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March 1999

With Data for January 1999

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

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

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Preface

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

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

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

Summary Statistics

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

Detailed Statistics

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

Appendices

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

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

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

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Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	June 1991
Regulation of Underground Petroleum Storage	August 1991
Alternative Transportation Fuels	October 1991
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1991.....	February 1992
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	March 1992
U.S. Petroleum Trade, 1991	April 1992
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	September 1992
Three Dimensional Seismology-A New Perspective	December 1992
Summer 1993 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1993
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Propane Market Assessment for Winter 1997-1998.....	November 1997
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	December 1997
EIA Corrects Errors in It’s Drilling Activity Estimates Series	March 1998
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	October 1998

PADD and State Level Crude Oil Estimates

Revisions to crude oil production estimates on a U.S. level were published in the February 1998 *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. The following table provides the corresponding revisions on a PADD and state basis.

Crude Oil Production Revised Interim Estimates, January - September, 1998

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)

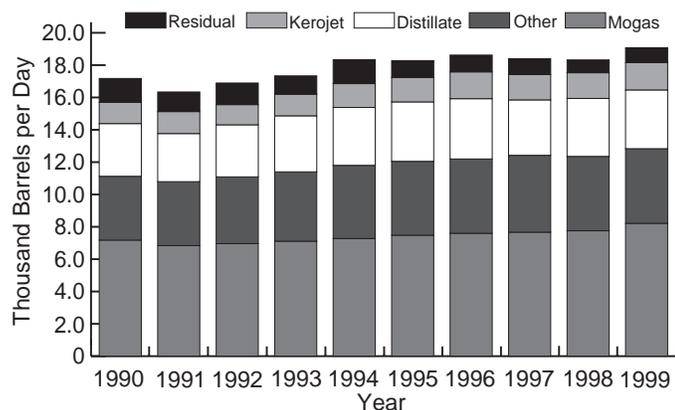
PADD and State	Jan-98	Feb-98	Mar-98	Apr-98	May-98	Jun-98	Jul-98	Aug-98	Sep-98
PADD I									
Florida	17	18	16	16	18	18	17	17	15
New York	1	1	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	5	4	5	6	5	6	6	5	6
Virginia	(s)								
West Virginia	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total	27	27	25	27	27	28	28	27	26
PADD II									
Illinois	42	40	38	39	37	37	37	36	37
Indiana	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Kansas	109	110	72	104	95	88	80	89	103
Kentucky	14	4	11	8	7	8	7	8	15
Michigan	26	26	25	26	27	23	24	22	22
Missouri	(s)								
Nebraska	9	10	9	9	9	9	8	9	9
North Dakota	101	97	98	101	100	99	96	96	95
Ohio	22	22	22	27	24	24	25	23	27
Oklahoma	220	228	214	227	224	211	214	211	210
South Dakota	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Tennessee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	554	549	500	552	534	509	502	504	527
PADD III									
Alabama	38	37	36	35	32	34	33	34	32
Arkansas	24	24	24	24	22	21	22	22	22
Louisiana	372	385	382	398	396	372	377	362	334
Mississippi	60	62	63	61	58	62	58	55	51
New Mexico	191	189	188	186	185	183	182	181	179
Texas	1,481	1,476	1,457	1,434	1,411	1,387	1,347	1,346	1,338
Federal Offshore PADD III	1,255	1,227	1,257	1,311	1,290	1,272	1,253	1,296	1,094
Total	3,421	3,400	3,405	3,448	3,394	3,331	3,272	3,295	3,051
PADD IV									
Colorado	65	66	65	64	62	61	59	59	58
Montana	42	43	45	48	47	46	45	44	44
Utah	54	55	55	54	50	54	52	52	54
Wyoming	186	169	172	180	158	176	172	169	170
Total	347	333	338	346	317	336	328	324	325
PADD V									
Alaska	1,229	1,238	1,221	1,200	1,173	1,135	1,155	1,133	1,093
Arizona	(s)								
California	794	764	777	786	785	781	778	783	771
Nevada	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Federal Offshore PADD V	140	136	129	121	130	128	128	126	121
Total	2,166	2,140	2,130	2,110	2,091	2,046	2,064	2,043	1,988
U.S. TOTAL	6,515	6,449	6,399	6,483	6,363	6,252	6,193	6,193	5,918

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Highlights

Total demand for refined petroleum products, measured as product supplied for February 1999¹, averaged 19.1 million barrels per day (Table & Figure H1). Demand for refined petroleum products reached the highest average for the month since 1979. Data collected by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) during the month for the U.S. reflect warmer than normal temperatures for this time of year. On average, temperatures were 16.3 percent warmer than normal although 4.6 percent cooler than this time last year.² The latest release of the Beige Book from the Federal Reserve Board notes continued economic strength during the month.³

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



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

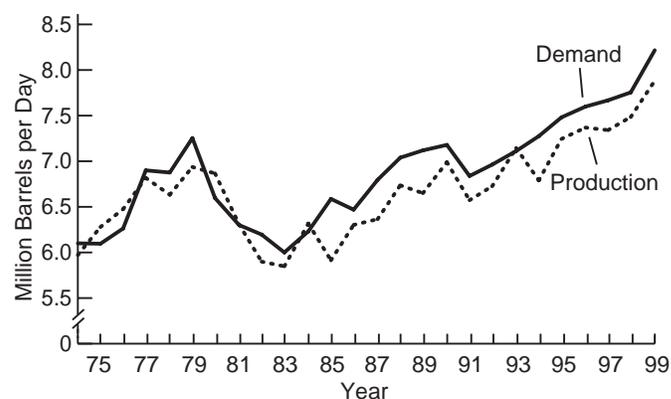
February 1999 highlights include:

- **Demand** for finished motor gasoline set a record high average for the month at 8.2 million barrels per day. **Production** of finished motor gasoline also set a February record high, averaging 7.9 million barrels per day. Finished motor gasoline **imports** were higher than normal for February at 382 thousand barrels per day.
- Distillate fuel oil **demand** averaged 3.6 million barrels per day, the highest average for February in three years. Distillate fuel oil **stocks** ended the month totaling 138.5 million barrels, the highest end of February level since 1983.
- **Demand** for residual fuel **increased 15 percent compared to the same month last year**, averaging 910 thousand barrels per day. **Production** of residual fuel oil was also above last year's February average. Residual fuel oil **stocks** ended the month totaling 41.0 million barrels.
- **Demand** for kerosene-type jet fuel set a February record high averaging 1.7 million barrels per day. **Production** of kerosene-type jet fuel was not far behind at 1.6 million barrels

per day, also a February record high. **Stocks** ended the month at the highest end of February level ever, 44.1 million barrels.

- Propane inventories ended the month 9.0 million barrels higher than last year with a total of 41.2 million barrels.
- Domestic crude oil **production** averaged only 5.9 million barrels per day in February, the lowest level for the month in 49 years. **Imports** of crude oil averaged 8.6 million barrels per day, a February record high. **Stocks** of crude oil, excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) ended the month totaling 332.8 million barrels, 10.5 million higher than last year.

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



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

Motor Gasoline

Demand for finished motor gasoline reached an average of 8.2 million barrels per day in February, a **6 percent increase over the February 1998 record high for the month** (Figure H2). Fueling the February record demand for gasoline, the average retail price of conventional motor gasoline averaged a mere 93.2 cents a gallon including taxes (Figure H3).⁴ Refineries have continued to maximize motor gasoline production at the expense of distillates, as the relatively mild 1998-99 winter has left an overhang of distillate inventories.⁵ The refinery shift in **production** of finished motor gasoline was enough to push the average for the month to 7.9 million barrels per day, a **5 percent increase over last year's record high for the month**. **Imports** of finished motor gasoline were higher than normal for this time of year averaging 382 thousand barrels per day, the highest February average in nine years. Finished motor gasoline **stocks** ended the month at their highest end of February level since 1995, totaling 177.0 million barrels.

¹ February 1999 data are monthly-from-weekly estimates based on the Energy Information Administration's Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

² "Heating Degree Day Data Monthly Summary, Monthly Data for February 1999", *National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration*, accessible via the Internet at <http://nic.fb4.noaa.gov>.

³ "The Beige Book", *Federal Reserve Board*, March 17, 1999, accessible via the Internet at <http://www.bog.frb.fed.us/>.

⁴ "Table 16. U.S. Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, 1998 to Present", *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, February 26, 1999, p. 27.

⁵ "Spot Products Markets Look for Spring Relief", *The Oil Daily*, February 24, 1999, p. 3 & 4.

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

Category	1999			1998	January - February	
	Estimated February	January	Difference ^a	February	1999	1998
Products Supplied	19.1	18.9	0.2	18.3	19.0	18.3
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	8.2	7.6	0.6	7.8	7.9	7.7
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3.6	3.6	(s)	3.6	3.6	3.6
Residual Fuel Oil	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.8
Jet Fuel.....	1.7	1.7	(s)	1.6	1.7	1.6
Other Petroleum Products ^b	4.6	5.1	-0.4	4.6	4.9	4.6
Crude Oil Inputs	14.5	14.5	(s)	14.0	14.5	14.2
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	94.2	92.5	1.7	92.2	93.3	93.3
Imports	10.6	10.2	0.4	9.6	10.4	9.7
Crude Oil	8.6	8.3	0.3	7.8	8.5	8.0
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other.....	8.6	8.3	0.3	7.8	8.5	8.0
Products	2.0	1.9	0.1	1.8	1.9	1.8
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	0.3	0.3	(s)	0.2	0.3	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Jet Fuel.....	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^c	0.9	1.0	-0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Exports	0.9	0.9	(s)	1.0	0.9	1.0
Crude Oil	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.2	0.1	0.2
Products	0.8	0.8	(s)	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total Net Imports	9.7	9.3	0.4	8.6	9.5	8.7
Stock Change^d	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.2
Crude Oil	(s)	0.1	-0.1	(s)	(s)	0.3
Products	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1
Total Stocks	1,619	1,639	-21	1,572	—	—
(million barrels)						
Crude Oil	905	897	8	886	—	—
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ^e	572	572	0	563	—	—
Other.....	333	325	8	322	—	—
Products	714	743	-29	687	—	—
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	177	185	-8	173	—	—
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	139	148	-9	128	—	—
Residual Fuel Oil	41	44	-3	38	—	—
Jet Fuel.....	44	45	-1	42	—	—
Other Petroleum Products ^c	313	321	-7	306	—	—

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

^b Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and jet fuel.

^c Includes natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuel, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

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

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

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1997, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume II; appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Data for the current month are preliminary estimates, based on weekly submissions. For an explanation of estimation methodology and accuracy, see Appendix A of *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* and the article, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data", published in the October 1998, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

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

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1998												
Gross Refinery Inputs	14,655	14,340	14,851	15,170	15,305	15,651	15,704	15,806	15,041	14,241	15,089	15,168
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,538	15,555	15,547	15,587	15,617	15,687	15,695	15,689	15,703	15,346	15,481	15,797
Idle Capacity ³	167	158	184	144	144	135	135	143	129	537	449	154
Idle Three Months or Less	41	20	46	0	0	0	0	14	0	420	369	37
Idle More than Three Months	127	138	138	144	144	135	135	129	129	117	80	117
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,705	15,713	15,732	15,732	15,761	15,822	15,830	15,832	15,832	15,883	15,930	15,951
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	94.3	92.2	95.5	97.3	98.0	99.8	100.1	100.7	95.8	92.8	97.5	96.0
Operable Capacity	93.3	91.3	94.4	96.4	97.1	98.9	99.2	99.8	95.0	89.7	94.7	95.1
1999												
Gross Refinery Inputs	14,762											
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,953											
Idle Capacity ³	200											
Idle Three Months or Less	71											
Idle More than Three Months	129											
Operable Refinery Capacity	16,153											
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	92.5											
Operable Capacity	91.4											

¹Capacities are on a calendar day basis.

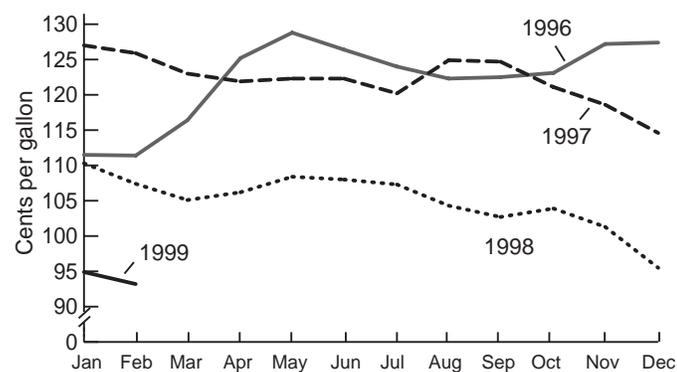
²Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.

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

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1997, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume 2, Table 16; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1998 data issue, Table 28.

Figure H3. Prices for Conventional Motor Gasoline 1996-current



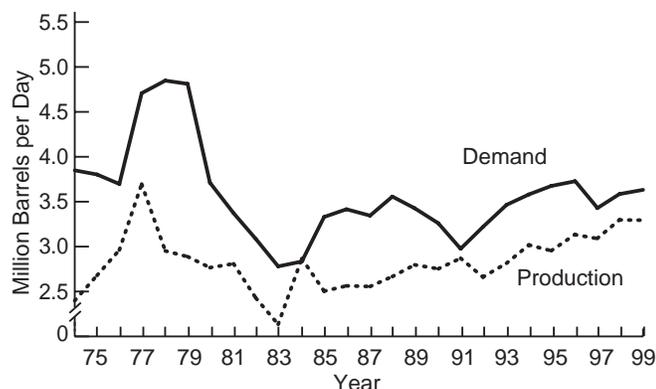
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208 (various issues).

Distillate Fuel Oil

Demand for **distillate** fuel oil during February averaged 3.6 million barrels per day, the highest average for the month in three years (Figure H4). Demand received a boost from both the cooler weather and increases in rail activity during the month. On U.S. railroads, both rail freight and intermodal traffic saw increases compared to this time last year.⁶ Distillate **production** averaged 3.3 million barrels per day as refineries concentrated on gasoline in lieu of distillates, as noted earlier. Distillate fuel oil **imports** reached their highest average for this time of year since 1995 at 281 thousand barrels per day. Total distillate fuel oil **stocks** ended the month 10.6 million barrels higher than the end of February last year for a total of 138.5 million barrels. Compared to this time last year, the largest increase is attributed to low-sulfur distillates, which accounted for 72.7 million barrels of the total.

⁶ "Rail Freight Traffic Rebounds During February", *Association of American Railroads*, March 4, 1999, accessible via the Internet at <http://www.aar.org>.

Figure H4. Distillate, Year-to-Year February Comparisons, 1974-1999

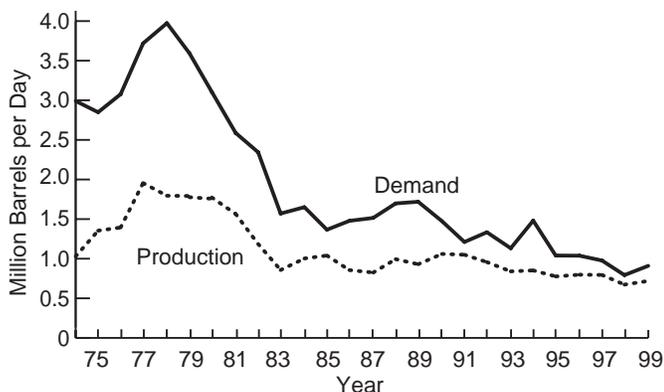


Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Residual Fuel Oil

Residual fuel oil's recent comeback remained strong in February. **Demand** for residual fuel oil averaged 910 thousand barrels per day, a **15 percent increase compared to last year's average** (Figure H5). Utilities along the East Coast with the ability to switch fuels have favored residual fuel oil over natural gas as low crude oil prices translate into lower residual fuel oil prices.⁷ Residual fuel oil **production** also increased compared to this time last year, averaging 719 thousand barrels per day. Residual fuel oil **imports** came into the U.S. at their highest average since December 1996, averaging 275 thousand barrels per day. **Stocks** ended the month totaling 41.0 million barrels, the highest total for the month since 1993.

Figure H5. Residual, Year-to-Year February Comparisons, 1974-1999



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

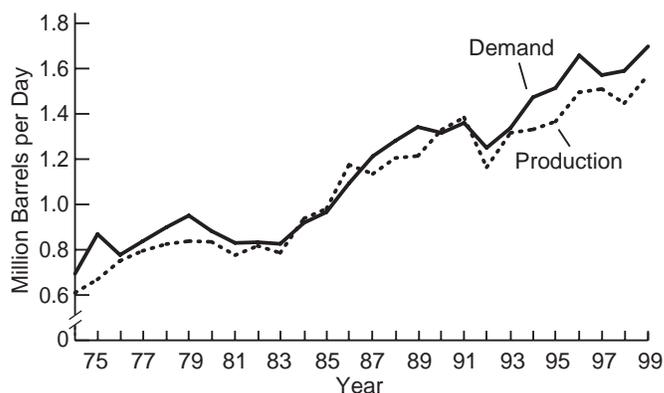
⁷ "Dismal Crude Price Helps Residual Fuel Oil Mount Comeback in Battle With Natural Gas", *The Oil Daily*, March 3, 1999, p. 3 & 4.

⁸ "Preliminary Scheduled Passenger Traffic Statistics", *Air Transport Organization*, March 17, 1999, accessible via the Internet at <http://www.air-transport.org/data/>.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

The latest statistics available for domestic scheduled passenger traffic in February suggest a healthy demand for air travel.⁸ Kerosene-type jet fuel **demand** set a record high for the month at an average of 1.7 million barrels per day (Figure H6). **Production** of kerosene-type jet fuel averaged 1.6 million barrels per day, another February record. Total jet fuel **imports**, were within the normal seasonal range averaging 110 thousand barrels per day. **Stocks** of kerosene-type jet fuel reached the highest level for February ever at a total of 44.1 million barrels.

Figure H6. Kerojet, Year-to-Year February Comparisons, 1974-1999

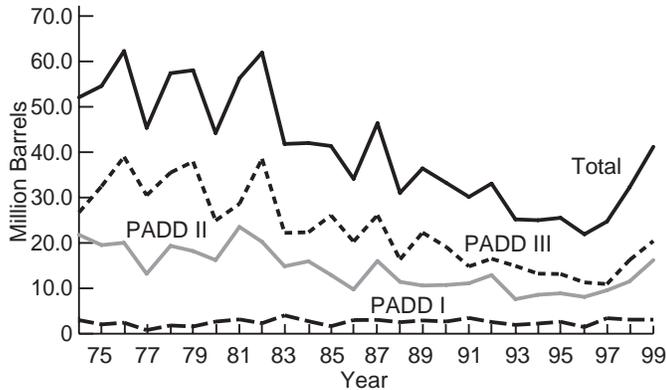


Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Propane

Propane inventories ended February at a total of 41.2 million barrels, **9 million barrels higher than the end of February last year** and well above the normal seasonal range (Figure H7). The largest decline for stocks was in the Midwest which dropped 3.3 million barrels to 16.2 million barrels by month's end. Propane stocks in the Gulf Coast declined 2.7 million barrels to end the month at 20.4 million barrels and stocks along the East Coast ended the month at 3.1 million barrels, an increase of 203 thousand barrels. Stocks along the East Coast remain within the normal seasonal range while stocks in the Midwest and Gulf Coast ended the month well above their normal seasonal ranges.

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

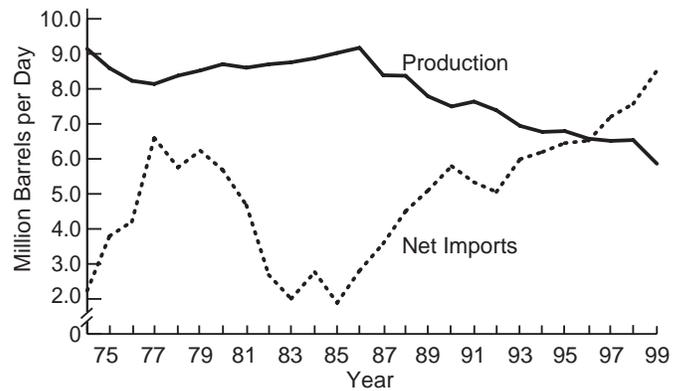


Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Crude Oil

Domestic crude oil **production** averaged 5.9 million barrels per day during February, **the lowest average for the month since 1950**. Field production of Alaskan crude oil remains at the lowest level for the month since the Trans Alaska Pipeline System was brought on line in 1978. February's Alaskan field production of crude oil averaged only 1.1 million barrels per day. In order to fill the refineries' appetite for crude oil, imports of crude oil came into the U.S. at a record pace. Crude oil **imports** during February averaged 8.6 million barrels per day, **an 11 percent increase over last year's record high for the month**. Net imports of crude oil, one measure of U.S. reliance on foreign oil, set a record high for February as well at 8.5 million barrels per day (Figure H8). Crude oil **stocks** excluding the SPR, ended the month at 332.8 million barrels, 10.5 million barrels more than the end of February last year. Total crude oil stocks ended the month at 904.7 million barrels; this includes non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

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

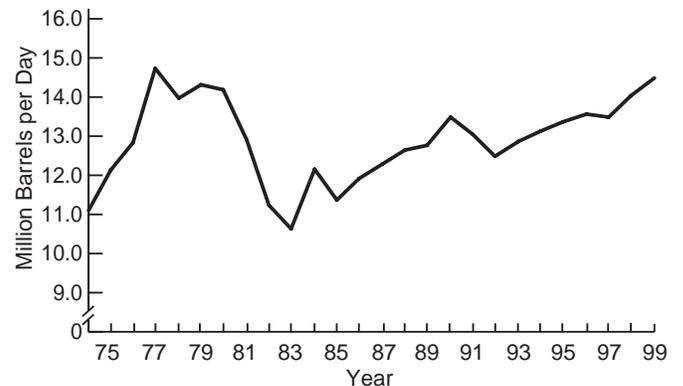


Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, DOE/EIA-0340 (various issues), and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (various issues).

Refinery Operations

Crude oil **inputs** averaged 14.5 million barrels per day, the highest average for February since the record was set in 1977 (Figure H9). The estimated refinery **operable utilization rate** (gross input divided by operable capacity) averaged 91.8 percent versus 91.3 percent a year ago.

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



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

Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1984 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change ^a		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Domestic ^c	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^d	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil ^d and Petroleum Products
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990 Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
1991 Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
1992 Average	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	^g 1,592
1993 Average	8,836	6,847	1,736	81	^g 70	17,237	^g 1,647
1994 Average	8,645	6,662	1,727	18	^g -2	17,718	^g 1,653
1995 Average	8,626	6,560	1,762	-93	-153	17,725	^g 1,563
1996 Average	8,607	6,465	1,830	-124	-28	18,309	^g 1,507
1997 January	8,470	6,402	1,782	462	-679	18,554	1,501
February	8,708	6,514	1,867	-122	-557	18,398	1,482
March	8,646	6,452	1,876	520	444	17,863	1,512
April	8,604	6,441	1,824	197	4	18,559	1,518
May	8,633	6,474	1,822	230	1,172	18,293	1,561
June	8,610	6,442	1,827	-199	658	18,617	1,575
July	8,608	6,409	1,821	-343	-167	19,107	1,559
August	8,535	6,347	1,831	-283	643	18,565	1,570
September	8,679	6,486	1,845	95	642	18,562	1,592
October	8,624	6,467	1,813	393	-214	19,071	1,598
November	8,565	6,459	1,728	252	-195	18,578	1,600
December	8,662	6,531	1,773	-608	-675	19,250	1,560
Average	8,611	6,452	1,817	51	93	18,620	—
1998 January	^E 8,721	^E 6,515	1,826	522	-64	18,256	1,576
February	^E 8,670	^E 6,449	1,870	49	-169	18,322	1,572
March	^E 8,542	^E 6,399	1,846	457	59	18,393	1,588
April	^E 8,655	^E 6,483	1,859	492	358	18,624	1,614
May	^E 8,494	^E 6,363	1,808	47	1,247	17,876	1,654
June	^E 8,428	^E 6,252	1,734	-656	642	18,818	1,654
July	^E 8,166	^E 6,193	1,580	200	152	19,140	1,665
August	^E 8,285	^E 6,193	1,713	-293	517	19,108	1,672
September	^E 8,003	^E 5,918	1,716	-685	49	18,837	1,653
October	^E 8,264	^E 6,152	1,736	788	-752	19,086	1,654
November	^E 8,219	^E 6,072	1,759	293	391	18,515	1,674
December	^E 7,947	^E 5,938	1,604	-380	-493	19,198	1,647
Average	^E 8,364	^E 6,243	1,753	72	162	18,684	—
1999 January	^{RE} 7,974	^{RE} 5,954	^R 1,656	^R 67	^R -321	^R 18,850	^R 1,639
February*	^E 8,142	^{PE} 5,862	^E 1,741	^E 8	^E -469	^E 19,074	^E 1,619
2-Mo. Average	^E 8,054	^{PE} 5,911	^E 1,697	^E 39	^E -391	^E 18,956	—
1998 2-Mo. Average	^E 8,697	^E 6,484	1,847	298	-114	18,288	—
1997 2-Mo. Average	8,583	6,455	1,823	185	-621	18,480	—

^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.

The table on page viii provides revised PADD and state level breakout of crude oil production estimates for January through September 1998.

Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1984 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports ^f
	Total	Crude Oil ^e	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1984 Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985 Average	5,437	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986 Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987 Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988 Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989 Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990 Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991 Average	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
1992 Average	7,888	6,083	1,805	950	89	861	6,938
1993 Average	8,620	6,787	1,833	1,003	98	904	7,618
1994 Average	8,996	7,063	1,933	942	99	843	8,054
1995 Average	8,835	7,230	1,605	949	95	855	7,886
1996 Average	9,478	7,508	1,971	981	110	871	8,498
1997 January	9,763	7,492	2,271	1,038	141	897	8,725
February	9,561	7,434	2,127	1,017	229	787	8,544
March	9,833	7,754	2,079	933	136	796	8,900
April	10,114	7,987	2,127	937	92	845	9,177
May	10,818	8,653	2,165	876	26	851	9,941
June	10,736	8,759	1,978	955	57	898	9,782
July	10,008	8,178	1,830	1,012	70	942	8,996
August	10,465	8,621	1,844	1,074	110	964	9,390
September	10,537	8,840	1,697	997	122	875	9,540
October	10,792	8,927	1,865	1,066	152	914	9,726
November	9,948	8,366	1,582	934	32	901	9,014
December	9,328	7,653	1,675	1,197	131	1,066	8,130
Average	10,162	8,225	1,936	1,003	108	896	9,158
1998 January	9,893	8,185	1,708	1,083	231	852	8,811
February	9,577	7,770	1,807	957	197	760	8,620
March	9,694	7,989	1,705	919	99	820	8,775
April	10,398	8,523	1,874	1,029	163	866	9,369
May	10,903	8,957	1,945	1,027	144	883	9,876
June	10,702	8,725	1,977	987	63	924	9,715
July	11,151	9,309	1,842	998	104	894	10,152
August	10,829	9,143	1,686	780	51	729	10,049
September	10,288	8,392	1,896	863	34	828	9,426
October	10,531	8,457	2,073	851	87	763	9,680
November	10,574	8,821	1,752	782	60	721	9,792
December	9,983	8,262	1,721	893	90	803	9,091
Average	10,382	8,550	1,832	931	110	821	9,452
1999 January	^R 10,181	^R 8,308	^R 1,873	^R 896	^R 107	^R 788	^R 9,285
February*	^E 10,583	^E 8,624	^E 1,959	^E 932	^E 104	^E 828	^E 9,651
2-Mo. Average	^E 10,371	^E 8,458	^E 1,914	^E 913	^E 106	^E 807	^E 9,459
1998 2-Mo. Average	9,743	7,988	1,755	1,023	215	809	8,720
1997 2-Mo. Average	9,667	7,465	2,203	1,028	183	845	8,639

Footnotes continued.

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

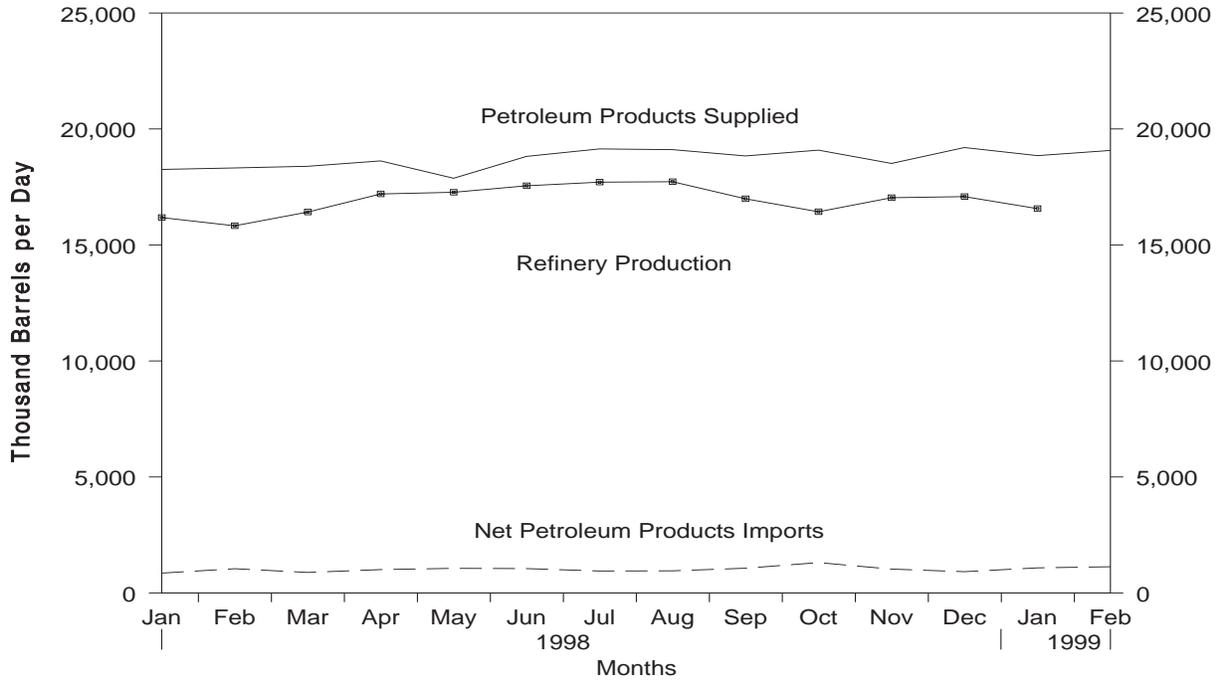
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

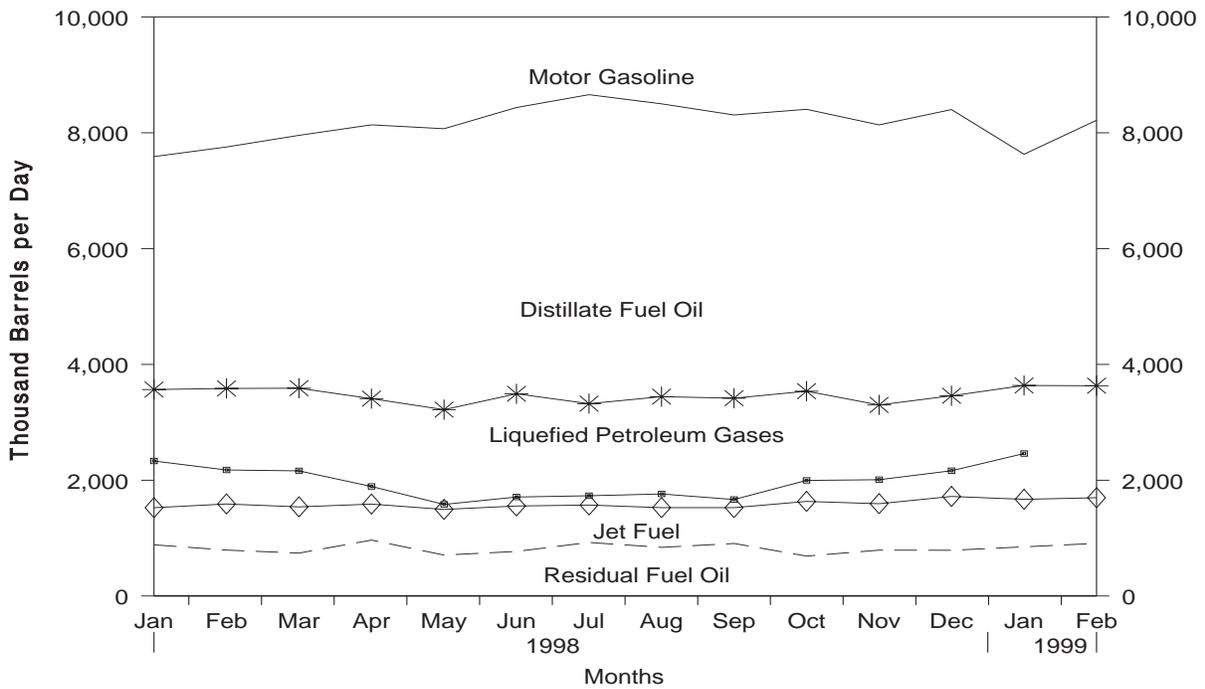
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, January 1998 - Present



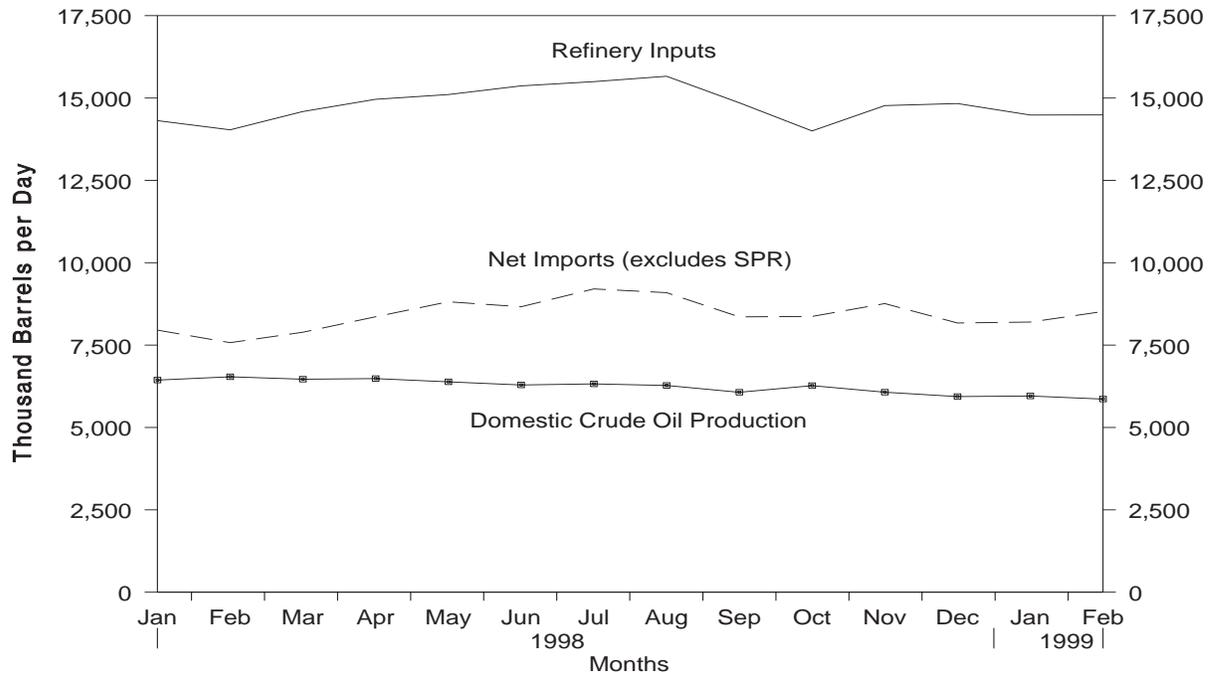
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 1998 - Present



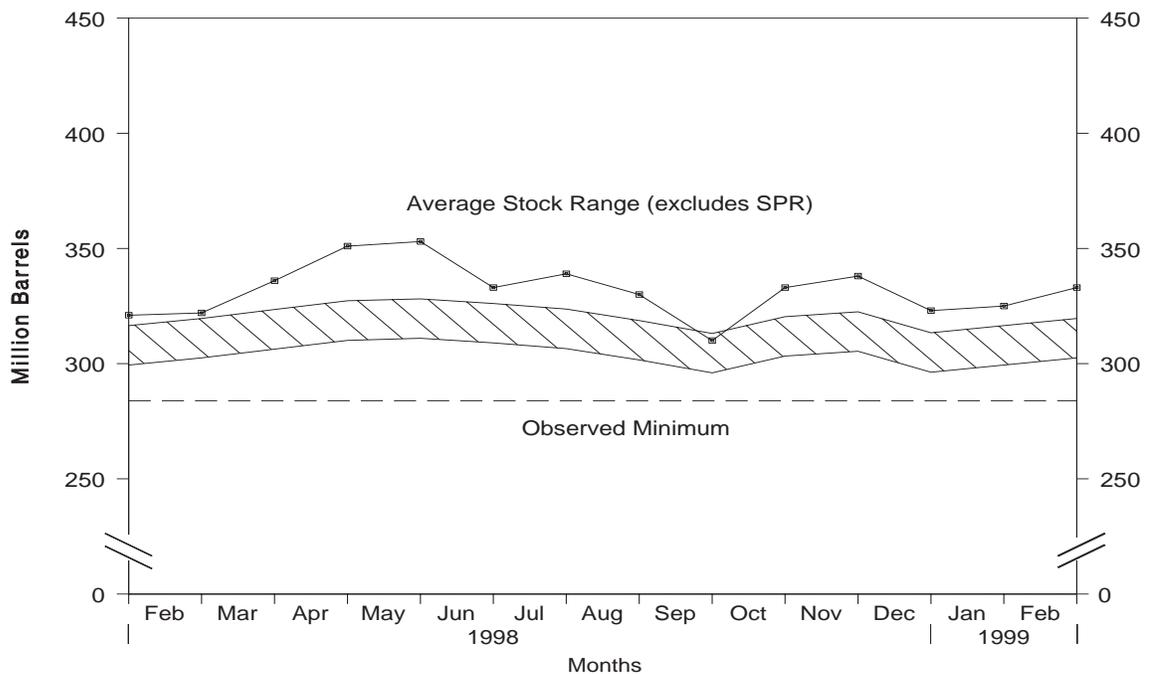
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S7, and S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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



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

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



¹Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).
 Note: The Observed Minimum for crude oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 283.9 million barrels, occurring in December 1996.
 Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month	Supply						Disposition	
	Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil ^a	Crude Losses	
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other			
1984 Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	2	
1985 Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	1	
1986 Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	(s)	
1987 Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	(s)	
1988 Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	(s)	
1989 Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	(s)	
1990 Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	(s)	
1991 Average	7,417	1,798	5,782	0	5,782	195	(s)	
1992 Average	7,171	1,714	6,083	10	6,073	258	(s)	
1993 Average	6,847	1,582	6,787	15	6,772	168	(s)	
1994 Average	6,662	1,559	7,063	12	7,051	266	(s)	
1995 Average	6,560	1,484	7,230	0	7,230	193	(s)	
1996 Average	6,465	1,393	7,508	0	7,508	215	(s)	
1997 January	6,402	1,380	7,492	0	7,492	378	0	
February	6,514	1,384	7,434	0	7,434	-350	0	
March	6,452	1,331	7,754	0	7,754	501	0	
April	6,441	1,330	7,987	0	7,987	167	0	
May	6,474	1,303	8,653	0	8,653	257	0	
June	6,442	1,260	8,759	0	8,759	-170	0	
July	6,409	1,238	8,178	0	8,178	136	0	
August	6,347	1,200	8,621	0	8,621	130	0	
September	6,486	1,276	8,840	0	8,840	199	0	
October	6,467	1,286	8,927	0	8,927	5	0	
November	6,459	1,278	8,366	0	8,366	164	0	
December	6,531	1,290	7,653	0	7,653	267	0	
Average	6,452	1,296	8,225	0	8,225	145	0	
1998 January	E 6,515	E 1,229	8,185	0	8,185	364	0	
February	E 6,449	E 1,238	7,770	0	7,770	62	0	
March	E 6,399	E 1,221	7,989	0	7,989	758	0	
April	E 6,483	E 1,200	8,523	0	8,523	610	0	
May	E 6,363	E 1,173	8,957	0	8,957	-25	0	
June	E 6,252	E 1,135	8,725	0	8,725	-202	0	
July	E 6,193	E 1,155	9,309	0	9,309	299	(s)	
August	E 6,193	E 1,133	9,143	0	9,143	83	0	
September	E 5,918	E 1,093	8,392	0	8,392	-106	0	
October	E 6,152	E 1,197	8,457	0	8,457	267	(s)	
November	E 6,072	E 1,168	8,821	0	8,821	230	0	
December	E 5,938	E 1,160	8,262	0	8,262	341	0	
Average	E 6,243	E 1,175	8,550	0	8,550	226	(s)	
1999 January	RE 5,954	RE 1,164	R 8,308	0	R 8,308	R 396	0	
February*	PE 5,862	PE 1,097	E 8,624	E 0	E 8,624	E -34	E 0	
2-Mo. Average	PE 5,911	PE 1,132	E 8,458	E 0	E 8,458	E 192	E 0	
1998 2-Mo. Average	E 6,484	E 1,233	7,988	0	7,988	221	0	
1997 2-Mo. Average	6,455	1,382	7,465	0	7,465	32	0	

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

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

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

^e Previously published as crude used directly.

^f Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

The table on page viii provides revised PADD and state level breakout of crude oil production estimates for January through September 1998.

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

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks ^c (Million Barrels)		
	Stock Change ^b		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	SPR ^d	Other Primary
	SPR ^d	Other						
1984 Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985 Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986 Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987 Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988 Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989 Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990 Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	586	323
1991 Average	-47	5	13,301	116	18	893	569	325
1992 Average	17	-18	13,411	89	13	893	575	318
1993 Average	34	47	13,613	98	10	922	587	335
1994 Average	13	5	13,866	99	9	929	592	337
1995 Average	(s)	-93	13,973	95	7	895	592	303
1996 Average	-71	-53	14,195	110	6	850	566	284
1997 January	-75	537	13,664	141	5	864	563	301
February	(s)	-121	13,485	229	6	861	563	297
March	(s)	520	14,047	136	5	877	563	313
April	(s)	197	14,303	92	3	883	563	319
May	(s)	230	15,123	26	4	890	563	326
June	(s)	-199	15,170	57	2	884	563	320
July	(s)	-343	14,994	70	2	873	563	310
August	(s)	-283	15,271	110	(s)	864	563	301
September	(s)	95	15,308	122	(s)	867	563	304
October	(s)	393	14,854	152	0	879	563	316
November	(s)	252	14,706	32	0	887	563	324
December	(s)	-607	14,928	131	0	868	563	305
Average	-7	57	14,662	108	2	—	—	—
1998 January	(s)	522	14,313	231	0	884	563	321
February	(s)	50	14,034	197	0	886	563	322
March	0	457	14,590	99	0	900	563	336
April	0	492	14,961	163	0	915	563	351
May	(s)	47	15,104	144	0	916	563	353
June	(s)	-656	15,368	63	0	896	563	333
July	(s)	201	15,496	104	0	903	563	339
August	0	-293	15,660	51	0	894	563	330
September	0	-685	14,854	34	0	873	563	310
October	19	769	14,001	87	0	897	564	333
November	150	143	14,769	60	0	906	569	338
December	93	-473	14,832	90	0	894	571	323
Average	22	50	14,837	110	0	—	—	—
1999 January	R 18	R 49	R 14,483	R 107	0	R 897	R 572	R 325
February*	E 20	E -12	E 14,487	E 104	E 0	E 905	E 572	E 333
2-Mo. Average	E 19	E 21	E 14,485	E 106	E 0	—	—	—
1998 2-Mo. Average	(s)	298	14,181	215	0	—	—	—
1997 2-Mo. Average	-40	225	13,579	183	5	—	—	—

Footnotes continued.

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

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
	Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait ^b		Libya	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1984 Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985 Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986 Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987 Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988 Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989 Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990 Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991 Average	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992 Average	196	24	0	0	51	39	0	0
1993 Average	220	24	0	0	353	344	0	0
1994 Average	243	21	0	0	312	307	0	0
1995 Average	234	27	0	0	218	213	0	0
1996 Average	256	8	1	1	236	235	0	0
1997 January	282	0	0	0	209	209	0	0
February	319	0	0	0	172	172	0	0
March	309	0	35	35	315	315	0	0
April	320	23	84	84	204	204	0	0
May	290	0	102	102	128	128	0	0
June	349	0	115	115	361	361	0	0
July	291	0	88	88	331	331	0	0
August	261	4	(s)	(s)	229	229	0	0
September	259	6	0	0	322	322	0	0
October	272	3	177	177	349	349	0	0
November	267	7	220	220	220	220	0	0
December	208	28	240	240	188	188	0	0
Average	285	6	89	89	253	253	0	0
1998 January	306	9	36	36	194	194	0	0
February	295	7	0	0	283	283	0	0
March	244	13	127	127	307	307	0	0
April	336	0	233	233	262	262	0	0
May	330	16	137	137	399	399	0	0
June	362	31	270	270	275	275	0	0
July	308	26	277	277	435	435	0	0
August	264	10	713	713	273	273	0	0
September	306	7	517	517	259	259	0	0
October	289	31	647	647	230	216	0	0
November	219	22	542	542	224	224	0	0
December	200	31	486	486	228	228	0	0
Average	288	17	334	334	281	280	0	0
1999 January	240	20	471	471	132	132	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
	Qatar		Saudi Arabia ^b		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1984 Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985 Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986 Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987 Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988 Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989 Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990 Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991 Average	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	2,064	1,754
1992 Average	1	0	1,720	1,597	6	0	1,974	1,660
1993 Average	1	0	1,414	1,282	14	12	2,000	1,661
1994 Average	0	0	1,402	1,297	13	11	1,970	1,636
1995 Average	0	0	1,344	1,260	10	5	1,806	1,505
1996 Average	0	0	1,363	1,248	3	3	1,859	1,496
1997 January	0	0	1,344	1,253	0	0	1,835	1,462
February	0	0	1,361	1,250	0	0	1,852	1,421
March	0	0	1,292	1,157	0	0	1,950	1,506
April	15	0	1,573	1,408	0	0	2,197	1,720
May	0	0	1,475	1,333	0	0	1,996	1,564
June	0	0	1,299	1,174	6	0	2,130	1,650
July	0	0	1,313	1,188	14	0	2,037	1,607
August	0	0	1,636	1,516	0	0	2,127	1,750
September	0	0	1,599	1,511	0	0	2,180	1,839
October	16	0	1,377	1,282	0	0	2,191	1,812
November	0	0	1,308	1,257	0	0	2,015	1,704
December	15	0	1,311	1,192	0	0	1,962	1,649
Average	4	0	1,407	1,293	2	0	2,040	1,641
1998 January	0	0	1,500	1,422	0	0	2,035	1,660
February	18	18	1,415	1,305	0	0	2,011	1,614
March	0	0	1,508	1,359	13	13	2,199	1,819
April	0	0	1,470	1,305	20	20	2,322	1,821
May	0	0	1,352	1,273	0	0	2,218	1,824
June	15	0	1,631	1,550	0	0	2,554	2,126
July	15	0	1,609	1,575	0	0	2,644	2,313
August	0	0	1,500	1,468	0	0	2,750	2,463
September	0	0	1,606	1,532	0	0	2,689	2,315
October	0	0	1,283	1,195	0	0	2,450	2,089
November	0	0	1,386	1,323	0	0	2,371	2,111
December	0	0	1,402	1,326	0	0	2,316	2,071
Average	4	1	1,472	1,386	3	3	2,382	2,021
1999 January	0	0	1,511	1,410	0	0	2,354	2,032

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month	Imports from Other-OPEC Sources								
	Ecuador ^c		Gabon ^d		Indonesia		Iran		
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	
1984	Average	55	47	58	57	343	304	10	10
1985	Average	67	56	52	51	314	292	27	27
1986	Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987	Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988	Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	^g (s)	^g (s)
1989	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	Average	63	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1992	Average	65	62	124	123	78	70	0	0
1993	Average	81	78	152	151	81	65	0	0
1994	Average	(c)	(c)	194	194	111	92	0	0
1995	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	88	64	0	0
1996	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	59	44	0	0
1997	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	55	38	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	51	39	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	18	15	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	40	32	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	86	86	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	57	50	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	73	66	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	24	21	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	90	83	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	42	42	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	79	74	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	84	68	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	58	51	0	0
1998	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	36	33	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	24	24	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	50	47	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	44	26	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	21	21	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	0	0	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	96	84	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	59	41	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	73	54	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	84	71	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	165	138	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	34	34	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	57	48	0	0
1999	January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	80	75	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month	Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC ^{c,d,e}	
	Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC ^{c,d}			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1984 Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985 Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986 Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987 Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988 Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989 Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990 Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991 Average	703	683	1,035	668	2,028	1,622	4,092	3,377
1992 Average	681	665	1,170	826	2,117	1,746	4,092	3,406
1993 Average	740	722	1,300	1,010	2,354	2,026	4,354	3,687
1994 Average	637	624	1,334	1,034	2,277	1,944	4,247	3,580
1995 Average	627	621	1,480	1,151	2,196	1,835	4,002	3,341
1996 Average	617	595	1,676	1,303	2,353	1,942	4,211	3,438
1997 January	548	522	1,641	1,215	2,243	1,775	4,078	3,237
February	625	620	1,601	1,262	2,278	1,920	4,130	3,341
March	542	541	1,769	1,348	2,329	1,904	4,279	3,410
April	756	747	1,695	1,319	2,491	2,098	4,688	3,818
May	992	975	1,927	1,449	3,005	2,510	5,001	4,073
June	919	919	1,893	1,508	2,869	2,478	4,999	4,128
July	580	571	1,738	1,418	2,391	2,055	4,429	3,662
August	882	866	1,794	1,394	2,700	2,280	4,827	4,030
September	769	769	1,822	1,478	2,680	2,329	4,860	4,168
October	688	675	1,991	1,605	2,722	2,323	4,913	4,134
November	649	649	1,689	1,418	2,416	2,141	4,431	3,845
December	423	423	1,699	1,304	2,205	1,795	4,168	3,444
Average	698	689	1,773	1,394	2,529	2,134	4,569	3,775
1998 January	613	608	1,600	1,333	2,250	1,974	4,285	3,634
February	544	544	1,699	1,328	2,267	1,896	4,278	3,510
March	812	812	1,657	1,316	2,519	2,175	4,718	3,994
April	772	772	1,626	1,334	2,443	2,132	4,765	3,953
May	899	892	1,902	1,549	2,822	2,463	5,040	4,287
June	771	755	1,565	1,326	2,336	2,081	4,890	4,207
July	873	871	1,728	1,415	2,697	2,371	5,341	4,684
August	736	726	1,683	1,349	2,478	2,116	5,227	4,579
September	502	496	1,484	1,199	2,058	1,749	4,747	4,064
October	633	626	1,901	1,503	2,618	2,199	5,068	4,289
November	574	545	1,682	1,349	2,422	2,031	4,793	4,143
December	490	483	1,651	1,271	2,176	1,788	4,492	3,859
Average	686	679	1,683	1,357	2,426	2,084	4,808	4,105
1999 January	687	686	1,615	1,222	2,382	1,983	4,736	4,015

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China, People's Republic of	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1984	Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	Average	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992	Average	336	336	19	17	36	0	20	0	1,069	797	90	84
1993	Average	336	336	19	18	28	0	33	0	1,181	900	51	50
1994	Average	331	322	17	16	29	0	31	1	1,272	983	65	64
1995	Average	367	360	16	16	2	0	8	0	1,332	1,040	53	53
1996	Average	351	344	31	25	1	0	9	0	1,424	1,075	57	57
1997	January	485	485	21	21	0	0	1	0	1,571	1,162	84	84
	February	422	422	0	0	13	0	0	0	1,605	1,155	65	65
	March	467	461	37	37	0	0	4	0	1,508	1,158	120	120
	April	435	422	22	22	0	0	0	0	1,454	1,063	46	46
	May	374	369	61	44	0	0	0	0	1,571	1,203	21	21
	June	480	480	23	23	0	0	20	0	1,546	1,184	44	44
	July	416	416	77	48	0	0	21	0	1,547	1,201	0	0
	August	323	323	91	60	0	0	4	0	1,630	1,275	42	42
	September	428	428	67	27	0	0	3	0	1,577	1,250	49	43
	October	537	537	92	53	0	0	6	0	1,503	1,175	48	47
	November	480	480	23	23	0	0	2	0	1,559	1,213	22	22
	December	286	286	59	14	0	0	0	0	1,689	1,333	45	45
	Average	427	425	48	31	1	0	5	0	1,563	1,198	49	48
1998	January	427	427	5	0	0	0	6	0	1,679	1,313	36	36
	February	417	417	48	48	0	0	0	0	1,717	1,382	41	41
	March	302	302	46	30	0	0	27	0	1,460	1,132	63	63
	April	452	452	62	14	0	0	11	0	1,546	1,239	36	36
	May	503	495	82	60	3	0	28	0	1,608	1,316	70	70
	June	399	399	77	33	0	0	45	0	1,683	1,404	81	81
	July	551	551	69	48	0	0	29	0	1,624	1,338	73	73
	August	422	422	42	21	0	0	28	0	1,555	1,248	57	57
	September	461	457	77	23	0	0	22	0	1,572	1,227	20	20
	October	470	457	71	30	0	0	29	0	1,551	1,202	24	24
	November	509	505	31	31	0	0	15	0	1,446	1,199	0	0
	December	463	459	57	36	0	0	11	0	1,483	1,184	0	0
	Average	448	445	56	31	(s)	0	21	0	1,576	1,264	42	42
1999	January	389	389	0	0	0	0	2	0	1,617	1,235	(s)	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Colombia		Ecuador ^c		Gabon ^d		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1984	Average	8	0	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	45	(s)	1	0	748	659
1985	Average	23	0	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	60	(s)	3	1	816	715
1986	Average	87	57	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	76	0	12	11	699	621
1987	Average	148	115	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	54	1	13	12	655	602
1988	Average	134	106	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	65	5	19	19	747	674
1989	Average	172	136	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	34	3	39	39	767	716
1990	Average	182	140	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	58	2	41	40	755	689
1991	Average	163	123	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	47	3	24	24	807	759
1992	Average	126	102	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	55	0	10	10	830	787
1993	Average	171	141	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	31	0	11	10	919	863
1994	Average	161	146	91	91	(d)	(d)	22	0	10	6	984	939
1995	Average	219	207	97	96	229	229	5	0	8	6	1,068	1,027
1996	Average	234	226	104	96	184	184	8	0	11	6	1,244	1,207
1997	January	227	226	112	107	62	62	8	0	32	0	1,324	1,280
	February	248	248	110	110	262	262	27	0	7	7	1,277	1,241
	March	260	257	148	148	217	217	5	0	33	0	1,310	1,249
	April	255	255	73	73	203	203	26	0	33	0	1,448	1,416
	May	272	266	109	104	210	210	9	0	9	0	1,429	1,408
	June	228	228	132	132	226	226	0	0	32	24	1,401	1,382
	July	235	225	122	122	335	335	0	0	28	0	1,366	1,347
	August	250	250	128	128	203	203	2	0	23	15	1,452	1,448
	September	289	289	143	143	271	271	0	0	37	29	1,410	1,395
	October	321	321	143	143	235	235	8	0	19	19	1,526	1,500
	November	322	322	91	91	256	256	0	0	8	0	1,460	1,453
	December	350	350	66	66	288	288	5	0	7	0	1,215	1,192
	Average	271	270	115	114	230	230	7	0	23	8	1,385	1,360
1998	January	281	281	77	77	264	264	26	0	17	11	1,467	1,438
	February	243	235	103	103	244	244	6	0	64	49	1,214	1,197
	March	261	261	75	75	312	312	12	0	10	10	1,235	1,220
	April	348	348	88	81	256	256	2	0	29	13	1,473	1,444
	May	394	385	114	105	194	194	35	0	63	55	1,377	1,359
	June	340	333	75	67	110	110	18	0	14	0	1,400	1,379
	July	229	229	89	89	197	197	8	0	46	38	1,398	1,372
	August	360	357	158	158	118	118	10	0	11	4	1,153	1,139
	September	306	305	107	96	202	202	0	0	16	0	1,417	1,367
	October	356	354	130	125	115	115	18	0	9	0	1,132	1,121
	November	352	352	134	134	220	220	0	0	25	16	1,379	1,322
	December	488	479	41	38	220	220	6	0	19	10	1,367	1,301
	Average	330	327	99	96	204	204	12	0	27	17	1,335	1,305
1999	January	445	440	66	66	163	163	0	0	28	13	1,308	1,237

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Netherlands		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia ^f		Spain	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1984	Average	65	3	188	0	114	112	42	0	13	(s)	11	0
1985	Average	58	0	40	0	32	31	28	0	8	(s)	29	1
1986	Average	54	0	25	0	60	53	21	0	18	(s)	53	0
1987	Average	60	0	29	0	80	70	21	0	11	0	55	0
1988	Average	61	0	36	0	67	62	22	0	29	0	68	0
1989	Average	49	0	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0
1990	Average	55	0	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0
1991	Average	29	0	81	0	82	74	27	0	29	1	33	0
1992	Average	26	0	65	0	127	119	26	0	18	5	32	0
1993	Average	10	0	82	0	142	137	29	0	55	36	37	0
1994	Average	32	0	98	0	202	190	22	0	30	27	37	0
1995	Average	15	0	52	0	273	258	15	0	25	14	16	1
1996	Average	19	0	64	0	313	293	20	0	25	18	29	1
1997	January	40	0	94	0	244	230	18	0	21	0	31	0
	February	33	0	60	0	204	179	16	0	19	0	36	0
	March	40	0	102	0	295	276	7	0	13	0	6	0
	April	20	0	114	0	307	294	12	0	20	0	9	0
	May	13	0	116	0	388	366	21	0	0	0	23	0
	June	37	0	66	0	329	318	13	0	8	0	45	0
	July	5	0	61	0	386	360	24	0	9	0	6	0
	August	15	0	65	0	321	320	20	0	32	19	41	0
	September	54	0	71	0	285	265	14	0	0	0	21	0
	October	13	0	46	0	346	312	19	0	13	6	12	0
	November	28	0	33	0	316	276	23	0	21	7	19	0
	December	1	0	54	0	275	249	10	0	0	0	5	0
	Average	25	0	74	0	309	288	16	0	13	3	21	0
1998	January	6	0	87	0	217	208	18	0	0	0	15	0
	February	18	0	85	0	169	169	21	0	12	0	13	0
	March	5	0	90	32	210	198	5	0	3	0	0	0
	April	36	0	63	0	232	232	4	0	(s)	0	9	0
	May	27	0	55	0	196	172	18	0	0	0	14	0
	June	16	0	86	0	283	252	13	0	34	34	26	0
	July	59	0	24	0	318	311	21	0	69	69	34	0
	August	11	0	41	0	287	260	23	0	(s)	0	8	0
	September	26	0	58	0	201	162	12	0	34	0	16	0
	October	49	0	84	0	199	186	20	0	15	0	4	0
	November	53	0	124	0	262	252	12	0	51	0	21	0
	December	14	0	43	0	202	199	15	0	57	0	33	0
	Average	26	0	70	3	232	217	15	0	23	9	16	0
1999	January	37	0	94	0	216	179	18	0	11	0	4	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1984 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a										Total Imports		
	Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC ^{c,d}				
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	
1984	Average	94	87	402	378	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	Average	113	98	310	278	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	Average	125	93	350	317	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	Average	106	75	352	304	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	Average	97	71	315	254	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average	94	73	215	160	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	Average	96	76	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	Average	88	72	138	106	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992	Average	95	70	230	200	249	0	335	149	3,796	2,676	7,888	6,083
1993	Average	74	55	350	312	254	0	452	240	4,266	3,100	8,620	6,787
1994	Average	77	62	458	396	328	0	450	239	4,749	3,483	8,996	7,063
1995	Average	70	62	383	341	278	0	302	181	4,833	3,889	8,835	7,230
1996	Average	76	58	308	216	313	0	440	265	5,267	4,070	9,478	7,508
1997	January	74	55	400	333	335	0	502	210	5,685	4,255	9,763	7,492
	February	69	61	236	172	341	0	380	170	5,431	4,093	9,561	7,434
	March	56	55	236	161	254	0	437	206	5,554	4,344	9,833	7,754
	April	69	62	159	70	321	0	401	242	5,426	4,169	10,114	7,987
	May	70	66	261	181	300	0	558	341	5,817	4,579	10,818	8,653
	June	55	55	372	311	300	0	380	225	5,737	4,631	10,736	8,759
	July	62	54	198	165	310	0	370	243	5,579	4,515	10,008	8,178
	August	41	37	268	220	319	0	368	251	5,638	4,591	10,465	8,621
	September	66	58	166	110	248	0	476	364	5,677	4,672	10,537	8,840
	October	58	55	154	119	301	0	479	271	5,879	4,793	10,792	8,927
	November	65	57	127	87	260	0	403	236	5,517	4,521	9,948	8,366
	December	53	53	135	98	314	0	304	235	5,160	4,208	9,328	7,653
	Average	61	56	226	169	300	0	422	250	5,593	4,450	10,162	8,225
1998	January	58	54	232	166	283	0	408	276	5,609	4,551	9,893	8,185
	February	60	60	170	89	296	0	358	224	5,299	4,260	9,577	7,770
	March	53	53	95	70	334	0	376	236	4,976	3,995	9,694	7,989
	April	48	48	224	154	272	0	444	254	5,633	4,570	10,398	8,523
	May	61	53	233	133	292	0	494	273	5,863	4,670	10,903	8,957
	June	64	56	227	125	310	0	511	245	5,812	4,518	10,702	8,725
	July	79	56	96	36	360	0	436	219	5,809	4,625	11,151	9,309
	August	63	53	371	295	279	0	607	435	5,602	4,564	10,829	9,143
	September	38	38	142	109	277	0	538	322	5,541	4,328	10,288	8,392
	October	65	57	384	278	268	0	469	220	5,462	4,169	10,531	8,457
	November	38	38	373	283	266	0	471	327	5,781	4,679	10,574	8,821
	December	79	72	199	119	274	0	421	286	5,492	4,403	9,983	8,262
	Average	59	53	229	155	293	0	462	277	5,574	4,445	10,382	8,550
1999	January	52	34	215	167	300	0	479	370	5,445	4,292	10,181	8,308

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

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

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

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

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

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

^g A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

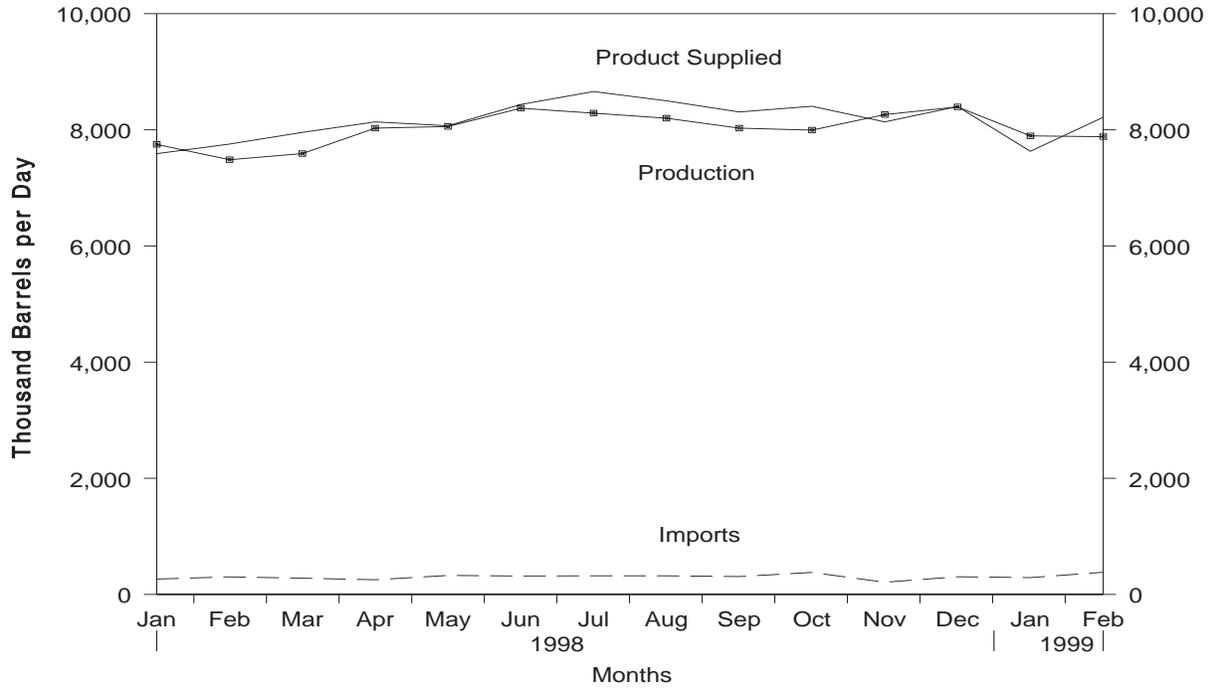
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

— = Not Applicable.

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

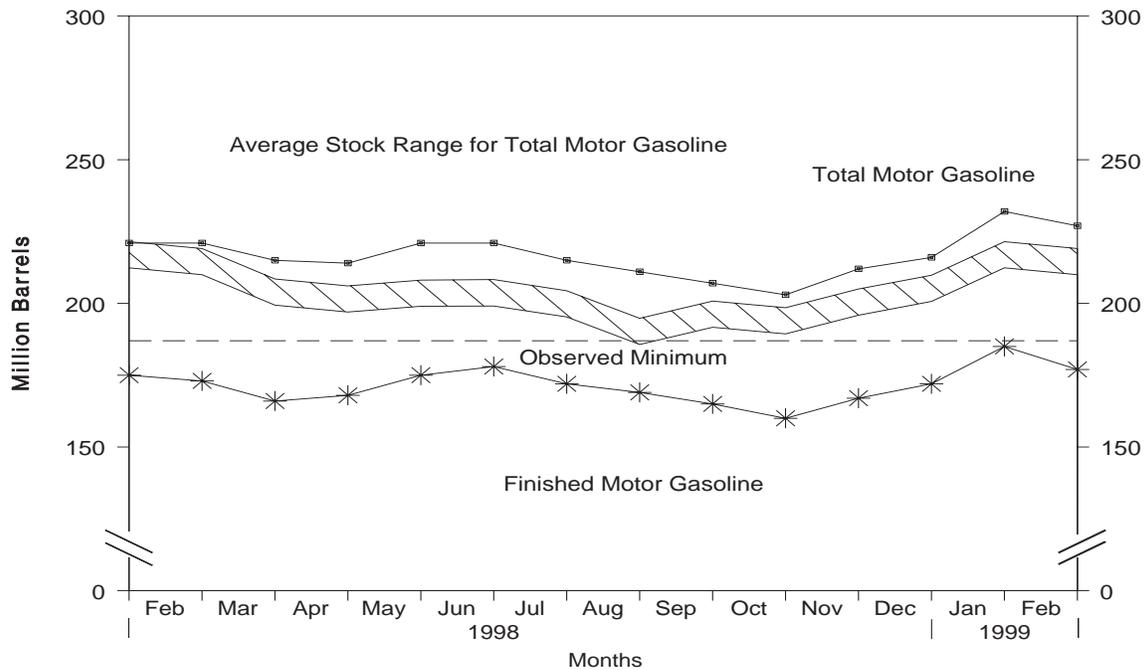
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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



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

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



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The Observed Minimum for total motor gasoline stocks in the last 36-month period was 187.0 million barrels, occurring in August 1997.

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

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1984 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)		Ending Stocks (Million Barrels)
	Total Production ^b	Imports ^c	Stock Change ^{c,d}	Exports	Product Supplied ^b	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates
						Total ^e	Finished	
1984 Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	243	205	—
1985 Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	223	190	—
1986 Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	233	194	—
1987 Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	226	189	—
1988 Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	228	190	—
1989 Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	213	177	—
1990 Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	220	181	—
1991 Average	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	219	182	—
1992 Average	7,058	294	-11	96	7,268	216	178	—
1993 Average	7,360	247	26	105	7,476	226	187	13
1994 Average	7,312	356	-31	97	7,601	215	176	17
1995 Average	7,588	265	-40	104	7,789	202	161	12
1996 Average	7,647	336	-12	104	7,891	195	157	13
1997 January	7,307	320	250	75	7,301	208	165	13
February	7,341	324	-114	111	7,668	204	162	13
March	7,302	370	-247	123	7,796	200	154	14
April	7,811	300	-70	117	8,064	197	152	13
May	8,081	362	203	101	8,139	202	158	13
June	8,186	387	189	96	8,288	204	164	12
July	7,954	291	-414	164	8,496	190	151	13
August.....	8,075	292	-41	175	8,233	187	150	13
September	8,158	269	275	130	8,023	198	158	13
October	8,037	291	1	186	8,141	200	158	12
November	7,999	239	122	151	7,965	203	162	12
December	8,160	265	154	206	8,065	210	166	12
Average	7,870	309	26	137	8,017	—	—	—
1998 January	7,749	265	296	128	7,590	221	175	13
February	7,485	303	-90	124	7,755	221	173	14
March	7,591	280	-205	121	7,956	215	166	13
April	8,029	253	64	81	8,137	214	168	13
May	8,057	328	212	103	8,070	221	175	13
June	8,372	317	92	159	8,437	221	178	14
July	8,287	321	-168	117	8,659	215	172	13
August.....	8,200	321	-119	141	8,500	211	169	13
September	8,029	308	-135	163	8,308	207	165	13
October	7,995	379	-152	121	8,405	203	160	12
November	8,263	210	248	89	8,136	212	167	13
December	8,395	305	145	153	8,401	216	172	14
Average	8,041	299	16	125	8,199	—	—	—
1999 January	R 7,896	289	R 426	R 130	R 7,630	R 232	R 185	14
February*	E 7,882	E 382	E -67	E 114	E 8,217	E 227	E 177	NA
2-Mo. Average	E 7,889	E 333	E 192	E 122	E 7,909	—	—	—
1998 2-Mo. Average	7,624	283	113	126	7,668	—	—	—
1997 2-Mo. Average	7,323	322	77	92	7,475	—	—	—

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

^c Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

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

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

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

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

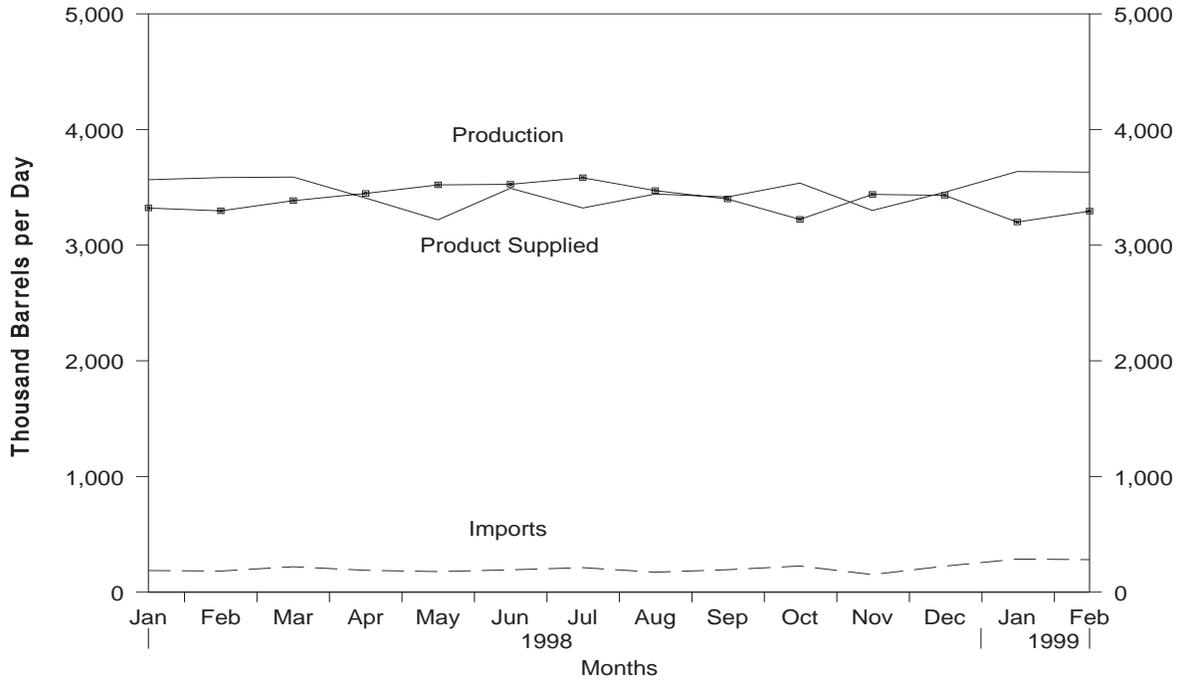
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

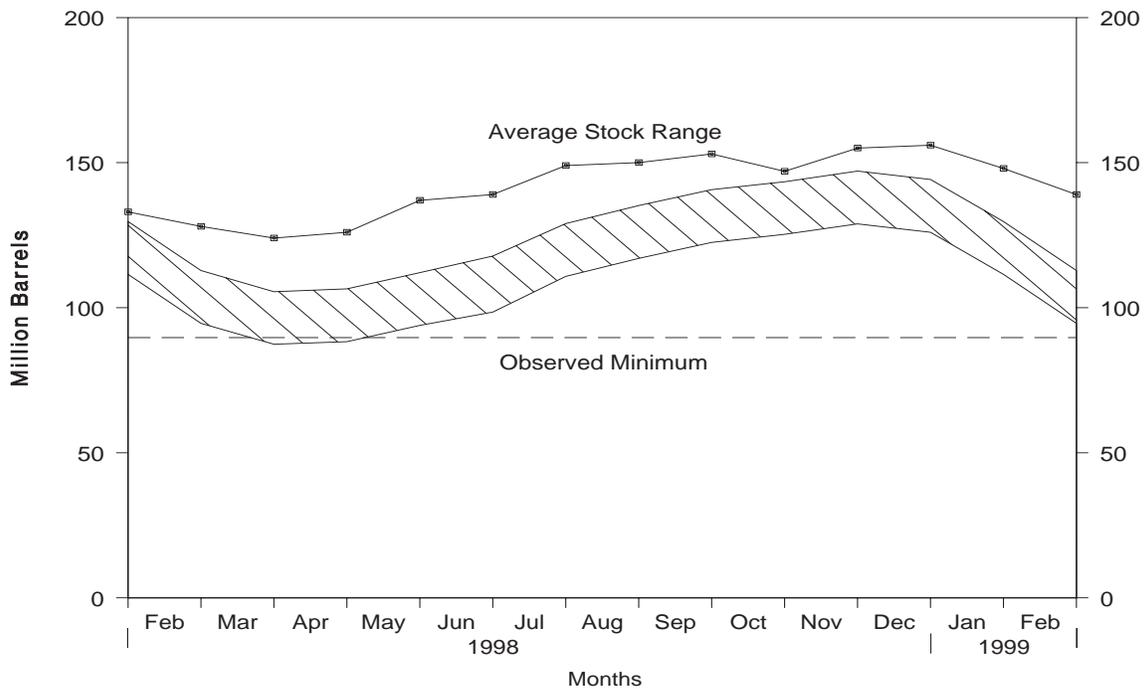
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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



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

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



Note: The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 89.7 million barrels, occurring in March 1996.
 Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1984 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)		
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^c	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur
1984 Average	2,681	272	57	51	2,845	161	—	—
1985 Average	2,687	200	-48	67	2,868	144	—	—
1986 Average	2,798	247	31	100	2,914	155	—	—
1987 Average	2,731	255	-56	66	2,976	134	—	—
1988 Average	2,859	302	-30	69	3,122	124	—	—
1989 Average	2,899	306	-49	97	3,157	106	—	—
1990 Average	2,925	278	73	109	3,021	132	—	—
1991 Average	2,962	205	31	215	2,921	144	—	—
1992 Average	2,974	216	-8	219	2,979	141	—	—
1993 Average	3,132	184	1	274	3,041	141	64	77
1994 Average	3,205	203	12	234	3,162	145	73	73
1995 Average	3,155	193	-41	183	3,207	130	67	63
1996 Average	3,316	230	-10	190	3,365	127	68	58
1997 January	3,119	293	-508	133	3,786	111	60	51
February	3,090	246	-197	107	3,427	105	56	49
March	3,244	245	-137	120	3,505	101	58	43
April	3,280	256	-134	166	3,504	97	59	39
May	3,527	220	359	153	3,235	108	63	45
June	3,523	219	326	174	3,243	118	65	53
July	3,365	223	161	151	3,275	123	64	59
August.....	3,439	202	320	185	3,136	133	69	64
September	3,445	210	189	160	3,306	139	69	70
October	3,480	213	-89	133	3,650	136	63	73
November	3,566	175	156	149	3,435	141	68	73
December	3,604	232	-70	192	3,714	138	68	70
Average	3,392	228	32	152	3,435	—	—	—
1998 January	3,321	187	-192	133	3,566	133	68	65
February	3,297	183	-183	79	3,585	128	65	63
March	3,385	220	-113	129	3,589	124	63	61
April	3,447	189	42	186	3,408	126	63	63
May	3,521	178	359	121	3,219	137	69	68
June	3,526	193	78	149	3,492	139	70	69
July	3,583	212	312	161	3,322	149	76	73
August.....	3,472	173	54	150	3,442	150	73	78
September	3,399	194	68	107	3,417	153	73	80
October	3,223	226	-163	75	3,537	147	69	79
November	3,439	152	236	54	3,300	155	73	81
December	3,431	225	53	145	3,458	156	77	79
Average	3,421	195	47	124	3,444	—	—	—
1999 January	R 3,200	R 286	R -268	R 117	R 3,637	R 148	R 75	R 73
February*	E 3,294	E 281	E -181	E 123	E 3,632	E 139	E 73	E 66
2-Mo. Average	E 3,244	E 284	E -227	E 120	E 3,635	—	—	—
1998 2-Mo. Average	3,309	185	-188	107	3,575	—	—	—
1997 2-Mo. Average	3,105	271	-361	121	3,616	—	—	—

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

R = Revised data. E = Estimated.

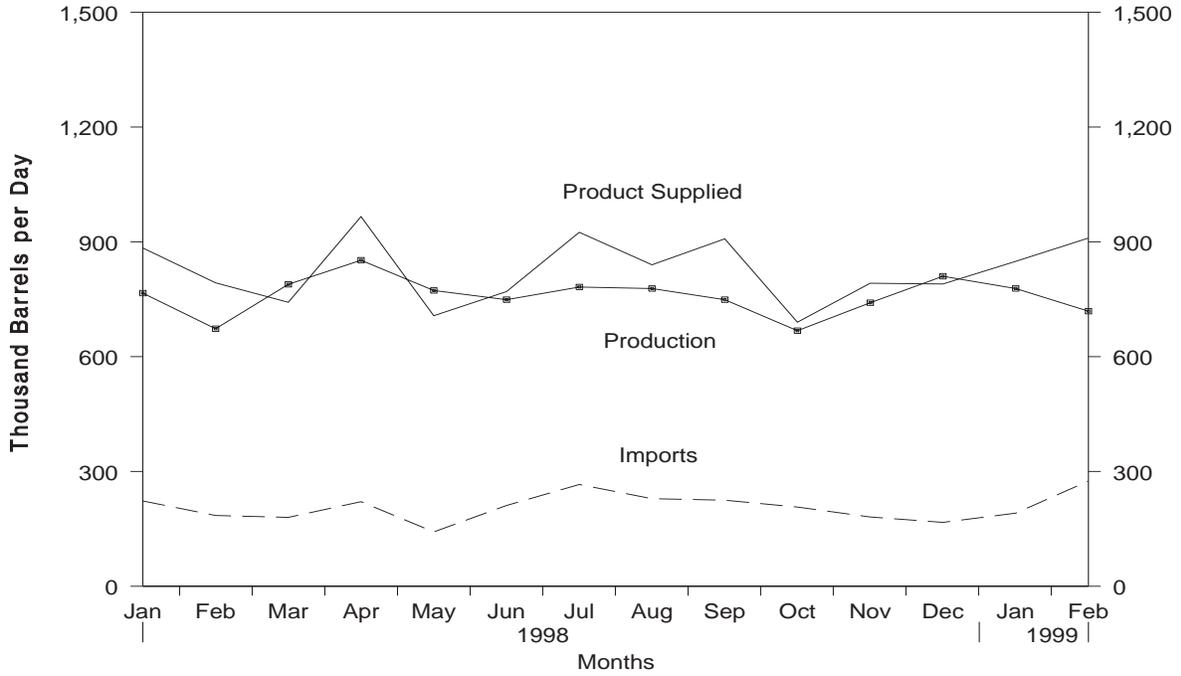
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

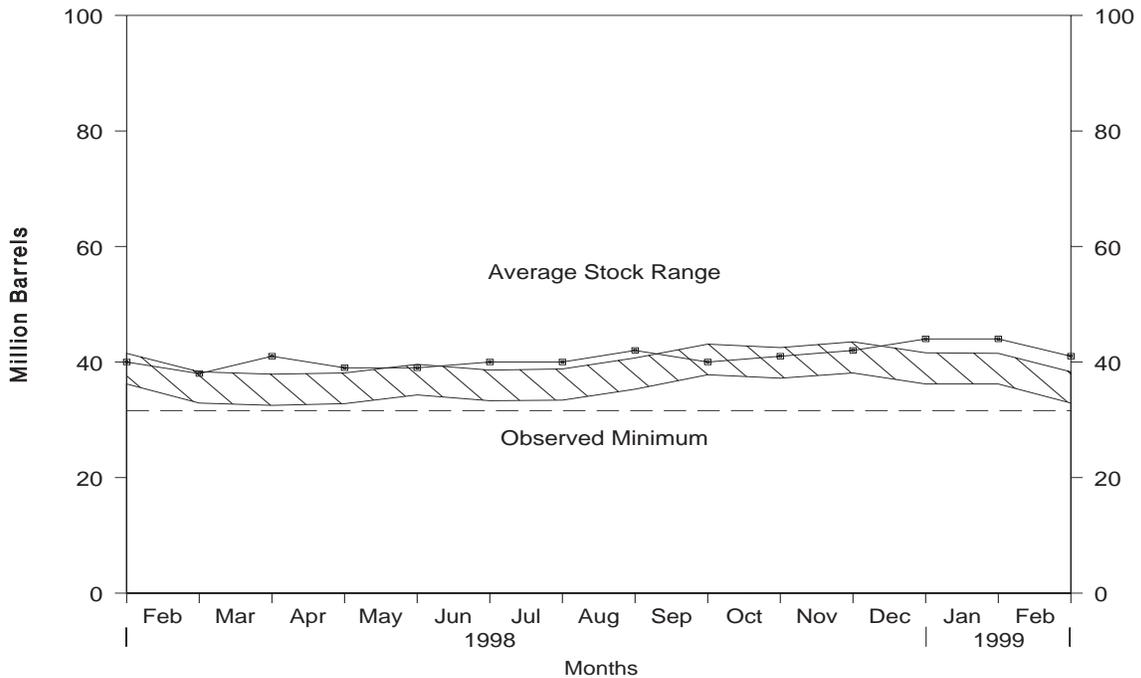
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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



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

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



Note: The Observed Minimum for residual fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 31.6 million barrels, occurring in March 1996.
 Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1984 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
1984 Average	891	681	12	190	1,369	53
1985 Average	882	510	-7	197	1,202	50
1986 Average	889	669	-8	147	1,418	47
1987 Average	885	565	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988 Average	926	644	-8	200	1,378	45
1989 Average	954	629	-2	215	1,370	44
1990 Average	950	504	13	211	1,229	49
1991 Average	934	453	4	226	1,158	50
1992 Average	892	375	-20	193	1,094	43
1993 Average	835	373	4	123	1,080	44
1994 Average	826	314	-6	125	1,021	42
1995 Average	788	187	-13	136	852	37
1996 Average	726	248	24	102	848	46
1997 January	801	211	-131	171	972	42
February	795	253	-66	137	977	40
March	638	239	46	89	742	41
April	617	250	-29	105	791	41
May	618	175	-44	102	736	39
June	727	168	(s)	130	765	39
July	643	177	-119	159	781	35
August	644	187	31	80	720	36
September	687	146	-54	91	797	35
October	723	158	41	133	707	36
November	789	204	61	122	809	38
December	818	167	83	120	781	40
Average	708	194	-15	120	797	—
1998 January	766	223	-25	131	884	40
February	673	185	-55	120	793	38
March	789	180	93	135	742	41
April	852	221	-60	168	966	39
May	773	142	-18	227	707	39
June	749	211	38	152	770	40
July	782	266	(s)	124	925	40
August	778	229	62	105	840	42
September	749	225	-67	133	908	40
October	668	207	47	139	690	41
November	741	181	20	110	792	42
December	810	167	78	108	790	44
Average	762	203	10	138	817	—
1999 January	R 778	R 191	R -13	R 133	R 849	R 44
February*	E 719	E 275	E -48	E 131	E 910	E 41
2-Mo. Average	E 750	E 231	E -29	E 132	E 878	—
1998 2-Mo. Average	722	205	-39	126	841	—
1997 2-Mo. Average	798	231	-100	155	974	—

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

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

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

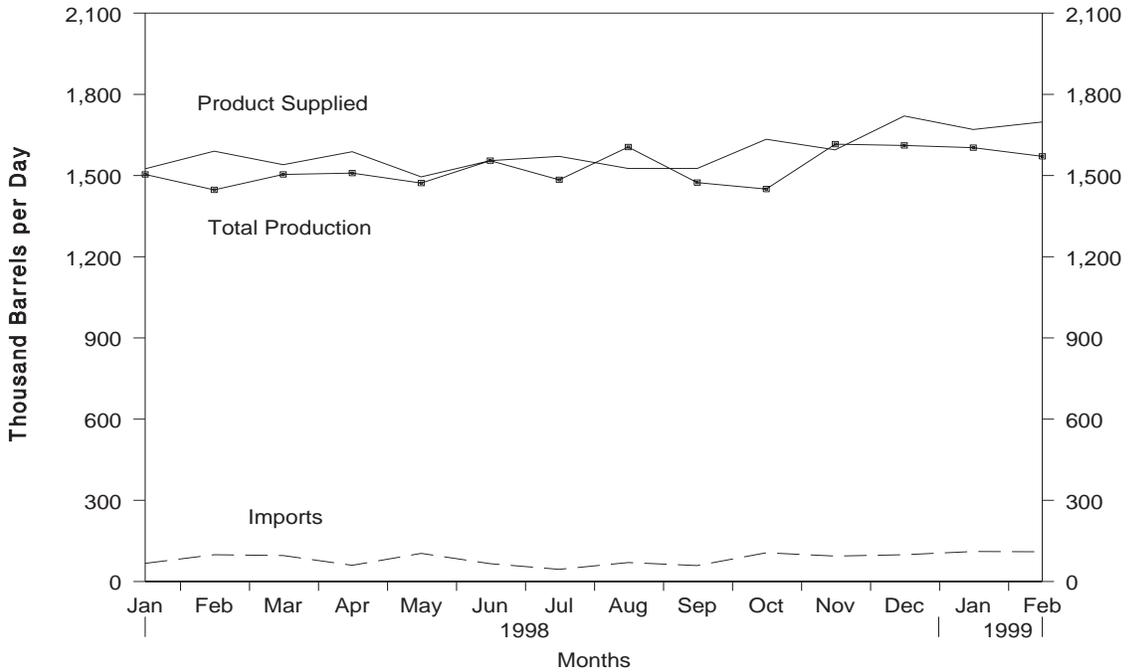
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

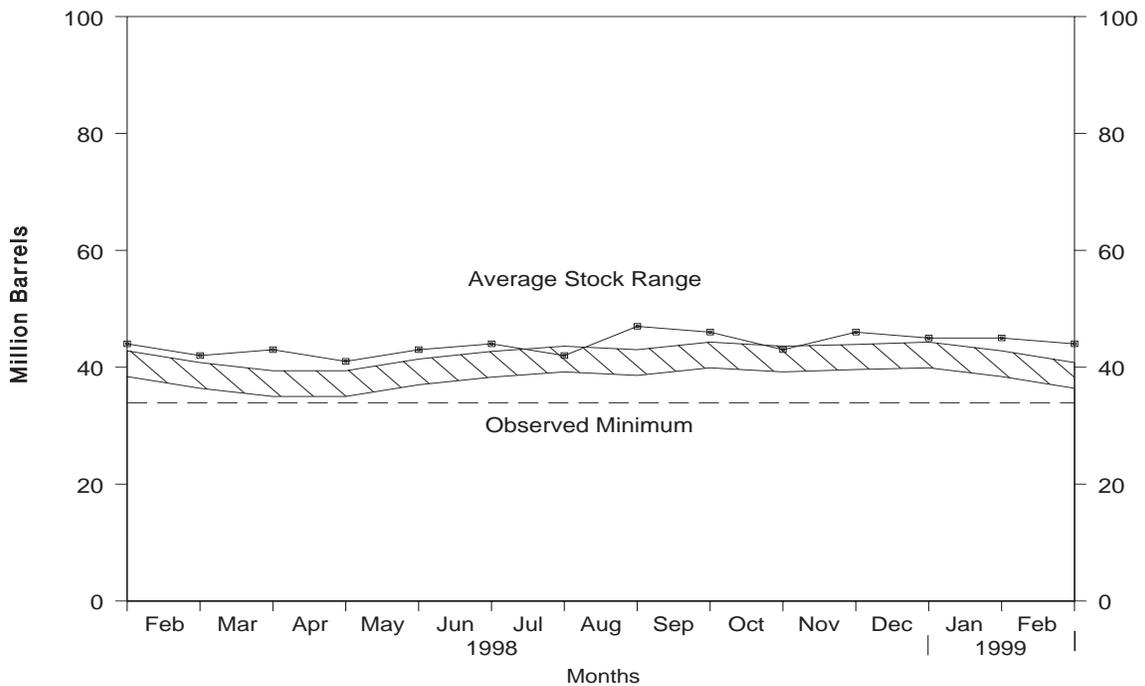
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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



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

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



Note: The Observed Minimum for total jet fuel stocks in the last 36-month period was 33.9 million barrels, occurring in March 1996.
 Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1984 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)	
	Production		Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied		Total	Kerosene-Type
	Total	Kerosene-Type				Total	Kerosene-Type		
1984 Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42	35
1985 Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40	34
1986 Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50	43
1987 Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50	42
1988 Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44	38
1989 Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41	34
1990 Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	52	46
1991 Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	49	44
1992 Average	1,399	1,254	82	-16	43	1,454	1,310	43	39
1993 Average	1,422	1,309	100	-7	59	1,469	1,357	40	38
1994 Average	1,448	1,410	117	18	20	1,527	1,480	47	46
1995 Average	1,416	1,407	106	-19	26	1,514	1,497	40	39
1996 Average	1,515	1,513	111	(s)	48	1,578	1,575	40	40
1997 January	1,491	1,491	100	-101	78	1,615	1,614	37	37
February	1,511	1,510	116	31	23	1,572	1,571	38	38
March	1,488	1,487	106	55	11	1,529	1,528	39	39
April	1,493	1,492	98	11	21	1,559	1,558	40	40
May	1,515	1,514	91	46	9	1,551	1,551	41	41
June	1,581	1,580	108	77	38	1,574	1,573	43	43
July	1,619	1,618	86	-14	33	1,685	1,685	43	43
August	1,580	1,579	103	7	27	1,648	1,648	43	43
September	1,593	1,592	87	78	16	1,586	1,585	46	46
October	1,581	1,580	77	19	40	1,599	1,599	46	46
November	1,609	1,608	55	8	44	1,612	1,612	46	46
December	1,588	1,588	63	-75	78	1,647	1,647	44	44
Average	1,554	1,554	91	11	35	1,599	1,598	—	—
1998 January	1,504	1,503	67	9	37	1,525	1,524	44	44
February	1,447	1,447	99	-70	25	1,590	1,590	42	42
March	1,504	1,503	96	24	36	1,540	1,547	43	43
April	1,509	1,508	60	-51	32	1,588	1,588	41	41
May	1,472	1,471	104	55	25	1,495	1,497	43	43
June	1,555	1,555	66	42	25	1,555	1,555	44	44
July	1,484	1,483	45	-71	28	1,571	1,573	42	42
August	1,605	1,604	70	140	8	1,526	1,527	47	47
September	1,474	1,473	59	-20	26	1,526	1,527	46	46
October	1,450	1,450	106	-100	22	1,634	1,623	43	43
November	1,616	1,616	94	90	25	1,595	1,596	46	46
December	1,611	1,611	99	-27	17	1,720	1,721	45	45
Average	1,520	1,519	80	2	26	1,572	1,572	—	—
1999 January	R 1,603	R 1,603	R 111	R 18	R 26	R 1,670	R 1,670	45	45
February*	E 1,571	E 1,571	E 110	E -45	E 28	E 1,698	E 1,698	E 44	E 44
2-Mo. Average	E 1,588	E 1,588	E 110	E -12	E 27	E 1,683	E 1,683	—	—
1998 2-Mo. Average	1,477	1,476	82	-28	31	1,556	1,555	—	—
1997 2-Mo. Average	1,501	1,500	108	-38	52	1,595	1,593	—	—

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

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

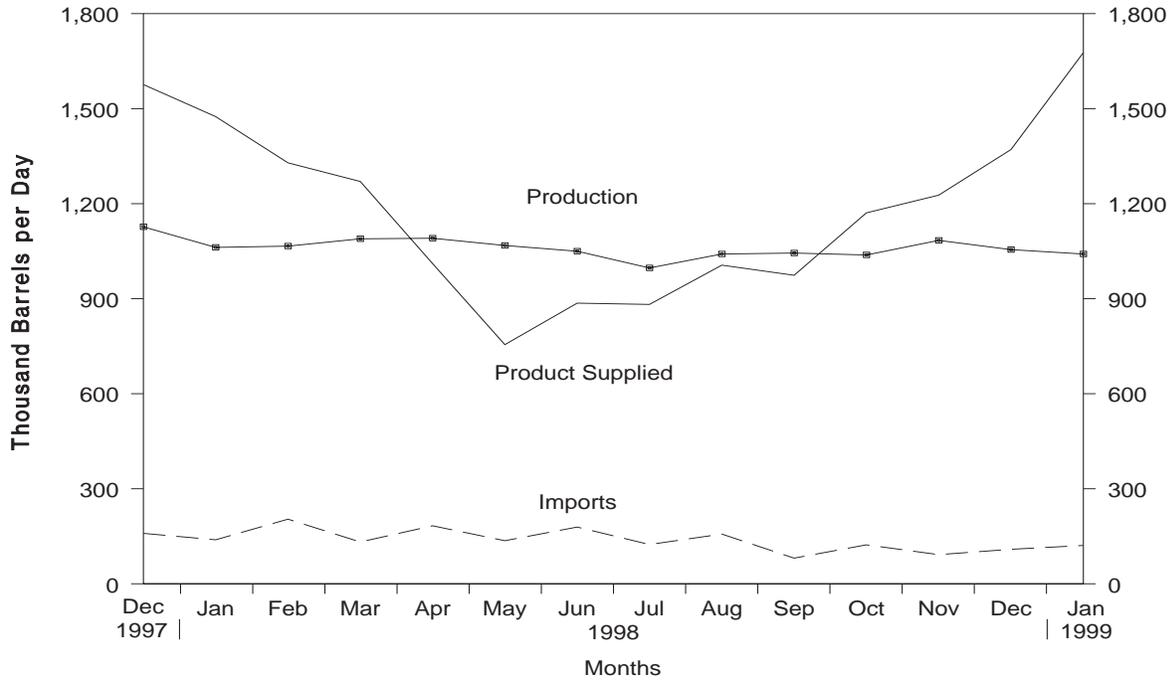
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

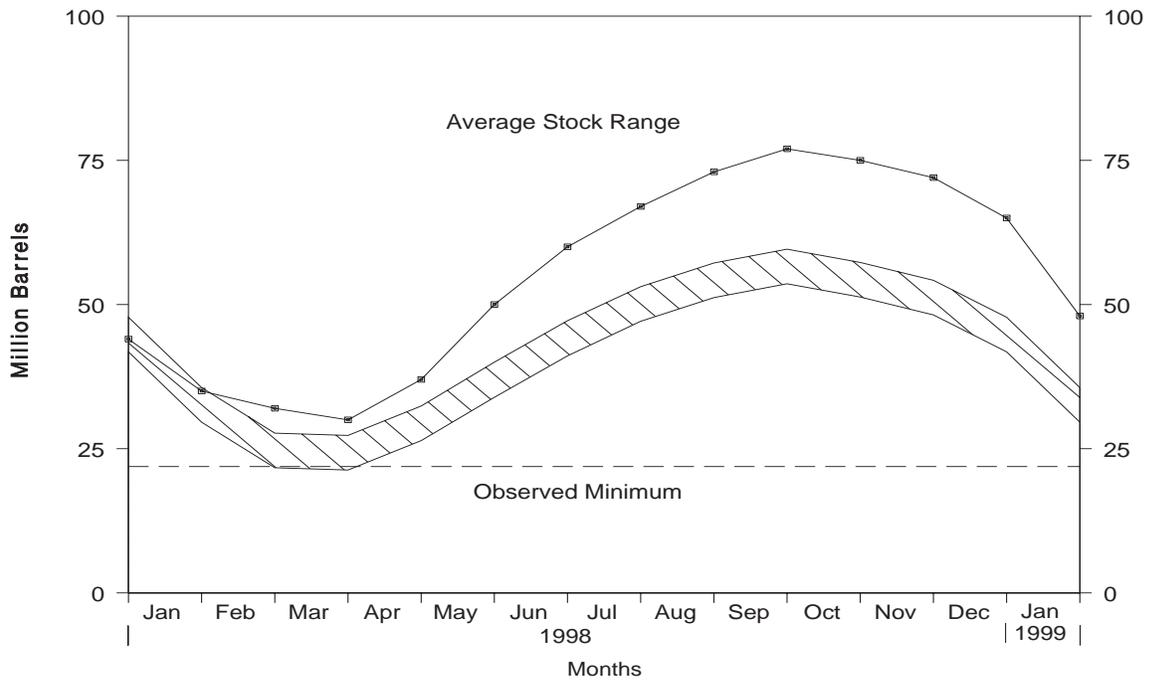
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, December 1997 - Present



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

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, December 1997 - Present



Note: The Observed Minimum for propane stocks in the last 36 month period was 21.9 million barrels, occurring in March 1996.
 Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, 1984 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1984 Average	806	67	^c 7	4	30	833	58
1985 Average	816	67	-50	3	48	883	39
1986 Average	817	110	64	4	28	831	63
1987 Average	828	88	-41	8	24	924	48
1988 Average	863	106	7	8	31	923	50
1989 Average	862	111	-52	11	24	990	32
1990 Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	917	49
1991 Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982	48
1992 Average	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032	39
1993 Average	963	103	34	(s)	26	1,006	51
1994 Average	969	124	-13	0	24	1,082	46
1995 Average	1,021	102	-10	0	38	1,096	43
1996 Average	1,044	119	(s)	0	28	1,136	43
1997 January	1,039	149	-340	0	28	1,501	32
February	1,044	126	-276	0	42	1,404	25
March	1,059	114	92	0	40	1,041	28
April	1,112	109	150	0	32	1,039	32
May	1,114	92	252	0	23	930	40
June	1,110	88	250	0	31	916	47
July	1,083	87	231	0	24	916	55
August	1,095	108	172	0	24	1,007	60
September	1,110	89	30	0	16	1,152	61
October	1,110	122	17	0	29	1,185	61
November	1,099	114	-223	0	48	1,388	55
December	1,127	159	-342	0	53	1,576	44
Average	1,092	113	3	0	32	1,170	—
1998 January	1,062	139	-303	0	29	1,475	35
February	1,066	204	-87	0	28	1,329	32
March	1,089	132	-77	0	28	1,270	30
April	1,091	183	241	0	22	1,011	37
May	1,068	136	427	0	22	755	50
June	1,050	179	329	0	13	886	60
July	997	124	222	0	17	882	67
August	1,041	157	177	0	15	1,006	73
September	1,044	81	136	0	15	974	77
October	1,038	123	-45	0	35	1,171	75
November	1,084	92	-92	0	41	1,227	72
December	1,055	109	-240	0	32	1,371	65
Average	1,057	138	57	0	25	1,112	—
1999 January	1,041	121	-565	0	50	1,677	48

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

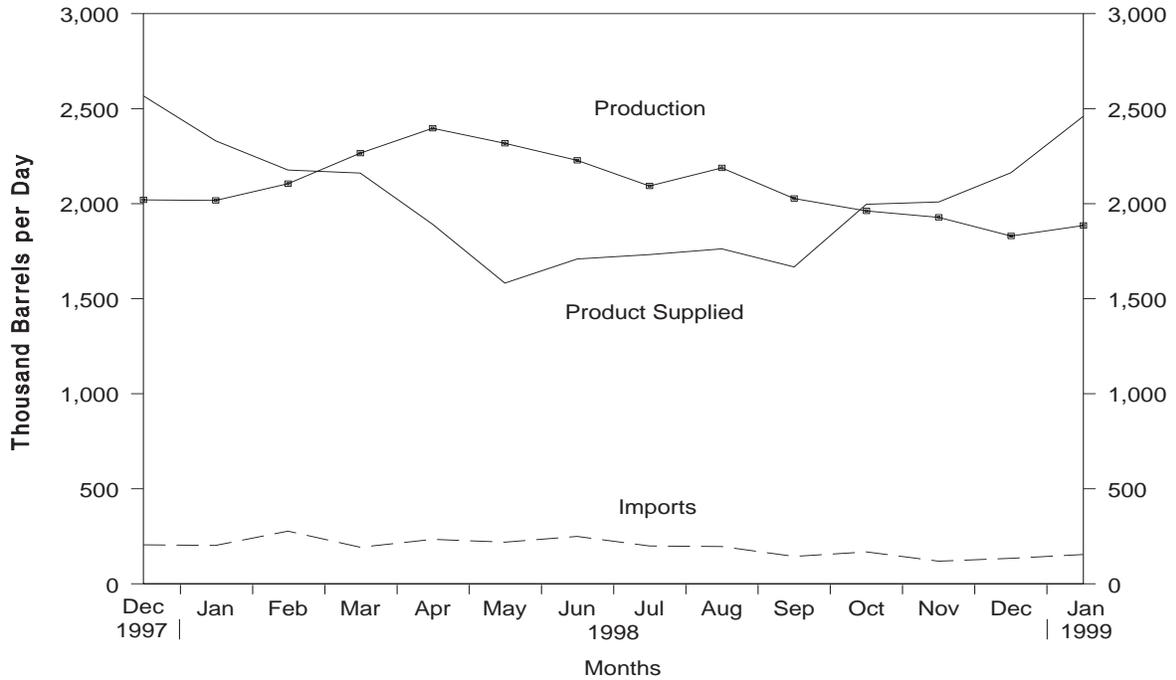
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

— = Not Applicable.

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

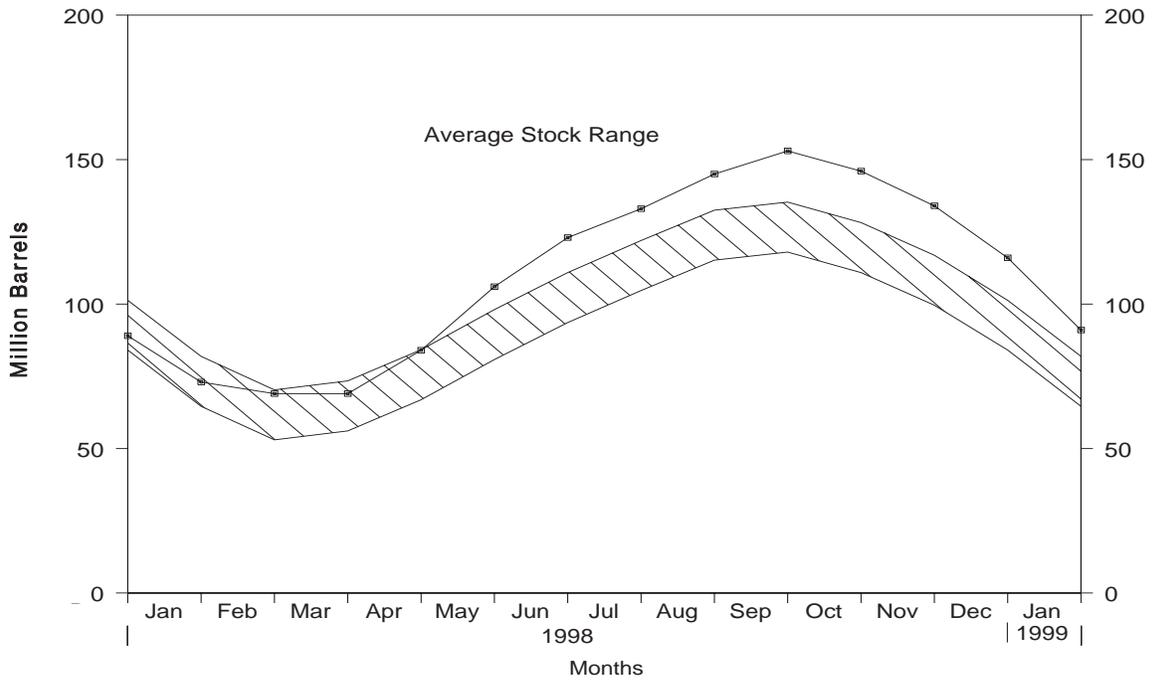
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, December 1997 - Present



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

Figure S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, December 1997 - Present



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

Table S9. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, 1984 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1984 Average	1,697	195	^c -19	291	48	1,572	101
1985 Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599	74
1986 Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512	103
1987 Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612	97
1988 Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989 Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990 Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	98
1991 Average	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689	92
1992 Average	1,972	131	-10	309	49	1,755	89
1993 Average	1,993	160	49	327	43	1,734	106
1994 Average	2,012	183	-19	296	38	1,880	99
1995 Average	2,082	146	-17	289	58	1,899	93
1996 Average	2,156	166	-19	278	51	2,012	86
1997 January	2,009	193	-543	344	36	2,365	69
February	2,072	178	-450	321	78	2,301	57
March	2,210	163	214	244	62	1,854	63
April	2,355	169	349	211	41	1,923	74
May	2,364	161	481	200	40	1,804	89
June	2,369	160	534	203	43	1,748	105
July	2,331	151	433	195	56	1,798	118
August	2,348	175	408	190	37	1,888	131
September	2,196	150	54	247	29	2,017	133
October	2,074	168	-100	302	42	1,998	129
November	1,926	155	-535	345	66	2,206	113
December	2,020	205	-770	354	74	2,567	89
Average	2,190	169	9	263	50	2,038	—
1998 January	2,017	202	-522	356	53	2,331	73
February	2,105	277	-166	320	52	2,177	69
March	2,266	192	16	241	41	2,161	69
April	2,397	234	497	203	39	1,892	84
May	2,318	219	723	200	31	1,582	106
June	2,228	249	538	202	28	1,709	123
July	2,093	199	331	194	34	1,732	133
August	2,188	196	398	199	25	1,762	145
September	2,027	144	255	221	28	1,667	153
October	1,962	168	-224	309	49	1,997	146
November	1,928	119	-381	358	61	2,009	134
December	1,830	134	-583	317	67	2,163	116
Average	2,113	194	74	260	42	1,931	—
1999 January	1,885	154	-812	315	75	2,460	91

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

— = Not Applicable.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S10. Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition, 1984 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
1984 Average	2,500	503	^c -32	791	236	2,007	198
1985 Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986 Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987 Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988 Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989 Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	213
1990 Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	201
1991 Average	2,826	675	18	936	277	2,269	208
1992 Average	2,928	707	-3	906	263	2,470	^c 207
1993 Average	3,035	770	-2	1,081	300	2,426	206
1994 Average	2,973	761	^c 24	861	329	2,518	215
1995 Average	3,031	708	^c -23	958	348	2,457	206
1996 Average	3,108	879	^c -11	1,014	376	2,608	202
1997 January	2,945	1,154	354	831	403	2,511	213
February	2,953	1,010	239	944	332	2,448	220
March	3,078	955	514	697	391	2,431	236
April	3,136	1,054	-122	1,203	395	2,715	232
May	3,329	1,156	127	1,089	446	2,823	236
June	3,355	936	-468	1,345	417	2,997	222
July	3,402	903	-214	1,069	380	3,069	215
August	3,426	886	-83	994	460	2,940	213
September	3,390	836	101	841	450	2,834	216
October	3,227	957	-87	915	381	2,976	213
November	3,078	754	-7	919	369	2,551	213
December	3,113	744	3	981	396	2,476	213
Average	3,204	945	30	985	402	2,733	—
1998 January	3,030	765	369	695	370	2,361	226
February	3,042	760	396	623	360	2,422	237
March	3,023	736	245	751	358	2,405	245
April	3,138	916	-133	1,195	360	2,634	241
May	3,263	974	-84	1,143	377	2,801	238
June	3,298	940	-146	1,118	412	2,855	234
July	3,451	799	-252	1,142	431	2,930	226
August	3,574	697	-18	951	300	3,038	225
September	3,400	967	-52	1,038	370	3,010	224
October	3,244	986	-160	1,210	357	2,823	219
November	3,199	997	178	951	382	2,683	224
December	3,017	792	-159	990	312	2,666	219
Average	3,225	861	13	986	366	2,721	—
1999 January	3,225	842	329	827	307	2,604	229

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

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. Bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates were added beginning in January 1993. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

— = Not Applicable.

Notes: • Other petroleum products includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, liquefied petroleum gases, and crude oil product supplied.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Tables and Figures Sources

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

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

- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1997).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1994 through January 1999).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (February 1999). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1994 through February 1999). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following explanatory notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in the Summary Statistics section of this publication.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

<u>Form Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
EIA-800	“Weekly Refinery Report”
EIA-801	“Weekly Bulk Terminal Report”
EIA-802	“Weekly Product Pipeline Report”
EIA-803	“Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report”
EIA-804	“Weekly Imports Report”

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

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

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems — the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through

7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

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

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

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

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

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

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

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

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

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

Note 3. Figures

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

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12, S14, and S16) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel,

propane/propylene, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and observed minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

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

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

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

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

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

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

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

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

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

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

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported

and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been:

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

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

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

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, January 1999

Commodity		Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil			
	Field Production		
(1)	Alaska	E 36,094	E 1,164
(2)	Lower 48 States	E 148,494	E 4,790
(3)	Total U.S.	E 184,588	E 5,954
	Net Imports		
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	257,543	8,308
(5)	SPR Imports	0	0
(6)	Exports	3,332	107
(7)	Imports (Net Including SPR)	254,211	8,200
	Other Sources		
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-546	-18
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-1,533	-49
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	0	0
(11)	Unaccounted for ^a	12,268	396
(12)	Total Other Sources	10,189	329
(13)	Crude Input to Refineries	448,987	14,483
	(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)		
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)			
(14)	Field Production ^b	54,049	1,744
(15)	Net Imports ^c	2,329	75
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	103	3
(17)	Total NGL Supply	56,481	1,822
Other Liquids			
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total		
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-2,870	-93
(19)	Net Imports	15,968	515
(20)	Other Liquids New Supply(Field Production)	8,573	277
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain ^a	29,174	941
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0
(23)	Total Other Liquids	50,845	1,640
	(23) = (18) through (22)		
(24)	Total Production of Products	556,313	17,946
	(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)		
Net Imports of Refined Products			
(25)	Imports (Gross)	38,110	1,229
(26)	Exports	22,783	735
(27)	Imports (Net)	15,327	494
(28)	Total New Supply of Products	571,640	18,440
	(28) = (24) + (27)		
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	12,708	410
(30)	Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	584,348	18,850
	(30) = (28) + (29)		
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	236,522	7,630
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	112,739	3,637
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	26,331	849
(34)	Jet Fuel	51,773	1,670
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	76,262	2,460
(36)	Other ^d	80,721	2,604
(37)	Crude Oil	0	0
(38)	Total Products Supplied	584,348	18,850
	(38) = (31) through (37)		
Ending Stocks, All Oils			
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	324,571	—
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve ^e	571,951	—
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline	185,158	—
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil	147,874	—
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil	43,752	—
(44)	Jet Fuel	45,266	—
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	91,223	—
(46)	Other ^d	229,411	—
(47)	Total Stocks	1,639,206	—
	(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 fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

^c Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. 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,
January 1999**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	^E 184,588	—	257,543	12,268	2,079	0	448,987	3,332	0	896,522
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	51,349	15,747	7,121	—	-25,271	—	14,101	2,369	83,018	99,567
Pentanes Plus	8,658	—	2,362	—	-103	—	4,334	33	6,756	8,344
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	42,691	15,747	4,759	—	-25,168	—	9,767	2,336	76,262	91,223
Ethane/Ethylene	17,523	841	448	—	-748	—	0	0	19,560	20,518
Propane/Propylene	15,115	17,144	3,763	—	-17,503	—	0	1,550	51,975	47,535
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,777	-2,645	311	—	-6,549	—	6,496	785	1,711	16,204
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,276	407	237	—	-368	—	3,271	0	3,017	6,966
Other Liquids	8,573	—	17,584	—	2,870	—	21,301	1,616	370	151,976
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	9,538	—	2,716	—	-375	—	11,287	1,342	0	13,799
Unfinished Oils	—	—	10,166	—	93	—	9,890	0	183	91,006
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-965	—	4,702	—	3,217	—	246	274	0	46,975
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-65	—	-122	0	187	196
Finished Petroleum Products	2,700	497,816	33,351	—	12,460	—	—	20,447	500,960	491,141
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,700	242,070	8,970	—	13,197	—	—	4,021	236,522	185,158
Reformulated	—	73,461	6,044	—	2,180	—	—	17	77,308	46,444
Oxygenated	17,350	3,141	0	—	148	—	—	30	20,313	1,050
Other	-14,650	165,468	2,926	—	10,869	—	—	3,974	138,901	137,664
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	696	0	—	166	—	—	0	530	1,992
Jet Fuel	—	49,704	3,433	—	554	—	—	810	51,773	45,266
Naphtha-Type	—	15	4	—	5	—	—	26	-12	39
Kerosene-Type	—	49,689	3,429	—	549	—	—	785	51,784	45,227
Kerosene	—	3,702	81	—	-112	—	—	6	3,889	6,831
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	99,189	8,873	—	-8,319	—	—	3,642	112,739	147,874
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	62,699	4,857	—	-1,738	—	—	1,069	68,225	75,230
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	36,490	4,016	—	-6,581	—	—	2,574	44,513	72,644
Residual Fuel Oil	—	24,110	5,933	—	-401	—	—	4,113	26,331	43,752
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	7,884	1,739	—	67	—	—	0	9,556	2,160
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	6,988	2,605	—	-310	—	—	0	9,903	1,757
Special Naphthas	—	1,804	237	—	102	—	—	105	1,834	2,313
Lubricants	—	5,323	501	—	258	—	—	755	4,811	13,411
Waxes	—	684	33	—	-81	—	—	98	700	912
Petroleum Coke	—	22,312	43	—	1,557	—	—	6,774	14,024	10,757
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	12,057	897	—	5,861	—	—	117	6,976	27,212
Still Gas	—	19,657	0	—	0	—	—	0	19,657	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,636	6	—	-79	—	—	7	1,714	1,746
Total	247,209	513,563	315,599	12,268	-7,862	0	484,389	27,764	584,348	1,639,206

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	^E 184,588	—	257,543	12,268	2,079	0	448,987	3,332	0	896,522
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	51,349	15,747	7,121	—	-25,271	—	14,101	2,369	83,018	99,567
Pentanes Plus	8,658	—	2,362	—	-103	—	4,334	33	6,756	8,344
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	42,691	15,747	4,759	—	-25,168	—	9,767	2,336	76,262	91,223
Ethane/Ethylene	17,523	841	448	—	-748	—	0	0	19,560	20,518
Propane/Propylene	15,115	17,144	3,763	—	-17,503	—	0	1,550	51,975	47,535
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,777	-2,645	311	—	-6,549	—	6,496	785	1,711	16,204
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,276	407	237	—	-368	—	3,271	0	3,017	6,966
Other Liquids	8,573	—	17,584	—	2,870	—	21,301	1,616	370	151,976
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	9,538	—	2,716	—	-375	—	11,287	1,342	0	13,799
Unfinished Oils	—	—	10,166	—	93	—	9,890	0	183	91,006
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-965	—	4,702	—	3,217	—	246	274	0	46,975
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-65	—	-122	0	187	196
Finished Petroleum Products	2,700	497,816	33,351	—	12,460	—	—	20,447	500,960	491,141
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,700	242,070	8,970	—	13,197	—	—	4,021	236,522	185,158
Reformulated	—	73,461	6,044	—	2,180	—	—	17	77,308	46,444
Oxygenated	17,350	3,141	0	—	148	—	—	30	20,313	1,050
Other	-14,650	165,468	2,926	—	10,869	—	—	3,974	138,901	137,664
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	696	0	—	166	—	—	0	530	1,992
Jet Fuel	—	49,704	3,433	—	554	—	—	810	51,773	45,266
Naphtha-Type	—	15	4	—	5	—	—	26	-12	39
Kerosene-Type	—	49,689	3,429	—	549	—	—	785	51,784	45,227
Kerosene	—	3,702	81	—	-112	—	—	6	3,889	6,831
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	99,189	8,873	—	-8,319	—	—	3,642	112,739	147,874
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	62,699	4,857	—	-1,738	—	—	1,069	68,225	75,230
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	36,490	4,016	—	-6,581	—	—	2,574	44,513	72,644
Residual Fuel Oil	—	24,110	5,933	—	-401	—	—	4,113	26,331	43,752
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	7,884	1,739	—	67	—	—	0	9,556	2,160
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	6,988	2,605	—	-310	—	—	0	9,903	1,757
Special Naphthas	—	1,804	237	—	102	—	—	105	1,834	2,313
Lubricants	—	5,323	501	—	258	—	—	755	4,811	13,411
Waxes	—	684	33	—	-81	—	—	98	700	912
Petroleum Coke	—	22,312	43	—	1,557	—	—	6,774	14,024	10,757
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	12,057	897	—	5,861	—	—	117	6,976	27,212
Still Gas	—	19,657	0	—	0	—	—	0	19,657	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,636	6	—	-79	—	—	7	1,714	1,746
Total	247,209	513,563	315,599	12,268	-7,862	0	484,389	27,764	584,348	1,639,206

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
January 1999**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 5,954	—	8,308	396	67	0	14,483	107	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,656	508	230	—	-815	—	455	76	2,678
Pentanes Plus	279	—	76	—	-3	—	140	1	218
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,377	508	154	—	-812	—	315	75	2,460
Ethane/Ethylene	565	27	14	—	-24	—	0	0	631
Propane/Propylene	488	553	121	—	-565	—	0	50	1,677
Normal Butane/Butylene	154	-85	10	—	-211	—	210	25	55
Isobutane/Isobutylene	170	13	8	—	-12	—	106	0	97
Other Liquids	277	—	567	—	93	—	687	52	12
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	308	—	88	—	-12	—	364	43	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	328	—	3	—	319	0	6
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-31	—	152	—	104	—	8	9	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-2	—	-4	0	6
Finished Petroleum Products	87	16,059	1,076	—	402	—	—	660	16,160
Finished Motor Gasoline	87	7,809	289	—	426	—	—	130	7,630
Reformulated	—	2,370	195	—	70	—	—	1	2,494
Oxygenated	560	101	0	—	5	—	—	1	655
Other	-473	5,338	94	—	351	—	—	128	4,481
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	22	0	—	5	—	—	0	17
Jet Fuel	—	1,603	111	—	18	—	—	26	1,670
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	(s)	—	(s)	—	—	1	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	1,603	111	—	18	—	—	25	1,670
Kerosene	—	119	3	—	-4	—	—	(s)	125
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,200	286	—	-268	—	—	117	3,637
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	2,023	157	—	-56	—	—	34	2,201
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	1,177	130	—	-212	—	—	83	1,436
Residual Fuel Oil	—	778	191	—	-13	—	—	133	849
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	254	56	—	2	—	—	0	308
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	225	84	—	-10	—	—	0	319
Special Naphthas	—	58	8	—	3	—	—	3	59
Lubricants	—	172	16	—	8	—	—	24	155
Waxes	—	22	1	—	-3	—	—	3	23
Petroleum Coke	—	720	1	—	50	—	—	219	452
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	389	29	—	189	—	—	4	225
Still Gas	—	634	0	—	0	—	—	0	634
Miscellaneous Products	—	53	(s)	—	-3	—	—	(s)	55
Total	7,974	16,567	10,181	396	-254	0	15,625	896	18,850

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1999

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	E 5,954	—	8,308	396	67	0	14,483	107	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,656	508	230	—	-815	—	455	76	2,678
Pentanes Plus	279	—	76	—	-3	—	140	1	218
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,377	508	154	—	-812	—	315	75	2,460
Ethane/Ethylene	565	27	14	—	-24	—	0	0	631
Propane/Propylene	488	553	121	—	-565	—	0	50	1,677
Normal Butane/Butylene	154	-85	10	—	-211	—	210	25	55
Isobutane/Isobutylene	170	13	8	—	-12	—	106	0	97
Other Liquids	277	—	567	—	93	—	687	52	12
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	308	—	88	—	-12	—	364	43	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	328	—	3	—	319	0	6
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-31	—	152	—	104	—	8	9	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	-2	—	-4	0	6
Finished Petroleum Products	87	16,059	1,076	—	402	—	—	660	16,160
Finished Motor Gasoline	87	7,809	289	—	426	—	—	130	7,630
Reformulated	—	2,370	195	—	70	—	—	1	2,494
Oxygenated	560	101	0	—	5	—	—	1	655
Other	-473	5,338	94	—	351	—	—	128	4,481
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	22	0	—	5	—	—	0	17
Jet Fuel	—	1,603	111	—	18	—	—	26	1,670
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	(s)	—	(s)	—	—	1	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	1,603	111	—	18	—	—	25	1,670
Kerosene	—	119	3	—	-4	—	—	(s)	125
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,200	286	—	-268	—	—	117	3,637
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	2,023	157	—	-56	—	—	34	2,201
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	1,177	130	—	-212	—	—	83	1,436
Residual Fuel Oil	—	778	191	—	-13	—	—	133	849
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	254	56	—	2	—	—	0	308
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	225	84	—	-10	—	—	0	319
Special Naphthas	—	58	8	—	3	—	—	3	59
Lubricants	—	172	16	—	8	—	—	24	155
Waxes	—	22	1	—	-3	—	—	3	23
Petroleum Coke	—	720	1	—	50	—	—	219	452
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	389	29	—	189	—	—	4	225
Still Gas	—	634	0	—	0	—	—	0	634
Miscellaneous Products	—	53	(s)	—	-3	—	—	(s)	55
Total	7,974	16,567	10,181	396	-254	0	15,625	896	18,850

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 781	—	53,706	-6,156	-12	-821	0	49,140	0	0	13,639
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	804	896	645	—	4,793	-2,785	—	190	18	9,715	4,384
Pentanes Plus	85	—	0	—	0	-23	—	0	1	107	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	719	896	645	—	4,793	-2,762	—	190	17	9,608	4,373
Ethane/Ethylene	251	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	251	0
Propane/Propylene	314	1,714	636	—	4,683	-2,180	—	0	16	9,511	2,889
Normal Butane/Butylene	112	-717	9	—	110	-514	—	135	1	-108	1,357
Isobutane/Isobutylene	42	-101	0	—	0	-68	—	55	0	-46	127
Other Liquids	977	—	7,278	—	-15	-571	—	7,847	170	794	22,051
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	1,792	—	941	—	0	59	—	2,508	166	0	2,295
Unfinished Oils	—	—	2,592	—	9	-1,373	—	3,337	0	637	9,173
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-815	—	3,745	—	-24	801	—	2,101	4	0	10,468
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-58	—	-99	0	157	115
Finished Petroleum Products	1,110	58,683	26,567	—	87,602	-3,437	—	—	805	176,594	167,199
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,110	30,045	8,752	—	47,924	3,936	—	—	14	83,882	55,996
Reformulated	—	18,119	5,897	—	11,341	1,265	—	—	11	34,081	23,547
Oxygenated	2,950	0	0	—	0	-13	—	—	1	2,961	312
Other	-1,839	11,926	2,855	—	36,583	2,684	—	—	2	46,839	32,137
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	48	0	—	102	-15	—	—	0	165	245
Jet Fuel	—	3,096	2,357	—	15,694	-153	—	—	293	21,007	10,768
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	1	-1	0
Kerosene-Type	—	3,096	2,357	—	15,694	-153	—	—	292	21,008	10,768
Kerosene	—	681	80	—	286	228	—	—	3	816	4,131
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	14,512	8,287	—	21,139	-8,380	—	—	104	52,214	67,987
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	4,534	4,650	—	10,851	-2,066	—	—	13	22,088	21,102
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	9,978	3,637	—	10,288	-6,314	—	—	91	30,126	46,885
Residual Fuel Oil	—	4,114	5,471	—	1,159	-804	—	—	218	11,330	19,258
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	385	182	—	181	161	—	—	0	587	575
Special Naphthas	—	54	103	—	130	2	—	—	17	268	101
Lubricants	—	487	451	—	882	14	—	—	98	1,708	2,504
Waxes	—	44	19	—	0	-5	—	—	24	44	56
Petroleum Coke	—	1,693	0	—	0	67	—	—	28	1,598	428
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,580	865	—	105	1,502	—	—	5	1,043	5,074
Still Gas	—	1,875	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1,875	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	69	0	—	0	10	—	—	2	57	76
Total	3,673	59,579	88,196	-6,156	92,368	-7,614	0	57,177	993	187,103	207,273

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 781	—	53,706	-6,156	-12	-821	0	49,140	0	0	13,639
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	804	896	645	—	4,793	-2,785	—	190	18	9,715	4,384
Pentanes Plus	85	—	0	—	0	-23	—	0	1	107	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	719	896	645	—	4,793	-2,762	—	190	17	9,608	4,373
Ethane/Ethylene	251	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	251	0
Propane/Propylene	314	1,714	636	—	4,683	-2,180	—	0	16	9,511	2,889
Normal Butane/Butylene	112	-717	9	—	110	-514	—	135	1	-108	1,357
Isobutane/Isobutylene	42	-101	0	—	0	-68	—	55	0	-46	127
Other Liquids	977	—	7,278	—	-15	-571	—	7,847	170	794	22,051
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,792	—	941	—	0	59	—	2,508	166	0	2,295
Unfinished Oils	—	—	2,592	—	9	-1,373	—	3,337	0	637	9,173
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-815	—	3,745	—	-24	801	—	2,101	4	0	10,468
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-58	—	-99	0	157	115
Finished Petroleum Products	1,110	58,683	26,567	—	87,602	-3,437	—	—	805	176,594	167,199
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,110	30,045	8,752	—	47,924	3,936	—	—	14	83,882	55,996
Reformulated	—	18,119	5,897	—	11,341	1,265	—	—	11	34,081	23,547
Oxygenated	2,950	0	0	—	0	-13	—	0	1	2,961	312
Other	-1,839	11,926	2,855	—	36,583	2,684	—	—	2	46,839	32,137
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	48	0	—	102	-15	—	—	0	165	245
Jet Fuel	—	3,096	2,357	—	15,694	-153	—	—	293	21,007	10,768
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	1	-1	0
Kerosene-Type	—	3,096	2,357	—	15,694	-153	—	—	292	21,008	10,768
Kerosene	—	681	80	—	286	228	—	—	3	816	4,131
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	14,512	8,287	—	21,139	-8,380	—	—	104	52,214	67,987
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	4,534	4,650	—	10,851	-2,066	—	—	13	22,088	21,102
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	9,978	3,637	—	10,288	-6,314	—	—	91	30,126	46,885
Residual Fuel Oil	—	4,114	5,471	—	1,159	-804	—	—	218	11,330	19,258
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	385	182	—	181	161	—	—	0	587	575
Special Naphthas	—	54	103	—	130	2	—	—	17	268	101
Lubricants	—	487	451	—	882	14	—	—	98	1,708	2,504
Waxes	—	44	19	—	0	-5	—	—	24	44	56
Petroleum Coke	—	1,693	0	—	0	67	—	—	28	1,598	428
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,580	865	—	105	1,502	—	—	5	1,043	5,074
Still Gas	—	1,875	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1,875	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	69	0	—	0	10	—	—	2	57	76
Total	3,673	59,579	88,196	-6,156	92,368	-7,614	0	57,177	993	187,103	207,273

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 25	—	1,732	-199	(s)	-26	0	1,585	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	29	21	—	155	-90	—	6	1	313
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	-1	—	0	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	29	21	—	155	-89	—	6	1	310
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	10	55	21	—	151	-70	—	0	1	307
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-23	(s)	—	4	-17	—	4	(s)	-3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-3	0	—	0	-2	—	2	0	-1
Other Liquids	32	—	235	—	(s)	-18	—	253	5	26
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	58	—	30	—	0	2	—	81	5	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	84	—	(s)	-44	—	108	0	21
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-26	—	121	—	-1	26	—	68	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-2	—	-3	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	36	1,893	857	—	2,826	-111	—	—	26	5,697
Finished Motor Gasoline	36	969	282	—	1,546	127	—	—	(s)	2,706
Reformulated	—	584	190	—	366	41	—	—	(s)	1,099
Oxygenated	95	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	96
Other	-59	385	92	—	1,180	87	—	—	(s)	1,511
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	0	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	100	76	—	506	-5	—	—	9	678
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	100	76	—	506	-5	—	—	9	678
Kerosene	—	22	3	—	9	7	—	—	(s)	26
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	468	267	—	682	-270	—	—	3	1,684
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	146	150	—	350	-67	—	—	(s)	713
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	322	117	—	332	-204	—	—	3	972
Residual Fuel Oil	—	133	176	—	37	-26	—	—	7	365
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	12	6	—	6	5	—	—	0	19
Special Naphthas	—	2	3	—	4	(s)	—	—	1	9
Lubricants	—	16	15	—	28	(s)	—	—	3	55
Waxes	—	1	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke	—	55	0	—	0	2	—	—	1	52
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	51	28	—	3	48	—	—	(s)	34
Still Gas	—	60	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	60
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Total	118	1,922	2,845	-199	2,980	-246	0	1,844	32	6,036

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 25	—	1,732	-199	(s)	-26	0	1,585	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	26	29	21	—	155	-90	—	6	1	313
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	-1	—	0	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	29	21	—	155	-89	—	6	1	310
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	10	55	21	—	151	-70	—	0	1	307
Normal Butane/Butylene	4	-23	(s)	—	4	-17	—	4	(s)	-3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	-3	0	—	0	-2	—	2	0	-1
Other Liquids	32	—	235	—	(s)	-18	—	253	5	26
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	58	—	30	—	0	2	—	81	5	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	84	—	(s)	-44	—	108	0	21
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-26	—	121	—	-1	26	—	68	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-2	—	-3	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	36	1,893	857	—	2,826	-111	—	—	26	5,697
Finished Motor Gasoline	36	969	282	—	1,546	127	—	—	(s)	2,706
Reformulated	—	584	190	—	366	41	—	—	(s)	1,099
Oxygenated	95	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	96
Other	-59	385	92	—	1,180	87	—	—	(s)	1,511
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	0	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	100	76	—	506	-5	—	—	9	678
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	100	76	—	506	-5	—	—	9	678
Kerosene	—	22	3	—	9	7	—	—	(s)	26
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	468	267	—	682	-270	—	—	3	1,684
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	146	150	—	350	-67	—	—	(s)	713
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	322	117	—	332	-204	—	—	3	972
Residual Fuel Oil	—	133	176	—	37	-26	—	—	7	365
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	12	6	—	6	5	—	—	0	19
Special Naphthas	—	2	3	—	4	(s)	—	—	1	9
Lubricants	—	16	15	—	28	(s)	—	—	3	55
Waxes	—	1	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke	—	55	0	—	0	2	—	—	1	52
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	51	28	—	3	48	—	—	(s)	34
Still Gas	—	60	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	60
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Total	118	1,922	2,845	-199	2,980	-246	0	1,844	32	6,036

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 14,218	—	23,258	5,797	56,829	-1,017	0	100,277	841	0	69,876
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	8,344	2,430	3,288	—	2,947	-9,290	—	3,802	339	22,158	31,832
Pentanes Plus	1,044	—	57	—	952	-23	—	932	31	1,113	2,439
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,300	2,430	3,231	—	1,995	-9,267	—	2,870	308	21,045	29,393
Ethane/Ethylene	2,806	0	14	—	-1,097	-804	—	0	0	2,527	4,040
Propane/Propylene	2,966	3,233	2,729	—	2,746	-7,535	—	0	55	19,154	19,460
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,109	-881	251	—	23	-861	—	2,001	252	-890	4,224
Isobutane/Isobutylene	419	78	237	—	323	-67	—	869	0	255	1,669
Other Liquids	128	—	0	—	2,291	1,931	—	1,052	18	-582	27,084
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,133	—	0	—	0	8	—	1,107	18	0	2,128
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	10	898	—	-306	0	-582	12,823
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,005	—	0	—	2,281	1,005	—	271	(s)	0	12,099
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	20	—	-20	0	0	34
Finished Petroleum Products	2,011	108,089	347	—	23,875	9,681	—	—	223	124,419	115,151
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,011	56,659	50	—	15,211	5,717	—	—	25	68,190	48,080
Reformulated	—	9,436	0	—	446	137	—	—	(s)	9,745	1,046
Oxygenated	10,063	1,313	0	—	-27	37	—	—	0	11,312	456
Other	-8,052	45,910	50	—	14,792	5,543	—	—	24	47,133	46,578
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	115	0	—	57	-94	—	—	0	266	416
Jet Fuel	—	6,672	4	—	2,901	-780	—	—	(s)	10,357	8,822
Naphtha-Type	—	0	4	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	4	0
Kerosene-Type	—	6,672	0	—	2,901	-780	—	—	0	10,353	8,822
Kerosene	—	1,625	1	—	155	159	—	—	2	1,620	1,370
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	24,871	174	—	5,446	1,128	—	—	9	29,355	34,568
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	17,992	144	—	4,228	601	—	—	7	21,756	24,474
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	6,879	30	—	1,218	527	—	—	1	7,599	10,094
Residual Fuel Oil	—	1,559	0	—	-326	-142	—	—	(s)	1,375	2,193
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1,293	35	—	81	78	—	—	0	1,331	312
Special Naphthas	—	700	49	—	50	-33	—	—	7	825	408
Lubricants	—	642	26	—	78	67	—	—	65	614	1,652
Waxes	—	106	8	—	0	-2	—	—	20	96	77
Petroleum Coke	—	4,514	0	—	0	514	—	—	36	3,964	4,270
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	5,065	0	—	222	3,109	—	—	59	2,119	12,748
Still Gas	—	3,976	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	3,976	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	292	0	—	0	-40	—	—	(s)	332	235
Total	24,701	110,519	26,893	5,797	85,942	1,305	0	105,131	1,421	145,995	243,943

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 14,218	—	23,258	5,797	56,829	-1,017	0	100,277	841	0	69,876
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	8,344	2,430	3,288	—	2,947	-9,290	—	3,802	339	22,158	31,832
Pentanes Plus	1,044	—	57	—	952	-23	—	932	31	1,113	2,439
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,300	2,430	3,231	—	1,995	-9,267	—	2,870	308	21,045	29,393
Ethane/Ethylene	2,806	0	14	—	-1,097	-804	—	0	0	2,527	4,040
Propane/Propylene	2,966	3,233	2,729	—	2,746	-7,535	—	0	55	19,154	19,460
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,109	-881	251	—	23	-861	—	2,001	252	-890	4,224
Isobutane/Isobutylene	419	78	237	—	323	-67	—	869	0	255	1,669
Other Liquids	128	—	0	—	2,291	1,931	—	1,052	18	-582	27,084
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,133	—	0	—	0	8	—	1,107	18	0	2,128
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	10	898	—	-306	0	-582	12,823
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,005	—	0	—	2,281	1,005	—	271	(s)	0	12,099
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	20	—	-20	0	0	34
Finished Petroleum Products	2,011	108,089	347	—	23,875	9,681	—	—	223	124,419	115,151
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,011	56,659	50	—	15,211	5,717	—	—	25	68,190	48,080
Reformulated	—	9,436	0	—	446	137	—	—	(s)	9,745	1,046
Oxygenated	10,063	1,313	0	—	-27	37	—	—	0	11,312	456
Other	-8,052	45,910	50	—	14,792	5,543	—	—	24	47,133	46,578
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	115	0	—	57	-94	—	—	0	266	416
Jet Fuel	—	6,672	4	—	2,901	-780	—	—	(s)	10,357	8,822
Naphtha-Type	—	0	4	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	4	0
Kerosene-Type	—	6,672	0	—	2,901	-780	—	—	0	10,353	8,822
Kerosene	—	1,625	1	—	155	159	—	—	2	1,620	1,370
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	24,871	174	—	5,446	1,128	—	—	9	29,355	34,568
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	17,992	144	—	4,228	601	—	—	7	21,756	24,474
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	6,879	30	—	1,218	527	—	—	1	7,599	10,094
Residual Fuel Oil	—	1,559	0	—	-326	-142	—	—	(s)	1,375	2,193
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1,293	35	—	81	78	—	—	0	1,331	312
Special Naphthas	—	700	49	—	50	-33	—	—	7	825	408
Lubricants	—	642	26	—	78	67	—	—	65	614	1,652
Waxes	—	106	8	—	0	-2	—	—	20	96	77
Petroleum Coke	—	4,514	0	—	0	514	—	—	36	3,964	4,270
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	5,065	0	—	222	3,109	—	—	59	2,119	12,748
Still Gas	—	3,976	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	3,976	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	292	0	—	0	-40	—	—	(s)	332	235
Total	24,701	110,519	26,893	5,797	85,942	1,305	0	105,131	1,421	145,995	243,943

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 459	—	750	187	1,833	-33	0	3,235	27	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	269	78	106	—	95	-300	—	123	11	715
Pentanes Plus	34	—	2	—	31	-1	—	30	1	36
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	235	78	104	—	64	-299	—	93	10	679
Ethane/Ethylene	91	0	(s)	—	-35	-26	—	0	0	82
Propane/Propylene	96	104	88	—	89	-243	—	0	2	618
Normal Butane/Butylene	36	-28	8	—	1	-28	—	65	8	-29
Isobutane/Isobutylene	14	3	8	—	10	-2	—	28	0	8
Other Liquids	4	—	0	—	74	62	—	34	1	-19
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	37	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	36	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	(s)	29	—	-10	0	-19
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-32	—	0	—	74	32	—	9	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	65	3,487	11	—	770	312	—	—	7	4,014
Finished Motor Gasoline	65	1,828	2	—	491	184	—	—	1	2,200
Reformulated	—	304	0	—	14	4	—	—	(s)	314
Oxygenated	325	42	0	—	-1	1	—	—	0	365
Other	-260	1,481	2	—	477	179	—	—	1	1,520
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	0	—	2	-3	—	—	0	9
Jet Fuel	—	215	(s)	—	94	-25	—	—	(s)	334
Naphtha-Type	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	215	0	—	94	-25	—	—	0	334
Kerosene	—	52	(s)	—	5	5	—	—	(s)	52
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	802	6	—	176	36	—	—	(s)	947
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	580	5	—	136	19	—	—	(s)	702
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	222	1	—	39	17	—	—	(s)	245
Residual Fuel Oil	—	50	0	—	-11	-5	—	—	(s)	44
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	42	1	—	3	3	—	—	0	43
Special Naphthas	—	23	2	—	2	-1	—	—	(s)	27
Lubricants	—	21	1	—	3	2	—	—	2	20
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	3
Petroleum Coke	—	146	0	—	0	17	—	—	1	128
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	163	0	—	7	100	—	—	2	68
Still Gas	—	128	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	128
Miscellaneous Products	—	9	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	11
Total	797	3,565	868	187	2,772	42	0	3,391	46	4,710

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 459	—	750	187	1,833	-33	0	3,235	27	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	269	78	106	—	95	-300	—	123	11	715
Pentanes Plus	34	—	2	—	31	-1	—	30	1	36
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	235	78	104	—	64	-299	—	93	10	679
Ethane/Ethylene	91	0	(s)	—	-35	-26	—	0	0	82
Propane/Propylene	96	104	88	—	89	-243	—	0	2	618
Normal Butane/Butylene	36	-28	8	—	1	-28	—	65	8	-29
Isobutane/Isobutylene	14	3	8	—	10	-2	—	28	0	8
Other Liquids	4	—	0	—	74	62	—	34	1	-19
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	37	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	36	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	(s)	29	—	-10	0	-19
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-32	—	0	—	74	32	—	9	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	65	3,487	11	—	770	312	—	—	7	4,014
Finished Motor Gasoline	65	1,828	2	—	491	184	—	—	1	2,200
Reformulated	—	304	0	—	14	4	—	—	(s)	314
Oxygenated	325	42	0	—	-1	1	—	—	0	365
Other	-260	1,481	2	—	477	179	—	—	1	1,520
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	0	—	2	-3	—	—	0	9
Jet Fuel	—	215	(s)	—	94	-25	—	—	(s)	334
Naphtha-Type	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	215	0	—	94	-25	—	—	0	334
Kerosene	—	52	(s)	—	5	5	—	—	(s)	52
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	802	6	—	176	36	—	—	(s)	947
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	580	5	—	136	19	—	—	(s)	702
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	222	1	—	39	17	—	—	(s)	245
Residual Fuel Oil	—	50	0	—	-11	-5	—	—	(s)	44
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	42	1	—	3	3	—	—	0	43
Special Naphthas	—	23	2	—	2	-1	—	—	(s)	27
Lubricants	—	21	1	—	3	2	—	—	2	20
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	3
Petroleum Coke	—	146	0	—	0	17	—	—	1	128
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	163	0	—	7	100	—	—	2	68
Still Gas	—	128	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	128
Miscellaneous Products	—	9	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	11
Total	797	3,565	868	187	2,772	42	0	3,391	46	4,710

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 95,957	—	161,492	6,084	-52,512	369	0	210,649	3	0	739,759
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	35,143	10,916	2,685	—	-4,362	-12,062	—	6,340	1,801	48,303	58,768
Pentanes Plus	5,209	—	2,142	—	-499	-47	—	1,904	0	4,995	5,633
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	29,934	10,916	543	—	-3,863	-12,015	—	4,436	1,801	43,308	53,135
Ethane/Ethylene	13,379	841	434	—	2,458	58	—	0	0	17,054	16,270
Propane/Propylene	10,045	10,418	109	—	-6,442	-7,275	—	0	1,333	20,072	23,103
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,393	-696	0	—	193	-4,612	—	2,774	468	3,260	9,105
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,117	353	0	—	-72	-186	—	1,662	0	2,922	4,657
Other Liquids	4,300	—	7,458	—	-2,276	3,148	—	6,132	1,367	-1,165	68,002
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	5,095	—	0	—	0	940	—	3,059	1,096	0	6,410
Unfinished Oils	—	—	6,501	—	-19	1,412	—	6,265	0	-1,195	47,076
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-796	—	957	—	-2,257	813	—	-3,179	270	0	14,481
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-17	—	-13	0	30	35
Finished Petroleum Products	865	228,695	4,633	—	-116,359	1,742	—	—	12,800	103,292	136,799
Finished Motor Gasoline	865	105,175	0	—	-65,975	1,051	—	—	3,641	35,373	51,967
Reformulated	—	17,952	0	—	-11,549	431	—	—	0	5,972	9,708
Oxygenated	694	80	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	774	1
Other	171	87,143	0	—	-54,426	620	—	—	3,641	28,627	42,258
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	458	0	—	-174	253	—	—	0	31	603
Jet Fuel	—	26,103	0	—	-20,098	543	—	—	302	5,160	14,654
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	-1	—	—	25	-24	0
Kerosene-Type	—	26,103	0	—	-20,098	544	—	—	277	5,184	14,654
Kerosene	—	1,130	0	—	-414	-520	—	—	(s)	1,236	1,053
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	42,852	0	—	-27,188	-1,479	—	—	1,387	15,756	29,811
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	26,704	0	—	-15,598	-671	—	—	259	11,518	17,989
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	16,148	0	—	-11,590	-808	—	—	1,128	4,238	11,822
Residual Fuel Oil	—	11,328	356	—	-833	822	—	—	2,525	7,504	16,151
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	12,827	4,127	—	-262	-472	—	—	0	17,164	2,683
Special Naphthas	—	962	85	—	-180	124	—	—	23	720	1,746
Lubricants	—	3,501	24	—	-908	127	—	—	500	1,990	7,813
Waxes	—	342	3	—	0	-88	—	—	33	400	469
Petroleum Coke	—	10,928	0	—	0	814	—	—	4,352	5,762	3,857
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	2,955	32	—	-327	620	—	—	35	2,005	4,768
Still Gas	—	9,053	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	9,053	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,081	6	—	0	-53	—	—	2	1,138	1,224
Total	136,265	239,611	176,268	6,084	-175,509	-6,803	0	223,121	15,971	150,430	1,003,328

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 95,957	—	161,492	6,084	-52,512	369	0	210,649	3	0	739,759
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	35,143	10,916	2,685	—	-4,362	-12,062	—	6,340	1,801	48,303	58,768
Pentanes Plus	5,209	—	2,142	—	-499	-47	—	1,904	0	4,995	5,633
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	29,934	10,916	543	—	-3,863	-12,015	—	4,436	1,801	43,308	53,135
Ethane/Ethylene	13,379	841	434	—	2,458	58	—	0	0	17,054	16,270
Propane/Propylene	10,045	10,418	109	—	-6,442	-7,275	—	0	1,333	20,072	23,103
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,393	-696	0	—	193	-4,612	—	2,774	468	3,260	9,105
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,117	353	0	—	-72	-186	—	1,662	0	2,922	4,657
Other Liquids	4,300	—	7,458	—	-2,276	3,148	—	6,132	1,367	-1,165	68,002
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	5,095	—	0	—	0	940	—	3,059	1,096	0	6,410
Unfinished Oils	—	—	6,501	—	-19	1,412	—	6,265	0	-1,195	47,076
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-796	—	957	—	-2,257	813	—	-3,179	270	0	14,481
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-17	—	-13	0	30	35
Finished Petroleum Products	865	228,695	4,633	—	-116,359	1,742	—	—	12,800	103,292	136,799
Finished Motor Gasoline	865	105,175	0	—	-65,975	1,051	—	—	3,641	35,373	51,967
Reformulated	—	17,952	0	—	-11,549	431	—	—	0	5,972	9,708
Oxygenated	694	80	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	774	1
Other	171	87,143	0	—	-54,426	620	—	—	3,641	28,627	42,258
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	458	0	—	-174	253	—	—	0	31	603
Jet Fuel	—	26,103	0	—	-20,098	543	—	—	302	5,160	14,654
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	-1	—	—	25	-24	0
Kerosene-Type	—	26,103	0	—	-20,098	544	—	—	277	5,184	14,654
Kerosene	—	1,130	0	—	-414	-520	—	—	(s)	1,236	1,053
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	42,852	0	—	-27,188	-1,479	—	—	1,387	15,756	29,811
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	26,704	0	—	-15,598	-671	—	—	259	11,518	17,989
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	16,148	0	—	-11,590	-808	—	—	1,128	4,238	11,822
Residual Fuel Oil	—	11,328	356	—	-833	822	—	—	2,525	7,504	16,151
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	12,827	4,127	—	-262	-472	—	—	0	17,164	2,683
Special Naphthas	—	962	85	—	-180	124	—	—	23	720	1,746
Lubricants	—	3,501	24	—	-908	127	—	—	500	1,990	7,813
Waxes	—	342	3	—	0	-88	—	—	33	400	469
Petroleum Coke	—	10,928	0	—	0	814	—	—	4,352	5,762	3,857
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	2,955	32	—	-327	620	—	—	35	2,005	4,768
Still Gas	—	9,053	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	9,053	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,081	6	—	0	-53	—	—	2	1,138	1,224
Total	136,265	239,611	176,268	6,084	-175,509	-6,803	0	223,121	15,971	150,430	1,003,328

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 3,095	—	5,209	196	-1,694	12	0	6,795	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,134	352	87	—	-141	-389	—	205	58	1,558
Pentanes Plus	168	—	69	—	-16	-2	—	61	0	161
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	966	352	18	—	-125	-388	—	143	58	1,397
Ethane/Ethylene	432	27	14	—	79	2	—	0	0	550
Propane/Propylene	324	336	4	—	-208	-235	—	0	43	647
Normal Butane/Butylene	77	-22	0	—	6	-149	—	89	15	105
Isobutane/Isobutylene	133	11	0	—	-2	-6	—	54	0	94
Other Liquids	139	—	241	—	-73	102	—	198	44	-38
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	164	—	0	—	0	30	—	99	35	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	210	—	-1	46	—	202	0	-39
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-26	—	31	—	-73	26	—	-103	9	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-1	—	(s)	0	1
Finished Petroleum Products	28	7,377	149	—	-3,754	56	—	—	413	3,332
Finished Motor Gasoline	28	3,393	0	—	-2,128	34	—	—	117	1,141
Reformulated	—	579	0	—	-373	14	—	—	0	193
Oxygenated	22	3	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	25
Other	6	2,811	0	—	-1,756	20	—	—	117	923
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	15	0	—	-6	8	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	842	0	—	-648	18	—	—	10	166
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	-1
Kerosene-Type	—	842	0	—	-648	18	—	—	9	167
Kerosene	—	36	0	—	-13	-17	—	—	(s)	40
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,382	0	—	-877	-48	—	—	45	508
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	861	0	—	-503	-22	—	—	8	372
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	521	0	—	-374	-26	—	—	36	137
Residual Fuel Oil	—	365	11	—	-27	27	—	—	81	242
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	414	133	—	-8	-15	—	—	0	554
Special Naphthas	—	31	3	—	-6	4	—	—	1	23
Lubricants	—	113	1	—	-29	4	—	—	16	64
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	0	-3	—	—	1	13
Petroleum Coke	—	353	0	—	0	26	—	—	140	186
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	95	1	—	-11	20	—	—	1	65
Still Gas	—	292	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	292
Miscellaneous Products	—	35	(s)	—	0	-2	—	—	(s)	37
Total	4,396	7,729	5,686	196	-5,662	-219	0	7,197	515	4,853

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 3,095	—	5,209	196	-1,694	12	0	6,795	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,134	352	87	—	-141	-389	—	205	58	1,558
Pentanes Plus	168	—	69	—	-16	-2	—	61	0	161
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	966	352	18	—	-125	-388	—	143	58	1,397
Ethane/Ethylene	432	27	14	—	79	2	—	0	0	550
Propane/Propylene	324	336	4	—	-208	-235	—	0	43	647
Normal Butane/Butylene	77	-22	0	—	6	-149	—	89	15	105
Isobutane/Isobutylene	133	11	0	—	-2	-6	—	54	0	94
Other Liquids	139	—	241	—	-73	102	—	198	44	-38
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	164	—	0	—	0	30	—	99	35	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	210	—	-1	46	—	202	0	-39
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-26	—	31	—	-73	26	—	-103	9	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-1	—	(s)	0	1
Finished Petroleum Products	28	7,377	149	—	-3,754	56	—	—	413	3,332
Finished Motor Gasoline	28	3,393	0	—	-2,128	34	—	—	117	1,141
Reformulated	—	579	0	—	-373	14	—	—	0	193
Oxygenated	22	3	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	25
Other	6	2,811	0	—	-1,756	20	—	—	117	923
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	15	0	—	-6	8	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	842	0	—	-648	18	—	—	10	166
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	-1
Kerosene-Type	—	842	0	—	-648	18	—	—	9	167
Kerosene	—	36	0	—	-13	-17	—	—	(s)	40
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,382	0	—	-877	-48	—	—	45	508
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	861	0	—	-503	-22	—	—	8	372
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	521	0	—	-374	-26	—	—	36	137
Residual Fuel Oil	—	365	11	—	-27	27	—	—	81	242
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	414	133	—	-8	-15	—	—	0	554
Special Naphthas	—	31	3	—	-6	4	—	—	1	23
Lubricants	—	113	1	—	-29	4	—	—	16	64
Waxes	—	11	(s)	—	0	-3	—	—	1	13
Petroleum Coke	—	353	0	—	0	26	—	—	140	186
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	95	1	—	-11	20	—	—	1	65
Still Gas	—	292	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	292
Miscellaneous Products	—	35	(s)	—	0	-2	—	—	(s)	37
Total	4,396	7,729	5,686	196	-5,662	-219	0	7,197	515	4,853

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 9,841	—	5,734	192	-2,578	-1,559	0	14,747	0	0	10,839
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,253	92	498	—	-3,378	-38	—	699	3	801	1,375
Pentanes Plus	831	—	163	—	-453	8	—	268	0	265	220
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,422	92	335	—	-2,925	-46	—	431	3	536	1,155
Ethane/Ethylene	1,083	0	0	—	-1,361	-2	—	0	0	-276	208
Propane/Propylene	1,416	279	284	—	-987	-42	—	0	3	1,031	445
Normal Butane/Butylene	613	-173	51	—	-326	-2	—	299	0	-132	313
Isobutane/Isobutylene	310	-14	0	—	-251	0	—	132	0	-87	189
Other Liquids	408	—	0	—	0	379	—	115	19	-105	5,352
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	209	—	0	—	0	37	—	153	19	0	300
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	14	—	91	0	-105	2,662
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	199	—	0	—	0	328	—	-129	0	0	2,390
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-78	16,203	175	—	1,048	1,339	—	—	21	15,988	12,600
Finished Motor Gasoline	-78	8,211	6	—	-125	808	—	—	0	7,206	5,490
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,215	1,208	0	—	27	123	—	—	0	2,327	276
Other	-1,292	7,003	6	—	-152	685	—	—	0	4,880	5,214
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	9	0	—	15	2	—	—	0	22	37
Jet Fuel	—	917	0	—	1,047	67	—	—	0	1,897	862
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	917	0	—	1,047	67	—	—	0	1,897	862
Kerosene	—	141	0	—	-27	-7	—	—	0	121	123
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	4,058	169	—	138	127	—	—	0	4,238	3,180
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	3,379	63	—	143	211	—	—	0	3,374	2,749
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	679	106	—	-5	-84	—	—	0	864	431
Residual Fuel Oil	—	343	0	—	0	-37	—	—	0	380	430
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	18	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	18	0
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)	0
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	12	-12	0
Waxes	—	109	0	—	0	-10	—	—	8	111	38
Petroleum Coke	—	565	0	—	0	28	—	—	0	537	256
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,098	0	—	0	360	—	—	1	737	2,163
Still Gas	—	675	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	675	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	59	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	58	21
Total	14,424	16,295	6,407	192	-4,908	121	0	15,561	43	16,684	30,166

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	E 9,841	—	5,734	192	-2,578	-1,559	0	14,747	0	0	10,839
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,253	92	498	—	-3,378	-38	—	699	3	801	1,375
Pentanes Plus	831	—	163	—	-453	8	—	268	0	265	220
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,422	92	335	—	-2,925	-46	—	431	3	536	1,155
Ethane/Ethylene	1,083	0	0	—	-1,361	-2	—	0	0	-276	208
Propane/Propylene	1,416	279	284	—	-987	-42	—	0	3	1,031	445
Normal Butane/Butylene	613	-173	51	—	-326	-2	—	299	0	-132	313
Isobutane/Isobutylene	310	-14	0	—	-251	0	—	132	0	-87	189
Other Liquids	408	—	0	—	0	379	—	115	19	-105	5,352
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	209	—	0	—	0	37	—	153	19	0	300
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	14	—	91	0	-105	2,662
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	199	—	0	—	0	328	—	-129	0	0	2,390
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-78	16,203	175	—	1,048	1,339	—	—	21	15,988	12,600
Finished Motor Gasoline	-78	8,211	6	—	-125	808	—	—	0	7,206	5,490
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	1,215	1,208	0	—	27	123	—	—	0	2,327	276
Other	-1,292	7,003	6	—	-152	685	—	—	0	4,880	5,214
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	9	0	—	15	2	—	—	0	22	37
Jet Fuel	—	917	0	—	1,047	67	—	—	0	1,897	862
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	917	0	—	1,047	67	—	—	0	1,897	862
Kerosene	—	141	0	—	-27	-7	—	—	0	121	123
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	4,058	169	—	138	127	—	—	0	4,238	3,180
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	3,379	63	—	143	211	—	—	0	3,374	2,749
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	679	106	—	-5	-84	—	—	0	864	431
Residual Fuel Oil	—	343	0	—	0	-37	—	—	0	380	430
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	18	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	18	0
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)	0
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	12	-12	0
Waxes	—	109	0	—	0	-10	—	—	8	111	38
Petroleum Coke	—	565	0	—	0	28	—	—	0	537	256
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,098	0	—	0	360	—	—	1	737	2,163
Still Gas	—	675	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	675	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	59	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	58	21
Total	14,424	16,295	6,407	192	-4,908	121	0	15,561	43	16,684	30,166

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 317	—	185	6	-83	-50	0	476	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	137	3	16	—	-109	-1	—	23	(s)	26
Pentanes Plus	27	—	5	—	-15	(s)	—	9	0	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	110	3	11	—	-94	-1	—	14	(s)	17
Ethane/Ethylene	35	0	0	—	-44	(s)	—	0	0	-9
Propane/Propylene	46	9	9	—	-32	-1	—	0	(s)	33
Normal Butane/Butylene	20	-6	2	—	-11	(s)	—	10	0	-4
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	(s)	0	—	-8	0	—	4	0	-3
Other Liquids	13	—	0	—	0	12	—	4	1	-3
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	7	—	0	—	0	1	—	5	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	3	0	-3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	6	—	0	—	0	11	—	-4	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-3	523	6	—	34	43	—	—	1	516
Finished Motor Gasoline	-3	265	(s)	—	-4	26	—	—	0	232
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	39	39	0	—	1	4	—	—	0	75
Other	-42	226	(s)	—	-5	22	—	—	0	157
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	30	0	—	34	2	—	—	0	61
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	30	0	—	34	2	—	—	0	61
Kerosene	—	5	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	0	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	131	5	—	4	4	—	—	0	137
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	109	2	—	5	7	—	—	0	109
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	22	3	—	(s)	-3	—	—	0	28
Residual Fuel Oil	—	11	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	12
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	4	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	—	18	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	17
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	35	0	—	0	12	—	—	(s)	24
Still Gas	—	22	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	22
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	465	526	207	6	-158	4	0	502	1	538

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 317	—	185	6	-83	-50	0	476	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	137	3	16	—	-109	-1	—	23	(s)	26
Pentanes Plus	27	—	5	—	-15	(s)	—	9	0	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	110	3	11	—	-94	-1	—	14	(s)	17
Ethane/Ethylene	35	0	0	—	-44	(s)	—	0	0	-9
Propane/Propylene	46	9	9	—	-32	-1	—	0	(s)	33
Normal Butane/Butylene	20	-6	2	—	-11	(s)	—	10	0	-4
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	(s)	0	—	-8	0	—	4	0	-3
Other Liquids	13	—	0	—	0	12	—	4	1	-3
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	7	—	0	—	0	1	—	5	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	3	0	-3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	6	—	0	—	0	11	—	-4	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-3	523	6	—	34	43	—	—	1	516
Finished Motor Gasoline	-3	265	(s)	—	-4	26	—	—	0	232
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	39	39	0	—	1	4	—	—	0	75
Other	-42	226	(s)	—	-5	22	—	—	0	157
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	30	0	—	34	2	—	—	0	61
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	30	0	—	34	2	—	—	0	61
Kerosene	—	5	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	0	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	131	5	—	4	4	—	—	0	137
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	109	2	—	5	7	—	—	0	109
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	22	3	—	(s)	-3	—	—	0	28
Residual Fuel Oil	—	11	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	12
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	4	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	—	18	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	17
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	35	0	—	0	12	—	—	(s)	24
Still Gas	—	22	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	22
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	465	526	207	6	-158	4	0	502	1	538

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 63,791	—	13,353	6,352	-1,727	5,107	0	74,174	2,488	0	62,409
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,805	1,413	5	—	0	-1,096	—	3,070	207	2,042	3,208
Pentanes Plus	1,489	—	0	—	0	-18	—	1,230	0	277	41
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,316	1,413	5	—	0	-1,078	—	1,840	207	1,765	3,167
Ethane/Ethylene	4	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	4	0
Propane/Propylene	374	1,500	5	—	0	-471	—	0	143	2,207	1,638
Normal Butane/Butylene	550	-178	0	—	0	-560	—	1,287	64	-419	1,205
Isobutane/Isobutylene	388	91	0	—	0	-47	—	553	0	-27	324
Other Liquids	2,760	—	2,848	—	0	-2,017	—	6,155	42	1,428	29,487
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,308	—	1,775	—	0	-1,419	—	4,460	42	0	2,666
Unfinished Oils	—	—	1,073	—	0	-858	—	503	0	1,428	19,272
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1,452	—	0	—	0	270	—	1,182	0	0	7,537
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-10	—	10	0	0	12
Finished Petroleum Products	-1,209	86,146	1,629	—	3,834	3,135	—	—	6,598	80,667	59,392
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1,209	41,980	162	—	2,965	1,685	—	—	341	41,872	23,625
Reformulated	—	27,954	147	—	-238	347	—	—	6	27,510	12,143
Oxygenated	2,429	540	0	—	0	1	—	—	28	2,940	5
Other	-3,638	13,486	15	—	3,203	1,337	—	—	307	11,422	11,477
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	66	0	—	0	20	—	—	0	46	691
Jet Fuel	—	12,916	1,072	—	456	877	—	—	215	13,352	10,160
Naphtha-Type	—	15	0	—	0	6	—	—	0	9	39
Kerosene-Type	—	12,901	1,072	—	456	871	—	—	215	13,343	10,121
Kerosene	—	125	0	—	0	28	—	—	2	95	154
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	12,896	243	—	465	285	—	—	2,143	11,176	12,328
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	10,090	0	—	376	187	—	—	790	9,489	8,916
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	2,806	243	—	89	98	—	—	1,354	1,686	3,412
Residual Fuel Oil	—	6,766	106	—	0	-240	—	—	1,370	5,742	5,720
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	349	0	—	0	-10	—	—	0	359	347
Special Naphthas	—	88	0	—	0	9	—	—	57	22	58
Lubricants	—	693	0	—	-52	50	—	—	80	511	1,442
Waxes	—	83	3	—	0	24	—	—	14	48	272
Petroleum Coke	—	4,612	43	—	0	134	—	—	2,357	2,164	1,946
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,359	0	—	0	270	—	—	16	1,073	2,459
Still Gas	—	4,078	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,078	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	135	0	—	0	3	—	—	2	130	190
Total	68,146	87,559	17,835	6,352	2,107	5,129	0	83,399	9,335	84,136	154,496

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 63,791	—	13,353	6,352	-1,727	5,107	0	74,174	2,488	0	62,409
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,805	1,413	5	—	0	-1,096	—	3,070	207	2,042	3,208
Pentanes Plus	1,489	—	0	—	0	-18	—	1,230	0	277	41
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,316	1,413	5	—	0	-1,078	—	1,840	207	1,765	3,167
Ethane/Ethylene	4	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	4	0
Propane/Propylene	374	1,500	5	—	0	-471	—	0	143	2,207	1,638
Normal Butane/Butylene	550	-178	0	—	0	-560	—	1,287	64	-419	1,205
Isobutane/Isobutylene	388	91	0	—	0	-47	—	553	0	-27	324
Other Liquids	2,760	—	2,848	—	0	-2,017	—	6,155	42	1,428	29,487
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,308	—	1,775	—	0	-1,419	—	4,460	42	0	2,666
Unfinished Oils	—	—	1,073	—	0	-858	—	503	0	1,428	19,272
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1,452	—	0	—	0	270	—	1,182	0	0	7,537
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-10	—	10	0	0	12
Finished Petroleum Products	-1,209	86,146	1,629	—	3,834	3,135	—	—	6,598	80,667	59,392
Finished Motor Gasoline	-1,209	41,980	162	—	2,965	1,685	—	—	341	41,872	23,625
Reformulated	—	27,954	147	—	-238	347	—	—	6	27,510	12,143
Oxygenated	2,429	540	0	—	0	1	—	—	28	2,940	5
Other	-3,638	13,486	15	—	3,203	1,337	—	—	307	11,422	11,477
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	66	0	—	0	20	—	—	0	46	691
Jet Fuel	—	12,916	1,072	—	456	877	—	—	215	13,352	10,160
Naphtha-Type	—	15	0	—	0	6	—	—	0	9	39
Kerosene-Type	—	12,901	1,072	—	456	871	—	—	215	13,343	10,121
Kerosene	—	125	0	—	0	28	—	—	2	95	154
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	12,896	243	—	465	285	—	—	2,143	11,176	12,328
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	10,090	0	—	376	187	—	—	790	9,489	8,916
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	2,806	243	—	89	98	—	—	1,354	1,686	3,412
Residual Fuel Oil	—	6,766	106	—	0	-240	—	—	1,370	5,742	5,720
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	349	0	—	0	-10	—	—	0	359	347
Special Naphthas	—	88	0	—	0	9	—	—	57	22	58
Lubricants	—	693	0	—	-52	50	—	—	80	511	1,442
Waxes	—	83	3	—	0	24	—	—	14	48	272
Petroleum Coke	—	4,612	43	—	0	134	—	—	2,357	2,164	1,946
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,359	0	—	0	270	—	—	16	1,073	2,459
Still Gas	—	4,078	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,078	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	135	0	—	0	3	—	—	2	130	190
Total	68,146	87,559	17,835	6,352	2,107	5,129	0	83,399	9,335	84,136	154,496

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 2,058	—	431	205	-56	165	0	2,393	80	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	90	46	(s)	—	0	-35	—	99	7	66
Pentanes Plus	48	—	0	—	0	-1	—	40	0	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	42	46	(s)	—	0	-35	—	59	7	57
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	12	48	(s)	—	0	-15	—	0	5	71
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	-6	0	—	0	-18	—	42	2	-14
Isobutane/Isobutylene	13	3	0	—	0	-2	—	18	0	-1
Other Liquids	89	—	92	—	0	-65	—	199	1	46
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	42	—	57	—	0	-46	—	144	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	35	—	0	-28	—	16	0	46
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	47	—	0	—	0	9	—	38	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-39	2,779	53	—	124	101	—	—	213	2,602
Finished Motor Gasoline	-39	1,354	5	—	96	54	—	—	11	1,351
Reformulated	—	902	5	—	-8	11	—	—	(s)	887
Oxygenated	78	17	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	95
Other	-117	435	(s)	—	103	43	—	—	10	368
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	417	35	—	15	28	—	—	7	431
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	416	35	—	15	28	—	—	7	430
Kerosene	—	4	0	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	416	8	—	15	9	—	—	69	361
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	325	0	—	12	6	—	—	25	306
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	91	8	—	3	3	—	—	44	54
Residual Fuel Oil	—	218	3	—	0	-8	—	—	44	185
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	11	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	12
Special Naphthas	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	2	1
Lubricants	—	22	0	—	-2	2	—	—	3	16
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	149	1	—	0	4	—	—	76	70
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	44	0	—	0	9	—	—	1	35
Still Gas	—	132	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	132
Miscellaneous Products	—	4	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	4
Total	2,198	2,824	575	205	68	165	0	2,690	301	2,714

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 2,058	—	431	205	-56	165	0	2,393	80	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	90	46	(s)	—	0	-35	—	99	7	66
Pentanes Plus	48	—	0	—	0	-1	—	40	0	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	42	46	(s)	—	0	-35	—	59	7	57
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	12	48	(s)	—	0	-15	—	0	5	71
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	-6	0	—	0	-18	—	42	2	-14
Isobutane/Isobutylene	13	3	0	—	0	-2	—	18	0	-1
Other Liquids	89	—	92	—	0	-65	—	199	1	46
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	42	—	57	—	0	-46	—	144	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	35	—	0	-28	—	16	0	46
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	47	—	0	—	0	9	—	38	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-39	2,779	53	—	124	101	—	—	213	2,602
Finished Motor Gasoline	-39	1,354	5	—	96	54	—	—	11	1,351
Reformulated	—	902	5	—	-8	11	—	—	(s)	887
Oxygenated	78	17	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	95
Other	-117	435	(s)	—	103	43	—	—	10	368
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2	0	—	0	1	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	417	35	—	15	28	—	—	7	431
Naphtha-Type	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	416	35	—	15	28	—	—	7	430
Kerosene	—	4	0	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	416	8	—	15	9	—	—	69	361
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	325	0	—	12	6	—	—	25	306
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	91	8	—	3	3	—	—	44	54
Residual Fuel Oil	—	218	3	—	0	-8	—	—	44	185
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	11	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	12
Special Naphthas	—	3	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	2	1
Lubricants	—	22	0	—	-2	2	—	—	3	16
Waxes	—	3	(s)	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	149	1	—	0	4	—	—	76	70
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	44	0	—	0	9	—	—	1	35
Still Gas	—	132	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	132
Miscellaneous Products	—	4	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	4
Total	2,198	2,824	575	205	68	165	0	2,690	301	2,714

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	November 1998		January-November 1998	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 774	E 26	E 8,900	E 27
Florida	474	16	5,540	17
New York	E 14	E (s)	E 176	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 168	E 6	E 1,820	E 5
Virginia	0	0	E 6	E (s)
West Virginia	E 118	E 4	E 1,358	E 4
Adjustment ^a	0	0	0	0
PAD District II	E 14,514	E 484	E 173,505	E 519
Illinois	1,092	36	E 12,611	E 38
Indiana	183	6	2,049	6
Kansas	E 2,544	E 85	E 31,069	E 93
Kentucky	96	3	E 2,860	E 9
Michigan	E 615	E 21	E 8,012	E 24
Missouri	E 6	E (s)	E 87	E (s)
Nebraska	E 252	E 8	E 3,029	E 9
North Dakota	2,868	96	E 32,656	E 98
Ohio	E 714	E 24	E 7,981	E 24
Oklahoma	6,030	201	71,766	215
South Dakota	93	3	1,113	3
Tennessee	E 21	E 1	E 272	E 1
Adjustment ^a	0	0	0	0
PAD District III	E 95,951	E 3,198	E 1,106,428	E 3,313
Alabama	970	32	E 11,396	E 34
Arkansas	E 629	E 21	E 7,489	E 22
Louisiana ^b	E 10,587	E 353	E 123,725	E 370
Mississippi	1,541	51	19,172	57
New Mexico	E 5,292	E 176	E 61,280	E 183
Texas ^b	39,708	1,324	465,054	1,392
Federal Offshore PAD District III	E 37,224	E 1,241	E 418,311	E 1,252
Adjustment ^a	0	0	0	0
PAD District IV	E 9,669	E 322	E 110,463	E 331
Colorado	1,722	57	E 20,466	E 61
Montana	E 1,329	E 44	E 14,975	E 45
Utah	E 1,503	E 50	E 17,598	E 53
Wyoming	5,115	171	E 57,424	E 172
Adjustment ^a	0	0	0	0
PAD District V	E 61,251	E 2,042	E 695,259	E 2,082
Alaska ^b	E 35,037	E 1,168	E 392,895	E 1,176
South Alaska	969	32	NA	NA
North Slope	34,068	1,136	NA	NA
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	0	0	0	0
Arizona	6	(s)	72	(s)
California ^b	22,389	746	258,843	775
Nevada	64	2	737	2
Federal Offshore PAD District V	3,756	125	42,713	128
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	0	0	0	0
U.S. Total^b	E 182,161	E 6,072	E 2,094,555	E 6,271

^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 - 6,610; California: State - 1,191; Louisiana: State - E 1,630; Texas: State - 41; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E 50,452.

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

E = Estimated.

RE = Revised Estimate.

NA = Not Available.

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

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

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	138	666	804	473	337	7,534	8,344
Pentanes Plus	13	72	85	101	73	870	1,044
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	125	594	719	372	264	6,664	7,300
Ethane	50	201	251	130	0	2,676	2,806
Propane	45	269	314	137	168	2,661	2,966
Normal Butane	30	82	112	64	96	949	1,109
Isobutane	0	42	42	41	0	378	419
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	11	34	45	87	61	1,520	1,668
Pentanes Plus	0	3	3	10	11	525	546
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	11	31	42	77	50	995	1,122
Ethane	0	0	0	17	0	189	206
Propane	8	22	30	33	32	602	667
Normal Butane	3	4	7	12	18	137	167
Isobutane	0	5	5	15	0	67	82

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	17,656	3,983	7,204	446	5,854	35,143	4,253	2,805	51,349
Pentanes Plus	2,721	471	1,236	149	632	5,209	831	1,489	8,658
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	14,935	3,512	5,968	297	5,222	29,934	3,422	1,316	42,691
Ethane	6,820	1,524	2,387	34	2,614	13,379	1,083	4	17,523
Propane	5,125	937	2,140	128	1,715	10,045	1,416	374	15,115
Normal Butane	2,054	-1,109	767	88	593	2,393	613	550	4,777
Isobutane	936	2,160	674	47	300	4,117	310	388	5,276
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	197	3,842	1,159	55	97	5,350	310	111	7,484
Pentanes Plus	74	540	342	7	20	983	133	21	1,686
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	123	3,302	817	48	77	4,367	177	90	5,798
Ethane	8	1,429	98	18	0	1,553	1	0	1,760
Propane	79	1,037	196	18	56	1,386	101	60	2,244
Normal Butane	28	533	262	11	4	838	63	20	1,095
Isobutane	8	303	261	1	17	590	12	10	699

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
January 1999**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			Total
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	
Crude Oil	46,299	2,841	49,140	66,944	12,950	20,383	100,277
Natural Gas Liquids	190	0	190	2,306	197	1,299	3,802
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	225	98	609	932
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	190	0	190	2,081	99	690	2,870
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	135	0	135	1,433	66	502	2,001
Isobutane	55	0	55	648	33	188	869
Other Liquids	7,832	15	7,847	1,133	792	-873	1,052
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,508	0	2,508	829	210	68	1,107
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	32	0	31	63
Oxygenates	W	W	2,508	797	210	37	1,044
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	967
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	2,431	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	3,318	19	3,337	658	-117	-847	-306
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	2,105	-4	2,101	-334	699	-94	271
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-99	0	-99	-20	0	0	-20
Total Input to Refineries	54,321	2,856	57,177	70,383	13,939	20,809	105,131
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,469	92	1,560	2,204	419	664	3,287
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,574	103	1,677	2,465	421	721	3,607
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	93.3	89.2	93.1	89.4	99.5	92.1	91.1
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	621	18	639	743	129	186	1,057
Catalytic Hydrocracking	55	0	55	124	0	4	128
Delayed and Fluid Coking	84	0	84	188	62	75	325
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.86	1.19	0.88	1.20	2.31	0.74	1.24
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	34.04	33.61	34.01	33.27	28.95	35.62	33.21
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,574	103	1,677	2,465	421	721	3,607
Operating	1,426	100	1,526	2,465	421	721	3,607
Idle	148	3	151	0	0	0	0
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	117	0	0	117

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, January 1999 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	17,155	101,289	83,577	5,846	2,782	210,649	14,747	74,174	448,987
Natural Gas Liquids	976	2,454	2,515	144	251	6,340	699	3,070	14,101
Pentanes Plus	461	949	273	89	132	1,904	268	1,230	4,334
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	515	1,505	2,242	55	119	4,436	431	1,840	9,767
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	481	637	1,627	25	4	2,774	299	1,287	6,496
Isobutane	34	868	615	30	115	1,662	132	553	3,271
Other Liquids	-31	3,323	2,872	-127	95	6,132	115	6,155	21,301
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	160	1,963	919	0	17	3,059	153	4,460	11,287
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	150	435	498	0	0	1,083	2	805	1,953
Oxygenates	10	1,528	421	W	W	1,976	151	3,655	9,334
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,270
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	65
MTBE	W	1,485	W	W	W	1,857	W	3,412	7,784
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	215
Unfinished Oils (net)	324	3,885	2,093	-89	52	6,265	91	503	9,890
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-503	-2,525	-139	-38	26	-3,179	-129	1,182	246
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-12	0	-1	0	0	-13	0	10	-122
Total Input to Refineries	18,100	107,066	88,964	5,863	3,128	223,121	15,561	83,399	484,389
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	555	3,234	2,748	178	90	6,804	481	2,628	14,762
Operable Capacity (daily average)	563	3,625	2,914	202	95	7,398	530	2,942	16,153
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	98.7	89.2	94.3	88.4	94.9	92.0	90.8	89.3	91.4
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	178	1,241	966	24	28	2,437	156	666	4,956
Catalytic Hydrocracking	44	222	211	0	0	477	4	396	1,060
Delayed and Fluid Coking	5	375	434	11	0	824	43	473	1,749
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.79	1.56	1.37	1.74	0.51	1.41	1.44	1.20	1.28
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.76	31.79	31.56	30.91	39.23	32.34	33.73	27.29	31.87
Operable Capacity (daily average)	563	3,625	2,914	202	95	7,398	530	2,942	16,153
Operating	563	3,598	2,914	202	95	7,371	530	2,920	15,953
Idle	0	27	0	0	0	27	0	22	200
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,136	35,253

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

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

^c See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	874	22	896	2,123	-50	357	2,430
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	1,683	31	1,714	2,430	277	526	3,233
Propane	W	W	W	1,992	W	W	2,680
Propylene	W	W	W	438	W	W	553
Normal Butane/Butylene	-708	-9	-717	-363	-313	-205	-881
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-101	0	-101	56	-14	36	78
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	28,979	1,066	30,045	37,864	7,787	11,008	56,659
Reformulated	18,119	0	18,119	8,056	1,380	0	9,436
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	1,313	0	1,313
Other	10,860	1,066	11,926	29,808	5,094	11,008	45,910
Finished Aviation Gasoline	48	0	48	46	11	58	115
Jet Fuel	3,055	41	3,096	4,648	1,011	1,013	6,672
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	3,055	41	3,096	4,648	1,011	1,013	6,672
Commercial	3,055	29	3,084	4,504	976	894	6,374
Military	0	12	12	144	35	119	298
Kerosene	601	80	681	1,296	87	242	1,625
Distillate Fuel Oil	13,774	738	14,512	15,276	3,392	6,203	24,871
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,925	609	4,534	10,639	2,441	4,912	17,992
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	9,849	129	9,978	4,637	951	1,291	6,879
Residual Fuel Oil	4,067	47	4,114	1,327	143	89	1,559
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,419	24	1,443	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,334	23	2,357	452	0	0	452
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	314	0	314	875	143	89	1,107
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	385	0	385	537	0	0	537
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	720	0	36	756
Special Naphthas	42	12	54	613	0	87	700
Lubricants	267	220	487	358	0	284	642
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	267	220	487	358	0	284	642
Waxes	0	44	44	66	0	40	106
Petroleum Coke	1,667	26	1,693	2,800	913	801	4,514
Marketable	678	0	678	1,775	584	611	2,970
Catalyst	989	26	1,015	1,025	329	190	1,544
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,093	487	1,580	3,420	1,040	605	5,065
Still Gas	1,805	70	1,875	2,764	454	758	3,976
Miscellaneous Products	35	34	69	186	79	27	292
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	35	34	69	186	79	27	292
Total	56,692	2,887	59,579	74,044	14,867	21,608	110,519
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-2,371	-31	-2,402	-3,661	-928	-799	-5,388

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, January 1999 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	687	6,440	3,711	18	60	10,916	92	1,413	15,747
Ethane/Ethylene	10	656	175	0	0	841	0	0	841
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	653
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	188
Propane/Propylene	591	5,641	4,028	90	68	10,418	279	1,500	17,144
Propane	W	2,647	2,621	W	W	5,745	W	W	11,308
Propylene	W	2,994	1,407	W	W	4,673	W	W	5,836
Normal Butane/Butylene	88	-161	-559	-56	-8	-696	-173	-178	-2,645
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-2,608
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-37
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-2	304	67	-16	0	353	-14	91	407
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	239
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	168
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,940	50,295	41,357	1,722	1,861	105,175	8,211	41,980	242,070
Reformulated	582	13,043	4,327	0	0	17,952	0	27,954	73,461
Oxygenated	0	0	19	0	61	80	1,208	540	3,141
Other	9,358	37,252	37,011	1,722	1,800	87,143	7,003	13,486	165,468
Finished Aviation Gasoline	129	249	80	0	0	458	9	66	696
Jet Fuel	1,525	11,858	12,206	290	224	26,103	917	12,916	49,704
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
Kerosene-Type	1,525	11,858	12,206	290	224	26,103	917	12,901	49,689
Commercial	1,278	10,820	11,856	221	0	24,175	773	12,131	46,537
Military	247	1,038	350	69	224	1,928	144	770	3,152
Kerosene	7	1,038	22	66	-3	1,130	141	125	3,702
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,395	18,264	17,992	1,441	760	42,852	4,058	12,896	99,189
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,494	13,732	8,050	697	731	26,704	3,379	10,090	62,699
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	901	4,532	9,942	744	29	16,148	679	2,806	36,490
Residual Fuel Oil	387	6,323	4,364	240	14	11,328	343	6,766	24,110
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	145	4	484	0	0	633	66	152	2,294
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	155	962	900	216	14	2,247	85	1,208	6,349
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	87	5,357	2,980	24	0	8,448	192	5,406	15,467
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	105	5,596	1,094	0	-12	6,783	0	179	7,884
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	120	3,263	2,661	0	0	6,044	18	170	6,988
Special Naphthas	106	604	123	129	0	962	0	88	1,804
Lubricants	W	1,578	W	W	W	3,501	0	693	5,323
Naphthenic	W	183	W	W	W	677	0	304	981
Paraffinic	W	1,395	W	W	W	2,824	0	389	4,342
Waxes	0	145	112	85	0	342	109	83	684
Petroleum Coke	267	5,489	5,052	85	35	10,928	565	4,612	22,312
Marketable	30	3,567	3,882	67	0	7,546	313	3,516	15,023
Catalyst	237	1,922	1,170	18	35	3,382	252	1,096	7,289
Asphalt and Road Oil	405	833	509	1,064	144	2,955	1,098	1,359	12,057
Still Gas	774	4,471	3,559	173	76	9,053	675	4,078	19,657
Miscellaneous Products	56	510	515	0	0	1,081	59	135	1,636
Fuel Use	0	0	204	0	0	204	0	-55	149
Nonfuel Use	56	510	311	0	0	877	59	190	1,487
Total	18,938	116,956	94,655	5,903	3,159	239,611	16,295	87,559	513,563
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-838	-9,890	-5,691	-40	-31	-16,490	-734	-4,160	-29,174

^a Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
January 1999**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	12,474	275	12,749	8,263	1,537	2,928	12,728
Petroleum Products	59,057	2,262	61,319	40,722	10,397	13,016	64,135
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	3	39	390	432
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,439	11	1,450	1,900	202	962	3,064
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Propane/Propylene	344	5	349	999	33	384	1,416
Normal Butane/Butylene	979	0	979	711	116	371	1,198
Isobutane/Isobutylene	116	6	122	188	53	207	448
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,946	6	1,952	568	93	17	678
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	21	0	0	21
Oxygenates	W	W	1,952	547	93	17	657
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	438
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,563	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	8,685	488	9,173	8,601	577	3,645	12,823
Naphthas and Lighter	1,688	170	1,858	2,897	156	1,160	4,213
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,138	4	2,142	1,471	62	287	1,820
Heavy Gas Oils	3,490	297	3,787	2,488	246	1,053	3,787
Residuum	1,369	17	1,386	1,745	113	1,145	3,003
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	8,474	19	8,493	7,334	981	1,054	9,369
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	115	0	115	34	0	0	34
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,872	321	11,193	7,260	1,383	2,738	11,381
Reformulated	6,516	0	6,516	509	0	0	509
Oxygenated	0	7	7	0	287	0	287
Other	4,356	314	4,670	6,751	1,096	2,738	10,585
Finished Aviation Gasoline	73	0	73	41	32	51	124
Jet Fuel	1,192	21	1,213	2,133	142	438	2,713
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,192	21	1,213	2,133	142	438	2,713
Kerosene	277	48	325	256	42	101	399
Distillate Fuel Oil	16,757	250	17,007	5,569	1,528	2,083	9,180
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,818	231	4,049	3,400	908	1,312	5,620
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	12,939	19	12,958	2,169	620	771	3,560
Residual Fuel Oil	6,343	25	6,368	1,174	186	101	1,461
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,424	22	1,446	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	3,523	3	3,526	365	0	1	366
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,396	0	1,396	809	186	100	1,095
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	575	0	575	268	0	1	269
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	43	0	0	43
Special Naphthas	63	11	74	363	0	31	394
Lubricants	502	342	844	510	0	0	510
Waxes	0	56	56	46	0	31	77
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	428	0	428	924	3,062	284	4,270
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,311	620	1,931	3,604	2,110	1,064	6,778
Miscellaneous Products	5	44	49	91	20	25	136
Total Stocks, All Oils	71,531	2,537	74,068	48,985	11,934	15,944	76,863

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
January 1999 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	927	30,006	20,719	1,122	410	53,184	1,997	24,198	104,856
Petroleum Products	10,097	69,318	53,016	5,005	1,411	138,847	12,780	61,660	338,741
Pentanes Plus	116	51	3	10	17	197	18	0	647
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,820	3,016	2,863	36	36	7,771	407	1,017	13,709
Ethane/Ethylene	124	301	0	0	0	425	0	0	427
Propane/Propylene	939	1,111	551	8	9	2,618	96	149	4,628
Normal Butane/Butylene	384	1,011	1,674	9	7	3,085	174	568	6,004
Isobutane/Isobutylene	373	593	638	19	20	1,643	137	300	2,650
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	33	1,757	766	17	16	2,589	73	1,708	7,000
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	26
Oxygenates	33	1,757	765	W	W	2,588	73	1,704	6,974
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	596
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	892
MTBE	W	1,259	W	W	W	1,958	W	1,674	5,387
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	99
Unfinished Oils	2,366	25,110	18,174	1,042	384	47,076	2,662	19,272	91,006
Naphthas and Lighter	861	7,345	3,712	240	161	12,319	517	3,490	22,397
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	217	4,182	3,606	234	94	8,333	355	4,172	16,822
Heavy Gas Oils	586	8,796	7,883	536	129	17,930	1,338	9,042	35,884
Residuum	702	4,787	2,973	32	0	8,494	452	2,568	15,903
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,211	6,359	5,001	121	326	13,018	2,390	7,282	40,552
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	18	0	17	0	0	35	0	12	196
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,563	10,649	6,701	314	146	19,373	2,591	11,703	56,241
Reformulated	167	3,091	423	0	0	3,681	0	6,684	17,390
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	406
Other	1,396	7,558	6,278	314	146	15,692	2,479	5,019	38,445
Finished Aviation Gasoline	89	341	134	0	0	564	30	223	1,014
Jet Fuel	471	3,278	2,971	141	39	6,900	375	4,270	15,471
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31
Kerosene-Type	471	3,278	2,971	141	39	6,900	375	4,239	15,440
Kerosene	23	264	199	8	7	501	95	65	1,385
Distillate Fuel Oil	905	7,641	5,176	753	225	14,700	1,604	6,119	48,610
0.05 percent sulfur and under	703	4,644	2,082	340	165	7,934	1,290	4,302	23,195
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	202	2,997	3,094	413	60	6,766	314	1,817	25,415
Residual Fuel Oil	249	3,459	3,205	207	7	7,127	430	4,157	19,543
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	32	6	40	0	0	78	29	415	1,968
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	4	436	305	148	7	900	234	722	5,748
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	213	3,017	2,860	59	0	6,149	167	3,020	11,827
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	20	739	380	0	10	1,149	0	167	2,160
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	84	1,030	420	0	0	1,534	0	180	1,757
Special Naphthas	69	1,148	40	139	0	1,396	0	48	1,912
Lubricants	34	2,906	2,418	897	0	6,255	0	1,032	8,641
Waxes	0	216	221	32	0	469	38	272	912
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	0	609	3,248	0	0	3,857	256	1,946	10,757
Asphalt and Road Oil	998	510	697	1,288	198	3,691	1,809	2,008	16,217
Miscellaneous Products	28	235	382	0	0	645	2	179	1,011
Total Stocks, All Oils	11,024	99,324	73,735	6,127	1,821	192,031	14,777	85,858	443,597

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

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

**Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,^a
January 1999**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1.8	0.8	1.7	3.1	-0.4	1.8	2.4
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	48.7	37.4	48.1	51.9	52.1	49.8	51.5
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	6.2	1.4	5.9	6.9	7.9	5.2	6.7
Kerosene	1.2	2.8	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	27.8	25.8	27.7	22.6	26.4	31.8	24.9
Residual Fuel Oil	8.2	1.6	7.8	2.0	1.1	0.5	1.6
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.8
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.7
Lubricants	0.5	7.7	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.6
Waxes	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.4	0.9	3.2	4.1	7.1	4.1	4.5
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.2	17.0	3.0	5.1	8.1	3.1	5.1
Still Gas	3.6	2.4	3.6	4.1	3.5	3.9	4.0
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.8	-1.1	-4.6	-5.4	-7.2	-4.1	-5.4

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	3.9	6.1	4.3	0.3	2.1	5.0	0.6	1.9	3.4
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	53.2	46.0	44.4	28.1	55.3	45.6	50.5	44.5	47.2
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8.7	11.3	14.2	5.0	7.9	12.0	6.2	17.3	10.8
Kerosene	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	-0.1	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.8
Distillate Fuel Oil	25.1	17.4	21.0	25.0	26.8	19.8	27.3	17.3	21.6
Residual Fuel Oil	2.2	6.0	5.1	4.2	0.5	5.2	2.3	9.1	5.3
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.6	5.3	1.3	0.0	-0.4	3.1	0.0	0.2	1.7
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.7	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.2	1.5
Special Naphthas	0.6	0.6	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4
Lubricants	0.2	1.5	1.5	10.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.9	1.2
Waxes	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Coke	1.5	5.2	5.9	1.5	1.2	5.0	3.8	6.2	4.9
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.3	0.8	0.6	18.5	5.1	1.4	7.4	1.8	2.6
Still Gas	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.0	2.7	4.2	4.5	5.5	4.3
Miscellaneous Products	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-4.8	-9.4	-6.6	-0.7	-1.1	-7.6	-4.9	-5.6	-6.4

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

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

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

^d Represents the difference between input and production.

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

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 28 and 29.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	465	1,967	3,039	5,471
Florida	190	356	477	1,023
Georgia	0	0	274	274
Maine	35	0	433	468
Massachusetts	140	538	129	807
New Hampshire	0	0	160	160
New Jersey	0	494	454	948
New York	100	576	322	998
North Carolina	0	0	392	392
Pennsylvania	0	0	90	90
South Carolina	0	0	134	134
Vermont	0	3	13	16
Virginia	0	0	161	161
PAD District III	0	0	356	356
Louisiana	0	0	356	356
PAD District V	106	0	0	106
Hawaii	106	0	0	106
U.S. Total	571	1,967	3,395	5,933

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

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	53,706	41,538	144,083	4,863	13,353	257,543	8,308
Natural Gas Liquids	645	3,288	2,685	498	5	7,121	230
Pentanes Plus	0	57	2,142	163	0	2,362	76
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	645	3,231	543	335	5	4,759	154
Ethane	0	0	434	0	0	434	14
Ethylene	0	14	0	0	0	14	(s)
Propane	636	2,499	109	284	5	3,533	114
Propylene	0	230	0	0	0	230	7
Normal Butane	9	251	0	51	0	311	10
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	237	0	0	0	237	8
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	7,278	0	7,458	0	2,848	17,584	567
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	941	0	0	0	1,775	2,716	88
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	941	0	0	0	1,775	2,716	88
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	5	5	(s)
MTBE	941	0	0	0	1,770	2,711	87
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	2,592	0	6,501	0	1,073	10,166	328
Naphthas and Lighter	244	0	1,361	0	0	1,605	52
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	1,038	0	55	1,093	35
Heavy Gas Oils	2,051	0	3,542	0	0	5,593	180
Residuum	297	0	560	0	1,018	1,875	60
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	3,745	0	957	0	0	4,702	152
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	26,567	347	4,633	175	1,629	33,351	1,076
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,752	50	0	6	162	8,970	289
Reformulated	5,897	0	0	0	147	6,044	195
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,855	50	0	6	15	2,926	94
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	2,357	4	0	0	1,072	3,433	111
Naphtha-Type	0	4	0	0	0	4	(s)
Kerosene-Type	2,357	0	0	0	1,072	3,429	111
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,245	0	0	0	879	2,124	69
Other	1,112	0	0	0	193	1,305	42
Kerosene	80	1	0	0	0	81	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,287	174	0	169	243	8,873	286
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	1	0	0	64	65	2
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	1	0	0	0	1	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	64	64	2
Other	8,287	173	0	169	179	8,808	284
0.05 percent sulfur and under	4,650	143	0	63	0	4,856	157
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	3,637	30	0	106	179	3,952	127
Residual Fuel Oil	5,471	0	356	0	106	5,933	191
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	5,471	0	356	0	106	5,933	191
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	465	0	0	0	106	571	18
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,967	0	0	0	0	1,967	63
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	3,039	0	356	0	0	3,395	110
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	182	35	1,522	0	0	1,739	56
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	2,605	0	0	2,605	84
Special Naphthas	103	49	85	0	0	237	8
Lubricants	451	26	24	0	0	501	16
Waxes	19	8	3	0	3	33	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	43	43	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	865	0	32	0	0	897	29
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	6	0	0	6	(s)
Total	88,196	45,173	158,859	5,536	17,835	315,599	10,181

^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 1999
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	53,706	41,538	144,083	4,863	13,353	257,543	8,308
Natural Gas Liquids	645	3,288	2,685	498	5	7,121	230
Pentanes Plus	0	57	2,142	163	0	2,362	76
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	645	3,231	543	335	5	4,759	154
Ethane	0	0	434	0	0	434	14
Ethylene	0	14	0	0	0	14	(s)
Propane	636	2,499	109	284	5	3,533	114
Propylene	0	230	0	0	0	230	7
Normal Butane	9	251	0	51	0	311	10
Butylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	237	0	0	0	237	8
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	7,278	0	7,458	0	2,848	17,584	567
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	941	0	0	0	1,775	2,716	88
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	941	0	0	0	1,775	2,716	88
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	5	5	(s)
MTBE	941	0	0	0	1,770	2,711	87
Other Oxygenates ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils ^a	2,592	0	6,501	0	1,073	10,166	328
Naphthas and Lighter	244	0	1,361	0	0	1,605	52
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	1,038	0	55	1,093	35
Heavy Gas Oils	2,051	0	3,542	0	0	5,593	180
Residuum	297	0	560	0	1,018	1,875	60
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	3,745	0	957	0	0	4,702	152
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	26,567	347	4,633	175	1,629	33,351	1,076
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,752	50	0	6	162	8,970	289
Reformulated	5,897	0	0	0	147	6,044	195
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,855	50	0	6	15	2,926	94
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	2,357	4	0	0	1,072	3,433	111
Naphtha-Type	0	4	0	0	0	4	(s)
Kerosene-Type	2,357	0	0	0	1,072	3,429	111
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,245	0	0	0	879	2,124	69
Other	1,112	0	0	0	193	1,305	42
Kerosene	80	1	0	0	0	81	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,287	174	0	169	243	8,873	286
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	1	0	0	64	65	2
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	1	0	0	0	1	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	64	64	2
Other	8,287	173	0	169	179	8,808	284
0.05 percent sulfur and under	4,650	143	0	63	0	4,856	157
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	3,637	30	0	106	179	3,952	127
Residual Fuel Oil	5,471	0	356	0	106	5,933	191
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	5,471	0	356	0	106	5,933	191
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	465	0	0	0	106	571	18
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,967	0	0	0	0	1,967	63
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	3,039	0	356	0	0	3,395	110
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	182	35	1,522	0	0	1,739	56
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	2,605	0	0	2,605	84
Special Naphthas	103	49	85	0	0	237	8
Lubricants	451	26	24	0	0	501	16
Waxes	19	8	3	0	3	33	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	43	43	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	865	0	32	0	0	897	29
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	6	0	0	6	(s)
Total	88,196	45,173	158,859	5,536	17,835	315,599	10,181

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
January 1999**
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphtas
Arab OPEC	62,997	0	1,366	0	1,252	489	178	652	0	0
Algeria	614	0	1,366	0	0	0	0	652	0	0
Iraq	14,593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	4,085	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	43,705	0	0	0	1,252	489	178	0	0	0
Other OPEC	61,479	20	1,927	2,218	2,250	461	2,560	1,580	0	0
Indonesia	2,323	0	49	0	0	0	0	106	0	0
Nigeria	21,268	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	37,888	0	1,878	2,218	2,250	461	2,560	1,474	0	0
Non OPEC	133,067	4,739	6,873	2,484	5,468	2,483	6,135	3,701	81	237
Angola	12,059	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	3,717	0	0	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
Brunei	603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	38,293	4,478	175	0	1,789	108	3,194	361	81	185
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	13,631	0	74	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	3,558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	2,035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	637	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	5,057	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	392	0	489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	38,344	0	863	270	0	231	0	356	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	787	0	0	0	0	356	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,588	0	0	684	0	540	0	0
Norway	5,552	261	429	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	240	0	48	44	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	103	0	0	300	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,068	0	0	0	0	0	0	546	0	0
United Kingdom	5,179	0	297	1,067	136	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	120	143	3,536	1,112	2,897	1,442	0	0
Other	1,828	0	233	209	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	257,543	4,759	10,166	4,702	8,970	3,433	8,873	5,933	81	237
Persian Gulf^e	62,383	0	0	0	1,252	489	178	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
January 1999 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	500	2,161	0	0	3,369	9,967	72,964	2,032	322	2,354
Algeria	500	2,161	0	0	2,142	6,821	7,435	20	220	240
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,593	471	0	471
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,085	132	0	132
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	1,227	3,146	46,851	1,410	101	1,511
Other OPEC	357	0	0	560	431	12,364	73,843	1,983	399	2,382
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	155	2,478	75	5	80
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	20	21,288	686	1	687
Venezuela	357	0	0	560	431	12,189	50,077	1,222	393	1,615
Non OPEC	882	444	501	337	1,360	35,725	168,792	4,292	1,152	5,445
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,059	389	0	389
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	255	3,972	120	8	128
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	812	812	0	26	26
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	7	0	7
Brazil	13	0	0	0	1	66	66	0	2	2
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	603	19	0	19
Canada	182	0	87	182	1,008	11,830	50,123	1,235	382	1,617
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	174	13,805	440	6	445
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,558	115	0	115
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,035	66	0	66
France	0	0	0	0	244	924	924	0	30	30
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,057	163	0	163
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	4	160	160	0	5	5
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	660	21	0	21
Japan	16	0	0	0	11	27	27	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	0	0	24	0	85	109	109	0	4	4
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	489	881	13	16	28
Mexico	326	0	0	155	2	2,203	40,547	1,237	71	1,308
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	1,143	1,143	0	37	37
Netherlands Antilles	110	0	0	0	0	2,922	2,922	0	94	94
Norway	0	444	0	0	0	1,141	6,693	179	37	216
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	889	29	0	29
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	257	257	0	8	8
Puerto Rico	170	0	390	0	0	560	560	0	18	18
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	332	332	0	11	11
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	403	403	0	13	13
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	110	110	0	4	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	546	1,614	34	18	52
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	6,679	167	48	215
Virgin Islands	65	0	0	0	0	9,315	9,315	0	300	300
Other	0	0	0	0	4	446	2,274	59	14	73
Total	1,739	2,605	501	897	5,160	58,056	315,599	8,308	1,873	10,181
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	1,227	3,146	65,529	2,012	101	2,114

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

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

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

^d Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1999**
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	4,995	0	0	0	1,252	0	178	652	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	652	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,995	0	0	0	1,252	0	178	0	0	0
Other OPEC	15,606	20	472	1,261	2,250	461	2,560	1,474	0	0
Nigeria	9,324	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	6,282	0	472	1,261	2,250	461	2,560	1,474	0	0
Non OPEC	33,105	625	2,120	2,484	5,250	1,896	5,549	3,345	80	103
Angola	8,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
Canada	6,642	364	0	0	1,718	100	2,831	361	80	51
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	4,265	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	380	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	5,057	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	999	0	0	270	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	494	0	0	0	0	356	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	330	0	0	684	0	540	0	0
Norway	5,004	261	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	546	0	0
United Kingdom	576	0	297	1,067	136	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	120	143	3,389	1,112	2,718	1,442	0	0
Other	0	0	233	209	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	53,706	645	2,592	3,745	8,752	2,357	8,287	5,471	80	103
Persian Gulf^e	4,995	0	0	0	1,252	0	178	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1999 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	266	2,348	7,343	161	76	237
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	652	652	0	21	21
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	266	1,696	6,691	161	55	216
Other OPEC	0	0	0	528	431	9,457	25,063	503	305	808
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	20	9,344	301	1	301
Venezuela	0	0	0	528	431	9,437	15,719	203	304	507
Non OPEC	182	0	451	337	263	22,685	55,790	1,068	732	1,800
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,875	286	0	286
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	0	8	8
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1	53	53	0	2	2
Canada	3	0	61	182	7	5,758	12,400	214	186	400
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	100	4,365	138	3	141
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,328	43	0	43
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	359	12	0	12
France	0	0	0	0	244	667	667	0	22	22
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,057	163	0	163
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	4	160	160	0	5	5
Japan	9	0	0	0	4	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	155	0	425	1,424	32	14	46
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	850	850	0	27	27
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,554	1,554	0	50	50
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	268	5,272	161	9	170
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	257	257	0	8	8
Puerto Rico	170	0	390	0	0	560	560	0	18	18
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	0	8	8
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	110	110	0	4	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	546	546	0	18	18
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	2,076	19	48	67
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,924	8,924	0	288	288
Other	0	0	0	0	2	444	444	0	14	14
Total	182	0	451	865	960	34,490	88,196	1,732	1,113	2,845
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	266	1,696	6,691	161	55	216

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
^d Formerly Zaire.
^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Napthas
Arab OPEC	8,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	1,834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5,824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	4,569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,876	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	2,693	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	28,747	3,231	0	0	50	4	174	0	1	49
Angola	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	24,129	3,231	0	0	50	4	174	0	1	49
Colombia	967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,747	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	41,538	3,231	0	0	50	4	174	0	1	49
Persian Gulf^e	8,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1999 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,222	265	0	265
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,834	59	0	59
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	564	18	0	18
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,824	188	0	188
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,569	147	0	147
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,876	61	0	61
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,693	87	0	87
Non OPEC	35	0	26	0	65	3,635	32,382	927	117	1,045
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	19	0	19
Canada	35	0	26	0	65	3,635	27,764	778	117	896
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	967	31	0	31
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	11	0	11
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	357	12	0	12
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,747	56	0	56
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	598	19	0	19
Total	35	0	26	0	65	3,635	45,173	1,340	117	1,457
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,222	265	0	265

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

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

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

^d Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1999**
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	48,978	0	1,366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	614	0	1,366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	12,356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	3,122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	32,886	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	38,981	0	1,406	957	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	10,068	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	28,913	0	1,406	957	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	56,124	543	3,729	0	0	0	0	356	0	85
Angola	2,584	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	543	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
Colombia	8,399	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,881	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	34,820	0	863	0	0	0	0	356	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	906	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	548	0	429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,068	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	144,083	543	6,501	957	0	0	0	356	0	85
Persian Gulf^e	48,364	0	0	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
January 1999 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	500	2,161	0	0	2,142	6,169	55,147	1,580	199	1,779
Algeria	500	2,161	0	0	2,142	6,169	6,783	20	199	219
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,356	399	0	399
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,122	101	0	101
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,886	1,061	0	1,061
Other OPEC	357	0	0	32	0	2,752	41,733	1,257	89	1,346
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,068	325	0	325
Venezuela	357	0	0	32	0	2,752	31,665	933	89	1,021
Non OPEC	665	444	24	0	9	5,855	61,979	1,810	189	1,999
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,584	83	0	83
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,247	40	0	40
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	812	812	0	26	26
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	7	0	7
Brazil	13	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	144	0	0	0	0	867	867	0	28	28
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	74	8,473	271	2	273
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,881	61	0	61
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	357	12	0	12
France	0	0	0	0	0	257	257	0	8	8
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	660	21	0	21
Japan	7	0	0	0	6	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	24	0	1	25	25	0	1	1
Mexico	326	0	0	0	0	1,545	36,365	1,123	50	1,173
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	293	293	0	9	9
Netherlands Antilles	110	0	0	0	0	1,016	1,016	0	33	33
Norway	0	444	0	0	0	873	1,421	18	28	46
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	353	11	0	11
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,068	34	0	34
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,005	129	0	129
Virgin Islands	65	0	0	0	0	65	65	0	2	2
Other	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Total	1,522	2,605	24	32	2,151	14,776	158,859	4,648	477	5,124
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,364	1,560	0	1,560

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

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

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

^d Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	4,863	335	0	0	6	0	169	0	0	0
Canada	4,863	335	0	0	6	0	169	0	0	0
Total	4,863	335	0	0	6	0	169	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	802	0	0	0	0	489	0	0	0	0
Iraq	403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	489	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	2,323	0	49	0	0	0	0	106	0	0
Indonesia	2,323	0	49	0	0	0	0	106	0	0
Non OPEC	10,228	5	1,024	0	162	583	243	0	0	0
Argentina	2,470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,659	5	80	0	15	4	20	0	0	0
Ecuador	962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	392	0	489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	778	0	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	48	44	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	103	0	0	300	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	147	0	179	0	0	0
Other	1,828	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13,353	5	1,073	0	162	1,072	243	106	0	0
Persian Gulf^e	802	0	0	0	0	489	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1999 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	163	673	5,536	157	22	179
Canada	0	0	0	0	163	673	5,536	157	22	179
Total	0	0	0	0	163	673	5,536	157	22	179
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	961	1,450	2,252	26	47	73
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	403	13	0	13
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	13	0	13
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	961	1,450	1,450	0	47	47
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	155	2,478	75	5	80
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	155	2,478	75	5	80
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	860	2,877	13,105	330	93	423
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,470	80	0	80
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	603	19	0	19
Canada	0	0	0	0	773	897	3,556	86	29	115
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	962	31	0	31
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	84	84	84	0	3	3
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	489	881	13	16	28
Mexico	0	0	0	0	2	233	1,011	25	8	33
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	352	352	0	11	11
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	536	17	0	17
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	92	92	0	3	3
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	403	403	0	13	13
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	326	326	0	11	11
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,828	59	0	59
Total	0	0	0	0	1,821	4,482	17,835	431	145	575
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	961	1,450	2,252	26	47	73

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.
^d Formerly Zaire.
^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	62,997	0	1,366	0	1,252	489	178	652	0	0
Algeria	614	0	1,366	0	0	0	0	652	0	0
Iraq	14,593	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	4,085	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	43,705	0	0	0	1,252	489	178	0	0	0
Other OPEC	61,479	20	1,927	2,218	2,250	461	2,560	1,580	0	0
Indonesia	2,323	0	49	0	0	0	0	106	0	0
Nigeria	21,268	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	37,888	0	1,878	2,218	2,250	461	2,560	1,474	0	0
Non OPEC	133,067	4,739	6,873	2,484	5,468	2,483	6,135	3,701	81	237
Angola	12,059	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	3,717	0	0	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
Brunei	603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	38,293	4,478	175	0	1,789	108	3,194	361	81	185
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	13,631	0	74	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	3,558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	2,035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	637	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	5,057	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	392	0	489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	38,344	0	863	270	0	231	0	356	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	787	0	0	0	0	356	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,588	0	0	684	0	540	0	0
Norway	5,552	261	429	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	889	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	240	0	48	44	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	103	0	0	300	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,068	0	0	0	0	0	0	546	0	0
United Kingdom	5,179	0	297	1,067	136	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	120	143	3,536	1,112	2,897	1,442	0	0
Other	1,828	0	233	209	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	257,543	4,759	10,166	4,702	8,970	3,433	8,873	5,933	81	237
Persian Gulf^e	62,383	0	0	0	1,252	489	178	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 1999 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	500	2,161	0	0	3,369	9,967	72,964	2,032	322	2,354
Algeria	500	2,161	0	0	2,142	6,821	7,435	20	220	240
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,593	471	0	471
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,085	132	0	132
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	1,227	3,146	46,851	1,410	101	1,511
Other OPEC	357	0	0	560	431	12,364	73,843	1,983	399	2,382
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	155	2,478	75	5	80
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	20	21,288	686	1	687
Venezuela	357	0	0	560	431	12,189	50,077	1,222	393	1,615
Non OPEC	882	444	501	337	1,360	35,725	168,792	4,292	1,152	5,445
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,059	389	0	389
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	255	3,972	120	8	128
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	812	812	0	26	26
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	7	0	7
Brazil	13	0	0	0	1	66	66	0	2	2
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	603	19	0	19
Canada	182	0	87	182	1,008	11,830	50,123	1,235	382	1,617
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	174	13,805	440	6	445
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,558	115	0	115
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,035	66	0	66
France	0	0	0	0	244	924	924	0	30	30
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,057	163	0	163
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	4	160	160	0	5	5
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	660	21	0	21
Japan	16	0	0	0	11	27	27	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	0	0	24	0	85	109	109	0	4	4
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	489	881	13	16	28
Mexico	326	0	0	155	2	2,203	40,547	1,237	71	1,308
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	1,143	1,143	0	37	37
Netherlands Antilles	110	0	0	0	0	2,922	2,922	0	94	94
Norway	0	444	0	0	0	1,141	6,693	179	37	216
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	889	29	0	29
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	257	257	0	8	8
Puerto Rico	170	0	390	0	0	560	560	0	18	18
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	332	332	0	11	11
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	403	403	0	13	13
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	110	110	0	4	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	546	1,614	34	18	52
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	6,679	167	48	215
Virgin Islands	65	0	0	0	0	9,315	9,315	0	300	300
Other	0	0	0	0	4	446	2,274	59	14	73
Total	1,739	2,605	501	897	5,160	58,056	315,599	8,308	1,873	10,181
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	1,227	3,146	65,529	2,012	101	2,114

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

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

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

^d Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	4,995	0	0	0	1,252	0	178	652	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	652	0	0
Saudi Arabia	4,995	0	0	0	1,252	0	178	0	0	0
Other OPEC	15,606	20	472	1,261	2,250	461	2,560	1,474	0	0
Nigeria	9,324	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	6,282	0	472	1,261	2,250	461	2,560	1,474	0	0
Non OPEC	33,105	625	2,120	2,484	5,250	1,896	5,549	3,345	80	103
Angola	8,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
Canada	6,642	364	0	0	1,718	100	2,831	361	80	51
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	4,265	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	380	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	5,057	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	999	0	0	270	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	494	0	0	0	0	356	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	330	0	0	684	0	540	0	0
Norway	5,004	261	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	546	0	0
United Kingdom	576	0	297	1,067	136	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	120	143	3,389	1,112	2,718	1,442	0	0
Other	0	0	233	209	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	53,706	645	2,592	3,745	8,752	2,357	8,287	5,471	80	103
Persian Gulf^e	4,995	0	0	0	1,252	0	178	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 1999 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	266	2,348	7,343	161	76	237
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	652	652	0	21	21
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	266	1,696	6,691	161	55	216
Other OPEC	0	0	0	528	431	9,457	25,063	503	305	808
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	20	9,344	301	1	301
Venezuela	0	0	0	528	431	9,437	15,719	203	304	507
Non OPEC	182	0	451	337	263	22,685	55,790	1,068	732	1,800
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,875	286	0	286
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	255	255	0	8	8
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1	53	53	0	2	2
Canada	3	0	61	182	7	5,758	12,400	214	186	400
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	100	4,365	138	3	141
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,328	43	0	43
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	359	12	0	12
France	0	0	0	0	244	667	667	0	22	22
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,057	163	0	163
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	4	160	160	0	5	5
Japan	9	0	0	0	4	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	155	0	425	1,424	32	14	46
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	850	850	0	27	27
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,554	1,554	0	50	50
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	268	5,272	161	9	170
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	257	257	0	8	8
Puerto Rico	170	0	390	0	0	560	560	0	18	18
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	0	8	8
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	110	110	0	4	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	546	546	0	18	18
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	2,076	19	48	67
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,924	8,924	0	288	288
Other	0	0	0	0	2	444	444	0	14	14
Total	182	0	451	865	960	34,490	88,196	1,732	1,113	2,845
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	266	1,696	6,691	161	55	216

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

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

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

^d Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	8,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	1,834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	564	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5,824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	4,569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,876	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	2,693	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	28,747	3,231	0	0	50	4	174	0	1	49
Angola	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	24,129	3,231	0	0	50	4	174	0	1	49
Colombia	967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,747	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	41,538	3,231	0	0	50	4	174	0	1	49
Persian Gulf^e	8,222	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 1999 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,222	265	0	265
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,834	59	0	59
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	564	18	0	18
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,824	188	0	188
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,569	147	0	147
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,876	61	0	61
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,693	87	0	87
Non OPEC	35	0	26	0	65	3,635	32,382	927	117	1,045
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	19	0	19
Canada	35	0	26	0	65	3,635	27,764	778	117	896
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	967	31	0	31
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	11	0	11
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	357	12	0	12
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,747	56	0	56
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	598	19	0	19
Total	35	0	26	0	65	3,635	45,173	1,340	117	1,457
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,222	265	0	265

^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 hydrocarbons, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	48,978	0	1,366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	614	0	1,366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	12,356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	3,122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	32,886	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	38,981	0	1,406	957	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	10,068	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	28,913	0	1,406	957	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	56,124	543	3,729	0	0	0	0	356	0	85
Angola	2,584	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	543	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
Colombia	8,399	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,881	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	34,820	0	863	0	0	0	0	356	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	906	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	548	0	429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,068	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	4,005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	144,083	543	6,501	957	0	0	0	356	0	85
Persian Gulf^e	48,364	0	0	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 1999 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	500	2,161	0	0	2,142	6,169	55,147	1,580	199	1,779
Algeria	500	2,161	0	0	2,142	6,169	6,783	20	199	219
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,356	399	0	399
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,122	101	0	101
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,886	1,061	0	1,061
Other OPEC	357	0	0	32	0	2,752	41,733	1,257	89	1,346
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,068	325	0	325
Venezuela	357	0	0	32	0	2,752	31,665	933	89	1,021
Non OPEC	665	444	24	0	9	5,855	61,979	1,810	189	1,999
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,584	83	0	83
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,247	40	0	40
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	812	812	0	26	26
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	7	0	7
Brazil	13	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	144	0	0	0	0	867	867	0	28	28
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	74	8,473	271	2	273
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,881	61	0	61
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	357	12	0	12
France	0	0	0	0	0	257	257	0	8	8
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	660	21	0	21
Japan	7	0	0	0	6	13	13	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	24	0	1	25	25	0	1	1
Mexico	326	0	0	0	0	1,545	36,365	1,123	50	1,173
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	293	293	0	9	9
Netherlands Antilles	110	0	0	0	0	1,016	1,016	0	33	33
Norway	0	444	0	0	0	873	1,421	18	28	46
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	353	11	0	11
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,068	34	0	34
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,005	129	0	129
Virgin Islands	65	0	0	0	0	65	65	0	2	2
Other	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	(s)	(s)
Total	1,522	2,605	24	32	2,151	14,776	158,859	4,648	477	5,124
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,364	1,560	0	1,560

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

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

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

^d Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	4,863	335	0	0	6	0	169	0	0	0
Canada	4,863	335	0	0	6	0	169	0	0	0
Total	4,863	335	0	0	6	0	169	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	802	0	0	0	0	489	0	0	0	0
Iraq	403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	399	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	489	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	2,323	0	49	0	0	0	0	106	0	0
Indonesia	2,323	0	49	0	0	0	0	106	0	0
Non OPEC	10,228	5	1,024	0	162	583	243	0	0	0
Argentina	2,470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,659	5	80	0	15	4	20	0	0	0
Ecuador	962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	392	0	489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	778	0	0	0	0	231	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	48	44	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	103	0	0	300	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	147	0	179	0	0	0
Other	1,828	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13,353	5	1,073	0	162	1,072	243	106	0	0
Persian Gulf^e	802	0	0	0	0	489	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 1999 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	163	673	5,536	157	22	179
Canada	0	0	0	0	163	673	5,536	157	22	179
Total	0	0	0	0	163	673	5,536	157	22	179
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	961	1,450	2,252	26	47	73
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	403	13	0	13
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	13	0	13
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	961	1,450	1,450	0	47	47
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	155	2,478	75	5	80
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	155	2,478	75	5	80
Non OPEC	0	0	0	0	860	2,877	13,105	330	93	423
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,470	80	0	80
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	603	19	0	19
Canada	0	0	0	0	773	897	3,556	86	29	115
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	962	31	0	31
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	84	84	84	0	3	3
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	489	881	13	16	28
Mexico	0	0	0	0	2	233	1,011	25	8	33
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	352	352	0	11	11
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	536	17	0	17
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	92	92	0	3	3
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	403	403	0	13	13
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	326	326	0	11	11
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,828	59	0	59
Total	0	0	0	0	1,821	4,482	17,835	431	145	575
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	961	1,450	2,252	26	47	73

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

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

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

^d Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						U.S. Total	Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V			
Crude Oil^a	0	841	3	0	2,488	3,332	107	
Natural Gas Liquids	18	339	1,801	3	207	2,369	76	
Pentanes Plus	1	31	0	0	0	33	1	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	17	308	1,801	3	207	2,336	75	
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Propane/Propylene	16	55	1,333	3	143	1,550	50	
Normal Butane/Butylene	1	252	468	0	64	785	25	
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Liquids	170	18	1,367	19	42	1,616	52	
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	166	18	1,096	19	42	1,342	43	
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	4	(s)	270	0	0	274	9	
Finished Petroleum Products	805	223	12,800	21	6,598	20,447	660	
Finished Motor Gasoline	14	25	3,641	0	341	4,021	130	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	(s)	25	0	0	26	1	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	292	0	277	0	215	785	25	
Kerosene	3	2	(s)	0	2	6	(s)	
Distillate Fuel Oil	104	9	1,387	0	2,143	3,642	117	
Residual Fuel Oil	218	(s)	2,525	0	1,370	4,113	133	
Special Naphthas	17	7	23	(s)	57	105	3	
Lubricants	98	65	500	12	80	755	24	
Waxes	24	20	33	8	14	98	3	
Petroleum Coke	28	36	4,352	0	2,357	6,774	219	
Asphalt and Road Oil	5	59	35	1	16	117	4	
Miscellaneous Products	2	(s)	2	0	2	7	(s)	
Total	993	1,421	15,971	43	9,335	27,764	896	

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

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

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

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

Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						U.S. Total	Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V			
Crude Oil^a	0	841	3	0	2,488	3,332	107	
Natural Gas Liquids	18	339	1,801	3	207	2,369	76	
Pentanes Plus	1	31	0	0	0	33	1	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	17	308	1,801	3	207	2,336	75	
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Propane/Propylene	16	55	1,333	3	143	1,550	50	
Normal Butane/Butylene	1	252	468	0	64	785	25	
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Liquids	170	18	1,367	19	42	1,616	52	
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	166	18	1,096	19	42	1,342	43	
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	4	(s)	270	0	0	274	9	
Finished Petroleum Products	805	223	12,800	21	6,598	20,447	660	
Finished Motor Gasoline	14	25	3,641	0	341	4,021	130	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	(s)	25	0	0	26	1	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	292	0	277	0	215	785	25	
Kerosene	3	2	(s)	0	2	6	(s)	
Distillate Fuel Oil	104	9	1,387	0	2,143	3,642	117	
Residual Fuel Oil	218	(s)	2,525	0	1,370	4,113	133	
Special Naphthas	17	7	23	(s)	57	105	3	
Lubricants	98	65	500	12	80	755	24	
Waxes	24	20	33	8	14	98	3	
Petroleum Coke	28	36	4,352	0	2,357	6,774	219	
Asphalt and Road Oil	5	59	35	1	16	117	4	
Miscellaneous Products	2	(s)	2	0	2	7	(s)	
Total	993	1,421	15,971	43	9,335	27,764	896	

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

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

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

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

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	176	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	8	34	1	0	246	75
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	841	32	336	86	507	3	239	255
Chile	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	14	3
China, People's Republic of	1,290	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	664	0
Colombia	0	0	1	210	0	0	(s)	0
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	240	0	0	1	154
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	110	0	0	0	8	96
Ecuador	0	0	167	0	0	0	(s)	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	91	5	0	185	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	61	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	257	0	249	0
Italy	0	0	184	0	0	0	1	0
Jamaica	0	0	10	(s)	0	0	1	493
Japan	400	0	0	(s)	0	0	5	0
Korea, Republic of	798	0	0	0	0	0	2	16
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Mexico	3	0	928	2,724	40	1	678	721
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	686
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	247
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	(s)	50	0	0	(s)	443
Peru	0	0	206	0	0	1	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	399	0	0	1	0
Russia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	942	924
South Africa	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Spain	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	0	373	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Kingdom	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	8	9	0	1	6	0
Total	3,332	33	2,336	4,021	810	6	3,642	4,113

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1999 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	0	178	6
Australia	(s)	1	(s)	609	1	0	612	20
Bahama Islands	0	4	0	0	(s)	(s)	367	12
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	(s)	7	(s)	121	(s)	90	220	7
Brazil	4	3	(s)	522	7	9	545	18
Cameroon	0	0	0	44	0	0	44	1
Canada	7	131	54	417	64	191	3,165	102
Chile	0	6	(s)	181	0	0	206	7
China, People's Republic of	1	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	1,295	42
China, Taiwan	2	20	1	19	(s)	(s)	707	23
Colombia	2	9	(s)	71	(s)	(s)	294	9
Costa Rica	(s)	13	(s)	0	0	0	409	13
Denmark	0	(s)	0	151	0	(s)	151	5
Dominican Republic	(s)	9	(s)	0	(s)	0	223	7
Ecuador	0	7	0	0	0	0	174	6
Egypt	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	(s)
El Salvador	0	7	(s)	0	0	0	91	3
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	2	2	255	2	(s)	260	8
French Pacific Islands	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	(s)	1	1	35	10	(s)	50	2
Ghana	0	(s)	0	26	0	0	26	1
Greece	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Guatemala	5	11	(s)	0	0	11	308	10
Guinea	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Honduras	1	9	(s)	0	0	0	72	2
Hong Kong	(s)	3	1	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
India	0	13	(s)	2	(s)	0	20	1
Indonesia	0	1	0	1	0	33	34	1
Ireland	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Israel	0	1	0	303	0	0	810	26
Italy	(s)	28	(s)	455	(s)	20	688	22
Jamaica	4	3	0	0	0	27	539	17
Japan	58	35	3	839	2	29	1,371	44
Korea, Republic of	1	3	(s)	1	(s)	13	834	27
Malaysia	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Mexico	2	128	24	197	16	719	6,181	199
Netherlands	2	2	(s)	398	(s)	5	1,094	35
Netherlands Antilles	0	183	0	0	0	0	430	14
New Zealand	0	1	(s)	99	(s)	0	100	3
Nigeria	0	1	0	0	0	0	236	8
Norway	0	(s)	(s)	25	0	(s)	25	1
Panama	0	8	(s)	0	0	0	501	16
Peru	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	209	7
Philippines	1	2	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
Puerto Rico	11	19	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	431	14
Russia	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	46	0	0	48	2
Singapore	0	9	(s)	0	(s)	0	1,876	61
South Africa	0	10	0	101	(s)	0	112	4
Spain	0	(s)	(s)	1,281	(s)	0	1,282	41
Suriname	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Sweden	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	2	(s)
Thailand	(s)	6	(s)	226	0	1	233	8
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	(s)
Turkey	0	1	(s)	0	0	3	377	12
United Arab Emirates	(s)	14	0	80	(s)	0	95	3
United Kingdom	1	3	1	30	9	(s)	49	2
Uruguay	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	(s)	3	7	101	2	229	343	11
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	3	13	(s)	136	1	240	416	13
Total	105	755	98	6,774	117	1,623	27,764	896

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

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

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

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

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

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	176	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	8	34	1	0	246	75
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	841	32	336	86	507	3	239	255
Chile	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	14	3
China, People's Republic of	1,290	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	664	0
Colombia	0	0	1	210	0	0	(s)	0
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	240	0	0	1	154
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	110	0	0	0	8	96
Ecuador	0	0	167	0	0	0	(s)	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	91	5	0	185	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	61	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	257	0	249	0
Italy	0	0	184	0	0	0	1	0
Jamaica	0	0	10	(s)	0	0	1	493
Japan	400	0	0	(s)	0	0	5	0
Korea, Republic of	798	0	0	0	0	0	2	16
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Mexico	3	0	928	2,724	40	1	678	721
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	686
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	247
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	(s)	50	0	0	(s)	443
Peru	0	0	206	0	0	1	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	399	0	0	1	0
Russia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	942	924
South Africa	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Spain	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	0	373	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
United Kingdom	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	8	9	0	1	6	0
Total	3,332	33	2,336	4,021	810	6	3,642	4,113

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January 1999 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	0	178	6
Australia	(s)	1	(s)	609	1	0	612	20
Bahama Islands	0	4	0	0	(s)	(s)	367	12
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	(s)	7	(s)	121	(s)	90	220	7
Brazil	4	3	(s)	522	7	9	545	18
Cameroon	0	0	0	44	0	0	44	1
Canada	7	131	54	417	64	191	3,165	102
Chile	0	6	(s)	181	0	0	206	7
China, People's Republic of	1	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	1,295	42
China, Taiwan	2	20	1	19	(s)	(s)	707	23
Colombia	2	9	(s)	71	(s)	(s)	294	9
Costa Rica	(s)	13	(s)	0	0	0	409	13
Denmark	0	(s)	0	151	0	(s)	151	5
Dominican Republic	(s)	9	(s)	0	(s)	0	223	7
Ecuador	0	7	0	0	0	0	174	6
Egypt	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	(s)
El Salvador	0	7	(s)	0	0	0	91	3
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	2	2	255	2	(s)	260	8
French Pacific Islands	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	(s)	1	1	35	10	(s)	50	2
Ghana	0	(s)	0	26	0	0	26	1
Greece	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Guatemala	5	11	(s)	0	0	11	308	10
Guinea	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Honduras	1	9	(s)	0	0	0	72	2
Hong Kong	(s)	3	1	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
India	0	13	(s)	2	(s)	0	20	1
Indonesia	0	1	0	1	0	33	34	1
Ireland	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Israel	0	1	0	303	0	0	810	26
Italy	(s)	28	(s)	455	(s)	20	688	22
Jamaica	4	3	0	0	0	27	539	17
Japan	58	35	3	839	2	29	1,371	44
Korea, Republic of	1	3	(s)	1	(s)	13	834	27
Malaysia	(s)	1	0	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Mexico	2	128	24	197	16	719	6,181	199
Netherlands	2	2	(s)	398	(s)	5	1,094	35
Netherlands Antilles	0	183	0	0	0	0	430	14
New Zealand	0	1	(s)	99	(s)	0	100	3
Nigeria	0	1	0	0	0	0	236	8
Norway	0	(s)	(s)	25	0	(s)	25	1
Panama	0	8	(s)	0	0	0	501	16
Peru	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	209	7
Philippines	1	2	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
Puerto Rico	11	19	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	431	14
Russia	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	46	0	0	48	2
Singapore	0	9	(s)	0	(s)	0	1,876	61
South Africa	0	10	0	101	(s)	0	1,112	4
Spain	0	(s)	(s)	1,281	(s)	0	1,282	41
Suriname	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Sweden	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	2	(s)
Thailand	(s)	6	(s)	226	0	1	233	8
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	(s)
Turkey	0	1	(s)	0	0	3	377	12
United Arab Emirates	(s)	14	0	80	(s)	0	95	3
United Kingdom	1	3	1	30	9	(s)	49	2
Uruguay	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	(s)	3	7	101	2	229	343	11
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	3	13	(s)	136	1	240	416	13
Total	105	755	98	6,774	117	1,623	27,764	896

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

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

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

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

Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	2,032	0	40	16	6	21	-4	-1	239	317	2,349
Algeria	20	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	199	220	240
Iraq	471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	471
Kuwait	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	132
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,410	0	40	16	6	0	-1	(s)	40	100	1,510
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-3	(s)	(s)	-3	-3
Other OPEC	1,983	1	73	15	75	51	-3	(s)	168	379	2,362
Indonesia	75	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	1	4	79
Nigeria	686	1	0	0	-8	0	0	(s)	0	-7	679
Venezuela	1,222	(s)	73	15	83	48	-3	(s)	168	382	1,604
Non OPEC	4,185	78	47	54	88	-13	-210	-7	353	389	4,574
Angola	389	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	389
Argentina	120	0	-6	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	2	122
Australia	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-20	(s)	(s)	-20	-20
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-8	-2	0	(s)	(s)	-12	-12
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-4	(s)	23	19	19
Benin	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Brazil	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-17	(s)	1	-15	-15
Brunei	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	-1
Canada	1,208	134	55	-13	95	3	-12	-1	46	307	1,515
China, People's Republic of	-42	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-42
China, Taiwan	0	(s)	(s)	0	-21	0	-1	-1	(s)	-23	-23
Colombia	440	(s)	-7	0	(s)	3	-2	(s)	2	-4	436
Congo (Brazzaville)	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115
Congo (Kinshasa) ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Ecuador	66	-5	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-6	60
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8	(s)	30	21	21
Gabon	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	5	4	4
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	21	0	-3	(s)	-6	0	0	(s)	-1	-10	11
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Italy	0	-6	0	0	(s)	0	-15	-1	-1	-22	-22
Jamaica	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	-16	0	(s)	-1	-17	-17
Japan	-13	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-27	-1	-2	-30	-43
Korea, Republic of	-26	0	0	0	(s)	-1	(s)	1	2	2	-23
Malaysia	13	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	16	16	28
Mexico	1,237	-30	-88	6	-22	-12	-6	-4	28	-128	1,109
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	(s)	-11	-13	(s)	25	2	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	22	(s)	9	0	-6	55	80	80
Norway	179	8	(s)	0	0	0	-1	(s)	28	36	215
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	(s)	-2	0	(s)	-14	0	(s)	(s)	-16	-16
Peru	29	-7	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-7	22
Puerto Rico	0	0	-13	0	(s)	0	0	12	5	4	4
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	(s)	0	2	1	0	0	(s)	8	11	11
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	-41	(s)	4	-38	-38
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	-7	(s)	(s)	-8	-8
Trinidad and Tobago	34	0	0	0	(s)	18	(s)	(s)	0	18	52
Turkey	0	-12	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-12	-12
United Kingdom	167	(s)	4	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	44	47	214
Virgin Islands	0	0	114	36	93	47	0	(s)	11	300	300
Other	59	-4	-8	1	-44	-38	-32	-3	18	-110	-51
Total	8,200	78	160	85	169	59	-217	-8	760	1,085	9,285
Persian Gulf^d	2,012	0	40	16	6	0	-4	-1	40	97	2,109

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

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

^c Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	2,032	0	40	16	6	21	-4	-1	239	317	2,349
Algeria	20	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	199	220	240
Iraq	471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	471
Kuwait	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	132
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,410	0	40	16	6	0	-1	(s)	40	100	1,510
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-3	(s)	(s)	-3	-3
Other OPEC	1,983	1	73	15	75	51	-3	(s)	168	379	2,362
Indonesia	75	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	1	4	79
Nigeria	686	1	0	0	-8	0	0	(s)	0	-7	679
Venezuela	1,222	(s)	73	15	83	48	-3	(s)	168	382	1,604
Non OPEC	4,185	78	47	54	88	-13	-210	-7	353	389	4,574
Angola	389	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	389
Argentina	120	0	-6	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	2	122
Australia	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-20	(s)	(s)	-20	-20
Bahama Islands	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-8	-2	0	(s)	(s)	-12	-12
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-4	(s)	23	19	19
Benin	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Brazil	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-17	(s)	1	-15	-15
Brunei	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	-1
Canada	1,208	134	55	-13	95	3	-12	-1	46	307	1,515
China, People's Republic of	-42	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	-42
China, Taiwan	0	(s)	(s)	0	-21	0	-1	(s)	(s)	-23	-23
Colombia	440	(s)	-7	0	(s)	3	-2	(s)	2	-4	436
Congo (Brazzaville)	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115
Congo (Kinshasa) ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Ecuador	66	-5	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-6	60
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8	(s)	30	21	21
Gabon	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	5	4	4
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Guatemala	21	0	-3	(s)	-6	0	0	(s)	-1	-10	11
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Italy	0	-6	0	0	(s)	0	-15	-1	-1	-22	-22
Jamaica	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	-16	0	(s)	-1	-17	-17
Japan	-13	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-27	-1	-2	-30	-43
Korea, Republic of	-26	0	0	0	(s)	-1	(s)	1	2	2	-23
Malaysia	13	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	16	16	28
Mexico	1,237	-30	-88	6	-22	-12	-6	-4	28	-128	1,109
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	(s)	-11	-13	(s)	25	2	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	22	(s)	9	0	-6	55	80	80
Norway	179	8	(s)	0	0	0	-1	(s)	28	36	215
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	(s)	-2	0	(s)	-14	0	(s)	(s)	-16	-16
Peru	29	-7	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-7	22
Puerto Rico	0	0	-13	0	(s)	0	0	12	5	4	4
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	(s)	0	2	1	0	0	(s)	8	11	11
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	-41	(s)	4	-38	-38
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	-7	(s)	(s)	-8	-8
Trinidad and Tobago	34	0	0	0	(s)	18	0	(s)	0	18	52
Turkey	0	-12	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-12	-12
United Kingdom	167	(s)	4	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	44	47	214
Virgin Islands	0	0	114	36	93	47	0	(s)	11	300	300
Other	59	-4	-8	1	-44	-38	-32	-3	18	-110	-51
Total	8,200	78	160	85	169	59	-217	-8	760	1,085	9,285
Persian Gulf ^d	2,012	0	40	16	6	0	-4	-1	40	97	2,109

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

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

^c Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	13,639	69,876	739,759	10,839	62,409	896,522
Refinery	12,749	12,728	53,184	1,997	24,198	104,856
Tank Farms and Pipelines	870	56,228	101,111	8,067	32,834	199,110
Leases	20	920	13,513	775	760	15,988
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ^a	0	0	571,951	0	0	571,951
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	4,617	4,617
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	193,634	174,067	263,569	19,327	92,087	742,684
Refinery	61,319	64,135	138,847	12,780	61,660	338,741
Bulk Terminal	103,693	68,314	72,235	3,193	23,050	270,485
Pipeline	28,577	39,950	47,137	3,044	7,266	125,974
Natural Gas Processing Plant	45	1,668	5,350	310	111	7,484
Pentanes Plus	11	2,439	5,633	220	41	8,344
Refinery	0	432	197	18	0	647
Bulk Terminal	8	999	3,321	2	20	4,350
Pipeline	0	462	1,132	67	0	1,661
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	546	983	133	21	1,686
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,373	29,393	53,135	1,155	3,167	91,223
Refinery	1,450	3,064	7,771	407	1,017	13,709
Bulk Terminal	1,392	17,228	30,704	106	2,060	51,490
Pipeline	1,489	7,979	10,293	465	0	20,226
Natural Gas Processing Plant	42	1,122	4,367	177	90	5,798
Ethane/Ethylene	0	4,040	16,270	208	0	20,518
Refinery	0	2	425	0	0	427
Bulk Terminal	0	2,024	11,066	0	0	13,090
Pipeline	0	1,808	3,226	207	0	5,241
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	206	1,553	1	0	1,760
Propane/Propylene	2,889	19,460	23,103	445	1,638	47,535
Refinery	349	1,416	2,618	96	149	4,628
Bulk Terminal	1,082	12,827	13,866	103	1,429	29,307
Pipeline	1,428	4,550	5,233	145	0	11,356
Natural Gas Processing Plant	30	667	1,386	101	60	2,244
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,357	4,224	9,105	313	1,205	16,204
Refinery	979	1,198	3,085	174	568	6,004
Bulk Terminal	310	1,815	4,058	3	617	6,803
Pipeline	61	1,044	1,124	73	0	2,302
Natural Gas Processing Plant	7	167	838	63	20	1,095
Isobutane/Isobutylene	127	1,669	4,657	189	324	6,966
Refinery	122	448	1,643	137	300	2,650
Bulk Terminal	0	562	1,714	0	14	2,290
Pipeline	0	577	710	40	0	1,327
Natural Gas Processing Plant	5	82	590	12	10	699
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,295	2,128	6,410	300	2,666	13,799
Refinery	1,952	678	2,589	73	1,708	7,000
Bulk Terminal	343	1,260	3,725	221	419	5,968
Pipeline	0	190	96	6	539	831
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	21	1	0	4	26
Refinery	0	21	1	0	4	26
Fuel Ethanol	216	1,879	767	99	426	3,387
Refinery	W	438	W	W	W	596
Bulk Terminal ^b	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
ETBE	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal ^b	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	892
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	892

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	1,725	W	4,831	W	2,230	9,172
Refinery	1,563	W	1,958	W	1,674	5,387
Bulk Terminal ^b	W	W	2,777	W	31	3,155
Pipeline	W	W	96	W	525	630
Other Oxygenates ^c	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal ^b	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	9,173	12,823	47,076	2,662	19,272	91,006
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	1,858	4,213	12,319	517	3,490	22,397
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,142	1,820	8,333	355	4,172	16,822
Heavy Gas Oils	3,787	3,787	17,930	1,338	9,042	35,884
Residuum	1,386	3,003	8,494	452	2,568	15,903
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	10,468	12,099	14,481	2,390	7,537	46,975
Refinery	8,493	9,369	13,018	2,390	7,282	40,552
Bulk Terminal	1,906	1,277	983	0	193	4,359
Pipeline	69	1,453	480	0	62	2,064
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	115	34	35	0	12	196
Refinery	115	34	35	0	12	196
Finished Motor Gasoline	55,996	48,080	51,967	5,490	23,625	185,158
Refinery	11,193	11,381	19,373	2,591	11,703	56,241
Bulk Terminal	31,706	21,212	12,691	1,533	9,518	76,660
Pipeline	13,097	15,487	19,903	1,366	2,404	52,257
Reformulated	23,547	1,046	9,708	0	12,143	46,444
Refinery	6,516	509	3,681	0	6,684	17,390
Bulk Terminal	12,443	423	1,974	0	4,405	19,245
Pipeline	4,588	114	4,053	0	1,054	9,809
Oxygenated	312	456	1	276	5	1,050
Refinery	7	287	0	112	0	406
Bulk Terminal	305	169	1	164	5	644
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	32,137	46,578	42,258	5,214	11,477	137,664
Refinery	4,670	10,585	15,692	2,479	5,019	38,445
Bulk Terminal	18,958	20,620	10,716	1,369	5,108	56,771
Pipeline	8,509	15,373	15,850	1,366	1,350	42,448
Finished Aviation Gasoline	245	416	603	37	691	1,992
Refinery	73	124	564	30	223	1,014
Bulk Terminal	172	292	39	7	468	978
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	39	39
Refinery	0	0	0	0	31	31
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	8	8
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	10,768	8,822	14,654	862	10,121	45,227
Refinery	1,213	2,713	6,900	375	4,239	15,440
Bulk Terminal	4,144	2,424	1,662	296	3,237	11,763
Pipeline	5,411	3,685	6,092	191	2,645	18,024

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	4,131	1,370	1,053	123	154	6,831
Refinery	325	399	501	95	65	1,385
Bulk Terminal	3,436	927	382	0	77	4,822
Pipeline	370	44	170	28	12	624
Distillate Fuel Oil	67,987	34,568	29,811	3,180	12,328	147,874
Refinery	17,007	9,180	14,700	1,604	6,119	48,610
Bulk Terminal	42,839	14,742	6,155	661	4,663	69,060
Pipeline	8,141	10,646	8,956	915	1,546	30,204
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	21,102	24,474	17,989	2,749	8,916	75,230
Refinery	4,049	5,620	7,934	1,290	4,302	23,195
Bulk Terminal	12,932	10,650	4,274	588	3,101	31,545
Pipeline	4,121	8,204	5,781	871	1,513	20,490
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	46,885	10,094	11,822	431	3,412	72,644
Refinery	12,958	3,560	6,766	314	1,817	25,415
Bulk Terminal	29,907	4,092	1,881	73	1,562	37,515
Pipeline	4,020	2,442	3,175	44	33	9,714
Residual Fuel Oil^d	19,258	2,193	16,151	430	5,720	43,752
Refinery	6,368	1,461	7,127	430	4,157	19,543
Bulk Terminal	12,890	732	9,024	0	1,505	24,151
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	58	58
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	5,540	206	253	29	425	6,453
Refinery	1,446	0	78	29	415	1,968
Bulk Terminal	4,094	206	175	0	10	4,485
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	7,111	533	4,143	234	846	12,867
Refinery	3,526	366	900	234	722	5,748
Bulk Terminal	3,585	167	3,243	0	124	7,119
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	6,607	1,454	11,755	167	4,391	24,374
Refinery	1,396	1,095	6,149	167	3,020	11,827
Bulk Terminal	5,211	359	5,606	0	1,371	12,547
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	575	269	1,149	0	167	2,160
Refinery	575	269	1,149	0	167	2,160
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	43	1,534	0	180	1,757
Refinery	0	43	1,534	0	180	1,757
Special Naphthas	101	408	1,746	0	58	2,313
Refinery	74	394	1,396	0	48	1,912
Bulk Terminal	27	14	350	0	10	401
Lubricants	2,504	1,652	7,813	0	1,442	13,411
Refinery	844	510	6,255	0	1,032	8,641
Bulk Terminal	1,660	1,142	1,558	0	410	4,770
Waxes	56	77	469	38	272	912
Refinery	56	77	469	38	272	912
Petroleum Coke	428	4,270	3,857	256	1,946	10,757
Refinery	428	4,270	3,857	256	1,946	10,757
Asphalt and Road Oil	5,074	12,748	4,768	2,163	2,459	27,212
Refinery	1,931	6,778	3,691	1,809	2,008	16,217
Bulk Terminal	3,143	5,970	1,077	354	451	10,995
Miscellaneous Products	76	235	1,224	21	190	1,746
Refinery	49	136	645	2	179	1,011
Bulk Terminal	27	95	564	13	11	710
Pipeline	0	4	15	6	0	25
Total Stocks, All Oils	207,273	243,943	1,003,328	30,166	154,496	1,639,206

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

^b Includes stocks held by merchant producers.

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

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Motor Gasoline				Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil			Residual Fuel	Propane/Propylene
	Total	Reformulated	Oxygenated	Other		Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur		
PAD District I	42,899	18,959	312	23,628	3,761	59,846	16,981	42,865	19,258	1,461
Connecticut	1,372	1,372	0	0	115	6,317	812	5,505	112	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	2,272	1,699	0	573	164	4,944	884	4,060	3,281	W
Florida	5,412	0	0	5,412	68	1,657	1,020	637	948	79
Georgia	2,064	16	0	2,048	64	1,858	1,174	684	315	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	1,381	870	0	511	385	2,235	635	1,600	720	W
Massachusetts	1,686	1,686	0	0	197	5,133	435	4,698	492	W
New Jersey	10,349	7,820	144	2,385	956	15,633	4,399	11,234	6,113	W
New York	3,935	1,622	161	2,152	489	8,006	1,497	6,509	4,310	W
North Carolina	2,940	25	0	2,915	353	2,068	1,239	829	375	W
Pennsylvania	6,179	1,629	0	4,550	583	6,750	2,553	4,197	1,225	W
Rhode Island	561	561	0	0	W	1,296	159	1,137	W	W
South Carolina	1,544	27	0	1,517	179	982	641	341	W	W
Virginia	3,015	1,632	0	1,383	171	2,845	1,438	1,407	644	W
West Virginia	189	0	7	182	W	122	95	27	W	W
PAD District II	32,593	932	456	31,205	1,326	23,922	16,270	7,652	2,193	14,910
Illinois	4,157	168	0	3,989	157	4,161	2,765	1,396	700	598
Indiana	5,463	361	8	5,094	454	3,593	2,061	1,532	274	W
Iowa	1,228	0	0	1,228	W	1,438	1,146	292	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	3,296	0	0	3,296	3	2,344	1,813	531	36	9,411
Kentucky	1,419	256	0	1,163	37	857	410	447	W	W
Michigan	2,894	0	0	2,894	107	1,458	1,094	364	118	2,782
Minnesota	1,945	0	287	1,658	W	1,746	1,343	403	100	W
Missouri	1,296	0	0	1,296	W	818	658	160	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	604	0	2	602	W	781	538	243	W	W
Ohio	4,205	3	0	4,202	326	2,270	1,418	852	210	W
Oklahoma	2,072	0	3	2,069	W	1,308	918	390	183	265
Tennessee	2,552	0	156	2,396	82	1,529	1,001	528	273	W
Wisconsin	1,462	144	0	1,318	W	1,619	1,105	514	73	W
PAD District III	32,064	5,655	1	26,408	883	20,855	12,208	8,647	16,151	17,870
Alabama	1,610	21	0	1,589	43	1,130	702	428	312	87
Arkansas	933	0	0	933	W	682	283	399	W	W
Louisiana	7,203	423	0	6,780	211	5,225	2,269	2,956	6,857	1,454
Mississippi	2,685	0	0	2,685	100	1,399	705	694	W	3,547
New Mexico	392	0	1	391	W	272	206	66	7	W
Texas	19,241	5,211	0	14,030	522	12,147	8,043	4,104	8,625	12,649
PAD District IV	4,124	0	276	3,848	95	2,265	1,878	387	430	300
Colorado	1,384	0	276	1,108	W	459	398	61	W	W
Idaho	311	0	0	311	W	210	142	68	W	W
Montana	966	0	0	966	W	599	599	0	88	27
Utah	719	0	0	719	W	499	280	219	76	156
Wyoming	744	0	0	744	W	498	459	39	W	52
PAD District V	21,221	11,089	5	10,127	142	10,782	7,403	3,379	5,662	1,638
Alaska	592	0	0	592	W	731	57	674	W	W
Arizona	1,221	142	1	1,078	W	414	378	36	W	W
California	13,094	10,947	0	2,147	133	6,250	5,247	1,003	3,087	402
Hawaii	879	0	0	879	W	501	109	392	W	W
Nevada	201	0	3	198	W	150	120	30	W	W
Oregon	1,338	0	1	1,337	W	731	546	185	192	W
Washington	3,896	0	0	3,896	W	2,005	946	1,059	943	128
U.S. Total	132,901	36,635	1,050	95,216	6,207	117,670	54,740	62,930	43,694	36,179

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

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

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	0	380	0	223	959	807	0	145	56,308
Petroleum Products	8,658	0	0	2,355	6,520	2,890	29	98,683	29,926
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	144	0	0	0	931
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	890	4,206	254	0	3,903	5,955
Unfinished Oils	25	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	19
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	2,215
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,744	0	0	691	1,195	876	0	52,977	11,758
Reformulated	8	0	0	0	584	0	0	11,349	1,022
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0
Other	5,736	0	0	691	611	849	0	41,628	10,736
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	102	72
Jet Fuel	503	0	0	48	0	1,146	0	16,149	3,579
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	503	0	0	48	0	1,146	0	16,149	3,579
Kerosene	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	234	180
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,239	0	0	544	629	599	0	22,834	4,722
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,693	0	0	249	548	599	0	12,295	3,674
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	546	0	0	295	81	0	0	10,539	1,048
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	40	305	0	0	1,119	19
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	262	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	130	52
Lubricants	0	0	0	56	39	0	29	826	202
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	222
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,658	380	0	2,578	7,479	3,697	29	98,828	86,234

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,510	875	0	0	0	1,727	0
Petroleum Products	424	2,880	2,323	2,077	1,244	0	0	319	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	165	288	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,390	1,789	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	312	2,361	471	0	842	0	0	238	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	312	2,361	471	0	842	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	68	302	13	0	154	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	68	302	13	0	154	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	44	217	257	0	248	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	44	133	257	0	243	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	84	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	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	424	2,880	4,833	2,952	1,244	0	0	2,046	0

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

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

Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	0	380	118	959	807	0	56,308
Petroleum Products	8,471	0	1,136	5,719	2,890	73,783	26,485
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	144	0	0	931
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	890	4,206	254	3,515	5,955
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,215
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,744	0	192	1,072	876	38,530	9,843
Reformulated	8	0	0	584	0	10,844	584
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	27	0	0
Other	5,736	0	192	488	849	27,686	9,259
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	15	0	53
Jet Fuel	503	0	25	0	1,146	12,756	3,521
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	503	0	25	0	1,146	12,756	3,521
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	221	150
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,224	0	29	297	599	18,761	3,817
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,678	0	29	249	599	9,736	3,334
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	546	0	0	48	0	9,025	483
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,471	380	1,254	6,678	3,697	73,783	82,793

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	2,510	875	0	1,727	0
Petroleum Products	424	2,834	2,323	2,077	1,244	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	165	288	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,390	1,789	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	312	2,315	471	0	842	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	312	2,315	471	0	842	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	68	302	13	0	154	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	68	302	13	0	154	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	27	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	44	217	257	0	248	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	44	133	257	0	243	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	84	0	0	5	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	424	2,834	4,833	2,952	1,244	1,727	0

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

Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	0	0	0	105	0	0	145	0
Petroleum Products	187	0	0	1,219	801	29	24,900	250
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	388	0
Unfinished Oils	25	0	0	34	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	66	0	0	0	0	0	42	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	499	123	0	14,447	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	505	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	499	123	0	13,942	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	23	0	0	3,393	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	23	0	0	3,393	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	52	0	0	13	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	15	0	0	515	332	0	4,073	250
0.05 percent sulfur and under	15	0	0	220	299	0	2,559	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	295	33	0	1,514	250
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	40	305	0	1,119	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	40	305	0	1,119	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	81	0	0	0	0	0	262	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	2	0	130	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	56	39	29	826	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	187	0	0	1,324	801	29	25,045	250

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	145	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	1,416	23,234	3,441	46	0	0	319
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	388	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	18	24	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	481	13,966	1,915	46	0	0	238
Reformulated	481	24	438	0	0	0	238
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	13,942	1,477	46	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	102	19	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	142	3,251	58	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	142	3,251	58	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	13	30	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	297	3,526	905	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	2,559	340	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	297	967	565	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,119	19	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	1,119	19	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	262	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	80	50	52	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	398	428	202	0	0	0	81
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	105	222	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,416	23,379	3,441	46	0	0	319

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, January 1999
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	368	380	-12	58,818	1,989	56,829
Petroleum Products	101,038	8,658	92,380	40,907	11,794	29,113
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	1,096	144	952
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,793	0	4,793	7,345	5,350	1,995
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	665	1,762	-1,097
Propane/Propylene	4,683	0	4,683	5,257	2,511	2,746
Normal Butane/Butylene	110	0	110	1,033	1,010	23
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	390	67	323
Unfinished Oils	34	25	9	44	34	10
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	42	66	-24	2,281	0	2,281
Finished Motor Gasoline	53,668	5,744	47,924	17,973	2,762	15,211
Reformulated	11,349	8	11,341	1,030	584	446
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	27	-27
Other	42,319	5,736	36,583	16,943	2,151	14,792
Finished Aviation Gasoline	102	0	102	72	15	57
Jet Fuel	16,197	503	15,694	4,095	1,194	2,901
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	16,197	503	15,694	4,095	1,194	2,901
Kerosene	286	0	286	207	52	155
Distillate Fuel Oil	23,378	2,239	21,139	7,218	1,772	5,446
0.05 percent sulfur and under	12,544	1,693	10,851	5,624	1,396	4,228
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	10,834	546	10,288	1,594	376	1,218
Residual Fuel Oil	1,159	0	1,159	19	345	-326
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	262	81	181	81	0	81
Special Naphthas	130	0	130	52	2	50
Lubricants	882	0	882	202	124	78
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	105	0	105	222	0	222
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	101,406	9,038	92,368	99,725	13,783	85,942

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	3,941	56,453	-52,512	807	3,385	-2,578	0	1,727	-1,727
Petroleum Products	8,916	131,913	-122,997	3,314	5,644	-2,330	4,153	319	3,834
Pentanes Plus	432	931	-499	0	453	-453	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,995	9,858	-3,863	254	3,179	-2,925	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	2,650	192	2,458	0	1,361	-1,361	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	2,052	8,494	-6,442	196	1,183	-987	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,060	867	193	58	384	-326	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	233	305	-72	0	251	-251	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	19	-19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	2,257	-2,257	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,433	67,408	-65,975	1,188	1,313	-125	3,203	238	2,965
Reformulated	822	12,371	-11,549	0	0	0	0	238	-238
Oxygenated	0	0	0	27	0	27	0	0	0
Other	611	55,037	-54,426	1,161	1,313	-152	3,203	0	3,203
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	174	-174	15	0	15	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	20,098	-20,098	1,214	167	1,047	456	0	456
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	20,098	-20,098	1,214	167	1,047	456	0	456
Kerosene	0	414	-414	0	27	-27	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	629	27,817	-27,188	643	505	138	465	0	465
0.05 percent sulfur and under	548	16,146	-15,598	643	500	143	376	0	376
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	81	11,671	-11,590	0	5	-5	89	0	89
Residual Fuel Oil	305	1,138	-833	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	262	-262	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	2	182	-180	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	120	1,028	-908	0	0	0	29	81	-52
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	327	-327	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12,857	188,366	-175,509	4,121	9,029	-4,908	4,153	2,046	2,107

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

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

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Central Atlantic: The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Lower Atlantic: The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

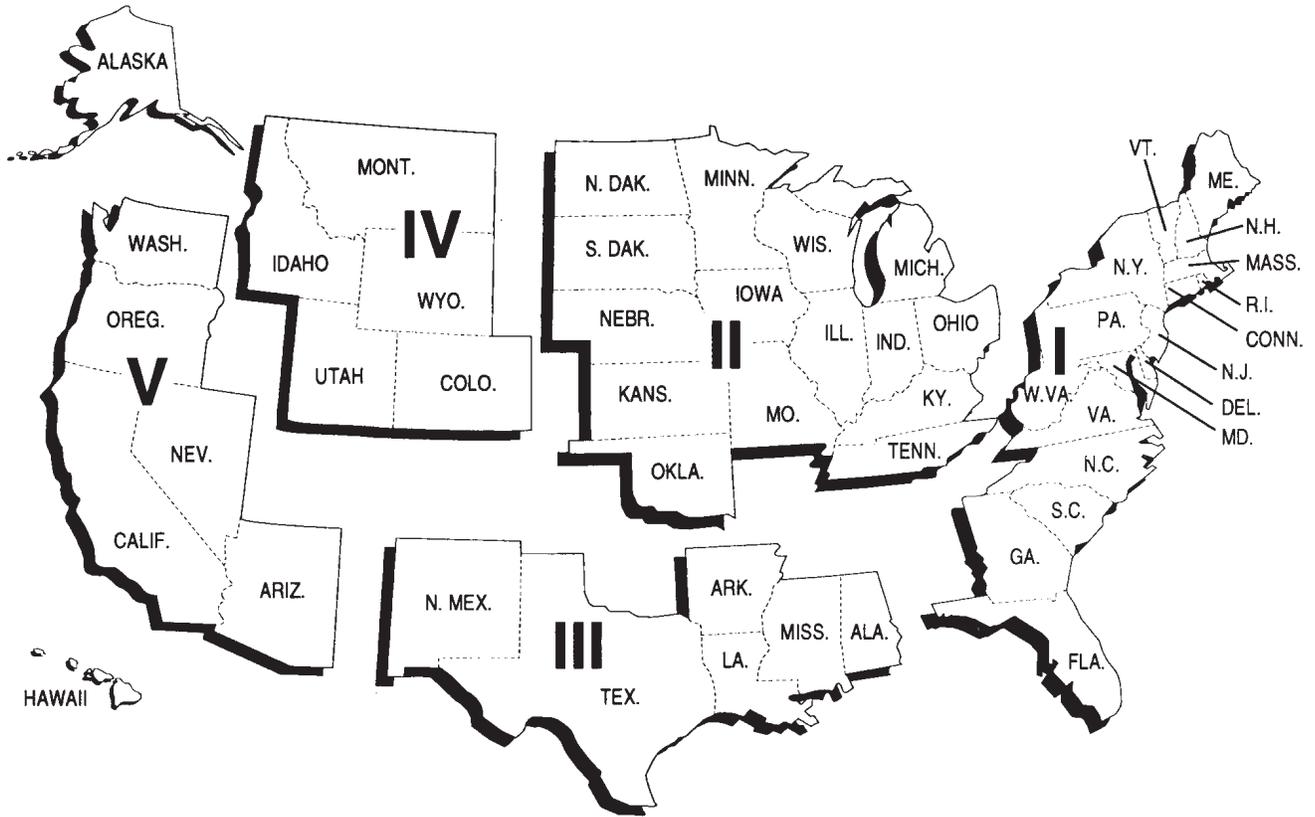
PAD District IV

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

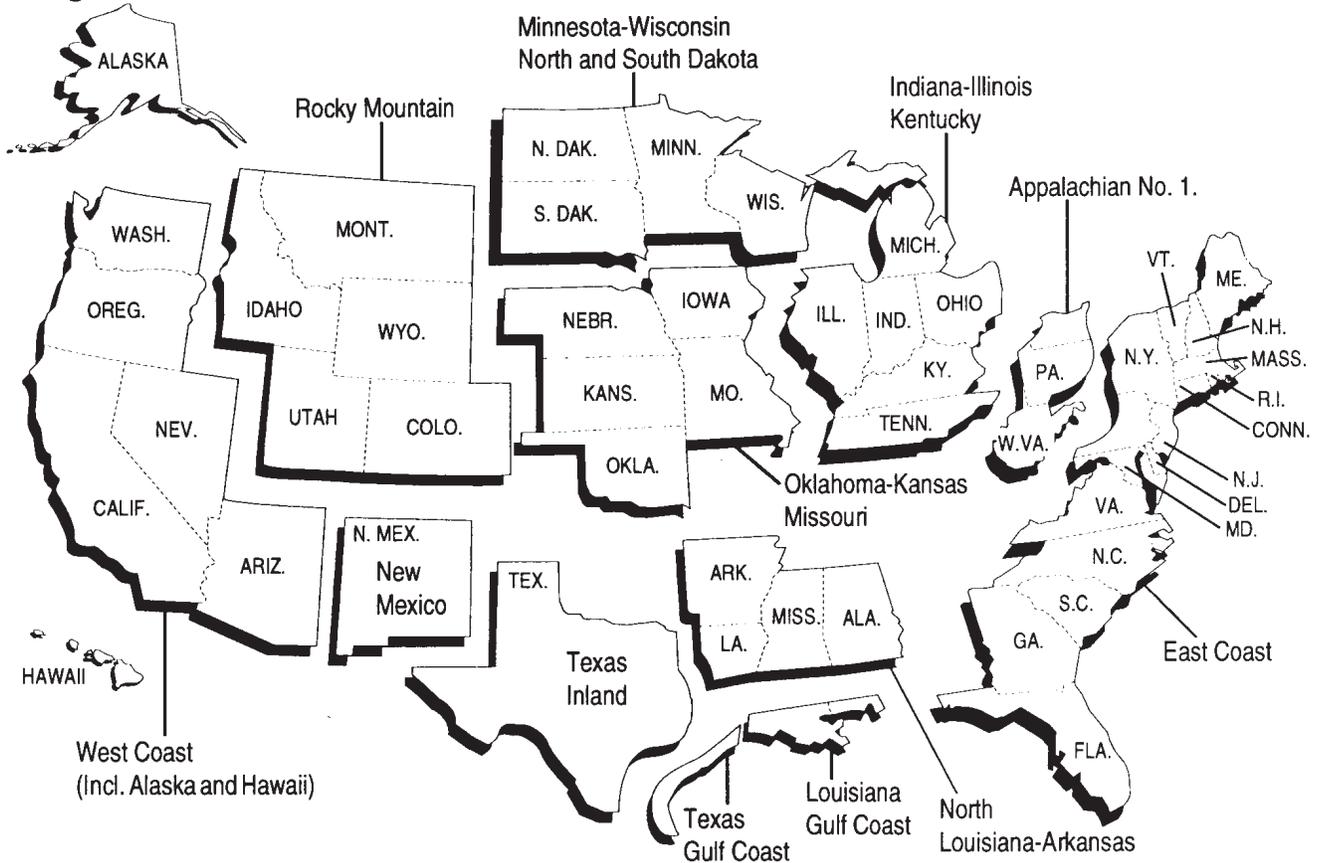
PAD District V

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

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Refining Districts



Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in the Detailed Statistics section of this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts
- Note 9. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is published once a year in the *PSM* feature article entitled, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the September 1996 issue and evaluated the accuracy of the data for the current year compared with the previous year.

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

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

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

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, “Monthly Refinery Report” - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 260 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, “Monthly Bulk Terminal Report” - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. In addition, the Form EIA-811 must be completed by merchant oxygenate plants that produce oxygenates. Approximately 320 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

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

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

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

Form EIA-816, “Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report” - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator). Approximately 585 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

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

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

Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" - The sample of companies that report on the EIA-819M are selected from the universe of companies that report on the MPSRS surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. The universe consists of (1) operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations); (2) operators of petroleum refineries; and (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other nonrefinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenate. Approximately 85 respondents report on the Form EIA-819M.

Sampling

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

Description of Survey Forms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

of oxygenates. Data on end-of-month stocks are reported on a custody basis regardless of ownership. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Collection Methods

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

Response Rate

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

Data Imputation

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

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

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

Confidentiality

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

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

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

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

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins, and lubricants is suppressed on PSM Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding PSA table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

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

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

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

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

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

Supply

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disposition

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

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

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, lique-

fied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yields

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

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

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

Stocks

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

Movements

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

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

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

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

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

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182,

“Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report.” After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the California Department of Conservation. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 5. Export Data

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

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

- (1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
- (2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

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

Country and Area of Destination

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

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production,

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

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	9-97	10-97	11-97	12-97	1-98	2-98	3-98	4-98	5-98	6-98	7-98	8-98	9-98	10-98	11-98	12-98	1-99	2-99
Reported State Data																		
11-14-97	1382	0																
12-14-97	1721	1669	0															
1-14-98	4471	1708	1440	0														
2-14-98	4498	4249	1733	1340	0													
3-14-98	4614	4582	4489	1812	1289	0												
4-14-98	5826	5656	4597	4453	1743	1246	0											
5-14-98	6082	5901	5890	4757	4470	1702	1235	0										
6-14-98	6111	6071	6127	5927	4662	4254	1638	1213	0									
7-14-98	6481	6071	6082	5993	5793	4527	4242	1644	1222	0								
8-14-98	6482	6447	6464	6387	5886	4532	4439	4002	1593	1184	0							
9-14-98	6488	6459	6476	6413	5956	5775	5633	5488	4910	1529	1159	0						
10-14-98	6489	6460	6478	6414	5958	5777	5660	5491	5181	4028	1512	1136	0					
11-14-98	6485	6464	6478	6416	5957	5775	5683	5595	5439	5331	4005	1309	1108	0				
12-14-98	6485	6464	6478	6416	5957	5775	5687	5669	5489	5404	4044	3731	1331	1236	0			
1-14-99	6485	6464	6478	6416	6319	5775	5687	5668	5512	5453	5383	3954	3858	1361	1171	0		
2-14-99	6485	6464	6478	6415	6362	5816	5754	5762	5686	5568	5507	5481	4073	4077	1475	1171	0	
3-14-99	6485	6464	6478	6415	6362	5959	5755	5797	5686	5602	5531	5550	4159	4078	4047	1460	1167	0
Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production																		
3-14-99	1	1	1	1	5	6	7	7	7	7	8	9	12	14	16	24	30	33
Production Estimates																		
Estimate																		
Original ^e	6381	6393	6404	6457	6389	6407	6406	6412	6375	6333	6349	6331	6299	6396	6399	6403	5950	5862
Interim ^f	6388	6435	6450	6475	6438	6538	6465	6484	6384	6290	6322	6276	6069	6270	6189	5938	5954	
Revised.....	6388	6435	6450	6475	6515	6449	6399	6483	6363	6252	6193	6193	5918	6152	6072			
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	5868	5887	5848	5823	5765	5894	5763	5858	5690	5550	5516	5418	5184	5306	5070	5192	5119	
Revised....	5784	5834	5841	5765	5880	5910	5770	5852	5716	5550	5519	5417	5157	5217	5234	5151		
Final ^g	6486	6467	6459	6531														

^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 1996 (annual average of 53 thousand barrels per day) for three States (Michigan, New York, and Ohio) for which only annual State data are available. Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1997 (annual average of 52 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 1996 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 5-16-97. Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1997 after their annual reports were received.

^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* 1995, DOE/EIA 0340(95)/2.

inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

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

Sampling and Nonsampling Errors

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data Revision

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

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

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month)

become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

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

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

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

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

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

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

Note 8. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts

Crude Oil Lease Stock Adjustment

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

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

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

Trans Alaskan Pipeline System Adjustment

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

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

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

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment

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

Fuel Ethanol Adjustment

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

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

An estimate for the total amount of gasohol produced with the ethanol is given as 10 times the estimated fuel ethanol blended (this assumes a 10 percent ethanol blend). This amount is added to the column labeled field production of "oxygenated gasoline" and subtracted from the field production of "other" finished gasoline. The PAD District level detail was obtained by allocating the national level estimates according to the percent of gasohol sales from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Monthly Motor Fuel Reported by States*, 1994.

Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment

Prior to 1993, the EIA published a "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components. Since these compo-

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

Fuel Ethanol Stock Adjustment

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

Note 9. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

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

- On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). As of January 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador now appear under imports from Non-OPEC sources. No revision was made to 1993 data. Countries have been realphabetized accordingly. This change is evident in Tables S3 and 35 through 44, 49 and 50.
- Exports data are now published for oxygenates and the sub-categories of finished motor gasoline (reformulated, oxygenated, and other) and distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).
- Product supplied is now calculated for reformulated, oxygenated, and other finished motor gasoline as well as the sulfur categories of distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).

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

Item/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
1994													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	86	73	76	71	69	63	65	73	59	90	82	82	74
Motor Gas Blending	33	-7	27	58	51	82	98	98	81	-16	56	113	57
Product Supplied.....	6,980	7,275	7,395	7,564	7,644	7,922	7,884	7,975	7,615	7,548	7,464	7,924	7,601
1995													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	66	66	79	74	58	81	49	36	57	72	91	58	65
Motor Gas Blending	8	37	56	86	131	113	46	110	35	89	28	29	64
Product Supplied	7,163	7,481	7,788	7,651	7,894	8,220	7,888	8,187	7,786	7,781	7,866	7,742	7,789
1996													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	58	53	49	37	27	14	9	20	23	36	44	38	34
Motor Gas Blending	39	23	-16	14	5	66	2	-18	2	40	53	31	20
Product Supplied.....	7,254	7,552	7,729	7,869	7,998	8,089	8,135	8,216	7,641	8,038	7,875	7,775	7,849
1997													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	39	50	51	46	48	38	59	37	47	69	50	61	50
Motor Gas Blending	-20	61	-27	87	73	113	89	95	115	107	165	80	78
Product Supplied.....	7,301	7,668	7,796	8,064	8,139	8,288	8,496	8,233	8,023	8,141	7,965	8,065	8,017
1998													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	60	50	54	50	37	44	43	53	57	71	55	75	54
Motor Gas Blending	123	76	128	105	89	237	143	80	134	110	176	231	136
Product Supplied.....	7,590	7,755	7,956	8,137	8,070	8,437	8,659	8,500	8,308	8,405	8,136	8,401	8,199
1999													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	56												
Motor Gas Blending	31												
Product Supplied.....	7,630												

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

Source: • Fuel Ethanol Adjustment — 1994 -1997, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes I and II (Table 3, Motor gasoline field production minus motor gasoline blending component field production); 1998 —, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), (Table 4). • Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment — 1994 - 1997, EIA, *PSA*, Volumes I and II (Table 3; Motor gasoline blending component field adjustment) 1997 —, EIA, *PSM* (Table 4).

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1998
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference										
Inputs.....	15,363	25	14,977	6	15,582	73	16,359	142	16,447	107	16,688	95
Crude Oil.....	14,313	37	14,034	-13	14,590	48	14,961	123	15,104	175	15,368	70
Pentanes Plus.....	156	-18	151	-17	149	1	158	3	153	-1	160	(s)
LPGs.....	356	-23	320	-17	241	-6	203	-9	200	-6	202	-11
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene....	247	-19	197	-14	121	-7	79	-8	74	-7	73	-7
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	109	-4	123	-3	120	1	124	-1	126	(s)	130	-4
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	339	-1	331	-1	332	-1	373	-2	378	-6	367	1
Unfinished Oils.....	291	5	197	-22	307	19	483	15	469	-40	450	39
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-89	25	-50	75	-34	12	185	12	146	-16	143	-3
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	-1	0	-6	0	-3	0	-4	0	-4	0	-2	0
Production.....	18,387	-6	18,050	-25	18,559	87	19,371	134	19,403	198	19,728	120
Pentanes Plus.....	319	-18	322	-16	303	(s)	314	1	321	3	321	1
LPGs.....	2,017	-21	2,105	-20	2,266	-9	2,397	-1	2,318	22	2,228	10
Ethane/Ethylene.....	655	2	675	3	710	(s)	710	(s)	675	6	622	2
Propane/Propylene.....	1,062	-6	1,066	-12	1,089	-4	1,091	-5	1,068	9	1,050	-3
Normal Butane/Butylene....	108	-12	168	-8	280	-5	371	6	384	11	336	9
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	191	-4	195	-3	188	(s)	225	-2	192	-4	220	2
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	320	-11	300	4	242	5	263	-9	286	26	398	1
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-123	39	-76	36	-128	13	-105	-33	-89	-42	-237	-22
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,749	-8	7,485	4	7,591	50	8,029	120	8,057	106	8,372	67
Reformulated.....	2,359	22	2,311	31	2,314	40	2,526	38	2,600	18	2,630	-25
Oxygenated.....	710	59	582	46	613	61	567	51	436	56	504	63
Other.....	4,680	-89	4,592	-73	4,664	-51	4,936	31	5,020	31	5,237	29
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	13	-1	13	(s)	22	-3	26	-3	21	(s)	22	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	1,504	9	1,447	-4	1,504	(s)	1,509	15	1,472	17	1,555	-2
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	1	0	(s)	0	1	0	(s)	0	1	0	(s)	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,503	9	1,447	-4	1,503	(s)	1,508	15	1,471	17	1,555	-2
Kerosene.....	102	-3	77	-3	72	2	45	-6	70	-4	50	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,321	2	3,297	-17	3,385	12	3,447	10	3,521	34	3,526	9
Residual Fuel Oil.....	766	(s)	673	2	789	(s)	852	5	773	-18	749	-3
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	239	1	236	1	233	3	227	6	226	3	235	7
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock....	212	(s)	214	(s)	225	(s)	233	0	210	(s)	238	4
Special Naphthas.....	55	2	63	1	70	(s)	61	1	73	-1	77	(s)
Lubricants.....	168	2	162	1	180	1	185	-1	191	-1	192	-2
Waxes.....	23	(s)	26	-1	23	2	22	3	26	1	24	-1
Petroleum Coke.....	675	5	677	-1	710	8	728	14	703	20	695	12
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	357	-4	376	-8	393	(s)	439	5	493	23	538	20
Still Gas.....	617	-2	603	-6	630	(s)	647	7	678	7	695	15
Miscellaneous Products.....	53	2	48	1	49	1	54	1	54	2	52	2
Imports.....	9,893	309	9,577	463	9,694	349	10,398	696	10,903	264	10,702	164
Crude Oil.....	8,185	296	7,770	393	7,989	251	8,523	556	8,957	186	8,725	89
Pentanes Plus.....	38	0	19	0	21	0	22	0	39	0	21	0
LPGs.....	202	1	277	(s)	192	(s)	234	(s)	219	(s)	249	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	18	0	18	0	26	0	14	0	14	0	14	0
Propane/Propylene.....	139	(s)	204	(s)	132	0	183	(s)	136	0	179	0
Normal Butane/Butylene....	28	(s)	31	0	18	0	21	0	41	0	37	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	17	(s)	24	0	15	(s)	16	(s)	27	(s)	20	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates..	51	0	37	2	86	1	101	0	82	0	31	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	289	-17	261	(s)	286	13	259	13	309	0	298	0
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	124	3	150	20	105	15	213	39	248	21	316	27
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	265	-6	303	3	280	1	253	41	328	5	317	-8
Reformulated.....	155	5	196	3	161	1	114	28	166	28	138	9
Oxygenated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other.....	110	-11	108	0	119	0	140	12	163	-23	179	-17
Finished Aviation Gasoline....	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Jet Fuel.....	67	19	99	5	96	20	60	9	104	23	66	18
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	67	19	99	5	96	20	60	9	104	23	66	18
Kerosene.....	3	0	2	0	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	187	7	183	18	220	17	189	19	178	7	193	8
Residual Fuel Oil.....	223	6	185	20	180	32	221	18	142	21	211	28
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	39	0	96	2	61	-2	58	0	73	0	36	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock....	188	0	145	0	147	0	227	0	155	0	192	0
Special Naphthas.....	7	0	6	0	4	0	8	0	15	0	3	0
Lubricants.....	13	0	8	0	2	0	5	0	12	0	9	0
Waxes.....	1	(s)	2	(s)	2	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)	1	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	9	0	32	0	20	0	19	0	37	(s)	33	1
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	0	1	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, 1998 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June	
	PSM Value	Difference										
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)	1,575,800	-6,421	1,572,461	-6,156	1,588,467	-2,471	1,613,989	-1,090	1,654,113	-2,698	1,653,682	-2,094
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	320,862	-4,253	322,250	-6,213	336,430	-1,956	351,200	-15	352,664	-2,126	332,980	-470
Pentanes Plus.....	6,631	72	7,178	8	6,728	4	6,441	44	6,908	14	7,566	-14
LPGs.....	73,318	-374	68,657	582	69,140	-557	84,047	761	106,473	1,138	122,602	1,125
Ethane/Ethylene	17,192	0	16,506	0	16,585	-48	18,546	-7	20,869	0	21,421	0
Propane/Propylene	34,671	-238	32,228	420	29,855	-485	37,091	280	50,322	237	60,192	427
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	12,954	-127	11,656	134	13,803	-16	19,550	499	26,111	1,048	31,725	716
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	8,501	-9	8,267	28	8,897	-8	8,860	-11	9,171	-147	9,264	-18
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates...	13,435	-274	13,603	-70	13,510	162	13,237	-58	12,931	118	13,623	135
Unfinished Oils.....	93,194	-639	98,064	-196	101,875	-469	100,671	-1,090	98,772	-323	99,527	-1,143
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	45,747	439	48,589	-99	48,637	391	45,966	220	46,099	69	43,768	348
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	149	0	150	0	110	0	119	0	182	0	182	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	175,287	-998	172,760	97	166,394	403	168,323	-153	174,908	-972	177,680	-295
Reformulated	44,414	-803	44,749	197	42,913	323	44,227	-263	47,829	-66	48,799	54
Oxygenated	1,127	3	827	3	865	0	650	1	755	3	1,290	-14
Other.....	129,746	-198	127,184	-103	122,616	80	123,446	109	126,324	-909	127,591	-335
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,774	7	1,504	-20	1,622	-120	1,738	-111	1,710	-18	1,493	-7
Jet Fuel	44,203	-84	42,250	155	42,992	139	41,456	-16	43,166	-272	44,416	-296
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	34	0	32	0	49	-1	50	-1	53	0	47	-1
Kerosene-Type Jet	44,169	-84	42,218	155	42,943	140	41,406	-15	43,113	-272	44,369	-295
Kerosene	6,209	34	5,602	13	4,697	7	4,637	-5	4,907	16	4,863	31
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	133,059	-49	127,929	-285	124,425	120	125,681	-474	136,799	-515	139,133	-1,571
Residual Fuel Oil	39,650	89	38,113	53	40,990	-382	39,187	-1	38,615	-20	39,760	18
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	1,898	25	2,181	31	1,868	40	1,716	74	2,738	54	2,458	105
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,865	6	2,251	9	1,589	-2	2,193	0	1,634	43	2,310	22
Special Naphthas.....	2,005	-12	2,093	-31	2,174	-65	1,938	7	2,022	-23	1,862	19
Lubricants	12,801	15	12,169	37	11,928	34	11,079	2	11,478	13	11,417	115
Waxes	989	-199	1,026	-221	906	-90	858	8	985	-7	942	-12
Petroleum Coke	11,246	20	10,882	21	12,051	33	12,623	-57	11,977	237	11,198	194
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	26,501	-260	30,135	-41	35,210	-148	35,909	-238	34,068	-59	30,799	-406
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,547	14	1,649	14	1,765	-15	1,544	12	1,649	-65	1,674	8
Product Supplied	18,256	28	18,322	-53	18,393	179	18,624	273	17,876	302	18,818	205
Crude Oil.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pentanes Plus.....	157	-2	158	3	188	-1	173	-3	171	5	147	2
LPGs.....	2,331	15	2,177	-37	2,161	34	1,892	-36	1,582	16	1,709	22
Ethane/Ethylene	729	2	718	3	733	1	659	-2	614	5	618	2
Propane/Propylene	1,475	1	1,329	-36	1,270	26	1,011	-30	755	11	886	-9
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	40	12	25	-3	95	7	104	-3	130	(s)	98	27
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	88	1	104	-2	62	(s)	118	-1	83	(s)	107	2
Unfinished Oils.....	-120	-26	-109	6	-144	3	-184	19	-99	15	-178	-11
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	1	0	5	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,590	25	7,755	-31	7,956	41	8,137	179	8,070	138	8,437	37
Reformulated	2,453	65	2,495	-2	2,535	37	2,595	86	2,650	40	2,735	-20
Oxygenated	707	59	592	46	612	61	574	51	431	56	480	63
Other.....	4,430	-99	4,667	-76	4,810	-57	4,967	42	4,990	41	5,221	-7
Finished Aviation Gasoline	9	(s)	22	1	18	(s)	22	-3	22	-3	29	(s)
Jet Fuel	1,525	34	1,590	-8	1,540	21	1,588	29	1,495	48	1,555	17
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	-7	(s)	(s)	(s)	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet	1,524	34	1,590	-8	1,547	21	1,588	29	1,497	48	1,555	17
Kerosene	138	-3	101	-2	102	3	45	-6	61	-5	51	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,566	-7	3,585	9	3,589	16	3,408	49	3,219	43	3,492	52
0.05% & under.....	2,082	-13	2,214	1	2,255	-21	2,276	34	2,185	30	2,331	71
Greater than 0.05%	1,485	6	1,371	8	1,334	37	1,132	15	1,035	12	1,161	-19
Residual Fuel Oil	884	4	793	23	742	46	966	10	707	4	770	24
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	275	(s)	322	3	303	1	291	5	266	3	280	5
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	411	(s)	345	(s)	394	(s)	440	(s)	383	-1	407	5
Special Naphthas.....	53	-1	34	1	61	1	63	-1	77	(s)	58	-2
Lubricants	170	-9	169	(s)	165	1	192	(s)	167	-1	176	-6
Waxes	22	1	24	(s)	26	-2	22	(s)	21	2	23	(s)
Petroleum Coke	343	3	429	-1	366	8	432	17	416	10	458	14
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	218	-3	275	-16	245	4	428	8	585	17	654	33
Still Gas	617	-2	603	-6	630	(s)	647	7	678	7	695	15
Miscellaneous Products.....	65	1	44	1	45	2	59	(s)	51	4	52	-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.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1998 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	July		August		September		October		November		December		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs	16,832	92	16,810	57	16,113	-20	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
Crude Oil	15,496	60	15,660	57	14,854	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
Pentanes Plus	147	(s)	133	(s)	141	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-4
LPGs.....	194	-7	199	-12	221	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-10
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	73	-6	71	-6	108	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-8
Isobutane/Isobutylene	122	-1	128	-6	113	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	361	(s)	354	-1	351	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1
Unfinished Oils	494	20	424	8	539	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	140	20	44	4	7	-24	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	(s)	0	-3	0	-1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Production	19,680	78	19,818	55	19,077	-17	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
Pentanes Plus	308	(s)	318	(s)	313	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	-4
LPGs.....	2,093	5	2,188	-2	2,027	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1
Ethane/Ethylene.....	549	(s)	615	-3	613	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Propane/Propylene.....	997	-6	1,041	-6	1,044	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3
Normal Butane/Butylene	345	8	337	9	182	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	202	3	196	-1	189	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	350	-17	327	-5	313	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-143	29	-80	-1	-134	-42	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	8,287	13	8,200	24	8,029	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
Reformulated.....	2,555	4	2,494	-9	2,521	-24	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Oxygenated.....	491	55	584	58	628	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Other	5,241	-46	5,122	-24	4,880	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	-17
Finished Aviation Gasoline	23	0	25	0	25	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1
Jet Fuel.....	1,484	17	1,605	3	1,474	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	1	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,483	17	1,604	3	1,473	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Kerosene	67	-10	89	0	66	-9	—	—	—	—	—	—	-4
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,583	9	3,472	10	3,399	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Residual Fuel Oil	782	3	778	-3	749	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	246	3	247	1	281	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	236	0	236	0	195	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Special Naphthas	66	0	81	0	68	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	189	-1	196	(s)	191	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Waxes	25	(s)	26	-1	23	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	708	1	725	4	718	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	612	20	621	16	628	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Still Gas	710	6	710	6	659	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Miscellaneous Products.....	55	1	54	1	56	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Imports	11,151	399	10,829	175	10,288	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	328
Crude Oil	9,309	216	9,143	124	8,392	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	247
Pentanes Plus	5	0	48	0	60	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
LPGs.....	199	(s)	196	(s)	144	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Ethane/Ethylene.....	14	0	14	0	19	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Propane/Propylene.....	124	0	157	0	81	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Normal Butane/Butylene	41	0	12	0	25	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene	19	(s)	13	(s)	18	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	48	18	38	0	88	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Unfinished Oils	165	6	228	-12	352	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	257	(s)	143	(s)	166	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	321	7	321	9	308	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Reformulated.....	168	0	167	0	176	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Oxygenated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Other	153	7	154	9	132	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	-3
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Jet Fuel.....	45	51	70	39	59	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	45	51	70	39	59	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Kerosene.....	(s)	0	(s)	0	1	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	212	17	173	0	194	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Residual Fuel Oil	266	83	229	13	225	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	73	0	61	0	77	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	201	0	128	0	193	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Special Naphthas	6	1	7	0	5	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	16	0	10	0	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Waxes	2	0	1	(s)	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	27	(s)	33	1	24	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0

Due to technical problems, Table C1 was not updated in this months issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. As soon as this problem is corrected, Table C1 will be updated in the Petroleum Section of the EIA Web Site (www.eia.doe.gov).

(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, 1998 (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)	1,664,602	-1,920	1,671,568	-3,119	1,652,512	-384	—	—	—	—	—	—	-2,928
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	339,197	-1,114	330,127	-1,018	309,588	303	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1,874
Pentanes Plus.....	8,059	-1	9,283	0	9,969	-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
LPGs.....	132,875	998	145,208	1,227	152,851	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	546
Ethane/Ethylene	20,518	0	21,474	0	23,542	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-6
Propane/Propylene.....	67,080	220	72,555	522	76,623	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	154
Normal Butane/Butylene	36,333	816	41,831	707	43,421	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	421
Isobutane/Isobutylene	8,944	-38	9,348	-2	9,265	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-23
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	13,320	160	12,551	24	12,875	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Unfinished Oils.....	95,755	-1,215	96,902	-314	97,214	-6	—	—	—	—	—	—	-599
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	42,534	640	42,338	504	42,702	-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	273
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	113	0	143	0	151	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	172,463	-467	168,778	-1,364	164,727	-799	—	—	—	—	—	—	-505
Reformulated.....	45,836	402	42,616	-658	42,928	-848	—	—	—	—	—	—	-185
Oxygenated	1,300	0	1,310	0	916	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Other.....	125,327	-869	124,852	-706	120,883	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	-320
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1,543	-20	1,547	0	1,741	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-32
Jet Fuel.....	42,217	-270	46,553	-68	45,959	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	-77
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	44	0	42	0	46	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	42,173	-270	46,511	-68	45,913	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	-77
Kerosene	6,060	0	6,269	0	6,896	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	148,799	73	150,466	-1,443	152,507	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	-451
Residual Fuel Oil	39,762	5	41,693	81	39,691	-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	-18
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock	2,084	54	1,718	31	1,829	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	2,299	0	2,638	0	2,564	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Special Naphthas.....	1,997	0	2,169	0	2,179	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	-12
Lubricants	11,939	22	12,257	120	12,263	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Waxes.....	954	-2	1,036	-4	1,055	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-59
Petroleum Coke.....	10,176	4	10,698	-3	10,099	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	27,462	-796	23,940	-906	20,372	-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	-318
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,568	9	1,828	14	1,854	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1
Product Supplied	19,140	202	19,108	148	18,837	-26	—	—	—	—	—	—	142
Crude Oil.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Pentanes Plus.....	135	(s)	192	0	207	-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
LPGs.....	1,732	17	1,762	3	1,667	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Ethane/Ethylene	592	(s)	598	-3	563	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Propane/Propylene.....	882	1	1,006	-16	974	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	-4
Normal Butane/Butylene	147	11	90	18	33	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Isobutane/Isobutylene	110	5	69	4	97	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Unfinished Oils.....	-208	-12	-233	-49	-198	-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	-8
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	2	0	2	0	(s)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	8,659	26	8,500	62	8,308	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	54
Reformulated.....	2,802	-7	2,758	25	2,677	-17	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Oxygenated	490	55	583	58	641	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Other.....	5,368	-22	5,159	-21	4,990	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	-20
Finished Aviation Gasoline	22	(s)	25	-1	19	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1
Jet Fuel.....	1,571	67	1,526	36	1,526	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	-1	(s)	-1	0	-1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,573	67	1,527	36	1,527	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Kerosene	28	-9	82	0	46	-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	-4
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,322	-27	3,442	59	3,417	-51	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
0.05% & under.....	2,265	30	2,455	30	2,424	-40	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Greater than 0.05%	1,057	-57	987	29	993	-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Residual Fuel Oil	925	86	840	8	908	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	331	5	320	2	354	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	437	1	353	0	391	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Special Naphthas.....	60	1	58	0	53	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Lubricants	160	2	172	-3	171	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	-1
Waxes.....	22	-1	21	-1	20	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	435	7	528	4	468	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	738	32	762	20	766	-32	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Still Gas	710	6	710	6	659	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Miscellaneous Products.....	58	1	45	1	55	(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Due to technical problems, Table C1 was not updated in this months issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)*. As soon as this problem is corrected, Table C1 will be updated in the Petroleum Section of the EIA Web Site (www.eia.doe.gov).

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

EIA-819M

Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

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

Table D1. U.S. Summary, February 1999

Products	February 1999		January 1999		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production.....	2,782	99	3,159	102	5,941	101
Stocks	3,240	—	2,973	—	—	—
MTBE						
Production.....	5,945	212	6,693	216	12,638	214
Stocks	10,063	—	8,833	—	—	—

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

**Table D2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration
for Defense Districts (PADD)**
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1998	96	85	86	85	81	83	85	87	98	103	97	100
1999	102	99										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	2,633	2,519	2,360	2,423	2,732	2,829	2,951	2,991	3,169	3,195	3,300	2,814
1999	2,973	3,240										
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	110	99	86	32	32	139	230	298	101	94	84	78
1999	68	56										
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1998	95	84	85	84	81	82	84	87	97	102	96	99
1999	101	99										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	1,633	1,661	1,588	1,607	1,697	1,478	1,344	1,377	1,578	1,747	1,841	1,483
1999	1,649	1,897										
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	394	225	271	382	565	612	717	608	610	554	602	625
1999	767	796										
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	108	91	94	97	103	118	130	163	179	163	122	97
1999	99	90										
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1998	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1999	W	W										
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1998	387	443	321	306	334	482	530	545	701	637	651	531
1999	389	400										

W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

Table D3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

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

W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

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

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
1992	98	94	89	79	90	90	101	91	104	118	128	125
1993	115	114	112	138	132	126	155	142	157	146	148	144
1994	123	140	129	140	139	115	154	166	160	164	150	144
1995	149	144	121	168	169	182	181	171	163	167	174	171
1996	173	172	182	183	194	202	197	179	186	187	183	184
1997	161	192	182	186	194	209	201	217	200	206	211	205
1998	188	176	201	209	195	204	220	217	210	202	220	221
1999	216	212										
Merchant Plants												
1992	65	62	58	48	55	53	63	53	61	76	81	77
1993	63	66	67	87	75	70	89	79	87	76	81	75
1994	63	76	66	73	72	50	73	89	90	81	84	69
1995	76	68	61	86	85	91	90	88	79	90	97	92
1996	94	92	93	95	109	123	111	96	101	98	94	87
1997	72	106	99	92	93	104	106	113	99	108	109	108
1998	97	77	104	107	94	106	114	108	100	100	117	114
1999	105	111										
Captive Plants												
1992	33	32	31	31	35	37	38	38	43	42	47	48
1993	52	48	45	50	57	55	67	62	70	70	67	69
1994	60	64	63	67	67	65	81	78	70	83	66	75
1995	73	76	60	83	84	91	91	83	84	76	78	79
1996	79	80	89	89	84	79	85	83	85	89	89	97
1997	89	86	83	94	102	105	95	104	101	98	102	97
1998	91	99	97	102	101	99	106	109	111	102	104	107
1999	110	101										

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

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

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

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

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

Benzene (C₆H₆). An aromatic hydrocarbon present in small proportion in some crude oils and made commercially from petroleum by the catalytic reforming of naphthenes in petroleum naphtha. Also made from coal in the manufacture of coke. Used as a solvent, in manufacturing detergents, synthetic fibers, and petrochemicals and as a component of high-octane gasoline.

Blending Components. See Motor or Aviation Gasoline Blending Components.

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

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

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

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

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

Butane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C₄H₈). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 2 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 2 heating or fuel oil as defined in ASTM D 396 and/or the specifications for No. 2 diesel

fuel as defined in ASTM Specification D 975 with distillation temperatures of 540° and 640° F at the 90-percent recovery point, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 4.3 centistokes at 100° F.

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

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

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

ETBE (Ethyl tertiary butyl ether) (CH₃)₃COC₂H₅. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ethane (C₂H₆). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

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

Ethylene (C₂H₄). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

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

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas

processing plants, new supply of other hydrocarbons/oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components, and fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

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

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

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

Examples:

- (1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.
- (2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuel Ethanol (C₂H₅OH). An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenates definition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Isobutane. See **Butane.**

Isobutylene (C₄H₈). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Isohexane (C₆H₁₄). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C₄), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C₅) and isohexane (C₆), high-octane gasoline components.

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

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil.

Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

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

Commercial. Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in commercial aircraft.

Military. Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in military aircraft.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example:

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

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

Methanol (CH₃OH). A light, volatile alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

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

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

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

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

Reformulated Gasoline. Gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental

Protection Agency under Section 211K of the Clean Air Act. Includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG). Excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

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

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

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

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

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

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether) (CH₃)₃COCH₃. An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

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

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

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent

point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

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

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

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

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

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See **Butane**.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC.

Prior to January 1, 1993, Ecuador was a member of OPEC. Prior to January 1995, Gabon was a member of OPEC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Oxygenates. Any substance which, when added to gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Through a series of waivers and interpretive rules, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined the allowable limits for oxygenates in unleaded gasoline. The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules (56 FR (February 11, 1991)) allows blends of aliphatic alcohols other than methanol and aliphatic ethers, provided the oxygen content does not exceed 2.7 percent by weight. The "Substantially Similar"

Interpretive Rules also provides for blends of methanol up to 0.3 percent by volume exclusive of other oxygenates, and butanol or alcohols of a higher molecular weight up to 2.75 percent by weight. Individual waivers pertaining to the use of oxygenates in unleaded gasoline have been issued by the EPA. They include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Propane (C₃H₈). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C₃H₆). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

RBOB. “Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending” is a motor gasoline blending component which, when blended with a specified type and percentage of oxygenate, meets the definition of reformulated gasoline.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and oxygenates.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or

reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

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

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specification D396. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Toluene $(C_6H_5CH_3)$. Colorless liquid of the aromatic group of petroleum hydrocarbons, made by the catalytic

reforming of petroleum naphthas containing methyl cyclohexane. A high-octane gasoline-blending agent, solvent, and chemical intermediate, base for TNT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained or derived from petroleum fractions, or through a Fischer-Tropsch type process, in which the straight chained paraffin series predominates. This includes all marketable wax, whether crude or refined, with a congealing point (ASTM D 938) between 100 and 200° F and a maximum oil content (ASTM D 3235) of 50 weight percent. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

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

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

