	55	90
November	3,474	214	127	342	3,218	149	64	85
December	3,382	160	-267	453	3,357	141	64	77
Average	3,132	184	1	274	3,041	–	–	–
1994 January	3,114	161	-754	332	3,698	117	55	62
February	3,018	276	-521	235	3,581	103	49	54
March	3,096	318	-113	220	3,307	99	51	49
April	3,249	226	106	252	3,116	103	57	46
May	3,317	202	318	289	2,912	112	61	51
June	3,285	182	237	168	3,062	120	62	58
July	3,191	164	472	220	2,663	134	69	65
August	3,187	211	142	193	3,063	139	67	71
September	3,285	193	205	140	3,133	145	66	78
October	3,203	159	40	256	3,066	146	67	79
November	3,270	166	45	211	3,180	147	70	77
December	3,232	187	-68	284	3,203	145	73	73
Average	3,205	203	12	234	3,162	–	–	–
1995 January	3,055	270	-152	141	3,335	140	69	71
February	2,954	287	-660	212	3,689	122	63	59
March	3,156	188	-208	216	3,336	115	59	56
April	3,125	125	-30	172	3,108	115	61	53
May	3,111	108	135	202	2,883	119	62	56
June	3,114	176	-132	137	3,284	115	59	56
July	3,041	157	332	148	2,718	125	61	64
August	3,130	171	186	84	3,031	131	61	70
September	3,288	142	28	116	3,286	132	63	68
October	3,176	162	-2	238	3,102	132	61	70
November	R 3,341	R 262	R 137	R 236	R 3,230	R 136	65	R 71
December*	E *3,376*	E *239*	E *-188*	E *102*	E *3,701*	E *129*	E *66*	E *63*
Average	E 3,157	E 190	E -42	E 167	E 3,221	–	–	–

[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.

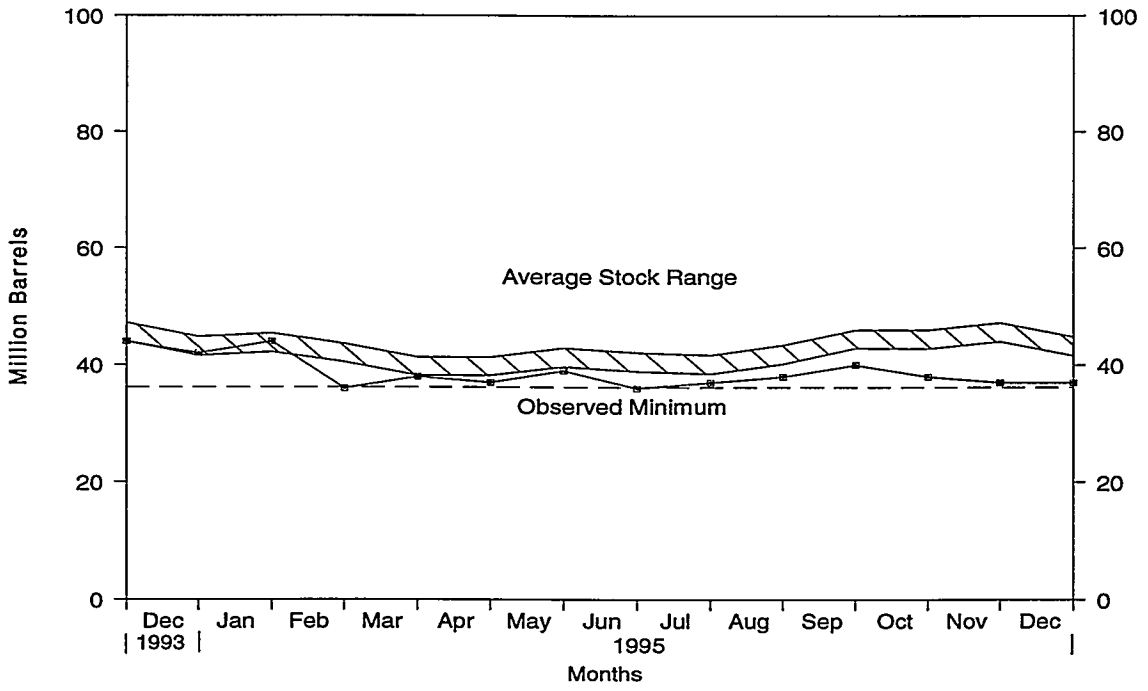
R = Revised data. E = Estimated.
* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, November 1994 - Present



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

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, November 1994 - Present



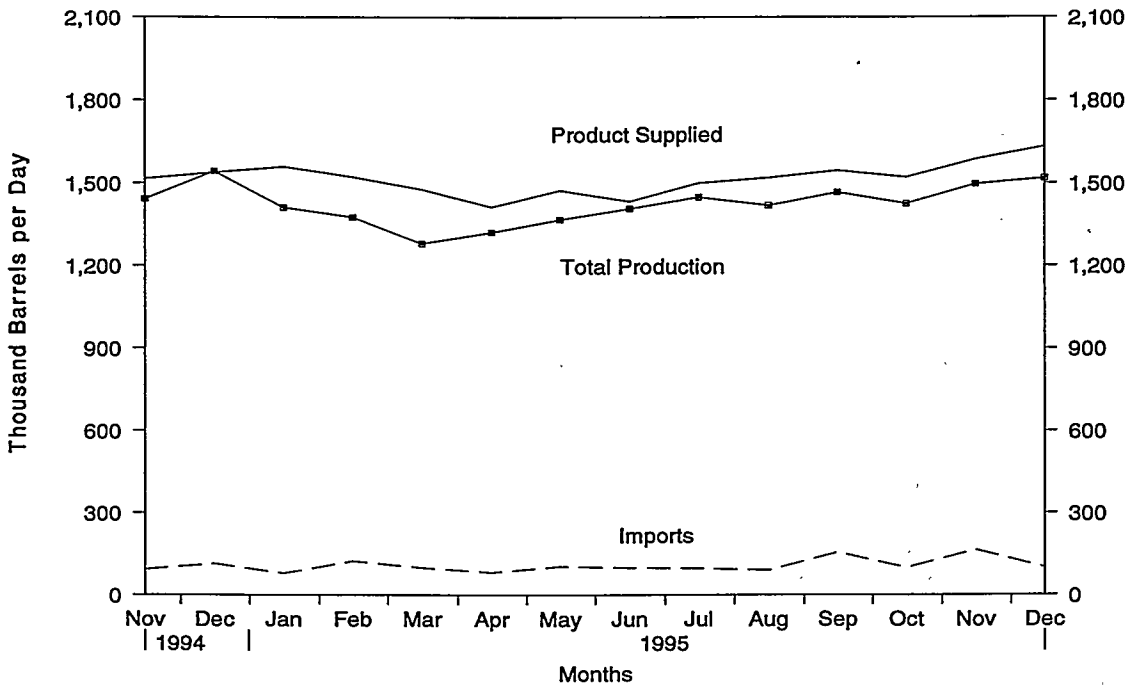
Note: The Observed Minimum for residual fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 36.1 million barrels, occurring in June 1995.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month	Supply[a]		Disposition			Ending Stocks[c] (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied[a]	
1981 Average	1,321	800	[d]-37	118	2,088	78
1982 Average	1,070	776	-32	209	1,716	[d]66
1983 Average	852	699	[d]-55	185	1,421	49
1984 Average	891	681	12	190	1,369	53
1985 Average	882	510	-7	197	1,202	50
1986 Average	889	669	-8	147	1,418	47
1987 Average	885	565	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988 Average	926	644	-8	200	1,378	45
1989 Average	954	629	-2	215	1,370	44
1990 Average	950	504	13	211	1,229	49
1991 Average	934	453	4	226	1,158	50
1992 Average	892	375	-20	193	1,094	43
1993 January	820	385	44	133	1,028	44
February	840	332	-74	113	1,132	42
March	818	360	-47	152	1,073	40
April	896	377	32	169	1,071	41
May	908	316	54	137	1,033	43
June	795	308	87	147	870	46
July	762	337	-102	122	1,079	43
August	752	387	64	120	955	44
September	822	430	-31	110	1,173	44
October	841	412	103	94	1,057	47
November	899	361	48	86	1,126	48
December	869	467	-129	98	1,367	44
Average	835	373	4	123	1,080	–
1994 January	809	532	4	64	1,272	44
February	852	597	-159	127	1,481	40
March	859	426	61	175	1,050	42
April	846	282	-65	110	1,083	40
May	860	348	30	129	1,049	41
June	779	247	-43	122	948	39
July	807	230	12	83	941	40
August	838	287	37	120	968	41
September	800	222	117	141	764	44
October	755	190	-45	134	856	43
November	835	248	19	182	881	44
December	871	173	-58	115	988	42
Average	826	314	-6	125	1,021	–
1995 January	909	194	60	203	839	44
February	776	225	-275	208	1,069	36
March	778	209	50	154	783	38
April	789	126	-23	129	808	37
May	749	177	48	115	762	39
June	749	184	-82	120	894	36
July	798	149	25	164	759	37
August	799	177	28	122	825	38
September	810	219	64	124	840	40
October	722	131	-58	84	828	38
November	701	R 181	R -19	R 111	R 790	37
December*	E *881*	E *224*	E *-10*	E *178*	E *937*	E *37*
Average	E 789	E 183	E -14	E 142	E 843	–

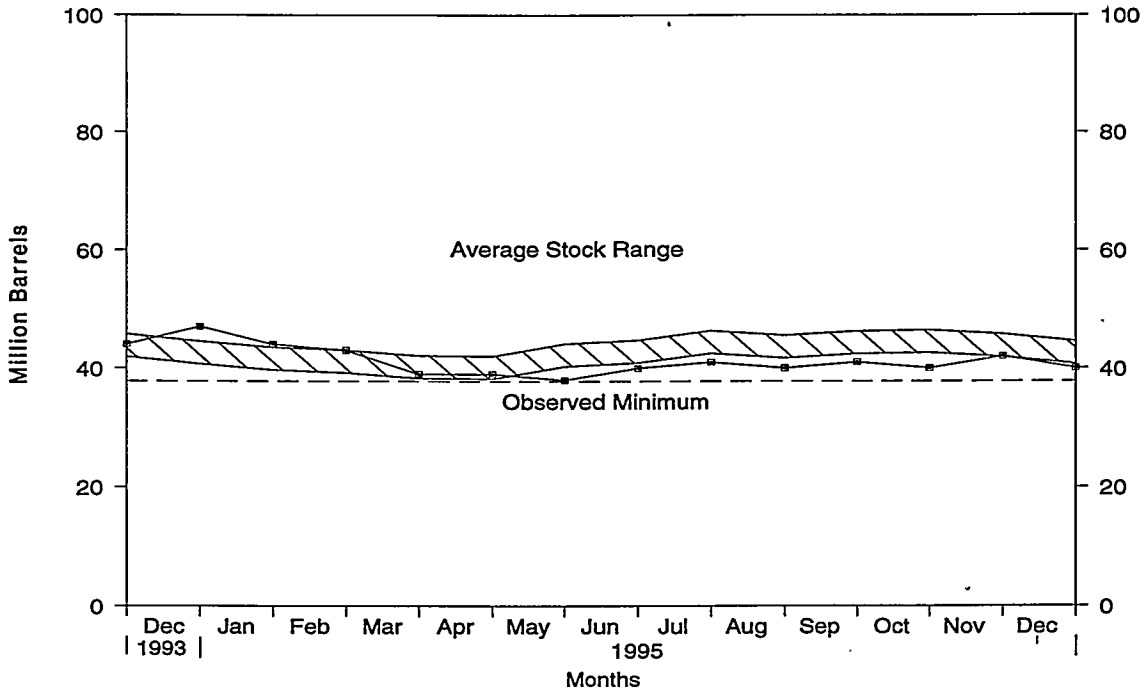
[a] Excludes 48,000 barrels per day in 1981 and 1982 previously published as crude used directly.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[d] In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added 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.
* 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, November 1994 - Present



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

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, November 1994 - Present



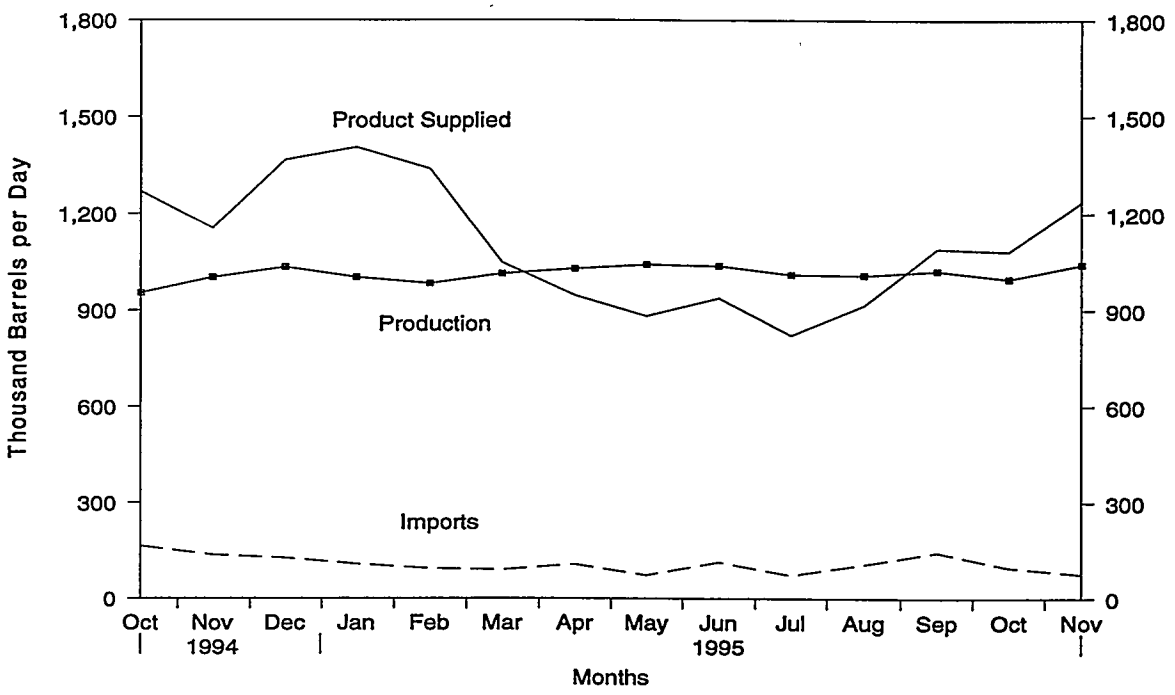
Note: The Observed Minimum for total jet fuel stocks in the last 36-month period was 37.8 million barrels, occurring in March 1994.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[a] (Million Barrels)	
	Production		Imports	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied		Total	Kerosene-Type
	Total	Kerosene-Type				Total	Kerosene-Type		
1981 Average	968	775	38	[c]-4	2	1,007	809	41	34
1982 Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	[c]37	[c]31
1983 Average	1,022	817	29	[c](s)	6	1,046	839	39	32
1984 Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985 Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986 Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987 Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988 Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989 Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
1990 Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	52	46
1991 Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	49	44
1992 Average	1,399	1,254	82	-16	43	1,454	1,310	43	39
1993 January	1,437	1,308	89	-64	134	1,456	1,369	41	36
February	1,440	1,316	110	53	17	1,480	1,337	43	38
March	1,463	1,332	76	-15	101	1,453	1,335	42	38
April	1,391	1,265	88	-23	88	1,413	1,299	41	37
May	1,427	1,302	75	42	60	1,401	1,288	43	38
June	1,547	1,407	111	83	45	1,530	1,362	45	41
July	1,485	1,359	94	42	71	1,466	1,338	47	43
August	1,358	1,257	100	-98	42	1,514	1,413	43	40
September	1,338	1,241	106	-69	16	1,497	1,357	41	38
October	1,329	1,242	143	-27	20	1,479	1,389	41	37
November	1,386	1,301	105	8	29	1,453	1,357	41	38
December	1,459	1,382	105	-13	85	1,493	1,441	40	38
Average	1,422	1,309	100	-7	59	1,469	1,357	--	--
1994 January	1,456	1,394	116	29	40	1,504	1,460	41	39
February	1,374	1,331	138	-43	35	1,519	1,473	40	38
March	1,322	1,272	120	-80	14	1,507	1,444	38	36
April	1,437	1,395	138	20	12	1,544	1,469	38	36
May	1,451	1,403	112	108	9	1,446	1,402	42	40
June	1,451	1,400	130	-2	11	1,573	1,518	41	40
July	1,472	1,422	98	34	11	1,526	1,456	43	41
August	1,538	1,498	91	33	10	1,585	1,536	44	42
September	1,444	1,419	149	47	31	1,515	1,461	45	44
October	1,434	1,409	110	-27	18	1,552	1,520	44	43
November	1,442	1,433	93	(s)	19	1,515	1,494	44	43
December	1,543	1,533	114	86	33	1,538	1,526	47	46
Average	1,448	1,410	117	18	20	1,527	1,480	--	--
1995 January	1,412	1,402	79	-101	33	1,559	1,548	44	43
February	1,376	1,366	123	-44	21	1,522	1,516	43	42
March	1,281	1,272	99	-113	17	1,477	1,461	39	38
April	1,322	1,318	82	-16	5	1,414	1,403	39	38
May	1,368	1,356	104	-21	18	1,474	1,463	38	37
June	1,408	1,395	99	62	11	1,434	1,395	40	39
July	1,449	1,435	97	19	27	1,500	1,465	41	40
August	1,419	1,411	90	-32	21	1,519	1,505	40	39
September	1,466	1,460	155	56	20	1,545	1,489	41	41
October	1,426	1,422	99	-54	57	1,521	1,518	40	39
November	R1,496	R1,493	R164	R62	R13	R1,586	R1,580	42	41
December*	E *1,517*	E *1,509*	E *100*	E *-46*	E *32*	E *1,631*	E *1,627*	E *40*	E *40*
Average	E1,412	E1,403	E107	E-19	E23	E1,515	E1,498	--	--

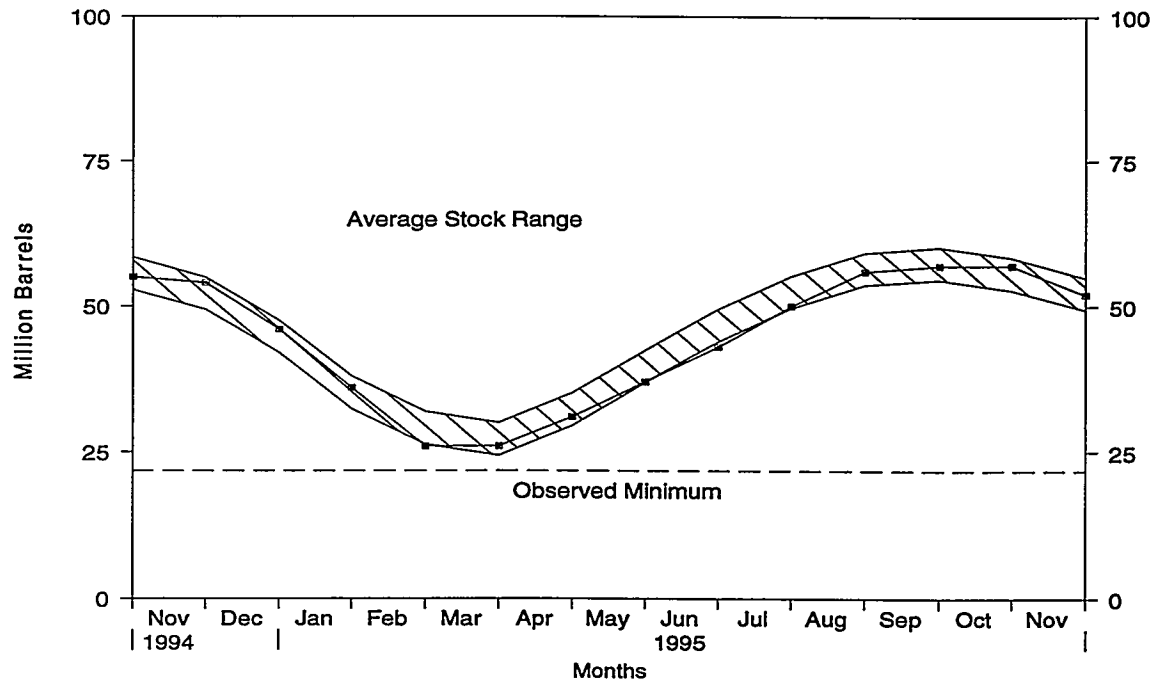
[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[c] In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E= Estimated.
* 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, October 1994 - Present



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

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, October 1994 - Present



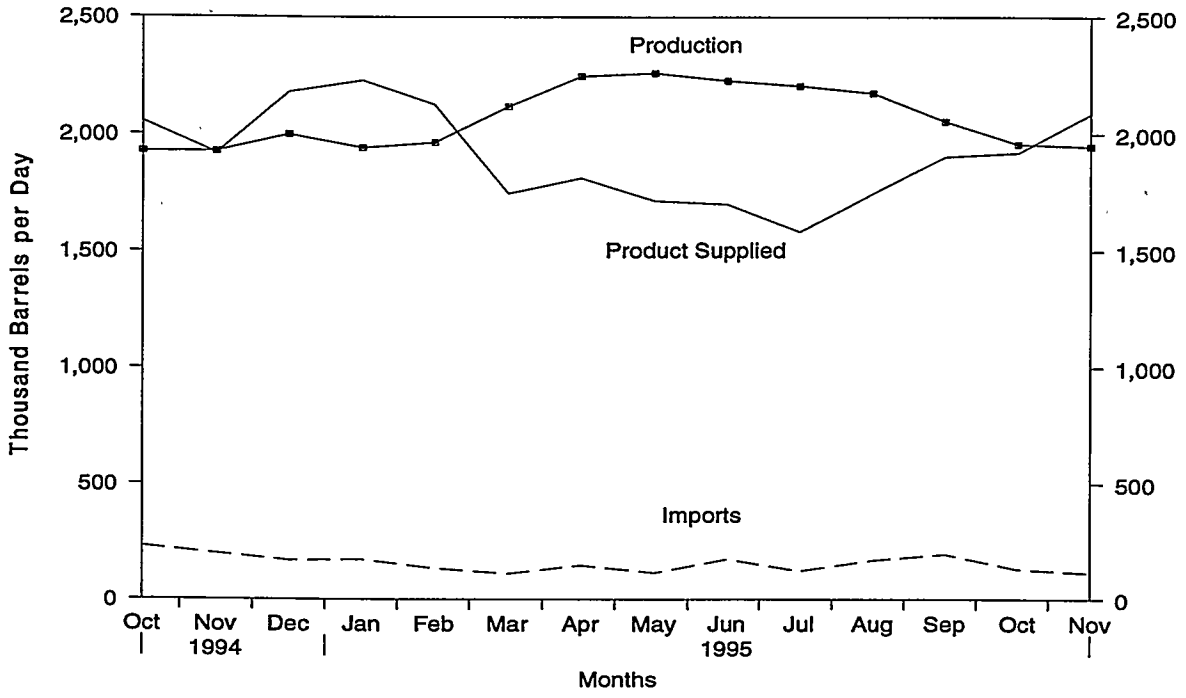
Note: The Observed Minimum for propane stocks in the last 36 month period was 21.8 million barrels, occurring in March 1993.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[a]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Ending Stocks[b] (Million Barrels)
1981 Average	745	70	[c]18	5	18	773	76
1982 Average	711	63	-59	4	31	798	[c]54
1983 Average	730	44	[c]-24	4	43	751	[c]48
1984 Average	806	67	[c]7	4	30	833	58
1985 Average	816	67	-50	3	48	883	39
1986 Average	817	110	64	4	28	831	63
1987 Average	828	88	-41	8	24	924	48
1988 Average	863	106	7	8	31	923	50
1989 Average	862	111	-52	11	24	990	32
1990 Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	917	49
1991 Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982	48
1992 Average	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032	39
1993 January	968	79	-212	1	31	1,227	32
February	964	82	-255	(s)	37	1,264	25
March	966	85	-109	(s)	32	1,129	22
April	980	108	238	(s)	40	809	29
May	951	96	266	0	30	750	37
June	967	75	265	0	23	754	45
July	963	118	256	0	26	800	53
August	960	116	178	0	27	871	59
September	969	132	92	0	17	992	61
October	954	107	-11	0	13	1,059	61
November	963	138	-126	0	17	1,209	57
December	953	102	-195	0	25	1,225	51
Average	963	103	34	(s)	26	1,006	--
1994 January	889	141	-566	0	19	1,577	34
February	905	128	-308	0	30	1,311	25
March	939	87	13	0	29	984	25
April	978	83	188	0	20	852	31
May	976	90	306	0	20	741	41
June	978	117	247	0	20	827	48
July	977	151	221	0	22	885	55
August	980	135	107	0	28	980	58
September	1,008	133	77	0	20	1,044	60
October	954	164	-175	0	24	1,269	55
November	1,002	137	-43	0	27	1,155	54
December	1,034	127	-233	0	29	1,366	46
Average	969	124	-13	0	24	1,082	--
1995 January	1,002	108	-350	0	55	1,405	36
February	983	94	-361	0	100	1,338	26
March	1,013	90	16	(s)	39	1,048	26
April	1,029	107	159	0	31	946	31
May	1,042	73	204	0	29	882	37
June	1,038	114	187	0	27	938	43
July	1,011	73	235	0	27	822	50
August	1,009	107	176	0	24	916	56
September	1,023	145	51	0	25	1,092	57
October	998	97	-18	0	30	1,083	57
November	1,042	76	-155	0	37	1,236	52
11-Mo. Average	1,017	99	16	(s)	38	1,062	--
1994 11-Mo. Average	963	124	7	0	24	1,056	--
1993 11-Mo. Average	964	103	55	(s)	27	986	--

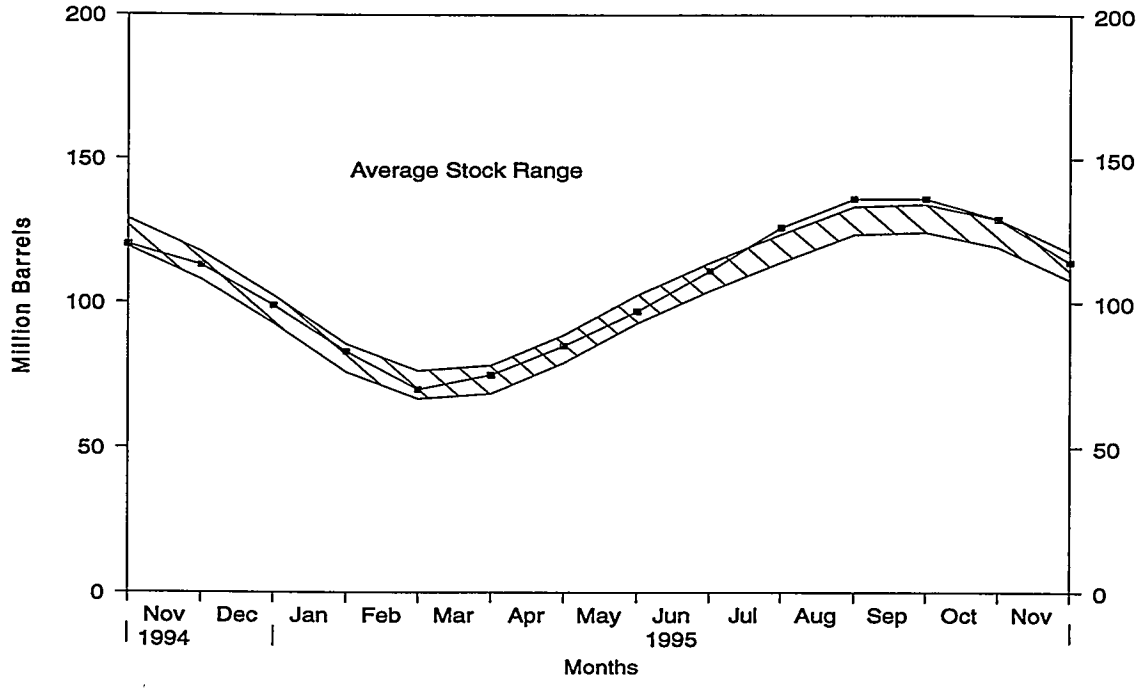
[a] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[c] In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
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, October 1994 - Present



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

Figure S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, October 1994 - Present



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

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

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks[b] (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[a]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1981 Average	1,571	244	[c]18	289	42	1,466	135
1982 Average	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499	[c]94
1983 Average	1,642	190	[c]-4	253	73	1,509	[c]101
1984 Average	1,697	195	[c]-19	291	48	1,572	101
1985 Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986 Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987 Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988 Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989 Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990 Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	98
1991 Average	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689	92
1992 Average	1,972	131	-10	309	49	1,755	89
1993 January	1,845	126	-492	444	39	1,980	73
February	1,929	138	-309	363	55	1,958	65
March	2,103	124	53	256	47	1,871	66
April	2,172	161	472	250	69	1,542	81
May	2,116	153	540	254	50	1,425	97
June	2,141	111	489	247	41	1,476	112
July	2,125	175	391	246	54	1,609	124
August	2,105	168	442	269	45	1,517	138
September	1,984	210	204	312	35	1,644	144
October	1,899	200	-154	381	21	1,851	139
November	1,789	181	-527	469	21	2,007	123
December	1,710	166	-545	440	40	1,942	106
Average	1,993	160	49	327	43	1,734	–
1994 January	1,717	194	-923	396	28	2,410	78
February	1,807	192	-463	343	44	2,075	65
March	1,969	146	42	232	37	1,804	66
April	2,093	116	323	218	29	1,639	76
May	2,120	135	478	243	32	1,503	91
June	2,156	178	480	251	41	1,562	105
July	2,169	229	353	246	40	1,759	116
August	2,170	198	296	236	37	1,799	125
September	2,073	206	104	264	56	1,854	128
October	1,926	230	-259	322	40	2,054	120
November	1,927	199	-228	401	35	1,919	113
December	1,998	169	-452	399	41	2,179	99
Average	2,012	183	-19	296	38	1,880	–
1995 January	1,941	172	-542	363	64	2,228	83
February	1,964	134	-456	306	122	2,125	70
March	2,117	111	175	248	57	1,747	75
April	2,246	147	323	216	43	1,812	85
May	2,260	115	386	211	62	1,716	97
June	2,227	174	447	198	55	1,701	111
July	2,205	123	489	213	41	1,583	126
August	2,174	169	322	217	57	1,747	136
September	2,054	195	17	300	29	1,903	136
October	1,957	130	-228	359	35	1,920	129
November	1,947	114	-491	403	63	2,086	114
11-Mo. Average	2,100	144	44	276	57	1,867	–
1994 11-Mo. Average	2,013	184	21	286	38	1,852	–
1993 11-Mo. Average	2,020	159	104	317	43	1,715	–

[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.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[a]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[b] (Million Barrels)
1981 Average	2,771	188	[c] -42	723	197	2,081	241
1982 Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	1,856	[c] 216
1983 Average	2,437	382	[c] -6	712	236	1,877	[c] 217
1984 Average	2,500	503	[c] -32	791	236	2,007	198
1985 Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986 Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987 Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988 Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989 Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	213
1990 Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	201
1991 Average	2,826	675	18	936	277	2,269	208
1992 Average	2,928	707	-3	906	263	2,470	[c] 207
1993 January	3,147	726	[c] 739	929	271	1,933	229
February	2,853	773	111	1,057	282	2,176	233
March	2,887	826	245	843	269	2,356	240
April	2,935	753	-29	1,033	315	2,368	239
May	2,941	834	80	1,048	278	2,368	242
June	3,099	654	-239	1,064	278	2,650	235
July	3,213	894	61	1,008	303	2,735	237
August	3,167	693	-28	940	294	2,654	236
September	3,067	800	-268	1,104	282	2,749	228
October	3,195	810	-114	1,189	369	2,561	224
November	3,080	795	-222	1,355	309	2,433	217
December	2,816	678	-376	1,403	349	2,117	206
Average	3,035	770	-2	1,081	300	2,426	–
1994 January	2,712	838	511	585	256	2,198	222
February	2,790	743	277	613	248	2,394	229
March	2,777	810	52	934	361	2,241	231
April	2,914	783	-126	1,016	272	2,534	227
May	3,078	773	-64	1,009	288	2,617	225
June	3,131	726	-103	887	331	2,742	222
July	3,158	746	80	759	361	2,704	225
August	3,093	797	-46	803	411	2,721	223
September	3,088	695	50	745	388	2,600	225
October	3,067	700	-72	902	300	2,636	223
November	3,001	749	47	1,013	344	2,347	224
December	2,852	762	-298	1,049	386	2,478	215
Average	2,973	761	24	861	329	2,518	–
1995 January	2,819	563	383	634	324	2,041	227
February	2,914	802	236	722	320	2,438	234
March	2,797	669	-8	873	329	2,273	234
April	2,843	699	-106	1,008	355	2,283	231
May	2,955	592	-72	780	339	2,501	228
June	3,099	649	-135	893	403	2,588	224
July	3,276	763	-48	1,069	326	2,692	223
August	3,246	727	-233	1,119	372	2,714	216
September	3,216	756	-64	1,045	348	2,643	214
October	2,912	708	-93	860	376	2,476	211
November	2,883	806	-43	947	343	2,442	209
11-Mo. Average	2,997	702	-18	905	349	2,463	–
1994 11-Mo. Average	2,984	761	54	844	324	2,522	–
1993 11-Mo. Average	3,055	778	32	1,051	296	2,454	–

[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.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Tables and Figures Sources

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

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

- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1994).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1994 through November 1995).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (December 1995). 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 December 1995). 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:

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"

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

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

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems -- the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

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

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

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

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

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

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

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

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

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

Note 3. Figures

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

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12, S14, and S16) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, propane/propylene, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and observed minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

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

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

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

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

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

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

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

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

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

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

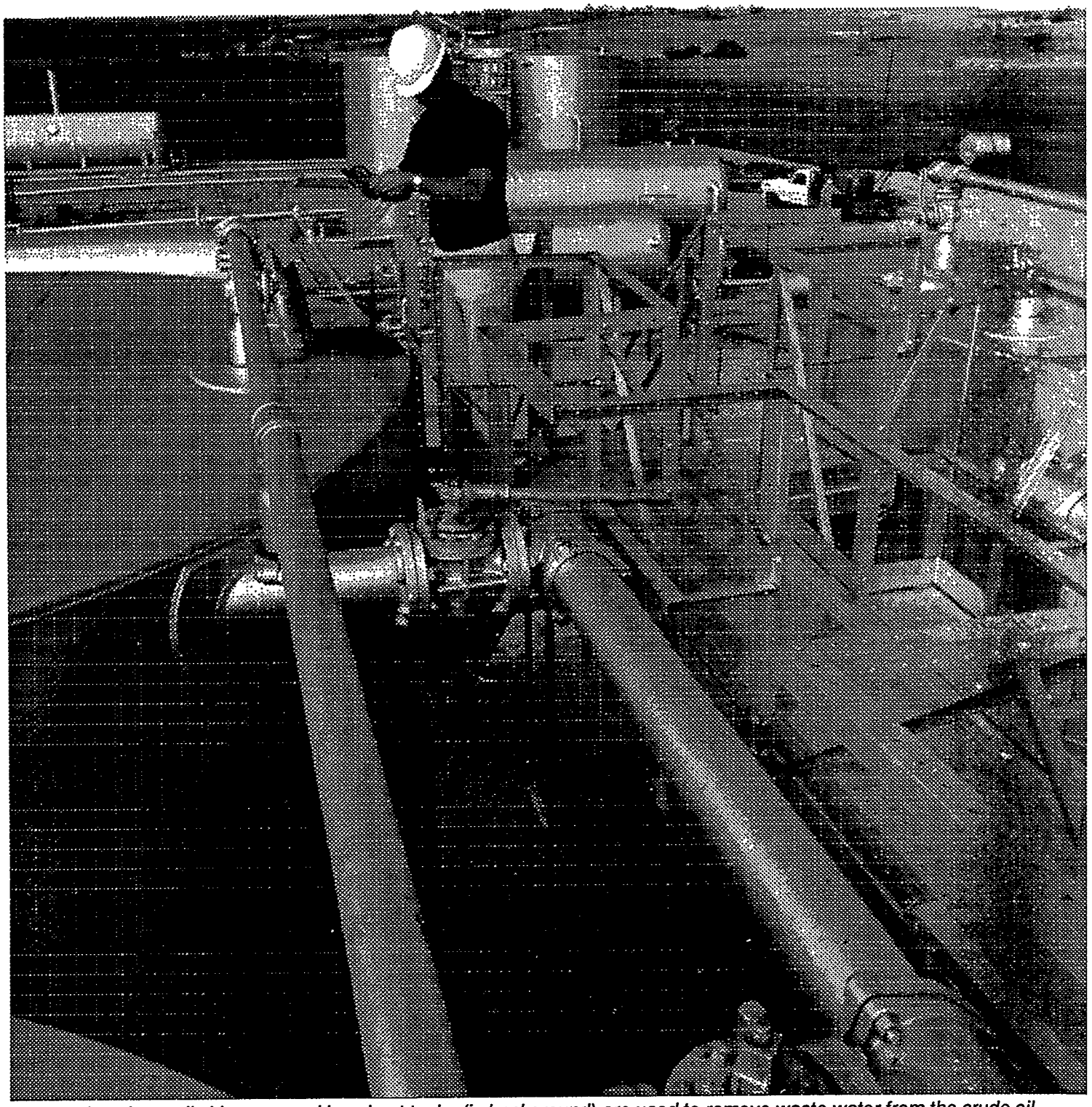
Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been:

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

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

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

Detailed Statistics



At some locations, oil skimmers and knockout tanks (in background) are used to remove waste water from the crude oil. The crude oil is then put into storage tanks and gauged.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, November 1995

	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 44,154	E 1,472	E 496,194	E 1,486
(2)	Lower 48 States	E 152,468	E 5,082	E 1,685,095	E 5,045
(3)	**Total U.S.**	E 196,622	E 6,554	E 2,181,289	E 6,531
	Net Imports				
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	218,077	7,269	2,427,620	7,268
(5)	SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6)	Exports	3,528	118	30,581	92
(7)	**Imports (Net Including SPR)**	**214,549**	**7,152**	**2,397,039**	**7,177**
	Other Sources				
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	15	1	22	(s)
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-8,599	-287	20,110	60
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	-220	-7	-2,324	-7
(11)	Unaccounted for[a]	12,786	426	69,638	208
(12)	**Total Other Sources**	**3,982**	**133**	**87,446**	**262**
(13)	**Crude Input to Refineries**	**415,153**	**13,838**	**4,665,774**	**13,969**
	(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
	Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14)	Field Production[b]	58,135	1,938	644,542	1,930
(15)	Net Imports[c]	2,241	75	14,443	43
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))[c]	-878	-29	459	1
(17)	**Total NGL Supply**	**59,498**	**1,983**	**659,444**	**1,974**
	Other Liquids				
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	2,919	97	2,900	9
(19)	Net Imports	13,259	442	140,385	420
(20)	Other Liquids New Supply(Field Production)	4,237	141	47,140	141
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain[a]	24,500	817	254,142	761
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	220	7	2,312	7
(23)	**Total Other Liquids**	**45,135**	**1,505**	**446,879**	**1,338**
	(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24)	**Total Production of Products**	**519,786**	**17,326**	**5,772,097**	**17,282**
	(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
	Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25)	Imports (Gross)	37,512	1,250	369,058	1,105
(26)	Exports	26,051	868	275,859	826
(27)	**Imports (Net)**	**11,461**	**382**	**93,199**	**279**
(28)	**Total New Supply of Products**	**531,246**	**17,708**	**5,865,296**	**17,561**
	(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	9,293	310	27,918	84
(30)	**Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use**	**540,539**	**18,018**	**5,893,214**	**17,644**
	(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	236,337	7,878	2,602,417	7,792
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	96,889	3,230	1,061,099	3,177
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	23,698	790	278,578	834
(34)	Jet Fuel	47,571	1,586	502,552	1,505
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	62,568	2,086	623,704	1,867
(36)	Other[d]	73,255	2,442	822,551	2,463
(37)	Crude Oil	220	7	2,312	7
(38)	**Total Products Supplied**	**540,539**	**18,018**	**5,893,214**	**17,644**
	(38) = (31) through (37)				
	Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	316,922	--	316,922	--
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	591,648	--	591,648	--
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline	155,236	--	155,236	--
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil	135,735	--	135,735	--
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil	37,277	--	37,277	--
(44)	Jet Fuel	41,541	--	41,541	--
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	114,414	--	114,414	--
(46)	Other[d]	209,437	--	209,437	--
(47)	**Total Stocks**	**1,602,210**	--	**1,602,210**	--
	(47) = (39) through (46)				

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

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

[c] Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

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

E = Estimated.

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, November 1995

(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 196,622	--	218,077	12,786	8,584	0	415,153	3,528	220	908,570
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	53,841	14,777	5,686	--	-13,850	--	17,445	1,916	68,793	122,634
Pentanes Plus	10,203	--	2,260	--	878	--	5,341	19	6,225	8,220
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	43,638	14,777	3,426	--	-14,728	--	12,104	1,897	62,568	114,414
Ethane/Ethylene	17,376	932	429	--	-1,143	--	0	0	19,880	24,565
Propane/Propylene	15,942	15,328	2,275	--	-4,648	--	0	1,112	37,081	51,860
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,892	-1,819	503	--	-8,072	--	7,740	785	3,123	30,203
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,428	336	219	--	-865	--	4,364	0	2,484	7,786
Other Liquids	4,237	--	13,720	--	-2,919	--	23,079	461	-2,664	145,302
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	5,803	--	1,202	--	-2,608	--	9,263	350	0	11,558
Unfinished Oils	--	--	11,256	--	244	--	13,686	0	-2,674	93,341
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,566	--	1,262	--	-527	--	112	111	0	40,297
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-28	--	18	0	10	106
Finished Petroleum Products	4,294	465,400	34,086	--	5,435	--	--	24,155	474,190	425,704
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,294	227,201	7,691	--	-705	--	--	3,554	236,337	155,236
Reformulated	--	58,453	3,007	--	-923	--	--	229	62,154	35,432
Oxygenated	27,280	12,464	413	--	-1,594	--	--	5	41,746	4,446
Other	-22,986	156,284	4,271	--	1,812	--	--	3,319	132,438	115,358
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	539	10	--	106	--	--	0	443	2,338
Jet Fuel	--	44,893	4,930	--	1,865	--	--	387	47,571	41,541
Naphtha-Type	--	92	0	--	-74	--	--	0	166	505
Kerosene-Type	--	44,801	4,930	--	1,939	--	--	387	47,405	41,036
Kerosene	--	2,315	14	--	31	--	--	18	2,280	6,785
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	100,225	7,852	--	4,119	--	--	7,069	96,889	135,735
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	61,889	4,344	--	3,286	--	--	2,325	60,622	64,684
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	38,336	3,508	--	833	--	--	4,744	36,267	71,051
Residual Fuel Oil	--	21,020	5,427	--	-584	--	--	3,333	23,698	37,277
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	4,587	1,288	--	705	--	--	0	5,170	3,882
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	6,069	5,176	--	-333	--	--	0	11,578	1,494
Special Naphthas	--	1,570	255	--	129	--	--	635	1,061	2,074
Lubricants	--	5,000	547	--	-56	--	--	648	4,955	11,753
Waxes	--	650	38	--	5	--	--	87	596	782
Petroleum Coke	--	19,370	42	--	-777	--	--	8,343	11,846	6,783
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	12,416	810	--	1,170	--	--	74	11,982	18,921
Still Gas	--	18,197	0	--	0	--	--	0	18,197	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,348	6	--	-240	--	--	7	1,587	1,103
Total	258,994	480,177	271,569	12,786	-2,750	0	455,677	30,060	540,539	1,602,210

[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.

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-November 1995

(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 2,181,289	--	2,427,620	69,638	-20,132	12	4,665,774	30,581	2,312	908,570
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	590,647	222,926	62,952	--	14,339	--	153,175	19,430	689,581	122,634
Pentanes Plus	112,131	--	14,932	--	-459	--	61,156	489	65,877	8,220
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	478,516	222,926	48,020	--	14,798	--	92,019	18,941	623,704	114,414
Ethane/Ethylene	192,317	7,889	5,654	--	-724	--	0	0	206,584	24,565
Propane/Propylene	173,103	166,716	32,907	--	5,330	--	2	12,738	354,656	51,860
Normal Butane/Butylene	50,702	43,676	5,417	--	10,476	--	43,635	6,203	39,481	30,203
Isobutane/Isobutylene	62,394	4,645	4,042	--	-284	--	48,382	0	22,983	7,786
Other Liquids	47,140	--	144,747	--	-2,900	--	241,259	4,362	-50,834	145,302
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	78,605	--	14,948	--	-5,614	--	96,884	2,283	0	11,558
Unfinished Oils	--	--	114,632	--	1,962	--	164,441	0	-51,771	93,341
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-31,465	--	15,167	--	735	--	-19,112	2,079	0	40,297
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	17	--	-954	0	937	106
Finished Petroleum Products	53,895	5,091,424	321,038	--	-42,716	--	--	256,919	5,252,155	425,704
Finished Motor Gasoline	53,895	2,473,377	88,641	--	-20,256	--	--	33,753	2,602,417	155,236
Reformulated	--	617,371	37,679	--	-7,430	--	--	1,102	661,378	35,432
Oxygenated	224,300	72,635	2,210	--	-3,574	--	--	759	301,960	4,446
Other	-170,405	1,783,371	48,752	--	-9,252	--	--	31,892	1,639,078	115,358
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	7,353	59	--	50	--	--	0	7,362	2,338
Jet Fuel	--	468,303	36,056	--	-5,622	--	--	7,429	502,552	41,541
Naphtha-Type	--	2,889	3,854	--	-677	--	--	1,067	6,353	505
Kerosene-Type	--	465,414	32,202	--	-4,945	--	--	6,362	496,199	41,036
Kerosene	--	16,451	399	--	-1,176	--	--	681	17,345	6,785
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,047,487	61,903	--	-9,388	--	--	57,679	1,061,099	135,735
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	636,151	25,135	--	-7,139	--	--	14,520	653,905	64,684
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	411,336	36,768	--	-2,249	--	--	43,159	407,194	71,051
Residual Fuel Oil	--	260,533	59,708	--	-4,775	--	--	46,438	278,578	37,277
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	53,534	7,691	--	1,627	--	--	0	59,598	3,882
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	81,418	46,885	--	85	--	--	0	128,218	1,494
Special Naphthas	--	16,774	2,426	--	-155	--	--	6,368	12,987	2,074
Lubricants	--	57,878	3,352	--	181	--	--	8,488	52,561	11,753
Waxes	--	7,401	438	--	-146	--	--	851	7,134	782
Petroleum Coke	--	210,004	1,338	--	-2,424	--	--	93,191	120,575	6,783
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	160,284	12,036	--	350	--	--	1,963	170,007	18,921
Still Gas	--	215,856	0	--	0	--	--	0	215,856	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	14,771	106	--	-1,067	--	--	80	15,864	1,103
Total	2,872,971	5,314,350	2,956,357	69,638	-51,409	12	5,060,208	311,292	5,893,214	1,602,210

[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.

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, November 1995

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E 6,554	–	7,269	426	286	0	13,838	118	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,795	493	190	–	-462	–	582	64	2,293
Pentanes Plus	340	–	75	–	29	–	178	1	207
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,455	493	114	–	-491	–	403	63	2,086
Ethane/Ethylene	579	31	14	–	-38	–	0	0	663
Propane/Propylene	531	511	76	–	-155	–	0	37	1,236
Normal Butane/Butylene	163	-61	17	–	-269	–	258	26	104
Isobutane/Isobutylene	181	11	7	–	-29	–	145	0	83
Other Liquids	141	–	457	–	-97	–	769	15	-89
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	193	–	40	–	-87	–	309	12	0
Unfinished Oils	–	–	375	–	8	–	456	0	-89
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-52	–	42	–	-18	–	4	4	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	0	–	-1	–	1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	143	15,513	1,136	–	181	–	–	805	15,806
Finished Motor Gasoline	143	7,573	256	–	-24	–	–	118	7,878
Reformulated	–	1,948	100	–	-31	–	–	8	2,072
Oxygenated	909	415	14	–	-53	–	–	(s)	1,392
Other	-766	5,209	142	–	60	–	–	111	4,415
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	18	(s)	–	4	–	–	0	15
Jet Fuel	–	1,496	164	–	62	–	–	13	1,586
Naphtha-Type	–	3	0	–	-2	–	–	0	6
Kerosene-Type	–	1,493	164	–	65	–	–	13	1,580
Kerosene	–	77	(s)	–	1	–	–	1	76
Distillate Fuel Oil	–	3,341	262	–	137	–	–	236	3,230
0.05 percent sulfur and under	–	2,063	145	–	110	–	–	77	2,021
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	–	1,278	117	–	28	–	–	158	1,209
Residual Fuel Oil	–	701	181	–	-19	–	–	111	790
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	–	153	43	–	24	–	–	0	172
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	–	202	173	–	-11	–	–	0	386
Special Naphthas	–	52	9	–	4	–	–	21	35
Lubricants	–	167	18	–	-2	–	–	22	165
Waxes	–	22	1	–	(s)	–	–	3	20
Petroleum Coke	–	646	1	–	-26	–	–	278	395
Asphalt and Road Oil	–	414	27	–	39	–	–	2	399
Still Gas	–	607	0	–	0	–	–	0	607
Miscellaneous Products	–	45	(s)	–	-8	–	–	(s)	53
Total	8,633	16,006	9,052	426	-92	0	15,189	1,002	18,018

[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.

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-November 1995

(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	E6,531	--	7,268	208	-60	(s)	13,969	92	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,768	667	188	--	43	--	459	58	2,065
Pentanes Plus	336	--	45	--	-1	--	183	1	197
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,433	667	144	--	44	--	276	57	1,867
Ethane/Ethylene	576	24	17	--	-2	--	0	0	619
Propane/Propylene	518	499	99	--	16	--	(s)	38	1,062
Normal Butane/Butylene	152	131	16	--	31	--	131	19	118
Isobutane/Isobutylene	187	14	12	--	-1	--	145	0	69
Other Liquids	141	--	433	--	-9	--	722	13	-152
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	235	--	45	--	-17	--	290	7	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	343	--	6	--	492	0	-155
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-94	--	45	--	2	--	-57	6	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	-3	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	161	15,244	961	--	-128	--	--	769	15,725
Finished Motor Gasoline	161	7,405	265	--	-61	--	--	101	7,792
Reformulated	--	1,848	113	--	-22	--	--	3	1,980
Oxygenated	672	217	7	--	-11	--	--	2	904
Other	-510	5,339	146	--	-28	--	--	95	4,907
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	22	(s)	--	(s)	--	--	0	22
Jet Fuel	--	1,402	108	--	-17	--	--	22	1,505
Naphtha-Type	--	9	12	--	-2	--	--	3	19
Kerosene-Type	--	1,393	96	--	-15	--	--	19	1,486
Kerosene	--	49	1	--	-4	--	--	2	52
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,136	185	--	-28	--	--	173	3,177
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,905	75	--	-21	--	--	43	1,958
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	1,232	110	--	-7	--	--	129	1,219
Residual Fuel Oil	--	780	179	--	-14	--	--	139	834
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	160	23	--	5	--	--	0	178
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	244	140	--	(s)	--	--	0	384
Special Naphthas	--	50	7	--	(s)	--	--	19	39
Lubricants	--	173	10	--	1	--	--	25	157
Waxes	--	22	1	--	(s)	--	--	3	21
Petroleum Coke	--	629	4	--	-7	--	--	279	361
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	480	36	--	1	--	--	6	509
Still Gas	--	646	0	--	0	--	--	0	646
Miscellaneous Products	--	44	(s)	--	-3	--	--	(s)	47
Total	8,602	15,911	8,851	208	-154	(s)	15,150	932	17,644

[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.

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, November 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

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]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 783	--	41,689	1,809	-820	-953	0	44,243	171	0	15,615
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	807	957	660	--	3,983	-1,148	--	372	17	7,166	6,958
Pentanes Plus	85	--	294	--	0	49	--	116	6	208	168
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	722	957	366	--	3,983	-1,197	--	256	12	6,957	6,790
Ethane/Ethylene	261	0	0	--	0	-1	--	0	0	262	14
Propane/Propylene	314	1,412	316	--	3,867	-805	--	0	12	6,702	4,692
Normal Butane/Butylene	110	-439	46	--	116	-390	--	156	0	67	1,852
Isobutane/Isobutylene	37	-16	4	--	0	-1	--	100	0	-74	232
Other Liquids	2,292	--	3,712	--	427	-733	--	7,580	(s)	-416	18,618
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,514	--	490	--	0	-157	--	2,161	(s)	0	1,816
Unfinished Oils	--	--	1,961	--	3	-547	--	2,937	0	-426	11,385
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	778	--	1,261	--	424	18	--	2,445	(s)	0	5,363
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-47	--	37	0	10	54
Finished Petroleum Products	-669	53,368	24,700	--	82,295	-2,336	--	--	1,881	160,149	147,264
Finished Motor Gasoline	-669	27,179	7,004	--	49,849	-2,113	--	--	18	85,458	47,117
Reformulated	--	17,833	2,723	--	12,510	-1,574	--	--	0	34,640	19,201
Oxygenated	1,091	0	413	--	652	-324	--	--	0	2,480	335
Other	-1,760	9,346	3,868	--	36,687	-215	--	--	18	48,338	27,581
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	0	1	--	115	44	--	--	0	72	855
Jet Fuel	--	2,892	3,361	--	12,763	179	--	--	250	18,587	10,899
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	--	2,892	3,361	--	12,763	179	--	--	250	18,587	10,899
Kerosene	--	40	12	--	100	205	--	--	2	-55	3,873
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,049	7,204	--	17,003	-780	--	--	1,022	37,014	60,275
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	4,820	3,867	--	10,048	1,192	--	--	113	17,430	18,818
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	8,229	3,337	--	6,955	-1,972	--	--	908	19,585	41,457
Residual Fuel Oil	--	4,121	5,427	--	1,369	45	--	--	91	10,781	15,730
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	132	335	--	-8	-76	--	--	0	535	462
Special Naphthas	--	45	127	--	-23	23	--	--	8	118	132
Lubricants	--	487	416	--	636	85	--	--	173	1,281	2,487
Waxes	--	128	26	--	0	-24	--	--	19	159	188
Petroleum Coke	--	1,599	0	--	0	151	--	--	242	1,206	575
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,993	785	--	491	-65	--	--	52	3,282	4,542
Still Gas	--	1,669	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,669	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	34	2	--	0	-10	--	--	6	40	129
Total	3,214	54,325	70,761	1,809	85,885	-5,170	0	52,195	2,070	166,899	188,455

[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.
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-November 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

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]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 9,186	--	469,289	26,235	-8,865	60	0	495,613	171	0	15,615
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	8,671	16,400	6,553	--	34,639	-311	--	3,139	629	62,806	6,958
Pentanes Plus	980	--	610	--	0	100	--	363	69	1,058	168
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,691	16,400	5,943	--	34,639	-411	--	2,776	560	61,748	6,790
Ethane/Ethylene	2,780	0	0	--	0	14	--	0	0	2,766	14
Propane/Propylene	3,351	15,260	5,528	--	33,360	-836	--	0	387	57,948	4,692
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,180	1,556	253	--	900	406	--	1,508	173	1,802	1,852
Isobutane/Isobutylene	380	-416	162	--	379	5	--	1,268	0	-768	232
Other Liquids	10,419	--	45,727	--	2,723	-132	--	72,389	60	-13,448	18,618
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	14,438	--	5,687	--	0	-2,365	--	22,436	54	0	1,816
Unfinished Oils	--	--	26,918	--	89	1,641	--	39,777	0	-14,411	11,385
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-4,019	--	13,122	--	2,634	612	--	11,119	6	0	5,363
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-20	--	-943	0	963	54
Finished Petroleum Products	5,013	577,398	241,847	--	865,018	-15,843	--	--	11,771	1,693,348	147,264
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,013	280,002	85,599	--	516,317	-6,446	--	--	249	893,128	47,117
Reformulated	--	174,649	37,395	--	131,278	-3,857	--	--	0	347,179	19,201
Oxygenated	9,936	1,360	2,210	--	7,045	-1,726	--	--	6	22,272	335
Other	-4,923	103,993	45,994	--	377,994	-863	--	--	243	523,677	27,581
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	56	4	--	702	-198	--	--	0	960	855
Jet Fuel	--	28,492	28,642	--	128,038	-2,240	--	--	773	186,639	10,899
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	-4	--	--	1	3	0
Kerosene-Type	--	28,492	28,642	--	128,038	-2,236	--	--	772	186,636	10,899
Kerosene	--	1,862	138	--	871	-540	--	--	341	3,070	3,873
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	137,586	57,385	--	189,365	-5,819	--	--	3,433	386,722	60,275
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	53,509	23,030	--	104,138	-3,270	--	--	1,295	182,652	18,818
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	84,077	34,355	--	85,227	-2,549	--	--	2,138	204,070	41,457
Residual Fuel Oil	--	51,270	53,374	--	15,808	-2,056	--	--	2,839	119,669	15,730
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	2,156	1,469	--	44	87	--	--	0	3,582	462
Special Naphthas	--	806	1,172	--	869	28	--	--	160	2,659	132
Lubricants	--	5,769	2,988	--	8,769	-64	--	--	1,427	16,163	2,487
Waxes	--	1,555	312	--	0	2	--	--	124	1,741	188
Petroleum Coke	--	16,370	0	--	0	-52	--	--	2,153	14,269	575
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	30,273	10,741	--	4,162	1,647	--	--	211	43,318	4,542
Still Gas	--	20,647	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	20,647	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	554	23	--	73	-192	--	--	59	783	129
Total	33,288	593,798	763,416	26,235	893,515	-16,226	0	571,141	12,631	1,742,706	188,455

[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.
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, November 1995

(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	–	1,390	60	-27	-32	0	1,475	6	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	27	32	22	–	133	-38	–	12	1	239
Pentanes Plus	3	–	10	–	0	2	–	4	(s)	7
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	24	32	12	–	133	-40	–	9	(s)	232
Ethane/Ethylene	9	0	0	–	0	(s)	–	0	0	9
Propane/Propylene	10	47	11	–	129	-27	–	0	(s)	223
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-15	2	–	4	-13	–	5	0	2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-1	(s)	–	0	(s)	–	3	0	-2
Other Liquids	76	–	124	–	14	-24	–	253	(s)	-14
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	50	–	16	–	0	-5	–	72	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	–	–	65	–	(s)	-18	–	98	0	-14
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	26	–	42	–	14	1	–	82	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	0	–	0	-2	–	1	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	-22	1,779	823	–	2,743	-78	–	–	63	5,338
Finished Motor Gasoline	-22	906	233	–	1,662	-70	–	–	1	2,849
Reformulated	–	594	91	–	417	-52	–	–	0	1,155
Oxygenated	36	0	14	–	22	-11	–	–	0	83
Other	-59	312	129	–	1,223	-7	–	–	1	1,611
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	0	(s)	–	4	1	–	–	0	2
Jet Fuel	–	96	112	–	425	6	–	–	8	620
Naphtha-Type	–	0	0	–	0	0	–	–	0	0
Kerosene-Type	–	96	112	–	425	6	–	–	8	620
Kerosene	–	1	(s)	–	3	7	–	–	(s)	-2
Distillate Fuel Oil	–	435	240	–	567	-26	–	–	34	1,234
0.05 percent sulfur and under	–	161	129	–	335	40	–	–	4	581
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	–	274	111	–	232	-66	–	–	30	653
Residual Fuel Oil	–	137	181	–	46	2	–	–	3	359
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	–	4	11	–	(s)	-3	–	–	0	18
Special Naphthas	–	2	4	–	-1	1	–	–	(s)	4
Lubricants	–	16	14	–	21	3	–	–	6	43
Waxes	–	4	1	–	0	-1	–	–	1	5
Petroleum Coke	–	53	0	–	0	5	–	–	8	40
Asphalt and Road Oil	–	66	26	–	16	-2	–	–	2	109
Still Gas	–	56	0	–	0	0	–	–	0	56
Miscellaneous Products	–	1	(s)	–	0	(s)	–	–	(s)	1
Total	107	1,811	2,359	60	2,863	-172	0	1,740	69	5,563

[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.
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-November 1995

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 28	--	1,405	79	-27	(s)	0	1,484	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	49	20	--	104	-1	--	9	2	188
Pentanes Plus	3	--	2	--	0	(s)	--	1	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	49	18	--	104	-1	--	8	2	185
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	10	46	17	--	100	-3	--	0	1	173
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	5	1	--	3	1	--	5	1	5
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-1	(s)	--	1	(s)	--	4	0	-2
Other Liquids	31	--	137	--	8	(s)	--	217	(s)	-40
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	43	--	17	--	0	-7	--	67	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	81	--	(s)	5	--	119	0	-43
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-12	--	39	--	8	2	--	33	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	-3	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	15	1,729	724	--	2,590	-47	--	--	35	5,070
Finished Motor Gasoline	15	838	256	--	1,546	-19	--	--	1	2,674
Reformulated	--	523	112	--	393	-12	--	--	0	1,039
Oxygenated	30	4	7	--	21	-5	--	--	(s)	67
Other	-15	311	138	--	1,132	-3	--	--	1	1,568
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	(s)	--	2	-1	--	--	0	3
Jet Fuel	--	85	86	--	383	-7	--	--	2	559
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	--	85	86	--	383	-7	--	--	2	559
Kerosene	--	6	(s)	--	3	-2	--	--	1	9
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	412	172	--	567	-17	--	--	10	1,158
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	160	69	--	312	-10	--	--	4	547
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	252	103	--	255	-8	--	--	6	611
Residual Fuel Oil	--	154	160	--	47	-6	--	--	9	358
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	6	4	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	11
Special Naphthas	--	2	4	--	3	(s)	--	--	(s)	8
Lubricants	--	17	9	--	26	(s)	--	--	4	48
Waxes	--	5	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	5
Petroleum Coke	--	49	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	6	43
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	91	32	--	12	5	--	--	1	130
Still Gas	--	62	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	62
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	(s)	--	(s)	-1	--	--	(s)	2
Total	100	1,778	2,286	79	2,675	-49	0	1,710	38	5,218

[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.
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, November 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

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]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E16,890	--	22,932	1,167	51,166	-1,222	0	93,377	0	0	65,018
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	8,848	3,068	1,986	--	1,040	-3,954	--	4,676	490	13,730	36,906
Pentanes Plus	1,361	--	26	--	378	-113	--	864	13	1,001	2,115
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,487	3,068	1,960	--	662	-3,841	--	3,812	478	12,728	34,791
Ethane/Ethylene	2,335	0	9	--	-1,512	190	--	0	0	642	2,881
Propane/Propylene	3,388	3,339	1,613	--	1,375	-1,566	--	0	107	11,174	21,126
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,202	-302	327	--	545	-1,619	--	2,440	370	581	8,595
Isobutane/Isobutylene	562	31	11	--	254	-846	--	1,372	0	332	2,189
Other Liquids	-1,440	--	7	--	1,425	-2,657	--	3,698	7	-1,056	24,827
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	467	--	0	--	0	-564	--	1,031	0	0	1,530
Unfinished Oils	--	--	6	--	-30	-1,169	--	2,201	0	-1,056	12,966
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,907	--	1	--	1,455	-942	--	484	7	0	10,301
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	18	--	-18	0	0	30
Finished Petroleum Products	3,981	103,595	402	--	24,875	2,318	--	--	612	129,923	95,803
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,981	54,314	134	--	12,992	-82	--	--	124	71,378	39,605
Reformulated	--	7,183	0	--	0	-29	--	--	0	7,212	1,527
Oxygenated	20,733	2,028	0	--	-206	149	--	--	4	22,402	562
Other	-16,752	45,103	134	--	13,198	-202	--	--	120	41,765	37,516
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	98	2	--	45	9	--	--	0	136	432
Jet Fuel	--	6,034	0	--	3,894	509	--	--	47	9,372	8,188
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	41	-111	--	--	0	152	174
Kerosene-Type	--	6,034	0	--	3,853	620	--	--	47	9,220	8,014
Kerosene	--	913	0	--	28	-242	--	--	1	1,182	1,738
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	25,098	171	--	7,621	2,557	--	--	2	30,331	30,221
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	16,725	130	--	6,907	1,786	--	--	1	21,975	19,780
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	8,373	41	--	714	771	--	--	1	8,356	10,441
Residual Fuel Oil	--	2,056	0	--	-414	-186	--	--	170	1,658	2,252
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	1,448	27	--	-21	164	--	--	0	1,290	795
Special Naphthas	--	392	32	--	91	24	--	--	26	465	204
Lubricants	--	608	25	--	269	-134	--	--	53	983	1,631
Waxes	--	63	7	--	0	-9	--	--	12	67	94
Petroleum Coke	--	3,870	0	--	0	-1,120	--	--	167	4,823	1,217
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	4,676	0	--	370	790	--	--	9	4,247	9,216
Still Gas	--	3,721	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,721	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	304	4	--	0	38	--	--	(s)	270	210
Total	28,279	106,663	25,327	1,167	78,506	-5,515	0	101,751	1,109	142,597	222,554

[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.
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-November 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

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]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 190,265	–	254,893	10,059	592,266	-11,278	0	1,058,723	38	0	65,018
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	100,673	44,743	22,634	–	6,377	6,952	–	35,765	2,491	129,219	36,906
Pentanes Plus	15,043	–	329	–	7,135	-208	–	13,412	176	9,127	2,115
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	85,630	44,743	22,305	–	-758	7,160	–	22,353	2,315	120,092	34,791
Ethane/Ethylene	29,280	1	1,946	–	-13,633	-582	–	0	0	18,176	2,881
Propane/Propylene	36,850	37,840	16,746	–	8,051	3,345	–	2	960	95,180	21,126
Normal Butane/Butylene	13,089	6,038	1,806	–	-41	4,115	–	9,195	1,355	6,227	8,595
Isobutane/Isobutylene	6,411	864	1,807	–	4,865	282	–	13,156	0	509	2,189
Other Liquids	-15,946	–	64	–	19,964	-944	–	12,807	12	-7,793	24,827
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	9,691	–	14	–	0	-376	–	10,080	1	0	1,530
Unfinished Oils	–	–	37	–	702	-1,555	–	10,051	0	-7,757	12,966
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-25,638	–	13	–	19,262	957	–	-7,330	10	0	10,301
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	0	–	0	30	–	6	0	-36	30
Finished Petroleum Products	42,684	1,117,488	4,363	–	255,221	-11,762	–	–	6,186	1,425,333	95,803
Finished Motor Gasoline	42,684	588,682	1,077	–	145,129	-8,150	–	–	485	785,237	39,605
Reformulated	–	70,284	0	–	713	-2,309	–	–	0	73,306	1,527
Oxygenated	170,468	23,507	0	–	-2,291	187	–	–	45	191,452	562
Other	-127,784	494,891	1,077	–	146,707	-6,028	–	–	441	520,479	37,516
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	992	34	–	1,105	-5	–	–	0	2,136	432
Jet Fuel	–	64,767	0	–	34,102	-115	–	–	107	98,877	8,188
Naphtha-Type	–	7	0	–	759	-80	–	–	(s)	846	174
Kerosene-Type	–	64,760	0	–	33,343	-35	–	–	106	98,032	8,014
Kerosene	–	6,416	0	–	309	67	–	–	110	6,548	1,738
Distillate Fuel Oil	–	255,488	1,540	–	71,788	-4,567	–	–	557	332,826	30,221
0.05 percent sulfur and under	–	167,679	995	–	59,796	-4,064	–	–	4	232,530	19,780
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	–	87,809	545	–	11,992	-503	–	–	553	100,296	10,441
Residual Fuel Oil	–	20,007	288	–	-2,964	3	–	–	1,150	16,178	2,252
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	–	15,435	327	–	135	539	–	–	0	15,358	795
Special Naphthas	–	4,063	483	–	912	-92	–	–	132	5,418	204
Lubricants	–	7,427	188	–	2,090	33	–	–	569	9,103	1,631
Waxes	–	1,129	68	–	0	-1	–	–	116	1,082	94
Petroleum Coke	–	43,421	0	–	0	-218	–	–	1,500	42,139	1,217
Asphalt and Road Oil	–	62,719	314	–	2,557	737	–	–	1,458	63,395	9,216
Still Gas	–	43,394	0	–	0	0	–	–	0	43,394	0
Miscellaneous Products	–	3,548	44	–	58	7	–	–	1	3,642	210
Total	317,676	1,162,231	281,954	10,059	873,828	-17,032	0	1,107,295	8,727	1,546,758	222,554

[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.
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, November 1995

(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 563	–	764	39	1,706	-41	0	3,113	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	295	102	66	–	35	-132	–	156	16	458
Pentanes Plus	45	–	1	–	13	-4	–	29	(s)	33
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	250	102	65	–	22	-128	–	127	16	424
Ethane/Ethylene	78	0	(s)	–	-50	6	–	0	0	21
Propane/Propylene	113	111	54	–	46	-52	–	0	4	372
Normal Butane/Butylene	40	-10	11	–	18	-54	–	81	12	19
Isobutane/Isobutylene	19	1	(s)	–	8	-28	–	46	0	11
Other Liquids	-48	–	(s)	–	48	-89	–	123	(s)	-35
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	16	–	0	–	0	-19	–	34	0	0
Unfinished Oils	–	–	(s)	–	-1	-39	–	73	0	-35
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-64	–	(s)	–	49	-31	–	16	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	0	–	0	1	–	-1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	133	3,453	13	–	829	77	–	–	20	4,331
Finished Motor Gasoline	133	1,810	4	–	433	-3	–	–	4	2,379
Reformulated	–	239	0	–	0	-1	–	–	0	240
Oxygenated	691	68	0	–	-7	5	–	–	(s)	747
Other	-558	1,503	4	–	440	-7	–	–	4	1,392
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	3	(s)	–	2	(s)	–	–	0	5
Jet Fuel	–	201	0	–	130	17	–	–	2	312
Naphtha-Type	–	0	0	–	1	-4	–	–	0	5
Kerosene-Type	–	201	0	–	128	21	–	–	2	307
Kerosene	–	30	0	–	1	-8	–	–	(s)	39
Distillate Fuel Oil	–	837	6	–	254	85	–	–	(s)	1,011
0.05 percent sulfur and under	–	558	4	–	230	60	–	–	(s)	733
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	–	279	1	–	24	26	–	–	(s)	279
Residual Fuel Oil	–	69	0	–	-14	-6	–	–	6	55
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	–	48	1	–	-1	5	–	–	0	43
Special Naphthas	–	13	1	–	3	1	–	–	1	16
Lubricants	–	20	1	–	9	-4	–	–	2	33
Waxes	–	2	(s)	–	0	(s)	–	–	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	–	129	0	–	0	-37	–	–	6	161
Asphalt and Road Oil	–	156	0	–	12	26	–	–	(s)	142
Still Gas	–	124	0	–	0	0	–	–	0	124
Miscellaneous Products	–	10	(s)	–	0	1	–	–	(s)	9
Total	943	3,555	844	39	2,617	-184	0	3,392	37	4,753

[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.
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-November 1995

(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 570	–	763	30	1,773	-34	0	3,170	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	301	134	68	–	19	21	–	107	7	387
Pentanes Plus	45	–	1	–	21	-1	–	40	1	27
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	256	134	67	–	-2	21	–	67	7	360
Ethane/Ethylene	88	(s)	6	–	-41	-2	–	0	0	54
Propane/Propylene	110	113	50	–	24	10	–	(s)	3	285
Normal Butane/Butylene	39	18	5	–	(s)	12	–	28	4	19
Isobutane/Isobutylene	19	3	5	–	15	1	–	39	0	2
Other Liquids	-48	–	(s)	–	60	-3	–	38	(s)	-23
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	29	–	(s)	–	0	-1	–	30	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	–	–	(s)	–	2	-5	–	30	0	-23
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-77	–	(s)	–	58	3	–	-22	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	0	–	0	(s)	–	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	128	3,346	13	–	764	-35	–	–	19	4,267
Finished Motor Gasoline	128	1,763	3	–	435	-24	–	–	1	2,351
Reformulated	–	210	0	–	2	-7	–	–	0	219
Oxygenated	510	70	0	–	-7	1	–	–	(s)	573
Other	-383	1,482	3	–	439	-18	–	–	1	1,558
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	3	(s)	–	3	(s)	–	–	0	6
Jet Fuel	–	194	0	–	102	(s)	–	–	(s)	296
Naphtha-Type	–	(s)	0	–	2	(s)	–	–	(s)	3
Kerosene-Type	–	194	0	–	100	(s)	–	–	(s)	294
Kerosene	–	19	0	–	1	(s)	–	–	(s)	20
Distillate Fuel Oil	–	765	5	–	215	-14	–	–	2	996
0.05 percent sulfur and under	–	502	3	–	179	-12	–	–	(s)	696
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	–	263	2	–	36	-2	–	–	2	300
Residual Fuel Oil	–	60	1	–	-9	(s)	–	–	3	48
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	–	46	1	–	(s)	2	–	–	0	46
Special Naphthas	–	12	1	–	3	(s)	–	–	(s)	16
Lubricants	–	22	1	–	6	(s)	–	–	2	27
Waxes	–	3	(s)	–	0	(s)	–	–	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	–	130	0	–	0	-1	–	–	4	126
Asphalt and Road Oil	–	188	1	–	8	2	–	–	4	190
Still Gas	–	130	0	–	0	0	–	–	0	130
Miscellaneous Products	–	11	(s)	–	(s)	(s)	–	–	(s)	11
Total	951	3,480	844	30	2,616	-51	0	3,315	26	4,631

[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.
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, November 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

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]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 93,947	--	141,988	5,444	-42,656	6,222	0	192,501	0	0	739,489
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	36,299	9,371	2,390	--	-2,106	-7,537	--	8,427	874	44,190	72,440
Pentanes Plus	5,944	--	1,865	--	-18	936	--	2,586	1	4,268	5,722
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	30,355	9,371	525	--	-2,088	-8,473	--	5,841	873	39,922	66,718
Ethane/Ethylene	13,696	932	420	--	2,687	-1,337	--	0	0	19,072	21,452
Propane/Propylene	10,370	9,095	105	--	-4,456	-2,208	--	0	803	16,519	23,949
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,238	-975	0	--	-295	-4,970	--	3,572	71	2,295	16,663
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,051	319	0	--	-24	42	--	2,269	0	2,035	4,654
Other Liquids	2,741	--	8,928	--	-1,852	246	--	11,700	449	-2,578	65,669
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,164	--	117	--	0	-1,245	--	3,181	345	0	4,164
Unfinished Oils	--	--	8,811	--	27	1,732	--	9,684	0	-2,578	45,191
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	577	--	0	--	-1,879	-242	--	-1,164	104	0	16,294
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	1	--	-1	0	0	20
Finished Petroleum Products	-468	215,660	6,335	--	-111,159	3,803	--	--	14,881	91,684	121,652
Finished Motor Gasoline	-468	102,496	0	--	-64,914	678	--	--	3,139	33,297	44,687
Reformulated	--	19,910	0	--	-12,528	407	--	--	229	6,746	9,191
Oxygenated	1,091	1,367	0	--	-473	-98	--	--	0	2,083	183
Other	-1,559	81,219	0	--	-51,913	369	--	--	2,910	24,468	35,313
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	338	0	--	-168	58	--	--	0	112	513
Jet Fuel	--	23,571	15	--	-18,042	1,106	--	--	25	4,413	14,174
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	-41	0	--	--	0	-41	28
Kerosene-Type	--	23,571	15	--	-18,001	1,106	--	--	25	4,454	14,146
Kerosene	--	1,111	0	--	-90	82	--	--	5	934	1,014
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	44,325	0	--	-25,185	2,177	--	--	3,881	13,082	30,755
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	27,218	0	--	-17,369	719	--	--	1,593	7,537	15,791
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	17,107	0	--	-7,816	1,458	--	--	2,288	5,545	14,964
Residual Fuel Oil	--	8,872	0	--	-955	-552	--	--	2,042	6,427	12,829
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	8,769	6,102	--	29	362	--	--	0	14,538	3,866
Special Naphthas	--	1,066	95	--	-68	72	--	--	16	1,005	1,674
Lubricants	--	3,478	106	--	-905	382	--	--	327	1,970	6,195
Waxes	--	385	0	--	0	35	--	--	34	316	418
Petroleum Coke	--	8,994	0	--	0	-389	--	--	5,406	3,977	2,129
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,190	17	--	-861	71	--	--	5	2,270	2,826
Still Gas	--	8,347	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	8,347	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	718	0	--	0	-279	--	--	(s)	997	572
Total	132,519	225,031	159,641	5,444	-157,773	2,734	0	212,628	16,205	133,295	999,250

[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.
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-November 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

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]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 1,035,823	--	1,557,080	11,911	-479,839	-6,854	0	2,131,829	0	0	739,489
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	399,977	130,510	28,966	--	-6,322	5,767	--	78,766	9,710	458,888	72,440
Pentanes Plus	66,879	--	12,230	--	-3,091	-303	--	30,429	242	45,650	5,722
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	333,098	130,510	16,736	--	-3,231	6,070	--	48,337	9,467	413,239	66,718
Ethane/Ethylene	148,189	7,888	3,708	--	27,403	-159	--	0	0	187,347	21,452
Propane/Propylene	114,171	95,982	9,093	--	-31,871	2,263	--	0	8,127	176,985	23,949
Normal Butane/Butylene	23,222	23,177	2,701	--	3,711	4,619	--	21,060	1,340	25,792	16,663
Isobutane/Isobutylene	47,516	3,463	1,234	--	-2,474	-653	--	27,277	0	23,115	4,654
Other Liquids	37,893	--	83,871	--	-22,480	1,051	--	126,541	4,031	-32,339	65,669
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	36,471	--	297	--	0	-1,934	--	36,489	2,213	0	4,164
Unfinished Oils	--	--	81,542	--	-791	2,184	--	110,916	0	-32,349	45,191
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1,422	--	2,032	--	-21,689	794	--	-20,847	1,818	0	16,294
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	7	--	-17	0	10	20
Finished Petroleum Products	62	2,328,205	65,936	--	-1,161,655	-4,919	--	--	153,224	1,084,243	121,652
Finished Motor Gasoline	62	1,104,291	1,121	--	-682,563	-954	--	--	30,984	392,880	44,687
Reformulated	--	215,834	0	--	-131,889	395	--	--	1,102	82,448	9,191
Oxygenated	14,841	10,938	0	--	-4,846	-1,279	--	--	596	21,616	183
Other	-14,779	877,519	1,121	--	-545,828	-70	--	--	29,286	288,817	35,313
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	4,311	0	--	-2,170	231	--	--	0	1,910	513
Jet Fuel	--	232,604	3,799	--	-175,661	-2,477	--	--	4,386	58,833	14,174
Naphtha-Type	--	342	3,639	--	-311	-309	--	--	950	3,029	28
Kerosene-Type	--	232,262	160	--	-175,350	-2,168	--	--	3,436	55,804	14,146
Kerosene	--	6,673	256	--	-1,050	-693	--	--	193	6,379	1,014
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	462,278	159	--	-267,734	2,412	--	--	29,902	162,389	30,755
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	274,654	0	--	-168,686	427	--	--	8,447	97,094	15,791
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	187,624	159	--	-99,048	1,985	--	--	21,455	65,295	14,964
Residual Fuel Oil	--	111,826	5,331	--	-12,844	-2,280	--	--	26,330	80,263	12,829
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	112,449	52,650	--	-179	1,086	--	--	0	163,834	3,866
Special Naphthas	--	11,246	753	--	-1,781	-118	--	--	725	9,611	1,674
Lubricants	--	36,147	176	--	-10,823	598	--	--	4,964	19,938	6,195
Waxes	--	3,875	23	--	0	-80	--	--	405	3,573	418
Petroleum Coke	--	96,384	1,121	--	0	-1,176	--	--	55,196	43,485	2,129
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	38,959	511	--	-6,719	-604	--	--	139	33,216	2,826
Still Gas	--	99,359	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	99,359	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	7,803	36	--	-131	-864	--	--	1	8,571	572
Total	1,473,755	2,458,715	1,735,853	11,911	-1,670,296	-4,955	0	2,337,136	166,965	1,510,792	999,250

[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.
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, November 1995

(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 3,132	–	4,733	181	-1,422	207	0	6,417	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,210	312	80	–	-70	-251	–	281	29	1,473
Pentanes Plus	198	–	62	–	-1	31	–	86	(s)	142
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,012	312	18	–	-70	-282	–	195	29	1,331
Ethane/Ethylene	457	31	14	–	90	-45	–	0	0	636
Propane/Propylene	346	303	4	–	-149	-74	–	0	27	551
Normal Butane/Butylene	75	-33	0	–	-10	-166	–	119	2	77
Isobutane/Isobutylene	135	11	0	–	-1	1	–	76	0	68
Other Liquids	91	–	298	–	-62	8	–	390	15	-86
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	72	–	4	–	0	-42	–	106	12	0
Unfinished Oils	–	–	294	–	1	58	–	323	0	-86
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	19	–	0	–	-63	-8	–	-39	3	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	0	–	0	(s)	–	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-16	7,189	211	–	-3,705	127	–	–	496	3,056
Finished Motor Gasoline	-16	3,417	0	–	-2,164	23	–	–	105	1,110
Reformulated	–	664	0	–	-418	14	–	–	8	225
Oxygenated	36	46	0	–	-16	-3	–	–	0	69
Other	-52	2,707	0	–	-1,730	12	–	–	97	816
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	11	0	–	-6	2	–	–	0	4
Jet Fuel	–	786	1	–	-601	37	–	–	1	147
Naphtha-Type	–	0	0	–	-1	0	–	–	0	-1
Kerosene-Type	–	786	1	–	-600	37	–	–	1	148
Kerosene	–	37	0	–	-3	3	–	–	(s)	31
Distillate Fuel Oil	–	1,478	0	–	-840	73	–	–	129	436
0.05 percent sulfur and under	–	907	0	–	-579	24	–	–	53	251
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	–	570	0	–	-261	49	–	–	76	185
Residual Fuel Oil	–	296	0	–	-32	-18	–	–	68	214
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	–	292	203	–	1	12	–	–	0	485
Special Naphthas	–	36	3	–	-2	2	–	–	1	33
Lubricants	–	116	4	–	-30	13	–	–	11	66
Waxes	–	13	0	–	0	1	–	–	1	11
Petroleum Coke	–	300	0	–	0	-13	–	–	180	133
Asphalt and Road Oil	–	106	1	–	-29	2	–	–	(s)	76
Still Gas	–	278	0	–	0	0	–	–	0	278
Miscellaneous Products	–	24	0	–	0	-9	–	–	(s)	33
Total	4,417	7,501	5,321	181	-5,259	91	0	7,088	540	4,443

[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.
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-November 1995

(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 3,101	–	4,662	36	-1,437	-21	0	6,383	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,198	391	87	–	-19	17	–	236	29	1,374
Pentanes Plus	200	–	37	–	-9	-1	–	91	1	137
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	997	391	50	–	-10	18	–	145	28	1,237
Ethane/Ethylene	444	24	11	–	82	(s)	–	0	0	561
Propane/Propylene	342	287	27	–	-95	7	–	0	24	530
Normal Butane/Butylene	70	69	8	–	11	14	–	63	4	77
Isobutane/Isobutylene	142	10	4	–	-7	-2	–	82	0	69
Other Liquids	113	–	251	–	-67	3	–	379	12	-97
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	109	–	1	–	0	-6	–	109	7	0
Unfinished Oils	–	–	244	–	-2	7	–	332	0	-97
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	4	–	6	–	-65	2	–	-62	5	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	0	–	0	(s)	–	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	(s)	6,971	197	–	-3,478	-15	–	–	459	3,246
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	3,306	3	–	-2,044	-3	–	–	93	1,176
Reformulated	–	646	0	–	-395	1	–	–	3	247
Oxygenated	44	33	0	–	-15	-4	–	–	2	65
Other	-44	2,627	3	–	-1,634	(s)	–	–	88	865
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	13	0	–	-6	1	–	–	0	6
Jet Fuel	–	696	11	–	-526	-7	–	–	13	176
Naphtha-Type	–	1	11	–	-1	-1	–	–	3	9
Kerosene-Type	–	695	(s)	–	-525	-6	–	–	10	167
Kerosene	–	20	1	–	-3	-2	–	–	1	19
Distillate Fuel Oil	–	1,384	(s)	–	-802	7	–	–	90	486
0.05 percent sulfur and under	–	822	0	–	-505	1	–	–	25	291
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	–	562	(s)	–	-297	6	–	–	64	195
Residual Fuel Oil	–	335	16	–	-38	-7	–	–	79	240
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	–	337	158	–	-1	3	–	–	0	491
Special Naphthas	–	34	2	–	-5	(s)	–	–	2	29
Lubricants	–	108	1	–	-32	2	–	–	15	60
Waxes	–	12	(s)	–	0	(s)	–	–	1	11
Petroleum Coke	–	289	3	–	0	-4	–	–	165	130
Asphalt and Road Oil	–	117	2	–	-20	-2	–	–	(s)	99
Still Gas	–	297	0	–	0	0	–	–	0	297
Miscellaneous Products	–	23	(s)	–	(s)	-3	–	–	(s)	26
Total	4,412	7,361	5,197	36	-5,001	-15	0	6,997	500	4,523

[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.
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, November 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

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]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 11,437	--	3,640	287	-1,447	-92	0	14,009	0	0	11,586
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,384	20	498	--	-2,917	-60	--	659	0	1,386	1,345
Pentanes Plus	828	--	75	--	-360	4	--	163	0	376	176
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,556	20	423	--	-2,557	-64	--	496	0	1,010	1,169
Ethane/Ethylene	1,083	0	0	--	-1,175	5	--	0	0	-97	218
Propane/Propylene	1,570	258	237	--	-786	29	--	0	0	1,250	516
Normal Butane/Butylene	598	-208	130	--	-366	-105	--	363	0	-104	308
Isobutane/Isobutylene	305	-30	56	--	-230	7	--	133	0	-39	127
Other Liquids	133	--	0	--	0	190	--	-15	0	-42	3,857
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	60	--	0	--	0	-63	--	123	0	0	193
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-112	--	154	0	-42	1,966
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	73	--	0	--	0	365	--	-292	0	0	1,698
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	9	15,310	193	--	1,255	1,038	--	--	10	15,719	9,417
Finished Motor Gasoline	9	7,536	10	--	-37	510	--	--	0	7,008	4,311
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	818	1,166	0	--	27	1	--	--	0	2,010	227
Other	-810	6,370	10	--	-64	509	--	--	0	4,997	4,084
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	16	5	--	8	3	--	--	0	26	27
Jet Fuel	--	865	0	--	1,091	41	--	--	0	1,915	739
Naphtha-Type	--	86	0	--	0	19	--	--	0	67	111
Kerosene-Type	--	779	0	--	1,091	22	--	--	0	1,848	628
Kerosene	--	172	0	--	-38	-14	--	--	0	148	100
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	4,073	178	--	231	126	--	--	0	4,356	2,503
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	3,258	73	--	236	129	--	--	0	3,438	2,174
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	815	105	--	-5	-3	--	--	0	918	329
Residual Fuel Oil	--	237	0	--	0	18	--	--	0	219	464
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	19	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	20	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	7	-7	0
Waxes	--	0	0	--	0	-2	--	--	2	(s)	0
Petroleum Coke	--	439	0	--	0	44	--	--	0	395	135
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,085	0	--	0	313	--	--	(s)	772	1,123
Still Gas	--	726	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	726	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	142	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	142	14
Total	15,963	15,330	4,331	287	-3,109	1,076	0	14,653	10	17,063	26,205

[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.
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-November 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

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]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 126,139	--	41,826	6,418	-21,286	-526	0	153,623	0	0	11,586
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	45,766	2,536	4,047	--	-34,694	40	--	4,462	47	13,106	1,345
Pentanes Plus	9,034	--	1,763	--	-4,044	-10	--	1,366	0	5,397	176
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	36,732	2,536	2,284	--	-30,650	50	--	3,096	47	7,709	1,169
Ethane/Ethylene	12,055	0	0	--	-13,770	3	--	0	0	-1,718	218
Propane/Propylene	15,505	3,025	1,504	--	-9,540	123	--	0	8	10,363	516
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,730	-64	657	--	-4,570	-41	--	1,884	39	-129	308
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,442	-425	123	--	-2,770	-35	--	1,212	0	-807	127
Other Liquids	1,499	--	0	--	0	-781	--	2,350	0	-70	3,857
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	605	--	0	--	0	-89	--	694	0	0	193
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-33	--	103	0	-70	1,966
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	894	--	0	--	0	-659	--	1,553	0	0	1,698
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-368	162,896	2,009	--	14,503	-1,843	--	--	106	180,777	9,417
Finished Motor Gasoline	-368	80,784	147	--	2,761	-449	--	--	19	83,754	4,311
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	5,262	4,092	0	--	92	-350	--	--	15	9,781	227
Other	-5,630	76,692	147	--	2,669	-99	--	--	5	73,973	4,084
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	173	5	--	363	-15	--	--	0	556	27
Jet Fuel	--	9,704	0	--	9,776	-129	--	--	(s)	19,609	739
Naphtha-Type	--	2,393	0	--	-956	-146	--	--	0	1,583	111
Kerosene-Type	--	7,311	0	--	10,732	17	--	--	(s)	18,026	628
Kerosene	--	624	0	--	-130	9	--	--	0	485	100
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	43,600	1,769	--	1,733	-652	--	--	0	47,754	2,503
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	34,749	422	--	1,921	-114	--	--	0	37,206	2,174
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	8,851	1,347	--	-188	-538	--	--	0	10,548	329
Residual Fuel Oil	--	3,328	0	--	0	65	--	--	0	3,263	464
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	228	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	228	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	3	-3	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	57	-57	0
Waxes	--	70	0	--	0	-27	--	--	3	94	0
Petroleum Coke	--	4,605	0	--	0	30	--	--	14	4,561	135
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	11,870	88	--	0	-672	--	--	9	12,621	1,123
Still Gas	--	6,863	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	6,863	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,047	0	--	0	-3	--	--	(s)	1,050	14
Total	173,036	165,432	47,882	6,418	-41,477	-3,110	0	160,435	153	193,814	26,205

[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.
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, November 1995

(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 381	--	121	10	-48	-3	0	467	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	146	1	17	--	-97	-2	--	22	0	46
Pentanes Plus	28	--	3	--	-12	(s)	--	5	0	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	119	1	14	--	-85	-2	--	17	0	34
Ethane/Ethylene	36	0	0	--	-39	(s)	--	0	0	-3
Propane/Propylene	52	9	8	--	-26	1	--	0	0	42
Normal Butane/Butylene	20	-7	4	--	-12	-4	--	12	0	-3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-1	2	--	-8	(s)	--	4	0	-1
Other Liquids	4	--	0	--	0	6	--	-1	0	-1
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	--	0	--	0	-2	--	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	-4	--	5	0	-1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	2	--	0	--	0	12	--	-10	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	(s)	510	6	--	42	35	--	--	(s)	524
Finished Motor Gasoline	(s)	251	(s)	--	-1	17	--	--	0	234
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	27	39	0	--	1	(s)	--	--	0	67
Other	-27	212	(s)	--	-2	17	--	--	0	167
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	29	0	--	36	1	--	--	0	64
Naphtha-Type	--	3	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	2
Kerosene-Type	--	26	0	--	36	1	--	--	0	62
Kerosene	--	6	0	--	-1	(s)	--	--	0	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	136	6	--	8	4	--	--	0	145
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	109	2	--	8	4	--	--	0	115
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	27	4	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	31
Residual Fuel Oil	--	8	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	7
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	1	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	0	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	(s)
Petroleum Coke	--	15	0	--	0	1	--	--	0	13
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	36	0	--	0	10	--	--	(s)	26
Still Gas	--	24	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	24
Miscellaneous Products	--	5	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	5
Total	532	511	144	10	-104	36	0	488	(s)	569

[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.
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-November 1995

(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	E378	–	125	19	-64	-2	0	460	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	137	8	12	–	-104	(s)	–	13	(s)	39
Pentanes Plus	27	–	5	–	-12	(s)	–	4	0	16
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	110	8	7	–	-92	(s)	–	9	(s)	23
Ethane/Ethylene	36	0	0	–	-41	(s)	–	0	0	-5
Propane/Propylene	46	9	5	–	-29	(s)	–	0	(s)	31
Normal Butane/Butylene	17	(s)	2	–	-14	(s)	–	6	(s)	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-1	(s)	–	-8	(s)	–	4	0	-2
Other Liquids	4	–	0	–	0	-2	–	7	0	(s)
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	–	0	–	0	(s)	–	2	0	0
Unfinished Oils	–	–	0	–	0	(s)	–	(s)	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	3	–	0	–	0	-2	–	5	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-1	488	6	–	43	-6	–	–	(s)	541
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1	242	(s)	–	8	-1	–	–	(s)	251
Reformulated	–	0	0	–	0	0	–	–	0	0
Oxygenated	16	12	0	–	(s)	-1	–	–	(s)	29
Other	-17	230	(s)	–	8	(s)	–	–	(s)	221
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	1	(s)	–	1	(s)	–	–	0	2
Jet Fuel	–	29	0	–	29	(s)	–	–	(s)	59
Naphtha-Type	–	7	0	–	-3	(s)	–	–	0	5
Kerosene-Type	–	22	0	–	32	(s)	–	–	(s)	54
Kerosene	–	2	0	–	(s)	(s)	–	–	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	–	131	5	–	5	-2	–	–	0	143
0.05 percent sulfur and under	–	104	1	–	6	(s)	–	–	0	111
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	–	27	4	–	-1	-2	–	–	0	32
Residual Fuel Oil	–	10	0	–	0	(s)	–	–	0	10
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	–	1	0	–	0	0	–	–	0	1
Special Naphthas	–	0	0	–	0	0	–	–	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	–	0	0	–	0	0	–	–	(s)	(s)
Waxes	–	(s)	0	–	0	(s)	–	–	(s)	(s)
Petroleum Coke	–	14	0	–	0	(s)	–	–	(s)	14
Asphalt and Road Oil	–	36	(s)	–	0	-2	–	–	(s)	38
Still Gas	–	21	0	–	0	0	–	–	0	21
Miscellaneous Products	–	3	0	–	0	(s)	–	–	(s)	3
Total	518	495	143	19	-124	-9	0	480	(s)	580

[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.
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, November 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

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]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 73,565	--	7,828	4,079	-6,243	4,629	0	71,023	3,357	220	76,862
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,503	1,361	152	--	0	-1,151	--	3,311	534	2,322	4,985
Pentanes Plus	1,985	--	0	--	0	2	--	1,612	0	371	39
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,518	1,361	152	--	0	-1,153	--	1,699	534	1,951	4,946
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene	300	1,224	4	--	0	-98	--	0	190	1,436	1,577
Normal Butane/Butylene	744	105	0	--	0	-988	--	1,209	344	284	2,785
Isobutane/Isobutylene	473	32	148	--	0	-67	--	490	0	230	584
Other Liquids	511	--	1,073	--	0	35	--	116	5	1,428	32,331
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,597	--	595	--	0	-579	--	2,767	4	0	3,855
Unfinished Oils	--	--	478	--	0	340	--	-1,290	0	1,428	21,833
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,087	--	0	--	0	274	--	-1,361	(s)	0	6,641
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	1,469	77,467	2,456	--	2,734	612	--	--	6,771	76,742	51,568
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,469	35,676	543	--	2,110	302	--	--	272	39,224	19,516
Reformulated	--	13,527	284	--	18	273	--	--	0	13,556	5,513
Oxygenated	3,819	7,903	0	--	0	-1,322	--	--	1	13,043	3,139
Other	-2,351	14,246	259	--	2,092	1,351	--	--	271	12,625	10,864
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	87	2	--	0	-8	--	--	0	97	511
Jet Fuel	--	11,531	1,554	--	294	30	--	--	64	13,285	7,541
Naphtha-Type	--	6	0	--	0	18	--	--	0	-12	192
Kerosene-Type	--	11,525	1,554	--	294	12	--	--	64	13,297	7,349
Kerosene	--	79	2	--	0	0	--	--	10	71	60
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	13,680	299	--	330	39	--	--	2,164	12,106	11,981
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	9,868	274	--	178	-540	--	--	618	10,242	8,121
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	3,812	25	--	152	579	--	--	1,547	1,863	3,860
Residual Fuel Oil	--	5,734	0	--	0	91	--	--	1,031	4,612	6,002
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	288	0	--	0	-77	--	--	0	365	253
Special Naphthas	--	67	1	--	0	10	--	--	584	-526	63
Lubricants	--	427	0	--	0	-389	--	--	89	727	1,440
Waxes	--	74	5	--	0	5	--	--	20	54	82
Petroleum Coke	--	4,468	42	--	0	537	--	--	2,528	1,445	2,727
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,472	8	--	0	61	--	--	8	1,411	1,214
Still Gas	--	3,734	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	3,734	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	150	0	--	0	11	--	--	1	138	178
Total	79,047	78,828	11,509	4,079	-3,509	4,125	0	74,450	10,667	80,712	165,746

[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.
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-November 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

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]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 819,876	--	104,532	15,016	-82,276	-1,534	12	825,986	30,372	2,312	76,862
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	35,560	28,737	752	--	0	1,891	--	31,043	6,553	25,562	4,985
Pentanes Plus	20,195	--	0	--	0	-38	--	15,586	1	4,646	39
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,365	28,737	752	--	0	1,929	--	15,457	6,551	20,917	4,946
Ethane/Ethylene	13	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	13	0
Propane/Propylene	3,226	14,609	36	--	0	435	--	0	3,255	14,181	1,577
Normal Butane/Butylene	7,481	12,969	0	--	0	1,377	--	9,988	3,297	5,788	2,785
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,645	1,159	716	--	0	117	--	5,469	0	934	584
Other Liquids	13,275	--	15,085	--	-207	-2,094	--	27,172	259	2,816	32,331
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	17,400	--	8,950	--	0	-850	--	27,185	15	0	3,855
Unfinished Oils	--	--	6,135	--	0	-275	--	3,594	0	2,816	21,833
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-4,125	--	0	--	-207	-969	--	-3,607	244	0	6,641
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	6,531	905,437	6,883	--	26,913	-8,349	--	--	85,632	868,481	51,568
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,531	419,618	697	--	18,356	-4,257	--	--	2,015	447,445	19,516
Reformulated	--	156,604	284	--	-102	-1,659	--	--	0	158,445	5,513
Oxygenated	24,066	32,738	0	--	0	-406	--	--	97	57,112	3,139
Other	-17,534	230,276	413	--	18,458	-2,192	--	--	1,918	231,887	10,864
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,821	16	--	0	37	--	--	0	1,800	511
Jet Fuel	--	132,736	3,615	--	3,745	-661	--	--	2,163	138,594	7,541
Naphtha-Type	--	147	215	--	508	-138	--	--	115	893	192
Kerosene-Type	--	132,589	3,400	--	3,237	-523	--	--	2,048	137,701	7,349
Kerosene	--	876	5	--	0	-19	--	--	37	863	60
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	148,535	1,050	--	4,848	-762	--	--	23,788	131,407	11,981
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	105,560	688	--	2,831	-118	--	--	4,774	104,423	8,121
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	42,975	362	--	2,017	-644	--	--	19,013	26,985	3,860
Residual Fuel Oil	--	74,102	715	--	0	-507	--	--	16,119	59,205	6,002
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	--	4,684	130	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,814	253
Special Naphthas	--	659	18	--	0	27	--	--	5,347	-4,697	63
Lubricants	--	8,535	0	--	-36	-386	--	--	1,471	7,414	1,440
Waxes	--	772	35	--	0	-40	--	--	203	644	82
Petroleum Coke	--	49,224	217	--	0	-1,008	--	--	34,327	16,122	2,727
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	16,463	382	--	0	-758	--	--	146	17,457	1,214
Still Gas	--	45,593	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	45,593	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,819	3	--	0	-15	--	--	18	1,819	178
Total	875,243	934,174	127,252	15,016	-55,570	-10,086	12	884,201	122,816	899,171	165,746

[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.
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, November 1995

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,452	–	261	136	-208	154	0	2,367	112	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	117	45	5	–	0	-38	–	110	18	77
Pentanes Plus	66	–	0	–	0	(s)	–	54	0	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	51	45	5	–	0	-38	–	57	18	65
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	41	(s)	–	0	-3	–	0	6	48
Normal Butane/Butylene	25	4	0	–	0	-33	–	40	11	9
Isobutane/Isobutylene	16	1	5	–	0	-2	–	16	0	8
Other Liquids	17	–	36	–	0	1	–	4	(s)	48
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	53	–	20	–	0	-19	–	92	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	–	–	16	–	0	11	–	-43	0	48
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-36	–	0	–	0	9	–	-45	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	49	2,582	82	–	91	20	–	–	226	2,558
Finished Motor Gasoline	49	1,189	18	–	70	10	–	–	9	1,307
Reformulated	–	451	9	–	1	9	–	–	0	452
Oxygenated	127	263	0	–	0	-44	–	–	(s)	435
Other	-78	475	9	–	70	45	–	–	9	421
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	3	(s)	–	0	(s)	–	–	0	3
Jet Fuel	–	384	52	–	10	1	–	–	2	443
Naphtha-Type	–	(s)	0	–	0	1	–	–	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	–	384	52	–	10	(s)	–	–	2	443
Kerosene	–	3	(s)	–	0	0	–	–	(s)	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	–	456	10	–	11	1	–	–	72	404
0.05 percent sulfur and under	–	329	9	–	6	-18	–	–	21	341
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	–	127	1	–	5	19	–	–	52	62
Residual Fuel Oil	–	191	0	–	0	3	–	–	34	154
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	–	10	0	–	0	-3	–	–	0	12
Special Naphthas	–	2	(s)	–	0	(s)	–	–	19	-18
Lubricants	–	14	0	–	0	-13	–	–	3	24
Waxes	–	2	(s)	–	0	(s)	–	–	1	2
Petroleum Coke	–	149	1	–	0	18	–	–	84	48
Asphalt and Road Oil	–	49	(s)	–	0	2	–	–	(s)	47
Still Gas	–	124	0	–	0	0	–	–	0	124
Miscellaneous Products	–	5	0	–	0	(s)	–	–	(s)	5
Total	2,635	2,628	384	136	-117	138	0	2,482	356	2,690

[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.
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-November 1995

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 2,455	–	313	45	-246	-5	(s)	2,473	91	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	106	86	2	–	0	6	–	93	20	77
Pentanes Plus	60	–	0	–	0	(s)	–	47	(s)	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	46	86	2	–	0	6	–	46	20	63
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	44	(s)	–	0	1	–	0	10	42
Normal Butane/Butylene	22	39	0	–	0	4	–	30	10	17
Isobutane/Isobutylene	14	3	2	–	0	(s)	–	16	0	3
Other Liquids	40	–	45	–	-1	-6	–	81	1	8
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	52	–	27	–	0	-3	–	81	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	–	–	18	–	0	-1	–	11	0	8
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-12	–	0	–	-1	-3	–	-11	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	20	2,711	21	–	81	-25	–	–	256	2,600
Finished Motor Gasoline	20	1,256	2	–	55	-13	–	–	6	1,340
Reformulated	–	469	1	–	(s)	-5	–	–	0	474
Oxygenated	72	98	0	–	0	-1	–	–	(s)	171
Other	-52	689	1	–	55	-7	–	–	6	694
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	5	(s)	–	0	(s)	–	–	0	5
Jet Fuel	–	397	11	–	11	-2	–	–	6	415
Naphtha-Type	–	(s)	1	–	2	(s)	–	–	(s)	3
Kerosene-Type	–	397	10	–	10	-2	–	–	6	412
Kerosene	–	3	(s)	–	0	(s)	–	–	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	–	445	3	–	15	-2	–	–	71	393
0.05 percent sulfur and under	–	316	2	–	8	(s)	–	–	14	313
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	–	129	1	–	6	-2	–	–	57	81
Residual Fuel Oil	–	222	2	–	0	-2	–	–	48	177
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	–	14	(s)	–	0	0	–	–	0	14
Special Naphthas	–	2	(s)	–	0	(s)	–	–	16	-14
Lubricants	–	26	0	–	(s)	-1	–	–	4	22
Waxes	–	2	(s)	–	0	(s)	–	–	1	2
Petroleum Coke	–	147	1	–	0	-3	–	–	103	48
Asphalt and Road Oil	–	49	1	–	0	-2	–	–	(s)	52
Still Gas	–	137	0	–	0	0	–	–	0	137
Miscellaneous Products	–	5	(s)	–	0	(s)	–	–	(s)	5
Total	2,620	2,797	381	45	-166	-30	(s)	2,647	368	2,692

[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.
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	September 1995		January-September 1995	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 807	E 27	E 7,589	E 28
Florida	447	15	E 4,419	E 16
New York	E 24	E 1	E 236	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 173	E 6	E 1,486	E 5
Virginia	1	(s)	8	(s)
West Virginia	153	5	1,530	6
Adjustment[a]	9	(s)	-90	(s)
PAD District II	E 17,032	E 568	E 156,017	E 571
Illinois	1,395	47	12,455	46
Indiana	211	7	2,122	8
Kansas	3,443	115	32,894	120
Kentucky	362	12	2,767	10
Michigan	E 1,039	E 35	E 9,253	E 34
Missouri	7	(s)	87	(s)
Nebraska	308	10	2,869	11
North Dakota	2,418	81	E 21,706	E 80
Ohio	E 666	E 22	E 6,188	E 23
Oklahoma	6,874	229	65,029	238
South Dakota	109	4	1,024	4
Tennessee	31	1	282	1
Adjustment[a]	171	6	-658	-2
PAD District III	E 92,425	E 3,081	E 848,067	E 3,106
Alabama	1,555	52	E 14,126	E 52
Arkansas	E 731	E 24	E 6,611	E 24
Louisiana[b]	E 9,956	E 332	E 91,047	E 334
Mississippi	1,608	54	14,702	54
New Mexico	E 5,218	E 174	E 49,251	E 180
Texas[b]	44,685	1,489	416,535	1,526
Federal Offshore PAD District III	E 28,766	E 959	E 253,239	E 928
Adjustment[a]	-93	-3	2,554	9
PAD District IV	E 10,936	E 365	E 103,586	E 379
Colorado	E 2,179	E 73	E 20,279	E 74
Montana	1,365	46	12,048	44
Utah	1,605	54	14,896	55
Wyoming	6,259	209	58,162	213
Adjustment[a]	-473	-16	-1,799	-7
PAD District V	E 70,187	E 2,340	E 670,104	E 2,455
Alaska[b]	E 41,323	E 1,377	E 406,314	E 1,488
South Alaska	1,318	44	11,611	43
North Slope	40,005	1,334	394,700	1,446
Adjustment for Alaska[a]	0	0	2	(s)
Arizona	7	(s)	53	(s)
California[b]	22,970	766	207,991	762
Nevada	102	3	1,032	4
Federal Offshore PAD District V	5,758	192	53,414	196
Adjustment excluding Alaska[a]	27	1	1,301	5
U.S. Total[b]	E 191,387	E 6,380	E 1,785,362	E 6,540

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

[b] Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 7,435; California: State - 1,681; Louisiana: State - E1,873; Texas: State -99; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - 45,613 .

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

E = Estimated.

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

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

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, November 1995

(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	124	683	807	524	324	8,000	8,848
Pentanes Plus	10	75	85	121	86	1,154	1,361
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	114	608	722	403	238	6,846	7,487
Ethane	44	217	261	68	0	2,267	2,335
Propane	44	270	314	203	145	3,040	3,388
Normal Butane	26	84	110	72	93	1,037	1,202
Isobutane	0	37	37	60	0	502	562
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	2	42	44	96	31	3,006	3,133
Pentanes Plus	0	8	8	11	9	267	287
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2	34	36	85	22	2,739	2,846
Ethane	0	0	0	15	0	729	744
Propane	1	22	23	45	17	1,159	1,221
Normal Butane	1	9	10	12	5	750	767
Isobutane	0	3	3	13	0	101	114

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	18,782	3,865	8,070	723	4,859	36,299	4,384	3,503	53,841
Pentanes Plus	3,091	612	1,408	194	639	5,944	828	1,985	10,203
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,691	3,253	6,662	529	4,220	30,355	3,556	1,518	43,638
Ethane	6,948	1,720	2,914	110	2,004	13,696	1,083	1	17,376
Propane	5,505	954	2,283	226	1,402	10,370	1,570	300	15,942
Normal Butane	2,232	-1,415	763	128	530	2,238	598	744	4,892
Isobutane	1,006	1,994	702	65	284	4,051	305	473	5,428
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	241	1,376	1,745	141	86	3,589	240	156	7,162
Pentanes Plus	107	260	447	13	10	837	104	16	1,252
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	134	1,116	1,298	128	76	2,752	136	140	5,910
Ethane	11	406	1	99	0	517	3	0	1,264
Propane	72	349	646	15	51	1,133	82	121	2,580
Normal Butane	37	239	223	9	18	526	46	10	1,359
Isobutane	14	122	428	5	7	576	5	9	707

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, November 1995

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	**41,715**	**2,528**	**44,243**	**62,720**	**11,605**	**19,052**	**93,377**
Natural Gas Liquids	**372**	**0**	**372**	**2,941**	**394**	**1,341**	**4,676**
Pentanes Plus	116	0	116	133	133	598	864
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	256	0	256	2,808	261	743	3,812
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	156	0	156	1,832	165	443	2,440
Isobutane	100	0	100	976	96	300	1,372
Other Liquids	**7,453**	**127**	**7,580**	**3,707**	**291**	**-300**	**3,698**
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,161	0	2,161	731	161	139	1,031
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	42	0	42	27	0	29	56
Oxygenates	W	W	2,119	704	161	110	975
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	803
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,992	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates[a]	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	2,797	140	2,937	2,887	21	-707	2,201
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	2,458	-13	2,445	107	109	268	484
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	37	0	37	-18	0	0	-18
Total Input to Refineries	**49,540**	**2,655**	**52,195**	**69,368**	**12,290**	**20,093**	**101,751**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,351	84	1,436	2,150	387	646	3,182
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,475	97	1,572	2,287	378	703	3,368
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[b,c]	91.6	86.7	91.3	94.0	102.3	91.9	94.5
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	603	17	619	802	129	171	1,101
Catalytic Hydrocracking	53	5	58	110	0	3	113
Delayed and Fluid Coking	83	0	83	157	68	51	276
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.71	1.08	0.73	1.16	1.62	0.78	1.14
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	31.57	34.12	31.72	33.18	28.63	36.04	33.20
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**1,475**	**97**	**1,572**	**2,287**	**378**	**703**	**3,368**
Operating	1,435	82	1,516	2,287	378	695	3,361
Idle	40	16	56	0	0	8	8
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, November 1995 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	16,842	94,023	73,398	5,384	2,854	192,501	14,009	71,023	415,153
Natural Gas Liquids	966	3,969	3,003	257	232	8,427	659	3,311	17,445
Pentanes Plus	413	1,311	567	165	130	2,586	163	1,612	5,341
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	553	2,658	2,436	92	102	5,841	496	1,699	12,104
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	451	1,498	1,575	48	0	3,572	363	1,209	7,740
Isobutane	102	1,160	861	44	102	2,269	133	490	4,364
Other Liquids	-163	8,937	3,026	-212	112	11,700	-15	116	23,079
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	150	2,028	978	0	25	3,181	123	2,767	9,263
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	61	291	413	0	0	765	5	400	1,268
Oxygenates	89	1,737	565	W	W	2,416	118	2,367	7,995
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,117
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	20
MTBE	W	1,603	W	W	W	2,162	W	2,232	6,589
Other Oxygenates[a]	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	269
Unfinished Oils (net)	-40	7,807	2,095	-181	3	9,684	154	-1,290	13,686
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-273	-898	-46	-31	84	-1,164	-292	-1,361	112
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	18
Total Input to Refineries	17,645	106,929	79,427	5,429	3,198	212,628	14,653	74,450	455,677
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	564	3,147	2,470	170	95	6,447	476	2,469	14,010
Operable Capacity (daily average)	592	3,307	2,657	220	95	6,870	508	2,894	15,212
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[b,c]	95.2	95.2	93.0	77.6	100.6	93.8	93.7	85.3	92.1
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	173	1,193	859	17	31	2,272	153	638	4,783
Catalytic Hydrocracking	47	283	204	0	0	534	5	373	1,082
Delayed and Fluid Coking	6	333	404	9	0	751	36	472	1,620
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.65	1.15	1.23	1.68	0.55	1.14	1.25	1.17	1.11
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.46	32.71	30.85	30.12	39.16	32.51	34.91	25.78	31.45
Operable Capacity (daily average)	592	3,307	2,657	220	95	6,870	508	2,894	15,212
Operating	592	3,280	2,657	212	95	6,835	508	2,818	15,038
Idle	0	27	0	8	0	35	0	76	174
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	102	1,146	0	0	14	1,262	0	36,428	37,690

[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, November 1995

(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	967	-10	957	2,422	67	579	3,068
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	1,370	42	1,412	2,432	286	621	3,339
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	-390	-49	-439	-97	-197	-8	-302
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-13	-3	-16	87	-22	-34	31
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	26,201	978	27,179	36,949	6,797	10,568	54,314
Reformulated	17,833	0	17,833	6,435	748	0	7,183
Oxygenated	0	0	0	608	1,341	79	2,028
Other	8,368	978	9,346	29,906	4,708	10,489	45,103
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	58	25	15	98
Jet Fuel	2,856	36	2,892	4,146	789	1,099	6,034
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	2,856	36	2,892	4,146	789	1,099	6,034
Commercial	2,856	29	2,885	3,877	789	970	5,636
Military	0	7	7	269	0	129	398
Kerosene	-11	51	40	495	179	239	913
Distillate Fuel Oil	12,300	749	13,049	16,368	2,946	5,784	25,098
0.05 percent sulfur and under	4,229	591	4,820	10,485	2,172	4,068	16,725
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	8,071	158	8,229	5,883	774	1,716	8,373
Residual Fuel Oil	4,054	67	4,121	1,668	278	110	2,056
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	444	20	464	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	3,300	47	3,347	258	0	13	271
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	310	0	310	1,410	278	97	1,785
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	132	0	132	710	0	28	738
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	661	0	49	710
Special Naphthas	26	19	45	332	0	60	392
Lubricants	305	182	487	391	0	217	608
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	305	182	487	391	0	217	608
Waxes	0	128	128	39	0	24	63
Petroleum Coke	1,577	22	1,599	2,554	647	669	3,870
Marketable	674	0	674	1,480	472	432	2,384
Catalyst	903	22	925	1,074	175	237	1,486
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,614	379	1,993	3,222	687	767	4,676
Still Gas	1,580	89	1,669	2,562	390	769	3,721
Miscellaneous Products	25	9	34	180	69	55	304
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	25	9	34	180	69	55	304
Total	**51,626**	**2,699**	**54,325**	**72,757**	**12,874**	**21,032**	**106,663**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-2,086	-44	-2,130	-3,389	-584	-939	-4,912

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, November 1995 (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	282	6,031	2,966	44	48	9,371	20	1,361	14,777
Ethane/Ethylene	1	795	136	0	0	932	0	0	932
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	705
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	227
Propane/Propylene	519	5,273	3,223	34	46	9,095	258	1,224	15,328
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	11,010
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,318
Normal Butane/Butylene	-176	-268	-541	10	0	-975	-208	105	-1,819
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-1,738
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-81
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-62	231	148	0	2	319	-30	32	336
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	246
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	90
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,832	52,573	36,845	1,321	1,925	102,496	7,536	35,676	227,201
Reformulated	917	15,968	3,025	0	0	19,910	0	13,527	58,453
Oxygenated	0	0	1,166	0	201	1,367	1,166	7,903	12,464
Other	8,915	36,605	32,654	1,321	1,724	81,219	6,370	14,246	156,284
Finished Aviation Gasoline	102	148	88	0	0	338	16	87	539
Jet Fuel	1,557	10,586	10,900	298	230	23,571	865	11,531	44,893
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	6	92
Kerosene-Type	1,557	10,586	10,900	298	230	23,571	779	11,525	44,801
Commercial	1,114	8,877	9,458	239	0	19,688	579	10,033	38,821
Military	443	1,709	1,442	59	230	3,883	200	1,492	5,980
Kerosene	-3	818	270	24	2	1,111	172	79	2,315
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,409	20,217	17,655	1,325	719	44,325	4,073	13,680	100,225
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,118	13,671	8,969	758	702	27,218	3,258	9,868	61,889
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,291	6,546	8,686	567	17	17,107	815	3,812	38,336
Residual Fuel Oil	245	4,542	3,830	225	30	8,872	237	5,734	21,020
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	104	4	281	16	0	405	64	266	1,199
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	63	487	551	187	30	1,318	16	766	5,718
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	78	4,051	2,998	22	0	7,149	157	4,702	14,103
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	72	2,893	681	0	11	3,657	0	60	4,587
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	144	3,628	1,340	0	0	5,112	19	228	6,069
Special Naphthas	88	591	254	133	0	1,066	0	67	1,570
Lubricants	W	1,954	W	W	W	3,478	0	427	5,000
Naphthenic	W	381	W	W	W	947	0	331	1,278
Paraffinic	W	1,573	W	W	W	2,531	0	96	3,722
Waxes	7	204	108	66	0	385	0	74	650
Petroleum Coke	282	4,282	4,322	88	20	8,994	439	4,468	19,370
Marketable	44	2,549	3,250	70	0	5,913	247	3,499	12,717
Catalyst	238	1,733	1,072	18	20	3,081	192	969	6,653
Asphalt and Road Oil	470	872	611	1,084	153	3,190	1,085	1,472	12,416
Still Gas	699	4,426	2,974	159	89	8,347	726	3,734	18,197
Miscellaneous Products	63	301	354	0	0	718	142	150	1,348
Fuel Use	15	0	106	0	0	121	0	17	138
Nonfuel Use	48	301	248	0	0	597	142	133	1,210
Total	**18,298**	**114,066**	**84,007**	**5,433**	**3,227**	**225,031**	**15,330**	**78,828**	**480,177**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-653	-7,137	-4,580	-4	-29	-12,403	-677	-4,378	-24,500

[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, November 1995

(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	**13,772**	**838**	**14,610**	**8,448**	**1,946**	**2,415**	**12,809**
Petroleum Products	**51,289**	**2,201**	**53,490**	**38,536**	**6,931**	**12,654**	**58,121**
Pentanes Plus	147	0	147	3	50	124	177
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,128	18	2,146	2,823	441	1,071	4,335
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	707	13	720	1,399	47	482	1,928
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,195	2	1,197	1,091	321	408	1,820
Isobutane/Isobutylene	226	3	229	332	73	181	586
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,371	14	1,385	478	94	52	624
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	34	0	0	34
Oxygenates	W	W	1,385	444	94	52	590
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	267
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,142	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates [a]	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	10,779	606	11,385	8,671	444	3,851	12,966
Naphthas and Lighter	2,650	166	2,816	2,136	147	881	3,164
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,024	2	3,026	1,632	54	309	1,995
Heavy Gas Oils	4,028	358	4,386	2,619	234	1,569	4,422
Residuum	1,077	80	1,157	2,284	9	1,092	3,385
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,153	72	5,225	6,317	976	1,245	8,538
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	54	0	54	30	0	0	30
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,103	254	7,357	4,608	1,369	2,335	8,312
Reformulated	4,447	0	4,447	210	73	0	283
Oxygenated	75	0	75	120	235	0	355
Other	2,581	254	2,835	4,278	1,061	2,335	7,674
Finished Aviation Gasoline	622	0	622	40	54	30	124
Jet Fuel	2,102	23	2,125	2,412	242	300	2,954
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	2,102	23	2,125	2,412	242	300	2,954
Kerosene	219	32	251	261	9	220	490
Distillate Fuel Oil	14,445	289	14,734	5,344	1,424	2,494	9,262
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,656	259	1,915	3,004	594	1,174	4,772
Greater then 0.05 percent sulfur	12,789	30	12,819	2,340	830	1,320	4,490
Residual Fuel Oil	4,008	50	4,058	1,459	204	142	1,805
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,198	36	1,234	0	0	10	10
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,563	14	1,577	255	0	1	256
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,247	0	1,247	1,204	204	131	1,539
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	462	0	462	778	0	14	792
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Special Naphthas	77	36	113	142	0	39	181
Lubricants	428	209	637	778	0	0	778
Waxes	0	188	188	75	0	19	94
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	575	0	575	770	340	107	1,217
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,605	382	1,987	3,448	1,276	592	5,316
Miscellaneous Products	11	28	39	96	8	19	123
Total Stocks, All Oils	**65,061**	**3,039**	**68,100**	**46,984**	**8,877**	**15,069**	**70,930**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, November 1995 (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	1,265	24,862	18,078	1,149	456	45,810	2,159	23,438	98,826
Petroleum Products	10,735	69,823	49,189	3,654	1,318	134,719	9,788	61,877	317,995
Pentanes Plus	224	331	95	12	20	682	3	0	1,009
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,820	3,647	4,035	24	32	9,558	413	1,718	18,170
Ethane/Ethylene	171	462	0	0	0	633	0	0	634
Propane/Propylene	969	1,369	937	1	4	3,280	141	156	6,225
Normal Butane/Butylene	435	1,233	2,595	15	9	4,287	188	1,131	8,623
Isobutane/Isobutylene	245	583	503	8	19	1,358	84	431	2,688
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	86	939	811	14	40	1,890	127	2,939	6,965
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	39
Oxygenates	86	939	810	W	W	1,889	127	2,935	6,926
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	565
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	366
MTBE	W	822	W	W	W	1,600	W	2,811	5,892
Other Oxygenates [a]	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	103
Unfinished Oils	2,632	23,456	17,829	975	299	45,191	1,966	21,833	93,341
Naphthas and Lighter	864	6,019	3,717	271	118	10,989	424	4,176	21,569
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	317	3,276	3,225	245	66	7,129	239	3,931	16,320
Heavy Gas Oils	959	9,207	7,029	415	115	17,725	923	10,246	37,702
Residuum	492	4,954	3,858	44	0	9,348	380	3,480	17,750
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,842	6,567	5,284	110	320	14,123	1,698	6,413	35,997
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	2	106
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,728	10,594	5,723	241	160	18,446	2,049	8,762	44,926
Reformulated	159	3,706	423	0	0	4,288	0	2,409	11,427
Oxygenated	0	26	100	0	0	126	105	1,542	2,203
Other	1,569	6,862	5,200	241	160	14,032	1,944	4,811	31,296
Finished Aviation Gasoline	63	222	150	0	0	435	23	168	1,372
Jet Fuel	498	3,268	2,376	138	59	6,339	371	4,007	15,796
Naphtha-Type	3	0	0	0	0	3	52	17	72
Kerosene-Type	495	3,268	2,376	138	59	6,336	319	3,990	15,724
Kerosene	23	366	235	5	20	649	69	44	1,503
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,001	9,446	5,437	492	160	16,536	1,346	6,386	48,264
0.05 percent sulfur and under	607	4,486	1,987	289	104	7,473	1,102	4,048	19,310
Greater then 0.05 percent sulfur	394	4,960	3,450	203	56	9,063	244	2,338	28,954
Residual Fuel Oil	220	3,148	2,368	141	8	5,885	464	4,425	16,637
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	46	1	51	1	0	99	78	488	1,909
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	23	443	427	106	8	1,007	122	617	3,579
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	151	2,704	1,890	34	0	4,779	264	3,320	11,149
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	16	1,793	654	5	22	2,490	0	138	3,882
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	97	1,190	89	0	0	1,376	0	115	1,494
Special Naphthas	67	1,099	75	104	0	1,345	1	63	1,703
Lubricants	25	2,386	1,678	560	0	4,649	0	874	6,938
Waxes	5	246	147	20	0	418	0	82	782
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	4	542	1,583	0	0	2,129	135	2,727	6,783
Asphalt and Road Oil	348	444	506	813	178	2,289	1,123	1,049	11,764
Miscellaneous Products	36	139	94	0	0	269	0	132	563
Total Stocks, All Oils	12,000	94,685	67,267	4,803	1,774	180,529	11,947	85,315	416,821

[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] November 1995

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2.2	-0.4	2.0	3.7	0.6	3.2	3.2
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	47.7	37.1	47.1	50.6	52.8	48.1	50.3
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	6.4	1.3	6.1	6.3	6.8	6.0	6.3
Kerosene	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	27.6	28.1	27.7	24.9	25.3	31.5	26.3
Residual Fuel Oil	9.1	2.5	8.7	2.5	2.4	0.6	2.2
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.8
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4
Lubricants	0.7	6.8	1.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.6
Waxes	0.0	4.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.5	0.8	3.4	3.9	5.6	3.6	4.0
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.6	14.2	4.2	4.9	5.9	4.2	4.9
Still Gas	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.4	4.2	3.9
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-4.7	-1.6	-4.5	-5.2	-5.0	-5.1	-5.1

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	1.7	5.9	3.9	0.8	1.7	4.6	0.1	2.0	3.4
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	53.5	46.6	43.6	21.0	55.4	45.5	49.7	44.4	46.7
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9.3	10.4	14.4	5.7	8.1	11.7	5.5	16.5	10.4
Kerosene	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	26.2	19.9	23.4	25.5	25.2	21.9	28.8	19.6	23.4
Residual Fuel Oil	1.5	4.5	5.1	4.3	1.1	4.4	1.7	8.2	4.9
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.4	2.8	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.1
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.9	3.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.3	1.4
Special Naphthas	0.5	0.6	0.3	2.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4
Lubricants	0.3	1.9	1.1	12.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.6	1.2
Waxes	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Petroleum Coke	1.7	4.2	5.7	1.7	0.7	4.4	3.1	6.4	4.5
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.8	0.9	0.8	20.8	5.4	1.6	7.7	2.1	2.9
Still Gas	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.1	3.1	4.1	5.1	5.4	4.2
Miscellaneous Products	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-3.9	-7.0	-6.1	-0.1	-1.0	-6.1	-4.8	-6.3	-5.7

[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, November 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	**1,287**	**627**	**3,513**	**5,427**
Delaware	0	0	90	90
Florida	0	0	348	348
Georgia	0	0	173	173
Maine	85	0	235	320
Maryland	0	0	15	15
New Hampshire	0	0	30	30
New Jersey	200	95	1,308	1,603
New York	1,002	451	77	1,530
North Carolina	0	0	743	743
South Carolina	0	79	94	173
Vermont	0	2	2	4
Virginia	0	0	398	398
U.S. Total	**1,287**	**627**	**3,513**	**5,427**

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

Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	41,689	40,426	124,494	3,640	7,828	218,077	7,269
Natural Gas Liquids	660	1,986	2,390	498	152	5,686	190
Pentanes Plus	294	26	1,865	75	0	2,260	75
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	366	1,960	525	423	152	3,426	114
Ethane	0	0	420	0	0	420	14
Ethylene	0	9	0	0	0	9	(s)
Propane	316	1,420	105	237	4	2,082	69
Propylene	0	193	0	0	0	193	6
Normal Butane	46	327	0	130	0	503	17
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	4	11	0	56	148	219	7
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	3,712	7	8,928	0	1,073	13,720	457
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	490	0	117	0	595	1,202	40
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	490	0	117	0	595	1,202	40
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	50	50	2
MTBE	490	0	0	0	545	1,035	35
Other Oxygenates[c]	0	0	117	0	0	117	4
Unfinished Oils[a]	1,961	6	8,811	0	478	11,256	375
Naphthas and Lighter	0	6	1,619	0	0	1,625	54
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	1,449	0	3,090	0	373	4,912	164
Residuum	512	0	4,102	0	105	4,719	157
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,261	1	0	0	0	1,262	42
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	24,700	402	6,335	193	2,456	34,086	1,136
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,004	134	0	10	543	7,691	256
Reformulated	2,723	0	0	0	284	3,007	100
Oxygenated	413	0	0	0	0	413	14
Other	3,868	134	0	10	259	4,271	142
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	2	0	5	2	10	(s)
Jet Fuel	3,361	0	15	0	1,554	4,930	164
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	3,361	0	15	0	1,554	4,930	164
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,872	0	0	0	0	1,872	62
Other	1,489	0	15	0	1,554	3,058	102
Kerosene	12	0	0	0	2	14	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,204	171	0	178	299	7,852	262
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	24	24	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	24	24	1
Other	7,204	171	0	178	275	7,828	261
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,867	130	0	73	274	4,344	145
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	3,337	41	0	105	1	3,484	116
Residual Fuel Oil	5,427	0	0	0	0	5,427	181
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	5,427	0	0	0	0	5,427	181
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,287	0	0	0	0	1,287	43
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	627	0	0	0	0	627	21
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	3,513	0	0	0	0	3,513	117
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	335	27	926	0	0	1,288	43
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	5,176	0	0	5,176	173
Special Naphthas	127	32	95	0	1	255	9
Lubricants	416	25	106	0	0	547	18
Waxes	26	7	0	0	5	38	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	42	42	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	785	0	17	0	8	810	27
Miscellaneous Products	2	4	0	0	0	6	(s)
Total	70,761	42,821	142,147	4,331	11,509	271,569	9,052

[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-November 1995
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	469,289	403,742	1,408,231	41,826	104,532	2,427,620	7,268
Natural Gas Liquids	6,553	22,634	28,966	4,047	752	62,952	188
Pentanes Plus	610	329	12,230	1,763	0	14,932	45
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,943	22,305	16,736	2,284	752	48,020	144
Ethane	0	1,862	2,562	0	0	4,424	13
Ethylene	0	84	1,146	0	0	1,230	4
Propane	5,528	14,912	8,974	1,504	36	30,954	93
Propylene	0	1,834	119	0	0	1,953	6
Normal Butane	253	1,806	2,701	657	0	5,417	16
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	162	1,807	1,234	123	716	4,042	12
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	45,727	64	83,871	0	15,085	144,747	433
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	5,687	14	297	0	8,950	14,948	45
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	14	36	0	0	50	(s)
Oxygenates	5,687	0	261	0	8,950	14,898	45
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	27	0	317	344	1
MTBE	5,687	0	117	0	8,633	14,437	43
Other Oxygenates[c]	0	0	117	0	0	117	(s)
Unfinished Oils[a]	26,918	37	81,542	0	6,135	114,632	343
Naphthas and Lighter	666	37	16,827	0	0	17,530	52
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	17,844	0	26,770	0	956	45,570	136
Residuum	8,408	0	37,945	0	5,179	51,532	154
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	13,122	13	2,032	0	0	15,167	45
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	241,847	4,363	65,936	2,009	6,883	321,038	961
Finished Motor Gasoline	85,599	1,077	1,121	147	697	88,641	265
Reformulated	37,395	0	0	0	284	37,679	113
Oxygenated	2,210	0	0	0	0	2,210	7
Other	45,994	1,077	1,121	147	413	48,752	146
Finished Aviation Gasoline	4	34	0	5	16	59	(s)
Jet Fuel	28,642	0	3,799	0	3,615	36,056	108
Naphtha-Type	0	0	3,639	0	215	3,854	12
Kerosene-Type	28,642	0	160	0	3,400	32,202	96
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	16,939	0	0	0	20	16,959	51
Other	11,703	0	160	0	3,380	15,243	46
Kerosene	138	0	256	0	5	399	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	57,385	1,540	159	1,769	1,050	61,903	185
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	4	360	364	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	1	0	1	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	3	360	363	1
Other	57,385	1,540	159	1,765	690	61,539	184
0.05 percent sulfur and under	23,030	995	0	421	688	25,134	75
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	34,355	545	159	1,344	2	36,405	109
Residual Fuel Oil	53,374	288	5,331	0	715	59,708	179
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	53,374	288	5,331	0	715	59,708	179
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	4,753	118	0	0	200	5,071	15
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	8,639	0	591	0	2	9,232	28
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	39,982	170	4,740	0	513	45,405	136
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1,469	327	5,765	0	130	7,691	23
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	46,885	0	0	46,885	140
Special Naphthas	1,172	483	753	0	18	2,426	7
Lubricants	2,988	188	176	0	0	3,352	10
Waxes	312	68	23	0	35	438	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	1,121	0	217	1,338	4
Asphalt and Road Oil	10,741	314	511	88	382	12,036	36
Miscellaneous Products	23	44	36	0	3	106	(s)
Total	763,416	430,803	1,587,004	47,882	127,252	2,956,357	8,851

[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] November 1995

(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	**47,208**	**0**	**2,863**	**0**	**500**	**0**	**524**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	0	1,776	0	0	0	524	0	0	0
Kuwait	7,126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	39,770	0	1,087	0	500	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**63,649**	**0**	**2,762**	**251**	**1,186**	**2,402**	**1,722**	**3,294**	**0**	**0**
Gabon	8,131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,199	0	0	0	0	1	0	1,002	0	0
Nigeria	19,107	0	0	0	0	0	0	282	0	0
Venezuela	34,212	0	2,762	251	1,186	2,401	1,722	2,010	0	0
Non OPEC	**107,220**	**3,426**	**5,631**	**1,011**	**6,005**	**2,528**	**5,606**	**2,133**	**14**	**255**
Angola	9,554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	315	0	0	0	0	41
Canada	31,368	3,426	91	55	2,409	65	2,308	762	14	214
China, People's Republic of	1,984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	6,867	0	0	0	0	25	0	295	0	0
Ecuador[d]	3,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	1,132	0	0	188	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	31,811	0	0	634	0	432	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,403	0	0	260	0	0	0	0
Norway	7,643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	698	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	831	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	105	0	0	198	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	8,527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,449	322	3,034	1,359	2,467	876	0	0
Zaire	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**218,077**	**3,426**	**11,256**	**1,262**	**7,691**	**4,930**	**7,852**	**5,427**	**14**	**255**
Persian Gulf[e]	**47,208**	**0**	**1,087**	**0**	**500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] November 1995 (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	35	4,537	0	0	2,519	10,978	58,186	1,574	366	1,940
Algeria	0	3,877	0	0	1,053	7,230	7,230	0	241	241
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,126	238	0	238
Saudi Arabia	35	660	0	0	1,466	3,748	43,518	1,326	125	1,451
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	312	10	0	10
Other OPEC	0	99	0	455	117	12,288	75,937	2,122	410	2,531
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,131	271	0	271
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,003	3,202	73	33	107
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	282	19,389	637	9	646
Venezuela	0	99	0	455	117	11,003	45,215	1,140	367	1,507
Non OPEC	1,253	540	547	355	922	30,226	137,446	3,574	1,008	4,582
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,554	318	0	318
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,524	51	0	51
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium	35	0	0	0	0	442	442	0	15	15
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	356	356	0	12	12
Canada	81	0	67	100	341	9,933	41,301	1,046	331	1,377
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,984	66	0	66
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	320	7,187	229	11	240
Ecuador[d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,050	102	0	102
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,378	46	0	46
France	32	0	0	0	117	149	149	0	5	5
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	375	375	0	13	13
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	438	15	0	15
Italy	22	0	106	0	0	128	128	0	4	4
Japan	5	0	0	0	2	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	1,320	1,320	0	44	44
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	472	16	0	16
Mexico	0	0	0	255	299	1,620	33,431	1,060	54	1,114
Netherlands	505	0	0	0	103	608	608	0	20	20
Netherlands Antilles	0	411	0	0	0	2,074	2,074	0	69	69
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,643	255	0	255
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	200	898	23	7	30
Portugal	21	0	0	0	0	268	268	0	9	9
Puerto Rico	450	0	374	0	0	824	824	0	27	27
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	831	831	0	28	28
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	303	303	0	10	10
Spain	0	129	0	0	0	475	475	0	16	16
Sweden	70	0	0	0	0	398	398	0	13	13
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,596	53	0	53
Turkey	32	0	0	0	0	32	32	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,527	284	0	284
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	9,507	9,507	0	317	317
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	10	0	10
Other	0	0	0	0	55	55	55	0	2	2
Total	1,288	5,176	547	810	3,558	53,492	271,569	7,269	1,783	9,052
Persian Gulf[e]	35	660	0	0	1,466	3,748	50,956	1,574	125	1,699

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.
[e] 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] November 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**6,074**	**0**	**512**	**0**	**500**	**0**	**524**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	0	512	0	0	0	524	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	6,074	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**15,811**	**0**	**0**	**251**	**1,186**	**1,652**	**1,722**	**3,294**	**0**	**0**
Gabon	2,917	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,002	0	0
Nigeria	9,495	0	0	0	0	0	0	282	0	0
Venezuela	3,399	0	0	251	1,186	1,652	1,722	2,010	0	0
Non OPEC	**19,804**	**366**	**1,449**	**1,010**	**5,318**	**1,709**	**4,958**	**2,133**	**12**	**127**
Angola	3,920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	315	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,972	366	0	54	2,253	65	1,660	762	12	127
China, People's Republic of	1,295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,020	0	0	0	0	25	0	295	0	0
Ecuador[d]	840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1,378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	634	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	260	0	0	0	0
Norway	4,826	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	831	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2,998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,449	322	2,750	1,359	2,467	876	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**41,689**	**366**	**1,961**	**1,261**	**7,004**	**3,361**	**7,204**	**5,427**	**12**	**127**
Persian Gulf[e]	**6,074**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] November 1995 (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	270	1,806	7,880	202	60	263
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,036	1,036	0	35	35
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	270	770	6,844	202	26	228
Other OPEC	0	0	0	438	117	8,660	24,471	527	289	816
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,917	97	0	97
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,002	1,002	0	33	33
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	282	9,777	317	9	326
Venezuela	0	0	0	438	117	7,376	10,775	113	246	359
Non OPEC	335	0	416	347	426	18,606	38,410	660	620	1,280
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,920	131	0	131
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	315	315	0	11	11
Canada	4	0	42	92	17	5,454	7,426	66	182	248
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,295	43	0	43
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	320	2,340	67	11	78
Ecuador[d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	840	28	0	28
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,378	46	0	46
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Japan	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	255	294	1,183	1,183	0	39	39
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	103	103	103	0	3	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	260	260	0	9	9
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,826	161	0	161
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	7	7
Puerto Rico	331	0	374	0	0	705	705	0	24	24
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	831	831	0	28	28
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	555	19	0	19
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,998	100	0	100
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	9,223	9,223	0	307	307
Other	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Total	335	0	416	785	813	29,072	70,761	1,390	969	2,359
Persian Gulf[e]	0	0	0	0	270	770	6,844	202	26	228

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.
[e] 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] November 1995

(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	**4,219**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Kuwait	2,355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,864	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**7,235**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nigeria	1,964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	5,271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**28,972**	**1,960**	**6**	**1**	**134**	**0**	**171**	**0**	**0**	**32**
Angola	2,807	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	22,932	1,960	6	1	134	0	171	0	0	32
Colombia	536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**40,426**	**1,960**	**6**	**1**	**134**	**0**	**171**	**0**	**0**	**32**
Persian Gulf[c]	**4,219**	**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] November 1995 (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	4,219	141	0	141
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,355	79	0	79
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,864	62	0	62
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,235	241	0	241
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,964	65	0	65
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,271	176	0	176
Non OPEC	27	0	25	0	39	2,395	31,367	966	80	1,046
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,807	94	0	94
Canada	27	0	25	0	39	2,395	25,327	764	80	844
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	536	18	0	18
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,697	90	0	90
Total	27	0	25	0	39	2,395	42,821	1,348	80	1,427
Persian Gulf[e]	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,219	141	0	141

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.
[e] 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] November 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**35,830**	**0**	**2,351**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	0	1,264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	4,771	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	30,747	0	1,087	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**38,404**	**0**	**2,762**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Gabon	5,214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	7,648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	25,542	0	2,762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**50,260**	**525**	**3,698**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**95**
Angola	2,827	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	407	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
Canada	0	525	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
Colombia	4,311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador[d]	2,210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	1,132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	28,886	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	2,817	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	367	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**124,494**	**525**	**8,811**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**95**
Persian Gulf[e]	**35,830**	**0**	**1,087**	**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] November 1995 (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	35	4,537	0	0	1,865	8,788	44,618	1,194	293	1,487
Algeria	0	3,877	0	0	1,053	6,194	6,194	0	206	206
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,771	159	0	159
Saudi Arabia	35	660	0	0	812	2,594	33,341	1,025	86	1,111
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	312	10	0	10
Other OPEC	0	99	0	17	0	2,878	41,282	1,280	96	1,376
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,214	174	0	174
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,648	255	0	255
Venezuela	0	99	0	17	0	2,878	28,420	851	96	947
Non OPEC	891	540	106	0	117	5,987	56,247	1,675	200	1,875
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,827	94	0	94
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,524	51	0	51
Belgium	35	0	0	0	0	442	442	0	15	15
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	41	41	0	1	1
Canada	50	0	0	0	0	694	694	0	23	23
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,311	144	0	144
Ecuador[d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,210	74	0	74
France	32	0	0	0	117	149	149	0	5	5
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	370	370	0	12	12
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	438	15	0	15
Italy	22	0	106	0	0	128	128	0	4	4
Japan	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	1,132	1,132	0	38	38
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	15	28,901	963	1	963
Netherlands	505	0	0	0	0	505	505	0	17	17
Netherlands Antilles	0	411	0	0	0	1,461	1,461	0	49	49
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,817	94	0	94
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	367	12	0	12
Portugal	21	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	1	1
Puerto Rico	119	0	0	0	0	119	119	0	4	4
Spain	0	129	0	0	0	475	475	0	16	16
Sweden	70	0	0	0	0	398	398	0	13	13
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,041	35	0	35
Turkey	32	0	0	0	0	32	32	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,529	184	0	184
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	10	0	10
Total	926	5,176	106	17	1,982	17,653	142,147	4,150	588	4,738
Persian Gulf[e]	35	660	0	0	812	2,594	38,424	1,194	86	1,281

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.
[e] 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] November 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	3,640	423	0	0	10	0	178	0	0	0
Canada	3,640	423	0	0	10	0	178	0	0	0
Total	3,640	423	0	0	10	0	178	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	1,085	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,085	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	2,199	0	0	0	0	750	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2,199	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	749	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	4,544	152	478	0	543	804	299	0	2	1
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,824	152	20	0	12	0	299	0	2	1
China, People's Republic of	689	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	188	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	228	0	0	0	0	417	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	105	0	0	198	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	284	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,828	152	478	0	543	1,554	299	0	2	1
Persian Gulf[e]	1,085	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] November 1995 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	80	691	4,331	121	23	144
Canada	0	0	0	0	80	691	4,331	121	23	144
Total	0	0	0	0	80	691	4,331	121	23	144
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	384	384	1,469	36	13	49
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	384	384	1,469	36	13	49
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	750	2,949	73	25	98
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1	2,200	73	(s)	73
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	749	749	0	25	25
Non OPEC	0	0	0	8	260	2,547	7,091	151	85	236
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	0	0	0	8	205	699	3,523	94	23	117
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	689	23	0	23
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	188	188	0	6	6
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	472	16	0	16
Mexico	0	0	0	0	5	422	650	8	14	22
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	353	353	0	12	12
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	331	11	0	11
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	247	247	0	8	8
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	303	303	0	10	10
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	284	284	0	9	9
Other	0	0	0	0	50	50	50	0	2	2
Total	0	0	0	8	644	3,681	11,509	261	123	384
Persian Gulf[e]	0	0	0	0	384	384	1,469	36	13	49

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.
[e] 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-November 1995

(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	**503,326**	**9,822**	**26,243**	**266**	**3,024**	**516**	**1,991**	**2,341**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	9,789	7,481	10,803	266	463	485	1,991	2,341	0	0
Kuwait	71,233	0	1,129	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	420,667	1,911	14,311	0	2,561	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	1,637	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**694,090**	**760**	**26,496**	**3,108**	**9,222**	**17,743**	**17,321**	**28,452**	**0**	**0**
Gabon	78,859	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	21,975	0	5,353	0	0	2	0	2,423	0	0
Nigeria	205,527	0	424	0	0	0	111	1,875	0	0
Venezuela	387,729	760	20,719	3,108	9,222	17,741	17,210	24,154	0	0
Non OPEC	**1,230,204**	**37,438**	**61,893**	**11,793**	**76,395**	**17,797**	**42,591**	**28,915**	**399**	**2,426**
Angola	119,924	0	555	0	0	0	1,083	1,077	0	0
Argentina	14,457	0	0	0	0	0	0	196	0	0
Australia	5,000	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	877	0	0
Belgium	0	115	3,164	248	2,278	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	331	0	1,372	35	0	122	0	62
Cameroon	880	0	315	0	0	0	0	315	0	0
Canada	345,888	31,835	2,172	1,610	20,035	273	21,238	4,661	143	2,162
China, People's Republic of	17,113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	70,649	0	0	0	0	25	0	4,077	0	0
Congo	6,394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador[d]	34,224	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	0	0
Egypt	11,026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,004	408	1,225	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	678	100	329	0	475	0	0	0
Guatemala	2,372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	453	0	0	249	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	189	699	0	502	0	0	0	0	91
Ivory Coast	0	0	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	6,658	0	0	540	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,695	0	635	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	344,355	2,898	0	2,898	0	2,427	48	760	256	0
Netherlands	0	37	94	479	2,953	0	213	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	11,896	0	0	3,890	0	324	0	30
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	84,798	1,270	522	0	284	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	7,137	0	1,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Peru	7,097	0	0	0	0	0	0	669	0	0
Portugal	0	13	1,483	686	2,233	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	5,014	0	2,317	0	0	0	831	0	0	0
Singapore	406	0	3,431	0	0	489	0	198	0	0
Spain	220	55	2,741	25	1,472	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	36	1,580	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	2,118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	20,986	0	0	184	370	241	0	1,646	0	0
Turkey	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	333	0	33
United Kingdom	119,444	990	1,620	2,577	7,095	0	0	1,206	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	14,688	1,651	34,636	9,626	18,290	11,881	0	48
Yemen	1,478	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	4,532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4,199	0	628	927	1,611	0	413	0	0	0
Total	**2,427,620**	**48,020**	**114,632**	**15,167**	**88,641**	**36,056**	**61,903**	**59,708**	**399**	**2,426**
Persian Gulf[e]	**493,537**	**2,341**	**15,735**	**0**	**2,561**	**31**	**0**	**0**	**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-November 1995 (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	380	41,204	0	0	16,503	102,290	605,616	1,507	306	1,813
Algeria	224	39,030	0	0	8,359	71,443	81,232	29	214	243
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	605	1,765	72,998	213	5	219
Saudi Arabia	156	975	0	0	7,539	27,453	448,120	1,259	82	1,342
United Arab Emirates	0	1,199	0	0	0	1,629	3,266	5	5	10
Other OPEC	1,775	686	0	6,335	3,854	115,752	809,842	2,078	347	2,425
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	78,859	236	0	236
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	114	7,892	29,867	66	24	89
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,410	207,937	615	7	623
Venezuela	1,775	686	0	6,335	3,740	105,450	493,179	1,161	316	1,477
Non OPEC	5,536	4,995	3,352	5,701	11,464	310,695	1,540,899	3,683	930	4,613
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	2,715	122,639	359	8	367
Argentina	0	0	0	0	341	537	14,994	43	2	45
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	2	5,002	15	(s)	15
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	877	877	0	3	3
Belgium	117	0	0	0	0	5,922	5,922	0	18	18
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	446	1	0	1
Brazil	35	0	0	0	0	1,957	1,957	0	6	6
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	630	1,510	3	2	5
Canada	802	0	590	2,672	6,286	94,479	440,367	1,036	283	1,318
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	89	89	17,202	51	(s)	52
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	4,102	74,751	212	12	224
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,394	19	0	19
Ecuador[d]	0	0	0	0	0	373	34,597	102	1	104
Egypt	0	0	0	0	2	2	11,028	33	(s)	33
France	110	0	0	0	460	3,207	3,207	0	10	10
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	78	1,660	1,660	0	5	5
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,372	7	0	7
India	0	0	0	0	0	702	702	0	2	2
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	146	146	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	66	0	176	0	36	1,759	1,759	0	5	5
Ivory Coast	0	74	0	0	0	367	367	0	1	1
Japan	65	0	0	0	43	108	108	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	431	0	0	0	0	7,629	7,629	0	23	23
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	635	2,330	5	2	7
Mexico	311	0	0	2,482	2,148	14,228	358,583	1,031	43	1,074
Netherlands	513	0	0	0	1,243	5,532	5,532	0	17	17
Netherlands Antilles	229	2,085	0	206	55	18,715	18,715	0	56	56
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	276	276	276	0	1	1
Norway	0	2,267	0	0	0	4,343	89,141	254	13	267
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	1,008	8,145	21	3	24
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	1	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	669	7,766	21	2	23
Portugal	42	0	0	0	0	4,457	4,457	0	13	13
Puerto Rico	2,308	0	2,586	0	0	5,107	5,107	0	15	15
Russia	0	440	0	0	0	3,588	8,602	15	11	26
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	4,118	4,524	1	12	14
Spain	75	129	0	341	0	4,838	5,058	1	14	15
Sweden	106	0	0	0	0	1,722	1,722	0	5	5
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	2,118	2,118	0	6	6
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	1	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	134	0	0	0	0	2,575	23,561	63	8	71
Turkey	32	0	0	0	0	432	432	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	13,488	132,932	358	40	398
Virgin Islands	160	0	0	0	0	90,980	90,980	0	272	272
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	417	1,895	4	1	6
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,532	14	0	14
Other	0	0	0	0	407	3,986	8,185	13	12	25
Total	7,691	46,885	3,352	12,036	31,821	528,737	2,956,357	7,268	1,583	8,851
Persian Gulf[e]	156	2,174	0	0	8,144	31,142	524,679	1,478	93	1,571

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.
[e] 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-November 1995
(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	83,040	703	4,414	0	3,024	0	1,991	2,341	0	0
Algeria	2,388	336	3,198	0	463	0	1,991	2,341	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	80,652	367	607	0	2,561	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	183,488	0	1,699	2,725	9,222	14,663	17,210	23,560	0	0
Gabon	33,593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	1,489	0	0	0	0	1,002	0	0
Nigeria	96,617	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,531	0	0
Venezuela	53,278	0	210	2,725	9,222	14,663	17,210	21,027	0	0
Non OPEC	202,761	5,240	20,805	10,397	73,353	13,979	38,184	27,473	138	1,172
Angola	56,204	0	517	0	0	0	1,083	1,077	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	877	0	0
Belgium	0	0	337	248	2,278	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1,372	35	0	122	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	315	0	0	0	0	315	0	0
Canada	20,998	3,291	756	1,597	18,645	253	17,292	4,371	138	1,172
China, People's Republic of	8,498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	12,059	0	0	0	0	25	0	4,077	0	0
Ecuador[d]	3,010	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	0	0
Egypt	4,148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	408	1,225	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	78	100	329	0	475	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	502	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	11,459	0	0	1,515	0	827	0	455	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	479	2,668	0	213	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,209	0	0	3,740	0	324	0	0
Norway	50,593	1,045	342	0	284	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
Portugal	0	0	86	686	1,795	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	831	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	1,192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	280	25	1,472	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,243	0	0	184	370	0	0	1,646	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	0
United Kingdom	31,854	904	380	2,577	7,095	0	0	1,206	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	14,022	1,651	33,707	9,099	18,290	11,881	0	0
Yemen	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	1,145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	927	1,611	0	0	0	0	0
Total	469,289	5,943	26,918	13,122	85,599	28,642	57,385	53,374	138	1,172
Persian Gulf[e]	80,652	367	1,216	0	2,561	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-November 1995 (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	3,463	15,936	98,976	249	48	296
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	8,329	10,717	7	25	32
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	609	609	0	2	2
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	3,463	6,998	87,650	241	21	262
Other OPEC	0	0	0	5,774	1,506	76,359	259,847	549	229	778
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,593	101	0	101
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	2,491	2,491	0	7	7
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,531	98,148	289	5	294
Venezuela	0	0	0	5,774	1,506	72,337	125,615	160	217	376
Non OPEC	1,469	0	2,988	4,967	1,667	201,832	404,593	607	604	1,211
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	2,677	58,881	168	8	176
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	196	196	0	1	1
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	877	877	0	3	3
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	2,863	2,863	0	9	9
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	1,529	1,529	0	5	5
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	630	630	0	2	2
Canada	74	0	402	2,253	177	50,421	71,419	63	151	214
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,498	25	0	25
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	4,102	16,161	36	12	48
Ecuador[d]	0	0	0	0	0	193	3,203	9	1	10
Egypt	0	0	0	0	2	2	4,150	12	(s)	12
France	10	0	0	0	343	1,986	1,986	0	6	6
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	78	1,060	1,060	0	3	3
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	502	502	0	2	2
Japan	14	0	0	0	32	46	46	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	2,358	610	5,765	17,224	34	17	52
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	375	3,735	3,735	0	11	11
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	146	0	5,419	5,419	0	16	16
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,671	52,264	151	5	156
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	1	1
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	0	1	1
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	2,567	2,567	0	8	8
Puerto Rico	1,371	0	2,586	0	0	4,170	4,170	0	12	12
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	831	831	0	2	2
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,192	1,192	0	4	4
Spain	0	0	0	210	0	1,987	1,987	0	6	6
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	325	325	0	1	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	753	753	0	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	2,200	4,443	7	7	13
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	333	333	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	12,162	44,016	95	36	132
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	88,650	88,650	0	265	265
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	2	0	2
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,145	3	0	3
Other	0	0	0	0	50	2,588	2,588	0	8	8
Total	1,469	0	2,988	10,741	6,636	294,127	763,416	1,405	881	2,286
Persian Gulf[e]	0	0	0	0	3,463	7,607	88,259	241	23	264

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.
[e] 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-November 1995
(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	33,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	14,983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	18,443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	70,884	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	14,214	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	55,781	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	299,432	22,305	37	13	1,077	0	1,540	288	0	483
Angola	11,033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	253,839	22,305	37	13	1,077	0	1,540	288	0	483
Colombia	8,866	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	787	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador[d]	2,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	14,042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,084	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	557	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	403,742	22,305	37	13	1,077	0	1,540	288	0	483
Persian Gulf[e]	33,426	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-November 1995 (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	33,426	100	0	100
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,983	45	0	45
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,443	55	0	55
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	70,884	212	0	212
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	889	3	0	3
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,214	43	0	43
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,781	167	0	167
Non OPEC	327	0	188	314	489	27,061	326,493	897	81	978
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,033	33	0	33
Canada	327	0	188	314	489	27,061	280,900	760	81	841
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,866	27	0	27
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	787	2	0	2
Ecuador[d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,175	7	0	7
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,042	42	0	42
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,084	3	0	3
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,211	4	0	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	557	2	0	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,496	16	0	16
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	342	1	0	1
Total	327	0	188	314	489	27,061	430,803	1,209	81	1,290
Persian Gulf[e]	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,426	100	0	100

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.
[e] 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-November 1995
(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	**372,423**	**9,119**	**21,355**	**266**	**0**	**485**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	7,401	7,145	7,605	266	0	485	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	46,117	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	317,268	1,544	13,527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	1,637	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**413,300**	**760**	**23,309**	**383**	**0**	**2,069**	**111**	**4,692**	**0**	**0**
Gabon	44,377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	675	0	2,867	0	0	0	0	1,221	0	0
Nigeria	94,696	0	424	0	0	0	111	344	0	0
Venezuela	273,552	760	20,018	383	0	2,069	0	3,127	0	0
Non OPEC	**622,508**	**6,857**	**36,878**	**1,383**	**1,121**	**1,245**	**48**	**639**	**256**	**753**
Angola	52,687	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	12,277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	115	2,827	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
Cameroon	880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	931	3,203	1,141	0	0	0	0	0	0	489
China, People's Republic of	610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	49,368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	5,607	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador[d]	19,378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	6,878	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	1,004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	2,372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	453	0	0	249	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	189	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
Ivory Coast	0	0	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	6,658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	318,626	2,898	0	1,383	0	605	48	305	256	0
Netherlands	0	37	94	0	285	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	10,334	0	0	150	0	0	0	30
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	33,121	225	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	792	0	1,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	5,434	0	0	0	0	0	0	334	0	0
Portugal	0	13	1,397	0	191	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	5,014	0	2,317	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	220	55	2,461	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	36	1,255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	1,049	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	18,186	0	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
United Kingdom	82,094	86	1,240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	666	0	645	0	0	0	0	48
Yemen	928	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	3,045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,433	0	601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1,408,231**	**16,736**	**81,542**	**2,032**	**1,121**	**3,799**	**159**	**5,331**	**256**	**753**
Persian Gulf[e]	**365,022**	**1,974**	**14,045**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**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-November 1995 (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	380	41,204	0	0	9,788	82,597	455,020	1,115	247	1,362
Algeria	224	39,030	0	0	8,359	63,114	70,515	22	189	211
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	605	828	46,945	138	2	141
Saudi Arabia	156	975	0	0	824	17,026	334,294	950	51	1,001
United Arab Emirates	0	1,199	0	0	0	1,629	3,266	5	5	10
Other OPEC	1,775	686	0	327	573	34,685	447,985	1,237	104	1,341
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	44,377	133	0	133
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	114	4,202	4,877	2	13	15
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	879	95,575	284	3	286
Venezuela	1,775	686	0	327	459	29,604	303,156	819	89	908
Non OPEC	3,610	4,995	176	184	3,346	61,491	683,999	1,864	184	2,048
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	38	52,725	158	(s)	158
Argentina	0	0	0	0	341	341	12,618	37	1	38
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	659	2	0	2
Belgium	117	0	0	0	0	3,059	3,059	0	9	9
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	446	1	0	1
Brazil	35	0	0	0	0	428	428	0	1	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	880	3	0	3
Canada	401	0	0	0	10	5,244	6,175	3	16	18
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	89	89	699	2	(s)	2
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,368	148	0	148
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,607	17	0	17
Ecuador[d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,378	58	0	58
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,878	21	0	21
France	100	0	0	0	117	1,221	1,221	0	4	4
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	600	600	0	2	2
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,372	7	0	7
India	0	0	0	0	0	702	702	0	2	2
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	146	146	0	(s)	(s)
Italy	66	0	176	0	36	892	892	0	3	3
Ivory Coast	0	74	0	0	0	367	367	0	1	1
Japan	51	0	0	0	8	59	59	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	301	0	0	0	0	6,959	6,959	0	21	21
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	646	2	0	2
Mexico	311	0	0	124	1,506	7,436	326,062	954	22	976
Netherlands	513	0	0	0	868	1,797	1,797	0	5	5
Netherlands Antilles	229	2,085	0	60	55	12,943	12,943	0	39	39
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	276	276	276	0	1	1
Norway	0	2,267	0	0	0	2,672	35,793	99	8	107
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	1,008	1,800	2	3	5
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	334	5,768	16	1	17
Portugal	42	0	0	0	0	1,643	1,643	0	5	5
Puerto Rico	937	0	0	0	0	937	937	0	3	3
Russia	0	440	0	0	0	2,757	7,771	15	8	23
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	406	1	0	1
Spain	75	129	0	0	0	2,720	2,940	1	8	9
Sweden	106	0	0	0	0	1,397	1,397	0	4	4
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	1,049	1,049	0	3	3
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	1	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	134	0	0	0	0	375	18,561	54	1	56
Turkey	32	0	0	0	0	99	99	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,326	83,420	246	4	250
Virgin Islands	160	0	0	0	0	1,519	1,519	0	5	5
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	417	1,345	3	1	4
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,045	9	0	9
Other	0	0	0	0	40	641	2,074	4	2	6
Total	5,765	46,885	176	511	13,707	178,773	1,587,004	4,216	535	4,752
Persian Gulf[e]	156	2,174	0	0	1,429	19,778	384,800	1,093	59	1,152

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.
[e] 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-November 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	41,826	2,284	0	0	147	0	1,769	0	0	0
Canada	41,826	2,284	0	0	147	0	1,769	0	0	0
Total	41,826	2,284	0	0	147	0	1,769	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	14,437	0	474	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	10,133	0	297	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,304	0	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	26,418	0	1,488	0	0	1,011	0	200	0	0
Indonesia	21,300	0	997	0	0	2	0	200	0	0
Venezuela	5,118	0	491	0	0	1,009	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	63,677	752	4,173	0	697	2,573	1,050	515	5	18
Argentina	2,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	4,341	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Canada	28,294	752	238	0	166	20	637	2	5	18
China, People's Republic of	8,005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador[d]	9,661	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Italy	0	0	365	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	540	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,049	0	635	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	228	0	0	0	0	995	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	5,134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,663	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	2,239	0	0	489	0	198	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	284	527	0	0	0	0
Other	2,766	0	27	0	0	0	413	0	0	0
Total	104,532	752	6,135	0	697	3,615	1,050	715	5	18
Persian Gulf[e]	14,437	0	474	0	0	31	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-November 1995 (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	88	1,768	6,056	47,882	125	18	143
Canada	0	0	0	88	1,768	6,056	47,882	125	18	143
Total	0	0	0	88	1,768	6,056	47,882	125	18	143
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	3,252	3,757	18,194	43	11	54
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	328	10,461	30	1	31
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	3,252	3,429	7,733	13	10	23
Other OPEC	0	0	0	234	1,775	4,708	31,126	79	14	93
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,199	22,499	64	4	67
Venezuela	0	0	0	234	1,775	3,509	8,627	15	11	26
Non OPEC	130	0	0	148	4,194	14,255	77,932	191	43	233
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,180	7	0	7
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	2	4,343	13	(s)	13
Canada	0	0	0	17	3,842	5,697	33,991	85	17	102
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,005	24	0	24
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	1	0	1
Ecuador[d]	0	0	0	0	0	180	9,841	29	1	29
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	365	365	0	1	1
Japan	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	130	0	0	0	0	670	670	0	2	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	635	1,684	3	2	5
Mexico	0	0	0	0	32	1,027	1,255	1	3	4
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	353	353	0	1	1
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,134	15	0	15
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	135	1,798	5	(s)	5
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	247	247	0	1	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	2,926	2,926	0	9	9
Spain	0	0	0	131	0	131	131	0	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	316	316	0	1	1
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	811	811	0	2	2
Other	0	0	0	0	317	757	3,523	8	2	11
Total	130	0	0	382	9,221	22,720	127,252	313	68	381
Persian Gulf[e]	0	0	0	0	3,252	3,757	18,194	43	11	54

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
[d] On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.
[e] 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, November 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	171	0	0	0	3,357	3,528	118
Natural Gas Liquids	17	490	874	0	534	1,916	64
Pentanes Plus	6	13	1	0	0	19	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	12	478	873	0	534	1,897	63
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	12	107	803	0	190	1,112	37
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	370	71	0	344	785	26
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	(s)	7	449	0	5	461	15
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	(s)	0	345	0	4	350	12
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	(s)	7	104	0	(s)	111	4
Finished Petroleum Products	1,881	612	14,881	10	6,771	24,155	805
Finished Motor Gasoline	18	124	3,139	0	272	3,554	118
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	250	47	25	0	64	387	13
Kerosene	2	1	5	0	10	18	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,022	2	3,881	0	2,164	7,069	236
Residual Fuel Oil	91	170	2,042	0	1,031	3,333	111
Special Naphthas	8	26	16	(s)	584	635	21
Lubricants	173	53	327	7	89	648	22
Waxes	19	12	34	2	20	87	3
Petroleum Coke	242	167	5,406	0	2,528	8,343	278
Asphalt and Road Oil	52	9	5	(s)	8	74	2
Miscellaneous Products	6	(s)	(s)	0	1	7	(s)
Total	2,070	1,109	16,205	10	10,667	30,060	1,002

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories, and 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-November 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	171	38	0	0	30,372	30,581	92
Natural Gas Liquids	629	2,491	9,710	47	6,553	19,430	58
Pentanes Plus	69	176	242	0	1	489	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	560	2,315	9,467	47	6,551	18,941	57
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	387	960	8,127	8	3,255	12,738	38
Normal Butane/Butylene	173	1,355	1,340	39	3,297	6,203	19
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	60	12	4,031	0	259	4,362	13
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	54	1	2,213	0	15	2,283	7
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	6	10	1,818	0	244	2,079	6
Finished Petroleum Products	11,771	6,186	153,224	106	85,632	256,919	769
Finished Motor Gasoline	249	485	30,984	19	2,015	33,753	101
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	(s)	950	0	115	1,067	3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	772	106	3,436	(s)	2,048	6,362	19
Kerosene	341	110	193	0	37	681	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,433	557	29,902	0	23,788	57,679	173
Residual Fuel Oil	2,839	1,150	26,330	0	16,119	46,438	139
Special Naphthas	160	132	725	3	5,347	6,368	19
Lubricants	1,427	569	4,964	57	1,471	8,488	25
Waxes	124	116	405	3	203	851	3
Petroleum Coke	2,153	1,500	55,196	14	34,327	93,191	279
Asphalt and Road Oil	211	1,458	139	9	146	1,963	6
Miscellaneous Products	59	1	1	(s)	18	80	(s)
Total	12,631	8,727	166,965	153	122,816	311,292	932

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories, and 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, November 1995
(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	323	0
Australia	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	9	38	26	0	50	123
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Brazil	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
Canada	204	13	510	175	361	2	97	348
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	230	0	0	280	0
Colombia	0	0	39	0	0	0	3	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	4	82	0	0	0	1	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Germany, FR	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Guatemala	0	0	29	90	0	0	79	0
Honduras	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Italy	0	0	100	0	0	0	686	0
Jamaica	0	0	4	0	0	0	98	758
Japan	0	0	293	(s)	0	0	90	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	9	2,001	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Mexico	0	0	729	2,319	0	3	17	224
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	139	75
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	205	204
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	5	686	0	4	215	247
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	320	588
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	284
United Kingdom	0	0	1	2	0	0	894	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	372	0
Virgin Islands	3,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	25	3	0	0	2	482
Total	**3,528**	**19**	**1,897**	**3,554**	**387**	**18**	**7,069**	**3,333**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, November 1995 (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	5	2	0	0	1	333	11
Australia	(s)	6	1	156	(s)	(s)	163	5
Bahama Islands	(s)	3	0	0	2	0	250	8
Bahrain	0	0	0	42	0	0	42	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	2	1	330	(s)	(s)	335	11
Brazil	1	1	(s)	99	(s)	67	169	6
Canada	30	129	24	613	58	8	2,572	86
Chile	0	4	1	0	0	(s)	6	(s)
China, People's Republic of	0	1	1	(s)	(s)	0	3	(s)
China, Taiwan	2	30	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	545	18
Colombia	0	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	45	1
Costa Rica	(s)	9	(s)	0	0	(s)	10	(s)
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Dominican Republic	(s)	10	(s)	37	0	0	134	4
Ecuador	1	1	2	0	0	(s)	8	(s)
Egypt	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
El Salvador	1	3	0	0	0	0	45	2
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	1	3	38	(s)	0	46	2
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Germany, FR	1	1	1	45	1	0	50	2
Ghana	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Guatemala	1	8	1	0	0	0	208	7
Honduras	(s)	9	1	0	0	0	37	1
Hong Kong	(s)	4	(s)	0	0	0	23	1
India	0	81	6	0	0	0	87	3
Indonesia	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	298	0	(s)	298	10
Israel	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	(s)
Italy	0	9	(s)	847	(s)	(s)	1,643	55
Jamaica	(s)	(s)	4	0	0	(s)	865	29
Japan	584	18	3	1,293	1	4	2,286	76
Korea, Republic of	6	8	2	72	1	1	2,099	70
Malaysia	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	4	(s)
Mexico	3	113	27	85	3	248	3,772	126
Netherlands	(s)	1	(s)	730	3	(s)	948	32
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	501	17
New Zealand	0	1	(s)	121	0	0	122	4
Nigeria	(s)	35	0	0	0	0	45	2
Norway	0	(s)	0	55	0	(s)	55	2
Panama	0	3	1	5	0	0	419	14
Peru	0	2	1	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
Philippines	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Puerto Rico	1	15	1	0	0	1	1,175	39
Russia	0	3	0	0	0	(s)	9	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	1	(s)	1	0	(s)	2	(s)
Singapore	0	79	(s)	11	(s)	(s)	998	33
South Africa	(s)	1	(s)	77	0	0	78	3
Spain	0	(s)	(s)	765	0	0	1,036	35
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	1	(s)	323	0	0	324	11
Switzerland	0	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Thailand	(s)	8	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	386	13
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Turkey	(s)	1	(s)	1,392	(s)	(s)	1,394	46
United Arab Emirates	0	(s)	0	193	0	0	477	16
United Kingdom	0	1	1	0	1	(s)	899	30
Uruguay	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	(s)	2	1	170	1	134	680	23
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3,324	111
Other	(s)	23	0	539	2	(s)	1,077	36
Total	**635**	**648**	**87**	**8,343**	**74**	**468**	**30,060**	**1,002**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories, and 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-November 1995

(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	1	(s)	449	63	0	803	26
Australia	0	0	3	274	0	(s)	32	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	102	354	209	0	1,440	773
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	1	2	0	1	32	1
Brazil	0	0	0	231	72	0	2,475	297
Cameroon	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	242	221	2,875	1,056	3,228	267	2,918	4,020
Chile	0	0	113	418	0	1	1,210	234
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	416	(s)
China, Taiwan	0	1	390	230	0	1	3,665	887
Colombia	0	0	377	224	0	(s)	64	210
Costa Rica	0	(s)	48	251	20	0	474	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	18	258	247	0	1	101	375
Ecuador	0	0	1,826	40	0	0	514	6
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0
El Salvador	0	112	664	145	0	0	513	1
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0
France	0	0	151	0	0	0	5	(s)
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	120
Germany, FR	0	2	3	0	0	0	13	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Guatemala	0	0	99	1,411	65	40	1,320	116
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	0
Honduras	0	0	63	0	0	0	226	338
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	203	1
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	121	342	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Ireland	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	369
Israel	0	0	(s)	0	1,534	0	1,031	220
Italy	0	0	105	88	0	0	2,576	4,606
Jamaica	0	0	186	0	0	0	174	7,562
Japan	0	0	297	1	1,305	1	1,026	416
Korea, Republic of	0	0	706	0	0	20	11,164	2,749
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	7
Mexico	0	1	8,636	21,144	1	30	454	6,442
Netherlands	0	0	11	39	0	0	792	2,171
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	560	24	(s)	1,435	1,570
New Zealand	0	0	0	174	(s)	0	(s)	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	273	250	1	4	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Panama	0	131	2	231	197	(s)	3,792	2,553
Peru	0	0	211	263	(s)	0	475	349
Philippines	0	0	631	0	0	0	846	14
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	15	5,099	127	7	2,101	1,341
Russia	0	0	0	208	325	0	32	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	6	0
Singapore	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	8,868	5,650
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	199	0	0	0	910	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0
Sweden	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0
Switzerland	0	0	3	0	0	0	11	0
Thailand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1,356	486
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	543	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	197	284
United Kingdom	0	0	9	7	0	0	1,187	1,216
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	787	0	0	(s)	1,214	3
Virgin Islands	30,339	0	2	0	0	182	242	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Other	0	(s)	107	332	7	4	169	1,024
Total	**30,581**	**489**	**18,941**	**33,753**	**7,429**	**681**	**57,679**	**46,438**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-November 1995 (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	5	224	7	2	3	35	1,616	5
Australia	7	94	7	3,540	3	(s)	3,962	12
Bahama Islands	1	32	0	0	14	0	2,923	9
Bahrain	0	1	0	875	0	0	876	3
Belgium & Luxembourg	4	49	4	7,124	3	3	7,227	22
Brazil	545	199	29	1,168	1	115	5,132	15
Cameroon	0	1	0	118	0	0	120	(s)
Canada	267	1,410	219	5,007	1,635	115	23,481	70
Chile	6	109	6	2	(s)	3	2,102	6
China, People's Republic of	1	95	9	(s)	15	(s)	538	2
China, Taiwan	16	337	8	33	11	2	5,580	17
Colombia	2	73	7	2	10	4	972	3
Costa Rica	8	81	5	0	0	24	910	3
Denmark	(s)	2	1	806	1	3	812	2
Dominican Republic	21	60	3	229	(s)	1	1,315	4
Ecuador	3	19	10	0	(s)	1	2,419	7
Egypt	(s)	50	1	237	(s)	0	454	1
El Salvador	4	195	2	0	0	0	1,635	5
Finland	(s)	6	(s)	0	1	(s)	10	(s)
France	42	10	20	3,514	12	(s)	3,754	11
French Pacific Islands	0	6	0	0	0	0	246	1
Germany, FR	2	63	28	1,633	19	3	1,766	5
Ghana	0	2	0	243	0	0	244	1
Greece	0	13	(s)	1,623	(s)	(s)	1,641	5
Guatemala	18	67	10	0	0	(s)	3,147	9
Guinea	0	8	0	0	0	0	9	(s)
Honduras	8	64	2	0	49	(s)	749	2
Hong Kong	2	56	10	0	(s)	1	273	1
India	5	337	33	0	10	(s)	848	3
Indonesia	1	29	5	358	1	1	398	1
Ireland	(s)	(s)	4	577	0	1	953	3
Israel	(s)	25	(s)	655	0	(s)	3,465	10
Italy	(s)	27	6	8,992	4	2	16,406	49
Jamaica	17	25	6	174	0	15	8,158	24
Japan	3,246	259	44	16,657	13	171	23,436	70
Korea, Republic of	1,596	353	15	1,821	7	6	18,437	55
Malaysia	1	24	2	1	1	2	40	(s)
Mexico	23	947	264	920	29	2,293	41,185	123
Netherlands	207	38	3	6,694	33	8	9,996	30
Netherlands Antilles	0	902	(s)	0	2	(s)	4,494	13
New Zealand	(s)	18	5	638	(s)	76	911	3
Nigeria	(s)	51	0	0	(s)	0	580	2
Norway	0	4	(s)	805	0	(s)	810	2
Panama	5	65	4	5	21	1	7,006	21
Peru	12	104	9	1	2	219	1,645	5
Philippines	2	105	8	2	(s)	1	1,608	5
Poland	0	7	(s)	23	0	(s)	30	(s)
Portugal	0	1	0	798	(s)	0	856	3
Puerto Rico	197	412	10	0	(s)	138	9,449	28
Russia	(s)	50	(s)	0	0	(s)	616	2
Saudi Arabia	(s)	20	1	71	0	1	100	(s)
Singapore	48	467	4	68	3	27	15,136	45
South Africa	17	133	1	586	(s)	(s)	739	2
Spain	(s)	5	2	11,583	1	3	12,705	38
Suriname	0	2	0	0	(s)	1	4	(s)
Sweden	0	12	2	1,391	(s)	(s)	1,410	4
Switzerland	16	3	1	0	(s)	(s)	35	(s)
Thailand	2	64	3	(s)	1	5	1,918	6
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	12	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	17	(s)
Turkey	(s)	49	(s)	6,622	1	(s)	7,216	22
United Arab Emirates	(s)	258	(s)	741	2	384	1,866	6
United Kingdom	2	18	10	2,150	26	2	4,628	14
Uruguay	0	13	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	14	(s)
Venezuela	1	53	10	1,426	10	768	4,272	13
Virgin Islands	0	99	0	0	(s)	1	30,864	92
Yugoslavia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Other	6	169	2	3,239	7	5	5,071	15
Total	**6,368**	**8,488**	**851**	**93,191**	**1,963**	**4,442**	**311,292**	**932**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories, and 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 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, November 1995

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**1,574**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**17**	**-9**	**-6**	**(s)**	**332**	**350**	**1,924**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	224	241	241
Kuwait	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	238
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,326	0	17	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	108	125	1,451
United Arab Emirates	10	0	0	0	0	-9	-6	(s)	0	-16	-5
Other OPEC	**2,122**	**0**	**39**	**80**	**45**	**110**	**-6**	**-1**	**118**	**385**	**2,507**
Gabon	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271
Indonesia	73	0	0	(s)	0	33	0	(s)	(s)	33	107
Nigeria	637	0	(s)	0	0	9	0	-1	(s)	8	645
Venezuela	1,140	0	40	80	45	67	-6	(s)	118	344	1,485
Non OPEC	**3,456**	**51**	**82**	**71**	**-36**	**-31**	**-265**	**-2**	**292**	**163**	**3,620**
Angola	318	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	318
Argentina	51	0	0	0	-11	0	0	(s)	(s)	-11	40
Australia	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	0	-5	(s)	(s)	-5	-5
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	-1	-2	-4	0	(s)	(s)	-8	-8
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-11	(s)	15	4	4
Brazil	0	0	10	0	(s)	0	-3	(s)	-1	6	6
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Canada	1,039	97	74	-10	74	14	-19	-2	24	252	1,291
China, People's Republic of	66	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	66
China, Taiwan	0	0	-8	0	-9	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-18	-18
Colombia	229	-1	0	1	(s)	10	(s)	(s)	(s)	9	238
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Ecuador[c]	102	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	101
Egypt	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	46
France	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	(s)	5	3	3
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	(s)	12	11	11
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	15	-1	-3	0	-3	0	0	(s)	(s)	-7	8
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	(s)	-3	-3
Italy	0	-3	0	0	-23	0	-28	3	1	-51	-51
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	-3	-25	0	(s)	(s)	-29	-29
Japan	0	-10	(s)	0	-3	0	-43	-1	-20	-76	-76
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	6	-67	0	-2	(s)	37	-26	-26
Malaysia	16	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	16
Mexico	1,060	-24	-77	14	-1	-7	-3	-4	30	-72	989
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	-5	-2	-24	(s)	20	-11	-11
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	9	-17	0	0	(s)	60	52	52
Norway	255	0	0	0	0	0	-2	(s)	(s)	-2	253
Panama	0	(s)	0	0	-7	-7	(s)	(s)	(s)	-14	-14
Peru	23	0	0	0	(s)	7	0	(s)	(s)	7	30
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-23	0	-7	-8	0	12	15	-12	-12
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	(s)	(s)	27	27
Spain	0	0	0	0	-9	0	-26	(s)	16	-19	-19
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	-11	(s)	13	2	2
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	-13	0	0	(s)	(s)	-13	-13
Trinidad and Tobago	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	53
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-46	(s)	1	-45	-45
United Kingdom	284	(s)	(s)	0	-30	0	0	(s)	(s)	-30	254
Virgin Islands	-111	0	101	45	82	29	0	(s)	59	317	206
Zaire	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	10
Other	0	-6	8	7	-12	-36	-37	-5	6	-75	-75
Total	**7,152**	**51**	**138**	**151**	**26**	**70**	**-277**	**-3**	**743**	**899**	**8,050**
Persian Gulf[d]	**1,574**	**0**	**17**	**0**	**(s)**	**-9**	**-8**	**(s)**	**108**	**108**	**1,681**

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

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

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

[d] 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-November 1995

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,507	29	9	2	5	6	-1	-1	250	300	1,807
Algeria	29	22	1	1	6	7	0	(s)	176	214	243
Kuwait	213	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	2	(s)	3	5	219
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,259	6	8	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	69	82	1,341
United Arab Emirates	5	1	(s)	0	-1	-1	-2	-1	2	-1	4
Other OPEC	2,078	(s)	27	52	48	85	-5	(s)	124	331	2,409
Gabon	236	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	236
Indonesia	66	0	0	(s)	(s)	7	-1	(s)	16	22	88
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	615	0	-1	-1	(s)	6	0	(s)	1	5	621
Venezuela	1,161	(s)	28	53	48	72	-4	(s)	107	303	1,464
Non OPEC	3,592	58	128	32	-41	-52	-269	-14	269	111	3,703
Angola	359	0	0	0	3	3	0	(s)	2	8	367
Argentina	43	(s)	-1	(s)	-2	1	1	-1	(s)	-3	40
Australia	15	(s)	-1	(s)	(s)	0	-11	(s)	(s)	-12	3
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	-1	-4	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-6	-6
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	7	0	(s)	(s)	-21	(s)	11	-4	-4
Benin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brazil	0	0	3	(s)	-7	-1	-3	-1	-1	-10	-10
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	3	(s)	0	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	1	2	4
Canada	1,035	87	57	-9	55	2	-14	-2	39	213	1,248
China, People's Republic of	51	0	0	0	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	-1	50
China, Taiwan	0	-1	-1	0	-11	-3	(s)	-1	(s)	-17	-17
Colombia	212	-1	-1	(s)	(s)	12	(s)	(s)	(s)	9	221
Congo	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	19
Ecuador[c]	102	-5	(s)	0	-2	1	0	(s)	(s)	-6	96
Egypt	33	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	(s)	-1	32
France	0	(s)	4	0	(s)	(s)	-11	(s)	6	-2	-2
Germany, FR	0	(s)	1	0	1	(s)	-5	(s)	2	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-5	(s)	(s)	-5	-5
Guatemala	7	(s)	-4	(s)	-4	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-9	-2
India	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	-1	1	(s)	(s)
Italy	0	(s)	1	0	-8	-14	-27	(s)	3	-44	-44
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	-1	-23	-1	(s)	(s)	-24	-24
Japan	0	-1	(s)	-4	-3	-1	-50	-1	-10	-70	-70
Korea, Republic of	0	-2	0	2	-33	-8	-5	-1	16	-32	-32
Malaysia	5	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	2	7
Mexico	1,031	-17	-63	7	-1	-17	-3	-3	16	-81	950
Netherlands	0	(s)	9	0	-2	-6	-20	(s)	6	-13	-13
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	-2	12	-4	-4	0	-3	43	43	43
Norway	254	4	1	0	(s)	0	-2	(s)	8	11	264
Oman	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	3	24
Panama	0	(s)	-1	-1	-11	-7	(s)	(s)	(s)	-20	-20
Peru	21	-1	-1	(s)	-1	1	(s)	(s)	-1	-3	18
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-15	(s)	-6	-4	0	7	6	-13	-13
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	-2	0	(s)	0	-2	-2
Russia	15	0	-1	-1	2	(s)	0	(s)	8	9	24
Spain	1	(s)	4	0	-3	0	-35	(s)	10	-24	-23
Sweden	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	-4	(s)	5	1	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	6	6
Thailand	1	(s)	0	0	-4	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	-6	-4
Trinidad and Tobago	63	0	1	1	(s)	5	(s)	(s)	1	8	70
Turkey	0	0	0	0	-2	1	-20	(s)	(s)	-20	-20
United Kingdom	358	3	21	0	-4	(s)	-6	(s)	12	27	384
Virgin Islands	-91	(s)	104	29	54	36	0	(s)	49	271	180
Yemen	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6
Zaire	14	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	14
Other	14	-6	7	-3	-39	-23	-26	-5	23	-71	-57
Total	7,177	87	164	86	13	40	-275	-15	643	743	7,919
Persian Gulf[d]	1,478	7	8	(s)	-1	-1	-3	-1	75	85	1,562

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

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

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

[d] 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, November 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U.S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	**15,615**	**65,018**	**739,489**	**11,586**	**76,862**	**908,570**
Refinery	14,610	12,809	45,810	2,159	23,438	98,826
Tank Farms and Pipelines	985	51,217	87,436	8,600	29,725	177,963
Leases	20	992	14,595	827	979	17,413
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	591,648	0	0	591,648
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	22,720	22,720
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	**172,840**	**157,536**	**259,761**	**14,619**	**88,884**	**693,640**
Refinery	53,490	58,121	134,719	9,788	61,877	317,995
Bulk Terminal	90,440	61,027	73,962	1,716	21,104	248,249
Pipeline	28,866	35,255	47,491	2,875	5,747	120,234
Natural Gas Processing Plant	44	3,133	3,589	240	156	7,162
Pentanes Plus	**168**	**2,115**	**5,722**	**176**	**39**	**8,220**
Refinery	147	177	682	3	0	1,009
Bulk Terminal	13	1,002	2,801	2	23	3,841
Pipeline	0	649	1,402	67	0	2,118
Natural Gas Processing Plant	8	287	837	104	16	1,252
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	**6,790**	**34,791**	**66,718**	**1,169**	**4,946**	**114,414**
Refinery	2,146	4,335	9,558	413	1,718	18,170
Bulk Terminal	2,640	21,218	39,856	134	3,088	66,936
Pipeline	1,968	6,392	14,552	486	0	23,398
Natural Gas Processing Plant	36	2,846	2,752	136	140	5,910
Ethane/Ethylene	**14**	**2,881**	**21,452**	**218**	**0**	**24,565**
Refinery	0	1	633	0	0	634
Bulk Terminal	14	902	17,252	0	0	18,168
Pipeline	0	1,234	3,050	215	0	4,499
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	744	517	3	0	1,264
Propane/Propylene	**4,692**	**21,126**	**23,949**	**516**	**1,577**	**51,860**
Refinery	720	1,928	3,280	141	156	6,225
Bulk Terminal	2,084	14,691	12,024	132	1,300	30,231
Pipeline	1,865	3,286	7,512	161	0	12,824
Natural Gas Processing Plant	23	1,221	1,133	82	121	2,580
Normal Butane/Butylene	**1,852**	**8,595**	**16,663**	**308**	**2,785**	**30,203**
Refinery	1,197	1,820	4,287	188	1,131	8,623
Bulk Terminal	542	4,647	8,665	2	1,644	15,500
Pipeline	103	1,361	3,185	72	0	4,721
Natural Gas Processing Plant	10	767	526	46	10	1,359
Isobutane/Isobutylene	**232**	**2,189**	**4,654**	**127**	**584**	**7,786**
Refinery	229	586	1,358	84	431	2,688
Bulk Terminal	0	978	1,915	0	144	3,037
Pipeline	0	511	805	38	0	1,354
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	114	576	5	9	707
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	**1,816**	**1,530**	**4,164**	**193**	**3,855**	**11,558**
Refinery	1,385	624	1,890	127	2,939	6,965
Bulk Terminal	431	704	1,932	49	593	3,709
Pipeline	0	202	342	17	323	884
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	**0**	**34**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**39**
Refinery	0	34	1	0	4	39
Fuel Ethanol	**212**	**969**	**291**	**125**	**690**	**2,287**
Refinery	W	267	W	W	W	565
Bulk Terminal [a]	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
ETBE	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Methanol	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**366**
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	366

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1995 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U.S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	1,412	W	3,393	W	3,146	8,518
Refinery	1,142	W	1,600	W	2,811	5,892
Bulk Terminal	W	W	1,451	W	30	1,777
Pipeline	W	W	342	W	305	849
Other Oxygenates[b]	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	11,385	12,966	45,191	1,966	21,833	93,341
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,816	3,164	10,989	424	4,176	21,569
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	3,026	1,995	7,129	239	3,931	16,320
Heavy Gas Oils	4,386	4,422	17,725	923	10,246	37,702
Residuum	1,157	3,385	9,348	380	3,480	17,750
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,363	10,301	16,294	1,698	6,641	40,297
Refinery	5,225	8,538	14,123	1,698	6,413	35,997
Bulk Terminal	138	768	1,597	0	168	2,671
Pipeline	0	995	574	0	60	1,629
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	54	30	20	0	2	106
Refinery	54	30	20	0	2	106
Finished Motor Gasoline	47,117	39,605	44,687	4,311	19,516	155,236
Refinery	7,357	8,312	18,446	2,049	8,762	44,926
Bulk Terminal	26,105	16,721	9,356	883	8,260	61,325
Pipeline	13,655	14,572	16,885	1,379	2,494	48,985
Reformulated	19,201	1,527	9,191	0	5,513	35,432
Refinery	4,447	283	4,288	0	2,409	11,427
Bulk Terminal	8,570	824	1,958	0	2,228	13,580
Pipeline	6,184	420	2,945	0	876	10,425
Oxygenated	335	562	183	227	3,139	4,446
Refinery	75	355	126	105	1,542	2,203
Bulk Terminal	142	207	57	122	1,411	1,939
Pipeline	118	0	0	0	186	304
Other	27,581	37,516	35,313	4,084	10,864	115,358
Refinery	2,835	7,674	14,032	1,944	4,811	31,296
Bulk Terminal	17,393	15,690	7,341	761	4,621	45,806
Pipeline	7,353	14,152	13,940	1,379	1,432	38,256
Finished Aviation Gasoline	855	432	513	27	511	2,338
Refinery	622	124	435	23	168	1,372
Bulk Terminal	233	300	66	4	343	946
Pipeline	0	8	12	0	0	20
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	174	28	111	192	505
Refinery	0	0	3	52	17	72
Bulk Terminal	0	92	0	0	0	92
Pipeline	0	82	25	59	175	341
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	10,899	8,014	14,146	628	7,349	41,036
Refinery	2,125	2,954	6,336	319	3,990	15,724
Bulk Terminal	3,686	1,927	2,643	138	2,273	10,667
Pipeline	5,088	3,133	5,167	171	1,086	14,645

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1995 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	3,873	1,738	1,014	100	60	6,785
Refinery	251	490	649	69	44	1,503
Bulk Terminal	3,339	1,172	211	0	10	4,732
Pipeline	283	76	154	31	6	550
Distillate Fuel Oil	60,275	30,221	30,755	2,503	11,981	135,735
Refinery	14,734	9,262	16,536	1,346	6,386	48,264
Bulk Terminal	37,669	11,814	5,857	496	4,181	60,017
Pipeline	7,872	9,145	8,362	661	1,414	27,454
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	18,818	19,780	15,791	2,174	8,121	64,684
Refinery	1,915	4,772	7,473	1,102	4,048	19,310
Bulk Terminal	12,823	7,990	3,424	472	3,021	27,730
Pipeline	4,080	7,018	4,894	600	1,052	17,644
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	41,457	10,441	14,964	329	3,860	71,051
Refinery	12,819	4,490	9,063	244	2,338	28,954
Bulk Terminal	24,846	3,824	2,433	24	1,160	32,287
Pipeline	3,792	2,127	3,468	61	362	9,810
Residual Fuel Oil[c]	15,730	2,252	12,829	464	6,002	37,277
Refinery	4,058	1,805	5,885	464	4,425	16,637
Bulk Terminal	11,672	447	6,944	0	1,388	20,451
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	189	189
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	4,569	12	255	78	657	5,571
Refinery	1,234	10	99	78	488	1,909
Bulk Terminal	3,335	2	156	0	169	3,662
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	4,720	405	4,373	122	826	10,446
Refinery	1,577	256	1,007	122	617	3,579
Bulk Terminal	3,143	149	3,366	0	209	6,867
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	6,441	1,835	8,201	264	4,330	21,071
Refinery	1,247	1,539	4,779	264	3,320	11,149
Bulk Terminal	5,194	296	3,422	0	1,010	9,922
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	462	792	2,490	0	138	3,882
Refinery	462	792	2,490	0	138	3,882
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	3	1,376	0	115	1,494
Refinery	0	3	1,376	0	115	1,494
Special Naphthas	132	204	1,674	1	63	2,074
Refinery	113	181	1,345	1	63	1,703
Bulk Terminal	19	23	329	0	0	371
Lubricants	2,487	1,631	6,195	0	1,440	11,753
Refinery	637	778	4,649	0	874	6,938
Bulk Terminal	1,850	853	1,546	0	566	4,815
Waxes	188	94	418	0	82	782
Refinery	188	94	418	0	82	782
Petroleum Coke	575	1,217	2,129	135	2,727	6,783
Refinery	575	1,217	2,129	135	2,727	6,783
Asphalt and Road Oil	4,542	9,216	2,826	1,123	1,214	18,921
Refinery	1,987	5,316	2,289	1,123	1,049	11,764
Bulk Terminal	2,555	3,900	537	0	165	7,157
Miscellaneous Products	129	210	572	14	178	1,103
Refinery	39	123	269	0	132	563
Bulk Terminal	90	86	287	10	46	519
Pipeline	0	1	16	4	0	21
Total Stocks, All Oils	188,455	222,554	999,250	26,205	165,746	1,602,210

[a] Includes stocks held by producers.

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

[c] Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, November 1995

(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	**33,462**	**13,017**	**217**	**20,228**	**3,590**	**52,403**	**14,738**	**37,665**	**15,730**	**2,827**
Connecticut	855	855	0	0	83	4,089	574	3,515	141	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	1,714	1,345	0	369	246	2,720	891	1,829	2,496	W
Florida	5,242	0	0	5,242	159	2,235	1,271	964	745	121
Georgia	2,171	0	0	2,171	65	1,278	891	387	145	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	810	307	0	503	324	2,520	708	1,812	662	W
Massachusetts	1,291	1,291	0	0	148	4,512	1,071	3,441	823	W
New Jersey	6,292	4,878	54	1,360	712	15,557	2,672	12,885	5,350	W
New York	2,890	939	102	1,849	622	6,603	1,308	5,295	2,614	W
North Carolina	2,331	0	0	2,331	263	1,962	1,248	714	510	W
Pennsylvania	5,238	1,575	61	3,602	594	6,256	1,992	4,264	965	W
Rhode Island	496	496	0	0	W	1,316	285	1,031	W	W
South Carolina	1,261	0	0	1,261	163	985	682	303	W	W
Virginia	2,700	1,331	0	1,369	166	2,241	1,035	1,206	633	W
West Virginia	171	0	0	171	W	129	110	19	W	W
PAD District II	**25,033**	**1,107**	**562**	**23,364**	**1,662**	**21,076**	**12,762**	**8,314**	**2,252**	**17,840**
Illinois	2,958	287	0	2,671	176	3,088	2,088	1,000	609	1,066
Indiana	2,691	181	7	2,503	294	2,844	1,390	1,454	373	W
Iowa	928	0	0	928	W	806	608	198	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	2,565	0	0	2,565	8	2,225	1,325	900	31	11,092
Kentucky	1,132	277	93	762	141	1,121	605	516	W	W
Michigan	3,005	0	27	2,978	168	1,679	1,252	427	81	2,816
Minnesota	1,546	73	235	1,238	W	1,129	815	314	132	W
Missouri	1,099	0	0	1,099	W	636	387	249	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	597	0	1	596	W	681	324	357	W	W
Ohio	3,570	17	13	3,540	538	2,163	1,204	959	359	W
Oklahoma	1,715	0	2	1,713	W	1,649	917	732	259	975
Tennessee	1,695	0	98	1,597	62	1,309	858	451	170	W
Wisconsin	1,532	272	86	1,174	W	1,746	989	757	63	W
PAD District III	**27,802**	**6,246**	**183**	**21,373**	**860**	**22,393**	**10,897**	**11,496**	**12,829**	**16,437**
Alabama	1,315	0	0	1,315	27	744	489	255	253	21
Arkansas	636	0	0	636	W	677	314	363	W	W
Louisiana	5,574	454	100	5,020	247	5,541	2,111	3,430	6,127	3,338
Mississippi	2,141	180	0	1,961	160	1,655	691	964	W	2,113
New Mexico	485	0	1	484	W	240	167	73	8	W
Texas	17,651	5,612	82	11,957	406	13,536	7,125	6,411	6,279	10,838
PAD District IV	**2,932**	**0**	**227**	**2,705**	**69**	**1,842**	**1,574**	**268**	**464**	**355**
Colorado	625	0	227	398	W	347	301	46	W	W
Idaho	222	0	0	222	W	174	150	24	W	W
Montana	894	0	0	894	W	489	489	0	60	12
Utah	560	0	0	560	W	478	333	145	204	262
Wyoming	631	0	0	631	W	354	301	53	W	57
PAD District V	**17,022**	**4,637**	**2,953**	**9,432**	**54**	**10,567**	**7,069**	**3,498**	**5,813**	**1,577**
Alaska	550	0	0	550	W	1,067	304	763	W	W
Arizona	999	0	135	864	W	268	203	65	W	W
California	9,833	4,637	2,810	2,386	45	5,459	4,429	1,030	3,529	273
Hawaii	848	0	0	848	W	452	135	317	W	W
Nevada	332	0	0	332	W	184	148	36	W	W
Oregon	1,117	0	8	1,109	W	864	612	252	128	W
Washington	3,343	0	0	3,343	W	2,273	1,238	1,035	1,004	340
U.S. Total	**106,251**	**25,007**	**4,142**	**77,102**	**6,235**	**108,281**	**47,040**	**61,241**	**37,088**	**39,036**

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, November 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	91	856	0	127	1,013	723	0	0	51,636
Petroleum Products	8,840	386	0	3,811	5,369	2,589	0	92,120	27,963
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	442	0	0	0	678
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	1,200	3,929	94	0	2,783	4,731
Unfinished Oils	26	0	0	29	27	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	489	1,455
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,879	0	0	1,311	409	867	0	54,417	9,080
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,510	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	179	0	27	0	473	0
Other	5,879	0	0	1,132	409	840	0	41,434	9,080
Finished Aviation Gasoline	10	0	0	0	0	8	0	125	43
Jet Fuel	356	0	0	126	65	1,047	0	12,993	4,758
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
Kerosene-Type	356	0	0	126	65	1,047	0	12,993	4,717
Kerosene	39	0	0	66	0	0	0	73	17
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,522	221	0	771	142	573	0	18,975	6,251
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,954	221	0	307	129	555	0	11,916	5,610
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	568	0	0	464	13	18	0	7,059	641
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	98	316	0	0	1,271	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	8	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	10
Special Naphthas	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	59	91
Lubricants	0	18	0	65	0	0	0	589	334
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	145	0	0	0	346	515
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,931	1,242	0	3,938	6,382	3,312	0	92,120	79,599

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	1,302	868	0	0	0	6,243	0
Petroleum Products	439	2,065	2,306	1,715	669	0	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	142	218	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,154	1,497	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	352	1,474	620	0	636	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	352	1,456	620	0	636	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	62	294	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	62	294	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	25	297	334	0	33	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	25	168	334	0	10	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	129	0	0	23	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	439	2,065	3,608	2,583	669	0	0	6,243	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, November 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	28	856	0	1,013	723	0	51,636
Petroleum Products	8,768	0	2,038	4,987	2,589	68,353	23,759
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	442	0	0	678
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,200	3,929	94	2,494	4,731
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,455
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,879	0	511	409	867	39,361	7,456
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	10,932	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	27	0	0
Other	5,879	0	511	409	840	28,429	7,456
Finished Aviation Gasoline	10	0	0	0	8	10	33
Jet Fuel	356	0	101	65	1,047	10,737	4,287
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	356	0	101	65	1,047	10,737	4,287
Kerosene	39	0	0	0	0	53	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,484	0	226	142	573	15,698	5,119
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,916	0	40	129	555	9,755	4,856
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	568	0	186	13	18	5,943	263
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,796	856	2,038	6,000	3,312	68,353	75,395

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	1,302	868	0	5,019	0
Petroleum Products	439	2,047	2,306	1,715	669	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	142	218	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,154	1,497	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	352	1,456	620	0	636	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	352	1,456	620	0	636	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	62	294	18	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	62	294	18	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	38	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	25	297	334	0	33	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	25	168	334	0	10	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	129	0	0	23	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	439	2,047	3,608	2,583	669	5,019	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, November 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	63	0	0	127	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	72	386	0	1,773	382	0	23,767	1,447
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	0
Unfinished Oils	26	0	0	29	27	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	65	0	0	0	0	489	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	800	0	0	15,056	1,447
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,578	1,149
Oxygenated	0	0	0	179	0	0	473	0
Other	0	0	0	621	0	0	13,005	298
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	25	0	0	2,256	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	25	0	0	2,256	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	66	0	0	20	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	38	221	0	545	0	0	3,277	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	38	221	0	267	0	0	2,161	0
Greater then 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	278	0	0	1,116	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	98	316	0	1,271	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	98	316	0	1,271	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	8	0	0	0	39	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	82	0	0	0	0	59	0
Lubricants	0	18	0	65	0	0	589	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	145	0	0	346	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	135	386	0	1,900	382	0	23,767	1,447

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,224
Petroleum Products	1,717	20,603	4,204	18	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	289	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	453	36	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	799	12,810	1,624	18	0	0	0
Reformulated	429	0	0	18	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	473	0	0	0	0	0
Other	370	12,337	1,624	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	28	87	10	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	2,256	471	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	41	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	2,256	430	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	20	17	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,277	1,132	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	2,161	754	0	0	0	0
Greater then 0.05 percent sulfur	0	1,116	378	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,271	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	1,271	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	59	91	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	437	152	334	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	346	515	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,717	20,603	4,204	18	0	0	1,224

[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, November 1995

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	127	947	-820	53,029	1,863	51,166
Petroleum Products	95,931	9,226	86,705	39,109	11,769	27,340
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	820	442	378
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,983	0	3,983	5,885	5,223	662
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	791	2,303	-1,512
Propane/Propylene	3,867	0	3,867	3,544	2,169	1,375
Normal Butane/Butylene	116	0	116	1,054	509	545
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	496	242	254
Unfinished Oils	29	26	3	26	56	-30
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	489	65	424	1,455	0	1,455
Finished Motor Gasoline	55,728	5,879	49,849	15,579	2,587	12,992
Reformulated	12,510	0	12,510	0	0	0
Oxygenated	652	0	652	0	206	-206
Other	42,566	5,879	36,687	15,579	2,381	13,198
Finished Aviation Gasoline	125	10	115	53	8	45
Jet Fuel	13,119	356	12,763	5,132	1,238	3,894
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	41	0	41
Kerosene-Type	13,119	356	12,763	5,091	1,238	3,853
Kerosene	139	39	100	94	66	28
Distillate Fuel Oil	19,746	2,743	17,003	9,107	1,486	7,621
0.05 percent sulfur and under	12,223	2,175	10,048	7,898	991	6,907
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	7,523	568	6,955	1,209	495	714
Residual Fuel Oil	1,369	0	1,369	0	414	-414
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	8	-8	18	39	-21
Special Naphthas	59	82	-23	91	0	91
Lubricants	654	18	636	334	65	269
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	491	0	491	515	145	370
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	96,058	10,173	85,885	92,138	13,632	78,506

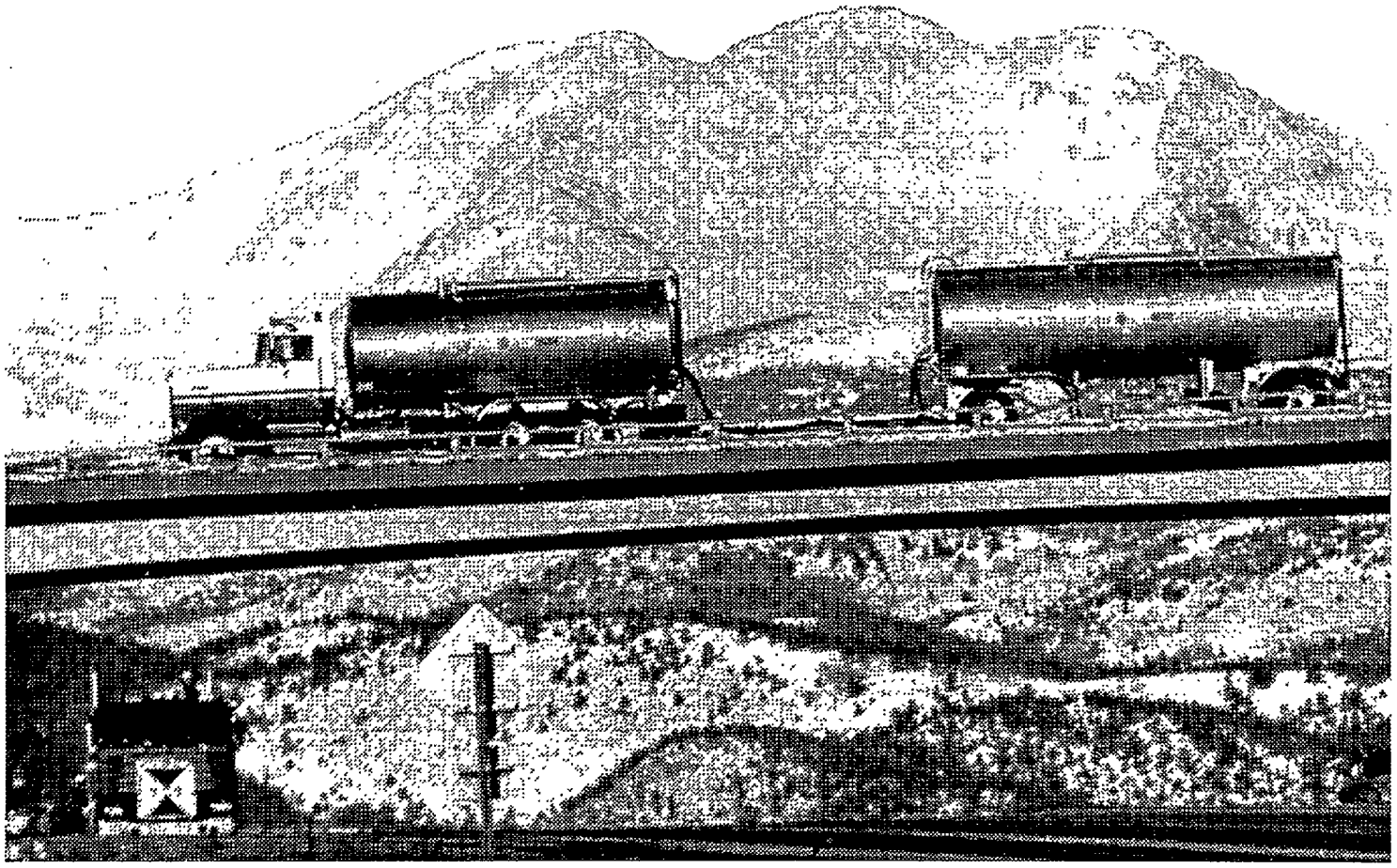
Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	8,980	51,636	-42,656	723	2,170	-1,447	0	6,243	-6,243
Petroleum Products	7,470	122,587	-115,117	3,028	4,690	-1,662	2,734	0	2,734
Pentanes Plus	660	678	-18	0	360	-360	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,426	7,514	-2,088	94	2,651	-2,557	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,956	269	2,687	0	1,175	-1,175	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,471	5,927	-4,456	92	878	-786	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	601	896	-295	2	368	-366	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	398	422	-24	0	230	-230	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	27	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	65	1,944	-1,879	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	409	65,323	-64,914	1,219	1,256	-37	2,110	0	2,110
Reformulated	0	12,528	-12,528	0	0	0	18	0	18
Oxygenated	0	473	-473	27	0	27	0	0	0
Other	409	52,322	-51,913	1,192	1,256	-64	2,092	0	2,092
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	168	-168	8	0	8	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	65	18,107	-18,042	1,109	18	1,091	294	0	294
Naphtha-Type	0	41	-41	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	65	18,066	-18,001	1,109	18	1,091	294	0	294
Kerosene	0	90	-90	0	38	-38	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	363	25,548	-25,185	598	367	231	330	0	330
0.05 percent sulfur and under	350	17,719	-17,369	580	344	236	178	0	178
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	13	7,829	-7,816	18	23	-5	152	0	152
Residual Fuel Oil	316	1,271	-955	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	39	10	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	82	150	-68	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	18	923	-905	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	861	-861	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16,450	174,223	-157,773	3,751	6,860	-3,109	2,734	6,243	-3,509

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

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

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps



Tank trucks are used to distribute heating oil to remote areas.

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

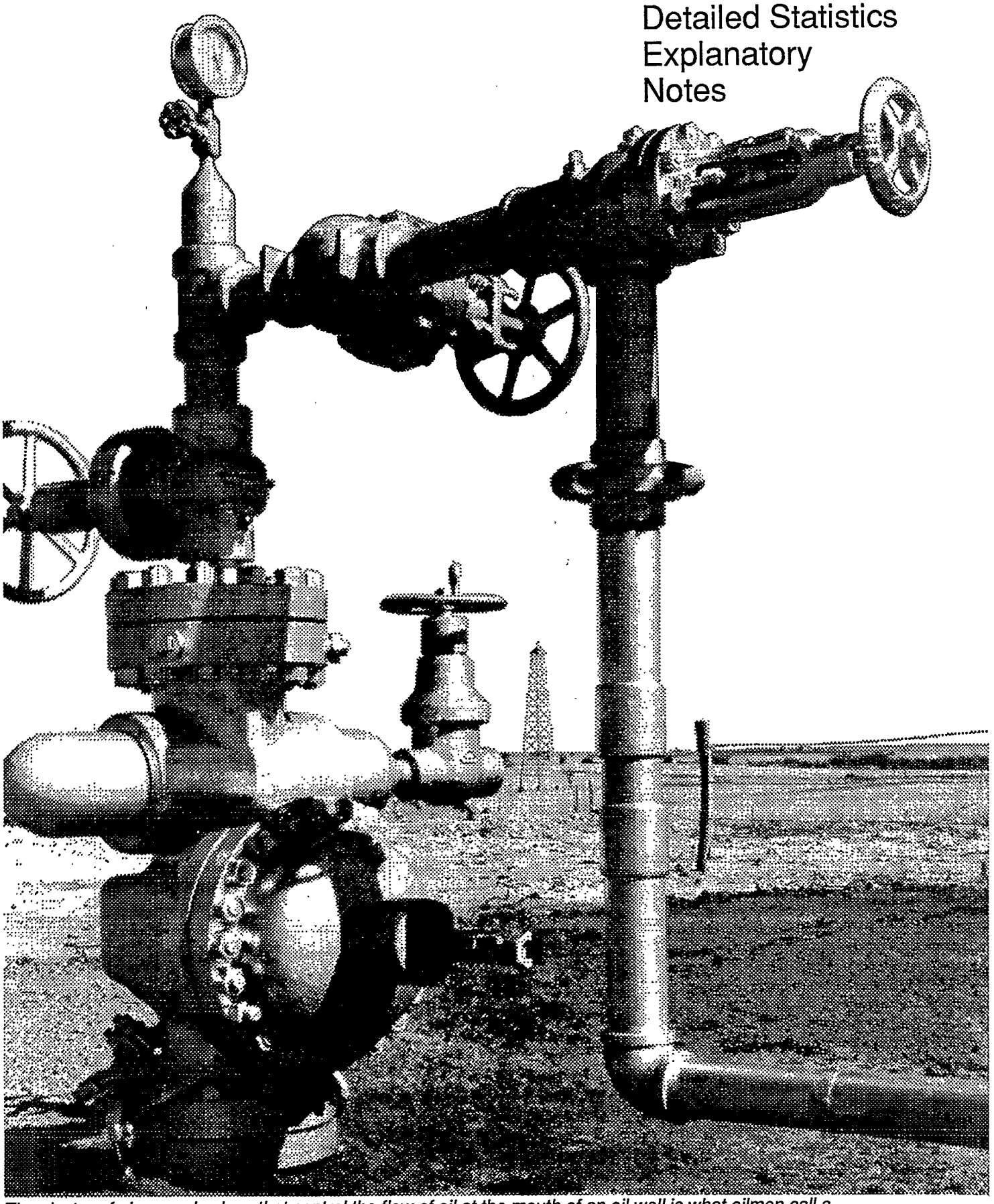
Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Appendix B

Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes



The cluster of pipes and valves that control the flow of oil at the mouth of an oil well is what oilmen call a "Christmas Tree."

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

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are listed below:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-807	"Propane Telephone Survey"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-819M	"Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"
EIA-819A	"Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report"
EIA-820	"Annual Refinery Report"

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR).

The Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey" is used to collect data on production, stocks, and imports of propane. These data are used to monitor the supply of propane and to report to the Congress and others on supplies when requested. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) surveys. Data are collected on a weekly basis during the heating season (October through March) and published in the *Winter Fuels Report*. During the non-heating season (April through September) data are collected on end-of-month stocks only. These data are published in the *WPSR*.

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the MPSRS. These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery/blender and natural gas plant operations data; refinery/blender, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is published once a year in the *PSM* feature article entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the August 1993 issue and evaluated the accuracy of the data for 1992 compared with previous years.

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

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

The Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report," is used to collect data on current and projected production capacity of oxygenates and annual production and end-of-year inventories of fuel ethanol. The results of this survey are published in the Oxygenate Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, operable capacity for atmospheric crude oil distillation units and downstream units, as well as production capacity and storage capacity for petroleum products. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA* Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable. The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-819M	"Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. In addition, the Form EIA-811 must be completed by merchant oxygenate plants that produce oxygenates. Approximately 330 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

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

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 160 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 220 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its com-

ponent products (fractionator). Approximately 720 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 40 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" - The sample of companies that report on the EIA-819M are selected from the universe of companies that report on the MPSRS surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. The universe consists of (1) operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations); (2) operators of petroleum refineries; (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other nonrefinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenates; and (4) importers of oxygenates (importer of record) located in or importing oxygenates into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 100 respondents report on the Form EIA-819M.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the survey Form EIA-819M is the cut-off method and is performed using software developed by EIA's Office of Statistical Standards. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported (oxygenate production, oxygenate stocks, and oxygenate imports) during 1993. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total for each oxygenate item and supply type by geographic region (PAD Districts I through V) for which data may be published.

Description of Survey Forms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, ship-

ments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

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

The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," is used to collect data on production, stocks, and imports of oxygenates. Data on end-of-month stocks are reported on a custody basis regardless of ownership. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Collection Methods

Except for the EIA-819M, survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Data collection for the 819M begins on the seventh working day of each month. Data are solicited by telephone or transmitted to the EIA by facsimile. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, and 819M. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values.

On the EIA-819M, data are aggregated for each geographic region. Estimation factors, which are derived from the previous year's data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates.

Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, 817, and 819M are kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review, Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review.*

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins, and lubricants is suppressed on *PSM* Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding

PSA table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed on the PSM and corresponding PSA tables listed below. In addition, complementary suppression is performed to avoid any residual disclosure.

- Table 28, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts," (inputs of oxygenates)
- Table 30, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts," (stocks of oxygenates)
- Table 51, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," (stocks of oxygenates)
- Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products," (all products)
- Table D2, "Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks by PAD Districts," and
- Table D3, "Monthly MTBE Production and Stocks by PAD Districts."

With the exception of the tables listed above, the tables in the *PSM* (and corresponding PSA tables) are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, other liquids production, and finished petroleum products production.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is reported on Form EIA-816 and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by forcing the product supplied to be zero; thereby backing into field production.

Field production of finished petroleum products is calculated by (1) adding the amount of fuel ethanol that has been blended into finished motor gasoline, and (2) plus (+) or minus (-) the field production of motor gasoline blending components. Refer to Explanatory Note 8 for a further discussion of this calculation.

Negative field production of motor gasoline blending components represents an understatement for finished motor gasoline.

Negative field production of other finished motor gasoline represents an overstatement of other finished motor gasoline and an understatement of oxygenated motor gasoline.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and oxygenates, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a

decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

The refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the

EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the California Department of Conservation.

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

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

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

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA estimates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

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

Note 5. Export Data

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

Census export statistics used in the Petroleum Supply Monthly reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

(1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

(2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil[a] Production Estimates and Reported States[b] Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	7-94	8-94	9-94	10-94	11-94	12-94	1-95	2-95	3-95	4-95	5-95	6-95	7-95	8-95	9-95	10-95	11-95	12-95
	Reported State Data[c]																	
9-14-94	1515	0																
10-14-94	3680	1502	0															
11-14-94	4950	3650	1541	0														
12-14-94	4954	4954	3689	1614	0													
1-14-95	4963	4966	4996	3757	1530	0												
2-14-95	4966	4969	5003	5068	3679	1645	0											
3-14-95	4967	4968	5007	5075	5036	3839	1592	0										
4-14-95	5819	5853	5919	5983	5941	6057	3626	1593	0									
5-14-95	5877	5911	5976	6040	5999	6129	5872	3660	1540	0								
6-14-95	5887	5911	5976	6040	6001	6125	5978	6023	3572	1538	0							
7-14-95	5914	5939	5979	6043	6004	6129	5981	6081	4925	3254	1536	0						
8-14-95	6336	6014	5979	6043	6004	6129	5988	6098	5893	5884	3469	1513	0					
9-14-95	6506	6532	6255	6317	6277	6409	5988	6101	5897	5917	5906	3463	1417	0				
10-14-95	6506	6532	6594	6317	6277	6409	5988	6104	5903	5928	5939	5886	3482	1457	0			
11-14-95	6506	6532	6594	6666	6277	6409	6012	6128	5903	5928	5941	5898	5743	3529	1389	0		
12-14-95	6506	6533	6594	6668	6277	6409	6354	6128	5927	5953	5942	5901	5761	5694	3392	1483	0	
1-14-96	6506	6533	6594	6668	6283	6415	6608	6384	6103	6129	6145	6101	5785	5701	4766	3426	1494	0
	Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production[d]																	
1-14-95	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	5	6	6	6	6	7	8	9	19	27	33

Type of Estimate	Month of Production																	
	7-94	8-94	9-94	10-94	11-94	12-94	1-95	2-95	3-95	4-95	5-95	6-95	7-95	8-95	9-95	10-95	11-95	12-95
	Production Estimates																	
Original[e]	6576	6551	6580	6667	6593	6674	6616	6600	6528	6576	6608	6557	6462	6481	6388	6441	6489	6447
Interim[f]	6528	6547	6551	6578	6542	6686	6596	6703	6606	6561	6572	6540	6449	6462	6380	6429	6554	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	6116	6261	6315	6360	6300	6467	6120	6480	6224	6211	6239	6192	6051	6090	6042	6083	6214	
Revised	6225	6261	6298	6359	6290	6464	6313	6473	6316	6259	6253	6213	6058	6108	6051	6070		
Final[g]	6501	6544	6609	6658	6628	6760												

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PADD III) and Pacific (PADD V), as two separate reporting entities.
[c] Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1994 (annual average of 58 thousand barrels per day) for three States (Michigan, New York, and Ohio) for which only annual State data are available.
[d] Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1994 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 5-16-95.
[e] Original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report.*
[f] Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.
[g] Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1994, DOE/EIA 0340(94)/2.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

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

Sampling and Nonsampling Errors

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

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

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the 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 betweenly weekly and monthly data are documented and respondents are called when discrepancies are either large (usually over 300 thousand barrels) or consistent (e.g., weekly data are always lower than monthly data). In addition, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published once a year in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply."

Sampling errors are those errors that occur when survey estimates are based on a sample rather than being derived from a complete census of the frame. The 819M data, which are based on sample estimates, serve as leading indicators of the PSRS monthly data for oxygenates. To assess the accuracy of the 819M statistics, data are compared with the monthly aggregate data for the EIA-810, 811, and 812 surveys. Although monthly data are still subject to error, they have been thoroughly reviewed and edited, and are considered to be the most accurate data available.

Data Revision

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. For Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, and 817 the Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a

summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

For the EIA-819M data, a determination is made on whether to process the resubmissions based on the magnitude of the revision. Cell entries on publication tables are marked with an "R" for revised.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted on a monthly and annual basis. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources regularly to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership.

Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814 and reviewing the sample frame for the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more thorough coverage, the PSD periodically conducts a comprehensive frames investigation. These investigations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Note 8. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts

Crude Oil Lease Stock Adjustment

End-of-month crude oil stocks held on leases are reported on the EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report." However, only those companies that store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil are required to submit a report. Previous frames analysis has shown that crude oil stocks held on leases reported to the EIA are consistently lower than the lease stocks reported to individual states.

Up until 1983, monthly state government data on lease stocks were substituted for EIA data wherever possible in order to rectify the understatement of lease crude oil stocks. State data were available from three states -- Texas, New Mexico, and Montana. To calculate the "lease adjustment," a comparison between EIA reported data and the state government data was made and the difference added to the EIA data for the respective states.

In 1983, the EIA modified the Form EIA-813 to eliminate state data on crude oil stocks and began collecting crude oil stock data by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District. With this change, the "lease adjustment" could no longer be calculated on a state basis and was changed to a PAD District level.

Trans Alaskan Pipeline System Adjustment

Beginning with the January 1989 data, adjustments are made to refinery inputs and product supplied of natural gas liquids (NGLs) and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mix-

ture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment is made to refinery input in all PAD Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem which began in 1987 grew as injections on NGLs into the TAPS increased. Data for 1988 was revised in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* to account for the adjustment.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment

Beginning with the reporting of January 1993 data, adjustments were made to the product supplied series for finished motor gasoline. It was recognized that motor gasoline statistics published by the EIA through 1992 were underreported because the reporting system was not collecting all fuel ethanol and motor gasoline blending components being blended downstream from the refinery. The EIA was able to quantify these volumes and make corrective adjustments for 1992 in 1993 (refer to Table B2).

Fuel Ethanol Adjustment

Prior to 1993, an estimated 60 to 70 thousand barrels per day of fuel ethanol were added to motor gasoline to produce gasohol but were not included in the EIA finished motor gasoline production data. In 1992, the EIA attempted to collect these data from downstream fuel ethanol motor gasoline blenders but found that this effort was impractical and the results were inaccurate.

Beginning in January 1993, an estimate for the missing fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline was calculated. This estimate was calculated as production (from the EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"), plus imports (from the EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"), minus inputs at refineries (from the EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report"), plus or minus stock change (from the EIA-819M survey). This estimate for the amount of fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline was added to Table 1 for Natural Gas Liquids Field Production (line 14) and in the Field Production column for finished motor gasoline in Tables 2 through 25 published in the *PSM*.

An estimate for the total amount of gasohol produced with the ethanol is given as 10 times the estimated fuel ethanol blended (this assumes a 10 percent ethanol blend). This amount is added to the column labeled field production of "oxygenated gasoline" and subtracted from the field production of "other" finished gasoline. The PAD District level detail was obtained by allocating the national level estimates according to the percent of gasohol sales from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Monthly Motor Fuel Reported by States*, 1991.

Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment

Prior to 1993, the EIA published a "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components. Since these components are to be blended into finished motor gasoline, there is no actual demand for this intermediate product. The EIA corrected this series by including the quantity of "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components with "other" finished motor gasoline. This change was accomplished in Tables 2 through 25 by adding product supplied for motor gasoline blending components to the column labeled field production of "other" motor gasoline, and subtracting it from the field production column for "motor gasoline blending components."

Fuel Ethanol Stock Adjustment

Total end-of-month stocks of fuel ethanol are underreported in the PSRS because of the inability to collect data from downstream fuel ethanol motor gasoline blenders. Total stocks of fuel ethanol are assumed to be those reported by ethanol producers on the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." The difference between the stocks reported on the EIA-819M and the stocks reported in the PSRS (from refiners, bulk terminal and pipeline operators) is added to the stocks shown for bulk terminals. If the stocks for the PSRS are higher than those reported on the EIA-819M, no adjustment is made.

Note 9. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

Effective with January 1994 data, several enhancements were made to the tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* to reflect changes in the petroleum industry and to provide more meaningful petroleum statistics. These changes primarily affect data reported for imports, exports, and product supplied.

- On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). As of January 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador now appear under imports from Non-OPEC sources. No revision was made to 1993 data. Countries have been realphabetized accordingly. This change is evident in Tables S3 and 35 through 44, 49 and 50.
- Exports data are now published for oxygenates and the sub-categories of finished motor gasoline (reformu-

Table B2. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment, 1993 - Present (Thousand Barrels per Day)

Item/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
1993													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	61	67	70	61	58	63	62	48	68	69	84	81	66
Motor Gas Blending	-59	-61	15	-32	-3	-5	-19	54	79	-72	-72	48	-10
Product Supplied	6,639	7,112	7,389	7,435	7,585	7,700	7,785	7,864	7,607	7,382	7,533	7,661	7,476
1994													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	86	73	76	71	69	63	65	73	59	90	82	82	74
Motor Gas Blending	33	-7	27	58	51	82	98	98	81	-16	56	113	57
Product Supplied	6,980	7,275	7,395	7,564	7,644	7,922	7,884	7,975	7,615	7,548	7,464	7,924	7,601
1995													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	69	69	81	77	58	82	49	36	56	72	91		
Motor Gas Blending	71	74	87	135	157	140	67	106	46	101	52		
Product Supplied	7,157	7,505	7,780	7,670	7,898	8,243	7,854	8,151	7,788	7,770	7,878		

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: • Fuel Ethanol Adjustment - 1993 and 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volumes I and II: 1995, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Appendix D. • Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment - 1993 and 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volumes I and II; 1995, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

lated, oxygenated, and other) and distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).

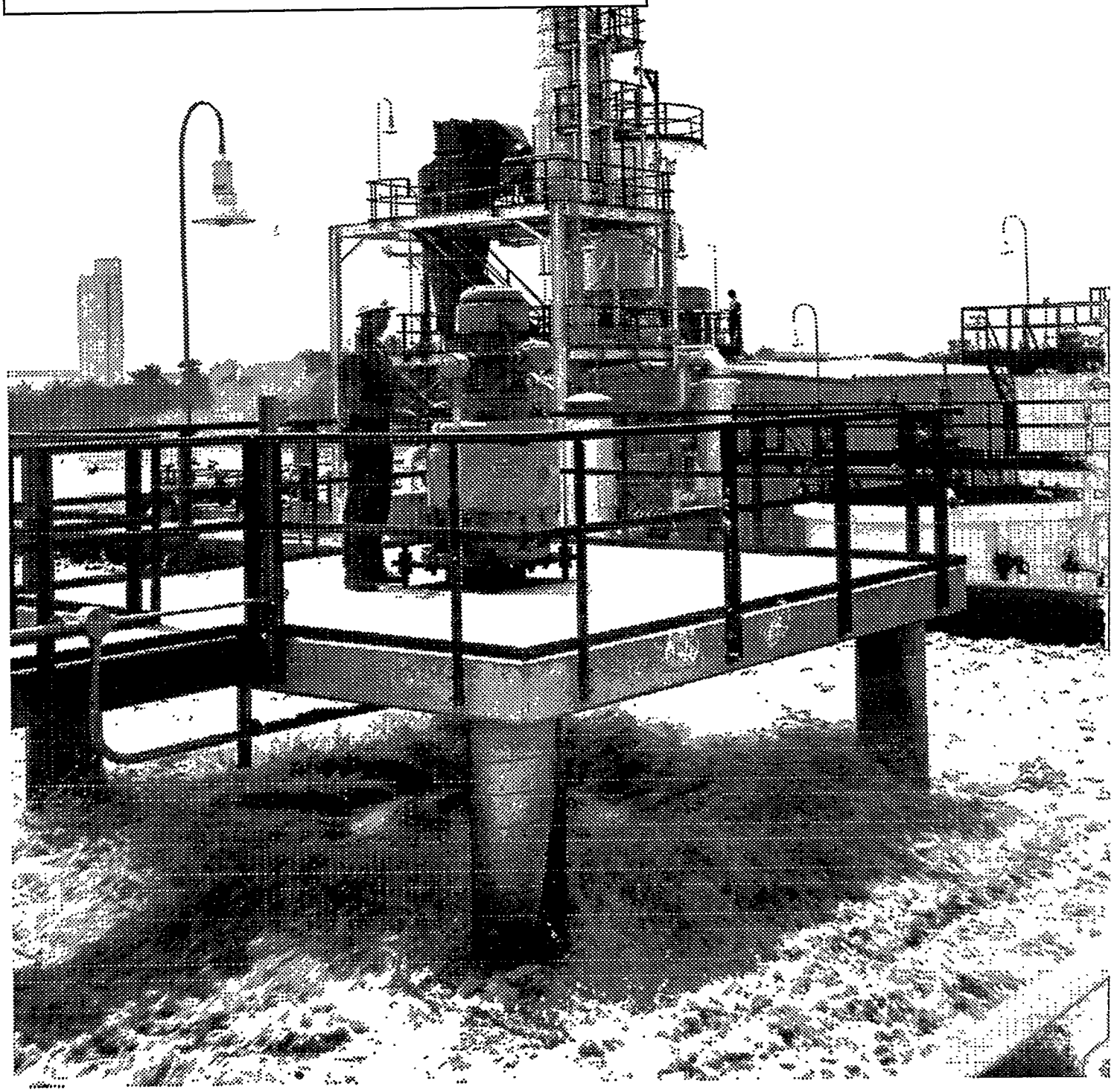
- Product supplied is now calculated for reformulated, oxygenated, and other finished motor gasoline as well as the sulfur categories of distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).

Appendix C

Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1995

This section contains information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms. The section shows the published value in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and the cumulative difference resulting from resubmissions for the major product series. The official published petroleum supply statistics are not changed to reflect revisions until publication of the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), except in cases of catastrophic error.

This section is provided as a service to analysts who need to know the latest available statistics. It should be used with caution because resubmissions are received on an irregular basis and the impact on published data can change from month to month. In some cases, the pattern of revision caused by resubmissions during the year is a poor indicator of final statistics that will be published in the *PSA*.



Surface aerators are used at U.S. petroleum refineries to help prevent water pollution. These aerators speed up the oxidation process by beating air into water.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1995
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Inputs	**14,607**	**-9**	**14,396**	**24**	**14,599**	**32**	**15,040**	**37**	**15,289**	**7**	**15,658**	**-4**
Crude Oil	13,610	-5	13,367	-3	13,478	2	13,816	2	14,299	4	14,568	-14
Pentanes Plus	188	0	190	0	174	0	174	0	188	0	182	0
LPGs	363	0	306	(s)	248	(s)	216	(s)	211	0	198	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	229	0	184	(s)	103	0	70	0	67	0	58	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	134	0	123	0	145	(s)	146	(s)	144	0	140	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates	298	2	292	2	257	3	304	3	296	1	264	(s)
Unfinished Oils	377	-25	317	2	424	-1	558	4	415	-6	535	-2
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	-224	19	-71	22	20	29	-23	29	-116	9	-84	11
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	-5	(s)	-5	0	-2	0	-5	0	-2	0	-5	0
Production	**17,453**	**24**	**17,235**	**34**	**17,301**	**39**	**17,871**	**53**	**18,140**	**24**	**18,462**	**10**
Pentanes Plus	322	3	322	(s)	325	(s)	331	1	338	(s)	339	-1
LPGs	1,941	12	1,964	5	2,117	10	2,246	13	2,260	10	2,227	6
Ethane/Ethylene	618	3	621	2	605	5	617	5	611	4	583	2
Propane/Propylene	1,002	6	983	2	1,013	4	1,029	10	1,042	4	1,038	3
Normal Butane/Butylene	137	2	191	1	312	2	365	-1	382	1	396	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	184	1	168	(s)	186	(s)	234	-2	225	(s)	209	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates	225	3	286	8	165	-2	253	-4	248	4	206	4
Motor Gas Blend. Comp	-71	32	-74	52	-87	30	-135	52	-157	19	-140	40
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,317	(s)	7,250	-29	7,171	-3	7,547	-21	7,697	-11	7,866	-36
Reformulated	1,729	50	1,805	44	1,780	42	1,868	26	1,858	9	1,826	11
Oxygenated	1,064	29	881	-27	952	-46	861	-26	690	-7	910	-7
Other	4,524	-78	4,564	-46	4,440	2	4,818	-21	5,149	-13	5,131	-40
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	(s)	17	0	20	(s)	20	(s)	21	0	23	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,412	(s)	1,376	-1	1,281	(s)	1,322	4	1,368	-1	1,408	2
Naphtha-Type Jet	10	(s)	10	-1	9	(s)	4	4	12	0	13	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,402	(s)	1,366	0	1,272	0	1,318	-1	1,356	-1	1,395	2
Kerosene	92	-2	69	0	34	0	20	0	35	0	18	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,055	-1	2,954	(s)	3,156	1	3,125	1	3,111	(s)	3,114	-4
Residual Fuel Oil	909	-6	776	0	778	(s)	789	0	749	(s)	749	-3
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	187	-14	172	0	155	7	146	6	158	5	162	4
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	247	0	252	0	265	0	236	0	222	0	243	(s)
Special Naphthas	54	-1	53	0	49	0	53	1	50	(s)	56	1
Lubricants	171	(s)	184	-1	170	(s)	175	0	170	(s)	173	-1
Waxes	20	0	24	0	23	0	20	0	21	0	20	0
Petroleum Coke	615	0	611	0	599	0	617	0	638	0	666	-1
Asphalt and Road Oil	280	(s)	331	(s)	405	(s)	409	0	498	(s)	585	(s)
Still Gas	615	0	618	0	618	0	649	0	668	0	695	-2
Miscellaneous Products	41	-2	50	(s)	57	-3	48	0	45	0	52	(s)
Imports	**7,955**	**62**	**8,358**	**-13**	**9,020**	**-31**	**8,486**	**-21**	**8,736**	**-28**	**9,585**	**-29**
Crude Oil	6,503	5	6,565	-19	7,409	-34	7,073	-35	7,354	-29	7,957	-30
Pentanes Plus	41	0	51	0	45	0	12	0	54	0	3	0
LPGs	172	0	134	0	111	1	147	0	115	(s)	174	0
Ethane/Ethylene	24	0	19	0	11	0	18	0	25	0	17	0
Propane/Propylene	108	0	94	0	90	1	107	0	73	(s)	114	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	0	15	-2	6	(s)	9	0	7	0	26	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	22	0	6	2	4	(s)	12	0	11	0	17	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates	43	0	32	0	68	0	50	0	41	0	22	0
Unfinished Oils	289	-8	407	4	310	0	366	0	277	0	313	(s)
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp	6	0	34	-19	49	-8	42	-23	50	-11	78	-26
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	174	8	223	19	336	10	235	23	286	11	347	26
Reformulated	102	0	112	0	128	0	100	0	112	0	120	0
Oxygenated	0	8	32	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	73	0	79	19	197	10	135	23	174	11	227	26
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Jet Fuel	79	0	123	0	99	0	82	0	104	0	99	0
Naphtha-Type Jet	5	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	22	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	75	0	123	0	99	0	74	0	96	0	77	0
Kerosene	4	(s)	3	(s)	4	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	270	43	287	2	188	0	125	0	108	1	176	0
Residual Fuel Oil	194	10	225	0	209	0	126	2	177	0	184	0
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	17	0	43	0	20	0	9	8	22	0	11	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	116	0	186	0	124	0	162	0	71	0	167	0
Special Naphthas	6	4	8	0	4	0	7	(s)	10	(s)	4	0
Lubricants	10	0	7	0	12	0	7	0	14	0	9	0
Waxes	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Petroleum Coke	7	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	8	0	1	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	23	0	27	0	29	1	41	1	44	0	39	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	(s)	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1995 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs	**15,662**	**25**	**15,582**	**2**	**15,747**	**11**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**14**
Crude Oil	14,380	12	14,245	15	14,402	-1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Pentanes Plus	178	(s)	191	(s)	194	(s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
LPGs	213	1	217	(s)	300	(s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Propane/Propylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	59	0	74	0	143	(s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	155	1	143	(s)	157	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates	276	1	269	1	308	(s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Unfinished Oils	634	2	632	-8	595	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	-3
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	-15	10	30	-6	-48	-1	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	-3	0	-3	0	-4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Production	**18,486**	**25**	**18,402**	**-9**	**18,617**	**9**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**23**
Pentanes Plus	343	(s)	347	1	350	(s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
LPGs	2,205	(s)	2,174	(s)	2,054	-3	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Ethane/Ethylene	588	2	564	1	584	-1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Propane/Propylene	1,011	(s)	1,009	1	1,023	(s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Normal Butane/Butylene	388	-3	416	-3	249	-2	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	218	(s)	186	1	198	-1	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates	251	-2	282	1	235	(s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Motor Gas Blend. Comp	-67	35	-106	6	-46	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,718	-26	7,634	-15	7,785	-17	–	–	–	–	–	–	-17
Reformulated	1,842	10	1,855	4	1,890	-20	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
Oxygenated	583	-7	468	(s)	925	(s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	-10
Other	5,292	-29	5,311	-19	4,969	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	-27
Finished Aviation Gasoline	26	(s)	27	(s)	30	(s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,449	9	1,419	8	1,466	-1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Naphtha-Type Jet	14	(s)	9	(s)	6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,435	9	1,411	8	1,460	-1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Kerosene	46	0	30	(s)	52	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,041	4	3,130	(s)	3,288	-1	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil	798	(s)	799	-1	810	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	-1
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	178	5	175	2	143	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	276	0	279	0	258	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Special Naphthas	46	(s)	51	1	44	(s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Lubricants	177	1	173	-1	184	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Waxes	21	0	31	-10	23	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	-1
Petroleum Coke	629	-1	634	(s)	639	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	619	0	601	(s)	605	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Still Gas	694	(s)	685	1	662	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	38	0	37	0	40	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	-1
Imports	**8,845**	**34**	**9,024**	**7**	**9,726**	**-6**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**-3**
Crude Oil	7,265	15	7,415	0	8,041	-34	–	–	–	–	–	–	-18
Pentanes Plus	46	0	20	0	57	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
LPGs	123	1	169	0	195	(s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene	14	0	14	0	14	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Propane/Propylene	73	1	107	0	145	(s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	15	0	27	0	22	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	20	0	20	0	12	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates	63	0	37	0	47	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Unfinished Oils	353	0	368	0	388	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Motor Gas.Blend.Comp	57	-24	36	-16	65	-19	–	–	–	–	–	–	-16
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	290	41	276	20	219	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
Reformulated	102	18	120	12	124	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Other	188	23	157	8	96	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Jet Fuel	97	0	90	0	155	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Naphtha-Type Jet	30	0	8	0	47	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Kerosene-Type Jet	67	0	82	0	108	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Kerosene	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	157	0	171	0	142	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Residual Fuel Oil	149	0	177	0	219	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	26	0	33	0	13	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	156	0	151	0	137	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Special Naphthas	10	0	6	0	6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Lubricants	6	0	14	0	5	(s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Waxes	1	0	1	0	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Petroleum Coke	(s)	0	10	0	8	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	44	2	51	2	27	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Miscellaneous Products	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1995 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	**1,641,354**	**323**	**1,603,206**	**3,827**	**1,598,870**	**595**	**1,599,513**	**665**	**1,611,411**	**311**	**1,608,510**	**-58**
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	328,391	223	327,057	1,034	337,735	153	334,701	371	331,277	400	327,215	-168
Pentanes Plus	8,720	6	7,576	0	7,536	8	7,740	-10	7,006	0	7,633	-3
LPGs	82,809	479	70,054	88	75,493	-76	85,168	-556	97,139	-21	110,555	-5
Ethane/Ethylene	24,655	59	25,168	4	26,406	0	25,875	0	27,118	0	29,281	0
Propane/Propylene	35,665	84	25,560	-29	26,050	-95	30,829	-166	37,156	-21	42,779	-5
Normal Butane/Butylene	14,679	172	12,012	64	15,491	14	20,248	-288	24,091	0	29,516	-19
Isobutane/Isobutylene	7,810	164	7,314	49	7,546	5	8,216	-102	8,774	0	8,979	19
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates	15,858	45	16,307	196	15,318	58	15,200	-140	14,921	-29	13,833	80
Unfinished Oils	95,399	157	99,711	839	99,224	168	97,104	31	99,079	-14	98,607	199
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	44,378	39	45,140	337	43,120	87	40,677	97	40,783	64	40,993	151
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	139	36	192	0	90	0	122	0	134	0	164	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	182,768	353	179,519	704	167,735	107	166,961	191	167,507	-190	163,863	-201
Reformulated	41,999	300	40,967	690	40,262	94	39,065	264	38,679	-66	34,460	77
Oxygenated	6,064	694	2,437	274	1,382	371	1,247	639	995	995	1,011	766
Other	134,705	-641	136,115	-260	126,091	-358	126,649	-712	127,833	-1,119	128,392	-1,044
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2,297	56	2,128	88	2,153	3	2,188	8	2,039	0	2,136	26
Jet Fuel	44,029	239	42,803	256	39,290	155	38,817	282	38,173	-6	40,039	55
Naphtha-Type Jet	1,035	-174	1,144	-199	914	-154	908	-32	866	0	725	1
Kerosene-Type Jet	42,994	413	41,659	455	38,376	309	37,909	314	37,307	-6	39,314	54
Kerosene	8,149	-264	7,349	-274	6,504	-302	5,849	-309	5,063	-8	4,599	-8
Distillate Fuel Oil	140,417	-574	121,929	179	115,469	23	114,573	109	118,762	-83	114,803	3
Residual Fuel Oil	43,919	-318	36,220	455	37,764	-2	37,076	13	38,568	2	36,105	-148
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	2,401	-1	2,592	0	3,001	0	2,644	0	2,499	0	2,900	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	1,316	0	1,909	0	1,712	0	1,526	0	1,511	0	1,350	0
Special Naphthas	2,187	-63	2,200	0	2,060	0	2,308	8	1,821	-9	2,042	-1
Lubricants	11,388	232	11,849	242	11,688	12	12,263	0	11,806	-16	11,426	-16
Waxes	919	0	910	0	909	0	891	0	883	0	859	0
Petroleum Coke	9,656	0	9,487	0	8,956	0	9,460	0	8,669	0	7,917	-126
Asphalt and Road Oil	22,410	205	24,550	63	29,267	641	30,665	960	30,243	680	27,900	500
Miscellaneous Products	2,133	-527	2,051	-380	2,174	-440	1,909	-390	1,859	-459	1,899	-396
Product Supplied	**17,167**	**48**	**18,355**	**-83**	**17,403**	**88**	**17,102**	**37**	**17,241**	**35**	**18,149**	**-7**
Crude Oil	7	(s)	8	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	5	0
Pentanes Plus	173	-1	223	1	196	(s)	153	2	227	(s)	138	-1
LPGs	2,228	-9	2,125	19	1,747	16	1,812	29	1,716	-7	1,701	5
Ethane/Ethylene	663	(s)	622	4	577	5	653	5	595	4	528	2
Propane/Propylene	1,405	1	1,338	6	1,048	7	946	13	882	(s)	938	3
Normal Butane/Butylene	80	-5	96	2	85	3	135	9	165	-8	155	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	80	-5	69	6	37	2	78	2	74	-3	80	-1
Unfinished Oils	-218	11	-64	-22	-98	23	-122	1	-201	8	-206	-5
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	3	-1	3	1	6	0	3	0	2	0	4	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,157	8	7,505	-22	7,780	26	7,670	-1	7,898	12	8,243	-11
Reformulated	1,859	48	1,954	30	1,923	61	2,008	20	1,976	19	2,087	7
Oxygenated	1,121	14	1,037	-12	992	-50	862	-35	694	-18	909	(s)
Other	4,177	-54	4,514	-40	4,865	15	4,799	14	5,229	11	5,248	-17
Finished Aviation Gasoline	21	-2	23	-1	19	3	19	(s)	26	(s)	20	-1
Jet Fuel	1,559	-19	1,522	-2	1,477	3	1,414	-1	1,474	8	1,434	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet	11	6	5	(s)	16	-1	12	(s)	11	-1	39	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,548	-25	1,516	-2	1,461	5	1,403	-1	1,463	9	1,395	(s)
Kerosene	86	7	101	(s)	59	1	42	(s)	60	-10	29	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,335	64	3,689	-25	3,336	6	3,108	-2	2,883	7	3,284	-7
0.05% & under	1,802	56	1,898	-19	1,893	59	1,816	73	2,009	21	2,098	7
Greater than 0.05%	1,533	8	1,791	-7	1,443	-54	1,292	-75	874	-15	1,186	-14
Residual Fuel Oil	839	8	1,069	-28	783	15	808	1	762	0	894	2
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	199	-14	208	(s)	161	7	167	14	185	5	160	4
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	366	0	417	0	396	0	404	0	294	0	414	(s)
Special Naphthas	36	2	27	-2	47	0	38	(s)	68	(s)	40	1
Lubricants	159	-9	153	-1	165	7	136	(s)	165	(s)	159	-1
Waxes	20	0	23	0	22	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
Petroleum Coke	363	0	374	0	349	0	315	3	393	0	370	3
Asphalt and Road Oil	177	-6	279	5	281	-17	401	-10	549	9	693	6
Still Gas	615	0	618	0	618	0	649	0	668	0	695	-2
Miscellaneous Products	42	8	53	-5	53	-1	57	-2	47	2	51	-2

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1995 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	**1,623,089**	**540**	**1,613,241**	**-825**	**1,618,041**	**-73**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**589**
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	314,359	-124	306,714	-506	304,858	-78	–	–	–	–	–	–	145
Pentanes Plus	8,526	-2	8,262	-68	7,441	-65	–	–	–	–	–	–	-15
LPGs	125,721	15	135,695	-29	136,203	-28	–	–	–	–	–	–	-15
Ethane/Ethylene	30,999	0	29,949	-5	27,477	-8	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Propane/Propylene	50,075	4	55,526	-19	57,056	-8	–	–	–	–	–	–	-28
Normal Butane/Butylene	34,889	8	40,362	-6	42,767	-9	–	–	–	–	–	–	-7
Isobutane/Isobutylene	9,758	3	9,858	1	8,903	-3	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates	14,773	-13	16,250	-7	15,157	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
Unfinished Oils	95,259	310	94,164	219	94,253	89	–	–	–	–	–	–	222
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp	41,078	161	37,796	47	39,659	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	109
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	148	0	117	0	178	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Finished Motor Gasoline	165,968	89	155,331	-596	158,978	-17	–	–	–	–	–	–	49
Reformulated	37,953	205	34,053	241	34,847	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	201
Oxygenated	1,680	0	1,995	0	4,306	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	416
Other	126,335	-116	119,283	-837	119,825	-24	–	–	–	–	–	–	-568
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2,127	0	2,186	-1	2,143	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
Jet Fuel	40,643	107	39,662	379	41,342	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	163
Naphtha-Type Jet	724	-10	676	-1	567	-2	–	–	–	–	–	–	-63
Kerosene-Type Jet	39,919	117	38,986	380	40,775	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	226
Kerosene	5,409	-37	5,247	-1	6,020	-1	–	–	–	–	–	–	-134
Distillate Fuel Oil	125,098	-7	130,866	-21	131,692	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	-36
Residual Fuel Oil	36,875	22	37,755	141	39,674	-5	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	2,885	0	3,103	0	2,732	-12	–	–	–	–	–	–	-1
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	1,984	0	1,762	0	1,684	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Special Naphthas	2,033	-2	2,123	2	2,006	-3	–	–	–	–	–	–	-8
Lubricants	12,235	26	12,024	-15	12,493	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	52
Waxes	854	0	1,111	-315	848	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	-35
Petroleum Coke	7,141	0	7,698	0	7,334	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	-14
Asphalt and Road Oil	26,993	-5	22,380	-54	20,153	-4	–	–	–	–	–	–	332
Miscellaneous Products	1,310	0	1,322	0	1,525	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	-288
Product Supplied	**17,113**	**12**	**17,993**	**42**	**18,011**	**15**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**22**
Crude Oil	7	0	6	0	6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Pentanes Plus	182	(s)	184	3	239	(s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
LPGs	1,583	(s)	1,747	1	1,903	-3	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Ethane/Ethylene	547	2	612	1	681	(s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Propane/Propylene	822	1	916	1	1,092	(s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Normal Butane/Butylene	157	-4	159	-2	44	-2	–	–	–	–	–	–	-1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	58	(s)	59	(s)	86	(s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Unfinished Oils	-173	-6	-228	11	-210	-8	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp	4	0	4	0	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,854	5	8,151	27	7,788	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Reformulated	1,832	23	2,093	15	1,987	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
Oxygenated	561	18	458	(s)	848	(s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	-9
Other	5,461	-36	5,599	13	4,953	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	-10
Finished Aviation Gasoline	27	1	26	0	31	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,500	7	1,519	-1	1,545	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Naphtha-Type Jet	35	(s)	14	(s)	56	(s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,465	7	1,505	-1	1,489	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Kerosene	19	1	35	-1	26	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,718	4	3,031	(s)	3,286	-3	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
0.05% & under	1,794	22	2,020	22	2,107	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
Greater than 0.05%	923	-18	1,012	-22	1,179	-7	–	–	–	–	–	–	-23
Residual Fuel Oil	759	-6	825	-5	840	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	205	5	200	2	168	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	411	0	437	0	398	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Special Naphthas	31	(s)	30	1	35	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Lubricants	139	-1	169	1	155	(s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Waxes	19	0	21	0	29	-11	–	–	–	–	–	–	-1
Petroleum Coke	396	-5	325	(s)	378	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil	683	18	790	4	697	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Still Gas	694	(s)	685	1	662	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	(s)
Miscellaneous Products	57	-13	37	(s)	33	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	-1

(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.

Appendix D

EIA 819M Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 include provisions intended to reduce toxic vehicle emissions.

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, December 1995

Products	December 1995		November 1995		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production	2,731	88	2,464	82	32,257	88
Stocks	R 2,015	--	R 2,192	--	--	--
MTBE						
Production	5,293	171	5,232	174	59,674	163
Stocks	8,228	--	7,919	--	--	--

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

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												
1994	82	82	80	73	77	79	75	79	89	91	98	97
1995	98	100	94	96	91	87	81	76	84	84	82	88
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	1,740	1,689	1,650	1,470	1,437	1,668	1,733	1,706	2,336	2,156	2,302	2,289
1995	2,673	3,006	2,958	3,072	3,578	3,274	3,626	4,160	4,209	3,523	R2,192	R2,015
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	54	60	68	39	26	37	32	20	68	184	262	235
1995	65	390	51	87	76	102	109	209	201	103	R174	R212
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1994	80	80	78	71	75	78	73	78	87	90	96	96
1995	96	98	93	94	89	85	79	74	83	83	81	87
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	750	786	833	834	836	1,000	979	940	1,129	1,152	1,239	1,188
1995	1,460	1,760	1,880	2,041	2,276	2,088	2,108	2,149	2,104	1,669	970	1,112
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	431	452	488	397	393	416	396	202	336	171	252	313
1995	587	474	702	516	677	497	600	870	869	821	264	165
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	99	80	68	70	61	67	77	98	114	101	69	94
1995	123	75	72	81	89	96	125	137	133	135	94	68
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	406	311	193	130	121	148	249	446	689	548	480	459
1995	439	307	254	348	459	491	684	795	903	795	690	458

R = Revised.
W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
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	
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	8,226	8,444	10,619	11,547	12,008	14,004	17,414	19,786	19,703	19,400	15,998	12,176
1995	11,406	11,047	10,585	10,264	9,322	9,300	9,970	10,070	9,164	8,811	7,919	
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	836	1,048	1,356	1,450	1,408	1,707	2,490	2,720	3,168	4,403	3,460	2,973
1995	2,617	2,132	1,951	1,335	1,186	1,216	1,343	1,750	1,567	1,773	1,467	
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1994	108	122	115	124	124	97	135	147	141	145	135	125
1995	132	128	103	148	147	158	158	151	142	148	157	
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	4,057	4,756	5,375	5,768	6,011	6,823	9,247	10,130	10,018	9,052	7,149	4,605
1995	4,716	4,375	3,933	3,599	3,033	3,208	3,493	3,911	3,499	3,225	3,254	
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1994	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1994	2,909	2,186	3,405	3,922	4,275	5,176	5,306	6,402	5,983	5,262	4,871	4,170
1995	3,614	3,950	4,055	4,810	4,620	4,515	4,855	4,271	3,811	3,528	2,780	

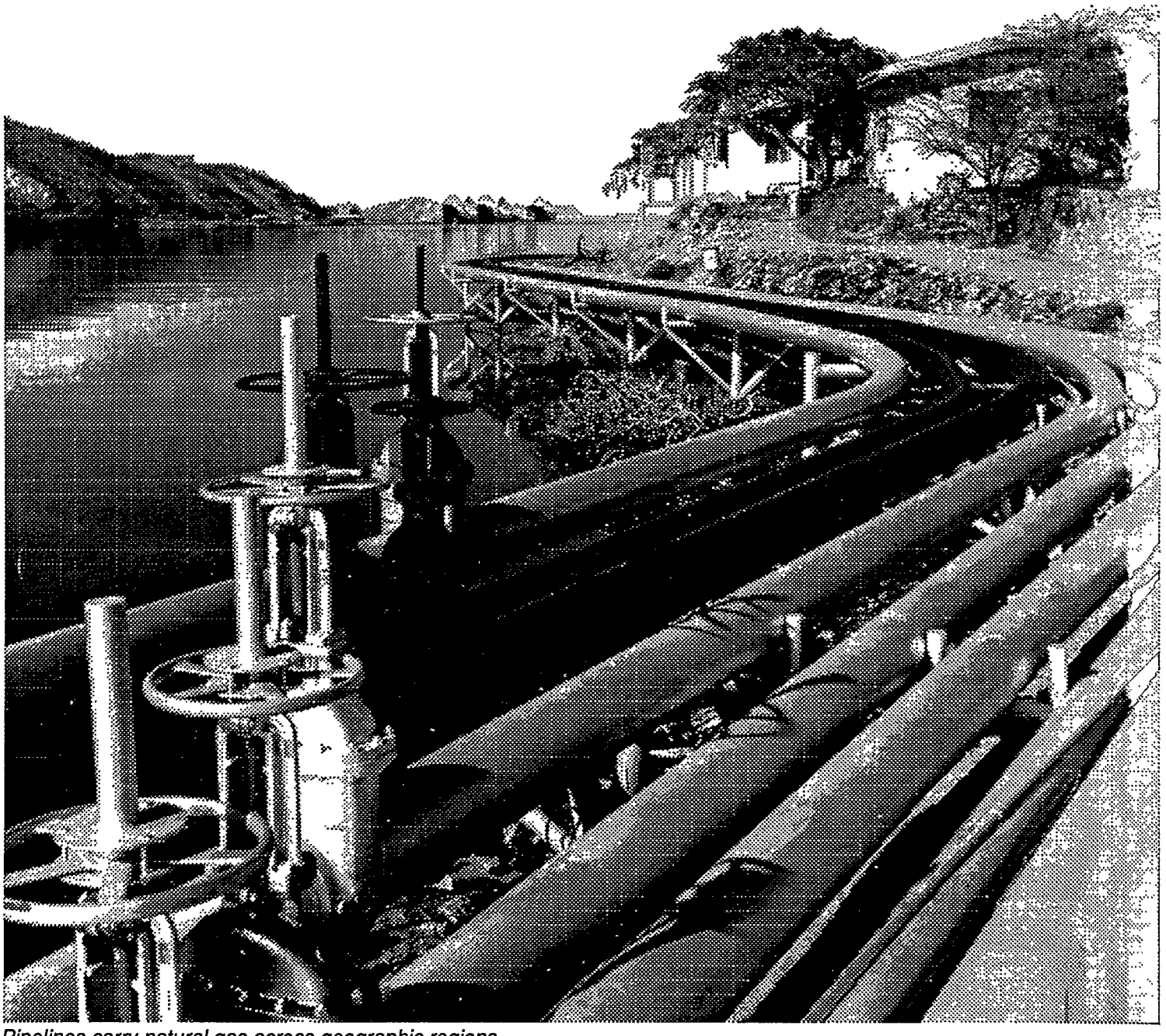
W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

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
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
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

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."

Glossary



Pipelines carry natural gas across geographic regions.

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; CH_3-(CH_2)n-OH (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product, alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr.}60^\circ\text{F}/60^\circ\text{F}} - 131.5$$

The higher the API gravity, the lighter the compound. Light crudes generally exceed 38 degrees API and heavy crudes are commonly labeled as all crudes with an API gravity of 22 degrees or below. Intermediate crudes fall in the range of 22 degrees to 38 degrees API gravity.

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituent obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and oxygenates.

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

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

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

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

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

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

the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene (C_6H_6). An aromatic hydrocarbon present in small proportion in some crude oils and made commercially from petroleum by the catalytic reforming of naphthenes in petroleum naphtha. Also made from coal in the manufacture of coke. Used as a solvent, in manufacturing detergents, synthetic fibers, and petrochemicals and as a component of high-octane gasoline.

Blending Components. See Motor or Aviation Gasoline Blending Components.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates with motor gasoline.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Station. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of less than 50,000 barrels and receives its petroleum products by tank car or truck.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

> ***Isobutane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

> ***Normal Butane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Captive Refinery Oxygenate Plants. Oxygenate production facilities located within or adjacent to a refinery complex.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

> ***Fresh Feeds.*** Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.

> ***Recycled Feeds.*** Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel, and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

Low Pressure. A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

High Pressure. A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A black or brownish-black solid combustible substance formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable matter without access to air. The rank of coal, which includes anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite, is based on fixed carbon, volatile matter, and heating value. Coal rank indicates the progressive alteration, or coalification, from lignite to anthracite. Lignite contains approximately 9 to 17 million BTU per ton. The heat contents of subbituminous and bituminous coal range from 16 to 24 million BTU per ton, and from 19 to 30 million BTU per ton, respectively. Anthracite contains approximately 22 to 28 million BTU per ton.

Commercial Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. See **Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel.**

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons **(tar sands from Canada)** are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. **Distillate fuel oil is reported in the following sulfur categories: *0.05% sulfur and under,* for use in on-highway diesel engines which could be described as meeting EPA regulations; and *greater than 0.05% sulfur,* for use in all other distillate applications.**

No. 1 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 1 heating or fuel oil as defined in ASTM D 396 and/or the specifications for No. 1 diesel fuel as defined in ASTM Specification D 975 with distillation temperatures of 420° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 2 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 2 heating or fuel oil as defined in

ASTM D 396 and/or the specifications for No. 2 diesel fuel as defined in ASTM Specification D 975 with distillation temperatures of 540° and 640° F at the 90-percent recovery point, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 4.3 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

ETBE (Ethyl tertiary butyl ether) ($CH_3)_3COC_2H_5$. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ethane (C_2H_6). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C_2H_4). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of crude oil and petroleum products from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, new supply of other hydrocarbons/ oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components, and fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

(1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.

(2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuel Ethanol (C_2H_5OH). An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenates definition.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline,

alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; exists also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

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

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Imports. Receipts of crude oil and petroleum products into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See **Butane.**

Isobutylene (C_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Isohexane (C_6H_{14}). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C_4), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C_5) and isohexane (C_6), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. See **Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.**

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624R and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

> ***Commercial.*** Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in commercial aircraft.
>
> ***Military.*** Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in military aircraft.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° F to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane, and isobutylene produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all

grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

Paraffinic. Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.

Naphthenic. Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.

Note: The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.

Exceptions: Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.

Example:

(1) Unextracted paraffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Merchant Oxygenate Plants. Oxygenate production facilities that are not associated with a petroleum refinery. Production from these facilities is sold under contract or on the spot market to refiners or other gasoline blenders.

Methanol (CH_3OH). A light, volatile alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Middle Distillates. A general classification of refined petroleum products that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Military Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. See **Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel.**

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D-4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122 degrees to 158 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365 degrees to 374 degrees F at the 90-percent recovery point. "Motor gasoline" includes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline, and other finished gasoline. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed.

Reformulated Gasoline. Gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211K of the Clean Air Act. Includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG). Excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Oxygenated Gasoline. Gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles that has an oxygen content of 1.8 percent or higher, by weight. Includes gasohol. Excludes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

OPRG. **"Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline" is reformulated gasoline which is intended for use in an oxygenated fuels program control period.**

Other Finished or Conventional Gasoline. Motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories. Excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Motor Gasoline Blending. Mechanical mixing of motor gasoline blending components and oxygenates to produce finished motor gasoline. Mechanical mixing of finished motor gasoline with motor gasoline blending components or oxygenates which results in increased volumes of finished motor gasoline, and/or changes in the classification of finished motor gasoline (e.g., other finished motor gasoline mixed with MTBE to produce oxygenated motor gasoline), is considered motor gasoline blending.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, xylene) and includes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as individual components and included in the total for other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and oxygenates.

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether) ($(CH_3)_3COCH_3$). An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See **Petrochemical Feedstocks.**

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus.

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_5H_{12}), 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, Gabon, 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.**

OPRG. "Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline" is reformulated gasoline which is intended for use in an oxygenated fuels program control area during an oxygenated fuels program control period.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operating refining capacity of the units.

Other Finished. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished).**

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See **Petrochemical Feedstocks.**

Other Oxygenates. Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

Oxygenated Gasoline. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished).**

Oxygenates. Any substance which, when added to gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that gasoline

blend. Through a series of waivers and interpretive rules, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined the allowable limits for oxygenates in unleaded gasoline. The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules (56 FR (February 11, 1991)) allows blends of aliphatic alcohols other than methanol and aliphatic ethers, provided the oxygen content does not exceed 2.7 percent by weight. The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules also provides for blends of methanol up to 0.3 percent by volume exclusive of other oxygenates, and butanol or alcohols of a higher molecular weight up to 2.75 percent by weight. Individual waivers pertaining to the use of oxygenates in unleaded gasoline have been issued by the EPA. They include:

Fuel Ethanol. Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol (200 proof) (commonly referred to as the "gasohol waiver").

Methanol. Blends of methanol and gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA) such that the total oxygen content does not exceed 3.5 percent by weight and the ratio of methanol to GTBA is less than or equal to 1. It is also specified that this blended fuel must meet ASTM volatility specifications (commonly referred to as the "ARCO" waiver).

Blends of up to 5.0 percent by volume methanol with a minimum of 2.5 percent by volume cosolvent alcohols having a carbon number of 4 or less (i.e., ethanol, propanol, butanol, and/or GTBA). The total oxygen must not exceed 3.7 percent by weight, and the blend must meet ASTM volatility specifications as well as phase separation and alcohol purity specifications (commonly referred to as the "DuPont" waiver).

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether). Blends up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications. Blenders must take precautions that the blends are not used as base gasolines for other oxygenated blends (commonly referred to as the "Sun" waiver).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Persian Gulf. The countries that comprise the Persian Gulf are: Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally defined during World War II for purposes of administering oil allocation.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline (Petroleum). Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into

products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The maximum amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C_3H_6). 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 pallative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners,

cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

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

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

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

TAME (Tertiary amyl methyl ether) $(CH_3)_2(C_2H_5)COCH_3$. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isoamylene with methanol.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum; viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS); (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum; oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum; oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum; other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum; oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$). Colorless liquid of the aromatic group of hydrocarbons made the catalytic reforming of certain naphthenic petroleum fractions. Used as high-octane motor and aviation gasoline blending agents, solvents, chemical intermediates. Isomers are metaxylene, orthoxylene, paraxylene.

U.S. Postal Service

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

Required by 39 U.S.C. 3685)

1A. Title of Publication	1B. PUBLICATION NO.	2. Date of Filing
PETROLEUM SUPPLY MONTHLY	0 7 3 3 0 5 5 3	9-21-95

3. Frequency of Issue	3A. No. of Issues Published Annually	3B. Annual Subscription Price
MONTHLY	12	Domestic $83.00 Foreign $103.75

4. Complete Mailing Address of Known Office of Publication *(Street, City, County, State and ZIP+4 Code) (Not printers)*
U. S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Energy Information Administration, Washington, DC 20585

5. Complete Mailing Address of the Headquarters of General Business Offices of the Publisher *(Not printer)*
U. S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Energy Information Administration, Washington, DC 20585

6. Full Names and Complete Mailing Address of Publisher, Editor, and Managing Editor *(This item MUST NOT be blank)*

Publisher *(Name and Complete Mailing Address)*
U. S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Energy Information Administration, Washington, DC 20585

Editor *(Name and Complete Mailing Address)*
Trisha Christian, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW
U. S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC 20585

Managing Editor *(Name and Complete Mailing Address)*
Nancy Nicoletti, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW
U. S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC 20585

7. Owner *(If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual must be given. If the publication is published by a nonprofit organization, its name and address must be stated.) (Item must be completed.)*

Full Name	Complete Mailing Address
N/A	

8. Known Bondholders, Mortgagees, and Other Security Holders Owning or Holding 1 Percent or More of Total Amount of Bonds, Mortgages or Other Securities *(If there are none, so state)*

Full Name	Complete Mailing Address
N/A	

9. For Completion by Nonprofit Organizations Authorized To Mail at Special Rates *(DMM Section 423.12 only)*
The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for Federal income tax purposes *(Check one)*

(1) [X] Has Not Changed During Preceding 12 Months
(2) [ ] Has Changed During Preceding 12 Months
(If changed, publisher must submit explanation of change with this statement.)

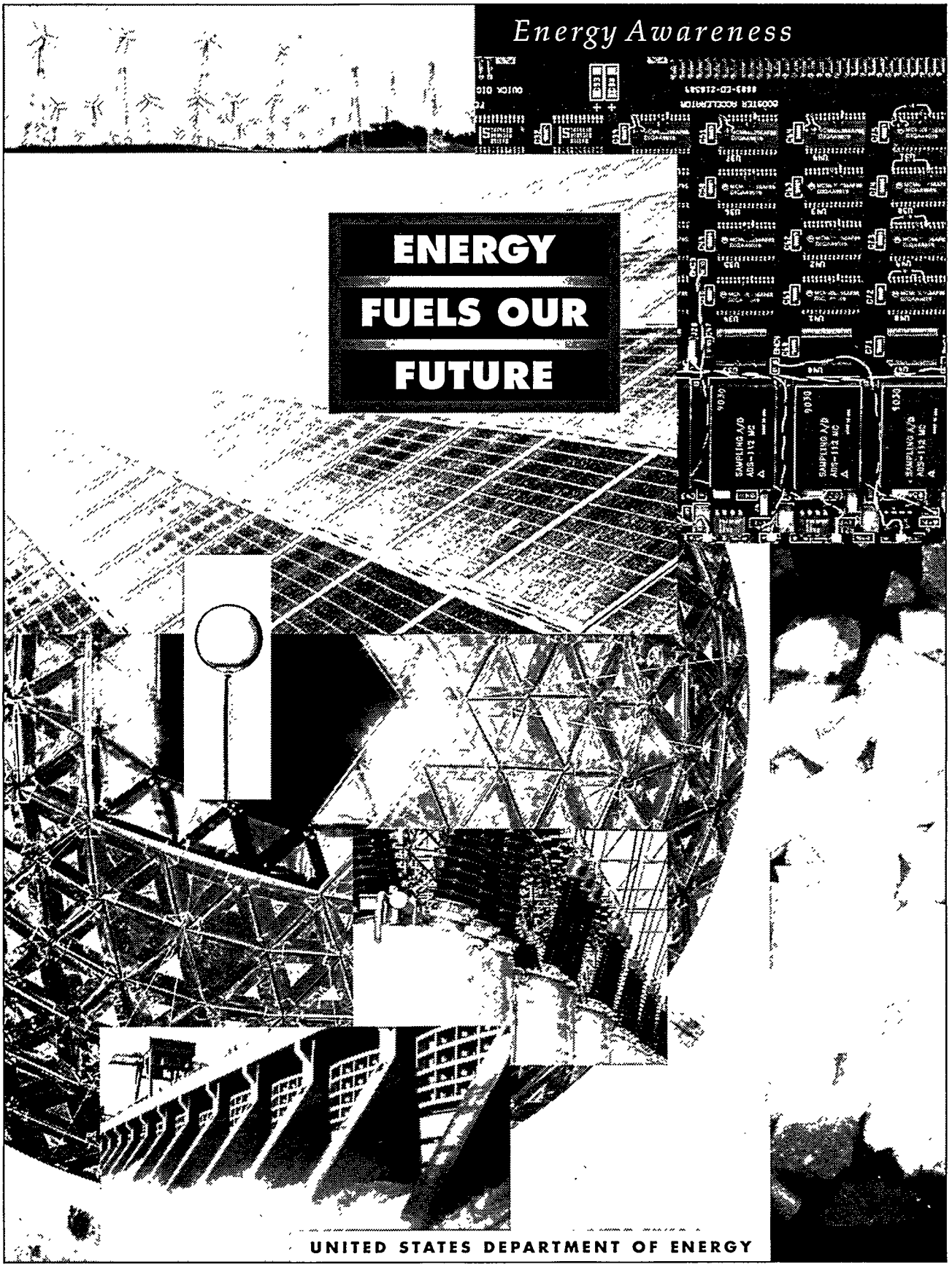
10. Extent and Nature of Circulation *(See instructions on reverse side)*	Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months	Actual No. Copies of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date
A. Total No. Copies *(Net Press Run)*	1430	1664
B. Paid and/or Requested Circulation 1. Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales	200	150
2. Mail Subscription *(Paid and/or requested)*	1050	1310
C. Total Paid and/or Requested Circulation *(Sum or 10B1 and 10B2)*	1250	1460
D. Free Distribution by Mail, Carrier or Other Means Samples, Complimentary, and Other Free Copies	105	180
E. Total Distribution *(Sum of C and D)*	1355	1640
F. Copies Not Distributed 1. Office use, left over, unaccounted, spoiled after printing	75	24
2. Return from News Agents	0	0
G. TOTAL *(Sum of E, F1 and 2—should equal net press run shown in A)*	1430	1664

11. I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete ✓

Signature and Title of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager or Owner
Inez E. Allen
Management Analyst
Inez E. Allen

PS Form 3526, Dec. 1987

(See instructions on reverse)


Energy Awareness
ENERGY
FUELS OUR
FUTURE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Energy Information Administration
U.S. Department of Energy
Forrestal Building, EI-231
Washington, DC 20585

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

SECOND-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
ISSN 0733-0553