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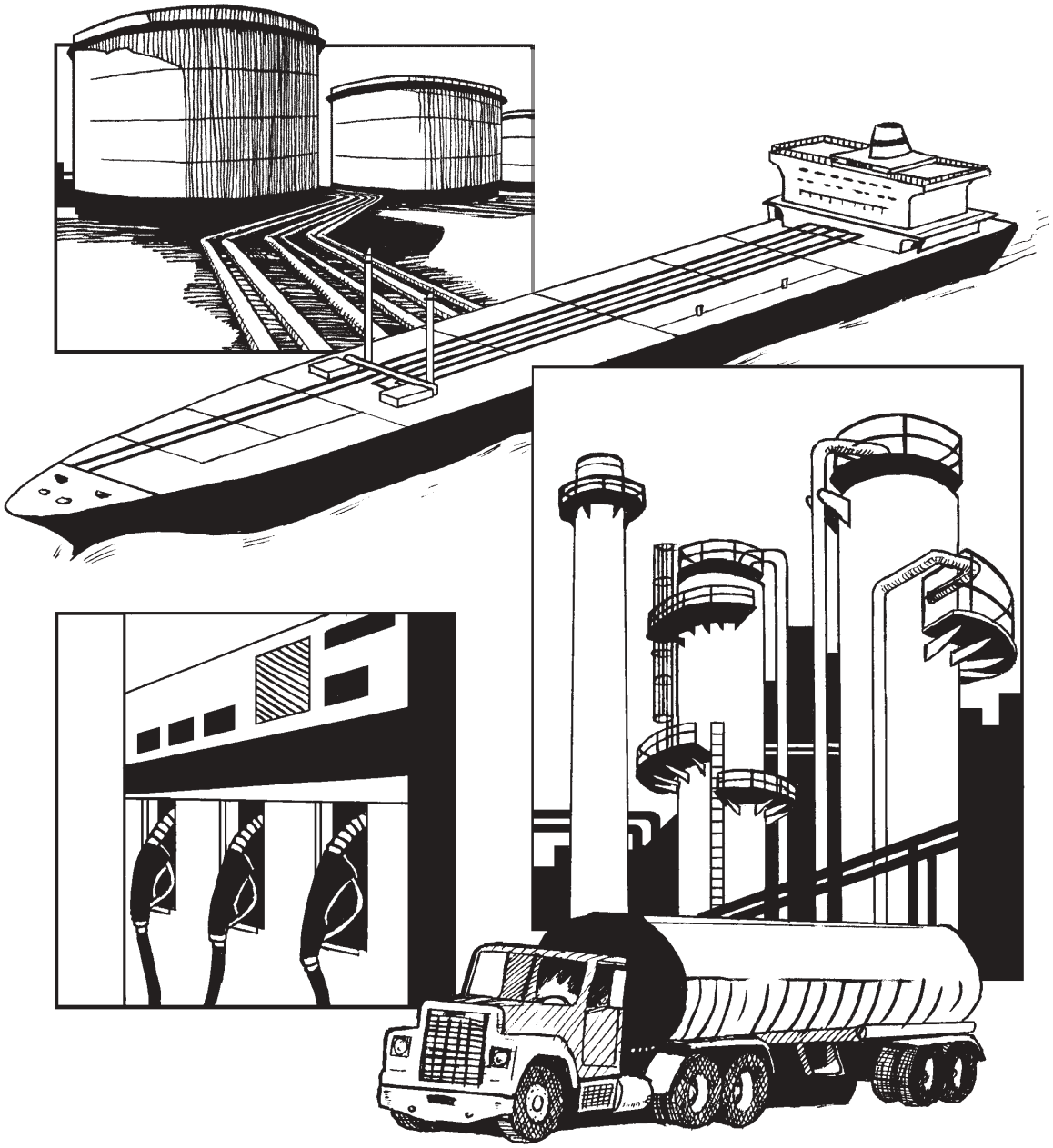
Petroleum Supply Monthly
Data for January 2008

Weekly Petroleum Status Report



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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, March 2008

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	2008			2007	January-March	
	Estimated March	Estimated February	Difference[1]	March	2008	2007
Products Supplied	20,352	20,538	-186	20,529	20,330	20,770
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,179	9,068	111	9,169	9,019	9,028
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,245	4,385	-140	4,328	4,277	4,392
Residual Fuel Oil	628	617	11	762	639	816
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,598	1,567	31	1,553	1,570	1,601
Propane/Propylene	1,343	1,566	-223	1,290	1,509	1,574
Other Oils[2]	3,360	3,336	24	3,426	3,316	3,360
Crude Oil Inputs	14,339	14,629	-290	14,844	14,588	14,757
Operable Utilization Rate (%)	83.2	84.8	-1.6	87.0	84.6	86.7
Imports	12,874	13,236	-362	13,894	13,200	13,264
Crude Oil	9,661	9,834	-173	10,348	9,831	9,890
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	9,661	9,834	-173	10,331	9,831	9,884
Products	3,214	3,402	-188	3,546	3,368	3,374
Finished Motor Gasoline	359	416	-57	361	395	363
Distillate Fuel Oil	240	256	-16	360	268	349
Residual Fuel Oil	363	271	92	510	358	408
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	178	117	61	249	152	217
Propane/Propylene	199	193	6	174	215	199
Other Oils[3]	1,875	2,148	-273	1,893	1,979	1,838
Exports	1,291	1,342	-51	1,260	1,420	1,370
Crude Oil	26	26	0	34	21	23
Products	1,265	1,316	-51	1,226	1,399	1,348
Total Net Imports	11,584	11,894	-310	12,634	11,780	11,893
Stock Change[4]	-188	-114	-74	363	64	-490
Crude Oil	400	234	166	446	343	245
Products	-589	-349	-240	-83	-279	-735
Total Stocks[6] (million barrels)	1,670.0	1,675.8	-5.8	1,676.8	-	-
Crude Oil	1,017.5	1,005.1	12.4	1,020.5	-	-
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[5]	700.1	698.7	1.4	688.6	-	-
Other	317.4	306.3	11.0	331.9	-	-
Products	652.5	670.7	-18.2	656.3	-	-
Finished Motor Gasoline	110.7	117.9	-7.2	108.8	-	-
Distillate Fuel Oil[6]	107.6	117.5	-9.8	119.7	-	-
Residual Fuel Oil	39.5	36.5	2.9	39.1	-	-
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	38.3	39.3	-1.0	40.1	-	-
Propane/Propylene	25.1	28.7	-3.6	27.0	-	-
Other Oils[3]	331.3	330.9	0.4	321.6	-	-

[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 14.3 million barrels per day during the week ending April 4, up 142,000 barrels per day from the previous week's average. Refineries operated at 83.0 percent of their operable capacity last week. Gasoline production moved higher compared to the previous week, averaging nearly 8.9 million barrels per day. Distillate fuel production rose last week, averaging nearly 4.0 million barrels per day.

U.S. crude oil imports averaged 8.9 million barrels per day last week, down nearly 1.4 million barrels per day from the previous week. Over the last four weeks, crude oil imports have averaged nearly 9.4 million barrels per day, 925,000 barrels per day below the same four-week period last year. Total motor gasoline imports (including both finished gasoline and gasoline blending components) last week averaged 907,000 barrels per day. Distillate fuel imports averaged 161,000 barrels per day last week.

U.S. commercial crude oil inventories (excluding those in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) decreased by 3.2 million barrels from the previous week. At 316.0 million barrels, U.S. crude oil inventories are in the middle of the average range for this time of year. Total motor gasoline inventories decreased by 3.4 million barrels last week, and are above the upper limit of the average range. Both finished gasoline inventories and gasoline blending components inventories decreased last week. Distillate fuel inventories decreased by 3.7 million barrels, and are in the lower half of the average range for this time of year. Propane/propylene inventories increased by 0.4 million barrels last week. Total commercial petroleum inventories decreased by 8.6 million barrels last week, and are in the middle of the average range for this time of year.

Total products supplied over the last four-week period has averaged nearly 20.5 million barrels per day, down by 0.4 percent compared to the similar period last year. Over the last four weeks, motor gasoline demand has averaged 9.2 million barrels per day, up by 0.3 percent from the same period last year. Distillate fuel demand has averaged 4.3 million barrels per day over the last four weeks, unchanged from the same period last year. Jet fuel demand is 0.4 percent lower over the last four weeks compared to the same four-week period last year.

The average world crude oil price on April 4, 2008 was $98.39 per barrel, $0.93 less than last week's price but $33.46 above a year ago. WTI was $106.09 per barrel on April 4, 2008, $0.50 more than last week. The spot price for conventional gasoline in the New York Harbor was 257.67 cents per gallon, 12.73 cents under a week ago. The spot price for No. 2 low-sulfur fuel in the New York Harbor was 316.28 cents per gallon, 7.22 cents below last week.

The national average retail regular gasoline price increased to a new all-time record high of 333.2 cents per gallon on April 7, 2008, 4.2 cents per gallon more than last week and 53.0 cents over a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price fell to 395.5 cents per gallon, 0.9 cent per gallon below last week, but 111.5 cents more than a year ago.

Refinery Activity (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	04/04/08	03/28/08	04/04/07
Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14,280	14,348	14,865
Refinery Capacity Utilization (Percent)	82.8	83.3	87.1
Motor Gasoline Production	8,680	8,714	8,758
Distillate Fuel Oil Production	3,879	3,854	4,019

See Table 2.

Products Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	04/04/08	03/28/08	04/04/07
Motor Gasoline	9,201	9,162	9,176
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,317	4,205	4,316
All Other Products	6,938	6,916	7,042
Total	20,455	20,283	20,534

See Table 10.

Stocks (Million Barrels)

	04/04/08	03/28/08	04/04/07
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	316.0	319.2	332.4
Motor Gasoline	221.3	224.7	200.8
Distillate Fuel Oil[1]	106.0	109.7	119.8
All Other Oils	322.9	321.2	336.2
Crude Oil in SPR[2]	700.4	699.8	688.7
Total	1,666.5	1,674.5	1,677.9

See Table 3.

Prices (Cents per Gallon except as noted)

	Week Ending		
	04/04/08	03/28/08	04/06/07
World Crude Oil (Dollars per Barrel)	98.39	99.32	64.93
Spot Prices			
WTI Crude Oil - Cushing (Dollars per Barrel)	106.09	105.59	NA
Conv. Regular Gasoline - NYH	257.67	270.40	NA
RBOB Regular - NYH	257.67	247.65	NA
No. 2 Heating Oil - NYH	305.28	317.50	NA
No. 2 Low-sulfur Diesel Fuel - NYH	316.28	323.50	NA
Kerosene-Type Jet - NYH	341.28	345.50	NA
Residual Fuel - NYH	180.67	176.50	NA
Propane - Mont Belvieu	150.25	148.57	NA

Note: Markets were closed on 04/06/07.

	04/07/08	03/31/08	04/09/07
Retail Prices			
Motor Gasoline - Regular	333.2	329.0	280.2
Motor Gasoline - Midgrade	344.4	340.5	290.9
Motor Gasoline - Premium	355.0	351.2	300.7
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	395.5	396.4	284.0

See Tables 13, 14, 15 and 17.

Net Imports (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	04/04/08	03/28/08	04/04/07
Crude Oil	9,364	9,773	10,283
Petroleum Products	1,921	1,958	2,331
Total	11,286	11,731	12,614

See Table 1.

Data for the week ending April 4 reflect benchmarking to the January *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 04/04/2008

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Four-Week Averages Ending 04/04/08	04/04/07	Percent Change	Cumulative Daily Averages 94 Days 2008	2007	Percent Change
Crude Oil Supply						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	5,097	5,182	-1.6	5,080	5,176	-1.9
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	9,364	10,283	-8.9	9,781	9,871	-0.9
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	9,390	10,315	-9.0	9,802	9,894	-0.9
(4) SPR Imports	0	0	--	0	0	--
(5) Exports	26	33	-21.2	21	22	-4.5
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-55	-3	--	-38	-1	--
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-157	-418	--	-283	-217	--
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	0	0	--	0	0	--
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	31	-179	--	40	-63	--
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14,280	14,865	-3.9	14,581	14,766	-1.3
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production[4]	2,459	2,428	1.3	2,408	2,306	4.4
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	99	-100	199.0	103	-43	339.5
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
(14) Processing Gain	948	945	0.3	991	987	0.4
(15) Net Product Imports[5]	1,921	2,331	-17.6	1,967	2,039	-3.5
(16) Gross Product Imports[5]	3,194	3,564	-10.4	3,364	3,385	-0.6
(17) Product Exports[5]	1,273	1,233	3.2	1,397	1,346	3.8
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[6,7]	748	65	--	295	709	--
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	20,455	20,534	-0.4	20,344	20,764	-2.0
Products Supplied						
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline[4]	9,201	9,176	0.3	9,028	9,035	-0.1
(21) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,558	1,564	-0.4	1,569	1,602	-2.1
(22) Distillate Fuel Oil	4,317	4,316	0.0	4,283	4,386	-2.3
(23) Residual Fuel Oil	633	757	-16.4	643	812	-20.8
(24) Propane/Propylene	1,294	1,267	2.1	1,498	1,557	-3.8
(25) Other Oils[8]	3,454	3,455	0.0	3,323	3,371	-1.4
(26) Total Products Supplied	20,455	20,534	-0.4	20,344	20,764	-2.0
Total Net Imports	11,286	12,614	-10.5	11,748	11,910	-1.4

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	04/04/08	03/28/08	04/04/07	Percent Change from Previous Week	Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[9]	316.0	319.2	332.4	-1.0	-4.9
Total Motor Gasoline	221.3	224.7	200.8	-1.5	10.2
Reformulated	2.2	1.4	2.0	57.1	10.0
Conventional	108.2	109.7	106.8	-1.4	1.3
Blending Components	110.8	113.6	92.0	-2.5	20.4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	38.5	38.1	40.1	1.0	-4.0
Distillate Fuel Oil[7]	106.0	109.7	119.8	-3.4	-11.5
15 ppm sulfur and Under	67.0	66.6	57.7	0.6	16.1
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	17.4	18.8	22.3	-7.4	-22.0
> 500 ppm sulfur	21.6	24.3	39.8	-11.1	-45.7
Residual Fuel Oil	39.3	39.7	39.0	-1.0	0.8
Propane/Propylene	25.3	24.9	27.3	1.6	-7.3
Unfinished Oils	89.6	90.0	95.3	-0.4	-6.0
Other Oils[10]	130.2	128.4	134.5	1.4	-3.2
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)[7]	966.2	974.8	989.2	-0.9	-2.3
Crude Oil in SPR[11]	700.4	699.8	688.7	0.1	1.7
Total Stocks (Including SPR)[7]	1,666.5	1,674.5	1,677.9	-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 2007 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Inputs and Utilization

Year/Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007												
Crude Oil Inputs	14,964	14,432	14,844	15,042	15,369	15,242	15,662	15,679	15,218	14,927	15,143	15,194
Gross Inputs	15,385	14,789	15,194	15,382	15,643	15,438	15,918	15,845	15,508	15,242	15,504	15,472
Operable Capacity	17,455	17,469	17,463	17,443	17,447	17,448	17,448	17,448	17,436	17,436	17,436	17,436
Percent Utilization	88.1	84.7	87.0	88.2	89.7	88.5	91.2	90.8	88.9	87.4	88.9	88.7
2008												
Crude Oil Inputs	14,799											
Gross Inputs	15,086											
Operable Capacity	17,588											
Percent Utilization	85.8											
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2008	**1/18**	**1/25**	**2/1**	**2/8**	**2/15**	**2/22**	**2/29**	**3/7**	**3/14**	**3/21**	**3/28**	**4/4**
Crude Oil Inputs	15,271	15,080	14,760	14,648	14,534	14,535	14,629	14,645	14,635	14,513	14,348	14,280
Gross Inputs	15,444	15,251	14,947	14,859	14,729	14,717	14,785	14,781	14,795	14,686	14,531	14,477
Operable Capacity	17,436	17,436	17,436	17,436	17,436	17,436	17,436	17,436	17,436	17,436	17,436	17,474
Percent Utilization[1]	88.6	87.5	85.7	85.2	84.5	84.4	84.8	84.8	84.9	84.2	83.3	82.8

Production by Product

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007												
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	8,864	8,512	8,760	8,838	9,152	9,233	9,204	9,183	8,907	8,895	9,135	9,144
Reformulated	2,985	2,991	2,999	3,003	3,121	3,161	3,175	3,171	3,085	3,166	3,276	3,174
Conventional[2]	5,879	5,521	5,761	5,835	6,031	6,072	6,029	6,012	5,822	5,729	5,859	5,970
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,480	1,423	1,405	1,368	1,451	1,459	1,484	1,470	1,436	1,446	1,463	1,489
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,032	3,886	4,009	4,099	4,141	4,051	4,143	4,247	4,166	4,193	4,265	4,316
15 ppm sulfur and Under	2,479	2,405	2,565	2,741	2,849	2,876	2,858	3,001	2,924	3,022	3,128	3,219
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	630	588	563	631	614	664	685	729	708	613	607	618
> 500 ppm sulfur	923	894	880	726	677	511	600	517	534	559	530	479
Residual Fuel Oil	664	649	656	658	647	627	707	697	697	688	692	653
Propane/Propylene	1,054	1,030	1,068	1,063	1,086	1,069	1,066	1,039	1,069	1,058	1,092	1,114
2008												
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	8,767											
Reformulated	3,021											
Conventional[2]	5,746											
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,514											
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,110											
15 ppm sulfur and Under	2,971											
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	599											
> 500 ppm sulfur	541											
Residual Fuel Oil	591											
Propane/Propylene	1,076											
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2008	**1/18**	**1/25**	**2/1**	**2/8**	**2/15**	**2/22**	**2/29**	**3/7**	**3/14**	**3/21**	**3/28**	**4/4**
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	9,032	8,987	8,892	8,875	8,844	8,817	8,892	8,923	8,882	8,822	8,714	8,680
Reformulated[2]	3,045	3,069	3,146	3,200	3,226	3,244	3,250	3,203	3,189	3,174	3,149	3,112
Conventional[2]	5,988	5,918	5,747	5,675	5,618	5,572	5,642	5,720	5,694	5,648	5,565	5,569
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,501	1,508	1,504	1,470	1,470	1,470	1,444	1,454	1,438	1,404	1,432	1,423
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,281	4,186	4,073	4,032	4,008	4,007	3,999	3,949	3,899	3,891	3,854	3,879
15 ppm sulfur and Under	3,128	3,036	2,925	2,914	2,921	2,923	2,948	2,899	2,887	2,882	2,879	2,966
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	616	592	575	562	561	560	553	560	525	537	519	496
> 500 ppm sulfur	537	558	573	556	526	524	497	490	487	473	456	417
Residual Fuel Oil	652	626	645	646	622	638	629	644	649	653	672	647
Propane/Propylene	1,140	1,117	1,089	1,087	1,089	1,085	1,094	1,108	1,097	1,085	1,070	1,051

[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, July 2006 to Present

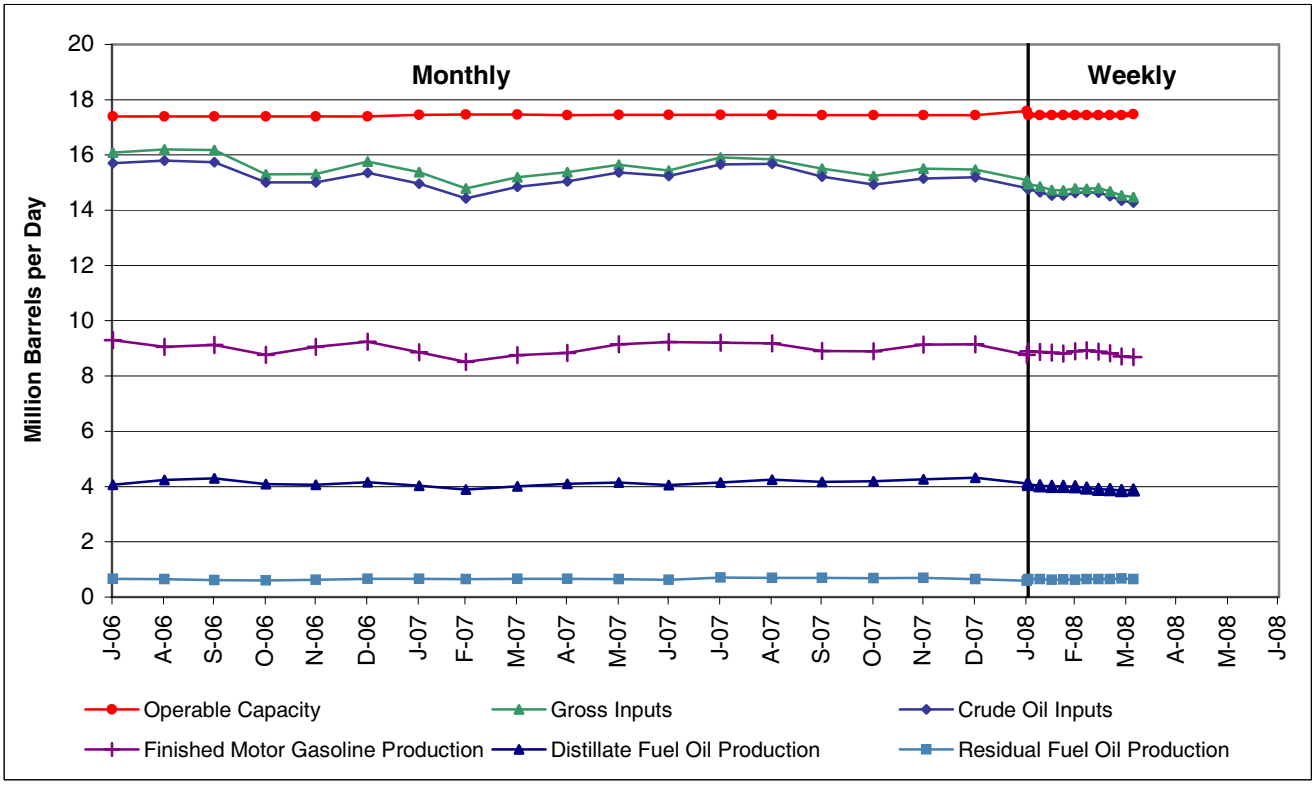


Figure 2. U.S. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, June 2006 to Present

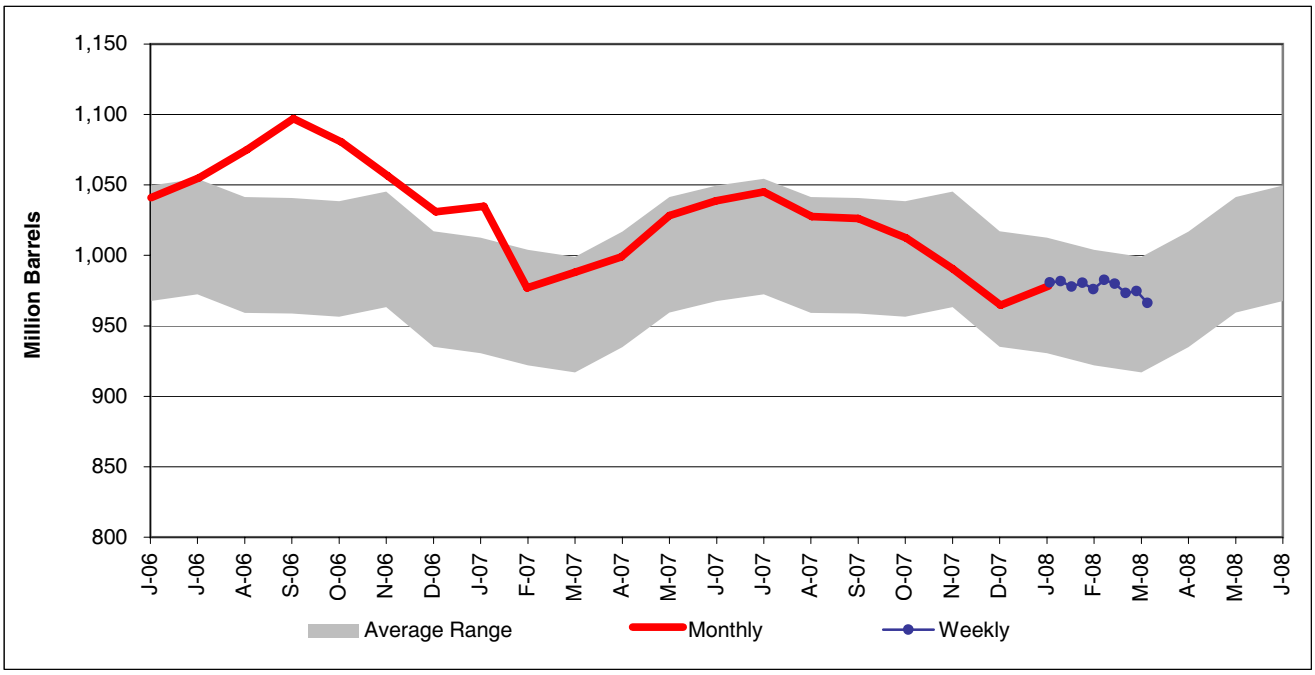


Table 3. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,[1] U.S. Totals, January 2007 to Present

(Million Barrels)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007												
Crude Oil[2]	323.7	318.0	331.9	337.5	348.4	354.8	338.5	324.7	315.3	308.8	299.5	285.9
Total Motor Gasoline	227.9	215.0	201.2	196.8	202.8	204.9	204.8	193.5	198.7	196.4	201.7	215.1
Reformulated	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.2
Conventional	123.7	114.5	106.9	106.6	112.6	114.4	112.2	108.5	110.4	106.5	107.8	108.8
Blending Components	102.9	99.3	92.4	88.4	88.1	88.2	90.4	82.9	86.4	88.7	92.9	105.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	39.1	38.7	40.1	40.1	41.5	41.2	42.0	41.0	42.9	41.7	40.2	39.5
Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	139.5	123.2	119.7	120.9	124.8	123.4	130.6	133.5	133.6	133.9	134.4	133.5
15 ppm sulfur and Under	60.8	57.7	57.2	62.0	68.1	66.9	66.9	68.7	66.8	64.4	66.4	70.0
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	24.9	24.1	22.1	23.8	22.9	24.5	26.4	24.1	24.2	22.9	24.0	23.7
> 500 ppm sulfur	53.9	41.4	40.3	35.2	33.8	32.0	37.2	40.7	42.6	46.6	43.9	39.8
Residual Fuel Oil	42.3	35.9	39.1	38.4	36.6	36.1	39.7	36.4	37.0	38.8	38.7	38.6
Propane/Propylene	47.4	30.1	27.0	29.6	36.6	43.8	49.7	54.8	58.3	61.0	59.7	52.1
Unfinished Oils	86.4	88.0	95.2	96.7	92.5	88.9	89.9	90.2	91.5	91.7	89.9	82.4
Other Oils[4]	128.3	128.0	134.0	138.8	145.0	145.6	149.8	153.6	148.8	140.2	126.5	117.7
Total (Excl. SPR)[3]	1,034.7	976.9	988.2	998.9	1,028.3	1,038.7	1,045.0	1,027.6	1,026.1	1,012.4	990.6	964.7
Crude Oil in SPR[5]	688.6	688.6	688.6	689.4	690.3	690.3	690.3	690.4	692.8	694.1	695.5	696.9
Total (Incl. SPR)[3]	1,723.3	1,665.5	1,676.8	1,688.3	1,718.5	1,729.0	1,735.2	1,718.1	1,718.9	1,706.6	1,686.1	1,661.6
2008												
Crude Oil[2]	296.4											
Total Motor Gasoline	231.3											
Reformulated	1.6											
Conventional	115.6											
Blending Components	114.0											
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	41.6											
Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	129.6											
15 ppm sulfur and Under	69.9											
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	21.4											
> 500 ppm sulfur	38.3											
Residual Fuel Oil	39.0											
Propane/Propylene	39.4											
Unfinished Oils	85.5											
Other Oils[4]	115.6											
Total (Excl. SPR)[3]	978.2											
Crude Oil in SPR[5]	698.3											
Total (Incl. SPR)[3]	1,676.6											

2008	**1/18**	**1/25**	**2/1**	**2/8**	**2/15**	**2/22**	**2/29**	**3/7**	**3/14**	**3/21**	**3/28**	**4/4**
Crude Oil[2]	289.4	293.0	300.0	301.1	305.3	308.5	305.4	311.6	311.8	311.8	319.2	316.0
Total Motor Gasoline	220.3	223.9	227.5	229.2	230.3	232.6	234.3	236.0	232.5	229.2	224.7	221.3
Reformulated	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.2
Conventional	109.5	112.2	113.3	114.5	114.8	115.5	116.8	117.6	116.0	113.3	109.7	108.2
Blending Components	109.3	110.7	112.8	113.6	114.5	116.1	116.5	117.3	115.3	114.6	113.6	110.8
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	39.8	40.6	41.2	41.1	39.8	40.1	39.3	38.9	39.4	38.0	38.1	38.5
Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	128.5	127.0	127.1	127.0	122.5	120.0	117.6	116.4	113.5	111.3	109.7	106.0
15 ppm sulfur and Under	69.8	69.0	69.5	69.6	66.8	65.4	65.9	67.2	67.2	66.1	66.6	67.0
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	22.8	22.2	21.5	20.6	20.6	20.6	19.9	19.1	19.4	19.6	18.8	17.4
> 500 ppm sulfur	36.0	35.8	36.1	36.7	35.2	33.9	31.8	30.1	26.9	25.6	24.3	21.6
Residual Fuel Oil	38.5	35.5	36.5	36.9	36.9	36.7	36.5	36.6	37.9	38.6	39.7	39.3
Propane/Propylene	45.4	42.4	38.5	36.8	34.0	31.6	28.9	27.6	27.3	25.4	24.9	25.3
Unfinished Oils	83.1	81.3	82.7	83.1	83.7	85.5	88.1	89.5	90.7	91.0	90.0	89.6
Other Oils[4]	127.2	127.6	127.4	126.5	125.4	125.7	126.0	126.1	126.7	127.8	128.4	130.2
Total (Excl. SPR)[3]	972.3	971.3	980.9	981.6	977.9	980.6	976.1	982.7	979.8	973.3	974.8	966.2
Crude Oil in SPR[5]	698.1	698.1	698.3	698.3	698.3	698.6	698.7	698.8	699.5	699.5	699.8	700.4
Total (Incl. SPR)[3]	1,670.4	1,669.5	1,679.1	1,680.0	1,676.3	1,679.2	1,674.8	1,681.5	1,679.3	1,672.8	1,674.5	1,666.5

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

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

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

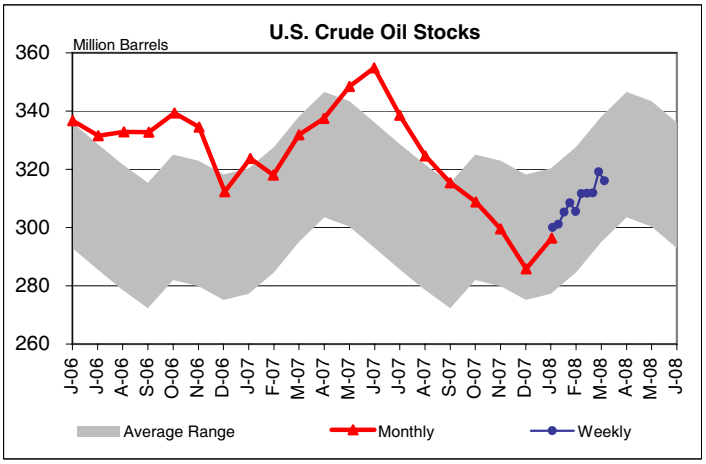
[4] Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRG's (except propane/propylene), other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes,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

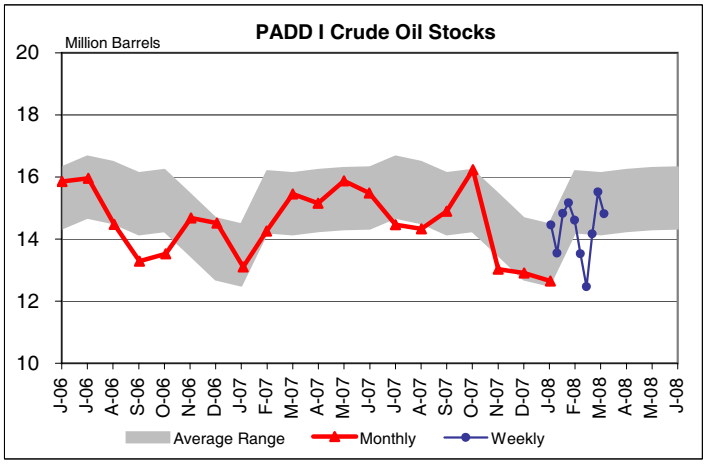
[5] Crude oil stocks in the SPR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

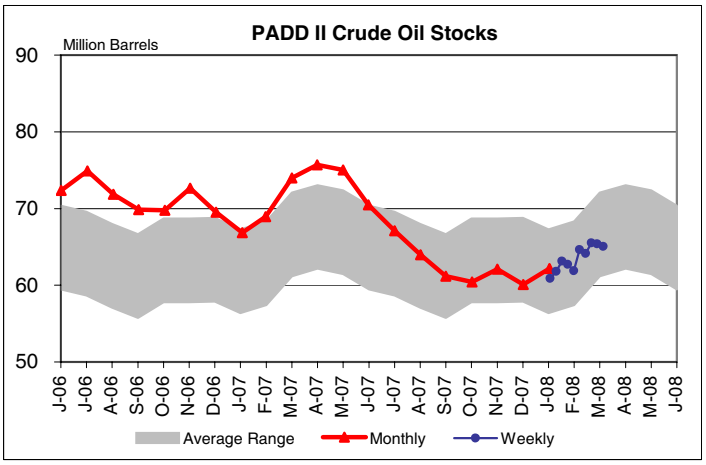
Notes: Some data are estimates. See Sources for clarification of estimated data. Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

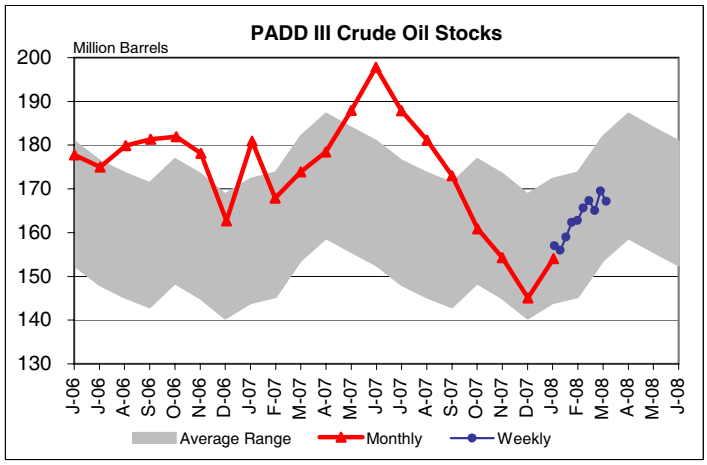
Source: See page 33.

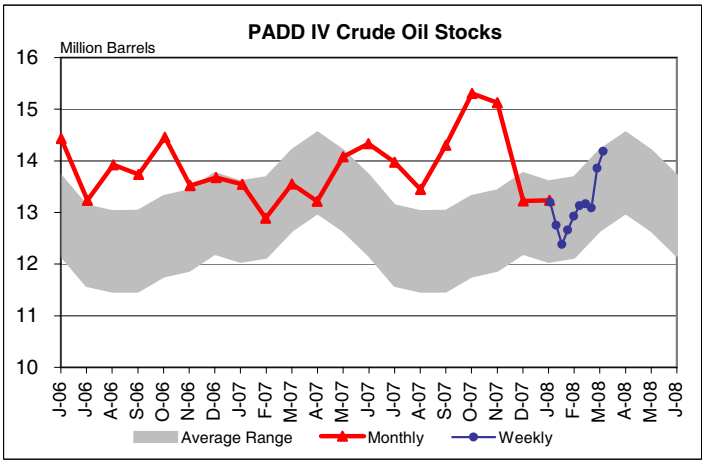
Figure 3. Stocks of Crude Oil by PAD District, June 2006 to Present











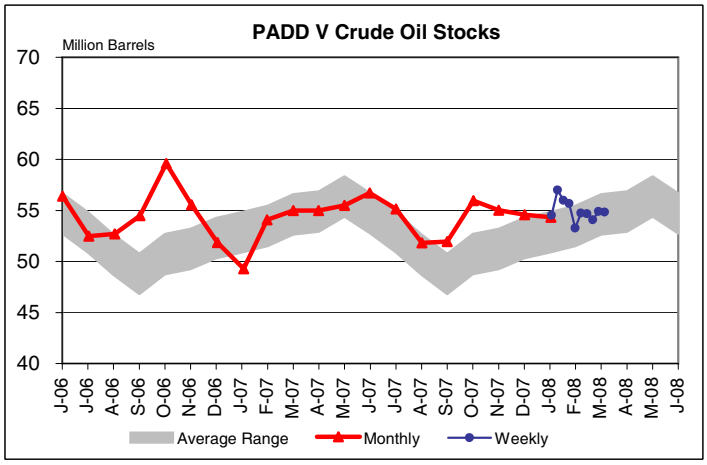


Table 4. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by PAD District, January 2007 to Present

(Million Barrels)

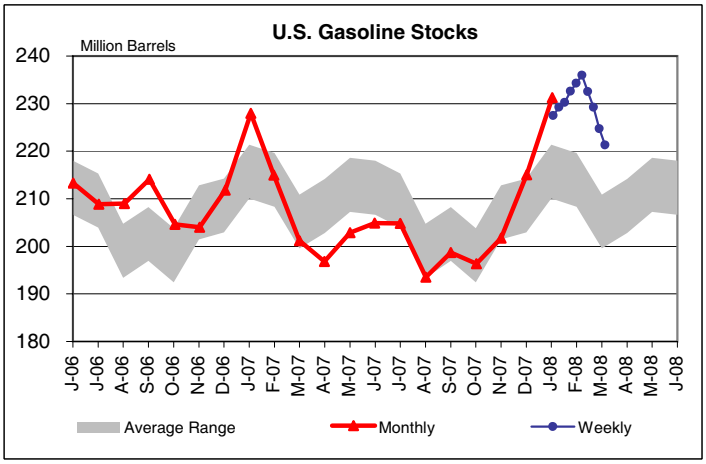
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007												
Total Motor Gasoline	227.9	215.0	201.2	196.8	202.8	204.9	204.8	193.5	198.7	196.4	201.7	215.1
East Coast (PADD I)	61.8	56.5	54.2	53.4	52.9	53.1	53.6	49.2	51.0	49.5	51.7	58.2
New England (PADD IA)	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	34.3	32.4	31.9	29.2	27.1	25.7	26.5	24.5	25.5	25.6	25.9	31.7
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	22.9	20.4	18.7	20.7	22.0	23.4	23.1	21.1	21.6	20.0	21.9	22.0
Midwest (PADD II)	55.5	54.2	49.1	47.1	48.7	49.8	48.0	47.3	49.9	46.7	49.5	52.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	71.7	66.7	63.5	63.6	66.4	65.3	65.5	61.5	62.8	66.6	66.3	65.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.4	6.9	6.5	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.5
West Coast (PADD V)	31.6	30.7	27.9	27.2	29.0	30.5	31.2	29.5	28.8	28.1	28.1	31.8
Finished Motor Gasoline	125.0	115.7	108.8	108.5	114.7	116.7	114.4	110.7	112.3	107.7	108.8	110.0
Reformulated	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.2
Conventional	123.7	114.5	106.9	106.6	112.6	114.4	112.2	108.5	110.4	106.5	107.8	108.8
Blending Components	102.9	99.3	92.4	88.4	88.1	88.2	90.4	82.9	86.4	88.7	92.9	105.0
2008												
Total Motor Gasoline	231.3											
East Coast (PADD I)	61.5											
New England (PADD IA)	4.2											
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	36.0											
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	21.3											
Midwest (PADD II)	56.4											
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	70.9											
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.2											
West Coast (PADD V)	35.2											
Finished Motor Gasoline	117.3											
Reformulated	1.6											
Conventional	115.6											
Blending Components	114.0											

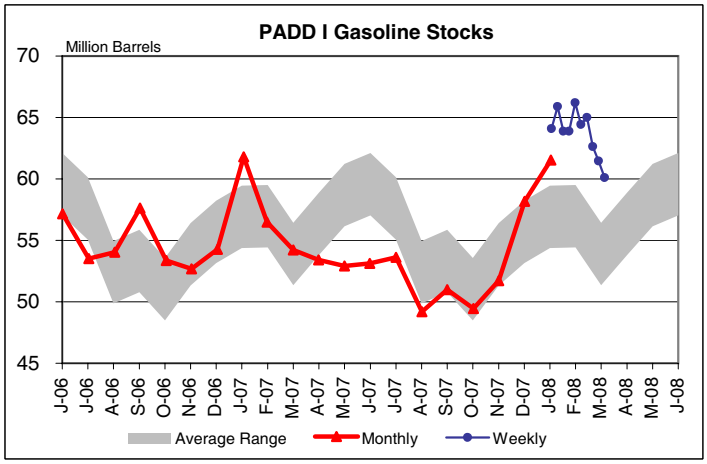
2008	**1/18**	**1/25**	**2/1**	**2/8**	**2/15**	**2/22**	**2/29**	**3/7**	**3/14**	**3/21**	**3/28**	**4/4**
Total Motor Gasoline	220.3	223.9	227.5	229.2	230.3	232.6	234.3	236.0	232.5	229.2	224.7	221.3
East Coast (PADD I)	61.8	62.1	64.1	65.9	63.9	63.9	66.2	64.4	65.0	62.6	61.5	60.1
New England (PADD IA)	5.2	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.5	5.1	4.3	3.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	33.6	36.1	37.4	38.7	37.6	38.8	38.5	37.1	37.5	35.5	35.8	36.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	23.1	21.7	21.9	22.6	21.9	20.8	23.3	22.7	23.0	22.0	21.4	20.0
Midwest (PADD II)	51.8	53.8	54.4	54.0	56.0	57.0	57.1	59.6	59.0	56.4	54.8	51.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	64.7	66.9	67.6	67.9	69.6	72.0	71.6	72.0	69.8	70.7	70.4	72.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.2
West Coast (PADD V)	35.5	34.2	34.3	34.4	33.8	32.9	32.4	32.8	32.0	33.1	31.8	30.8
Finished Motor Gasoline	111.1	113.2	114.7	115.7	115.8	116.5	117.8	118.7	117.2	114.7	111.1	110.5
Reformulated	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.2
Conventional	109.5	112.2	113.3	114.5	114.8	115.5	116.8	117.6	116.0	113.3	109.7	108.2
Blending Components	109.3	110.7	112.8	113.6	114.5	116.1	116.5	117.3	115.3	114.6	113.6	110.8

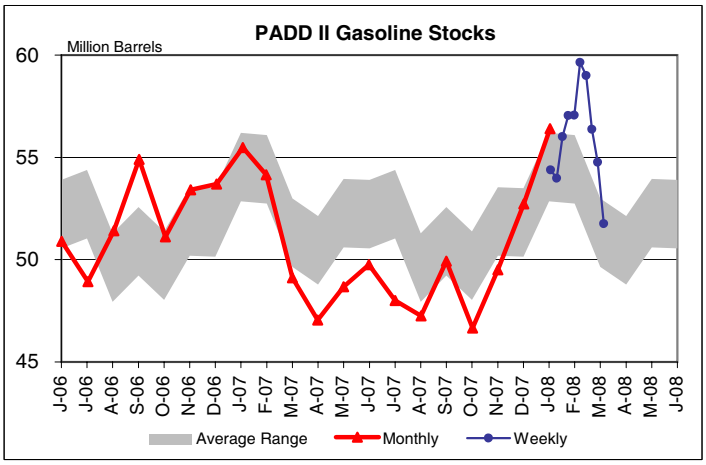
Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

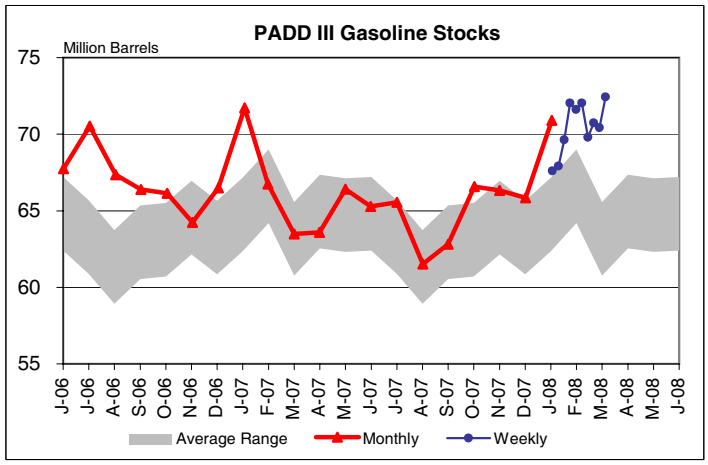
Source: See page 33.

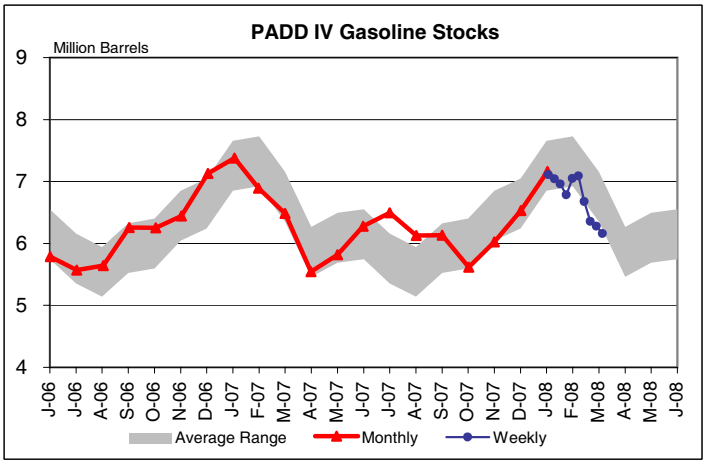
Figure 4. Stocks of Gasoline by PAD District, June 2006 to Present











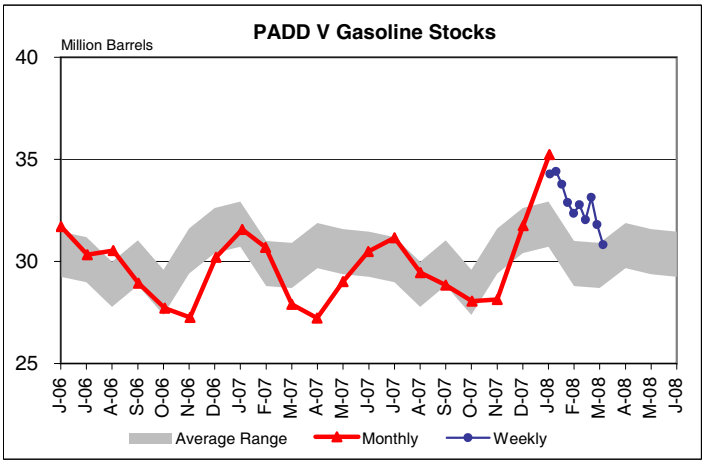


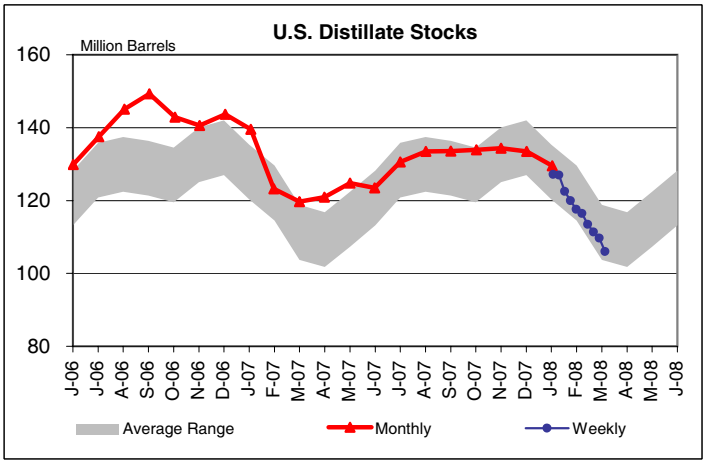
Table 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by PAD District, January 2007 to Present

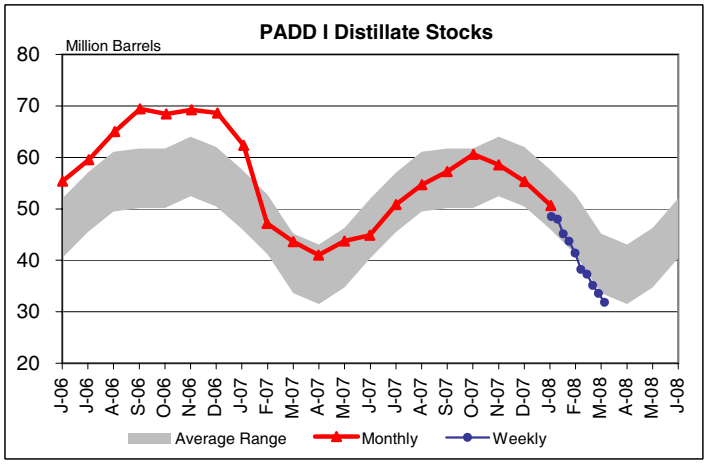
(Million Barrels)

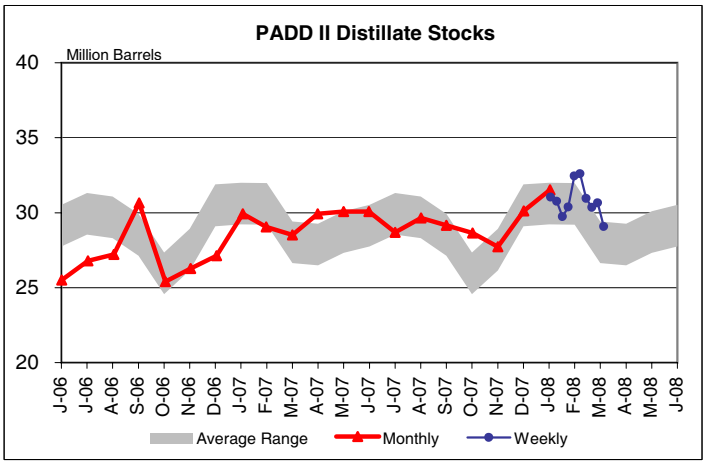
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007												
Total U.S.	139.5	123.2	119.7	120.9	124.8	123.4	130.6	133.5	133.6	133.9	134.4	133.5
15 ppm sulfur and Under	60.8	57.7	57.2	62.0	68.1	66.9	66.9	68.7	66.8	64.4	66.4	70.0
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	24.9	24.1	22.1	23.8	22.9	24.5	26.4	24.1	24.2	22.9	24.0	23.7
> 500 ppm sulfur	53.9	41.4	40.3	35.2	33.8	32.0	37.2	40.7	42.6	46.6	43.9	39.8
East Coast (PADD I)	62.4	47.2	43.6	41.0	43.7	44.8	50.9	54.7	57.2	60.6	58.5	55.3
15 ppm sulfur and Under	15.5	13.0	12.0	13.7	16.0	16.4	16.4	15.7	16.2	16.5	15.9	17.7
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	7.8	6.5	6.0	5.5	6.8	7.2	8.0	7.9	8.5	7.8	7.9	7.4
> 500 ppm sulfur	39.1	27.6	25.6	21.7	21.0	21.3	26.4	31.1	32.6	36.4	34.8	30.1
New England (PADD IA)	11.4	7.5	6.7	7.2	6.9	7.4	9.0	10.8	11.8	12.2	10.3	9.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	36.2	28.0	24.6	22.5	24.0	23.9	28.4	31.3	31.9	34.8	35.4	30.5
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	14.8	11.7	12.4	11.3	12.9	13.5	13.5	12.6	13.5	13.6	12.8	15.3
Midwest (PADD II)	29.9	29.0	28.5	29.9	30.1	30.1	28.7	29.6	29.2	28.6	27.7	30.1
15 ppm sulfur and Under	19.7	19.7	18.9	19.9	20.4	21.2	20.6	21.5	21.1	20.0	19.5	21.2
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	6.5	5.9	5.8	6.2	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.5
> 500 ppm sulfur	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.5	2.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	32.3	32.1	31.9	33.6	34.5	33.5	35.7	34.0	32.5	30.6	33.0	31.2
15 ppm sulfur and Under	15.2	14.5	15.8	16.7	19.6	18.6	18.8	19.7	18.5	17.1	19.4	17.9
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	8.4	9.7	8.0	9.8	8.3	8.9	10.5	8.7	8.6	8.0	8.5	7.7
> 500 ppm sulfur	8.6	7.8	8.1	7.1	6.6	6.1	6.5	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.7
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.3
15 ppm sulfur and Under	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.8
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
> 500 ppm sulfur	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
West Coast (PADD V)	11.5	11.6	12.4	13.0	13.3	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.0	11.5	12.1	13.6
15 ppm sulfur and Under	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.9	9.6	8.4	8.6	9.4	8.8	8.7	9.2	10.3
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8
> 500 ppm sulfur	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.5
2008												
Total U.S.	129.6											
15 ppm sulfur and Under	69.9											
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	21.4											
> 500 ppm sulfur	38.3											
East Coast (PADD I)	50.7											
15 ppm sulfur and Under	16.1											
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	6.6											
> 500 ppm sulfur	27.9											
New England (PADD IA)	9.1											
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	28.8											
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	12.8											
Midwest (PADD II)	31.5											
15 ppm sulfur and Under	22.9											
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	5.9											
> 500 ppm sulfur	2.7											
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	30.0											
15 ppm sulfur and Under	17.2											
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	6.9											
> 500 ppm sulfur	5.9											
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.2											
15 ppm sulfur and Under	2.7											
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	0.3											
> 500 ppm sulfur	0.1											
West Coast (PADD V)	14.2											
15 ppm sulfur and Under	10.9											
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	1.6											
> 500 ppm sulfur	1.6											
2008	**1/18**	**1/25**	**2/1**	**2/8**	**2/15**	**2/22**	**2/29**	**3/7**	**3/14**	**3/21**	**3/28**	**4/4**
Total U.S.	128.5	127.0	127.1	127.0	122.5	120.0	117.6	116.4	113.5	111.3	109.7	106.0
15 ppm sulfur and Under	69.8	69.0	69.5	69.6	66.8	65.4	65.9	67.2	67.2	66.1	66.6	67.0
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	22.8	22.2	21.5	20.6	20.6	20.6	19.9	19.1	19.4	19.6	18.8	17.4
> 500 ppm sulfur	36.0	35.8	36.1	36.7	35.2	33.9	31.8	30.1	26.9	25.6	24.3	21.6
East Coast (PADD I)	50.3	49.2	48.5	48.0	45.1	43.7	41.4	38.2	37.3	35.1	33.5	31.8
15 ppm sulfur and Under	16.8	16.4	16.2	15.9	13.5	14.1	13.4	12.5	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.8
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	6.8	6.7	6.6	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.8
> 500 ppm sulfur	26.7	26.1	25.7	26.3	25.6	24.0	22.8	21.2	18.9	16.6	15.2	13.2
New England (PADD IA)	9.6	9.8	9.5	9.7	8.9	8.0	7.2	5.5	5.6	5.0	4.7	4.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	28.0	26.9	26.3	26.5	24.4	24.3	22.7	22.8	20.4	19.8	18.1	16.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	12.8	12.6	12.7	11.7	11.8	11.4	11.5	10.0	11.3	10.3	10.8	10.9
Midwest (PADD II)	29.7	29.4	31.0	30.8	29.7	30.4	32.5	32.6	30.9	30.4	30.7	29.1
15 ppm sulfur and Under	21.5	21.1	22.5	22.2	21.2	21.4	23.4	24.5	22.6	22.4	22.9	22.4
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.2	5.7	6.0	5.6	5.6	4.0
> 500 ppm sulfur	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	29.9	29.6	29.9	30.9	31.0	29.7	28.0	28.9	29.1	29.4	28.9	30.1
15 ppm sulfur and Under	17.3	17.3	17.3	18.0	19.3	17.6	17.0	17.6	18.9	18.2	17.9	19.1
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	7.2	6.8	6.6	7.1	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.2	6.8
> 500 ppm sulfur	5.5	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.1	5.7	4.6	4.6	3.7	4.6	4.8	4.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.3	2.9
15 ppm sulfur and Under	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.3
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
> 500 ppm sulfur	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
West Coast (PADD V)	15.5	15.9	14.7	14.3	13.6	13.0	12.8	13.9	13.5	13.8	13.4	12.1
15 ppm sulfur and Under	11.6	11.9	11.2	11.1	10.3	9.9	9.7	10.4	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.4
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	2.4	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.3
> 500 ppm sulfur	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.3

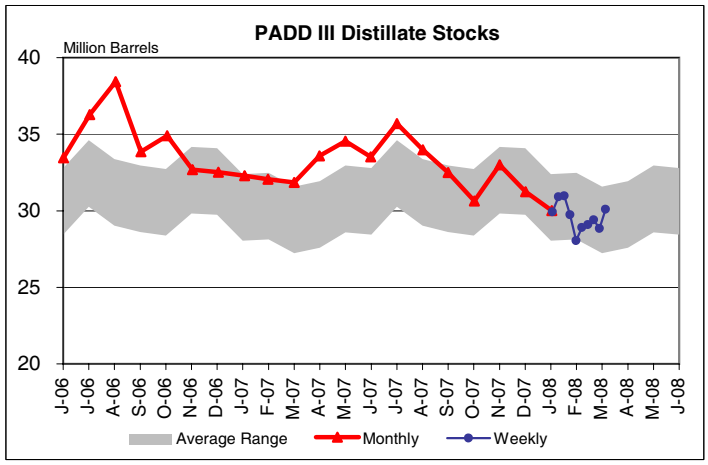
Note: • PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.
Source: See page 33.

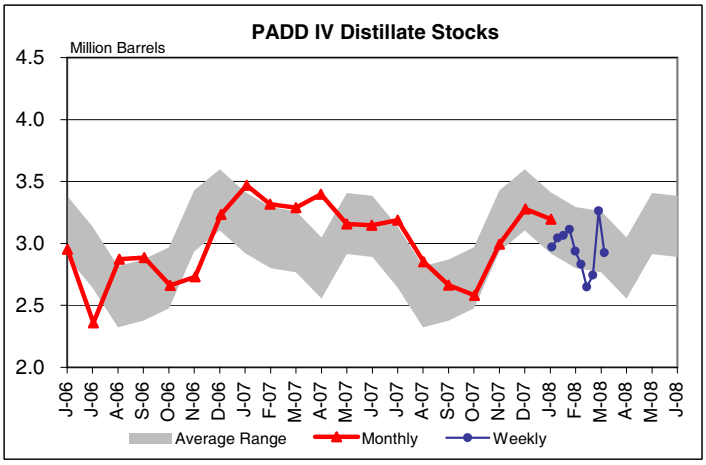
Figure 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by PAD District, June 2006 to Present











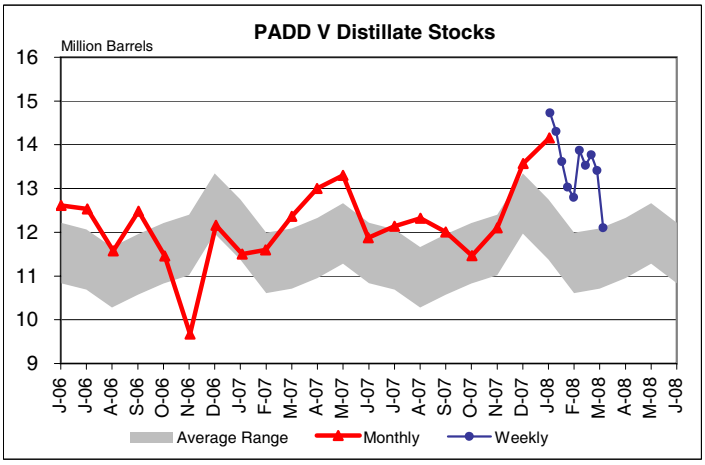


Table 6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by PAD District, January 2007 to Present

(Million Barrels)

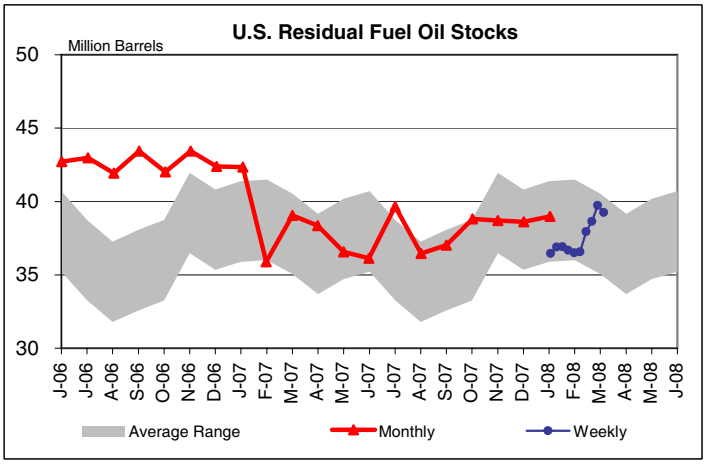
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007												
Total U.S.	42.3	35.9	39.1	38.4	36.6	36.1	39.7	36.4	37.0	38.8	38.7	38.6
East Coast (PADD I)	18.0	13.7	14.7	14.6	15.5	14.8	14.4	13.8	15.3	14.8	14.8	14.7
New England (PADD IA)	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	14.1	10.5	11.5	11.6	12.3	11.9	11.6	11.3	12.4	11.7	11.9	11.4
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.1
Midwest (PADD II)	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	16.7	15.5	17.0	16.4	13.5	14.5	17.9	15.6	14.8	16.8	16.9	16.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	5.9	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.7
2008												
Total U.S.	39.0											
East Coast (PADD I)	15.4											
New England (PADD IA)	1.1											
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	12.1											
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.2											
Midwest (PADD II)	1.1											
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	16.3											
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4											
West Coast (PADD V)	5.8											

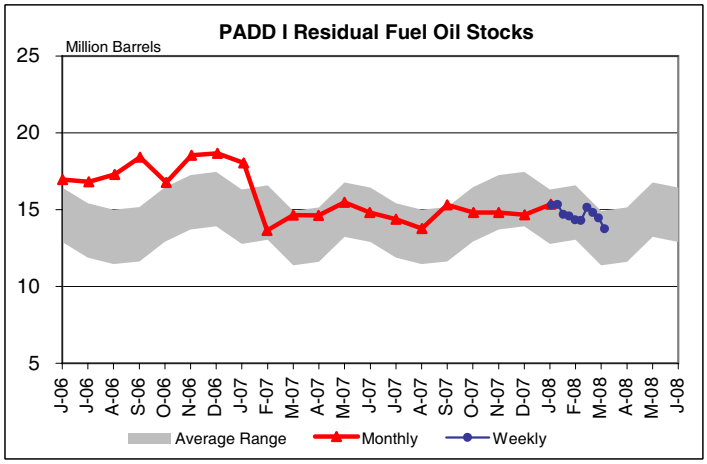
2008	**1/18**	**1/25**	**2/1**	**2/8**	**2/15**	**2/22**	**2/29**	**3/7**	**3/14**	**3/21**	**3/28**	**4/4**
Total U.S.	38.5	35.5	36.5	36.9	36.9	36.7	36.5	36.6	37.9	38.6	39.7	39.3
East Coast (PADD I)	16.0	15.2	15.3	15.3	14.7	14.6	14.3	14.3	15.1	14.8	14.5	13.8
New England (PADD IA)	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	12.9	12.7	12.6	12.1	11.7	11.5	11.1	11.5	12.3	11.6	11.2	10.5
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.0	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2
Midwest (PADD II)	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	15.4	13.1	14.0	13.8	14.8	14.9	15.1	15.6	16.3	17.2	17.9	17.7
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.9	6.3

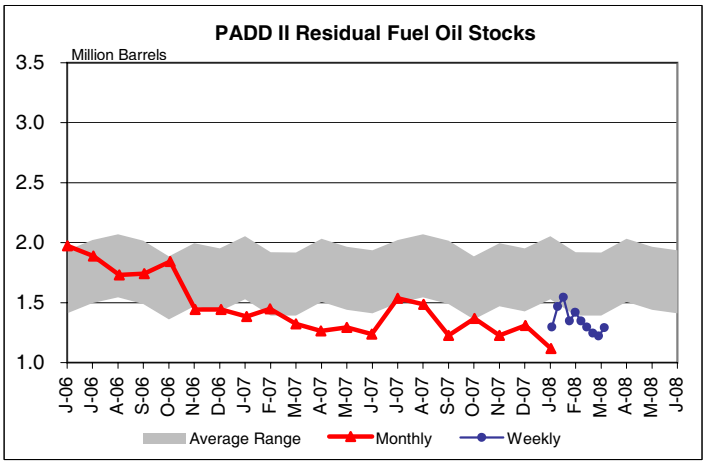
Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

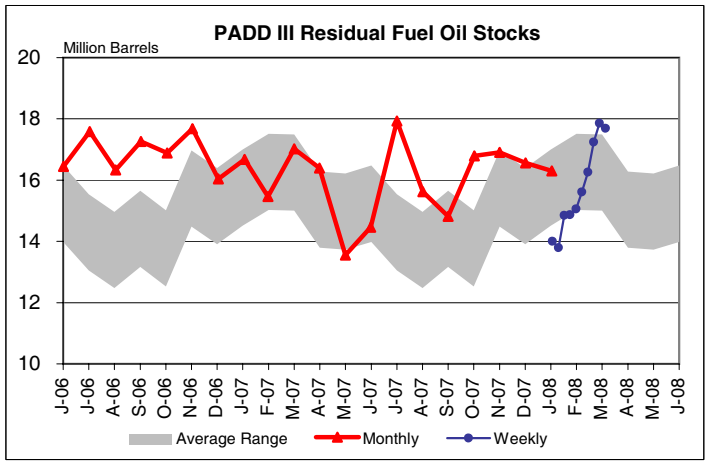
Source: See page 33.

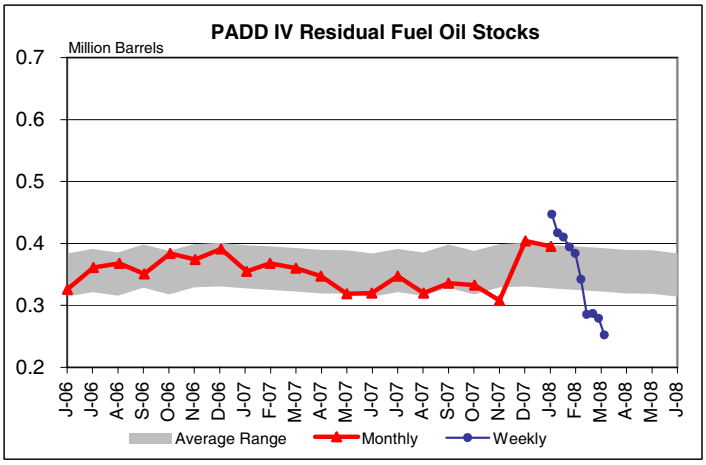
Figure 6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by PAD District, June 2006 to Present











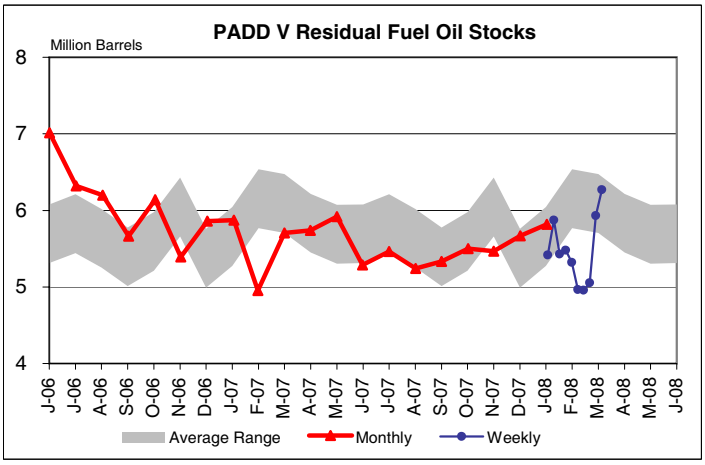


Table 7. Stocks of Propane/Propylene by PAD Districts I, II, and III, and (IV & V), January 2007 to Present
(Million Barrels)

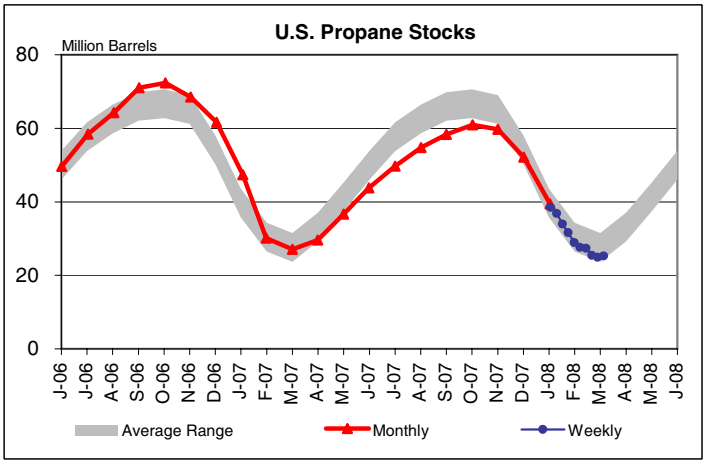
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007												
Total U.S.	47.4	30.1	27.0	29.6	36.6	43.8	49.7	54.8	58.3	61.0	59.7	52.1
East Coast (PADD I)	5.5	2.0	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.9	4.5	5.1	5.0	4.6
New England (PADD IA)	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	2.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.6	2.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.2	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0
Midwest (PADD II)	17.0	10.0	8.6	10.0	13.5	16.6	20.3	22.1	23.5	23.3	21.7	19.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	23.6	17.1	14.4	15.9	18.5	21.8	23.2	25.3	27.5	29.7	30.3	25.7
PADD's IV & V	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.4
Propylene (Total U.S. Nonfuel use)[1]	3.5	3.6	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.5	2.1
2008												
Total U.S.	39.4											
East Coast (PADD I)	3.8											
New England (PADD IA)	0.6											
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	1.7											
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	1.4											
Midwest (PADD II)	13.4											
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	20.8											
PADD's IV & V	1.5											
Propylene (Total U.S. Nonfuel use)[1]	2.8											

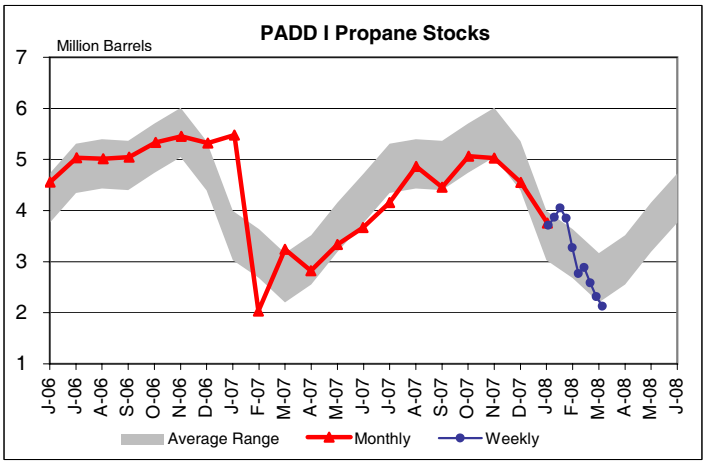
2008	**1/18**	**1/25**	**2/1**	**2/8**	**2/15**	**2/22**	**2/29**	**3/7**	**3/14**	**3/21**	**3/28**	**4/4**
Total U.S.	45.4	42.4	38.5	36.8	34.0	31.6	28.9	27.6	27.3	25.4	24.9	25.3
East Coast (PADD I)	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.1
New England (PADD IA)	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2
Midwest (PADD II)	16.9	15.2	13.5	11.9	10.7	9.7	8.6	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	22.5	21.2	19.9	19.6	18.2	17.1	16.1	15.9	15.6	14.0	13.6	13.8
PADD's IV & V	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7
Propylene (Total U.S. Nonfuel use)[1]	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0

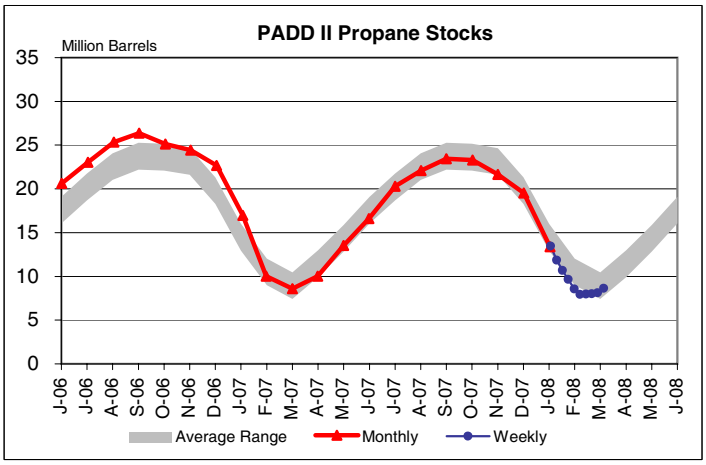
[1] Nonfuel use propylene data collected from bulk terminal facilities only.

Source: See page 33.

Figure 7. Stocks of Propane by PAD Districts I, II, and III, June 2006 to Present







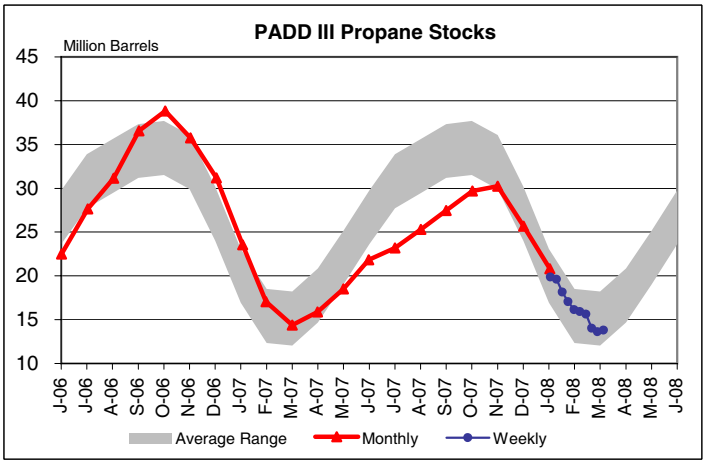


Figure 8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, July 2006 to Present

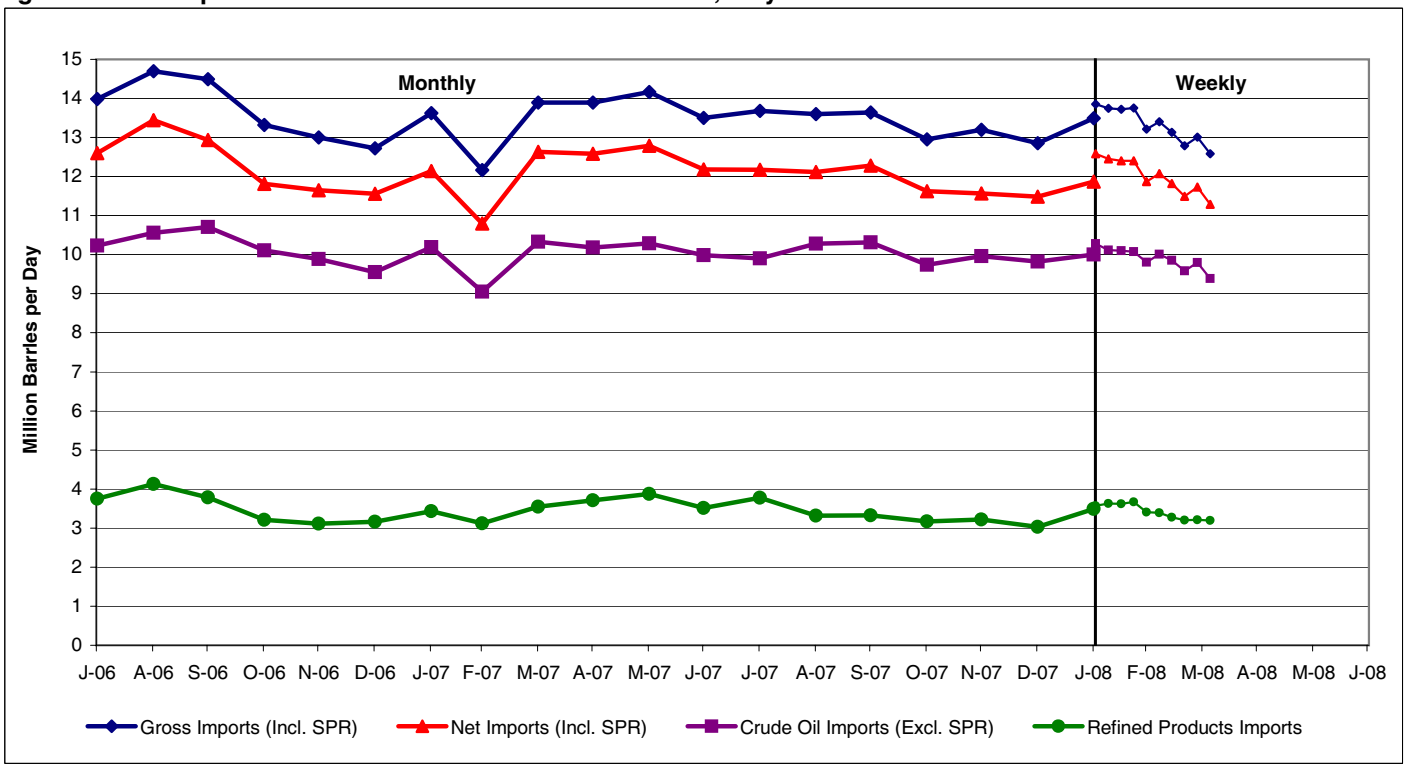


Table 8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 2007 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	10,192	9,049	10,331	10,181	10,292	9,983	9,902	10,284	10,315	9,742	9,959	9,823
SPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Products	3,431	3,119	3,546	3,715	3,872	3,518	3,775	3,315	3,324	3,174	3,217	3,032
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	13,623	12,168	13,894	13,896	14,164	13,501	13,677	13,599	13,639	12,950	13,195	12,855
Total Exports[1]	1,478	1,373	1,260	1,313	1,380	1,320	1,504	1,480	1,357	1,322	1,626	1,371
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	12,145	10,795	12,634	12,583	12,784	12,180	12,173	12,119	12,282	11,628	11,569	11,484
2008												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	10,000											
SPR	0											
Refined Products	3,492											
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	13,493											
Total Exports[1]	1,623											
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	11,869											

Average for Four-Week Period Ending:

2008	**1/18**	**1/25**	**2/1**	**2/8**	**2/15**	**2/22**	**2/29**	**3/7**	**3/14**	**3/21**	**3/28**	**4/4**
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	10,090	10,102	10,279	10,116	10,102	10,078	9,809	10,011	9,853	9,588	9,799	9,390
SPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Products	3,284	3,295	3,574	3,628	3,621	3,673	3,405	3,393	3,279	3,202	3,214	3,194
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	13,374	13,396	13,853	13,743	13,723	13,751	13,213	13,404	13,132	12,790	13,013	12,584
Total Exports[1]	1,245	1,241	1,267	1,294	1,320	1,347	1,344	1,329	1,313	1,298	1,282	1,299
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	12,130	12,155	12,586	12,450	12,403	12,404	11,869	12,076	11,819	11,492	11,731	11,286

[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, July 2006 to Present

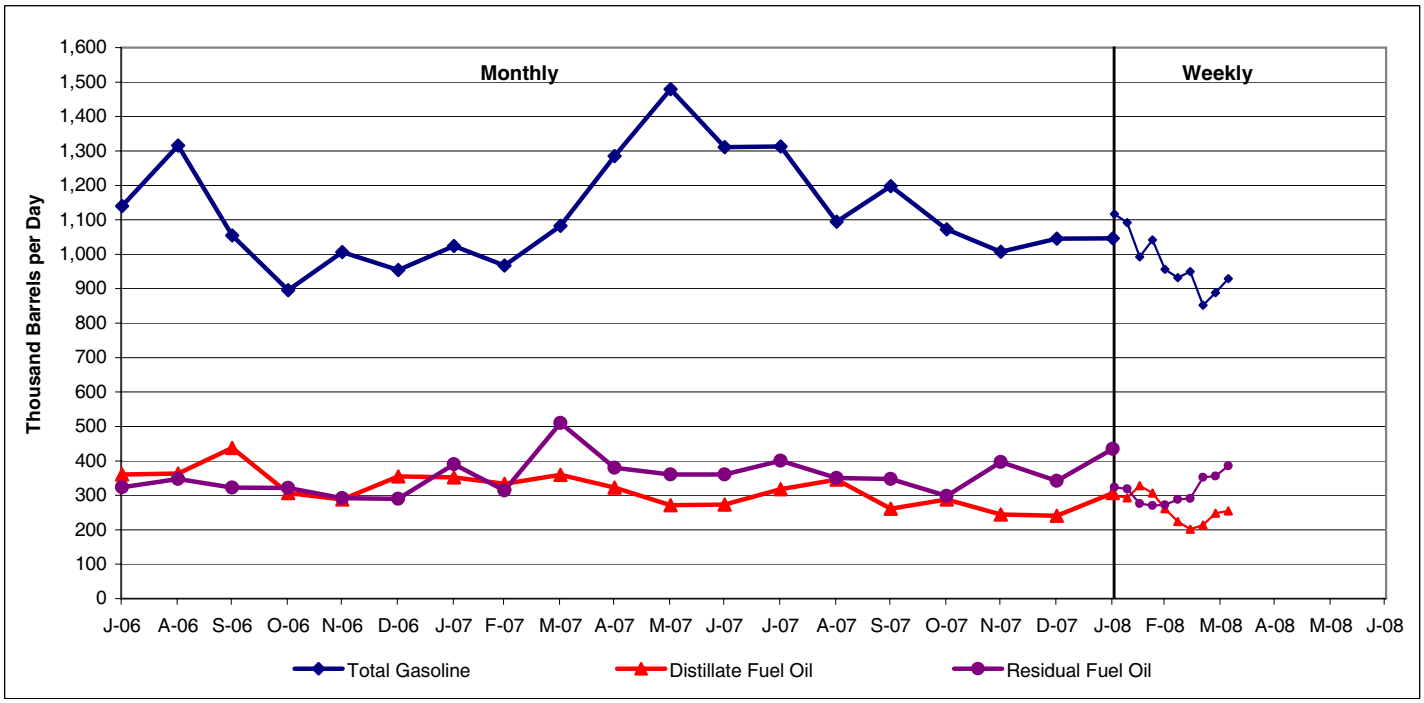


Table 9. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, January 2007 to Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007												
Total Motor Gasoline	1,024	967	1,083	1,285	1,479	1,311	1,313	1,095	1,197	1,072	1,008	1,045
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conventional	356	372	361	498	580	430	434	395	472	319	302	351
Blending Components	668	595	722	787	899	881	879	700	726	753	705	694
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	175	227	249	316	227	215	263	226	202	184	180	136
Distillate Fuel Oil	352	334	360	322	272	273	318	346	261	288	245	241
15 ppm sulfur and Under	167	169	214	211	188	163	193	203	143	143	143	111
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	12	25	4	27	8	13	4	18	14	25	3	12
> 500 ppm to 2000 ppm sulfur	129	90	104	73	55	62	78	91	72	99	74	103
> 2000 ppm sulfur	44	50	37	11	21	36	43	34	32	22	25	15
Residual Fuel Oil	391	314	510	380	360	360	400	351	347	299	397	342
Propane/Propylene	240	181	174	126	149	154	132	168	225	197	227	188
Other Petroleum Products[1]	1,249	1,096	1,171	1,285	1,386	1,205	1,349	1,129	1,091	1,134	1,161	1,080
2008												
Total Motor Gasoline	1,046											
Reformulated	0											
Conventional	412											
Blending Components	634											
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	159											
Distillate Fuel Oil	307											
15 ppm sulfur and Under	140											
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	23											
> 500 ppm to 2000 ppm sulfur	120											
> 2000 ppm sulfur	24											
Residual Fuel Oil	435											
Propane/Propylene	253											
Other Petroleum Products[1]	1,293											
Average for Four-Week Period Ending: **2008**	**1/18**	**1/25**	**2/1**	**2/8**	**2/15**	**2/22**	**2/29**	**3/7**	**3/14**	**3/21**	**3/28**	**4/4**
Total Motor Gasoline	1,084	1,086	1,117	1,092	992	1,042	956	932	950	852	888	929
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conventional	451	456	456	444	452	459	418	413	386	346	350	364
Blending Components	634	630	660	648	540	583	538	518	565	506	539	565
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	111	122	133	151	155	142	112	137	194	171	177	163
Distillate Fuel Oil	252	240	300	293	328	307	261	224	202	214	248	255
15 ppm sulfur and Under	128	123	148	158	149	146	122	94	106	103	114	134
> 15 ppm sulfur to 500 ppm	1	0	0	0	22	22	22	36	21	27	27	14
> 500 ppm to 2000 ppm sulfur	112	105	141	125	145	127	104	82	53	62	86	87
> 2000 ppm sulfur	12	12	12	11	12	12	13	13	22	22	21	20
Residual Fuel Oil	358	345	323	319	276	270	272	288	291	352	356	386
Propane/Propylene	206	207	246	233	217	232	193	200	221	190	200	201
Other Petroleum Products[1]	1,274	1,295	1,456	1,539	1,653	1,681	1,612	1,614	1,422	1,423	1,346	1,260

[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, July 2006 to Present

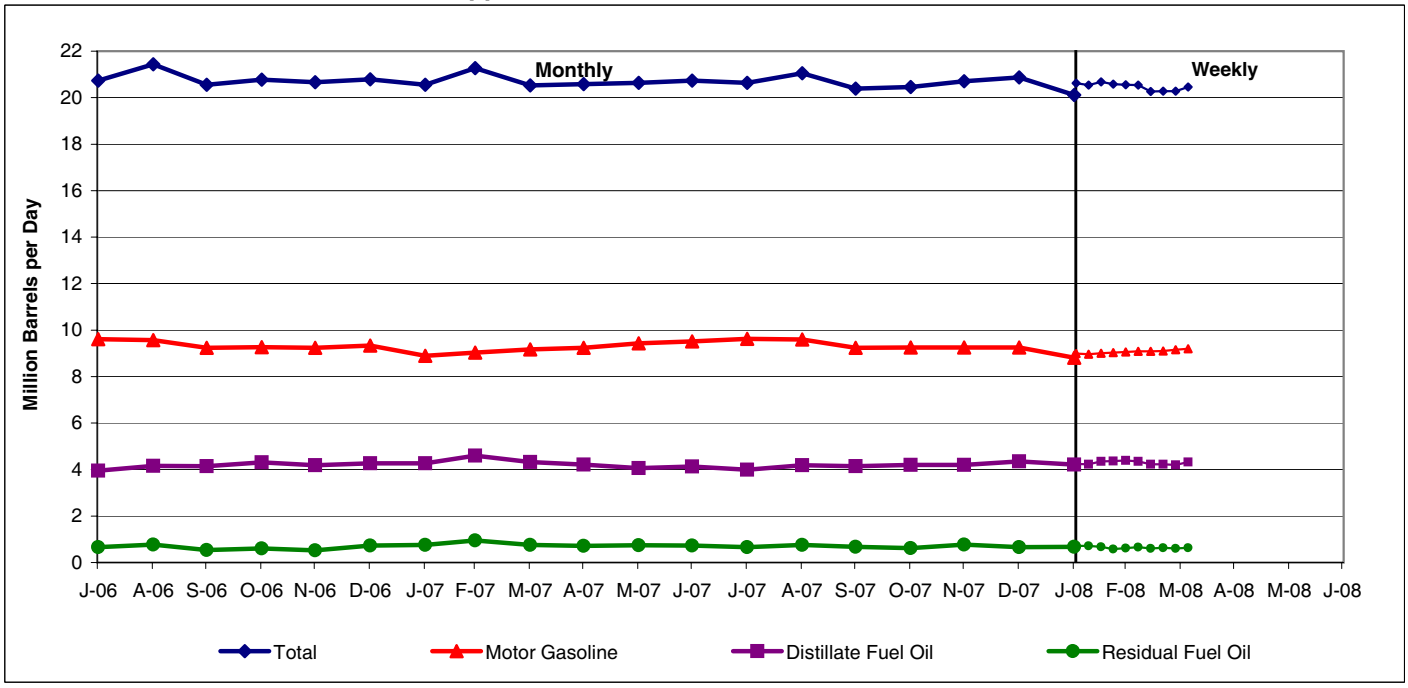


Table 10. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 2007 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007												
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,891	9,025	9,169	9,232	9,429	9,510	9,622	9,592	9,244	9,250	9,249	9,249
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,616	1,636	1,553	1,651	1,614	1,659	1,668	1,704	1,531	1,638	1,600	1,603
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,267	4,601	4,328	4,212	4,060	4,130	3,988	4,188	4,150	4,195	4,200	4,354
Residual Fuel Oil	753	944	762	717	750	733	656	763	675	625	767	662
Propane/Propylene	1,676	1,774	1,290	1,076	979	958	969	1,018	1,156	1,148	1,264	1,501
Other Oils	3,356	3,292	3,426	3,692	3,799	3,746	3,738	3,785	3,629	3,599	3,628	3,500
Total	20,559	21,271	20,529	20,579	20,631	20,737	20,641	21,051	20,385	20,455	20,708	20,869
2008												
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,814											
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,546											
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,209											
Residual Fuel Oil	672											
Propane/Propylene	1,620											
Other Oils	3,253											
Total	20,114											
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
2008	**1/18**	**1/25**	**2/1**	**2/8**	**2/15**	**2/22**	**2/29**	**3/7**	**3/14**	**3/21**	**3/28**	**4/4**
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,168	9,081	8,984	8,960	9,000	9,027	9,065	9,093	9,080	9,097	9,162	9,201
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,557	1,540	1,547	1,538	1,570	1,571	1,560	1,612	1,595	1,603	1,613	1,558
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,282	4,248	4,235	4,230	4,349	4,360	4,398	4,354	4,233	4,228	4,205	4,317
Residual Fuel Oil	820	839	721	720	673	581	615	655	612	639	612	633
Propane/Propylene	1,692	1,719	1,748	1,694	1,658	1,638	1,569	1,581	1,506	1,450	1,372	1,294
Other Oils	3,446	3,397	3,389	3,395	3,427	3,404	3,347	3,251	3,234	3,263	3,319	3,454
Total	20,964	20,823	20,623	20,536	20,676	20,582	20,555	20,546	20,259	20,278	20,283	20,455

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)

	03/14/08	03/21/08	03/28/08	04/04/08
Crude Oil Production				
Domestic Production	5,100	5,103	5,087	5,097
Inputs and Utilization				
Crude Oil Inputs	14,427	14,135	14,207	14,349
East Coast (PADD I)	1,372	1,397	1,270	1,184
Midwest (PADD II)	2,709	2,789	2,940	2,957
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	7,207	6,945	6,825	7,035
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	521	539	523	554
West Coast (PADD V)	2,618	2,465	2,649	2,619
Gross Inputs	14,619	14,326	14,361	14,603
East Coast (PADD I)	1,373	1,399	1,248	1,155
Midwest (PADD II)	2,732	2,808	2,956	2,977
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	7,287	7,002	6,894	7,201
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	524	542	525	559
West Coast (PADD V)	2,703	2,575	2,738	2,711
Blending Components	781	790	928	666
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	17,436	17,436	17,436	17,588
Percent Utilization	83.8	82.2	82.4	83.0
Production by Product				
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,678	8,539	8,608	8,896
East Coast (PADD I)	1,625	1,621	1,651	1,688
Midwest (PADD II)	2,284	2,165	2,266	2,246
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,038	2,906	2,879	3,203
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	276	292	281	267
West Coast (PADD V)	1,455	1,555	1,531	1,492
Reformulated	3,210	3,178	3,140	2,918
East Coast (PADD I)	1,340	1,324	1,289	1,211
Midwest (PADD II)	418	404	410	388
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	350	339	341	257
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	1,102	1,111	1,100	1,062

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)

	03/14/08	03/21/08	03/28/08	04/04/08
Production by Product				
Reformulated with Ether	0	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reformulated with Alcohol	3,120	3,094	3,062	2,894
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	90	84	78	24
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Conventional	5,468	5,361	5,468	5,978
East Coast (PADD I)	285	297	362	477
Midwest (PADD II)	1,866	1,761	1,856	1,858
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	2,688	2,567	2,538	2,946
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	276	292	281	267
West Coast (PADD V)	353	444	431	430
Conventional with Alcohol	2,486	2,467	2,543	2,578
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	2,982	2,894	2,925	3,400
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	1,383	1,362	1,505	1,441
East Coast (PADD I)	89	79	107	100
Midwest (PADD II)	172	183	181	201
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	641	643	685	692
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	14	17	23	27
West Coast (PADD V)	467	440	509	421
Commercial	1,241	1,207	1,347	1,236
East Coast (PADD I)	89	79	107	100
Midwest (PADD II)	161	172	165	185
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	551	549	582	548
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	13	16	20	24
West Coast (PADD V)	427	391	473	379
Military	142	155	158	205
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	11	11	16	16
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	90	94	103	144
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	1	1	3	3
West Coast (PADD V)	40	49	36	42
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,811	3,858	3,856	3,990
East Coast (PADD I)	498	477	428	398
Midwest (PADD II)	754	804	834	879
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,912	1,887	1,830	1,976
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	149	164	180	182
West Coast (PADD V)	498	526	584	555
15 ppm sulfur and Under	2,923	2,822	2,988	3,132
East Coast (PADD I)	271	229	217	230
Midwest (PADD II)	696	692	768	800
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,386	1,317	1,349	1,465
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	134	135	158	153
West Coast (PADD V)	436	449	496	484
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	470	568	441	504
East Coast (PADD I)	31	39	25	30
Midwest (PADD II)	32	74	51	67
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	367	394	326	356
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	14	28	21	27
West Coast (PADD V)	26	33	18	24

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)

	03/14/08	03/21/08	03/28/08	04/04/08
Production by Product				
> 500 ppm sulfur	418	468	427	354
East Coast (PADD I)	196	209	186	138
Midwest (PADD II)	26	38	15	12
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	159	176	155	155
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	1	1	1	2
West Coast (PADD V)	36	44	70	47
Residual Fuel Oil	631	643	705	610
East Coast (PADD I)	108	130	103	112
Midwest (PADD II)	47	32	49	48
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	305	318	352	241
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	9	13	13	14
West Coast (PADD V)	162	150	188	195
Propane/Propylene	1,035	1,011	1,070	1,089
East Coast (PADD I)	59	58	53	55
Midwest (PADD II)	201	180	189	196
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	649	661	701	713
Stocks (Million Barrels)				
Crude Oil	311.8	311.8	319.2	316.0
East Coast (PADD I)	12.5	14.2	15.5	14.8
Midwest (PADD II)	64.1	65.5	65.4	65.1
Cushing, Oklahoma	17.5	17.2	17.5	17.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	167.3	165.0	169.5	167.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	13.2	13.1	13.9	14.2
West Coast (PADD V)	54.7	54.1	54.9	54.8
SPR[1]	699.5	699.5	699.8	700.4
Total Motor Gasoline	232.5	229.2	224.7	221.3
East Coast (PADD I)	65.0	62.6	61.5	60.1
New England (PADD IA)	4.5	5.1	4.3	3.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	37.5	35.5	35.8	36.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	23.0	22.0	21.4	20.0
Midwest (PADD II)	59.0	56.4	54.8	51.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	69.8	70.7	70.4	72.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.2
West Coast (PADD V)	32.0	33.1	31.8	30.8
Finished Motor Gasoline	117.2	114.7	111.1	110.5
Reformulated	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.2
East Coast (PADD I)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Midwest (PADD II)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.6
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	116.0	113.3	109.7	108.2
East Coast (PADD I)	30.7	28.7	27.5	26.9
Midwest (PADD II)	39.2	37.0	35.7	34.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	35.9	36.9	35.5	36.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.3
West Coast (PADD V)	5.5	6.3	6.7	6.3
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)

	03/14/08	03/21/08	03/28/08	04/04/08
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	115.3	114.6	113.6	110.8
East Coast (PADD I)	34.1	33.7	33.7	33.1
Midwest (PADD II)	19.8	19.4	19.0	17.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	33.5	33.4	34.5	35.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
West Coast (PADD V)	25.9	26.0	24.4	23.0
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	50.6	50.5	47.8	44.3
East Coast (PADD I)	20.2	19.5	18.6	17.0
Midwest (PADD II)	7.4	7.5	6.5	5.9
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	9.4	9.3	10.1	10.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Coast (PADD V)	13.7	14.1	12.7	11.4
CBOB	7.9	7.3	7.9	6.6
East Coast (PADD I)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Midwest (PADD II)	4.8	4.5	4.5	3.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
West Coast (PADD V)	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.0
GTAB Reformulated	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
GTAB Conventional	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.7
East Coast (PADD I)	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6
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	0.3	0.3	0.1
All Other Blending Components	55.8	55.6	56.8	59.2
East Coast (PADD I)	13.2	13.2	14.2	15.4
Midwest (PADD II)	7.6	7.3	8.1	8.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	23.3	23.4	23.2	24.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7
West Coast (PADD V)	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.5
Kerosene - Type Jet Fuel	39.4	38.0	38.1	38.5
East Coast (PADD I)	8.7	8.0	8.7	8.4
Midwest (PADD II)	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	13.5	12.5	12.5	12.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
West Coast (PADD V)	8.9	9.1	8.7	9.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	113.5	111.3	109.7	106.0
East Coast (PADD I)	37.3	35.1	33.5	31.8
New England (PADD IA)	5.6	5.0	4.7	4.3
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	20.4	19.8	18.1	16.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	11.3	10.3	10.8	10.9
Midwest (PADD II)	30.9	30.4	30.7	29.1
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	29.1	29.4	28.9	30.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.6	2.7	3.3	2.9
West Coast (PADD V)	13.5	13.8	13.4	12.1
15 ppm sulfur and Under	67.2	66.1	66.6	67.0
East Coast (PADD I)	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.8
New England (PADD IA)	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	5.8	6.3	6.0	6.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	6.0	5.5	5.8	6.3
Midwest (PADD II)	22.6	22.4	22.9	22.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	18.9	18.2	17.9	19.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.3
West Coast (PADD V)	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.4

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)

	03/14/08	03/21/08	03/28/08	04/04/08
Stocks (Million Barrels)				
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	19.4	19.6	18.8	17.4
East Coast (PADD I)	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.8
New England (PADD IA)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.2
Midwest (PADD II)	6.0	5.6	5.6	4.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	6.5	6.6	6.2	6.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
West Coast (PADD V)	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.3
> 500 ppm sulfur	26.9	25.6	24.3	21.6
East Coast (PADD I)	18.9	16.6	15.2	13.2
New England (PADD IA)	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.7
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	12.6	11.4	10.3	9.1
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	2.7	2.0	1.9	1.4
Midwest (PADD II)	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3.7	4.6	4.8	4.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
West Coast (PADD V)	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.3
Residual Fuel Oil	37.9	38.6	39.7	39.3
East Coast (PADD I)	15.1	14.8	14.5	13.8
New England (PADD IA)	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	12.3	11.6	11.2	10.5
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2
Midwest (PADD II)	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	16.3	17.2	17.9	17.7
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	5.0	5.1	5.9	6.3
Propane/Propylene	27.3	25.4	24.9	25.3
East Coast (PADD I)	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.1
New England (PADD IA)	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2
Midwest (PADD II)	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	15.6	14.0	13.6	13.8
PADD's IV & V	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7
Propylene (Total U.S. Nonfuel use)	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0
Unfinished Oils	90.7	91.0	90.0	89.6
Other Oils	126.7	127.8	128.4	130.2
Total Stocks Excl SPR[2]	979.8	973.3	974.8	966.2
Total Stocks Incl SPR[2]	1679.3	1672.8	1674.5	1666.5
Imports				
Total Crude Oil Incl SPR	9,468	8,898	10,283	8,912
Crude Oil Excl SPR	9,468	8,898	10,283	8,912
East Coast (PADD I)	895	1,123	1,954	1,555
Midwest (PADD II)	1,019	1,052	1,102	1,219
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	6,225	5,502	5,609	4,665
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	329	299	344	311
West Coast (PADD V)	1,000	922	1,274	1,162
SPR	0	0	0	0
Total Motor Gasoline	901	963	944	907
East Coast (PADD I)	836	779	844	760
Midwest (PADD II)	1	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	64	152	60	40
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	32	40	107
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)

	03/14/08	03/21/08	03/28/08	04/04/08
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	322	353	354	428
East Coast (PADD I)	321	329	314	393
Midwest (PADD II)	1	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	24	0	14
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	40	21
Conventional with Alcohol	1	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD II)	1	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 Other	321	353	354	428
East Coast (PADD I)	321	329	314	393
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	24	0	14
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	40	21
Blending Components	579	610	590	479
East Coast (PADD I)	515	450	530	367
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	64	128	60	26
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	32	0	86
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	199	131	181	95
East Coast (PADD I)	199	131	181	95
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	0	0
CBOB	0	0	19	0
East Coast (PADD I)	0	0	19	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	272	356	288	379
East Coast (PADD I)	208	241	228	267
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	64	83	60	26
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	32	0	86
Kerosene - Type Jet Fuel	298	41	111	203
East Coast (PADD I)	231	40	100	136
Midwest (PADD II)	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1	1	1	1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	66	0	10	66

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)

	03/14/08	03/21/08	03/28/08	04/04/08
Imports				
Distillate Fuel Oil	294	242	322	161
East Coast (PADD I)	285	127	213	155
Midwest (PADD II)	2	2	1	3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	107	107	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2	1	0	3
West Coast (PADD V)	5	5	1	0
15 ppm sulfur and Under	183	92	122	139
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	28	26	0	0
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA
> 500 ppm to 2000 ppm sulfur	30	114	192	12
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	53	10	8	10
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	418	425	316	386
East Coast (PADD I)	365	379	174	198
Midwest (PADD II)	0	3	2	67
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	53	43	0	103
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD V)	0	0	140	18
Propane/Propylene	285	157	169	192
East Coast (PADD I)	143	32	31	25
Midwest (PADD II)	116	103	114	104
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	0	0	0	51
Other	918	1,408	1,328	1,387
East Coast (PADD I)	301	331	297	269
Midwest (PADD II)	29	21	20	20
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	589	996	1,010	1,097
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	-2	0	0	1
West Coast (PADD V)	1	60	1	0
Total Product Imports	3,114	3,236	3,190	3,236
East Coast (PADD I)	2,161	1,688	1,659	1,543
Midwest (PADD II)	148	129	137	194
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	707	1,299	1,178	1,292
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	15	18	17	16
West Coast (PADD V)	83	102	199	191
Gross Imports (Incl SPR)	12,582	12,134	13,473	12,148
East Coast (PADD I)	3,056	2,811	3,613	3,098
Midwest (PADD II)	1,167	1,181	1,239	1,413
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	6,932	6,801	6,787	5,957
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	344	317	361	327
West Coast (PADD V)	1,083	1,024	1,473	1,353
Net Imports (Incl SPR)	11,300	10,852	12,191	10,799
Exports				
Total	1,282	1,282	1,282	1,349
Crude Oil	26	26	26	26
Products	1,256	1,256	1,256	1,323

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)

	03/14/08	03/21/08	03/28/08	04/04/08
Product Supplied				
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,071	9,116	9,330	9,286
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,575	1,556	1,565	1,534
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,342	4,227	4,232	4,465
Residual Fuel Oil	553	668	564	747
Propane/Propylene	1,322	1,400	1,273	1,181
Other Oils	3,301	3,518	3,438	3,557
Total Product Supplied	20,164	20,485	20,402	20,769
Ultra Low Sulfur Distillate				
< 15 ppm Distillate, Downgraded to 15 to 500 ppm	17	7	22	31

[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 04/04/2008

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Week Ending 04/04/08	Week Ending 03/28/08	Difference	Cumulative Daily Averages 94 Days 2008	Cumulative Daily Averages 94 Days 2007	Difference
Crude Oil Production						
(1) Domestic Production[1]	5,097	5,087	10	5,080	5,176	-96
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR)[2]	8,886	10,257	-1,371	9,781	9,871	-90
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	8,912	10,283	-1,371	9,802	9,894	-92
(4) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
(5) Exports	26	26	0	21	22	-1
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-89	-35	-54	-38	-1	-37
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	450	-1,045	1,495	-283	-217	-66
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil[3]	5	-56	61	40	-63	103
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	14,349	14,207	142	14,581	14,766	-185
Other Supply						
(11) Natural Gas Liquids Production[4]	2,423	2,471	-48	2,408	2,306	102
(12) Other Liquids New Supply	352	15	337	103	-43	146
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0	0	0	0	0
(14) Processing Gain	953	943	10	991	987	4
(15) Net Product Imports[5]	1,913	1,934	-21	1,967	2,039	-72
(16) Gross Product Imports[5]	3,236	3,190	46	3,364	3,385	-21
(17) Product Exports[5]	1,323	1,256	67	1,397	1,346	51
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)[6,7]	779	831	-52	295	709	-414
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	20,769	20,402	367	20,344	20,764	-420
Products Supplied						
(20) Finished Motor Gasoline[4]	9,286	9,330	-44	9,028	9,035	-7
(21) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,534	1,565	-31	1,569	1,602	-33
(22) Distillate Fuel Oil	4,465	4,232	233	4,283	4,386	-103
(23) Residual Fuel Oil	747	564	183	643	812	-169
(24) Propane/Propylene	1,181	1,273	-92	1,498	1,557	-59
(25) Other Oils[8]	3,557	3,438	119	3,323	3,371	-48
(26) Total Products Supplied	20,769	20,402	367	20,344	20,764	-420
Total Net Imports	10,799	12,191	-1,392	11,748	11,910	-162

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	04/04/08	03/28/08	04/04/07	Difference From Previous Week	Difference From Year Ago
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)[9]	316.0	319.2	332.4	-3.2	-16.4
Total Motor Gasoline	221.3	224.7	200.8	-3.4	20.5
Reformulated	2.2	1.4	2.0	0.8	0.2
Conventional	108.2	109.7	106.8	-1.5	1.4
Blending Components	110.8	113.6	92.0	-2.8	18.8
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	38.5	38.1	40.1	0.4	-1.6
Distillate Fuel Oil[7]	106.0	109.7	119.8	-3.7	-13.8
15 ppm sulfur and Under	67.0	66.6	57.7	0.4	9.3
> 15 ppm sulfur to 500 ppm	17.4	18.8	22.3	-1.4	-4.9
> 500 ppm sulfur	21.6	24.3	39.8	-2.7	-18.2
Residual Fuel Oil	39.3	39.7	39.0	-0.4	0.3
Propane/Propylene	25.3	24.9	27.3	0.4	-2.0
Unfinished Oils	89.6	90.0	95.3	-0.4	-5.7
Other Oils[10]	130.2	128.4	134.5	1.8	-4.3
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)[7]	966.2	974.8	989.2	-8.6	-23.0
Crude Oil in SPR[11]	700.4	699.8	688.7	0.6	11.7
Total Stocks (Including SPR)[7]	1,666.5	1,674.5	1,677.9	-8.0	-11.4

[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. Differences are calculated using rounded numbers.

Sources: See page 33.

Table 13. World Crude Oil Prices[1] 04/04/2008

(Dollars per Barrel)

Country	Type of Crude/API Gravity[2]	In Effect							
		4/4/2008	3/28/2008	1/4/2008	1/5/2007	1/6/2006	1/7/2005	1/2/2004	1/6/1978
OPEC									
Abu Dhabi	Murban 39°	102.31	101.21	94.85	61.39	59.74	38.74	29.87	13.26
Algeria	Saharan Blend 44°	104.24	104.67	98.28	59.77	60.96	40.89	29.92	14.10
Angola [6]	Cabinda 32°	98.78	99.32	92.29	54.93	56.51	35.32	29.31	NA
Dubai	Fateh 32°	96.44	95.74	90.19	56.43	55.53	34.44	27.93	12.64
Ecuador [6]	Oriente 30°	89.13	89.48	85.46	47.92	46.37	26.59	26.49	12.35
Indonesia	Minas 34°	102.47	102.37	98.34	62.31	58.63	38.25	32.10	13.55
Iran	Iranian Heavy 30°	96.22	96.25	92.76	51.92	54.07	32.98	27.52	12.49
Iran	Iranian Light 34°	98.37	98.40	94.96	53.77	56.07	35.73	28.67	13.45
Iraq[3]	Kirkuk 36°	95.90	95.64	92.23	52.51	54.91	34.62	26.67	13.17
Kuwait	Kuwait 31°	93.65	94.44	88.20	53.35	53.61	31.86	27.89	12.22
Libya	Es Sider 37°	99.69	100.43	96.79	56.83	58.94	39.21	29.47	13.68
Neutral Zone	Khafji 28°	98.81	100.20	93.02	53.48	55.01	34.05	27.08	12.03
Nigeria	Bonny Light 37°	104.73	105.23	98.52	60.64	60.76	40.22	29.97	15.12
Nigeria	Forcados 31°	104.76	105.23	98.47	60.64	60.91	40.12	29.70	13.70
Qatar	Dukhan 40°	100.99	100.51	94.20	59.90	59.49	38.14	28.59	13.19
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Heavy 27°	93.61	95.60	88.07	49.83	50.41	27.95	25.38	12.02
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Light 34°	98.81	100.20	93.02	53.48	55.01	34.05	27.08	12.70
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Medium 31°	95.86	97.75	90.27	51.53	52.86	30.60	26.13	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°	98.30	98.36	93.85	52.60	56.45	36.49	30.10	13.54
Total OPEC[4]	NA	98.88	99.45	93.56	55.06	56.18	35.21	28.22	13.03
Non-OPEC									
Australia	Gippsland 42°	108.11	106.13	98.72	62.28	62.75	40.92	31.64	NA
Brunei[7]	Seria Light 37°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.15
Cameroon	Kole 34°	97.81	98.91	93.90	54.41	57.50	34.72	29.12	NA
Canada	Canadian Par 40°	101.02	102.06	94.72	57.12	58.94	41.32	30.49	NA
Canada	Heavy Hardisty 22°	86.49	90.98	65.38	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
China	Daqing 33°	100.49	100.13	95.08	59.33	57.67	37.69	31.85	13.73
Colombia	Cano Limon 30°	101.94	102.66	92.97	54.61	57.55	37.39	29.49	NA
Egypt[5]	Suez Blend 33°	95.14	94.33	91.53	50.91	53.72	33.94	25.67	12.81
Gabon[6]	Mandji 30°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.59
Malaysia	Tapis Blend 44°	109.78	107.88	100.53	63.47	65.56	41.53	31.90	14.30
Mexico	Isthmus 33°	98.19	98.25	93.74	52.49	56.34	36.37	29.99	13.10
Mexico	Maya 22°	84.84	85.15	82.78	44.17	45.99	28.31	24.37	NA
Norway	Ekofisk Blend 42°	104.30	104.30	98.23	57.20	60.91	40.48	29.61	14.20
Oman	Oman Blend 34°	97.06	97.34	90.50	57.16	56.38	35.48	28.45	13.06
Russia[8]	Urals 32°	96.24	98.73	93.98	52.36	56.07	36.14	27.42	13.20
United Kingdom	Brent Blend 38°	101.35	103.99	98.42	56.66	60.93	41.39	29.73	NA
Total Non-OPEC[4]	NA	97.79	99.16	92.15	54.32	54.35	35.12	27.84	13.44
Total World[4]	NA	98.39	99.32	92.93	54.63	55.12	35.16	28.00	13.08
United States[9]	NA	95.56	96.65	88.41	51.57	53.28	33.79	27.63	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] Ecuador rejoined OPEC effective November 2007. 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.

Notes: The Canadian crude prices have been changed to U.S. dollars. Effective with the week ending July 6, 2007, Lloyd Blend crude stream data are no longer available; a similar crude stream Heavy Hardisty has replaced this category.

NA=Not Applicable.

R=Revised data.

Source: See page 33.

Table 14. Spot Prices of Crude Oil, Motor Gasoline, and Heating Oils, January 2007 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
2007												
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	54.51	59.28	60.44	63.98	63.45	67.49	74.12	72.36	79.91	85.80	94.77	91.69
Brent	53.68	57.56	62.05	67.49	67.21	71.05	76.93	70.76	77.17	82.34	92.41	90.93
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	143.17	164.03	193.76	210.53	224.53	218.64	213.68	200.37	210.17	216.87	242.42	232.96
U.S. Gulf Coast	141.03	161.16	185.03	216.24	230.51	215.48	212.78	196.56	211.05	212.11	235.86	227.48
Los Angeles	159.89	194.19	227.20	243.73	247.76	223.10	217.16	195.56	219.26	237.50	253.89	242.61
Rotterdam (ARA)	136.22	150.19	172.72	198.02	214.12	203.76	203.72	187.66	195.21	199.59	233.58	226.15
Singapore	147.21	160.73	182.83	198.90	211.28	201.78	203.01	183.79	196.79	211.24	238.57	235.44
RBOB Regular												
New York Harbor	142.79	163.40	194.31	217.00	237.90	226.62	222.15	202.71	207.74	213.83	241.25	233.03
U.S. Gulf Coast	140.77	161.76	189.51	224.06	235.36	225.13	226.49	205.36	211.12	211.41	237.91	227.06
Los Angeles	168.19	201.87	237.29	253.05	257.19	235.38	231.05	204.93	220.79	239.37	255.89	244.96
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	152.76	169.31	174.15	186.36	188.36	199.09	207.22	198.43	217.93	228.24	258.65	257.40
U.S. Gulf Coast	150.93	164.23	170.34	183.08	190.15	197.40	203.92	196.45	216.31	226.67	256.54	252.67
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	155.56	166.82	173.12	186.52	188.36	196.64	205.61	199.25	220.13	228.62	264.28	257.77
Singapore	157.59	168.15	174.92	190.32	194.34	194.80	204.43	197.75	216.66	226.50	254.19	252.32
2008												
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	92.97	95.39	105.45									
Brent	92.18	94.99	103.64									
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	233.40	238.10	250.38									
U.S. Gulf Coast	231.53	240.84	256.22									
Los Angeles	230.49	255.96	274.32									
Rotterdam (ARA)	223.49	230.76	237.05									
Singapore	239.19	250.17	261.35									
RBOB Regular												
New York Harbor	232.83	236.52	247.84									
U.S. Gulf Coast	231.92	241.03	267.74									
Los Angeles	232.29	260.86	278.30									
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	255.79	264.39	306.59									
U.S. Gulf Coast	250.26	261.14	296.87									
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	255.15	271.80	305.57									
Singapore	252.04	264.53	301.54									

	Average for Week Ending:		Daily:									
2008	**3/14**	**3/21**	Mon **3/24**	Tue **3/25**	Wed **3/26**	Thu **3/27**	Fri **3/28**	Mon **3/31**	Tue **4/1**	Wed **4/2**	Thu **4/3**	Fri **4/4**
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	109.35	105.28	101.70	101.78	105.83	107.56	105.59	101.54	100.92	104.83	103.92	106.09
Brent	107.69	103.05	100.93	99.91	102.83	103.89	102.68	102.33	98.69	98.85	102.31	102.21
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional Regular												
New York Harbor	256.13	239.22	246.95	251.89	259.33	255.26	270.40	240.00	245.47	258.89	255.50	257.67
U.S. Gulf Coast	260.26	249.35	255.33	258.79	263.80	262.78	261.31	254.47	255.97	269.64	266.25	268.92
Los Angeles	276.59	260.83	277.70	280.29	285.80	284.78	292.06	285.22	282.42	295.89	292.50	295.67
Rotterdam (ARA)	241.47	226.76	NA	234.84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Singapore	266.77	256.45	251.10	255.00	260.95	268.81	270.02	267.52	259.31	261.81	267.05	269.19
RBOB Regular												
New York Harbor	254.53	237.72	245.70	251.27	257.95	254.76	247.65	241.25	243.97	257.39	254.25	257.67
U.S. Gulf Coast	277.84	258.17	258.95	272.29	285.55	284.53	283.06	276.22	276.92	289.39	286.00	288.67
Los Angeles	280.59	264.83	281.20	284.29	289.80	288.78	296.06	289.22	285.92	299.89	296.50	299.67
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	310.07	309.97	305.80	303.09	316.03	323.63	317.50	307.75	289.93	304.03	300.98	305.28
U.S. Gulf Coast	303.81	303.19	288.45	284.70	295.75	303.78	299.67	292.11	288.18	295.03	293.48	298.78
Gasoil												
Rotterdam (ARA)	311.35	305.78	NA	292.50	304.10	310.66	307.86	309.46	296.02	302.02	302.82	307.62
Singapore	305.98	307.86	297.17	299.67	298.81	310.71	316.21	312.86	298.64	299.67	305.90	308.19

NA=Not Available.

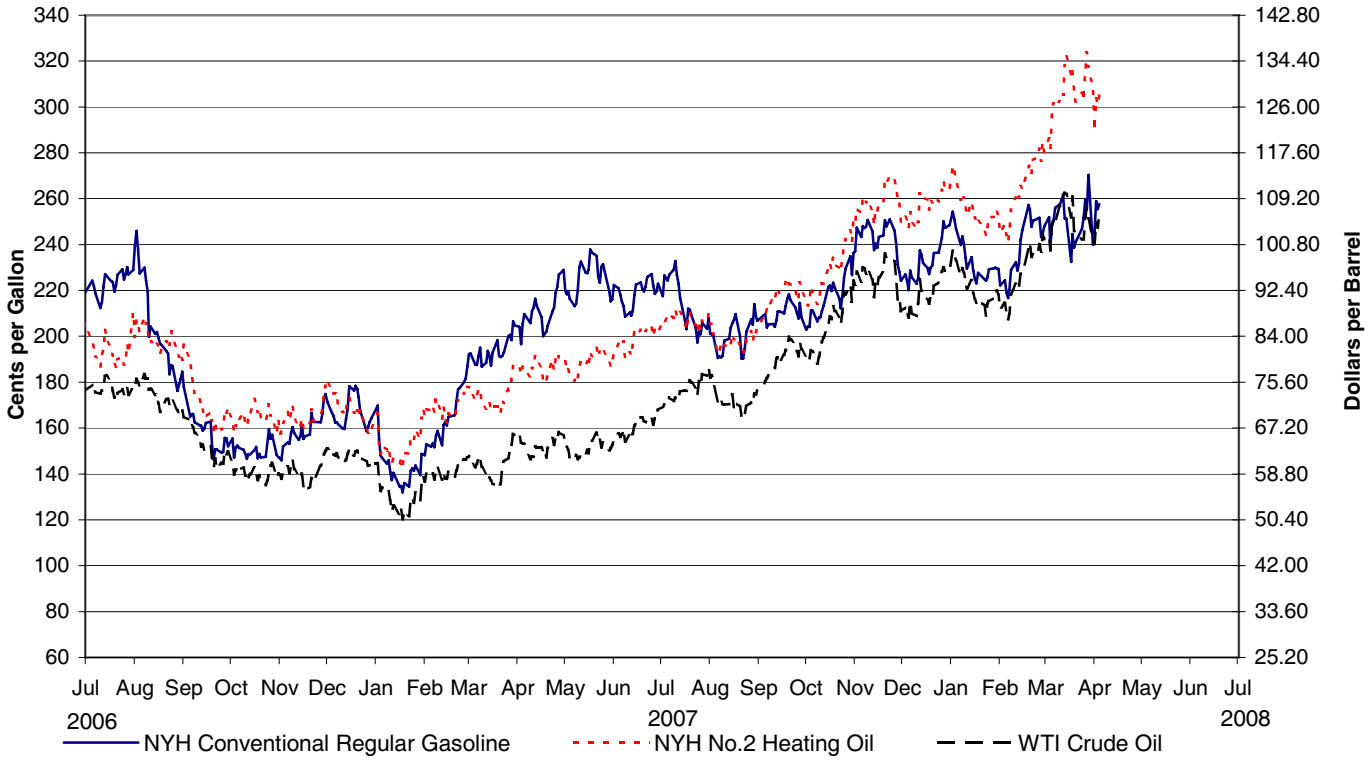
Notes: Monthly and weekly prices are calculated by EIA from daily data. See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.

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.

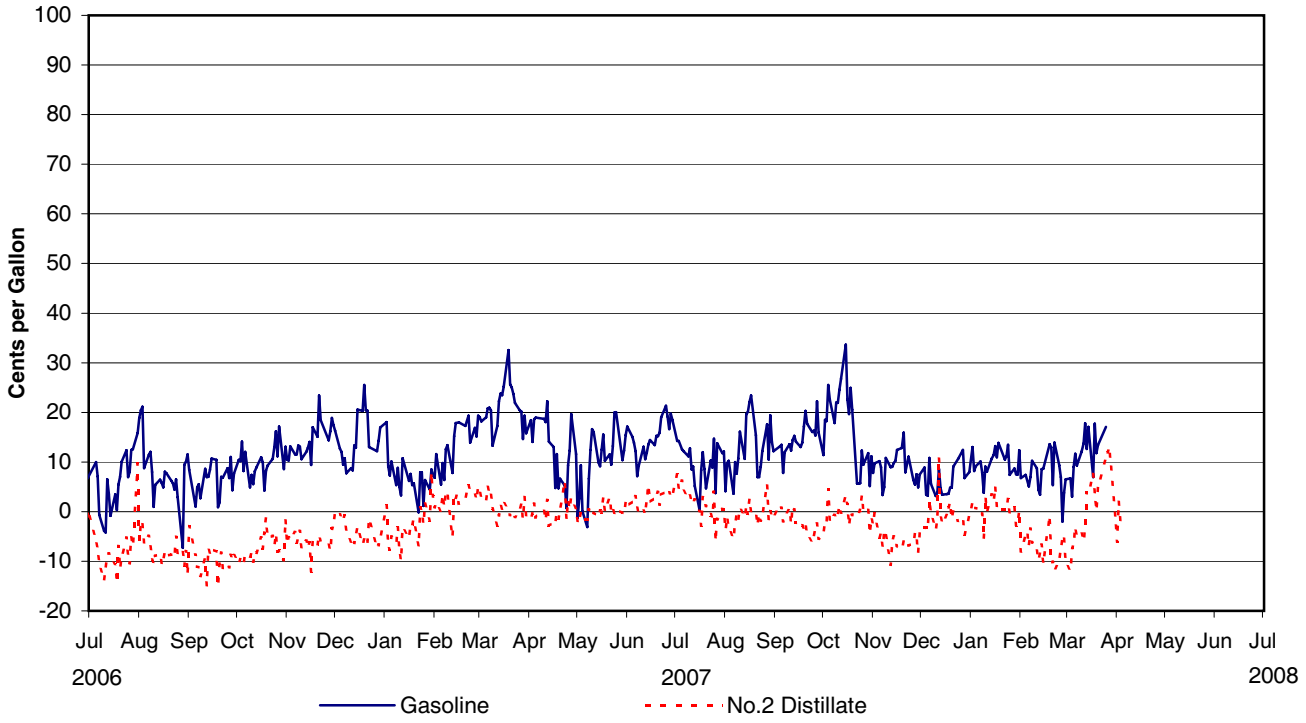
Source: See page 33.

Figure 11. Daily Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Spot Prices, July 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), July 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 2007 to Present

(Cents per Gallon)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
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	212.69	205.31	225.88	235.65	268.29	261.37
U.S. Gulf Coast	161.11	175.42	191.14	203.45	200.52	208.49	212.38	206.87	224.82	234.45	264.81	256.31
Los Angeles	180.36	198.57	202.79	217.60	211.44	224.53	231.27	215.89	226.14	248.59	270.90	257.04
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	169.16	177.26	188.39	204.28	208.43	211.89	217.31	211.77	232.22	239.63	271.17	266.14
U.S. Gulf Coast	165.42	174.03	184.63	203.62	204.43	209.92	213.69	209.16	226.52	237.24	267.33	260.10
Los Angeles	178.25	185.95	191.96	207.81	211.45	215.35	219.55	214.24	225.93	243.97	276.92	266.15
Rotterdam (ARA)	169.73	177.88	183.85	197.16	200.13	208.24	215.16	207.96	224.06	239.71	276.67	265.24
Singapore	165.99	170.85	178.79	192.51	195.35	199.13	207.90	200.62	216.00	230.25	268.12	258.07
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	88.20	95.54	101.49	112.24	124.33	128.56	136.15	129.33	137.24	148.07	170.74	172.96
U.S. Gulf Coast	89.95	102.35	101.18	113.94	127.86	132.30	138.48	137.14	145.78	155.78	177.11	168.80
Los Angeles	113.94	127.11	129.11	130.88	145.45	142.28	149.64	152.30	152.15	163.22	195.99	202.12
Rotterdam (ARA)	89.89	86.63	97.79	105.54	113.67	116.38	130.92	134.67	133.98	160.12	176.80	186.70
Singapore	100.30	109.21	114.03	127.59	127.81	132.70	142.71	139.32	146.09	164.06	185.71	176.31
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	89.35	97.55	103.71	110.83	114.91	113.90	119.00	118.61	129.50	143.15	155.64	152.95
Conway	86.96	96.77	100.47	107.93	112.52	113.34	118.18	118.64	128.76	140.36	151.67	151.69
Northwest Europe	92.58	100.83	100.54	103.47	105.29	112.44	117.28	119.28	124.72	143.66	168.75	175.08
2008												
No. 2 Distillate												
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	257.02	271.89	317.20									
U.S. Gulf Coast	254.46	271.71	312.94									
Los Angeles	253.52	271.72	312.80									
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	266.59	276.85	326.47									
U.S. Gulf Coast	260.47	272.82	312.45									
Los Angeles	260.35	276.70	318.00									
Rotterdam (ARA)	263.83	280.84	312.90									
Singapore	253.07	264.32	299.02									
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	177.56	168.03	172.94									
U.S. Gulf Coast	173.76	167.84	177.23									
Los Angeles	185.85	183.27	212.96									
Rotterdam (ARA)	188.00	183.14	190.95									
Singapore	175.58	174.83	185.35									
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	150.58	142.52	147.47									
Conway	146.37	148.92	146.63									
Northwest Europe	171.87	159.06	165.01									

	Average for Week Ending:		Daily:									
2008	**3/14**	**3/21**	Mon **3/24**	Tue **3/25**	Wed **3/26**	Thu **3/27**	Fri **3/28**	Mon **3/31**	Tue **4/1**	Wed **4/2**	Thu **4/3**	Fri **4/4**
Low-Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	323.23	322.46	312.30	308.84	321.28	329.50	323.50	317.00	299.18	306.03	310.98	316.28
U.S. Gulf Coast	326.38	314.96	299.43	293.70	305.25	313.28	311.67	304.11	307.18	314.03	312.48	317.78
Los Angeles	321.73	316.42	304.45	299.20	310.75	318.16	315.80	308.24	307.18	314.03	312.48	321.28
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
New York Harbor	331.63	331.65	320.80	316.84	335.28	345.50	345.50	340.50	328.18	341.53	339.48	341.28
U.S. Gulf Coast	321.73	322.21	295.20	297.45	309.00	317.03	313.67	306.11	306.18	308.66	307.11	312.41
Los Angeles	326.08	320.84	312.30	305.45	316.00	322.78	318.17	310.61	306.68	313.78	312.23	319.28
Rotterdam (ARA)	319.12	313.16	NA	300.64	310.99	317.79	315.14	317.56	304.87	310.54	310.99	315.82
Singapore	304.27	306.31	294.40	296.33	295.48	304.88	310.02	307.52	297.21	300.79	310.29	310.33
Residual Fuel												
New York Harbor	172.54	171.20	166.60	169.95	175.31	178.29	176.50	171.95	172.55	179.69	177.10	180.67
U.S. Gulf Coast	177.65	175.45	171.43	176.19	182.45	183.05	180.07	175.67	175.90	182.07	178.29	182.21
Los Angeles	216.35	214.37	211.07	209.19	209.19	209.19	209.19	204.47	205.42	201.65	190.34	192.23
Rotterdam (ARA)	190.96	191.32	NA	184.66	188.60	188.60	189.35	193.10	191.23	195.91	195.91	199.29
Singapore	185.00	185.75	179.79	182.24	183.97	189.99	190.59	190.35	186.23	187.65	189.42	191.02
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	147.93	146.80	145.63	146.75	151.19	150.94	148.57	147.00	144.75	148.75	148.88	150.25
Conway	148.79	144.22	142.13	143.25	147.19	149.38	146.75	145.25	144.07	146.38	147.13	149.38
Northwest Europe	165.97	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	165.97	NA	NA	NA	NA	163.09

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.

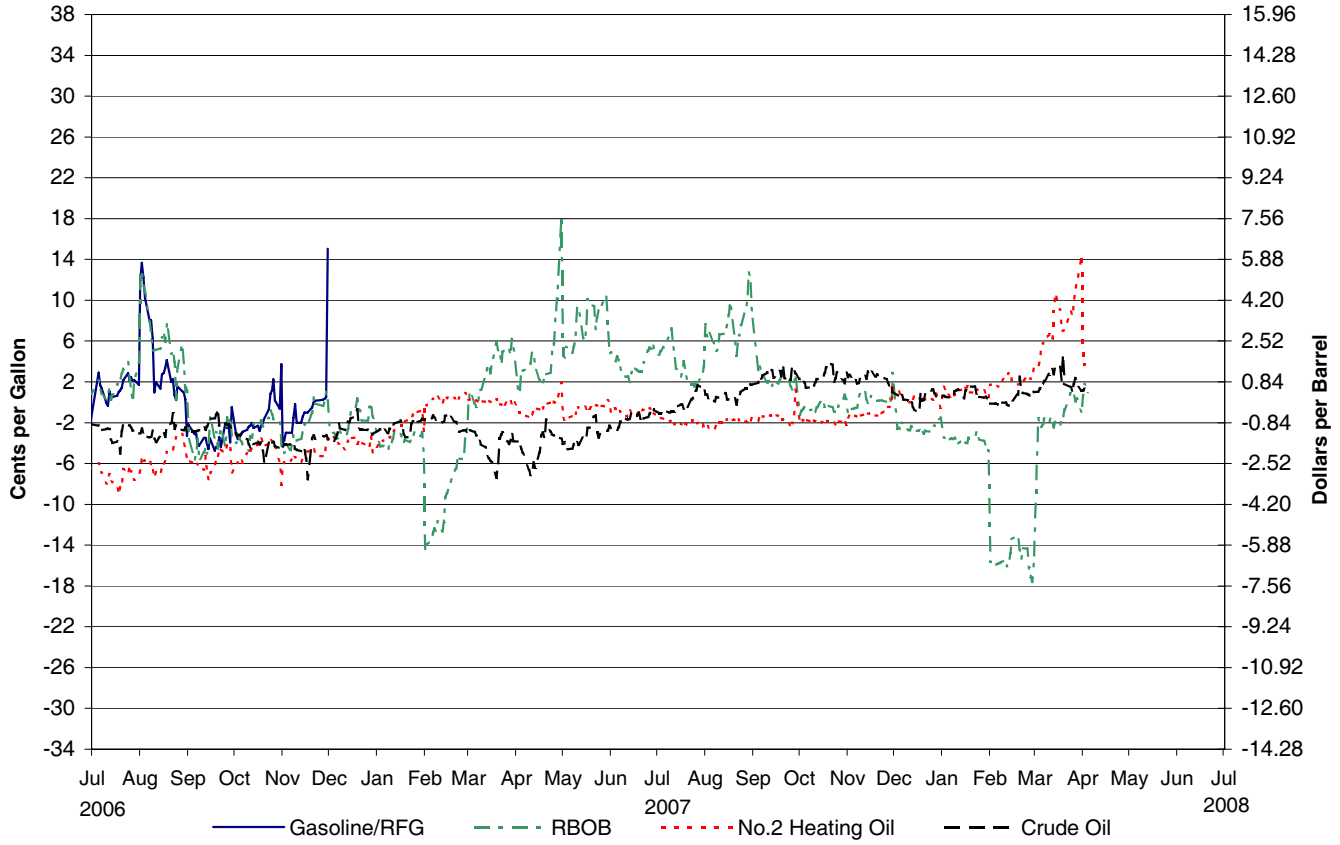
Source: See page 33.

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 3/24/2008	Tue 3/25/2008	Wed 3/26/2008	Thu 3/27/2008	Fri 3/28/2008	Mon 3/31/2008	Tue 4/1/2008	Wed 4/2/2008	Thu 4/3/2008	Fri 4/4/2008
Crude Oil (WTI, Cushing, Oklahoma)										
May-2008	100.86	101.22	105.90	107.58	105.62	101.58	100.98	104.83	103.83	106.23
June-2008	100.24	100.83	105.14	106.59	104.91	101.09	100.50	104.28	103.26	105.76
July-2008	99.65	100.45	104.37	105.63	104.19	100.56	100.00	103.72	102.63	105.19
August-2008	99.15	100.07	103.68	104.81	103.49	100.08	99.51	103.18	102.00	104.59
Regular Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB) (New York Harbor)										
April-2008	264.12	268.02	274.29	271.63	271.70	261.63	Expired			
May-2008	263.26	267.10	273.49	271.53	271.35	262.71	263.92	277.36	272.43	275.67
June-2008	262.51	266.25	272.84	271.43	271.00	262.31	263.27	275.61	271.18	274.67
July-2008	261.26	265.00	271.89	270.93	270.15	261.51	262.27	273.86	269.78	273.57
No. 2 Heating Oil (New York Harbor)										
April-2008	296.31	292.48	304.38	314.83	310.50	304.92	Expired			
May-2008	287.41	284.01	294.58	303.75	298.76	290.61	287.97	295.10	292.28	299.21
June-2008	282.66	280.61	290.78	297.95	293.11	285.46	283.67	291.35	288.53	295.36
July-2008	282.21	280.91	290.83	297.15	292.36	284.91	283.52	291.40	288.68	295.01
Propane (Mont Belvieu, Texas)										
April-2008	144.50	144.50	146.00	146.00	148.00	146.00	Expired			
May-2008	144.50	144.50	146.00	146.00	148.00	146.00	146.00	146.00	146.00	150.00
June-2008	145.00	145.00	146.50	146.50	148.50	146.50	146.50	146.50	146.50	150.50
July-2008	145.55	145.55	147.05	147.05	149.05	147.05	147.05	147.05	147.05	151.05

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, July 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 2007 to Present
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007												
Motor Gasoline	228.9	232.3	260.9	289.1	318.7	310.2	301.1	283.4	284.9	285.3	312.8	307.0
Conventional Areas	223.7	227.6	254.6	283.1	315.7	306.7	298.9	282.1	285.8	283.8	311.0	303.2
RFG Areas	239.6	241.8	273.8	301.3	324.8	317.3	305.5	286.2	283.0	288.4	316.6	314.8
Regular	224.0	227.8	256.3	284.5	314.6	305.6	296.5	278.6	280.3	280.3	308.0	301.8
East Coast (PADD I)	225.9	223.4	253.7	280.3	303.4	300.3	292.3	275.0	273.5	277.3	305.7	303.9
New England (PADD IA)	230.7	225.6	257.0	280.6	305.8	304.7	297.5	280.7	272.7	276.0	305.3	308.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	232.3	227.0	258.5	282.5	304.5	303.7	294.8	278.2	273.2	277.5	306.9	308.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	219.6	220.0	249.1	278.6	301.8	296.4	288.9	270.9	273.9	277.4	304.9	299.1
Midwest (PADD II)	212.5	225.6	248.9	277.3	322.3	306.2	300.1	282.7	291.8	278.5	307.3	295.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	211.1	212.5	240.5	272.2	298.6	294.1	285.8	269.1	268.4	268.9	295.2	288.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	219.1	217.5	244.8	278.8	320.6	320.1	305.6	286.8	282.5	282.5	304.2	297.5
West Coast (PADD V)	254.0	256.9	292.0	318.5	336.8	322.9	306.5	285.6	283.9	299.8	326.3	322.5
Midgrade	235.4	238.5	267.0	295.3	324.1	316.1	306.7	289.2	290.3	291.8	318.8	313.6
Premium	245.9	247.9	276.6	305.2	333.1	326.3	317.2	300.4	301.1	302.8	329.7	325.2
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	248.5	248.8	266.7	283.4	279.6	280.8	286.8	286.9	295.3	307.5	339.6	334.1
East Coast (PADD I)	247.0	247.6	264.8	281.5	278.7	280.4	285.2	284.1	294.4	306.6	339.1	338.6
New England (PADD IA)	263.1	262.6	271.5	284.3	287.8	289.0	294.5	292.5	300.2	315.9	348.4	358.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	258.1	256.8	270.4	286.1	286.6	288.2	293.4	291.2	302.6	316.8	350.1	352.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	240.7	242.3	261.8	279.3	274.4	276.3	280.9	280.2	290.4	301.4	333.6	330.9
Midwest (PADD II)	242.9	244.3	265.0	281.7	276.3	277.4	285.4	286.4	297.3	306.1	337.3	330.4
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	241.2	241.7	262.9	280.1	274.5	275.6	279.9	280.3	289.4	298.4	331.3	327.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	262.9	253.1	273.5	295.6	299.2	293.5	297.2	297.9	297.4	318.4	349.4	334.8
West Coast (PADD V)	276.2	276.8	280.6	293.3	292.9	295.4	302.2	301.4	300.2	324.1	357.2	345.0
California	280.3	288.6	288.5	298.5	296.4	301.9	312.3	304.9	302.4	326.7	360.8	347.5
2008												
Motor Gasoline	309.5	307.8	329.3									
Conventional Areas	306.8	306.4	326.3									
RFG Areas	315.0	310.7	335.6									
Regular	304.3	302.8	324.4									
East Coast (PADD I)	308.0	304.4	322.2									
New England (PADD IA)	310.1	305.5	318.6									
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	311.7	306.6	321.9									
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	304.6	302.5	323.5									
Midwest (PADD II)	299.8	300.8	319.3									
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	292.8	293.0	315.4									
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	293.5	297.2	316.1									
West Coast (PADD V)	317.6	312.9	348.1									
Midgrade	316.0	314.1	335.8									
Premium	327.7	325.6	346.5									
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	330.8	337.7	388.1									
East Coast (PADD I)	337.4	342.9	393.3									
New England (PADD IA)	361.1	360.2	402.8									
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	349.2	351.7	406.7									
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	330.2	337.5	386.7									
Midwest (PADD II)	327.0	334.6	385.5									
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	325.6	334.1	383.1									
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	325.1	333.7	382.4									
West Coast (PADD V)	338.1	343.4	394.9									
California	342.3	348.8	401.4									

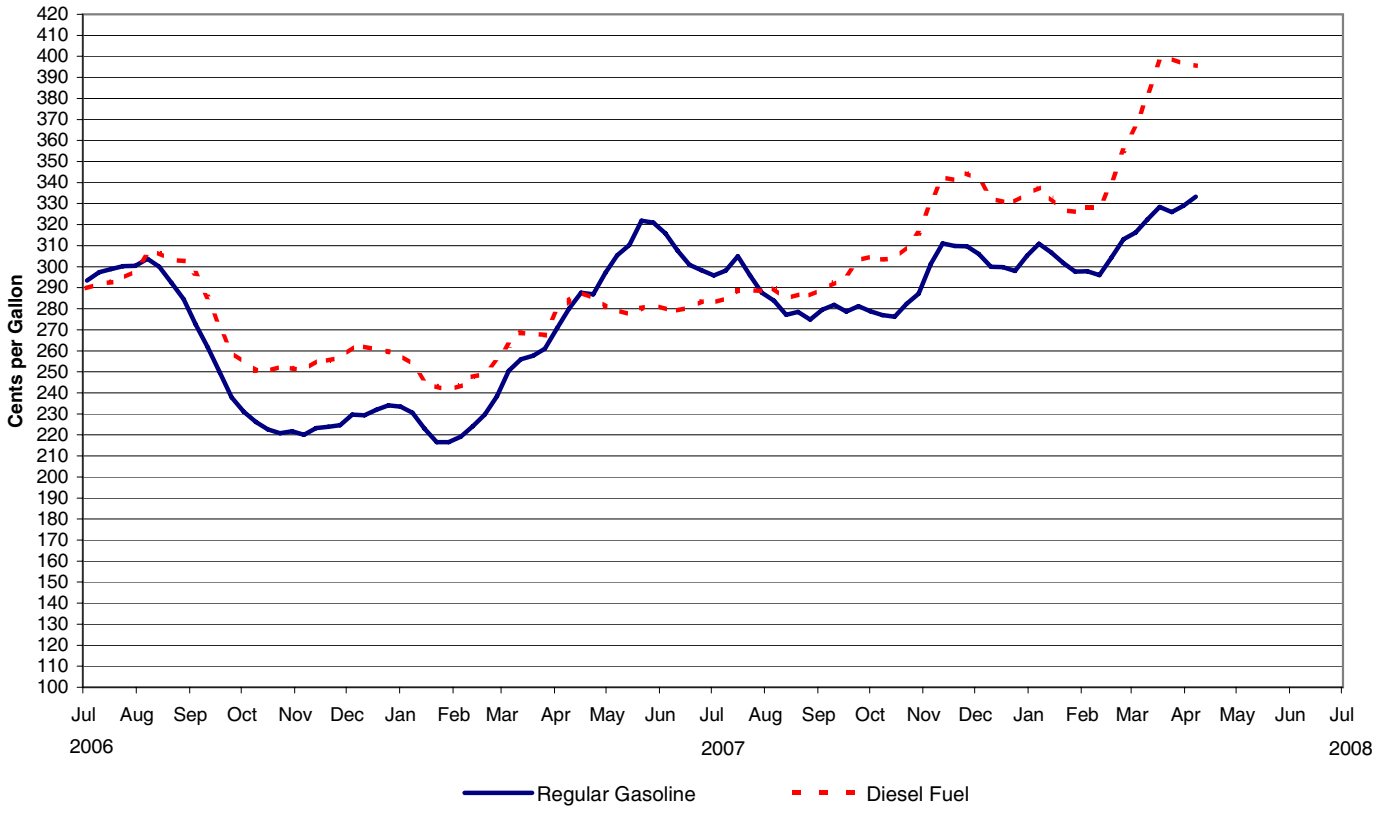
See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. U.S. Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, January 2007 to Present (Continued)
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

	1/21	1/28	2/4	2/11	2/18	2/25	3/3	3/10	3/17	3/24	3/31	4/7
2008												
Motor Gasoline	307.0	303.0	303.0	301.1	309.2	318.0	321.2	327.3	333.2	331.0	333.9	338.1
Conventional Areas	304.1	300.4	301.4	299.5	308.2	316.3	318.5	324.6	330.3	327.3	330.6	334.6
RFG Areas	313.0	308.3	306.1	304.3	311.1	321.3	326.9	332.9	339.1	338.6	340.7	345.3
Regular	301.7	297.7	297.8	296.0	304.2	313.0	316.2	322.5	328.4	325.9	329.0	333.2
East Coast (PADD I)	306.2	302.5	300.5	297.7	304.6	314.8	316.8	319.4	325.3	324.1	325.6	328.4
New England (PADD IA)	308.7	306.1	303.5	300.8	304.1	313.4	314.6	317.0	320.8	319.8	320.9	322.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	310.6	306.9	304.3	301.5	305.9	314.8	316.4	318.5	324.7	324.3	325.8	327.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	302.3	298.1	296.7	294.0	303.8	315.3	317.7	320.8	327.1	325.2	326.8	330.9
Midwest (PADD II)	295.8	292.2	296.2	294.2	304.6	308.0	308.0	319.1	325.2	319.2	324.9	329.9
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	290.4	287.5	287.2	285.1	294.1	305.6	308.8	313.1	317.7	316.6	320.6	325.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	292.8	291.4	294.1	293.5	295.9	305.1	308.8	310.9	317.8	319.8	323.2	326.7
West Coast (PADD V)	315.5	308.6	305.5	306.0	313.7	326.5	338.6	345.7	352.3	351.7	352.3	357.8
Midgrade	313.6	309.7	309.4	307.4	315.3	324.3	327.7	333.4	339.8	337.8	340.5	344.4
Premium	325.6	321.7	321.2	319.0	326.6	335.4	338.6	344.3	350.0	348.6	351.2	355.0
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	327.0	325.9	328.0	328.0	339.6	355.2	365.8	381.9	397.4	398.9	396.4	395.5
East Coast (PADD I)	334.3	332.7	333.8	332.4	344.4	360.8	370.0	387.0	403.5	404.5	401.4	400.5
New England (PADD IA)	359.4	358.3	356.6	354.2	358.8	371.0	381.3	393.8	411.9	414.2	413.0	412.1
Central Atlantic (PADD IB)	347.2	343.2	343.8	341.2	352.6	369.3	382.5	398.9	417.7	418.6	416.0	414.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IC)	326.4	325.8	327.5	326.6	339.6	356.2	363.6	381.4	396.7	397.5	394.1	393.6
Midwest (PADD II)	322.8	321.8	324.3	324.9	336.5	352.5	363.9	378.4	395.8	396.4	392.9	391.7
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	322.2	321.8	324.7	323.9	336.7	351.0	360.9	379.8	391.4	392.8	390.7	389.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	322.9	323.6	326.0	326.4	335.0	347.3	357.3	373.2	389.2	395.3	397.2	397.4
West Coast (PADD V)	332.7	330.1	332.5	334.7	345.4	360.9	373.6	388.5	401.8	405.6	404.9	405.2
California	336.0	334.6	337.7	339.3	351.1	367.2	380.3	395.5	408.3	411.9	411.2	411.8

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

Figure 14. U.S. Average Retail Regular Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, July 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, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for operable capacity for January 2007 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 2006.
- 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, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*; except for operable capacity for January 2007 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual,* 2006.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800, and -805.

Figure 2
- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 2000-2006, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2006, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 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, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 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: 2000-2006, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2006, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 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, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 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: 2000-2006, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2006, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 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, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 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: 2000-2006, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2006, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 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, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 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: 2000-2006, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2006, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 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, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 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: 2000-2006, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 2006, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 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, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 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*; 2007, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Table 9 and Figure 9
- Monthly Data: 2006, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 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, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 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	January 2008 Frame Size	Weekly Sample Size
Refiners (Refineries)	EIA-800	155	128
Bulk Terminals	EIA-801	223	88
Product Pipelines	EIA-802	75	44
Crude Oil Stock Holders	EIA-803	131	52
Importers	EIA-804	333	75
Terminal Blenders	EIA-805	444	270

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.....	1,012.5	1,003.9	998.9	1,016.9	1,041.4	1,049.7	1,054.5	1,041.3	1,040.7	1,038.5	1,045.3	1,017.1
Crude Oil.....	320.3	327.6	338.2	346.6	343.4	336.0	328.7	321.6	315.4	325.0	323.0	318.3
PADD 1.....	14.5	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.7	16.5	16.1	16.2	15.5	14.7
PADD 2.....	67.3	68.3	72.1	73.0	72.4	70.3	69.5	68.0	66.6	68.7	68.7	68.8
PADD 3.....	172.3	173.7	182.0	187.2	184.0	180.9	176.5	173.6	171.4	176.8	173.4	168.8
PADD 4.....	13.6	13.7	14.2	14.5	14.2	13.7	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.3	13.4	13.8
PADD 5.....	54.8	55.5	56.6	56.9	58.4	56.7	54.8	52.6	50.8	52.7	53.2	54.3
Motor Gasoline.....	221.4	219.6	210.9	214.2	218.6	218.0	215.3	204.7	208.3	203.8	212.8	214.3
PADD 1.....	59.5	59.5	56.4	58.9	61.2	62.1	60.1	54.9	55.8	53.6	56.4	58.2
PADD 2.....	56.2	56.1	53.0	52.1	53.9	53.9	54.4	51.3	52.6	51.4	53.5	53.5
PADD 3.....	67.2	69.0	65.6	67.3	67.1	67.2	65.7	63.7	65.3	65.5	66.9	65.7
PADD 4.....	7.7	7.7	7.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.2	5.9	6.3	6.4	6.9	7.0
PADD 5.....	32.9	31.0	30.9	31.9	31.6	31.5	31.2	30.0	31.0	29.6	31.6	32.6
Distillate Fuel Oil....	135.3	129.6	118.8	116.8	122.4	128.2	135.9	137.5	136.4	134.6	140.1	142.0
PADD 1.....	57.7	52.7	45.2	43.1	46.3	52.0	57.1	61.1	61.7	61.7	64.0	62.0
PADD 2.....	32.0	32.0	29.4	29.3	30.1	30.5	31.3	31.1	29.9	27.3	28.9	31.9
PADD 3.....	32.4	32.5	31.6	31.9	32.9	32.8	34.6	33.4	33.0	32.7	34.2	34.1
PADD 4.....	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.6
PADD 5.....	12.8	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.7	12.2	12.1	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.4	13.3
Residual Fuel Oil.....	41.4	41.5	40.5	39.2	40.2	40.7	38.7	37.3	38.1	38.7	42.0	40.8
PADD 1.....	16.3	16.6	14.9	15.1	16.8	16.4	15.4	15.0	15.2	16.5	17.3	17.5
PADD 2.....	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
PADD 3.....	17.0	17.5	17.5	16.3	16.2	16.5	15.5	15.0	15.7	15.0	17.0	16.4
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.....	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.4	5.8
Propane.....	43.5	34.3	31.5	37.1	45.2	53.9	61.6	66.4	69.9	70.6	69.1	58.1
PADD 1.....	4.0	3.6	3.2	3.5	4.2	4.7	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.4
PADD 2.....	16.0	12.0	10.5	13.0	15.9	19.1	21.8	24.1	25.3	25.1	24.7	21.3
PADD 3.....	23.1	18.5	18.2	20.9	25.2	29.8	33.9	35.6	37.3	37.7	36.1	30.2
					LOWER LIMIT							
Total Petroleum.....	930.5	921.9	916.9	934.9	959.4	967.7	972.5	959.3	958.7	956.5	963.2	935.0
Crude Oil.....	277.3	284.6	295.1	303.5	300.3	293.0	285.6	278.6	272.4	281.9	279.9	275.2
PADD 1.....	12.5	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.7	14.5	14.2	14.3	13.5	12.7
PADD 2.....	56.4	57.4	61.2	62.2	61.5	59.5	58.7	57.1	55.8	57.8	57.8	57.9
PADD 3.....	143.9	145.3	153.6	158.8	155.6	152.5	148.0	145.2	142.9	148.4	145.0	140.4
PADD 4.....	12.0	12.1	12.6	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.8	11.9	12.2
PADD 5.....	50.9	51.5	52.6	52.9	54.4	52.7	50.9	48.7	46.8	48.7	49.2	50.3
Motor Gasoline.....	210.0	208.3	199.6	202.8	207.3	206.6	204.0	193.4	196.9	192.5	201.5	202.9
PADD 1.....	54.4	54.4	51.3	53.8	56.2	57.0	55.1	49.9	50.8	48.5	51.3	53.1
PADD 2.....	52.8	52.7	49.6	48.8	50.6	50.6	51.0	47.9	49.2	48.0	50.2	50.2
PADD 3.....	62.4	64.2	60.8	62.5	62.3	62.4	60.9	58.9	60.5	60.7	62.1	60.9
PADD 4.....	6.8	6.9	6.4	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.5	5.6	6.0	6.2
PADD 5.....	30.7	28.8	28.7	29.7	29.4	29.2	29.0	27.8	28.8	27.4	29.4	30.4
Distillate Fuel Oil....	120.3	114.5	103.7	101.8	107.4	113.2	120.8	122.4	121.4	119.5	125.0	126.9
PADD 1.....	46.1	41.1	33.6	31.5	34.7	40.4	45.5	49.5	50.1	50.1	52.4	50.4
PADD 2.....	29.2	29.2	26.6	26.5	27.3	27.7	28.5	28.3	27.1	24.6	26.1	29.1
PADD 3.....	28.0	28.1	27.2	27.6	28.6	28.4	30.3	29.0	28.6	28.4	29.8	29.7
PADD 4.....	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.1
PADD 5.....	11.4	10.6	10.7	11.0	11.3	10.8	10.7	10.3	10.6	10.8	11.0	12.0
Residual Fuel Oil.....	35.9	36.0	35.1	33.7	34.7	35.2	33.3	31.8	32.6	33.2	36.5	35.3
PADD 1.....	12.8	13.0	11.4	11.6	13.2	12.9	11.9	11.5	11.6	12.9	13.7	13.9
PADD 2.....	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
PADD 3.....	14.5	15.0	15.0	13.8	13.7	14.0	13.1	12.5	13.2	12.5	14.5	13.9
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.....	5.3	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.0
Propane.....	35.7	26.4	23.7	29.2	37.4	46.1	53.8	58.6	62.0	62.8	61.2	50.2
PADD 1.....	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.4
PADD 2.....	13.0	9.0	7.4	9.9	12.8	16.1	18.7	21.0	22.2	22.1	21.6	18.3
PADD 3.....	16.9	12.3	12.0	14.7	19.0	23.6	27.7	29.4	31.2	31.5	29.9	24.0

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 April 4, 2008
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. An intergovernmental organization whose stated objective is to coordinate and unify petroleum policies among member countries. It was created at the Baghdad Conference on September 10–14, 1960, by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. The five founding members were later joined by nine other members: Qatar (1961); Indonesia (1962); Libya (1962); United Arab Emirates (1967); Algeria (1969); Nigeria (1971); Ecuador (1973–1992; 2007); Gabon (1975–1996) and Angola (2007).

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.