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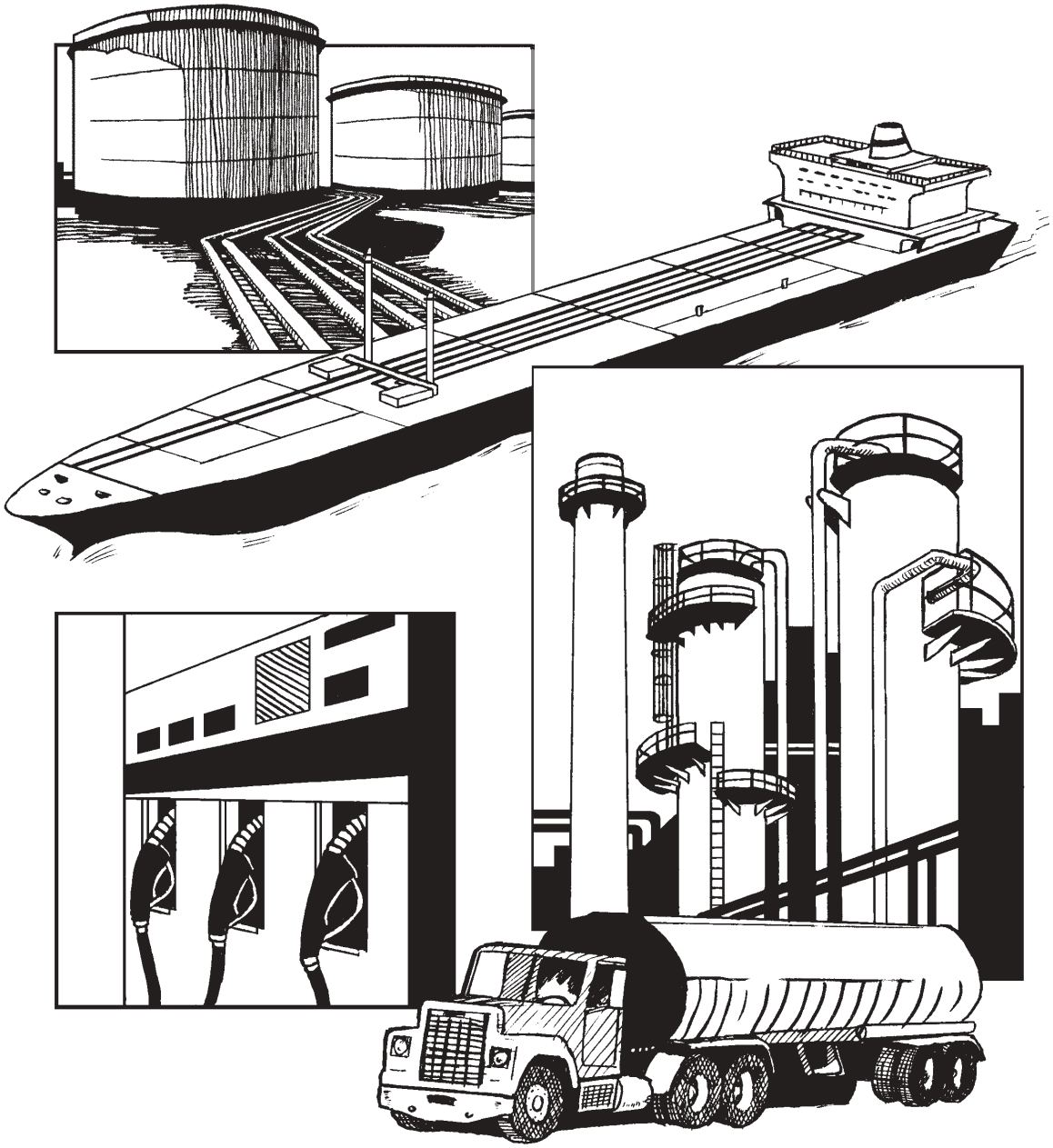

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(202) 586-0727 (fax)
TTY: For the hearing impaired: (202) 586-1181
9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time, M-F
E-mail: infoctr@eia.doe.gov

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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.

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Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary, June 2005

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	2005			2004	January-June	
	Estimated June	Estimated May	Difference[1]	June	2005	2004
Products Supplied	20,771	20,449	322	20,333	20,550	20,306
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,480	9,366	114	9,237	9,093	8,972
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,091	4,081	10	3,860	4,172	4,096
Residual Fuel Oil	752	878	-126	702	859	793
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,726	1,645	81	1,647	1,628	1,584
Propane/Propylene	942	960	-18	909	1,273	1,292
Other Oils[2]	3,781	3,520	261	3,978	3,525	3,570
Crude Oil Inputs	16,244	15,784	460	16,244	15,497	15,348
Operable Utilization Rate (%)	96.4	94.4	2.0	95.0	92.6	91.7
Imports	13,579	13,549	30	13,301	13,263	12,646
Crude Oil	10,478	10,456	22	10,505	10,219	9,927
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	10,478	10,456	22	10,505	10,192	9,927
Products	3,102	3,093	9	2,796	3,032	2,719
Finished Motor Gasoline	528	588	-60	515	557	440
Distillate Fuel Oil	235	234	1	305	280	352
Residual Fuel Oil	359	450	-91	310	444	331
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	79	93	-14	165	89	107
Propane/Propylene	170	178	-8	152	192	188
Other Oils[3]	1,731	1,549	182	1,350	1,471	1,300
Exports	1,153	1,092	61	1,070	1,183	1,014
Crude Oil	17	19	-2	45	39	26
Products	1,135	1,073	62	1,025	1,144	988
Total Net Imports	12,427	12,457	-30	12,231	12,081	11,631
Stock Change[4]	648	863	-215	961	473	340
Crude Oil	-140	198	-339	130	345	333
Products	788	664	124	831	128	1
Total Stocks[6] (million barrels)	1,711.8	1,692.3	19.4	1,628.9	-	-
Crude Oil	1,021.2	1,025.4	-4.2	966.9	-	-
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[5]	696.3	693.8	2.5	662.4	-	-
Other	324.9	331.6	-6.8	304.5	-	-
Products	690.6	667.0	23.6	662.0	-	-
Finished Motor Gasoline	141.2	143.2	-2.1	140.8	-	-
Distillate Fuel Oil[6]	117.2	107.4	9.9	114.0	-	-
Residual Fuel Oil	37.5	36.8	0.7	37.5	-	-
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	41.2	40.4	0.8	38.8	-	-
Propane/Propylene	53.0	43.2	9.8	43.7	-	-
Other Oils[3]	300.5	296.0	4.5	287.3	-	-

[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, kerosene-type jet fuel, and propane/propylene.

[3] Includes natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, kerosene-type jet fuel, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and propane/propylene.

[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 15.8 million barrels per day during the week ending July 22, up 173,000 barrels per day from the previous week's average. Refineries operated at 93.5 percent of their operable capacity last week. Gasoline and distillate fuel production increased substantially, averaging over 8.7 million barrels per day and 4.3 million barrels per day, respectively.

U.S. crude oil imports averaged over 9.9 million barrels per day last week, down 885,000 barrels per day from the previous week. Over the last four weeks, crude oil imports have averaged over 10.2 million barrels per day, a decrease of 117,000 barrels per day from the comparable four weeks last year. Although the origins of weekly crude oil imports are preliminary and thus not published, it appears that imports from Mexico last week were not yet significantly impacted by Hurricane Emily. Total motor gasoline imports (including both finished gasoline and gasoline blending components) last week averaged nearly 1.1 million barrels per day, while distillate fuel imports averaged 255,000 barrels per day.

U.S. commercial crude oil inventories (excluding those in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) dropped by 2.3 million barrels from the previous week. At 317.8 million barrels, U.S. crude oil inventories remain above the upper end of the average range for this time of year. Total motor gasoline inventories decreased by 2.1 million barrels last week, putting them in the upper half of the average range. Distillate fuel inventories rose by 3.1 million barrels last week, and are near the upper end of the average range for this time of year. Total commercial petroleum inventories decreased by 2.3 million barrels last week, but they remain near the upper end of the average range for this time of year.

Total product supplied over the last four-week period has averaged nearly 20.9 million barrels per day, or 0.1 percent more than averaged over the same period last year. Over the last four weeks, motor gasoline demand has averaged 9.5 million barrels per day, or 1.6 percent above the same period last year. Distillate fuel demand has averaged 4.0 million barrels per day over the last four weeks, or 3.6 percent above the same period last year. Kerosene-type jet fuel demand is up 2.8 percent over the last four weeks compared to the same four-week period last year. Comparisons to last year now reflect recent revisions to 2004 data.

The average world crude oil price on July 22, 2005 was $52.24, $1.69 less than last week's price but $16.34 above a year ago. WTI was $57.75 per barrel on July 22, 2005, $0.61 less than last week but $15.93 higher than last year. The spot price for conventional gasoline in the New York Harbor was 160.70 cents per gallon, 7.30 cents more than last week and 39.90 cents over a year ago. The spot price for No. 2 low-sulfur diesel fuel in the New York Harbor was 157.90 cents per gallon, 8.60 cents less than last week but 42.42 cents above last year.

The national average retail regular gasoline price decreased to 228.9 cents per gallon on July 25, 2005, 2.8 cents per gallon less than last week but 38.40 cents per gallon over a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price decreased to 234.2 cents per gallon, 5.0 cents per gallon below last week but 58.8 cents per gallon more than a year ago.

Refinery Activity (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	07/22/05	07/15/05	07/22/04
Crude Oil Input to Refineries	15,969	16,099	16,167
Refinery Capacity Utilization (Percent)	95.1	95.8	97.0
Motor Gasoline Production	8,822	8,921	8,895
Distillate Fuel Oil Production	4,312	4,285	3,916

See Table 2.

Products Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	07/22/05	07/15/05	07/22/04
Motor Gasoline	9,494	9,474	9,348
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,982	3,993	3,842
All Other Products	7,407	7,215	7,665
Total	20,882	20,682	20,855

See Table 10.

Stocks (Million Barrels)

	07/22/05	07/15/05	07/22/04
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	317.8	320.1	297.8
Motor Gasoline	209.2	211.3	210.5
Distillate Fuel Oil[1]	125.8	122.7	119.4
All Other Oils	363.8	364.8	348.9
Crude Oil in SPR[2]	698.0	697.5	664.6
Total	1,714.6	1,716.4	1,641.2

See Table 3.

Prices (Cents per Gallon except as noted)

	Week Ending		
	07/22/05	07/15/05	07/23/04
World Crude Oil (Dollars per Barrel)	52.24	53.93	35.90
Spot Prices			
WTI Crude Oil - Cushing (Dollars per Barrel)	57.75	58.36	41.82
Conv. Regular Gasoline - NYH	160.70	153.40	120.80
RFG Regular - NYH	173.20	169.65	127.15
No. 2 Heating Oil - NYH	154.65	163.25	112.40
No. 2 Low-sulfur Diesel Fuel - NYH	157.90	166.50	115.48
Kerosene-Type Jet - NYH	161.15	167.13	121.53
Residual Fuel - NYH	101.50	99.12	66.98
Propane - Mont Belvieu	84.19	83.25	76.25
	07/25/05	07/18/05	07/26/04
Retail Prices			
Motor Gasoline - Regular	228.9	231.7	190.5
Motor Gasoline - Midgrade	238.8	241.0	200.3
Motor Gasoline - Premium	248.8	251.1	209.7
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	234.2	239.2	175.4

See Tables 13, 14, 15 and 17.

Net Imports (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	07/22/05	07/15/05	07/22/04
Crude Oil	10,216	10,474	10,332
Petroleum Products	2,092	2,047	2,158
Total	12,307	12,521	12,490

See Table 1.

Data for the week ending July 1 reflect benchmarking to the April *Petroleum Supply Monthly* values.

[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 07/22/2005

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Four-Week Averages Ending 07/22/05	07/22/04	Percent Change	Cumulative Daily Averages 202 Days 2005	2004	Percent Change
Crude Oil Supply						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	5,292	5,443	-2.8	5,451	5,527	-1.4
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	10,216	10,332	-1.1	10,160	9,986	1.7
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	10,235	10,357	-1.2	10,197	10,012	1.8
(4) SPR Imports	0	0	--	0	0	--
(5) Exports	19	25	-24.0	37	26	42.3
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-79	-88	--	-113	-129	--
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	381	249	--	-173	-142	--
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	0	0	--	0	0	--
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	160	231	--	204	183	--
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	15,969	16,167	-1.2	15,529	15,425	0.7
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production[4]	2,084	2,327	-10.4	2,116	2,273	-6.9
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	174	-107	-262.6	154	-67	-329.9
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
(14) Processing Gain	1,049	1,013	3.6	1,023	1,030	-0.7
(15) Net Product Imports[5]	2,092	2,158	-3.1	1,896	2,028	-6.5
(16) Gross Product Imports[5]	3,179	3,210	-1.0	3,033	3,024	0.3
(17) Product Exports[5]	1,087	1,053	3.2	1,137	996	14.2
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[6,7]	-486	-703	--	-152	-87	--
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	20,882	20,855	0.1	20,566	20,602	-0.2
Products Supplied						
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline[4]	9,494	9,348	1.6	9,127	9,066	0.7
(21) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,707	1,661	2.8	1,634	1,601	2.1
(22) Distillate Fuel Oil	3,982	3,842	3.6	4,148	4,070	1.9
(23) Residual Fuel Oil	868	882	-1.6	859	882	-2.6
(24) Propane/Propylene	909	1,075	-15.4	1,235	1,270	-2.8
(25) Other Oils[8]	3,924	4,047	-3.0	3,563	3,713	-4.0
(26) Total Products Supplied	20,882	20,855	0.1	20,566	20,602	-0.2
Total Net Imports	12,307	12,490	-1.5	12,056	12,014	0.3

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	07/22/05	07/15/05	07/22/04	Percent Change from Previous Week	Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[9]	317.8	320.1	297.8	-0.7	6.7
Total Motor Gasoline	209.2	211.3	210.5	-1.0	-0.6
Reformulated	23.2	23.8	23.2	-2.5	0.0
Conventional	112.4	113.1	117.2	-0.6	-4.1
Blending Components	73.6	74.4	70.0	-1.1	5.1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	40.5	40.4	40.1	0.2	1.0
Distillate Fuel Oil[7]	125.8	122.7	119.4	2.5	5.4
15 ppm sulfur and Under	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.0	20.0
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	73.6	71.9	72.1	2.4	2.1
> 500 ppm sulfur	51.0	49.6	46.4	2.8	9.9
Residual Fuel Oil	35.6	38.2	35.6	-6.8	0.0
Propane/Propylene	59.0	57.6	49.0	2.4	20.4
Unfinished Oils	84.7	85.7	90.9	-1.2	-6.8
Other Oils[10]	144.0	143.0	133.2	0.7	8.1
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)[7]	1,016.6	1,018.9	976.6	-0.2	4.1
Crude Oil in SPR[11]	698.0	697.5	664.6	0.1	5.0
Total Stocks (Including SPR)[7]	1,714.6	1,716.4	1,641.2	-0.1	4.5

[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.
[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), 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.
[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 2004 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Inputs and Utilization

Year/Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2004												
Crude Oil Inputs	14,782	14,706	14,787	15,541	15,992	16,240	16,142	16,142	14,980	14,941	15,664	15,750
Gross Inputs	15,092	15,056	15,027	15,702	16,234	16,552	16,436	16,494	15,302	15,314	16,023	16,135
Operable Capacity	16,947	16,948	16,978	16,978	16,978	16,978	16,984	16,978	16,978	16,982	16,982	16,982
Percent Utilization	89.1	88.8	88.5	92.5	95.6	97.5	96.8	97.1	90.1	90.2	94.4	95.0
2005												
Crude Oil Inputs	15,201	15,110	15,140	15,489								
Gross Inputs	15,567	15,451	15,452	15,857								
Operable Capacity	17,042	17,049	17,133	17,133								
Percent Utilization	91.3	90.6	90.2	92.6								
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2005	**5/6**	**5/13**	**5/20**	**5/27**	**6/3**	**6/10**	**6/17**	**6/24**	**7/1**	**7/8**	**7/15**	**7/22**
Crude Oil Inputs	15,360	15,396	15,531	15,705	15,878	16,083	16,111	16,157	16,258	16,192	16,099	15,969
Gross Inputs	15,620	15,715	15,858	16,049	16,204	16,339	16,368	16,394	16,527	16,505	16,420	16,299
Operable Capacity	17,046	17,047	17,049	17,049	17,070	17,091	17,112	17,133	17,133	17,133	17,133	17,133
Percent Utilization[1]	91.6	92.2	93.0	94.1	94.9	95.6	95.7	95.7	96.5	96.3	95.8	95.1

Production by Product

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2004												
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	8,190	8,393	8,577	8,842	8,947	8,997	8,861	8,882	8,518	8,785	8,718	8,952
Reformulated	2,749	2,830	2,848	2,827	2,960	2,862	2,828	2,811	2,726	2,887	2,849	2,944
Conventional[2]	5,441	5,563	5,730	6,015	5,987	6,136	6,034	6,071	5,793	5,898	5,869	6,008
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,485	1,462	1,501	1,499	1,543	1,532	1,628	1,650	1,553	1,495	1,613	1,597
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,592	3,446	3,550	3,874	3,857	3,956	3,902	3,981	3,625	3,808	4,004	4,159
15 ppm sulfur and Under	30	13	8	13	26	14	15	14	24	16	29	36
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	2,339	2,421	2,674	2,958	2,922	2,981	2,978	3,029	2,790	2,925	2,936	2,960
> 500 ppm sulfur	1,224	1,011	869	903	908	960	909	938	811	867	1,039	1,164
Residual Fuel Oil	656	659	635	701	668	648	618	631	617	610	703	723
Propane/Propylene	1,100	1,093	1,110	1,109	1,106	1,094	1,108	1,137	1,079	1,096	1,149	1,135
2005												
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	8,488	8,485	8,264	8,741								
Reformulated	2,734	2,812	2,773	2,886								
Conventional[2]	5,754	5,673	5,491	5,856								
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,551	1,562	1,491	1,638								
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,772	3,783	3,852	4,033								
15 ppm sulfur and Under	41	24	12	18								
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	2,628	2,711	2,809	2,938								
> 500 ppm sulfur	1,103	1,049	1,031	1,078								
Residual Fuel Oil	697	686	629	636								
Propane/Propylene	1,086	1,117	1,085	1,115								
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2005	**5/6**	**5/13**	**5/20**	**5/27**	**6/3**	**6/10**	**6/17**	**6/24**	**7/1**	**7/8**	**7/15**	**7/22**
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	8,787	8,864	8,904	8,998	9,041	9,042	8,961	8,963	9,008	8,970	8,921	8,822
Reformulated[2]	2,924	2,906	2,894	2,922	2,958	2,999	3,007	3,019	3,103	3,082	3,065	3,033
Conventional[2]	5,864	5,958	6,010	6,076	6,083	6,043	5,954	5,945	5,906	5,888	5,856	5,789
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,607	1,588	1,578	1,586	1,643	1,682	1,721	1,725	1,723	1,722	1,662	1,646
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,997	3,989	4,078	4,114	4,156	4,239	4,248	4,259	4,334	4,293	4,285	4,312
15 ppm sulfur and Under	14	17	17	18	17	18	31	37	47	45	36	30
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	2,926	2,961	3,021	3,051	3,060	3,089	3,104	3,098	3,118	3,081	3,081	3,121
> 500 ppm sulfur	1,057	1,012	1,040	1,045	1,079	1,132	1,113	1,125	1,169	1,168	1,168	1,161
Residual Fuel Oil	589	616	646	625	661	664	658	673	676	653	647	640
Propane/Propylene	1,117	1,130	1,139	1,136	1,123	1,124	1,124	1,127	1,137	1,125	1,112	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 2004 to Present

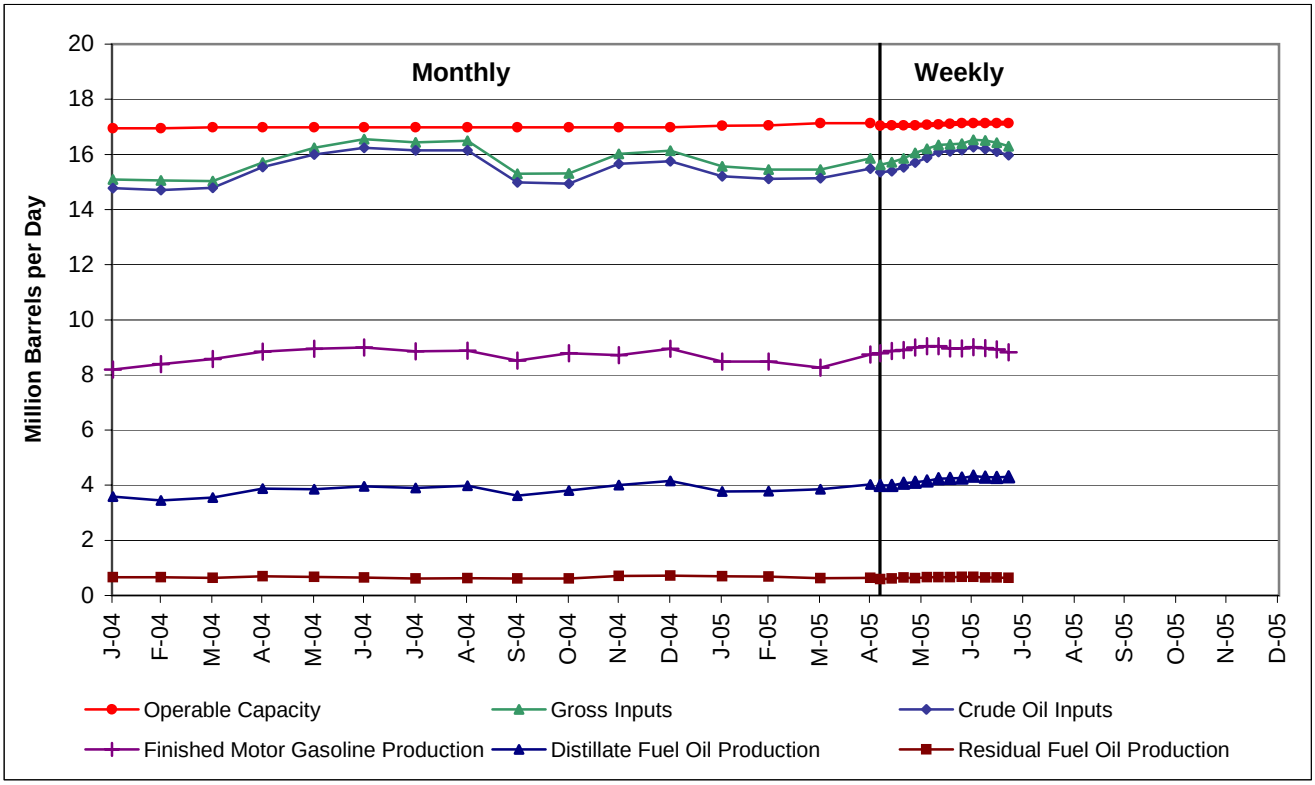


Figure 2. U.S. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 2003 to Present

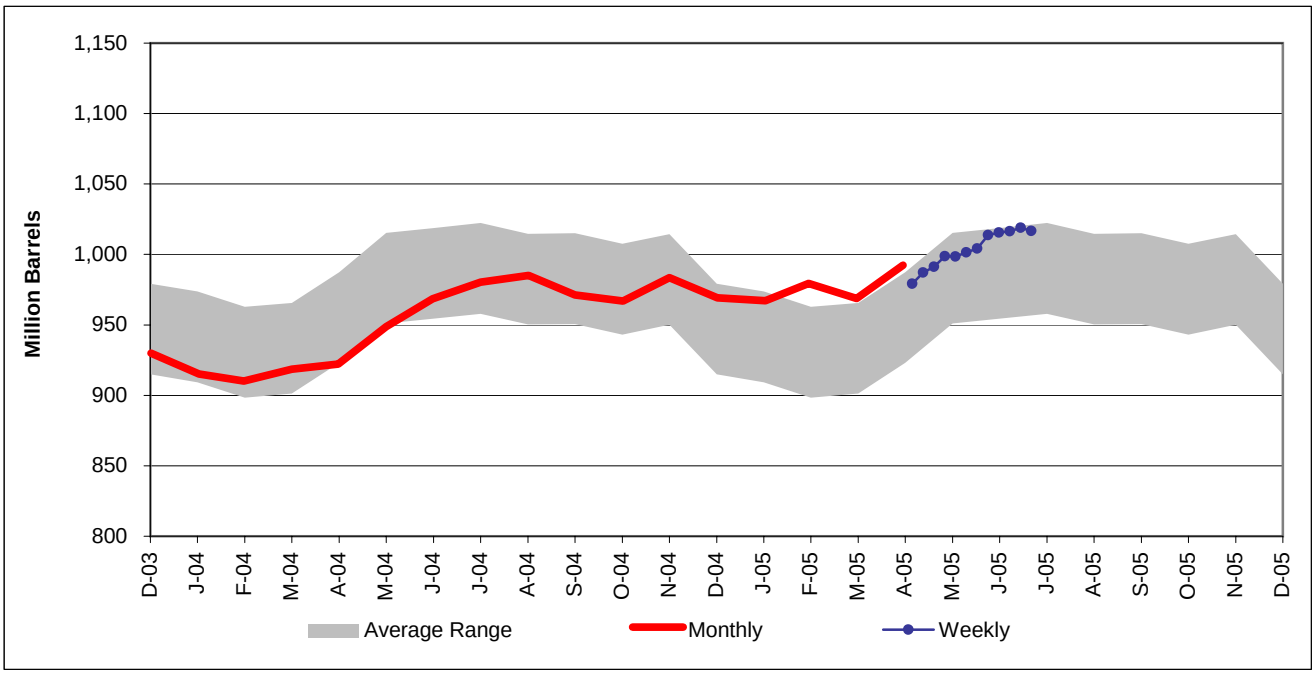


Table 3. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,[1] U.S. Totals, January 2004 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2004												
Crude Oil[2]	271.6	284.3	297.3	303.3	304.5	304.8	294.4	278.6	273.0	286.7	288.2	285.7
Total Motor Gasoline	210.0	204.7	200.9	201.4	205.4	208.5	211.4	208.2	204.7	203.5	211.7	217.6
Reformulated	21.2	21.4	23.4	23.3	22.9	23.2	23.3	23.5	22.7	25.2	24.4	24.8
Conventional	117.5	112.1	108.7	109.9	114.3	117.0	117.3	114.4	113.0	113.2	117.1	118.4
Blending Components	71.3	71.2	68.8	68.3	68.2	68.3	70.9	70.3	69.0	65.1	70.2	74.4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	39.9	36.4	35.6	35.2	38.1	38.8	40.8	41.8	41.3	40.2	40.9	40.1
Distillate Fuel Oil°	122.8	112.2	104.4	101.5	107.5	114.3	121.9	130.8	123.1	118.3	123.2	126.3
15 ppm sulfur and Under	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.3
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	72.5	67.4	64.4	64.8	69.3	69.6	73.2	77.0	70.3	66.9	70.7	75.5
> 500 ppm sulfur	49.0	43.5	39.0	35.8	37.2	43.8	47.7	52.7	51.7	50.2	50.9	49.5
Residual Fuel Oil	38.1	39.7	38.8	36.3	36.1	37.5	34.7	37.2	34.0	36.1	42.4	42.4
Propane/Propylene	34.0	26.5	28.5	30.5	38.3	44.7	51.1	58.3	67.8	68.5	65.7	55.0
Unfinished Oils	84.2	93.2	95.4	92.5	90.4	92.1	90.4	90.5	90.8	86.3	86.9	81.4
Other Oils[4]	114.6	113.3	117.8	121.5	128.4	127.8	135.8	139.9	136.6	127.3	124.4	120.8
Total (Excl. SPR)[3]	915.2	910.3	918.6	922.2	948.7	968.5	980.4	985.2	971.2	966.9	983.5	969.2
Crude Oil in SPR[5]	641.2	646.9	652.1	658.2	661.3	662.4	665.7	669.0	670.3	670.3	672.8	675.6
Total (Incl. SPR)[3]	1,556.4	1,557.1	1,570.8	1,580.4	1,610.1	1,630.9	1,646.1	1,654.2	1,641.5	1,637.2	1,656.2	1,644.8
2005												
Crude Oil[2]	288.6	303.6	318.8	330.6								
Total Motor Gasoline	218.9	227.0	211.7	213.0								
Reformulated	25.0	27.2	22.5	24.6								
Conventional	119.8	121.2	115.3	117.0								
Blending Components	74.1	78.6	74.0	71.4								
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	42.8	40.3	37.9	38.2								
Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	121.4	116.4	104.5	104.5								
15 ppm sulfur and Under	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0								
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	73.7	71.8	67.2	65.2								
> 500 ppm sulfur	46.5	43.5	36.2	38.3								
Residual Fuel Oil	41.1	40.7	39.4	36.8								
Propane/Propylene	41.6	32.4	27.2	34.8								
Unfinished Oils	89.9	91.7	95.6	88.3								
Other Oils[4]	122.7	127.4	133.6	146.1								
Total (Excl. SPR)[3]	967.2	979.4	968.7	992.3								
Crude Oil in SPR[5]	679.7	682.0	688.2	691.9								
Total (Incl. SPR)[3]	1,646.9	1,661.5	1,656.8	1,684.2								

2005	**5/6**	**5/13**	**5/20**	**5/27**	**6/3**	**6/10**	**6/17**	**6/24**	**7/1**	**7/8**	**7/15**	**7/22**
Crude Oil[2]	329.7	334.0	332.4	333.8	330.8	329.0	327.4	328.5	324.9	321.0	320.1	317.8
Total Motor Gasoline	213.7	214.8	215.4	216.7	216.6	215.7	215.9	216.2	215.3	212.6	211.3	209.2
Reformulated	25.4	25.5	25.8	26.1	25.7	25.0	25.2	24.8	25.3	25.4	23.8	23.2
Conventional	115.3	117.1	117.5	118.2	117.1	116.2	115.3	117.2	115.9	115.4	113.1	112.4
Blending Components	73.0	72.1	72.1	72.4	73.9	74.6	75.5	74.3	74.1	71.9	74.4	73.6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	39.9	40.2	40.3	39.6	40.7	41.0	42.1	41.6	41.2	41.6	40.4	40.5
Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	104.0	103.8	105.7	106.4	107.7	110.2	111.5	113.2	117.2	120.4	122.7	125.8
15 ppm sulfur and Under	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	65.1	64.6	64.9	66.4	67.6	68.7	68.4	68.2	69.5	71.1	71.9	73.6
> 500 ppm sulfur	37.9	38.1	39.7	39.0	39.0	40.4	42.2	43.8	46.5	48.1	49.6	51.0
Residual Fuel Oil	37.5	36.1	36.6	37.5	36.5	36.8	36.3	37.6	37.5	37.8	38.2	35.6
Propane/Propylene	34.7	37.8	39.9	42.2	43.6	46.1	47.0	49.6	53.0	55.5	57.6	59.0
Unfinished Oils	87.4	87.2	86.6	86.9	86.6	85.7	86.0	87.0	84.9	84.9	85.7	84.7
Other Oils[4]	132.4	133.4	134.5	135.5	136.0	137.0	138.0	140.0	141.5	142.5	143.0	144.0
Total (Excl. SPR)[3]	979.1	987.3	991.3	998.7	998.6	1,001.4	1,004.3	1,013.7	1,015.5	1,016.4	1,018.9	1,016.6
Crude Oil in SPR[5]	692.0	692.5	692.9	693.3	693.9	694.9	695.6	695.8	696.3	697.0	697.5	698.0
Total (Incl. SPR)[3]	1,671.1	1,679.7	1,684.2	1,692.0	1,692.5	1,696.3	1,699.8	1,709.5	1,711.8	1,713.4	1,716.4	1,714.6

[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.

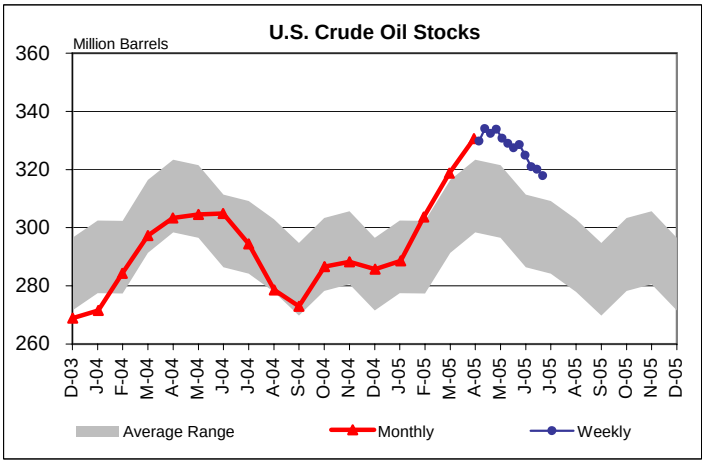
[4] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRG's (except propane/propylene), other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes,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

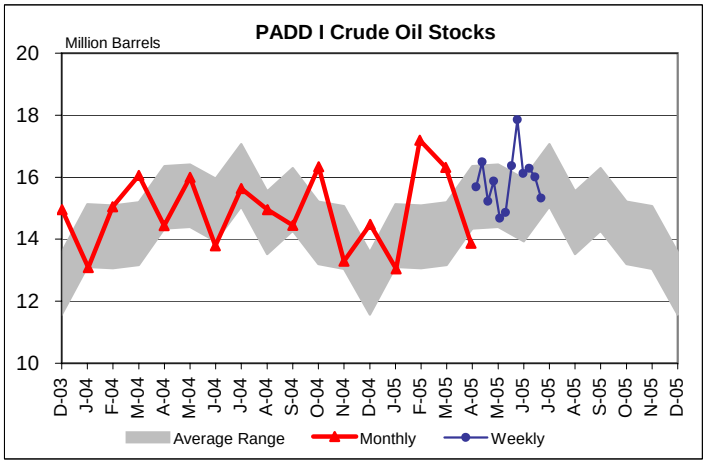
[5] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

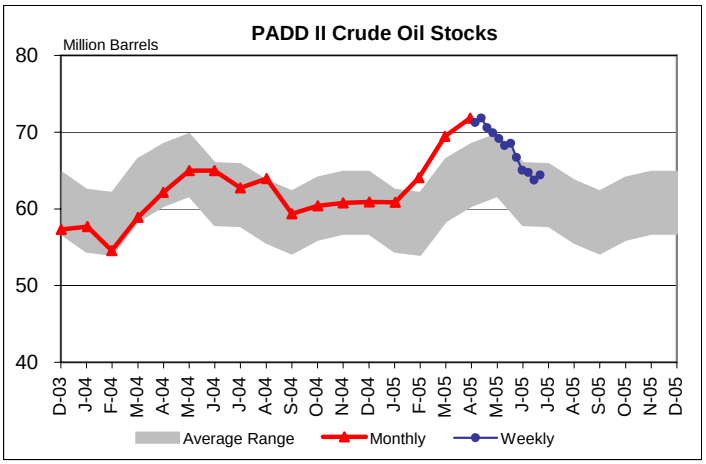
Notes: Some data are estimates. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

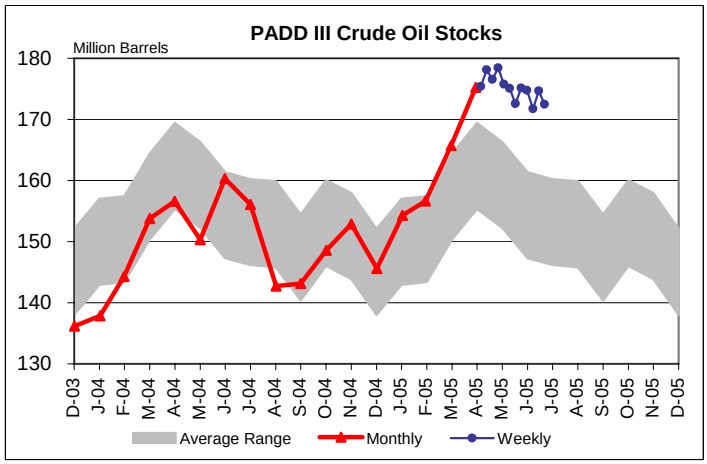
Source: See page 33.

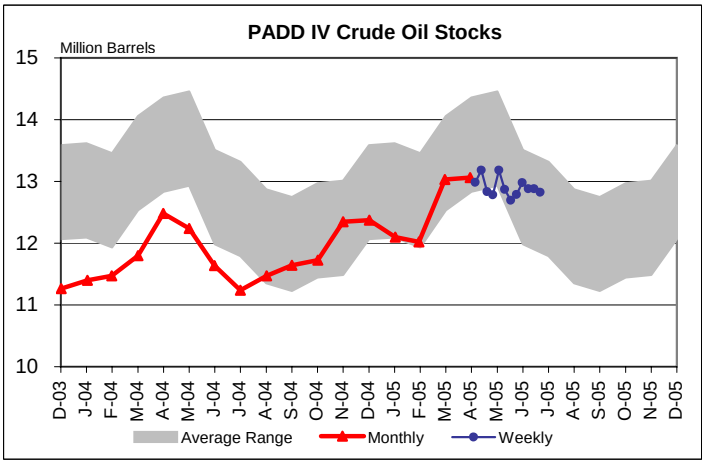
Figure 3. Stocks of Crude Oil by PAD District, December 2003 to Present











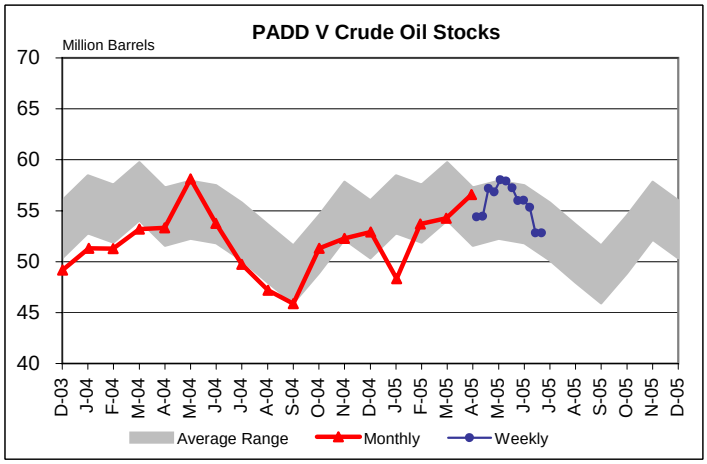


Table 4. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by PAD District, January 2004 to Present

(Million Barrels)

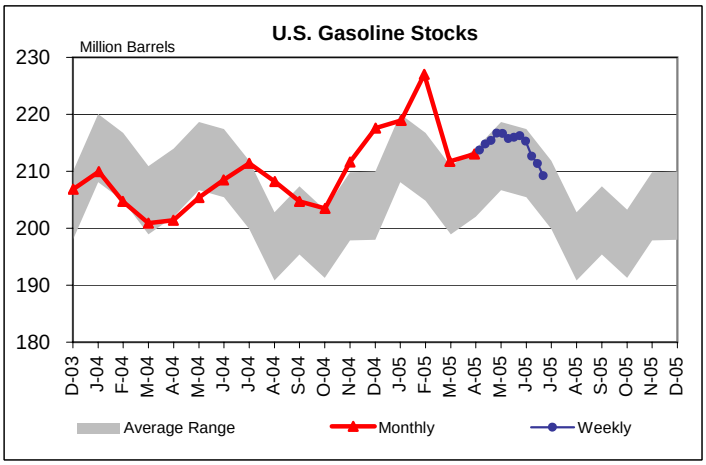
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2004												
Total Motor Gasoline	210.0	204.7	200.9	201.4	205.4	208.5	211.4	208.2	204.7	203.5	211.7	217.6
East Coast (PADD I)	53.9	48.9	54.6	53.7	55.4	56.7	59.3	55.8	55.4	56.6	57.9	59.8
New England (PADD IA)	3.3	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.2	3.5	4.0	3.6	4.3	4.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	27.4	26.4	29.0	29.2	29.8	30.4	32.1	29.5	29.5	30.5	31.0	32.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	23.2	18.8	22.0	20.5	21.8	22.3	23.0	22.8	21.9	22.5	22.6	23.5
Midwest (PADD II)	54.5	56.4	51.7	49.5	52.0	52.7	52.8	52.9	50.6	50.5	51.4	53.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	61.4	64.4	59.1	63.4	63.4	63.0	62.2	60.6	61.1	61.9	66.3	66.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6.9	6.4	6.4	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.7
West Coast (PADD V)	33.4	28.6	29.1	29.1	28.4	29.6	30.9	32.7	31.8	28.8	30.0	31.5
Finished Motor Gasoline	138.7	133.5	132.1	133.1	137.2	140.2	140.5	137.9	135.7	138.4	141.5	143.2
Reformulated	21.2	21.4	23.4	23.3	22.9	23.2	23.3	23.5	22.7	25.2	24.4	24.8
Conventional	117.5	112.1	108.7	109.9	114.3	117.0	117.3	114.4	113.0	113.2	117.1	118.4
Blending Components	71.3	71.2	68.8	68.3	68.2	68.3	70.9	70.3	69.0	65.1	70.2	74.4
2005												
Total Motor Gasoline	218.9	227.0	211.7	213.0								
East Coast (PADD I)	58.4	61.9	56.7	60.0								
New England (PADD IA)	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.4								
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	31.7	36.6	32.5	32.7								
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	23.0	21.5	20.3	22.9								
Midwest (PADD II)	56.1	57.3	52.5	51.7								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	65.4	69.1	66.0	64.4								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.2	7.0	6.4	5.9								
West Coast (PADD V)	31.8	31.7	30.2	31.1								
Finished Motor Gasoline	144.8	148.4	137.8	141.6								
Reformulated	25.0	27.2	22.5	24.6								
Conventional	119.8	121.2	115.3	117.0								
Blending Components	74.1	78.6	74.0	71.4								

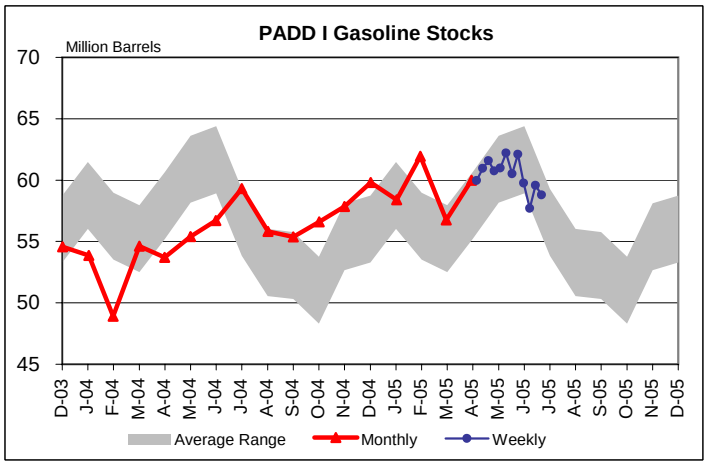
2005	**5/6**	**5/13**	**5/20**	**5/27**	**6/3**	**6/10**	**6/17**	**6/24**	**7/1**	**7/8**	**7/15**	**7/22**
Total Motor Gasoline	213.7	214.8	215.4	216.7	216.6	215.7	215.9	216.2	215.3	212.6	211.3	209.2
East Coast (PADD I)	60.0	60.9	61.6	60.8	61.0	62.2	60.5	62.1	59.7	57.7	59.6	58.8
New England (PADD IA)	4.5	4.4	5.3	4.2	5.4	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.7
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	33.7	33.9	33.8	32.4	31.7	33.6	32.3	33.2	29.4	28.6	30.8	30.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	21.8	22.7	22.5	24.2	23.8	23.7	23.4	23.8	24.8	24.0	23.7	23.3
Midwest (PADD II)	51.7	53.0	52.2	51.8	53.3	52.7	51.2	51.3	50.8	50.3	50.7	51.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	65.0	64.0	65.7	67.3	65.2	63.9	66.2	65.1	67.1	67.2	63.7	62.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.3
West Coast (PADD V)	31.2	30.9	29.8	30.7	30.9	30.7	31.7	31.6	31.5	31.6	31.8	31.1
Finished Motor Gasoline	140.7	142.6	143.3	144.3	142.8	141.2	140.5	142.0	141.2	140.7	136.9	135.6
Reformulated	25.4	25.5	25.8	26.1	25.7	25.0	25.2	24.8	25.3	25.4	23.8	23.2
Conventional	115.3	117.1	117.5	118.2	117.1	116.2	115.3	117.2	115.9	115.4	113.1	112.4
Blending Components	73.0	72.1	72.1	72.4	73.9	74.6	75.5	74.3	74.1	71.9	74.4	73.6

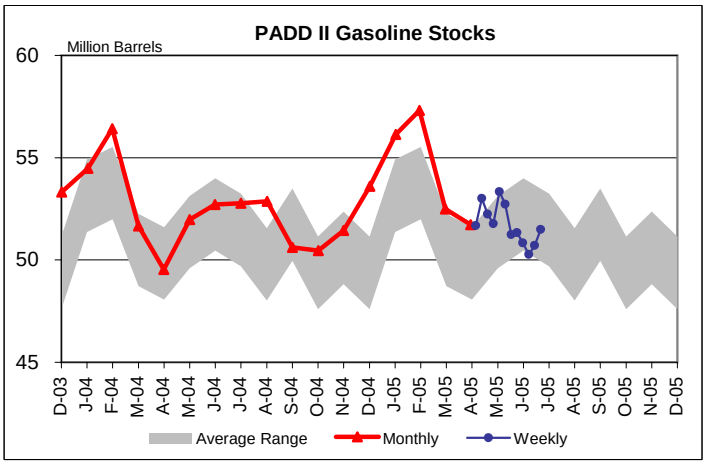
Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

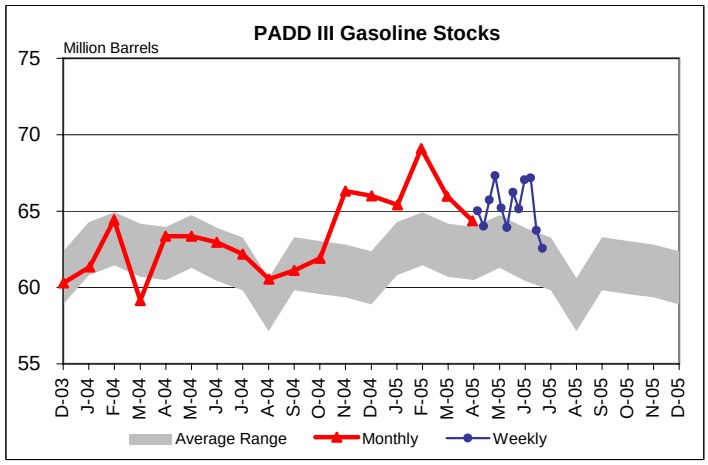
Source: See page 33.

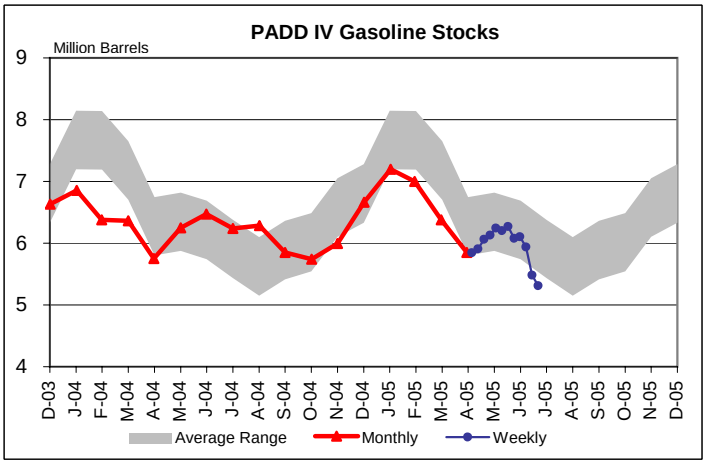
Figure 4. Stocks of Gasoline by PAD District, December 2003 to Present











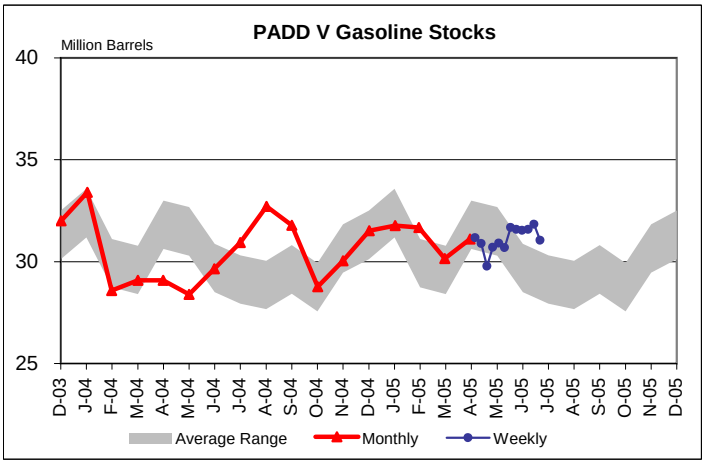


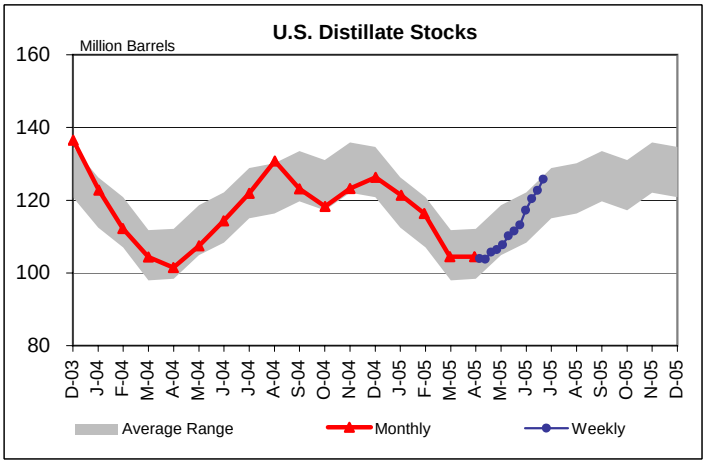
Table 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by PAD District, January 2004 to Present

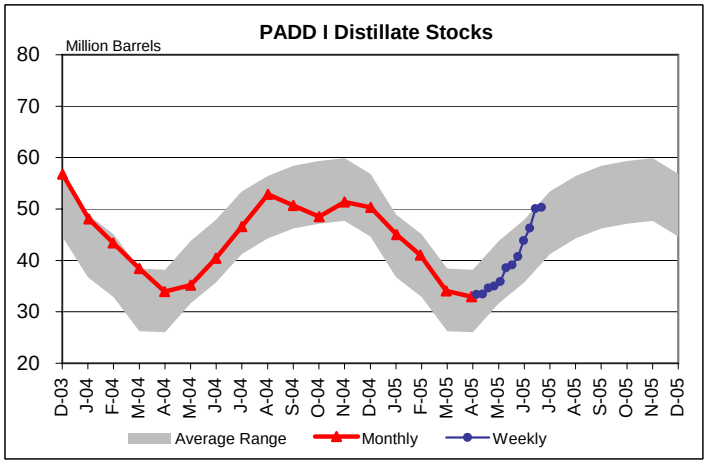
(Million Barrels)

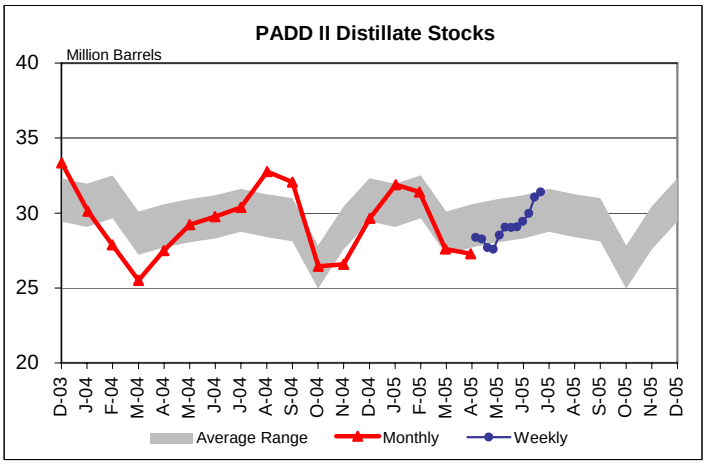
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2004												
Total U.S.	122.8	112.2	104.4	101.5	107.5	114.3	121.9	130.8	123.1	118.3	123.2	126.3
15 ppm sulfur and Under	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.3
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	72.5	67.4	64.4	64.8	69.3	69.6	73.2	77.0	70.3	66.9	70.7	75.5
> 500 ppm sulfur	49.0	43.5	39.0	35.8	37.2	43.8	47.7	52.7	51.7	50.2	50.9	49.5
East Coast (PADD I)	48.1	43.4	38.4	33.9	35.2	40.4	46.5	52.9	50.7	48.5	51.4	50.3
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	19.7	16.4	14.6	14.1	16.0	16.4	16.9	19.1	16.2	16.3	18.2	18.9
> 500 ppm sulfur	28.0	26.5	23.4	19.5	18.9	23.6	29.1	33.3	34.1	31.7	32.8	31.1
New England (PADD IA)	7.0	8.1	6.2	5.2	5.9	7.8	10.2	12.1	12.4	10.6	11.1	10.8
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	27.0	23.4	22.0	18.7	18.8	20.7	24.5	28.6	27.7	26.7	27.9	26.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	14.1	11.9	10.3	10.0	10.5	11.9	11.9	12.2	10.6	11.2	12.4	13.5
Midwest (PADD II)	30.1	27.9	25.5	27.5	29.2	29.8	30.4	32.8	32.1	26.4	26.6	29.7
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	23.1	21.1	19.4	20.5	21.1	21.9	23.4	25.1	24.4	19.1	19.8	23.1
> 500 ppm sulfur	6.7	6.7	5.8	6.7	7.8	7.8	6.9	7.5	7.6	7.2	6.6	6.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	29.8	26.9	27.4	27.4	28.5	29.8	31.0	30.1	27.5	28.2	29.9	29.8
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	18.4	18.9	19.9	20.7	20.9	20.4	21.8	20.5	19.3	19.4	21.1	20.7
> 500 ppm sulfur	11.2	7.9	7.4	6.6	7.5	9.2	9.1	9.4	7.8	8.5	8.5	9.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.3
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.1	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	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.7
> 500 ppm sulfur	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
West Coast (PADD V)	11.5	11.2	10.3	10.2	11.3	11.1	11.2	12.5	10.4	12.5	12.4	13.2
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	8.6	8.8	8.2	7.5	8.7	8.3	8.9	10.1	8.4	9.9	9.3	10.1
> 500 ppm sulfur	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.5
2005												
Total U.S.	121.4	116.4	104.5	104.5								
15 ppm sulfur and Under	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0								
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	73.7	71.8	67.2	65.2								
> 500 ppm sulfur	46.5	43.5	36.2	38.3								
East Coast (PADD I)	45.0	41.0	34.1	33.0								
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4								
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	18.2	16.0	15.6	13.5								
> 500 ppm sulfur	26.4	24.7	18.1	19.0								
New England (PADD IA)	8.1	7.8	5.7	5.3								
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	24.3	20.7	16.3	17.6								
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	12.6	12.6	12.0	10.0								
Midwest (PADD II)	31.9	31.4	27.6	27.3								
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1								
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	24.3	23.8	20.6	20.3								
> 500 ppm sulfur	7.4	7.5	6.9	7.0								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	29.7	29.3	28.6	29.0								
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1								
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	19.7	20.8	20.0	19.8								
> 500 ppm sulfur	9.8	8.2	8.5	9.1								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.8								
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5								
> 500 ppm sulfur	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4								
West Coast (PADD V)	11.7	11.6	11.1	12.4								
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4								
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	8.9	8.7	8.4	9.1								
> 500 ppm sulfur	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.9								
2005	**5/6**	**5/13**	**5/20**	**5/27**	**6/3**	**6/10**	**6/17**	**6/24**	**7/1**	**7/8**	**7/15**	**7/22**
Total U.S.	104.0	103.8	105.7	106.4	107.7	110.2	111.5	113.2	117.2	120.4	122.7	125.8
15 ppm sulfur and Under	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	65.1	64.6	64.9	66.4	67.6	68.7	68.4	68.2	69.5	71.1	71.9	73.6
> 500 ppm sulfur	37.9	38.1	39.7	39.0	39.0	40.4	42.2	43.8	46.5	48.1	49.6	51.0
East Coast (PADD I)	33.4	33.5	34.6	35.0	35.9	38.6	39.1	40.7	43.8	46.3	50.1	50.3
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	13.6	13.4	13.6	14.1	14.2	14.8	15.0	14.8	15.6	16.8	18.1	18.4
> 500 ppm sulfur	19.4	19.8	20.7	20.6	21.2	23.4	23.8	25.5	27.8	29.0	31.5	31.5
New England (PADD IA)	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.4	7.3	8.0	8.5	8.8	10.4	11.1	11.9	12.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	16.6	16.8	17.5	18.1	19.1	19.9	20.3	21.2	22.3	23.8	25.9	26.9
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	10.4	10.3	10.5	10.5	9.6	10.7	10.3	10.8	11.2	11.4	12.2	11.2
Midwest (PADD II)	28.4	28.3	27.7	27.6	28.5	29.0	29.0	29.1	29.4	30.0	31.1	31.4
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	20.7	20.6	20.0	20.3	21.2	21.5	21.4	21.2	21.7	22.1	23.2	23.2
> 500 ppm sulfur	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.6	8.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	27.2	27.2	29.3	28.8	27.9	27.4	28.5	28.3	29.6	29.9	28.5	30.4
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	19.1	19.0	20.1	20.0	19.9	20.4	20.0	20.1	20.7	20.4	20.3	21.3
> 500 ppm sulfur	8.0	8.1	9.2	8.7	7.9	6.9	8.3	8.1	8.8	9.3	8.1	8.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6
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	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
> 500 ppm sulfur	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	12.1	11.7	10.8	11.7	12.1	12.1	11.9	12.0	11.8	11.8	10.7	11.0
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	9.2	8.9	8.5	9.1	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.5	8.2	8.4
> 500 ppm sulfur	2.5	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.2

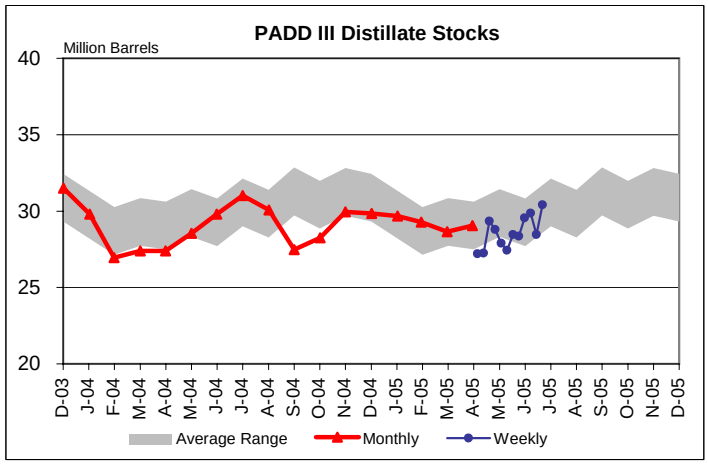
Note: • PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 33.

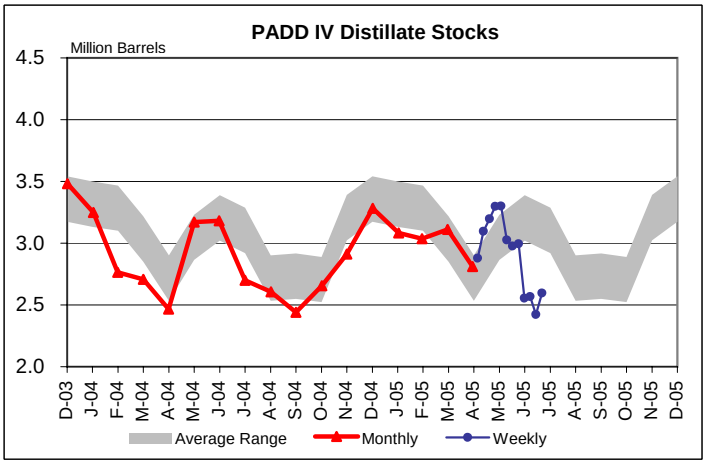
Figure 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by PAD District, December 2003 to Present











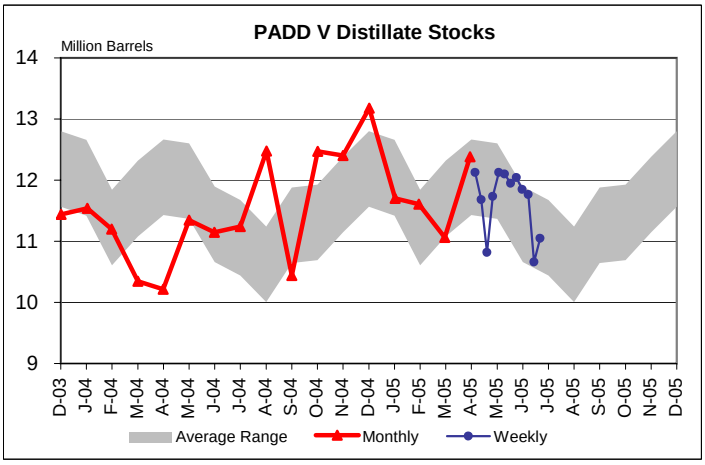


Table 6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by PAD District, January 2004 to Present

(Million Barrels)

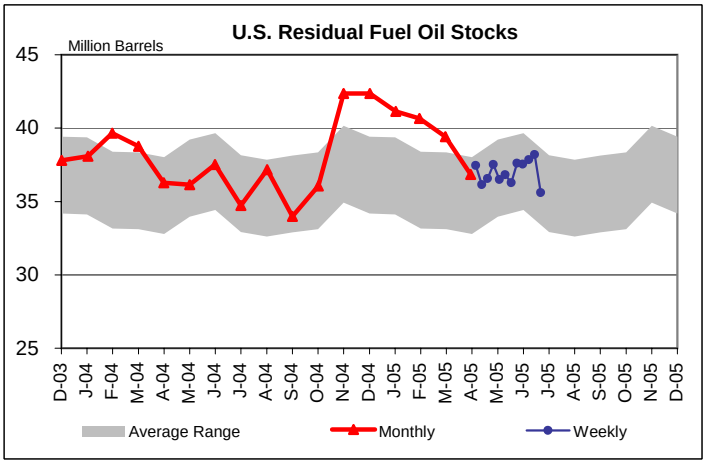
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2004												
Total U.S.	38.1	39.7	38.8	36.3	36.1	37.5	34.7	37.2	34.0	36.1	42.4	42.4
East Coast (PADD I)	12.7	14.8	14.7	12.5	13.2	13.7	11.8	13.5	12.0	15.0	16.4	17.0
New England (PADD IA)	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	9.3	11.1	11.7	9.4	9.8	10.5	8.5	10.3	9.4	11.7	12.5	13.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.3	2.8	2.4
Midwest (PADD II)	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	18.0	16.2	15.2	16.5	15.0	16.1	14.3	14.9	13.8	13.6	17.1	16.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	5.4	6.4	6.9	5.5	5.6	5.2	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.1	6.5	6.8
2005												
Total U.S.	41.1	40.7	39.4	36.8								
East Coast (PADD I)	14.2	15.3	13.2	12.4								
New England (PADD IA)	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9								
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	11.8	12.2	10.3	9.9								
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.6								
Midwest (PADD II)	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.2								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	17.6	17.6	17.6	15.1								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4								
West Coast (PADD V)	6.8	5.5	6.2	6.8								

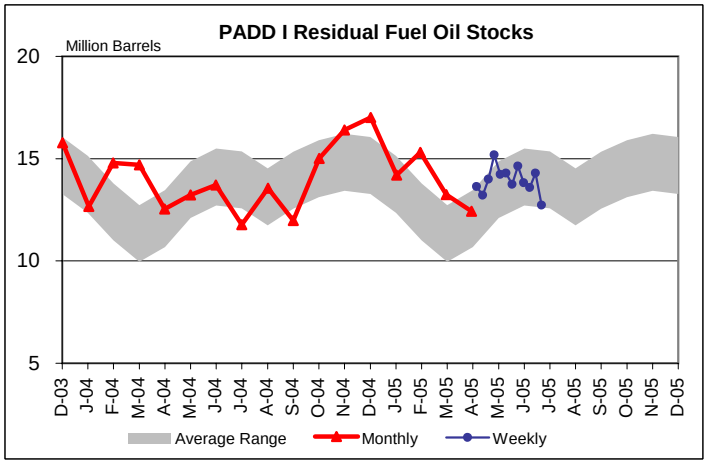
2005	**5/6**	**5/13**	**5/20**	**5/27**	**6/3**	**6/10**	**6/17**	**6/24**	**7/1**	**7/8**	**7/15**	**7/22**
Total U.S.	37.5	36.1	36.6	37.5	36.5	36.8	36.3	37.6	37.5	37.8	38.2	35.6
East Coast (PADD I)	13.6	13.2	14.0	15.2	14.2	14.3	13.7	14.6	13.8	13.6	14.3	12.7
New England (PADD IA)	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	10.3	10.8	10.7	11.6	11.9	11.5	10.5	11.2	10.2	9.7	10.1	8.7
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.5	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.9
Midwest (PADD II)	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	14.9	14.4	14.0	14.2	14.2	14.4	14.3	14.8	16.1	16.3	15.6	15.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	6.2	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.7

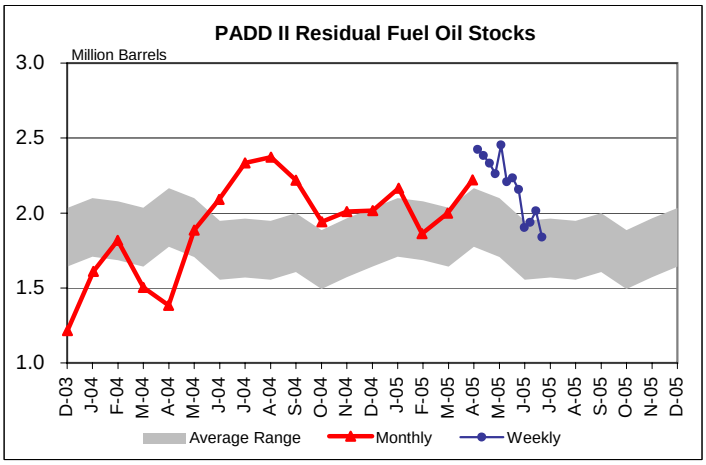
Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

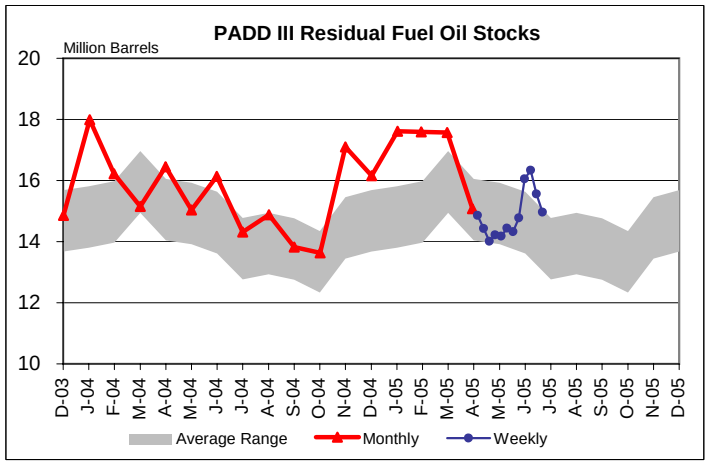
Source: See page 33.

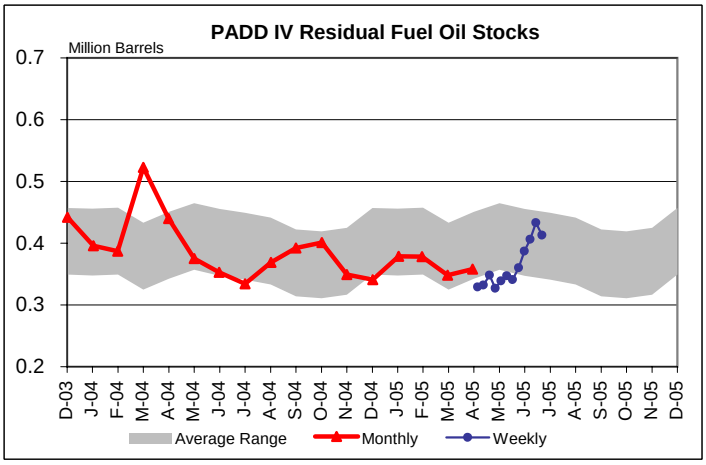
Figure 6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by PAD District, December 2003 to Present











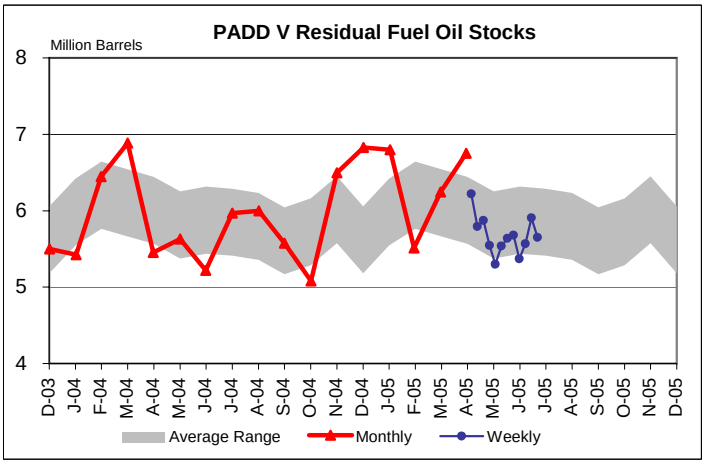


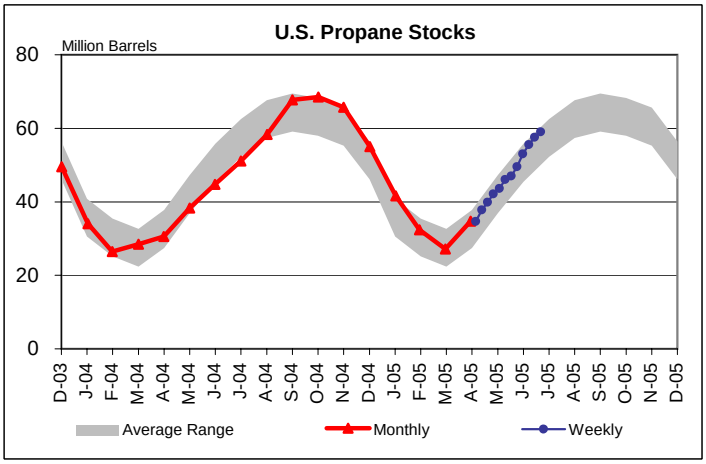
Table 7. Stocks of Propane/Propylene by PAD Districts I, II, and III, and (IV & V), January 2004 to Present
(Million Barrels)

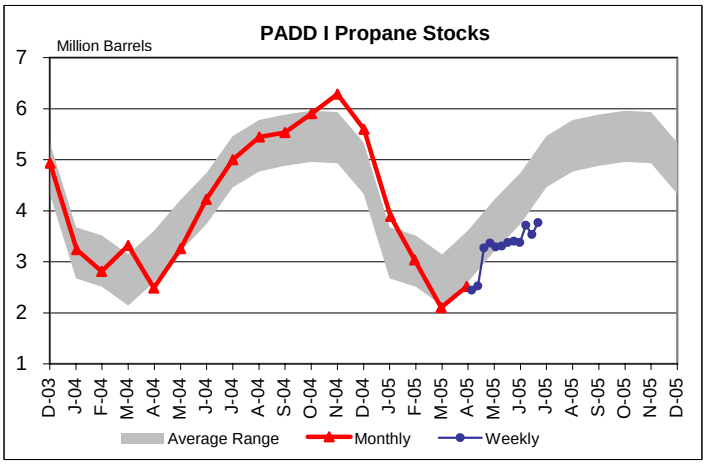
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2004												
Total U.S.	34.0	26.5	28.5	30.5	38.3	44.7	51.1	58.3	67.8	68.5	65.7	55.0
East Coast (PADD I)	3.2	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.3	4.2	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.9	6.3	5.6
New England (PADD IA)	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.7
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.0	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.5
Midwest (PADD II)	14.8	10.5	10.1	11.4	15.1	18.2	19.8	22.5	24.1	23.2	21.4	18.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	14.6	12.3	14.2	15.6	18.4	20.5	23.9	27.5	34.9	36.1	35.3	29.0
PADD's IV & V	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.8	1.9
Propylene (Total U.S. Nonfuel use)[1]	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.7
2005												
Total U.S.	41.6	32.4	27.2	34.8								
East Coast (PADD I)	3.9	3.0	2.1	2.5								
New England (PADD IA)	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5								
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	1.7	1.3	0.6	1.0								
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.0								
Midwest (PADD II)	13.5	10.6	8.5	11.9								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	22.9	17.7	15.9	19.6								
PADD's IV & V	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.8								
Propylene (Total U.S. Nonfuel use)[1]	2.5	2.0	2.1	4.5								
2005	**5/6**	**5/13**	**5/20**	**5/27**	**6/3**	**6/10**	**6/17**	**6/24**	**7/1**	**7/8**	**7/15**	**7/22**
Total U.S.	34.7	37.8	39.9	42.2	43.6	46.1	47.0	49.6	53.0	55.5	57.6	59.0
East Coast (PADD I)	2.4	2.5	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.8
New England (PADD IA)	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3
Midwest (PADD II)	11.9	12.8	13.3	14.5	14.7	15.5	15.7	16.7	18.5	19.1	19.5	19.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	19.7	21.9	22.6	23.5	24.5	26.1	26.6	28.1	29.7	31.3	32.8	33.7
PADD's IV & V	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8
Propylene (Total U.S. Nonfuel use)[1]	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2

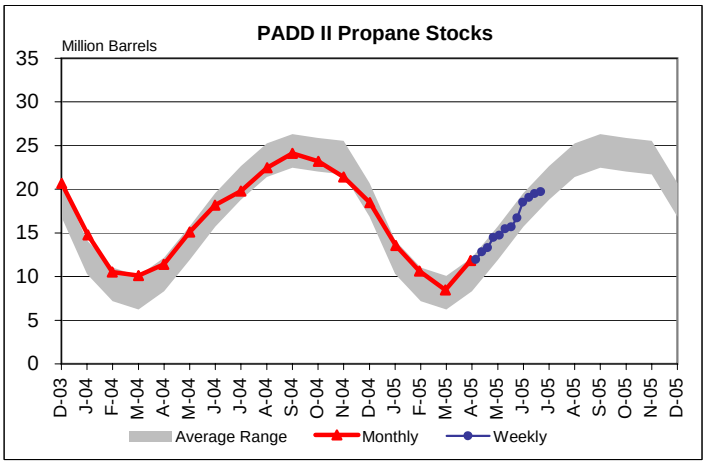
[1] Nonfuel use propylene data collected from bulk terminal facilities only.

Source: See page 33.

Figure 7. Stocks of Propane by PAD Districts I, II, and III, December 2003 to Present







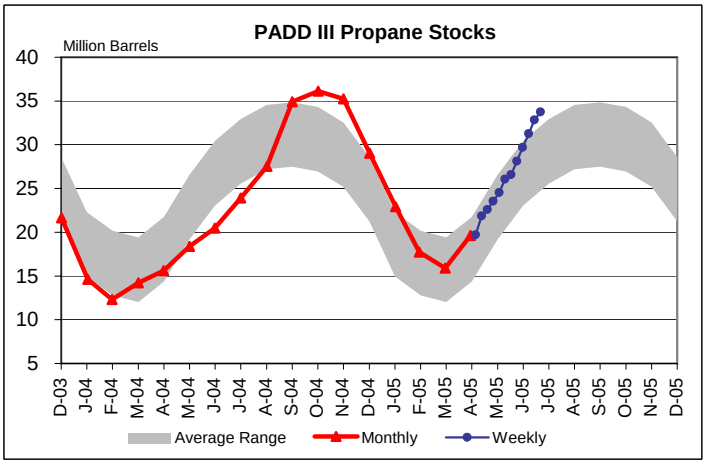


Figure 8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 2004 to Present

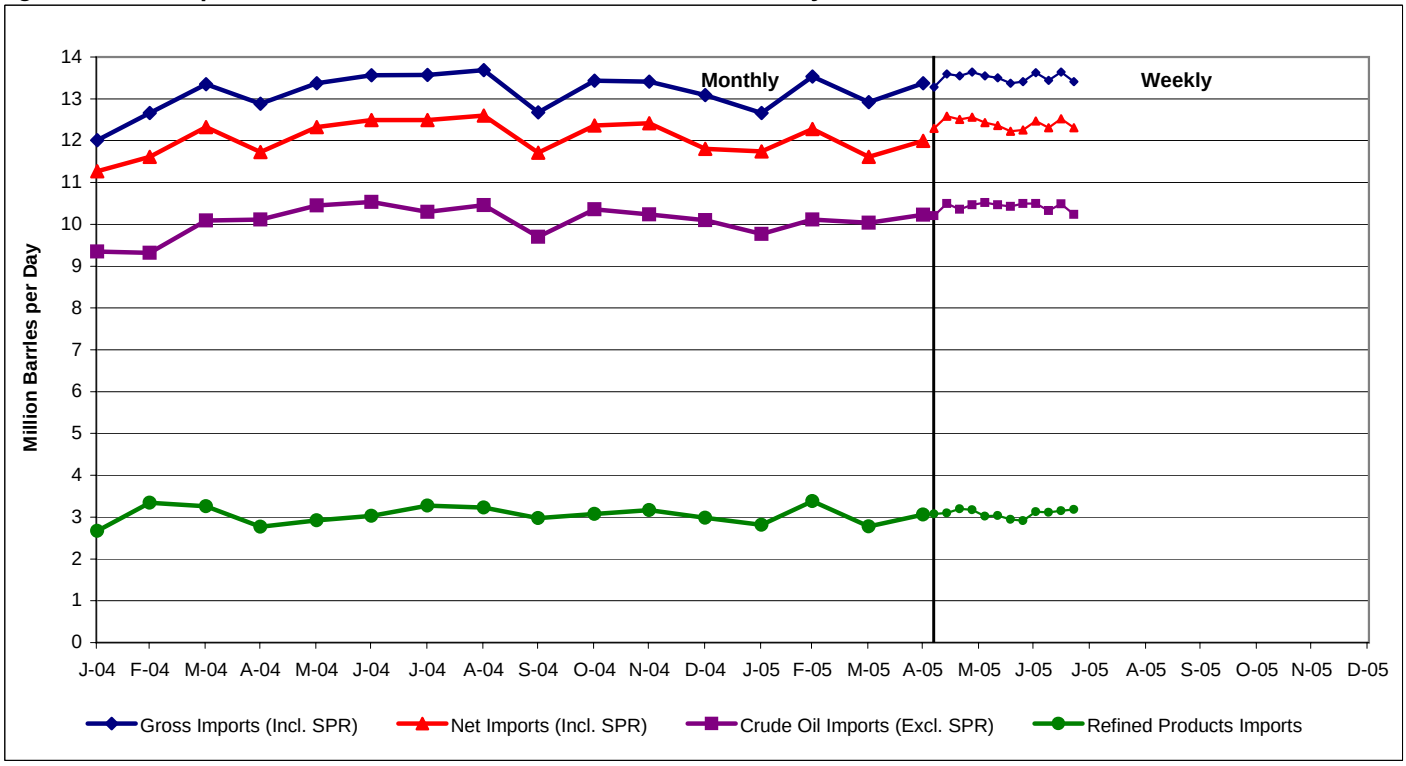


Table 8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 2004 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2004												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	9,347	9,317	10,088	10,115	10,452	10,533	10,298	10,460	9,697	10,362	10,238	10,101
SPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Products	2,667	3,341	3,260	2,768	2,923	3,028	3,271	3,229	2,979	3,076	3,170	2,987
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	12,014	12,658	13,349	12,883	13,375	13,561	13,570	13,689	12,676	13,438	13,409	13,088
Total Exports[1]	748	1,046	1,024	1,153	1,052	1,070	1,080	1,091	961	1,078	992	1,284
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	11,266	11,612	12,325	11,730	12,323	12,491	12,490	12,598	11,715	12,360	12,417	11,804
2005												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	9,771	10,114	10,035	10,227								
SPR	0	0	0	0								
Refined Products	2,818	3,378	2,776	3,062								
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	12,661	13,536	12,919	13,376								
Total Exports[1]	917	1,259	1,308	1,382								
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	11,745	12,278	11,611	11,994								
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2005	**5/6**	**5/13**	**5/20**	**5/27**	**6/3**	**6/10**	**6/17**	**6/24**	**7/1**	**7/8**	**7/15**	**7/22**
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	10,208	10,493	10,355	10,465	10,522	10,462	10,428	10,496	10,496	10,330	10,492	10,235
SPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Products	3,072	3,101	3,194	3,173	3,023	3,038	2,947	2,915	3,127	3,114	3,150	3,179
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	13,280	13,594	13,549	13,638	13,545	13,500	13,375	13,412	13,623	13,444	13,642	13,413
Total Exports[1]	985	1,011	1,044	1,074	1,111	1,138	1,153	1,157	1,152	1,137	1,121	1,106
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	12,296	12,583	12,505	12,564	12,435	12,362	12,222	12,255	12,471	12,307	12,521	12,307

[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 2004 to Present

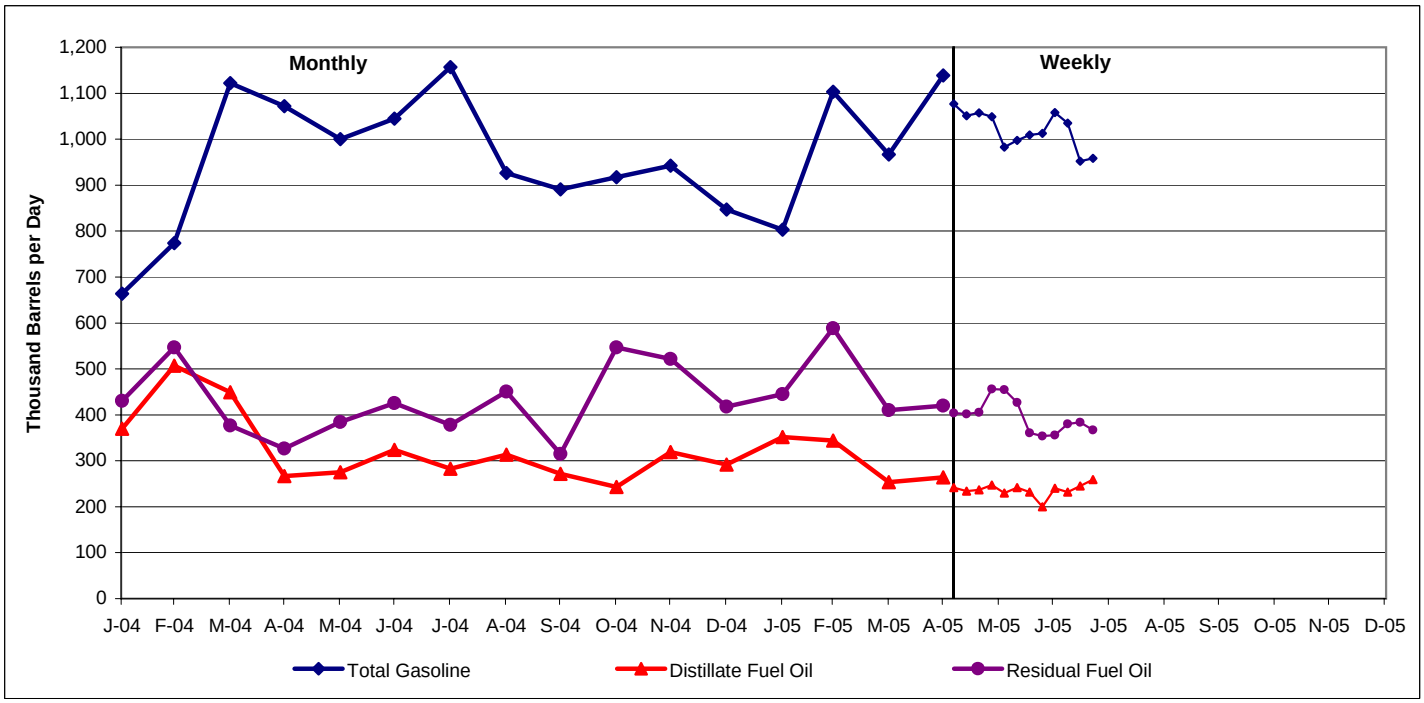


Table 9. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, January 2004 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2004												
Total Motor Gasoline	664	774	1,122	1,072	1,000	1,045	1,157	926	891	917	942	847
Reformulated	147	199	194	207	243	223	249	223	219	213	221	211
Conventional	195	226	351	238	243	279	366	264	282	313	366	282
Blending Components	321	349	577	627	514	544	542	438	391	392	355	354
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	77	110	72	77	177	187	106	164	120	161	170	105
Distillate Fuel Oil	370	507	449	267	275	324	283	313	272	243	319	292
15 ppm sulfur and Under	43	79	24	2	30	51	52	24	8	18	20	1
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	109	90	153	107	128	123	69	122	142	113	150	125
> 500 ppm to 2000 ppm sulfur	172	257	212	98	55	81	112	104	71	72	86	117
> 2000 ppm sulfur	45	82	60	60	61	69	50	64	51	41	64	49
Residual Fuel Oil	430	547	376	326	385	426	378	451	315	547	522	418
Propane/Propylene	237	321	222	96	129	152	215	216	307	195	207	221
Other Petroleum Products[1]	888	2,292	3,662	5,169	6,754	8,161	9,838	11,539	13,052	14,455	15,857	17,317
2005												
Total Motor Gasoline	803	1,103	967	1,139								
Reformulated	213	261	174	270								
Conventional	276	318	356	359								
Blending Components	314	525	437	509								
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	79	89	116	75								
Distillate Fuel Oil	352	344	253	264								
15 ppm sulfur and Under	1	1	13	8								
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	134	165	124	90								
> 500 ppm to 2000 ppm sulfur	142	85	69	135								
> 2000 ppm sulfur	76	93	48	31								
Residual Fuel Oil	445	588	410	420								
Propane/Propylene	258	230	150	168								
Other Petroleum Products[1]	880	1,024	879	997								
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2005	**5/6**	**5/13**	**5/20**	**5/27**	**6/3**	**6/10**	**6/17**	**6/24**	**7/1**	**7/8**	**7/15**	**7/22**
Total Motor Gasoline	1,077	1,051	1,057	1,049	983	997	1,009	1,013	1,058	1,035	952	958
Reformulated	262	216	222	205	183	207	214	232	269	262	267	255
Conventional	357	403	407	432	384	302	296	265	274	320	273	294
Blending Components	458	432	428	412	416	489	500	516	515	453	413	409
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	101	99	115	106	76	70	62	79	81	68	88	81
Distillate Fuel Oil	242	234	237	247	230	242	232	200	240	232	245	259
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 15 ppm sulfur to 500 ppm	76	80	86	99	93	97	82	80	104	100	119	114
> 500 ppm to 2000 ppm sulfur	152	130	118	95	85	97	111	99	96	100	95	108
> 2000 ppm sulfur	14	24	32	53	52	49	39	21	41	32	32	37
Residual Fuel Oil	404	402	405	456	455	427	361	354	356	380	384	367
Propane/Propylene	135	152	178	163	200	161	156	153	166	172	181	171
Other Petroleum Products[1]	1,113	1,164	1,202	1,153	1,079	1,142	1,126	1,116	1,226	1,227	1,301	1,344

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

Figure 10. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 2004 to Present

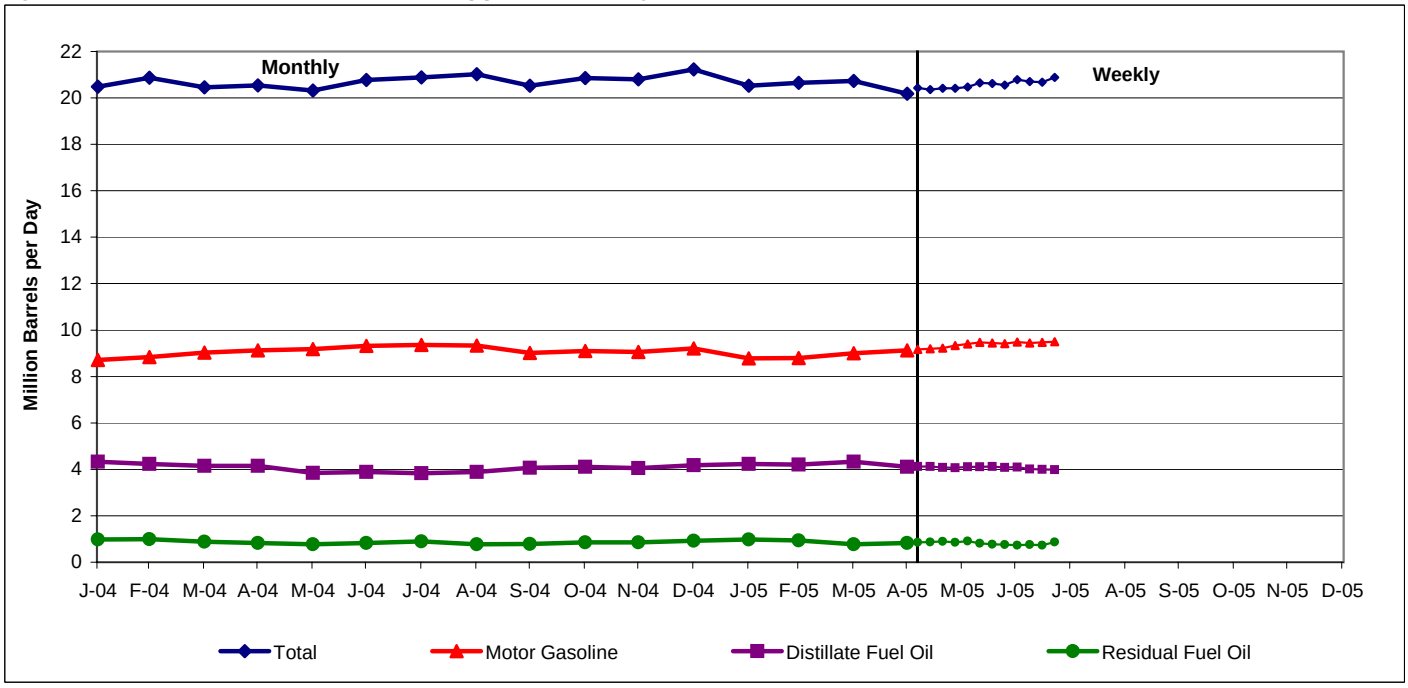


Table 10. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 2004 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2004												
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,705	8,838	9,024	9,126	9,179	9,322	9,357	9,327	9,015	9,097	9,055	9,206
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,505	1,672	1,560	1,571	1,596	1,669	1,658	1,730	1,611	1,641	1,704	1,645
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,334	4,232	4,152	4,145	3,840	3,888	3,827	3,887	4,065	4,104	4,058	4,176
Residual Fuel Oil	980	988	882	829	777	824	901	778	784	858	861	918
Propane/Propylene	1,787	1,625	1,245	1,114	966	1,008	1,097	1,093	1,045	1,243	1,422	1,673
Other Oils	3,168	3,518	3,589	3,760	3,956	4,069	4,040	4,213	4,009	3,917	3,705	3,612
Total	20,479	20,872	20,453	20,545	20,313	20,780	20,880	21,028	20,529	20,861	20,805	21,229
2005												
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,775	8,798	8,996	9,130								
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,516	1,673	1,614	1,603								
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,226	4,203	4,323	4,106								
Residual Fuel Oil	981	934	778	832								
Propane/Propylene	1,746	1,644	1,369	992								
Other Oils	3,281	3,397	3,652	3,516								
Total	20,524	20,650	20,732	20,179								
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2005	**5/6**	**5/13**	**5/20**	**5/27**	**6/3**	**6/10**	**6/17**	**6/24**	**7/1**	**7/8**	**7/15**	**7/22**
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,169	9,194	9,228	9,337	9,406	9,471	9,438	9,415	9,482	9,448	9,474	9,494
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,652	1,601	1,639	1,660	1,632	1,671	1,671	1,688	1,737	1,711	1,755	1,707
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,128	4,116	4,076	4,073	4,109	4,106	4,126	4,080	4,093	4,018	3,993	3,982
Residual Fuel Oil	861	875	895	851	914	814	768	755	736	754	736	868
Propane/Propylene	969	971	980	940	964	952	988	979	932	921	878	909
Other Oils	3,652	3,604	3,594	3,558	3,446	3,640	3,633	3,643	3,804	3,847	3,848	3,924
Total	20,432	20,360	20,411	20,419	20,471	20,652	20,624	20,558	20,784	20,698	20,682	20,882

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)

	07/01/05	07/08/05	07/15/05	07/22/05
Crude Oil Production				
Domestic Production	5,498	5,463	4,758	5,448
Inputs and Utilization				
Crude Oil Inputs	16,464	16,080	15,580	15,753
East Coast (PADD I)	1,535	1,607	1,621	1,628
Midwest (PADD II)	3,489	3,433	3,404	3,430
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	8,031	7,731	7,155	7,379
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	587	583	599	589
West Coast (PADD V)	2,822	2,726	2,801	2,727
Gross Inputs	16,799	16,477	15,897	16,021
East Coast (PADD I)	1,565	1,671	1,643	1,620
Midwest (PADD II)	3,502	3,454	3,426	3,456
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	8,149	7,858	7,253	7,456
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	594	589	602	593
West Coast (PADD V)	2,989	2,905	2,973	2,896
Blending Components	686	148	16	465
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	17,133	17,133	17,133	17,133
Percent Utilization	98.1	96.2	92.8	93.5
Production by Product				
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,218	8,813	8,515	8,741
East Coast (PADD I)	1,384	1,207	1,239	1,252
Midwest (PADD II)	2,123	1,941	1,925	1,970
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,796	3,796	3,535	3,538
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	307	306	282	326
West Coast (PADD V)	1,608	1,563	1,534	1,655
Reformulated	3,336	2,987	2,876	2,933
East Coast (PADD I)	822	708	704	633
Midwest (PADD II)	597	400	391	414
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	761	783	653	694
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	1,156	1,096	1,128	1,192

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)

	07/01/05	07/08/05	07/15/05	07/22/05
Production by Product				
Reformulated with Ether	1,154	1,182	1,048	1,018
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	2,126	1,723	1,772	1,846
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	56	82	56	69
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	5,882	5,826	5,639	5,808
East Coast (PADD I)	562	499	535	619
Midwest (PADD II)	1,526	1,541	1,534	1,556
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,035	3,013	2,882	2,844
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	307	306	282	326
West Coast (PADD V)	452	467	406	463
Conventional with Alcohol	1,136	1,121	1,133	1,168
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	4,746	4,705	4,506	4,640
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	1,726	1,703	1,576	1,579
East Coast (PADD I)	95	110	102	107
Midwest (PADD II)	210	261	238	216
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	921	821	736	780
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	29	31	31	30
West Coast (PADD V)	471	480	469	446
Commercial	1,562	1,585	1,396	1,443
East Coast (PADD I)	95	110	102	107
Midwest (PADD II)	200	238	226	207
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	821	765	618	684
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	25	29	25	27
West Coast (PADD V)	421	443	425	418
Military	164	118	180	136
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	10	23	12	9
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	100	56	118	96
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	4	2	6	3
West Coast (PADD V)	50	37	44	28
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,519	4,232	4,168	4,328
East Coast (PADD I)	529	544	501	503
Midwest (PADD II)	1,054	931	968	984
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	2,166	2,037	1,955	2,041
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	186	187	185	196
West Coast (PADD V)	584	533	559	604
15 ppm sulfur and Under	61	22	22	16
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	4	2	14	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	43	8	8	5
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	14	12	0	11
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	3,161	3,027	3,079	3,215
East Coast (PADD I)	341	290	314	333
Midwest (PADD II)	772	699	761	740
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,426	1,449	1,404	1,484
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	161	160	168	162
West Coast (PADD V)	461	429	432	496

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)

	07/01/05	07/08/05	07/15/05	07/22/05
Production by Product				
> 500 ppm sulfur	1,297	1,183	1,067	1,097
East Coast (PADD I)	188	254	187	170
Midwest (PADD II)	278	230	193	244
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	697	580	543	552
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	25	27	17	34
West Coast (PADD V)	109	92	127	97
Residual Fuel Oil	694	571	656	640
East Coast (PADD I)	94	80	123	110
Midwest (PADD II)	51	54	54	47
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	354	273	260	275
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	16	16	13	14
West Coast (PADD V)	179	148	206	194
Propane/Propylene	1,150	1,101	1,074	1,127
East Coast (PADD I)	53	50	56	54
Midwest (PADD II)	228	216	247	237
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	722	702	640	684
Stocks (Million Barrels)				
Crude Oil	324.9	321.0	320.1	317.8
East Coast (PADD I)	16.1	16.3	16.0	15.3
Midwest (PADD II)	65.0	64.7	63.7	64.4
Cushing, Oklahoma	18.6	18.8	18.6	18.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	174.7	171.7	174.7	172.5
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.8
West Coast (PADD V)	56.0	55.3	52.8	52.8
SPR[1]	696.3	697.0	697.5	698.0
Total Motor Gasoline	215.3	212.6	211.3	209.2
East Coast (PADD I)	59.7	57.7	59.6	58.8
New England (PADD IA)	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.7
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	29.4	28.6	30.8	30.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	24.8	24.0	23.7	23.3
Midwest (PADD II)	50.8	50.3	50.7	51.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	67.1	67.2	63.7	62.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.3
West Coast (PADD V)	31.5	31.6	31.8	31.1
Finished Motor Gasoline	141.2	140.7	136.9	135.6
Reformulated	25.3	25.4	23.8	23.2
East Coast (PADD I)	12.9	13.6	13.6	13.5
Midwest (PADD II)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	10.1	9.4	8.2	7.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	2.2	2.3	2.0	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	115.9	115.4	113.1	112.4
East Coast (PADD I)	32.4	30.9	31.5	28.9
Midwest (PADD II)	36.2	35.5	34.8	35.9
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	34.3	36.1	34.6	34.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.9
West Coast (PADD V)	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.7
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)

	07/01/05	07/08/05	07/15/05	07/22/05
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	74.1	71.9	74.4	73.6
East Coast (PADD I)	14.5	13.2	14.5	16.4
Midwest (PADD II)	14.5	14.7	15.9	15.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	22.7	21.7	21.0	19.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4
West Coast (PADD V)	20.8	20.7	21.5	20.5
RBOB with Ether	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
East Coast (PADD I)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
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
RBOB with Alcohol	20.6	20.8	21.5	21.6
East Coast (PADD I)	2.7	2.9	2.5	3.7
Midwest (PADD II)	5.6	5.3	5.9	5.9
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	10.3	10.5	11.0	10.5
CBOB	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.2
East Coast (PADD I)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Midwest (PADD II)	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.9
GTAB Reformulated	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.3
East Coast (PADD I)	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.3
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	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.5
East Coast (PADD I)	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.2
Midwest (PADD II)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
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)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
All Other Blending Components	46.8	44.6	45.6	44.9
East Coast (PADD I)	9.2	8.3	9.5	9.9
Midwest (PADD II)	6.2	6.4	6.9	6.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	20.1	19.1	18.5	17.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4
West Coast (PADD V)	9.8	9.2	9.2	8.9
Kerosene - Type Jet Fuel	41.2	41.6	40.4	40.5
East Coast (PADD I)	11.4	10.7	10.0	10.8
Midwest (PADD II)	7.6	7.6	7.2	6.9
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	12.8	13.4	12.9	12.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
West Coast (PADD V)	8.8	9.2	9.6	9.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	117.2	120.4	122.7	125.8
East Coast (PADD I)	43.8	46.3	50.1	50.3
New England (PADD IA)	10.4	11.1	11.9	12.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	22.3	23.8	25.9	26.9
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	11.2	11.4	12.2	11.2
Midwest (PADD II)	29.4	30.0	31.1	31.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	29.6	29.9	28.5	30.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6
West Coast (PADD V)	11.8	11.8	10.7	11.0
15 ppm sulfur and Under	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
East Coast (PADD I)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
New England (PADD IA)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Midwest (PADD II)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
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)	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5

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)

	07/01/05	07/08/05	07/15/05	07/22/05
Stocks (Million Barrels)				
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	69.5	71.1	71.9	73.6
East Coast (PADD I)	15.6	16.8	18.1	18.4
New England (PADD IA)	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	6.9	7.5	8.5	9.1
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.2
Midwest (PADD II)	21.7	22.1	23.2	23.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	20.7	20.4	20.3	21.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
West Coast (PADD V)	9.3	9.5	8.2	8.4
> 500 ppm sulfur	46.5	48.1	49.6	51.0
East Coast (PADD I)	27.8	29.0	31.5	31.5
New England (PADD IA)	8.4	8.7	9.7	10.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	15.1	16.0	17.2	17.5
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	4.3	4.2	4.7	3.9
Midwest (PADD II)	7.5	7.7	7.6	8.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	8.8	9.3	8.1	8.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.2
Residual Fuel Oil	37.5	37.8	38.2	35.6
East Coast (PADD I)	13.8	13.6	14.3	12.7
New England (PADD IA)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	10.2	9.7	10.1	8.7
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.9
Midwest (PADD II)	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	16.1	16.3	15.6	15.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.7
Propane/Propylene	53.0	55.5	57.6	59.0
East Coast (PADD I)	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.8
New England (PADD IA)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3
Midwest (PADD II)	18.5	19.1	19.5	19.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	29.7	31.3	32.8	33.7
PADD's IV & V	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8
Propylene (Total U.S. Nonfuel use)	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2
Unfinished Oils	84.9	84.9	85.7	84.7
Other Oils	141.5	142.5	143.0	144.0
Total Stocks Excl SPR[2]	1015.5	1016.4	1018.9	1016.6
Total Stocks Incl SPR[2]	1711.8	1713.4	1716.4	1714.6
Imports				
Total Crude Oil Incl SPR	10,219	9,954	10,825	9,940
Crude Oil Excl SPR	10,219	9,954	10,825	9,940
East Coast (PADD I)	1,749	1,682	1,656	1,413
Midwest (PADD II)	1,160	1,012	1,285	1,076
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	6,001	5,975	6,610	6,236
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	236	259	301	263
West Coast (PADD V)	1,073	1,026	973	952
SPR	0	0	0	0
Total Motor Gasoline	1,014	954	810	1,052
East Coast (PADD I)	948	828	723	977
Midwest (PADD II)	2	3	5	5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	56	49	50	31
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	8	74	32	39
Reformulated	269	183	311	256
East Coast (PADD I)	269	183	311	256
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	238	183	311	256
East Coast (PADD I)	238	183	311	256
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	31	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD I)	31	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)

	07/01/05	07/08/05	07/15/05	07/22/05
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	435	147	358
East Coast (PADD I)	233	383	142	314
Midwest (PADD II)	2	3	5	5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	49	0	39
Conventional with Alcohol	0	1	1	1
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	0	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	235	434	146	357
East Coast (PADD I)	233	383	142	314
Midwest (PADD II)	2	2	4	4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	49	0	39
Blending Components	510	336	352	438
East Coast (PADD I)	446	262	270	407
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	56	49	50	31
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	8	25	32	0
RBOB with Ether	0	5	0	42
East Coast (PADD I)	0	5	0	42
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	25	0	39	99
East Coast (PADD I)	25	0	39	99
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
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	345	132	261	229
East Coast (PADD I)	281	58	179	198
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	56	49	50	31
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	8	25	32	0
Kerosene - Type Jet Fuel	56	22	165	81
East Coast (PADD I)	10	21	83	32
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1	1	1	1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	45	0	81	48

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)

	07/01/05	07/08/05	07/15/05	07/22/05
Imports				
Distillate Fuel Oil	322	262	195	255
East Coast (PADD I)	293	182	174	243
Midwest (PADD II)	21	5	16	6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	67	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	8	8	4	5
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	1	1
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0	0	0	0
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	165	93	115	82
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	75	166	78	113
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	82	3	2	60
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	410	378	396	283
East Coast (PADD I)	374	259	327	235
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	36	55	61	48
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	64	8	0
Propane/Propylene	272	86	214	111
East Coast (PADD I)	13	4	3	5
Midwest (PADD II)	34	70	51	57
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	216	0	155	45
Other	1,521	1,337	1,322	1,196
East Coast (PADD I)	358	261	112	170
Midwest (PADD II)	12	18	34	11
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,123	980	995	922
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	5	3	2	3
West Coast (PADD V)	23	75	179	90
Total Product Imports	3,595	3,039	3,102	2,978
East Coast (PADD I)	1,996	1,555	1,422	1,662
Midwest (PADD II)	69	96	106	79
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,432	1,152	1,262	1,047
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	21	22	10	12
West Coast (PADD V)	77	214	302	178
Gross Imports (Incl SPR)	13,814	12,993	13,927	12,918
East Coast (PADD I)	3,745	3,237	3,078	3,075
Midwest (PADD II)	1,229	1,108	1,391	1,155
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	7,433	7,127	7,872	7,283
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	257	281	311	275
West Coast (PADD V)	1,150	1,240	1,275	1,130
Net Imports (Incl SPR)	12,676	11,898	12,832	11,823
Exports				
Total	1,138	1,095	1,095	1,095
Crude Oil	19	19	19	19
Products	1,119	1,076	1,076	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)

	07/01/05	07/08/05	07/15/05	07/22/05
Product Supplied				
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,721	9,391	9,415	9,449
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,774	1,602	1,865	1,585
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,110	3,904	3,911	4,001
Residual Fuel Oil	892	699	793	1,087
Propane/Propylene	892	787	962	994
Other Oils	4,108	4,274	3,459	3,856
Total Product Supplied	21,497	20,656	20,404	20,972

[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 07/22/2005

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Week Ending 07/22/05	07/15/05	Difference	Cumulative Daily Averages 202 Days 2005	2004	Difference
Crude Oil Production						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	5,448	4,758	690	5,451	5,527	-76
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	9,921	10,806	-885	10,160	9,986	174
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	9,940	10,825	-885	10,197	10,012	185
(4) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
(5) Exports	19	19	0	37	26	11
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-74	-69	-5	-113	-129	16
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	321	129	192	-173	-142	-31
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	137	-43	180	204	183	21
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	15,753	15,580	173	15,529	15,425	104
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production[4]	2,084	2,084	0	2,116	2,273	-157
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	174	174	0	154	-67	221
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0	0	0	0	0
(14) Processing Gain	1,055	1,017	38	1,023	1,030	-7
(15) Net Product Imports[5]	1,902	2,026	-124	1,896	2,028	-132
(16) Gross Product Imports[5]	2,978	3,102	-124	3,033	3,024	9
(17) Product Exports[5]	1,076	1,076	0	1,137	996	141
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[6,7]	3	-477	480	-152	-87	-65
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	20,972	20,404	568	20,566	20,602	-36
Products Supplied						
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline[4]	9,449	9,415	34	9,127	9,066	61
(21) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,585	1,865	-280	1,634	1,601	33
(22) Distillate Fuel Oil	4,001	3,911	90	4,148	4,070	78
(23) Residual Fuel Oil	1,087	793	294	859	882	-23
(24) Propane/Propylene	994	962	32	1,235	1,270	-35
(25) Other Oils[8]	3,856	3,459	397	3,563	3,713	-150
(26) Total Products Supplied	20,972	20,404	568	20,566	20,602	-36
Total Net Imports	11,823	12,832	-1,009	12,056	12,014	42

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	07/22/05	07/15/05	07/22/04	Difference From Previous Week	Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[9]	317.8	320.1	297.8	-2.3	20.0
Total Motor Gasoline	209.2	211.3	210.5	-2.1	-1.3
Reformulated	23.2	23.8	23.2	-0.6	0.0
Conventional	112.4	113.1	117.2	-0.7	-4.8
Blending Components	73.6	74.4	70.0	-0.8	3.6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	40.5	40.4	40.1	0.1	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil[7]	125.8	122.7	119.4	3.1	6.4
15 ppm sulfur and Under	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.2
> 15 ppm sulfur to 500 ppm	73.6	71.9	72.1	1.7	1.5
> 500 ppm sulfur	51.0	49.6	46.4	1.4	4.6
Residual Fuel Oil	35.6	38.2	35.6	-2.6	0.0
Propane/Propylene	59.0	57.6	49.0	1.4	10.0
Unfinished Oils	84.7	85.7	90.9	-1.0	-6.2
Other Oils[10]	144.0	143.0	133.2	1.0	10.8
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)[7]	1,016.6	1,018.9	976.6	-2.3	40.0
Crude Oil in SPR[11]	698.0	697.5	664.6	0.5	33.4
Total Stocks (Including SPR)[7]	1,714.6	1,716.4	1,641.2	-1.8	73.4

[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.
[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), 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.
[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] 07/22/2005

(Dollars per Barrel)

Country	Type of Crude/API Gravity[2]	In Effect							
		7/22/2005	7/15/2005	1/7/2005	1/2/2004	1/3/2003	1/4/2002	1/5/2001	1/6/1978
OPEC									
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Light 34°	52.11	53.61	34.05	27.08	27.39	18.90	20.90	12.70
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Medium 31°	49.81	51.31	30.60	26.13	26.44	18.55	20.30	12.32
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Heavy 27°	47.36	48.86	27.95	25.38	25.69	18.15	19.40	12.02
Abu Dhabi	Murban 39°	55.91	58.29	38.74	29.87	28.37	19.87	22.60	13.26
Dubai	Fateh 32°	51.38	54.17	34.44	27.93	27.28	18.63	21.25	12.64
Qatar	Dukhan 40°	55.17	57.53	38.14	28.59	28.03	19.40	22.05	13.19
Iran	Iranian Light 34°	52.10	54.34	35.73	28.67	27.85	18.90	21.15	13.45
Iran	Iranian Heavy 30°	49.95	52.19	32.98	27.52	27.08	18.56	20.40	12.49
Iraq[3]	Kirkuk 36°	52.34	53.47	34.62	26.67	27.93	19.08	23.67	13.17
Kuwait	Kuwait 31°	50.36	53.18	31.86	27.89	27.30	18.25	20.20	12.22
Neutral Zone	Khafji 28°	52.11	53.61	34.05	27.08	27.39	18.90	20.90	12.03
Algeria	Saharan Blend 44°	56.26	57.93	40.89	29.92	31.69	19.67	24.05	14.10
Nigeria	Bonny Light 37°	57.24	58.99	40.22	29.97	31.16	19.88	23.35	15.12
Nigeria	Forcados 31°	57.14	58.89	40.12	29.70	31.13	19.81	23.35	13.70
Libya	Es Sider 37°	54.62	56.32	39.21	29.47	30.40	19.63	23.75	13.68
Indonesia	Minas 34°	56.41	56.88	38.25	32.10	35.03	18.89	23.05	13.55
Venezuela	Tia Juana Light 31°	52.37	54.54	36.49	30.10	30.25	17.78	23.57	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	52.62	54.49	35.21	28.22	28.47	18.94	21.87	13.03
Non-OPEC									
United Kingdom	Brent Blend 38°	56.56	57.63	41.39	29.73	31.36	21.20	24.52	NA
Norway	Ekofisk Blend 42°	56.60	57.74	40.48	29.61	31.06	19.62	23.35	14.20
Canada	Canadian Par 40°	57.90	60.98	41.32	30.49	31.78	19.80	26.98	NA
Canada	Lloyd Blend 22°	41.82	45.21	23.12	22.87	24.51	11.55	18.22	NA
Mexico	Isthmus 33°	52.26	54.43	36.37	29.99	30.14	17.72	23.46	13.10
Mexico	Maya 22°	42.85	45.13	28.31	24.37	26.29	14.30	17.21	NA
Colombia	Cano Limon 30°	53.10	55.09	37.39	29.49	29.07	17.71	24.11	NA
Ecuador	Oriente 30°	47.81	49.29	26.59	26.49	27.32	15.15	20.78	12.35
Angola	Cabinda 32°	51.80	53.85	35.32	29.31	30.60	18.43	23.20	NA
Cameroon	Kole 34°	53.83	55.08	34.72	29.12	30.92	18.05	23.20	NA
Egypt[5]	Suez Blend 33°	50.84	52.05	33.94	25.67	28.63	17.78	20.15	12.81
Gabon[6]	Mandji 30°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oman	Oman Blend 34°	51.94	54.79	35.48	28.45	27.71	18.76	21.05	13.06
Australia	Gippsland 42°	56.90	58.05	40.92	31.64	32.22	20.14	25.25	NA
Malaysia	Tapis Blend 44°	58.63	60.42	41.53	31.90	32.54	20.31	28.15	14.30
Brunei[7]	Seria Light 37°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.15
Russia[8]	Urals 32°	54.33	54.83	36.14	27.42	30.31	20.85	23.52	13.20
China	Daqing 33°	54.07	55.14	37.69	31.85	34.38	18.81	22.85	13.73
Total Non-OPEC[4]	NA	51.96	53.53	35.12	27.84	29.55	18.45	22.54	13.44
Total World[4]	NA	52.24	53.93	35.16	28.00	29.03	18.68	22.10	13.08
United States[9]	NA	50.59	52.57	33.79	27.63	28.52	17.06	21.77	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 2004 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
2004												
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	34.31	34.68	36.74	36.75	40.28	38.03	40.78	44.90	45.94	53.28	48.47	43.15
Brent	31.28	30.86	33.63	33.59	37.57	35.18	38.22	42.74	43.20	49.78	43.11	39.60
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	137.74	126.74	106.83
U.S. Gulf Coast	98.39	102.70	108.98	114.89	133.48	117.12	123.34	117.66	123.77	134.77	123.72	103.36
Los Angeles	101.92	128.39	126.33	136.46	159.40	139.74	140.70	132.76	142.17	158.23	134.33	112.46
Rotterdam (ARA)	89.83	91.78	99.57	108.93	126.44	109.35	123.69	119.49	120.03	133.03	121.17	99.68
Singapore	105.55	94.95	105.11	104.89	118.11	108.17	110.94	123.32	118.39	130.66	125.29	107.52
Reformulated Regular												
New York Harbor	100.02	104.31	108.37	114.80	140.88	121.70	127.45	124.49	125.87	137.46	126.42	106.96
U.S. Gulf Coast	100.06	103.59	110.61	114.73	135.80	118.27	125.09	120.95	124.80	135.24	124.40	103.72
Los Angeles	107.92	134.39	132.33	142.58	164.90	145.70	146.68	138.76	148.08	164.18	140.35	118.46
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	148.46	138.40	127.51
U.S. Gulf Coast	94.76	87.23	88.74	89.57	98.92	96.92	106.42	114.48	124.28	145.81	132.00	118.65
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	88.65	83.06	92.17	94.18	103.91	101.18	112.01	120.91	128.96	153.44	138.87	124.88
Singapore	94.48	89.92	89.85	92.83	101.79	97.99	107.75	119.76	125.68	135.77	131.05	116.98
2005												
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	46.84	48.15	54.19	52.98	49.83	56.35						
Brent	44.51	45.48	53.10	51.88	48.65	54.35						
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	124.09	122.39	143.86	148.03	137.10	150.91						
U.S. Gulf Coast	124.42	123.33	147.23	154.06	140.95	152.13						
Los Angeles	132.19	148.51	165.76	177.06	154.13	169.11						
Rotterdam (ARA)	112.49	116.06	127.68	145.42	134.52	147.39						
Singapore	113.58	129.70	142.79	148.30	129.56	142.77						
Reformulated Regular												
New York Harbor	124.39	123.22	140.00	152.53	144.21	157.80						
U.S. Gulf Coast	126.35	125.41	148.76	155.88	143.90	156.18						
Los Angeles	137.91	154.51	171.78	182.87	160.00	174.53						
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	131.62	134.29	155.60	152.26	141.25	161.23						
U.S. Gulf Coast	126.75	129.69	151.69	149.17	139.12	159.46						
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	126.40	131.79	157.22	155.83	143.23	164.41						
Singapore	117.24	125.35	148.97	152.22	140.23	160.95						

	Average for Week Ending:		Daily:									
2005	**7/1**	**7/8**	Mon **7/11**	Tue **7/12**	Wed **7/13**	Thu **7/14**	Fri **7/15**	Mon **7/18**	Tue **7/19**	Wed **7/20**	Thu **7/21**	Fri **7/22**
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	58.21	60.36	59.23	60.49	60.00	57.83	58.36	57.12	57.61	56.73	57.31	57.75
Brent	56.69	57.98	56.10	58.95	58.33	56.79	56.98	56.25	56.75	56.39	55.59	56.98
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	153.16	165.34	159.85	163.25	159.10	153.17	153.40	148.45	153.60	154.75	157.85	160.70
U.S. Gulf Coast	151.86	167.41	163.60	167.00	162.35	155.55	155.53	153.45	157.35	157.25	156.10	160.45
Los Angeles	177.10	187.75	181.50	184.30	183.50	177.00	175.00	171.50	174.00	178.50	181.00	182.50
Rotterdam (ARA)	153.59	162.71	158.07	163.31	161.61	158.21	160.76	162.46	164.87	163.17	166.28	169.40
Singapore	148.55	156.19	150.24	153.10	155.71	144.05	152.14	153.33	153.10	154.76	153.81	154.52
Reformulated Regular												
New York Harbor	162.26	178.62	177.98	182.38	177.10	171.17	169.65	164.83	167.85	167.75	168.35	173.20
U.S. Gulf Coast	158.00	174.47	171.48	178.00	174.60	169.17	168.40	167.20	170.85	166.13	165.03	169.70
Los Angeles	183.10	193.75	187.50	190.30	189.50	183.00	181.00	177.50	180.00	184.50	187.00	188.50
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	163.58	172.97	166.43	171.98	167.51	163.08	163.25	159.25	160.12	155.55	152.65	154.65
U.S. Gulf Coast	161.81	171.18	164.55	170.15	166.21	161.35	161.75	158.25	159.37	155.80	153.55	155.65
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	167.61	175.53	166.97	174.81	170.25	164.97	166.17	163.37	165.53	164.01	161.05	163.93
Singapore	165.05	173.07	169.17	167.98	172.55	168.57	163.57	164.52	160.00	160.71	156.19	158.81

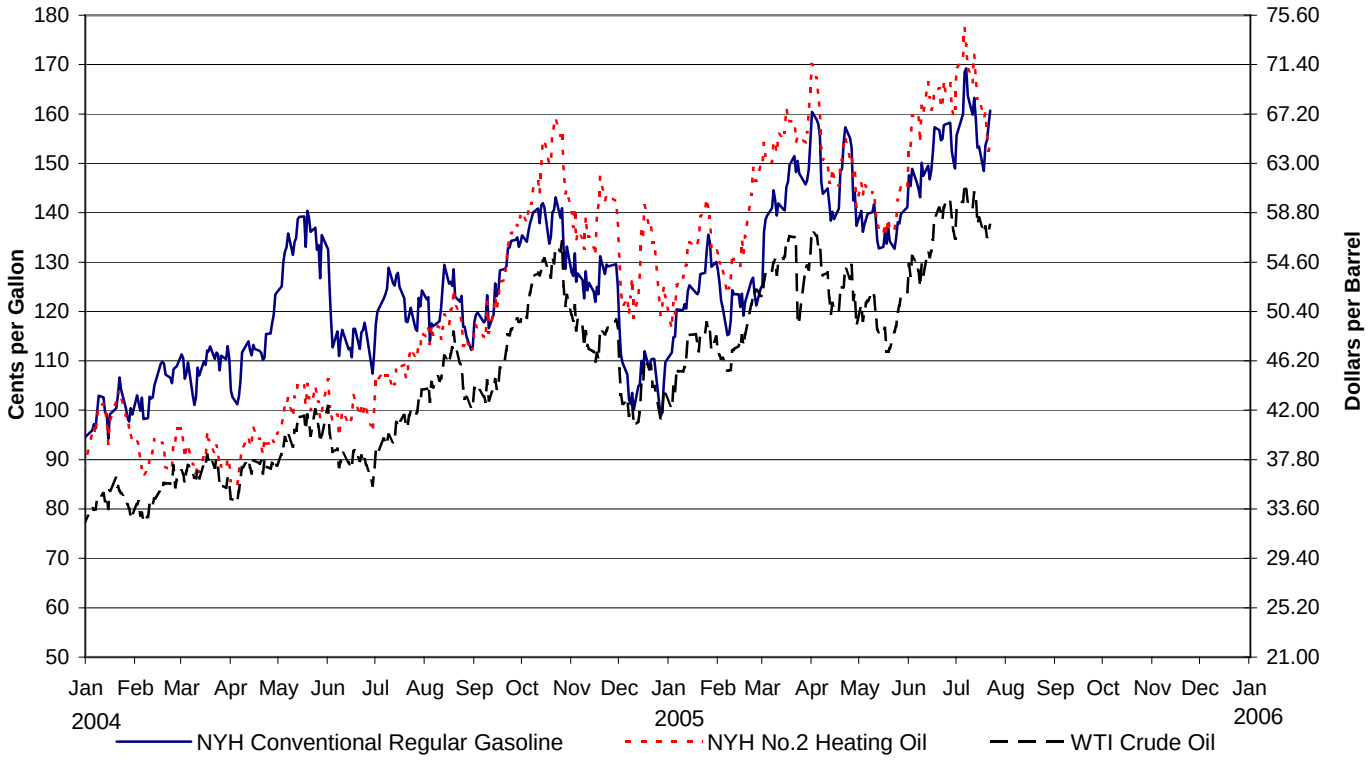
NA=Not Available.

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.

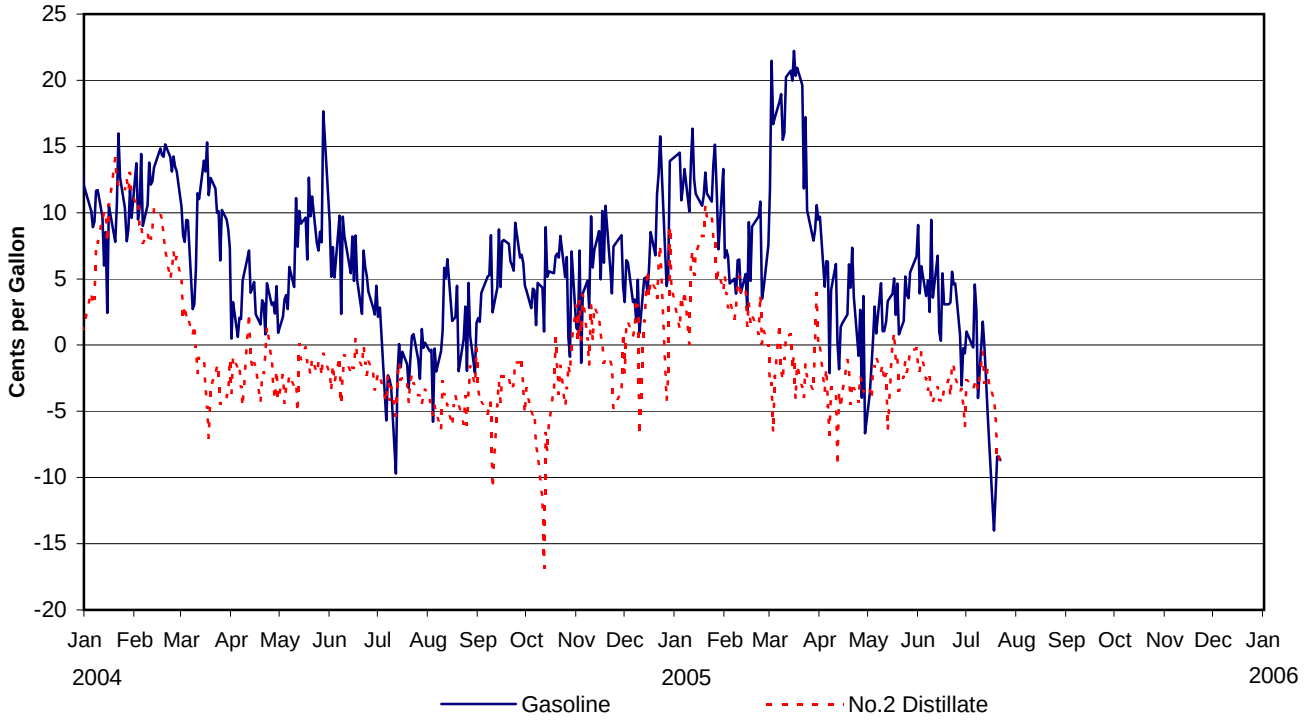
Source: See page 33.

Figure 11. Daily Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Spot Prices, January 2004 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 2004 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 2004 to Present

(Cents per Gallon)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
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	153.33	140.56	129.81
U.S. Gulf Coast	95.38	90.98	94.82	95.10	101.89	99.26	109.36	118.62	130.32	148.36	134.25	120.73
Los Angeles	96.26	112.42	106.75	131.48	135.93	116.62	126.71	126.27	142.31	158.00	142.75	124.24
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	157.29	140.82	129.78
U.S. Gulf Coast	99.83	93.35	94.66	97.28	109.18	103.19	114.47	122.69	136.21	152.03	134.74	122.31
Los Angeles	106.18	111.05	108.20	125.79	131.43	111.95	125.77	130.81	144.23	161.40	148.89	127.64
Rotterdam (ARA)	96.85	92.69	97.07	104.07	114.74	108.52	119.50	132.88	140.34	158.97	145.65	129.69
Singapore	94.65	88.84	89.85	97.42	109.23	102.89	114.42	124.51	131.73	145.94	137.45	118.71
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	66.98	62.93	58.86	61.01	71.85	70.65	66.69	66.59	66.20	78.49	68.49	60.28
U.S. Gulf Coast	61.80	58.60	57.64	65.29	71.12	66.44	63.28	62.57	63.47	73.91	61.00	55.50
Los Angeles	69.26	67.15	66.94	69.57	73.86	79.49	75.57	79.50	76.32	92.71	88.80	78.62
Rotterdam (ARA)	55.28	51.84	58.16	57.39	63.96	60.36	60.56	59.11	58.22	70.11	62.91	62.54
Singapore	63.06	62.48	61.88	64.23	69.83	67.69	68.56	71.21	68.58	76.79	73.22	65.71
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	74.52	70.44	58.46	60.67	67.68	67.02	74.14	83.69	80.17	90.63	86.26	77.36
Conway	67.66	62.06	56.34	58.70	64.61	64.39	71.70	86.48	81.97	94.11	92.26	81.66
Northwest Europe	63.70	57.56	61.24	60.20	63.92	60.12	61.59	77.71	82.03	90.37	84.74	82.03
2005												
No. 2 Distillate												
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	132.56	136.20	156.73	156.73	148.57	167.83						
U.S. Gulf Coast	128.17	132.68	153.09	155.67	146.59	164.66						
Los Angeles	128.54	148.16	167.35	175.17	156.65	169.31						
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	139.87	137.98	158.99	158.36	148.43	168.52						
U.S. Gulf Coast	133.41	133.42	156.21	157.28	147.14	165.37						
Los Angeles	130.83	144.60	171.49	179.80	158.63	172.18						
Rotterdam (ARA)	132.21	137.77	164.90	172.21	156.83	174.15						
Singapore	120.96	129.90	157.51	169.90	151.08	164.32						
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	70.87	73.99	84.61	92.59	89.90	97.68						
U.S. Gulf Coast	64.66	62.72	74.70	87.13	85.63	91.97						
Los Angeles	75.84	82.61	95.24	106.34	114.74	106.27						
Rotterdam (ARA)	66.59	69.25	85.37	88.79	86.55	87.17						
Singapore	69.11	74.56	83.26	94.26	93.15	96.67						
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	73.74	75.75	87.84	85.38	79.68	81.77						
Conway	73.86	73.21	85.13	84.18	81.57	85.70						
Northwest Europe	73.49	72.19	85.14	80.78	75.07	72.67						

	Average for Week Ending:		Daily:									
2005	**7/1**	**7/8**	Mon **7/11**	Tue **7/12**	Wed **7/13**	Thu **7/14**	Fri **7/15**	Mon **7/18**	Tue **7/19**	Wed **7/20**	Thu **7/21**	Fri **7/22**
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	167.70	176.41	170.18	175.38	171.21	166.10	166.50	162.25	163.12	158.80	156.15	157.90
U.S. Gulf Coast	165.43	174.88	167.80	173.15	168.33	162.60	164.25	160.50	160.75	157.70	156.00	158.53
Los Angeles	173.40	182.00	174.00	181.75	178.50	172.00	173.00	170.00	171.50	168.50	171.00	176.00
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	167.70	176.16	169.18	174.78	170.71	169.85	167.13	164.00	165.12	161.05	158.65	161.15
U.S. Gulf Coast	165.11	174.25	166.30	171.90	167.83	163.35	164.50	160.75	162.37	159.80	157.15	163.50
Los Angeles	174.60	181.00	172.50	178.75	176.50	170.00	171.00	168.50	169.00	167.50	167.50	170.00
Rotterdam (ARA)	176.40	182.05	175.93	176.68	178.72	173.59	175.93	172.83	174.72	173.21	170.04	172.45
Singapore	165.88	171.88	167.38	165.71	170.48	166.67	165.12	166.43	163.21	165.24	160.48	161.67
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	101.37	102.76	99.40	101.79	99.40	97.93	99.12	98.52	100.60	100.00	99.40	101.50
U.S. Gulf Coast	97.74	98.36	96.43	97.62	97.02	93.45	97.02	97.02	97.02	96.43	94.05	94.64
Los Angeles	105.93	108.03	109.68	109.68	108.17	108.93	108.55	106.67	106.67	105.16	103.09	105.54
Rotterdam (ARA)	93.96	97.43	94.23	99.13	98.94	94.04	94.04	92.15	93.47	90.65	89.70	89.70
Singapore	98.03	104.50	101.40	101.72	101.13	98.68	97.26	96.80	93.76	94.68	93.16	96.25
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	83.12	86.43	83.88	85.88	84.82	81.94	83.25	82.13	82.50	83.00	83.07	84.19
Conway	87.60	91.72	88.50	90.69	89.63	87.13	87.75	86.75	87.38	87.75	88.25	89.19
Northwest Europe	70.99	71.76	NA	NA	NA	NA	70.03	NA	NA	NA	NA	71.38

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.

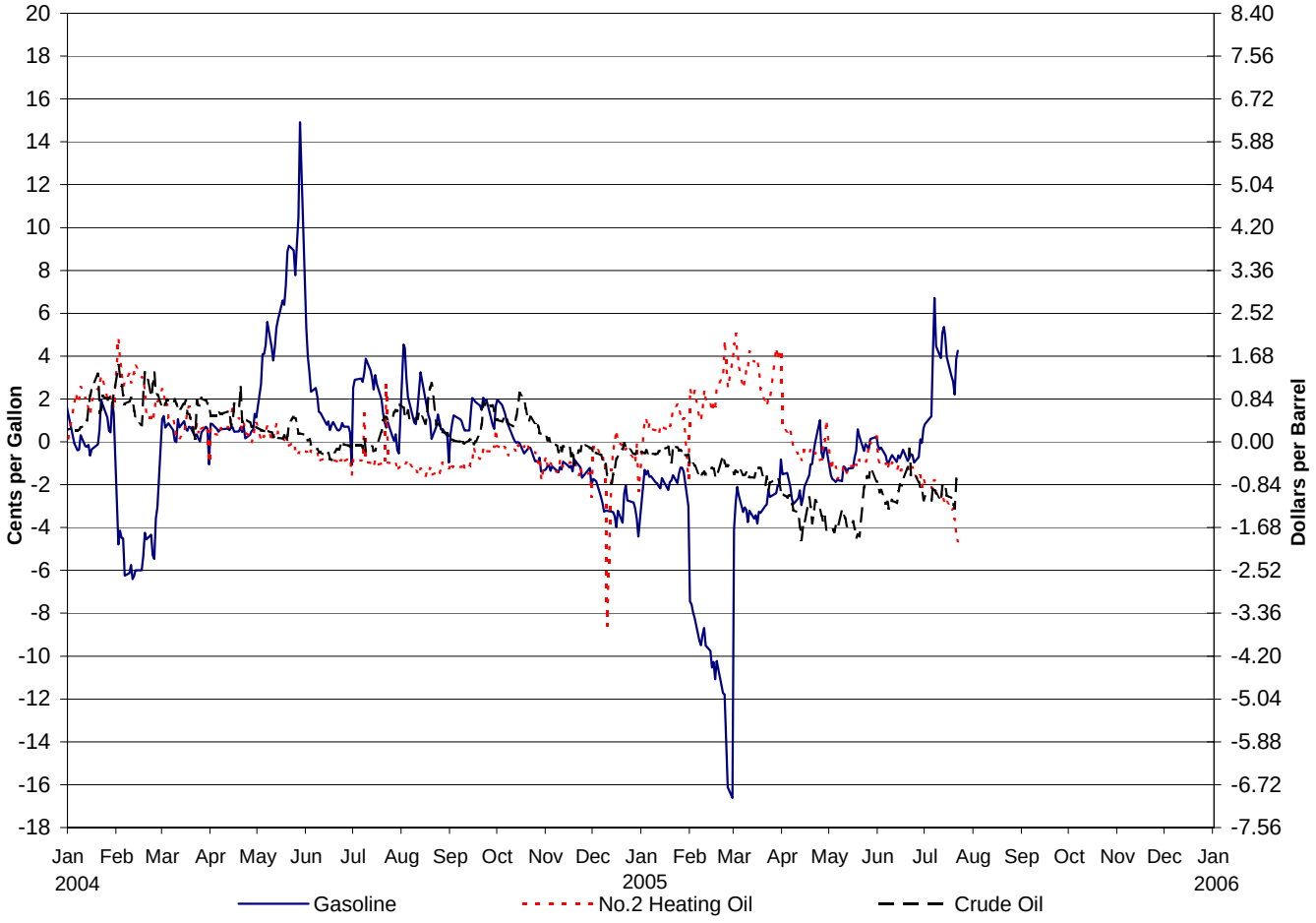
Source: See page 33.

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 7/11/2005	Tue 7/12/2005	Wed 7/13/2005	Thu 7/14/2005	Fri 7/15/2005	Mon 7/18/2005	Tue 7/19/2005	Wed 7/20/2005	Thu 7/21/2005	Fri 7/22/2005
Crude Oil (WTI, Cushing, Oklahoma)										
August-2005	58.92	60.62	60.01	57.80	58.09	57.32	57.46	56.72	Expired	
September-2005	60.08	61.48	60.85	58.70	59.13	58.42	58.69	58.02	57.13	58.65
October-2005	60.86	62.13	61.49	59.33	59.77	59.13	59.34	58.70	57.86	59.26
November-2005	61.33	62.53	61.87	59.69	60.11	59.52	59.78	59.19	58.45	59.83
Regular Gasoline (Reformulated, New York Harbor)										
August-2005	173.21	177.54	175.42	169.35	168.83	164.73	167.35	167.60	168.10	172.80
September-2005	169.30	172.45	170.06	164.42	164.88	161.68	164.53	165.40	164.23	168.55
October-2005	158.30	160.65	158.66	154.32	155.88	153.48	155.53	154.40	152.93	157.45
November-2005	157.65	159.95	157.96	154.07	155.33	152.98	154.83	153.60	151.83	156.05
No. 2 Heating Oil (New York Harbor)										
August-2005	168.18	175.15	171.79	165.69	166.21	163.16	163.01	159.77	156.89	158.19
September-2005	170.75	177.53	174.53	168.37	169.00	166.37	166.14	163.42	161.28	162.83
October-2005	173.10	179.78	176.83	170.67	171.25	168.77	168.54	166.22	164.18	165.78
November-2005	175.75	182.38	179.48	173.22	173.65	171.12	170.79	168.62	166.83	168.53
Propane (Mont Belvieu, Texas)										
August-2005	84.25	86.50	85.25	83.50	83.75	82.50	82.75	83.50	83.50	84.50
September-2005	85.00	87.25	86.00	84.50	84.75	83.25	83.25	83.75	83.75	84.75
October-2005	85.75	88.00	86.75	85.25	85.50	84.00	84.00	84.50	84.50	85.50
November-2005	86.50	88.75	87.50	86.00	86.25	84.75	84.75	85.25	85.25	86.25

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 2004 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 2004 to Present
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2004												
Motor Gasoline	161.4	169.0	177.8	183.9	202.3	201.3	195.4	192.0	191.2	204.2	202.3	188.7
Conventional Areas	159.5	165.4	172.8	179.4	198.1	195.0	190.2	188.0	188.0	199.3	197.3	184.3
RFG Areas	165.4	176.3	188.1	193.0	210.8	214.0	206.0	200.2	197.9	214.0	212.6	197.8
Regular	157.2	164.8	173.6	179.8	198.3	196.9	191.1	187.8	187.0	200.0	197.9	184.1
East Coast (PADD I)	157.9	164.1	170.7	175.1	194.9	198.2	191.2	186.9	185.9	197.8	197.5	187.0
New England (PADD IA)	161.0	167.3	173.0	175.2	198.8	206.5	195.9	192.5	189.4	200.7	201.1	189.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	160.5	167.2	173.9	177.0	199.1	204.3	196.5	192.5	189.5	201.1	201.1	191.4
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	155.0	160.7	167.5	173.6	190.5	191.2	185.8	181.1	182.1	194.4	193.8	182.8
Midwest (PADD II)	156.0	161.8	168.0	175.5	195.6	187.2	185.2	184.5	183.8	195.0	190.8	174.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	149.9	155.5	161.5	168.2	185.8	186.0	180.3	178.7	177.0	188.8	187.4	174.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	153.1	158.3	171.8	183.1	197.6	196.5	191.4	189.9	188.4	196.8	196.9	186.8
West Coast (PADD V)	165.5	181.5	201.4	207.4	222.1	222.4	211.6	203.7	204.2	224.3	221.7	203.4
Midgrade	166.7	174.4	183.6	189.5	207.5	206.9	200.9	197.4	196.7	209.8	208.2	194.7
Premium	176.3	183.7	192.3	197.9	215.9	216.2	210.4	206.7	205.9	218.7	217.5	204.6
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	155.1	158.2	162.9	169.2	174.6	171.1	173.9	183.3	191.7	213.4	214.7	200.9
East Coast (PADD I)	158.4	160.9	163.5	164.9	168.9	169.0	172.0	182.0	191.2	213.8	216.7	206.8
New England (PADD IA)	172.5	177.3	176.0	175.4	178.9	180.9	181.8	191.1	199.8	224.7	228.2	220.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	168.8	173.4	173.4	173.0	177.9	178.1	181.2	190.6	198.4	223.0	227.0	218.4
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	152.7	154.1	158.0	160.5	164.1	164.0	167.2	177.4	187.4	208.8	211.3	200.5
Midwest (PADD II)	152.0	154.4	159.6	164.8	167.7	165.9	169.3	180.1	188.9	210.5	211.2	197.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	151.6	153.0	156.8	161.6	165.4	163.4	166.9	178.0	187.1	207.3	208.0	193.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	153.9	155.3	164.2	178.9	193.3	186.3	179.7	186.9	194.3	217.4	221.6	203.1
West Coast (PADD V)	163.5	174.3	182.2	203.2	219.1	199.7	202.9	204.1	208.4	230.8	228.9	209.1
California	167.7	180.9	189.7	217.1	228.4	205.6	209.8	212.8	216.4	236.1	234.8	213.7
2005												
Motor Gasoline	187.5	195.3	212.0	228.5	220.5	219.8	233.3					
Conventional Areas	185.2	192.7	210.2	225.1	215.5	216.2	228.7					
RFG Areas	192.1	200.6	215.9	235.4	230.6	227.2	242.7					
Regular	183.1	191.0	207.9	224.3	216.1	215.6	229.0					
East Coast (PADD I)	184.3	189.7	204.0	220.7	215.1	214.7	228.7					
New England (PADD IA)	185.2	192.2	203.2	219.4	217.7	218.0	235.5					
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	187.6	191.9	203.7	220.0	217.2	217.6	232.7					
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	181.5	187.2	204.4	221.7	212.7	211.4	223.6					
Midwest (PADD II)	181.1	188.9	208.0	219.0	206.6	211.5	224.4					
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	174.9	181.9	199.2	215.6	206.2	206.6	219.6					
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	179.4	187.2	205.8	223.3	222.0	216.4	226.9					
West Coast (PADD V)	192.3	206.6	224.5	249.4	243.7	233.2	247.1					
Midgrade	193.0	200.8	217.4	234.2	226.2	225.1	238.5					
Premium	202.9	210.1	226.3	242.9	235.7	234.7	248.3					
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	195.9	202.7	221.4	229.2	219.9	229.0	237.3					
East Coast (PADD I)	201.9	204.6	221.3	228.8	221.5	232.2	239.4					
New England (PADD IA)	218.3	221.5	233.4	242.3	236.7	241.8	251.5					
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	214.7	217.4	232.7	239.8	232.0	241.4	250.0					
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	194.9	197.5	215.4	222.8	215.6	227.4	233.7					
Midwest (PADD II)	193.0	197.3	216.3	223.6	213.8	226.4	234.1					
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	190.6	195.8	214.8	222.6	215.0	225.6	231.4					
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	190.4	206.0	228.2	237.8	226.5	223.1	239.3					
West Coast (PADD V)	201.9	225.9	246.2	255.7	241.3	238.2	251.3					
California	205.9	224.4	245.5	259.0	245.0	246.9	257.8					

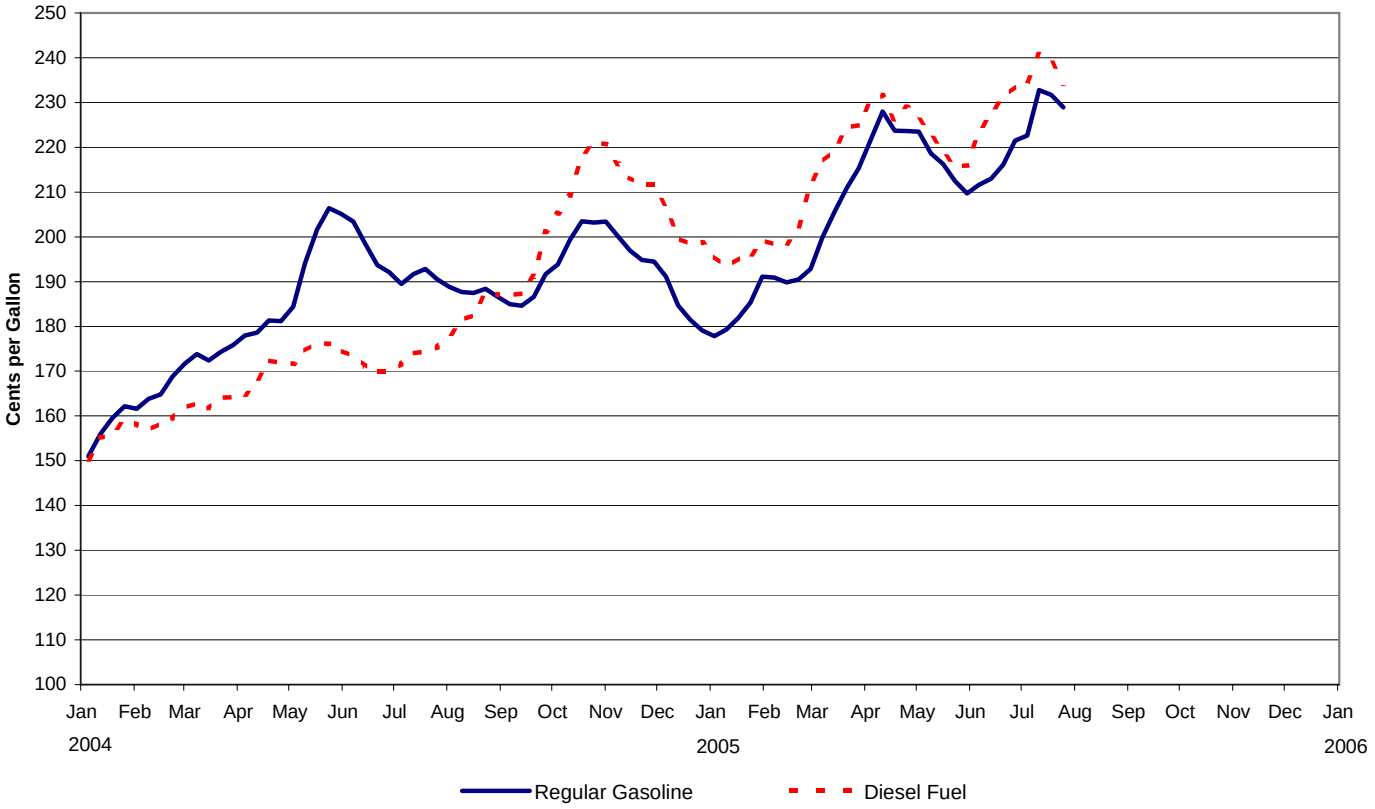
See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. U.S. Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, January 2004 to Present (Continued)
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	5/9	5/16	5/23	5/30	6/6	6/13	6/20	6/27	7/4	7/11	7/18	7/25
2005												
Motor Gasoline	223.1	220.6	216.9	214.1	215.9	217.3	220.4	225.7	226.8	236.9	236.0	233.3
Conventional Areas	217.9	215.6	211.8	209.2	211.8	213.9	216.7	222.4	222.8	233.1	231.2	227.6
RFG Areas	233.6	230.8	227.4	224.0	224.2	224.3	227.8	232.3	235.0	244.8	245.8	245.0
Regular	218.6	216.3	212.5	209.7	211.6	213.0	216.1	221.5	222.6	232.8	231.7	228.9
East Coast (PADD I)	218.0	215.0	211.8	209.4	210.7	212.5	215.5	219.9	221.4	231.1	231.6	230.6
New England (PADD IA)	220.3	218.1	215.4	212.1	213.1	215.3	219.9	223.6	227.3	238.4	238.9	237.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	219.6	216.8	214.7	212.5	213.9	215.0	218.6	222.8	224.3	234.3	236.0	236.1
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	216.1	212.7	208.5	206.2	207.6	209.7	211.8	216.6	217.4	226.5	226.1	224.4
Midwest (PADD II)	207.5	207.2	202.8	200.1	205.0	208.2	212.5	220.1	219.4	231.6	226.8	219.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	209.5	206.3	202.2	199.6	202.8	204.4	207.8	211.5	211.7	223.5	222.5	220.7
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	224.7	222.5	219.9	216.5	215.4	215.8	215.8	218.4	221.5	227.7	229.6	228.7
West Coast (PADD V)	247.7	243.7	239.9	235.7	232.7	230.6	232.0	237.3	241.1	247.9	249.6	249.7
Midgrade	229.1	226.2	222.6	219.8	221.4	222.7	225.7	230.7	232.1	241.9	241.0	238.8
Premium	238.5	235.7	232.2	229.5	230.9	232.3	235.3	240.2	241.4	251.7	251.1	248.8
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	222.7	218.9	215.6	216.0	223.4	227.6	231.3	233.6	234.8	240.8	239.2	234.2
East Coast (PADD I)	223.7	220.4	218.1	218.8	226.3	230.8	234.8	236.8	237.0	242.7	241.2	236.5
New England (PADD IA)	238.9	238.0	233.8	232.0	235.3	239.9	244.2	247.6	248.5	253.3	253.5	250.8
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	234.2	231.5	229.2	228.4	234.3	239.9	245.1	246.1	247.5	252.4	252.1	248.1
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	217.9	214.1	211.9	213.4	222.1	226.1	229.6	231.8	231.5	237.7	235.4	230.3
Midwest (PADD II)	215.7	212.9	209.7	211.1	219.8	224.8	229.4	231.4	232.8	238.4	236.1	229.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	217.3	214.1	211.2	211.7	221.3	224.7	227.4	228.8	229.0	235.5	233.1	227.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	231.8	226.7	220.7	217.9	219.1	221.0	223.6	228.8	232.8	240.8	243.0	240.5
West Coast (PADD V)	248.1	239.7	233.9	231.7	233.9	236.4	239.1	243.3	246.7	252.6	253.0	253.0
California	251.8	243.2	237.3	236.7	242.1	245.7	247.6	252.2	255.4	258.9	258.9	257.8

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 2004 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: 2004-2005, 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: 1997-2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2004, 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: 2004-2005, 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: 1997-2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2004, 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: 2004-2005, 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: 1997-2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2004, 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: 2004-2005, 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: 1997-2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2004, 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: 2004-2005, 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: 1997-2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2004, 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: 2004-2005, 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: 1997-2003, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2004, 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: 2004-2005, 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: 2004-2005, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Table 10 and Figure 10
- Monthly Data: 2004-2005, 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	April 2005 Frame Size	Weekly Sample Size
Refiners (Refineries)	EIA-800	155	130
Bulk Terminals	EIA-801	227	90
Product Pipelines	EIA-802	76	43
Crude Oil Stock Holders	EIA-803	142	57
Importers	EIA-804	181	83
Terminal Blenders	EIA-805	270	154

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 tim. 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 verified data. Imputation is performed for nonrespondents and for

1 Sampling cells are the smallest basic geographical 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.

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:

$$W_t \quad \frac{M_t}{M_s} \quad W_s$$

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.

Data Revision

With respect to the weekly PSRS data, EIA will disseminate revised data only if the revision is expected to substantively affect understanding of the U.S. petroleum supply. Whether to disseminate a revision to weekly data will be based on EIA's judgment of the revision's expected effect. If a revision is necessary, it will be disseminated in the next regularly scheduled release of the weekly products.

The monthly PSRS data reflect EIA's official data on petroleum supply and are considered to be more accurate than the weekly data because they are generally based upon company accounting records instead of company estimates and EIA has more time to edit and correct anomalous data. With respect to the monthly PSRS data, EIA will disseminate revised data during the year only if the revision is expected to substantively affect understanding of the U.S. petroleum supply. Whether to disseminate a revision during the year will be based on EIA's judgment of the revision's expected effect. At the end of year, the monthly data are revised to reflect all resubmitted data received during the year. These official final monthly petroleum supply data are included in the *PSA*.

The *PSA* reflects EIA's final data on petroleum supply and will be revised only if, in EIA's judgment, a revision is expected to substantively affect understanding of the U.S. petroleum supply.

When EIA disseminates any revised PSRS data, it will alert users to the affected data value(s) that are revised.

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 2003 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 3.58 percent for 2003. 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, residual fuel oil, and propanein this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgments of critical levels. The method used in developing the average inventory levels is 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).

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.

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.....	973.6	962.8	965.7	987.5	1,015.3	1,018.8	1,022.2	1,014.7	1,015.0	1,007.6	1,014.5	979.3
Crude Oil.....	302.5	302.3	316.4	323.3	321.5	311.4	309.2	303.0	294.8	303.3	305.6	296.6
PADD 1.....	15.1	15.1	15.2	16.4	16.4	16.0	17.1	15.5	16.3	15.2	15.1	13.6
PADD 2.....	62.5	62.1	66.5	68.5	69.7	65.9	65.8	63.7	62.3	64.0	64.8	64.8
PADD 3.....	157.0	157.5	164.4	169.4	166.3	161.3	160.2	159.9	154.4	160.1	157.9	152.1
PADD 4.....	13.6	13.5	14.1	14.4	14.5	13.5	13.3	12.9	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.6
PADD 5.....	58.5	57.6	59.7	57.3	57.9	57.5	55.8	53.7	51.6	54.5	57.8	56.0
Motor Gasoline.....	220.1	216.8	210.9	214.0	218.6	217.4	211.9	202.8	207.4	203.3	209.8	209.9
PADD 1.....	61.5	59.0	58.0	60.7	63.6	64.4	59.3	56.0	55.8	53.8	58.1	58.7
PADD 2.....	54.9	55.5	52.3	51.6	53.1	54.0	53.2	51.6	53.5	51.1	52.4	51.1
PADD 3.....	64.3	64.9	64.2	64.0	64.7	63.9	63.3	60.6	63.3	63.0	62.8	62.4
PADD 4.....	8.1	8.1	7.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.3
PADD 5.....	33.6	31.1	30.8	33.0	32.7	30.9	30.3	30.0	30.8	29.9	31.8	32.5
Distillate Fuel Oil..	126.3	120.8	111.7	112.2	118.7	122.1	128.8	130.1	133.5	131.0	135.9	134.6
PADD 1.....	48.9	45.1	38.4	38.2	43.8	47.9	53.4	56.4	58.4	59.3	59.9	56.8
PADD 2.....	31.9	32.5	30.1	30.6	30.9	31.2	31.6	31.3	31.0	27.8	30.4	32.3
PADD 3.....	31.3	30.3	30.8	30.6	31.4	30.8	32.1	31.4	32.8	32.0	32.8	32.4
PADD 4.....	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.5
PADD 5.....	12.7	11.8	12.3	12.7	12.6	11.9	11.7	11.2	11.9	11.9	12.4	12.8
Residual Fuel Oil....	39.4	38.4	38.3	38.0	39.2	39.7	38.1	37.9	38.1	38.4	40.2	39.4
PADD 1.....	15.1	13.8	12.7	13.5	14.9	15.5	15.4	14.5	15.3	15.9	16.2	16.1
PADD 2.....	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
PADD 3.....	15.8	16.0	17.0	16.1	15.9	15.6	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.4	15.5	15.7
PADD 4.....	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
PADD 5.....	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.1
Propane.....	40.9	35.4	32.7	37.8	47.2	55.8	62.5	67.6	69.4	68.3	65.6	56.4
PADD 1.....	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.7	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.3
PADD 2.....	14.1	11.0	10.1	12.2	15.8	19.6	22.7	25.2	26.3	25.9	25.5	20.7
PADD 3.....	22.3	20.2	19.4	21.7	26.6	30.4	32.9	34.6	34.8	34.3	32.5	28.6
					Lower Limit							
Total Petroleum.....	909.3	898.4	901.3	923.1	951.0	954.4	957.9	950.3	950.6	943.2	950.1	914.9
Crude Oil.....	277.5	277.4	291.4	298.4	296.5	286.4	284.2	278.0	269.8	278.3	280.6	271.6
PADD 1.....	13.1	13.1	13.2	14.3	14.4	13.9	15.1	13.5	14.3	13.2	13.0	11.6
PADD 2.....	54.4	54.0	58.4	60.4	61.7	57.9	57.8	55.6	54.2	56.0	56.8	56.7
PADD 3.....	142.9	143.4	150.3	155.3	152.2	147.3	146.2	145.8	140.4	146.0	143.9	138.0
PADD 4.....	12.1	11.9	12.5	12.8	12.9	12.0	11.8	11.4	11.2	11.4	11.5	12.1
PADD 5.....	52.8	51.9	54.1	51.6	52.3	51.8	50.1	48.0	45.9	48.9	52.2	50.3
Motor Gasoline.....	208.1	204.8	199.0	202.0	206.7	205.5	199.9	190.8	195.4	191.3	197.9	198.0
PADD 1.....	56.0	53.5	52.5	55.2	58.2	58.9	53.8	50.6	50.3	48.3	52.7	53.3
PADD 2.....	51.4	52.0	48.7	48.1	49.6	50.5	49.7	48.0	50.0	47.6	48.8	47.6
PADD 3.....	60.8	61.5	60.7	60.5	61.3	60.4	59.8	57.1	59.8	59.6	59.3	58.9
PADD 4.....	7.2	7.2	6.7	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.5	6.1	6.3
PADD 5.....	31.2	28.7	28.4	30.6	30.3	28.5	27.9	27.7	28.4	27.6	29.5	30.1
Distillate Fuel Oil..	112.5	107.0	98.0	98.4	104.9	108.3	115.1	116.3	119.7	117.3	122.1	120.8
PADD 1.....	36.7	32.9	26.2	26.0	31.6	35.8	41.2	44.3	46.2	47.2	47.7	44.7
PADD 2.....	29.1	29.6	27.2	27.7	28.1	28.3	28.7	28.4	28.1	25.0	27.6	29.4
PADD 3.....	28.2	27.1	27.7	27.5	28.3	27.7	29.0	28.3	29.7	28.8	29.7	29.3
PADD 4.....	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.2
PADD 5.....	11.4	10.6	11.1	11.4	11.4	10.7	10.4	10.0	10.6	10.7	11.1	11.6
Residual Fuel Oil....	34.1	33.2	33.1	32.8	34.0	34.4	32.9	32.6	32.9	33.1	34.9	34.2
PADD 1.....	12.4	11.0	10.0	10.7	12.1	12.7	12.6	11.7	12.6	13.1	13.4	13.3
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	14.0	14.9	14.0	13.9	13.6	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.3	13.4	13.7
PADD 4.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
PADD 5.....	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.2
Propane.....	30.6	25.1	22.3	27.5	36.9	45.5	52.2	57.3	59.1	58.0	55.3	46.1
PADD 1.....	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.7	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.3
PADD 2.....	10.3	7.2	6.2	8.3	11.9	15.7	18.8	21.4	22.5	22.0	21.7	16.9
PADD 3.....	14.9	12.8	12.0	14.4	19.2	23.1	25.6	27.2	27.5	26.9	25.2	21.2

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*

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.

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 36, 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 July 1, 2005
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

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

(Revised May 2005)

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:

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

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 a distillation temperature of 550 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 generally operated under frequent speed and load changes, such as those in city buses and similar vehicles. See ***No. 1 Distillate***.

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 recovery 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. See ***No. 1 Distillate.***

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

No. 2 Diesel Fuel. A distillate fuel oil that has a distillation temperature of 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. See ***No. 2 Distillate***.

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 a distillation temperature of 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. See ***No. 2 Distillate***.

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 etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ethane (C_2H_6). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of - 127.48 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. *Note*: This category includes Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline (OPRG). Reformulated gasoline excludes Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB) and Gasoline Treated as Blendstock (GTAB).

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 etherification of isoamylene with methanol.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unfinished Oils. 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.