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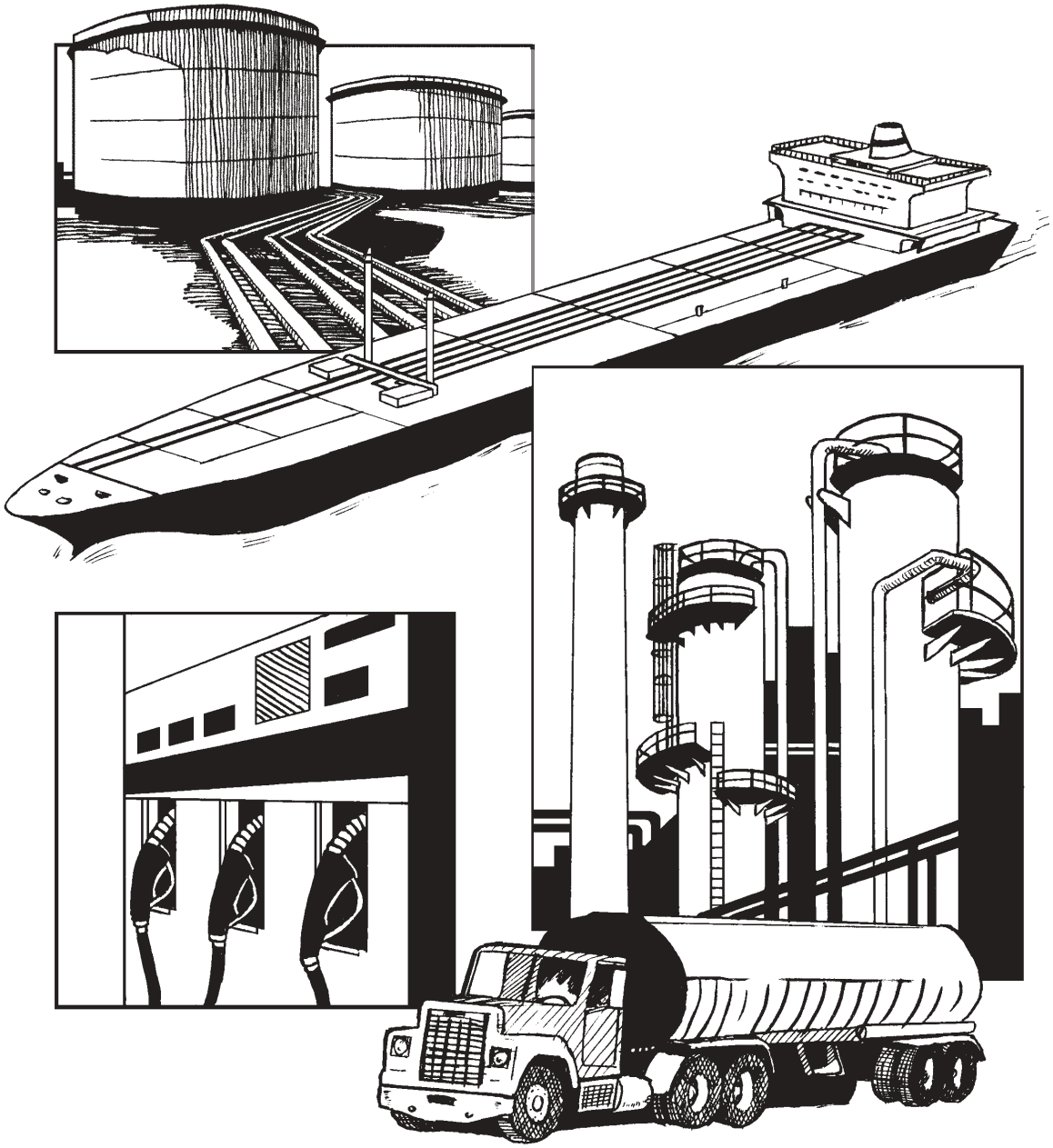

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Preface

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, May 2007

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	2007			2006	January-May	
	Estimated May	Estimated April	Difference[1]	May	2007	2006
Products Supplied	20,940	20,872	68	20,463	20,825	20,355
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,444	9,281	163	9,312	9,164	9,032
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,165	4,297	-132	4,062	4,326	4,217
Residual Fuel Oil	831	764	67	600	808	749
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,654	1,613	41	1,641	1,614	1,585
Propane/Propylene	934	1,039	-105	982	1,336	1,255
Other Oils[2]	3,913	3,878	35	3,865	3,577	3,517
Crude Oil Inputs	15,487	15,207	280	15,519	14,996	14,890
Operable Utilization Rate (%)	90.2	88.8	1.4	91.1	87.8	87.7
Imports	14,353	13,702	651	14,223	13,574	13,477
Crude Oil	10,431	10,150	281	10,247	10,053	9,904
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	10,431	10,150	281	10,224	10,049	9,890
Products	3,922	3,552	370	3,975	3,522	3,573
Finished Motor Gasoline	622	498	124	512	443	563
Distillate Fuel Oil	227	299	-72	434	314	389
Residual Fuel Oil	302	403	-101	308	385	385
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	247	294	-47	229	238	152
Propane/Propylene	140	138	2	174	175	195
Other Oils[3]	2,384	1,921	463	2,318	1,967	1,890
Exports	1,214	1,221	-7	1,361	1,309	1,261
Crude Oil	23	22	1	27	23	25
Products	1,191	1,199	-8	1,334	1,286	1,236
Total Net Imports	13,139	12,481	658	12,862	12,266	12,216
Stock Change[4]	719	150	569	744	-115	186
Crude Oil	142	222	-80	-203	219	142
Products	576	-73	649	946	-334	44
Total Stocks[6] (million barrels)	1,697.5	1,675.2	22.3	1,724.0	-	-
Crude Oil	1,032.6	1,028.2	4.4	1,029.3	-	-
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[5]	690.3	689.4	0.9	688.6	-	-
Other	342.3	338.8	3.5	340.7	-	-
Products	664.9	647.0	17.9	694.7	-	-
Finished Motor Gasoline	110.3	104.2	6.1	121.4	-	-
Distillate Fuel Oil[6]	122.3	118.1	4.2	123.8	-	-
Residual Fuel Oil	35.9	39.7	-3.8	41.5	-	-
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	41.1	39.9	1.2	40.9	-	-
Propane/Propylene	36.7	28.4	8.4	42.2	-	-
Other Oils[3]	318.7	316.9	1.8	274.3	-	-

[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 over 15.5 million barrels per day during the week ending June 29, up 114,000 barrels per day from the previous week's average. Refineries operated at 90.0 percent of their operable capacity last week. Gasoline production increased slightly compared to the previous week, averaging 9.4 million barrels per day, while distillate fuel production remained relatively flat, averaging 4.0 million barrels per day.

U.S. crude oil imports averaged nearly 10.8 million barrels per day last week, up 277,000 barrels per day from the previous week. Over the last four weeks, crude oil imports have averaged nearly 10.6 million barrels per day, or 128,000 barrels per day less than averaged over the same four-week period last year. Total motor gasoline imports (including both finished gasoline and gasoline blending components) last week averaged 1.4 million barrels per day. Distillate fuel imports averaged 313,000 barrels per day last week.

U.S. commercial crude oil inventories (excluding those in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) rose 3.1 million barrels compared to the previous week. At 354.0 million barrels, U.S. crude oil inventories are well above the upper end of the average range for this time of year. Total motor gasoline inventories increased by 1.8 million barrels last week, but remain below the lower end of the average range. Increases were seen in both gasoline blending components and finished gasoline inventories. Distillate fuel inventories rose by 1.2 million barrels, and are in the middle of the average range for this time of year. Propane/propylene inventories increased by 1.9 million barrels last week. Total commercial petroleum inventories climbed by 8.3 million barrels last week, and are in the upper half of the average range for this time of year.

Total products supplied over the last four-week period has averaged over 20.8 million barrels per day, or 0.3 percent below the same period last year. Over the last four weeks, motor gasoline demand has averaged nearly 9.6 million barrels per day, or 1.2 percent above the same period last year. Distillate fuel demand has averaged over 4.1 million barrels per day over the last four weeks, up 3.4 percent compared to the same period last year. Jet fuel demand is down 1.6 percent over the last four weeks compared to the same four-week period last year.

The average world crude oil price on June 29, 2007 was $67.84, $0.45 less than last week's price but $2.73 over a year ago. WTI was $70.47 per barrel on June 29, 2007, $1.62 more than last week's price but $3.47 less than a year ago. The spot price for conventional gasoline in the New York Harbor was 223.00 cents per gallon, 2.93 cents below last week's price but 4.32 cents over a year ago. The spot price for No. 2 low-sulfur diesel fuel oil in the New York Harbor was 212.50 cents per gallon, 5.15 cents less than last week's price and 0.35 cent below a year ago.

The national average retail regular gasoline price decreased for the sixth consecutive week to 295.9 cents per gallon on July 2, 2007, 2.3 cents per gallon less than last week but 2.5 cents over a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price fell to 282.9 cents per gallon, 0.6 cent per gallon below last week and 6.9 cents less than a year ago.

Refinery Activity (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	06/29/07	06/22/07	06/29/06
Crude Oil Input to Refineries	15,342	15,301	15,838
Refinery Capacity Utilization (Percent)	89.1	89.0	93.0
Motor Gasoline Production	9,350	9,305	9,497
Distillate Fuel Oil Production	4,017	4,079	4,106

See Table 2.

Products Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	06/29/07	06/22/07	06/29/06
Motor Gasoline	9,553	9,537	9,440
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,142	4,160	4,007
All Other Products	7,127	7,213	7,428
Total	20,821	20,910	20,875

See Table 10.

Stocks (Million Barrels)

	06/29/07	06/22/07	06/29/06
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	354.0	350.9	336.5
Motor Gasoline	204.4	202.6	214.5
Distillate Fuel Oil[1]	121.6	120.4	129.5
All Other Oils	346.5	344.4	360.8
Crude Oil in SPR[2]	690.3	690.3	687.9
Total	1,716.8	1,708.6	1,729.2

See Table 3.

Prices (Cents per Gallon except as noted)

	Week Ending		
	06/29/07	06/22/07	06/30/06
World Crude Oil (Dollars per Barrel)	67.84	68.29	65.11
Spot Prices			
WTI Crude Oil - Cushing (Dollars per Barrel)	70.47	68.85	73.94
Conv. Regular Gasoline - NYH	223.00	225.93	218.68
RFG/RBOB Regular - NYH	233.00	232.55	237.90
No. 2 Heating Oil - NYH	202.25	203.90	205.66
No. 2 Low-sulfur Diesel Fuel - NYH	212.50	217.65	212.85
Kerosene-Type Jet - NYH	212.25	216.40	212.85
Residual Fuel - NYH	130.67	127.69	112.81
Propane - Mont Belvieu	115.07	115.25	116.25
	07/02/07	06/25/07	07/03/06
Retail Prices			
Motor Gasoline - Regular	295.9	298.2	293.4
Motor Gasoline - Midgrade	306.4	308.9	303.4
Motor Gasoline - Premium	316.8	319.6	313.3
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	282.9	283.5	289.8

See Tables 13, 14, 15 and 17.

Net Imports (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	06/29/07	06/22/07	06/29/06
Crude Oil	10,530	10,395	10,648
Petroleum Products	2,435	2,488	2,152
Total	12,965	12,883	12,800

See Table 1.

Data for the week ending June 29 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 06/29/2007

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Four-Week Averages Ending 06/29/07	06/29/06	Percent Change	Cumulative Daily Averages 179 Days 2007	2006	Percent Change
Crude Oil Supply						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	5,123	5,219	-1.8	5,175	5,081	1.9
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	10,530	10,648	-1.1	10,111	9,988	1.2
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	10,553	10,681	-1.2	10,133	10,014	1.2
(4) SPR Imports	0	0	--	0	0	--
(5) Exports	23	33	-30.3	22	26	-15.4
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	0	25	--	-9	-19	--
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-418	147	--	-240	-72	--
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	0	0	--	0	0	--
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	107	-201	--	-14	60	--
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	15,342	15,838	-3.1	15,023	15,038	-0.1
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production[4]	2,423	2,000	21.2	2,336	2,141	9.1
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	-109	263	-141.4	-64	55	-216.4
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
(14) Processing Gain	1,003	981	2.2	989	987	0.2
(15) Net Product Imports[5]	2,435	2,152	13.2	2,278	2,308	-1.3
(16) Gross Product Imports[5]	3,665	3,462	5.9	3,571	3,556	0.4
(17) Product Exports[5]	1,230	1,310	-6.1	1,293	1,247	3.7
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[6,7]	-273	-359	--	198	-94	--
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	20,821	20,875	-0.3	20,761	20,436	1.6
Products Supplied						
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline[4]	9,553	9,440	1.2	9,216	9,096	1.3
(21) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,674	1,702	-1.6	1,630	1,603	1.7
(22) Distillate Fuel Oil	4,142	4,007	3.4	4,283	4,184	2.4
(23) Residual Fuel Oil	706	599	17.9	785	726	8.1
(24) Propane/Propylene	972	998	-2.6	1,285	1,215	5.8
(25) Other Oils[8]	3,774	4,129	-8.6	3,561	3,613	-1.4
(26) Total Products Supplied	20,821	20,875	-0.3	20,761	20,436	1.6
Total Net Imports	12,965	12,800	1.3	12,389	12,296	0.8

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	06/29/07	06/22/07	06/29/06	Percent Change from Previous Week	Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[9]	354.0	350.9	336.5	0.9	5.2
Total Motor Gasoline	204.4	202.6	214.5	0.9	-4.7
Reformulated	2.1	2.0	3.3	5.0	-36.4
Conventional	112.0	110.6	116.5	1.3	-3.9
Blending Components	90.4	90.0	94.7	0.4	-4.5
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	40.6	40.1	39.4	1.2	3.0
Distillate Fuel Oil[7]	121.6	120.4	129.5	1.0	-6.1
15 ppm sulfur and Under	67.4	67.0	23.0	0.6	193.0
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	23.0	22.6	52.7	1.8	-56.4
> 500 ppm sulfur	31.2	30.9	53.8	1.0	-42.0
Residual Fuel Oil	34.8	35.8	43.1	-2.8	-19.3
Propane/Propylene	43.9	42.0	49.1	4.5	-10.6
Unfinished Oils	88.3	88.2	91.3	0.1	-3.3
Other Oils[10]	138.8	138.4	137.9	0.3	0.7
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)[7]	1,026.6	1,018.3	1,041.3	0.8	-1.4
Crude Oil in SPR[11]	690.3	690.3	687.9	0.0	0.3
Total Stocks (Including SPR)[7]	1,716.8	1,708.6	1,729.2	0.5	-0.7

[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 adjustments for fuel ethanol and 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. Percentages are calculated using rounded numbers.

Sources: See page 33.

Table 2. U.S. Petroleum Activity, January 2006 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Inputs and Utilization

Year/Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006												
Crude Oil Inputs	14,806	14,579	14,580	14,936	15,519	15,838	15,667	15,794	15,737	15,000	15,010	15,368
Gross Inputs	15,080	14,997	14,908	15,317	15,855	16,171	16,073	16,215	16,174	15,313	15,340	15,729
Operable Capacity	17,335	17,333	17,387	17,390	17,395	17,395	17,390	17,390	17,390	17,397	17,400	17,400
Percent Utilization	87.0	86.5	85.7	88.1	91.1	93.0	92.4	93.2	93.0	88.0	88.2	90.4
2007												
Crude Oil Inputs	14,964	14,432	14,844	15,042								
Gross Inputs	15,385	14,789	15,194	15,382								
Operable Capacity	17,455	17,469	17,463	17,443								
Percent Utilization	88.1	84.7	87.0	88.2								
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2007	**4/13**	**4/20**	**4/27**	**5/4**	**5/11**	**5/18**	**5/25**	**6/1**	**6/8**	**6/15**	**6/22**	**6/29**
Crude Oil Inputs	15,078	15,111	15,184	15,242	15,216	15,367	15,488	15,507	15,514	15,347	15,301	15,342
Gross Inputs	15,372	15,418	15,484	15,513	15,476	15,624	15,750	15,778	15,765	15,611	15,538	15,551
Operable Capacity	17,428	17,441	17,455	17,455	17,459	17,462	17,466	17,468	17,466	17,465	17,463	17,458
Percent Utilization[1]	88.2	88.4	88.7	88.9	88.6	89.5	90.2	90.3	90.3	89.4	89.0	89.1

Production by Product

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006												
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	8,496	8,232	8,214	8,468	9,151	9,125	9,256	9,060	9,115	8,784	9,007	9,264
Reformulated	2,829	2,796	2,776	2,666	3,184	3,085	3,182	3,109	3,091	3,104	3,049	3,171
Conventional[2]	5,667	5,436	5,439	5,802	5,967	6,040	6,074	5,951	6,024	5,681	5,958	6,093
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,515	1,438	1,461	1,446	1,435	1,493	1,540	1,480	1,511	1,490	1,422	1,529
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,833	3,952	3,835	3,833	4,114	4,106	4,067	4,237	4,300	4,083	4,070	4,159
15 ppm sulfur and Under	43	33	44	209	760	1,923	2,157	2,441	2,576	2,468	2,584	2,615
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	2,757	2,855	2,860	2,611	2,356	1,221	989	959	822	713	635	684
> 500 ppm sulfur	1,034	1,064	931	1,013	998	962	921	837	903	903	851	859
Residual Fuel Oil	659	634	644	643	580	645	658	651	619	597	624	656
Propane/Propylene	1,017	1,006	974	1,035	1,067	1,041	1,052	1,071	1,068	1,032	1,062	1,080
2007												
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	8,864	8,512	8,760	8,838								
Reformulated	2,985	2,991	2,999	3,003								
Conventional[2]	5,879	5,521	5,761	5,835								
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,480	1,423	1,405	1,368								
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,032	3,886	4,009	4,099								
15 ppm sulfur and Under	2,479	2,405	2,565	2,741								
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	630	588	563	631								
> 500 ppm sulfur	923	894	880	726								
Residual Fuel Oil	664	649	656	658								
Propane/Propylene	1,054	1,030	1,068	1,063								
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2007	**4/13**	**4/20**	**4/27**	**5/4**	**5/11**	**5/18**	**5/25**	**6/1**	**6/8**	**6/15**	**6/22**	**6/29**
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	8,724	8,626	8,627	8,727	8,824	8,991	9,111	9,184	9,252	9,284	9,305	9,350
Reformulated[2]	3,118	3,084	3,045	3,075	3,041	3,043	3,042	2,991	2,993	3,007	3,009	3,069
Conventional[2]	5,606	5,542	5,583	5,652	5,784	5,948	6,070	6,194	6,259	6,276	6,296	6,280
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,398	1,367	1,336	1,338	1,365	1,428	1,457	1,486	1,487	1,461	1,456	1,443
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,138	4,156	4,166	4,158	4,134	4,149	4,200	4,213	4,203	4,155	4,079	4,017
15 ppm sulfur and Under	2,666	2,709	2,744	2,752	2,743	2,761	2,802	2,838	2,869	2,883	2,886	2,861
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	547	577	594	620	649	646	646	636	611	599	601	633
> 500 ppm sulfur	925	870	827	786	742	743	752	739	722	674	593	523
Residual Fuel Oil	667	661	668	663	643	662	668	672	694	678	661	643
Propane/Propylene	1,037	1,040	1,046	1,071	1,079	1,089	1,106	1,111	1,129	1,130	1,123	1,134

[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 2006 to Present

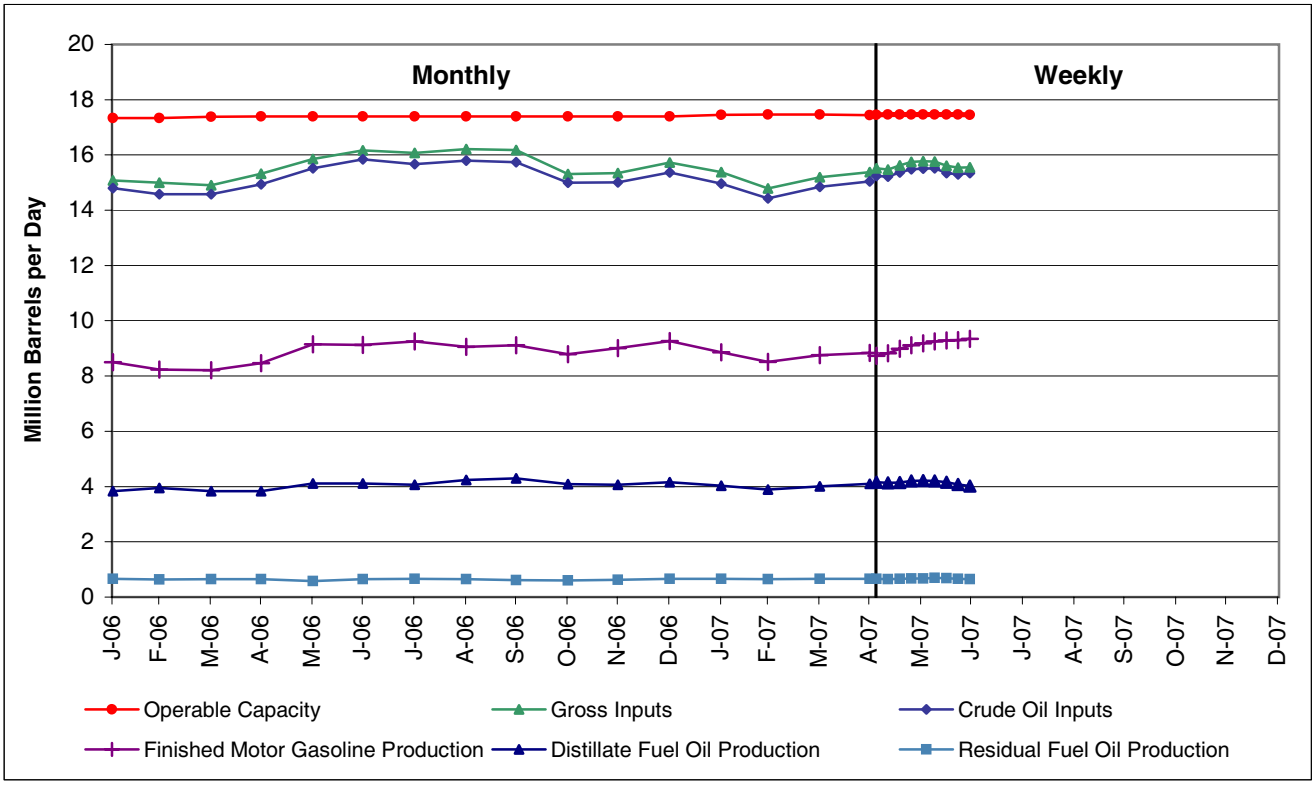


Figure 2. U.S. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, December 2005 to Present

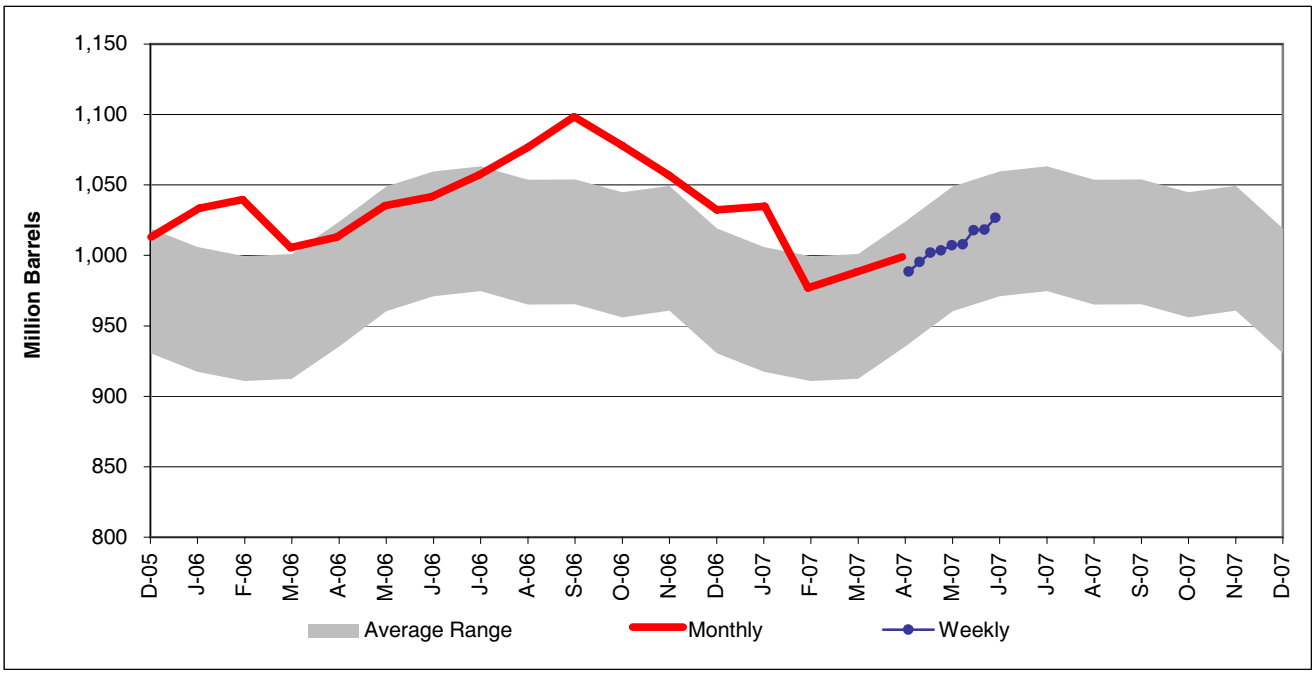


Table 3. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,[1] U.S. Totals, January 2006 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006												
Crude Oil[2]	323.8	341.6	342.4	347.6	340.7	336.2	331.0	331.2	332.6	336.5	332.2	309.8
Total Motor Gasoline	222.1	225.6	209.5	207.5	214.3	214.5	210.1	209.5	214.9	204.7	206.8	215.2
Reformulated	23.3	21.1	16.5	4.8	4.6	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.0	1.8	1.7	1.6
Conventional	119.9	119.7	108.0	111.0	116.8	116.5	115.5	113.5	117.6	111.4	113.6	116.7
Blending Components	78.9	84.8	85.1	91.7	92.9	94.8	91.8	92.9	94.3	91.6	91.5	96.9
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	44.7	42.7	41.9	41.2	40.9	39.3	39.6	41.7	41.8	41.5	37.5	39.1
Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	138.8	134.9	120.1	115.8	123.8	129.9	138.8	144.9	149.3	143.1	140.6	143.7
15 ppm sulfur and Under	1.9	1.7	1.7	3.3	10.7	23.8	34.6	42.9	54.0	53.2	52.6	56.9
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	78.5	79.8	73.6	67.7	65.9	51.8	45.9	41.6	33.0	27.0	25.2	27.2
> 500 ppm sulfur	58.4	53.4	44.8	44.8	47.2	54.3	58.2	60.4	62.3	62.9	62.8	59.7
Residual Fuel Oil	42.6	44.2	41.7	39.9	41.5	43.2	43.0	42.2	43.4	42.5	43.5	42.4
Propane/Propylene	48.2	36.2	30.0	35.2	42.2	49.6	58.4	64.3	71.1	72.3	68.5	61.6
Unfinished Oils	88.3	88.9	95.7	94.3	94.3	91.1	92.5	92.5	89.8	88.3	86.7	83.8
Other Oils[4]	125.0	125.4	124.3	131.6	137.8	137.9	143.8	150.2	155.5	149.0	141.3	136.6
Total (Excl. SPR)[3]	1,033.5	1,039.7	1,005.6	1,013.0	1,035.4	1,041.8	1,057.4	1,076.5	1,098.4	1,077.9	1,057.1	1,032.3
Crude Oil in SPR[5]	683.5	684.8	686.1	687.9	688.6	687.8	687.8	687.8	687.8	688.6	688.6	688.6
Total (Incl. SPR)[3]	1,717.0	1,724.4	1,691.7	1,700.9	1,724.0	1,729.6	1,745.2	1,764.4	1,786.3	1,766.5	1,745.7	1,720.9
2007												
Crude Oil[2]	323.7	318.0	331.9	337.5								
Total Motor Gasoline	227.9	215.0	201.2	196.8								
Reformulated	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.9								
Conventional	123.7	114.5	106.9	106.6								
Blending Components	102.9	99.3	92.4	88.4								
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	39.1	38.7	40.1	40.1								
Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	139.5	123.2	119.7	120.9								
15 ppm sulfur and Under	60.8	57.7	57.2	62.0								
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	24.9	24.1	22.1	23.8								
> 500 ppm sulfur	53.9	41.4	40.3	35.2								
Residual Fuel Oil	42.3	35.9	39.1	38.4								
Propane/Propylene	47.4	30.1	27.0	29.6								
Unfinished Oils	86.4	88.0	95.2	96.7								
Other Oils[4]	128.3	128.0	134.0	138.8								
Total (Excl. SPR)[3]	1,034.7	976.9	988.2	998.9								
Crude Oil in SPR[5]	688.6	688.6	688.6	689.4								
Total (Incl. SPR)[3]	1,723.3	1,665.5	1,676.8	1,688.3								

2007	**4/13**	**4/20**	**4/27**	**5/4**	**5/11**	**5/18**	**5/25**	**6/1**	**6/8**	**6/15**	**6/22**	**6/29**
Crude Oil[2]	332.4	334.5	335.6	341.2	342.2	344.2	342.2	342.3	342.4	349.3	350.9	354.0
Total Motor Gasoline	197.0	194.2	193.1	193.5	195.2	196.7	198.0	201.5	201.5	203.3	202.6	204.4
Reformulated	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1
Conventional	104.0	102.7	101.9	102.2	103.1	104.9	106.3	107.9	110.0	109.8	110.6	112.0
Blending Components	91.2	89.5	89.4	89.0	89.8	89.6	89.4	91.3	89.6	91.4	90.0	90.4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	40.7	40.4	39.7	40.0	40.0	40.5	40.9	41.1	42.0	40.9	40.1	40.6
Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	117.3	117.3	117.1	118.8	119.8	120.3	120.4	122.3	122.6	122.7	120.4	121.6
15 ppm sulfur and Under	57.4	59.5	59.5	60.9	60.3	62.4	64.0	65.1	67.1	68.6	67.0	67.4
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	21.6	22.1	22.8	23.6	23.6	22.9	22.1	23.0	24.1	23.0	22.6	23.0
> 500 ppm sulfur	38.3	35.7	34.8	34.3	35.9	35.0	34.3	34.3	31.5	31.1	30.9	31.2
Residual Fuel Oil	40.8	41.3	40.9	38.8	38.2	37.8	37.0	35.9	35.4	35.5	35.8	34.8
Propane/Propylene	26.0	25.9	27.9	28.7	31.5	32.9	35.1	36.7	36.9	39.7	42.0	43.9
Unfinished Oils	97.0	95.8	94.9	94.4	94.6	94.7	94.6	91.8	90.2	88.9	88.2	88.3
Other Oils[4]	131.0	132.6	133.0	133.2	134.0	134.8	135.3	135.6	136.8	137.4	138.4	138.8
Total (Excl. SPR)[3]	982.2	982.0	982.2	988.5	995.4	1,001.8	1,003.5	1,007.2	1,007.9	1,017.8	1,018.3	1,026.6
Crude Oil in SPR[5]	688.9	689.0	689.3	689.5	689.6	689.7	690.0	690.3	690.3	690.3	690.3	690.3
Total (Incl. SPR)[3]	1,671.1	1,671.1	1,671.5	1,678.0	1,685.0	1,691.5	1,693.5	1,697.5	1,698.1	1,708.0	1,708.6	1,716.8

[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.

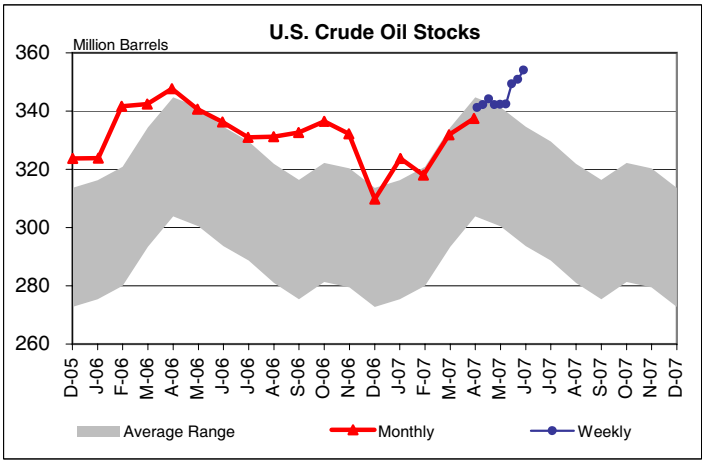
[4] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRG's (except propane/propylene), other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes,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

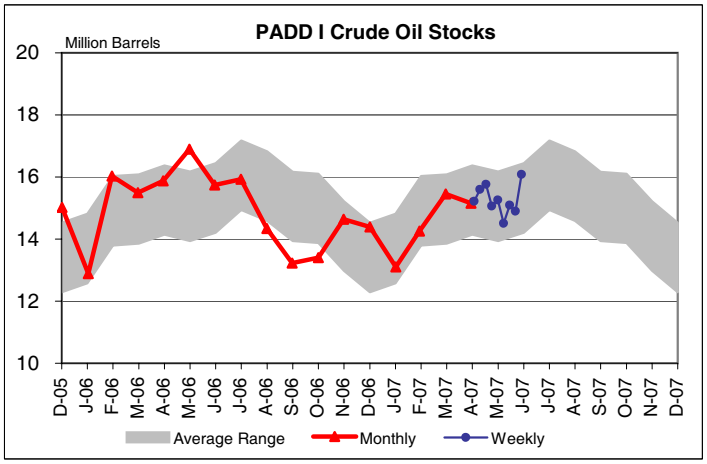
[5] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

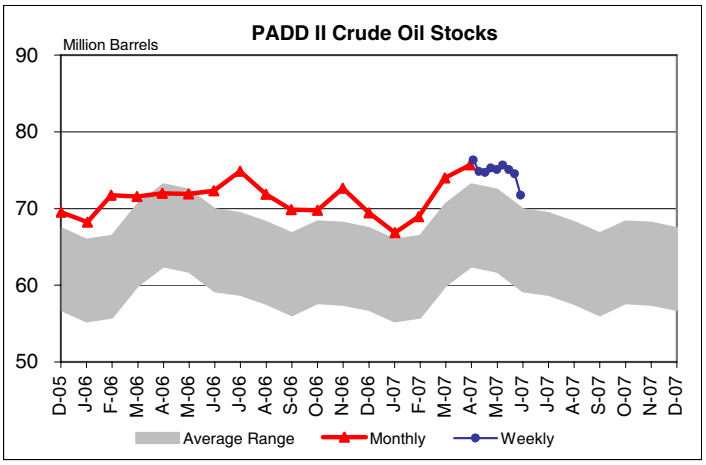
Notes: Some data are estimates. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

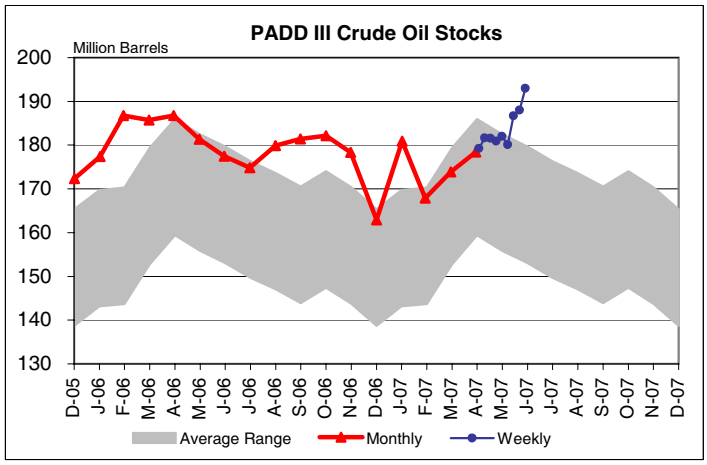
Source: See page 33.

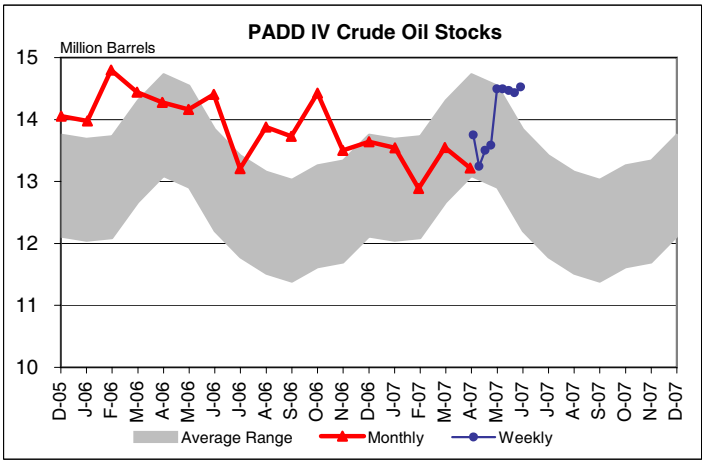
Figure 3. Stocks of Crude Oil by PAD District, December 2005 to Present











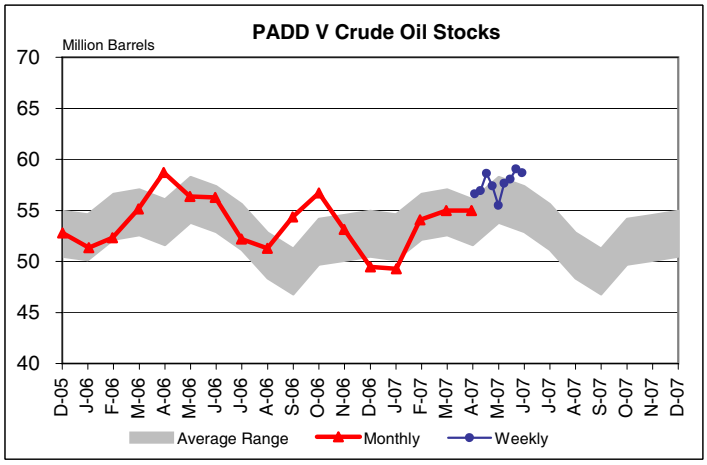


Table 4. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by PAD District, January 2006 to Present

(Million Barrels)

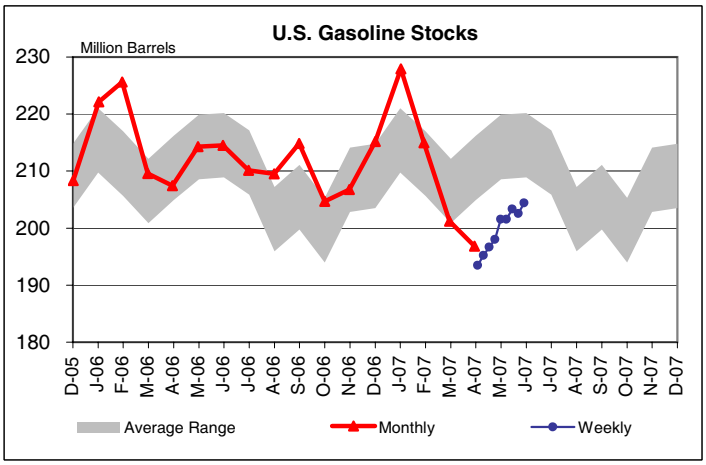
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006												
Total Motor Gasoline	222.1	225.6	209.5	207.5	214.3	214.5	210.1	209.5	214.9	204.7	206.8	215.2
East Coast (PADD I)	55.7	59.2	52.9	52.4	58.7	57.2	53.8	54.2	57.6	53.5	53.6	55.8
New England (PADD IA)	4.2	4.5	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.2	3.7	4.4	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.7
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	30.3	33.6	30.6	28.6	32.3	31.2	26.1	28.0	30.3	27.9	27.5	28.9
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	21.3	21.1	19.1	20.5	22.6	21.9	24.1	21.7	23.3	21.8	21.9	23.2
Midwest (PADD II)	56.2	54.7	54.8	52.2	52.8	50.9	49.0	51.5	54.9	51.2	54.2	54.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	70.1	70.5	64.3	68.7	66.1	68.1	70.6	67.3	66.2	66.1	64.8	67.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6.7	6.9	6.1	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	6.3	6.3	6.5	7.1
West Coast (PADD V)	33.4	34.3	31.5	28.8	31.1	32.5	31.1	31.0	29.9	27.7	27.6	30.2
Finished Motor Gasoline	143.3	140.8	124.5	115.8	121.4	119.7	118.3	116.6	120.6	113.1	115.3	118.3
Reformulated	23.3	21.1	16.5	4.8	4.6	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.0	1.8	1.7	1.6
Conventional	119.9	119.7	108.0	111.0	116.8	116.5	115.5	113.5	117.6	111.4	113.6	116.7
Blending Components	78.9	84.8	85.1	91.7	92.9	94.8	91.8	92.9	94.3	91.6	91.5	96.9
2007												
Total Motor Gasoline	227.9	215.0	201.2	196.8								
East Coast (PADD I)	61.8	56.5	54.2	53.4								
New England (PADD IA)	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.5								
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	34.3	32.4	31.9	29.2								
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	22.9	20.4	18.7	20.7								
Midwest (PADD II)	55.5	54.2	49.1	47.1								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	71.7	66.7	63.5	63.6								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.4	6.9	6.5	5.5								
West Coast (PADD V)	31.6	30.7	27.9	27.2								
Finished Motor Gasoline	125.0	115.7	108.8	108.5								
Reformulated	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.9								
Conventional	123.7	114.5	106.9	106.6								
Blending Components	102.9	99.3	92.4	88.4								

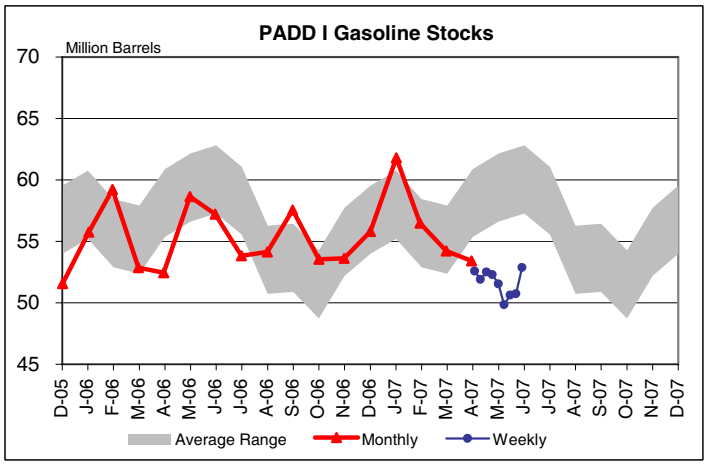
2007	**4/13**	**4/20**	**4/27**	**5/4**	**5/11**	**5/18**	**5/25**	**6/1**	**6/8**	**6/15**	**6/22**	**6/29**
Total Motor Gasoline	197.0	194.2	193.1	193.5	195.2	196.7	198.0	201.5	201.5	203.3	202.6	204.4
East Coast (PADD I)	52.8	52.7	53.2	52.6	51.9	52.5	52.3	51.5	49.8	50.6	50.7	52.9
New England (PADD IA)	3.4	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.4	4.6	3.8	4.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	29.9	29.6	29.7	29.5	27.9	28.5	27.4	27.1	25.6	25.6	25.5	25.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	19.6	20.0	19.9	19.9	20.5	20.2	21.0	20.5	20.9	20.4	21.4	23.3
Midwest (PADD II)	47.6	46.7	46.4	46.7	46.4	46.1	46.9	48.1	49.0	49.4	49.6	49.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	63.1	62.4	61.8	61.4	62.8	63.7	63.8	65.4	67.2	66.4	65.0	65.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1
West Coast (PADD V)	27.7	27.0	26.3	27.4	28.6	28.8	29.6	30.9	29.7	31.0	31.2	30.6
Finished Motor Gasoline	105.8	104.7	103.7	104.5	105.5	107.1	108.7	110.3	112.0	111.9	112.6	114.1
Reformulated	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1
Conventional	104.0	102.7	101.9	102.2	103.1	104.9	106.3	107.9	110.0	109.8	110.6	112.0
Blending Components	91.2	89.5	89.4	89.0	89.8	89.6	89.4	91.3	89.6	91.4	90.0	90.4

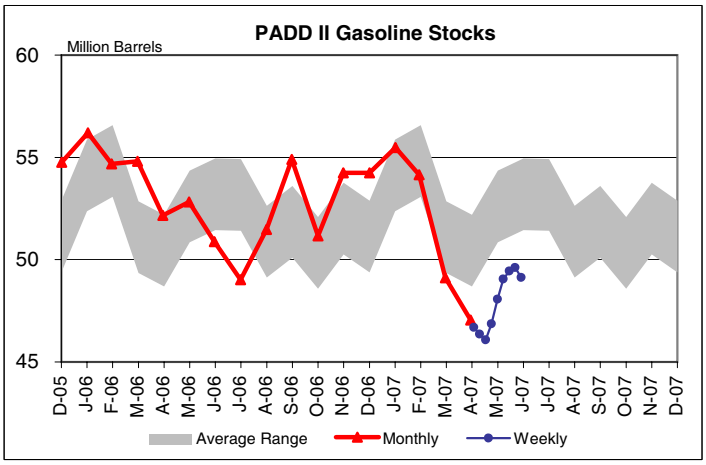
Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

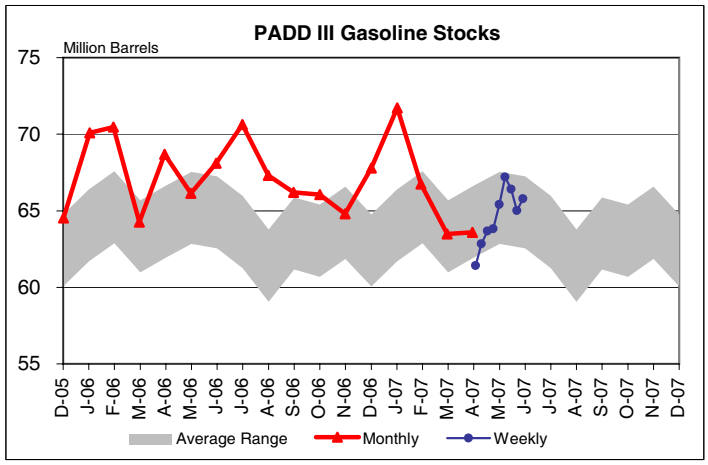
Source: See page 33.

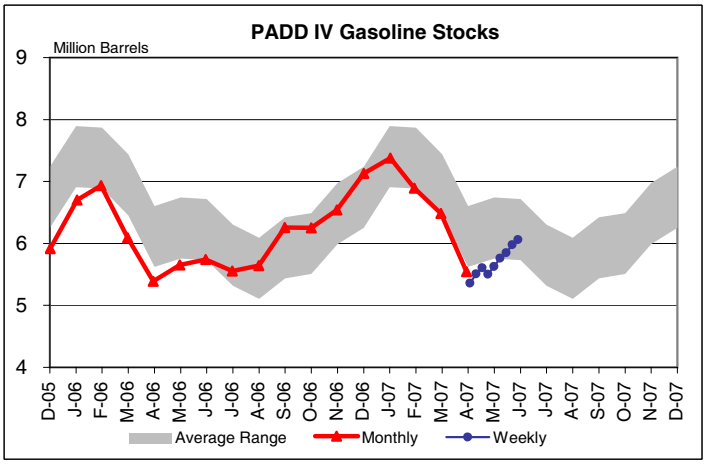
Figure 4. Stocks of Gasoline by PAD District, December 2005 to Present











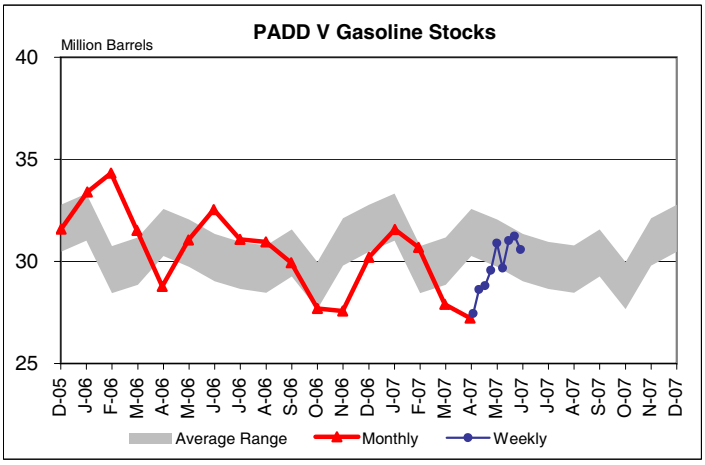


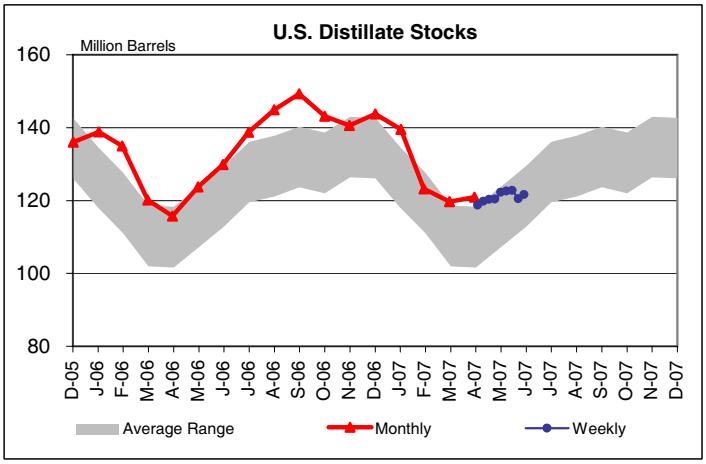
Table 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by PAD District, January 2006 to Present

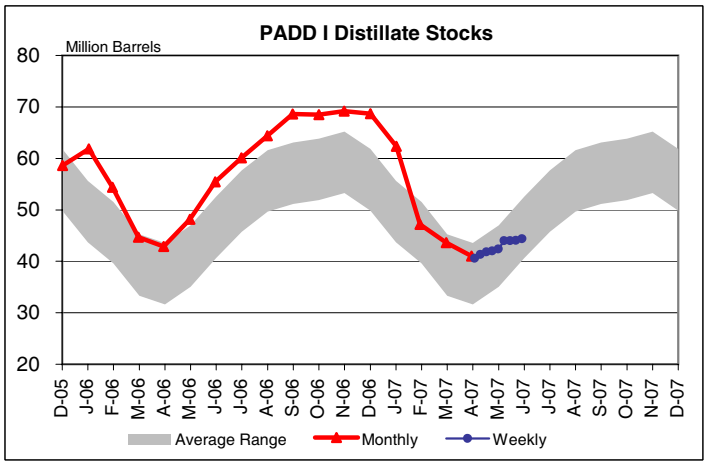
(Million Barrels)

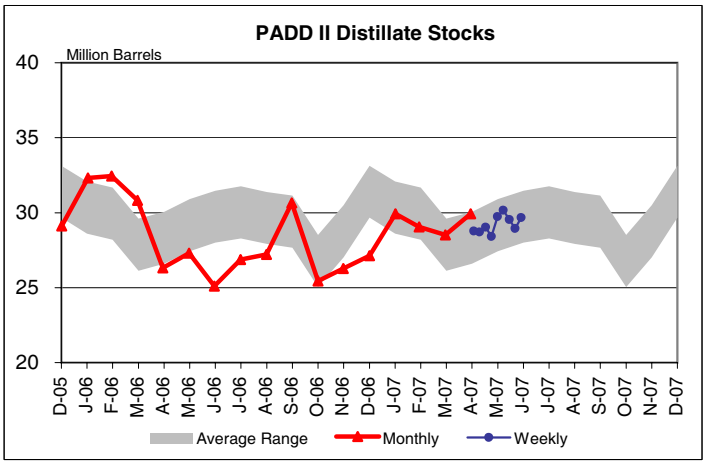
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006												
Total U.S.	138.8	134.9	120.1	115.8	123.8	129.9	138.8	144.9	149.3	143.1	140.6	143.7
15 ppm sulfur and Under	1.9	1.7	1.7	3.3	10.7	23.8	34.6	42.9	54.0	53.2	52.6	56.9
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	78.5	79.8	73.6	67.7	65.9	51.8	45.9	41.6	33.0	27.0	25.2	27.2
> 500 ppm sulfur	58.4	53.4	44.8	44.8	47.2	54.3	58.2	60.4	62.3	62.9	62.8	59.7
East Coast (PADD I)	61.9	54.4	44.7	42.9	48.2	55.4	60.1	64.4	68.6	68.5	69.2	68.7
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	2.2	4.9	8.0	11.3	13.7	13.3	14.3
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	21.6	18.4	17.5	15.8	16.1	15.4	14.5	13.0	10.1	8.1	7.5	8.7
> 500 ppm sulfur	39.5	35.5	26.7	26.4	31.0	37.9	40.7	43.4	47.2	46.7	48.3	45.7
New England (PADD IA)	12.1	9.8	8.3	7.4	8.4	9.7	12.4	12.3	13.6	13.2	13.2	13.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	35.9	32.7	25.3	24.8	28.3	33.4	36.3	39.6	40.8	41.3	41.6	40.5
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	13.9	11.9	11.1	10.7	11.5	12.4	11.4	12.5	14.2	14.0	14.4	14.9
Midwest (PADD II)	32.3	32.4	30.8	26.3	27.3	25.1	26.9	27.2	30.6	25.5	26.3	27.1
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	3.1	5.9	9.9	12.0	17.7	14.8	16.1	16.7
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	24.2	25.7	23.3	19.1	18.6	14.1	11.9	10.4	8.5	6.2	6.4	6.9
> 500 ppm sulfur	7.9	6.6	7.4	6.9	5.6	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.5	3.7	3.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	28.9	32.4	29.6	31.7	32.4	33.2	36.3	38.4	33.9	34.9	32.7	32.5
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	2.5	7.8	10.7	13.0	13.8	14.6	14.3	15.1
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	20.9	24.3	21.9	22.2	22.3	17.0	15.8	15.8	11.8	10.7	9.8	9.4
> 500 ppm sulfur	7.8	8.0	7.6	8.5	7.6	8.4	9.9	9.6	8.3	9.6	8.6	8.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.2
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.1	1.3	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.4
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5
> 500 ppm sulfur	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	13.0	12.9	12.4	12.2	12.5	13.2	13.1	12.1	13.3	11.6	9.7	12.2
15 ppm sulfur and Under	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2	3.1	6.8	7.7	7.7	8.9	8.0	6.7	8.3
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	9.5	9.3	8.9	8.6	7.1	3.9	3.1	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.6
> 500 ppm sulfur	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.3
2007												
Total U.S.	139.5	123.2	119.7	120.9								
15 ppm sulfur and Under	60.8	57.7	57.2	62.0								
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	24.9	24.1	22.1	23.8								
> 500 ppm sulfur	53.9	41.4	40.3	35.2								
East Coast (PADD I)	62.4	47.2	43.6	41.0								
15 ppm sulfur and Under	15.5	13.0	12.0	13.7								
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	7.8	6.5	6.0	5.5								
> 500 ppm sulfur	39.1	27.6	25.6	21.7								
New England (PADD IA)	11.4	7.5	6.7	7.2								
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	36.2	28.0	24.6	22.5								
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	14.8	11.7	12.4	11.3								
Midwest (PADD II)	29.9	29.0	28.5	29.9								
15 ppm sulfur and Under	19.7	19.7	18.9	19.9								
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	6.5	5.9	5.8	6.2								
> 500 ppm sulfur	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.8								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	32.3	32.1	31.9	33.6								
15 ppm sulfur and Under	15.2	14.5	15.8	16.7								
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	8.4	9.7	8.0	9.8								
> 500 ppm sulfur	8.6	7.8	8.1	7.1								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4								
15 ppm sulfur and Under	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7								
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4								
> 500 ppm sulfur	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2								
West Coast (PADD V)	11.5	11.6	12.4	13.0								
15 ppm sulfur and Under	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.9								
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.8								
> 500 ppm sulfur	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.3								
2007	**4/13**	**4/20**	**4/27**	**5/4**	**5/11**	**5/18**	**5/25**	**6/1**	**6/8**	**6/15**	**6/22**	**6/29**
Total U.S.	117.3	117.3	117.1	118.8	119.8	120.3	120.4	122.3	122.6	122.7	120.4	121.6
15 ppm sulfur and Under	57.4	59.5	59.5	60.9	60.3	62.4	64.0	65.1	67.1	68.6	67.0	67.4
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	21.6	22.1	22.8	23.6	23.6	22.9	22.1	23.0	24.1	23.0	22.6	23.0
> 500 ppm sulfur	38.3	35.7	34.8	34.3	35.9	35.0	34.3	34.3	31.5	31.1	30.9	31.2
East Coast (PADD I)	41.7	40.2	38.9	40.6	41.3	41.8	42.0	42.4	44.0	44.0	44.1	44.4
15 ppm sulfur and Under	11.7	12.1	12.0	12.9	12.7	13.6	14.4	14.8	15.9	16.1	15.7	16.1
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	6.6	5.9	5.3	6.8	6.3	6.3	7.1	6.6	7.5	7.1	7.6	7.2
> 500 ppm sulfur	23.4	22.3	21.6	20.9	22.3	21.9	20.5	21.0	20.6	20.8	20.8	21.1
New England (PADD IA)	7.1	6.6	6.9	7.4	7.7	7.8	6.9	6.7	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.4
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	22.8	21.6	20.7	21.7	22.5	22.7	23.1	23.8	24.1	24.7	23.8	23.7
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	11.8	11.9	11.4	11.4	11.1	11.3	12.0	11.9	12.9	12.6	13.1	13.3
Midwest (PADD II)	28.2	29.3	29.4	28.8	28.7	29.0	28.4	29.7	30.2	29.5	29.0	29.7
15 ppm sulfur and Under	19.0	19.8	20.0	19.9	19.3	20.0	19.1	20.0	20.7	20.7	20.3	21.3
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.7	6.3	6.5	5.9	5.8	6.0
> 500 ppm sulfur	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	31.9	32.6	33.2	34.0	34.3	33.4	33.5	33.9	32.1	33.0	31.4	32.6
15 ppm sulfur and Under	15.6	16.4	15.9	16.9	17.0	16.9	18.4	17.7	18.2	19.2	18.5	18.5
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	8.1	8.9	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.5	7.6	8.6	8.1	8.4	7.5	8.1
> 500 ppm sulfur	8.2	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.6	7.6	5.7	5.4	5.4	6.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9
15 ppm sulfur and Under	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
> 500 ppm sulfur	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	12.5	12.3	12.6	12.1	12.3	12.8	13.6	13.2	13.3	13.0	12.9	12.1
15 ppm sulfur and Under	8.6	8.7	9.1	8.6	8.6	9.2	9.9	10.2	9.9	10.2	9.9	9.3
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.5
> 500 ppm sulfur	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3

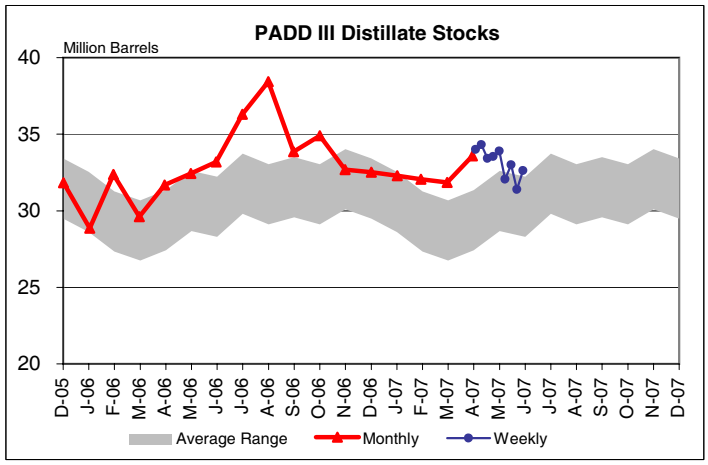
Note: • PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 33.

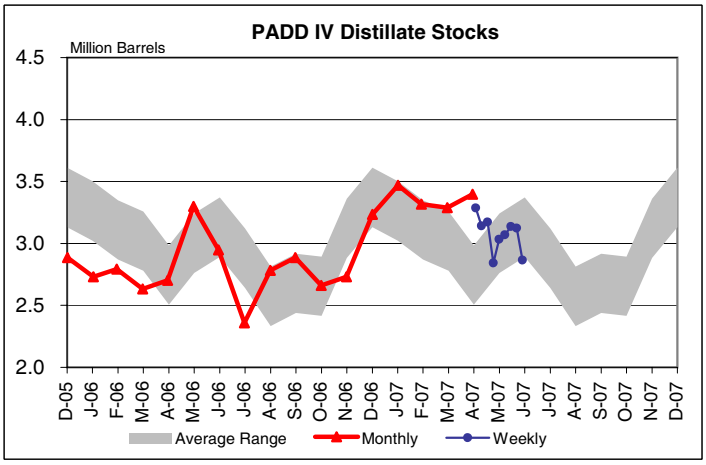
Figure 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by PAD District, December 2005 to Present











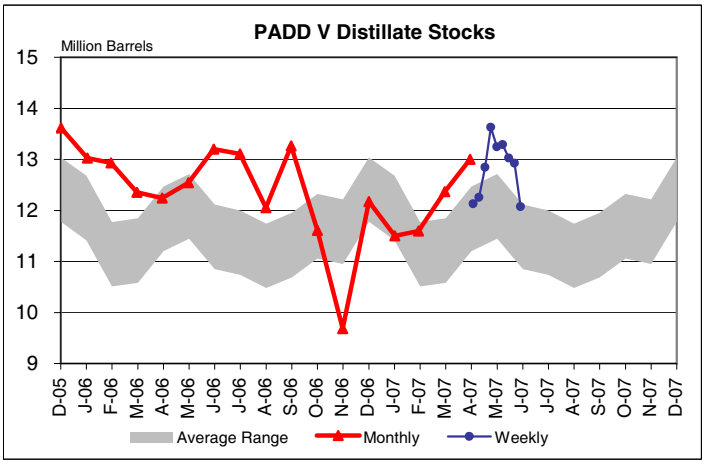


Table 6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by PAD District, January 2006 to Present

(Million Barrels)

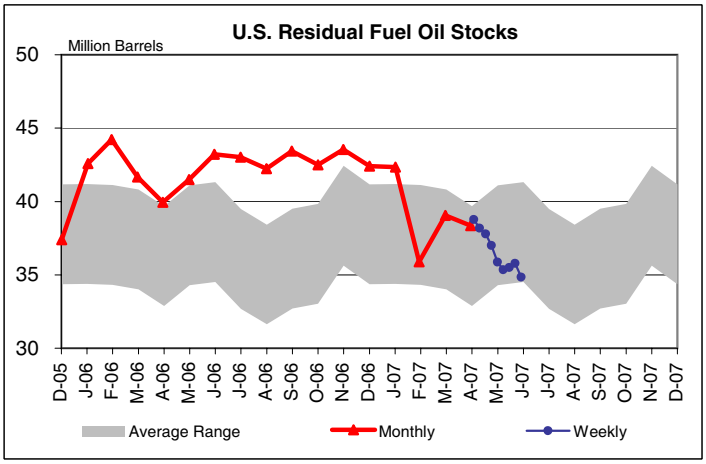
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006												
Total U.S.	42.6	44.2	41.7	39.9	41.5	43.2	43.0	42.2	43.4	42.5	43.5	42.4
East Coast (PADD I)	18.7	17.7	17.0	16.8	17.1	17.0	16.9	17.4	18.4	16.8	18.7	18.7
New England (PADD IA)	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	15.3	14.6	13.6	13.1	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.9	14.5	13.4	15.4	15.1
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.2	1.8	2.1
Midwest (PADD II)	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	15.2	17.8	15.9	14.6	16.0	16.4	17.5	16.3	17.2	16.9	17.7	16.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	5.9	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.3	7.1	6.4	6.4	5.7	6.6	5.4	5.9
2007												
Total U.S.	42.3	35.9	39.1	38.4								
East Coast (PADD I)	18.0	13.7	14.7	14.6								
New England (PADD IA)	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1								
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	14.1	10.5	11.5	11.6								
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.8								
Midwest (PADD II)	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	16.7	15.5	17.0	16.4								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3								
West Coast (PADD V)	5.9	5.0	5.7	5.7								

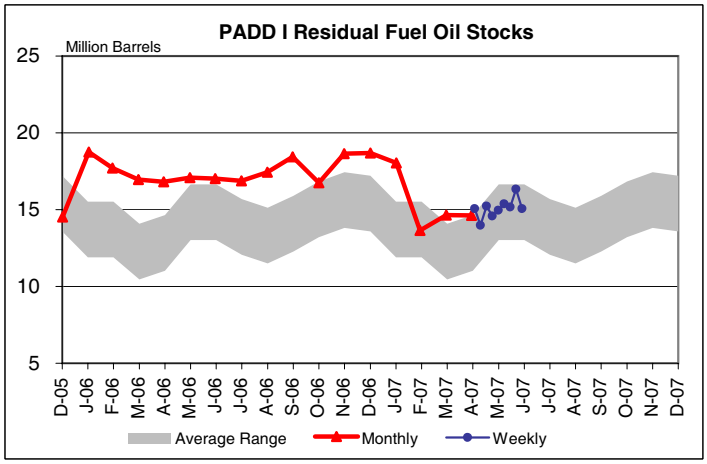
2007	**4/13**	**4/20**	**4/27**	**5/4**	**5/11**	**5/18**	**5/25**	**6/1**	**6/8**	**6/15**	**6/22**	**6/29**
Total U.S.	40.8	41.3	40.9	38.8	38.2	37.8	37.0	35.9	35.4	35.5	35.8	34.8
East Coast (PADD I)	15.9	15.4	15.3	15.1	14.0	15.2	14.6	15.0	15.4	15.2	16.3	15.1
New England (PADD IA)	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	13.1	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.1	12.3	11.5	11.9	12.7	12.0	13.1	12.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.1
Midwest (PADD II)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	16.8	18.0	17.9	16.6	16.8	15.4	15.3	13.3	12.3	12.5	12.0	13.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.3	5.8	5.2

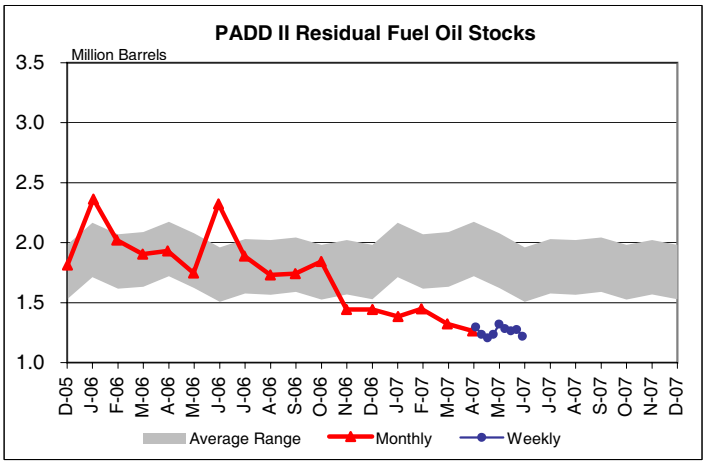
Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

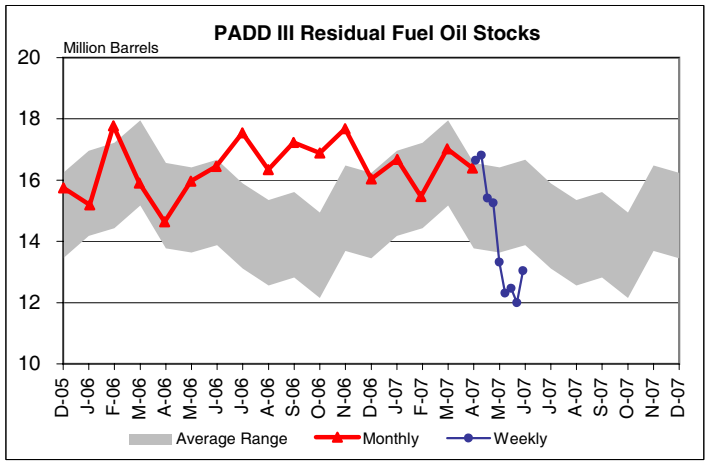
Source: See page 33.

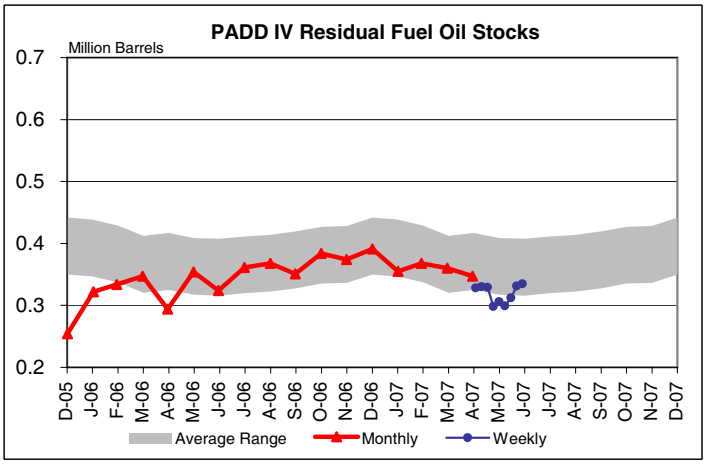
Figure 6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by PAD District, December 2005 to Present











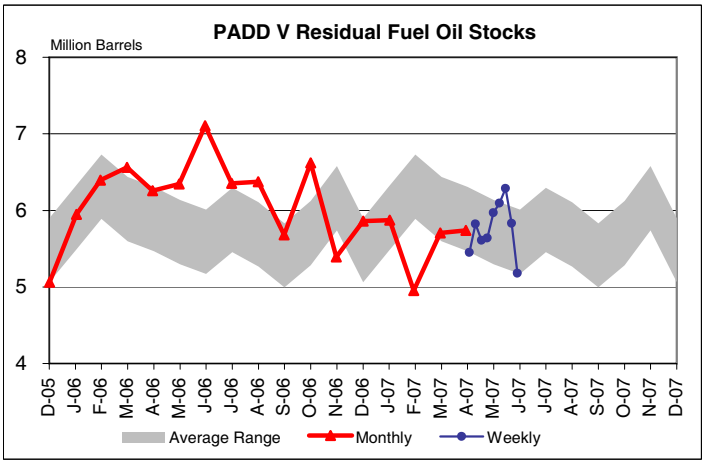


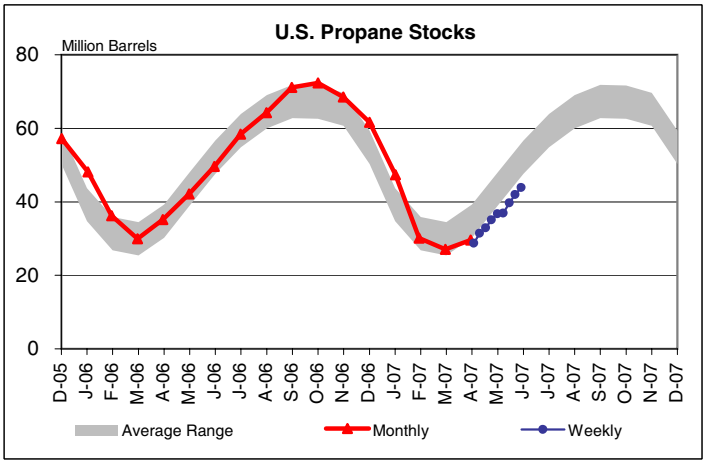
Table 7. Stocks of Propane/Propylene by PAD Districts I, II, and III, and (IV & V), January 2006 to Present
(Million Barrels)

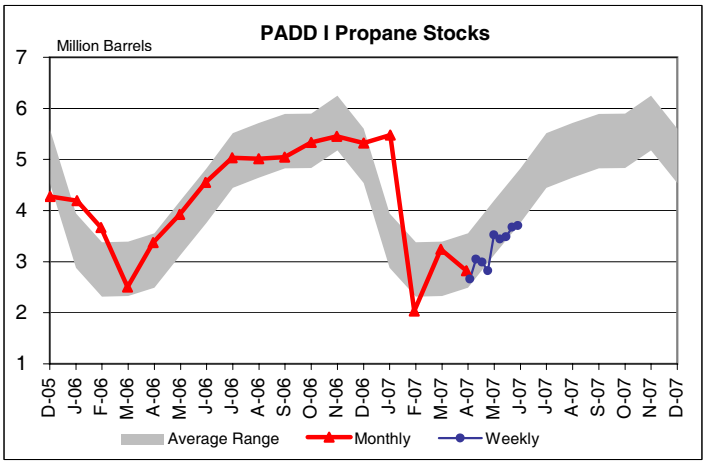
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006												
Total U.S.	48.2	36.2	30.0	35.2	42.2	49.6	58.4	64.3	71.1	72.3	68.5	61.6
East Coast (PADD I)	4.2	3.7	2.5	3.4	3.9	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.3
New England (PADD IA)	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2
Midwest (PADD II)	15.6	12.4	11.2	14.6	17.8	20.7	23.0	25.4	26.4	25.1	24.4	22.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	27.0	19.2	15.6	16.4	19.2	22.5	27.7	31.2	36.6	38.8	35.8	31.2
PADD's IV & V	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.9	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.4
Propylene (Total U.S. Nonfuel use)[1]	4.1	3.7	2.8	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5
2007												
Total U.S.	47.4	30.1	27.0	29.6								
East Coast (PADD I)	5.5	2.0	3.2	2.8								
New England (PADD IA)	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4								
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	2.6	0.6	1.0	1.0								
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.2	1.1	1.4	1.5								
Midwest (PADD II)	17.0	10.0	8.6	10.0								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	23.6	17.1	14.4	15.9								
PADD's IV & V	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.9								
Propylene (Total U.S. Nonfuel use)[1]	3.5	3.6	2.7	2.2								
2007	**4/13**	**4/20**	**4/27**	**5/4**	**5/11**	**5/18**	**5/25**	**6/1**	**6/8**	**6/15**	**6/22**	**6/29**
Total U.S.	26.0	25.9	27.9	28.7	31.5	32.9	35.1	36.7	36.9	39.7	42.0	43.9
East Coast (PADD I)	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7
New England (PADD IA)	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Midwest (PADD II)	8.9	9.1	9.7	9.2	10.9	12.1	13.2	14.0	14.0	14.8	16.0	17.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	13.5	13.1	14.8	16.0	16.7	16.9	18.0	18.0	18.2	20.1	20.9	21.5
PADD's IV & V	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Propylene (Total U.S. Nonfuel use)[1]	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5

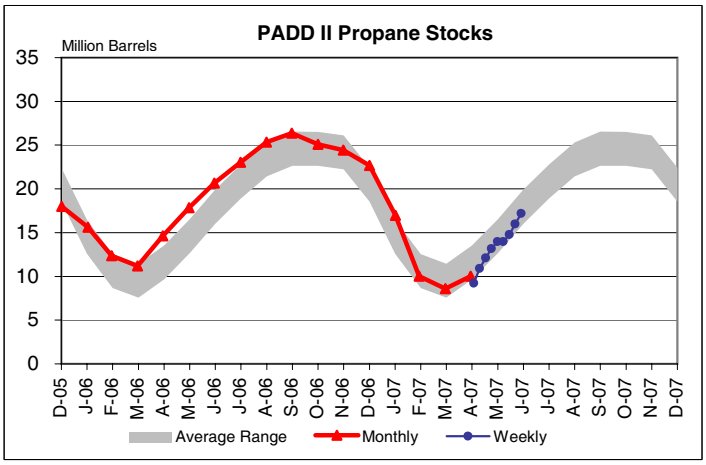
[1] Nonfuel use propylene data collected from bulk terminal facilities only.

Source: See page 33.

Figure 7. Stocks of Propane by PAD Districts I, II, and III, December 2005 to Present







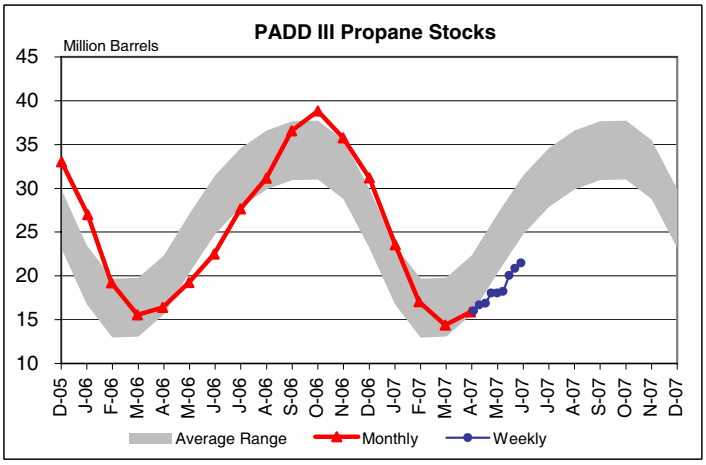


Figure 8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 2006 to Present

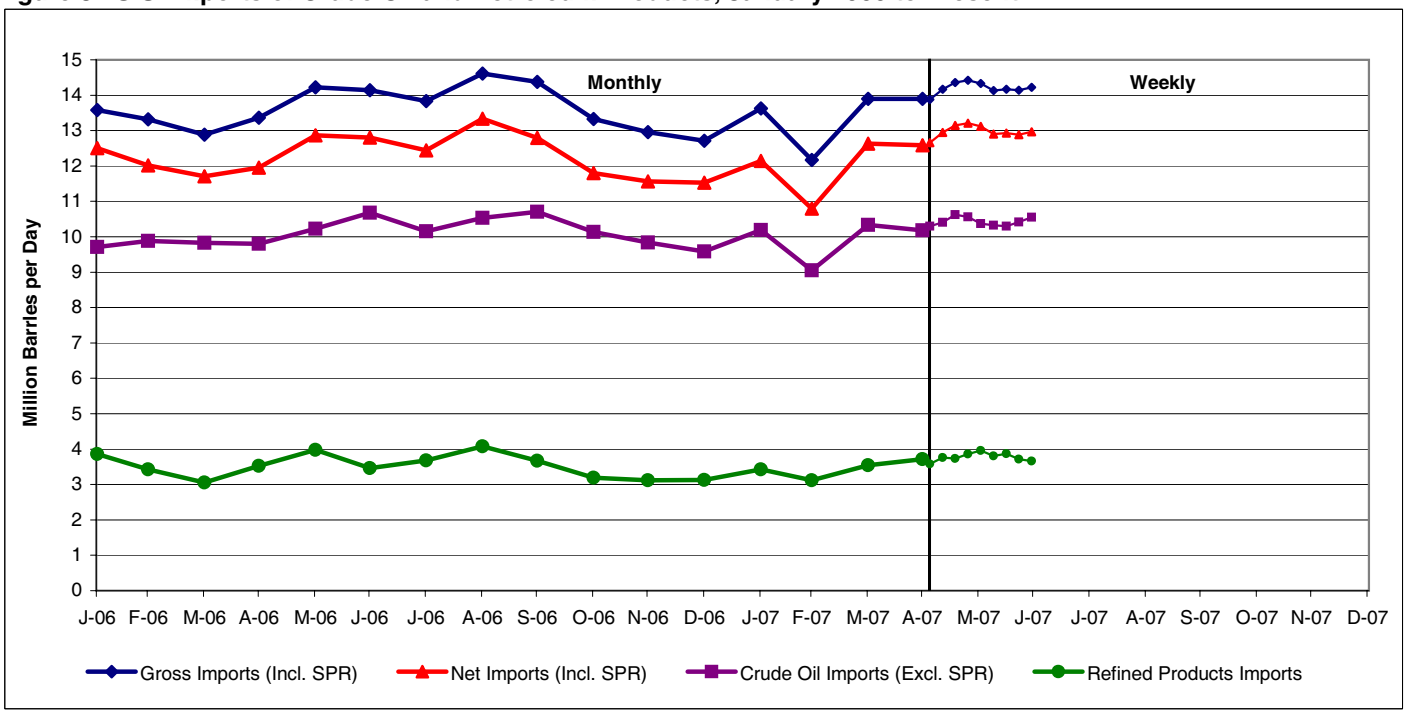


Table 8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 2006 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	9,713	9,883	9,828	9,799	10,224	10,681	10,153	10,537	10,703	10,132	9,837	9,584
SPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Products	3,863	3,424	3,059	3,528	3,975	3,462	3,684	4,075	3,672	3,193	3,119	3,127
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	13,576	13,320	12,887	13,360	14,223	14,143	13,837	14,612	14,375	13,324	12,955	12,711
Total Exports[1]	1,068	1,300	1,176	1,409	1,361	1,342	1,397	1,278	1,585	1,521	1,387	1,186
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	12,508	12,020	11,711	11,951	12,862	12,801	12,441	13,334	12,791	11,804	11,568	11,525
2007												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	10,192	9,049	10,331	10,181								
SPR	0	0	0	0								
Refined Products	3,431	3,119	3,546	3,715								
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	13,623	12,168	13,894	13,896								
Total Exports[1]	1,478	1,373	1,260	1,313								
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	12,145	10,795	12,634	12,583								
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2007	**4/13**	**4/20**	**4/27**	**5/4**	**5/11**	**5/18**	**5/25**	**6/1**	**6/8**	**6/15**	**6/22**	**6/29**
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	9,900	10,001	10,006	10,302	10,406	10,620	10,558	10,371	10,323	10,298	10,418	10,553
SPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Products	3,554	3,522	3,537	3,580	3,761	3,737	3,860	3,958	3,809	3,872	3,720	3,665
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	13,454	13,523	13,543	13,882	14,167	14,357	14,419	14,328	14,132	14,170	14,138	14,218
Total Exports[1]	1,214	1,217	1,221	1,221	1,216	1,212	1,207	1,213	1,227	1,241	1,255	1,253
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	12,241	12,305	12,322	12,661	12,951	13,146	13,212	13,115	12,905	12,929	12,883	12,965

[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 2006 to Present

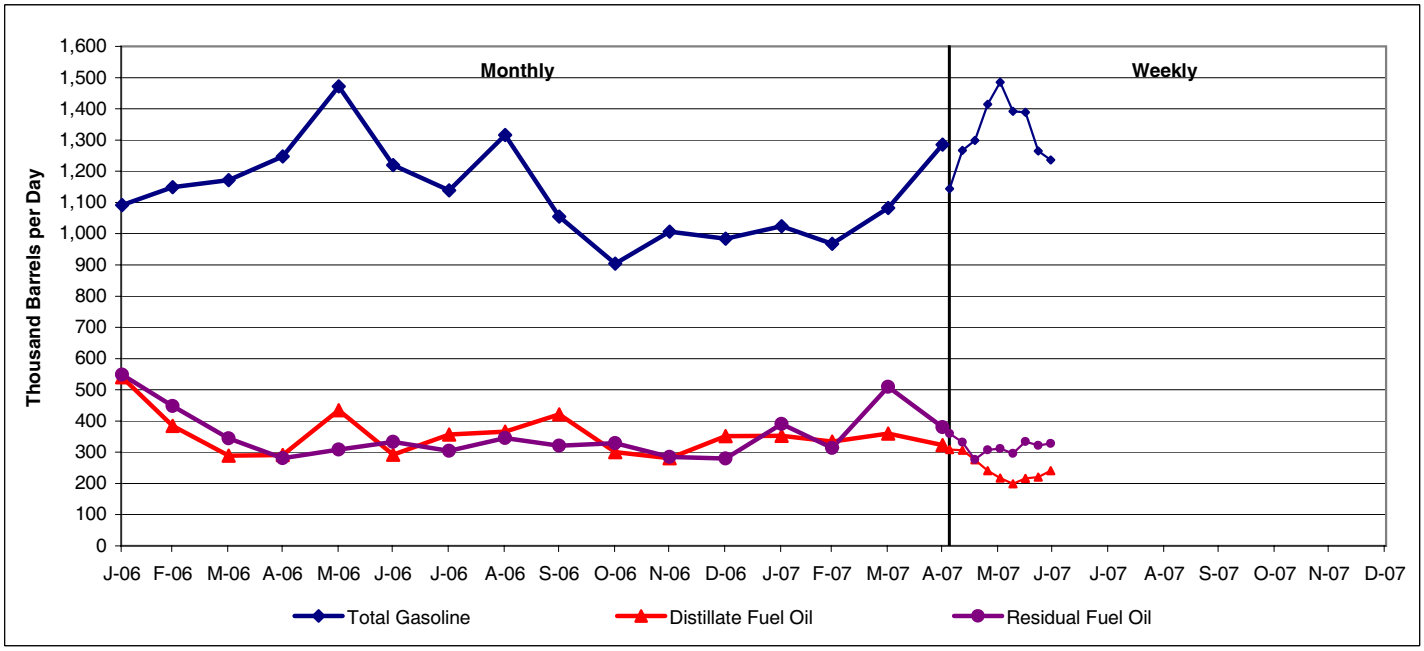


Table 9. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, January 2006 to Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006												
Total Motor Gasoline	1,091	1,149	1,172	1,247	1,472	1,220	1,139	1,316	1,055	904	1,007	984
Reformulated	209	277	126	30	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conventional	396	361	427	480	502	396	450	560	376	415	388	324
Blending Components	486	511	618	737	960	814	689	756	679	489	619	660
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	133	54	117	218	229	191	202	254	230	181	102	198
Distillate Fuel Oil	541	385	289	291	434	292	357	366	422	301	280	352
15 ppm sulfur and Under	11	1	18	36	57	97	202	182	263	137	143	185
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	161	97	131	163	110	79	45	58	10	8	8	6
> 500 ppm to 2000 ppm sulfur	260	227	74	78	231	73	57	87	99	107	87	113
> 2000 ppm sulfur	108	60	66	15	36	43	54	39	49	48	42	49
Residual Fuel Oil	548	448	344	281	308	333	305	345	321	329	285	280
Propane/Propylene	200	201	169	234	174	231	226	290	235	248	208	195
Other Petroleum Products[1]	1,350	1,187	967	1,257	1,358	1,195	1,455	1,505	1,409	1,230	1,237	1,118
2007												
Total Motor Gasoline	1,024	967	1,083	1,285								
Reformulated	0	0	0	0								
Conventional	356	372	361	498								
Blending Components	668	595	722	787								
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	175	227	249	316								
Distillate Fuel Oil	352	334	360	322								
15 ppm sulfur and Under	167	169	214	211								
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	12	25	4	27								
> 500 ppm to 2000 ppm sulfur	129	90	104	73								
> 2000 ppm sulfur	44	50	37	11								
Residual Fuel Oil	391	314	510	380								
Propane/Propylene	240	181	174	126								
Other Petroleum Products[1]	1,249	1,096	1,171	1,285								
Average for Four-Week Period Ending: **2007**	**4/13**	**4/20**	**4/27**	**5/4**	**5/11**	**5/18**	**5/25**	**6/1**	**6/8**	**6/15**	**6/22**	**6/29**
Total Motor Gasoline	1,034	1,041	1,077	1,144	1,267	1,299	1,414	1,485	1,392	1,389	1,265	1,236
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conventional	419	465	464	546	587	590	620	620	596	543	509	473
Blending Components	615	576	614	598	679	710	794	865	797	846	756	763
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	265	273	290	298	280	246	261	239	251	259	243	257
Distillate Fuel Oil	312	302	292	309	306	276	241	217	199	216	220	241
15 ppm sulfur and Under	203	183	202	214	218	224	189	186	162	172	167	148
> 15 ppm sulfur to 500 ppm	14	35	35	40	40	8	8	2	2	2	2	16
> 500 ppm to 2000 ppm sulfur	82	73	45	44	38	37	37	24	26	32	41	53
> 2000 ppm sulfur	13	11	10	12	10	8	8	5	10	10	10	24
Residual Fuel Oil	542	509	439	360	332	277	308	312	296	334	322	328
Propane/Propylene	154	158	137	145	156	132	121	142	140	139	153	137
Other Petroleum Products[1]	1,248	1,239	1,302	1,324	1,421	1,508	1,516	1,563	1,531	1,536	1,518	1,467

[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 2006 to Present

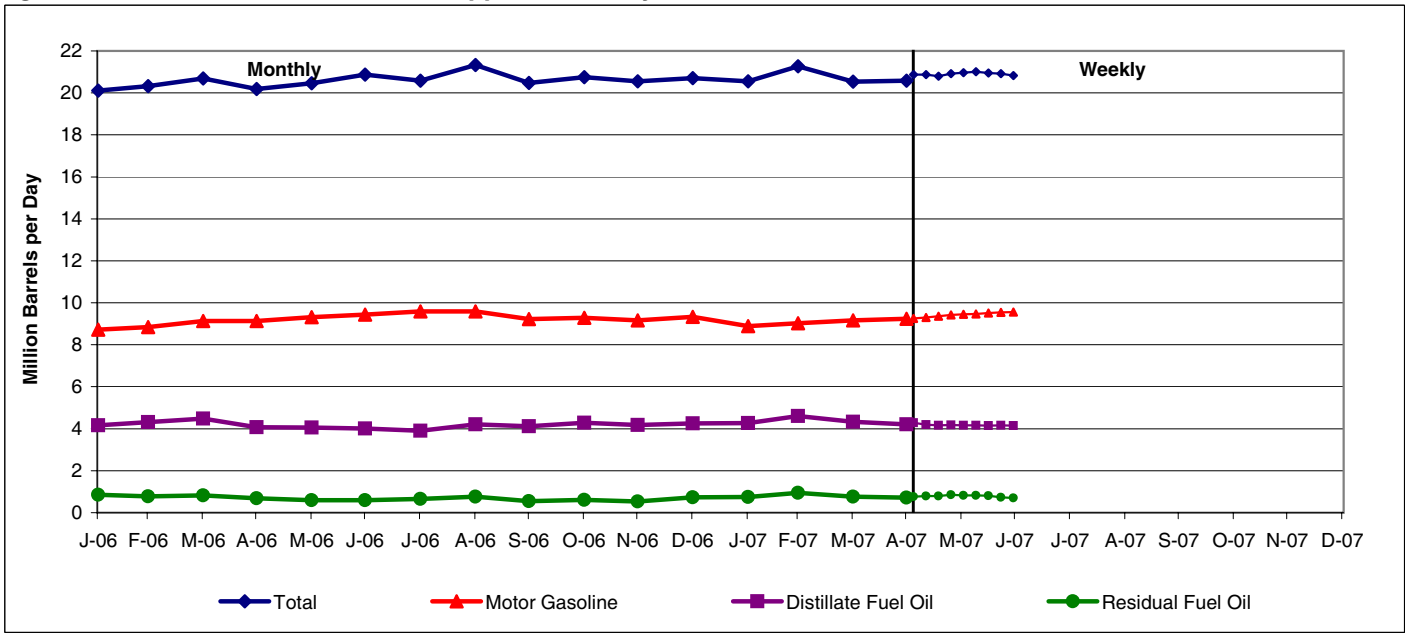


Table 10. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 2006 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006												
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,727	8,836	9,129	9,140	9,312	9,440	9,583	9,585	9,222	9,286	9,160	9,335
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,529	1,539	1,567	1,647	1,641	1,702	1,698	1,618	1,678	1,627	1,608	1,625
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,161	4,318	4,481	4,069	4,062	4,007	3,906	4,215	4,118	4,292	4,183	4,260
Residual Fuel Oil	861	773	830	682	600	599	663	756	547	605	530	725
Propane/Propylene	1,464	1,531	1,280	1,037	982	998	968	1,142	1,051	1,197	1,353	1,452
Other Oils	3,368	3,318	3,408	3,608	3,865	4,130	3,764	4,006	3,856	3,750	3,711	3,300
Total	20,110	20,316	20,695	20,182	20,463	20,875	20,582	21,322	20,472	20,757	20,544	20,697
2007												
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,891	9,025	9,169	9,232								
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,616	1,636	1,553	1,651								
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,267	4,601	4,328	4,212								
Residual Fuel Oil	753	944	762	717								
Propane/Propylene	1,676	1,774	1,290	1,076								
Other Oils	3,356	3,292	3,426	3,692								
Total	20,559	21,271	20,529	20,579								
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2007	**4/13**	**4/20**	**4/27**	**5/4**	**5/11**	**5/18**	**5/25**	**6/1**	**6/8**	**6/15**	**6/22**	**6/29**
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,365	9,343	9,286	9,254	9,293	9,360	9,417	9,454	9,475	9,515	9,537	9,553
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,580	1,592	1,606	1,628	1,636	1,641	1,643	1,656	1,630	1,666	1,683	1,674
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,343	4,321	4,321	4,278	4,194	4,169	4,181	4,168	4,165	4,146	4,160	4,142
Residual Fuel Oil	728	715	749	767	797	794	848	824	817	812	736	706
Propane/Propylene	1,140	1,125	1,031	1,060	989	922	925	922	1,028	982	986	972
Other Oils	3,645	3,771	3,888	3,888	3,967	3,916	3,898	3,932	3,898	3,827	3,808	3,774
Total	20,801	20,868	20,880	20,873	20,875	20,802	20,912	20,956	21,014	20,947	20,910	20,821

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)

	06/08/07	06/15/07	06/22/07	06/29/07
Crude Oil Production				
Domestic Production	5,170	5,093	5,108	5,122
Inputs and Utilization				
Crude Oil Inputs	15,371	15,022	15,430	15,544
East Coast (PADD I)	1,631	1,621	1,492	1,528
Midwest (PADD II)	3,344	3,315	3,290	3,311
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	7,310	6,873	7,457	7,543
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	533	578	586	588
West Coast (PADD V)	2,553	2,635	2,605	2,574
Gross Inputs	15,582	15,298	15,618	15,704
East Coast (PADD I)	1,586	1,614	1,503	1,520
Midwest (PADD II)	3,363	3,333	3,301	3,316
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	7,441	7,046	7,546	7,619
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	535	583	583	594
West Coast (PADD V)	2,657	2,722	2,685	2,655
Blending Components	781	587	512	453
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	17,463	17,463	17,463	17,443
Percent Utilization	89.2	87.6	89.4	90.0
Production by Product				
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,326	9,328	9,342	9,402
East Coast (PADD I)	2,014	2,057	1,948	1,966
Midwest (PADD II)	2,149	2,217	2,303	2,231
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,370	3,210	3,266	3,304
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	297	303	325	312
West Coast (PADD V)	1,496	1,541	1,500	1,589
Reformulated	3,008	3,072	3,069	3,128
East Coast (PADD I)	1,261	1,292	1,290	1,285
Midwest (PADD II)	442	453	442	447
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	330	328	327	342
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	975	999	1,010	1,054

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)

	06/08/07	06/15/07	06/22/07	06/29/07
Production by Product				
Reformulated with Ether	0	0	1	1
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	2,984	3,045	3,041	3,056
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	24	27	27	71
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Conventional	6,318	6,256	6,273	6,274
East Coast (PADD I)	753	765	658	681
Midwest (PADD II)	1,707	1,764	1,861	1,784
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,040	2,882	2,939	2,962
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	297	303	325	312
West Coast (PADD V)	521	542	490	535
Conventional with Alcohol	1,583	1,610	1,583	1,572
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	4,735	4,646	4,690	4,702
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	1,459	1,420	1,430	1,463
East Coast (PADD I)	98	105	97	98
Midwest (PADD II)	173	176	195	192
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	769	726	722	761
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	24	23	20	27
West Coast (PADD V)	395	390	396	385
Commercial	1,276	1,270	1,286	1,272
East Coast (PADD I)	98	105	97	98
Midwest (PADD II)	165	165	181	181
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	643	655	655	640
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	20	17	17	22
West Coast (PADD V)	350	328	336	331
Military	183	150	144	191
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	8	11	14	11
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	126	71	67	121
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	4	6	3	5
West Coast (PADD V)	45	62	60	54
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,078	3,991	3,990	4,010
East Coast (PADD I)	620	608	452	454
Midwest (PADD II)	922	857	903	959
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,848	1,873	1,919	1,923
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	171	170	179	176
West Coast (PADD V)	517	483	537	498
15 ppm sulfur and Under	2,838	2,888	2,901	2,818
East Coast (PADD I)	311	286	246	257
Midwest (PADD II)	769	750	828	854
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,191	1,258	1,245	1,166
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	128	134	153	141
West Coast (PADD V)	439	460	429	400
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	612	544	640	737
East Coast (PADD I)	47	48	20	24
Midwest (PADD II)	118	95	57	104
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	368	377	495	539
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	27	18	19	30
West Coast (PADD V)	52	6	49	40

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)

	06/08/07	06/15/07	06/22/07	06/29/07
Production by Product				
> 500 ppm sulfur	628	559	449	455
East Coast (PADD I)	262	274	186	173
Midwest (PADD II)	35	12	18	1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	289	238	179	218
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	16	18	7	5
West Coast (PADD V)	26	17	59	58
Residual Fuel Oil	678	652	628	613
East Coast (PADD I)	116	135	116	107
Midwest (PADD II)	50	66	60	63
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	328	261	269	308
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	13	14	13	13
West Coast (PADD V)	171	176	170	122
Propane/Propylene	1,149	1,120	1,109	1,157
East Coast (PADD I)	64	67	63	67
Midwest (PADD II)	216	208	198	229
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	716	701	708	705
Stocks (Million Barrels)				
Crude Oil	342.4	349.3	350.9	354.0
East Coast (PADD I)	14.5	15.1	14.9	16.1
Midwest (PADD II)	75.6	75.1	74.5	71.7
Cushing, Oklahoma	26.0	25.5	24.1	23.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	180.1	186.7	188.0	193.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.5
West Coast (PADD V)	57.7	58.1	59.1	58.7
SPR[1]	690.3	690.3	690.3	690.3
Total Motor Gasoline	201.5	203.3	202.6	204.4
East Coast (PADD I)	49.8	50.6	50.7	52.9
New England (PADD IA)	3.4	4.6	3.8	4.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	25.6	25.6	25.5	25.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	20.9	20.4	21.4	23.3
Midwest (PADD II)	49.0	49.4	49.6	49.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	67.2	66.4	65.0	65.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1
West Coast (PADD V)	29.7	31.0	31.2	30.6
Finished Motor Gasoline	112.0	111.9	112.6	114.1
Reformulated	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1
East Coast (PADD I)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Midwest (PADD II)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
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	110.0	109.8	110.6	112.0
East Coast (PADD I)	26.6	27.1	27.1	28.9
Midwest (PADD II)	32.6	32.4	33.3	33.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	38.5	37.6	37.1	36.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3
West Coast (PADD V)	8.1	8.7	9.0	9.0
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)

	06/08/07	06/15/07	06/22/07	06/29/07
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	89.6	91.4	90.0	90.4
East Coast (PADD I)	23.0	23.4	23.5	23.9
Midwest (PADD II)	16.4	17.1	16.3	15.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	28.0	28.2	27.4	29.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
West Coast (PADD V)	20.4	21.0	21.0	20.2
RBOB with Ether	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
East Coast (PADD I)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Midwest (PADD II)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0.0	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	39.4	40.9	41.3	40.4
East Coast (PADD I)	14.5	14.9	15.0	15.0
Midwest (PADD II)	6.4	7.3	6.9	6.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	8.5	8.4	8.6	9.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	10.0	10.3	10.7	10.4
CBOB	4.5	4.4	3.9	4.4
East Coast (PADD I)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Midwest (PADD II)	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
West Coast (PADD V)	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0
GTAB Reformulated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
East Coast (PADD I)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Midwest (PADD II)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
GTAB Conventional	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3
East Coast (PADD I)	0.4	0.2	0.2	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)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
All Other Blending Components	44.9	45.7	44.3	45.2
East Coast (PADD I)	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.7
Midwest (PADD II)	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	18.7	19.2	18.4	19.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
West Coast (PADD V)	8.8	9.2	9.0	8.6
Kerosene - Type Jet Fuel	42.0	40.9	40.1	40.6
East Coast (PADD I)	11.2	11.6	11.7	10.7
Midwest (PADD II)	7.5	6.7	6.4	6.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	12.9	12.6	12.9	13.7
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
West Coast (PADD V)	9.9	9.4	8.6	9.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	122.6	122.7	120.4	121.6
East Coast (PADD I)	44.0	44.0	44.1	44.4
New England (PADD IA)	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.4
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	24.1	24.7	23.8	23.7
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	12.9	12.6	13.1	13.3
Midwest (PADD II)	30.2	29.5	29.0	29.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	32.1	33.0	31.4	32.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9
West Coast (PADD V)	13.3	13.0	12.9	12.1
15 ppm sulfur and Under	67.1	68.6	67.0	67.4
East Coast (PADD I)	15.9	16.1	15.7	16.1
New England (PADD IA)	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	7.5	7.8	7.3	7.4
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.9
Midwest (PADD II)	20.7	20.7	20.3	21.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	18.2	19.2	18.5	18.5
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2
West Coast (PADD V)	9.9	10.2	9.9	9.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	06/08/07	06/15/07	06/22/07	06/29/07
Stocks (Million Barrels)				
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	24.1	23.0	22.6	23.0
East Coast (PADD I)	7.5	7.1	7.6	7.2
New England (PADD IA)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	3.4	3.0	3.7	3.4
Midwest (PADD II)	6.5	5.9	5.8	6.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	8.1	8.4	7.5	8.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.5
> 500 ppm sulfur	31.5	31.1	30.9	31.2
East Coast (PADD I)	20.6	20.8	20.8	21.1
New England (PADD IA)	4.7	4.6	4.8	5.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	13.0	13.2	13.2	13.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.1
Midwest (PADD II)	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	5.7	5.4	5.4	6.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3
Residual Fuel Oil	35.4	35.5	35.8	34.8
East Coast (PADD I)	15.4	15.2	16.3	15.1
New England (PADD IA)	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	12.7	12.0	13.1	12.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.1
Midwest (PADD II)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	12.3	12.5	12.0	13.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	6.1	6.3	5.8	5.2
Propane/Propylene	36.9	39.7	42.0	43.9
East Coast (PADD I)	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7
New England (PADD IA)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Midwest (PADD II)	14.0	14.8	16.0	17.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	18.2	20.1	20.9	21.5
PADD's IV & V	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Propylene (Total U.S. Nonfuel use)	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5
Unfinished Oils	90.2	88.9	88.2	88.3
Other Oils	136.8	137.4	138.4	138.8
Total Stocks Excl SPR[2]	1007.9	1017.8	1018.3	1026.6
Total Stocks Incl SPR[2]	1698.1	1708.0	1708.6	1716.8
Imports				
Total Crude Oil Incl SPR	10,141	10,791	10,501	10,778
Crude Oil Excl SPR	10,141	10,791	10,501	10,778
East Coast (PADD I)	1,851	1,064	1,869	1,435
Midwest (PADD II)	1,196	1,072	1,005	1,179
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	5,773	7,148	6,288	6,686
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	250	281	256	261
West Coast (PADD V)	1,071	1,226	1,083	1,217
SPR	0	0	0	0
Total Motor Gasoline	1,157	1,284	1,112	1,392
East Coast (PADD I)	883	1,084	886	1,274
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	140	124	150	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	134	76	76	116
Reformulated	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
Reformulated with Ether	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
Reformulated with Alcohol	0	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 4 Weeks (continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	06/08/07	06/15/07	06/22/07	06/29/07
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	539	393	461	499
East Coast (PADD I)	405	366	402	418
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	32	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	134	27	27	79
Conventional with Alcohol	0	0	0	1
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	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	539	393	461	498
East Coast (PADD I)	405	366	402	418
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	32	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	134	27	27	79
Blending Components	618	891	651	893
East Coast (PADD I)	478	718	484	856
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	140	124	118	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	49	49	37
RBOB with Ether	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
RBOB with Alcohol	209	289	224	296
East Coast (PADD I)	209	289	211	296
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	13	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	329	563	397	425
East Coast (PADD I)	227	390	243	425
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	102	124	118	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	49	36	0
Kerosene - Type Jet Fuel	312	191	230	293
East Coast (PADD I)	122	148	105	134
Midwest (PADD II)	2	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	188	43	125	159

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)

	06/08/07	06/15/07	06/22/07	06/29/07
Imports				
Distillate Fuel Oil	180	255	214	313
East Coast (PADD I)	171	191	155	240
Midwest (PADD II)	3	3	4	5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	44	55
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	5	6	10	3
West Coast (PADD V)	1	55	1	10
15 ppm sulfur and Under	103	188	155	147
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	2	2	2	56
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	50	61	50	50
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	25	4	7	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	315	367	377	251
East Coast (PADD I)	256	285	174	218
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	82	117	33
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	59	0	86	0
Propane/Propylene	137	111	162	137
East Coast (PADD I)	12	13	23	17
Midwest (PADD II)	33	36	72	82
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	90	59	65	31
Other	1,563	1,626	1,305	1,375
East Coast (PADD I)	522	438	243	367
Midwest (PADD II)	17	19	17	19
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	990	1,130	983	926
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	3	3	3
West Coast (PADD V)	34	36	59	60
Total Product Imports	3,664	3,834	3,400	3,761
East Coast (PADD I)	1,966	2,159	1,586	2,250
Midwest (PADD II)	55	58	93	108
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,220	1,395	1,359	1,045
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7	12	15	12
West Coast (PADD V)	416	210	347	346
Gross Imports (Incl SPR)	13,805	14,625	13,901	14,539
East Coast (PADD I)	3,817	3,223	3,455	3,685
Midwest (PADD II)	1,251	1,130	1,098	1,287
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	6,993	8,543	7,647	7,731
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	257	293	271	273
West Coast (PADD V)	1,487	1,436	1,430	1,563
Net Imports (Incl SPR)	12,548	13,368	12,644	13,298
Exports				
Total	1,257	1,257	1,257	1,241
Crude Oil	23	23	23	23
Products	1,234	1,234	1,234	1,218

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)

	06/08/07	06/15/07	06/22/07	06/29/07
Product Supplied				
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,487	9,591	9,575	9,557
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,592	1,731	1,726	1,646
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,079	4,086	4,391	4,010
Residual Fuel Oil	770	703	669	682
Propane/Propylene	1,210	794	904	980
Other Oils	3,923	3,613	3,821	3,740
Total Product Supplied	21,062	20,517	21,087	20,616
Ultra Low Sulfur Distillate				
< 15 ppm Distillate, Downgraded to 15 to 500 ppm	44	5	4	16

[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 06/29/2007

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Week Ending 06/29/07	Week Ending 06/22/07	Difference	Cumulative Daily Averages 179 Days 2007	Cumulative Daily Averages 179 Days 2006	Difference
Crude Oil Production						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	5,122	5,108	14	5,175	5,081	94
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	10,755	10,478	277	10,111	9,988	123
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	10,778	10,501	277	10,133	10,014	119
(4) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
(5) Exports	23	23	0	22	26	-4
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	0	0	0	-9	-19	10
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-450	-223	-227	-240	-72	-168
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	117	67	50	-14	60	-74
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	15,544	15,430	114	15,023	15,038	-15
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production[4]	2,396	2,432	-36	2,336	2,141	195
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	-155	-93	-62	-64	55	-119
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0	0	0	0	0
(14) Processing Gain	1,015	1,009	6	989	987	2
(15) Net Product Imports[5]	2,543	2,166	377	2,278	2,308	-30
(16) Gross Product Imports[5]	3,761	3,400	361	3,571	3,556	15
(17) Product Exports[5]	1,218	1,234	-16	1,293	1,247	46
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[6,7]	-727	143	-870	198	-94	292
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	20,616	21,087	-471	20,761	20,436	325
Products Supplied						
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline[4]	9,557	9,575	-18	9,216	9,096	120
(21) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,646	1,726	-80	1,630	1,603	27
(22) Distillate Fuel Oil	4,010	4,391	-381	4,283	4,184	99
(23) Residual Fuel Oil	682	669	13	785	726	59
(24) Propane/Propylene	980	904	76	1,285	1,215	70
(25) Other Oils[8]	3,740	3,821	-81	3,561	3,613	-52
(26) Total Products Supplied	20,616	21,087	-471	20,761	20,436	325
Total Net Imports	13,298	12,644	654	12,389	12,296	93

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	06/29/07	06/22/07	06/29/06	Difference From Previous Week	Difference From Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[9]	354.0	350.9	336.5	3.1	17.5
Total Motor Gasoline	204.4	202.6	214.5	1.8	-10.1
Reformulated	2.1	2.0	3.3	0.1	-1.2
Conventional	112.0	110.6	116.5	1.4	-4.5
Blending Components	90.4	90.0	94.7	0.4	-4.3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	40.6	40.1	39.4	0.5	1.2
Distillate Fuel Oil[7]	121.6	120.4	129.5	1.2	-7.9
15 ppm sulfur and Under	67.4	67.0	23.0	0.4	44.4
> 15 ppm sulfur to 500 ppm	23.0	22.6	52.7	0.4	-29.7
> 500 ppm sulfur	31.2	30.9	53.8	0.3	-22.6
Residual Fuel Oil	34.8	35.8	43.1	-1.0	-8.3
Propane/Propylene	43.9	42.0	49.1	1.9	-5.2
Unfinished Oils	88.3	88.2	91.3	0.1	-3.0
Other Oils[10]	138.8	138.4	137.9	0.4	0.9
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)[7]	1,026.6	1,018.3	1,041.3	8.3	-14.7
Crude Oil in SPR[11]	690.3	690.3	687.9	0.0	2.4
Total Stocks (Including SPR)[7]	1,716.8	1,708.6	1,729.2	8.2	-12.4

[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 adjustments for fuel ethanol and 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. Percentages are calculated using rounded numbers.

Sources: See page 33.

Table 13. World Crude Oil Prices[1] 06/29/2007

(Dollars per Barrel)

Country	Type of Crude/API Gravity[2]	In Effect							
		6/29/2007	6/22/2007	1/5/2007	1/6/2006	1/7/2005	1/2/2004	1/3/2003	1/6/1978
OPEC									
Abu Dhabi	Murban 39°	71.11	71.73	61.39	59.74	38.74	29.87	28.37	13.26
Algeria	Saharan Blend 44°	72.24	72.51	59.77	60.96	40.89	29.92	31.69	14.10
Angola [6]	Cabinda 32°	69.17	69.10	54.93	56.51	35.32	29.31	30.60	NA
Dubai	Fateh 32°	66.17	66.78	56.43	55.53	34.44	27.93	27.28	12.64
Indonesia	Minas 34°	68.48	69.45	62.31	58.63	38.25	32.10	35.03	13.55
Iran	Iranian Heavy 30°	67.55	68.22	51.92	54.07	32.98	27.52	27.08	12.49
Iran	Iranian Light 34°	68.85	69.52	53.77	56.07	35.73	28.67	27.85	13.45
Iraq[3]	Kirkuk 36°	66.84	67.52	52.51	54.91	34.62	26.67	27.93	13.17
Kuwait	Kuwait 31°	63.99	64.62	53.35	53.61	31.86	27.89	27.30	12.22
Libya	Es Sider 37°	70.05	70.73	56.83	58.94	39.21	29.47	30.40	13.68
Neutral Zone	Khafji 28°	66.16	66.85	53.48	55.01	34.05	27.08	27.39	12.03
Nigeria	Bonny Light 37°	73.56	73.20	60.64	60.76	40.22	29.97	31.16	15.12
Nigeria	Forcados 31°	73.26	72.90	60.64	60.91	40.12	29.70	31.13	13.70
Qatar	Dukhan 40°	69.74	70.05	59.90	59.49	38.14	28.59	28.03	13.19
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Heavy 27°	63.16	63.85	49.83	50.41	27.95	25.38	25.69	12.02
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Light 34°	66.16	66.85	53.48	55.01	34.05	27.08	27.39	12.70
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Medium 31°	64.81	65.50	51.53	52.86	30.60	26.13	26.44	12.32
Venezuela	Bachaquero 17°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.38
Venezuela	Bachaquero 24°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.39
Venezuela	Tia Juana Light 31°	66.76	67.09	52.60	56.45	36.49	30.10	30.25	13.54
Total OPEC[4]	NA	68.02	68.51	55.06	56.18	35.21	28.22	28.47	13.03
Non-OPEC									
Australia	Gippsland 42°	73.56	74.64	62.28	62.75	40.92	31.64	32.22	NA
Brunei[7]	Seria Light 37°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.15
Cameroon	Kole 34°	70.38	70.31	54.41	57.50	34.72	29.12	30.92	NA
Canada	Canadian Par 40°	68.68	68.68	57.12	58.94	41.32	30.49	31.78	NA
Canada	Lloyd Blend 22°	54.88	54.88	37.91	32.54	23.12	22.87	24.51	NA
China	Daqing 33°	67.03	67.95	59.33	57.67	37.69	31.85	34.38	13.73
Colombia	Cano Limon 30°	68.87	68.64	54.61	57.55	37.39	29.49	29.07	NA
Ecuador [6]	Oriente 30°	61.37	60.75	47.92	46.37	26.59	26.49	27.32	12.35
Egypt[5]	Suez Blend 33°	65.76	66.33	50.91	53.72	33.94	25.67	28.63	12.81
Gabon[6]	Mandji 30°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.59
Malaysia	Tapis Blend 44°	75.07	75.97	63.47	65.56	41.53	31.90	32.54	14.30
Mexico	Isthmus 33°	66.65	66.98	52.49	56.34	36.37	29.99	30.14	13.10
Mexico	Maya 22°	59.52	60.12	44.17	45.99	28.31	24.37	26.29	NA
Norway	Ekofisk Blend 42°	72.58	72.73	57.20	60.91	40.48	29.61	31.06	14.20
Oman	Oman Blend 34°	66.40	67.06	57.16	56.38	35.48	28.45	27.71	13.06
Russia[8]	Urals 32°	68.01	68.87	52.36	56.07	36.14	27.42	30.31	13.20
United Kingdom	Brent Blend 38°	71.69	72.05	56.66	60.93	41.39	29.73	31.36	NA
Total Non-OPEC[4]	NA	67.63	68.04	54.32	54.35	35.12	27.84	29.55	13.44
Total World[4]	NA	67.84	68.29	54.63	55.12	35.16	28.00	29.03	13.08
United States[9]	NA	65.51	65.69	51.57	53.28	33.79	27.63	28.52	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 January 1993, Ecuador withdrew from OPEC. Effective July 1996, Gabon withdrew from OPEC. Effective January 2007, Angola became a member of OPEC. Prices 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 2006 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
2006												
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	65.49	61.63	62.69	69.44	70.84	70.95	74.41	73.04	63.80	58.89	59.08	61.96
Brent	62.99	60.21	62.06	70.26	69.78	68.56	73.67	73.23	61.96	57.81	58.76	62.47
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	173.51	149.89	176.53	213.49	204.16	206.51	223.71	203.84	158.30	150.64	158.78	166.99
U.S. Gulf Coast	169.29	153.68	183.18	216.05	204.16	212.27	227.02	200.13	155.98	151.01	156.29	159.68
Los Angeles	181.37	166.97	193.34	238.86	250.17	234.31	241.80	209.41	169.96	161.02	171.81	172.27
Rotterdam (ARA)	162.90	148.04	161.75	190.06	198.23	202.40	217.24	195.60	152.36	140.54	144.66	152.90
Singapore	159.32	156.08	166.19	193.47	209.16	198.34	203.85	193.63	157.70	148.62	149.83	161.47
Reformulated/RBOB Regular												
New York Harbor	171.51	148.45	177.96	214.74	228.95	227.29	236.34	205.52	157.69	150.91	157.58	165.93
U.S. Gulf Coast	172.31	155.32	189.07	216.20	232.80	228.41	241.58	206.82	157.08	150.38	156.08	159.37
Los Angeles	187.34	173.01	199.98	244.80	255.08	240.06	248.76	219.04	178.18	168.63	179.73	180.48
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	175.08	163.85	177.73	197.81	197.16	192.47	193.54	198.36	169.94	164.77	164.82	168.36
U.S. Gulf Coast	173.92	163.91	177.33	197.53	197.24	192.15	194.39	201.22	171.28	165.22	165.32	167.25
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	172.44	168.88	179.01	195.45	199.48	199.82	201.96	206.28	180.62	172.05	170.69	173.06
Singapore	165.07	156.03	171.88	197.75	201.02	204.83	205.69	205.51	180.92	169.46	166.69	166.16
2007												
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	54.51	59.28	60.44	63.98	63.45	67.49						
Brent	53.68	57.56	62.05	67.49	67.21	71.05						
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	143.17	164.03	193.76	210.53	224.53	218.64						
U.S. Gulf Coast	141.03	161.16	185.03	216.24	230.51	215.48						
Los Angeles	159.89	194.19	227.20	243.73	247.76	223.10						
Rotterdam (ARA)	136.22	150.19	172.72	198.02	214.12	203.76						
Singapore	147.21	160.73	182.83	198.90	211.28	201.78						
RBOB Regular												
New York Harbor	142.79	163.40	194.31	217.00	237.90	226.62						
U.S. Gulf Coast	140.77	161.76	189.51	224.06	235.36	225.13						
Los Angeles	168.19	201.87	237.29	253.05	257.19	235.38						
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	152.76	169.31	174.15	186.36	188.36	199.09						
U.S. Gulf Coast	150.93	164.23	170.34	183.08	190.15	197.40						
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	155.56	166.82	173.12	186.52	188.36	196.64						
Singapore	157.59	168.15	174.92	190.32	194.34	194.80						

	Average for Week Ending:		Daily:									
2007	**6/8**	**6/15**	Mon **6/18**	Tue **6/19**	Wed **6/20**	Thu **6/21**	Fri **6/22**	Mon **6/25**	Tue **6/26**	Wed **6/27**	Thu **6/28**	Fri **6/29**
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	65.90	66.62	69.06	69.15	68.50	68.35	68.85	68.83	67.78	68.98	69.61	70.47
Brent	71.23	69.89	72.33	72.17	70.55	71.81	72.04	71.36	71.41	71.84	71.96	72.22
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	215.25	214.19	223.45	220.78	219.58	221.74	225.93	227.13	222.13	218.45	219.60	223.00
U.S. Gulf Coast	215.67	212.19	219.45	215.65	215.20	217.36	221.55	220.75	212.50	212.10	213.23	213.88
Los Angeles	221.02	217.64	227.45	226.90	224.95	230.11	230.60	232.00	223.60	224.10	222.10	222.88
Rotterdam (ARA)	203.73	201.49	210.05	205.52	204.38	205.80	206.93	205.80	202.97	201.84	199.85	204.53
Singapore	203.57	199.51	200.71	200.67	199.79	199.05	200.60	200.45	203.19	203.02	205.48	205.57
RBOB Regular												
New York Harbor	223.57	222.79	229.70	227.15	225.95	228.36	232.55	234.25	228.25	228.20	229.35	233.00
U.S. Gulf Coast	227.47	222.72	188.08	220.40	219.20	222.86	227.05	235.00	230.50	233.45	234.60	231.75
Los Angeles	232.72	229.44	239.45	238.90	236.95	242.11	242.60	244.50	237.60	238.10	236.10	236.88
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	195.81	196.72	203.00	202.41	203.15	202.47	203.90	203.97	199.96	202.70	202.11	202.25
U.S. Gulf Coast	195.13	194.99	199.50	199.66	200.40	199.72	201.15	201.22	196.90	199.50	199.15	200.45
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	194.17	194.84	200.17	199.21	199.21	201.05	200.49	200.01	196.33	198.81	199.05	198.89
Singapore	194.24	194.00	198.45	199.64	198.81	196.90	193.69	194.05	196.19	193.33	195.00	194.29

NA=Not Available.

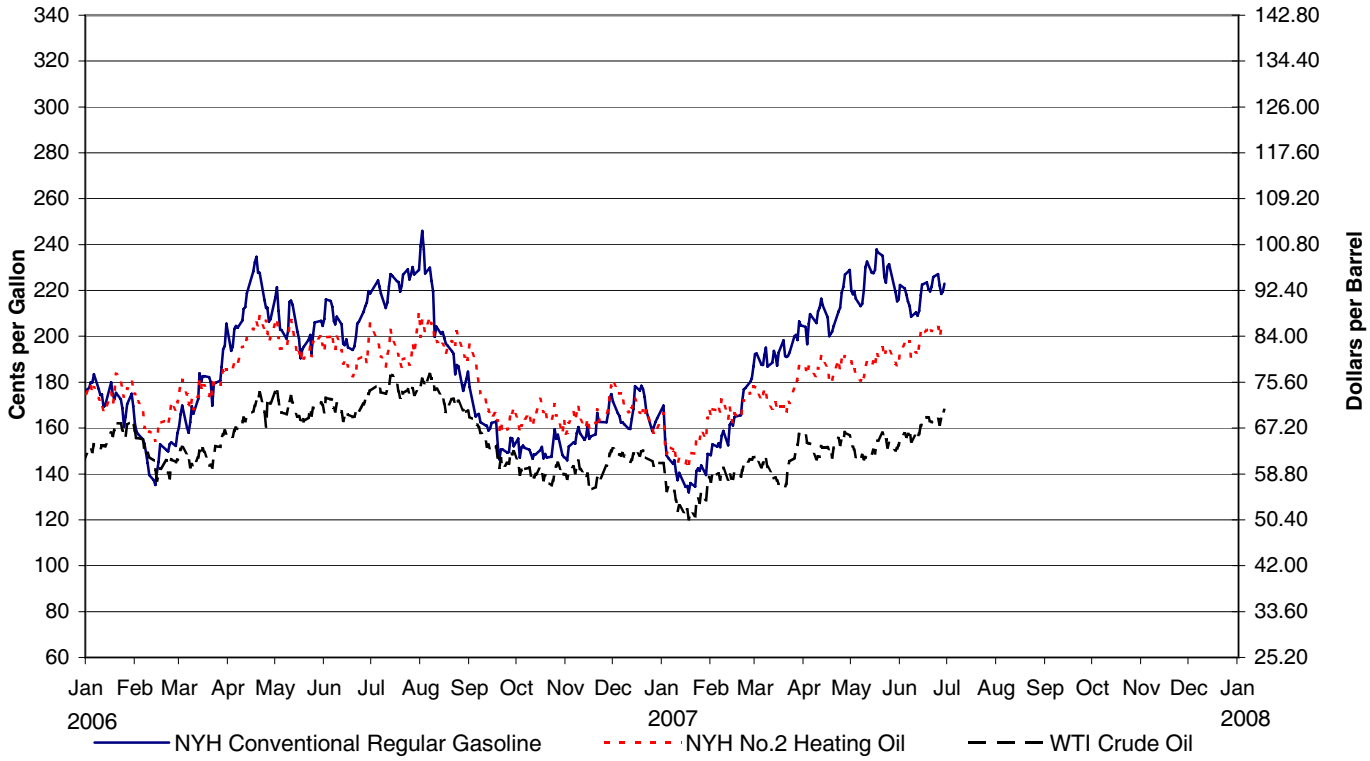
Notes: Monthly and weekly prices are calculated by EIA from daily data. See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.

As of May 8, 2006, New York and Gulf Coast spot reformulated gasoline prices reflect reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

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

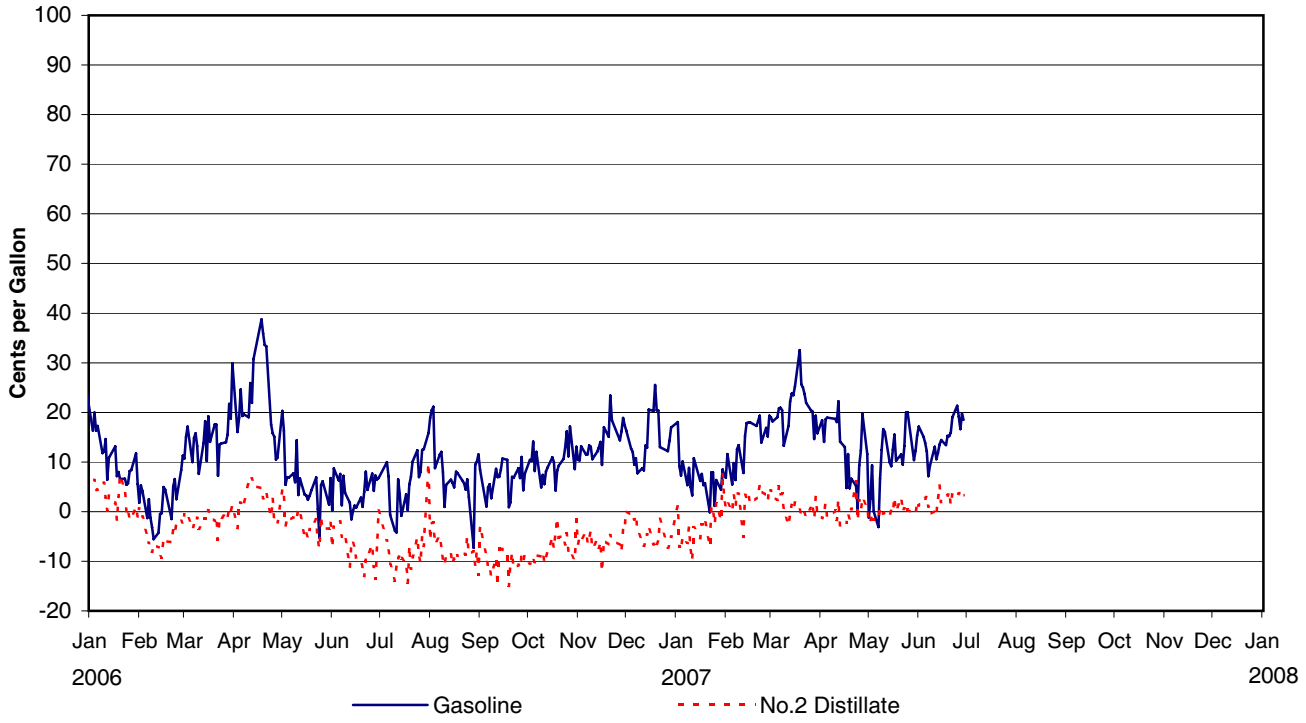
Source: See page 33.

Figure 11. Daily Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Spot Prices, January 2006 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 2006 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 2006 to Present

(Cents per Gallon)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006												
No. 2 Distillate												
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	177.75	175.22	187.77	210.80	213.72	212.08	219.56	223.17	177.77	175.39	175.53	181.18
U.S. Gulf Coast	178.01	177.05	187.48	209.69	210.68	215.13	222.78	222.45	177.83	171.03	175.14	178.65
Los Angeles	188.88	185.21	197.48	225.79	238.05	226.26	218.68	227.66	197.52	178.54	188.49	199.34
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	184.52	175.38	191.21	210.03	212.06	207.36	220.56	217.69	185.13	177.48	175.98	183.98
U.S. Gulf Coast	181.58	175.39	187.46	207.42	206.99	208.07	215.40	213.31	181.05	173.91	173.30	180.99
Los Angeles	193.45	183.67	188.21	213.20	219.58	218.94	219.88	225.40	195.18	185.65	188.39	207.04
Rotterdam (ARA)	182.26	177.48	183.66	202.61	208.57	209.20	214.58	218.77	191.09	176.40	176.52	187.07
Singapore	182.54	177.80	179.86	201.11	203.96	205.31	208.45	212.60	192.02	176.15	175.58	184.23
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	113.69	114.21	113.16	121.57	120.43	115.02	115.77	119.70	95.11	93.11	100.90	95.60
U.S. Gulf Coast	109.82	109.37	105.18	111.35	113.90	109.75	115.21	116.52	101.00	87.76	94.87	101.63
Los Angeles	127.24	127.19	130.33	135.36	140.25	134.13	135.77	133.95	118.29	113.96	111.90	115.41
Rotterdam (ARA)	111.90	117.20	113.11	119.46	118.11	111.13	115.05	115.07	105.01	94.62	96.08	92.80
Singapore	114.22	120.71	124.19	128.98	128.64	121.49	128.17	121.45	106.07	105.95	100.54	102.70
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	98.86	91.89	92.60	101.61	104.08	109.66	116.54	113.77	101.18	93.82	95.38	96.63
Conway	96.72	89.51	90.38	101.55	102.83	107.92	114.17	112.09	97.58	93.46	95.05	94.42
Northwest Europe	119.68	108.17	104.76	102.01	95.55	96.51	104.57	107.54	104.76	95.94	94.50	98.81
2007												
No. 2 Distillate												
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	162.30	175.19	187.50	202.13	200.80	210.94						
U.S. Gulf Coast	161.11	175.42	191.14	203.45	200.52	208.49						
Los Angeles	180.36	198.57	202.79	217.60	211.44	224.53						
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	169.16	177.26	188.39	204.28	208.43	211.89						
U.S. Gulf Coast	165.42	174.03	184.63	203.62	204.43	209.92						
Los Angeles	178.25	185.95	191.96	207.81	211.45	215.35						
Rotterdam (ARA)	169.73	177.88	183.85	197.16	200.13	208.24						
Singapore	165.99	170.85	178.79	192.51	195.35	199.13						
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	88.20	95.54	101.49	112.24	124.33	128.56						
U.S. Gulf Coast	89.95	102.35	101.18	113.94	127.86	132.30						
Los Angeles	113.94	127.11	129.11	130.88	145.45	142.28						
Rotterdam (ARA)	89.89	86.63	97.79	105.54	113.67	116.38						
Singapore	100.30	109.21	114.03	127.59	127.81	132.70						
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	89.35	97.55	103.71	110.83	114.91	113.90						
Conway	86.96	96.77	100.47	107.93	112.52	113.34						
Northwest Europe	92.58	100.83	100.54	103.47	105.29	112.44						

	Average for Week Ending:		Daily:									
2007	**6/8**	**6/15**	Mon **6/18**	Tue **6/19**	Wed **6/20**	Thu **6/21**	Fri **6/22**	Mon **6/25**	Tue **6/26**	Wed **6/27**	Thu **6/28**	Fri **6/29**
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	207.03	208.77	215.25	216.66	217.40	216.72	217.65	214.47	210.21	212.95	212.36	212.50
U.S. Gulf Coast	205.98	206.89	214.00	212.66	212.90	209.97	211.40	212.72	207.71	209.70	209.90	208.95
Los Angeles	222.13	225.84	231.30	228.60	225.46	226.75	227.96	225.35	220.27	223.25	223.65	223.95
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	210.53	208.37	214.75	215.66	215.40	215.22	216.40	216.22	210.96	213.70	213.11	212.25
U.S. Gulf Coast	208.51	208.65	216.75	216.16	212.90	212.22	213.65	213.97	205.21	208.20	207.28	208.95
Los Angeles	214.68	214.07	219.30	218.10	218.46	217.75	218.96	217.35	213.27	216.25	215.65	213.45
Rotterdam (ARA)	206.20	205.67	210.30	210.45	210.75	212.79	211.66	211.51	208.48	211.43	211.05	210.90
Singapore	196.76	196.40	201.31	202.62	202.50	203.45	202.98	201.79	203.21	200.71	203.21	200.24
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	126.34	130.66	132.21	129.24	128.50	128.05	127.69	127.69	127.10	129.69	129.10	130.67
U.S. Gulf Coast	129.76	133.59	134.52	134.52	133.33	133.93	136.31	133.33	132.14	132.14	131.79	132.14
Los Angeles	144.36	140.78	141.34	141.34	141.34	141.34	145.11	145.11	141.34	141.34	141.34	141.34
Rotterdam (ARA)	115.45	114.88	116.47	118.35	115.71	116.84	117.78	118.35	117.78	119.29	119.29	120.99
Singapore	130.10	132.99	134.55	134.79	133.46	133.37	134.05	134.13	134.83	135.18	135.64	135.56
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	112.44	113.39	115.50	115.50	114.69	115.38	115.25	115.00	114.07	114.25	114.88	115.07
Conway	111.97	112.43	114.32	114.32	113.25	115.19	115.19	114.50	113.50	114.32	115.25	115.38
Northwest Europe	110.33	114.16	NA	NA	NA	NA	115.12	NA	NA	NA	NA	116.08

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.

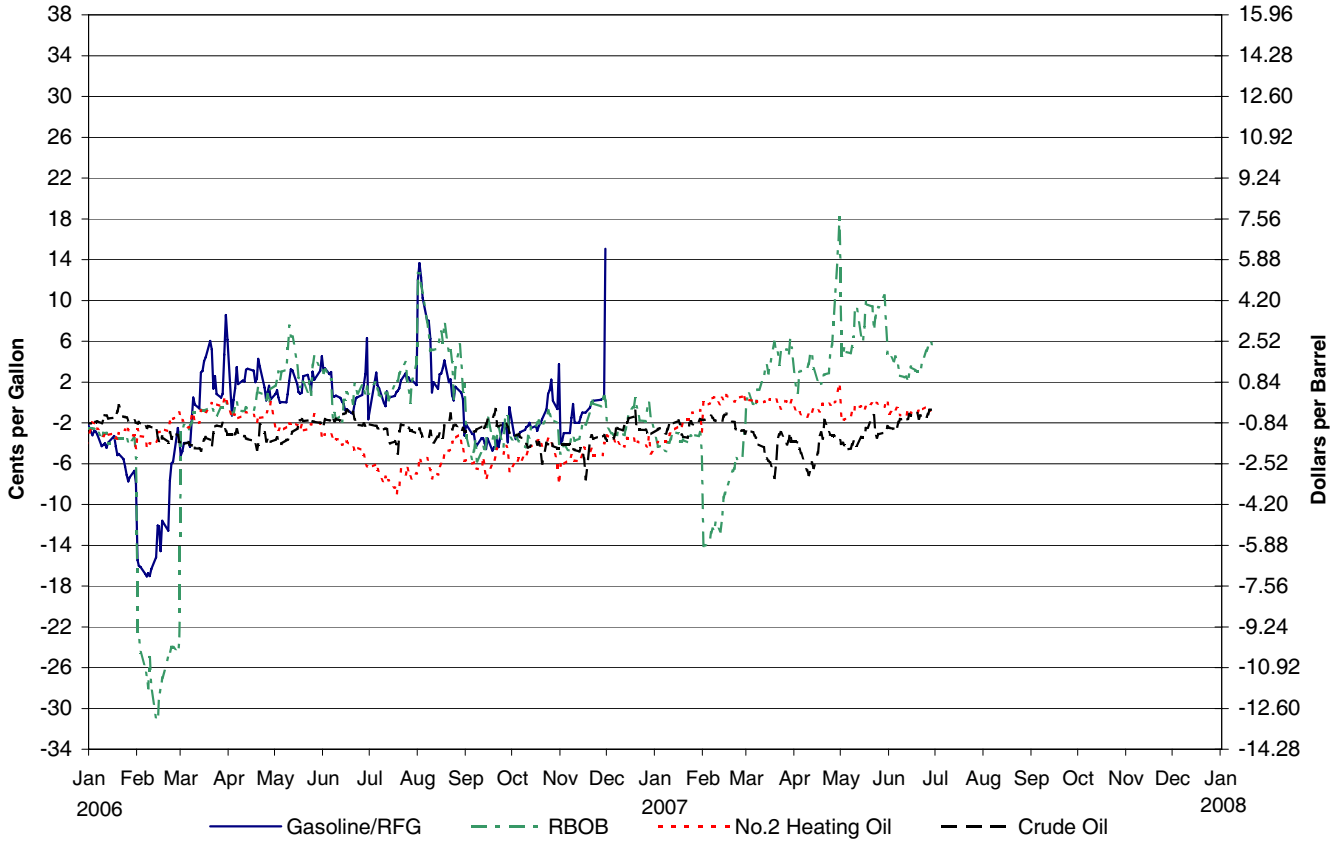
Source: See page 33.

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 6/18/2007	Tue 6/19/2007	Wed 6/20/2007	Thu 6/21/2007	Fri 6/22/2007	Mon 6/25/2007	Tue 6/26/2007	Wed 6/27/2007	Thu 6/28/2007	Fri 6/29/2007
Crude Oil (WTI, Cushing, Oklahoma)										
July-2007	69.09	69.10	68.19	Expired						
August-2007	69.62	69.54	68.86	68.65	69.14	69.18	67.77	68.97	69.57	70.68
September-2007	70.32	70.23	69.51	69.20	69.80	69.77	68.25	69.28	69.86	70.98
October-2007	70.84	70.74	70.00	69.67	70.35	70.30	68.72	69.54	69.99	71.06
Regular Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB) (New York Harbor)										
July-2007	226.43	223.46	222.81	224.67	228.66	230.25	224.69	225.46	226.67	229.42
August-2007	223.28	220.42	219.76	221.62	224.76	225.19	219.34	220.19	220.86	224.28
September-2007	219.33	216.62	215.91	217.37	219.96	219.79	214.59	215.29	215.96	219.33
October-2007	203.93	201.82	201.16	201.62	203.51	202.99	198.59	199.69	200.06	203.43
No. 2 Heating Oil (New York Harbor)										
July-2007	203.42	202.68	203.39	202.47	203.80	204.24	199.33	202.46	201.83	203.19
August-2007	204.52	203.82	204.23	203.30	204.50	204.64	199.93	203.21	202.66	204.24
September-2007	206.27	205.72	205.93	204.95	206.15	206.24	201.53	204.46	204.11	205.79
October-2007	208.02	207.52	207.58	206.45	207.75	207.79	203.28	206.06	205.71	207.64
Propane (Mont Belvieu, Texas)										
July-2007	116.00	116.00	115.00	115.50	115.75	114.75	114.75	114.75	116.00	115.75
August-2007	116.50	116.50	115.50	115.75	116.25	115.25	115.25	115.25	116.50	116.25
September-2007	117.00	117.00	116.00	116.00	116.75	115.75	115.75	115.75	117.00	116.75
October-2007	117.50	117.50	116.50	116.75	117.25	116.25	116.25	116.25	117.50	117.25

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 2006 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 2006 to Present
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2006												
Motor Gasoline	236.0	232.6	246.8	278.7	295.3	293.0	302.5	299.9	260.6	229.3	227.5	235.9
Conventional Areas	234.3	229.3	245.4	276.2	287.3	284.9	296.4	295.2	254.8	225.8	225.4	232.8
RFG Areas	239.7	239.3	249.6	283.7	311.5	309.4	315.0	309.4	272.5	236.3	232.0	242.3
Regular	231.6	228.0	242.5	274.2	290.7	288.5	298.1	295.2	255.5	224.5	222.9	231.3
East Coast (PADD I)	236.1	229.7	240.3	275.3	290.7	287.6	297.7	295.8	258.0	222.3	220.1	231.7
New England (PADD IA)	237.3	229.4	237.0	272.6	295.3	296.8	303.3	301.8	264.5	226.3	221.6	234.7
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	240.8	234.6	240.7	275.9	297.7	293.6	302.7	300.2	264.2	227.5	223.0	236.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	232.2	226.2	241.1	275.8	284.1	280.2	292.2	290.7	251.4	217.3	217.4	227.5
Midwest (PADD II)	229.1	222.4	243.4	271.4	279.8	281.1	296.9	291.3	239.3	215.9	220.5	225.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	225.7	219.9	236.8	273.2	280.4	277.6	286.8	284.5	244.7	212.7	210.6	219.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	219.6	223.2	234.2	254.5	282.2	283.7	290.0	300.4	282.8	243.1	225.1	224.7
West Coast (PADD V)	234.5	243.2	252.0	281.9	321.5	314.7	313.0	309.9	284.9	251.9	244.2	252.5
Midgrade	241.3	238.3	252.1	284.0	301.2	298.8	308.1	305.6	267.4	235.5	233.6	241.7
Premium	252.2	248.5	261.8	294.4	311.3	308.8	318.1	316.3	278.3	245.8	243.6	252.0
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	246.7	247.5	255.9	272.8	289.7	289.8	293.4	304.5	278.3	251.9	254.5	261.0
East Coast (PADD I)	250.9	250.6	258.3	274.8	288.7	289.0	291.0	298.8	275.9	253.8	252.4	260.2
New England (PADD IA)	266.3	261.6	268.6	283.2	298.0	296.5	296.6	305.6	288.2	264.3	262.2	273.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	261.0	259.6	268.5	283.7	299.2	298.4	298.8	309.7	289.5	265.6	264.0	272.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	245.2	245.8	252.9	270.2	283.3	284.4	287.2	293.5	269.0	247.8	246.5	253.9
Midwest (PADD II)	242.5	242.0	251.2	269.4	284.5	285.1	293.4	305.1	271.4	247.5	254.1	256.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	243.4	244.5	251.9	268.1	281.5	283.4	288.0	295.2	270.1	246.7	247.0	252.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	242.7	250.2	258.0	274.2	304.2	301.6	298.5	330.4	310.8	258.8	263.2	271.5
West Coast (PADD V)	258.2	262.1	271.3	286.8	316.1	312.3	305.6	319.9	306.1	267.4	269.1	288.4
California	263.0	270.3	273.8	293.2	322.2	319.2	310.4	319.3	305.3	272.1	267.9	290.6
2007												
Motor Gasoline	228.9	232.3	260.9	289.1	318.7	310.2						
Conventional Areas	223.7	227.6	254.6	283.1	315.7	306.7						
RFG Areas	239.6	241.8	273.8	301.3	324.8	317.3						
Regular	224.0	227.8	256.3	284.5	314.6	305.6						
East Coast (PADD I)	225.9	223.4	253.7	280.3	303.4	300.3						
New England (PADD IA)	230.7	225.6	257.0	280.6	305.8	304.7						
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	232.3	227.0	258.5	282.5	304.5	303.7						
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	219.6	220.0	249.1	278.6	301.8	296.4						
Midwest (PADD II)	212.5	225.6	248.9	277.3	322.3	306.2						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	211.1	212.5	240.5	272.2	298.6	294.1						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	219.1	217.5	244.8	278.8	320.6	320.1						
West Coast (PADD V)	254.0	256.9	292.0	318.5	336.8	322.9						
Midgrade	235.4	238.5	267.0	295.3	324.1	316.1						
Premium	245.9	247.9	276.6	305.2	333.1	326.3						
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	248.5	248.8	266.7	283.4	279.6	280.8						
East Coast (PADD I)	247.0	247.6	264.8	281.5	278.7	280.4						
New England (PADD IA)	263.1	262.6	271.5	284.3	287.8	289.0						
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	258.1	256.8	270.4	286.1	286.6	288.2						
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	240.7	242.3	261.8	279.3	274.4	276.3						
Midwest (PADD II)	242.9	244.3	265.0	281.7	276.3	277.4						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	241.2	241.7	262.9	280.1	274.5	275.6						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	262.9	253.1	273.5	295.6	299.2	293.5						
West Coast (PADD V)	276.2	276.8	280.6	293.3	292.9	295.4						
California	280.3	288.6	288.5	298.5	296.4	301.9						

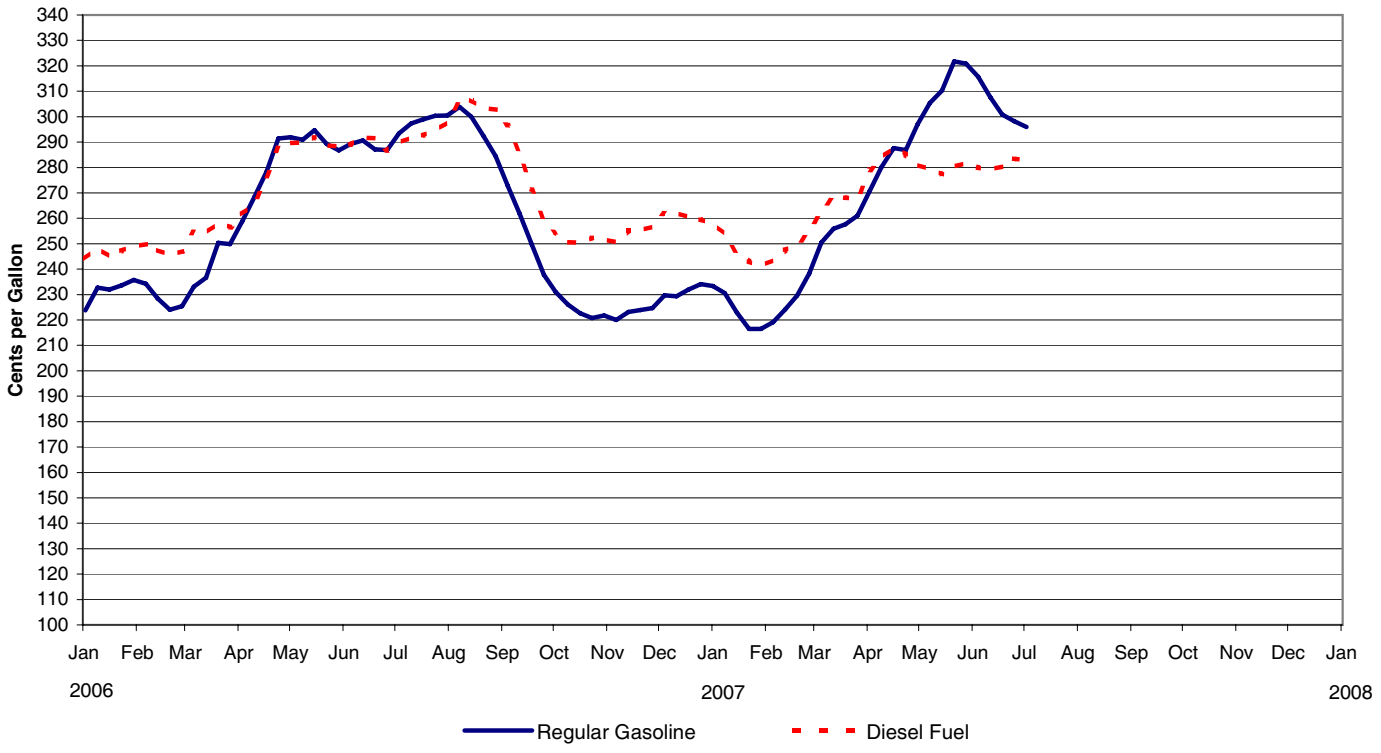
See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. U.S. Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, January 2006 to Present (Continued)
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	4/16	4/23	4/30	5/7	5/14	5/21	5/28	6/4	6/11	6/18	6/25	7/2
2007												
Motor Gasoline	292.2	291.7	301.7	309.7	314.3	325.8	325.0	320.0	312.2	305.7	302.9	300.5
Conventional Areas	286.6	285.7	296.6	304.3	310.6	324.7	323.3	317.2	308.3	301.8	299.5	297.6
RFG Areas	303.6	303.8	312.1	320.8	322.0	328.0	328.5	325.7	320.2	313.5	309.9	306.6
Regular	287.6	286.9	297.1	305.4	310.3	321.8	320.9	315.7	307.6	300.9	298.2	295.9
East Coast (PADD I)	283.9	283.5	291.7	295.8	298.1	309.7	309.8	306.8	302.2	297.6	294.6	292.5
New England (PADD IA)	281.8	282.5	293.1	299.7	302.9	309.2	311.3	309.9	307.1	302.0	299.9	298.8
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	284.4	284.9	292.0	297.6	301.1	308.2	310.9	309.6	305.3	301.4	298.6	296.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	284.1	282.7	291.0	293.2	294.5	310.9	308.6	303.8	298.5	293.4	289.9	287.6
Midwest (PADD II)	280.7	277.5	292.5	307.4	317.2	332.6	332.0	322.5	307.3	298.4	296.7	295.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	276.3	275.5	285.3	287.0	291.5	309.2	306.7	302.0	296.2	290.3	288.0	285.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	280.1	284.4	295.7	309.0	319.3	326.5	327.6	326.0	322.5	318.1	313.8	309.7
West Coast (PADD V)	319.5	321.8	327.7	337.3	337.8	337.2	334.9	331.8	326.5	318.8	314.5	310.6
Midgrade	298.3	298.0	307.9	315.5	319.7	330.8	330.2	325.5	318.5	311.6	308.9	306.4
Premium	308.3	308.2	317.6	324.7	328.4	339.8	339.5	335.1	328.1	322.2	319.6	316.8
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	287.7	285.1	281.1	279.2	277.3	280.3	281.7	279.9	279.2	280.5	283.5	282.9
East Coast (PADD I)	286.2	283.7	280.0	278.1	275.8	279.8	281.1	279.4	278.9	280.0	283.2	282.7
New England (PADD IA)	287.1	286.4	287.1	287.4	286.6	288.4	288.8	288.2	288.2	287.7	292.0	293.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	288.5	287.7	287.3	286.7	284.3	287.3	288.2	287.0	287.3	286.9	291.5	291.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	285.2	281.7	276.2	273.5	271.1	275.8	277.3	275.3	274.4	276.4	278.9	277.9
Midwest (PADD II)	286.4	283.1	277.5	275.4	274.0	277.3	278.3	276.4	275.3	277.4	280.6	280.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	284.9	281.5	276.6	274.4	271.3	274.7	277.6	274.9	274.2	275.3	278.0	276.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	298.1	297.8	298.8	299.5	299.8	299.3	298.0	295.8	293.7	290.7	293.6	293.6
West Coast (PADD V)	295.6	295.3	295.2	293.5	291.9	292.1	293.9	293.1	294.1	295.8	298.5	297.2
California	301.5	300.4	298.7	297.4	295.2	295.5	297.5	297.2	299.7	303.3	307.3	306.7

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 2006 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: 2006-2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for operable capacity for January 2006 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 2005.
- 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: 2006-2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*; except for operable capacity for January 2006 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 2005.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800, and -805.

Figure 2
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1999-2005, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2006, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2005, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2006-2007, 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: 2006-2007, 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: 1999-2005, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2006, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2005, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2006-2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 4
- Monthly Data: 2006-2007, 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: 1999-2005, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2006, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2005, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2006-2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 5
- Monthly Data: 2006-2007, 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: 1999-2005, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2006, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2005, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2006-2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 6
- Monthly Data: 2006-2007, 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: 1999-2005, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2006, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2005, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2006-2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 7
- Monthly Data: 2006-2007, 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: 1999-2005, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2006, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2005, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2006-2007, 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: 2006-2007, 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 Annual*; 2005, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Table 9 and Figure 9
- Monthly Data: 2006-2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Table 10 and Figure 10
- Monthly Data: 2006-2007, 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 Annual*; 2005, EIA, *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 2007 Frame Size	Weekly Sample Size
Refiners (Refineries)	EIA-800	153	129
Bulk Terminals	EIA-801	219	90
Product Pipelines	EIA-802	75	45
Crude Oil Stock Holders	EIA-803	132	53
Importers	EIA-804	303	74
Terminal Blenders	EIA-805	413	255

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:

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

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

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

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

Response Rates

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

Reliability Of Data

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

Measures Of Sampling Variability

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

Nonsampling Errors

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

Confidentiality

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

The information contained on this form will be kept confidential and not be disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. §552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. §1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. §1905.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and

criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

Estimation Of Domestic Crude Oil Production

Monthly data on crude oil production for States are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of crude oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly crude oil production information becomes available. In order to present timelier 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.

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 2004 weekly data was less than 2 percent for 24 of the 56 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 7.91 percent for 2004. 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 56 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.

Form EIA-807 Propane Survey

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

Respondent Frame

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

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

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
						Upper Limit						
Total Petroleum.....	1,006.1	999.5	1,000.9	1,024.0	1,048.8	1,059.6	1,063.2	1,053.8	1,054.0	1,044.7	1,049.4	1,019.2
Crude Oil.....	316.3	320.8	334.4	344.7	341.3	334.6	329.6	321.8	316.3	322.2	320.3	313.7
PADD 1.....	14.8	16.0	16.1	16.4	16.2	16.4	17.2	16.8	16.2	16.1	15.2	14.5
PADD 2.....	65.9	66.4	70.6	73.1	72.4	69.9	69.4	68.2	66.8	68.3	68.1	67.4
PADD 3.....	169.7	170.3	179.3	186.0	182.4	179.6	176.3	173.6	170.5	174.0	170.4	165.3
PADD 4.....	13.7	13.7	14.3	14.7	14.5	13.8	13.4	13.2	13.0	13.3	13.3	13.8
PADD 5.....	54.6	56.6	57.0	56.1	58.3	57.4	55.6	52.8	51.3	54.2	54.6	55.0
Motor Gasoline.....	221.0	217.0	212.1	216.2	219.9	220.2	217.2	207.2	211.1	205.3	214.1	214.8
PADD 1.....	60.8	58.4	57.9	60.9	62.1	62.8	61.1	56.3	56.4	54.3	57.7	59.5
PADD 2.....	55.9	56.6	52.9	52.2	54.4	55.0	54.9	52.6	53.6	52.1	53.8	52.9
PADD 3.....	66.4	67.6	65.7	66.6	67.5	67.2	66.0	63.8	65.9	65.4	66.6	64.8
PADD 4.....	7.9	7.9	7.4	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.5	7.0	7.2
PADD 5.....	33.3	30.8	31.2	32.6	32.1	31.3	31.0	30.8	31.6	30.0	32.1	32.8
Distillate Fuel Oil....	134.6	127.6	118.6	118.3	123.8	129.5	136.1	137.7	140.3	138.6	143.0	142.7
PADD 1.....	55.6	51.5	45.3	43.5	47.0	52.6	57.7	61.6	63.1	63.8	65.2	61.8
PADD 2.....	32.1	31.7	29.6	30.1	30.9	31.5	31.8	31.4	31.1	28.5	30.5	33.1
PADD 3.....	32.5	31.3	30.7	31.3	32.6	32.2	33.7	33.0	33.5	33.0	34.0	33.4
PADD 4.....	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.6
PADD 5.....	12.7	11.8	11.8	12.5	12.7	12.1	12.0	11.7	12.0	12.3	12.2	13.0
Residual Fuel Oil.....	41.2	41.1	40.8	39.7	41.1	41.3	39.5	38.4	39.5	39.8	42.4	41.2
PADD 1.....	15.5	15.5	14.1	14.7	16.6	16.6	15.7	15.1	15.9	16.8	17.4	17.2
PADD 2.....	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
PADD 3.....	17.0	17.2	18.0	16.6	16.4	16.7	15.9	15.3	15.6	14.9	16.5	16.2
PADD 4.....	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
PADD 5.....	6.3	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.1	5.8	6.1	6.6	5.9
Propane.....	43.7	35.9	34.4	39.3	48.1	56.6	63.9	69.0	71.8	71.7	69.7	59.4
PADD 1.....	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.2	5.6
PADD 2.....	16.5	12.6	11.5	13.5	16.5	19.9	22.8	25.3	26.5	26.5	26.1	22.4
PADD 3.....	23.5	19.7	19.8	22.3	27.1	31.5	34.6	36.6	37.7	37.7	35.5	29.9
						Lower Limit						
Total Petroleum.....	917.5	910.9	912.3	935.4	960.2	971.0	974.6	965.2	965.4	956.1	960.8	930.6
Crude Oil.....	275.4	280.0	293.5	303.9	300.4	293.7	288.7	280.9	275.4	281.3	279.4	272.8
PADD 1.....	12.6	13.8	13.9	14.1	13.9	14.2	14.9	14.6	13.9	13.9	13.0	12.3
PADD 2.....	55.3	55.8	60.0	62.5	61.8	59.2	58.7	57.6	56.1	57.7	57.5	56.8
PADD 3.....	143.2	143.7	152.8	159.4	155.8	153.0	149.7	147.0	143.9	147.4	143.8	138.7
PADD 4.....	12.0	12.1	12.7	13.1	12.9	12.2	11.8	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.7	12.1
PADD 5.....	50.1	52.1	52.6	51.6	53.8	52.9	51.1	48.3	46.8	49.7	50.1	50.5
Motor Gasoline.....	209.7	205.7	200.9	204.9	208.6	208.9	205.9	195.9	199.8	194.0	202.8	203.5
PADD 1.....	55.2	52.9	52.4	55.4	56.6	57.3	55.5	50.7	50.9	48.7	52.2	54.0
PADD 2.....	52.4	53.1	49.3	48.7	50.9	51.5	51.4	49.1	50.1	48.6	50.3	49.4
PADD 3.....	61.7	62.9	61.0	61.9	62.8	62.5	61.3	59.1	61.2	60.7	61.9	60.1
PADD 4.....	6.9	6.9	6.5	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.5	6.0	6.3
PADD 5.....	31.0	28.4	28.9	30.3	29.7	29.0	28.6	28.5	29.3	27.7	29.8	30.5
Distillate Fuel Oil....	118.0	111.0	102.0	101.6	107.2	112.9	119.5	121.1	123.6	122.0	126.3	126.1
PADD 1.....	43.7	39.6	33.3	31.6	35.0	40.6	45.7	49.6	51.2	51.9	53.3	49.9
PADD 2.....	28.6	28.2	26.1	26.6	27.4	28.0	28.3	27.9	27.7	25.0	27.0	29.7
PADD 3.....	28.6	27.3	26.7	27.4	28.7	28.3	29.8	29.1	29.6	29.1	30.1	29.5
PADD 4.....	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.1
PADD 5.....	11.4	10.5	10.6	11.2	11.4	10.9	10.7	10.5	10.7	11.1	11.0	11.8
Residual Fuel Oil.....	34.4	34.3	34.0	32.9	34.3	34.5	32.7	31.6	32.7	33.0	35.6	34.4
PADD 1.....	11.9	11.9	10.5	11.0	13.0	13.0	12.1	11.5	12.3	13.2	13.8	13.6
PADD 2.....	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
PADD 3.....	14.2	14.4	15.2	13.8	13.6	13.9	13.1	12.6	12.8	12.2	13.7	13.4
PADD 4.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
PADD 5.....	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.7	5.1
Propane.....	34.7	26.8	25.4	30.2	39.0	47.6	54.9	60.0	62.8	62.6	60.6	50.3
PADD 1.....	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.1	3.8	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.5
PADD 2.....	12.6	8.7	7.6	9.7	12.6	16.0	18.9	21.4	22.7	22.6	22.2	18.5
PADD 3.....	16.8	12.9	13.1	15.6	20.4	24.8	27.9	29.9	30.9	31.0	28.8	23.2

Sampling

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

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

Collection Methods

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

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 for shortages, caused by severe winter weather, for approximately ten days. This is also the time frame, ten days, that it takes 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 June 29, 2007
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 2006)

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.

All Other Motor Gasoline Blending Components. See ***Motor Gasoline Blending Components.***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Barrel. A unit of volume equal to 42 U.S. gallons.

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

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

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime due to such conditions as routine inspection, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

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

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

Benzene (C_6H_6). An aromatic hydrocarbon present in small proportion in some crude oils and made commercially from petroleum by the catalytic reforming of naphthenes in petroleum

naphtha. Also made from coal in the manufacture of coke. Used as a solvent, in manufacturing detergents, synthetic fibers, and petrochemicals and as a component of high-octane gasoline.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventional Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (CBOB). See ***Motor Gasoline Blending Components.***

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, oil 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 Aouter 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 to 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.

Gasoline Treated as Blendstock (GTAB). See ***Motor Gasoline Blending Components.***

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.

High-Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil. Distillate fuel oil having sulfur content greater than 500 ppm.

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 natural 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.

Low-Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil. Distillate fuel oil having sulfur content greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm. Low sulfur distillate fuel oil also includes product with sulfur content equal to or less than 15 ppm if the product is intended for pipeline shipment and the pipeline has a sulfur specification below 15 ppm.

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. 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. **Note:** E85 is included only in volumetric data on finished motor gasoline production and other components of product supplied.

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

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.

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, Angola, 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. Effective January 2007, Angola became 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.

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

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.

> ***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.

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.

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 Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB). See ***Motor Gasoline Blending Components.***

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 power plants. 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 palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

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

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

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

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

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the 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.

Ultra-Low Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil. Distillate fuel oil having sulfur content of 15 ppm or lower. Ultra-low sulfur distillate fuel oil that will be shipped by pipeline must satisfy the sulfur specification of the shipping pipeline if the pipeline specification is below 15 ppm. Distillate fuel oil intended for pipeline shipment that fails to meet a pipeline sulfur specification that is below 15 ppm will be classified as low-sulfur distillate fuel oil.

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 at 77 degrees Fahrenheit 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 80 (or 85) and 240 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.