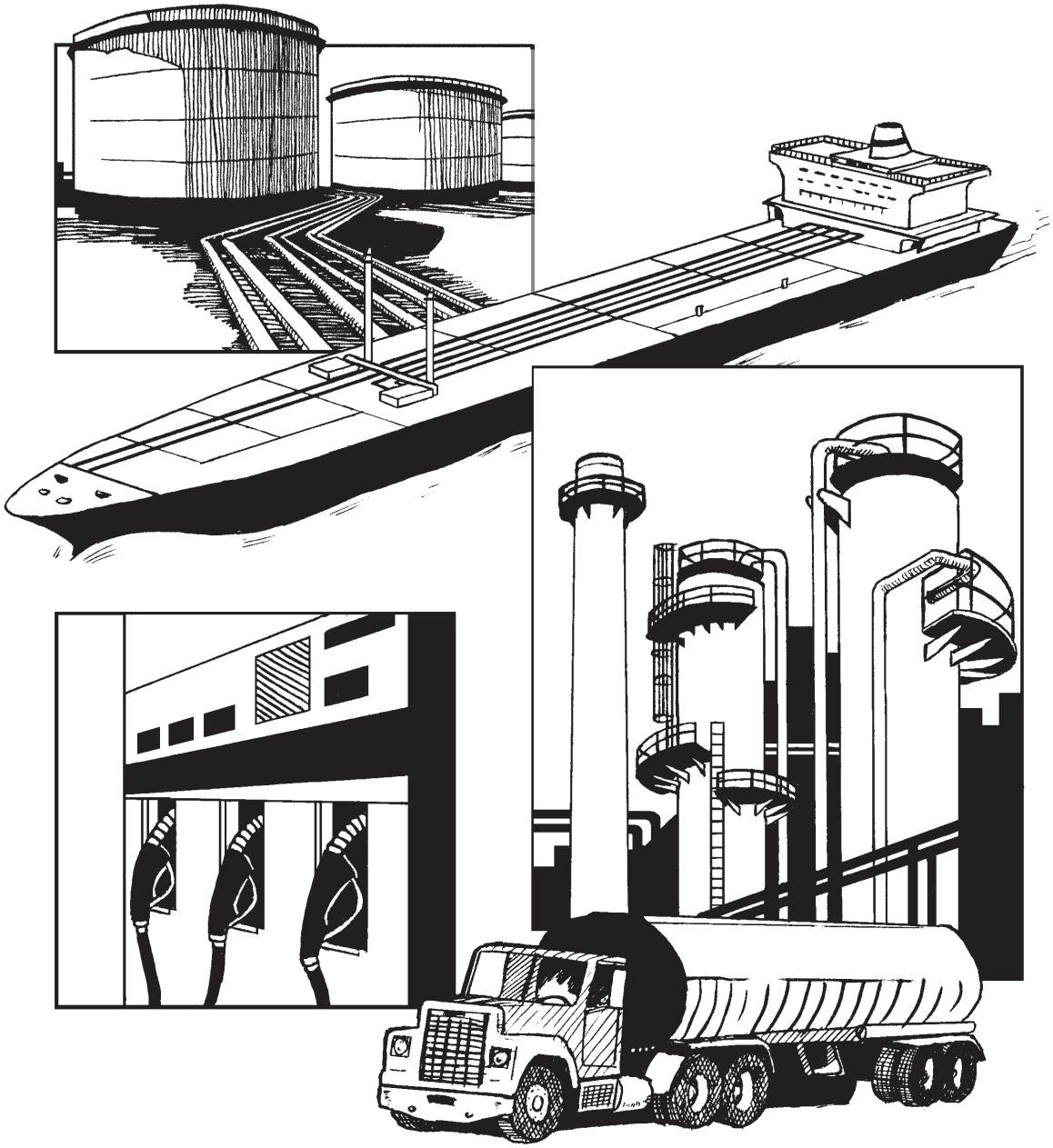
DOE/EIA-0208(2004-40)
Distribution Category UC-98

Data for Week Ended:
October 1, 2004

Includes:
Weekly Table H1
(See Page v)

Weekly Petroleum Status Report



www.eia.doe.gov
Energy Information Administration

EIA DATA ARE AVAILABLE IN ELECTRONIC FORM

Tables 1 and 11-17 of the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) in TXT and CSV formats, and Table 13 in DBF format are posted to the web site after 10:30 a.m. Eastern Time on Wednesdays. PDF files are posted to the web site after 1:00 p.m. on Wednesdays. For some weeks that include holidays, posting is delayed by one day. Customers who do not have access to the Internet may call the National Energy Information Center (NEIC) to request a single print-on-demand copy (a black and white bound printed document). To take advantage of this service, please call the NEIC at 202-586-8800 or email them at infoctr@eia.doe.gov . This service is provided free of charge for a single copy. Please note: NEIC will not accept or print multiple copy orders.

WPSR customers may also want to take a look at EIA's This Week in Petroleum (TWIP) web site (http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/oog/info/twip/twip.asp), which provides current market analysis and data for crude oil and major petroleum products. It is generally available at 1:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Wednesdays.

All current EIA publications are available on the EIA web site. Users can view and download selected pages or entire reports, search for information, download EIA data and analysis applications, and find out about new EIA information products and services:

World Wide Web: http://www.eia.doe.gov
FTP: ftp://ftp.eia.doe.gov

EIA also offers a **listserv** service for EIA press releases and other short documents. This service is also used to notify customers of new data and analysis products, changes to current products, and other news of interest. Sign up for one or more listservs by doing the following:

Logon to www.eia.doe.gov
On the left sidebar click on "Sign up for email Updates"
Simply follow the prompts

For further information, and for answers to questions on energy statistics, please contact EIA's National Energy Information Center at:

National Energy Information Center (NEIC)
EI-30, Forrestal Building
Washington, DC 20585
(202) 586-8800(phone)
(202) 586-0727 (fax)
TTY: For the hearing impaired: (202) 586-1181
9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time, M-F
E-mail: infoctr@eia.doe.gov

Release Date: October 6, 2004

This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy. The information contained herein should be attributed to the Energy Information Administration and should not be construed as advocating or reflecting any policy position of the Department of Energy or any other organization.

Preface

The *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) provides timely information on supply and selected prices of crude oil and principal petroleum products in the context of historical data and forecasts. It serves the industry, the press, planners, policymakers, consumers, analysts, and State and local governments with a ready, reliable source of current information. The supply data contained in this report are based primarily on company submissions for the week ending 7:00 a.m. the preceding Friday. Weekly price data are collected as of 8:00 a.m. every Monday. The daily spot and futures prices are provided by Reuters, Inc. Data are released electronically after 10:30 a.m. each Wednesday, and hard copies of the publication are available for distribution on Thursday (on demand). For some weeks which include holidays, publication of the *WPSR* is delayed by one day.

General information about this document may be obtained from the National Energy Information Center (NEIC) (202) 586-8800, (202) 586-0727 (fax), and email: infoctr@eia.doe.gov.

This report is available on the World Wide Web at:

http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/weekly_petroleum_status_report/wpsr.html

Contents

Petroleum Supply Summary Table v
Highlights vi
Sources 33
Appendix A:
Explanatory Notes 34
Appendix B:
Explanatory Notes 42
Appendix C:
Summary 43
Explanatory Notes 49
Glossary 51

Tables

1. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, 4 Weeks Ending 10/01/04 1
2. U.S. Petroleum Activity, January 2003 to Present 2
3. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Totals, January 2003 to Present 4
4. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by PAD District, January 2003 to Present 6
5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by PAD District, January 2003 to Present 8
6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by PAD District, January 2003 to Present 10
7. Stocks of Propane/Propylene by PAD Districts I, II, and III and (IV and V), January 2003 to Present 12
8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 2003 to Present 14
9. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, January 2003 to Present 15
10. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 2003 to Present 16
11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks 17
12. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, Week Ending 10/01/04 25
13. World Crude Oil Prices 26
14. Spot Prices of Crude Oil, Motor Gasoline, and Heating Oils, January 2003 to Present 27
15. Spot Prices of Low-Sulfur Diesel, Kerosene-Type Jet, Residual Fuels, and Propane, January 2003 to Present 29
16. NYMEX Futures Prices of Crude Oil, Motor Gasoline, No. 2 Heating Oil, and Propane 30
17. U.S. Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, January 2003 to Present 31

Figures

1. U.S. Refinery Capacity, Input, and Production, January 2003 to Present 3
2. U.S. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 2002 to Present 3
3. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 2002 to Present 5
4. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by PAD District, December 2002 to Present 7
5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by PAD District, December 2002 to Present 9
6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by PAD District, December 2002 to Present 11
7. Stocks of Propane by PAD District, December 2002 to Present 13
8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 2003 to Present 14
9. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products, January 2003 to Present 15
10. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 2003 to Present 16
11. Daily Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Spot Prices 28
12. Daily Trans-Atlantic Spot Product Price Differentials: New York Harbor less Rotterdam (ARA) 28
13. Daily Futures Price Differentials: First Delivery Month Less Second Delivery Month 30
14. U.S. Average Retail Regular Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices 32

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary, September 2004
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	2004			2003	January-September	
	Estimated September	Estimated August	Difference[1]	September	2004	2003
Products Supplied	20,236	20,733	-497	19,933	20,380	19,961
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,048	9,423	-375	8,926	9,062	8,906
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,904	4,013	-109	3,871	4,038	3,924
Residual Fuel Oil	823	604	219	660	783	784
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,573	1,765	-192	1,581	1,611	1,563
Propane/Propylene	1,102	1,035	67	1,186	1,218	1,149
Other Oils[2]	3,786	3,893	-107	NA	3,791	3,637
Crude Oil Inputs	14,980	15,982	-1,002	15,446	15,469	15,278
Operable Utilization Rate (%)	90.0	96.0	-6.0	93.0	93.0	92.0
Imports	12,597	13,151	-554	12,868	12,782	12,339
Crude Oil	9,675	10,317	-642	10,287	9,986	9,652
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	9,675	10,317	-642	10,287	9,986	9,652
Products	2,922	2,834	88	2,581	2,796	2,687
Finished Motor Gasoline	516	529	-13	529	475	535
Distillate Fuel Oil	267	309	-42	352	332	353
Residual Fuel Oil	350	220	130	240	323	331
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	72	145	-73	136	106	118
Propane/Propylene	329	217	112	182	211	160
Other Oils[3]	1,387	1,415	-28	NA	1,348	1,191
Exports	981	992	-11	960	1,015	1,048
Crude Oil	10	12	-2	3	22	12
Products	971	980	-9	956	994	1,035
Total Net Imports	11,616	12,159	-543	11,908	11,766	11,291
Stock Change[4]	-491	148	-639	867	256	183
Crude Oil	-359	-235	-123	441	134	126
Products	-132	383	-515	-426	117	-58
Total Stocks[6] (million barrels)	1,632.5	1,647.3	-14.7	1,598.0	-	-
Crude Oil	944.2	954.9	-10.8	911.0	-	-
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[5]	670.2	668.9	1.3	624.4	-	-
Other	274.0	286.1	-12.0	286.7	-	-
Products	688.4	692.3	-4.0	686.9	-	-
Finished Motor Gasoline	130.5	133.4	-2.9	146.1	-	-
Distillate Fuel Oil[6]	123.4	126.6	-3.2	131.3	-	-
Residual Fuel Oil	33.5	34.6	-1.1	31.6	-	-
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	41.0	39.6	1.4	40.1	-	-
Propane/Propylene	68.3	59.1	9.3	62.5	-	-
Other Oils[3]	291.7	299.1	-7.4	NA	-	-

[1] Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.
[2] 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.
[3] 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.
[4] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[5] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.
[6] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of the Petroleum Supply Monthly and the Weekly Petroleum Status Report.

Highlights

U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged nearly 14.9 million barrels per day during the week ending October 1, up 849,000 barrels per day from the previous week's average, as some refineries were able to increase their throughput following the impact from Hurricane Ivan. As a result, motor gasoline production rose significantly compared to the previous week, averaging 8.6 million barrels per day, while distillate fuel production also rose, averaging 3.6 million barrels per day.

U.S. crude oil imports averaged 10.2 million barrels per day last week, up 294,000 barrels per day from the previous week, as imports appeared to have completely recovered following Hurricane Ivan. Over the last four weeks crude oil imports have averaged 9.6 million barrels per day. Total motor gasoline imports (including both finished gasoline and gasoline blending components) averaged 915,000 barrels per day, down slightly from the previous week, while distillate fuel imports increased, averaging 323,000 barrels per day last week.

U.S. commercial crude oil inventories (excluding those in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) increased by 1.1 million barrels from the previous week. At 274.0 million barrels, U.S. crude oil inventories are just below the lower end of the average range for this time of year. With refinery production increasing significantly last week, motor gasoline inventories rose by 0.6 million barrels, but remain in the lower half of the average range. Distillate fuel inventories continued to decline last week, dropping by 2.1 million barrels, and are in the lower half of the average range for this time of year. Total commercial petroleum inventories remained flat compared to the previous week, putting them slightly above the lower end of the average range.

Total product supplied over the last four-week period has averaged nearly 20.2 million barrels per day, or 1.3 percent more than averaged over the same period last year. Motor gasoline demand over the last four weeks has averaged over 9.0 million barrels per day, or 1.0 percent above the same period last year. Distillate fuel demand is up 0.6 percent, while kerosene-type jet fuel demand is down 1.3 percent over the last four weeks compared to the same four-week period last year.

The average world crude oil price on October 1, 2004 was $41.62, $1.82 more than last week and $15.33 above a year ago. WTI was $50.16 per barrel on October 1, 2004, $1.30 over last week and $19.79 higher than last year. The spot price for conventional gasoline in the New York Harbor was 135.43 cents per gallon, 1.13 cents higher than last week and 47.78 cents over a year ago. The spot price for No. 2 heating oil in the New York Harbor was 139.90 cents per gallon, up 4.10 cents from last week and 58.70 cents above last year.

The national average retail regular gasoline price rose for the third straight week to 193.8 cents per gallon on October 4, 2004, 2.1 cents per gallon more than last week and 36.5 cents per gallon over a year ago. Increasing for the fourth consecutive week, the national average retail diesel fuel price was 205.3 cents per gallon, 4.1 cents per gallon above last week and 60.8 cents per gallon more than a year ago.

Refinery Activity (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	10/01/04	09/24/04	10/01/03
Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14,899	15,214	15,446
Refinery Capacity Utilization (Percent)	89.1	91.0	93.1
Motor Gasoline Production	8,515	8,542	8,557
Distillate Fuel Oil Production	3,654	3,748	3,721

See Table 2.

Products Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	10/01/04	09/24/04	10/01/03
Motor Gasoline	9,019	9,154	8,926
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,895	3,884	3,871
All Other Products	7,273	7,306	7,136
Total	20,187	20,343	19,933

See Table 10.

Stocks (Million Barrels)

	10/01/04	09/24/04	10/01/03
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	274.0	272.9	286.7
Motor Gasoline	199.4	198.8	198.5
Distillate Fuel Oil[1]	123.4	125.5	131.3
All Other Oils	365.6	365.1	357.1
Crude Oil in SPR[2]	670.2	670.4	624.4
Total	1,632.5	1,632.8	1,597.9

See Table 3.

Prices (Cents per Gallon except as noted)

	Week Ending		
	10/01/04	09/24/04	10/03/03
World Crude Oil (Dollars per Barrel)	41.62	39.80	26.29
Spot Prices			
WTI Crude Oil - Cushing (Dollars per Barrel)	50.16	48.86	30.37
Conv. Regular Gasoline - NYH	135.43	134.30	87.65
RFG Regular - NYH	133.55	134.30	92.15
No. 2 Heating Oil - NYH	139.90	135.80	81.20
No. 2 Low-sulfur Diesel Fuel - NYH	147.68	142.30	83.30
Kerosene-Type Jet - NYH	154.80	150.18	83.90
Residual Fuel - NYH	69.60	68.17	59.83
Propane - Mont Belvieu	83.69	82.50	53.25
	10/04/04	09/27/04	10/06/03
Retail Prices			
Motor Gasoline - Regular	193.8	191.7	157.3
Motor Gasoline - Midgrade	203.5	201.2	167.4
Motor Gasoline - Premium	212.5	210.3	176.7
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	205.3	201.2	144.5

See Tables 13, 14, 15 and 17.

Net Imports (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	10/01/04	09/24/04	10/01/03
Crude Oil	9,592	9,724	10,284
Petroleum Products	1,961	1,875	1,625
Total	11,553	11,599	11,909

See Table 1.

[1] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included.

[2] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

Notes: • NA=Not Available. • Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, 4 Weeks Ending 10/01/2004

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Four-Week Averages Ending 10/01/04	Four-Week Averages Ending 10/01/03	Percent Change	Cumulative Daily Averages 274 Days 2004	Cumulative Daily Averages 274 Days 2003	Percent Change
Crude Oil Supply						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	5,007	5,683	-11.9	5,464	5,711	-4.3
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	9,592	10,284	-6.7	9,970	9,640	3.4
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	9,602	10,287	-6.7	9,991	9,652	3.5
(4) SPR Imports	0	0	--	0	0	--
(5) Exports	10	3	233.3	21	12	75.0
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-41	-202	--	-116	-93	--
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	415	-239	--	-17	-33	--
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	0	0	--	0	0	--
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	-73	-80	--	149	53	--
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14,899	15,446	-3.5	15,449	15,278	1.1
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production[4]	2,321	2,090	11.1	2,290	2,004	14.3
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	-133	183	-172.7	-76	123	-161.8
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
(14) Processing Gain	977	1,015	-3.7	1,022	962	6.2
(15) Net Product Imports[5]	1,961	1,625	20.7	1,775	1,652	7.4
(16) Gross Product Imports[5]	2,932	2,581	13.6	2,755	2,687	2.5
(17) Product Exports[5]	971	956	1.6	980	1,035	-5.3
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[6,7]	161	-426	--	91	-57	--
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	20,187	19,933	1.3	20,551	19,961	3.0
Products Supplied						
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline[4]	9,019	8,926	1.0	9,057	8,906	1.7
(21) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,560	1,581	-1.3	1,609	1,563	2.9
(22) Distillate Fuel Oil	3,895	3,871	0.6	4,043	3,924	3.0
(23) Residual Fuel Oil	842	660	27.6	773	784	-1.4
(24) Propane/Propylene	1,107	NA	NA	1,219	NA	NA
(25) Other Oils[8]	3,763	NA	NA	3,849	NA	NA
(26) Total Products Supplied	20,187	19,933	1.3	20,551	19,961	3.0
Total Net Imports	11,553	11,909	-3.0	11,745	11,292	4.0

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	10/01/04	09/24/04	10/01/03	Percent Change from Previous Week	Percent Change from Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[9]	274.0	272.9	286.7	0.4	-4.4
Total Motor Gasoline	199.4	198.8	198.5	0.3	0.5
Reformulated	23.3	24.7	30.4	-5.7	-23.4
Conventional	107.2	104.7	115.7	2.4	-7.3
Blending Components	68.9	69.5	52.4	-0.9	31.5
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	41.0	39.6	40.1	3.5	2.2
Distillate Fuel Oil[7]	123.4	125.5	131.3	-1.7	-6.0
15 ppm sulfur and Under	1.8	1.6	NA	12.5	NA
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	70.3	71.5	NA	-1.7	NA
> 500 ppm sulfur	51.2	52.4	54.6	-2.3	-6.2
Residual Fuel Oil	33.5	35.6	31.6	-5.9	6.0
Propane/Propylene	68.3	67.3	62.5	1.5	9.3
Unfinished Oils	88.3	87.6	85.5	0.8	3.3
Other Oils[10]	134.5	135.0	NA	-0.4	NA
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)[7]	962.4	962.4	973.6	0.0	-1.2
Crude Oil in SPR[11]	670.2	670.4	624.4	0.0	7.3
Total Stocks (Including SPR)[7]	1,632.5	1,632.8	1,597.9	0.0	2.2

[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).
[3] Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.
[4] Includes field production of fuel ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components.
[5] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.
[6] Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.
[7] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix B.
[8] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, kerosene-type jet fuel, distillate, residual fuel oils, and propane/proylene during 2004. Propane/propylene were included during 2003.
[9] Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil in transit to refineries.
[10] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs (except propane/propylene during 2004), other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, naphtha-type jet fuel, road oil, and miscellaneous oils. Propane/propylene were included with other oils in 2003.
[11] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

Note: Some data are estimated. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.
Sources: See page 33.

Table 2. U.S. Petroleum Activity, January 2003 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Inputs and Utilization

Year/Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2003												
Crude Oil Inputs	14,338	14,381	14,933	15,575	15,910	15,620	15,546	15,693	15,446	15,342	15,455	15,345
Gross Inputs	14,611	14,640	15,159	15,754	16,038	15,851	15,745	15,911	15,590	15,480	15,679	15,577
Operable Capacity	16,757	16,747	16,747	16,747	16,747	16,747	16,747	16,747	16,747	16,747	16,747	16,747
Percent Utilization	87.2	87.4	90.5	94.1	95.8	94.7	94.0	95.0	93.1	92.4	93.6	93.0
2004												
Crude Oil Inputs	14,816	14,711	14,802	15,546	15,962	16,244						
Gross Inputs	15,070	15,002	14,969	15,657	16,218	16,057						
Operable Capacity	16,894	16,894	16,889	16,889	16,889	16,902						
Percent Utilization	89.2	88.8	88.6	92.7	96.0	95.0						
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2004	**7/16**	**7/23**	**7/30**	**8/6**	**8/13**	**8/20**	**8/27**	**9/3**	**9/10**	**9/17**	**9/24**	**10/1**
Crude Oil Inputs	15,925	15,956	15,975	15,965	16,009	15,976	15,945	16,024	16,043	15,716	15,214	14,899
Gross Inputs	16,146	16,183	16,166	16,144	16,199	16,159	16,135	16,211	16,207	15,875	15,373	15,057
Operable Capacity	16,889	16,889	16,889	16,889	16,889	16,889	16,889	16,889	16,889	16,892	16,896	16,899
Percent Utilization[1]	95.6	95.8	95.7	95.6	95.9	95.7	95.5	96.0	96.0	94.0	91.0	89.1

Production by Product

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2003												
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	7,991	8,023	7,942	8,470	8,702	8,723	8,663	8,774	8,556	8,613	8,771	8,756
Reformulated	2,671	2,686	2,641	2,806	2,752	2,808	2,726	2,753	2,643	2,664	2,624	2,800
Oxygenated[2]	840	1,236	758	1,099	1,039	985	976	1,136	1,003	1,159	1,199	1,007
Conventional[2]	4,480	4,102	4,542	4,564	4,912	4,930	4,961	4,885	4,911	4,790	4,949	4,949
Jet Fuel	1,495	1,416	1,422	1,445	1,484	1,393	1,491	1,551	1,514	1,510	1,522	1,605
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,403	3,459	3,732	3,796	3,833	3,728	3,673	3,730	3,721	3,750	3,800	3,845
0.05% Sulfur and under	2,383	2,366	2,654	2,879	2,937	2,798	2,737	2,765	2,794	2,749	2,816	2,733
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	1,020	1,092	1,077	918	896	931	936	965	926	1,002	983	1,112
Residual Fuel Oil	658	683	652	632	729	666	632	663	662	640	616	686
2004												
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	8,339	8,282	8,429	8,820	8,932	8,903						
Reformulated	2,710	2,740	2,825	2,788	2,940	2,856						
Conventional[2]	5,628	5,542	5,604	6,032	5,992	6,047						
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,484	1,462	1,505	1,497	1,543	1,532						
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,599	3,467	3,558	3,881	3,858	3,957						
15 ppm sulfur and Under	168	129	290	105	117	114						
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	2,294	2,338	2,445	2,896	2,852	2,883						
> 500 ppm sulfur	1,137	1,000	823	880	889	960						
Residual Fuel Oil	658	658	633	691	661	641						
Propane/Propylene	1,101	1,099	1,105	1,116	1,107	1,094						
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2004	**7/16**	**7/23**	**7/30**	**8/6**	**8/13**	**8/20**	**8/27**	**9/3**	**9/10**	**9/17**	**9/24**	**10/1**
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	8,805	8,796	8,823	8,797	8,818	8,831	8,843	8,840	8,820	8,715	8,542	8,515
Reformulated[2]	2,796	2,777	2,772	2,817	2,896	2,925	2,932	2,944	2,886	2,866	2,827	2,810
Conventional[2]	6,009	6,019	6,051	5,981	5,922	5,907	5,911	5,896	5,934	5,849	5,715	5,705
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,586	1,606	1,599	1,597	1,612	1,635	1,638	1,645	1,676	1,614	1,556	1,567
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,025	4,002	3,985	3,984	4,011	4,065	4,022	4,018	3,985	3,880	3,748	3,654
15 ppm sulfur and Under	55	57	46	47	48	45	47	55	65	68	68	73
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	2,953	2,924	2,935	2,917	2,956	2,996	2,962	2,956	2,913	2,852	2,740	2,686
> 500 ppm sulfur	1,018	1,021	1,005	1,020	1,007	1,024	1,013	1,008	1,007	960	940	896
Residual Fuel Oil	597	619	612	650	663	648	648	622	609	605	606	615
Propane/Propylene	1,174	1,165	1,159	1,146	1,130	1,123	1,139	1,151	1,167	1,163	1,134	1,113

[1] Calculated as gross inputs divided by the latest reported monthly operable capacity. See Glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers.

[2] 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.

Notes: Some data are estimated. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Production statistics represent net production (i.e., refinery output minus refinery input).

Source: See page 33.

Figure 1. U.S. Refinery Capacity, Inputs, and Production, January 2003 to Present

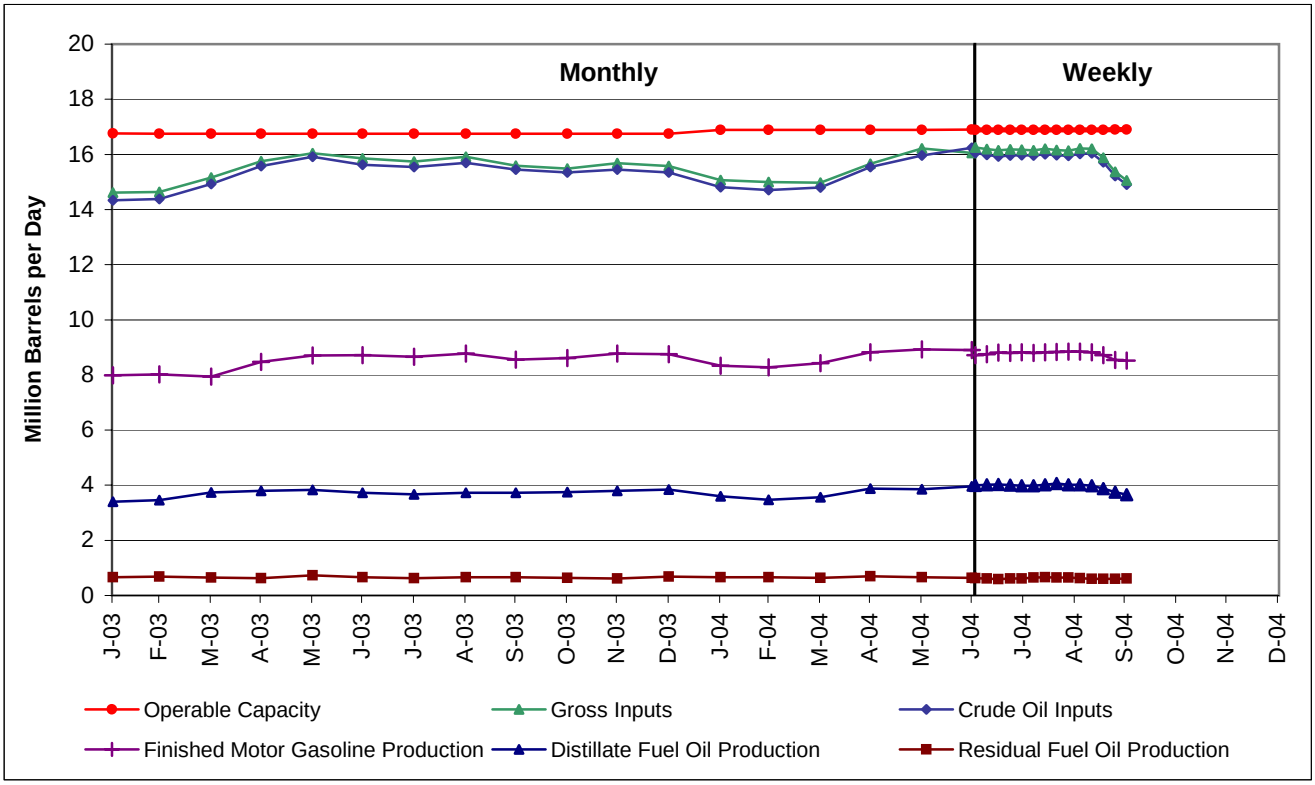
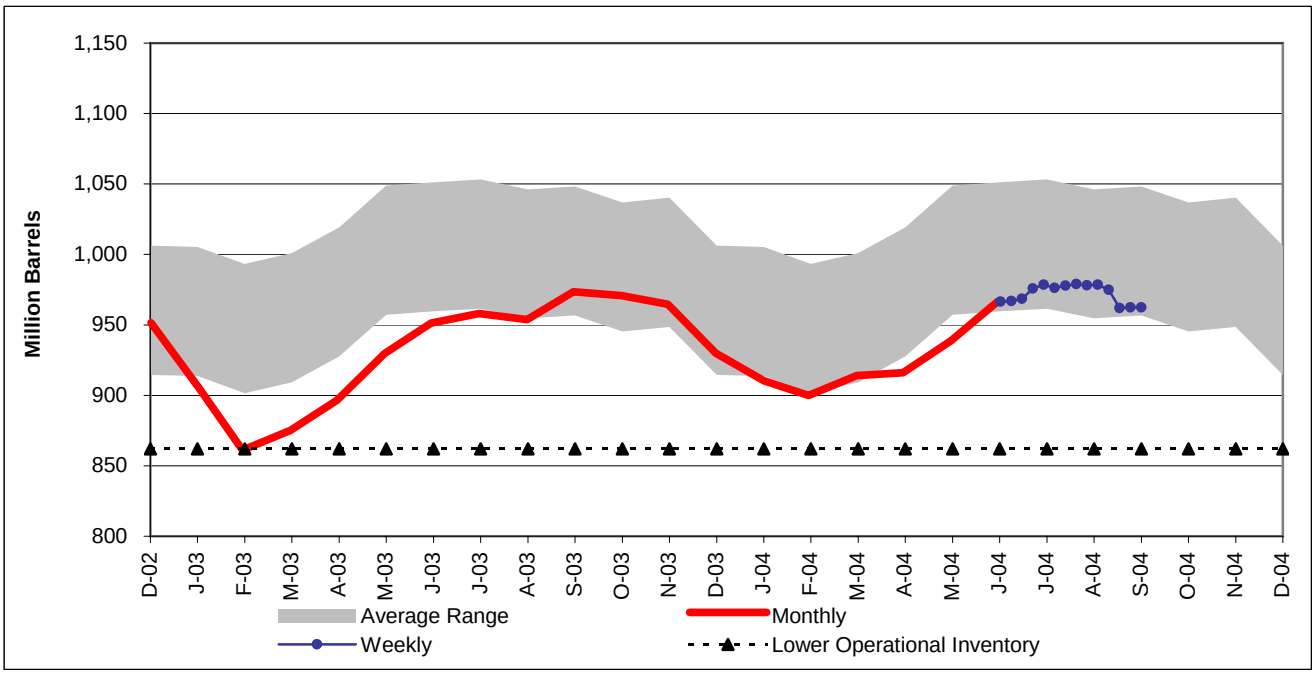


Figure 2. U.S. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 2002 to Present



Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for total stocks is 862.0 million barrels. See Appendix A for further explanation.

Table 3. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,[1] U.S. Totals, January 2003 to Present

(Million Barrels)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2003												
Crude Oil[2]	274.0	271.1	281.6	291.4	285.5	284.6	284.9	279.5	286.7	294.6	281.2	268.9
Total Motor Gasoline	211.5	203.3	200.2	207.4	208.2	206.1	201.5	193.3	198.5	192.3	204.0	206.8
Reformulated	36.8	34.6	32.6	34.9	35.4	37.0	33.0	31.2	30.4	30.8	27.3	30.0
Oxygenated	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5
Conventional	120.0	116.3	111.9	116.3	119.7	115.7	116.7	113.8	115.4	109.2	118.7	116.4
Blending Components	54.3	52.2	55.6	56.0	53.0	53.1	51.5	48.1	52.4	51.9	57.7	59.9
Jet Fuel	40.6	38.5	36.6	36.5	40.1	38.3	38.3	38.6	40.1	40.2	38.0	38.8
Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	112.6	97.7	98.6	97.2	106.7	112.2	118.0	126.5	131.3	132.1	136.1	136.5
0.05% Sulfur and under	68.5	60.5	63.4	65.8	72.0	74.1	75.0	75.9	76.7	73.5	78.1	81.5
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	44.1	37.2	35.2	31.4	34.7	38.1	43.0	50.7	54.6	58.6	58.0	55.0
Residual Fuel Oil	31.3	30.9	32.0	30.7	35.9	35.3	31.5	30.1	31.6	33.9	35.9	37.8
Unfinished Oils	80.3	83.8	85.1	85.0	84.2	88.1	86.0	85.2	85.5	84.9	83.0	75.9
Other Oils[4]	155.9	136.6	140.9	147.8	168.3	186.9	197.6	200.3	199.8	195.7	186.0	164.9
Total (Excl. SPR)[3]	905.2	861.2	875.2	896.5	929.8	951.2	958.0	953.7	973.6	970.8	964.6	929.9
Crude Oil in SPR[5]	599.2	599.2	599.2	599.6	603.1	608.5	612.4	618.3	624.4	630.9	633.6	638.4
Total (Incl. SPR)[3]	1,504.4	1,460.5	1,474.5	1,496.1	1,532.9	1,559.8	1,570.4	1,572.0	1,598.0	1,601.7	1,598.2	1,568.3
2004												
Crude Oil[2]	271.4	276.7	293.7	299.0	301.6	304.5						
Total Motor Gasoline	208.3	203.0	201.3	202.3	204.4	208.8						
Reformulated	24.4	23.7	24.2	23.9	23.5	23.8						
Conventional	118.5	113.1	108.7	110.1	114.2	117.0						
Blending Components	65.5	66.2	68.3	68.2	66.7	68.0						
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	39.8	36.4	35.6	35.1	38.1	38.8						
Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	122.5	111.3	104.0	101.4	106.9	114.0						
15 ppm sulfur and Under	12.7	5.3	2.8	1.7	2.1	1.0						
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	63.9	62.7	63.3	64.5	68.4	69.6						
> 500 ppm sulfur	45.9	43.3	37.9	35.3	36.3	43.4						
Residual Fuel Oil	38.0	39.6	39.0	35.6	36.1	37.5						
Propane/Propylene	33.6	25.8	27.9	29.7	34.3	43.7						
Unfinished Oils	83.1	94.4	95.2	92.1	90.3	92.1						
Other Oils[4]	113.9	112.7	117.4	120.8	127.0	127.2						
Total (Excl. SPR)[3]	910.5	899.9	914.1	916.1	938.7	966.5						
Crude Oil in SPR[5]	641.2	646.9	652.1	658.2	661.3	662.4						
Total (Incl. SPR)[3]	1,551.6	1,546.7	1,566.2	1,574.3	1,600.0	1,628.9						

2004	**7/16**	**7/23**	**7/30**	**8/6**	**8/13**	**8/20**	**8/27**	**9/3**	**9/10**	**9/17**	**9/24**	**10/1**
Crude Oil[2]	299.3	300.5	298.6	294.3	293.0	291.3	287.1	285.7	278.6	269.5	272.9	274.0
Total Motor Gasoline	208.4	207.7	210.1	208.3	205.7	205.7	206.6	204.1	202.5	199.7	198.8	199.4
Reformulated	25.1	24.2	24.2	23.4	24.2	23.6	24.5	23.8	23.4	24.4	24.7	23.3
Conventional	113.7	114.0	114.9	112.9	110.6	110.4	110.1	109.2	109.3	106.3	104.7	107.2
Blending Components	69.6	69.4	71.0	72.0	70.9	71.7	72.0	71.1	69.8	69.0	69.5	68.9
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	38.3	38.8	39.4	40.6	40.1	40.5	39.8	39.4	40.7	40.4	39.6	41.0
Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	118.4	119.1	121.2	122.5	124.6	125.1	126.4	126.6	128.3	126.8	125.5	123.4
15 ppm sulfur and Under	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	71.1	70.9	72.2	73.3	74.1	73.6	74.1	73.7	73.5	73.1	71.5	70.3
> 500 ppm sulfur	45.8	46.7	47.2	47.5	48.8	49.8	50.7	51.4	53.1	52.1	52.4	51.2
Residual Fuel Oil	34.2	35.1	32.9	32.0	34.0	34.8	34.4	34.7	35.7	36.7	35.6	33.5
Propane/Propylene	46.2	48.0	49.1	51.5	53.0	54.8	57.5	59.7	61.6	63.8	67.3	68.3
Unfinished Oils	87.5	89.5	88.3	88.0	87.3	85.7	85.0	87.3	87.4	86.9	87.6	88.3
Other Oils[4]	136.2	137.3	138.8	139.2	140.0	141.0	141.4	141.0	140.0	138.0	135.0	134.5
Total (Excl. SPR)[3]	968.5	975.8	978.4	976.3	977.8	979.0	978.1	978.5	974.9	961.8	962.4	962.4
Crude Oil in SPR[5]	662.9	664.0	664.5	665.7	666.2	667.2	668.5	669.0	669.3	669.9	670.4	670.2
Total (Incl. SPR)[3]	1,631.4	1,639.7	1,643.0	1,641.9	1,644.0	1,646.2	1,646.6	1,647.5	1,644.2	1,631.7	1,632.8	1,632.5

[1] Product stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign stocks held at, or in transit to, refineries and bulk terminals, and stocks in pipelines. Stocks held at natural gas processing plants are included in "Other Oils" and in totals. All stock levels are as of the end of the period.

[2] Crude oil stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit to refineries. Does not include those held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

[3] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix B.

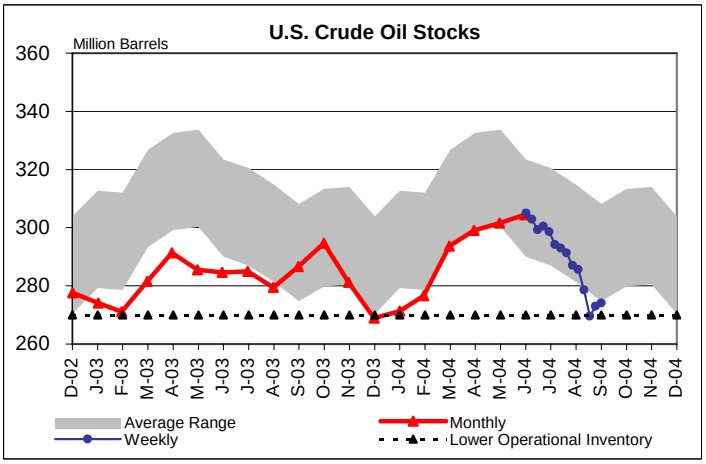
[4] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRG's (except propane/propylene during 2004), other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, naphtha-type jet fuel, road oil, and miscellaneous oils. Propane/propylene were included with other oils in 2003.

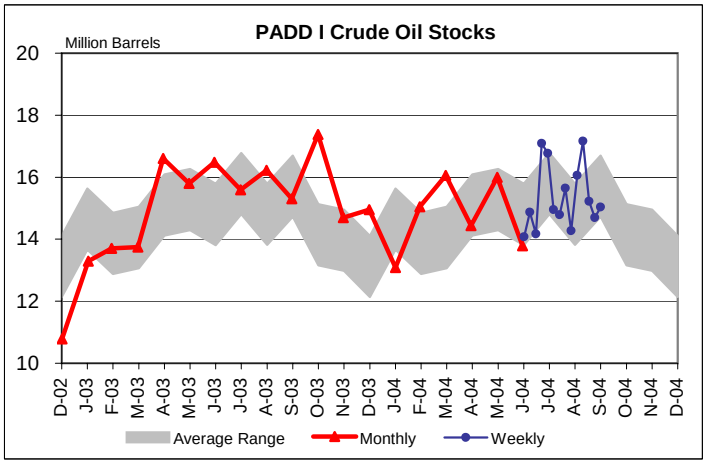
[5] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

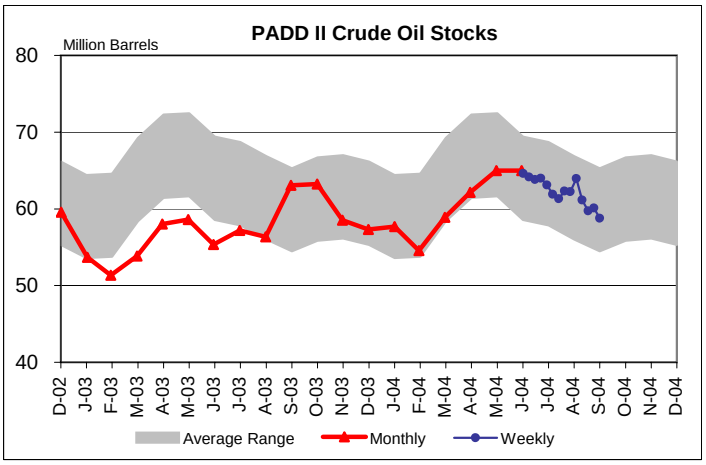
Notes: Some data are estimates. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

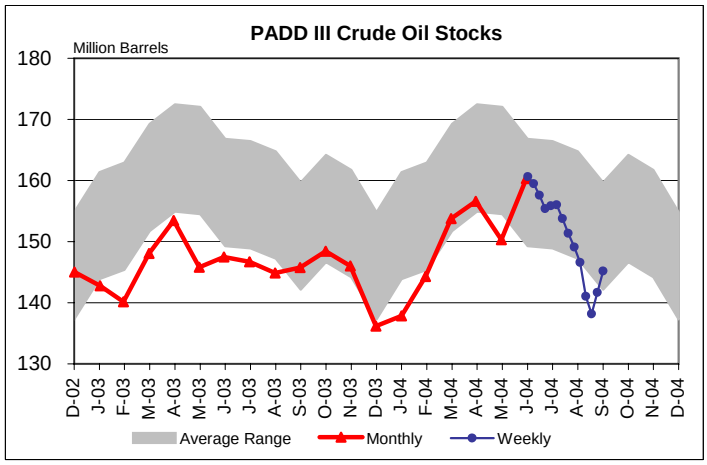
Source: See page 33.

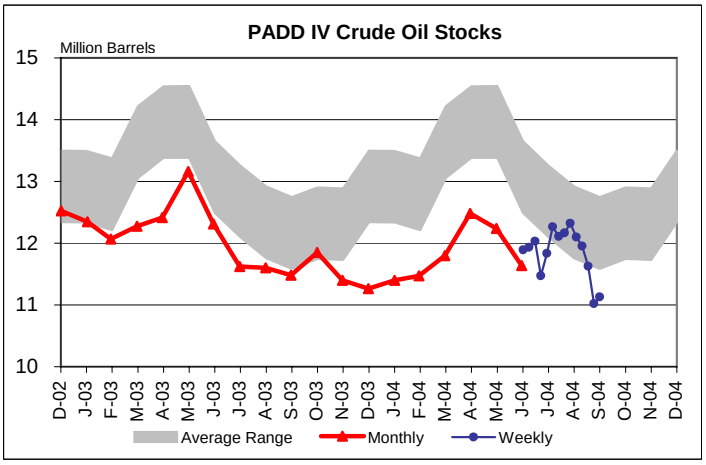
Figure 3. Stocks of Crude Oil by PAD District, December 2002 to Present

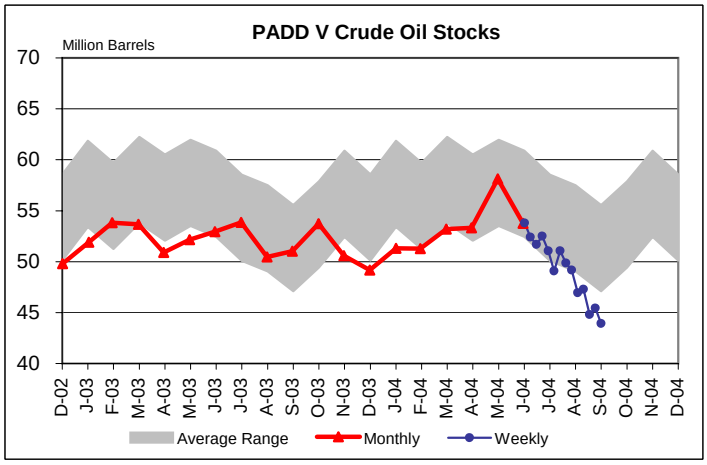












Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for crude oil stocks is 270.0 million barrels. See Appendix A for further explanation.

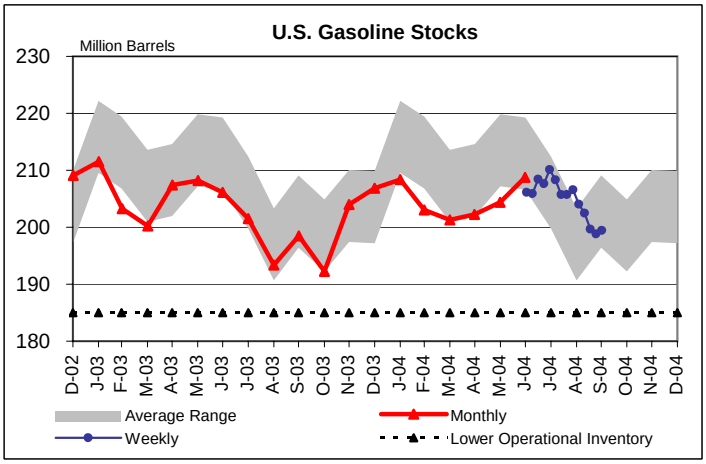
Table 4. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by PAD District, January 2003 to Present
(Million Barrels)

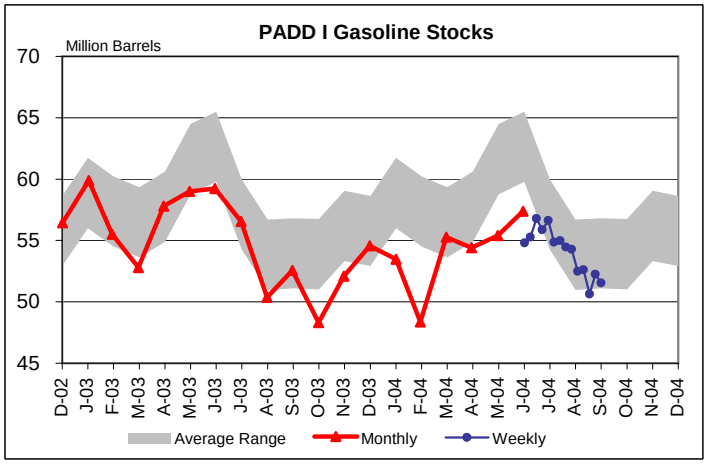
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2003												
Total Motor Gasoline	211.5	203.3	200.2	207.4	208.2	206.1	201.5	193.3	198.5	192.3	204.0	206.8
East Coast (PADD I)	59.9	55.5	52.8	57.8	59.0	59.2	56.5	50.4	52.6	48.3	52.1	54.6
New England (PADD IA)	4.4	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.1	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.2	3.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	30.8	28.0	27.0	30.1	29.9	31.2	28.9	22.9	24.9	24.6	26.5	29.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	24.6	23.7	21.5	23.4	25.0	23.6	23.6	24.0	23.7	19.8	22.5	21.8
Midwest (PADD II)	50.6	49.2	48.7	47.6	49.7	52.2	52.2	50.2	49.8	48.4	52.7	53.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	61.0	61.8	60.5	61.2	62.1	60.4	59.5	60.0	62.1	62.3	62.4	60.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.9	8.1	7.6	7.0	6.0	5.3	5.2	5.3	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.6
West Coast (PADD V)	32.1	28.6	30.6	33.8	31.4	29.0	28.1	27.5	28.1	27.1	30.2	32.0
Finished Motor Gasoline	157.2	151.1	144.7	151.4	155.2	153.0	150.1	145.2	146.1	140.4	146.3	146.9
Reformulated	36.8	34.6	32.6	34.9	35.4	37.0	33.0	31.2	30.4	30.8	27.3	30.0
Oxygenated	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5
Conventional	120.0	116.3	111.9	116.3	119.7	115.7	116.7	113.8	115.4	109.2	118.7	116.4
Blending Components	54.3	52.2	55.6	56.0	53.0	53.1	51.5	48.1	52.4	51.9	57.7	59.9
2004												
Total Motor Gasoline	208.3	203.0	201.3	202.3	204.4	208.8						
East Coast (PADD I)	53.5	48.4	55.3	54.4	55.4	57.4						
New England (PADD IA)	3.3	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.1						
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	27.1	25.9	29.6	29.7	29.8	31.0						
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	23.0	18.8	22.0	20.5	21.8	22.3						
Midwest (PADD II)	53.9	55.8	51.7	49.5	51.7	52.7						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	60.7	63.5	59.0	63.6	62.7	62.9						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6.9	6.6	6.4	5.8	6.3	6.5						
West Coast (PADD V)	33.3	28.8	29.0	29.0	28.3	29.3						
Finished Motor Gasoline	142.9	136.8	132.9	134.1	137.7	140.8						
Reformulated	24.4	23.7	24.2	23.9	23.5	23.8						
Conventional	118.5	113.1	108.7	110.1	114.2	117.0						
Blending Components	65.5	66.2	68.3	68.2	66.7	68.0						

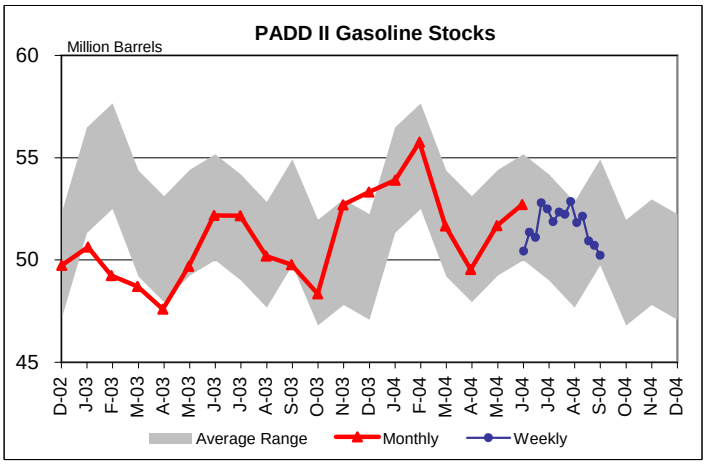
2004	**7/16**	**7/23**	**7/30**	**8/6**	**8/13**	**8/20**	**8/27**	**9/3**	**9/10**	**9/17**	**9/24**	**10/1**
Total Motor Gasoline	208.4	207.7	210.1	208.3	205.7	205.7	206.6	204.1	202.5	199.7	198.8	199.4
East Coast (PADD I)	56.8	55.9	56.6	54.9	55.0	54.5	54.3	52.5	52.6	50.6	52.2	51.6
New England (PADD IA)	5.4	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.0	4.3	4.5	5.4	4.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	31.2	30.5	31.5	31.0	31.2	30.5	29.8	30.7	28.6	27.6	28.6	27.1
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	20.2	19.9	19.9	18.9	19.3	19.7	19.7	17.8	19.7	18.6	18.2	19.9
Midwest (PADD II)	51.1	52.8	52.5	51.9	52.3	52.2	52.9	51.8	52.1	50.9	50.7	50.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	65.2	63.8	64.6	64.4	63.1	62.7	62.1	62.2	59.9	60.0	59.3	59.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6.3	5.8	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.7
West Coast (PADD V)	29.1	29.4	30.3	31.3	29.9	30.7	31.6	31.7	32.1	32.1	31.1	32.2
Finished Motor Gasoline	138.8	138.2	139.1	136.3	134.8	134.1	134.5	133.0	132.7	130.7	129.4	130.5
Reformulated	25.1	24.2	24.2	23.4	24.2	23.6	24.5	23.8	23.4	24.4	24.7	23.3
Conventional	113.7	114.0	114.9	112.9	110.6	110.4	110.1	109.2	109.3	106.3	104.7	107.2
Blending Components	69.6	69.4	71.0	72.0	70.9	71.7	72.0	71.1	69.8	69.0	69.5	68.9

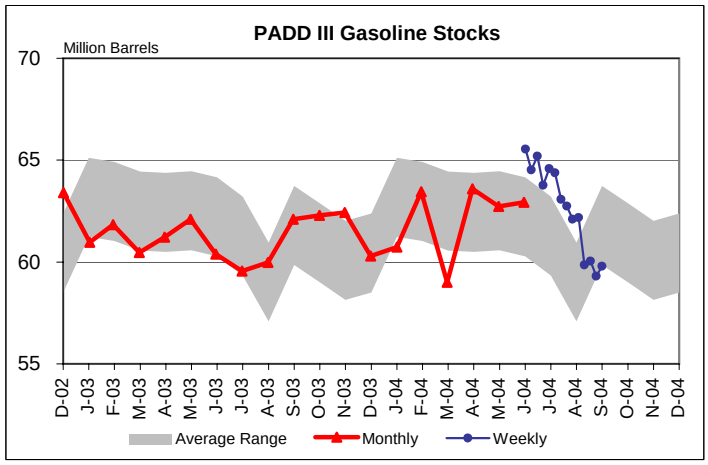
Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 33.

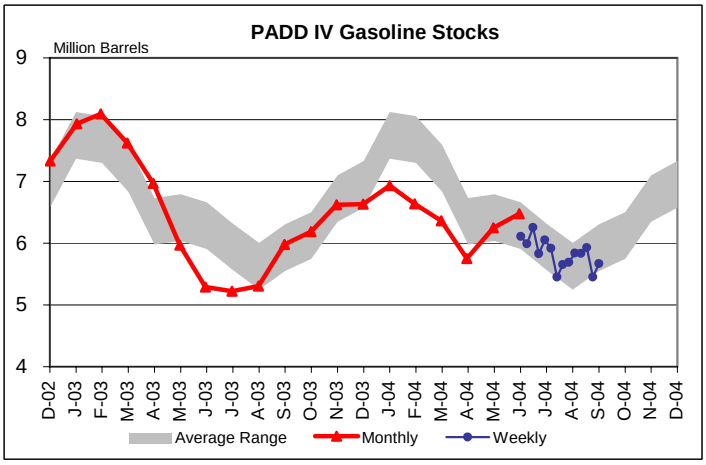
Figure 4. Stocks of Gasoline by PAD District, December 2002 to Present

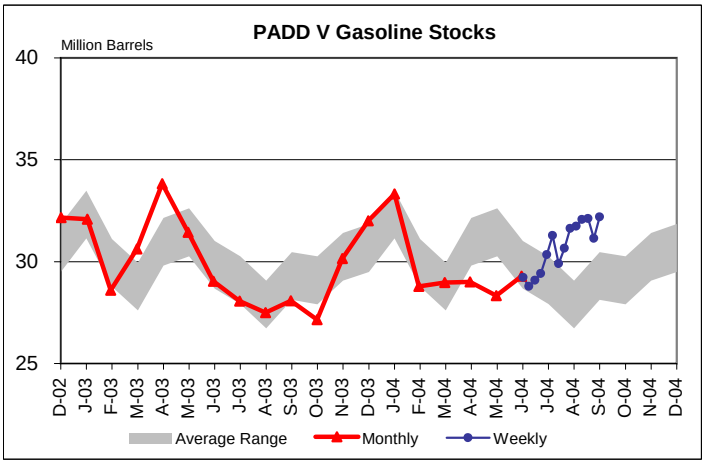












Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for motor gasoline stocks is 185.0 million barrels. See Appendix A for further explanation.

Table 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by PAD District, January 2003 to Present

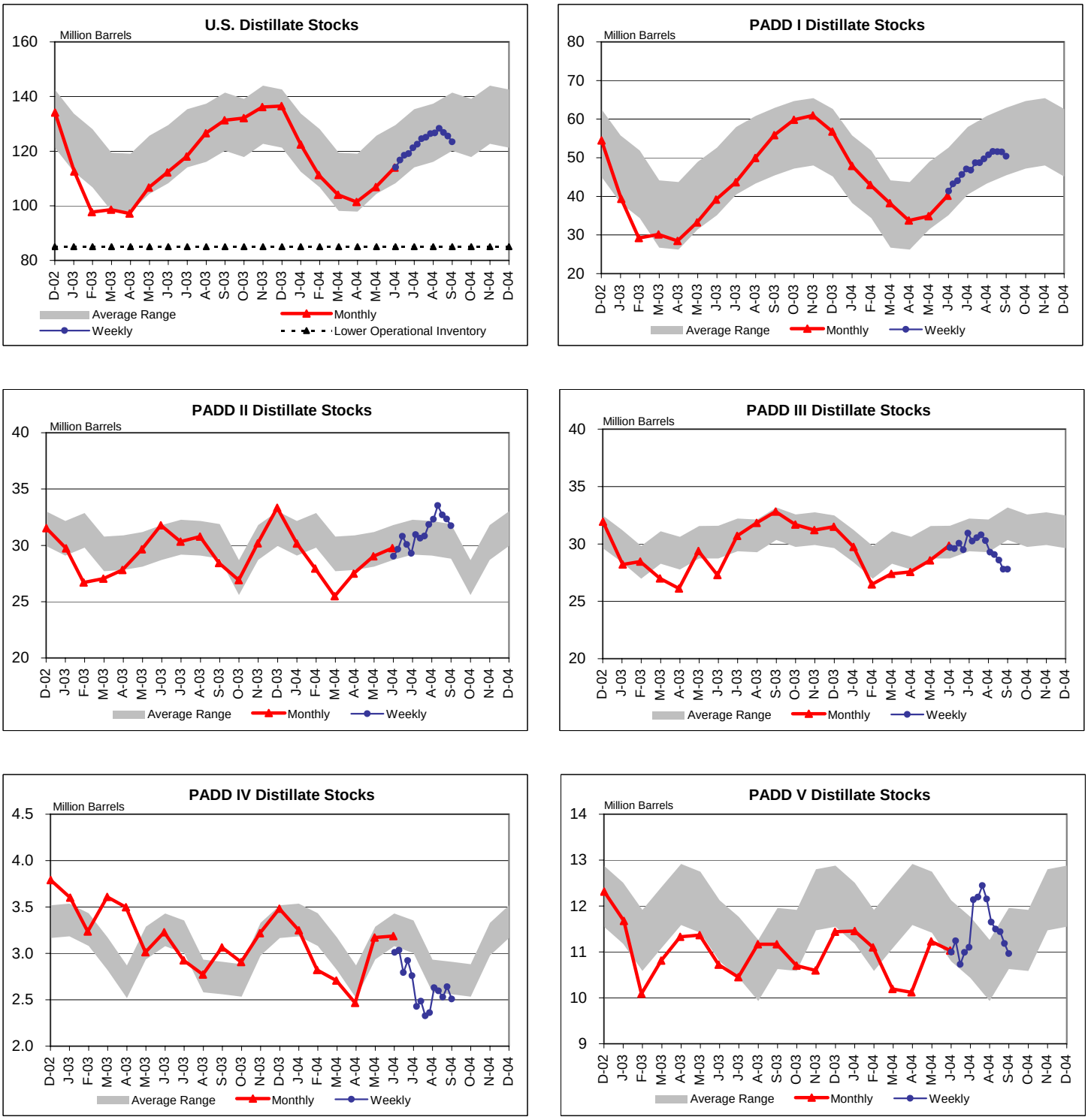
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2003												
Total U.S.	112.6	97.7	98.6	97.2	106.7	112.2	118.0	126.5	131.3	132.1	136.1	136.5
0.05% Sulfur and Under	68.5	60.5	63.4	65.8	72.0	74.1	75.0	75.9	76.7	73.5	78.1	81.5
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	44.1	37.2	35.2	31.4	34.7	38.1	43.0	50.7	54.6	58.6	58.0	55.0
East Coast (PADD I)	39.4	29.2	30.1	28.4	33.3	39.2	43.6	50.0	55.8	59.8	60.9	56.8
0.05% Sulfur and Under	15.6	12.3	13.8	15.2	17.5	18.6	20.2	19.4	20.4	22.3	23.5	22.6
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	23.8	16.9	16.3	13.2	15.8	20.5	23.5	30.5	35.4	37.6	37.4	34.2
New England (PADD IA)	5.9	4.0	4.6	3.2	4.6	7.3	7.9	8.2	9.2	9.7	9.0	8.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	22.4	15.1	15.6	13.2	15.8	20.0	23.2	28.7	33.3	35.5	36.4	33.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	11.1	10.1	9.9	12.1	12.9	11.9	12.6	13.1	13.3	14.7	15.5	15.0
Midwest (PADD II)	29.7	26.7	27.1	27.8	29.6	31.8	30.3	30.8	28.4	26.9	30.2	33.3
0.05% Sulfur and Under	23.0	19.7	19.7	20.5	21.6	23.9	23.1	23.4	21.7	19.6	22.5	25.8
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.3	8.1	7.8	7.3	7.4	6.7	7.3	7.7	7.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	28.2	28.5	27.0	26.1	29.4	27.3	30.7	31.8	32.8	31.7	31.2	31.5
0.05% Sulfur and Under	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.6	21.5	20.4	21.3	22.2	23.1	21.2	21.4	21.1
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	10.6	10.5	8.6	7.5	7.8	6.9	9.4	9.6	9.7	10.5	9.8	10.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.5
0.05% Sulfur and Under	3.1	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.9
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
West Coast (PADD V)	11.7	10.1	10.8	11.3	11.4	10.7	10.5	11.2	11.2	10.7	10.6	11.4
0.05% Sulfur and Under	9.2	7.9	8.5	8.5	8.9	8.4	8.0	8.5	8.9	8.1	7.9	9.1
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.3
2004												
Total U.S.	122.5	111.3	104.0	101.4	106.9	114.0						
15 ppm sulfur and Under	12.7	5.3	2.8	1.7	2.1	1.0						
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	63.9	62.7	63.3	64.5	68.4	69.6						
> 500 ppm sulfur	45.9	43.3	37.9	35.3	36.3	43.4						
East Coast (PADD I)	47.9	42.9	38.2	33.7	34.9	40.2						
15 ppm sulfur and Under	2.8	2.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5						
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	18.3	14.6	14.7	14.0	15.9	16.3						
> 500 ppm sulfur	26.8	26.3	23.0	19.3	18.6	23.4						
New England (PADD IA)	6.7	7.7	6.0	4.9	5.6	7.6						
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	27.0	23.4	22.0	18.8	18.8	20.7						
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	14.2	11.9	10.3	10.0	10.5	11.9						
Midwest (PADD II)	30.2	27.9	25.5	27.5	29.0	29.8						
15 ppm sulfur and Under	3.9	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2						
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	20.4	20.8	19.3	20.5	21.0	21.9						
> 500 ppm sulfur	5.8	7.0	5.7	6.6	7.6	7.7						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	29.7	26.5	27.4	27.6	28.6	29.9						
15 ppm sulfur and Under	3.4	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.1						
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	15.8	17.4	19.6	20.6	20.5	20.5						
> 500 ppm sulfur	10.6	7.7	7.1	6.5	7.4	9.2						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.2	3.2						
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0						
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.7						
> 500 ppm sulfur	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5						
West Coast (PADD V)	11.5	11.1	10.2	10.1	11.2	11.0						
15 ppm sulfur and Under	2.2	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2						
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	7.0	7.6	7.7	7.4	8.4	8.3						
> 500 ppm sulfur	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.5						
2004	**7/16**	**7/23**	**7/30**	**8/6**	**8/13**	**8/20**	**8/27**	**9/3**	**9/10**	**9/17**	**9/24**	**10/1**
Total U.S.	118.4	119.1	121.2	122.5	124.6	125.1	126.4	126.6	128.3	126.8	125.5	123.4
15 ppm sulfur and Under	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	71.1	70.9	72.2	73.3	74.1	73.6	74.1	73.7	73.5	73.1	71.5	70.3
> 500 ppm sulfur	45.8	46.7	47.2	47.5	48.8	49.8	50.7	51.4	53.1	52.1	52.4	51.2
East Coast (PADD I)	44.1	45.6	47.1	46.7	48.7	48.7	49.7	50.8	51.6	51.5	51.5	50.4
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	17.0	17.8	18.3	17.5	18.2	17.4	17.8	18.6	17.3	17.4	17.2	16.8
> 500 ppm sulfur	26.7	27.5	28.5	28.9	30.1	30.9	31.4	31.8	33.8	33.7	33.8	33.1
New England (PADD IA)	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.3	10.7	10.5	12.4	11.9	12.7	12.9	12.8	12.7
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	23.1	22.9	24.8	25.5	25.6	26.2	26.5	26.3	27.8	27.4	27.1	27.1
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	11.4	13.0	12.3	10.9	12.4	11.9	10.8	12.5	11.1	11.3	11.6	10.5
Midwest (PADD II)	30.8	30.1	29.3	30.9	30.6	30.8	31.9	32.3	33.5	32.7	32.3	31.7
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	23.0	22.6	22.1	23.4	22.9	23.0	23.9	24.0	25.3	25.1	24.0	24.1
> 500 ppm sulfur	7.4	7.1	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.6	8.0	7.9	7.4	8.0	7.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	30.0	29.5	30.9	30.2	30.5	30.8	30.3	29.3	29.1	28.6	27.8	27.8
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	20.9	19.9	20.9	21.0	21.7	21.9	21.1	19.9	19.7	19.4	19.1	18.7
> 500 ppm sulfur	8.6	9.1	9.3	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.2	8.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
> 500 ppm sulfur	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	10.7	11.0	11.1	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.2	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.2	11.0
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	7.8	8.1	8.6	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.1	8.9	8.6
> 500 ppm sulfur	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0

Note: • PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 33.

Figure 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by PAD District, December 2002 to Present



Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for distillate fuel stocks is 85.0 million barrels. See Appendix A for further explanation.

Table 6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by PAD District, January 2003 to Present

(Million Barrels)

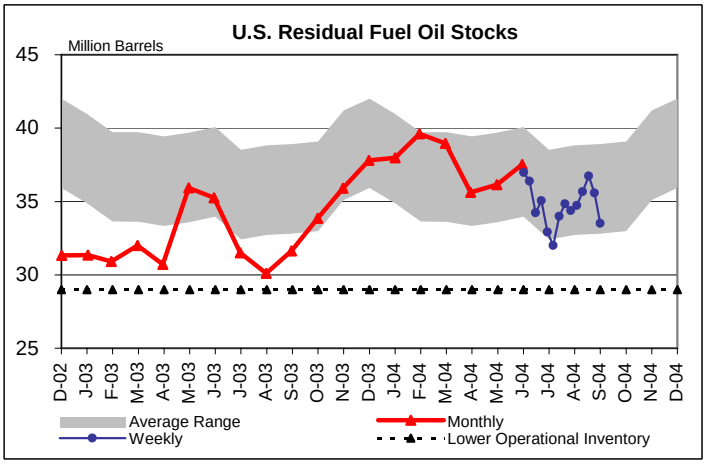
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2003												
Total U.S.	31.3	30.9	32.0	30.7	35.9	35.3	31.5	30.1	31.6	33.9	35.9	37.8
East Coast (PADD I)	11.5	9.1	10.1	11.1	14.4	15.0	11.1	10.7	11.6	14.0	14.8	15.8
New England (PADD IA)	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	8.5	6.2	7.4	8.7	10.9	11.3	8.1	7.3	8.3	10.9	11.8	11.9
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	3.0
Midwest (PADD II)	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	13.0	14.3	13.9	11.9	14.1	13.3	13.4	12.0	13.2	12.1	13.3	14.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	5.0	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.7	5.8	5.5
2004												
Total U.S.	38.0	39.6	39.0	35.6	36.1	37.5						
East Coast (PADD I)	12.7	14.8	14.7	12.5	13.2	13.7						
New England (PADD IA)	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9						
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	9.3	11.1	11.7	9.4	9.8	10.5						
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3						
Midwest (PADD II)	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.1						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	17.9	16.2	15.3	15.9	15.0	16.1						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4						
West Coast (PADD V)	5.4	6.4	6.9	5.5	5.6	5.2						

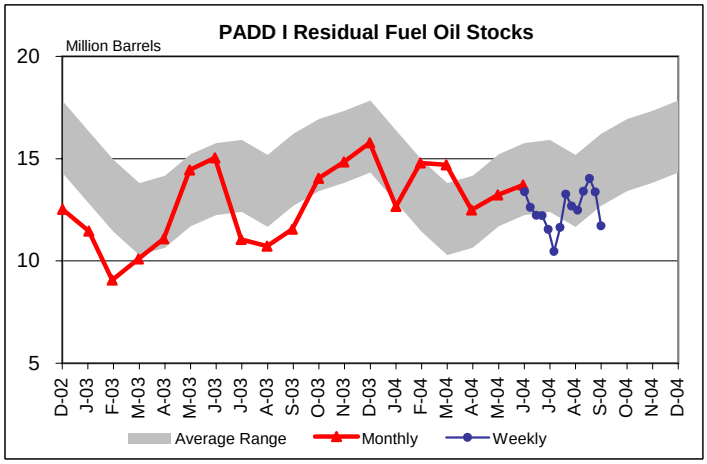
2004	**7/16**	**7/23**	**7/30**	**8/6**	**8/13**	**8/20**	**8/27**	**9/3**	**9/10**	**9/17**	**9/24**	**10/1**
Total U.S.	34.2	35.1	32.9	32.0	34.0	34.8	34.4	34.7	35.7	36.7	35.6	33.5
East Coast (PADD I)	12.2	12.2	11.5	10.5	11.6	13.3	12.7	12.5	13.4	14.0	13.4	11.7
New England (PADD IA)	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	9.0	9.1	8.2	8.0	9.1	10.2	9.8	9.8	10.3	10.9	10.4	9.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8
Midwest (PADD II)	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	14.6	15.5	13.6	13.9	14.5	14.0	14.5	14.4	14.6	14.3	14.1	13.7
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.1	4.7	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.3

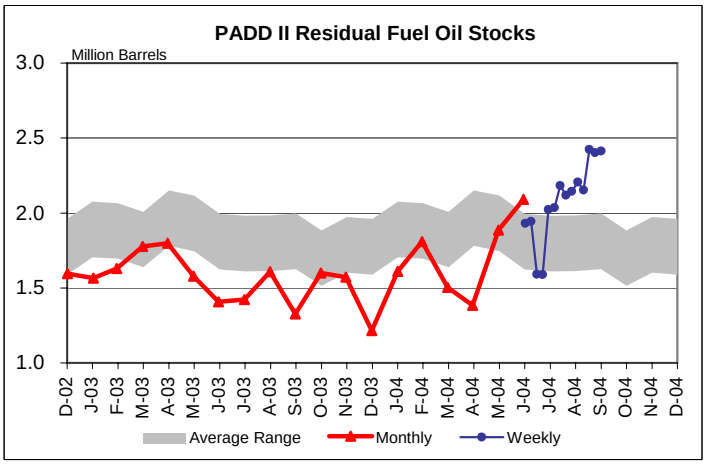
Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

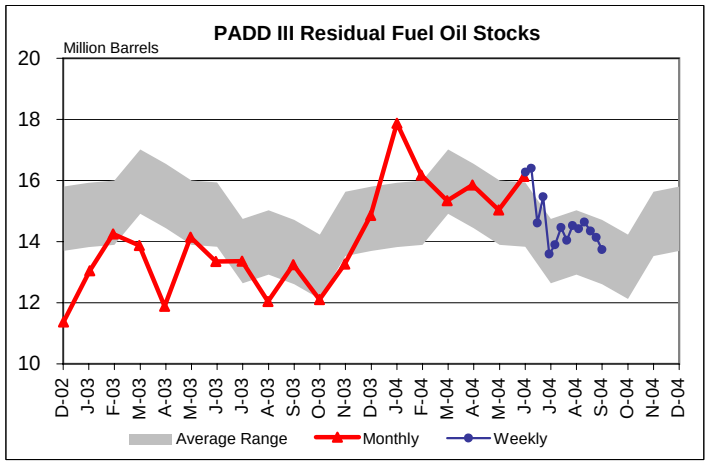
Source: See page 33.

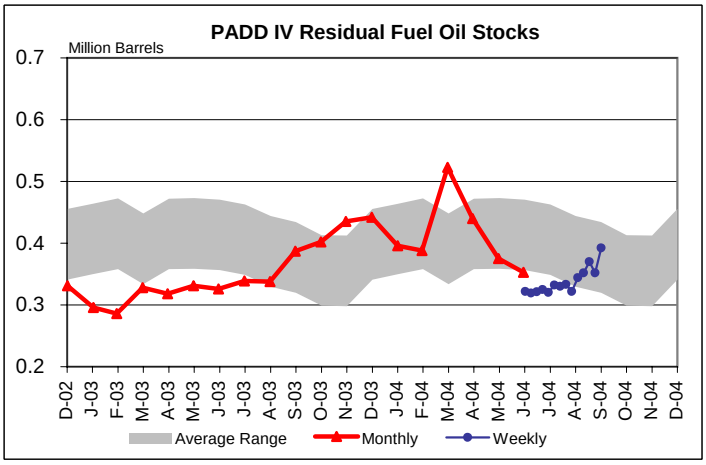
Figure 6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by PAD District, December 2002 to Present

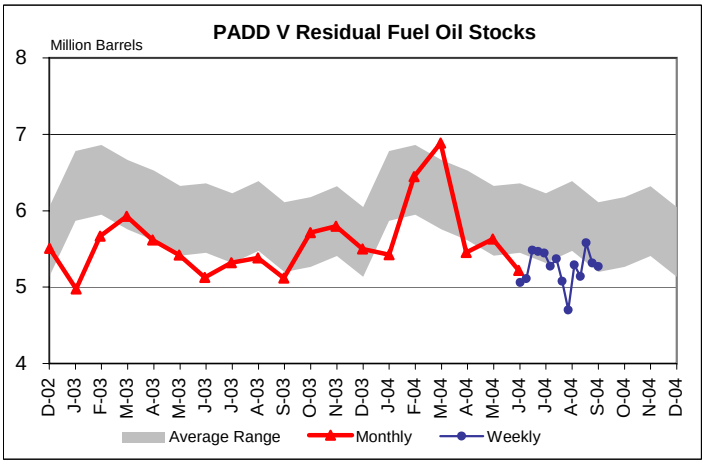












Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for residual fuel stocks is 29.0 million barrels. See Appendix A for further explanation.

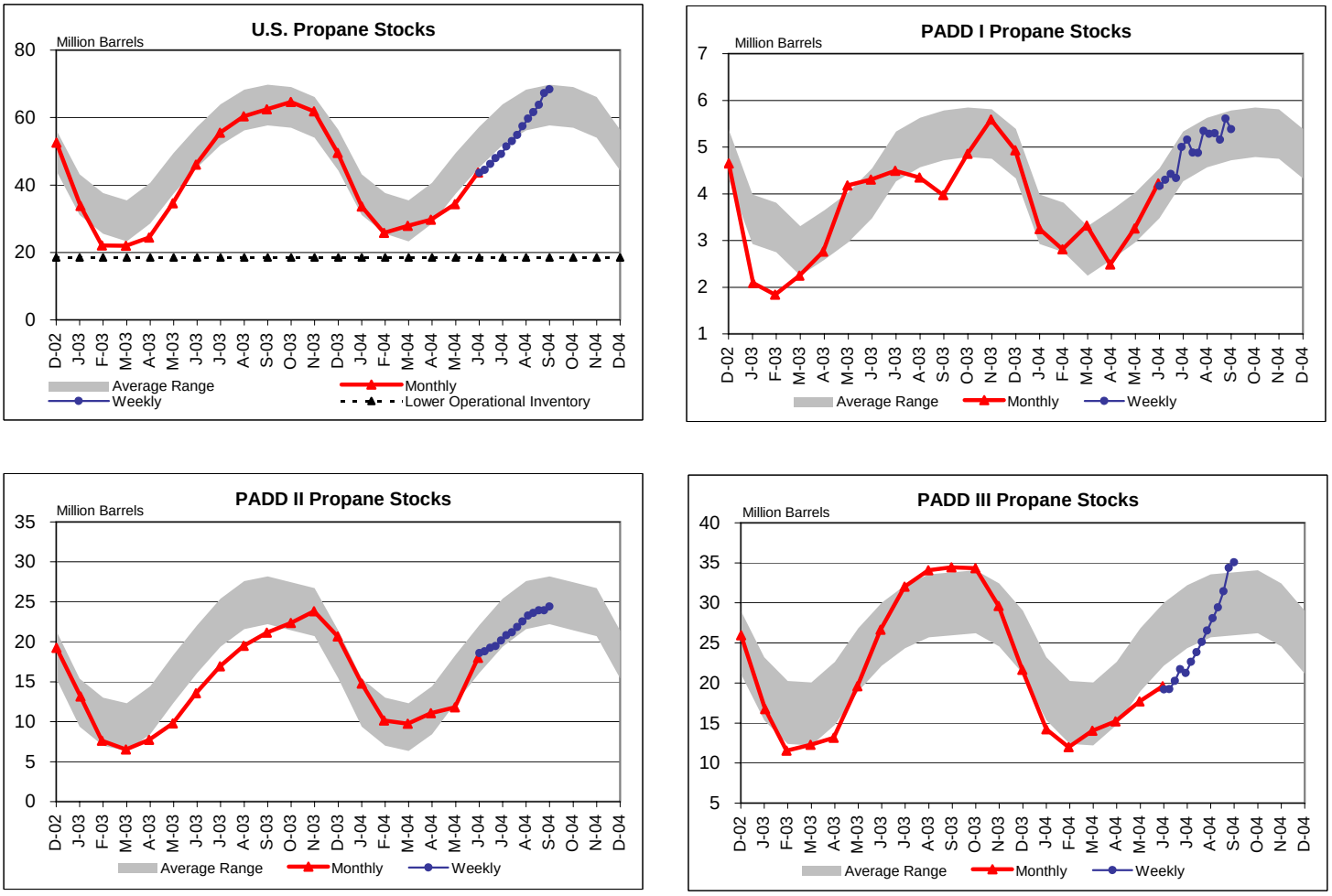
Table 7. Stocks of Propane/Propylene by PAD Districts I, II, and III, and (IV & V), January 2003 to Present
(Million Barrels)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2003												
Total U.S.	33.8	22.1	21.9	24.4	34.6	46.0	55.5	60.4	62.5	64.6	61.9	49.5
East Coast (PADD I)	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.8	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.9	5.6	4.9
New England (PADD IA)	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.6	3.0	2.7
Midwest (PADD II)	13.2	7.6	6.5	7.7	9.8	13.5	16.9	19.5	21.1	22.4	23.8	20.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	16.8	11.6	12.3	13.2	19.6	26.7	32.0	34.1	34.5	34.3	29.6	21.6
2004												
Total U.S.	33.6	25.8	27.9	29.7	34.3	43.7						
East Coast (PADD I)	3.2	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.3	4.2						
New England (PADD IA)	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4						
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.6	2.2						
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.0	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.6						
Midwest (PADD II)	14.8	10.2	9.7	11.1	11.8	18.0						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	14.2	12.0	14.0	15.2	17.7	19.6						
PADD's IV & V	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.8						
Propylene (Total U.S. Nonfuel use)[1]	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.9						
2004	**7/16**	**7/23**	**7/30**	**8/6**	**8/13**	**8/20**	**8/27**	**9/3**	**9/10**	**9/17**	**9/24**	**10/1**
Total U.S.	46.2	48.0	49.1	51.5	53.0	54.8	57.5	59.7	61.6	63.8	67.3	68.3
East Coast (PADD I)	4.4	4.3	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.4
New England (PADD IA)	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Midwest (PADD II)	19.3	19.5	20.2	20.8	21.2	21.8	22.5	23.3	23.6	23.9	23.9	24.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	20.3	21.7	21.2	22.6	23.8	25.1	26.5	28.1	29.4	31.5	34.4	35.1
PADD's IV & V	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5
Propylene (Total U.S. Nonfuel use)[1]	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3

[1] Nonfuel use propylene data collected from bulk terminal facilities only.

Source: See page 33.

Figure 7. Stocks of Propane by PAD Districts I, II, and III, December 2002 to Present



Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for propane stocks is 18.5 million barrels. See Appendix A for further explanation.

Figure 8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 2003 to Present

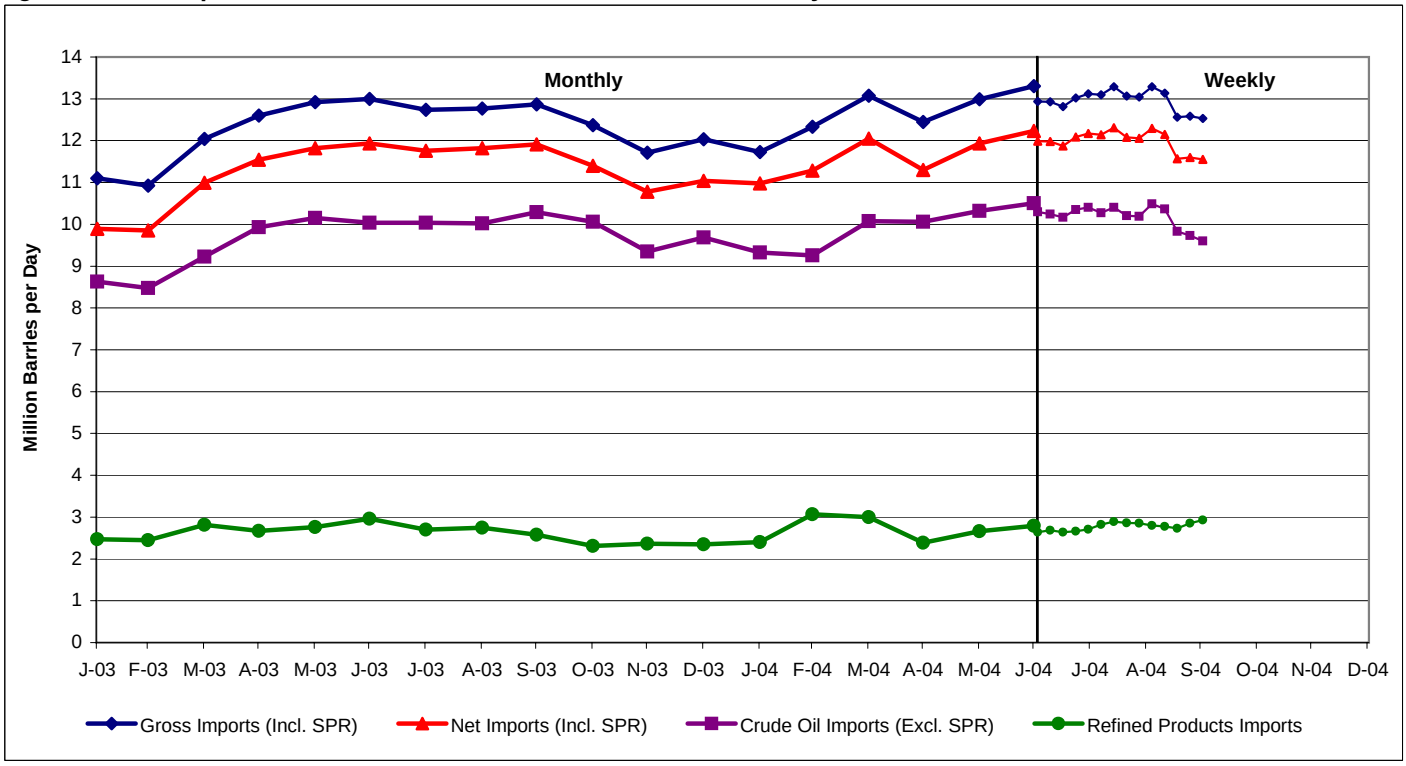


Table 8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 2003 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2003												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	8,633	8,474	9,226	9,928	10,153	10,038	10,034	10,023	10,287	10,063	9,351	9,684
SPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Products	2,471	2,447	2,819	2,671	2,765	2,962	2,702	2,746	2,581	2,310	2,361	2,349
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	11,104	10,921	12,044	12,599	12,918	13,001	12,736	12,769	12,868	12,373	11,712	12,033
Total Exports[1]	1,212	1,067	1,051	1,053	1,097	1,065	976	947	960	970	933	990
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	9,892	9,854	10,993	11,546	11,822	11,936	11,760	11,822	11,908	11,402	10,780	11,043
2004												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	9,322	9,258	10,073	10,062	10,324	10,505						
SPR	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Refined Products	2,405	3,071	3,000	2,389	2,665	2,796						
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	11,727	12,329	13,073	12,450	12,989	13,301						
Total Exports[1]	748	1,046	1,024	1,153	1,052	1,070						
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	10,979	11,283	12,048	11,297	11,937	12,231						
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2004	**7/16**	**7/23**	**7/30**	**8/6**	**8/13**	**8/20**	**8/27**	**9/3**	**9/10**	**9/17**	**9/24**	**10/1**
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	10,171	10,354	10,408	10,275	10,402	10,208	10,190	10,487	10,364	9,833	9,734	9,602
SPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Products	2,642	2,666	2,712	2,825	2,888	2,860	2,856	2,801	2,775	2,730	2,851	2,932
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	12,813	13,021	13,119	13,100	13,290	13,068	13,046	13,288	13,138	12,563	12,585	12,533
Total Exports[1]	942	936	948	962	977	991	993	992	991	992	986	981
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	11,871	12,085	12,172	12,138	12,313	12,077	12,054	12,296	12,147	11,571	11,599	11,553

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

Notes: Some data are estimates. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 33.

Figure 9. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products, January 2003 to Present

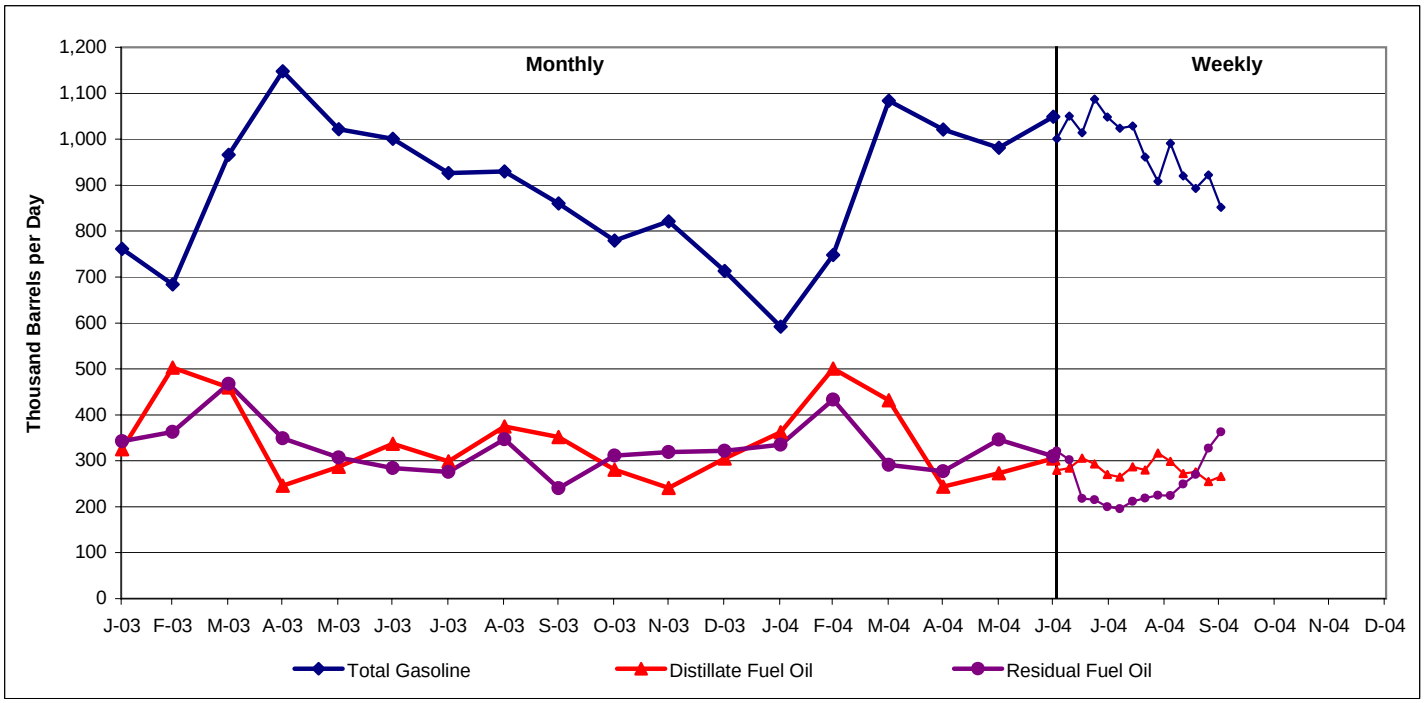


Table 9. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, January 2003 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2003												
Total Motor Gasoline	761	684	966	1,148	1,022	1,001	926	930	860	779	821	713
Reformulated	209	169	238	244	248	253	255	282	306	272	262	245
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conventional	237	257	317	460	327	228	269	283	222	198	226	202
Blending Components	315	257	411	443	447	519	402	365	331	310	332	267
Jet Fuel	94	109	117	106	122	119	126	129	136	103	46	101
Distillate Fuel Oil	325	503	460	246	287	337	299	375	352	281	241	305
0.05% Sulfur and Under	68	97	128	106	152	146	194	181	177	116	117	138
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	257	406	332	140	135	191	105	194	175	165	124	167
Residual Fuel Oil	343	363	467	349	307	284	276	347	240	311	319	322
Other Petroleum Products[1]	948	788	808	822	1,029	1,221	1,075	964	993	835	936	908
2004												
Total Motor Gasoline	592	748	1,084	1,021	981	1,049						
Reformulated	146	195	194	181	243	237						
Conventional	163	215	317	230	242	278						
Blending Components	283	338	572	610	496	534						
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	77	93	70	77	158	165						
Distillate Fuel Oil	362	501	432	244	273	305						
15 ppm sulfur and Under	47	122	27	5	30	50						
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	105	41	149	95	128	120						
> 500 ppm to 2000 ppm sulfur	120	256	204	84	54	73						
> 2000 ppm sulfur	90	81	53	60	61	61						
Residual Fuel Oil	335	433	291	277	346	310						
Propane/Propylene	227	309	221	95	128	152						
Other Petroleum Products[1]	812	987	902	674	778	816						

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

2004	**7/16**	**7/23**	**7/30**	**8/6**	**8/13**	**8/20**	**8/27**	**9/3**	**9/10**	**9/17**	**9/24**	**10/1**
Total Motor Gasoline	1,014	1,087	1,048	1,024	1,029	961	908	991	920	893	922	852
Reformulated	244	290	235	209	240	199	227	274	237	236	233	219
Conventional	316	279	332	325	311	352	288	272	288	255	286	293
Blending Components	454	518	481	490	478	411	394	446	396	402	403	341
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	140	99	93	116	120	168	159	134	133	84	77	72
Distillate Fuel Oil	306	293	270	265	287	280	317	299	272	276	255	266
15 ppm sulfur and Under	57	72	70	55	69	46	41	27	5	7	7	9
> 15 ppm sulfur to 500 ppm	100	87	74	70	83	81	105	131	121	139	144	145
> 500 ppm to 2000 ppm sulfur	106	90	91	111	93	101	102	83	87	79	69	75
> 2000 ppm sulfur	43	44	36	30	44	53	69	58	60	51	36	38
Residual Fuel Oil	218	215	200	196	212	219	225	224	249	270	327	363
Propane/Propylene	129	161	170	183	170	200	215	228	264	267	317	338
Other Petroleum Products[1]	835	813	933	1,042	1,071	1,033	1,032	927	937	941	954	1,041

[1] Includes imports of kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases (except propane/propylene during 2004), and other oils. Propane/propylene were included during 2003.
Source: See page 33.

Figure 10. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 2003 to Present

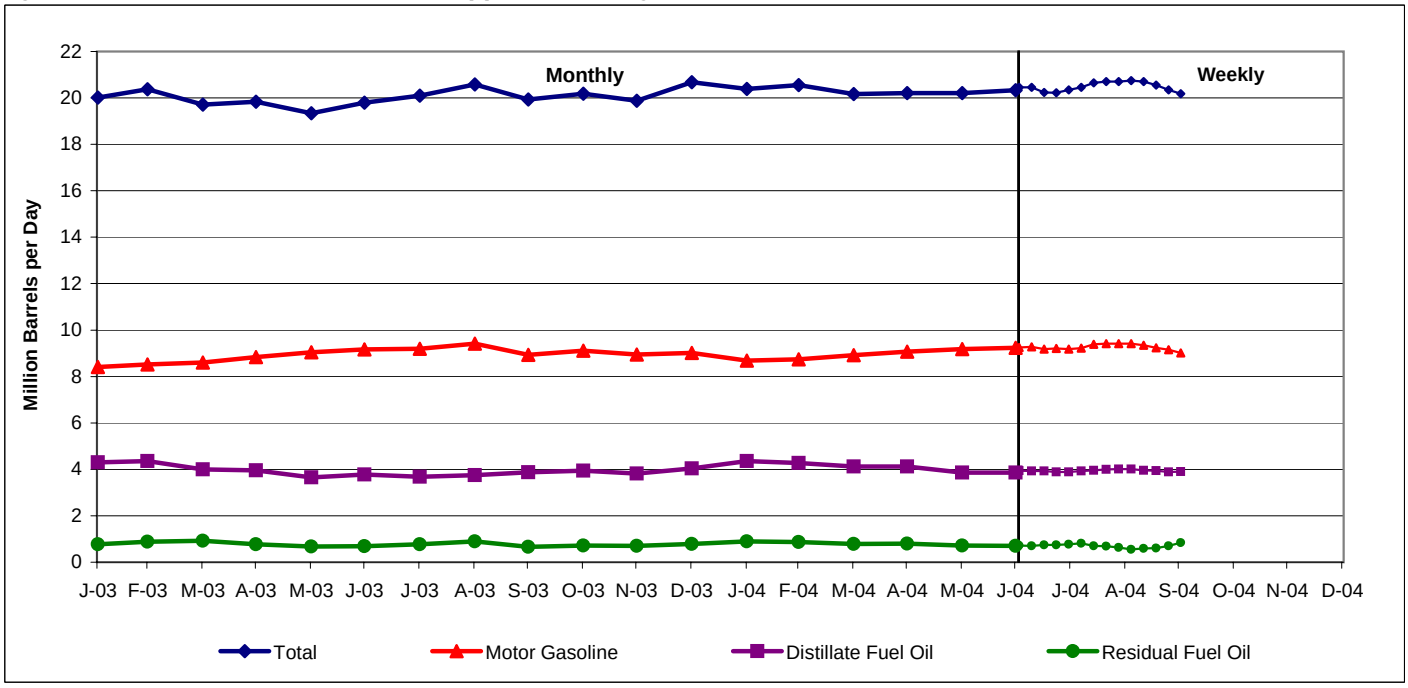


Table 10. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 2003 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2003												
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,414	8,525	8,602	8,838	9,042	9,170	9,192	9,411	8,926	9,108	8,946	9,011
Jet Fuel	1,507	1,581	1,567	1,521	1,470	1,565	1,607	1,661	1,581	1,580	1,631	1,664
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,301	4,362	4,001	3,951	3,651	3,781	3,680	3,752	3,871	3,945	3,824	4,037
Residual Fuel Oil	770	888	923	778	673	693	777	897	660	716	703	792
Other Oils	5,025	5,019	4,614	4,743	4,508	4,584	4,839	4,863	4,895	4,834	4,769	5,175
Total	20,017	20,375	19,708	19,830	19,344	19,793	20,094	20,586	19,933	20,182	19,873	20,679
2004												
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,680	8,743	8,922	9,067	9,178	9,237						
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,506	1,651	1,560	1,574	1,574	1,647						
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,350	4,268	4,126	4,121	3,854	3,860						
Residual Fuel Oil	891	872	786	797	711	702						
Propane/Propylene	1,789	1,627	1,236	1,127	1,069	909						
Other Oils	3,177	3,388	3,531	3,522	3,823	3,978						
Total	20,393	20,549	20,161	20,207	20,209	20,333						
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2004	**7/16**	**7/23**	**7/30**	**8/6**	**8/13**	**8/20**	**8/27**	**9/3**	**9/10**	**9/17**	**9/24**	**10/1**
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,184	9,212	9,178	9,221	9,392	9,420	9,421	9,416	9,345	9,240	9,154	9,019
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,668	1,651	1,628	1,609	1,641	1,717	1,756	1,794	1,763	1,675	1,615	1,560
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,925	3,893	3,891	3,930	3,962	4,002	4,010	4,015	3,960	3,938	3,884	3,895
Residual Fuel Oil	749	741	776	820	699	683	632	553	597	613	703	842
Propane/Propylene	1,087	1,085	1,097	1,043	1,024	1,046	1,026	1,058	1,098	1,082	1,070	1,107
Other Oils	3,616	3,642	3,772	3,830	3,936	3,831	3,857	3,905	3,947	3,999	3,917	3,763
Total	20,229	20,225	20,341	20,454	20,654	20,699	20,702	20,741	20,710	20,546	20,343	20,187

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 33.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	09/10/04	09/17/04	09/24/04	10/01/04
Crude Oil Production				
Domestic Production	5,337	5,087	4,946	4,656
Inputs and Utilization				
Crude Oil Inputs	16,002	14,740	14,003	14,852
East Coast (PADD I)	1,592	1,382	1,362	1,157
Midwest (PADD II)	3,412	3,115	3,106	3,275
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	7,801	7,169	6,447	7,180
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	587	567	581	580
West Coast (PADD V)	2,610	2,507	2,507	2,660
Gross Inputs	16,159	14,892	14,151	15,024
East Coast (PADD I)	1,589	1,381	1,359	1,151
Midwest (PADD II)	3,443	3,152	3,125	3,304
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	7,843	7,201	6,511	7,245
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	591	576	578	584
West Coast (PADD V)	2,693	2,582	2,578	2,740
Blending Components	597	320	484	397
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
RBOB with Ether	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
RBOB with Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
CBOB	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
GTAB Reformulated	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
GTAB Conventional	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
All Other Blending Components	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	16,889	16,902	16,902	16,902
Percent Utilization	95.7	88.1	83.7	88.9
Production by Product				
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,858	8,398	8,187	8,615
East Coast (PADD I)	1,299	1,371	1,340	1,357
Midwest (PADD II)	1,989	1,823	1,924	2,039
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,717	3,439	3,145	3,486
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	274	296	258	298
West Coast (PADD V)	1,579	1,469	1,520	1,435
Reformulated	2,818	2,801	2,796	2,824
East Coast (PADD I)	619	713	683	652
Midwest (PADD II)	417	414	418	448
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	697	649	616	648
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	1,085	1,025	1,079	1,076

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	09/10/04	09/17/04	09/24/04	10/01/04
Production by Product				
Reformulated with Ether	1,105	1,119	1,070	1,096
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reformulated with Alcohol	1,662	1,646	1,669	1,724
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reformulated non Oxygenated	51	36	57	4
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Conventional	6,040	5,597	5,391	5,791
East Coast (PADD I)	679	657	656	704
Midwest (PADD II)	1,572	1,409	1,506	1,591
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,020	2,790	2,529	2,838
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	275	297	259	299
West Coast (PADD V)	494	444	441	359
Conventional with Alcohol	998	959	993	943
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Conventional Other	5,042	4,638	4,398	4,848
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,744	1,444	1,396	1,684
East Coast (PADD I)	100	63	74	84
Midwest (PADD II)	257	212	209	198
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	899	727	663	908
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	29	31	30	26
West Coast (PADD V)	459	411	420	468
Commercial	1,616	1,305	1,266	1,533
East Coast (PADD I)	100	63	74	84
Midwest (PADD II)	243	195	191	184
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	831	655	617	827
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	23	26	24	26
West Coast (PADD V)	419	366	360	412
Military	128	139	130	151
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	14	17	18	14
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	68	72	46	81
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6	5	6	0
West Coast (PADD V)	40	45	60	56
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,929	3,687	3,417	3,584
East Coast (PADD I)	443	373	319	323
Midwest (PADD II)	878	838	809	842
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,922	1,776	1,604	1,782
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	173	178	184	164
West Coast (PADD V)	513	522	501	473
15 ppm sulfur and Under	88	71	44	87
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	8	7	4	3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	58	35	17	63
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	22	29	23	21
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	2,861	2,724	2,485	2,674
East Coast (PADD I)	305	269	183	233
Midwest (PADD II)	696	655	549	658
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,321	1,274	1,209	1,270
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	138	146	145	130
West Coast (PADD V)	401	380	399	383

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	09/10/04	09/17/04	09/24/04	10/01/04
Production by Product				
> 500 ppm sulfur	980	892	888	823
East Coast (PADD I)	138	104	136	90
Midwest (PADD II)	174	176	256	181
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	543	467	378	449
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	35	32	39	34
West Coast (PADD V)	90	113	79	69
Residual Fuel Oil	585	609	599	668
East Coast (PADD I)	116	77	92	94
Midwest (PADD II)	58	51	52	54
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	233	260	278	321
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	17	14	14	15
West Coast (PADD V)	161	207	163	184
Propane/Propylene	1,154	1,117	1,092	1,088
East Coast (PADD I)	56	53	50	35
Midwest (PADD II)	232	220	225	231
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	728	700	674	676
Stocks (Million Barrels)				
Crude Oil	278.6	269.5	272.9	274.0
East Coast (PADD I)	17.2	15.2	14.7	15.0
Midwest (PADD II)	61.2	59.7	60.1	58.8
Cushing, Oklahoma	14.3	14.0	14.1	14.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	141.1	138.2	141.7	145.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	12.0	11.6	11.0	11.1
West Coast (PADD V)	47.3	44.8	45.4	43.9
SPR[1]	669.3	669.9	670.4	670.2
Total Motor Gasoline	202.5	199.7	198.8	199.4
East Coast (PADD I)	52.6	50.6	52.2	51.6
New England (PADD IA)	4.3	4.5	5.4	4.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	28.6	27.6	28.6	27.1
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	19.7	18.6	18.2	19.9
Midwest (PADD II)	52.1	50.9	50.7	50.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	59.9	60.0	59.3	59.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.7
West Coast (PADD V)	32.1	32.1	31.1	32.2
Finished Motor Gasoline	132.7	130.7	129.4	130.5
Reformulated	23.4	24.4	24.7	23.3
East Coast (PADD I)	12.2	12.3	13.0	12.6
Midwest (PADD II)	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	8.2	9.2	8.5	8.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.8
Reformulated with Ether	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reformulated with Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reformulated non Oxygenated	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Conventional	109.3	106.3	104.7	107.2
East Coast (PADD I)	25.4	24.2	24.9	25.3
Midwest (PADD II)	37.4	36.6	36.5	37.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	33.0	32.1	30.9	32.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.5
West Coast (PADD V)	9.0	8.8	8.3	8.1
Conventional with Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	09/10/04	09/17/04	09/24/04	10/01/04
Stocks (Million Barrels)				
Conventional Other	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Blending Components	69.8	69.0	69.5	68.9
East Coast (PADD I)	15.0	14.2	14.3	13.6
Midwest (PADD II)	14.0	13.8	13.5	12.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	18.7	18.8	19.9	19.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2
West Coast (PADD V)	20.7	20.9	20.4	22.3
RBOB with Ether	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
East Coast (PADD I)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Midwest (PADD II)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
RBOB with Alcohol	20.4	19.2	20.3	21.7
East Coast (PADD I)	3.8	2.8	3.3	2.7
Midwest (PADD II)	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	10.5	10.8	10.6	12.4
CBOB	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9
East Coast (PADD I)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Midwest (PADD II)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
GTAB Reformulated	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1
East Coast (PADD I)	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0
Midwest (PADD II)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GTAB Conventional	3.8	3.5	3.6	4.1
East Coast (PADD I)	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.4
Midwest (PADD II)	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Other Blending Components	41.8	42.4	41.5	38.7
East Coast (PADD I)	6.9	7.6	7.0	6.4
Midwest (PADD II)	6.7	7.0	6.3	5.9
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	17.1	17.0	17.6	16.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2
West Coast (PADD V)	9.7	9.6	9.3	8.9
Kerosene - Type Jet Fuel	40.7	40.4	39.6	41.0
East Coast (PADD I)	9.5	9.7	8.9	9.7
Midwest (PADD II)	8.3	8.1	8.3	8.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	13.3	12.7	13.0	12.5
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
West Coast (PADD V)	9.0	9.1	8.7	9.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	128.3	126.8	125.5	123.4
East Coast (PADD I)	51.6	51.5	51.5	50.4
New England (PADD IA)	12.7	12.9	12.8	12.7
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	27.8	27.4	27.1	27.1
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	11.1	11.3	11.6	10.5
Midwest (PADD II)	33.5	32.7	32.3	31.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	29.1	28.6	27.8	27.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5
West Coast (PADD V)	11.5	11.4	11.2	11.0
15 ppm sulfur and Under	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8
East Coast (PADD I)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
New England (PADD IA)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Midwest (PADD II)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	09/10/04	09/17/04	09/24/04	10/01/04
Stocks (Million Barrels)				
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	73.5	73.1	71.5	70.3
East Coast (PADD I)	17.3	17.4	17.2	16.8
New England (PADD IA)	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.4
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	6.5	6.6	6.6	5.9
Midwest (PADD II)	25.3	25.1	24.0	24.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	19.7	19.4	19.1	18.7
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
West Coast (PADD V)	9.0	9.1	8.9	8.6
> 500 ppm sulfur	53.1	52.1	52.4	51.2
East Coast (PADD I)	33.8	33.7	33.8	33.1
New England (PADD IA)	10.2	10.6	10.6	10.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	19.1	18.5	18.4	18.4
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.6
Midwest (PADD II)	7.9	7.4	8.0	7.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	8.8	8.6	8.2	8.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Residual Fuel Oil	35.7	36.7	35.6	33.5
East Coast (PADD I)	13.4	14.0	13.4	11.7
New England (PADD IA)	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	10.3	10.9	10.4	9.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8
Midwest (PADD II)	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	14.6	14.3	14.1	13.7
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.3
Propane/Propylene	61.6	63.8	67.3	68.3
East Coast (PADD I)	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.4
New England (PADD IA)	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Midwest (PADD II)	23.6	23.9	23.9	24.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	29.4	31.5	34.4	35.1
PADD's IV & V	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5
Propylene (Total U.S. Nonfuel use)	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3
Unfinished Oils	87.4	86.9	87.6	88.3
Other Oils	140.0	138.0	135.0	134.5
Total Stocks Excl SPR[2]	974.9	961.8	962.4	962.4
Total Stocks Incl SPR[2]	1644.2	1631.7	1632.8	1632.5
Imports				
Total Crude Oil Incl SPR	9,914	8,426	9,886	10,180
Crude Oil Excl SPR	9,914	8,426	9,886	10,180
East Coast (PADD I)	1,891	1,459	1,585	1,339
Midwest (PADD II)	1,039	941	1,032	1,026
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	5,522	4,613	6,099	6,878
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	222	205	237	162
West Coast (PADD V)	1,240	1,208	933	775
SPR	0	0	0	0
Total Motor Gasoline	607	884	1,003	915
East Coast (PADD I)	595	820	932	857
Midwest (PADD II)	2	2	2	2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	14	20	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	1	1	1	1
West Coast (PADD V)	9	47	48	55
Reformulated	174	221	239	242
East Coast (PADD I)	174	221	239	242
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	0	0
Reformulated with Ether	174	221	239	242
East Coast (PADD I)	174	221	239	242
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	0	0
Reformulated with Alcohol	0	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	09/10/04	09/17/04	09/24/04	10/01/04
Imports				
Reformulated non Oxygenated	0	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	0	0
Conventional	235	223	399	313
East Coast (PADD I)	232	220	348	310
Midwest (PADD II)	2	2	2	2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	1	1	1	1
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	48	0
Conventional with Alcohol	1	1	1	1
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	1	1	1	1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	0	0
Conventional Other	234	222	398	312
East Coast (PADD I)	232	220	348	310
Midwest (PADD II)	1	1	1	1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	1	1	1	1
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	48	0
Blending Components	198	440	365	360
East Coast (PADD I)	189	379	345	305
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	14	20	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	9	47	0	55
RBOB with Ether	0	0	0	38
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	38
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	0	0
RBOB with Alcohol	34	168	74	61
East Coast (PADD I)	34	121	74	16
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	47	0	45
CBOB	0	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	0	0
GTAB Reformulated	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
GTAB Conventional	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
All Other Blending Components	144	124	191	180
East Coast (PADD I)	135	110	171	170
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	14	20	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	9	0	0	10
Kerosene - Type Jet Fuel	95	60	77	56
East Coast (PADD I)	31	28	35	32
Midwest (PADD II)	1	1	2	2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1	1	25	1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	1	1	0
West Coast (PADD V)	62	29	14	21

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	09/10/04	09/17/04	09/24/04	10/01/04
Imports				
Distillate Fuel Oil	244	227	270	323
East Coast (PADD I)	233	206	246	294
Midwest (PADD II)	7	16	21	25
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3	3	2	3
West Coast (PADD V)	1	2	1	1
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0	14	7	13
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	67	157	170	184
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
> 500 ppm to 2000 ppm sulfur	76	42	74	109
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
New England (PADD IA)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
> 2000 ppm sulfur	101	14	19	17
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
New England (PADD IA)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	330	389	412	319
East Coast (PADD I)	324	291	373	190
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	23	33	129
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	6	75	6	0
Propane/Propylene	263	305	494	289
East Coast (PADD I)	13	16	96	40
Midwest (PADD II)	66	80	98	86
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	177	197	292	153
Other	992	884	1,089	1,200
East Coast (PADD I)	196	215	200	181
Midwest (PADD II)	21	37	35	36
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	710	604	822	849
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7	-3	4	5
West Coast (PADD V)	58	31	28	129
Total Product Imports	2,531	2,749	3,345	3,102
East Coast (PADD I)	1,392	1,576	1,882	1,594
Midwest (PADD II)	97	136	158	151
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	888	839	1,192	1,132
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	16	10	14	14
West Coast (PADD V)	138	188	99	211
Gross Imports (Incl SPR)	12,445	11,175	13,231	13,282
East Coast (PADD I)	3,283	3,035	3,467	2,933
Midwest (PADD II)	1,136	1,077	1,190	1,177
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	6,410	5,452	7,291	8,010
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	238	215	251	176
West Coast (PADD V)	1,378	1,396	1,032	986
Net Imports (Incl SPR)	11,454	10,182	12,262	12,313
Exports				
Total	991	993	969	969
Crude Oil	10	10	10	10
Products	981	983	959	959

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	09/10/04	09/17/04	09/24/04	10/01/04
Product Supplied				
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,234	9,005	8,922	8,915
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,629	1,521	1,562	1,528
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,771	3,999	3,737	4,071
Residual Fuel Oil	580	673	1,005	1,110
Propane/Propylene	1,119	1,072	1,052	1,186
Other Oils	4,017	3,939	3,609	3,488
Total Product Supplied	20,350	20,209	19,888	20,299

[1] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

[2] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included.

Notes: Some data are estimated. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.

Source: See page 33.

Table 12. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, Week Ending 10/01/2004

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Week Ending 10/01/04	09/24/04	Difference	Cumulative Daily Averages 274 Days 2004	2003	Difference
Crude Oil Production						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	4,656	4,946	-290	5,464	5,711	-247
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	10,170	9,876	294	9,970	9,640	330
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	10,180	9,886	294	9,991	9,652	339
(4) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
(5) Exports	10	10	0	21	12	9
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	42	-84	126	-116	-93	-23
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-157	-486	329	-17	-33	16
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	141	-250	391	149	53	96
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14,852	14,003	849	15,449	15,278	171
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production[4]	2,319	2,319	0	2,290	2,004	286
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	-145	-145	0	-76	123	-199
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0	0	0	0	0
(14) Processing Gain	973	917	56	1,022	962	60
(15) Net Product Imports[5]	2,143	2,386	-243	1,775	1,652	123
(16) Gross Product Imports[5]	3,102	3,345	-243	2,755	2,687	68
(17) Product Exports[5]	959	959	0	980	1,035	-55
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[6,7]	157	408	-251	91	-57	148
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	20,299	19,888	411	20,551	19,961	590
Products Supplied						
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline[4]	8,915	8,922	-7	9,057	8,906	151
(21) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,528	1,562	-34	1,609	1,563	46
(22) Distillate Fuel Oil	4,071	3,737	334	4,043	3,924	119
(23) Residual Fuel Oil	1,110	1,005	105	773	784	-11
(24) Propane/Propylene	1,186	1,052	134	1,219	NA	NA
(25) Other Oils[8]	3,488	3,609	-121	3,849	NA	NA
(26) Total Products Supplied	20,299	19,888	411	20,551	19,961	590
Total Net Imports	12,313	12,262	51	11,745	11,292	453

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	10/01/04	09/24/04	10/01/03	Difference From Previous Week	Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[9]	274.0	272.9	286.7	1.1	-12.7
Total Motor Gasoline	199.4	198.8	198.5	0.6	0.9
Reformulated	23.3	24.7	30.4	-1.4	-7.1
Conventional	107.2	104.7	115.7	2.5	-8.5
Blending Components	68.9	69.5	52.4	-0.6	16.5
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	41.0	39.6	40.1	1.4	0.9
Distillate Fuel Oil[7]	123.4	125.5	131.3	-2.1	-7.9
15 ppm sulfur and Under	1.8	1.6	NA	0.2	NA
> 15 ppm sulfur to 500 ppm	70.3	71.5	NA	-1.2	NA
> 500 ppm sulfur	51.2	52.4	54.6	-1.2	-3.4
Residual Fuel Oil	33.5	35.6	31.6	-2.1	1.9
Propane/Propylene	68.3	67.3	62.5	1.0	5.8
Unfinished Oils	88.3	87.6	85.5	0.7	2.8
Other Oils[10]	134.5	135.0	NA	-0.5	NA
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)[7]	962.4	962.4	973.6	0.0	-11.2
Crude Oil in SPR[11]	670.2	670.4	624.4	-0.2	45.8
Total Stocks (Including SPR)[7]	1,632.5	1,632.8	1,597.9	-0.3	34.6

[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).
[3] Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.
[4] Includes field production of fuel ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components.
[5] Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.
[6] Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.
[7] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix B.
[8] Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, kerosene-type jet fuel, distillate, residual fuel oils, and propane/propylene during 2004. Propane/propylene were included during 2003.
[9] Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil in transit to refineries.
[10] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs (except propane/propylene during 2004), other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, naphtha-type jet fuel, road oil, and miscellaneous oils. Propane/propylene were included with other oils in 2003.
[11] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

Notes: Some data are estimated. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.
Sources: See page 33.

Table 13. World Crude Oil Prices[1] 10/01/2004

(Dollars per Barrel)

Country	Type of Crude/API Gravity[2]	In Effect							
		10/1/2004	9/24/2004	1/2/2004	1/3/2003	1/4/2002	1/5/2001	1/7/2000	1/6/1978
OPEC									
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Light 34°	40.84	40.28	27.08	27.39	18.90	20.90	23.45	12.70
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Medium 31°	38.34	37.98	26.13	26.44	18.55	20.30	22.85	12.32
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Heavy 27°	36.39	36.08	25.38	25.69	18.15	19.40	22.10	12.02
Abu Dhabi	Murban 39°	40.26	38.28	29.87	28.37	19.87	22.60	23.94	13.26
Dubai	Fateh 32°	37.26	35.28	27.93	27.28	18.63	21.25	22.20	12.64
Qatar	Dukhan 40°	41.54	39.44	28.59	28.03	19.40	22.05	23.61	13.19
Iran	Iranian Light 34°	41.17	39.26	28.67	27.85	18.90	21.15	23.55	13.45
Iran	Iranian Heavy 30°	39.52	37.61	27.52	27.08	18.56	20.40	23.05	12.49
Iraq[3]	Kirkuk 36°	38.37	38.05	26.67	27.93	19.08	23.67	21.75	13.17
Kuwait	Kuwait 31°	35.90	34.16	27.89	27.30	18.25	20.20	22.90	12.22
Neutral Zone	Khafji 28°	40.84	40.28	27.08	27.39	18.90	20.90	23.45	12.03
Algeria	Saharan Blend 44°	47.25	44.98	29.92	31.69	19.67	24.05	24.28	14.10
Nigeria	Bonny Light 37°	46.76	44.44	29.97	31.16	19.88	23.35	23.85	15.12
Nigeria	Forcados 31°	46.68	44.41	29.70	31.13	19.81	23.35	23.85	13.70
Libya	Es Sider 37°	42.03	41.04	29.47	30.40	19.63	23.75	23.25	13.68
Indonesia	Minas 34°	46.94	44.11	32.10	35.03	18.89	23.05	23.25	13.55
Venezuela	Tia Juana Light 31°	44.96	43.02	30.10	30.25	17.78	23.57	23.42	13.54
Venezuela	Bachaquero 24°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.39
Venezuela	Bachaquero 17°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.38
Gabon[6]	Mandji 30°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.59
Total OPEC[4]	NA	41.19	39.85	28.22	28.47	18.94	21.87	23.19	13.03
Non-OPEC									
United Kingdom	Brent Blend 38°	47.04	44.12	29.73	31.36	21.20	24.52	23.26	NA
Norway	Ekofisk Blend 42°	46.71	44.63	29.61	31.06	19.62	23.35	23.95	14.20
Canada	Canadian Par 40°	50.39	45.72	30.49	31.78	19.80	26.98	23.89	NA
Canada	Lloyd Blend 22°	34.34	30.79	22.87	24.51	11.55	18.22	19.71	NA
Mexico	Isthmus 33°	44.85	42.91	29.99	30.14	17.72	23.46	23.32	13.10
Mexico	Maya 22°	35.92	34.51	24.37	26.29	14.30	17.21	19.84	NA
Colombia	Cano Limon 30°	42.10	40.69	29.49	29.07	17.71	24.11	23.98	NA
Ecuador	Oriente 30°	34.78	32.79	26.49	27.32	15.15	20.78	28.20	12.35
Angola	Cabinda 32°	43.62	41.38	29.31	30.60	18.43	23.20	23.15	NA
Cameroon	Kole 34°	44.50	42.40	29.12	30.92	18.05	23.20	23.15	NA
Egypt[5]	Suez Blend 33°	37.80	37.45	25.67	28.63	17.78	20.15	21.80	12.81
Gabon[6]	Mandji 30°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.55	NA
Oman	Oman Blend 34°	38.54	36.34	28.45	27.71	18.76	21.05	23.20	13.06
Australia	Gippsland 42°	48.27	45.87	31.64	32.22	20.14	25.25	23.85	NA
Malaysia	Tapis Blend 44°	50.16	47.87	31.90	32.54	20.31	28.15	25.43	14.30
Brunei[7]	Seria Light 37°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.15
Russia[8]	Urals 32°	41.03	39.31	27.42	30.31	20.85	23.52	23.36	13.20
China	Daqing 33°	46.24	43.59	31.85	34.38	18.81	22.85	23.20	13.73
Total Non-OPEC[4]	NA	41.91	39.76	27.84	29.55	18.45	22.54	23.13	13.44
Total World[4]	NA	41.62	39.80	28.00	29.03	18.68	22.10	23.17	13.08
United States[9]	NA	41.20	39.55	27.63	28.52	17.06	21.77	22.68	13.38

[1] Estimated contract prices based on government-selling prices, netback values, or spot market quotations. All prices are f.o.b. at the foreign port of lading except where noted; 30 day payment plan except where noted. See Appendix A for procedure used for calculation of world oil prices.

[2] An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products.

[3] Netback price at U.S. Gulf.

[4] Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated export volume.

[5] On 60 days credit.

[6] Effective July 19, 1996, the Total Non-OPEC price reflects the decision by Gabon to leave the organization. Total OPEC prices from that date forward have been adjusted accordingly.

[7] Brunei contract prices no longer available for use in weekly calculations.

[8] Price (f.o.b.) to Mediterranean destinations; also called Urals.

[9] Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated import volume.

Note: The Canadian crude prices have been changed to U.S. dollars.

NA=Not Applicable.

R=Revised data.

Source: See page 33.

Table 14. Spot Prices of Crude Oil, Motor Gasoline, and Heating Oils, January 2003 to Present

(Crude Oil in Dollars per Barrel, Products in Cents per Gallon)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2003												
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	32.95	35.83	33.51	28.17	28.11	30.66	30.75	31.57	28.31	30.34	31.11	32.13
Brent	31.18	32.77	30.61	25.00	25.86	27.65	28.35	29.89	27.11	29.61	28.75	29.81
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	87.95	99.59	95.50	79.94	75.96	80.85	87.30	100.73	90.34	87.47	88.16	88.49
U.S. Gulf Coast	87.88	100.61	96.33	81.01	78.34	82.57	88.52	98.24	81.23	84.40	81.99	85.31
Los Angeles	88.12	111.26	125.07	90.48	82.61	101.10	90.67	125.48	88.57	93.85	95.60	89.92
Rotterdam (ARA)	80.22	90.00	85.31	77.77	73.68	77.33	83.37	90.27	81.12	80.30	79.65	80.43
Singapore	81.80	95.58	90.13	68.84	67.67	74.88	80.88	88.97	78.60	84.49	85.57	93.60
Reformulated Regular												
New York Harbor	89.86	101.67	97.99	85.98	85.85	86.34	90.45	103.21	92.79	88.90	87.71	88.38
U.S. Gulf Coast	90.05	102.52	100.65	84.49	81.60	84.65	89.74	101.05	85.22	86.58	83.82	86.31
Los Angeles	94.12	117.53	131.07	96.48	88.64	107.10	96.67	131.48	94.57	99.62	101.99	95.94
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	90.51	112.85	98.83	79.61	74.13	75.94	78.61	81.61	73.64	82.03	83.45	89.07
U.S. Gulf Coast	87.46	104.63	88.10	71.73	70.12	73.52	76.26	79.32	71.49	79.63	80.56	84.74
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	85.49	100.01	95.13	72.02	70.30	74.00	75.49	78.87	72.49	82.30	83.31	85.14
Singapore	79.30	91.38	88.23	70.17	67.73	68.50	68.83	76.86	74.32	77.32	79.98	83.50
2004												
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	34.31	34.68	36.74	36.75	40.28	38.03	40.78	44.90	45.94			
Brent	31.28	30.86	33.63	33.59	37.57	35.18	38.22	42.74	43.20			
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	99.84	104.73	109.13	111.95	134.38	115.29	122.49	120.57	126.10			
U.S. Gulf Coast	98.39	102.70	108.98	114.89	133.48	117.12	123.34	117.66	123.77			
Los Angeles	101.92	128.39	126.33	136.46	159.40	139.74	140.70	132.76	142.17			
Rotterdam (ARA)	89.83	91.78	99.57	108.93	126.44	109.35	123.69	119.49	120.03			
Singapore	105.55	94.95	105.11	104.89	118.11	108.17	110.94	123.32	118.39			
Reformulated Regular												
New York Harbor	100.02	104.31	108.37	114.80	140.88	121.70	127.45	124.49	125.87			
U.S. Gulf Coast	100.06	103.59	110.61	114.73	135.80	118.27	125.09	120.95	124.80			
Los Angeles	107.92	134.39	132.33	142.58	164.90	145.70	146.68	138.76	148.08			
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	98.40	91.27	90.93	92.20	101.84	99.37	109.02	116.70	125.72			
U.S. Gulf Coast	94.76	87.23	88.74	89.57	98.92	96.92	106.42	114.48	124.28			
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	88.65	83.06	92.17	94.18	103.91	101.18	112.01	120.91	128.96			
Singapore	94.48	89.92	89.85	92.83	101.79	97.99	107.75	119.76	125.68			

	Average for Week Ending:		Daily:									
2004	**9/10**	**9/17**	Mon **9/20**	Tue **9/21**	Wed **9/22**	Thu **9/23**	Fri **9/24**	Mon **9/27**	Tue **9/28**	Wed **9/29**	Thu **9/30**	Fri **10/1**
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	43.33	44.39	46.33	47.11	48.41	48.37	48.86	49.56	49.76	49.53	49.56	50.16
Brent	40.60	41.55	43.60	44.56	45.66	46.53	46.13	46.87	47.52	46.54	47.76	46.86
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	119.00	124.15	128.60	129.13	132.80	132.95	134.30	134.50	135.01	133.10	133.97	135.43
U.S. Gulf Coast	116.38	123.72	128.60	127.38	131.60	130.33	131.10	130.38	131.43	129.75	129.15	135.15
Los Angeles	130.44	140.20	145.50	147.00	148.00	149.50	151.00	155.00	159.50	162.50	156.50	157.00
Rotterdam (ARA)	113.68	117.50	120.96	122.80	126.77	127.33	125.07	127.90	128.18	126.91	129.46	131.30
Singapore	113.38	116.55	119.29	120.71	120.95	122.02	124.40	124.40	126.43	126.43	125.00	124.52
Reformulated Regular												
New York Harbor	119.09	122.90	127.13	128.38	132.80	133.20	134.30	135.13	135.39	133.48	134.17	133.55
U.S. Gulf Coast	117.36	124.51	128.73	128.01	131.85	131.58	131.85	131.88	133.01	131.10	131.57	131.68
Los Angeles	136.25	146.30	151.50	153.00	154.50	155.50	157.00	161.00	165.50	168.50	162.00	162.50
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	116.79	122.31	126.43	129.96	133.36	134.55	135.80	137.60	137.50	137.30	139.30	139.90
U.S. Gulf Coast	114.43	121.01	124.30	128.09	131.99	134.68	137.68	137.98	136.80	136.50	137.68	138.93
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	122.38	125.58	128.89	132.97	136.65	137.53	137.13	138.89	138.57	140.65	144.41	143.21
Singapore	122.17	124.98	126.55	127.14	129.05	131.79	131.79	132.38	132.38	131.31	130.95	130.83

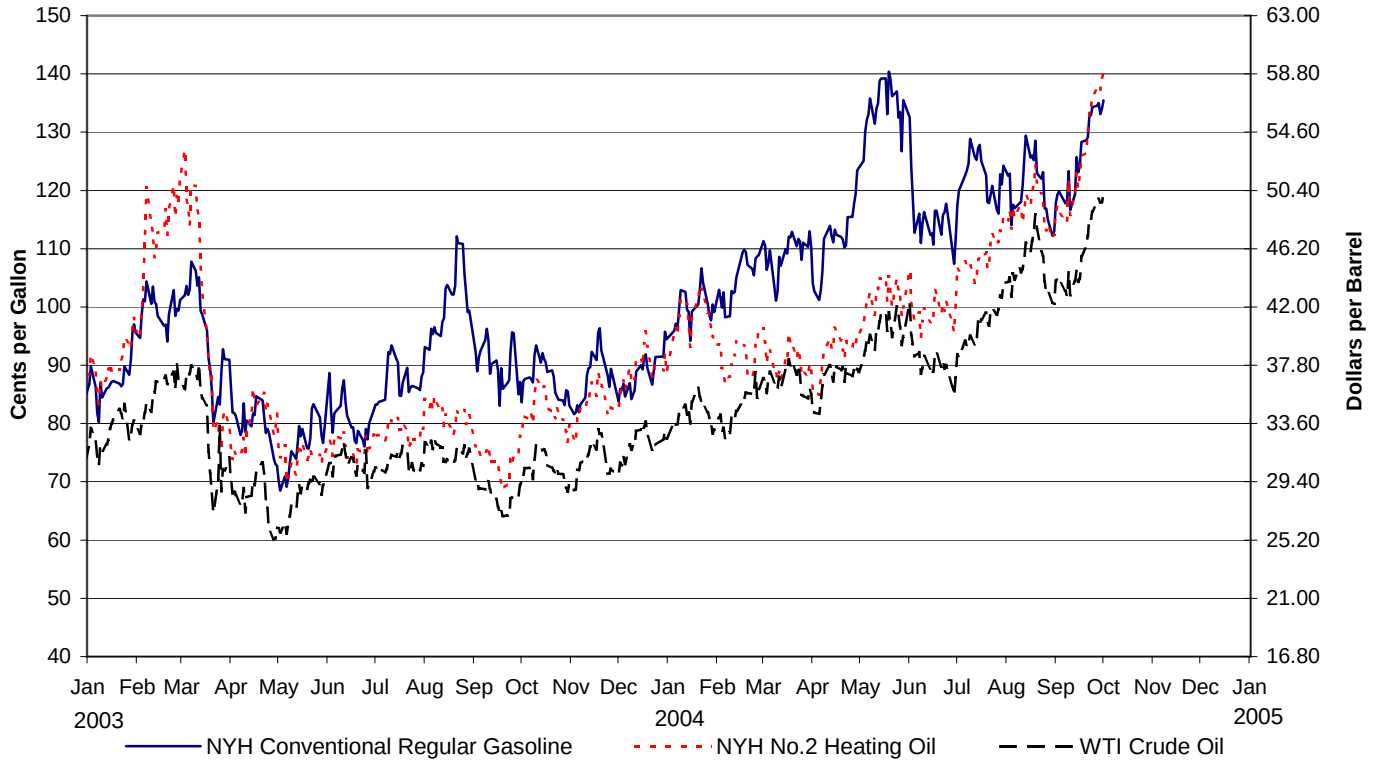
NA=Not Available.

Notes: Monthly and weekly prices are calculated by EIA from daily data. See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.

See Appendix A, Technical Note 1, page 40, for more information about the data in this table.

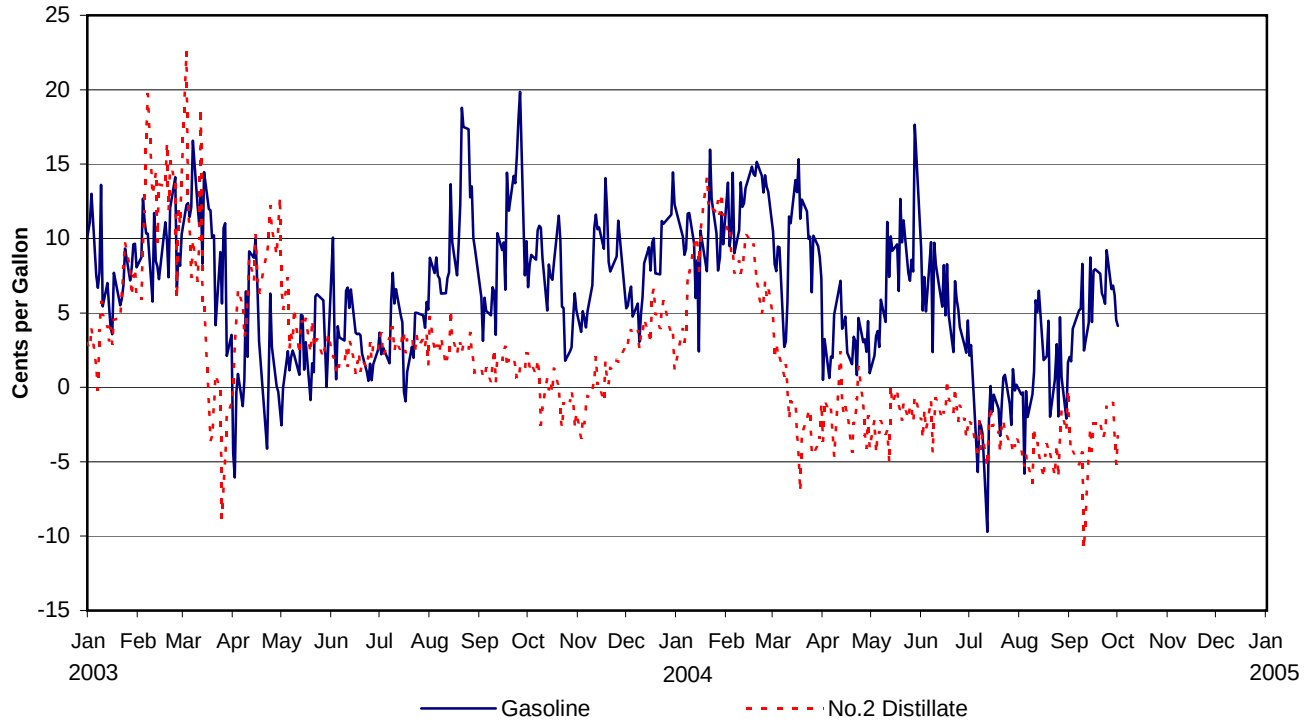
Source: See page 33.

Figure 11. Daily Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Spot Prices, January 2003 to Present



Note: See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.
Source: See page 33.

Figure 12. Daily Trans-Atlantic Spot Product Price Differentials: New York Harbor less Rotterdam (ARA), January 2003 to Present



Notes: See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations. See Appendix A, Technical Note 1, page 40, for more information about the data in this graph.
Source: See page 33.

Table 15. Spot Prices of Low-Sulfur Diesel, Kerosene-Type Jet, Residual Fuels, and Propane, January 2003 to Present

(Cents per Gallon)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2003												
No. 2 Distillate												
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	90.83	114.01	101.89	80.79	75.59	77.09	80.08	82.86	75.31	83.93	84.56	89.29
U.S. Gulf Coast	88.25	106.21	89.81	74.15	71.52	74.99	77.95	82.01	73.64	81.04	81.49	85.17
Los Angeles	87.08	104.26	101.88	78.81	73.81	78.81	84.73	94.19	78.38	83.77	88.36	94.00
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	91.42	115.05	98.18	79.13	76.13	77.17	80.85	84.70	76.17	84.52	86.08	91.74
U.S. Gulf Coast	88.67	105.54	89.32	74.32	71.36	74.76	77.99	82.27	73.84	81.98	83.06	87.65
Los Angeles	93.07	105.17	97.93	82.08	72.57	75.14	83.64	93.56	78.89	87.39	93.47	99.96
Rotterdam (ARA)	87.34	103.17	101.00	75.56	72.76	75.76	79.00	82.98	77.21	86.96	90.44	94.32
Singapore	81.46	93.71	84.92	66.55	67.01	68.10	70.61	79.70	74.75	80.32	85.25	88.97
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	75.30	83.10	75.60	56.99	58.32	59.59	65.40	65.75	59.88	61.80	62.06	61.59
U.S. Gulf Coast	73.60	81.36	78.87	58.65	60.79	64.97	69.86	67.16	59.20	65.45	64.52	61.30
Los Angeles	68.79	68.79	68.79	68.79	68.79	68.79	74.79	66.32	65.39	62.67	62.04	62.18
Rotterdam (ARA)	66.41	76.92	67.82	57.30	53.98	62.89	63.79	64.89	59.90	60.53	57.99	51.67
Singapore	67.24	73.77	66.71	57.40	58.81	61.19	64.68	61.78	58.85	60.75	59.76	59.42
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	60.56	77.46	62.27	50.40	54.12	55.85	53.00	54.78	51.92	55.28	54.69	62.78
Conway	57.71	72.20	56.87	50.23	55.37	59.51	58.92	63.67	59.41	65.17	58.36	64.33
Northwest Europe	68.38	82.77	67.06	47.26	42.82	49.79	48.83	49.81	49.69	55.28	58.52	59.60
2004												
No. 2 Distillate												
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	98.64	95.04	95.13	96.24	105.46	101.81	111.85	120.69	132.50			
U.S. Gulf Coast	95.38	90.98	94.82	95.10	101.89	99.26	109.36	118.62	130.32			
Los Angeles	96.26	112.42	106.75	131.48	135.93	116.62	126.71	126.27	142.31			
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	103.05	101.13	97.44	100.92	117.54	104.78	117.56	124.95	138.75			
U.S. Gulf Coast	99.83	93.35	94.66	97.28	109.18	103.19	114.47	122.69	136.21			
Los Angeles	106.18	111.05	108.20	125.79	131.43	111.95	125.77	130.81	144.23			
Rotterdam (ARA)	96.85	92.69	97.07	104.07	114.74	108.52	119.50	132.88	140.34			
Singapore	94.65	88.84	89.85	97.42	109.23	102.89	114.42	124.51	131.73			
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	66.98	62.93	58.86	61.01	71.85	70.65	66.69	66.59	66.20			
U.S. Gulf Coast	61.80	58.60	57.64	65.29	71.12	66.44	63.28	62.57	63.47			
Los Angeles	69.26	67.15	66.94	69.57	73.86	79.49	75.57	79.50	76.32			
Rotterdam (ARA)	55.28	51.84	58.16	57.39	63.96	60.36	60.56	59.11	58.22			
Singapore	63.06	62.48	61.88	64.23	69.83	67.69	68.56	71.21	68.58			
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	74.52	70.44	58.46	60.67	67.68	67.02	74.14	83.69	80.17			
Conway	67.66	62.06	56.34	58.70	64.61	64.39	71.70	86.48	81.97			
Northwest Europe	63.70	57.56	61.24	60.20	63.92	60.12	61.59	77.71	82.03			

	Average for Week Ending:		Daily:									
2004	**9/10**	**9/17**	Mon **9/20**	Tue **9/21**	Wed **9/22**	Thu **9/23**	Fri **9/24**	Mon **9/27**	Tue **9/28**	Wed **9/29**	Thu **9/30**	Fri **10/1**
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	122.90	129.49	134.05	137.96	142.36	142.80	142.30	144.10	143.75	143.55	146.05	147.68
U.S. Gulf Coast	122.01	127.60	131.98	136.21	137.99	139.58	139.53	140.77	140.53	140.13	140.80	143.30
Los Angeles	132.00	140.70	146.00	148.00	152.50	153.50	153.00	154.00	152.50	153.50	152.50	153.50
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	128.74	135.36	137.80	142.46	148.36	149.05	150.18	152.48	151.63	151.43	153.42	154.80
U.S. Gulf Coast	126.02	133.94	137.05	139.46	143.11	144.30	145.55	149.39	150.40	151.00	149.05	151.30
Los Angeles	132.94	142.90	147.50	148.50	152.50	154.00	155.00	156.50	156.50	156.50	157.50	156.50
Rotterdam (ARA)	135.05	138.70	140.73	144.50	147.45	146.17	145.79	146.54	146.24	147.15	155.00	153.79
Singapore	125.67	130.38	133.33	133.81	137.26	138.69	140.00	141.55	142.14	140.48	140.48	140.83
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	64.74	64.71	66.02	66.38	67.57	68.17	68.17	68.17	68.76	69.12	69.36	69.60
U.S. Gulf Coast	61.44	63.00	62.93	62.93	64.29	65.79	65.79	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.98	67.57
Los Angeles	76.94	74.85	75.38	71.05	75.57	76.51	76.51	76.51	76.51	77.27	79.72	81.98
Rotterdam (ARA)	56.57	59.14	59.18	59.55	59.18	58.99	60.12	59.93	59.74	59.93	60.31	62.94
Singapore	67.80	67.41	67.99	68.03	68.26	68.81	69.50	70.15	71.67	71.30	71.16	71.76
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	77.68	78.16	78.82	80.75	82.25	82.25	82.50	84.75	84.94	84.00	83.57	83.69
Conway	79.97	79.95	80.25	82.07	82.94	83.13	83.13	85.19	86.50	85.32	84.88	85.07
Northwest Europe	78.67	79.63	NA	NA	NA	NA	86.34	NA	NA	NA	NA	89.22

NA=Not Available.

Notes: Monthly and weekly prices are calculated by EIA from daily data. See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.

See Appendix A, Technical Note 1, page 40, for more information about the data in this table.

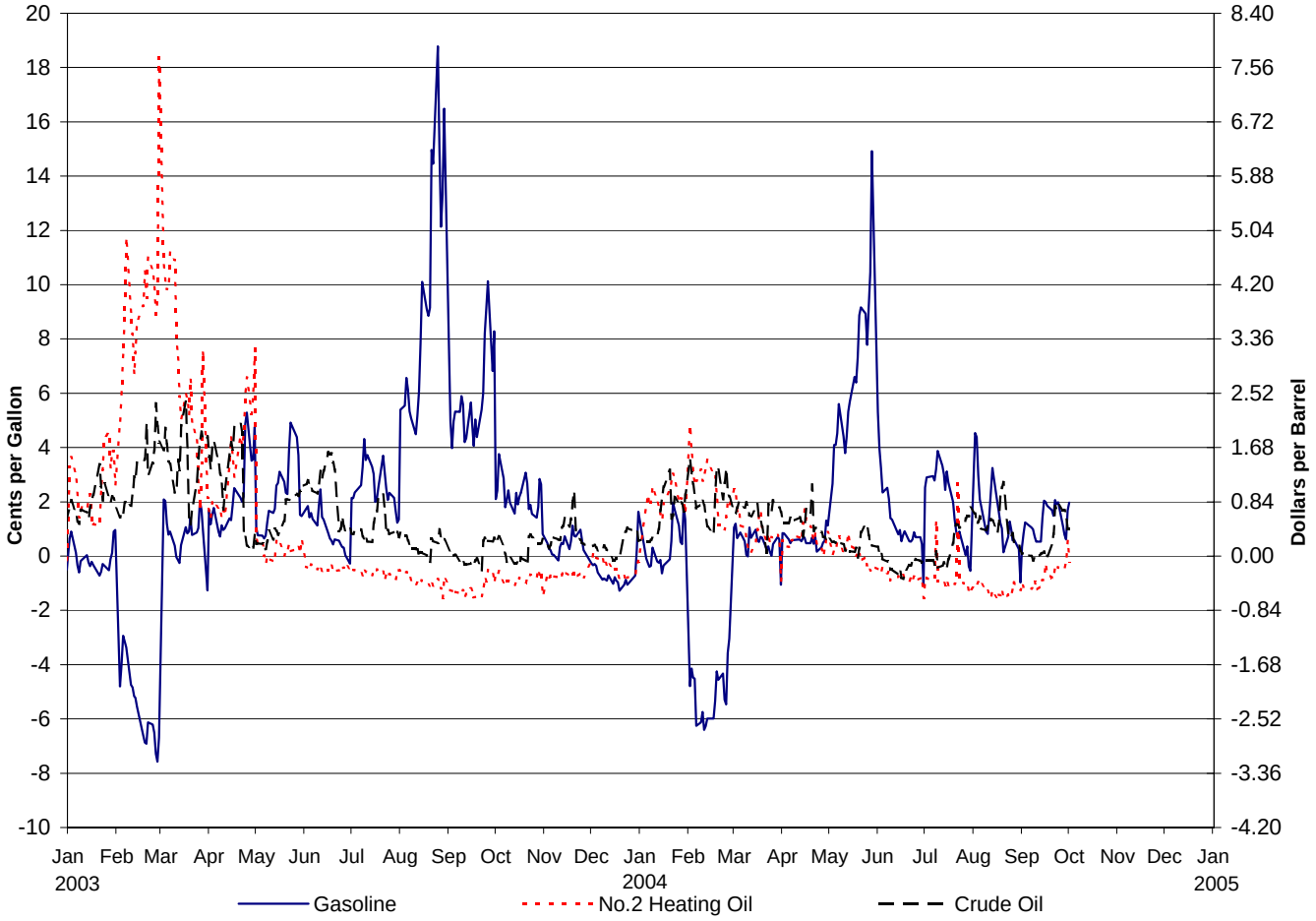
Source: See page 33.

Table 16. NYMEX Futures Prices of Crude Oil, Motor Gasoline, No. 2 Heating Oil, and Propane
(Crude Oil in Dollars per Barrel, all others in Cents per Gallon)

	Mon 9/20/2004	Tue 9/21/2004	Wed 9/22/2004	Thu 9/23/2004	Fri 9/24/2004	Mon 9/27/2004	Tue 9/28/2004	Wed 9/29/2004	Thu 9/30/2004	Fri 10/1/2004
Crude Oil (WTI, Cushing, Oklahoma)										
October-2004	46.35	47.10	Expired							
November-2004	46.19	46.76	48.35	48.46	48.88	49.64	49.90	49.51	49.64	50.12
December-2004	45.59	46.16	47.58	47.73	48.08	48.93	49.19	48.91	49.21	49.69
January-2005	44.97	45.52	46.89	47.07	47.42	48.26	48.49	48.27	48.58	49.06
Regular Gasoline (Reformulated, New York Harbor)										
October-2004	127.45	128.96	134.30	134.32	134.82	134.63	135.79	133.60	134.44	Expired
November-2004	125.76	127.48	132.24	132.41	132.84	133.52	135.00	132.99	132.76	135.22
December-2004	123.11	124.78	128.64	128.71	129.84	131.07	132.40	130.99	130.96	133.25
January-2005	122.41	124.08	127.59	127.61	128.94	130.37	131.60	130.49	130.51	132.58
No. 2 Heating Oil (New York Harbor)										
October-2004	126.59	130.29	134.44	135.29	135.79	136.80	137.78	137.38	139.17	Expired
November-2004	127.39	131.05	134.81	135.67	136.21	137.24	138.19	137.61	138.61	139.58
December-2004	127.84	131.30	134.96	135.82	136.41	137.54	138.49	137.86	138.71	139.76
January-2005	127.99	131.25	134.76	135.47	136.06	137.29	138.24	137.66	138.41	139.46
Propane (Mont Belvieu, Texas)										
October-2004	78.50	81.00	82.50	82.25	82.25	83.50	84.85	83.60	83.35	Expired
November-2004	78.55	81.15	82.75	82.50	82.50	83.50	85.00	83.75	83.50	83.50
December-2004	78.75	81.35	83.00	82.75	82.75	83.50	85.25	84.00	83.75	83.75
January-2005	79.00	81.50	83.25	83.00	83.00	83.50	85.50	84.25	84.00	84.00

NA=Not Available.
Note: See Appendix A, Technical Note 2, page 40, for more information about the data in this table.
Source: See page 33.

Figure 13. Daily Futures Price Differentials: First Delivery Month Less Second Delivery Month, January 2003 to Present



NA=Not Available.
Note: See Appendix A, Technical Note 3, page 40, for more information about the data in this graph.
Source: See page 33.

Table 17. U.S. Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, January 2003 to Present
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2003												
Motor Gasoline	150.0	165.5	173.4	163.3	153.9	153.3	155.4	166.1	172.1	160.6	155.5	152.2
Conventional Areas	146.4	162.2	167.5	155.7	147.7	148.9	151.9	162.5	165.4	155.1	151.2	148.8
RFG Areas	157.1	172.0	185.2	178.3	166.4	162.4	162.7	173.2	185.6	171.8	164.1	159.1
Regular	145.8	161.3	169.3	158.9	149.7	149.3	151.3	162.0	167.9	156.4	151.2	147.9
East Coast (PADD I)	146.2	159.3	163.6	155.0	146.1	144.8	148.4	157.6	166.2	156.7	151.2	148.9
New England (PADD IA)	151.5	163.6	167.9	161.8	153.5	150.5	152.4	162.0	177.1	167.7	158.4	154.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	151.2	162.5	167.4	161.1	153.0	148.7	150.5	159.5	173.9	165.5	158.7	154.7
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	140.9	155.5	159.4	148.5	138.6	140.2	145.7	154.8	157.2	146.8	143.5	142.9
Midwest (PADD II)	144.0	160.5	163.2	148.5	144.1	147.3	148.1	160.6	161.2	152.6	148.0	143.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	140.5	154.8	158.6	147.8	137.9	138.5	142.8	151.3	153.0	142.5	139.8	139.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	141.9	157.2	166.2	158.6	151.1	150.2	153.8	164.1	170.4	158.3	155.1	149.9
West Coast (PADD V)	153.4	173.0	200.5	194.1	176.4	171.4	170.3	183.1	196.6	175.1	166.8	161.2
Midgrade	155.5	170.9	179.2	169.4	159.5	158.6	160.9	171.4	177.7	166.0	160.8	157.7
Premium	165.0	179.8	187.5	178.0	168.6	167.4	169.7	179.9	186.5	175.3	170.2	167.3
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	148.8	165.4	170.8	153.3	145.1	142.4	143.5	148.7	146.7	148.1	148.2	149.0
East Coast (PADD I)	151.4	169.9	177.0	160.0	149.7	143.7	144.2	147.4	145.8	147.4	147.9	149.9
New England (PADD IA)	159.0	181.3	193.2	169.6	160.1	156.3	156.3	157.3	156.4	157.7	158.7	162.8
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	159.4	179.3	189.9	169.7	160.4	154.9	154.0	156.7	156.3	157.8	158.6	160.7
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	147.3	164.9	169.9	155.0	144.1	137.7	138.9	142.5	140.3	142.1	142.4	144.1
Midwest (PADD II)	147.3	163.9	166.1	149.5	143.6	140.9	140.8	146.4	145.0	148.2	147.0	146.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	145.9	162.1	163.7	144.3	137.5	136.7	138.3	143.5	140.7	142.8	143.1	144.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	145.1	159.5	174.0	158.0	148.9	144.7	146.5	151.5	153.1	151.6	154.1	152.9
West Coast (PADD V)	153.4	167.9	181.6	161.3	150.1	152.7	158.3	166.6	161.2	156.8	159.1	162.9
California	157.9	172.5	181.8	165.0	154.3	158.1	163.5	172.5	165.6	162.2	163.9	168.1
2004												
Motor Gasoline	161.4	169.0	177.8	183.9	202.3	201.3	195.4	192.0	191.2			
Conventional Areas	159.5	165.4	172.8	179.4	198.1	195.0	190.2	188.0	188.0			
RFG Areas	165.4	176.3	188.1	193.0	210.8	214.0	206.0	200.2	197.9			
Regular	157.2	164.8	173.6	179.8	198.3	196.9	191.1	187.8	187.0			
East Coast (PADD I)	157.9	164.1	170.7	175.1	194.9	198.2	191.2	186.9	185.9			
New England (PADD IA)	161.0	167.3	173.0	175.2	198.8	206.5	195.9	192.5	189.4			
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	160.5	167.2	173.9	177.0	199.1	204.3	196.5	192.5	189.5			
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	155.0	160.7	167.5	173.6	190.5	191.2	185.8	181.1	182.1			
Midwest (PADD II)	156.0	161.8	168.0	175.5	195.6	187.2	185.2	184.5	183.8			
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	149.9	155.5	161.5	168.2	185.8	186.0	180.3	178.7	177.0			
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	153.1	158.3	171.8	183.1	197.6	196.5	191.4	189.9	188.4			
West Coast (PADD V)	165.5	181.5	201.4	207.4	222.1	222.4	211.6	203.7	204.2			
Midgrade	166.7	174.4	183.6	189.5	207.5	206.9	200.9	197.4	196.7			
Premium	176.3	183.7	192.3	197.9	215.9	216.2	210.4	206.7	205.9			
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	155.1	158.2	162.9	169.2	174.6	171.1	173.9	183.3	191.7			
East Coast (PADD I)	158.4	160.9	163.5	164.9	168.9	169.0	172.0	182.0	191.2			
New England (PADD IA)	172.5	177.3	176.0	175.4	178.9	180.9	181.8	191.1	199.8			
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	168.8	173.4	173.4	173.0	177.9	178.1	181.2	190.6	198.4			
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	152.7	154.1	158.0	160.5	164.1	164.0	167.2	177.4	187.4			
Midwest (PADD II)	152.0	154.4	159.6	164.8	167.7	165.9	169.3	180.1	188.9			
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	151.6	153.0	156.8	161.6	165.4	163.4	166.9	178.0	187.1			
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	153.9	155.3	164.2	178.9	193.3	186.3	179.7	186.9	194.3			
West Coast (PADD V)	163.5	174.3	182.2	203.2	219.1	199.7	202.9	204.1	208.4			
California	167.7	180.9	189.7	217.1	228.4	205.6	209.8	212.8	216.4			

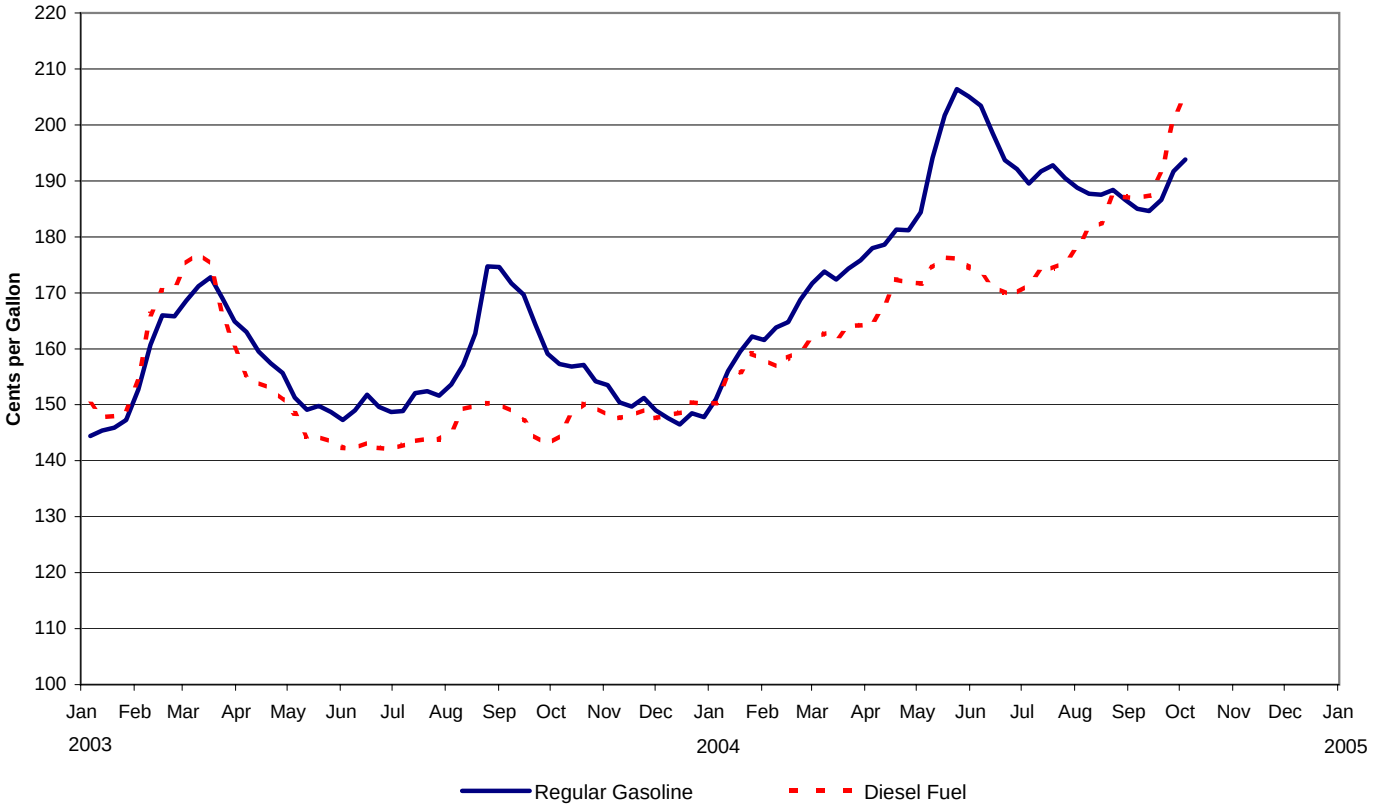
See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. U.S. Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, January 2003 to Present (Continued)
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	7/19	7/26	8/2	8/9	8/16	8/23	8/30	9/6	9/13	9/20	9/27	10/4
2004												
Motor Gasoline	197.1	194.8	193.0	192.0	191.7	192.6	190.9	189.3	188.9	190.8	195.9	198.0
Conventional Areas	192.6	190.1	188.5	187.8	188.1	189.2	186.6	185.4	185.2	187.8	193.4	194.1
RFG Areas	206.2	204.3	202.2	200.5	199.2	199.5	199.7	197.3	196.3	196.9	200.9	205.8
Regular	192.8	190.5	188.8	187.7	187.5	188.4	186.6	185.0	184.6	186.6	191.7	193.8
East Coast (PADD I)	192.1	190.9	188.4	186.9	186.4	187.1	185.8	184.9	183.9	184.9	189.8	192.1
New England (PADD IA)	195.5	194.0	193.3	192.2	192.0	193.1	191.7	189.7	188.2	187.6	192.1	195.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	197.0	195.6	194.3	192.7	191.8	192.6	191.0	189.0	187.9	188.7	192.3	195.1
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	187.3	186.5	182.5	181.1	180.6	181.2	180.2	180.4	179.6	181.2	187.2	189.0
Midwest (PADD II)	189.2	184.6	184.4	184.6	186.1	186.3	181.0	179.3	180.3	184.8	190.6	189.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	181.8	180.6	179.0	178.1	178.3	180.2	178.0	175.4	174.4	175.7	182.4	183.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	192.6	192.0	190.8	190.0	188.9	190.1	189.6	188.6	187.7	187.7	189.5	192.1
West Coast (PADD V)	211.3	209.1	206.2	203.5	200.9	202.0	206.0	204.1	202.5	203.4	206.6	214.6
Midgrade	202.5	200.3	198.5	197.3	197.0	197.8	196.4	194.9	194.5	196.2	201.2	203.5
Premium	211.9	209.7	207.8	206.8	206.4	207.1	205.6	204.3	203.7	205.4	210.3	212.5
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	174.4	175.4	178.0	181.4	182.5	187.4	187.1	186.9	187.4	191.2	201.2	205.3
East Coast (PADD I)	172.7	173.7	176.5	180.3	181.1	186.1	185.8	185.8	186.7	190.5	201.9	205.8
New England (PADD IA)	182.2	183.6	185.7	188.9	191.0	194.4	195.6	194.9	195.4	198.8	210.2	215.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	182.0	182.8	185.6	189.1	190.3	194.4	193.7	193.3	193.8	197.3	209.2	214.4
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	167.8	168.9	171.7	175.8	176.3	181.8	181.5	181.8	182.9	186.8	198.1	201.3
Midwest (PADD II)	169.9	170.9	173.8	178.1	179.7	184.6	184.4	184.5	184.7	188.2	198.2	201.9
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	167.4	169.1	172.2	175.6	176.5	183.3	182.4	181.9	182.6	186.8	197.1	200.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	179.7	180.9	182.3	184.9	186.2	189.6	191.5	191.8	191.9	193.7	199.9	206.5
West Coast (PADD V)	203.3	203.1	203.6	203.0	202.9	206.1	205.1	203.8	204.0	208.8	216.9	223.8
California	209.6	210.7	211.5	211.3	211.3	215.3	214.8	213.6	213.1	215.2	223.6	229.0

NA=Not Available.
Notes: See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations. See Appendix A, Technical Note 4, page 40, for more information about data in this table.
Sources: See page 33.

Figure 14. U.S. Average Retail Regular Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, January 2003 to Present
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)



NA=Not Available.
Note: See Appendix A, Technical Note 4, page 40, for more information about data in this graph.
Sources: See page 33.

Sources

Table 1
- Current Year Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, -804,and -805, and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Previous Year Data: Estimates based on EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* and EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Product Supplied and Losses, Natural Gas Liquids Production, Other Liquid New Supply, and Processing Gain are estimates based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* except for exports, Crude Oil Production, and Other Oils Stocks. See Appendix A for explanation of their estimates.

Table 2
- Monthly Data: 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2004, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for operable capacity for January 2004 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 2003.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800. Operable Capacity estimate is based on data published for the most recent *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Figure 1
- Monthly Data: 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2004, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*; except for operable capacity for January 2004 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 2003.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800, and -805.

Figure 2
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1996-2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Monthly Data: 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2004, EIA*, Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802 and -803.

Table 3
- Monthly Data: 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2004, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, and -803. Other Oils estimate is based on estimation methodology in Appendix A.

Figure 3
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1996-2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Monthly Data: 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2004, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 4
- Monthly Data: 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2004, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 4
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1996-2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Monthly Data: 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2004, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 5
- Monthly Data: 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2004, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 5
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1996-2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2004, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 6
- Monthly Data: 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2004, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 6
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1996-2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Monthly Data: 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2004, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 7
- Monthly Data: 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2004, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 7
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1996-2002, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Monthly Data: 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2004, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly.*
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 8 and Figure 8
- Monthly Data: 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2004, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804. Total exports estimate is based on data published in the most recent *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Table 9 and Figure 9
- Monthly Data: 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2004, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Table 10 and Figure 10
- Monthly Data: 2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2004, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, -804, and -805.

Table 11
- Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, - 802, -803, -804, and -805.

Table 12
- Current Year Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, -804, and -805,and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Previous Year Data: Estimates based on EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual* and EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Product Supplied and Losses, Natural Gas Liquids Production, Other Liquid New Supply, and Processing Gain are estimates based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* except for exports, Crude Oil Production, and Other Oils Stocks. See Appendix A for explanation of their estimates.

Table 13
- EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Integrated Energy Statistics Division.
- Platt's Oilgram Price Report.
- Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.
- Oil and Gas Journal.
- Wall Street Journal.
- Oil Market Intelligence.
- Natural Resources Canada
- Petroleum Place (www.petroleumplace.com)

Table 14 and Figures 11 and 12
- Reuters Ltd.

Table 15
- Reuters Ltd.

Table 16 and Figure 13
- Crude Oil Futures: New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX), and Products: Reuters Ltd.

Table 17 and Figure 14
- Motor Gasoline: Form EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey", and On-Highway Diesel: Form EIA-888, "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey".

Appendix A

Explanatory Notes

Survey Design And Estimation Methods

The data presented in this publication include data collected by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on weekly and monthly surveys, and data released by Reuters Ltd. Weekly supply data are derived from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) which comprises six surveys: the "Weekly Refinery and Fractionator Report" (EIA–800); the "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report" (EIA–801); the "Weekly Product Pipeline Report" (EIA–802); the "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA–803); and the "Weekly Imports Report" (EIA–804); and the "Weekly Terminal Blenders Report" (EIA-805). The EIA weekly reporting system, as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System, was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. In the WPSRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, motor gasoline blending operations, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA–800, EIA-801, EIA-802, EIA-803, and EIA-805 companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA–804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

EIA price data contained in this report are derived from 2 weekly telephone surveys and 3 monthly surveys. The weekly surveys, EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey," and EIA-888, "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey," provide timely information on national and regional retail prices of gasoline and on-highway diesel fuel. The monthly surveys collect volume weighted price data for crude oil and petroleum products, the EIA-14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report," EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report," and EIA-782B, "Resellers'/Retailers' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report." In order to provide a comprehensive summary of current conditions in petroleum markets, spot and futures prices as reported by Reuters Ltd. are also included.

Sample Frame

WPSRS Forms: EIA-800 through EIA-805

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPSRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly. All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The frame from which the EIA-800 sample is drawn includes all operating and idle petroleum refineries and fractionators in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA–801 sample frame includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its possessions that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The EIA–802 sample frame includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the 50 States and the District of Columbia that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA–802 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The EIA–803 sample frame consists of all companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The frame from which the EIA-804 sample is drawn includes importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the 50 States and the District of Columbia including imports of petroleum products from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. The frame from which the EIA-805 sample is drawn includes all operating and idle motor gasoline blending plants in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

From April 1990 through March 2004, weekly propane data were collected on Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey." The sample frame for the EIA-807 was selected from the universe of companies that reported on monthly surveys for a limited geographic region, that included Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts I, Sub PADDS, II, and III. Beginning with the first report period in April 2004, the collection of weekly propane data began using existing Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSR) surveys in place of the discontinued Form EIA-807. At this same time, data for propane exports, from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, were included, while the sample of companies was expanded slightly, allowing for the calculation of a propane supply/disposition balance on a weekly basis. However, except for national totals for each propane supply/disposition component, publication of regional propane data remains unchanged from those published in earlier WPSR reports.

Sampling Designs

The sampling procedure used for the surveys in the WPSRS 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 some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published.

	Weekly Form	June 2004 Frame Size	Weekly Sample Size
Refiners Refineries)	EIA-800	158	131
Bulk Terminals	EIA-801	239	94
Product Pipelines	EIA-802	77	45
Crude Oil Stock Holders	EIA-803	144	56
Importers	EIA-804	170	86
Terminal Blenders	EIA-805	247	144

The geographic areas were defined as (a) the 24 States in which No. 2 distillate was a significant heating source and 50 States and the District of Columbia for residual and motor gasoline, (b) the 25 States in which propane was a significant energy source, or as (c) the PAD Districts for districts where not all State estimates are provided. The type-of-sale classifications were retail and resale for motor gasoline and residual fuel oil, and residential and nonresidential retail and wholesale for distillate and propane. Four volume-of-sales strata (certainty, zero, low, and high) were defined with volume boundaries differing by State, sales type, and product.

The EIA-878 computer assisted telephone survey collects price data each Monday morning from a sample of approximately 800 gasoline outlets drawn from a frame of approximately 115,000 retail gasoline outlets. The gasoline outlet sample was selected using area sampling by first sampling counties in the U.S., and then, sampling the outlets from the gasoline outlet frame within those counties within each sampling cell.[1] The standard deviations of gasoline prices for each of the sampling cells based on the previous sample's data, and the number of stations in operation as reported in the Census Bureau's *County Business Patterns (CBP)* were used to determine the required number of outlets to be sampled. The outlets were then randomly selected from the outlet frame within the sampling cells. Data shown prior to May 26, 2003, before the development of the outlet frame, were collected from a previous sample. The previous sample had a two-phase design that used probability proportional to size sampling, based on companies' retail sales of gasoline reported on the EIA-782 monthly survey. Sampled companies were contacted to determine the locations of outlets owned by the company, and the locations were then sampled randomly within the sampled companies. Further details of this previous design are contained in a published paper that can be found at:

http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/weekly_on_highway_diesel_prices/current/html/2cycasr.htm

The EIA-878 weekly gasoline outlet prices are averaged using sample weights constructed based on the sampled outlet's number of pumps, a proxy for sales volume. These weights are applied each week to the reported outlet gasoline prices to obtain averages for the specific formulations, grades and geographic areas. Weights used in aggregating grades, formulations and geographic areas were derived using volume data from the EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Prime Suppliers Sales of Petroleum Products Sold for Local Consumption", and demographic data from the Bureau of the Census and Department of Transportation on population, number of gasoline stations and number of vehicles. Data shown prior to May 26, 2003 were calculated using a simple average for estimating average prices for city and state gasoline prices, but required volume weighted prices for more aggregated published areas with respect to geography, formulation, and grade.

The EIA-888 telephone survey collects price data from a selected sample of 350 retail on-highway diesel fuel outlets. The sample for the survey was designed to yield price estimates at the PADD, sub-PADD and national level, and for the state of California. A 1 cent standard error was targeted for PADDs 1, 2 and 3, and 1.5 cents for PADDs 4, 5, sub-PADDs 1A, 1B, 1C, and the state of California. Standard errors for determining the sample size were estimated using data from the EIA-888 survey. The EIA-888 sample was derived as a probability proportional to size subsample of the respondents from the EIA-782A and EIA-782B sample who reported on-highway diesel fuel sales where the reported volume was the company size. Specific outlets within a company were selected using probability proportional to size sampling according to data provided by the company when initiated to the survey.

Collection Methods

Survey data for the WPSRS are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, facsimile, and electronic transmission on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report week, 7:00 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered. Survey data are collected weekly by telephone and facsimile for the EIA-878 and EIA-888. It is mandatory for each monthly respondent to submit completed forms to EIA no later than 30 calendar days after the close of each reference month. For the EIA-878 and EIA-888 surveys, data are mostly collected through a Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) survey processing system on Monday of each week as of 8:00 a.m. local time. If Monday is a holiday, the calls are made on the next business day, however, the Monday price is recorded.

Data Processing

Data collected through WPSRS are received, logged into an automated Survey Control File, keyed and processed through an edit program. Data that fail the edits are resolved through telephone calls to the respondents. Statistical reports, including publication tables, are generated using only acceptable and

1 Sampling cells are the smallest basic geopgraphical units formed by the boundaries of the geographic and formulation areas for which average prices are published. Sampling cells are mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive.

verified data. Imputation is performed for nonrespondents and for data that fail the edits. Data from the EIA-878 and EIA-888 telephone surveys are received over the telephone and entered on-line at collection time by the interviewer and edited.

Estimation And Imputation

Survey data gathered from the respondents invariably contain incomplete reporting, nonresponse, and values that fail editing. Imputation for nonrespondents in the WPSRS data base is performed after the company reports have been checked and entered into the system. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent weekly reported values for this specific company. The imputed values are treated like reported values in the estimation procedure, which calculates ratio estimates of the weekly totals. First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in a geographic region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_s.) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s.) Finally, let M_t be the sum of most recent month's data for the product as reported by all companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies, W_t, is given by:

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \bullet W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production. To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of total weekly imports is the product of the smoothed ratio and the sum of the weekly reported values and imputed values.

EIA-878 outlet prices are weighted by the estimated volume per outlet for each formulation and grade of gasoline, and by PADD. EIA-888 outlet prices have a constant weight within a PADD, sub-PADD and the state of California. Average prices are weighted by their respective volume percent of the U.S. volume of retail on-highway diesel fuel sales to derive the national average price.

Response Rates

The response rate at the close of business on the filing deadline day is about 80 percent for the EIA−800, 75 percent for the EIA−801, 95 percent for the EIA−802, 80 percent for the EIA−803, and greater than 95 percent for the EIA−804, and about 80 percent for the EIA-805. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 98 percent and 100 percent. The response rates on Forms EIA-878, and EIA-888 are usually 98 to 100 percent.

Reliability Of Data

There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling and nonsampling. Sampling errors occur because observations are made only on a sample, not on the entire population. Non-sampling errors can be attributed to many sources in the collection and processing of data. The accuracy of survey results is determined by the joint effects of sampling and nonsampling errors.

Measures Of Sampling Variability

Tables showing data from the EIA-878, and EIA-888 surveys utilize a sample of resellers and retailers and, therefore, have sampling error. The particular sample used for each of the EIA-878, and EIA-888 surveys is one of a large number of all possible samples that could have been selected using the same design. Estimates derived from the different possible samples would differ from each other. The average of these estimates would be close to the estimate derived from a complete enumeration of the population (a census), assuming that a complete enumeration has the same nonsampling errors as the sample survey. The sampling error, or standard error of the estimate, is a measure of the variability among the estimates from all possible samples of the same size and design and, thus, is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the results of a complete enumeration.

Nonsampling Errors

Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources such as incorrect reporting by respondents, mistakes in recording or coding the data, and other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation for missing data.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the Energy Information Administration to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any other Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on the 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 this form will be kept confidential and not be disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. §552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. §1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. §1905.

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.

Estimation Of Domestic Crude Oil Production

Monthly data on crude oil production for States are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of crude oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly crude oil production information becomes available. In order to present more timely crude oil production volumes, the Energy Information Administration prepares weekly crude oil production estimates which are based on historical production patterns and, where available, other data such as pipeline runs from the Alaskan North Slope during the week. These weekly estimates are presented as the weekly and 4-week average crude oil production volumes shown in this publication. Cumulative crude oil production volumes shown in the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet include revised estimates published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Estimation Of Exports

Official U.S. exports statistics for crude oil and petroleum products are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. The EIA obtains these data on a monthly basis approximately 10 weeks after the close of the reporting month. 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 exports 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. Because of the reduction in volume of crude oil exports, and a shift in the country distribution, a new model was implemented on November 2, 2001 to determine the expected volume of crude oil exports.

Estimation Of Other Oils Stocks

Data are derived by (1) computing an average daily rate of stock change for the minor products for each month based on monthly data for the past 6 years; (2) using this daily rate and the minor stock levels from the most recent monthly publication to estimate the minor product stock level for the current period. Year ago data are interpolated from published monthly stock levels.

Initial Estimates of Petroleum Prices

The initial estimates are forecasts of U.S. and PADD prices for crude oil and selected petroleum products published in the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly* (PMM) (See Table IE1). The initial estimates are published 1-2 months ahead of the normal publication schedule for the *PMM*. The initial estimates are forecasted using an autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) transfer function model. The initial estimate is calculated based on its own past values and present and past values of other related time series, such as spot prices and heating degree-days. At least 5 years of data are used to obtain the forecasts.

One method of forecast evaluation is to compare actual to one month ahead forecast values for a 12 month period. Then, the Average Absolute Differences (AAD) are calculated. This provides a good indicator of the error associated with the forecasts. For the period January 1997 to December 1998, the forecasted values were within 2 cents of the actual value for 85% of the petroleum products and within 30 cents of the actual value for all the crude oil forecasts.

Data Assessment

The principal objective of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System is to provide an accurate picture of petroleum industry activities and of the availability of petroleum products nationwide from primary distribution channels. The weekly data, which are based on sample estimates stemming largely from preliminary company data, serve as leading indicators of the monthly data. The weekly data are not expected to have the same level of accuracy as the preliminary monthly data when compared with final monthly data. However, the weekly data are expected to exhibit like trends and product flows characteristic of the preliminary and final monthly data.

To assess the accuracy of weekly statistics, monthly estimates derived from weekly estimates are compared with the final monthly aggregates published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*. Although final monthly data are still subject to error, they have been thoroughly reviewed and edited, they reflect all revisions made during the year and they are considered to be the most accurate data available. The mean absolute percent error provides a measure of the average revisions relative to the aggregates being measured for a variable. The mean absolute percent error for 2002 weekly data was less than 2 percent for 27 of the 61 major petroleum variables analyzed. Many of the variables with mean absolute percent errors of 2 percent or more were for refined products imports series. The mean absolute percent error for total weekly refined products imports was 5.17 percent for 2002. It should be noted that products imports data are highly variable and cannot be estimated from a sample with the same precision as other petroleum variables. Weekly estimates for refined products

imports are almost always low because small companies, which are not in the weekly sample, generally import large volumes of finished products only a few times during the year.

An analytical article, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data," which assesses the differences between preliminary and final data on the 61 major petroleum variables, is published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* once each year.

Interpretation And Derivation Of Average Inventory Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgments of critical levels. Methods used in developing the average inventory levels and lower operational inventory are described below.

Average Inventory Levels

The graphs displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and propane provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" for the most recent 5-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation for the past 7 years. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are estimated with a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X−11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., the same seasonal factor is used for each January during the 7-year period) 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 annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors are updated annually in October, using the 7 most recent years' final monthly data. The seasonal factors are used to deseasonalize data from the most recent 5-year period (January-December or July-June) in order to determine a deseasonalized average band. The average of the deseasonalized 60-month series is the midpoint of the band, and two standard deviations of the series (adjusting first for extreme points) is its width. When the seasonal factors are added back in (the upper curve is the midpoint plus one standard deviation plus the seasonal factor, and the lower curve is the midpoint minus one standard deviation plus the seasonal factor), the "average range" shown on the graphs reflects the actual data. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October (Table A1).

Lower Operational Inventory

The lines labeled "lower operational inventory" on the stock graphs are the lower end of the demonstrated operational inventory range updated for known and definable changes in the petroleum delivery system.

Calculation of World Oil Price

The weighted average international price of oil, shown in the "Highlights" and on Table 13, is an average calculated using specific crude oil prices weighted by the estimated crude oil export volume for each oil-producing country. To develop the Table 13, a list of major oil producing/exporting countries was chosen. For each country, the contract selling price of one or more representative crude oils was determined by investigating a number of industry publications (i.e., "Oil Buyers' Guide", "Platt's Oilgram Price Report", "Petroleum Intelligence Weekly", and "Weekly Petroleum Argus") and by contacting oil market analysts. Then, the appropriate crude oil volumes to be used as weighting factors for each country were determined. These volumes are estimates based on a number of sources which provide data on production, consumption, and exports for these countries. Export volumes for a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors. After the export volumes had been determined, simple mathematical weighted averages were calculated to arrive at the "Total OPEC," "Total Non-OPEC," and "Total World" prices. The average United States (FOB) import price is derived by the same basic procedure as the world oil price, that is, taking the representative contract crude oil price of a specific crude oil from a particular country and weighting this price by a certain volume of crude oil. In this case, the weighting factors are the volumes of crude oil imported into the U.S. from pertinent countries. Import volumes from a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors.

Both the import and export volumes are preliminary. Due to their origin, these estimates cannot be fully verified. These volumes are updated monthly, or more frequently when changes in oil market conditions make updating appropriate.

Form EIA-807 Propane Survey

The Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey," was implemented in April 1990 as the result of the 1989 propane supply disruption. The hardships experienced by propane users during the December 1989 cold-snap in the Northeast and Mid-Continent areas made the need for timely supply information imperative. During 1990, propane data was collected and provided to Congress and others upon request.

Respondent Frame

The sample of companies that report monthly is selected from the universe of respondents that report on the monthly surveys listed below:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	*Monthly Refinery Report*
EIA-811	*Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*
EIA-812	*Monthly Product Pipeline Report*
EIA-816	*Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*

Table A1. Upper and Lower Limits of Average Ranges in Inventory Graphs (Million Barrels)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Upper Limit												
Total Petroleum	1,005.4	993.2	1,001.0	1,019.2	1,048.9	1,051.2	1,053.2	1,046.3	1,048.3	1,037.0	1,040.2	1,006.2
Crude Oil	312.7	312.1	326.8	332.6	333.7	323.5	320.5	314.8	308.2	313.3	314.0	303.9
PADD 1	15.6	14.9	15.0	16.1	16.3	15.8	16.8	15.8	16.7	15.1	15.0	14.1
PADD 2	64.4	64.6	69.2	72.3	72.5	69.4	68.7	66.8	65.3	66.7	67.0	66.1
PADD 3	161.4	162.9	169.3	172.5	172.0	166.8	166.4	164.7	159.7	164.2	161.7	154.8
PADD 4	13.5	13.4	14.2	14.5	14.5	13.7	13.3	12.9	12.7	12.9	12.9	13.5
PADD 5	61.9	59.7	62.2	60.5	62.0	60.9	58.5	57.5	55.6	57.9	60.9	58.6
Motor Gasoline	222.2	219.5	213.6	214.6	219.8	219.3	212.4	203.3	209.1	204.9	210.1	209.9
PADD 1	61.7	60.2	59.3	60.6	64.5	65.5	60.0	56.7	56.8	56.8	59.0	58.6
PADD 2	56.5	57.7	54.4	53.1	54.4	55.2	54.2	52.8	54.9	52.0	53.0	52.2
PADD 3	65.1	64.9	64.4	64.4	64.5	64.2	63.2	61.0	63.7	62.9	62.0	62.4
PADD 4	8.1	8.1	7.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.5	7.1	7.3
PADD 5	33.5	31.1	30.0	32.2	32.6	31.0	30.3	29.1	30.5	30.3	31.4	31.8
Distillate Fuel Oil	133.8	128.0	119.4	119.1	125.7	129.5	135.3	137.4	141.4	139.1	144.0	142.6
PADD 1	55.8	51.8	44.2	43.7	48.9	52.6	58.0	60.8	62.9	64.7	65.5	62.6
PADD 2	32.2	32.9	30.8	30.9	31.2	31.8	32.3	32.2	31.9	28.7	31.8	33.0
PADD 3	31.2	29.8	31.1	30.6	31.6	31.6	32.2	32.1	33.2	32.6	32.8	32.5
PADD 4	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.5
PADD 5	12.5	11.9	12.4	12.9	12.7	12.1	11.8	11.3	12.0	11.9	12.8	12.9
Residual Fuel Oil	41.0	39.7	39.7	39.4	39.7	40.1	38.5	38.8	38.9	39.1	41.2	42.0
PADD 1	16.4	15.0	13.8	14.2	15.2	15.8	15.9	15.2	16.2	16.9	17.3	17.8
PADD 2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
PADD 3	15.9	16.0	17.0	16.5	16.0	15.9	14.7	15.0	14.7	14.2	15.6	15.8
PADD 4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
PADD 5	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.0
Propane	43.1	37.6	35.4	40.7	49.5	57.3	64.0	68.3	69.7	69.0	66.1	56.4
PADD 1	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.5	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.4
PADD 2	15.4	13.0	12.3	14.4	18.4	22.1	25.4	27.6	28.2	27.4	26.7	21.4
PADD 3	23.2	20.2	20.1	22.6	26.8	30.0	32.2	33.6	33.8	34.1	32.4	29.0
Lower Limit												
Total Petroleum	913.8	901.6	909.3	927.6	957.3	959.6	961.6	954.6	956.7	945.3	948.6	914.5
Crude Oil	279.2	278.6	293.3	299.2	300.2	290.0	287.0	281.3	274.7	279.8	280.5	270.4
PADD 1	13.7	12.9	13.1	14.1	14.3	13.8	14.8	13.8	14.7	13.2	13.0	12.1
PADD 2	53.6	53.8	58.4	61.5	61.6	58.6	57.9	56.0	54.5	55.9	56.2	55.3
PADD 3	143.8	145.4	151.7	154.9	154.5	149.3	148.9	147.2	142.1	146.7	144.2	137.3
PADD 4	12.3	12.2	13.1	13.4	13.4	12.5	12.1	11.8	11.6	11.7	11.7	12.3
PADD 5	53.4	51.2	53.8	52.1	53.5	52.5	50.1	49.0	47.1	49.4	52.4	50.1
Motor Gasoline	209.6	206.8	200.9	202.0	207.2	206.6	199.8	190.7	196.4	192.2	197.4	197.2
PADD 1	56.0	54.5	53.6	54.9	58.8	59.8	54.2	51.0	51.1	51.0	53.3	52.9
PADD 2	51.3	52.5	49.2	47.9	49.2	50.0	49.0	47.7	49.7	46.8	47.8	47.1
PADD 3	61.2	61.0	60.6	60.5	60.6	60.3	59.3	57.1	59.8	59.0	58.1	58.5
PADD 4	7.4	7.3	6.8	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.3	6.6
PADD 5	31.1	28.8	27.6	29.8	30.3	28.7	27.9	26.7	28.1	27.9	29.1	29.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	112.5	106.7	98.1	97.8	104.4	108.3	114.0	116.1	120.1	117.8	122.7	121.3
PADD 1	38.3	34.4	26.7	26.3	31.5	35.1	40.5	43.3	45.4	47.2	48.0	45.1
PADD 2	29.1	29.8	27.7	27.8	28.1	28.7	29.2	29.1	28.8	25.6	28.7	29.9
PADD 3	28.4	27.0	28.3	27.8	28.7	28.7	29.4	29.3	30.3	29.7	29.9	29.6
PADD 4	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.2
PADD 5	11.2	10.6	11.1	11.6	11.4	10.8	10.4	9.9	10.6	10.6	11.5	11.6
Residual Fuel Oil	34.9	33.6	33.6	33.3	33.6	34.0	32.4	32.7	32.8	33.0	35.1	35.9
PADD 1	12.9	11.4	10.3	10.6	11.7	12.2	12.4	11.7	12.7	13.4	13.8	14.3
PADD 2	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
PADD 3	13.8	13.9	14.9	14.4	13.9	13.8	12.6	12.9	12.6	12.1	13.5	13.7
PADD 4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
PADD 5	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.1
Propane	31.1	25.5	23.3	28.6	37.5	45.2	51.9	56.2	57.7	56.9	54.0	44.3
PADD 1	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.5	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.3
PADD 2	9.4	7.0	6.3	8.4	12.4	16.1	19.4	21.6	22.2	21.4	20.7	15.4
PADD 3	15.3	12.4	12.2	14.8	19.0	22.2	24.3	25.7	26.0	26.2	24.6	21.2

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the EIA-807 is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, facilities are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported for propane production, imports, and stocks. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region (Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts I (IA, IB, IC), II and III) for which data are published. A bench mark factor is used to capture the remaining 10 percent of the propane industry.

The sample frame for the EIA-807 is re-evaluated on an annual basis to assure 90 percent coverage of the total for each item collected and each geographic region. However, when necessary the sample frame is updated more frequently.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by telephone or facsimile. No written confirmation of the data submission is necessary. For monthly data collections, telephone calls to respondents start on the third working day following the end of the report period.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. 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.

Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the EIA-807 data base, imputation is done for companies which have not yet responded. The imputed values are equal to the latest reported data for a particular reporting unit. Response rates are over 90 percent so very little imputation is done.

After the data files have been edited and corrected, aggregation is done for each geographic region. Estimation factors, derived similarly to those described on page 32, are then applied to each cell to generate published data.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 95 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted by telephone and reminded of their requirement to report. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimate is usually between 1 percent and 2 percent.

Propane Figures

The national and PADD level inventory (stocks) graphs include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgements of critical levels. Figure 7 provides the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" for the most recent 5-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation for the past seven years. See page 38 for a further discussion.

Technical Notes

Note 1

The spot prices that are shown in Tables 14 and 15 are calculated by taking an unweighted average of the daily closing spot prices for a given product over a specified time period, such as a week or month.

Note 2

The futures prices shown in Table 16 are the official daily closing prices at 2:30 p.m. from the trading floor of the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) for a specific delivery month for each product listed in Table 16.

Note 3

The futures price differentials shown in Figure 13 show the market premium for the first NYMEX delivery month contract over the second. For example, the data for September show the difference between October and November futures contract prices for crude oil and petroleum products, indicating the relative values placed by markets on commodities to be delivered during those two months. This differential, if negative and large enough, provides incentive for refiners and traders to hold product in storage, and if positive, to defer purchases until some future point in time.

Note 4

The retail gasoline prices shown in Table 17 reflect sales of reformulated gasoline (RFG) in those areas where required by Federal or State law, and conventional gasoline elsewhere (see Figure A1). Areas requiring RFG may change over time due to the ozone non-attainment status of an area being re-designated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a State opting in or out of an EPA clean fuel program, or a State adopting its own specific clean fuel program. EIA reclassifies the outlets reporting retail gasoline prices each time an area shifts in or out of a reformulated gasoline program. "Conventional areas" in this instance include areas where oxygenated gasoline may be required for all or part of the year.

Figure A1. Gasoline Formulation Required by Area as of June 1, 2004

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and State environmental offices.

Appendix B

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve

On July 10, 2000, President Clinton directed the Department of Energy to establish the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve. The reserve is intended to reduce the risks presented by home heating oil shortages, such as the ones experienced in December 1996 and January-February 2000.

Maximum inventory of heating oil in the reserve will be two million barrels. The Department of Energy believes that a two-million-barrel reserve will provide relief from weather-related shortages for approximately ten days, which is the time for ships to bring heating oil from the Gulf of Mexico to New York Harbor. Inventory for the reserve was acquired by exchanging crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve for heating oil to be delivered to the storage facilities.

For more information on the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve, please contact Mr. Nathan Harvey from the Office of Petroleum Reserves at (202) 586-4734.

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve inventories classified as "Distillate Fuel Oil - Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur" are not considered to be in the commercial sector and therefore are excluded from distillate fuel oil supply and disposition statistics in Energy Information Administration publications, such as the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, and "This Week In Petroleum."

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve
(Thousand Barrels)

Terminal Operator	Location	Week Ending September 17, 2004
First Reserve Terminal	Woodbridge, NJ	1,000
Williams Energy Services	New Haven, CT	500
Motiva Enterprises LLC	New Haven, CT	250
Motiva Enterprises LLC	Providence, RI	250

Source: Energy Information Administration

Appendix C

Table C1. Residential Heating Oil Prices by Region and State

(Cents per Gallon)

2003-2004 Heating Season Monthly

Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	137.3	139.5	145.6	156.6	161.5	159.8
East Coast (PADD I)	138.6	141.2	147.8	159.5	164.7	162.4
New England (PADD IA)	132.8	136.2	143.7	156.0	160.9	158.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	144.5	146.5	152.8	164.1	169.6	167.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	127.0	128.5	132.8	143.4	148.0	147.5
Midwest (PADD II)	125.6	125.1	125.8	131.9	134.4	137.3

2004-2005 Heating Season Monthly

Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New England (PADD IA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

2004-2005 Heating Season Weekly

Region/State	7/19	7/26	8/2	8/9	8/16	8/23	8/30	9/6	9/13	9/20	9/27	10/4
Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	182.4
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	183.3
New England (PADD IA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	181.2
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	185.2
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	176.0
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	178.4
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	181.7
Rhode Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	186.8
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	182.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	186.0
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	183.3
Dist Columbia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	207.2
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	186.1
New Jersey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	189.0
New York	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	194.4
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	173.1
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	176.1
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	176.7
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	175.8
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	173.2
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	179.6
Iowa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	165.9
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	173.4
Michigan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	173.3
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	173.4
Nebraska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	162.1
Ohio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	170.7
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	174.9

Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Table C2. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices by Region and State

(Cents per Gallon)

2003-2004 Heating Season Monthly

Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	90.2	88.3	91.2	100.3	96.7	100.7
East Coast (PADD I)	87.3	87.3	92.2	102.4	97.2	97.5
New England (PADD IA)	87.9	88.3	94.1	104.2	98.6	98.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	87.8	87.6	92.6	103.0	98.3	98.1
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	85.3	85.1	88.7	98.7	92.1	94.8
Midwest (PADD II)	93.6	89.5	90.0	97.7	96.1	104.5

2004-2005 Heating Season Monthly

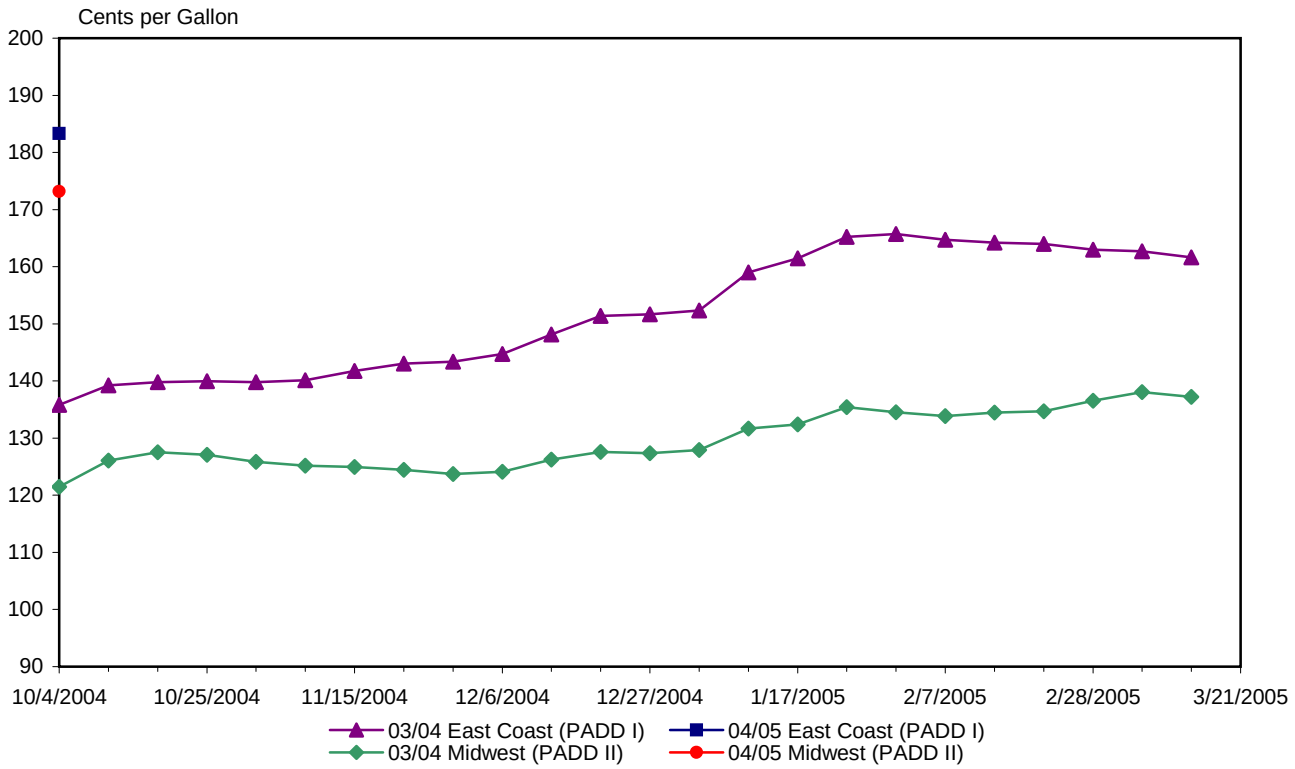
Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New England (PADD IA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

2004-2005 Heating Season Weekly

Region/State	7/19	7/26	8/2	8/9	8/16	8/23	8/30	9/6	9/13	9/20	9/27	10/4
Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	144.7
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	144.1
New England (PADD IA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	144.5
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	144.1
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	144.7
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	144.6
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	143.4
Rhode Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	143.9
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	147.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	144.1
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	142.9
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	142.7
New Jersey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	142.3
New York	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	146.3
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	143.7
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	143.0
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	142.9
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	143.0
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	147.3
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	147.4
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	146.4
Iowa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	147.8
Kansas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	146.3
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	150.4
Michigan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	147.0
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	148.8
Missouri	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	143.0
Nebraska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	147.9
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	150.4
Ohio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	145.7
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	148.0
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	147.4

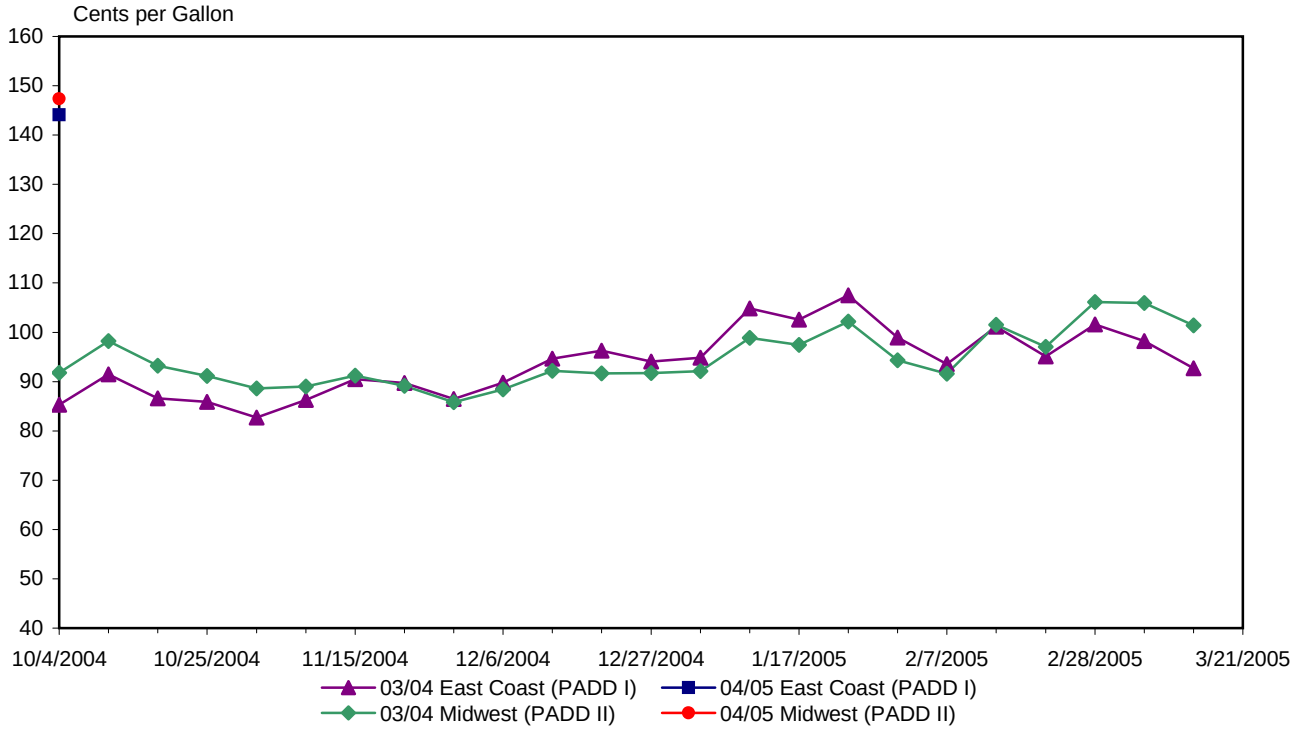
Source: Based on terminal quotes collected by the Oil Price Information Service (OPIS).

Figure C1. Residential Heating Oil Prices by PAD District



Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure C2. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices by PAD District



Source: Based on data collected by Oil Price Information Service.

Table C3. Residential Propane Prices by Region and State

(Cents per Gallon)

2003-2004 Heating Season Monthly

Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	130.8	133.0	138.4	149.6	153.6	150.9
East Coast (PADD I)	148.0	150.6	157.0	170.6	177.2	174.7
New England (PADD IA)	155.9	160.5	166.2	177.4	186.9	187.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	149.7	151.3	157.7	171.2	178.1	175.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	136.6	138.8	146.0	162.5	165.3	159.8
Midwest (PADD II)	117.7	119.4	124.0	133.5	135.4	132.6

2004-2005 Heating Season Monthly

Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New England (PADD IA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

2004-2005 Heating Season Weekly

Region/State	7/19	7/26	8/2	8/9	8/16	8/23	8/30	9/6	9/13	9/20	9/27	10/4
Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	156.2
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	178.6
New England (PADD IA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	187.0
Connecticut	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	184.8
Maine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	179.3
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	179.2
New Hampshire	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	189.3
Rhode Island	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	196.6
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	196.4
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	184.2
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	194.6
Maryland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	200.2
New Jersey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	195.4
New York	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	179.7
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	175.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	170.1
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	161.6
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	190.5
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	137.7
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	144.6
Iowa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	118.4
Kentucky	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	157.3
Michigan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	144.0
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	135.2
Missouri	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	135.7
Nebraska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	116.4
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	120.4
Ohio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	149.1
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	120.2
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	139.7

Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Table C4. Wholesale Propane Prices by Region and State

(Cents per Gallon)

2003-2004 Heating Season Monthly

Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	69.2	63.8	69.6	78.6	74.1	67.8
East Coast (PADD I)	66.2	65.3	72.4	87.2	83.0	75.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	67.3	66.8	73.8	88.4	85.3	77.1
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	64.7	63.4	70.6	85.8	80.2	73.8
Midwest (PADD II)	70.2	63.3	68.7	75.6	71.0	65.1

2004-2005 Heating Season Monthly

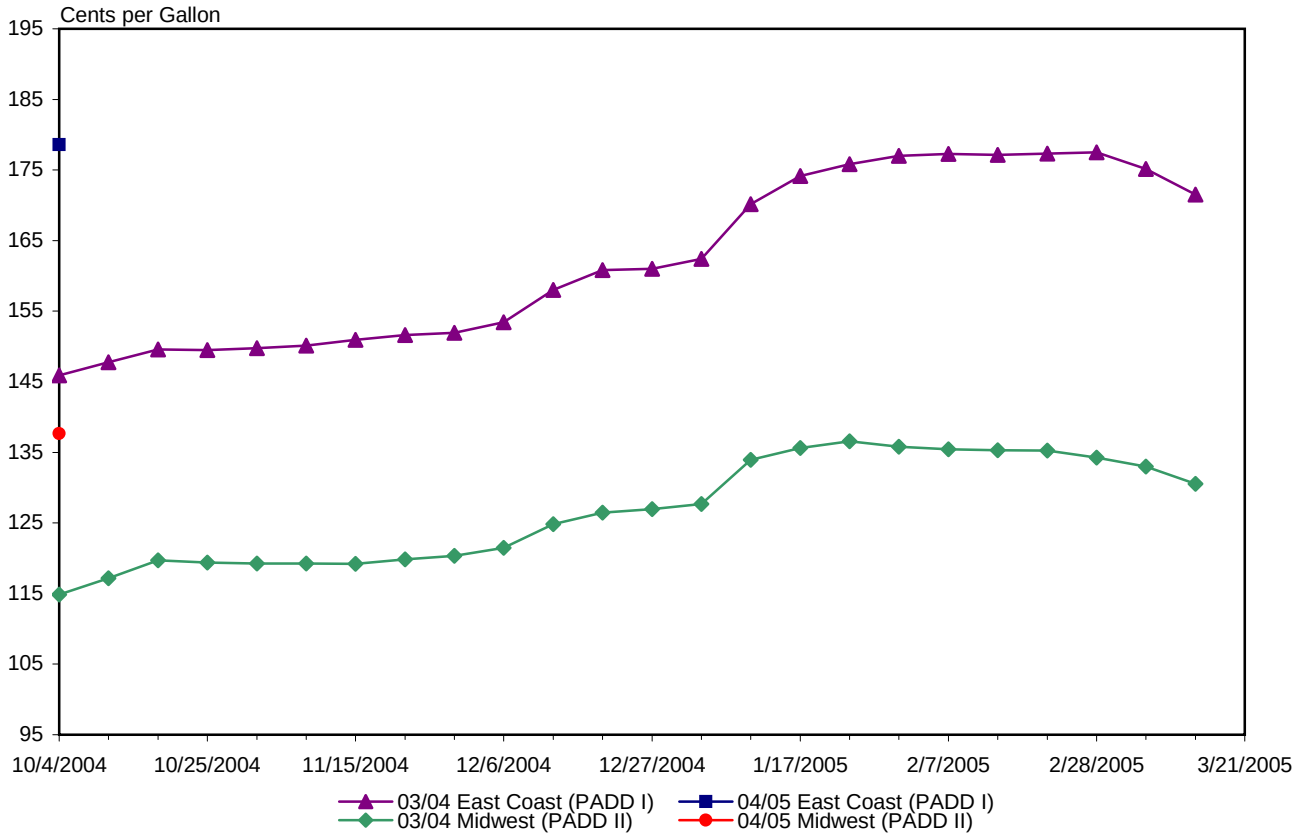
Region/State	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

2004-2005 Heating Season Weekly

Region/State	7/19	7/26	8/2	8/9	8/16	8/23	8/30	9/6	9/13	9/20	9/27	10/4
Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	90.7
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	93.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	93.8
Delaware	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	96.0
New Jersey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	93.2
New York	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94.2
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	93.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92.3
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	91.2
Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	95.3
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	89.7
Illinois	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	90.8
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	91.7
Iowa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	90.0
Kansas	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	88.2
Minnesota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	88.1
Missouri	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	89.0
Nebraska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	89.0
North Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	84.2
Ohio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92.0
South Dakota	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	90.4
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	91.4

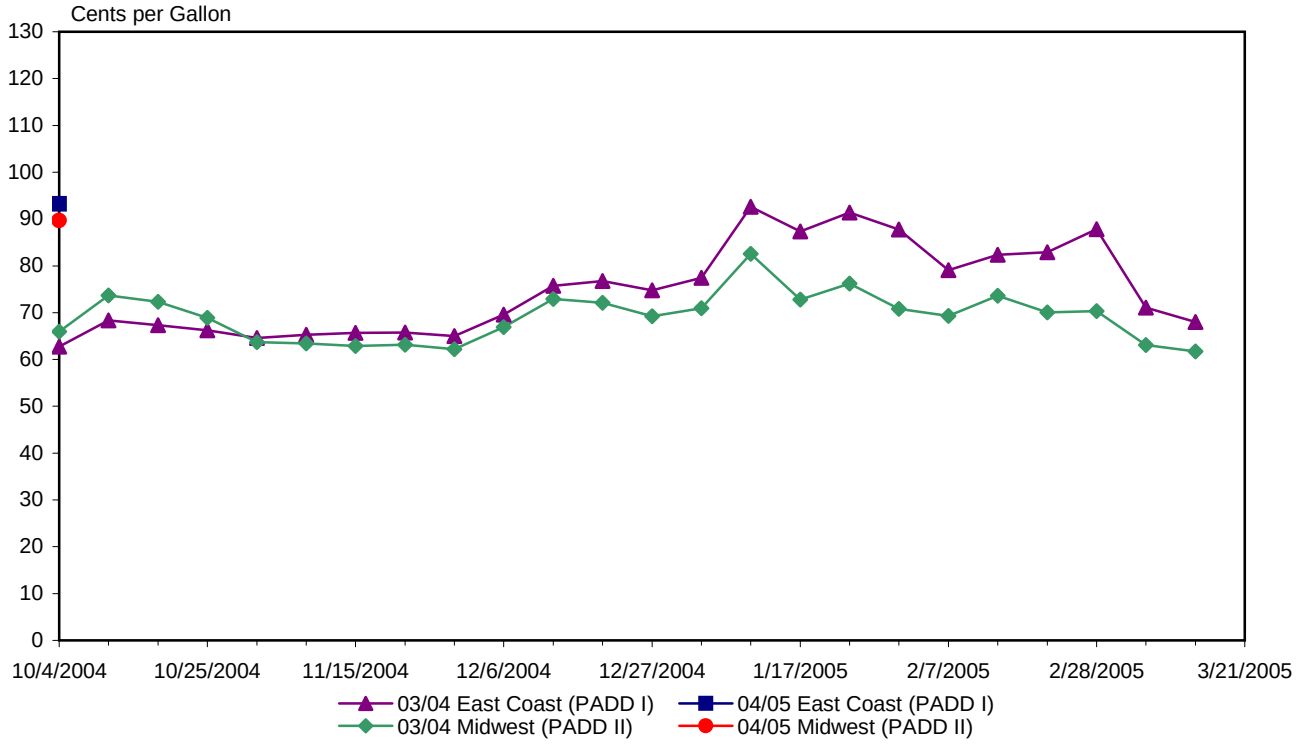
Source: Data are average prices collected by Oil Price Information Service (OPIS).

Figure C3. Residential Propane Prices by PAD District



Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure C4. Wholesale Propane Prices by PAD District



Source: Based on data collected by Oil Price Information Service.

Appendix C

Winter Fuels Explanatory Notes

Prices

The residential No. 2 heating oil and propane prices (excluding taxes) for a given State are based on the results of telephone surveys of a sample of marketers and refiners. Data are collected by State Enregy Offices under the Energy Information Administration (EIA) State Heating Oil and Propane Program.

Sampling Methodology and Estimation Procedures

To estimate aggregate propane and No. 2 heating oil price data for a State, the sample weight and volume sales data were applied to the reported price, summed and divided by the sum of the weighted volume:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{s}\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} w_{ij} v_{ij} p_{ij} \;/\; \sum_{j=1}^{s}\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} w_{ij} v_{ij} .$$

where w = sample weight, v = volume, p = price, i = respondent, n_j = sample size of stratum j, and s = number of strata, to obtain a volume weighted price.

The volumes used for No. 2 heating oil and propane are the company's residential sales volume as reported on the EIA-863 "Petroleum Product Sales Identification Survey."

These fixed volume weights indicate the relative importance of the individual companies according to the size of their sales. Therefore, changes in the average price across time reflect only the change in the price being offered by the company, and not changes in the amounts sold. Price indexes constructed using fixed volumes, such as these annual sales, are known as Laspeyres Indexes. The alternative method of weighting, current weights, would require each company to report the number of gallons sold at the reported price each pricing period. This method is more burdensome on the companies and reflects prices over a period of time as compared to a point in time. Therefore, the calculation of average prices tends to lag behind the reference period. Indexes constructed from current period weights are known as Paasche Indexes.

Both methods of weighting are correct; they do, however, vary when current weights are changing. It has been argued that during periods of change, the Laspeyres method has a tendency to overestimate price changes, while the Paasche method tends to underestimate price changes.

In this survey, it is expected that the relative change in volumes weekly is small. Residential sales are not bulk in nature and do not tend to reflect discounts on price for large volume purchases. Absolute changes in volume within a year's time would more likely reflect demand and be consistent across companies within a geographical area.

Residential No. 2 Heating Oil

The No.2 heating oil price data are reported by a statistical sample. The sample design used is similar to that used for the EIA Form EIA-782, "Resellers'/Retailers' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report." The sampling frame used was based on residential heating oil sales reported on the 2002 Form EIA-863, "Petroleum Product Sales Survey." Certainties were defined at the State level according to the market shares of sales in each State as reported in the frame survey. The remaining frame companies were stratified into three groups by their residential heating oil sales volumes in each State. Strata boundaries were determined using the Dalenius-Hodges procedure. The sample allocations were designed to yield average price coefficients of variation (CV) of 1%, but individual State sample sizes were capped at 35 if the target CV was not met at that point. In those States, the average CV is expected to be less than 3%. In addition, a minimum size of 15 was required for each State. The sample weights (w_{ij}) used in estimating average prices were calculated as N/n, the inverse of the probability of selection. Volume weights were assigned using the data reported in the frame survey.

Residential Propane

The propane price data are reported by a statistical sample. The sample design is similar to that of the heating oil sample, defining certainty companies according to their State level market shares as reported in the 2002 EIA-863 survey, and stratifying the remaining frame companies into 2 size groups according to their volumes. However, the selection and reporting unit for propane is the outlet, so for certainties, an outlet of the company was selected for each 5% market share the company had in the State. The Dalenius-Hodges procedure was used to define the strata boundary for the remaining frame companies. The individual outlets were then selected using an outlet address listing EIA developed using information provided by the industry and State energy officials. The sample allocations for propane were designed to yield average price coefficients of variation (CV) of 1%, but State sample sizes were capped at 35 if the target CV was not met at that point. In those States, the average CV is expected to be less than 3%. In addition, a minimum size of 15 was required for each State. Sampling weights (w_{ij}) for noncertainties were calculated as N/n, the inverse of the probability of selection for that State. Volumes for sampled outlets were assigned as the total company volume in the frame survey divided by the number of outlets on the outlet list for each company.

Revision Error

Numbers may be revised in the publication based on data received late or receipt of revised data. Numbers are published as preliminary and final. The difference between preliminary and final data is called the revision error.

Response Rate

Response rates are generally 95 to 100 percent.

Note 3. Confidentiality of Information

The information contained on Form EIA-877 will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. Sec. 552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. Sec. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1905. The EIA will protect individual respondent's information in accordance with its confidentiality and security policies and procedures.

The Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to other Federal agencies when requested for official use. The information reported on the Form EIA-877 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 Federal agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

(Revised February 2004)

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH_3-(CH_2)n-OH (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol).

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

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

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

$$Degrees \quad API = \frac{141.5}{sp.gr.\ 60°F / 60°F} - 131.5$$

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; used primarily for road construction. It 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. Note: 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 degrees Fahrenheit to 750 degrees Fahrenheit (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in aviation reciprocating engines. Fuel specifications are provided in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Note: Data on blending components are not counted in data on 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 unit of volume equal to 42 U.S. gallons.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The amount of input that a distillation facility can process under usual operating conditions. The amount is expressed in terms of capacity during a 24-hour period and reduces the maximum processing capability of all units at the facility under continuous operation (see ***Barrels per Stream Day***) to account for the following limitations that may delay, interrupt, or slow down production:

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 due to such conditions as routine inspection, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

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

Barrels Per Stream Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that a distillation facility can process within a 24-hour period when running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions with no allowance for downtime.

Benzene (C_6H_6). An aromatic hydrocarbon present in small proportion in some crude oils and made commercially from petroleum by the catalytic reforming of naphthenes in petroleum naphtha. Also made from coal in the manufacture of coke. Used as

a solvent, in manufacturing detergents, synthetic fibers, and petrochemicals and as a component of high-octane gasoline.

Blending Components. See ***Motor or Aviation Gasoline Blending Components.***

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

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

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

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

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

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

> ***Normal Butane (C_4H_{10}).*** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon that is a colorless paraffinic gas which boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees Fahrenheit and is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.
>
> ***Refinery-Grade Butane (C_4H_{10}).*** A refinery-produced stream that is composed predominantly of normal butane and/or isobutane and may also contain propane and/or natural gasoline. These streams may also contain significant levels of olefins and/or fluorides contamination.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coal. A readily combustible black or brownish-black rock whose composition, including inherent moisture, consists of more than 50 percent by weight and more than 70 percent by volume of carbonaceous material. It is formed from plant remains that have been compacted, hardened, chemically altered, and metamorphosed by heat and pressure over geologic time.

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

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

Crude Oil. A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Depending upon the characteristics of the crude stream, it may also include:

> Small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well

(casinghead) gas in lease separators and are subsequently commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured. Lease condensate recovered as a liquid from natural gas wells in lease or field separation facilities and later mixed into the crude stream is also included;

Small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced from oil, such as sulfur and various metals;

Drip gases, and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants are excluded. Crude oil is refined to produce a wide array of petroleum products, including heating oils; gasoline, diesel and jet fuels; lubricants; asphalt; ethane, propane, and butane; and many other products used for their energy or chemical content.

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.

Desulfurization. The removal of sulfur, as from molten metals, petroleum oil, or flue gases. Petroleum *desulfurization* is a process that removes sulfur and its compounds from various streams during the refining process. Desulfurization processes include catalytic hydrotreating and other chemical/physical processes such as adsorption. Desulfurization processes vary based on the type of stream treated (e.g. naphtha, distillate, heavy gas oil, etc.) and the amount of sulfur removed (e.g. sulfur reduction to 10 ppm). See ***Catalytic Hydrotreating***.

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 includes diesel fuels and fuel oils. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel are used in on-highway diesel engines, such as those in trucks and automobiles, as well as off-highway engines, such as those in railroad locomotives and agricultural machinery. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils are used primarily for space heating and electric power generation.

No. 1 Distillate. A light petroleum distillate that can be used as either a diesel fuel or a fuel oil.

No. 1 Diesel Fuel. A light distillate fuel oil that has distillation temperatures of 550 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 975. It is used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under frequent speed and load changes, such as those in city buses and similar vehicles.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil that has distillation temperatures of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and 550 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 396. It is used primarily as fuel for portable outdoor stoves and portable outdoor heaters.

No. 2 Distillate. A petroleum distillate that can be used as either a diesel fuel or a fuel oil.

No. 2 Diesel Fuel. A fuel that has distillation temperatures of 500 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and 640 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent recovery point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 975. It is used in high speed diesel engines that are generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions, such as those in railroad locomotives, trucks, and automobiles.

Low Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel. No. 2 diesel fuel that has a sulfur level no higher than 0.05 percent by

weight. It is used primarily in motor vehicle diesel engines for on-highway use.

High Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel. No. 2 diesel fuel that has a sulfur level above 0.05 percent by weight.

No. 2 Fuel Oil (Heating Oil). A distillate fuel oil that has distillation temperatures of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and 640 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent recovery point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 396. It is used in atomizing type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial/industrial burner units.

No. 4 Fuel. A distillate fuel oil made by blending distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks. It conforms with ASTM Specification D 396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C and is used extensively in industrial plants and in commercial burner installations that are not equipped with preheating facilities. It also includes No. 4 diesel fuel used for low- and medium-speed diesel engines and conforms to ASTM Specification D 975.

No. 4 Diesel Fuel. See ***No. 4 Fuel***.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. See ***No. 4 Fuel***.

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

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

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

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

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

Ethylene (C_2H_4). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes. Ethylene is used as a petrochemical feedstock for numerous chemical applications and the production of consumer goods.

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

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

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline containing alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) at a concentration of 10 percent or less by volume. Data on gasohol that has at least 2.7 percent oxygen, by weight, and is intended for sale inside carbon monoxide nonattainment areas are included in data on oxygenated gasoline. See ***Oxygenates***.

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 degrees Fahrenheit to 1000 degrees Fahrenheit.

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

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

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

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

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

Kerosene. A light petroleum distillate that is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as a light source when burned in wick-fed lamps. Kerosene has a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit, and a minimum flash point of 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Included are No. 1-K and No. 2-K, the two grades recognized by ASTM Specification D 3699 as well as all other grades of kerosene called range or stove oil, which have properties similar to those of No. 1 fuel oil. See ***Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel***.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A kerosene-based product having a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit and meeting ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It is used for commercial and military 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 mixture consisting primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons which is recovered as a liquid from natural gas in lease separation facilities. This category excludes natural gas liquids, such as butane and propane, which are recovered at downstream natural gas processing plants or facilities. See ***Natural Gas Liquids***.

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

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). A group of hydrocarbon-based gases derived from crude oil refining or nautral gas fractionation. They include: ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane, and isobutylene. For convenience of transportation, these gases are liquefied through pressurization.

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. Substances used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacture of other products, or used as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Lubricants include all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases.

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils). Note: Beginning with January 2004 data, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in Miscellaneous Products.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as defined in ASTM Specification D 4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, is characterized as having a boiling range of 122 to 158 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10 percent recovery point to 365 to 374 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90 percent recovery point. "Motor Gasoline" includes conventional gasoline; all types of oxygenated gasoline, including gasohol; and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline. Note: Volumetric data on blending components, such as oxygenates, are not counted in data on finished motor gasoline until the blending components are blended into the gasoline.

Conventional Gasoline. Finished motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories. Note: This category excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) as well as other blendstock.

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

Oxygenated Gasoline (Including Gasohol). Oxygenated gasoline includes all finished motor gasoline, other than reformulated gasoline, having oxygen content of 2.0 percent or higher by weight. Gasohol containing a minimum 5.7 percent ethanol by volume is included in oxygenated gasoline. Oxygenated gasoline was reported as a separate product from January 1993 until December 2003 inclusive. *Beginning with monthly data for January 2004, oxygenated gasoline is included in conventional gasoline.* Historical data for oxygenated gasoline excluded Federal Oxygenated Program Reformulated Gasoline (OPRG). Historical oxygenated gasoline data also excluded other reformulated gasoline with a seasonal oxygen requirement regardless of season.

Reformulated Gasoline. Finished 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 211(k) of the Clean Air Act. It includes gasoline produced to meet or exceed emissions performance and benzene content standards of federal-program reformulated gasoline even though the gasoline may not meet all of the composition requirements (e.g. oxygen content) of federal-program reformulated gasoline. Reformulated gasoline excludes Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB) and Gasoline Treated as Blendstock (GTAB). Historical reformulated gasoline statistics included Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline (OPRG).

Reformulated (Blended with Ether). Reformulated gasoline blended with an ether component (e.g. methyl tertiary butyl ether) at a terminal or refinery to raise the oxygen content.

Reformulated (Blended with Alcohol). Reformulated gasoline blended with an alcohol component (e.g. fuel ethanol) at a terminal or refinery to raise the oxygen content.

Reformulated (Non-Oxygenated). Reformulated gasoline without added ether or alcohol components.

Motor Gasoline Blending. Mechanical mixing of motor gasoline blending components, and oxygenates when required, to produce finished motor gasoline. Finished motor gasoline may be further mixed with other motor gasoline blending components or oxygenates, resulting in increased volumes of finished motor gasoline and/or changes in the formulation of finished motor gasoline (e.g., conventional motor gasoline mixed with MTBE to produce oxygenated motor gasoline).

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

Conventional Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (CBOB). Conventional gasoline blendstock intended for blending with oxygenates downstream of *the refinery where it was produced.* CBOB must become conventional gasoline after blending with oxygenates. Motor gasoline blending components that require blending other than with oxygenates to become finished conventional gasoline are reported as All Other Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Excludes reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending(RBOB).

Gasoline Treated as Blendstock (GTAB). Non-certified Foreign Refinery gasoline classified by an importer as blendstock to be either blended or reclassified with respect to reformulated or conventional gasoline. GTAB is classified as either reformulated or conventional based on emissions performance and the intended end use.

Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB). Specially produced reformulated gasoline blendstock intended for blending with oxygenates downstream of *the refinery where it was produced.*

Includes RBOB used to meet requirements of the Federal reformulated gasoline program and other blendstock intended for blending with oxygenates to produce finished gasoline that meets or exceeds emissions performance requirements of Federal reformulated gasoline (e.g. California RBOB and Arizona RBOB). Excludes conventional gasoline blendstocks for oxygenate blending (CBOB).

RBOB for Blending with Ether. Motor gasoline blending components intended to be blended with an ether component (e.g. methyl tertiary butyl ether) at a terminal or refinery to raise the oxygen content.

RBOB for Blending with Alcohol. Motor gasoline blending components intended to be blended with an alcohol component (e.g. fuel ethanol) at a terminal or refinery to raise the oxygen content.

All Other Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, xylene) used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Includes receipts and inputs of Gasoline Treated as Blendstock (GTAB). Excludes conventional blendstock for oxygenate blending (CBOB), reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending, oxygenates (e.g. fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether), butane, and pentanes plus.

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

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

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

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range having an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API, 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees Fahrenheit, and meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). It is used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines because it has a lower freeze point than other aviation fuels and meets engine requirements at high altitudes and speeds. Note: Beginning with January 2004 data, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in ***Miscellaneous Products***.

Natural Gas. A gaseous mixture of hydrocarbon compounds, the primary one being **methane**.

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 Liquids. Those hydrocarbons in natural gas that are separated from the gas as liquids through the process of absorption, condensation, adsorption, or other methods in gas processing or cycling plants. Generally such liquids consist of propane and heavier hydrocarbons and are commonly referred to as lease condensate, natural gasoline, and liquefied petroleum gases. Natural gas liquids include natural gas plant liquids (primarily ethane, propane, butane, and isobutane; see ***Natural Gas Plant Liquids***) and lease condensate (primarily pentanes produced from natural gas at lease separators and field facilities; see ***Lease Condensate***).

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Those hydrocarbons in natural gas that are separated as liquids at natural gas processing plants, fractionating and cycling plants, and, in some instances, field facilities. Lease condensate is excluded. Products obtained include ethane; liquefied petroleum gases (propane, butanes, propane-butane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures); isopentane; and other small quantities of finished products, such as motor gasoline, special naphthas, jet fuel, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil.

Natural Gas Processing Plant. Facilities designed to recover natural gas liquids from a stream of natural gas that may or may not have passed through lease separators and/or field separation facilities. These facilities control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

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

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See ***Butane***.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, 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.

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 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. Substances which, when added to gasoline, increase the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Fuel Ethanol, Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE), Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE), and methanol are common oxygenates.

> ***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 degrees Fahrenheit 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 degrees Fahrenheit 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 high in carbon content and low in hydrogen that is the final product of thermal decomposition in the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion is 5 barrels (of 42 U.S. gallons each) per short ton. Coke from petroleum has a heating value of 6.024 million Btu per barrel.

> ***Marketable Coke.*** Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.
>
> ***Catalyst Coke.*** In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

> ***Propylene (C_3H_6) (nonfuel use).*** Propylene that is intended for use in nonfuel applications such as petrochemical manufacturing. Nonfuel use propylene includes chemical-grade propylene, polymer-grade propylene, and trace amounts of propane. Nonfuel use propylene also includes the propylene component of propane/propylene mixes where the propylene will be separated from the mix in a propane/propylene splitting process. Excluded is the propylene component of propane/propylene mixes where the propylene component of the mix is intended for sale into the fuel market.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and oxygenates.

Refinery-Grade Butane. See ***Butane***.

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. A general classification for the heavier oils, known as No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils, that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations. It conforms to ASTM Specifications D 396 and D 975 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C. No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity, is also known as Navy Special and is defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E, including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-770). It is used in steam-powered vessels in government service and inshore powerplants. No. 6 fuel oil includes Bunker C fuel oil and is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000 degrees Fahrenheit.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust pallative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

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

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents

conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

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

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

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the reporting period and stocks at the end of the reporting period. Note: A negative number indicates a decrease (i.e., a drawdown) in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase (i.e., a buildup) in stocks during the reporting period.

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." It is present at various levels of concentration in many fossil fuels whose combustion releases sulfur compounds that are considered harmful to the environment. Some of the most commonly used fossil fuels are categorized according to their sulfur content, with lower sulfur fuels usually selling at a higher price. Note: No. 2 Distillate fuel is currently reported as having either a 0.05 percent or lower sulfur level for on-highway vehicle use or a greater than 0.05 percent sulfur level for off- highway use, home heating oil, and commercial and industrial uses. Residual fuel, regardless of use, is classified as having either no more than 1 percent sulfur or greater than 1 percent sulfur. Coal is also classified as being low-sulfur at concentrations of 1 percent or less or high-sulfur at concentrations greater than 1 percent.

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 etherfication 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. All oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Unfinished oils are produced by partial refining of crude oil and include naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.

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 degrees Fahrenheit and a maximum oil content (ASTM D 3235) of 50 weight percent.

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.