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Petroleum Supply Monthly

October 2004

With Data for August 2004

Energy Information Administration
Office of Oil and Gas
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

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Data Available Electronically

Data from the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* publications as well as data from other sources are available electronically on the Energy Information Administration's World Wide Web Site, and the Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source (COGIS). The schedule for data release is as follows:

Publications/Sources	Information
Weekly Petroleum Status Report	
Wednesday 10:30 a.m. (weekly)	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Data Log (Table 11 plus 4-week averages)
Wednesday 1:00 p.m. 6th-12th (monthly)	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
Winter Fuels Heating Prices (October - March)	
Wednesday 1:00 p.m. (weekly)	All tables and highlights
Propane Data	
Wednesday 1:00 p.m. (weekly)	Table 7 Monthly and Weekly Figure 7
Petroleum Supply Monthly	
23rd-26th (monthly)	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary) and all Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics Tables
Petroleum Supply Annual	All tables and data bases
Oxygenate Data	
15 working days after the report month	Table D1 U.S. Summary Table D2 (Fuel Ethanol Production/Stocks) Table D3 (MTBE Production/Stocks) and Table D4 (MTBE Merchant and Captive)
Imports Data	
7th-10th (preliminary)	Import data by company from the Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"
23rd-26th (final)	

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

Preface

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

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

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

Summary Statistics

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

Detailed Statistics

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

Appendices

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

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

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

Contents

Articles

Feature articles on energy-related subjects are frequently included in this publication. The following articles have appeared in previous issues.

Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data

by Tammy G. Heppner and Carol L. French

Overview

Petroleum supply data collected by the Petroleum Division (PD) in the Office of Oil and Gas (OOG) of the Energy Information Administration (EIA) showed an improvement in the accuracy of the 2003 data from good, to better, to best, for initial estimates to final values. These data were presented in a series of PD products: the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR), *This Week in Petroleum* (TWIP), the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). Weekly estimates in the *WPSR* and *TWIP* were the first values available.

Figure FE1 illustrates that as reporting and review time passes from the weekly estimates to the interim monthly values to the final petroleum supply values, the EIA is able to serve up more accurate data. For the monthly-from-weekly (MFW) data, respondents have the shortest reporting time, and analysts have the shortest review time. The data are least accurate but "good." For the *PSM* data, respondents have a longer reporting time than the weekly, and analysts have a longer review time. The data are more accurate or "better." For the *PSA* data, respondents have the longest reporting time, and analysts have the longest review time. The data are the most accurate or "best."

For 2003, 66 petroleum supply data series were analyzed to determine how close the *PSM* values were to the final *PSA* values. For these series, 46 out of the 66 were within 1 percent of the *PSA* values in terms of mean absolute percent error as compared to 44 in 2002. Sixty-one petroleum supply data series were analyzed to see how close the MFW estimates were to the final *PSA* values. For these 61 series, 27 were within 2 percent of the *PSA* values in terms of mean absolute percent error and, of those, 11 were within 1 percent, compared to 27 and 12, respectively, for 2002.

Two major factors that contribute to the *PSM* values being more accurate than the MFW estimates are: (1) the greater length of time between the close of the reference period and the publication date of the *PSM*; and, (2) most MFW values (weekly data converted to a monthly value) are based on company's operational records whereas *PSM* values are generally extracted from company's accounting systems, the later being more accurate. The greater length of time allows more in-depth review of the data by the respondents and EIA. Within 2 months of the close of a reference month, interim values are published in the *PSM*. The weekly data are more quickly available. The *WPSR* and *TWIP* are available electronically 5 days after the close of the reference week (excluding holiday weeks). About 5 months after the end of the reference year, final monthly values, reflecting resubmissions, are published in the *PSA*.

Figure FE1. Over Time, the Best 2003 Data are Served

Historically, the weekly publication (*WPSR*) and the monthly publication (*PSM)* provided volumes of crude oil and petroleum products data at relatively increasing levels of accuracy. This article provides petroleum analysts with a measure of the degree to which, on average, estimates and interim values vary from their final values.

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The 16 surveys in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) track the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. To maintain a database with historically accurate observations and current estimates from the petroleum industry, EIA administers three survey series: weekly, monthly, and annual.

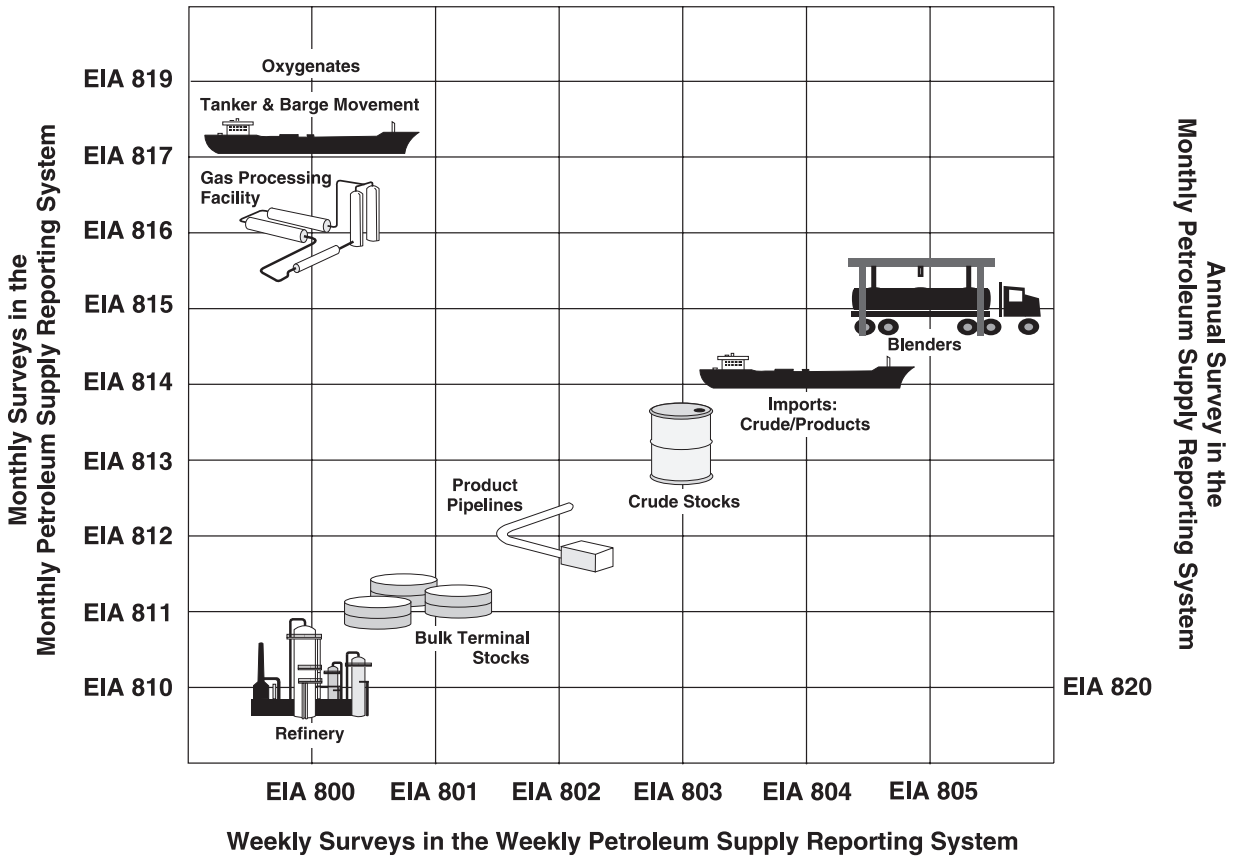
The PSRS is organized into two data collection subsystems, the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) and the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). The WPSRS processes data from the six weekly surveys. The MPSRS includes nine monthly surveys and one annual survey. Figure FE2 displays the petroleum supply and distribution system and indicates the points at which petroleum supply data are collected. Both weekly and monthly surveys are administered at six key points along the petroleum production and supply path: (1) refineries, (2) bulk terminals, (3) product pipelines, (4) crude oil stock holders, (5) importers, and (6) blenders.

Annual U.S. refinery capacity data are collected on the Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report." These data were collected and published in Volumes 1 and 2 of the *PSA* for 2003, available only electronically.

The Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The WPSRS contains the data collected from the six weekly surveys. Each weekly survey is distributed to a sample of the corresponding monthly survey's universe. In Figure FE2, the icons represent the target population of the monthly and weekly surveys of the PSRS. For example, the target population for the survey Forms EIA-801 and EIA-811 is bulk terminals. Thus, the respondents to the Form EIA-801 are a sample of the respondents who report on Form EIA-811. For the weekly surveys, EIA aims for a minimum 90-percent multi-attribute-cutoff sample from the respondents to the corresponding monthly survey. In choosing the sample for each product, companies are ranked in descending order by

Figure FE2. Petroleum Supply Reporting System: Surveys and Subsystems



Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

volume. Respondents are chosen in order, down the list until the sample includes those companies contributing at least 90 percent of a variable's total volume. For example, for distillate fuel oil stocks, the weekly sample includes those respondents whose combined volumes of stocks for distillate fuel oil from refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines constitute at least 90 percent of the total volume of distillate fuel oil stocks as reported in the corresponding monthly surveys.

These surveys enable EIA to provide timely, relatively accurate snapshots of the U.S. petroleum industry every week. The weekly surveys collect information on the supply and disposition of selected petroleum products and crude oil. The reference period for each weekly survey begins at 7:01 a.m. each Friday and ends at 7:00 a.m. the following Friday. Respondents report their data via telephone, facsimile, electronic spreadsheets, or EIA's electronic data collection software package, the Personal Computer Electronic Data Reporting Option (PEDRO). All respondents must submit their data by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the end of the reference period. During 2 working days, quality control procedures are executed. Cell values determined to be unusual or inconsistent with other cell values are flagged. The validity of the value of each flagged cell is investigated. Some flagged values are verified by the respondent to be correct; other flagged cells are corrected; and the remaining flagged values are referred to as unresolved. Nonrespondent and unresolved flagged data are imputed using an exponentially smoothed mean of the respondents' historical data.

As a new weekly web product in 2002, *This Week in Petroleum* (TWIP) provides analysis, data, and charts of the latest weekly petroleum supply and price data. Prior to October 11, 2002, weekly propane data were collected only during the heating season on Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey." Collection of weekly propylene (nonfuel use) inventory data began on January 10, 2003. In January 2004, the *WPSR* collection and processing system were rewritten using more advanced technology. Beginning with data for April 9, 2004, the weekly survey forms were modified to collect more detailed data on some products and incorporate propane data previously collected on Form EIA-807.

Within 5 days of the close of the reference week, weekly data are made available to the public on the EIA's internet web site (http://www.eia.doe.gov) through the *WPSR* and *TWIP*. Except when holidays delay data processing schedules, values for the weekly variables are available via the internet at 10:30 a.m. Eastern Time on the Wednesday following the close of the reference week. *TWIP* is generally available at 1:00 p.m. on Wednesdays at http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/oog/info/twip/twip.asp.

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The reference period for the monthly surveys starts on the first day of the month at 12:01 a.m. and ends on the last day of the month at midnight. Except for the Form EIA-819, the deadline for filing monthly surveys is the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Data collection for the Form EIA-819 begins on the seventh working day of the month. Form EIA-819 data are solicited by telephone or received by facsimile or electronic mail. Data for the other monthly surveys are reported via mail, telephone, facsimile, electronic spreadsheets, or PEDRO. Beginning with the January 2004 EIA-819 data, the collection and publication dates were changed to coincide with the other monthly surveys.

During the period of data editing, either the respondent or EIA staff may identify an error. If the respondent discovers an error, the EIA representative for a particular survey is notified and the value is corrected. If EIA's edits diagnose an unusual value, an EIA representative will determine if the value is correct or incorrect by calling the company and/or reviewing historical data.

Within 60 days of the close of the reference month, all of the interim monthly data are published in the *PSM* on the internet. Throughout the year, EIA accepts data revisions of monthly data. If a revision is made after the *PSM* has been published, it is referred to as a resubmission. The impact of resubmissions to previous months published data are presented in Appendix C of the *PSM*. Additionally, preliminary company-level imports data are released electronically between the 7th and 10th of each month.

Beginning with the February 1994 *PSM*, Table H1, "Petroleum Supply Summary" was included to show early estimates of monthly data. The current-month values in Table H1 are preliminary estimates based on weekly submissions. These monthly-from-weekly estimates are published in the *WPSR* via the internet on the Wednesday following the first Friday of each month.

Within 5 months of the end of the calendar year, the final monthly values for the previous year are published in the *PSA*. These values reflect all *PSM* resubmissions and other data corrections. The values contained in the *PSA* are EIA's most accurate measures of petroleum supply activity.

Factors Affecting Data Accuracy

Maintaining an accurate database is a major goal of EIA. The quality of the data drives the quality of all qualitative and quantitative analyses conducted using these data. Accuracy and timeliness are primary attributes of high quality data. Accuracy of survey data is measured as the closeness of the published values to the true values (i.e., those values that would be obtained if the entire target population had been surveyed and all the data had been precisely recorded).

Respondents to the monthly surveys have more time to file than the weekly respondents, enabling them to collect, review, and revise their data more carefully than the weekly

Table FE1. Average Coverage for Weekly Surveys, 2003 and 2002 (Percent of Final Monthly Volumes Included in Monthly-from-Weekly Sample)

Product	Stocks						Production		Imports	
	Refinery		Bulk Terminal		Pipeline					
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
Total Motor Gasoline	98	98	93	93	97	97	98	98	97	90
Jet Fuel	98	98	92	91	99	98	99	99	91	93
Distillate Fuel Oil	97	96	87	87	98	98	97	97	95	94
Residual Fuel Oil	96	95	92	90	—	—	95	94	80	94
Crude Oil	97	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	95

— = Not Applicable.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

respondents. Additionally, EIA has more time to edit the monthly data. Also, some weekly respondents report estimates while many monthly respondents extract actual data from accounting systems. Thus, the monthly data are typically more accurate.

Some sources of error, such as nonresponse, are not totally preventable. Other errors, such as sampling errors, are unique to a particular type of survey. One situation where sampling error occurs is if the group of sampled respondents is dissimilar to the full population. Within the PSRS, only weekly surveys are at risk of having sampling errors. However, all surveys in the PSRS are at risk for nonsampling errors, such as: (1) insufficient coverage of respondents (the survey frame does not include all members of the target population); (2) nonresponse; (3) response error; and (4) errors due to lack of survey clarity. A detailed discussion of factors influencing data accuracy and how they are minimized in the PSRS follows.

Samples and Sampling Error

A sample is a subsection of a universe identifying members of a target population. The weekly surveys are administered to samples of the monthly populations to reduce respondent burden and to expedite the turnaround of data from survey respondents to the public. As with any sample, the values obtained are different from those obtained if the full universe had been surveyed. Sampling error is the difference between a sample estimate and a population value.

There are six samples, one for each weekly petroleum supply survey, in the WPSRS. For these surveys, the sampling error is minimized by using a minimum 90-percent multi-attribute-cutoff sample from the corresponding monthly survey's frame. At the end of each month, updates are made to the samples and survey frames if a 90-percent coverage was not obtained.

For the weekly surveys, better coverage will most likely reduce sampling error. As shown in Table FE1, 2003 coverage was comparable to 2002. Of the 21 product and supply type combinations, 19 had coverage of 90 percent or above in 2003. For 15 of the 21 combinations, 2003 coverage increased from 2002. Total motor gasoline imports had the largest percentage increase from 2002 to 2003, at 7.5 percent. The largest percentage decrease from 2002 to 2003 was for residual fuel oil imports, at 14.3 percent. Tabulations were done before rounding of the coverage values.

Nonsampling Error

Unlike sampling errors, all survey data, even those from a census survey, are at risk of incurring nonsampling errors. There are two categories of nonsampling errors, random and systematic. With random error, on average, and over time, values will be overestimated by the same amount they are underestimated. Therefore, over time, random errors do not bias the data, but they will give an inaccurate portrayal at any point in time. On the other hand, systematic error is a source of bias in the data, since these patterns of errors are made repeatedly. The following is a discussion of how the four most frequently occurring types of nonsampling error are minimized within the PSRS.

Frame Updates

The list of all companies identified as members of the target population is called a frame. If members of the target population are not included in the frame, there is an undercount of the aggregate data. To diminish the chance of undercounting, the PSRS frames are continually updated. New companies are identified through continual review of petroleum industry periodicals, newspaper articles, and correspondence from respondents.

Maintaining a Low Nonresponse

Survey respondents are required by law to report to EIA (see Explanatory Note 6 of the *PSM* for a description of action for chronic nonresponse). The 2003 response rates for the weekly surveys and their corresponding monthly surveys are enumerated in Table FE2. All but one of the 2003 response rates differed by less than 1.0 percent of the 2002 response rates. The largest difference in response rate was for the

Table FE2. Average Response Rates for Monthly and Weekly Surveys, 2003

Survey Site	Respondents to Monthly Surveys			Respondents to Weekly Surveys		
	Average Universe Size	Average Number of Respondents	Percent [1]	Average Weekly Sample Size	Average Number of Respondents	Percent [2]
Refinery	417	401	96.2	243	235	96.6
Bulk Terminal	247	232	94.0	65	62	95.5
Pipeline	82	82	100.0	40	40	98.8
Crude Oil Stocks	148	145	98.3	62	60	97.6

[1] The average response rates for monthly surveys are calculated by summing the individual monthly response rates and dividing by 12.
[2] The average response rates for weekly surveys are calculated by summing the individual weekly response rates and dividing by 52.
Note: Percents are calculated before rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

monthly bulk terminal survey, decreasing from 97.6 percent in 2002 to 94.0 percent in 2003.

To mitigate the effect of nonresponse, imputed values are calculated for all nonreported values except monthly imports. Weekly imputed values are the exponentially smoothed mean of that respondent's historical values for that variable. Monthly imputed values are the previous month's value for the particular respondent and variable. For imports, however, there is a great deal of fluctuation from one reference period to another, with respondents frequently having no imports of a particular product. As a result, the data for nonreported cells on the monthly imports survey are not imputed. In addition, the monthly imports are collected and published at a much greater level of detail than the weekly imports, which makes imputation impractical.

Reducing Response Error

Improvements to the PSRS system are continuously being made to reduce response error. To satisfy customer needs and meet the particular requirements of some respondents, computerized spreadsheets that resemble the actual survey forms have been developed, and are available for respondent reporting. Another improvement has been the increased participation in the PEDRO system, which permits all weekly and monthly survey data, except the Form EIA-819 to be submitted to EIA electronically. A respondent entering values via PEDRO may execute edit routines prior to transmission of the survey responses. These routines include consistency and outlier (extreme value) checks of the data. Unusual or nonreported cells are flagged and, prior to transmission of the data, a representative of the company is able to review and verify or correct data in the flagged cells.

Even with sophisticated edit checks, response error (the difference between the reported value and the actual value) remains the most likely cause of data inaccuracy. The weekly surveys are more susceptible to response error since some of their values are estimates or based on operational records. Many monthly respondents abstract their monthly data from accounting systems and thus are generally more accurate.

Maintaining accurate accounting records, however, does not ensure against response error. For example, numbers can be transposed within the correct cell; an otherwise correct value may be entered in the wrong cell; a respondent may misinterpret the intent of a question; or the wrong units may be used.

Survey Clarity

The terms, layout, and definitions on all survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, clarity, and consistency across surveys. At regular intervals, survey intent, as well as what data are collected, are subject to industry and government review. To the extent possible, industry changes in terminology and practice are incorporated into the PSRS on an ongoing basis.

Data Assessment

Each of the variables included in these analyses is of current and historical interest. Of the 66 variables for which both *PSM* and *PSA* values were published, only 61 of them were published weekly throughout 2003. For each variable, six measures of accuracy were calculated to compare the differences between the MFW and *PSM* values relative to the *PSA* values.

- **Error** is the difference between the estimate (MFW) or interim (*PSM*) value and the final (*PSA*) value for a given month. For inputs, production, stock change, imports, exports, and product supplied, values are expressed in units of thousands of barrels per day. For stocks, values are expressed in units of thousands of barrels.

  MFW Error = MFW Volume - *PSA* Volume

  PSM Error = *PSM* Volume - *PSA* Volume

- **Percent Error** is the error for a given month divided by the final value for a given month, and multiplied by 100.

$$\text{MFW Percent Error} = \frac{\text{MFW Error}}{\textit{PSA}\text{ Volume}} \times 100$$

$$\textit{PSM}\text{ Percent Error} = \frac{\textit{PSM}\text{ Error}}{\textit{PSA}\text{ Volume}} \times 100$$

- **Mean absolute error** is the weighted average over the 12 months of the year of the absolute values of the errors for each month. The mean absolute error measures the average magnitude of the revisions that took place over a year. Outliers increase the mean absolute error. The number of days in the month is used for weighting all product categories except stocks. Stocks are weighted equally for each of the 12 months.

- **Mean absolute percent error** is the weighted average over the 12 months of the year of the absolute values of the percent errors. It provides a measure of the average magnitude of the revisions relative to final values. The mean absolute percent error has an inverse relationship with data accuracy; i.e., the smaller the mean absolute error, the closer the interim data are to the final data; conversely, the larger the mean absolute percent error, the greater the difference in the interim value and the final value. Outliers inflate the mean absolute percent error.

- **Range** is the difference between the smallest and largest percent errors. The range shows the dispersion of the percent differences between interim and final values.

- **Median** of the percent errors is the point at which half the values are higher and half are lower. Unlike the mean, the median is not affected by an outlier. In these analyses, each distribution has 12 observations. The median is the average of the sixth and seventh ordered observation.

The average final absolute volumes and the mean absolute percent error for MFW estimates and *PSM* interim values for 2003 and 2002 are presented in Table FE3. The average final absolute volumes are presented to give the reader an idea of the magnitude of these volumes. Variables with very small volumes are prone to larger percent changes because a modest volume change is being compared to a small final volume. The mean absolute error and the size of the volumes involved must both be included in the interpretation of data accuracy.

The 2003 MFW mean absolute percent errors which were within 2 percent of their respective *PSA* values (27 of the 61 MFW series), and the 2003 *PSM* mean absolute percent errors which were within 1 percent of their *PSA* values (46 of the 66 *PSM* series), are distinguished by a single asterisk. Mean absolute percent errors that were greater than 10 percent are marked by a double asterisk. There were 12 such MFW series and 3 *PSM* series, compared to 12 and 4, respectively, for 2002.

For 2003, 7 of the 11 weekly production series decreased in mean absolute percent error from 2002. Thirteen of the 14 production series have a single asterisk in the *PSM* column, indicating a mean absolute percent error of less than 1 percent from the *PSA*. Additionally, 9 of the 14 *PSM* production series in 2003 increased slightly in mean absolute percent error from 2002. Weekly fuel ethanol supply and disposition data are not available; therefore, the weekly oxygenated motor gasoline field production is based on the latest available monthly value.

The single asterisks in Table FE3 by the stock series show that, as in prior years, the stock values for both MFW estimates and *PSM* interim values are very close to the final *PSA* values. A major exception is the double asterisk shown by the MFW percent error for oxygenated motor gasoline stocks. The increase is related to the average absolute volume. Fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether stocks are not collected weekly, but are collected on the Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." The survey provides production data and preliminary stock data from a sample of respondents reporting on the monthly surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. These data are displayed in Appendix D of the *PSM.* Interim data are collected later on the monthly surveys and published in the *PSM*. Fourteen of the 11 weekly stock series and 14 of the 19 monthly stock series for 2003 increased in mean absolute percent error from 2002.

Stock change is the difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month. Since the monthly change in stock levels is small compared to the stock levels themselves, a large percent error in stock change can occur even when the percent errors in stock levels are small.

Crude oil stock change is one of the components in the calculation of unaccounted for crude oil (calculated disposition minus calculated supply of crude oil). For both the MFW and the *PSM* numbers, the volume of the unaccounted for crude oil may be increased by a combination of factors including an understatement of imports, an overstatement of exports, an understatement of crude oil production, an understatement of stock withdrawals, and an overstatement of crude oil inputs. The overstatement of crude oil inputs can be caused by injections along crude oil pipelines of natural gas liquids. When refiners receive this mixture, they process it as crude oil. As seen in Table FE3, the production, imports, and refinery inputs of crude oil have a small mean absolute percent error relative to crude oil stock change.

For petroleum products, stock change is a component in the calculation of product supplied (representing the consumption of petroleum products). Unlike the other variables, stock change values can be negative. Stock change thus has an added dimension by which to evaluate accuracy; this is the correctness of the direction of the change. Table FE4 provides a measure of accuracy of the direction of MFW and *PSM* stock change values for 2003 and 2002. Four of the six stock change values for 2003 had the same number of months that differed from the direction of the *PSA* values compared to 2002. All of the 2003 *PSM* stock change values were the same direction as the *PSA* values.

Table FE3. Summary Statistics for Differences Between Interim and Final Data, 2003 and 2002

Variable	PSA Average Absolute Volumes		Monthly-from-Weekly Mean Absolute Percent Error		PSM Mean Absolute Percent Error	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
Crude Oil Production (thousand barrels/day)	5,681	5,745	* 1.64	1.17	1.07	1.50
Refinery Operations						
Refinery Crude Oil Inputs (thousand barrels/day)	15,304	14,947	* 0.48	0.34	* 0.02	0.16
Operating Utilization Rate (percent)	93	91	* 0.65	1.58	* 0.07	0.39
Production (thousand barrels/day)						
Total Production	19,630	19,571	—	—	* 0.09	0.13
Refinery Production	17,487	17,273	* 1.20	0.98	* 0.11	0.13
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,501	8,475	* 1.02	1.19	* 0.29	0.24
Reformulated Motor Gasoline	2,715	2,690	* 1.95	2.68	* 0.44	0.74
Oxygenated Motor Gasoline	1,034	926	** 12.26	17.54	2.80	4.68
Other Motor Gasoline	4,752	4,859	* 1.87	3.01	* 0.89	0.68
Jet Fuel	1,488	1,514	* 0.67	0.62	* 0.00	0.05
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,707	3,592	* 0.77	0.65	* 0.18	0.13
Low Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil	2,719	2,606	* 1.22	0.95	* 0.08	0.05
High Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil	988	986	2.10	2.48	* 0.63	0.40
Residual Fuel Oil	660	601	3.40	3.88	* 0.43	0.30
Other Products	5,273	5,389	—	—	* 0.50	0.46
Propane	1,075	1,121	—	—	* 0.30	0.19
Other Products Refinery Production	3,438	3,383	8.97	9.10	* 0.30	0.27
Stocks (thousand barrels)						
Total Stocks	1,544,719	1,586,337	* 0.91	0.60	* 0.13	0.07
Total Stocks, excl. SPR	930,810	1,009,412	* 1.49	0.90	* 0.21	0.11
Total Crude Stocks	895,912	883,482	* 0.26	0.30	* 0.15	0.06
Crude Oil Stocks, excl. SPR	282,002	306,557	* 0.74	0.83	* 0.47	0.18
SPR Stocks	613,909	576,925	* 0.05	0.08	* 0.00	0.00
Refined Products Stocks	648,808	702,855	2.09	1.11	* 0.18	0.11
Total Motor Gasoline Stocks	202,766	211,486	* 0.61	1.14	* 0.28	0.15
Reformulated Motor Gasoline Stocks	32,832	42,390	2.29	2.01	1.24	1.71
Oxygenated Motor Gasoline Stocks	287	449	** 46.51	17.89	* 0.82	1.57
Other Motor Gasoline Stocks	115,844	119,294	* 1.14	1.60	* 0.24	0.12
Jet Fuel Stocks	38,723	40,517	* 1.32	1.64	* 0.46	0.31
Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks	117,130	128,645	* 1.14	1.41	* 0.34	0.34
Low Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks	72,088	74,717	* 1.99	2.01	* 0.16	0.37
High Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil Stocks	45,041	53,928	2.48	1.38	* 0.73	0.37
Residual Fuel Oil Stocks	33,077	34,568	2.46	1.93	* 0.81	0.16
Other Products Stocks	257,111	287,639	5.15	2.37	* 0.26	0.05
Propane Stocks	44,768	56,073	3.48	1.72	* 0.65	0.28
Fuel Ethanol Stocks	6,653	5,901	5.47	3.78	2.03	0.56
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether Stocks	6,079	6,980	** 15.36	1.98	1.44	0.28
Stock Change (thousand barrels/day)						
Total Stock Change	724	397	** 83.12	42.53	** 29.17	24.00
Crude Stock Change	231	321	**109.61	39.58	** 11.57	11.76
Refined Products Stock Change	603	437	** 95.34	64.84	** 17.29	14.69
Imports (thousand barrels/day)						
Total Imports	12,264	11,530	2.12	3.16	* 0.97	1.50
Total Crude Imports	9,665	9,124	* 1.81	2.65	1.06	1.03
Crude Oil Imports, excl. SPR	9,665	9,140	* 1.81	2.67	1.06	1.03
SPR Imports	0	0	* 0.00	0.00	* 0.00	0.00
Refined Products Imports	2,599	2,390	3.58	5.17	* 0.94	3.37
Finished Motor Gasoline Imports	518	498	4.51	3.09	1.58	1.17
Reformulated Motor Gasoline Imports	249	233	7.39	8.81	* 0.44	0.41
Oxygenated Motor Gasoline Imports	0	0	* 0.00	0.00	* 0.00	0.00
Other Motor Gasoline Imports	269	265	** 11.66	7.04	2.68	1.87
Jet Fuel Imports	109	107	** 21.07	18.82	3.50	3.18

See footnotes at end of table.

Table FE3. Summary Statistics for Differences Between Interim and Final Data, 2003 and 2002 (Continued)

Variable	PSA Average Absolute Volumes		Monthly-from-Weekly Mean Absolute Percent Error		PSM Mean Absolute Percent Error	
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002
Distillate Fuel Oil Imports	333	267	7.23	6.26	* 0.98	1.88
Low Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil Imports	135	107	** 12.85	14.86	* 0.91	4.01
High Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil Imports	198	161	** 11.53	13.45	1.32	0.96
Residual Fuel Oil Imports	327	249	** 13.80	21.22	3.02	17.07
Other Products Imports	1,312	1,268	5.85	6.68	1.82	2.96
Propane Imports	168	145	—	—	4.05	1.04
Exports (thousand barrels/day)						
Total Exports	1,027	984	6.67	10.42	* 1.00	0.34
Crude Oil Exports	12	9	** 87.27	312.31	* 0.00	0.00
Refined Products Exports	1,014	975	6.35	10.13	* 1.00	0.34
Total Net Imports (thousand barrels/day)	11,238	10,547	* 1.73	3.62	1.14	1.59
Products Supplied (thousand barrels/day)						
Total Products Supplied	20,034	19,761	* 1.81	1.01	* 0.31	0.56
Finished Motor Gasoline Supplied	8,935	8,848	* 1.02	1.34	* 0.32	0.23
Jet Fuel Supplied	1,578	1,614	2.19	1.98	* 0.63	0.42
Distillate Fuel Oil Supplied	3,927	3,776	2.69	2.26	* 0.48	0.70
Residual Fuel Oil Supplied	772	700	6.28	8.81	1.93	6.37
Other Products Supplied	4,822	4,824	6.51	3.69	1.38	1.01
Propane Supplied	1,215	1,248	—	—	* 0.99	0.95

— = Not Applicable.
* = For MFW values, mean absolute percent error less than or equal to 2; for PSM values, mean absolute percent error less than or equal to 1.
** = Mean absolute percent error greater than or equal to 10.
SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve
Notes: Error is the difference between Monthly-from-Weekly estimates or interim monthly data published in the Petroleum Supply Monthly and the final value as published in the Petroleum Supply Annual. Percent error is the error multiplied by 100 and divided by the final published value. Mean absolute error is the weighted average of the absolute errors. Mean absolute percent error is the weighted average of the absolute percent errors. The number of days in the month is used for weighting all product categories except stocks. Stocks are weighted equally for each of the 12 months.
•Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

For imports, one reason for the large mean absolute percent errors in the MFW values is that shipments do not always arrive during the week in which they were expected. This has a greater impact when the end of the month occurs in the middle of the week. Eleven of the 15 MFW import series in Table FE3 showed a decrease or stayed the same in mean absolute percent error from 2002 to 2003, similar to last year's decrease of 11 series from 2001 to 2002. For the *PSM*, 8 of the 16 import series decreased or stayed the same in mean absolute percent error compared to last year's decrease of 14 import series.

With the exception of refinery receipts in the U.S. Territories, EIA does not collect export data. They are gathered by the U.S. Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. They are received by EIA on a monthly basis approximately 7 weeks after the close of the reporting month. The weekly estimates for exports are projections based on past monthly data. Because the export data are highly variable, it is difficult to obtain estimates of comparable quality to domestic estimates.

Table FE4. Number of Months In Which the Direction of NonFinal Stock Change Values Differed From PSA

	Number of Months	
	2003	2002
Total Stock Change		
MFW and PSA Values	1	0
PSM and PSA Values	0	0
Crude Stock Change		
MFW and PSA Values	2	1
PSM and PSA Values	0	0
Refined Products Stock Change		
MFW and PSA Values	2	2
PSM and PSA Values	0	0

Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Products supplied is the calculation of field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports. Therefore, the accuracy of products supplied is affected by the individual components.

Box and Whisker Plots

Example 1 in the shaded box titled "Structure of Box and Whisker Plots," is a simplified illustration of the box and whisker plots that follow. The box and whisker plots map the 5-year trends in historical accuracy of weekly estimates and monthly interim values. The details provided by the box and whisker plots include: historical trends, the range of monthly percent errors, direction of the error (i.e., overestimation or underestimation), and the identification of unusual values.

Each box and whisker plot is placed on a graph, where the horizontal axis represents the year and the vertical axis represents the percent error. The center horizontal axis for all the box and whisker plots is zero percent error. For each variable studied, a pair of charts, each containing five box and whisker plots (one for each year, from 1999 through 2003), are presented side-by-side; the chart on the left contains the percent errors for the MFW estimates, and the chart on the right contains the percent errors for the *PSM* values. To facilitate the comparison of MFW percent errors and the *PSM* percent errors, the plots have the same scale.

The position of the box along the y-axis denotes whether the MFW or *PSM* values are predominantly overestimates or underestimates of the *PSA* values. For example, if the majority of the MFW values were overestimates, more than half of the box would be above the zero percent error line.

The outliers, represented by an asterisk, are usually the result of resubmissions sent in throughout the year by respondents due to misreporting or reporting problems.

Crude Oil Production and Crude Oil Inputs

Crude oil production data are not collected through any of EIA's surveys. EIA's Dallas Field Office assembles data collected from State agencies responsible for measuring crude oil production. Based on historical trends and data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report," EIA estimates weekly and monthly production. Final estimates based on revised Form EIA-182 data, State government agencies, and the U.S. Department of Interior's Minerals Management Service data are published in the *PSA*. Figure FE3 presents errors of MFW and *PSM* values relative to *PSA* values for crude oil production and crude oil inputs. Most of the 2003 MFW estimates for crude oil production overestimated the final *PSA* values. Over the past 60 months studied, July 2003 (4.11) had the largest percent error. All but one of the 2003 *PSM* percent errors overestimated the final *PSA* values. There were two outliers in July (2.46) and September (-0.46).

Unlike prior years, most of the 2003 MFW estimates for refinery crude oil inputs underestimated the final *PSA* values. The range (1.63) of the 2003 MFW percent errors was the smallest range of all other MFW plots analyzed for 2003. There was one outlier in January (0.73). As in prior years, the 2003 *PSM* refinery crude oil inputs were extremely close to their final values, with percent errors within 0.06 percent. The range (0.11) of the 2003 *PSM* percent errors was the smallest range over the 5-year period, ranging from -0.05 to 0.06 percent. There were two outliers in May (0.06) and August (-0.05).

Product Production

As expected, *PSM* interim values for production of each of the four major petroleum products were superior to their comparable MFW estimates. Figures FE4 and FE5 contain the box and whisker plots for motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil production, and residual fuel oil and jet fuel production, respectively.

The 2003 MFW motor gasoline production percent errors, displayed in Figure FE4, ranged from -2.50 to 1.32 percent. The 2003 median of -0.04 percent was the closest to zero during the 5-year period. The 2003 *PSM* percent errors for motor gasoline production were within 0.90 percent. There was one outlier in May (0.90).

The median (-0.40) for the 2003 MFW percent errors for distillate fuel oil production was the first negative median over the 5-year period. All but one of the 2003 *PSM* interim values overestimated the final *PSA* values. The percent errors for 2003 were distributed around the median of zero percent.

The box and whisker plots for residual fuel oil production and jet fuel production are shown in Figure FE5. All but one of the 2003 MFW estimates for residual fuel oil production underestimated the final *PSA* values. The median of -3.05 percent was the largest absolute value over the 5-year period. There was one outlier in February (2.46). In contrast, all but one of the 2003 *PSM* interim values overestimated the final *PSA* values. There was one outlier in October (3.28).

The 2003 range (2.27) of MFW percent errors for jet fuel production, ranging from -1.14 to 1.13 percent, was the smallest range over the 5 years studied. Similarly, the range (0.0) of the 2003 *PSM* percent errors was the smallest range over the 5-year period and was the smallest range of all other *PSM* plots analyzed for 2003.

Stocks

Figures FE6, FE7, and FE8 show the yearly distribution of percent errors for stocks of crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and propane. Figure FE6 shows the box and whisker plots for crude oil stocks and motor gasoline stocks. The 2003 range (2.41) of MFW percent errors for crude oil stocks was the smallest range over the 5-year period, ranging from -1.65 to 0.76 percent. Similarly, the range

Structure of Box and Whisker Plots

All box and whisker plots discussed in this article are the visual presentation of a variable's distribution of 12 values of percent errors for either MFW or *PSM* values relative to *PSA* values for a given year. In general, box and whisker plots group data, ordered from smallest to largest, into four areas of equal frequency, quartiles, and show the range and dispersion of data within the quartiles. Sometimes the values of quartiles must be interpolated, i.e., if there are two values that meet the criteria of a quartile, then the average of the two must be taken. Presented below is a discussion of components of box and whisker plots and how they apply to the 12-value distribution illustrated in Example 1: -35, -20, -11, -9, 0, 0, 0, 0, 4.5, 5.5, 15, and 20.

- **First Quartile**

Twenty-five percent of the values are equal to or below the first quartile. In Example 1, the first quartile is the average of the third and fourth ordered observations, i.e., (-11+(-9))/2=-10. The first quartile demarcates the lower boundary of the box.

- **Second Quartile**

The second quartile is the median, and it intersects the box. Fifty percent of the observations are equal to or below the median; in our example, the values of these six observations are: 0, 0, -9, -11, -20, and -35. Also, for this example, the median is the average of the sixth and seventh value, 0, i.e., (0+0)/2. The plot provides the value of the median (the second quartile) as well as information on how the median compares in magnitude to the rest of the observations. Outliers distort the magnitude of the mean, whereas a median is not distorted since it is the actual value that falls in the middle of the distribution. Since outliers have occurred in the distributions of values of PSRS variables, a median is preferred to a mean when assessing accuracy.

- **Third Quartile**

Seventy-five percent of the observations (9 in this case) have values equal to or below the third quartile. In Example 1, the third quartile is 5, i.e., (4.5+5.5)/2. The third quartile demarcates the upper boundary of the box.

- **Box**

The box contains half of all the values. In Example 1, as well as in each box found in Figures FE3-FE11, a minimum of six values are contained within the box. The interquartile range is the length of the box, the difference between the first and third quartiles. The interquartile range for Example 1 is 15, i.e., 5-(-10).

- **Whiskers**

Each whisker extends out from the box, one from the first quartile and the other from the third quartile, to the most extreme value that still falls within 1.5 times the interquartile range. In Example 1, a whisker extends from the third quartile, 5, to 20, which is the maximum value and is within 1.5 interquartile ranges of 5 (as it is less than 5+(1.5*15)=27.5). Also in Example 1, the lower whisker extends from the first quartile -10, to -20, which is the lowest value of the distribution within 1.5 interquartile ranges of the first quartile.

- **Fourth Quartile**

The fourth quartile is the maximum value of the distribution. In Example 1, the fourth quartile, 20, also demarcates the upper value of the top whisker as it is within 1.5 interquartile ranges of the third quartile.

- **Outlier**

An outlier, identified as an asterisk, is an observation that is more than 1.5 interquartile ranges greater than the third quartile, or more than 1.5 interquartile ranges less than the first quartile. In Example 1, there is one outlier, -35. It is less than the lower whisker's threshold value, which is -32.5 (-10-(1.5*15)). The importance of the occurrence of an outlier depends on the distribution of the variable. If the interquartile range is very tight and the outlier is in close proximity, then there is little concern about the occurrence of that outlier. (See Figure FE3, MFW vs *PSA* of Crude Oil Production for 2000.)

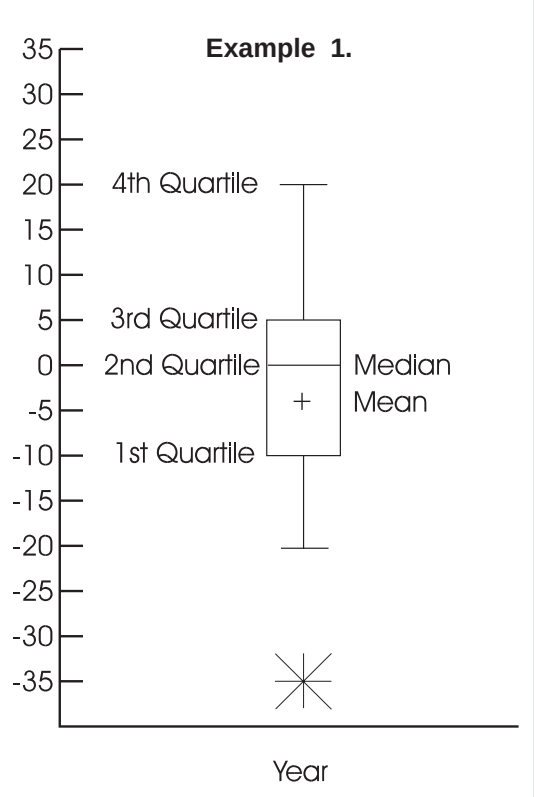
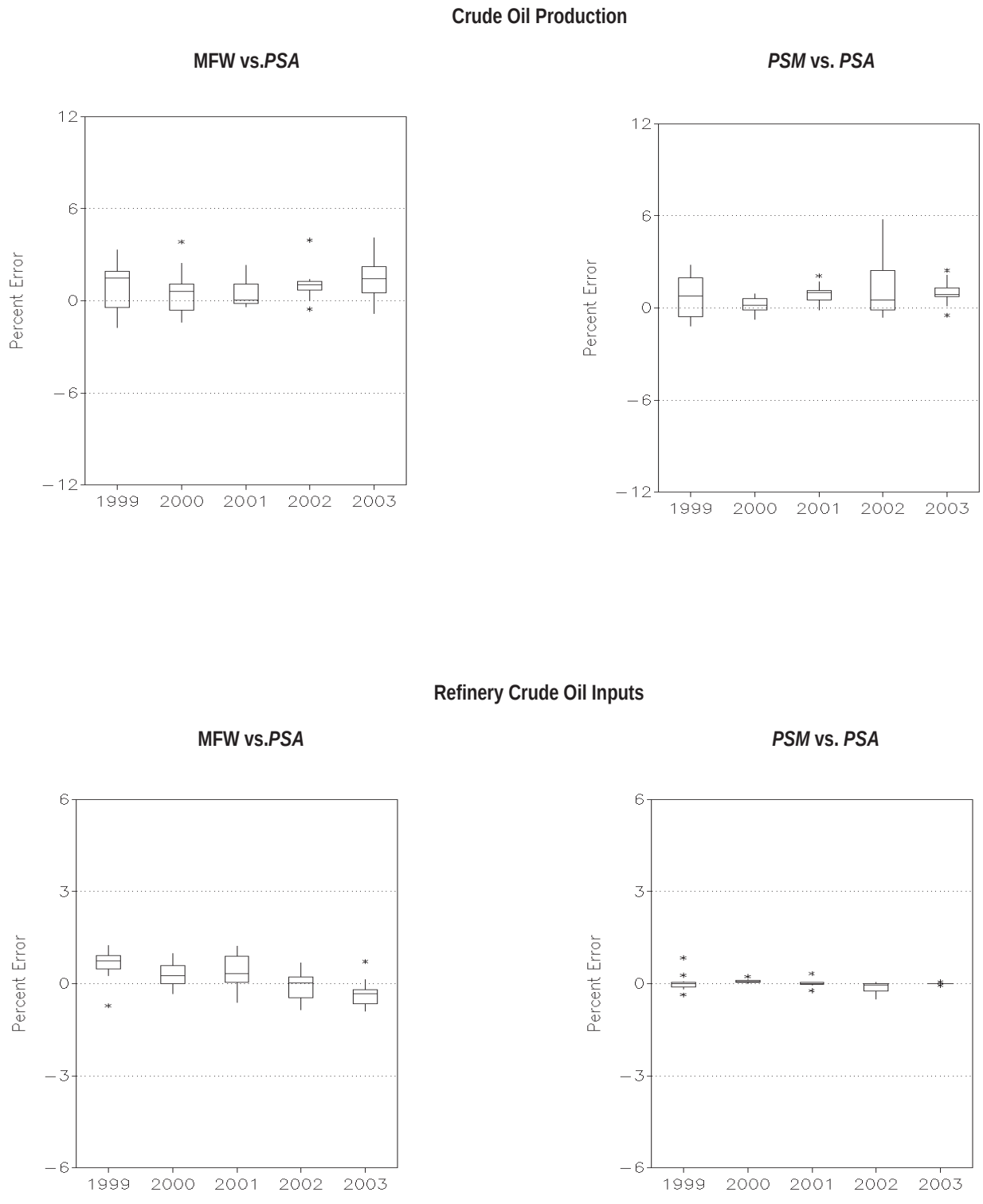


Figure FE3. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Crude Oil Production and Refinery Crude Oil Inputs Data, 1999 - 2003

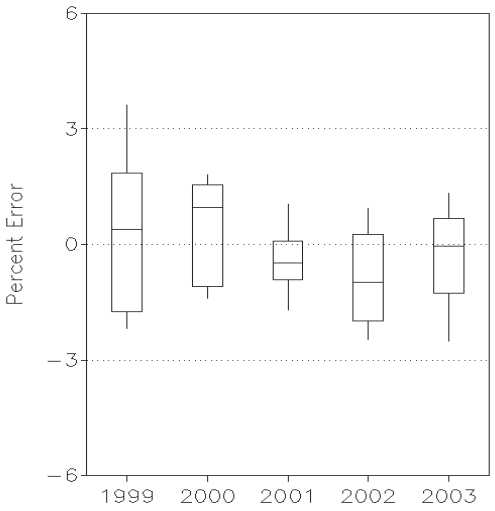


Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

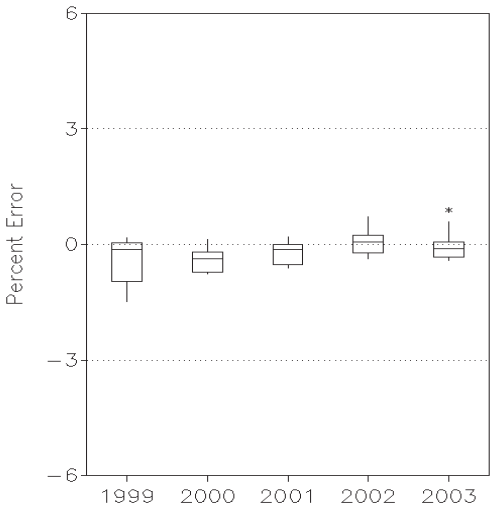
Figure FE4. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Motor Gasoline and Distillate Fuel Oil Production Data, 1999 - 2003

Motor Gasoline Production

MFW vs.*PSA*

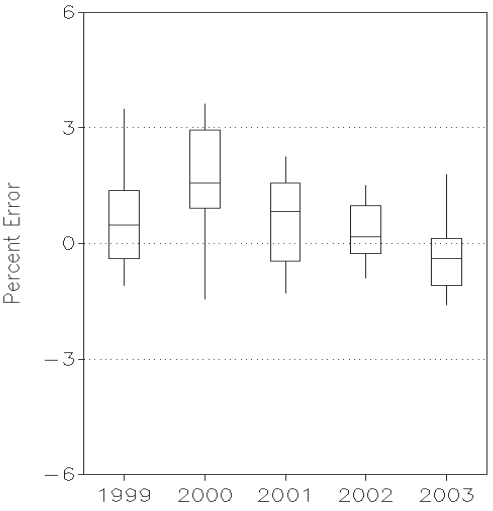


PSM* vs. *PSA

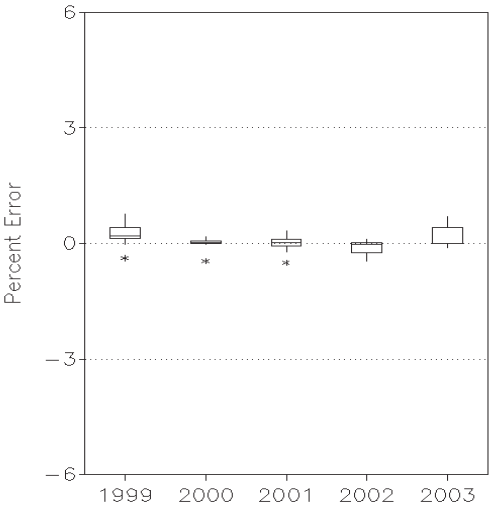


Distillate Fuel Oil Production

MFW vs.*PSA*

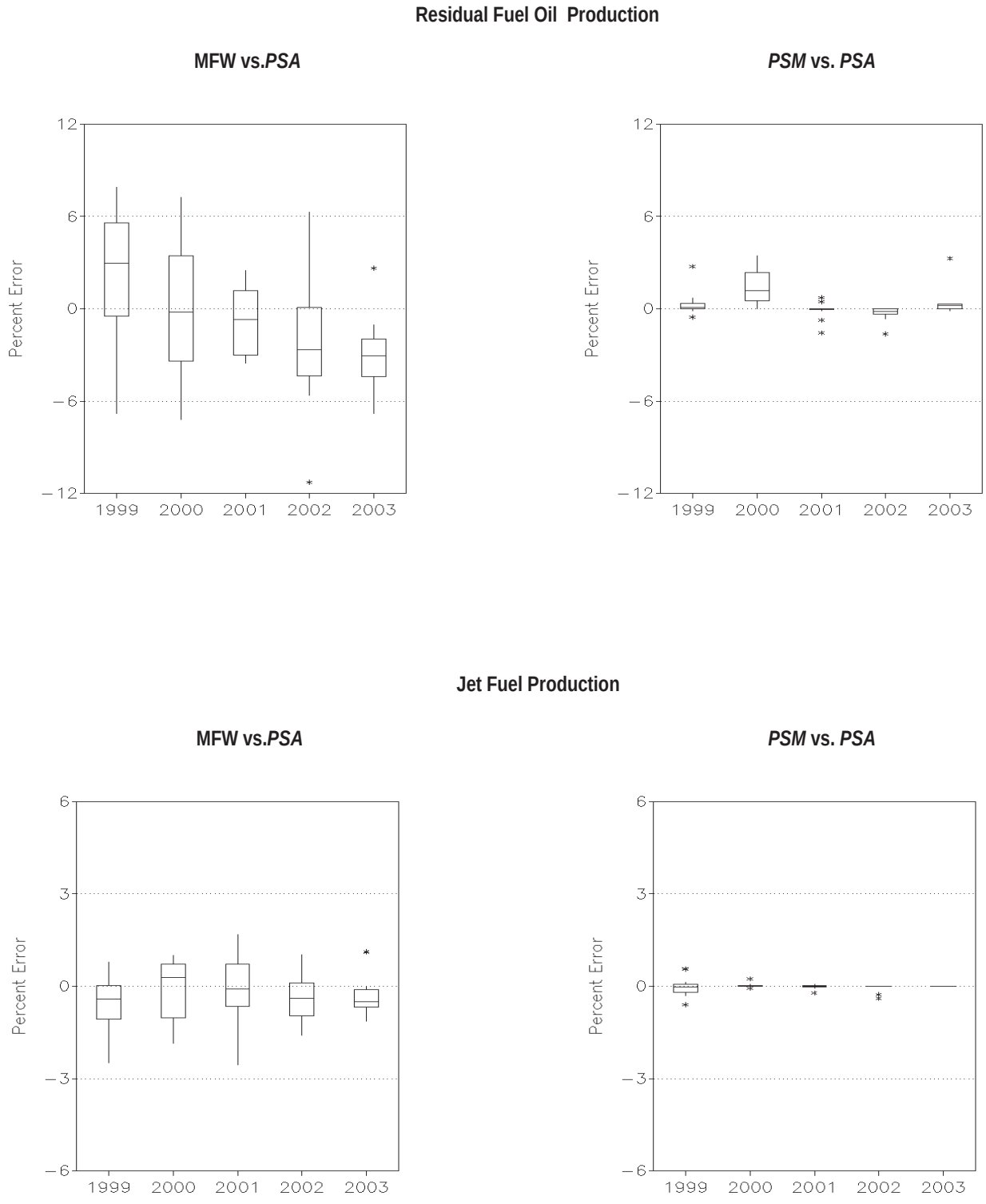


PSM* vs. *PSA



Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE5. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Residual Fuel Oil and Jet Fuel Production Data, 1999 - 2003



Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

(0.51) of the 2003 *PSM* percent errors for crude oil stocks was the smallest range over the 5 years, ranging from -0.76 to -0.25 percent. All of the 2003 *PSM* interim values underestimated the final *PSA* values.

As in prior years, most of the 2003 MFW estimates for motor gasoline stocks underestimated the final *PSA* values. There were two outliers in February (1.10) and November (-2.66). Similarly, most of the 2003 *PSM* interim values for motor gasoline stocks were underestimates. There was one outlier in September (-1.16).

Figure FE7 shows box and whisker plots for distillate and residual fuel oil stocks. As in prior years, most of the 2003 MFW estimates for distillate fuel oil stocks underestimated the final *PSA* values. Similarly, most of the 2003 *PSM* interim values for distillate fuel oil stocks were underestimates. The percent errors were tightly distributed around the median of -0.27 percent except for one outlier in November (0.77).

Residual fuel oil stocks typically have larger percent errors than other stock series. The median (1.63) of the 2003 MFW percent errors was the largest positive median for the 5 years analyzed. July 2003 (6.83) had the largest percent error over the 60 months studied. Most of the 2003 *PSM* interim values for residual fuel oil stocks overestimated the final *PSA* values. The 2003 median of 0.57 percent was the largest over the 5-year period.

The box and whisker plots for jet fuel stocks and propane stocks are shown in Figure FE8. The range (3.93) of the 2003 MFW percent errors for jet fuel stocks was the smallest range over the 5-year period, ranging from -1.71 to 2.22 percent. The median (-0.05) of the 2003 *PSM* percent errors for jet fuel stocks was close to zero. There was one outlier in September (-1.78).

The median (0.33) of the 2003 MFW percent errors for propane stocks was the closest to zero over the 5-year period. Most of the 2003 *PSM* interim values for propane stocks underestimated the final *PSA* values. There was one outlier in April (-3.11).

Imports

Figures FE9, FE10, and FE11 show the yearly distributions of percent errors for the imports of crude oil and four products: motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and jet fuel. Because of the irregularity of imports for crude oil and petroleum products, the magnitude and range of percent errors for both the MFW and the *PSM* imports numbers can be expected to be much larger and wider than for production and stocks.

Figure FE9 shows that the majority of the 2003 MFW estimates of crude oil imports underestimated the final *PSA* values. The 2003 median of -1.56 percent had the smallest absolute value over the 5-year period. There was one outlier in November (2.92). Unlike prior years, more of the 2003 *PSM* interim values for crude oil imports overestimated the final *PSA* values. The 2003 median of -0.46 was the closest to zero over the 5-year period.

The distributions of percent errors of the MFW estimates and *PSM* interim values for 1999 through 2003 of motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil imports are shown in Figure FE10. The range (19.81) of the 2003 MFW percent errors for motor gasoline imports was the smallest range over the 5-year period, ranging from -11.51 to 8.30 percent. The 2003 *PSM* percent errors for motor gasoline imports were tightly distributed around the median of zero percent except for the outlier in January of 6.28 percent.

Similar to prior years, most of the 2003 MFW estimates for distillate fuel oil imports were underestimates. The 2003 median of -2.46 percent was the closest to zero. The 2003 range (7.21) of *PSM* percent errors was the smallest range in the past 5 years, ranging from -0.99 to 6.22 percent. The four outliers in January, February, October, and November were the only resubmissions that year.

Figure FE11 shows the box and whisker plots for residual fuel oil imports and jet fuel imports. Similar to last year, most of the 2003 MFW estimates for residual fuel oil imports underestimated the final *PSA* values. The 2003 *PSM* range of 28.11 percent for residual fuel oil imports was the largest range of all other *PSM* plots analyzed for 2003, ranging from -18.37 to 9.74 percent. There were outliers in January, February, April, and May.

The 2003 MFW range of 66.75 percent for jet fuel imports was the largest range of all other MFW plots analyzed for 2003, ranging from -21.10 to 45.65 percent. The range (27.00) of the 2003 *PSM* percent errors for jet fuel imports was the largest range over the 5-year period, ranging from -8.55 to 18.45 percent. There were two outliers in March (-8.55) and October (18.45).

Conclusion

In summary, similar to previous years, the interim *PSM* data were closer in value to the final *PSA* volumes than the MFW estimates. This is largely a result of the longer time period provided to process the monthly data and monthly respondents' accounting systems.

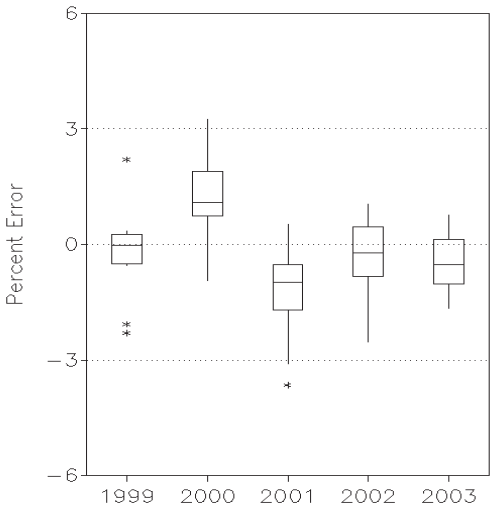
In 2003, 46 of 66 *PSM* interim values were within 1 percent (mean absolute percent error) of the final values; 27 of 61 MFW estimates were within 2 percent (mean absolute percent error) of the final values; and 11 of those 27 were within 1 percent. As in previous years, the accuracy of 2003 preliminary and interim values varied by product and by petroleum supply type. As a group, stocks continued to have the most accurate MFW estimates and *PSM* interim values.

The good coverage for weekly surveys across petroleum supply type and product combinations has contributed to the accuracy of weekly estimates. In 2003, for 19 of the 21 categories, coverage was 90 percent or above. All but one of the 2003 response rates for the weekly and monthly surveys were within 1 percent of the 2002 response rates.

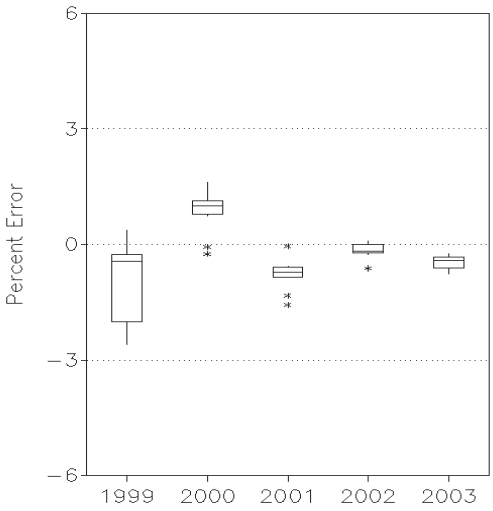
Figure FE6. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Crude Oil Stocks Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) and Motor Gasoline Stocks Data, 1999 -2003

Crude Oil Stocks Excluding SPR

MFW vs. *PSA*

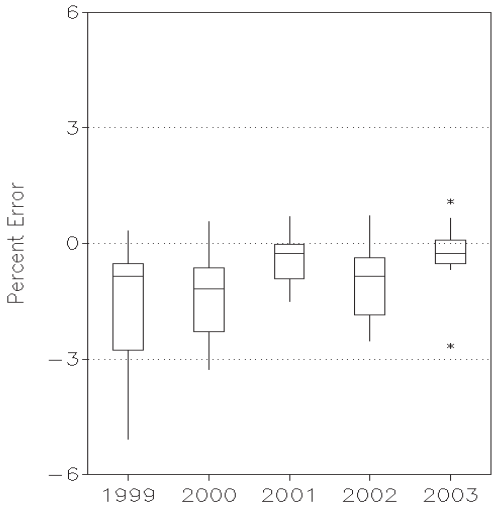


PSM vs. *PSA*

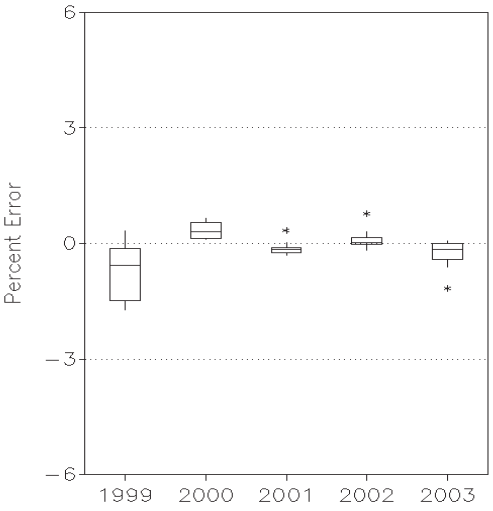


Motor Gasoline Stocks

MFW vs. *PSA*

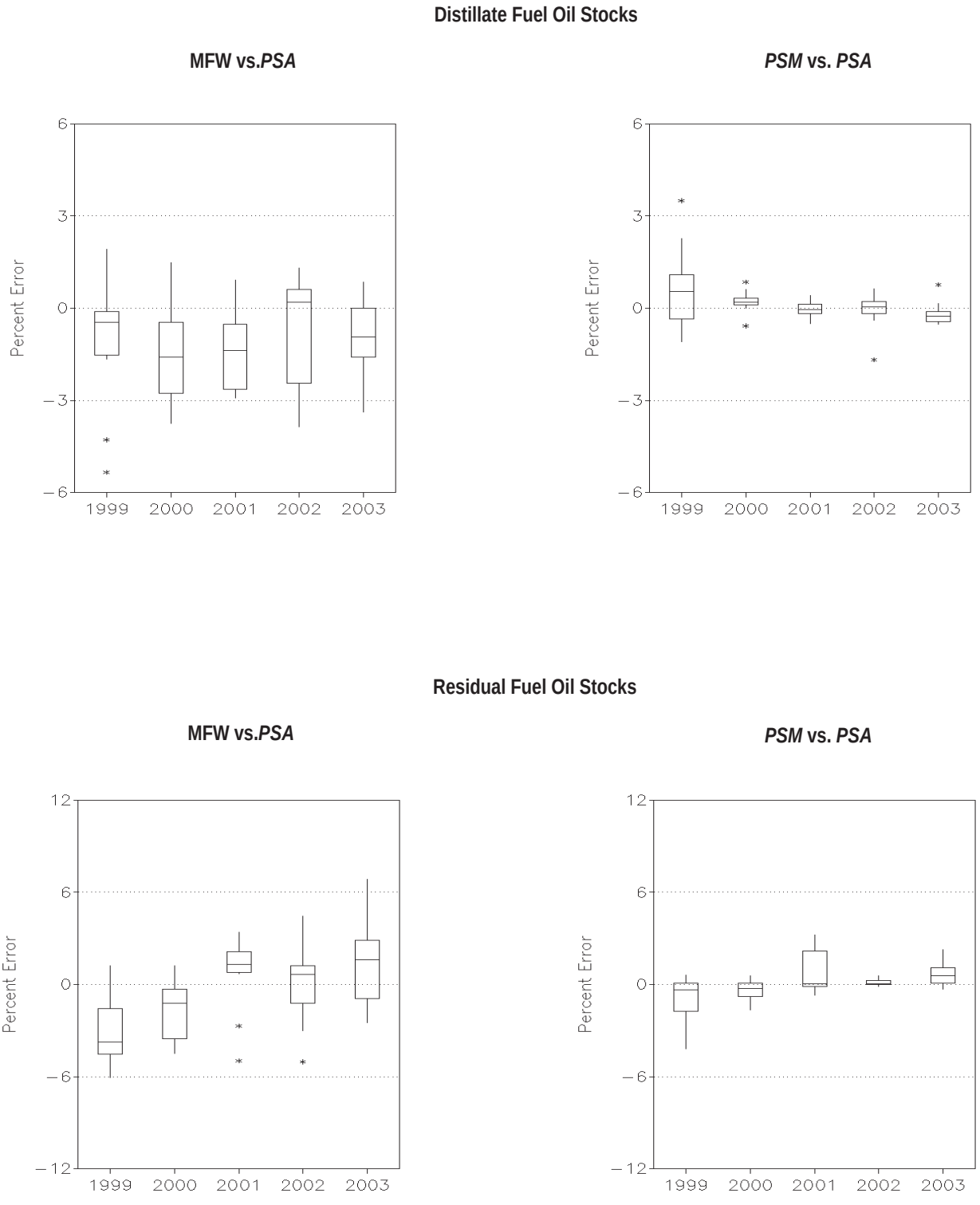


PSM* vs. *PSA



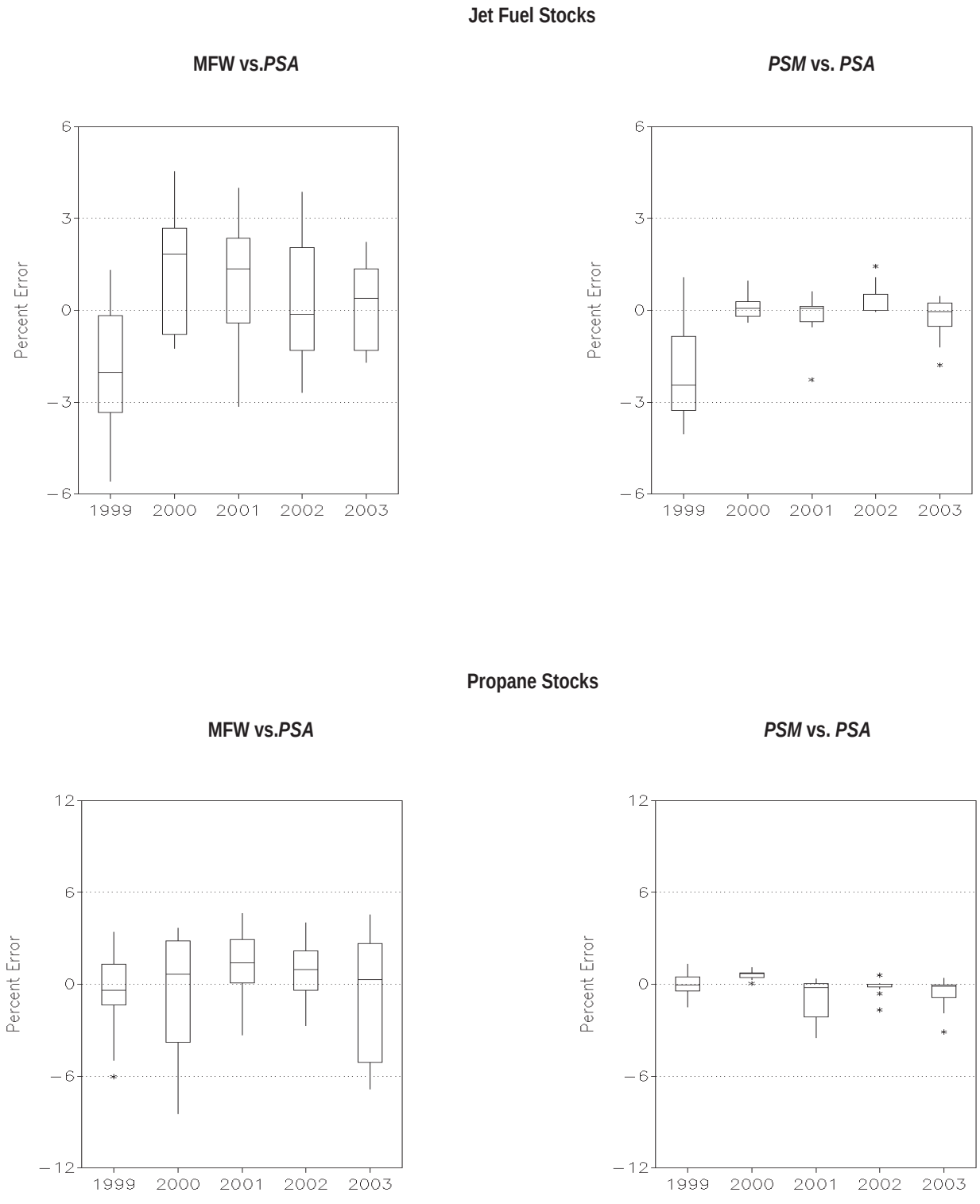
Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE7. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Distillate Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil Stocks Data, 1999 - 2003



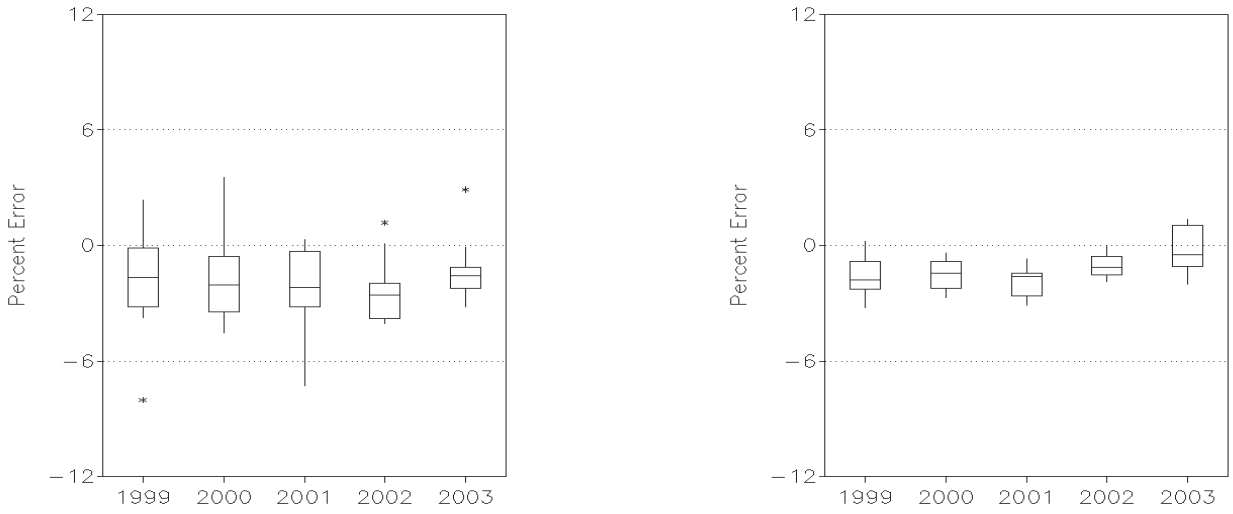
Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE8. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Jet Fuel Stocks and Propane Stocks Data, 1999 - 2003



Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Figure FE9. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Crude Oil Imports Excluding SPR Data, 1999 - 2003



Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

To successfully maintain and improve the accuracy of these data, the Petroleum Division (PD) is participating in several Office of Oil and Gas initiatives in the areas of data collection, survey processing, and data dissemination. Some of the specific areas during 2003 included the implementation of the Data Collection Module (DCM) which allows data to be collected in a common system, the implementation and enhancement of the Standard Energy Processing System (STEPS) which is designed to handle different surveys with different needs using generalized programs and data structures to process survey data, the continuation of nonresponse follow-up and customer outreach, the expansion and improvement of electronic data dissemination on the EIA web site, including many new user-friendly information retrieval options; and the continuation of efforts to insure compliance with reporting requirements.

The PD is continuously reviewing best practices in the field of data collection and processing systems at other government agencies and private industry. The PD implemented STEPS with the goal of having a system that would upgrade and unify legacy systems and incorporate state-of-the-art technology. The code was originally developed by the U.S. Census Bureau, but the PD has made several modifications to customize the operations for their particular types of surveys. The system performs various survey processing activities including edit/imputation, data review and correction, and estimation.

In 2003, the PD continued to expand the Survey Information System (SIS) which contains information needed for data validation and ad hoc queries. The system is now a link between the output from STEPS and data repository systems which will eventually produce the web publications.

As part of EIA's regular process for continual review of the energy industries from which it collects survey data, a comprehensive review of current petroleum industry operations and product changes was initiated. This review, which included analysis of pending product changes resulting from the Clean Air Act, resulted in significant changes in the survey data collected starting in January 2004. These included the initiation of two new surveys, the EIA-805, "Weekly Terminal Blenders Report," and the EIA-815, "Monthly Terminal Blenders Report." Propane weekly data, that had formerly been collected through a separate EIA-807 survey and processing system, was eliminated and the collection of propane data included as a major product on the primary weekly petroleum surveys (EIA-800-804). While there were numerous small changes to many product categories, such as the inclusion of a new ultra-low sulfur level diesel category and new categories for oxygenate production, the most significant product category changes occurred in motor gasoline. To better track the increasing volumes of special reformulated fuels meeting new Federal and State regulations, petroleum weekly and monthly surveys now track six separate categories of blending components and five categories of finished gasoline. All these changes will provide our Federal, State, and private customers with valuable new data from which to analyze and assess the U.S. petroleum market.

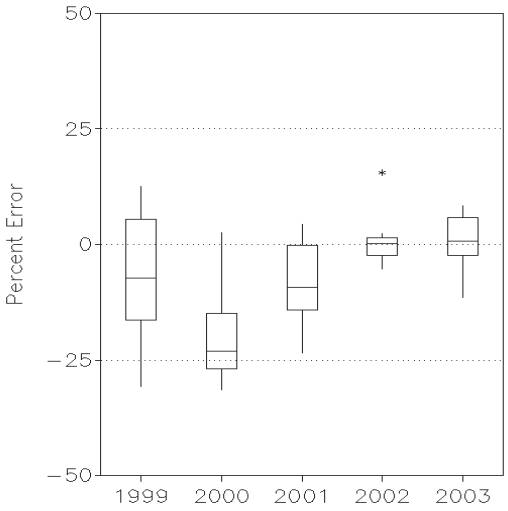
In addition, in January 2004, the PD implemented a new Weekly Petroleum Supply Status Report System. The previous system was written in Clipper, used the DOS Operating System, and was on a Local Area Network. It was rewritten to run in Access and use Windows 2000 or Windows XP Operating System and resides on a SQL Server. Enhancements to the system included more reports for assessing quality. The publication system was upgraded to a web-based system.

The results of these efforts should enable the PD to continue to provide accurate weekly and monthly data estimates.

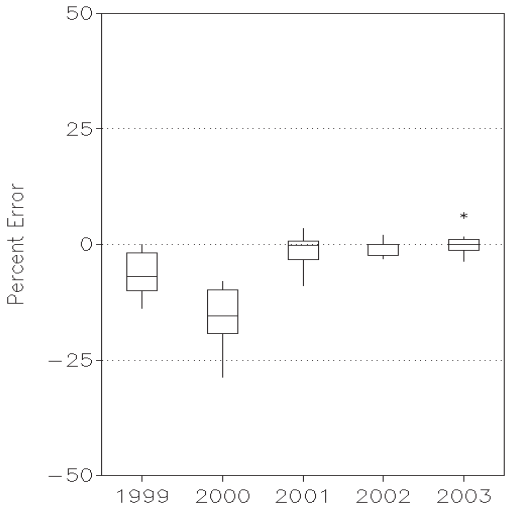
Figure FE10. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Motor Gasoline and Distillate Fuel Oil Imports Data, 1999 - 2003

Motor Gasoline Imports

MFW vs.*PSA*

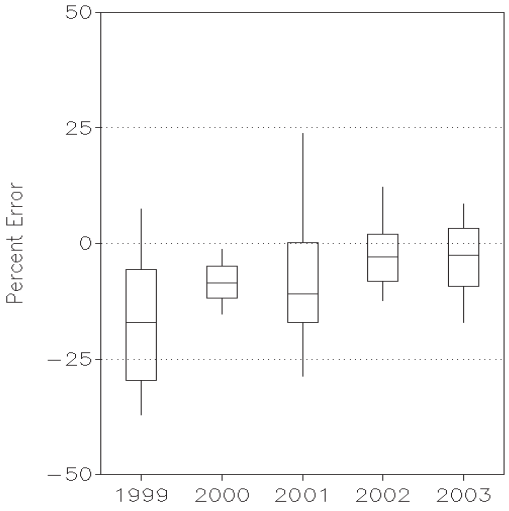


PSM* vs. *PSA

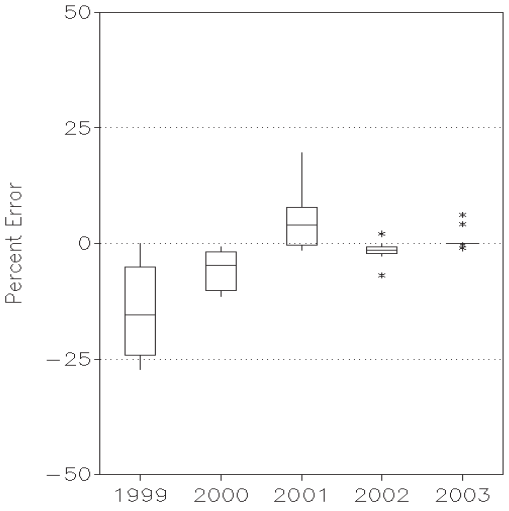


Distillate Fuel Oil Imports

MFW vs.*PSA*



PSM* vs. *PSA

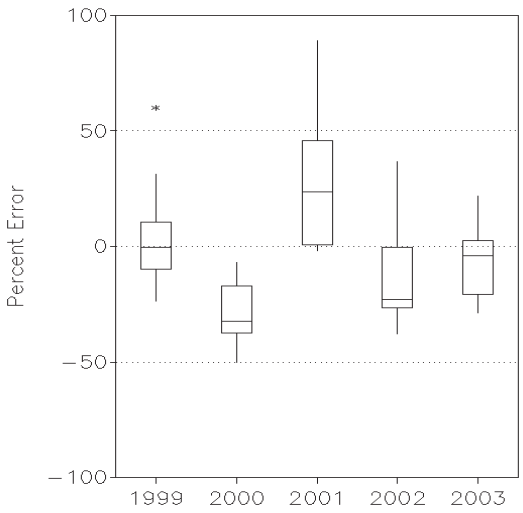


Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

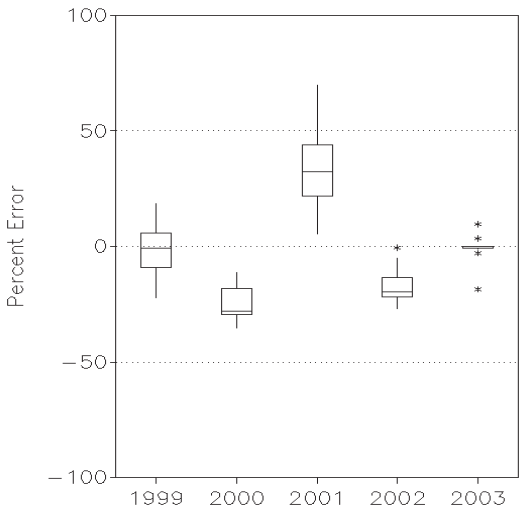
Figure FE11. Range of Percent Errors for MFW and *PSM* Residual Fuel Oil and Jet Fuel Imports Data, 1999 - 2003

Residual Fuel Oil Imports

MFW vs. *PSA*

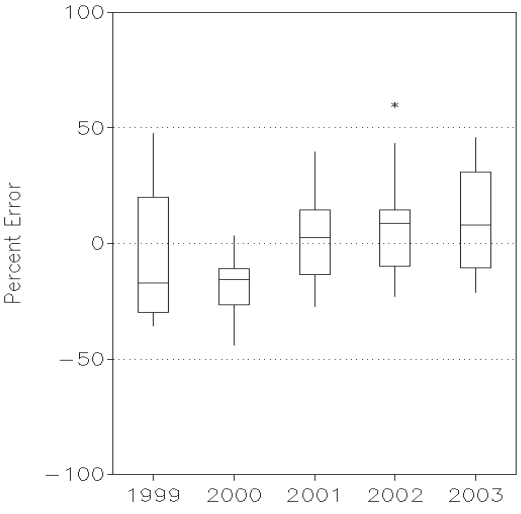


PSM* vs. *PSA

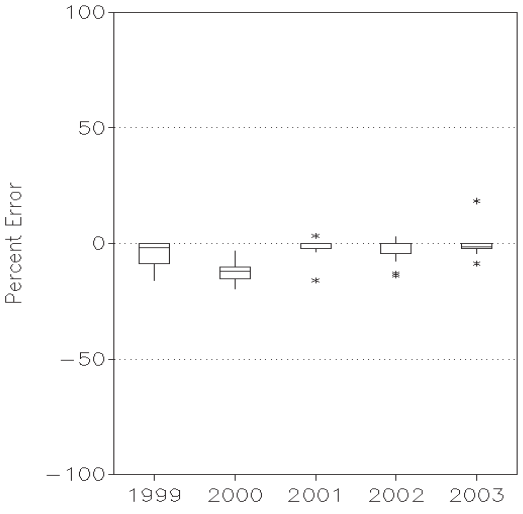


Jet Fuel Imports

MFW vs. *PSA*



PSM* vs. *PSA



Source: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

Comparisons of Independent Petroleum Supply Statistics

by Robert G. Harper, III

Introduction

The Petroleum Division (PD) of the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects and publishes information on petroleum supply and disposition in the United States. The information is collected through a series of surveys that make up the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS data are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR), *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

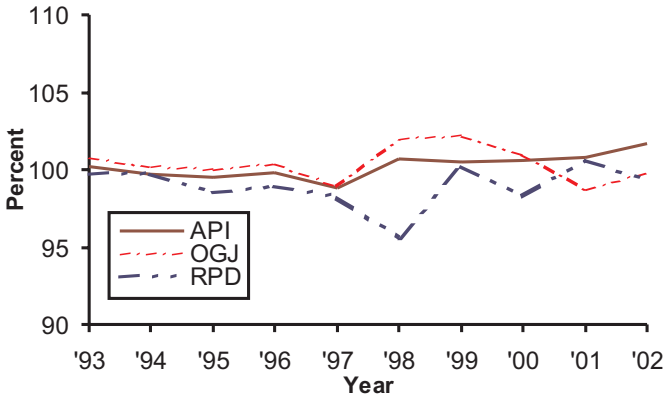
This article compares final petroleum data published in the *PSA* with similar petroleum data obtained from other sources. Data comparisons are presented for 1993 through 2002 for the following series: crude oil production, crude oil imports, motor gasoline supplied, distillate fuel oil supplied, and residual fuel oil supplied. Graphs were added in order to better portray the data similarities and data differences.

Crude Oil Production

Crude oil production statistics (including those for lease condensate) from the American Petroleum Institute (API), the *Oil and Gas Journal* (OGJ), and EIA's Reserves and Production Division (RPD) are compared with statistics from the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA) (Table FE1/Figure FE1). Data on crude oil production published in the *PSA* are based on data collected by State government agencies, as well as the Minerals Management Service (MMS) of the U.S. Department of the Interior, which collects data on crude oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases.

Production estimates from API are also based on data provided by State government agencies. From 1993 through 2002, API crude

Figure FE1. A Comparison of Crude Oil Production, 1993-2002 (As a Percent of PSA)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Table FE1.

Table FE1. A Comparison of Data Series for Crude Oil Production, 1993-2002

Year	*PSA*	API		OGJ		RPD	
	Million Barrels	Million Barrels	Percent of *PSA*	Million Barrels	Percent of *PSA*	Million Barrels	Percent of *PSA*
2002	2,097	2,132	101.7	2,093	99.8	2,082	99.3
2001	2,117	2,135	100.8	2,089	98.7	2,130	100.6
2000	2,125	2,137	100.6	2,146	101.0	2,088	98.3
1999	2,147	2,152	100.5	2,195	102.2	2,151	100.2
1998	2,282	2,298	100.7	2,327	102.0	2,181	95.6
1997	2,355	2,326	98.8	2,330	98.9	2,312	98.2
1996	2,360	2,356	99.8	2,370	100.4	2,335	98.9
1995	2,394	2,382	99.5	2,393	100.0	2,358	98.5
1994	2,432	2,424	99.7	2,438	100.2	2,425	99.7
1993	2,499	2,504	100.2	2,520	100.8	2,492	99.7

Sources: PSA: *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1993 through 2002, Table 2. API: American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Statistical Report*, 1993 through 2002. OGJ: *Oil and Gas Journal*, 1993 through 2002. NGD: *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves Annual Report*, Crude Oil, 1993 through 2002, Table 6. Lease Condensate, 1993 through 2002, Table 15.

oil production statistics had an average absolute difference that was within 0.66 percent of the *PSA* volumes. From 2001 to 2002, the API data difference increased from 0.8 percent above *PSA* numbers to 1.7 percent above *PSA* statistics.

Crude oil production estimates developed by the *Oil and Gas Journal* (OGJ) are based on data obtained from State conservation agencies and on historical State production levels. In 2001, *OGJ* statistics were 1.3 percent below *PSA* statistics, but, in 2002, the difference declined to 0.2 percent. For the 10-year period 1993 through 2002, the average absolute difference was 0.9 percent.

The RPD publishes the *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves Annual Report*. These crude oil production estimates are based on data from Form EIA-23, "Annual Survey of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves." In 2002, data were received from a sample survey of 1,577 oil and gas well operators. The RPD's national production estimates for the 2002 data were 0.7 percent lower than comparable *PSA* volumes versus 0.6 percent higher than 2001 *PSA* volumes. However, over the 10-year period 1993 through 2002, the RPD and *PSA* statistics have remained in relatively close agreement, with an average absolute difference of only 1.3 percent.

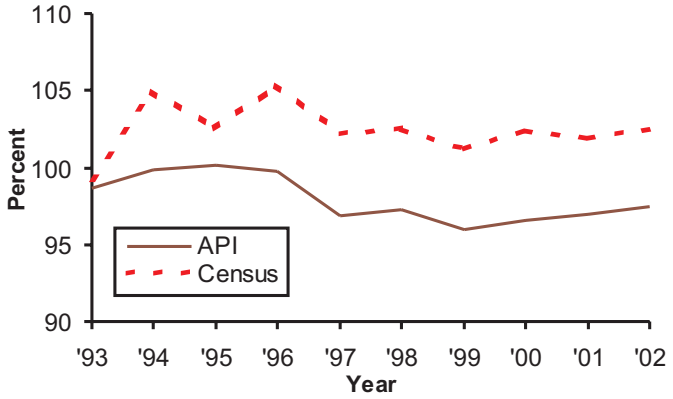
The comparison of these data series does not show any major discrepancies between the four independent sources. However, minor differences could be due to revisions and late reporting by State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and also by oil and gas well operators, which do not provide resubmissions.

Crude Oil Imports

Data on crude oil imports are collected on survey Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report." Survey respondents to the form include all companies that import crude oil or petroleum products into the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. However, for comparison purposes, statistics on imports into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions are excluded from this analysis. Approximately 169 respondents report on the Form EIA-814. The *PSA* statistics are compared with API and the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census) statistics on crude oil imports (Table FE2/Figure FE2).

Since the API data on crude oil imports does not include crude oil imported by the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), data from the *PSA* on volumes of crude oil imported for the SPR were added to API data for comparison purposes. (See "Information on Data Source Differences and Adjustments," located on page xxxii). In 2001, there was a 3.0 percent difference between API and *PSA* statistics; however, in 2002, the difference had decreased to 2.5 percent. Over the 10-year period 1993 through 2002, the average absolute difference was 2.1 percent.

Figure FE2. A Comparison of Crude Oil Imports, 1993-2002 (As a Percent of PSA)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Table FE2.

Table FE2. A Comparison of Data Series for Crude Oil Imports into United States (Excluding U.S. Possessions), 1993-2002

Year	*PSA* Million Barrels	API[a] Million Barrels	API[a] Percent of *PSA*	Census[b] Million Barrels	Census[b] Percent of *PSA*
2002	3,336	3,252	97.5	3,418	102.5
2001	3,405	3,302	97.0	3,471	101.9
2000	3,320	3,208	96.6	3,399	102.4
1999	3,187	3,058	96.0	3,224	101.2
1998	3,178	3,092	97.3	3,258	102.5
1997	3,002	2,909	96.9	3,069	102.2
1996	2,748	2,743	99.8	2,894	105.3
1995	2,639	2,642	100.1	2,705	102.5
1994	2,578	2,576	99.9	2,704	104.9
1993	2,477	2,445	98.7	2,459	99.3

[a]API statistics include PSA statistics for crude oil imported for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[b]Census statistics are adjusted to reflect the geographic coverage and reporting period of the PSA.
Sources: PSA: *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1993 through 2002, Table 2. API: American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Statistical Report*, 1993 through 2002. Census:Bureau of the Census, FT-246, *Annual U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports,* 1993 through 2002.

The Bureau of the Census obtains data on crude oil imports from the U.S. Customs Service. (See "Information on Data Source Differences and Adjustments," located on page xxxii). In order to import crude oil or petroleum products into the United States, either U.S. Customs Form CF-7501, "Entry Summary," or U.S. Customs Form CF-7505, "Warehouse Withdrawal for Consumption," must be filed. Those forms are processed, tabulated, and published in Census Bureau report FT-246, *Annual U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports*. Data on imports into Puerto Rico and other U.S. possessions are excluded from Census data. The Census data are adjusted for comparison purposes because their geographic coverage differs from that for the *PSA* data. In 2002, the adjusted Census data were 2.5 percent higher than the *PSA* annual volumes. The difference represents only a 0.6 percent increase over 2001 data, although the reason for the increase is not readily apparent. For the 10-year period 1993 through 2002, the average absolute difference between *PSA* and CENSUS data was 2.6 percent.

Product Supplied

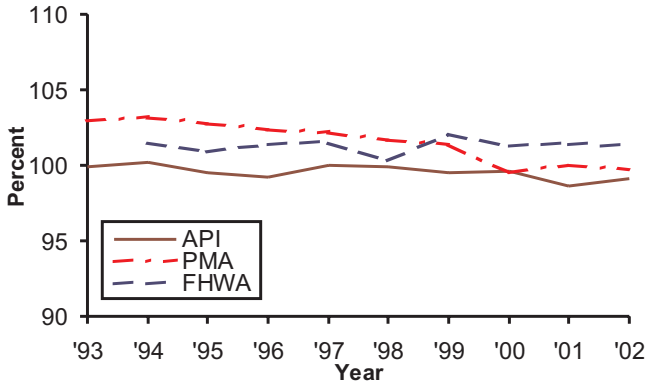
Product supplied, as reported in the *PSA*, is used to measure the volume of petroleum products available for domestic consumption. These data are generated for each petroleum product by adding field production, refinery production, and imports minus (-) stock change, refinery inputs, and exports. Product supplied measures products from primary sources, i.e., from refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals.

Motor Gasoline Supplied

PSA statistics on motor gasoline supplied are compared with data from the EIA's Petroleum Division's marketing surveys, the American Petroleum Institute (API), and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) (Table FE3/Figure FE3). PD Form EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Prime Supplier Sales Volumes of Petroleum Products for Local Consumption," is used to monitor prime suppliers' sales to local distributors, local retailers, or end users. These data are published in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual* (PMA) and are available electronically after 1994. The respondent universe consists of refiners and gas plant operators, importers, and resellers or retailers. Approximately 170 firms make up the EIA-782C survey respondents. In 2002, the *PMA* volume of motor gasoline was 0.3 percent below the *PSA* volume. For the 10-year period 1993 through 2002, the average absolute difference between *PSA* and *PMA* data was 1.7 percent.

API statistics on motor gasoline delivered from primary storage are published in their *Monthly Statistical Report*. The API statistics are similar in concept to EIA's product supplied. The data represent production plus imports for motor gasoline (adjusted for net stock change) minus exports. Those statistics are

Figure FE3. A Comparison of Motor Gas Supplied, 1993-2002 (As a Percent of PSA)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Table FE3.

Table FE3. A Comparison of Data Series for Motor Gasoline Supplied for Domestic Use, 1993-2002

	PSA	*PMA*		API		FHWA	
Year	Million Barrels	Million Barrels	Percent of *PSA*	Million Barrels	Percent of *PSA*	Million Barrels	Percent of *PSA*
2002	3,229	3,218	99.7	3,199	99.1	3,270	101.3
2001	3,143	3,144	100.0	3,098	98.6	3,185	101.4
2000	3,101	3,084	99.5	3,079	99.6	3,142	101.3
1999	3,077	3,121	101.4	3,062	99.5	3,141	102.1
1998	3,012	3,064	101.7	3,008	99.9	3,051	101.3
1997	2,926	2,991	102.2	2,927	100.0	2,969	101.5
1996	2,888	2,958	102.4	2,856	99.2	2,928	101.4
1995	2,843	2,919	102.7	2,829	99.5	2,869	100.9
1994	2,774	2,861	103.1	2,780	100.2	2,815	101.5
1993	2,729	2,807	102.9	2,725	99.9	--	--

Sources: PSA: *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1993 through 2002, Table 2. PMA: *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, 1993, Table 47; 1994 through 2002, Table 48. API: American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Statistical Report*, 1993 through 2002. FHWA: Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics*, 1993 through 2002, Tables MF-24 and MF-21. -- = Data were excluded in 1993.

based on an historical analysis of the industry and information provided on a voluntary basis by importers of record (licensed importers) and by operators of refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. For the 10-year period 1993 through 2002, the average absolute difference between API and *PSA* statistics was 0.5.

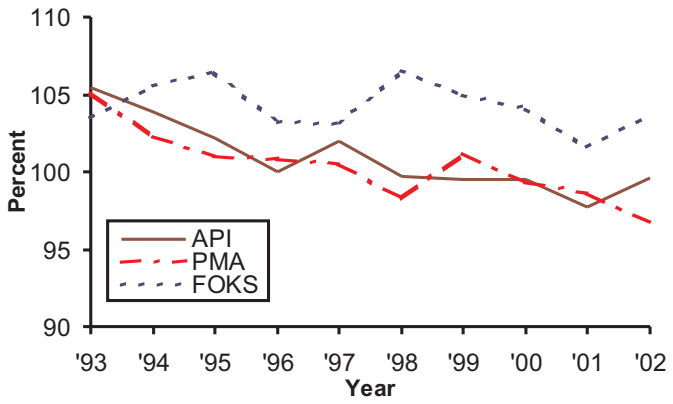
Data from the FHWA on total gasoline usage are based on volumes of gasoline reported to State motor fuel tax agencies by wholesale distributors. The FHWA's publication *"Highway Statistics"* includes data on both highway and non-highway use of gasoline. To adjust for comparison purposes, aviation gasoline use is subtracted from the FHWA data by the EIA. Data from 1993 are excluded from this analysis due to changes by FHWA in their estimation procedures for private and commercial highway use. For the 9-year period 1994 through 2002, the average absolute difference between *PSA* and FHWA data was 1.4 percent.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supplied

Statistics for distillate fuel oil (including kerosene) supplied from the *PSA* are compared with EIA's *PMA* data on distillate fuel oil sales collected from survey Form EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Prime Supplier Sales Volumes of Petroleum Products for Local Comsumption; Form EIA-821, "Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report (FOKS);" and API data on distillate fuel oil delivered from primary storage (Table FE4/Figure FE4). Data on kerosene were discontinued in API's *Monthly Statistical Report*. To adjust for this, kerosene volumes from the *PSA* were added to API data for comparison purposes. API statistics on distillate fuel oil supplied generally have been comparable to *PSA* statistics, having an average absolute difference within 1.8 percent of each other for the last ten years. The Fuel Oil And Kerosene Sales Report provides data on end-use sales of distillate fuel oil and kerosene. For the 10-year period 1993 through 2002, the average absolute difference between *PSA* and FOKS data was 4.3 percent.

Until recently, the *PMA* statistics for prime suppliers sales of distillate fuel oil sold into States for consumption had been consistently higher than the *PSA* statistics. However, since 2000 the *PMA* statistics have decreased from 0.7 percent to 3.3 percent below *PSA* statistics. For the last 10 years, the average absolute difference between *PSA* and *PMA* data was 1.8 percent.

Figure FE4. A Comparison of Distillate Supplied, 1993-2002 (As a Percent of PSA)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Table FE4.

Table FE4. A Comparison of Data Series for Distillate Fuel Oil (including Kerosene) Supplied, 1993-2002

	PSA	*PMA*		FOKS		API[a]	
Year	Million Barrels	Million Barrels	Percent of *PSA*	Million Barrels	Percent of *PSA*	Million Barrels	Percent of *PSA*
2002	1,378	1,333	96.7	1,429	103.7	1,372	99.6
2001	1,404	1,385	98.6	1,453	101.6	1,372	97.7
2000	1,359	1,350	99.3	1,444	104.1	1,352	99.5
1999	1,304	1,320	101.2	1,397	105.0	1,297	99.5
1998	1,292	1,270	98.3	1,345	106.5	1,259	99.7
1997	1,254	1,260	100.5	1,318	103.1	1,279	102.0
1996	1,254	1,264	100.8	1,294	103.2	1,228	100.0
1995	1,190	1,202	101.0	1,245	106.4	1,197	102.2
1994	1,172	1,199	102.3	1,218	105.5	1,199	103.9
1993	1,110	1,167	105.1	1,168	103.5	1,170	105.4

[a]API statistics include PSA statistics for kerosene for 1993 through 2002.

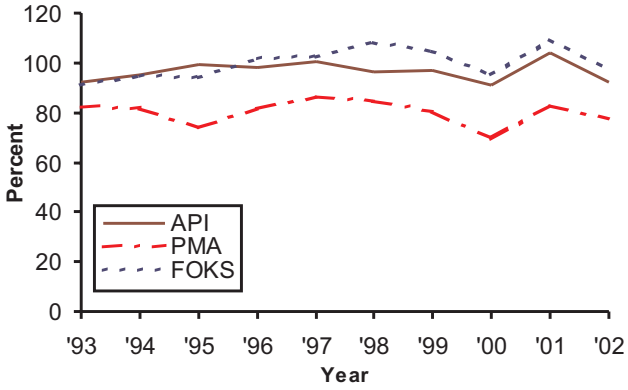
Sources: PSA: *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1993 through 2002, Table 2. PMA: *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, 1993, Table 49; 1994 through 2002, Table 50. *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report*, 1993 through 2002. API: American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Statistical Report*, 1993 through 2002.

Table FE5. A Comparison of Data Series for Residual Fuel Oil Supplied for Domestic Use, 1993-2002

Year	*PSA*	*PMA*		FOKS		API	
	Million Barrels	Million Barrels	Percent of *PSA*	Million Barrels	Percent of *PSA*	Million Barrels	Percent of *PSA*
2002	255	197	77.3	247	96.9	235	92.2
2001	296	245	82.8	324	109.5	328	104.1
2000	332	232	69.9	315	94.9	303	91.3
1999	303	244	80.5	317	104.6	293	96.7
1998	324	274	84.6	351	108.3	312	96.3
1997	291	252	86.6	298	102.4	293	100.7
1996	310	253	81.6	316	101.9	304	98.1
1995	311	229	73.6	293	94.2	308	99.4
1994	373	304	81.5	353	94.6	354	94.9
1993	394	323	82.0	359	91.1	363	92.1

Sources: PSA: *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1993 through 2002, Table 2. PMA: *Petroleum Marketing Annual*, 1993, Table 48; 1994 through 2002, Table 49. *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report*, 1993 through 2002, Table 2. API: American Petroleum Institute, *Monthly Statistical Report*, 1993 through 2002.

Figure FE5. A Comparison of Residual Supplied, 1993-2002 (As a Percent of PSA)



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Table FE5.

Residual Fuel Oil Supplied

Product supplied data from the *PSA* for residual fuel oil are compared with *PMA* data on prime suppliers' sales of residual fuel oil, Form-821 "Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales," and API data on residual fuel oil delivered (Table FE5/Figure FE5). The *PMA* statistics for residual fuel oil are historically lower than the *PSA* statistics. A primary reason for the difference between *PMA* and *PSA* data may be because PMA Form EIA-782C is a sales survey, with volumes based on transfer of ownership (equity basis), while *PSA* Form EIA-810 is a supply survey, with volumes reported on the basis of the amount of petroleum in custody, regardless of ownership (custody basis). Residual fuel oil imported by electric utilities for their own use may not be reported on Form EIA-782C because a transfer of ownership (sale) did not occur in the United States. For the 10-year period 1993 through 2002, the average absolute difference between *PSA* and *PMA* data was 19.9 percent. The Fuel Oil And Kerosene Sales Report provides data on end-use sales of residual fuel oil. The divergence between *PSA* and FOKS data may be due to fuel switching in the the electric power sector. For the 10-year period 1993 through 2002, the average absolute difference between *PSA* and FOKS data was 5.5 percent. The API volumes of residual fuel oil supplied were close to *PSA* volumes over the same 10-year period, while the average absolute difference between *PSA* and API data was 4.4 percent.

Conclusion

For comparison purposes, it must be recognized that differences probably will always exist given the various data collection processes employed by the respective organizations. The makeup of the sampling frames, the inclusion or exclusion of data from related survey forms, and how survey data are compiled or aggregated, are just three of the many reasons why the data from one survey may differ from those of another. Although *PSA* statistics were in relative proximity to other sources of petroleum data, the primary focus is to keep the data differences within as narrow a range as possible. Future efforts will involve analysis of the differences as they relate to relevant issues, problems, or situations and how the data collection process may impact or be impacted by them.

Information on Data Source Differences and Adjustments

American Petroleum Institute: In this article, API's annual statistics are totals of initial monthly values. The initial monthly estimate published by API is derived from API sources. However, later API publications reflect revisions which make use of EIA data. *PSA* statistics on crude oil include imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) while API statistics do not. Therefore, the following figures for SPR were added to the API figures: 5.8 million barrels in 2002, 3.9 million barrels in 2001, 3.0 million barrels in 2000, 3.0 million barrels in 1999, none in 1998, 1997, 1996, or 1995, 4.5 million barrels in 1994 and 5.4 million barrels in 1993. The API publishes monthly estimates of motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil delivered from primary storage in thousand barrels per day. However, the API discontinued publishing kerosene data in 1982. *PSA* values for kerosene supplied (16 million barrels in 2002, 26 million barrels in 2001, 25 million barrels in 2000, 27 million barrels in 1999, 28 million barrels in 1998, 24 million barrels in 1997, 23 million barrels in 1996, 20 million barrels in 1995, 18 million barrels in 1994, and 18 million barrels in 1993) were added to API distillate totals.

Oil and Gas Journal: The *Oil and Gas Journal* publishes weekly averages of crude oil production in thousand barrels per day. Those averages are used to produce monthly totals as follows: the average for each week is used as a daily production estimate for each of the days the week covers. For each month, the production estimates for days covered by the month are summed. The totals are converted from thousand to million barrels for this article.

Federal Highway Administration: Data on both highway and non-highway use of gasoline (Table MF-21), excluding aviation gasoline (Table MF-24), are from the *Highway Statistics* publication and are based on volumes of total gasoline consumption.

U.S. Bureau of the Census: Since 1986, Census data have been available through the FT-246, *Annual U.S. Imports for Consumption and General Imports*. Imports into Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are excluded from the Census data but not in the *PSA* data. The Census excludes data on imports into the United States from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Petroleum Division: EIA's Petroleum Division data are from the Form EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Prime Supplier Sales Volumes of Petroleum Products for Local Consumption." The prime supplier, imports, into a State, or transports product across State boundaries and local marketing areas and sells the product to local distributors, local retailers, or end users. The report on *Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales* provides information and State-level data on end-use sales of distillate fuel oil, kerosene, and residual fuel oil. The *Petroleum Supply Annual* contains information on the supply and disposition of crude oil and petroleum products.

Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1988 - Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change[a]			Ending Stocks[b] (Million Barrels)
	Total Domestic[c]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil[d]	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil[d] and Petroleum Products
1988 Average	**9,818**	**8,140**	**1,625**	**1**	**-29**	**17,283**	**1,597**
1989 Average	**9,219**	**7,613**	**1,546**	**86**	**-129**	**17,325**	**1,581**
1990 Average	**8,994**	**7,355**	**1,559**	**-35**	**142**	**16,988**	**1,621**
1991 Average	**9,168**	**7,417**	**1,659**	**-42**	**32**	**16,714**	**1,617**
1992 Average	**8,996**	**7,171**	**1,697**	**-1**	**-68**	**17,033**	[g] **1,592**
1993 Average	**8,836**	**6,847**	**1,736**	**81**	[g] **70**	**17,237**	**1,647**
1994 Average	**8,645**	**6,662**	**1,727**	**18**	**-2**	**17,718**	**1,653**
1995 Average	**8,626**	**6,560**	**1,762**	**-93**	**-153**	**17,725**	**1,563**
1996 Average	**8,607**	**6,465**	**1,830**	**-124**	**-28**	**18,309**	**1,507**
1997 Average	**8,611**	**6,452**	**1,817**	**51**	**93**	**18,620**	**1,560**
1998 Average	**8,392**	**6,252**	**1,759**	**74**	**165**	**18,917**	**1,647**
1999 Average	**8,107**	**5,881**	**1,850**	**-118**	**-304**	**19,519**	**1,493**
2000 Average	**8,110**	**5,822**	**1,911**	**-70**	**(s)**	**19,701**	**1,468**
2001 Average	**8,054**	**5,801**	**1,868**	**99**	**227**	**19,649**	**1,586**
2002 January	8,068	5,848	1,827	409	-270	19,454	1,591
February	8,126	5,871	1,900	443	-951	19,444	1,576
March	8,139	5,883	1,901	248	-364	19,676	1,573
April	8,215	5,859	1,925	-120	641	19,552	1,588
May	8,317	5,924	1,936	222	504	19,728	1,611
June	8,206	5,915	1,870	-143	316	19,875	1,616
July	8,022	5,770	1,846	-362	190	20,076	1,611
August	8,205	5,811	1,937	-139	-328	20,221	1,596
September	7,748	5,411	1,898	-687	-56	19,461	1,574
October	7,645	5,363	1,875	749	-782	19,678	1,573
November	7,949	5,597	1,891	96	85	19,991	1,578
December	7,887	5,699	1,760	-234	-751	19,943	1,548
Average	**8,043**	**5,746**	**1,880**	**40**	**-145**	**19,761**	**—**
2003 January	7,968	5,785	1,758	-110	-1,293	20,017	1,504
February	8,014	5,791	1,812	-106	-1,464	20,375	1,460
March	7,963	5,817	1,729	339	114	19,708	1,474
April	7,845	5,774	1,701	338	383	19,830	1,496
May	7,791	5,733	1,564	-75	1,263	19,344	1,533
June	7,692	5,701	1,582	150	745	19,793	1,560
July	7,615	5,526	1,649	135	209	20,094	1,570
August	7,710	5,595	1,703	15	35	20,586	1,572
September	7,956	5,683	1,761	441	426	19,933	1,598
October	7,853	5,635	1,818	468	-348	20,182	1,602
November	7,771	5,560	1,839	-356	241	19,873	1,598
December	7,717	5,579	1,723	-244	-721	20,679	1,568
Average	**7,823**	**5,681**	**1,719**	**84**	**-28**	**20,034**	**—**
2004 January	[E] 7,853	[E] 5,644	1,803	199	-692	20,393	1,552
February	[E] 7,798	[E] 5,584	1,798	380	-549	20,549	1,547
March	[E] 7,892	[E] 5,622	1,829	720	-91	20,161	1,566
April	[E] 7,766	[E] 5,568	1,784	379	-111	20,207	1,574
May	[E] 7,841	[E] 5,612	1,795	186	646	20,209	1,600
June	[E] 7,577	[E] 5,403	1,737	130	831	20,333	1,629
July	[E] 7,630	[E] 5,404	1,810	-186	782	20,601	1,647
August	[RE] 7,591	[RE] 5,280	[R] 1,859	[R] -381	[R] 695	[R] 20,732	[R] 1,657
September*	[E] *7,221*	[PE] *5,030*	[E] *1,745*	[E] *-359*	[E] *-132*	[E] *20,236*	[E] *1,633*
9-Mo. Average	[E] **7,686**	[PE] **5,461**	[E] **1,796**	[E] **118**	[E] **158**	[E] **20,380**	**—**
2003 9-Mo. Average	**7,838**	**5,711**	**1,694**	**126**	**58**	**19,961**	**—**
2002 9-Mo. Average	**8,117**	**5,811**	**1,893**	**-16**	**-29**	**19,725**	**—**

[a] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

[c] Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids. Beginning in 1993, fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline and oxygenate production from merchant MTBE plants are also included.

[d] Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[e] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

[f] Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

[g] In January 1993, bulk terminal, pipeline, and merchant-producer stocks of oxygenates were added to surveys affecting stock levels and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1988 - Present (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports[f]
	Total	Crude Oil[e]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1988 Average	**7,402**	**5,107**	**2,295**	**815**	**155**	**661**	**6,587**
1989 Average	**8,061**	**5,843**	**2,217**	**859**	**142**	**717**	**7,202**
1990 Average	**8,018**	**5,894**	**2,123**	**857**	**109**	**748**	**7,161**
1991 Average	**7,627**	**5,782**	**1,844**	**1,001**	**116**	**885**	**6,626**
1992 Average	**7,888**	**6,083**	**1,805**	**950**	**89**	**861**	**6,938**
1993 Average	**8,620**	**6,787**	**1,833**	**1,003**	**98**	**904**	**7,618**
1994 Average	**8,996**	**7,063**	**1,933**	**942**	**99**	**843**	**8,054**
1995 Average	**8,835**	**7,230**	**1,605**	**949**	**95**	**855**	**7,886**
1996 Average	**9,478**	**7,508**	**1,971**	**981**	**110**	**871**	**8,498**
1997 Average	**10,162**	**8,225**	**1,936**	**1,003**	**108**	**896**	**9,158**
1998 Average	**10,708**	**8,706**	**2,002**	**945**	**110**	**835**	**9,764**
1999 Average	**10,852**	**8,731**	**2,122**	**940**	**118**	**822**	**9,912**
2000 Average	**11,459**	**9,071**	**2,389**	**1,040**	**50**	**990**	**10,419**
2001 Average	**11,871**	**9,328**	**2,543**	**971**	**20**	**951**	**10,900**
2002 January	11,088	8,709	2,380	861	11	850	10,228
February	10,904	8,753	2,151	1,175	4	1,170	9,729
March	11,198	8,799	2,399	853	8	845	10,345
April	11,765	9,301	2,464	890	8	882	10,876
May	11,769	9,323	2,446	910	7	903	10,859
June	11,753	9,324	2,429	880	5	874	10,873
July	11,624	9,184	2,440	839	33	806	10,785
August	11,890	9,544	2,346	1,138	9	1,129	10,752
September	11,075	8,797	2,278	1,015	7	1,008	10,059
October	11,893	9,532	2,361	962	4	958	10,931
November	12,268	9,654	2,613	1,026	10	1,016	11,242
December	11,100	8,741	2,359	1,272	2	1,270	9,828
Average	**11,530**	**9,140**	**2,390**	**984**	**9**	**975**	**10,546**
2003 January	11,104	8,633	2,471	1,212	10	1,202	9,892
February	10,921	8,474	2,447	1,067	5	1,062	9,854
March	12,044	9,226	2,819	1,051	10	1,042	10,993
April	12,599	9,928	2,671	1,053	12	1,041	11,546
May	12,918	10,153	2,765	1,097	15	1,082	11,822
June	13,001	10,038	2,962	1,065	45	1,020	11,936
July	12,736	10,034	2,702	976	7	969	11,760
August	12,769	10,023	2,746	947	4	943	11,822
September	12,868	10,287	2,581	960	3	956	11,908
October	12,373	10,063	2,310	970	14	956	11,402
November	11,712	9,351	2,361	933	21	911	10,780
December	12,033	9,684	2,349	990	4	986	11,043
Average	**12,264**	**9,665**	**2,599**	**1,027**	**12**	**1,014**	**11,238**
2004 January	11,727	9,322	2,405	748	6	742	10,979
February	12,329	9,258	3,071	1,046	8	1,038	11,283
March	13,073	10,073	3,000	1,024	19	1,005	12,048
April	12,450	10,062	2,389	1,153	55	1,099	11,297
May	12,989	10,324	2,665	1,052	26	1,026	11,937
June	13,301	10,505	2,796	1,070	45	1,025	12,231
July	13,389	10,302	3,087	1,080	18	1,062	12,310
August	R 13,489	R 10,447	R 3,042	R 1,091	R 13	R 1,078	R 12,399
September*	E *12,597*	E *9,675*	E *2,922*	E *981*	E *10*	E *971*	E *11,616*
9-Mo. Average	E **12,820**	E **10,001**	E **2,819**	E **1,027**	E **22**	E **1,004**	E **11,793**
2003 9-Mo. Average	**12,339**	**9,652**	**2,687**	**1,048**	**12**	**1,035**	**11,292**
2002 9-Mo. Average	**11,457**	**9,085**	**2,372**	**949**	**10**	**939**	**10,508**

Footnotes continued.

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

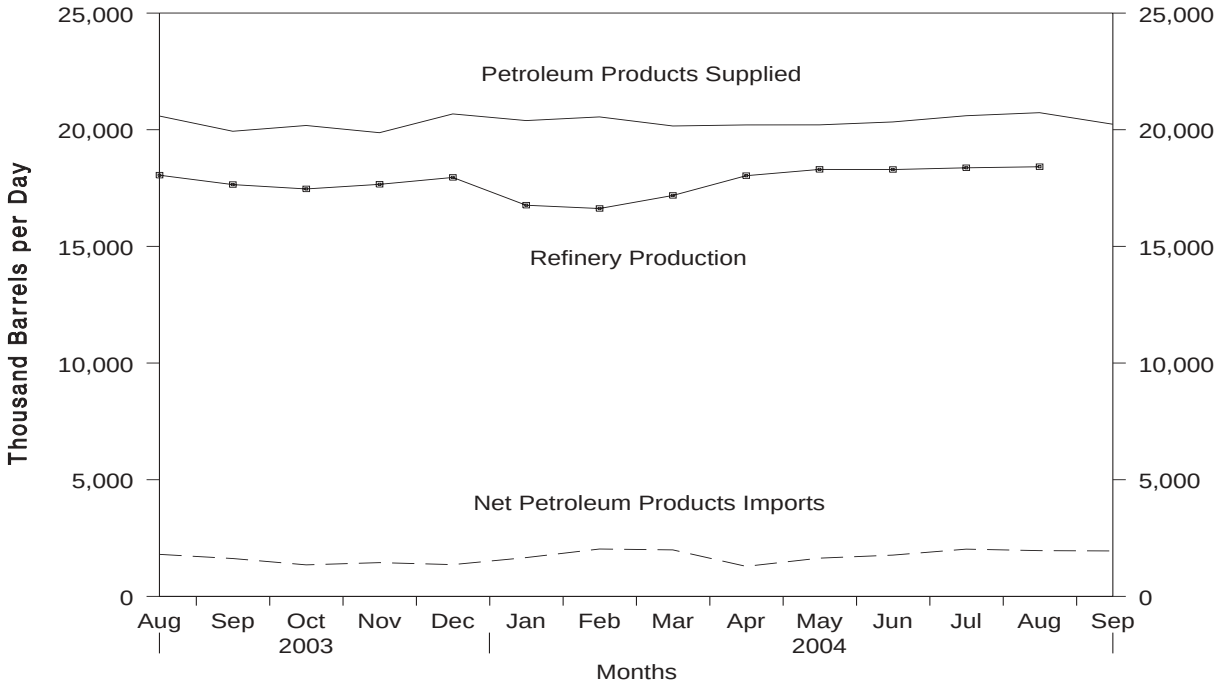
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

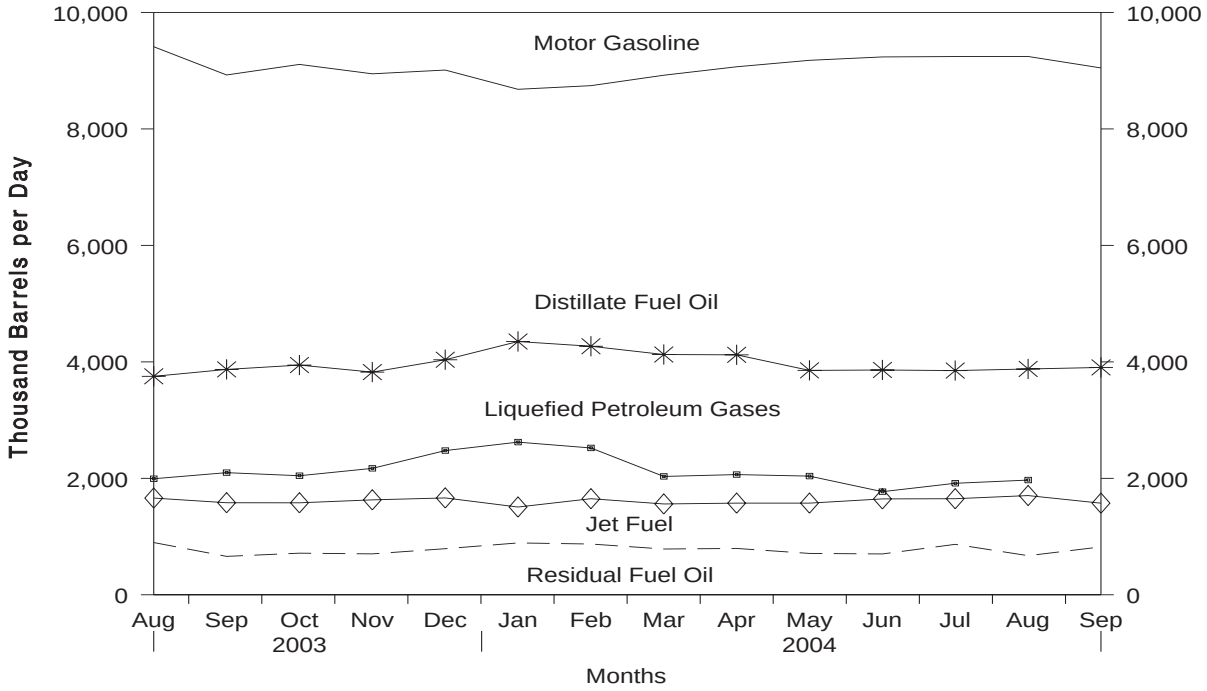
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, August 2003 - Present



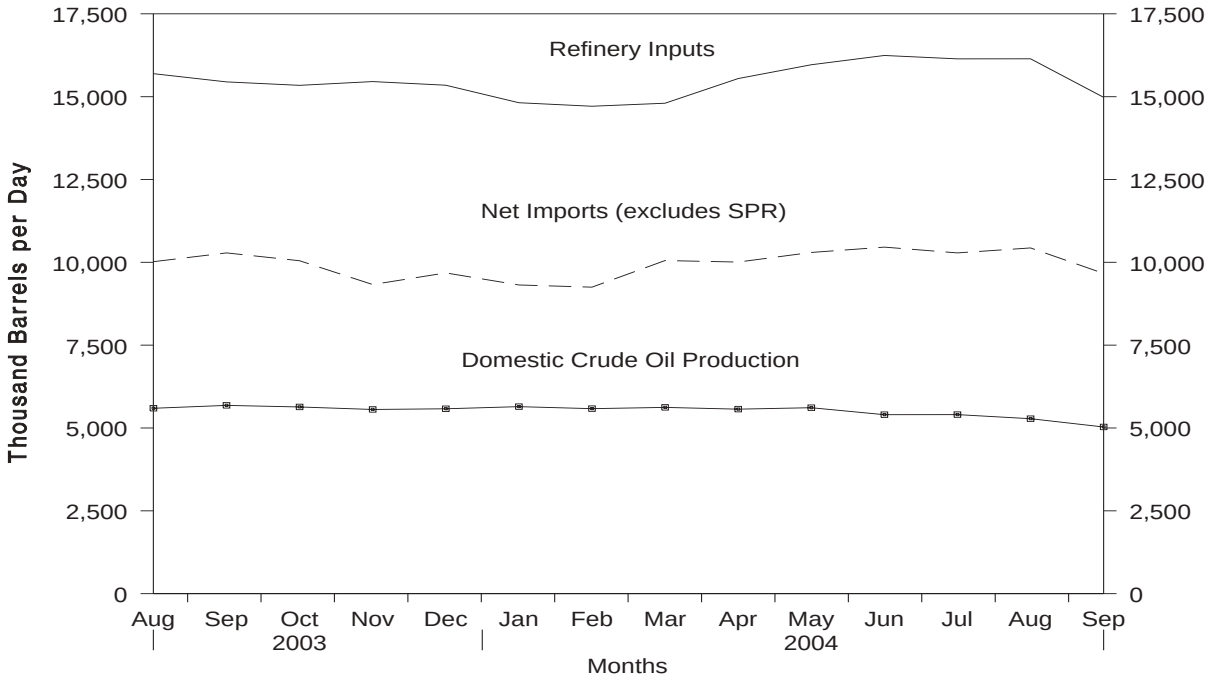
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, August 2003 - Present



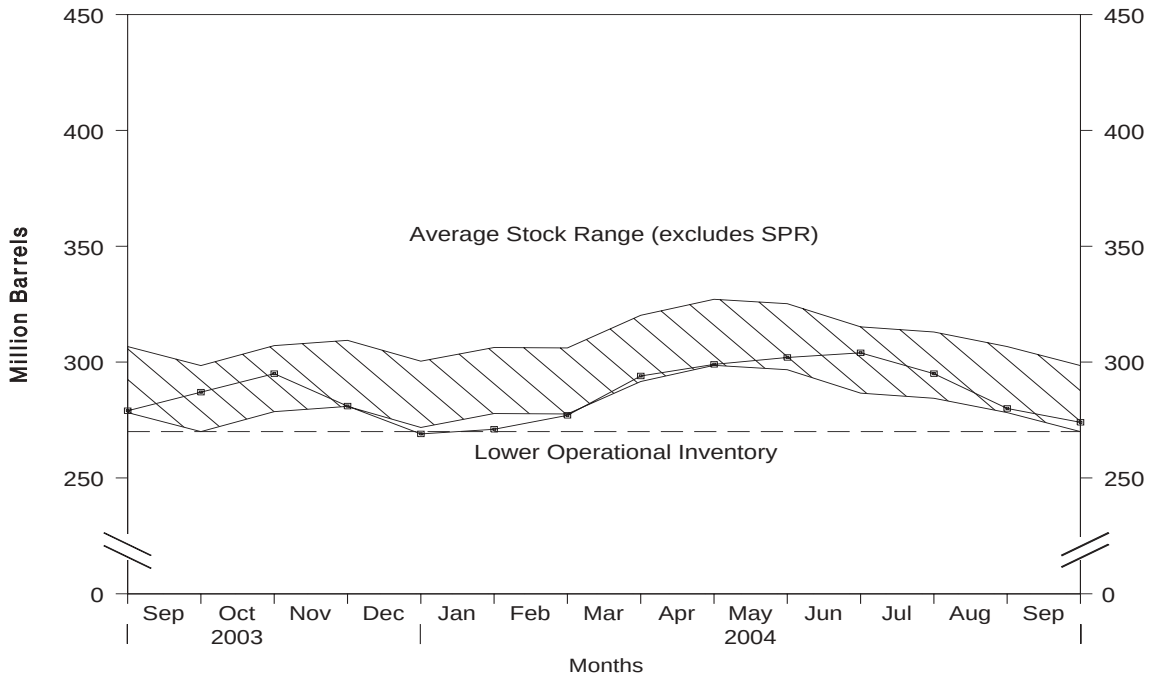
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S7, and S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, August 2003 - Present



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

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks,[1] August 2003 - Present



[1]Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).
Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for crude oil stocks is 270.0 million barrels.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply						Disposition
	Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil[a]	Crude Losses
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other		
1988 Average	**8,140**	**2,017**	**5,107**	**51**	**5,055**	**196**	**(s)**
1989 Average	**7,613**	**1,874**	**5,843**	**56**	**5,787**	**200**	**(s)**
1990 Average	**7,355**	**1,773**	**5,894**	**27**	**5,867**	**258**	**(s)**
1991 Average	**7,417**	**1,798**	**5,782**	**0**	**5,782**	**195**	**(s)**
1992 Average	**7,171**	**1,714**	**6,083**	**10**	**6,073**	**258**	**(s)**
1993 Average	**6,847**	**1,582**	**6,787**	**15**	**6,772**	**168**	**(s)**
1994 Average	**6,662**	**1,559**	**7,063**	**12**	**7,051**	**266**	**(s)**
1995 Average	**6,560**	**1,484**	**7,230**	**0**	**7,230**	**193**	**(s)**
1996 Average	**6,465**	**1,393**	**7,508**	**0**	**7,508**	**215**	**(s)**
1997 Average	**6,452**	**1,296**	**8,225**	**0**	**8,225**	**145**	**0**
1998 Average	**6,252**	**1,175**	**8,706**	**0**	**8,706**	**115**	**(s)**
1999 Average	**5,881**	**1,050**	**8,731**	**8**	**8,722**	**191**	**(s)**
2000 Average	**5,822**	**970**	**9,071**	**8**	**9,062**	**155**	**0**
2001 Average	**5,801**	**963**	**9,328**	**11**	**9,318**	**117**	**0**
2002 January	5,848	1,036	8,709	33	8,675	351	0
February	5,871	1,031	8,753	59	8,694	129	0
March	5,883	1,036	8,799	0	8,799	99	0
April	5,859	1,009	9,301	0	9,301	53	0
May	5,924	1,002	9,323	16	9,307	283	0
June	5,915	1,019	9,324	17	9,307	21	0
July	5,770	931	9,184	0	9,184	146	0
August	5,811	965	9,544	0	9,544	-148	0
September	5,411	886	8,797	0	8,797	-27	0
October	5,363	983	9,532	0	9,532	161	0
November	5,597	908	9,654	34	9,620	10	0
December	5,699	1,010	8,741	34	8,707	228	0
Average	**5,746**	**984**	**9,140**	**16**	**9,124**	**110**	**0**
2003 January	5,785	984	8,633	0	8,633	-180	0
February	5,791	1,015	8,474	0	8,474	15	0
March	5,817	1,022	9,226	0	9,226	239	0
April	5,774	971	9,928	0	9,928	223	0
May	5,733	990	10,153	0	10,153	-36	0
June	5,701	991	10,038	0	10,038	76	0
July	5,526	927	10,034	0	10,034	128	0
August	5,595	945	10,023	0	10,023	94	0
September	5,683	964	10,287	0	10,287	-80	0
October	5,635	967	10,063	0	10,063	126	0
November	5,560	963	9,351	0	9,351	209	0
December	5,579	956	9,684	0	9,684	-159	0
Average	**5,681**	**974**	**9,665**	**0**	**9,665**	**54**	**0**
2004 January	E 5,644	E 976	9,322	0	9,322	55	0
February	E 5,584	E 933	9,258	0	9,258	256	0
March	E 5,622	E 979	10,073	0	10,073	-154	0
April	E 5,568	E 950	10,062	0	10,062	350	0
May	E 5,612	E 942	10,324	0	10,324	237	0
June	E 5,403	E 919	10,505	0	10,505	510	0
July	E 5,404	E 811	10,302	0	10,302	266	0
August	RE 5,280	RE 701	R 10,447	0	R 10,447	R 47	0
September*	PE *5,030*	PE *862*	E *9,675*	E *0*	E *9,675*	E *-74*	E *0*
9-Mo. Average	PE **5,461**	PE **896**	E **10,001**	E **0**	E **10,001**	E **164**	E **0**
2003 9-Mo. Average	**5,711**	**978**	**9,652**	**0**	**9,652**	**53**	**0**
2002 9-Mo. Average	**5,811**	**990**	**9,085**	**13**	**9,071**	**101**	**0**

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

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

c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks[c] (Million Barrels)		
	Stock Change[b]		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	SPR[d]	Other Primary
	SPR[d]	Other						
1988 Average	**52**	**-51**	**13,246**	**155**	**40**	**890**	**560**	**330**
1989 Average	**56**	**30**	**13,401**	**142**	**28**	**921**	**580**	**341**
1990 Average	**16**	**-51**	**13,409**	**109**	**24**	**908**	**586**	**323**
1991 Average	**-47**	**5**	**13,301**	**116**	**18**	**893**	**569**	**325**
1992 Average	**17**	**-18**	**13,411**	**89**	**13**	**893**	**575**	**318**
1993 Average	**34**	**47**	**13,613**	**98**	**10**	**922**	**587**	**335**
1994 Average	**13**	**5**	**13,866**	**99**	**9**	**929**	**592**	**337**
1995 Average	**(s)**	**-93**	**13,973**	**95**	**7**	**895**	**592**	**303**
1996 Average	**-71**	**-53**	**14,195**	**110**	**6**	**850**	**566**	**284**
1997 Average	**-7**	**57**	**14,662**	**108**	**2**	**868**	**563**	**305**
1998 Average	**22**	**52**	**14,889**	**110**	**0**	**895**	**571**	**324**
1999 Average	**-11**	**-107**	**14,804**	**118**	**0**	**852**	**567**	**284**
2000 Average	**-73**	**3**	**15,067**	**50**	**0**	**826**	**541**	**286**
2001 Average	**26**	**73**	**15,128**	**20**	**0**	**862**	**550**	**312**
2002 January	141	268	14,487	11	0	875	555	320
February	191	252	14,306	4	0	887	560	327
March	50	198	14,526	8	0	895	561	334
April	175	-295	15,325	8	0	891	567	325
May	146	77	15,301	7	0	898	571	327
June	173	-316	15,397	5	0	894	576	318
July	67	-428	15,430	33	0	883	579	304
August	121	-260	15,338	9	0	878	582	296
September	166	-852	14,861	7	0	858	587	271
October	77	672	14,303	4	0	881	590	291
November	209	-113	15,155	10	0	884	596	288
December	103	-337	14,900	2	0	877	599	278
Average	**134**	**-94**	**14,947**	**9**	**0**	**—**	**—**	**—**
2003 January	5	-115	14,338	10	0	873	599	274
February	0	-106	14,381	5	0	870	599	271
March	0	339	14,933	10	0	881	599	282
April	11	326	15,575	12	0	891	600	291
May	114	-189	15,910	15	0	889	603	286
June	181	-31	15,620	45	0	893	609	285
July	125	11	15,546	7	0	897	612	285
August	190	-175	15,693	4	0	898	618	279
September	202	239	15,446	3	0	911	624	287
October	210	258	15,342	14	0	926	631	295
November	91	-447	15,455	21	0	915	634	281
December	154	-398	15,345	4	0	907	638	269
Average	**108**	**-24**	**15,304**	**12**	**0**	**—**	**—**	**—**
2004 January	89	110	14,816	6	0	913	641	271
February	197	183	14,711	8	0	924	647	277
March	170	550	14,802	19	0	946	652	294
April	202	177	15,546	55	0	957	658	299
May	101	85	15,962	26	0	963	661	302
June	35	95	16,244	45	0	967	662	304
July	106	-292	16,140	18	0	961	666	295
August	R 108	R -488	R 16,142	R 13	0	R 949	669	R 280
September*	E *43*	E *-401*	E *14,980*	E *10*	E *0*	E *944*	E *670*	E *274*
9-Mo. Average	E **116**	E **1**	E **15,487**	E **22**	E **0**	**—**	**—**	**—**
2003 9-Mo. Average	**93**	**33**	**15,278**	**12**	**0**	**—**	**—**	**—**
2002 9-Mo. Average	**135**	**-151**	**15,002**	**10**	**0**	**—**	**—**	**—**

Footnotes continued.

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

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1988 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month	Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
	Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait[b]		Libya	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1988 Average	**300**	**58**	**345**	**343**	**92**	**80**	**0**	**0**
1989 Average	**269**	**60**	**449**	**441**	**157**	**155**	**0**	**0**
1990 Average	**280**	**63**	**518**	**514**	**86**	**79**	**0**	**0**
1991 Average	**253**	**44**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**6**	**0**	**0**
1992 Average	**196**	**24**	**0**	**0**	**51**	**39**	**0**	**0**
1993 Average	**220**	**24**	**0**	**0**	**353**	**344**	**0**	**0**
1994 Average	**243**	**21**	**0**	**0**	**312**	**307**	**0**	**0**
1995 Average	**234**	**27**	**0**	**0**	**218**	**213**	**0**	**0**
1996 Average	**256**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**236**	**235**	**0**	**0**
1997 Average	**285**	**6**	**89**	**89**	**253**	**253**	**0**	**0**
1998 Average	**290**	**10**	**336**	**336**	**301**	**300**	**0**	**0**
1999 Average	**259**	**25**	**725**	**725**	**248**	**246**	**0**	**0**
2000 Average	**225**	**1**	**620**	**620**	**272**	**263**	**0**	**0**
2001 Average	**278**	**11**	**795**	**795**	**250**	**237**	**0**	**0**
2002 January	265	0	988	988	213	207	0	0
February	248	0	709	709	290	279	0	0
March	347	75	813	813	184	179	0	0
April	366	77	619	619	208	201	0	0
May	343	53	482	482	182	163	0	0
June	293	19	167	167	265	244	0	0
July	160	0	301	301	244	238	0	0
August	183	0	246	246	178	169	0	0
September	249	32	148	148	297	286	0	0
October	239	40	248	248	199	182	0	0
November	226	21	403	403	291	264	0	0
December	245	40	394	394	193	190	0	0
Average	**264**	**30**	**459**	**459**	**228**	**216**	**0**	**0**
2003 January	291	39	634	634	166	134	0	0
February	213	0	963	963	241	223	0	0
March	304	40	681	681	251	220	0	0
April	395	77	739	739	301	294	0	0
May	377	81	128	128	217	200	0	0
June	700	282	0	0	292	274	0	0
July	444	86	67	67	169	169	0	0
August	459	192	125	125	189	183	0	0
September	479	243	362	362	250	248	0	0
October	244	86	735	735	168	168	0	0
November	371	151	706	706	182	176	0	0
December	301	69	678	678	217	211	0	0
Average	**382**	**112**	**481**	**481**	**220**	**208**	**0**	**0**
2004 January	345	123	578	578	244	238	0	0
February	378	92	646	646	92	80	0	0
March	496	253	621	621	220	214	0	0
April	380	261	769	755	328	322	0	0
May	477	234	674	674	278	273	0	0
June	464	216	636	636	224	224	34	34
July	576	297	593	593	277	268	32	32
August	536	352	816	816	197	191	34	34
8-Mo. Average	**457**	**230**	**666**	**665**	**233**	**227**	**13**	**13**
2003 8-Mo. Average	**399**	**100**	**411**	**411**	**228**	**211**	**0**	**0**
2002 8-Mo. Average	**276**	**28**	**540**	**540**	**220**	**209**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1988 - Present (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia[b]		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1988	**Average**	**0**	**0**	**1,073**	**911**	**29**	**23**	**1,839**	**1,415**
1989	**Average**	**2**	**2**	**1,224**	**1,116**	**28**	**21**	**2,130**	**1,794**
1990	**Average**	**4**	**4**	**1,339**	**1,195**	**17**	**9**	**2,244**	**1,864**
1991	**Average**	**0**	**0**	**1,802**	**1,703**	**3**	**2**	**2,064**	**1,754**
1992	**Average**	**1**	**0**	**1,720**	**1,597**	**6**	**0**	**1,974**	**1,660**
1993	**Average**	**1**	**0**	**1,414**	**1,282**	**14**	**12**	**2,000**	**1,661**
1994	**Average**	**0**	**0**	**1,402**	**1,297**	**13**	**11**	**1,970**	**1,636**
1995	**Average**	**0**	**0**	**1,344**	**1,260**	**10**	**5**	**1,806**	**1,505**
1996	**Average**	**0**	**0**	**1,363**	**1,248**	**3**	**3**	**1,859**	**1,496**
1997	**Average**	**4**	**0**	**1,407**	**1,293**	**2**	**0**	**2,040**	**1,641**
1998	**Average**	**4**	**1**	**1,491**	**1,404**	**3**	**3**	**2,424**	**2,053**
1999	**Average**	**10**	**1**	**1,478**	**1,387**	**2**	**0**	**2,722**	**2,385**
2000	**Average**	**9**	**0**	**1,572**	**1,523**	**15**	**3**	**2,712**	**2,410**
2001	**Average**	**13**	**(s)**	**1,662**	**1,611**	**40**	**21**	**3,039**	**2,675**
2002	January	9	0	1,456	1,430	5	0	2,935	2,625
	February	11	0	1,474	1,445	0	0	2,732	2,434
	March	0	0	1,558	1,526	0	0	2,903	2,592
	April	0	0	1,556	1,538	16	16	2,766	2,452
	May	10	0	1,564	1,520	0	0	2,581	2,217
	June	10	0	1,598	1,565	51	51	2,383	2,046
	July	44	35	1,392	1,354	18	0	2,159	1,928
	August	9	0	1,444	1,411	25	0	2,086	1,826
	September	44	37	1,531	1,512	31	17	2,301	2,032
	October	40	32	1,690	1,633	0	0	2,416	2,135
	November	0	0	1,511	1,474	17	17	2,449	2,179
	December	0	0	1,843	1,815	18	16	2,695	2,455
	Average	**15**	**9**	**1,552**	**1,519**	**15**	**10**	**2,533**	**2,243**
2003	January	0	0	1,841	1,803	90	34	3,021	2,644
	February	0	0	1,447	1,407	13	0	2,877	2,593
	March	0	0	1,886	1,838	0	0	3,122	2,780
	April	0	0	2,070	2,024	39	19	3,544	3,151
	May	9	0	2,305	2,244	9	0	3,046	2,653
	June	0	0	2,002	1,921	33	17	3,027	2,494
	July	14	0	1,900	1,835	19	0	2,614	2,159
	August	0	0	1,535	1,475	0	0	2,308	1,975
	September	3	0	1,749	1,692	33	33	2,876	2,578
	October	0	0	1,451	1,388	0	0	2,597	2,376
	November	0	0	1,681	1,664	17	17	2,958	2,715
	December	8	0	1,410	1,399	0	0	2,613	2,357
	Average	**3**	**0**	**1,774**	**1,726**	**21**	**10**	**2,881**	**2,537**
2004	January	0	0	1,477	1,432	0	0	2,644	2,371
	February	0	0	1,360	1,295	0	0	2,476	2,113
	March	0	0	1,531	1,478	1	0	2,870	2,565
	April	5	5	1,175	1,161	45	29	2,702	2,532
	May	0	0	1,519	1,493	0	0	2,948	2,673
	June	0	0	1,493	1,450	18	0	2,868	2,560
	July	0	0	1,655	1,622	13	0	3,146	2,812
	August	0	0	1,865	1,755	53	33	3,501	3,179
	8-Mo. Average	**1**	**1**	**1,512**	**1,463**	**16**	**8**	**2,899**	**2,605**
2003	**8-Mo. Average**	**3**	**0**	**1,877**	**1,822**	**26**	**9**	**2,943**	**2,553**
2002	**8-Mo. Average**	**12**	**5**	**1,505**	**1,473**	**14**	**8**	**2,566**	**2,263**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1988 - Present (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month	Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
	Ecuador[c]		Gabon[d]		Indonesia		Iran	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1988 Average	**47**	**33**	**16**	**15**	**205**	**186**	[g] **(s)**	[g] **(s)**
1989 Average	**89**	**80**	**50**	**49**	**183**	**158**	**0**	**0**
1990 Average	**49**	**38**	**64**	**64**	**114**	**98**	**0**	**0**
1991 Average	**63**	**53**	**84**	**84**	**111**	**102**	**32**	**32**
1992 Average	**65**	**62**	**124**	**123**	**78**	**70**	**0**	**0**
1993 Average	**81**	**78**	**152**	**151**	**81**	**65**	**0**	**0**
1994 Average	**(c)**	**(c)**	**194**	**194**	**111**	**92**	**0**	**0**
1995 Average	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**88**	**64**	**0**	**0**
1996 Average	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**59**	**44**	**0**	**0**
1997 Average	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**58**	**51**	**0**	**0**
1998 Average	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**66**	**50**	**0**	**0**
1999 Average	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**81**	**70**	**0**	**0**
2000 Average	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**48**	**36**	**0**	**0**
2001 Average	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**51**	**40**	**0**	**0**
2002 January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	80	67	0	0
February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	104	84	0	0
March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	63	63	0	0
April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	60	58	0	0
May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	76	76	0	0
June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	57	57	0	0
July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	15	14	0	0
August	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	34	34	0	0
September	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	49	49	0	0
October	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	68	66	0	0
November	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	13	13	0	0
December	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	21	21	0	0
Average	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**53**	**50**	**0**	**0**
2003 January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	25	25	0	0
February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	15	15	0	0
March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	10	10	0	0
April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	46	43	0	0
May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	10	10	0	0
June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	11	11	0	0
July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	0	0	0	0
August	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	66	39	0	0
September	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	35	8	0	0
October	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	133	92	0	0
November	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	71	44	0	0
December	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	23	15	0	0
Average	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**37**	**26**	**0**	**0**
2004 January	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	17	14	0	0
February	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	47	44	0	0
March	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	36	32	0	0
April	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	74	74	0	0
May	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	39	39	0	0
June	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	72	51	0	0
July	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	104	72	0	0
August	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	45	9	0	0
8-Mo. Average	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**54**	**42**	**0**	**0**
2003 8-Mo. Average	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**23**	**19**	**0**	**0**
2002 8-Mo. Average	**(c)**	**(c)**	**(d)**	**(d)**	**61**	**56**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1988 - Present (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC[c,d,e]	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC[c,d]			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1988	**Average**	**618**	**607**	**794**	**439**	**1,681**	**1,281**	**3,520**	**2,696**
1989	**Average**	**815**	**800**	**873**	**495**	**2,010**	**1,582**	**4,140**	**3,376**
1990	**Average**	**800**	**784**	**1,025**	**666**	**2,052**	**1,650**	**4,296**	**3,514**
1991	**Average**	**703**	**683**	**1,035**	**668**	**2,028**	**1,622**	**4,092**	**3,377**
1992	**Average**	**681**	**665**	**1,170**	**826**	**2,117**	**1,746**	**4,092**	**3,406**
1993	**Average**	**740**	**722**	**1,300**	**1,010**	**2,354**	**2,026**	**4,354**	**3,687**
1994	**Average**	**637**	**624**	**1,334**	**1,034**	**2,277**	**1,944**	**4,247**	**3,580**
1995	**Average**	**627**	**621**	**1,480**	**1,151**	**2,196**	**1,835**	**4,002**	**3,341**
1996	**Average**	**617**	**595**	**1,676**	**1,303**	**2,353**	**1,942**	**4,211**	**3,438**
1997	**Average**	**698**	**689**	**1,773**	**1,394**	**2,529**	**2,134**	**4,569**	**3,775**
1998	**Average**	**696**	**689**	**1,719**	**1,377**	**2,481**	**2,116**	**4,905**	**4,169**
1999	**Average**	**657**	**623**	**1,493**	**1,150**	**2,231**	**1,843**	**4,953**	**4,228**
2000	**Average**	**896**	**875**	**1,546**	**1,223**	**2,491**	**2,134**	**5,203**	**4,544**
2001	**Average**	**885**	**842**	**1,553**	**1,291**	**2,490**	**2,173**	**5,528**	**4,848**
2002	January	565	540	1,450	1,233	2,094	1,839	5,029	4,465
	February	453	426	1,444	1,222	2,001	1,732	4,733	4,165
	March	621	590	1,404	1,148	2,088	1,802	4,991	4,394
	April	645	584	1,134	1,014	1,839	1,657	4,606	4,108
	May	591	576	1,312	1,117	1,979	1,769	4,561	3,987
	June	728	702	1,188	958	1,973	1,717	4,356	3,763
	July	607	585	1,585	1,341	2,207	1,940	4,366	3,868
	August	820	792	1,699	1,514	2,552	2,341	4,638	4,167
	September	547	489	1,556	1,302	2,152	1,839	4,452	3,871
	October	597	566	1,605	1,453	2,270	2,085	4,686	4,221
	November	596	562	1,625	1,453	2,233	2,028	4,682	4,206
	December	670	645	778	652	1,470	1,318	4,164	3,774
	Average	**621**	**589**	**1,398**	**1,201**	**2,072**	**1,840**	**4,605**	**4,083**
2003	January	831	804	426	399	1,282	1,228	4,303	3,873
	February	547	505	613	559	1,175	1,079	4,052	3,672
	March	1,002	945	1,297	1,149	2,310	2,104	5,433	4,883
	April	733	697	1,626	1,387	2,405	2,127	5,949	5,279
	May	958	907	1,737	1,491	2,705	2,407	5,751	5,060
	June	866	836	1,622	1,381	2,499	2,228	5,526	4,722
	July	843	804	1,279	1,150	2,122	1,954	4,736	4,112
	August	995	988	1,564	1,345	2,626	2,373	4,934	4,347
	September	936	905	1,547	1,307	2,519	2,220	5,394	4,798
	October	1,049	990	1,564	1,295	2,745	2,377	5,342	4,754
	November	646	622	1,562	1,352	2,280	2,018	5,237	4,733
	December	959	938	1,631	1,340	2,612	2,293	5,225	4,650
	Average	**867**	**832**	**1,376**	**1,183**	**2,281**	**2,041**	**5,162**	**4,578**
2004	January	982	923	1,535	1,298	2,534	2,236	5,179	4,607
	February	1,163	1,044	1,529	1,294	2,739	2,382	5,215	4,494
	March	1,300	1,236	1,563	1,343	2,899	2,611	5,769	5,177
	April	1,073	1,044	1,539	1,372	2,686	2,490	5,388	5,022
	May	1,197	1,127	1,569	1,371	2,805	2,537	5,753	5,210
	June	1,238	1,191	1,687	1,439	2,997	2,681	5,865	5,241
	July	1,102	1,020	1,435	1,228	2,641	2,320	5,786	5,132
	August	1,236	1,168	1,443	1,194	2,724	2,371	6,225	5,550
	8-Mo. Average	**1,162**	**1,094**	**1,537**	**1,317**	**2,752**	**2,453**	**5,651**	**5,058**
2003	**8-Mo. Average**	**851**	**815**	**1,276**	**1,112**	**2,150**	**1,946**	**5,093**	**4,499**
2002	**8-Mo. Average**	**630**	**601**	**1,403**	**1,195**	**2,095**	**1,852**	**4,661**	**4,115**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1988 - Present (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China, People's Republic of	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1988	**Average**	**212**	**203**	**64**	**59**	**32**	**0**	**98**	**0**	**999**	**681**	**88**	**82**
1989	**Average**	**284**	**279**	**36**	**31**	**34**	**0**	**82**	**0**	**931**	**630**	**80**	**76**
1990	**Average**	**237**	**236**	**53**	**47**	**37**	**0**	**49**	**0**	**934**	**643**	**80**	**77**
1991	**Average**	**254**	**254**	**26**	**21**	**35**	**0**	**22**	**0**	**1,033**	**743**	**91**	**87**
1992	**Average**	**336**	**336**	**19**	**17**	**36**	**0**	**20**	**0**	**1,069**	**797**	**90**	**84**
1993	**Average**	**336**	**336**	**19**	**18**	**28**	**0**	**33**	**0**	**1,181**	**900**	**51**	**50**
1994	**Average**	**331**	**322**	**17**	**16**	**29**	**0**	**31**	**1**	**1,272**	**983**	**65**	**64**
1995	**Average**	**367**	**360**	**16**	**16**	**2**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**1,332**	**1,040**	**53**	**53**
1996	**Average**	**351**	**344**	**31**	**25**	**1**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**1,424**	**1,075**	**57**	**57**
1997	**Average**	**427**	**425**	**48**	**31**	**1**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**1,563**	**1,198**	**49**	**48**
1998	**Average**	**468**	**465**	**57**	**31**	**4**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**1,598**	**1,266**	**42**	**42**
1999	**Average**	**361**	**357**	**42**	**31**	**3**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**1,539**	**1,178**	**21**	**13**
2000	**Average**	**301**	**295**	**56**	**49**	**0**	**0**	**51**	**5**	**1,807**	**1,348**	**44**	**33**
2001	**Average**	**328**	**321**	**43**	**34**	**10**	**0**	**82**	**13**	**1,828**	**1,356**	**24**	**13**
2002	January	310	297	41	41	20	0	48	16	1,901	1,307	2	0
	February	304	290	69	69	26	0	84	52	1,897	1,374	45	42
	March	321	300	42	42	46	0	131	65	1,844	1,339	4	0
	April	384	371	66	66	7	0	163	84	2,032	1,497	1	0
	May	336	336	63	63	19	0	144	77	1,969	1,496	16	15
	June	475	463	21	21	16	0	149	69	1,914	1,466	51	34
	July	308	298	43	43	35	0	114	59	1,901	1,359	43	32
	August	233	220	45	23	47	0	191	119	2,020	1,526	45	34
	September	342	329	87	65	53	0	90	53	1,883	1,413	16	0
	October	258	246	67	67	55	0	132	75	2,110	1,578	49	48
	November	402	390	84	64	37	0	73	17	2,083	1,484	22	21
	December	317	312	61	51	42	0	66	14	2,090	1,493	15	13
	Average	**332**	**321**	**57**	**51**	**34**	**0**	**116**	**58**	**1,971**	**1,445**	**26**	**20**
2003	January	263	245	20	20	38	0	114	48	2,272	1,654	19	16
	February	265	251	23	23	27	0	119	36	1,997	1,447	15	14
	March	396	396	20	20	41	0	76	15	1,895	1,428	45	7
	April	494	482	24	24	35	0	75	17	1,779	1,287	21	6
	May	356	356	20	20	37	0	67	33	2,015	1,502	22	7
	June	403	390	44	22	67	0	84	60	1,956	1,517	32	6
	July	529	517	47	23	18	0	144	63	2,131	1,616	74	25
	August	483	471	62	41	37	0	198	82	2,132	1,586	21	13
	September	401	401	84	63	6	0	132	68	2,082	1,538	39	24
	October	385	373	45	45	25	0	95	32	2,179	1,700	6	5
	November	203	191	22	22	4	0	93	68	2,186	1,639	30	28
	December	269	269	0	0	22	0	99	77	2,227	1,663	0	0
	Average	**371**	**363**	**34**	**27**	**30**	**0**	**108**	**50**	**2,072**	**1,549**	**27**	**13**
2004	January	277	277	20	20	5	0	136	103	2,185	1,626	12	7
	February	273	271	23	23	21	0	104	67	2,087	1,490	46	38
	March	347	336	22	22	15	0	93	42	2,077	1,583	14	6
	April	338	325	0	0	21	0	83	22	2,044	1,596	7	7
	May	405	384	39	39	19	0	60	16	2,063	1,630	15	7
	June	139	127	21	0	14	0	130	91	2,217	1,708	14	7
	July	370	355	38	8	25	0	140	95	2,166	1,664	38	21
	August	354	341	21	21	60	0	69	50	1,982	1,512	7	7
	8-Mo. Average	**314**	**303**	**23**	**17**	**23**	**0**	**102**	**61**	**2,102**	**1,602**	**19**	**12**
2003	**8-Mo. Average**	**400**	**390**	**33**	**24**	**38**	**0**	**110**	**44**	**2,024**	**1,506**	**31**	**12**
2002	**8-Mo. Average**	**333**	**322**	**49**	**46**	**27**	**0**	**128**	**68**	**1,935**	**1,421**	**25**	**19**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1988 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
	Colombia		Ecuador[c]		Gabon[d]		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1988 Average	**134**	**106**	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	**65**	**5**	**19**	**19**	**747**	**674**
1989 Average	**172**	**136**	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	**34**	**3**	**39**	**39**	**767**	**716**
1990 Average	**182**	**140**	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	**58**	**2**	**41**	**40**	**755**	**689**
1991 Average	**163**	**123**	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	**47**	**3**	**24**	**24**	**807**	**759**
1992 Average	**126**	**102**	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	**55**	**0**	**10**	**10**	**830**	**787**
1993 Average	**171**	**141**	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	**31**	**0**	**11**	**10**	**919**	**863**
1994 Average	**161**	**146**	**91**	**91**	(d)	(d)	**22**	**0**	**10**	**6**	**984**	**939**
1995 Average	**219**	**207**	**97**	**96**	**229**	**229**	**5**	**0**	**8**	**6**	**1,068**	**1,027**
1996 Average	**234**	**226**	**104**	**96**	**184**	**184**	**8**	**0**	**11**	**6**	**1,244**	**1,207**
1997 Average	**271**	**270**	**115**	**114**	**230**	**230**	**7**	**0**	**23**	**8**	**1,385**	**1,360**
1998 Average	**354**	**349**	**101**	**98**	**207**	**207**	**12**	**0**	**35**	**26**	**1,351**	**1,321**
1999 Average	**468**	**452**	**118**	**114**	**168**	**168**	**10**	**0**	**35**	**21**	**1,324**	**1,254**
2000 Average	**342**	**318**	**128**	**125**	**143**	**143**	**30**	**0**	**45**	**29**	**1,373**	**1,313**
2001 Average	**296**	**260**	**120**	**113**	**140**	**140**	**40**	**0**	**37**	**15**	**1,440**	**1,394**
2002 January	260	228	116	83	206	206	30	0	33	14	1,416	1,373
February	352	331	84	77	61	61	26	0	11	0	1,611	1,571
March	242	233	110	104	124	124	54	0	6	0	1,473	1,437
April	291	266	93	75	164	164	38	0	0	0	1,486	1,442
May	210	192	91	82	188	188	36	0	30	22	1,565	1,492
June	229	204	117	105	123	123	16	0	7	0	1,519	1,474
July	224	203	110	93	206	206	22	0	20	11	1,604	1,529
August	239	217	79	79	170	170	24	0	38	29	1,500	1,475
September	275	263	114	102	164	164	24	0	0	0	1,453	1,417
October	255	232	156	151	88	88	34	0	22	17	1,574	1,524
November	270	212	153	148	127	127	40	0	23	12	1,580	1,532
December	289	248	100	100	88	88	58	0	4	0	1,781	1,734
Average	**260**	**235**	**110**	**100**	**143**	**143**	**34**	**0**	**16**	**9**	**1,547**	**1,500**
2003 January	160	138	85	85	113	113	25	0	12	11	1,604	1,530
February	269	240	93	93	168	168	21	0	15	0	1,646	1,542
March	220	163	82	82	98	98	49	0	8	0	1,355	1,313
April	212	170	101	95	135	135	68	0	27	21	1,663	1,633
May	162	133	149	137	129	129	39	0	31	22	1,556	1,513
June	170	146	136	120	140	140	20	0	0	0	1,530	1,472
July	188	161	144	139	98	98	24	0	118	95	1,694	1,645
August	226	206	173	170	144	144	32	0	62	62	1,618	1,575
September	200	182	173	167	102	102	28	0	46	22	1,665	1,631
October	231	186	245	234	141	141	25	0	15	9	1,692	1,620
November	129	102	103	103	142	142	49	0	9	0	1,657	1,585
December	175	168	244	237	161	161	25	0	21	11	1,801	1,765
Average	**195**	**166**	**145**	**139**	**131**	**131**	**34**	**0**	**31**	**21**	**1,623**	**1,569**
2004 January	287	276	197	187	97	97	20	0	24	14	1,615	1,594
February	99	61	223	209	163	163	24	0	0	0	1,541	1,486
March	124	105	113	95	108	108	63	0	22	8	1,639	1,576
April	153	136	253	225	169	169	41	0	0	0	1,577	1,566
May	202	173	259	259	116	116	26	0	31	22	1,714	1,666
June	202	192	205	186	195	195	37	0	23	5	1,702	1,668
July	136	83	277	249	117	117	65	0	34	34	1,648	1,603
August	184	143	282	256	65	65	51	0	64	33	1,647	1,588
8-Mo. Average	**174**	**147**	**226**	**208**	**128**	**128**	**41**	**0**	**25**	**15**	**1,636**	**1,594**
2003 8-Mo. Average	**200**	**169**	**121**	**115**	**128**	**128**	**35**	**0**	**35**	**27**	**1,582**	**1,527**
2002 8-Mo. Average	**255**	**233**	**100**	**87**	**156**	**156**	**31**	**0**	**18**	**10**	**1,521**	**1,473**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1988 - Present (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]											
	Netherlands		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia[f]		Spain	
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1988 Average	**61**	**0**	**36**	**0**	**67**	**62**	**22**	**0**	**29**	**0**	**68**	**0**
1989 Average	**49**	**0**	**42**	**0**	**138**	**127**	**32**	**0**	**48**	**0**	**67**	**0**
1990 Average	**55**	**0**	**31**	**0**	**102**	**96**	**32**	**0**	**45**	**1**	**47**	**0**
1991 Average	**29**	**0**	**81**	**0**	**82**	**74**	**27**	**0**	**29**	**1**	**33**	**0**
1992 Average	**26**	**0**	**65**	**0**	**127**	**119**	**26**	**0**	**18**	**5**	**32**	**0**
1993 Average	**10**	**0**	**82**	**0**	**142**	**137**	**29**	**0**	**55**	**36**	**37**	**0**
1994 Average	**32**	**0**	**98**	**0**	**202**	**190**	**22**	**0**	**30**	**27**	**37**	**0**
1995 Average	**15**	**0**	**52**	**0**	**273**	**258**	**15**	**0**	**25**	**14**	**16**	**1**
1996 Average	**19**	**0**	**64**	**0**	**313**	**293**	**20**	**0**	**25**	**18**	**29**	**1**
1997 Average	**25**	**0**	**74**	**0**	**309**	**288**	**16**	**0**	**13**	**3**	**21**	**0**
1998 Average	**31**	**0**	**82**	**0**	**236**	**221**	**15**	**0**	**24**	**9**	**18**	**0**
1999 Average	**27**	**0**	**65**	**0**	**304**	**263**	**13**	**0**	**89**	**21**	**10**	**0**
2000 Average	**30**	**1**	**90**	**0**	**343**	**302**	**15**	**0**	**72**	**7**	**25**	**0**
2001 Average	**43**	**0**	**81**	**0**	**341**	**281**	**4**	**0**	**90**	**0**	**31**	**0**
2002 January	25	0	120	0	155	135	0	0	61	0	16	0
February	48	0	145	0	264	224	0	0	51	0	10	0
March	77	0	112	0	338	296	0	0	95	12	19	0
April	111	0	94	0	577	523	2	0	192	36	8	0
May	103	0	48	0	519	467	0	0	371	220	23	0
June	69	0	76	0	527	490	0	0	231	78	8	0
July	39	0	51	0	495	448	0	0	220	79	30	0
August	87	0	56	0	478	402	0	0	236	100	29	0
September	21	0	77	0	342	294	0	0	225	104	0	0
October	75	0	71	0	318	308	0	0	295	190	0	0
November	70	0	84	0	409	388	0	0	255	85	19	0
December	61	0	43	0	288	202	0	0	276	108	41	0
Average	**66**	**0**	**81**	**0**	**393**	**348**	**(s)**	**0**	**210**	**85**	**17**	**0**
2003 January	123	0	49	0	210	139	0	0	181	99	30	0
February	62	0	129	0	280	236	0	0	271	121	26	0
March	108	0	64	0	242	181	0	0	257	16	16	0
April	89	0	83	0	282	182	0	0	132	19	17	0
May	76	0	143	0	303	190	0	0	208	142	49	0
June	97	0	49	0	375	244	0	0	527	441	44	0
July	100	0	59	0	265	162	0	0	550	479	16	0
August	91	0	27	0	352	192	0	0	411	288	7	0
September	102	0	46	0	288	214	0	0	275	142	11	0
October	79	0	42	0	296	190	0	0	93	34	10	0
November	93	0	78	0	188	129	0	0	71	0	41	0
December	19	0	71	0	162	116	0	0	72	21	19	0
Average	**87**	**0**	**70**	**0**	**270**	**181**	**0**	**0**	**254**	**151**	**24**	**0**
2004 January	30	0	90	0	241	149	0	0	128	8	0	0
February	121	0	153	0	252	168	0	0	184	11	15	4
March	159	0	0	0	287	217	0	0	193	42	34	0
April	111	0	28	0	169	131	0	0	316	193	53	0
May	95	0	5	0	278	186	0	0	211	142	35	0
June	118	0	1	0	209	164	0	0	416	321	8	0
July	110	0	2	0	318	215	0	0	384	206	8	0
August	97	0	121	0	319	163	0	0	215	105	17	0
8-Mo. Average	**105**	**0**	**49**	**0**	**260**	**174**	**0**	**0**	**256**	**128**	**21**	**(s)**
2003 8-Mo. Average	**94**	**0**	**75**	**0**	**289**	**190**	**0**	**0**	**318**	**201**	**26**	**0**
2002 8-Mo. Average	**70**	**0**	**87**	**0**	**420**	**374**	**(s)**	**0**	**183**	**66**	**18**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1988 - Present (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month	Imports from Non-OPEC Sources[a]										Total Imports	
	Trinadad and Tobago		United Kingdom		Virgin Islands, U.S.		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC[c,d]			
	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1988 Average	**97**	**71**	**315**	**254**	**242**	**0**	**487**	**196**	**3,882**	**2,411**	**7,402**	**5,107**
1989 Average	**94**	**73**	**215**	**160**	**321**	**0**	**457**	**197**	**3,921**	**2,467**	**8,061**	**5,843**
1990 Average	**96**	**76**	**189**	**155**	**282**	**0**	**417**	**180**	**3,721**	**2,381**	**8,018**	**5,894**
1991 Average	**88**	**72**	**138**	**106**	**243**	**0**	**282**	**137**	**3,535**	**2,405**	**7,627**	**5,782**
1992 Average	**95**	**70**	**230**	**200**	**249**	**0**	**335**	**149**	**3,796**	**2,676**	**7,888**	**6,083**
1993 Average	**74**	**55**	**350**	**312**	**254**	**0**	**452**	**240**	**4,266**	**3,100**	**8,620**	**6,787**
1994 Average	**77**	**62**	**458**	**396**	**328**	**0**	**450**	**239**	**4,749**	**3,483**	**8,996**	**7,063**
1995 Average	**70**	**62**	**383**	**341**	**278**	**0**	**302**	**181**	**4,833**	**3,889**	**8,835**	**7,230**
1996 Average	**76**	**58**	**308**	**216**	**313**	**0**	**440**	**265**	**5,267**	**4,070**	**9,478**	**7,508**
1997 Average	**61**	**56**	**226**	**169**	**300**	**0**	**422**	**250**	**5,593**	**4,450**	**10,162**	**8,225**
1998 Average	**66**	**53**	**250**	**161**	**293**	**0**	**531**	**288**	**5,803**	**4,537**	**10,708**	**8,706**
1999 Average	**58**	**40**	**365**	**284**	**280**	**1**	**575**	**304**	**5,899**	**4,502**	**10,852**	**8,731**
2000 Average	**85**	**56**	**366**	**291**	**291**	**0**	**618**	**214**	**6,257**	**4,526**	**11,459**	**9,071**
2001 Average	**72**	**51**	**324**	**244**	**268**	**0**	**702**	**244**	**6,343**	**4,480**	**11,871**	**9,328**
2002 January	53	53	366	284	278	0	604	207	6,059	4,244	11,088	8,709
February	84	84	360	279	242	0	398	133	6,171	4,588	10,904	8,753
March	72	68	272	220	198	0	631	164	6,207	4,405	11,198	8,799
April	59	59	454	380	168	0	772	230	7,160	5,193	11,765	9,301
May	71	63	436	351	165	0	804	273	7,208	5,337	11,769	9,323
June	89	76	726	613	236	0	799	346	7,397	5,561	11,753	9,324
July	72	72	529	481	240	0	951	403	7,258	5,316	11,624	9,184
August	58	50	574	480	234	0	872	454	7,252	5,378	11,890	9,544
September	104	76	353	278	231	0	769	367	6,622	4,926	11,075	8,797
October	112	75	582	486	235	0	718	225	7,207	5,311	11,893	9,532
November	102	82	669	632	321	0	762	255	7,586	5,448	12,268	9,654
December	85	55	415	376	281	0	534	173	6,935	4,968	11,100	8,741
Average	**80**	**68**	**478**	**405**	**236**	**0**	**720**	**270**	**6,925**	**5,058**	**11,530**	**9,140**
2003 January	111	73	493	411	179	0	700	181	6,801	4,760	11,104	8,633
February	78	44	463	407	253	0	649	179	6,869	4,802	10,921	8,474
March	105	78	389	299	328	0	818	245	6,612	4,342	12,044	9,226
April	110	82	407	308	245	0	651	189	6,650	4,649	12,599	9,928
May	97	82	557	470	258	0	894	358	7,167	5,093	12,918	10,153
June	50	44	512	373	278	0	959	340	7,475	5,316	13,001	10,038
July	128	98	512	454	351	0	809	348	8,000	5,922	12,736	10,034
August	58	36	381	319	345	0	974	490	7,836	5,676	12,769	10,023
September	124	87	558	487	326	0	786	359	7,474	5,489	12,868	10,287
October	91	60	319	285	307	0	711	396	7,031	5,309	12,373	10,063
November	112	68	300	234	291	0	676	307	6,475	4,618	11,712	9,351
December	112	56	390	261	287	0	634	228	6,808	5,034	12,033	9,684
Average	**98**	**67**	**440**	**359**	**288**	**0**	**773**	**303**	**7,103**	**5,087**	**12,264**	**9,665**
2004 January	85	55	200	126	295	0	606	175	6,549	4,715	11,727	9,322
February	123	75	384	297	279	0	999	402	7,114	4,764	12,329	9,258
March	107	56	448	293	284	0	1,152	408	7,304	4,897	13,073	10,073
April	110	77	461	306	290	0	837	287	7,062	5,040	12,450	10,062
May	100	41	433	249	294	0	824	184	7,225	5,115	12,989	10,324
June	59	34	394	304	376	0	956	261	7,436	5,264	13,301	10,505
July	108	54	402	249	379	0	838	217	7,603	5,170	13,389	10,302
August	101	56	274	174	355	0	981	383	7,264	4,897	13,489	10,447
8-Mo. Average	**99**	**56**	**374**	**249**	**319**	**0**	**898**	**289**	**7,195**	**4,983**	**12,847**	**10,041**
2003 8-Mo. Average	**92**	**67**	**464**	**380**	**280**	**0**	**809**	**293**	**7,181**	**5,074**	**12,274**	**9,574**
2002 8-Mo. Average	**70**	**65**	**465**	**386**	**220**	**0**	**732**	**278**	**6,844**	**5,005**	**11,504**	**9,120**

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

[b] Imports from the Neutral Zone are reported as originating in either Saudi Arabia or Kuwait depending on the country reported to U.S. Customs.

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

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

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

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

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

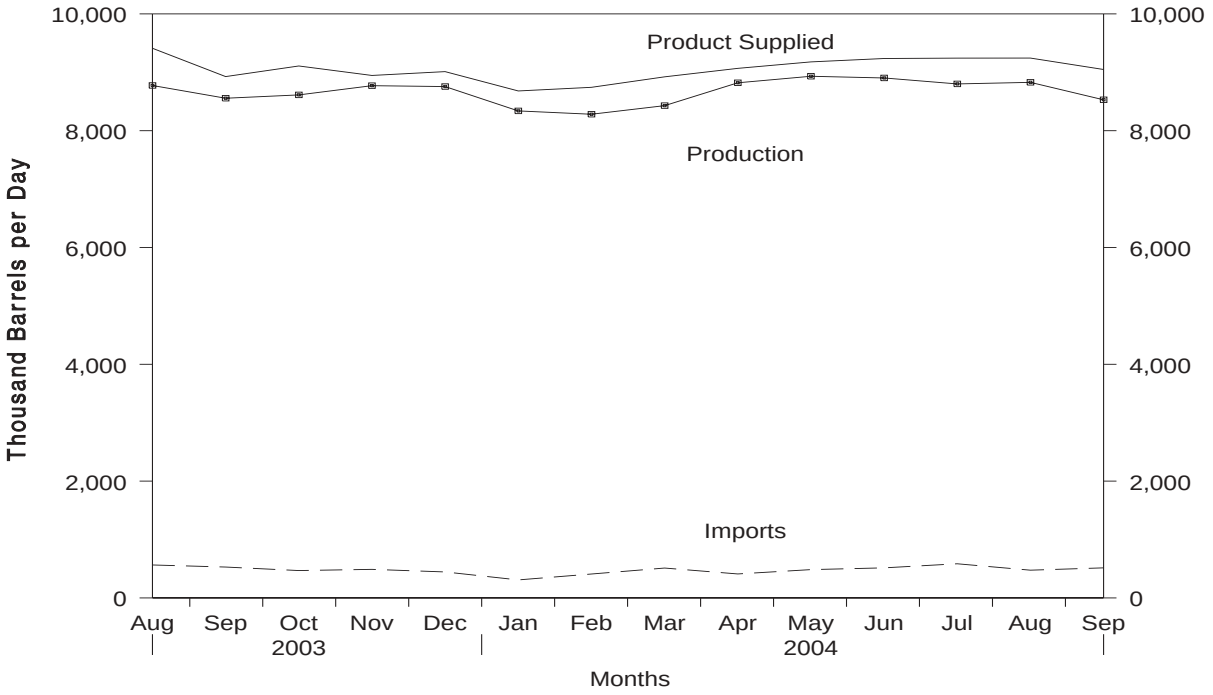
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

— = Not Applicable.

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

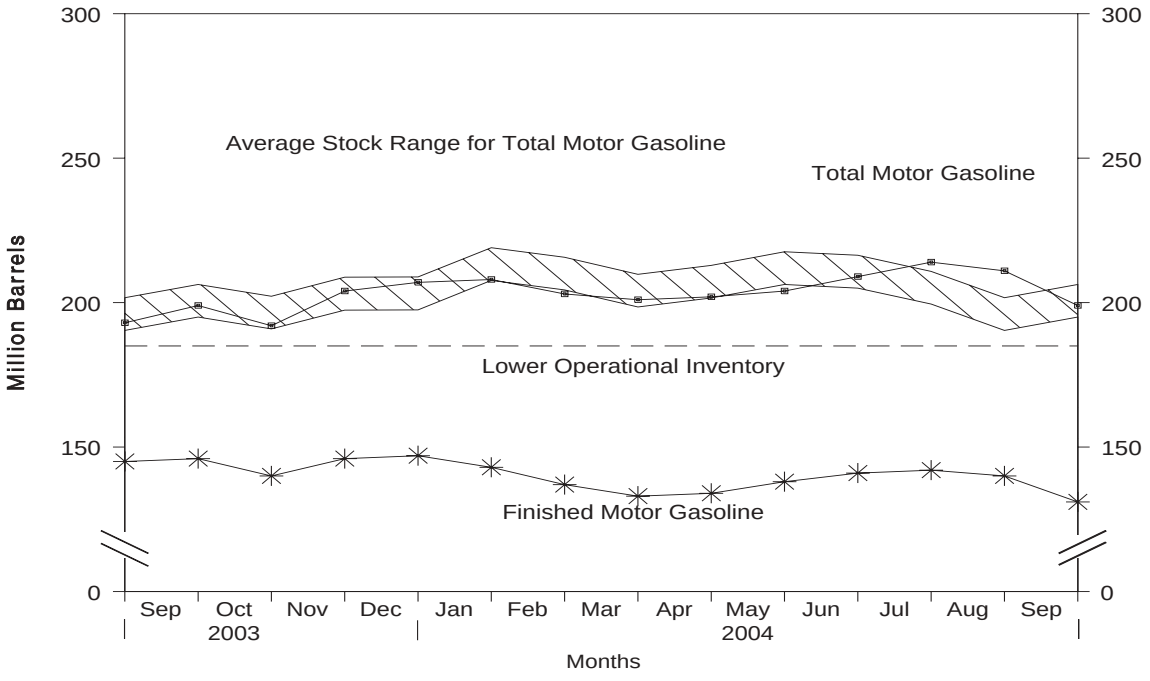
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, August 2003 - Present



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

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, August 2003 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline, but excludes oxygenates. • The Lower Operational Inventory for total motor gasoline stocks is 185.0 million barrels.

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

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks[a] (Million Barrels)		Ending Stocks[a] (Million Barrels)
						Motor Gasoline		
	Total Production[b]	Imports[c]	Stock Change[c,d]	Exports	Product Supplied[b]	Total[e]	Finished[c]	Oxygenates
1988 Average	**6,956**	**405**	**3**	**22**	**7,336**	**228**	**190**	**—**
1989 Average	**6,963**	**369**	**-35**	**39**	**7,328**	**213**	**177**	**—**
1990 Average	**6,959**	**342**	**10**	**55**	**7,235**	**220**	**181**	**—**
1991 Average	**6,975**	**297**	**3**	**82**	**7,188**	**219**	**182**	**—**
1992 Average	**7,058**	**294**	**-11**	**96**	**7,268**	**216**	**178**	**—**
1993 Average	**7,360**	**247**	**26**	**105**	**7,476**	**226**	**187**	**13**
1994 Average	**7,312**	**356**	**-31**	**97**	**7,601**	**215**	**176**	**17**
1995 Average	**7,588**	**265**	**-40**	**104**	**7,789**	**202**	**161**	**12**
1996 Average	**7,647**	**336**	**-12**	**104**	**7,891**	**195**	**157**	**13**
1997 Average	**7,870**	**309**	**26**	**137**	**8,017**	**210**	**166**	**12**
1998 Average	**8,082**	**311**	**15**	**125**	**8,253**	**216**	**172**	**14**
1999 Average	**8,111**	**382**	**-49**	**111**	**8,431**	**193**	**154**	**14**
2000 Average	**8,186**	**427**	**-3**	**144**	**8,472**	**196**	**153**	**12**
2001 Average	**8,312**	**454**	**23**	**133**	**8,610**	**210**	**161**	**13**
2002 January	8,160	428	265	96	8,227	222	170	15
February	8,117	442	-149	102	8,607	218	166	14
March	8,072	504	-183	104	8,655	213	160	14
April	8,626	512	239	134	8,766	216	167	14
May	8,729	480	42	88	9,078	218	168	15
June	8,661	586	-25	131	9,140	217	168	15
July	8,665	526	-89	136	9,143	215	165	15
August	8,666	538	-241	133	9,313	204	157	14
September	8,320	480	1	113	8,687	206	157	13
October	8,190	465	-295	135	8,814	194	148	13
November	8,738	548	327	130	8,829	206	158	13
December	8,734	470	124	186	8,893	209	162	12
Average	**8,475**	**498**	**1**	**124**	**8,848**	**—**	**—**	**—**
2003 January	7,991	446	-151	175	8,414	211	157	13
February	8,023	427	-219	143	8,525	203	151	13
March	7,942	555	-207	102	8,602	200	145	14
April	8,470	704	225	111	8,838	207	151	13
May	8,702	575	122	113	9,042	208	155	15
June	8,723	482	-74	109	9,170	206	153	14
July	8,663	524	-95	90	9,192	202	150	13
August	8,774	565	-156	84	9,411	193	145	11
September	8,556	529	30	129	8,926	199	146	14
October	8,613	469	-185	159	9,108	192	140	13
November	8,771	489	196	118	8,946	204	146	12
December	8,756	446	19	172	9,011	207	147	11
Average	**8,501**	**518**	**-41**	**125**	**8,935**	**—**	**—**	**—**
2004 January	8,339	309	-126	93	8,680	208	143	11
February	8,282	410	-209	159	8,743	203	137	11
March	8,429	512	-125	144	8,922	201	133	11
April	8,820	411	37	127	9,067	202	134	10
May	8,932	485	116	122	9,178	204	138	9
June	8,903	515	105	76	9,237	209	141	9
July	8,801	585	33	109	9,243	214	142	9
August	R 8,828	R 475	R -67	R 126	R 9,244	R 211	R 140	10
September*	E *8,529*	E *516*	E *-97*	E *94*	E *9,048*	E *199*	E *131*	NA
9-Mo. Average	E **8,653**	E **469**	E **-36**	E **117**	E **9,042**	**—**	**—**	**—**
2003 9-Mo. Average	**8,430**	**535**	**-58**	**117**	**8,905**	**—**	**—**	**—**
2002 9-Mo. Average	**8,449**	**500**	**-15**	**115**	**8,849**	**—**	**—**	**—**

[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

[c] Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

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

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

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

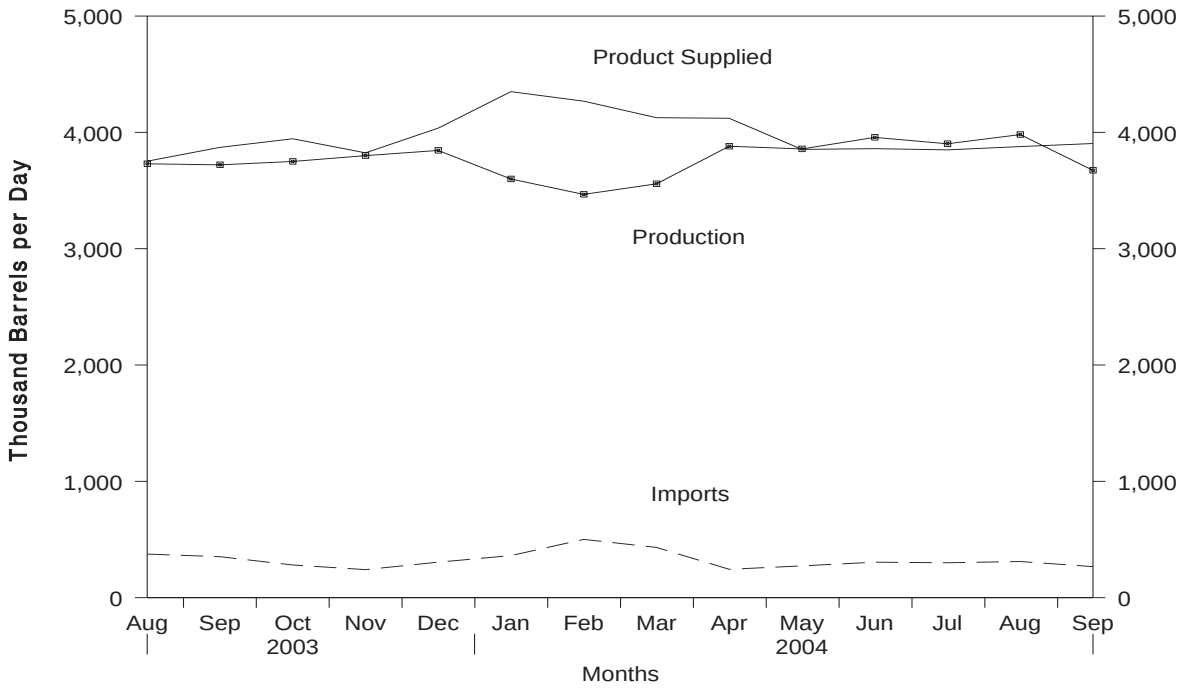
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

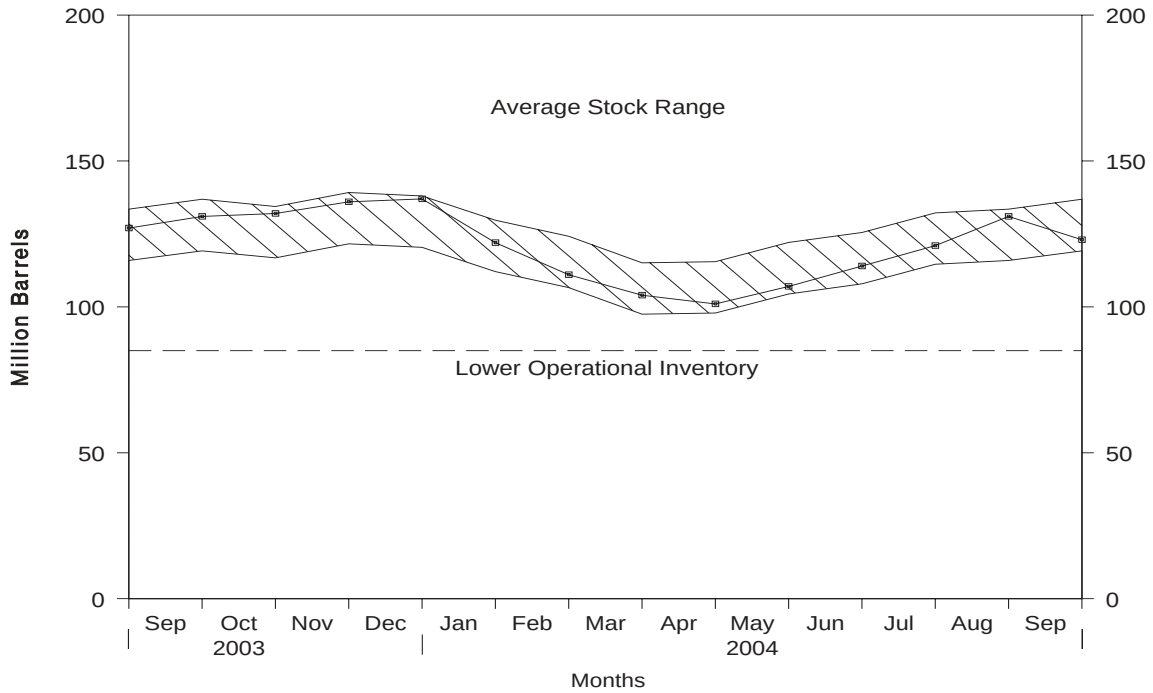
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, August 2003 - Present



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

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, August 2003 - Present



Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for distillate fuel oil stocks is 85.0 million barrels.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks[a] (Million Barrels)		
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur
1988 Average	**2,859**	**302**	**-30**	**69**	**3,122**	**124**	**—**	**—**
1989 Average	**2,899**	**306**	**-49**	**97**	**3,157**	**106**	**—**	**—**
1990 Average	**2,925**	**278**	**73**	**109**	**3,021**	**132**	**—**	**—**
1991 Average	**2,962**	**205**	**31**	**215**	**2,921**	**144**	**—**	**—**
1992 Average	**2,974**	**216**	**-8**	**219**	**2,979**	**141**	**—**	**—**
1993 Average	**3,132**	**184**	**1**	**274**	**3,041**	**141**	**64**	**77**
1994 Average	**3,205**	**203**	**12**	**234**	**3,162**	**145**	**73**	**73**
1995 Average	**3,155**	**193**	**-41**	**183**	**3,207**	**130**	**67**	**63**
1996 Average	**3,316**	**230**	**-10**	**190**	**3,365**	**127**	**68**	**58**
1997 Average	**3,392**	**228**	**32**	**152**	**3,435**	**138**	**68**	**70**
1998 Average	**3,424**	**210**	**48**	**124**	**3,461**	**156**	**77**	**79**
1999 Average	**3,399**	**250**	**-84**	**162**	**3,572**	**125**	**69**	**56**
2000 Average	**3,580**	**295**	**-20**	**173**	**3,722**	**118**	**72**	**46**
2001 Average	**3,695**	**344**	**73**	**119**	**3,847**	**145**	**82**	**62**
2002 January	3,508	298	-244	109	3,940	137	80	57
February	3,498	248	-248	279	3,714	130	78	52
March	3,360	234	-223	67	3,750	123	74	49
April	3,647	219	-23	68	3,821	122	74	48
May	3,709	193	149	74	3,679	127	77	50
June	3,679	204	203	93	3,587	133	79	54
July	3,561	188	22	44	3,683	134	77	57
August	3,538	205	-104	119	3,728	131	71	60
September	3,536	196	-124	127	3,730	127	68	59
October	3,380	350	-175	96	3,808	121	66	56
November	3,768	373	99	114	3,929	124	71	53
December	3,922	496	312	171	3,934	134	81	53
Average	**3,592**	**267**	**-29**	**112**	**3,776**	**—**	**—**	**—**
2003 January	3,403	325	-693	119	4,301	113	69	44
February	3,459	503	-532	132	4,362	98	61	37
March	3,732	460	30	161	4,001	99	63	35
April	3,796	246	-47	139	3,951	97	66	31
May	3,833	287	307	162	3,651	107	72	35
June	3,728	337	184	101	3,781	112	74	38
July	3,673	299	188	103	3,680	118	75	43
August	3,730	375	274	80	3,752	127	76	51
September	3,721	352	159	43	3,871	131	77	55
October	3,750	281	25	62	3,945	132	74	59
November	3,800	241	136	81	3,824	136	78	58
December	3,845	305	13	100	4,037	137	82	55
Average	**3,707**	**333**	**7**	**107**	**3,927**	**—**	**—**	**—**
2004 January	3,599	362	-461	72	4,350	122	77	46
February	3,467	501	-385	86	4,268	111	68	43
March	3,558	432	-235	99	4,126	104	66	38
April	3,881	244	-87	92	4,121	101	66	35
May	3,858	273	177	100	3,854	107	71	36
June	3,957	305	238	163	3,860	114	71	43
July	3,902	300	239	113	3,850	121	74	47
August	R 3,981	R 311	R 294	R 120	R 3,878	R 131	R 78	R 52
September*	E *3,674*	E *267*	E *-107*	E *145*	E *3,904*	E *123*	E *72*	E *51*
9-Mo. Average	E **3,766**	E **332**	E **-34**	E **110**	E **4,022**	**—**	**—**	**—**
2003 9-Mo. Average	**3,677**	**353**	**-10**	**116**	**3,924**	**—**	**—**	**—**
2002 9-Mo. Average	**3,560**	**220**	**-65**	**107**	**3,737**	**—**	**—**	**—**

[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

R = Revised data. E = Estimated.

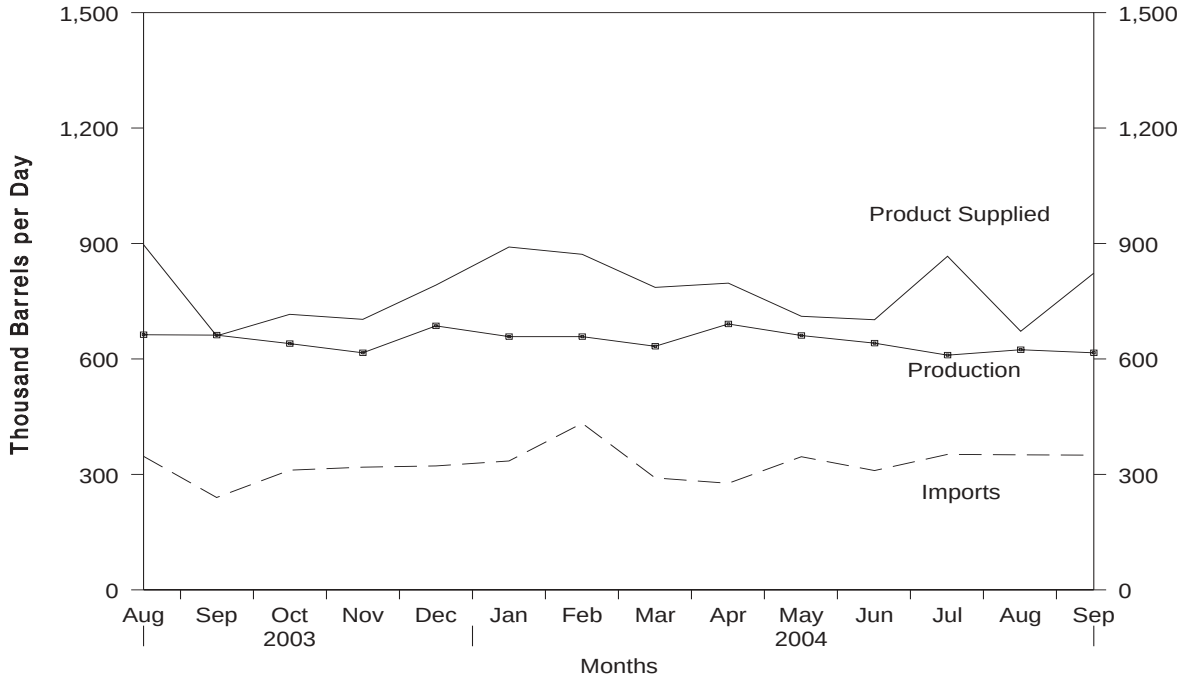
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

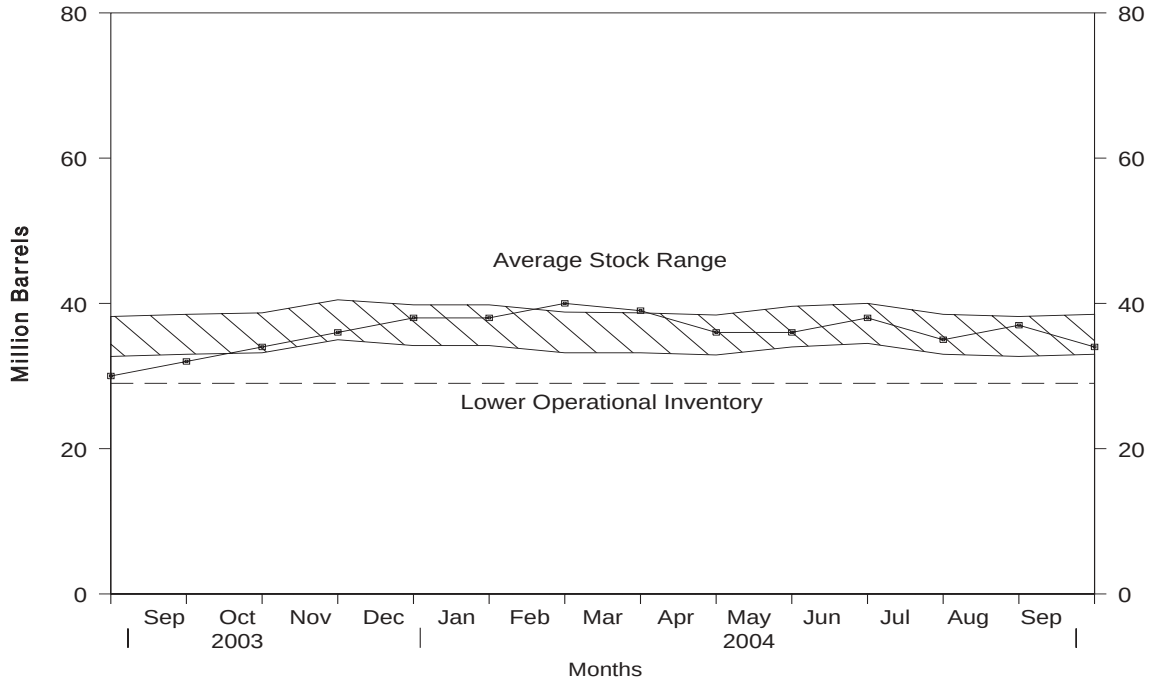
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, August 2003 - Present



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

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, August 2003 - Present



Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for residual fuel oil stocks is 29.0 million barrels.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks[b] (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[a]	Exports	Product Supplied	
1988 Average	**926**	**644**	**-8**	**200**	**1,378**	**45**
1989 Average	**954**	**629**	**-2**	**215**	**1,370**	**44**
1990 Average	**950**	**504**	**13**	**211**	**1,229**	**49**
1991 Average	**934**	**453**	**4**	**226**	**1,158**	**50**
1992 Average	**892**	**375**	**-20**	**193**	**1,094**	**43**
1993 Average	**835**	**373**	**4**	**123**	**1,080**	**44**
1994 Average	**826**	**314**	**-6**	**125**	**1,021**	**42**
1995 Average	**788**	**187**	**-13**	**136**	**852**	**37**
1996 Average	**726**	**248**	**24**	**102**	**848**	**46**
1997 Average	**708**	**194**	**-15**	**120**	**797**	**40**
1998 Average	**762**	**275**	**12**	**138**	**887**	**45**
1999 Average	**698**	**237**	**-25**	**129**	**830**	**36**
2000 Average	**696**	**352**	**1**	**139**	**909**	**36**
2001 Average	**721**	**295**	**13**	**191**	**811**	**41**
2002 January	625	233	10	138	710	41
February	613	136	-84	171	662	39
March	617	225	-151	171	821	34
April	601	296	9	159	730	35
May	582	235	-23	160	680	34
June	540	256	-38	165	669	33
July	566	245	26	171	614	34
August	583	249	-52	272	612	32
September	607	254	36	200	625	33
October	593	228	18	153	650	34
November	648	366	68	160	786	36
December	641	259	-138	205	832	31
Average	**601**	**249**	**-27**	**177**	**700**	**—**
2003 January	658	343	(s)	231	770	31
February	683	363	-15	173	888	31
March	652	467	35	161	923	32
April	632	349	-43	247	778	31
May	729	307	168	195	673	36
June	666	284	-22	280	693	35
July	632	276	-121	252	777	32
August	663	347	-45	158	897	30
September	662	240	51	191	660	32
October	640	311	72	164	716	34
November	616	319	68	163	703	36
December	686	322	61	155	792	38
Average	**660**	**327**	**18**	**197**	**772**	**—**
2004 January	658	335	5	97	891	38
February	658	433	57	163	872	40
March	633	291	-21	158	786	39
April	691	277	-111	282	797	36
May	661	346	17	280	711	36
June	641	310	45	204	702	38
July	610	352	-90	184	867	35
August	R 624	R 351	R 78	R 225	R 672	R 37
September*	E *616*	E *350*	E *-37*	E *180*	E *823*	E *34*
9-Mo. Average	E **643**	E **338**	E **-6**	E **197**	E **791**	**—**
2003 9-Mo. Average	**664**	**331**	**1**	**210**	**784**	**—**
2002 9-Mo. Average	**592**	**237**	**-29**	**179**	**681**	**—**

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

[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

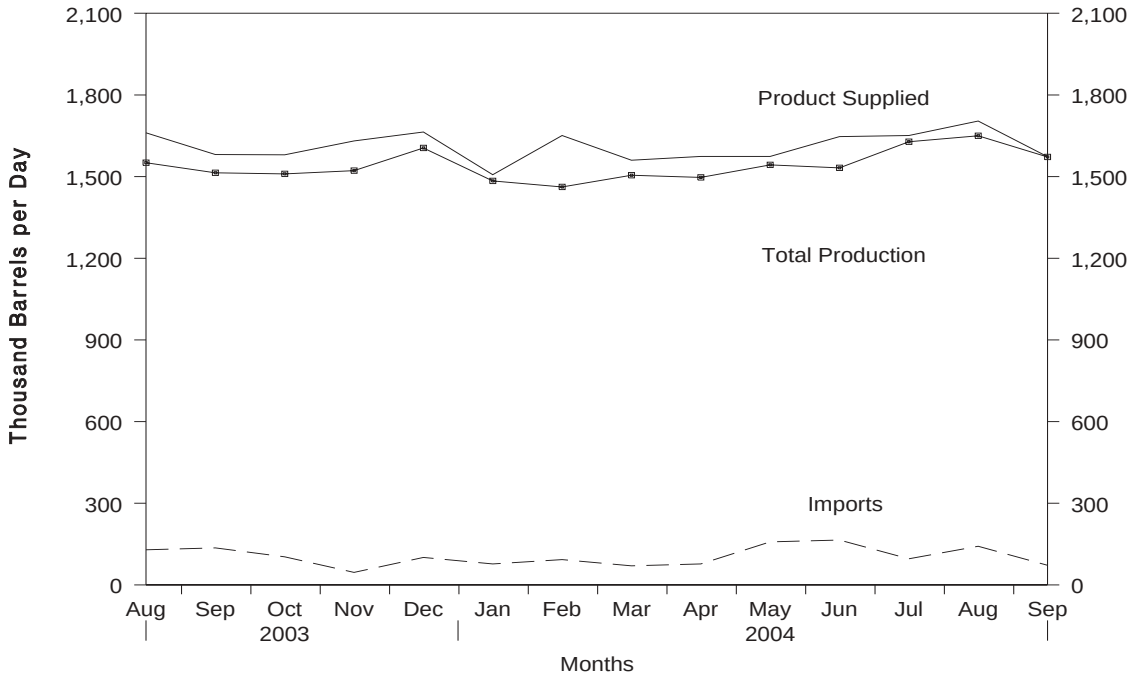
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

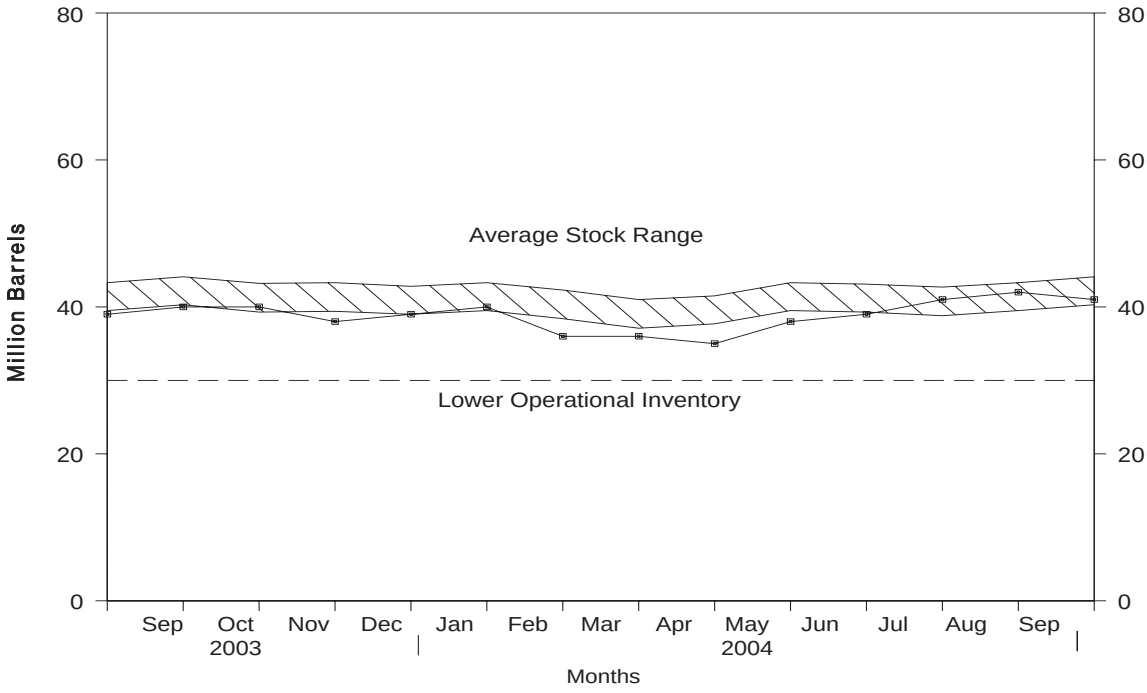
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, August 2003 - Present



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

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, August 2003 - Present



Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for total jet fuel stocks is 30.0 million barrels.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[a] (Million Barrels)	
	Production					Product Supplied			
	Total	Kerosene-Type	Imports	Stock Change[b]	Exports	Total	Kerosene-Type	Total	Kerosene-Type
1988 Average	**1,370**	**1,164**	**90**	**-17**	**28**	**1,449**	**1,236**	**44**	**38**
1989 Average	**1,403**	**1,197**	**106**	**-8**	**27**	**1,489**	**1,284**	**41**	**34**
1990 Average	**1,488**	**1,311**	**108**	**31**	**43**	**1,522**	**1,340**	**52**	**46**
1991 Average	**1,438**	**1,274**	**67**	**-9**	**43**	**1,471**	**1,296**	**49**	**44**
1992 Average	**1,399**	**1,254**	**82**	**-16**	**43**	**1,454**	**1,310**	**43**	**39**
1993 Average	**1,422**	**1,309**	**100**	**-7**	**59**	**1,469**	**1,357**	**40**	**38**
1994 Average	**1,448**	**1,410**	**117**	**18**	**20**	**1,527**	**1,480**	**47**	**46**
1995 Average	**1,416**	**1,407**	**106**	**-19**	**26**	**1,514**	**1,497**	**40**	**39**
1996 Average	**1,515**	**1,513**	**111**	**(s)**	**48**	**1,578**	**1,575**	**40**	**40**
1997 Average	**1,554**	**1,554**	**91**	**11**	**35**	**1,599**	**1,598**	**44**	**44**
1998 Average	**1,526**	**1,525**	**124**	**2**	**26**	**1,622**	**1,623**	**45**	**45**
1999 Average	**1,565**	**1,565**	**128**	**-11**	**32**	**1,673**	**1,675**	**41**	**40**
2000 Average	**1,606**	**1,606**	**162**	**11**	**32**	**1,725**	**1,725**	**45**	**44**
2001 Average	**1,530**	**1,529**	**148**	**-7**	**29**	**1,655**	**1,656**	**42**	**42**
2002 January	1,477	1,477	99	-23	13	1,587	1,591	41	41
February	1,451	1,451	107	-15	40	1,532	1,532	41	41
March	1,505	1,505	109	31	3	1,581	1,581	42	42
April	1,492	1,491	137	-47	18	1,658	1,674	40	40
May	1,479	1,479	79	20	11	1,527	1,535	41	41
June	1,512	1,512	81	-63	9	1,647	1,656	39	39
July	1,569	1,568	92	-22	2	1,680	1,679	38	38
August	1,539	1,538	112	31	10	1,610	1,616	39	39
September	1,552	1,552	111	40	22	1,601	1,609	41	41
October	1,495	1,495	171	36	17	1,614	1,629	42	42
November	1,543	1,543	117	33	12	1,616	1,615	43	43
December	1,548	1,547	75	-113	30	1,706	1,722	39	39
Average	**1,514**	**1,514**	**107**	**-8**	**15**	**1,614**	**1,621**	**—**	**—**
2003 January	1,495	1,495	94	46	36	1,507	1,505	41	41
February	1,416	1,416	109	-74	19	1,581	1,581	39	39
March	1,422	1,430	117	-62	34	1,567	1,575	37	37
April	1,445	1,445	106	-4	34	1,521	1,520	36	36
May	1,484	1,484	122	117	19	1,470	1,470	40	40
June	1,393	1,393	119	-60	7	1,565	1,565	38	38
July	1,491	1,491	126	-2	12	1,607	1,606	38	38
August	1,551	1,551	129	12	7	1,661	1,661	39	39
September	1,514	1,513	136	49	20	1,581	1,581	40	40
October	1,510	1,510	103	4	28	1,580	1,580	40	40
November	1,522	1,522	46	-73	10	1,631	1,631	38	38
December	1,605	1,605	101	24	18	1,664	1,663	39	39
Average	**1,488**	**1,489**	**109**	**-1**	**20**	**1,578**	**1,578**	**—**	**—**
2004 January	1,484	1,484	77	33	22	1,507	1,506	40	40
February	1,462	1,462	93	-116	19	1,651	1,651	36	36
March	1,505	1,505	70	-24	39	1,560	1,560	36	36
April	1,497	1,497	77	-19	19	1,574	1,574	35	35
May	1,543	1,543	158	97	30	1,574	1,574	38	38
June	1,532	1,532	165	23	28	1,647	1,647	39	39
July	1,628	1,628	96	63	10	1,651	1,651	41	41
August	R 1,650	R 1,650	R 142	R 36	R 52	R 1,704	R 1,704	R 42	R 42
September*	E *1,572*	E *1,572*	E *72*	E *47*	E *25*	E *1,573*	E *1,573*	E *41*	E *41*
9-Mo. Average	E **1,542**	E **1,542**	E **106**	E **16**	E **27**	E **1,604**	E **1,604**	**—**	**—**
2003 9-Mo. Average	**1,469**	**1,469**	**118**	**3**	**21**	**1,562**	**1,563**	**—**	**—**
2002 9-Mo. Average	**1,509**	**1,509**	**103**	**-5**	**14**	**1,603**	**1,609**	**—**	**—**

[a] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

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

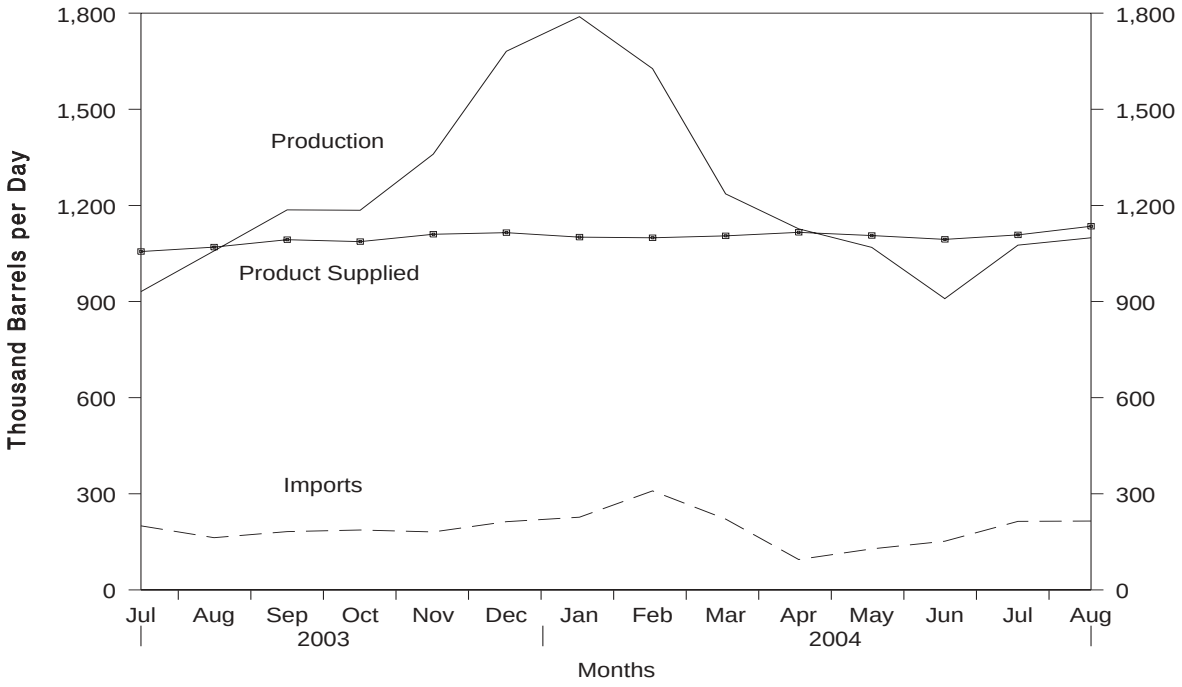
— = Not Applicable.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

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

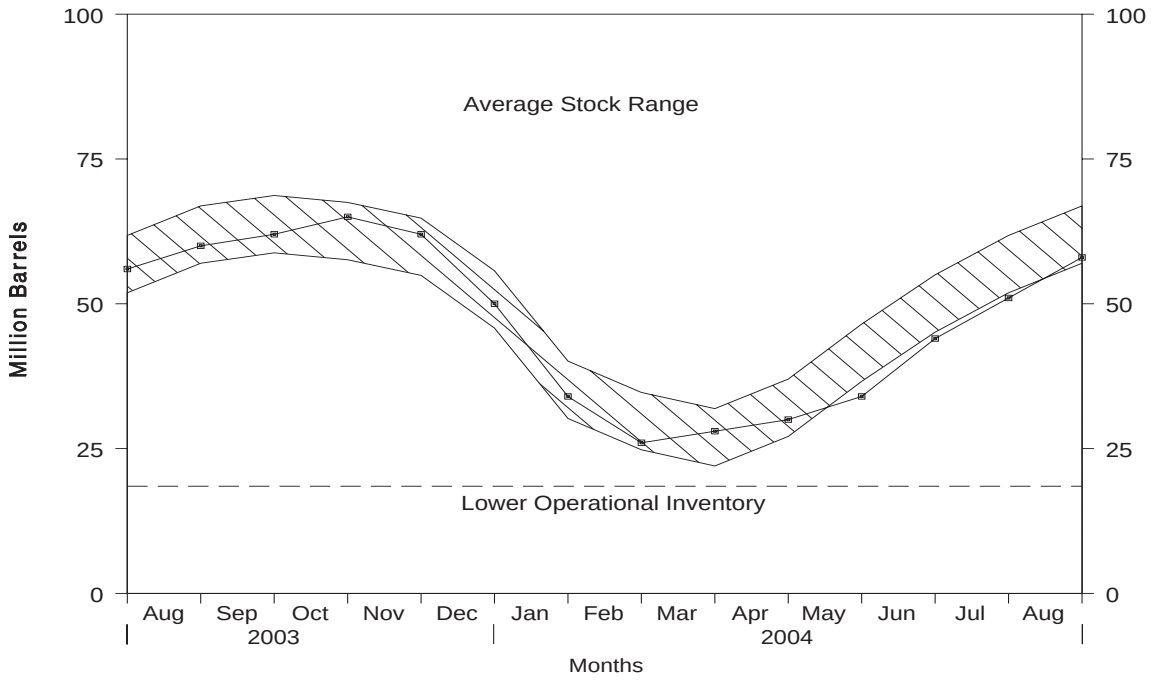
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, July 2003 - Present



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

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, July 2003 - Present



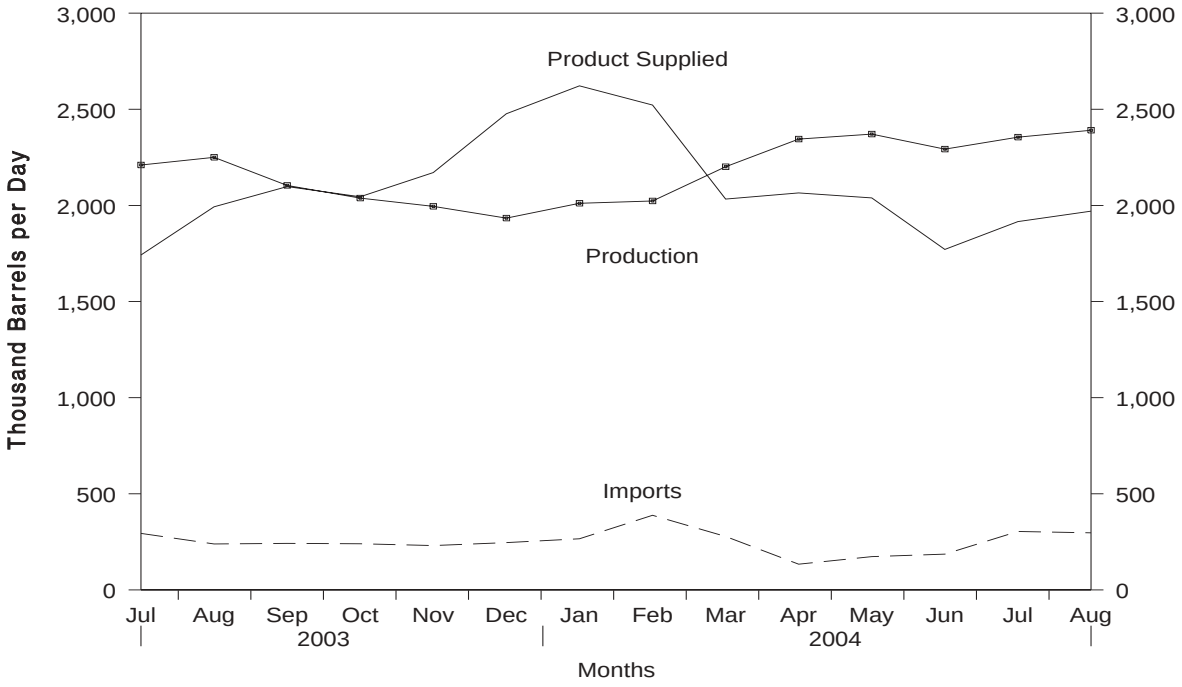
Note: The Lower Operational Inventory for propane stocks is 18.5 million barrels.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[a]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Ending Stocks[b] (Million Barrels)
1988 Average	**863**	**106**	**7**	**8**	**31**	**923**	**50**
1989 Average	**862**	**111**	**-52**	**11**	**24**	**990**	**32**
1990 Average	**878**	**115**	**48**	**(s)**	**28**	**917**	**49**
1991 Average	**915**	**91**	**-3**	**(s)**	**28**	**982**	**48**
1992 Average	**956**	**85**	**-24**	**(s)**	**33**	**1,032**	**39**
1993 Average	**963**	**103**	**34**	**(s)**	**26**	**1,006**	**51**
1994 Average	**969**	**124**	**-13**	**0**	**24**	**1,082**	**46**
1995 Average	**1,021**	**102**	**-10**	**0**	**38**	**1,096**	**43**
1996 Average	**1,044**	**119**	**(s)**	**0**	**28**	**1,136**	**43**
1997 Average	**1,092**	**113**	**3**	**0**	**32**	**1,170**	**44**
1998 Average	**1,064**	**137**	**56**	**0**	**25**	**1,120**	**65**
1999 Average	**1,097**	**122**	**-59**	**0**	**33**	**1,246**	**43**
2000 Average	**1,122**	**161**	**-5**	**0**	**53**	**1,235**	**41**
2001 Average	**1,095**	**145**	**67**	**0**	**31**	**1,142**	**66**
2002 January	1,082	201	-396	0	42	1,636	53
February	1,114	179	-391	0	87	1,597	43
March	1,111	147	-106	0	60	1,304	39
April	1,135	157	222	0	25	1,046	46
May	1,159	87	157	0	43	1,046	51
June	1,133	101	252	0	23	960	58
July	1,137	120	190	0	22	1,045	64
August	1,142	116	129	0	28	1,101	68
September	1,091	131	78	0	54	1,091	71
October	1,080	144	-176	0	74	1,327	65
November	1,143	170	-109	0	85	1,337	62
December	1,127	193	-299	0	119	1,501	53
Average	**1,121**	**145**	**-36**	**0**	**55**	**1,248**	**—**
2003 January	1,045	165	-606	0	95	1,720	34
February	1,068	181	-417	0	116	1,551	22
March	1,060	133	-4	0	31	1,167	22
April	1,081	95	83	0	20	1,072	24
May	1,073	139	327	0	22	863	35
June	1,048	179	380	0	27	820	46
July	1,056	200	307	0	18	931	56
August	1,070	163	157	0	19	1,058	60
September	1,093	182	70	0	19	1,186	62
October	1,087	187	69	0	20	1,185	65
November	1,110	181	-92	0	24	1,360	62
December	1,115	213	-399	0	46	1,681	50
Average	**1,075**	**168**	**-8**	**0**	**37**	**1,215**	**—**
2004 January	1,101	227	-509	0	49	1,789	34
February	1,099	309	-270	0	51	1,627	26
March	1,105	221	68	0	21	1,236	28
April	1,116	95	61	0	22	1,127	30
May	1,106	128	147	0	19	1,069	34
June	1,094	152	312	0	25	909	44
July	1,108	214	224	0	22	1,076	51
August	1,135	215	226	0	26	1,099	58
8-Mo. Average	**1,108**	**195**	**34**	**0**	**29**	**1,240**	**—**
2003 8-Mo. Average	**1,063**	**157**	**32**	**0**	**43**	**1,145**	**—**
2002 8-Mo. Average	**1,127**	**138**	**10**	**0**	**41**	**1,214**	**—**

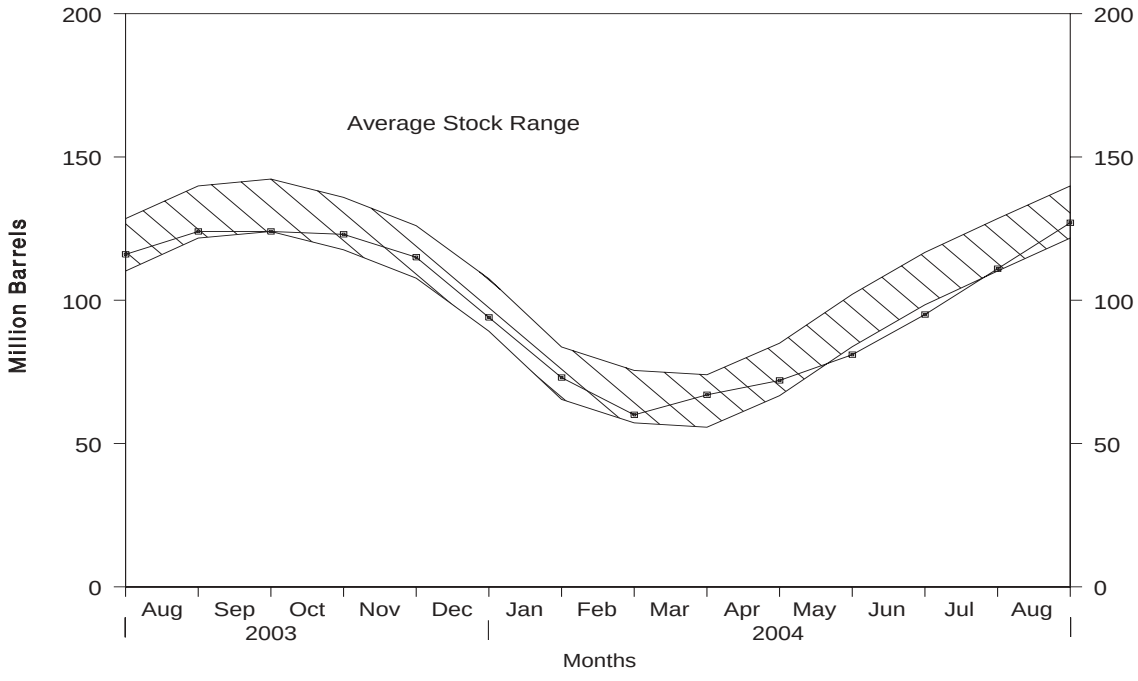
[a] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[c] In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
— = Not Applicable.
Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, July 2003 - Present



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

Figure S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, July 2003 - Present



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

Table S9. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[a]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Ending Stocks[b] (Million Barrels)
1988 Average	**1,817**	**209**	**1**	**321**	**49**	**1,656**	**97**
1989 Average	**1,791**	**181**	**-47**	**315**	**35**	**1,668**	**80**
1990 Average	**1,749**	**188**	**48**	**293**	**40**	**1,556**	**98**
1991 Average	**1,871**	**147**	**-15**	**304**	**41**	**1,689**	**92**
1992 Average	**1,972**	**131**	**-10**	**309**	**49**	**1,755**	**89**
1993 Average	**1,993**	**160**	**49**	**327**	**43**	**1,734**	**106**
1994 Average	**2,012**	**183**	**-19**	**296**	**38**	**1,880**	**99**
1995 Average	**2,082**	**146**	**-17**	**289**	**58**	**1,899**	**93**
1996 Average	**2,156**	**166**	**-19**	**278**	**51**	**2,012**	**86**
1997 Average	**2,190**	**169**	**9**	**263**	**50**	**2,038**	**89**
1998 Average	**2,124**	**194**	**70**	**253**	**42**	**1,952**	**115**
1999 Average	**2,230**	**182**	**-71**	**238**	**50**	**2,195**	**89**
2000 Average	**2,310**	**215**	**-19**	**238**	**74**	**2,231**	**83**
2001 Average	**2,228**	**206**	**105**	**241**	**44**	**2,044**	**121**
2002 January	1,990	242	-546	323	52	2,403	104
February	2,173	225	-500	277	96	2,525	90
March	2,306	204	-115	218	64	2,343	86
April	2,455	203	516	194	32	1,916	102
May	2,488	136	379	186	67	1,992	114
June	2,409	141	403	187	31	1,929	126
July	2,421	142	353	199	33	1,979	137
August	2,475	154	347	195	46	2,041	147
September	2,210	158	36	220	67	2,045	149
October	2,083	178	-307	282	85	2,201	139
November	2,030	195	-458	334	98	2,251	125
December	1,974	216	-630	344	131	2,345	106
Average	**2,252**	**183**	**-42**	**247**	**67**	**2,163**	**—**
2003 January	1,905	197	-960	304	113	2,645	76
February	2,025	216	-632	265	130	2,478	58
March	2,136	171	-20	197	43	2,087	58
April	2,274	156	235	175	51	1,970	65
May	2,186	191	514	176	67	1,619	81
June	2,162	279	628	179	45	1,589	99
July	2,210	294	530	186	47	1,742	116
August	2,250	239	266	194	36	1,993	124
September	2,104	242	6	212	29	2,098	124
October	2,038	240	-41	249	25	2,045	123
November	1,995	231	-271	295	31	2,171	115
December	1,934	246	-660	307	56	2,477	94
Average	**2,102**	**225**	**-31**	**228**	**56**	**2,074**	**—**
2004 January	2,011	266	-693	291	58	2,622	73
February	2,023	388	-438	270	57	2,522	60
March	2,201	278	205	215	26	2,033	67
April	2,345	134	173	192	49	2,065	72
May	2,371	173	287	191	29	2,039	81
June	2,293	186	480	174	54	1,771	95
July	2,355	304	515	179	48	1,916	111
August	2,391	297	502	178	39	1,970	127
8-Mo. Average	**2,250**	**253**	**132**	**211**	**45**	**2,115**	**—**
2003 8-Mo. Average	**2,144**	**218**	**76**	**209**	**66**	**2,011**	**—**
2002 8-Mo. Average	**2,341**	**180**	**109**	**222**	**52**	**2,138**	**—**

[a] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.
[c] In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.
— = Not Applicable.
Notes: • Liquefied petroleum gases includes ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene. • Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream, is reported by individual product. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S10.Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present

(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition				
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change[a]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks[b] (Million Barrels)
1988 Average	**2,773**	**645**	**22**	**799**	**294**	**2,303**	**208**
1989 Average	**2,771**	**627**	**12**	**797**	**305**	**2,285**	**213**
1990 Average	**2,842**	**705**	**-32**	**887**	**289**	**2,402**	**201**
1991 Average	**2,826**	**675**	**18**	**936**	**277**	**2,269**	**208**
1992 Average	**2,928**	**707**	**-3**	**906**	**263**	**2,470**	[c] **207**
1993 Average	**3,035**	**770**	[c] **-2**	**1,081**	**300**	**2,426**	**206**
1994 Average	**2,973**	**761**	**24**	**861**	**329**	**2,518**	**215**
1995 Average	**3,031**	**708**	**-23**	**958**	**348**	**2,457**	**206**
1996 Average	**3,108**	**879**	**-11**	**1,014**	**376**	**2,608**	**202**
1997 Average	**3,204**	**945**	**30**	**985**	**402**	**2,733**	**213**
1998 Average	**3,253**	**888**	**18**	**1,002**	**380**	**2,741**	**219**
1999 Average	**3,211**	**943**	**-64**	**1,061**	**338**	**2,819**	**196**
2000 Average	**3,154**	**938**	**30**	**991**	**429**	**2,642**	**207**
2001 Average	**3,053**	**1,095**	**20**	**1,013**	**434**	**2,681**	**214**
2002 January	2,931	1,079	268	714	441	2,586	223
February	3,005	993	45	1,068	482	2,403	224
March	3,072	1,123	277	955	436	2,526	232
April	3,178	1,097	-53	1,195	472	2,660	231
May	3,140	1,322	-64	1,253	503	2,771	229
June	3,225	1,162	-164	1,204	445	2,903	224
July	3,295	1,246	-100	1,244	420	2,977	221
August	3,312	1,088	-309	1,240	550	2,918	211
September	3,261	1,078	-45	1,131	479	2,774	210
October	3,039	969	-59	1,005	471	2,592	208
November	3,109	1,014	16	1,024	503	2,581	209
December	3,071	844	-307	1,442	547	2,233	199
Average	**3,137**	**1,085**	**-42**	**1,123**	**479**	**2,662**	**—**
2003 January	3,137	1,066	466	831	526	2,381	213
February	2,981	829	8	796	464	2,541	214
March	3,178	1,048	338	820	541	2,527	224
April	3,054	1,110	17	915	459	2,773	225
May	3,270	1,284	35	1,104	527	2,888	226
June	3,057	1,461	89	955	479	2,996	228
July	3,231	1,183	-291	1,144	464	3,097	219
August	3,199	1,091	-316	1,156	578	2,871	210
September	3,367	1,082	130	977	545	2,797	214
October	3,128	905	-223	949	518	2,789	207
November	3,166	1,037	184	913	508	2,598	212
December	3,269	929	-179	1,193	487	2,698	207
Average	**3,171**	**1,087**	**21**	**981**	**509**	**2,747**	**—**
2004 January	2,883	1,056	550	646	400	2,343	223
February	2,945	1,246	543	601	554	2,492	239
March	3,129	1,417	109	1,165	538	2,734	242
April	2,998	1,246	-104	1,232	531	2,584	239
May	3,163	1,229	-48	1,122	465	2,853	238
June	3,142	1,316	-60	902	499	3,116	236
July	3,298	1,451	21	1,056	597	3,074	237
August	3,251	1,465	-149	1,085	516	3,265	232
8-Mo. Average	**3,103**	**1,304**	**106**	**979**	**512**	**2,810**	**—**
2003 8-Mo. Average	**3,141**	**1,137**	**44**	**967**	**506**	**2,761**	**—**
2002 8-Mo. Average	**3,146**	**1,141**	**-12**	**1,109**	**469**	**2,721**	**—**

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

[b] Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

— = Not Applicable.

Notes: • Other petroleum products includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, liquefied petroleum gases, and crude oil product supplied. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Tables and Figures Sources

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

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

- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1986 through 2003).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1994 through August 2004).
- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (September 2004). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.
- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1994 through September 2004). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

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

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

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

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

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

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

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems — the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

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

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

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

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

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

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

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

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

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

Note 3. Figures

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

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12, S14, and S16) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, propane/propylene, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and observed minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 5-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 5-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

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

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 5-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 60-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 60 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

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

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

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

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

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

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

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

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been:

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

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

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

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, August 2004

	Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
		Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
	Crude Oil				
	Field Production				
(1)	Alaska	E 21,720	E 701	E 219,781	E 901
(2)	Lower 48 States	E 141,962	E 4,579	E 1,125,707	E 4,614
(3)	**Total U.S.**	**E 163,682**	**E 5,280**	**E 1,345,488**	**E 5,514**
	Net Imports				
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	323,870	10,447	2,450,017	10,041
(5)	SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6)	Exports	409	13	5,770	24
(7)	**Imports (Net Including SPR)**	**323,461**	**10,434**	**2,444,247**	**10,017**
	Other Sources				
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-3,335	-108	-30,613	-125
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	15,140	488	-12,345	-51
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses	0	0	0	0
(11)	Unaccounted for[a]	1,468	47	47,267	194
(12)	**Total Other Sources**	**13,273**	**428**	**4,309**	**18**
(13)	**Crude Input to Refineries**	**500,416**	**16,142**	**3,794,044**	**15,549**
	(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
	Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14)	Field Production[b]	74,186	2,393	557,139	2,283
(15)	Net Imports[c]	768	25	11,044	45
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))[c]	-435	-14	-3,300	-14
(17)	**Total NGL Supply**	**74,520**	**2,404**	**564,883**	**2,315**
	Other Liquids				
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-216	-7	-24,904	-102
(19)	Net Imports	32,257	1,041	226,473	928
(20)	Other Liquids New Supply(Field Production)	-2,550	-82	-13,169	-54
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain[a]	31,289	1,009	247,559	1,015
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied	0	0	0	0
(23)	**Total Other Liquids**	**60,780**	**1,961**	**435,959**	**1,787**
	(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24)	**Total Production of Products**	**635,716**	**20,507**	**4,794,886**	**19,651**
	(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
	Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25)	Imports (Gross)	59,466	1,918	431,109	1,767
(26)	Exports	31,596	1,019	229,946	942
(27)	**Imports (Net)**	**27,870**	**899**	**201,163**	**824**
(28)	**Total New Supply of Products**	**663,586**	**21,406**	**4,996,049**	**20,476**
	(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))[f]	-20,888	-674	-18,974	-78
(30)	**Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use**	**642,698**	**20,732**	**4,977,075**	**20,398**
	(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline	286,563	9,244	2,205,938	9,041
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil	120,219	3,878	984,989	4,037
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil	20,822	672	192,000	787
(34)	Jet Fuel	52,822	1,704	392,352	1,608
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	61,056	1,970	516,171	2,115
(36)	Other[d]	101,216	3,265	685,625	2,810
(37)	Crude Oil	0	0	0	0
(38)	**Total Products Supplied**	**642,698**	**20,732**	**4,977,075**	**20,398**
	(38) = (31) through (37)				
	Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	280,297	—	280,297	—
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve[e]	669,001	—	669,001	—
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline	139,760	—	139,760	—
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil[f]	130,525	—	130,525	—
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil	37,162	—	37,162	—
(44)	Jet Fuel	41,857	—	41,857	—
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	126,595	—	126,595	—
(46)	Other[d]	231,874	—	231,874	—
(47)	**Total Stocks[f]**	**1,657,071**	**—**	**1,657,071**	**—**
	(47) = (39) through (46)				

[a] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

[b] Includes field production of fuel ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components.

[c] Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

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

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

[f] Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

E = Estimated. — = Not Applicable.

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

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report ."

Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks[d]
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	
Crude Oil	E 163,682	—	323,870	1,468	-11,805	0	500,416	409	0	949,298
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	57,642	25,683	9,999	—	15,990	—	11,304	1,227	64,803	136,308
Pentanes Plus	9,214	—	801	—	435	—	5,800	33	3,747	9,713
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	48,428	25,683	9,198	—	15,555	—	5,504	1,194	61,056	126,595
Ethane/Ethylene	21,708	742	11	—	1,122	—	0	0	21,339	20,851
Propane/Propylene	16,615	18,579	6,670	—	6,995	—	0	813	34,056	57,597
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,888	7,285	1,692	—	6,905	—	1,368	382	5,210	40,838
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,217	-923	825	—	533	—	4,136	0	450	7,309
Other Liquids	-2,550	—	34,035	—	216	—	27,823	1,778	1,668	171,613
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	13,111	—	1,711	—	1,126	—	12,696	1,000	0	9,959
Unfinished Oils	—	—	18,925	—	94	—	17,325	0	1,506	90,472
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-15,661	—	13,399	—	-1,056	—	-1,984	778	0	70,937
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	52	—	-214	0	162	245
Finished Petroleum Products	16,544	545,149	50,268	—	5,333	—	—	30,402	576,227	399,852
Finished Motor Gasoline	16,544	257,114	14,734	—	-2,068	—	—	3,897	286,563	139,760
Reformulated	—	86,970	6,920	—	177	—	—	5	93,708	24,041
Oxygenated	8,830	0	0	—	0	—	—	1	8,829	0
Other	7,714	170,144	7,814	—	-2,245	—	—	3,891	184,026	115,719
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	569	4	—	-16	—	—	0	589	1,207
Jet Fuel	—	51,140	4,413	—	1,131	—	—	1,600	52,822	41,857
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	51,140	4,413	—	1,131	—	—	1,600	52,822	41,857
Kerosene	—	1,647	21	—	231	—	—	134	1,303	3,499
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	123,426	9,642	—	9,117	—	—	3,732	120,219	130,525
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	91,623	4,442	—	3,832	—	—	1,758	90,475	78,195
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	31,803	5,200	—	5,285	—	—	1,974	29,744	52,330
Residual Fuel Oil	—	19,341	10,894	—	2,432	—	—	6,981	20,822	37,162
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	8,539	5,176	—	-48	—	—	0	13,763	1,692
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	6,886	3,445	—	14	—	—	0	10,317	1,313
Special Naphthas	—	1,505	287	—	244	—	—	995	553	1,637
Lubricants	—	5,326	393	—	994	—	—	1,000	3,725	8,734
Waxes	—	677	69	—	-19	—	—	112	653	719
Petroleum Coke	—	26,151	925	—	-1,374	—	—	11,164	17,286	8,630
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	17,677	261	—	-5,431	—	—	237	23,132	21,597
Still Gas	—	23,155	0	—	0	—	—	0	23,155	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,996	4	—	126	—	—	550	1,324	1,520
Total	235,319	570,832	418,172	1,468	9,734	0	539,543	33,816	642,698	1,657,071

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

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

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

[d] Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks[d]
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]	
Crude Oil	E **1,345,488**	**—**	**2,450,017**	**47,267**	**42,958**	**0**	**3,794,044**	**5,770**	**0**	**949,298**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**439,768**	**177,115**	**73,269**	**—**	**35,478**	**—**	**94,855**	**11,460**	**548,359**	**136,308**
Pentanes Plus	67,851	—	11,584	—	3,300	—	43,408	540	32,187	9,713
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	371,917	177,115	61,685	—	32,178	—	51,447	10,921	516,171	126,595
Ethane/Ethylene	164,881	5,439	104	—	2,436	—	0	0	167,988	20,851
Propane/Propylene	128,613	141,760	47,516	—	8,195	—	0	7,126	302,568	57,597
Normal Butane/Butylene	36,251	35,620	10,213	—	20,410	—	20,767	3,794	37,113	40,838
Isobutane/Isobutylene	42,172	-5,704	3,852	—	1,137	—	30,680	0	8,503	7,309
Other Liquids	**-13,169**	**—**	**242,071**	**—**	**24,904**	**—**	**195,361**	**15,598**	**-6,961**	**171,613**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	97,034	—	10,390	—	-1,060	—	100,794	7,690	0	9,959
Unfinished Oils	—	—	115,466	—	14,689	—	108,969	0	-8,192	90,472
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-110,203	—	116,215	—	11,166	—	-13,062	7,908	0	70,937
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	109	—	-1,340	0	1,231	245
Finished Petroleum Products	**117,371**	**4,154,704**	**369,424**	**—**	**-13,204**	**—**	**—**	**219,025**	**4,435,678**	**399,852**
Finished Motor Gasoline	117,371	1,997,676	112,974	—	-7,026	—	—	29,109	2,205,938	139,760
Reformulated	—	685,964	50,922	—	-6,137	—	—	618	742,405	24,041
Oxygenated	71,680	0	0	—	-471	—	—	4	72,147	0
Other	45,691	1,311,712	62,052	—	-418	—	—	28,487	1,391,386	115,719
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4,044	110	—	3	—	—	0	4,151	1,207
Jet Fuel	—	375,332	26,832	—	3,112	—	—	6,700	392,352	41,857
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	-17	—	—	0	17	0
Kerosene-Type	—	375,332	26,832	—	3,129	—	—	6,700	392,335	41,857
Kerosene	—	14,254	423	—	-2,150	—	—	837	15,990	3,499
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	921,540	83,024	—	-6,240	—	—	25,815	984,989	130,525
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	689,230	36,286	—	-3,338	—	—	7,573	721,281	78,195
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	232,310	46,738	—	-2,902	—	—	18,241	263,709	52,330
Residual Fuel Oil	—	157,821	82,112	—	-638	—	—	48,571	192,000	37,162
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	61,599	15,626	—	-199	—	—	0	77,424	1,692
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	51,783	33,232	—	245	—	—	0	84,770	1,313
Special Naphthas	—	12,080	4,248	—	-429	—	—	6,613	10,144	1,637
Lubricants	—	41,357	1,628	—	-1,221	—	—	10,379	33,827	8,734
Waxes	—	3,611	731	—	-21	—	—	969	3,394	719
Petroleum Coke	—	202,208	5,422	—	-1,492	—	—	87,777	121,345	8,630
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	122,831	3,052	—	2,325	—	—	1,465	122,093	21,597
Still Gas	—	173,169	0	—	0	—	—	0	173,169	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	15,399	10	—	527	—	—	791	14,091	1,520
Total	**1,889,458**	**4,331,819**	**3,134,781**	**47,267**	**90,136**	**0**	**4,084,260**	**251,854**	**4,977,075**	**1,657,071**

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

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

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

[d] Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E **5,280**	**—**	**10,447**	**47**	**-381**	**0**	**16,142**	**13**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**1,859**	**828**	**323**	**—**	**516**	**—**	**365**	**40**	**2,090**
Pentanes Plus	297	—	26	—	14	—	187	1	121
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,562	828	297	—	502	—	178	39	1,970
Ethane/Ethylene	700	24	(s)	—	36	—	0	0	688
Propane/Propylene	536	599	215	—	226	—	0	26	1,099
Normal Butane/Butylene	158	235	55	—	223	—	44	12	168
Isobutane/Isobutylene	168	-30	27	—	17	—	133	0	15
Other Liquids	**-82**	**—**	**1,098**	**—**	**7**	**—**	**898**	**57**	**54**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	423	—	55	—	36	—	410	32	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	610	—	3	—	559	0	49
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-505	—	432	—	-34	—	-64	25	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	2	—	-7	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	**534**	**17,585**	**1,622**	**—**	**172**	**—**	**—**	**981**	**18,588**
Finished Motor Gasoline	534	8,294	475	—	-67	—	—	126	9,244
Reformulated	—	2,805	223	—	6	—	—	(s)	3,023
Oxygenated	285	0	0	—	0	—	—	(s)	285
Other	249	5,489	252	—	-72	—	—	126	5,936
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	18	(s)	—	-1	—	—	0	19
Jet Fuel	—	1,650	142	—	36	—	—	52	1,704
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	1,650	142	—	36	—	—	52	1,704
Kerosene	—	53	1	—	7	—	—	4	42
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,981	311	—	294	—	—	120	3,878
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	2,956	143	—	124	—	—	57	2,919
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	1,026	168	—	170	—	—	64	959
Residual Fuel Oil	—	624	351	—	78	—	—	225	672
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	275	167	—	-2	—	—	0	444
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	222	111	—	(s)	—	—	0	333
Special Naphthas	—	49	9	—	8	—	—	32	18
Lubricants	—	172	13	—	32	—	—	32	120
Waxes	—	22	2	—	-1	—	—	4	21
Petroleum Coke	—	844	30	—	-44	—	—	360	558
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	570	8	—	-175	—	—	8	746
Still Gas	—	747	0	—	0	—	—	0	747
Miscellaneous Products	—	64	(s)	—	4	—	—	18	43
Total	**7,591**	**18,414**	**13,489**	**47**	**314**	**0**	**17,405**	**1,091**	**20,732**

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

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2004

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[a]	Stock Change[b]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[c]
Crude Oil	E **5,514**	**—**	**10,041**	**194**	**176**	**0**	**15,549**	**24**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**1,802**	**726**	**300**	**—**	**145**	**—**	**389**	**47**	**2,247**
Pentanes Plus	278	—	47	—	14	—	178	2	132
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,524	726	253	—	132	—	211	45	2,115
Ethane/Ethylene	676	22	(s)	—	10	—	0	0	688
Propane/Propylene	527	581	195	—	34	—	0	29	1,240
Normal Butane/Butylene	149	146	42	—	84	—	85	16	152
Isobutane/Isobutylene	173	-23	16	—	5	—	126	0	35
Other Liquids	**-54**	**—**	**992**	**—**	**102**	**—**	**801**	**64**	**-29**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	398	—	43	—	-4	—	413	32	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	473	—	60	—	447	0	-34
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-452	—	476	—	46	—	-54	32	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	-5	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	**481**	**17,027**	**1,514**	**—**	**-54**	**—**	**—**	**898**	**18,179**
Finished Motor Gasoline	481	8,187	463	—	-29	—	—	119	9,041
Reformulated	—	2,811	209	—	-25	—	—	3	3,043
Oxygenated	294	0	0	—	-2	—	—	(s)	296
Other	187	5,376	254	—	-2	—	—	117	5,702
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	17	(s)	—	(s)	—	—	0	17
Jet Fuel	—	1,538	110	—	13	—	—	27	1,608
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	1,538	110	—	13	—	—	27	1,608
Kerosene	—	58	2	—	-9	—	—	3	66
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	3,777	340	—	-26	—	—	106	4,037
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	2,825	149	—	-14	—	—	31	2,956
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	952	192	—	-12	—	—	75	1,081
Residual Fuel Oil	—	647	337	—	-3	—	—	199	787
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	—	252	64	—	-1	—	—	0	317
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	—	212	136	—	1	—	—	0	347
Special Naphthas	—	50	17	—	-2	—	—	27	42
Lubricants	—	169	7	—	-5	—	—	43	139
Waxes	—	15	3	—	(s)	—	—	4	14
Petroleum Coke	—	829	22	—	-6	—	—	360	497
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	503	13	—	10	—	—	6	500
Still Gas	—	710	0	—	0	—	—	0	710
Miscellaneous Products	—	63	(s)	—	2	—	—	3	58
Total	**7,744**	**17,753**	**12,847**	**194**	**369**	**0**	**16,739**	**1,032**	**20,398**

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

[b] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks[f]
Crude Oil	E 627	—	51,569	-1,480	266	-683	0	51,556	109	0	14,953
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	599	2,040	1,065	—	2,586	890	—	50	61	5,289	8,319
Pentanes Plus	96	—	0	—	0	-23	—	0	(s)	119	10
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	503	2,040	1,065	—	2,586	913	—	50	60	5,171	8,309
Ethane/Ethylene	18	9	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	27	0
Propane/Propylene	327	1,541	1,026	—	2,466	449	—	0	10	4,901	5,446
Normal Butane/Butylene	85	555	39	—	120	424	—	6	50	319	2,501
Isobutane/Isobutylene	73	-65	0	—	0	40	—	44	0	-76	362
Other Liquids	-3,240	—	16,845	—	969	0	—	12,134	109	2,331	26,475
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,486	—	1,409	—	0	343	—	2,512	40	0	1,735
Unfinished Oils	—	—	4,076	—	11	545	—	1,373	0	2,169	9,985
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-4,726	—	11,360	—	958	-926	—	8,449	69	0	14,536
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	38	—	-200	0	162	219
Finished Petroleum Products	4,796	64,273	32,244	—	87,490	5,766	—	—	1,451	181,587	128,103
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,796	34,640	13,919	—	47,764	-2,323	—	—	274	103,169	42,098
Reformulated	—	22,262	6,623	—	8,260	-287	—	—	4	37,428	12,237
Oxygenated	706	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	706	0
Other	4,090	12,378	7,296	—	39,504	-2,036	—	—	270	65,034	29,861
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	0	0	—	55	19	—	—	0	36	81
Jet Fuel	—	3,598	680	—	16,073	81	—	—	2	20,268	10,907
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	3,598	680	—	16,073	81	—	—	2	20,268	10,907
Kerosene	—	305	21	—	44	337	—	—	0	33	2,002
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	13,888	7,496	—	20,575	6,411	—	—	465	35,083	52,589
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	6,028	3,004	—	14,327	2,166	—	—	3	21,190	19,585
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	7,860	4,492	—	6,248	4,245	—	—	463	13,892	33,004
Residual Fuel Oil	—	2,978	8,817	—	1,479	1,768	—	—	345	11,161	13,548
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	506	242	—	169	75	—	—	0	842	402
Special Naphthas	—	55	137	—	15	-10	—	—	2	215	22
Lubricants	—	512	117	—	611	342	—	—	158	740	1,544
Waxes	—	17	10	—	0	-5	—	—	27	5	210
Petroleum Coke	—	1,597	569	—	0	95	—	—	161	1,910	302
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,919	236	—	705	-1,046	—	—	7	5,899	4,234
Still Gas	—	2,209	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	2,209	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	49	0	—	0	22	—	—	9	18	164
Total	2,782	66,313	101,723	-1,480	91,311	5,973	0	63,740	1,729	189,207	177,850

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

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

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

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

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

[f] Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks[f]
Crude Oil	E 4,842	—	392,602	919	2,946	-1	0	399,957	1,354	0	14,953
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,335	13,978	10,666	—	23,391	2,068	—	908	980	48,414	8,319
Pentanes Plus	680	—	0	—	0	-5	—	0	357	328	10
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,655	13,978	10,666	—	23,391	2,073	—	908	623	48,086	8,309
Ethane/Ethylene	179	61	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	240	0
Propane/Propylene	2,335	12,109	9,503	—	23,036	513	—	0	179	46,291	5,446
Normal Butane/Butylene	769	2,754	831	—	355	1,360	—	90	445	2,814	2,501
Isobutane/Isobutylene	372	-946	332	—	0	200	—	818	0	-1,260	362
Other Liquids	-12,576	—	126,301	—	5,206	6,511	—	103,928	1,029	7,463	26,475
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	12,996	—	8,421	—	0	-168	—	21,127	458	0	1,735
Unfinished Oils	—	—	24,865	—	315	1,278	—	17,694	0	6,208	9,985
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-25,572	—	93,015	—	4,891	5,279	—	66,484	571	0	14,536
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	122	—	-1,377	0	1,255	219
Finished Petroleum Products	26,145	512,522	262,651	—	680,874	-9,561	—	—	12,931	1,478,823	128,103
Finished Motor Gasoline	26,145	281,756	104,930	—	370,674	-3,355	—	—	2,269	784,592	42,098
Reformulated	—	184,073	49,392	—	68,820	-3,462	—	—	121	305,626	12,237
Oxygenated	5,734	0	0	—	0	-93	—	—	(s)	5,827	0
Other	20,411	97,683	55,538	—	301,854	200	—	—	2,147	473,139	29,861
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	0	2	—	681	-7	—	—	0	690	81
Jet Fuel	—	26,064	10,759	—	114,105	658	—	—	281	149,989	10,907
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	26,064	10,759	—	114,105	658	—	—	281	149,989	10,907
Kerosene	—	2,743	423	—	136	-1,674	—	—	13	4,963	2,002
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	110,314	71,571	—	170,459	-4,200	—	—	4,044	352,500	52,589
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	59,665	28,227	—	108,473	-3,013	—	—	40	199,338	19,585
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	50,649	43,344	—	61,986	-1,187	—	—	4,004	153,162	33,004
Residual Fuel Oil	—	28,136	65,677	—	12,658	-2,232	—	—	2,160	106,543	13,548
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	3,615	1,565	—	-100	-6	—	—	0	5,086	402
Special Naphthas	—	388	1,196	—	24	-54	—	—	64	1,598	22
Lubricants	—	4,254	818	—	5,969	32	—	—	1,096	9,913	1,544
Waxes	—	143	322	—	0	32	—	—	308	125	210
Petroleum Coke	—	13,132	2,906	—	0	16	—	—	2,444	13,578	302
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	25,374	2,482	—	6,266	1,133	—	—	192	32,797	4,234
Still Gas	—	16,269	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	16,269	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	334	0	—	2	96	—	—	58	182	164
Total	22,747	526,500	792,220	919	712,417	-983	0	504,793	16,294	1,534,700	177,850

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

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

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

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

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

[f] Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E] **20**	**—**	**1,664**	**-48**	**9**	**-22**	**0**	**1,663**	**4**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**19**	**66**	**34**	**—**	**83**	**29**	**—**	**2**	**2**	**171**
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	-1	—	0	(s)	4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	16	66	34	—	83	29	—	2	2	167
Ethane/Ethylene	1	(s)	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	11	50	33	—	80	14	—	0	(s)	158
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	18	1	—	4	14	—	(s)	2	10
Isobutane/Isobutylene	2	-2	0	—	0	1	—	1	0	-2
Other Liquids	**-105**	**—**	**543**	**—**	**31**	**0**	**—**	**391**	**4**	**75**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	48	—	45	—	0	11	—	81	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	131	—	(s)	18	—	44	0	70
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-152	—	366	—	31	-30	—	273	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-6	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	**155**	**2,073**	**1,040**	**—**	**2,822**	**186**	**—**	**—**	**47**	**5,858**
Finished Motor Gasoline	155	1,117	449	—	1,541	-75	—	—	9	3,328
Reformulated	—	718	214	—	266	-9	—	—	(s)	1,207
Oxygenated	23	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	23
Other	132	399	235	—	1,274	-66	—	—	9	2,098
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	0	0	—	2	1	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	116	22	—	518	3	—	—	(s)	654
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	116	22	—	518	3	—	—	(s)	654
Kerosene	—	10	1	—	1	11	—	—	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	448	242	—	664	207	—	—	15	1,132
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	194	97	—	462	70	—	—	(s)	684
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	254	145	—	202	137	—	—	15	448
Residual Fuel Oil	—	96	284	—	48	57	—	—	11	360
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	16	8	—	5	2	—	—	0	27
Special Naphthas	—	2	4	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	7
Lubricants	—	17	4	—	20	11	—	—	5	24
Waxes	—	1	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	(s)
Petroleum Coke	—	52	18	—	0	3	—	—	5	62
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	126	8	—	23	-34	—	—	(s)	190
Still Gas	—	71	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	71
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	1
Total	**90**	**2,139**	**3,281**	**-48**	**2,946**	**193**	**0**	**2,056**	**56**	**6,103**

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

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

[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2004

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E] **20**	**—**	**1,609**	**4**	**12**	**(s)**	**0**	**1,639**	**6**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**18**	**57**	**44**	**—**	**96**	**8**	**—**	**4**	**4**	**198**
Pentanes Plus	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	1	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15	57	44	—	96	8	—	4	3	197
Ethane/Ethylene	1	(s)	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene	10	50	39	—	94	2	—	0	1	190
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	11	3	—	1	6	—	(s)	2	12
Isobutane/Isobutylene	2	-4	1	—	0	1	—	3	0	-5
Other Liquids	**-52**	**—**	**518**	**—**	**21**	**27**	**—**	**426**	**4**	**31**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	53	—	35	—	0	-1	—	87	2	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	102	—	1	5	—	73	0	25
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-105	—	381	—	20	22	—	272	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-6	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	**107**	**2,101**	**1,076**	**—**	**2,790**	**-39**	**—**	**—**	**53**	**6,061**
Finished Motor Gasoline	107	1,155	430	—	1,519	-14	—	—	9	3,216
Reformulated	—	754	202	—	282	-14	—	—	(s)	1,253
Oxygenated	24	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	24
Other	84	400	228	—	1,237	1	—	—	9	1,939
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	0	(s)	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	107	44	—	468	3	—	—	1	615
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	107	44	—	468	3	—	—	1	615
Kerosene	—	11	2	—	1	-7	—	—	(s)	20
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	452	293	—	699	-17	—	—	17	1,445
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	245	116	—	445	-12	—	—	(s)	817
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	208	178	—	254	-5	—	—	16	628
Residual Fuel Oil	—	115	269	—	52	-9	—	—	9	437
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	15	6	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	21
Special Naphthas	—	2	5	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	7
Lubricants	—	17	3	—	24	(s)	—	—	4	41
Waxes	—	1	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke	—	54	12	—	0	(s)	—	—	10	56
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	104	10	—	26	5	—	—	1	134
Still Gas	—	67	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	67
Miscellaneous Products	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Total	**93**	**2,158**	**3,247**	**4**	**2,920**	**-4**	**0**	**2,069**	**67**	**6,290**

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

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 13,856	—	33,007	-4,036	63,434	1,215	0	104,771	275	0	63,950
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,626	4,581	2,897	—	863	5,637	—	2,189	304	9,837	41,583
Pentanes Plus	1,119	—	0	—	595	662	—	1,215	32	-195	3,101
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,507	4,581	2,897	—	268	4,975	—	974	272	10,032	38,482
Ethane/Ethylene	3,763	0	11	—	-1,144	472	—	0	0	2,158	2,670
Propane/Propylene	3,173	3,529	2,607	—	832	2,409	—	0	52	7,680	21,841
Normal Butane/Butylene	905	1,494	10	—	-17	1,927	—	35	220	210	11,740
Isobutane/Isobutylene	666	-442	269	—	597	167	—	939	0	-16	2,231
Other Liquids	-6,803	—	0	—	5,040	-183	—	238	55	-1,873	30,273
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,453	—	0	—	0	387	—	3,017	49	0	2,684
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	-28	-254	—	2,099	0	-1,873	13,410
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-10,256	—	0	—	5,068	-334	—	-4,860	6	0	14,156
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	18	—	-18	0	0	23
Finished Petroleum Products	10,874	108,162	708	—	34,799	317	—	—	862	153,364	96,396
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,874	54,462	43	—	17,810	452	—	—	1	82,736	39,212
Reformulated	—	11,128	0	—	57	159	—	—	1	11,025	739
Oxygenated	6,181	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	6,181	0
Other	4,693	43,334	43	—	17,753	293	—	—	(s)	65,530	38,473
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	140	2	—	121	3	—	—	0	260	469
Jet Fuel	—	7,076	34	—	3,986	458	—	—	0	10,638	7,510
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	7,076	34	—	3,986	458	—	—	0	10,638	7,510
Kerosene	—	132	0	—	-44	86	—	—	3	-1	706
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	27,488	335	—	12,091	2,398	—	—	376	37,140	32,766
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	22,639	253	—	9,977	1,606	—	—	305	30,958	25,209
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	4,849	82	—	2,114	792	—	—	71	6,182	7,557
Residual Fuel Oil	—	1,766	97	—	18	39	—	—	40	1,802	2,373
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	1,274	42	—	121	-32	—	—	0	1,469	497
Special Naphthas	—	148	41	—	90	36	—	—	(s)	243	303
Lubricants	—	477	51	—	235	44	—	—	81	638	624
Waxes	—	103	52	—	0	2	—	—	35	118	87
Petroleum Coke	—	4,202	0	—	0	-263	—	—	188	4,277	1,422
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	6,132	7	—	362	-2,956	—	—	139	9,318	10,008
Still Gas	—	4,359	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,359	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	403	4	—	9	50	—	—	(s)	366	419
Total	27,553	112,743	36,612	-4,036	104,136	6,986	0	107,198	1,496	161,328	232,202

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

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 106,158	—	262,083	-19,064	463,285	6,664	0	802,398	3,400	0	63,950
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	73,881	28,349	22,851	—	4,520	8,975	—	20,549	1,645	98,432	41,583
Pentanes Plus	8,106	—	26	—	4,242	1,112	—	10,445	145	672	3,101
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	65,775	28,349	22,825	—	278	7,863	—	10,104	1,500	97,760	38,482
Ethane/Ethylene	28,637	0	99	—	-11,910	235	—	0	0	16,591	2,670
Propane/Propylene	24,792	27,491	21,576	—	7,193	1,173	—	0	377	79,502	21,841
Normal Butane/Butylene	8,009	4,527	502	—	461	5,877	—	3,811	1,123	2,688	11,740
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,337	-3,669	648	—	4,534	578	—	6,293	0	-1,021	2,231
Other Liquids	-44,201	—	0	—	41,741	5,026	—	-1,444	527	-6,569	30,273
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	24,299	—	0	—	0	33	—	23,971	295	0	2,684
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	3,115	3,274	—	6,410	0	-6,569	13,410
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-68,500	—	0	—	38,626	1,709	—	-31,815	232	0	14,156
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	10	—	-10	0	0	23
Finished Petroleum Products	73,517	835,585	4,458	—	244,525	-429	—	—	7,298	1,151,216	96,396
Finished Motor Gasoline	73,517	433,553	436	—	127,934	-1,342	—	—	325	636,457	39,212
Reformulated	—	86,765	0	—	2,731	73	—	—	3	89,420	739
Oxygenated	50,176	0	0	—	0	-197	—	—	1	50,372	0
Other	23,341	346,788	436	—	125,203	-1,218	—	—	321	496,665	38,473
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	902	60	—	449	78	—	—	0	1,333	469
Jet Fuel	—	51,326	276	—	29,136	-339	—	—	3	81,074	7,510
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	51,326	276	—	29,136	-339	—	—	3	81,074	7,510
Kerosene	—	2,055	0	—	38	-344	—	—	9	2,428	706
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	204,838	1,425	—	83,518	-683	—	—	2,144	288,320	32,766
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	168,467	961	—	71,853	-556	—	—	1,425	240,412	25,209
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	36,371	464	—	11,665	-127	—	—	719	47,908	7,557
Residual Fuel Oil	—	14,137	896	—	-1,137	1,157	—	—	883	11,856	2,373
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	7,795	550	—	1,382	16	—	—	0	9,711	497
Special Naphthas	—	1,073	111	—	343	-74	—	—	3	1,598	303
Lubricants	—	3,648	418	—	2,625	-682	—	—	696	6,677	624
Waxes	—	746	137	—	0	13	—	—	237	633	87
Petroleum Coke	—	34,095	0	—	0	622	—	—	2,586	30,887	1,422
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	45,045	139	—	152	1,056	—	—	406	43,874	10,008
Still Gas	—	33,436	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	33,436	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,936	10	—	85	93	—	—	5	2,933	419
Total	209,356	863,934	289,392	-19,064	754,071	20,236	0	821,503	12,870	1,243,079	232,202

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

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E **447**	**—**	**1,065**	**-130**	**2,046**	**39**	**0**	**3,380**	**9**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**311**	**148**	**93**	**—**	**28**	**182**	**—**	**71**	**10**	**317**
Pentanes Plus	36	—	0	—	19	21	—	39	1	-6
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	274	148	93	—	9	160	—	31	9	324
Ethane/Ethylene	121	0	(s)	—	-37	15	—	0	0	70
Propane/Propylene	102	114	84	—	27	78	—	0	2	248
Normal Butane/Butylene	29	48	(s)	—	-1	62	—	1	7	7
Isobutane/Isobutylene	21	-14	9	—	19	5	—	30	0	-1
Other Liquids	**-219**	**—**	**0**	**—**	**163**	**-6**	**—**	**8**	**2**	**-60**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	111	—	0	—	0	12	—	97	2	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	-1	-8	—	68	0	-60
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-331	—	0	—	163	-11	—	-157	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-1	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**351**	**3,489**	**23**	**—**	**1,123**	**10**	**—**	**—**	**28**	**4,947**
Finished Motor Gasoline	351	1,757	1	—	575	15	—	—	(s)	2,669
Reformulated	—	359	0	—	2	5	—	—	(s)	356
Oxygenated	199	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	199
Other	151	1,398	1	—	573	9	—	—	(s)	2,114
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	5	(s)	—	4	(s)	—	—	0	8
Jet Fuel	—	228	1	—	129	15	—	—	0	343
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	228	1	—	129	15	—	—	0	343
Kerosene	—	4	0	—	-1	3	—	—	(s)	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	887	11	—	390	77	—	—	12	1,198
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	730	8	—	322	52	—	—	10	999
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	156	3	—	68	26	—	—	2	199
Residual Fuel Oil	—	57	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	58
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	41	1	—	4	-1	—	—	0	47
Special Naphthas	—	5	1	—	3	1	—	—	(s)	8
Lubricants	—	15	2	—	8	1	—	—	3	21
Waxes	—	3	2	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	4
Petroleum Coke	—	136	0	—	0	-8	—	—	6	138
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	198	(s)	—	12	-95	—	—	4	301
Still Gas	—	141	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	141
Miscellaneous Products	—	13	(s)	—	(s)	2	—	—	(s)	12
Total	**889**	**3,637**	**1,181**	**-130**	**3,359**	**225**	**0**	**3,458**	**48**	**5,204**

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

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2004

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 435	—	1,074	-78	1,899	27	0	3,289	14	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	303	116	94	—	19	37	—	84	7	403
Pentanes Plus	33	—	(s)	—	17	5	—	43	1	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	270	116	94	—	1	32	—	41	6	401
Ethane/Ethylene	117	0	(s)	—	-49	1	—	0	0	68
Propane/Propylene	102	113	88	—	29	5	—	0	2	326
Normal Butane/Butylene	33	19	2	—	2	24	—	16	5	11
Isobutane/Isobutylene	18	-15	3	—	19	2	—	26	0	-4
Other Liquids	-181	—	0	—	171	21	—	-6	2	-27
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	100	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	98	1	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	13	13	—	26	0	-27
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-281	—	0	—	158	7	—	-130	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	301	3,425	18	—	1,002	-2	—	—	30	4,718
Finished Motor Gasoline	301	1,777	2	—	524	-6	—	—	1	2,608
Reformulated	—	356	0	—	11	(s)	—	—	(s)	366
Oxygenated	206	0	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	206
Other	96	1,421	2	—	513	-5	—	—	1	2,036
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	4	(s)	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	210	1	—	119	-1	—	—	(s)	332
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	210	1	—	119	-1	—	—	(s)	332
Kerosene	—	8	0	—	(s)	-1	—	—	(s)	10
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	840	6	—	342	-3	—	—	9	1,182
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	690	4	—	294	-2	—	—	6	985
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	149	2	—	48	-1	—	—	3	196
Residual Fuel Oil	—	58	4	—	-5	5	—	—	4	49
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	32	2	—	6	(s)	—	—	0	40
Special Naphthas	—	4	(s)	—	1	(s)	—	—	(s)	7
Lubricants	—	15	2	—	11	-3	—	—	3	27
Waxes	—	3	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	3
Petroleum Coke	—	140	0	—	0	3	—	—	11	127
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	185	1	—	1	4	—	—	2	180
Still Gas	—	137	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	137
Miscellaneous Products	—	12	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	12
Total	858	3,541	1,186	-78	3,090	83	0	3,367	53	5,095

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

Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	[E] **95,031**	**—**	**196,456**	**2,285**	**-62,395**	**-10,022**	**0**	**241,399**	**0**	**0**	**811,736**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**38,324**	**15,971**	**5,787**	**—**	**2,112**	**8,285**	**—**	**6,575**	**643**	**46,691**	**79,532**
Pentanes Plus	5,723	—	750	—	36	-214	—	3,505	0	3,218	6,279
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	32,601	15,971	5,037	—	2,076	8,499	—	3,070	643	43,473	73,253
Ethane/Ethylene	15,216	733	0	—	3,702	606	—	0	0	19,045	17,812
Propane/Propylene	10,874	11,388	2,906	—	-1,876	3,628	—	0	547	19,117	27,466
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,947	3,978	1,575	—	458	4,005	—	533	96	4,324	23,973
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,564	-128	556	—	-208	260	—	2,537	0	987	4,002
Other Liquids	**5,054**	**—**	**12,545**	**—**	**-6,009**	**205**	**—**	**9,632**	**1,542**	**211**	**66,435**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	5,111	—	199	—	0	534	—	3,934	842	0	3,659
Unfinished Oils	—	—	11,990	—	17	629	—	11,167	0	211	44,920
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-57	—	356	—	-6,026	-954	—	-5,473	700	0	17,853
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-4	—	4	0	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	**101**	**259,277**	**10,713**	**—**	**-127,809**	**-2,709**	**—**	**—**	**19,815**	**125,176**	**120,293**
Finished Motor Gasoline	101	113,632	73	—	-69,229	-370	—	—	3,464	41,483	43,548
Reformulated	—	21,318	0	—	-9,742	279	—	—	0	11,297	9,317
Oxygenated	442	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	1	440	0
Other	-341	92,314	73	—	-59,487	-649	—	—	3,463	29,746	34,231
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	308	0	—	-176	27	—	—	0	105	400
Jet Fuel	—	25,822	15	—	-21,479	-1,065	—	—	799	4,624	12,857
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	25,822	15	—	-21,479	-1,065	—	—	799	4,624	12,857
Kerosene	—	1,155	0	—	0	-199	—	—	131	1,223	626
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	59,271	809	—	-33,087	-973	—	—	2,471	25,495	30,086
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	44,208	226	—	-24,725	-1,308	—	—	1,435	19,582	20,670
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	15,063	583	—	-8,362	335	—	—	1,036	5,913	9,416
Residual Fuel Oil	—	9,434	836	—	-1,521	564	—	—	4,961	3,224	14,876
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	13,316	8,337	—	-290	-92	—	—	0	21,455	2,000
Special Naphthas	—	1,280	109	—	-105	215	—	—	211	858	1,277
Lubricants	—	3,664	202	—	-846	450	—	—	692	1,878	5,156
Waxes	—	488	7	—	0	-19	—	—	36	478	410
Petroleum Coke	—	14,722	325	—	0	-896	—	—	6,521	9,422	4,553
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	3,936	0	—	-1,067	-397	—	—	7	3,259	3,740
Still Gas	—	11,029	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	11,029	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,220	0	—	-9	46	—	—	521	644	764
Total	**138,510**	**275,248**	**225,501**	**2,285**	**-194,101**	**-4,241**	**0**	**257,606**	**22,000**	**172,078**	**1,077,996**

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

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 760,549	—	1,503,662	47,836	-454,138	38,059	0	1,819,850	(s)	0	811,736
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	291,011	114,340	37,255	—	13,351	23,580	—	53,361	5,213	373,803	79,532
Pentanes Plus	42,132	—	11,187	—	166	2,150	—	24,671	0	26,664	6,279
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	248,879	114,340	26,068	—	13,185	21,430	—	28,690	5,213	347,139	73,253
Ethane/Ethylene	115,572	5,377	5	—	31,163	2,277	—	0	0	149,840	17,812
Propane/Propylene	83,717	86,140	14,818	—	-19,461	5,928	—	0	4,716	154,570	27,466
Normal Butane/Butylene	18,730	21,770	8,415	—	3,281	12,827	—	9,391	497	29,481	23,973
Isobutane/Isobutylene	30,860	1,053	2,830	—	-1,798	398	—	19,299	0	13,248	4,002
Other Liquids	36,157	—	90,636	—	-55,375	7,110	—	63,502	12,686	-11,880	66,435
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	35,388	—	922	—	0	-1,057	—	31,453	5,914	0	3,659
Unfinished Oils	—	—	78,615	—	-3,430	6,493	—	80,548	0	-11,856	44,920
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	769	—	11,099	—	-51,945	1,697	—	-48,546	6,772	0	17,853
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	-23	—	47	0	-24	3
Finished Petroleum Products	-411	1,958,794	66,439	—	-962,083	-3,168	—	—	146,497	919,411	120,293
Finished Motor Gasoline	-411	869,715	2,224	—	-520,941	-595	—	—	24,748	326,434	43,548
Reformulated	—	163,906	0	—	-78,922	374	—	—	210	84,400	9,317
Oxygenated	3,584	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	1	3,583	0
Other	-3,995	705,809	2,224	—	-442,019	-969	—	—	24,537	238,451	34,231
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	2,298	13	—	-1,130	-21	—	—	0	1,202	400
Jet Fuel	—	188,376	132	—	-153,900	1,206	—	—	2,721	30,681	12,857
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	188,376	132	—	-153,900	1,206	—	—	2,721	30,681	12,857
Kerosene	—	8,941	0	—	-64	-137	—	—	806	8,208	626
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	442,250	4,332	—	-257,231	-1,522	—	—	14,735	176,138	30,086
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	325,868	1,945	—	-183,603	-433	—	—	5,232	139,411	20,670
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	116,382	2,387	—	-73,628	-1,089	—	—	9,504	36,726	9,416
Residual Fuel Oil	—	75,129	7,268	—	-12,008	14	—	—	35,390	34,985	14,876
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	99,322	46,743	—	-1,282	204	—	—	0	144,579	2,000
Special Naphthas	—	10,431	2,941	—	-367	-300	—	—	2,647	10,658	1,277
Lubricants	—	29,031	367	—	-8,595	-249	—	—	6,694	14,358	5,156
Waxes	—	2,137	50	—	0	-69	—	—	327	1,929	410
Petroleum Coke	—	111,546	2,369	—	0	-2,223	—	—	57,539	58,599	4,553
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	27,914	0	—	-6,418	162	—	—	247	21,087	3,740
Still Gas	—	81,902	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	81,902	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	9,802	0	—	-147	362	—	—	641	8,652	764
Total	1,087,307	2,073,134	1,697,992	47,836	-1,458,245	65,581	0	1,936,713	164,396	1,281,333	1,077,996

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

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 3,066	—	6,337	74	-2,013	-323	0	7,787	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,236	515	187	—	68	267	—	212	21	1,506
Pentanes Plus	185	—	24	—	1	-7	—	113	0	104
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,052	515	162	—	67	274	—	99	21	1,402
Ethane/Ethylene	491	24	0	—	119	20	—	0	0	614
Propane/Propylene	351	367	94	—	-61	117	—	0	18	617
Normal Butane/Butylene	95	128	51	—	15	129	—	17	3	139
Isobutane/Isobutylene	115	-4	18	—	-7	8	—	82	0	32
Other Liquids	163	—	405	—	-194	7	—	311	50	7
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	165	—	6	—	0	17	—	127	27	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	387	—	1	20	—	360	0	7
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-2	—	11	—	-194	-31	—	-177	23	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	3	8,364	346	—	-4,123	-87	—	—	639	4,038
Finished Motor Gasoline	3	3,666	2	—	-2,233	-12	—	—	112	1,338
Reformulated	—	688	0	—	-314	9	—	—	0	364
Oxygenated	14	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	14
Other	-11	2,978	2	—	-1,919	-21	—	—	112	960
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	10	0	—	-6	1	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	833	(s)	—	-693	-34	—	—	26	149
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	833	(s)	—	-693	-34	—	—	26	149
Kerosene	—	37	0	—	0	-6	—	—	4	39
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,912	26	—	-1,067	-31	—	—	80	822
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	1,426	7	—	-798	-42	—	—	46	632
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	486	19	—	-270	11	—	—	33	191
Residual Fuel Oil	—	304	27	—	-49	18	—	—	160	104
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	430	269	—	-9	-3	—	—	0	692
Special Naphthas	—	41	4	—	-3	7	—	—	7	28
Lubricants	—	118	7	—	-27	15	—	—	22	61
Waxes	—	16	(s)	—	0	-1	—	—	1	15
Petroleum Coke	—	475	10	—	0	-29	—	—	210	304
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	127	0	—	-34	-13	—	—	(s)	105
Still Gas	—	356	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	356
Miscellaneous Products	—	39	0	—	(s)	1	—	—	17	21
Total	4,468	8,879	7,274	74	-6,261	-137	0	8,310	710	5,551

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

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2004

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E **3,117**	**—**	**6,163**	**196**	**-1,861**	**156**	**0**	**7,458**	**(s)**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**1,193**	**469**	**153**	**—**	**55**	**97**	**—**	**219**	**21**	**1,532**
Pentanes Plus	173	—	46	—	1	9	—	101	0	109
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,020	469	107	—	54	88	—	118	21	1,423
Ethane/Ethylene	474	22	(s)	—	128	9	—	0	0	614
Propane/Propylene	343	353	61	—	-80	24	—	0	19	633
Normal Butane/Butylene	77	89	34	—	13	53	—	38	2	121
Isobutane/Isobutylene	126	4	12	—	-7	2	—	79	0	54
Other Liquids	**148**	**—**	**371**	**—**	**-227**	**29**	**—**	**260**	**52**	**-49**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	145	—	4	—	0	-4	—	129	24	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	322	—	-14	27	—	330	0	-49
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	3	—	45	—	-213	7	—	-199	28	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	**-2**	**8,028**	**272**	**—**	**-3,943**	**-13**	**—**	**—**	**600**	**3,768**
Finished Motor Gasoline	-2	3,564	9	—	-2,135	-2	—	—	101	1,338
Reformulated	—	672	0	—	-323	2	—	—	1	346
Oxygenated	15	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	15
Other	-16	2,893	9	—	-1,812	-4	—	—	101	977
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	9	(s)	—	-5	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel	—	772	1	—	-631	5	—	—	11	126
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	772	1	—	-631	5	—	—	11	126
Kerosene	—	37	0	—	(s)	-1	—	—	3	34
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	1,813	18	—	-1,054	-6	—	—	60	722
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	1,336	8	—	-752	-2	—	—	21	571
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	477	10	—	-302	-4	—	—	39	151
Residual Fuel Oil	—	308	30	—	-49	(s)	—	—	145	143
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	407	192	—	-5	1	—	—	0	593
Special Naphthas	—	43	12	—	-2	-1	—	—	11	44
Lubricants	—	119	2	—	-35	-1	—	—	27	59
Waxes	—	9	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	8
Petroleum Coke	—	457	10	—	0	-9	—	—	236	240
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	114	0	—	-26	1	—	—	1	86
Still Gas	—	336	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	336
Miscellaneous Products	—	40	0	—	-1	1	—	—	3	35
Total	**4,456**	**8,496**	**6,959**	**196**	**-5,976**	**269**	**0**	**7,937**	**674**	**5,251**

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

Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 9,372	—	7,964	2,241	-1,305	235	0	18,011	26	0	11,471
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	6,657	236	230	—	-5,561	112	—	463	17	970	1,699
Pentanes Plus	993	—	51	—	-631	0	—	156	(s)	257	200
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,664	236	179	—	-4,930	112	—	307	17	713	1,499
Ethane/Ethylene	2,706	0	0	—	-2,558	2	—	0	0	146	326
Propane/Propylene	1,852	261	111	—	-1,422	64	—	0	2	736	659
Normal Butane/Butylene	771	51	68	—	-561	31	—	147	15	136	351
Isobutane/Isobutylene	335	-76	0	—	-389	15	—	160	0	-305	163
Other Liquids	166	—	0	—	0	-422	—	591	0	-3	3,972
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	131	—	0	—	0	13	—	118	0	0	100
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-316	—	319	0	-3	2,433
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	35	—	0	—	0	-119	—	154	0	0	1,439
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	18	19,581	390	—	1,771	-574	—	—	20	22,314	10,005
Finished Motor Gasoline	18	9,294	23	—	326	168	—	—	0	9,493	4,846
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	530	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	530	0
Other	-512	9,294	23	—	326	168	—	—	0	8,963	4,846
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	15	2	—	0	5	—	—	0	12	23
Jet Fuel	—	922	18	—	1,262	9	—	—	0	2,193	654
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	922	18	—	1,262	9	—	—	0	2,193	654
Kerosene	—	5	0	—	0	-6	—	—	0	11	60
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	5,520	344	—	183	-93	—	—	0	6,140	2,607
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	4,627	301	—	183	-84	—	—	0	5,195	2,114
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	893	43	—	0	-9	—	—	0	945	493
Residual Fuel Oil	—	467	0	—	0	35	—	—	4	428	369
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	21	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	21	0
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	4
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	12	-12	0
Waxes	—	69	0	—	0	3	—	—	(s)	66	12
Petroleum Coke	—	559	0	—	0	-10	—	—	2	567	44
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,832	3	—	0	-683	—	—	2	2,516	1,355
Still Gas	—	809	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	809	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	68	0	—	0	-2	—	—	0	70	31
Total	16,213	19,817	8,584	2,241	-5,095	-649	0	19,065	62	23,281	27,147

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

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 72,002	—	68,269	6,509	-12,093	207	0	134,269	211	0	11,471
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	50,987	1,500	2,128	—	-41,262	-212	—	3,758	225	9,582	1,699
Pentanes Plus	7,454	—	371	—	-4,408	-10	—	1,350	33	2,044	200
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	43,533	1,500	1,757	—	-36,854	-202	—	2,408	193	7,537	1,499
Ethane/Ethylene	20,448	1	0	—	-19,253	-118	—	0	0	1,314	326
Propane/Propylene	14,555	2,014	1,269	—	-10,768	-8	—	0	41	7,037	659
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,876	-59	465	—	-4,097	-48	—	1,356	152	725	351
Isobutane/Isobutylene	2,654	-456	23	—	-2,736	-28	—	1,052	0	-1,539	163
Other Liquids	1,552	—	0	—	0	-199	—	1,000	13	738	3,972
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1,247	—	0	—	0	-17	—	1,252	12	0	100
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	225	—	-963	0	738	2,433
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	304	—	0	—	0	-407	—	711	(s)	0	1,439
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	126	142,897	3,027	—	9,646	-1,524	—	—	194	157,026	10,005
Finished Motor Gasoline	126	68,689	128	—	114	60	—	—	1	68,996	4,846
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated	4,301	0	0	—	0	-131	—	—	0	4,432	0
Other	-4,175	68,689	128	—	114	191	—	—	1	64,564	4,846
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	78	34	—	0	-10	—	—	0	122	23
Jet Fuel	—	6,645	113	—	9,429	-64	—	—	0	16,251	654
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	6,645	113	—	9,429	-64	—	—	0	16,251	654
Kerosene	—	322	0	—	-110	-8	—	—	0	220	60
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	40,126	2,457	—	213	-874	—	—	0	43,670	2,607
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	33,987	2,320	—	272	-824	—	—	0	37,403	2,114
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	6,139	137	—	-59	-50	—	—	0	6,267	493
Residual Fuel Oil	—	3,361	0	—	0	-73	—	—	41	3,393	369
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	134	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	134	0
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	2	-2	4
Lubricants	—	0	2	—	0	0	—	—	119	-117	0
Waxes	—	585	0	—	0	3	—	—	3	579	12
Petroleum Coke	—	4,226	0	—	0	-46	—	—	13	4,259	44
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	12,480	293	—	0	-522	—	—	15	13,280	1,355
Still Gas	—	5,748	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	5,748	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	503	0	—	0	10	—	—	0	493	31
Total	124,666	144,397	73,424	6,509	-43,709	-1,728	0	139,027	642	167,346	27,147

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

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E] **302**	**—**	**257**	**72**	**-42**	**8**	**0**	**581**	**1**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**215**	**8**	**7**	**—**	**-179**	**4**	**—**	**15**	**1**	**31**
Pentanes Plus	32	—	2	—	-20	0	—	5	(s)	8
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	183	8	6	—	-159	4	—	10	1	23
Ethane/Ethylene	87	0	0	—	-83	(s)	—	0	0	5
Propane/Propylene	60	8	4	—	-46	2	—	0	(s)	24
Normal Butane/Butylene	25	2	2	—	-18	1	—	5	(s)	4
Isobutane/Isobutylene	11	-2	0	—	-13	(s)	—	5	0	-10
Other Liquids	**5**	**—**	**0**	**—**	**0**	**-14**	**—**	**19**	**0**	**(s)**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	4	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	4	0	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	-10	—	10	0	(s)
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1	—	0	—	0	-4	—	5	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**1**	**632**	**13**	**—**	**57**	**-19**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**720**
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	300	1	—	11	5	—	—	0	306
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	17	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	17
Other	-17	300	1	—	11	5	—	—	0	289
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Jet Fuel	—	30	1	—	41	(s)	—	—	0	71
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	30	1	—	41	(s)	—	—	0	71
Kerosene	—	(s)	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	178	11	—	6	-3	—	—	0	198
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	149	10	—	6	-3	—	—	0	168
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	29	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	30
Residual Fuel Oil	—	15	0	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	14
Petrochemical Feedstocks [e]	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Lubricants	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	18	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	18
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	59	(s)	—	0	-22	—	—	(s)	81
Still Gas	—	26	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	26
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	**523**	**639**	**277**	**72**	**-164**	**-21**	**0**	**615**	**2**	**751**

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

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2004

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	[E] **295**	**—**	**280**	**27**	**-50**	**1**	**0**	**550**	**1**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**209**	**6**	**9**	**—**	**-169**	**-1**	**—**	**15**	**1**	**39**
Pentanes Plus	31	—	2	—	-18	(s)	—	6	(s)	8
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	178	6	7	—	-151	-1	—	10	1	31
Ethane/Ethylene	84	(s)	0	—	-79	(s)	—	0	0	5
Propane/Propylene	60	8	5	—	-44	(s)	—	0	(s)	29
Normal Butane/Butylene	24	(s)	2	—	-17	(s)	—	6	1	3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	11	-2	(s)	—	-11	(s)	—	4	0	-6
Other Liquids	**6**	**—**	**0**	**—**	**0**	**-1**	**—**	**4**	**(s)**	**3**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	5	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	5	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-4	0	3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1	—	0	—	0	-2	—	3	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**1**	**586**	**12**	**—**	**40**	**-6**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**644**
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	282	1	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	283
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	18	0	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	18
Other	-17	282	1	—	(s)	1	—	—	(s)	265
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	27	(s)	—	39	(s)	—	—	0	67
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	27	(s)	—	39	(s)	—	—	0	67
Kerosene	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	164	10	—	1	-4	—	—	0	179
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	139	10	—	1	-3	—	—	0	153
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	25	1	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	26
Residual Fuel Oil	—	14	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	14
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	17	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	17
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	51	1	—	0	-2	—	—	(s)	54
Still Gas	—	24	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	24
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	**511**	**592**	**301**	**27**	**-179**	**-7**	**0**	**570**	**3**	**686**

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

Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 44,797	—	34,874	2,458	0	-2,550	0	84,679	0	0	47,188
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,436	2,855	20	—	0	1,066	—	2,027	203	2,015	5,175
Pentanes Plus	1,283	—	0	—	0	10	—	924	(s)	349	123
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,153	2,855	20	—	0	1,056	—	1,103	202	1,667	5,052
Ethane/Ethylene	5	0	0	—	0	42	—	0	0	-37	43
Propane/Propylene	389	1,860	20	—	0	445	—	0	202	1,622	2,185
Normal Butane/Butylene	180	1,207	0	—	0	518	—	647	1	221	2,273
Isobutane/Isobutylene	579	-212	0	—	0	51	—	456	0	-140	551
Other Liquids	2,272	—	4,645	—	0	616	—	5,228	71	1,002	44,458
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,930	—	103	—	0	-151	—	3,115	69	0	1,781
Unfinished Oils	—	—	2,859	—	0	-510	—	2,367	0	1,002	19,724
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-658	—	1,683	—	0	1,277	—	-254	2	0	22,953
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	755	93,856	6,213	—	3,749	2,533	—	—	8,254	93,786	45,055
Finished Motor Gasoline	755	45,086	676	—	3,329	5	—	—	159	49,682	10,056
Reformulated	—	32,262	297	—	1,425	26	—	—	1	33,957	1,748
Oxygenated	971	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	971	0
Other	-216	12,824	379	—	1,904	-21	—	—	158	14,754	8,308
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	106	0	—	0	-70	—	—	0	176	234
Jet Fuel	—	13,722	3,666	—	158	1,648	—	—	799	15,099	9,929
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	13,722	3,666	—	158	1,648	—	—	799	15,099	9,929
Kerosene	—	50	0	—	0	13	—	—	0	37	105
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	17,259	658	—	238	1,374	—	—	420	16,361	12,477
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	14,121	658	—	238	1,452	—	—	15	13,550	10,617
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	3,138	0	—	0	-78	—	—	405	2,811	1,860
Residual Fuel Oil	—	4,696	1,144	—	24	26	—	—	1,631	4,207	5,996
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	308	0	—	0	15	—	—	0	293	106
Special Naphthas	—	22	0	—	0	3	—	—	781	-762	31
Lubricants	—	673	23	—	0	158	—	—	58	480	1,410
Waxes	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	14	-14	0
Petroleum Coke	—	5,071	31	—	0	-300	—	—	4,293	1,109	2,309
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	1,858	15	—	0	-349	—	—	81	2,141	2,260
Still Gas	—	4,749	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	4,749	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	256	0	—	0	10	—	—	19	227	142
Total	50,260	96,711	45,752	2,458	3,749	1,665	0	91,934	8,528	96,803	141,876

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

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil	E 401,936	—	223,401	11,068	0	-1,971	0	637,570	805	0	47,188
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	19,554	18,948	369	—	0	1,067	—	16,279	3,397	18,128	5,175
Pentanes Plus	9,479	—	0	—	0	53	—	6,942	5	2,479	123
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	10,075	18,948	369	—	0	1,014	—	9,337	3,391	15,650	5,052
Ethane/Ethylene	45	0	0	—	0	42	—	0	0	3	43
Propane/Propylene	3,214	14,006	350	—	0	589	—	0	1,814	15,167	2,185
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,867	6,628	0	—	0	394	—	6,119	1,578	1,404	2,273
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,949	-1,686	19	—	0	-11	—	3,218	0	-925	551
Other Liquids	5,899	—	25,134	—	8,428	6,456	—	28,375	1,343	3,287	44,458
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	23,104	—	1,047	—	0	149	—	22,991	1,011	0	1,781
Unfinished Oils	—	—	11,986	—	0	3,419	—	5,280	0	3,287	19,724
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-17,205	—	12,101	—	8,428	2,888	—	104	332	0	22,953
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	17,993	704,906	32,849	—	27,038	1,478	—	—	52,106	729,202	45,055
Finished Motor Gasoline	17,993	343,963	5,256	—	22,219	-1,794	—	—	1,766	389,459	10,056
Reformulated	—	251,220	1,530	—	7,371	-3,122	—	—	284	262,959	1,748
Oxygenated	7,885	0	0	—	0	-50	—	—	2	7,933	0
Other	10,108	92,743	3,726	—	14,848	1,378	—	—	1,481	118,567	8,308
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	766	1	—	0	-37	—	—	0	804	234
Jet Fuel	—	102,921	15,552	—	1,230	1,651	—	—	3,694	114,358	9,929
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	-17	—	—	0	17	0
Kerosene-Type	—	102,921	15,552	—	1,230	1,668	—	—	3,694	114,341	9,929
Kerosene	—	193	0	—	0	13	—	—	8	172	105
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	124,012	3,239	—	3,041	1,039	—	—	4,891	124,362	12,477
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	101,243	2,833	—	3,005	1,488	—	—	876	104,717	10,617
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	22,769	406	—	36	-449	—	—	4,015	19,645	1,860
Residual Fuel Oil	—	37,058	8,271	—	487	496	—	—	10,098	35,222	5,996
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	2,516	0	—	0	-168	—	—	0	2,684	106
Special Naphthas	—	188	0	—	0	-1	—	—	3,898	-3,709	31
Lubricants	—	4,424	23	—	1	-322	—	—	1,774	2,996	1,410
Waxes	—	0	222	—	0	0	—	—	93	129	0
Petroleum Coke	—	39,209	147	—	0	139	—	—	25,194	14,023	2,309
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	12,018	138	—	0	496	—	—	605	11,055	2,260
Still Gas	—	35,814	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	35,814	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	1,824	0	—	60	-34	—	—	86	1,832	142
Total	445,382	723,854	281,753	11,068	35,466	7,030	0	682,224	57,651	750,617	141,876

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

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E **1,445**	**—**	**1,125**	**79**	**0**	**-82**	**0**	**2,732**	**0**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	**79**	**92**	**1**	**—**	**0**	**34**	**—**	**65**	**7**	**65**
Pentanes Plus	41	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	30	(s)	11
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	37	92	1	—	0	34	—	36	7	54
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	1	—	0	0	-1
Propane/Propylene	13	60	1	—	0	14	—	0	7	52
Normal Butane/Butylene	6	39	0	—	0	17	—	21	(s)	7
Isobutane/Isobutylene	19	-7	0	—	0	2	—	15	0	-5
Other Liquids	**73**	**—**	**150**	**—**	**0**	**20**	**—**	**169**	**2**	**32**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	95	—	3	—	0	-5	—	100	2	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	92	—	0	-16	—	76	0	32
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-21	—	54	—	0	41	—	-8	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**24**	**3,028**	**200**	**—**	**121**	**82**	**—**	**—**	**266**	**3,025**
Finished Motor Gasoline	24	1,454	22	—	107	(s)	—	—	5	1,603
Reformulated	—	1,041	10	—	46	1	—	—	(s)	1,095
Oxygenated	31	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	31
Other	-7	414	12	—	61	-1	—	—	5	476
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	0	—	0	-2	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel	—	443	118	—	5	53	—	—	26	487
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	443	118	—	5	53	—	—	26	487
Kerosene	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	557	21	—	8	44	—	—	14	528
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	456	21	—	8	47	—	—	(s)	437
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	101	0	—	0	-3	—	—	13	91
Residual Fuel Oil	—	151	37	—	1	1	—	—	53	136
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	10	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	9
Special Naphthas	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	25	-25
Lubricants	—	22	1	—	0	5	—	—	2	15
Waxes	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Petroleum Coke	—	164	1	—	0	-10	—	—	138	36
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	60	(s)	—	0	-11	—	—	3	69
Still Gas	—	153	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	153
Miscellaneous Products	—	8	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	7
Total	**1,621**	**3,120**	**1,476**	**79**	**121**	**54**	**0**	**2,966**	**275**	**3,123**

[a] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[b] Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.
[c] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[d] Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.
[e] Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
E = Estimated.
LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.
— = Not Applicable.

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

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

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-August 2004

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry[a]	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[b]	Net Receipts	Stock Change[c]	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[d]
Crude Oil	E 1,647	—	916	45	0	-8	0	2,613	3	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	80	78	2	—	0	4	—	67	14	74
Pentanes Plus	39	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	28	(s)	10
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	41	78	2	—	0	4	—	38	14	64
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	13	57	1	—	0	2	—	0	7	62
Normal Butane/Butylene	12	27	0	—	0	2	—	25	6	6
Isobutane/Isobutylene	16	-7	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	13	0	-4
Other Liquids	24	—	103	—	35	26	—	116	6	13
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	95	—	4	—	0	1	—	94	4	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	49	—	0	14	—	22	0	13
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-71	—	50	—	35	12	—	(s)	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	74	2,889	135	—	111	6	—	—	214	2,989
Finished Motor Gasoline	74	1,410	22	—	91	-7	—	—	7	1,596
Reformulated	—	1,030	6	—	30	-13	—	—	1	1,078
Oxygenated	32	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	33
Other	41	380	15	—	61	6	—	—	6	486
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	3	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel	—	422	64	—	5	7	—	—	15	469
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	—	422	64	—	5	7	—	—	15	469
Kerosene	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	508	13	—	12	4	—	—	20	510
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	415	12	—	12	6	—	—	4	429
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	93	2	—	(s)	-2	—	—	16	81
Residual Fuel Oil	—	152	34	—	2	2	—	—	41	144
Petrochemical Feedstocks[e]	—	10	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	11
Special Naphthas	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	16	-15
Lubricants	—	18	(s)	—	(s)	-1	—	—	7	12
Waxes	—	0	1	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke	—	161	1	—	0	1	—	—	103	57
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	49	1	—	0	2	—	—	2	45
Still Gas	—	147	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	147
Miscellaneous Products	—	7	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	8
Total	1,825	2,967	1,155	45	145	29	0	2,796	236	3,076

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

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	June 2004		January-June 2004	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E **609**	E **20**	E **3,603**	E **20**
Florida	232	8	E 1,519	E 8
New York	E 14	E (s)	E 75	E (s)
Pennsylvania	E 213	E 7	E 1,225	E 7
Virginia	E 1	E (s)	E 2	E (s)
West Virginia	E 120	E 4	E 717	E 4
Adjustment[a]	28	1	64	(s)
PAD District II	E **12,939**	E **431**	E **78,974**	E **434**
Illinois	E 960	E 32	E 5,811	E 32
Indiana	150	5	E 881	E 5
Kansas	2,809	94	16,736	92
Kentucky	220	7	1,322	7
Michigan	E 499	E 17	E 2,830	E 16
Missouri	E 7	E (s)	E 40	E (s)
Nebraska	204	7	1,244	7
North Dakota	2,521	84	E 14,824	E 81
Ohio	E 484	E 16	E 2,866	E 16
Oklahoma	E 5,100	E 170	E 31,683	E 174
South Dakota	107	4	665	4
Tennessee	24	1	E 150	E 1
Adjustment[a]	-145	-5	-77	(s)
PAD District III	E **89,779**	E **2,993**	E **569,157**	E **3,127**
Alabama	E 642	E 21	E 3,842	E 21
Arkansas	E 519	E 17	E 3,363	E 18
Louisiana[b]	7,198	240	E 43,427	E 239
Mississippi	1,338	45	8,499	47
New Mexico	4,878	163	E 31,376	E 172
Texas[b]	E 32,872	E 1,096	E 202,578	E 1,113
Federal Offshore PAD District III	E 42,000	E 1,400	E 276,314	E 1,518
Adjustment[a]	332	11	-243	-1
PAD District IV	E **8,934**	E **298**	E **53,477**	E **294**
Colorado	1,692	56	E 9,933	E 55
Montana	1,993	66	11,070	61
Utah	E 1,102	E 37	E 6,640	E 36
Wyoming	4,153	138	E 25,736	E 141
Adjustment[a]	-6	(s)	98	1
PAD District V	E **49,835**	E **1,661**	E **309,071**	E **1,698**
Alaska[b]	E 27,565	E 919	E 172,931	E 950
South Alaska	688	23	4,398	24
North Slope	26,897	897	168,553	926
Adjustment for Alaska[a]	-20	-1	-20	(s)
Arizona	5	(s)	22	(s)
California[b]	21,053	702	121,538	668
Nevada	37	1	229	1
Federal Offshore PAD District V	2,271	76	13,704	75
Adjustment excluding Alaska[a]	-1,096	-37	647	4
U.S. Total[b]	E **162,096**	E **5,403**	E **1,014,283**	E **5,573**

[a] These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *PetroleumSupply Annual.*

[b] Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 9,146; California: State -1,270; Louisiana: State - 847; Texas: State - E 82; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E 55,615.

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

E = Estimated.

NA = Not Available.

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

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

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
	Net Production						
Natural Gas Liquids	**56**	**543**	**599**	**2,369**	**363**	**6,894**	**9,626**
Pentanes Plus	10	86	96	126	93	900	1,119
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	46	457	503	2,243	270	5,994	8,507
Ethane	11	7	18	1,191	0	2,572	3,763
Propane	20	307	327	728	173	2,272	3,173
Normal Butane	15	70	85	146	97	662	905
Isobutane	0	73	73	178	0	488	666
	Stocks						
Natural Gas Liquids	**9**	**63**	**72**	**178**	**59**	**708**	**945**
Pentanes Plus	0	10	10	47	25	133	205
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	9	53	62	131	34	575	740
Ethane	0	0	0	17	0	188	205
Propane	4	47	51	66	21	183	270
Normal Butane	5	3	8	15	13	143	171
Isobutane	0	3	3	33	0	61	94

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
	Net Production								
Natural Gas Liquids	**17,927**	**3,613**	**10,175**	**338**	**6,271**	**38,324**	**6,657**	**2,436**	**57,642**
Pentanes Plus	2,911	506	1,467	90	749	5,723	993	1,283	9,214
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,016	3,107	8,708	248	5,522	32,601	5,664	1,153	48,428
Ethane	6,972	1,541	3,736	68	2,899	15,216	2,706	5	21,708
Propane	5,027	975	3,076	91	1,705	10,874	1,852	389	16,615
Normal Butane	1,837	-574	1,035	57	592	2,947	771	180	4,888
Isobutane	1,180	1,165	861	32	326	3,564	335	579	5,217
	Stocks								
Natural Gas Liquids	**215**	**2,041**	**1,931**	**7**	**55**	**4,249**	**185**	**292**	**5,743**
Pentanes Plus	52	272	593	1	14	932	70	27	1,244
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	163	1,769	1,338	6	41	3,317	115	265	4,499
Ethane	19	655	0	0	0	674	1	1	881
Propane	115	684	41	3	25	868	51	169	1,409
Normal Butane	16	251	990	3	6	1,266	48	68	1,561
Isobutane	13	179	307	0	10	509	15	27	648

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

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

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	**48,715**	**2,841**	**51,556**	**68,568**	**12,529**	**23,674**	**104,771**
Natural Gas Liquids	**50**	**0**	**50**	**1,120**	**165**	**904**	**2,189**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	485	111	619	1,215
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	50	0	50	635	54	285	974
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	6	0	6	35	0	0	35
Isobutane	44	0	44	600	54	285	939
Other Liquids	**12,085**	**49**	**12,134**	**187**	**-1,222**	**1,273**	**238**
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,391	121	2,512	1,934	676	407	3,017
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	76	44	80	200
Oxygenates	W	W	2,512	1,858	632	327	2,817
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	2,817
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,395	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates[a]	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	1,447	-74	1,373	2,206	115	-222	2,099
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	8,447	2	8,449	-3,935	-2,013	1,088	-4,860
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-200	0	-200	-18	0	0	-18
Total Input to Refineries	**60,850**	**2,890**	**63,740**	**69,875**	**11,472**	**25,851**	**107,198**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,543	92	1,635	2,223	404	767	3,394
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,647	94	1,741	2,327	426	773	3,526
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[b,c]	93.7	97.1	93.9	95.5	94.9	99.3	96.3
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	617	21	639	810	78	221	1,109
Catalytic Hydrocracking	43	0	43	142	0	7	149
Delayed and Fluid Coking	83	0	83	160	17	84	260
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.93	2.14	0.99	1.36	2.19	0.81	1.34
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	32.15	31.49	32.11	32.30	28.25	35.30	32.48
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**1,647**	**94**	**1,741**	**2,327**	**426**	**773**	**3,526**
Operating	1,641	94	1,736	2,327	426	773	3,526
Idle	5	0	5	0	0	0	0
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, August 2004 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**18,138**	**119,574**	**95,385**	**5,403**	**2,899**	**241,399**	**18,011**	**84,679**	**500,416**
Natural Gas Liquids	**936**	**3,303**	**2,003**	**57**	**276**	**6,575**	**463**	**2,027**	**11,304**
Pentanes Plus	511	1,612	1,219	16	147	3,505	156	924	5,800
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	425	1,691	784	41	129	3,070	307	1,103	5,504
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	271	165	97	0	0	533	147	647	1,368
Isobutane	154	1,526	687	41	129	2,537	160	456	4,136
Other Liquids	**22**	**6,579**	**3,579**	**-162**	**-386**	**9,632**	**591**	**5,228**	**27,823**
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	147	2,661	1,110	0	16	3,934	118	3,115	12,696
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	118	534	618	0	0	1,270	35	1,158	2,663
Oxygenates	29	2,127	492	W	W	2,664	83	1,957	10,033
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	83	1,957	5,974
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
MTBE	W	2,063	W	W	W	2,600	W	0	3,995
Other Oxygenates[a]	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	64
Unfinished Oils (net)	-72	8,170	2,971	-164	262	11,167	319	2,367	17,325
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-54	-4,252	-505	2	-664	-5,473	154	-254	-1,984
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	-214
Total Input to Refineries	**19,096**	**129,456**	**100,967**	**5,298**	**2,789**	**257,606**	**19,065**	**91,934**	**539,543**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	597	3,830	3,153	159	94	7,833	586	2,984	16,432
Operable Capacity (daily average)	615	3,854	3,121	211	113	7,912	582	3,164	16,925
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[b,c]	97.1	99.4	101.0	75.7	83.1	99.0	100.6	94.3	97.1
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	188	1,513	1,089	19	32	2,841	158	820	5,567
Catalytic Hydrocracking	57	305	265	0	0	627	15	548	1,383
Delayed and Fluid Coking	6	706	454	14	0	1,179	38	524	2,085
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.88	1.80	1.52	1.71	0.58	1.60	1.32	1.26	1.42
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	37.49	29.09	29.23	29.14	39.61	29.90	32.72	27.60	30.38
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**615**	**3,854**	**3,121**	**211**	**113**	**7,912**	**582**	**3,164**	**16,925**
Operating	615	3,853	3,104	211	113	7,895	581	3,108	16,845
Idle	0	1	17	0	0	18	1	57	80
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**25,404**	**25,404**

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

[b] Represents gross input divided by operable calendar day capacity.

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,974	66	2,040	3,456	472	653	4,581
Ethane/Ethylene	9	0	9	0	0	0	0
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,511	30	1,541	2,581	306	642	3,529
Propane	W	W	W	1,757	W	W	2,468
Propylene	W	W	W	824	W	W	1,061
Normal Butane/Butylene	518	37	555	1,123	196	175	1,494
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-64	-1	-65	-248	-30	-164	-442
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	33,539	1,101	34,640	35,658	5,068	13,736	54,462
Reformulated	22,262	0	22,262	8,535	1,491	1,102	11,128
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	11,277	1,101	12,378	27,123	3,577	12,634	43,334
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	24	92	24	140
Jet Fuel	3,598	0	3,598	4,835	1,093	1,148	7,076
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	3,598	0	3,598	4,835	1,093	1,148	7,076
Commercial	3,598	0	3,598	4,682	1,048	850	6,580
Military	0	0	0	153	45	298	496
Kerosene	240	65	305	115	-4	21	132
Distillate Fuel Oil	13,092	796	13,888	16,353	3,266	7,869	27,488
0.05 percent sulfur and under	5,339	689	6,028	13,306	3,108	6,225	22,639
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	7,753	107	7,860	3,047	158	1,644	4,849
Residual Fuel Oil	2,958	20	2,978	1,206	312	248	1,766
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,407	2	1,409	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	1,088	18	1,106	104	0	-4	100
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	463	0	463	1,102	312	252	1,666
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	506	0	506	963	0	-1	962
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	231	0	81	312
Special Naphthas	29	26	55	130	0	18	148
Lubricants	357	155	512	215	0	262	477
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	357	155	512	215	0	262	477
Waxes	0	17	17	47	0	56	103
Petroleum Coke	1,570	27	1,597	2,525	747	930	4,202
Marketable	642	0	642	1,558	572	713	2,843
Catalyst	928	27	955	967	175	217	1,359
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,333	586	3,919	4,721	786	625	6,132
Still Gas	2,141	68	2,209	2,848	588	923	4,359
Miscellaneous Products	41	8	49	290	92	21	403
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	41	8	49	290	92	21	403
Total	**63,378**	**2,935**	**66,313**	**73,617**	**12,512**	**26,614**	**112,743**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-2,528	-45	-2,573	-3,742	-1,040	-763	-5,545

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, August 2004 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	807	8,855	6,136	53	120	15,971	236	2,855	25,683
Ethane/Ethylene	0	707	26	0	0	733	0	0	742
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	460
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	282
Propane/Propylene	556	6,083	4,624	47	78	11,388	261	1,860	18,579
Propane	W	2,908	2,167	W	W	5,546	W	W	10,778
Propylene	W	3,175	2,457	W	W	5,842	W	W	7,801
Normal Butane/Butylene	220	2,199	1,511	6	42	3,978	51	1,207	7,285
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7,467
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-182
Isobutane/Isobutylene	31	-134	-25	0	0	-128	-76	-212	-923
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-988
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	65
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,281	56,153	44,571	1,276	1,351	113,632	9,294	45,086	257,114
Reformulated	1,238	16,336	3,744	0	0	21,318	0	32,262	86,970
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	9,043	39,817	40,827	1,276	1,351	92,314	9,294	12,824	170,144
Finished Aviation Gasoline	136	47	125	0	0	308	15	106	569
Jet Fuel	1,362	12,543	11,695	49	173	25,822	922	13,722	51,140
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,362	12,543	11,695	49	173	25,822	922	13,722	51,140
Commercial	1,076	10,916	11,209	0	0	23,201	738	12,540	46,657
Military	286	1,627	486	49	173	2,621	184	1,182	4,483
Kerosene	-3	959	171	28	0	1,155	5	50	1,647
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,075	29,455	22,507	1,390	844	59,271	5,520	17,259	123,426
0.05 percent sulfur and under	4,239	24,143	14,588	416	822	44,208	4,627	14,121	91,623
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	836	5,312	7,919	974	22	15,063	893	3,138	31,803
Residual Fuel Oil	178	4,721	4,357	171	7	9,434	467	4,696	19,341
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	31	97	585	0	0	713	38	231	2,391
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	161	937	127	7	1,232	99	1,516	4,053
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	147	4,463	2,835	44	0	7,489	330	2,949	12,897
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	11	5,698	1,366	0	-5	7,070	0	1	8,539
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	121	2,842	3,283	0	0	6,246	21	307	6,886
Special Naphthas	210	664	195	211	0	1,280	0	22	1,505
Lubricants	W	1,828	W	W	W	3,664	0	673	5,326
Naphthenic	W	100	W	W	W	768	0	120	888
Paraffinic	W	1,728	W	W	W	2,896	0	553	4,438
Waxes	0	507	16	-35	0	488	69	0	677
Petroleum Coke	287	8,730	5,593	78	34	14,722	559	5,071	26,151
Marketable	29	6,436	4,523	58	0	11,046	305	3,741	18,577
Catalyst	258	2,294	1,070	20	34	3,676	254	1,330	7,574
Asphalt and Road Oil	592	1,030	962	1,158	194	3,936	1,832	1,858	17,677
Still Gas	896	5,511	4,370	165	87	11,029	809	4,749	23,155
Miscellaneous Products	43	642	535	0	0	1,220	68	256	1,996
Fuel Use	0	0	217	0	0	217	6	9	232
Nonfuel Use	43	642	318	0	0	1,003	62	247	1,764
Total	**20,039**	**140,185**	**106,912**	**5,307**	**2,805**	**275,248**	**19,817**	**96,711**	**570,832**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[a]	-943	-10,729	-5,945	-9	-16	-17,642	-752	-4,777	-31,289

[a] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

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

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	**13,319**	**530**	**13,849**	**11,101**	**2,013**	**2,342**	**15,456**
Petroleum Products	**33,890**	**1,634**	**35,524**	**30,780**	**7,357**	**11,865**	**50,002**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	125	14	196	335
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,854	63	2,917	2,896	620	1,453	4,969
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	607	8	615	1,264	29	415	1,708
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,891	52	1,943	1,419	557	786	2,762
Isobutane/Isobutylene	356	3	359	213	34	252	499
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	920	0	920	17	19	0	36
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	16	0	0	16
Oxygenates	W	W	920	1	19	0	20
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	20
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	920	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates [a]	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	9,544	441	9,985	8,794	509	4,107	13,410
Naphthas and Lighter	2,295	227	2,522	2,469	165	1,396	4,030
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,010	0	2,010	1,524	160	326	2,010
Heavy Gas Oils	2,595	206	2,801	2,455	148	1,288	3,891
Residuum	2,644	8	2,652	2,346	36	1,097	3,479
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,373	12	5,385	5,228	1,469	826	7,523
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	219	0	219	23	0	0	23
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,842	194	5,036	3,190	568	1,548	5,306
Reformulated	2,652	0	2,652	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,190	194	2,384	3,190	568	1,548	5,306
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	3	79	20	102
Jet Fuel	1,237	0	1,237	1,375	83	387	1,845
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,237	0	1,237	1,375	83	387	1,845
Kerosene	134	30	164	180	52	87	319
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,183	190	5,373	3,847	1,453	2,023	7,323
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,022	113	2,135	2,368	1,307	1,234	4,909
Greater then 0.05 percent sulfur	3,161	77	3,238	1,479	146	789	2,414
Residual Fuel Oil	1,591	13	1,604	969	97	95	1,161
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	371	5	376	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	933	5	938	168	0	0	168
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	287	3	290	801	97	95	993
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	402	0	402	400	0	2	402
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	95	0	0	95
Special Naphthas	4	8	12	188	0	11	199
Lubricants	312	125	437	50	0	163	213
Waxes	0	210	210	47	0	40	87
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	302	0	302	369	832	221	1,422
Asphalt and Road Oil	970	333	1,303	2,875	1,533	683	5,091
Miscellaneous Products	3	15	18	109	29	3	141
Total Stocks, All Oils	**47,209**	**2,164**	**49,373**	**41,881**	**9,370**	**14,207**	**65,458**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, August 2004 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	**1,339**	**23,988**	**19,266**	**685**	**409**	**45,687**	**1,817**	**20,452**	**97,261**
Petroleum Products	**8,563**	**59,535**	**51,251**	**3,921**	**1,386**	**124,656**	**9,564**	**55,003**	**274,749**
Pentanes Plus	64	55	151	6	13	289	16	0	640
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,806	736	7,984	13	58	11,597	394	1,698	21,575
Ethane/Ethylene	53	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	53
Propane/Propylene	1,586	72	1,165	2	10	2,835	134	129	5,421
Normal Butane/Butylene	989	542	6,277	4	32	7,844	181	1,154	13,884
Isobutane/Isobutylene	178	122	542	7	16	865	79	415	2,217
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	17	727	282	0	12	1,038	52	30	2,076
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	5	25
Oxygenates	17	727	278	W	W	1,034	52	25	2,051
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	114
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
MTBE	W	720	W	W	W	1,010	W	0	1,930
Other Oxygenates [a]	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7
Unfinished Oils	2,336	24,081	17,094	781	628	44,920	2,433	19,724	90,472
Naphthas and Lighter	1,097	7,127	3,313	98	232	11,867	392	3,632	22,443
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	428	3,448	2,720	267	106	6,969	349	3,485	14,823
Heavy Gas Oils	420	9,686	8,106	414	290	18,916	1,085	9,794	36,487
Residuum	391	3,820	2,955	2	0	7,168	607	2,813	16,719
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	517	6,878	5,047	93	262	12,797	1,351	13,220	40,276
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	245
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,182	6,830	6,593	167	98	14,870	2,264	3,062	30,538
Reformulated	270	1,644	384	0	0	2,298	0	379	5,329
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	912	5,186	6,209	167	98	12,572	2,264	2,683	25,209
Finished Aviation Gasoline	46	116	124	0	0	286	22	159	569
Jet Fuel	331	2,848	2,185	23	34	5,421	322	3,742	12,567
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	331	2,848	2,185	23	34	5,421	322	3,742	12,567
Kerosene	12	257	120	34	3	426	46	94	1,049
Distillate Fuel Oil	713	6,487	4,429	501	115	12,245	1,167	5,419	31,527
0.05 percent sulfur and under	497	4,223	2,573	140	60	7,493	729	4,460	19,726
Greater then 0.05 percent sulfur	216	2,264	1,856	361	55	4,752	438	959	11,801
Residual Fuel Oil	67	3,021	1,827	263	10	5,188	369	3,067	11,389
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	3	3	139	0	0	145	12	186	719
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	218	384	218	10	830	65	1,179	3,180
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	64	2,800	1,304	45	0	4,213	292	1,702	7,490
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	5	648	223	0	11	887	0	1	1,692
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	41	651	421	0	0	1,113	0	105	1,313
Special Naphthas	136	954	0	89	0	1,179	4	31	1,425
Lubricants	40	2,141	1,455	747	0	4,383	0	858	5,891
Waxes	0	147	110	153	0	410	12	0	719
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	0	2,362	2,191	0	0	4,553	44	2,309	8,630
Asphalt and Road Oil	227	441	731	1,051	142	2,592	1,065	1,425	11,476
Miscellaneous Products	20	155	284	0	0	459	3	59	680
Total Stocks, All Oils	**9,902**	**83,523**	**70,517**	**4,606**	**1,795**	**170,343**	**11,381**	**75,455**	**372,010**

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,[a] August 2004

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.9	2.4	3.9	4.9	3.7	2.8	4.3
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	45.2	35.3	44.6	51.6	49.4	48.3	50.6
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7.2	0.0	6.8	6.8	8.6	4.9	6.6
Kerosene	0.5	2.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	26.1	28.8	26.2	23.1	25.8	33.6	25.7
Residual Fuel Oil	5.9	0.7	5.6	1.7	2.5	1.1	1.7
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.9
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3
Special Naphthas	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Lubricants	0.7	5.6	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.4
Waxes	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.1	1.0	3.0	3.6	5.9	4.0	3.9
Asphalt and Road Oil	6.6	21.2	7.4	6.7	6.2	2.7	5.7
Still Gas	4.3	2.5	4.2	4.0	4.7	3.9	4.1
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-5.0	-1.6	-4.9	-5.3	-8.2	-3.3	-5.2

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.5	6.9	6.2	1.0	3.8	6.3	1.3	3.3	5.0
Finished Motor Gasoline[b]	51.2	42.6	42.7	23.2	54.5	43.0	46.7	46.2	45.4
Finished Aviation Gasoline[c]	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7.5	9.8	11.9	0.9	5.5	10.2	5.0	15.8	9.9
Kerosene	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	28.1	23.1	22.9	26.5	26.7	23.5	30.1	19.8	23.8
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	3.7	4.4	3.3	0.2	3.7	2.5	5.4	3.7
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.1	4.5	1.4	0.0	-0.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.6
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.7	2.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.4	1.3
Special Naphthas	1.2	0.5	0.2	4.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Lubricants	0.2	1.4	1.0	14.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	1.0
Waxes	0.0	0.4	0.0	-0.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1
Petroleum Coke	1.6	6.8	5.7	1.5	1.1	5.8	3.0	5.8	5.1
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.3	0.8	1.0	22.1	6.1	1.6	10.0	2.1	3.4
Still Gas	5.0	4.3	4.4	3.1	2.8	4.4	4.4	5.5	4.5
Miscellaneous Products	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[d]	-5.2	-8.4	-6.0	-0.2	-0.5	-7.0	-4.1	-5.5	-6.0

[a] Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.
[b] Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.
[c] Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.
[d] Represents the difference between input and production.
Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 28 and 29.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	**1,290**	**3,067**	**4,460**	**8,817**
Delaware	0	0	119	119
Florida	339	610	840	1,789
Georgia	0	0	338	338
Maine	0	0	151	151
Maryland	0	0	224	224
Massachusetts	130	0	0	130
New Hampshire	0	0	255	255
New Jersey	533	1,104	665	2,302
New York	285	762	479	1,526
North Carolina	0	0	291	291
Pennsylvania	0	0	190	190
South Carolina	0	18	370	388
Vermont	3	3	22	28
Virginia	0	570	516	1,086
PAD District II	**0**	**51**	**46**	**97**
Michigan	0	31	41	72
Minnesota	0	20	5	25
PAD District III	**0**	**515**	**321**	**836**
Louisiana	0	0	109	109
Texas	0	515	212	727
PAD District V	**329**	**0**	**815**	**1,144**
California	329	0	776	1,105
Washington	0	0	39	39
U.S. Total	**1,619**	**3,633**	**5,642**	**10,894**

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

Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	**51,569**	**48,087**	**182,120**	**7,220**	**34,874**	**323,870**	**10,447**
Natural Gas Liquids	**1,065**	**2,897**	**5,787**	**230**	**20**	**9,999**	**323**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	750	51	0	801	26
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,065	2,897	5,037	179	20	9,198	297
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethylene	0	11	0	0	0	11	(s)
Propane	1,026	2,279	2,845	111	20	6,281	203
Propylene	0	328	61	0	0	389	13
Normal Butane	39	10	1,184	68	0	1,301	42
Butylene	0	0	391	0	0	391	13
Isobutane	0	269	491	0	0	760	25
Isobutylene	0	0	65	0	0	65	2
Other Liquids	**16,845**	**0**	**12,545**	**0**	**4,645**	**34,035**	**1,098**
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,409	0	199	0	103	1,711	55
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	1,409	0	199	0	103	1,711	55
Fuel Ethanol	197	0	98	0	103	398	13
MTBE	1,212	0	101	0	0	1,313	42
Other Oxygenates[c]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils[a]	4,076	0	11,990	0	2,859	18,925	610
Naphthas and Lighter	0	0	562	0	0	562	18
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heavy Gas Oils	4,076	0	6,288	0	2,859	13,223	427
Residuum	0	0	5,140	0	0	5,140	166
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	11,360	0	356	0	1,683	13,399	432
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**32,244**	**708**	**10,713**	**390**	**6,213**	**50,268**	**1,622**
Finished Motor Gasoline	13,919	43	73	23	676	14,734	475
Reformulated	6,623	0	0	0	297	6,920	223
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	7,296	43	73	23	379	7,814	252
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	2	0	2	0	4	(s)
Jet Fuel	680	34	15	18	3,666	4,413	142
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	680	34	15	18	3,666	4,413	142
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	2,425	2,425	78
Other	680	34	15	18	1,241	1,988	64
Kerosene	21	0	0	0	0	21	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,496	335	809	344	658	9,642	311
Bonded Ship Bunkers	103	0	0	0	19	122	4
0.05 percent sulfur and under	103	0	0	0	19	122	4
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	7,393	335	809	344	639	9,520	307
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,901	253	226	301	639	4,320	139
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	4,492	82	583	43	0	5,200	168
Residual Fuel Oil	8,817	97	836	0	1,144	10,894	351
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	8,817	97	836	0	1,144	10,894	351
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,290	0	0	0	329	1,619	52
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	3,067	51	515	0	0	3,633	117
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	4,460	46	321	0	815	5,642	182
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	238	20	4,918	0	0	5,176	167
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	4	22	3,419	0	0	3,445	111
Special Naphthas	137	41	109	0	0	287	9
Lubricants	117	51	202	0	23	393	13
Waxes	10	52	7	0	0	69	2
Petroleum Coke	569	0	325	0	31	925	30
Asphalt and Road Oil	236	7	0	3	15	261	8
Miscellaneous Products	0	4	0	0	0	4	(s)
Total	**101,723**	**51,692**	**211,165**	**7,840**	**45,752**	**418,172**	**13,489**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a,b]	**392,602**	**383,950**	**1,392,416**	**58,539**	**222,510**	**2,450,017**	**10,041**
Natural Gas Liquids	**10,666**	**22,851**	**37,255**	**2,128**	**369**	**73,269**	**300**
Pentanes Plus	0	26	11,187	371	0	11,584	47
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	10,666	22,825	26,068	1,757	369	61,685	253
Ethane	0	0	5	0	0	5	(s)
Ethylene	0	99	0	0	0	99	(s)
Propane	9,503	19,163	14,666	1,269	350	44,951	184
Propylene	0	2,413	152	0	0	2,565	11
Normal Butane	831	502	6,194	465	0	7,992	33
Butylene	0	0	2,221	0	0	2,221	9
Isobutane	332	648	2,765	16	19	3,780	15
Isobutylene	0	0	65	7	0	72	(s)
Other Liquids	**125,941**	**1,244**	**89,752**	**0**	**25,134**	**242,071**	**992**
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	8,421	0	922	0	1,047	10,390	43
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	8,421	0	922	0	1,047	10,390	43
Fuel Ethanol	734	0	197	0	1,047	1,978	8
MTBE	7,687	0	725	0	0	8,412	34
Other Oxygenates[c]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils[a]	24,505	1,244	77,731	0	11,986	115,466	473
Naphthas and Lighter	1,188	0	5,860	0	0	7,048	29
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	573	0	0	0	106	679	3
Heavy Gas Oils	22,067	1,244	42,354	0	11,880	77,545	318
Residuum	677	0	29,517	0	0	30,194	124
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	93,015	0	11,099	0	12,101	116,215	476
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**262,651**	**4,458**	**66,439**	**3,027**	**32,849**	**369,424**	**1,514**
Finished Motor Gasoline	104,930	436	2,224	128	5,256	112,974	463
Reformulated	49,392	0	0	0	1,530	50,922	209
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	55,538	436	2,224	128	3,726	62,052	254
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	60	13	34	1	110	(s)
Jet Fuel	10,759	276	132	113	15,552	26,832	110
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	10,759	276	132	113	15,552	26,832	110
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	8,837	8,837	36
Other	10,759	276	132	113	6,715	17,995	74
Kerosene	423	0	0	0	0	423	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	71,571	1,425	4,332	2,457	3,239	83,024	340
Bonded Ship Bunkers	1,145	0	0	0	588	1,733	7
0.05 percent sulfur and under	883	0	0	0	182	1,065	4
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	262	0	0	0	406	668	3
Other	70,426	1,425	4,332	2,457	2,651	81,291	333
0.05 percent sulfur and under	27,344	961	1,945	2,320	2,651	35,221	144
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	43,082	464	2,387	137	0	46,070	189
Residual Fuel Oil	65,677	896	7,268	0	8,271	82,112	337
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	65,677	896	7,268	0	8,271	82,112	337
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	14,326	0	2,704	0	1,881	18,911	78
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	19,536	337	1,125	0	1,277	22,275	91
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	31,815	559	3,439	0	5,113	40,926	168
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1,550	466	13,610	0	0	15,626	64
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	15	84	33,133	0	0	33,232	136
Special Naphthas	1,196	111	2,941	0	0	4,248	17
Lubricants	818	418	367	2	23	1,628	7
Waxes	322	137	50	0	222	731	3
Petroleum Coke	2,906	0	2,369	0	147	5,422	22
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,482	139	0	293	138	3,052	13
Miscellaneous Products	0	10	0	0	0	10	(s)
Total	**791,860**	**412,503**	**1,585,862**	**63,694**	**280,862**	**3,134,781**	**12,847**

[a] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[b] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[c] Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**98,551**	**2,424**	**2,548**	**477**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	10,897	777	2,548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	25,281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	5,907	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	1,064	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	54,393	1,647	0	477	10	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	1,009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**73,503**	**1,071**	**1,901**	**1,407**	**1,267**	**244**	**1,475**	**2,241**	**0**	**0**
Indonesia	269	0	1,076	0	0	0	0	43	0	0
Nigeria	36,222	1,071	722	106	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	37,012	0	103	1,301	1,267	244	1,475	2,198	0	0
Non OPEC	**151,816**	**5,703**	**14,476**	**11,515**	**13,457**	**4,169**	**8,167**	**8,653**	**21**	**287**
Angola	10,582	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	0	0
Argentina	1,406	0	220	0	606	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	175	148	0	691	833	0	0
Belgium	0	35	1,420	1,018	320	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	1,560	0	0	27	98	0	0	41	0	23
Brunei	1,228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	484	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	46,863	3,521	0	1,264	4,480	239	2,640	1,605	21	163
China, People's Republic of	204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	4,437	0	0	0	0	0	226	904	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	902	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	0	0
Ecuador	7,927	0	0	0	0	0	0	647	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	298	0	0
France	0	0	0	315	117	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	2,023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	1,913	384	691	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	23	0	1,566	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	630	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	199	0	1,796	316	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,017	0	416	0	0	0	475	0	0	0
Mexico	49,239	37	0	0	0	236	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	466	1,619	893	0	0	0	0	29
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2,958	0	0	197	0	134	0	0
Norway	5,064	1,466	1,023	0	262	0	0	529	0	0
Oman	1,484	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	913	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	3,241	0	2,025	1,182	0	0	0	217	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	118	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	132	0	272	130	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,736	0	323	276	226	0	0	558	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	0	0
Turkey	0	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,395	357	664	1,556	228	0	0	279	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	1,142	530	4,644	254	3,236	735	0	72
Yemen	684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,251	0	760	154	614	699	583	700	0	0
Total	**323,870**	**9,198**	**18,925**	**13,399**	**14,734**	**4,413**	**9,642**	**10,894**	**21**	**287**
Persian Gulf[e]	**86,590**	**1,647**	**394**	**477**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] August 2004 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**1,857**	**1,593**	**0**	**0**	**1,078**	**9,987**	**108,538**	**3,179**	**322**	**3,501**
Algeria	815	1,593	0	0	0	5,733	16,630	352	185	536
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,281	816	0	816
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	212	212	6,119	191	7	197
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,064	34	0	34
Saudi Arabia	692	0	0	0	582	3,408	57,801	1,755	110	1,865
United Arab Emirates	350	0	0	0	284	634	1,643	33	20	53
Other OPEC	**207**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**1,117**	**10,936**	**84,439**	**2,371**	**353**	**2,724**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,119	1,388	9	36	45
Nigeria	207	0	0	0	0	2,106	38,328	1,168	68	1,236
Venezuela	0	0	0	6	1,117	7,711	44,723	1,194	249	1,443
Non OPEC	**3,112**	**1,852**	**393**	**255**	**1,319**	**73,379**	**225,195**	**4,897**	**2,367**	**7,264**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	378	10,960	341	12	354
Argentina	0	0	0	0	113	939	2,345	45	30	76
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	655	21	0	21
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	1,847	1,847	0	60	60
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	2,793	2,793	0	90	90
Brazil	0	0	0	0	385	574	2,134	50	19	69
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,228	40	0	40
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	484	16	0	16
Canada	21	26	168	255	161	14,564	61,427	1,512	470	1,982
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	7	0	7
Colombia	133	0	0	0	0	1,263	5,700	143	41	184
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	209	1,111	29	7	36
Ecuador	160	0	0	0	0	807	8,734	256	26	282
Egypt	566	0	0	0	0	929	929	0	30	30
France	0	0	0	0	0	432	432	0	14	14
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,023	65	0	65
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	2,988	2,988	0	96	96
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	434	14	0	14
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	1,589	1,589	0	51	51
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	631	631	0	20	20
Korea, Republic of	0	64	50	0	0	2,425	2,425	0	78	78
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	80	971	1,988	33	31	64
Mexico	1,551	0	0	0	2	1,826	51,065	1,588	59	1,647
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	3,007	3,007	0	97	97
Netherlands Antilles	274	0	0	0	175	3,738	3,738	0	121	121
Norway	0	1,560	0	0	0	4,840	9,904	163	156	319
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,484	48	0	48
Peru	303	0	0	0	0	632	632	0	20	20
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	913	913	0	29	29
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	3,424	6,665	105	110	215
Singapore	0	0	175	0	0	293	293	0	9	9
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	534	534	0	17	17
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	780	780	0	25	25
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	366	366	0	12	12
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1,383	3,119	56	45	101
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	257	257	0	8	8
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	132	132	0	4	4
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	3,084	8,479	174	99	274
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	394	11,007	11,007	0	355	355
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	684	22	0	22
Other	104	202	0	0	8	3,824	9,075	169	123	293
Total	**5,176**	**3,445**	**393**	**261**	**3,514**	**94,302**	**418,172**	**10,447**	**3,042**	**13,489**
Persian Gulf[e]	**1,042**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,078**	**4,648**	**91,238**	**2,793**	**150**	**2,943**

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

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**8,009**	**798**	**1,656**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	2,127	246	1,656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5,882	552	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**19,170**	**0**	**335**	**1,194**	**1,267**	**244**	**1,475**	**1,900**	**0**	**0**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0
Nigeria	14,730	0	335	106	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	4,440	0	0	1,088	1,267	244	1,475	1,857	0	0
Non OPEC	**24,390**	**267**	**2,085**	**10,166**	**12,652**	**436**	**6,021**	**6,917**	**21**	**137**
Angola	6,525	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	606	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	175	148	0	691	724	0	0
Belgium	0	0	195	960	320	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	27	98	0	0	41	0	15
Cameroon	484	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	6,768	267	0	636	4,078	182	1,929	1,469	21	122
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	904	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	0	0
Ecuador	1,483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	315	117	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	2,023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	749	375	618	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	1,566	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,507	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	1,586	893	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	0	0
Norway	3,052	0	272	0	262	0	0	529	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	801	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,711	0	203	1,182	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	272	130	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	276	226	0	0	558	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	0	0
United Kingdom	599	0	280	1,556	228	0	0	279	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	386	220	4,314	254	3,236	735	0	0
Other	238	0	0	154	614	0	0	700	0	0
Total	**51,569**	**1,065**	**4,076**	**11,360**	**13,919**	**680**	**7,496**	**8,817**	**21**	**137**
Persian Gulf[e]	**5,882**	**552**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 2004 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**866**	**3,320**	**11,329**	**258**	**107**	**365**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1,902	4,029	69	61	130
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	582	1,134	7,016	190	37	226
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	284	284	284	0	9	9
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**266**	**6,687**	**25,857**	**618**	**216**	**834**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	43	43	0	1	1
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	441	15,171	475	14	489
Venezuela	0	0	0	6	266	6,203	10,643	143	200	343
Non OPEC	**238**	**4**	**117**	**230**	**856**	**40,147**	**64,537**	**787**	**1,295**	**2,082**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	378	6,903	210	12	223
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	606	606	0	20	20
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	1,738	1,738	0	56	56
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,475	1,475	0	48	48
Brazil	0	0	0	0	197	378	378	0	12	12
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	484	16	0	16
Canada	1	4	117	230	6	9,062	15,830	218	292	511
Colombia	133	0	0	0	0	1,037	1,037	0	33	33
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	209	209	0	7	7
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,483	48	0	48
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	65	65	0	2	2
France	0	0	0	0	0	432	432	0	14	14
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,023	65	0	65
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	1,742	1,742	0	56	56
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	1,566	1,566	0	51	51
Japan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	165	165	0	5	5
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	80	80	80	0	3	3
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,507	49	0	49
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	2,479	2,479	0	80	80
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	175	309	309	0	10	10
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,063	4,115	98	34	133
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	801	801	0	26	26
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	1,385	3,096	55	45	100
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	402	402	0	13	13
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	1,060	1,060	0	34	34
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	257	257	0	8	8
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,343	2,942	19	76	95
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	394	9,539	9,539	0	308	308
Other	104	0	0	0	3	1,575	1,813	8	51	58
Total	**238**	**4**	**117**	**236**	**1,988**	**50,154**	**101,723**	**1,664**	**1,618**	**3,281**
Persian Gulf[e]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**866**	**1,418**	**7,300**	**190**	**46**	**235**

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

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**11,655**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	3,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	1,490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5,439	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**3,287**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nigeria	2,785	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**33,145**	**2,897**	**0**	**0**	**43**	**34**	**335**	**97**	**0**	**41**
Angola	449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	30,753	2,897	0	0	43	34	335	97	0	41
Colombia	485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**48,087**	**2,897**	**0**	**0**	**43**	**34**	**335**	**97**	**0**	**41**
Persian Gulf[e]	**8,572**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 2004 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11,655**	**376**	**0**	**376**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,083	99	0	99
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,490	48	0	48
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,643	53	0	53
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,439	175	0	175
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,287**	**106**	**0**	**106**
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,785	90	0	90
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	502	16	0	16
Non OPEC	**20**	**22**	**51**	**7**	**58**	**3,605**	**36,750**	**1,069**	**116**	**1,185**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	449	14	0	14
Canada	20	22	51	7	58	3,605	34,358	992	116	1,108
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	485	16	0	16
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	15	0	15
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,008	33	0	33
Total	**20**	**22**	**51**	**7**	**58**	**3,605**	**51,692**	**1,551**	**116**	**1,667**
Persian Gulf[e]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8,572**	**277**	**0**	**277**

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

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**62,084**	**1,626**	**510**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	5,687	531	510	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	17,677	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	4,264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	1,064	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	33,392	1,095	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**50,777**	**1,071**	**1,346**	**213**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Indonesia	0	0	856	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	18,707	1,071	387	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	32,070	0	103	213	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**69,259**	**2,340**	**10,134**	**143**	**73**	**15**	**809**	**836**	**0**	**109**
Angola	1,437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	0
Belgium	0	35	1,225	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	1,560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Canada	887	158	0	84	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,215	0	0	0	0	0	226	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	452	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	2,756	0	0	0	0	0	0	212	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	782	9	73	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	46,939	37	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	466	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	2,578	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	1,617	1,466	751	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,530	0	1,822	0	0	0	0	217	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,788	357	384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
Other	2,908	0	760	0	0	0	583	0	0	0
Total	**182,120**	**5,037**	**11,990**	**356**	**73**	**15**	**809**	**836**	**0**	**109**
Persian Gulf[e]	**55,333**	**1,095**	**394**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 2004 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**1,857**	**1,593**	**0**	**0**	**212**	**5,798**	**67,882**	**2,003**	**187**	**2,190**
Algeria	815	1,593	0	0	0	3,449	9,136	183	111	295
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,677	570	0	570
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	212	212	4,476	138	7	144
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,064	34	0	34
Saudi Arabia	692	0	0	0	0	1,787	35,179	1,077	58	1,135
United Arab Emirates	350	0	0	0	0	350	350	0	11	11
Other OPEC	**207**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**851**	**3,688**	**54,465**	**1,638**	**119**	**1,757**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	856	856	0	28	28
Nigeria	207	0	0	0	0	1,665	20,372	603	54	657
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	851	1,167	33,237	1,035	38	1,072
Non OPEC	**2,854**	**1,826**	**202**	**0**	**218**	**19,559**	**88,818**	**2,234**	**631**	**2,865**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,437	46	0	46
Argentina	0	0	0	0	113	333	333	0	11	11
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	109	109	0	4	4
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,310	1,310	0	42	42
Brazil	0	0	0	0	98	106	1,666	50	3	54
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	242	1,129	29	8	36
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	226	3,441	104	7	111
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	452	15	0	15
Ecuador	160	0	0	0	0	372	3,128	89	12	101
Egypt	566	0	0	0	0	864	864	0	28	28
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	864	864	0	28	28
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	434	14	0	14
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	23	23	0	1	1
Korea, Republic of	0	64	27	0	0	91	91	0	3	3
Mexico	1,551	0	0	0	2	1,605	48,544	1,514	52	1,566
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	495	495	0	16	16
Netherlands Antilles	274	0	0	0	0	2,852	2,852	0	92	92
Norway	0	1,560	0	0	0	3,777	5,394	52	122	174
Peru	303	0	0	0	0	303	303	0	10	10
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	2,039	3,569	49	66	115
Singapore	0	0	175	0	0	175	175	0	6	6
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	132	132	0	4	4
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	780	780	0	25	25
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	366	366	0	12	12
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,736	56	0	56
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	132	132	0	4	4
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	741	4,529	122	24	146
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	72	72	0	2	2
Other	0	202	0	0	5	1,550	4,458	94	50	144
Total	**4,918**	**3,419**	**202**	**0**	**1,281**	**29,045**	**211,165**	**5,875**	**937**	**6,812**
Persian Gulf[e]	**1,042**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**212**	**2,743**	**58,076**	**1,785**	**88**	**1,873**

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

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
					PAD District IV					
Non OPEC	**7,220**	**179**	**0**	**0**	**23**	**18**	**344**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Canada	7,220	179	0	0	23	18	344	0	0	0
Total	**7,220**	**179**	**0**	**0**	**23**	**18**	**344**	**0**	**0**	**0**
					PAD District V					
Arab OPEC	**16,803**	**0**	**382**	**477**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	0	382	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	6,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	9,680	0	0	477	10	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	1,009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**269**	**0**	**220**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**341**	**0**	**0**
Indonesia	269	0	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	341	0	0
Non OPEC	**17,802**	**20**	**2,257**	**1,206**	**666**	**3,666**	**658**	**803**	**0**	**0**
Angola	2,171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,406	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	655	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	1,228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,235	20	0	544	336	5	32	39	0	0
China, People's Republic of	204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	737	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	3,688	0	0	0	0	0	0	435	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	382	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	630	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	199	0	1,796	151	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,017	0	416	0	0	0	475	0	0	0
Mexico	793	0	0	0	0	221	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	380	0	0	197	0	0	0	0
Norway	395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	1,484	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	112	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	118	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	756	310	330	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2,105	0	0	0	0	699	0	0	0	0
Total	**34,874**	**20**	**2,859**	**1,683**	**676**	**3,666**	**658**	**1,144**	**0**	**0**
Persian Gulf[e]	**16,803**	**0**	**0**	**477**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] August 2004 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**53**	**620**	**7,840**	**233**	**20**	**253**
Canada	0	0	0	3	53	620	7,840	233	20	253
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**53**	**620**	**7,840**	**233**	**20**	**253**
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**869**	**17,672**	**542**	**28**	**570**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	382	382	0	12	12
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,114	197	0	197
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	487	10,167	312	16	328
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,009	33	0	33
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**561**	**830**	**9**	**18**	**27**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	220	489	9	7	16
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	341	341	0	11	11
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**23**	**15**	**134**	**9,448**	**27,250**	**574**	**305**	**879**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,171	70	0	70
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,406	45	0	45
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	655	21	0	21
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	(s)	(s)
Brazil	0	0	0	0	90	90	90	0	3	3
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,228	40	0	40
Canada	0	0	0	15	44	1,035	2,270	40	33	73
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	7	0	7
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	737	24	0	24
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	435	4,123	119	14	133
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	382	382	0	12	12
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	630	630	0	20	20
Korea, Republic of	0	0	23	0	0	2,169	2,169	0	70	70
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	891	1,908	33	29	62
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	221	1,014	26	7	33
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	0	1	1
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	577	577	0	19	19
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	395	13	0	13
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,484	48	0	48
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	329	329	0	11	11
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	112	112	0	4	4
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	118	118	0	4	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	323	323	0	10	10
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	1,396	1,396	0	45	45
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	684	22	0	22
Other	0	0	0	0	0	699	2,804	68	23	90
Total	**0**	**0**	**23**	**15**	**134**	**10,878**	**45,752**	**1,125**	**351**	**1,476**
Persian Gulf[e]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**487**	**17,290**	**542**	**16**	**558**

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

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**635,665**	**11,318**	**19,376**	**4,158**	**462**	**1,122**	**633**	**267**	**0**	**148**
Algeria	55,999	8,289	18,242	1,497	0	0	140	61	0	148
Iraq	162,155	0	250	0	0	0	0	183	0	0
Kuwait	55,351	0	0	0	0	665	0	0	0	0
Libya	3,087	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	357,039	3,029	884	2,180	422	0	493	23	0	0
United Arab Emirates	1,885	0	0	481	40	457	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**598,506**	**8,950**	**11,527**	**7,954**	**6,628**	**3,362**	**11,432**	**13,276**	**0**	**1,827**
Indonesia	10,150	0	1,694	0	0	0	218	1,133	0	0
Nigeria	267,016	8,950	2,668	1,033	105	0	236	1,536	0	0
Venezuela	321,340	0	7,165	6,921	6,523	3,362	10,978	10,607	0	1,827
Non OPEC	**1,215,846**	**41,417**	**84,563**	**103,776**	**105,884**	**22,348**	**70,959**	**68,569**	**423**	**2,273**
Angola	73,923	285	1,577	0	0	0	0	821	0	0
Argentina	14,453	1,355	220	1,842	2,240	0	272	820	0	0
Australia	4,064	0	0	0	269	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	175	247	0	1,215	3,845	0	0
Belgium	0	35	9,901	4,503	5,530	0	0	1,341	0	0
Brazil	14,866	1,291	0	1,675	321	0	0	4,840	0	231
Brunei	3,762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	3,985	0	893	300	0	0	0	232	0	0
Canada	390,781	30,107	309	9,574	33,918	2,265	27,088	11,762	357	866
China, People's Republic of	2,983	0	0	759	483	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	35,814	0	1,184	771	0	0	226	4,184	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	2,796	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,308	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa)[d]	1,638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	821	0	0	215	0	0	216	361	0	0
Ecuador	50,845	0	0	375	0	0	0	3,721	0	0
Egypt	0	0	846	579	81	0	0	298	0	0
France	0	126	1,347	6,747	2,128	0	0	282	0	0
Gabon	31,234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	1,913	384	691	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	4,602	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	377	1,957	508	306	309	0	0	36
Ireland	524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	137	1,314	5,901	2,149	0	15	245	0	0
Ivory Coast	1,079	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	0	0
Japan	0	0	71	0	0	2,221	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	265	875	1,005	5,475	544	0	0	184
Malaysia	3,606	0	1,412	0	0	311	706	0	0	0
Mexico	388,935	286	700	150	0	1,772	1,273	1,144	0	0
Netherlands	0	260	3,975	10,143	8,855	0	491	1,529	0	81
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	7,442	894	0	514	504	833	0	0
Norway	42,534	4,595	4,746	244	1,956	0	328	1,413	0	0
Oman	2,559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	383	0	382	0	0	0	0	1,370	0	0
Portugal	0	0	1,234	2,593	332	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	31,300	0	13,952	5,668	1,754	70	4,627	4,967	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	50	91	625	0	14	0	0
Spain	112	132	0	2,786	844	0	0	1,013	0	0
Sweden	0	140	2,561	2,955	383	0	833	501	0	0
Syria	0	0	1,136	0	0	0	389	0	0	0
Thailand	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	13,642	102	1,523	2,203	226	0	484	5,173	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	352	0	0	0	0	481	0	0
Turkey	0	583	0	533	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	60,744	1,873	2,202	14,113	8,988	0	0	2,426	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	6,688	6,744	25,862	6,360	24,721	6,330	66	488
Yemen	684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	32,983	110	16,041	18,068	7,023	2,429	6,718	7,133	0	387
Total	**2,450,017**	**61,685**	**115,466**	**116,215**	**112,974**	**26,832**	**83,024**	**82,112**	**423**	**4,248**
Persian Gulf[e]	**576,579**	**3,029**	**1,528**	**2,661**	**462**	**1,335**	**493**	**206**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 2004 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**3,433**	**18,660**	**0**	**0**	**12,051**	**71,628**	**707,293**	**2,605**	**294**	**2,899**
Algeria	2,115	18,660	0	0	6,452	55,604	111,603	230	228	457
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	433	162,588	665	2	666
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	942	1,607	56,958	227	7	233
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,087	13	0	13
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	1	0	1
Saudi Arabia	968	0	0	0	3,894	11,893	368,932	1,463	49	1,512
United Arab Emirates	350	0	0	0	763	2,091	3,976	8	9	16
Other OPEC	**1,981**	**250**	**0**	**379**	**5,532**	**73,098**	**671,604**	**2,453**	**300**	**2,752**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	3,045	13,195	42	12	54
Nigeria	1,862	0	0	0	2	16,392	283,408	1,094	67	1,162
Venezuela	119	250	0	379	5,530	53,661	375,001	1,317	220	1,537
Non OPEC	**10,187**	**14,322**	**1,628**	**2,673**	**10,664**	**539,686**	**1,755,532**	**4,983**	**2,212**	**7,195**
Angola	0	0	0	0	1	2,684	76,607	303	11	314
Argentina	23	0	0	0	977	7,749	22,202	59	32	91
Australia	0	1,287	0	0	0	1,556	5,620	17	6	23
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	19	5,501	5,501	0	23	23
Belgium	0	0	7	0	0	21,317	21,317	0	87	87
Brazil	67	0	0	0	1,534	9,959	24,825	61	41	102
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,762	15	0	15
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	1,425	5,410	16	6	22
Canada	735	99	1,238	2,673	1,234	122,225	513,006	1,602	501	2,102
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	400	1,642	4,625	12	7	19
Colombia	279	0	0	0	0	6,644	42,458	147	27	174
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	1,308	4,104	11	5	17
Congo (Kinshasa)[d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,638	7	0	7
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	792	1,613	3	3	7
Ecuador	235	0	0	0	0	4,331	55,176	208	18	226
Egypt	566	0	0	0	0	2,370	2,370	0	10	10
France	9	7	37	0	179	10,862	10,862	0	45	45
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,234	128	0	128
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	2,988	2,988	0	12	12
Greece	723	0	0	0	0	723	723	0	3	3
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,602	19	0	19
India	0	697	0	0	0	4,190	4,190	0	17	17
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	524	2	0	2
Italy	254	0	0	0	0	10,015	10,015	0	41	41
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	182	1,261	4	1	5
Japan	0	0	0	0	9	2,301	2,301	0	9	9
Korea, Republic of	0	64	50	0	0	8,462	8,462	0	35	35
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	80	2,509	6,115	15	10	25
Mexico	3,464	468	0	0	1,030	10,287	399,222	1,594	42	1,636
Netherlands	120	0	0	0	134	25,588	25,588	0	105	105
Netherlands Antilles	782	0	0	0	1,075	12,044	12,044	0	49	49
Norway	0	7,578	0	0	0	20,860	63,394	174	85	260
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,559	10	0	10
Peru	523	0	0	0	0	2,275	2,658	2	9	11
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	4,159	4,159	0	17	17
Russia	0	0	0	0	42	31,080	62,380	128	127	256
Singapore	0	0	296	0	11	1,087	1,087	0	4	4
Spain	309	0	0	0	0	5,084	5,196	(s)	21	21
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	7,373	7,373	0	30	30
Syria	232	0	0	0	0	1,757	1,757	0	7	7
Thailand	0	0	0	0	38	38	232	1	(s)	1
Trinidad and Tobago	250	0	0	0	574	10,535	24,177	56	43	99
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	833	833	0	3	3
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	1,116	1,116	0	5	5
United Kingdom	893	0	0	0	0	30,495	91,239	249	125	374
Virgin Islands, U.S.	92	165	0	0	394	77,910	77,910	0	319	319
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	684	3	0	3
Other	631	3,957	0	0	2,933	65,430	98,413	135	268	403
Total	**15,626**	**33,232**	**1,628**	**3,052**	**28,247**	**684,764**	**3,134,781**	**10,041**	**2,806**	**12,847**
Persian Gulf[e]	**1,318**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,599**	**16,631**	**593,210**	**2,363**	**68**	**2,431**

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

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**50,690**	**3,249**	**11,039**	**2,606**	**116**	**365**	**455**	**267**	**0**	**148**
Algeria	7,362	2,282	10,789	1,497	0	0	140	61	0	148
Iraq	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	183	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	365	0	0	0	0
Libya	999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	42,329	967	0	628	76	0	315	23	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	481	40	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**135,305**	**158**	**2,310**	**4,547**	**6,037**	**2,868**	**11,432**	**11,876**	**0**	**0**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	918	0	0
Nigeria	107,998	158	1,763	1,033	105	0	236	1,388	0	0
Venezuela	27,307	0	547	3,514	5,932	2,868	10,978	9,570	0	0
Non OPEC	**206,607**	**7,259**	**11,156**	**85,535**	**98,777**	**7,526**	**59,684**	**53,534**	**423**	**1,048**
Angola	40,444	0	0	0	0	0	0	821	0	0
Argentina	0	204	0	1,582	2,240	0	230	820	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	175	247	0	1,141	3,736	0	0
Belgium	0	0	195	4,185	5,399	0	0	1,128	0	0
Brazil	7,088	0	0	1,475	242	0	0	4,840	0	156
Cameroon	2,386	0	531	300	0	0	0	232	0	0
Canada	54,355	4,107	178	5,131	31,678	1,565	22,501	10,068	357	705
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	310	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,034	0	0	221	0	0	0	3,883	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,894	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,308	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa)[d]	1,638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	821	0	0	215	0	0	216	0	0	0
Ecuador	3,552	0	0	190	0	0	0	501	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	579	81	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	195	6,378	1,490	0	0	282	0	0
Gabon	24,575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	749	375	618	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	1,313	508	0	309	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	5,901	2,149	0	0	245	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	265	0	212	0	165	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	10,945	0	0	0	0	0	752	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	260	454	9,353	8,613	0	491	1,529	0	52
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	70	504	524	0	0
Norway	24,990	1,032	1,203	244	1,956	0	328	1,413	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	242	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	2,481	332	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	7,305	0	1,568	5,416	1,467	70	4,345	1,440	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	2,504	812	0	0	1,013	0	0
Sweden	0	140	0	2,955	92	0	833	501	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	110	0	879	2,009	226	0	0	5,173	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	481	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	533	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	22,334	1,516	895	11,387	8,763	0	0	2,426	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	1,918	5,794	25,532	5,821	24,423	6,330	66	64
Other	2,136	0	2,126	14,529	6,120	0	3,446	4,402	0	71
Total	**392,602**	**10,666**	**24,505**	**93,015**	**104,930**	**10,759**	**71,571**	**65,677**	**423**	**1,196**
Persian Gulf[e]	**42,329**	**967**	**250**	**1,109**	**116**	**365**	**315**	**206**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 2004 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,369**	**22,614**	**73,304**	**208**	**93**	**300**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	14,917	22,279	30	61	91
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	433	433	0	2	2
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	365	365	0	1	1
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	999	4	0	4
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	3,606	5,615	47,944	173	23	196
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	763	1,284	1,284	0	5	5
Other OPEC	**617**	**0**	**0**	**379**	**2,722**	**42,946**	**178,251**	**555**	**176**	**731**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,136	1,136	0	5	5
Nigeria	498	0	0	0	0	5,181	113,179	443	21	464
Venezuela	119	0	0	379	2,722	36,629	63,936	112	150	262
Non OPEC	**908**	**15**	**818**	**2,103**	**4,560**	**333,346**	**539,953**	**847**	**1,366**	**2,213**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	821	41,265	166	3	169
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	5,076	5,076	0	21	21
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	19	5,318	5,318	0	22	22
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	10,907	10,907	0	45	45
Brazil	53	0	0	0	662	7,428	14,516	29	30	59
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	1,063	3,449	10	4	14
Canada	180	15	818	2,103	282	79,688	134,043	223	327	549
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	310	310	0	1	1
Colombia	133	0	0	0	0	4,237	6,271	8	17	26
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	1,308	3,202	8	5	13
Congo (Kinshasa)[d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,638	7	0	7
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	431	1,252	3	2	5
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	691	4,243	15	3	17
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	660	660	0	3	3
France	9	0	0	0	126	8,480	8,480	0	35	35
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,575	101	0	101
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	1,742	1,742	0	7	7
India	0	0	0	0	0	2,130	2,130	0	9	9
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	8,295	8,295	0	34	34
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	182	182	0	1	1
Japan	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	642	642	0	3	3
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	80	80	80	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	752	11,697	45	3	48
Netherlands	120	0	0	0	134	21,006	21,006	0	86	86
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	1,075	2,173	2,173	0	9	9
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	6,176	31,166	102	25	128
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	242	242	0	1	1
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	2,813	2,813	0	12	12
Russia	0	0	0	0	42	14,348	21,653	30	59	89
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	4,329	4,329	0	18	18
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	4,521	4,521	0	19	19
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	8,287	8,397	(s)	34	34
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	481	481	0	2	2
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	533	533	0	2	2
United Kingdom	12	0	0	0	0	24,999	47,333	92	102	194
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	394	70,342	70,342	0	288	288
Other	401	0	0	0	1,742	32,837	34,973	9	135	143
Total	**1,550**	**15**	**818**	**2,482**	**11,651**	**399,258**	**791,860**	**1,609**	**1,636**	**3,245**
Persian Gulf[e]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,369**	**7,697**	**50,026**	**173**	**32**	**205**

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

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**67,638**	**0**	**884**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	9,443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	14,679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	6,757	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	36,759	0	884	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**27,288**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Nigeria	23,779	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	3,509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	**289,024**	**22,825**	**360**	**0**	**436**	**276**	**1,425**	**896**	**0**	**111**
Angola	6,239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	1,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	253,946	22,825	0	0	436	276	1,425	896	0	111
Colombia	7,756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	4,258	0	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	11,854	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**383,950**	**22,825**	**1,244**	**0**	**436**	**276**	**1,425**	**896**	**0**	**111**
Persian Gulf[e]	**58,195**	**0**	**884**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 2004 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**884**	**68,522**	**277**	**4**	**281**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,443	39	0	39
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,679	60	0	60
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,757	28	0	28
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	884	37,643	151	4	154
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**27,288**	**112**	**0**	**112**
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,779	97	0	97
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,509	14	0	14
Non OPEC	**466**	**84**	**418**	**139**	**233**	**27,669**	**316,693**	**1,185**	**113**	**1,298**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,239	26	0	26
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,025	4	0	4
Canada	466	84	418	139	230	27,306	281,252	1,041	112	1,153
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,756	32	0	32
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	2	0	2
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	548	2	0	2
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,433	10	0	10
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	360	4,618	17	1	19
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	515	2	0	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,854	49	0	49
Other	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	(s)	(s)
Total	**466**	**84**	**418**	**139**	**233**	**28,553**	**412,503**	**1,574**	**117**	**1,691**
Persian Gulf[e]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**884**	**59,079**	**239**	**4**	**242**

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

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	**413,825**	**8,069**	**3,723**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	39,194	6,007	3,723	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	105,367	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	47,595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	2,088	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	219,581	2,062	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**424,569**	**8,792**	**8,213**	**3,407**	**591**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,827**
Indonesia	0	0	1,445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	135,239	8,792	905	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	289,330	0	5,863	3,407	591	0	0	0	0	1,827
Non OPEC	**554,022**	**9,207**	**65,795**	**7,691**	**1,633**	**132**	**4,332**	**7,268**	**0**	**1,114**
Angola	22,266	285	1,577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	1,065	1,151	220	260	0	0	42	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	109	0	0
Belgium	0	35	9,706	149	0	0	0	213	0	0
Brazil	4,860	1,291	0	200	79	0	0	0	0	75
Cameroon	1,599	0	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	4,431	1,049	131	162	0	2	0	0	0	50
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	232	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	23,077	0	1,184	550	0	0	226	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	452	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	361	0	0
Ecuador	17,675	0	0	185	0	0	0	400	0	0
Egypt	0	0	846	0	0	0	0	298	0	0
France	0	126	1,152	369	638	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	6,659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	782	9	73	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	4,602	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	377	644	0	0	0	0	0	36
Ireland	524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	137	1,012	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	531	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	184
Mexico	365,638	286	700	150	0	130	300	227	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	3,521	530	0	0	0	0	0	29
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	7,062	688	0	0	0	309	0	0
Norway	12,891	3,563	3,183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	382	0	0	0	0	60	0	0
Portugal	0	0	1,234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	23,207	0	12,384	252	287	0	282	3,527	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	112	132	0	282	32	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	1,884	0	291	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	1,136	0	0	0	389	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	13,532	102	321	194	0	0	484	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	583	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	26,556	357	1,307	1,302	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	1,413	0	0	0	0	0	0	424
Other	24,345	110	13,567	1,533	233	0	2,520	1,764	0	316
Total	**1,392,416**	**26,068**	**77,731**	**11,099**	**2,224**	**132**	**4,332**	**7,268**	**0**	**2,941**
Persian Gulf[e]	**372,543**	**2,062**	**394**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 2004 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	**3,433**	**18,660**	**0**	**0**	**7,682**	**41,568**	**455,393**	**1,696**	**170**	**1,866**
Algeria	2,115	18,660	0	0	6,452	36,957	76,151	161	151	312
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	105,367	432	0	432
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	942	942	48,537	195	4	199
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,088	9	0	9
Saudi Arabia	968	0	0	0	288	3,319	222,900	900	14	914
United Arab Emirates	350	0	0	0	0	350	350	0	1	1
Other OPEC	**1,364**	**250**	**0**	**0**	**2,810**	**27,254**	**451,823**	**1,740**	**112**	**1,852**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,445	1,445	0	6	6
Nigeria	1,364	0	0	0	2	11,063	146,302	554	45	600
Venezuela	0	250	0	0	2,808	14,746	304,076	1,186	60	1,246
Non OPEC	**8,813**	**14,223**	**367**	**0**	**4,049**	**124,624**	**678,646**	**2,271**	**511**	**2,781**
Angola	0	0	0	0	1	1,863	24,129	91	8	99
Argentina	23	0	0	0	977	2,673	3,738	4	11	15
Australia	0	1,287	0	0	0	1,287	1,287	0	5	5
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	183	183	0	1	1
Belgium	0	0	7	0	0	10,110	10,110	0	41	41
Brazil	14	0	0	0	385	2,044	6,904	20	8	28
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	362	1,961	7	1	8
Canada	89	0	0	0	0	1,483	5,914	18	6	24
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	293	525	525	0	2	2
Colombia	146	0	0	0	0	2,106	25,183	95	9	103
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	452	2	0	2
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	361	361	0	1	1
Ecuador	235	0	0	0	0	820	18,495	72	3	76
Egypt	566	0	0	0	0	1,710	1,710	0	7	7
France	0	7	37	0	53	2,382	2,382	0	10	10
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,659	27	0	27
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	864	864	0	4	4
Greece	723	0	0	0	0	723	723	0	3	3
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,602	19	0	19
India	0	697	0	0	0	1,754	1,754	0	7	7
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	524	2	0	2
Italy	254	0	0	0	0	1,418	1,418	0	6	6
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	531	2	0	2
Korea, Republic of	0	64	27	0	0	275	275	0	1	1
Mexico	3,464	468	0	0	1,030	6,755	372,393	1,499	28	1,526
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	4,080	4,080	0	17	17
Netherlands Antilles	782	0	0	0	0	8,841	8,841	0	36	36
Norway	0	7,578	0	0	0	14,324	27,215	53	59	112
Peru	523	0	0	0	0	965	965	0	4	4
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	1,234	1,234	0	5	5
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	16,732	39,939	95	69	164
Singapore	0	0	296	0	11	307	307	0	1	1
Spain	309	0	0	0	0	755	867	(s)	3	4
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	2,175	2,175	0	9	9
Syria	232	0	0	0	0	1,757	1,757	0	7	7
Trinidad and Tobago	250	0	0	0	574	1,925	15,457	55	8	63
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	352	352	0	1	1
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	583	583	0	2	2
United Kingdom	881	0	0	0	0	3,847	30,403	109	16	125
Virgin Islands, U.S.	92	165	0	0	0	2,094	2,094	0	9	9
Other	230	3,957	0	0	725	24,955	49,300	100	102	202
Total	**13,610**	**33,133**	**367**	**0**	**14,541**	**193,446**	**1,585,862**	**5,707**	**793**	**6,499**
Persian Gulf[e]	**1,318**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,230**	**5,005**	**377,548**	**1,527**	**21**	**1,547**

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

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[b]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo-nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
	PAD District IV									
Non OPEC	**58,539**	**1,757**	**0**	**0**	**128**	**113**	**2,457**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Canada	58,539	1,757	0	0	128	113	2,457	0	0	0
Total	**58,539**	**1,757**	**0**	**0**	**128**	**113**	**2,457**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	PAD District V									
Arab OPEC	**103,512**	**0**	**3,730**	**1,551**	**346**	**757**	**178**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Algeria	0	0	3,730	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	42,109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	999	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	0
Qatar	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	58,370	0	0	1,551	346	0	178	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	1,885	0	0	0	0	457	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	**11,344**	**0**	**1,004**	**0**	**0**	**494**	**0**	**1,400**	**0**	**0**
Indonesia	10,150	0	249	0	0	0	0	215	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	0	0
Venezuela	1,194	0	755	0	0	494	0	1,037	0	0
Non OPEC	**107,654**	**369**	**7,252**	**10,550**	**4,910**	**14,301**	**3,061**	**6,871**	**0**	**0**
Angola	4,974	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	13,388	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	4,064	0	0	0	269	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	169	131	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	1,893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	3,762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	19,510	369	0	4,281	1,676	309	705	798	0	0
China, People's Republic of	2,983	0	0	217	483	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2,947	0	0	0	0	0	0	301	0	0
Ecuador	29,618	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,820	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	382	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	306	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	71	0	0	2,221	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	875	793	5,475	379	0	0	0
Malaysia	3,606	0	1,412	0	0	311	706	0	0	0
Mexico	9,919	0	0	0	0	1,642	221	917	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	260	242	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	380	206	0	444	0	0	0	0
Norway	395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	2,559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	383	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,068	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	112	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	50	91	625	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	677	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	1,424	225	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	3,357	950	330	539	298	0	0	0
Yemen	684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,502	0	348	2,006	670	2,429	752	967	0	0
Total	**222,510**	**369**	**11,986**	**12,101**	**5,256**	**15,552**	**3,239**	**8,271**	**0**	**0**
Persian Gulf[e]	**103,512**	**0**	**0**	**1,551**	**346**	**970**	**178**	**0**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,[a] January-August 2004 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[c]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
	PAD District IV									
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**2**	**293**	**405**	**5,155**	**63,694**	**240**	**21**	**261**
Canada	0	0	2	293	405	5,155	63,694	240	21	261
Total	**0**	**0**	**2**	**293**	**405**	**5,155**	**63,694**	**240**	**21**	**261**
	PAD District V									
Arab OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6,562**	**110,074**	**424**	**27**	**451**
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	3,730	3,730	0	15	15
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,109	173	0	173
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	300	1,299	4	1	5
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	1	0	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	2,075	60,445	239	9	248
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	457	2,342	8	2	10
Other OPEC	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,898**	**14,242**	**46**	**12**	**58**
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	464	10,614	42	2	44
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	148	148	0	1	1
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	2,286	3,480	5	9	14
Non OPEC	**0**	**0**	**23**	**138**	**1,417**	**48,892**	**156,546**	**441**	**200**	**642**
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,974	20	0	20
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,388	55	0	55
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	269	4,333	17	1	18
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	300	300	0	1	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	487	487	2,380	8	2	10
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,762	15	0	15
Canada	0	0	0	138	317	8,593	28,103	80	35	115
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	107	807	3,790	12	3	16
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	301	3,248	12	1	13
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	2,820	32,438	121	12	133
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	382	382	0	2	2
India	0	0	0	0	0	306	306	0	1	1
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	302	302	0	1	1
Japan	0	0	0	0	5	2,297	2,297	0	9	9
Korea, Republic of	0	0	23	0	0	7,545	7,545	0	31	31
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	2,429	6,035	15	10	25
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	2,780	12,699	41	11	52
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	502	502	0	2	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1,030	1,030	0	4	4
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	395	2	0	2
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,559	10	0	10
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	1,068	1,451	2	4	6
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	112	112	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	1	0	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	766	766	0	3	3
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	677	677	0	3	3
Thailand	0	0	0	0	38	38	232	1	(s)	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	323	323	0	1	1
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	1,649	1,649	0	7	7
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	5,474	5,474	0	22	22
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	684	3	0	3
Other	0	0	0	0	463	7,635	14,137	27	31	58
Total	**0**	**0**	**23**	**138**	**1,417**	**58,352**	**280,862**	**912**	**239**	**1,151**
Persian Gulf[e]	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3,045**	**106,557**	**424**	**12**	**437**

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

Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	**109**	**275**	**0**	**26**	**0**	**409**	**13**
Natural Gas Liquids	**61**	**304**	**643**	**17**	**203**	**1,227**	**40**
Pentanes Plus	(s)	32	0	(s)	(s)	33	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	60	272	643	17	202	1,194	39
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	10	52	547	2	202	813	26
Normal Butane/Butylene	50	220	96	15	1	382	12
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	**109**	**55**	**1,542**	**0**	**71**	**1,778**	**57**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	40	49	842	0	69	1,000	32
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	69	6	700	0	2	778	25
Finished Petroleum Products	**1,451**	**862**	**19,815**	**20**	**8,254**	**30,402**	**981**
Finished Motor Gasoline	274	1	3,464	0	159	3,897	126
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2	0	799	0	799	1,600	52
Kerosene	0	3	131	0	0	134	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	465	376	2,471	0	420	3,732	120
Residual Fuel Oil	345	40	4,961	4	1,631	6,981	225
Special Naphthas	2	(s)	211	0	781	995	32
Lubricants	158	81	692	12	58	1,000	32
Waxes	27	35	36	(s)	14	112	4
Petroleum Coke	161	188	6,521	2	4,293	11,164	360
Asphalt and Road Oil	7	139	7	2	81	237	8
Miscellaneous Products	9	(s)	521	0	19	550	18
Total	**1,729**	**1,496**	**22,000**	**62**	**8,528**	**33,816**	**1,091**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries.

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

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

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

Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil[a]	**1,354**	**3,400**	**(s)**	**211**	**805**	**5,770**	**24**
Natural Gas Liquids	**980**	**1,645**	**5,213**	**225**	**3,397**	**11,460**	**47**
Pentanes Plus	357	145	0	33	5	540	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	623	1,500	5,213	193	3,391	10,921	45
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	179	377	4,716	41	1,814	7,126	29
Normal Butane/Butylene	445	1,123	497	152	1,578	3,794	16
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	**1,029**	**527**	**12,686**	**13**	**1,343**	**15,598**	**64**
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	458	295	5,914	12	1,011	7,690	32
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	571	232	6,772	(s)	332	7,908	32
Finished Petroleum Products	**12,931**	**7,298**	**146,497**	**194**	**52,106**	**219,025**	**898**
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,269	325	24,748	1	1,766	29,109	119
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	281	3	2,721	0	3,694	6,700	27
Kerosene	13	9	806	0	8	837	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,044	2,144	14,735	0	4,891	25,815	106
Residual Fuel Oil	2,160	883	35,390	41	10,098	48,571	199
Special Naphthas	64	3	2,647	2	3,898	6,613	27
Lubricants	1,096	696	6,694	119	1,774	10,379	43
Waxes	308	237	327	3	93	969	4
Petroleum Coke	2,444	2,586	57,539	13	25,194	87,777	360
Asphalt and Road Oil	192	406	247	15	605	1,465	6
Miscellaneous Products	58	5	641	0	86	791	3
Total	**16,294**	**12,870**	**164,396**	**642**	**57,651**	**251,854**	**1,032**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries.

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

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

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

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	2
Bahamas	0	0	5	3	1	78	138	156
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	569	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Canada	409	32	374	415	800	3	510	829
Chile	0	0	0	135	0	0	17	0
China, People's Republic of	0	(s)	0	6	0	0	0	(s)
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	325	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	549	1
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Greece	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	585
Guatemala	0	0	97	25	0	0	281	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	83	81	20	0	0	274
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	112	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	646
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	386
Japan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	206
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mexico	0	0	511	3,223	0	53	27	1,104
Netherlands	0	0	(s)	(s)	271	0	920	280
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	653
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	4
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	1
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	2	1	9	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	808
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	2	1	422	0	15	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	2	3	3	0	1	384
Total	**409**	**33**	**1,194**	**3,897**	**1,600**	**134**	**3,732**	**6,981**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, August 2004 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[b]	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	58	2
Australia	(s)	7	(s)	811	1	(s)	821	26
Bahamas	0	4	0	0	0	89	474	15
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	20	(s)	362	2	29	985	32
Brazil	(s)	13	(s)	821	3	72	922	30
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Canada	2	147	65	463	153	359	4,560	147
Chile	0	17	1	0	(s)	441	612	20
China, People's Republic of	0	8	(s)	227	6	(s)	247	8
China, Taiwan	263	8	(s)	3	3	2	282	9
Colombia	(s)	48	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	50	2
Costa Rica	0	7	(s)	151	0	245	403	13
Denmark	0	(s)	0	300	0	0	300	10
Dominican Republic	6	10	0	0	2	(s)	165	5
Ecuador	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	23	1
Egypt	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
El Salvador	0	7	0	0	0	9	16	1
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	326	11
France	0	2	1	408	0	15	976	31
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	0	5	1	30	3	1	40	1
Ghana	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	31	1
Greece	0	(s)	0	370	0	0	956	31
Guatemala	0	14	1	0	(s)	1	419	14
Guinea	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Honduras	(s)	7	0	0	0	152	617	20
Hong Kong	0	2	2	0	1	1	6	(s)
India	(s)	66	(s)	540	(s)	(s)	606	20
Indonesia	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	0	113	4
Ireland	0	(s)	(s)	364	0	(s)	365	12
Israel	0	1	(s)	315	0	331	647	21
Italy	0	31	1	234	1	(s)	913	29
Jamaica	0	2	0	(s)	0	(s)	388	13
Japan	290	15	2	1,820	2	56	2,392	77
Korea, Republic of	227	8	(s)	202	(s)	(s)	615	20
Malaysia	0	4	1	0	0	(s)	6	(s)
Mexico	121	288	33	431	54	457	6,303	203
Netherlands	0	2	(s)	122	0	15	1,611	52
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	0	0	0	0	654	21
New Zealand	0	(s)	(s)	99	0	(s)	104	3
Nigeria	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Norway	0	1	0	82	0	0	85	3
Panama	8	9	0	0	0	2	183	6
Peru	0	24	(s)	0	0	0	24	1
Philippines	0	(s)	(s)	743	0	(s)	744	24
Poland	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	175	0	0	175	6
Puerto Rico	77	41	(s)	0	0	1	181	6
Russia	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Saudi Arabia	(s)	3	0	52	0	0	67	2
Singapore	0	62	0	0	(s)	32	1,217	39
South Africa	0	16	0	162	(s)	2	182	6
Spain	0	4	0	781	(s)	1	906	29
Suriname	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Sweden	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	3	(s)
Switzerland	0	41	(s)	0	0	0	41	1
Thailand	0	3	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	4	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	(s)	0	0	2	5	(s)
Turkey	0	(s)	0	502	0	(s)	502	16
United Arab Emirates	0	5	(s)	73	1	(s)	82	3
United Kingdom	(s)	3	(s)	115	2	(s)	559	18
Uruguay	0	1	0	(s)	0	0	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	7	(s)	188	0	(s)	195	6
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	2	(s)
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	1	21	1	218	3	10	646	21
Total	**995**	**1,000**	**112**	**11,164**	**237**	**2,327**	**33,816**	**1,091**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries.

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

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

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

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

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[a]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	(s)	0	56	0	(s)	325
Australia	0	0	3	225	0	0	4	12
Bahamas	0	0	74	113	44	361	330	2,480
Bahrain	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	5	1	0	0	998	2
Brazil	0	0	2	6	29	0	4	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Canada	4,965	533	2,417	2,490	3,939	14	3,341	8,845
Chile	0	0	0	136	148	0	1,561	280
China, People's Republic of	805	5	1,488	20	0	0	7	113
China, Taiwan	0	0	42	16	0	7	1	(s)
Colombia	0	0	16	0	0	1	352	1
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	0	160	0	819	0
Denmark	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	(s)	36	228	0	(s)	457	899
Ecuador	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1,761	21
Egypt	0	0	8	0	0	(s)	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	626	150
Finland	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	916	0
France	0	0	0	1	0	1	1,952	1
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	2	2
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	30
Greece	0	(s)	5	0	0	0	0	587
Guatemala	0	0	657	195	29	0	1,485	551
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Honduras	0	0	448	416	85	0	302	1,610
Hong Kong	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	525	153
India	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	1	557
Indonesia	0	0	215	1	0	(s)	0	0
Ireland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)
Israel	0	0	(s)	0	960	0	0	3
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	649
Jamaica	0	0	0	70	0	(s)	133	4,989
Japan	0	0	8	2	0	0	(s)	216
Korea, Republic of	0	0	10	(s)	0	1	0	317
Malaysia	0	0	45	2	0	1	(s)	3
Mexico	(s)	0	5,295	24,123	23	55	1,021	2,009
Netherlands	0	0	(s)	4	271	0	2,877	1,053
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	(s)	34	151	0	4,099
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	241	0	0	26	10
Nigeria	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	51	342	25	0	1,165	7,928
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,752	507
Philippines	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	1
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	1	125	0	0	617	4
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	4	1	41	0	0	1
Singapore	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	520	8,157
South Africa	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	573	217
Suriname	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	3	0	0	9	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Thailand	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	60
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	4	275	0	0	101	29
Turkey	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	(s)	(s)	17	0	(s)	1
United Kingdom	0	(s)	35	11	728	240	320	710
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Venezuela	0	0	1	0	0	0	416	164
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	(s)	2	3	3	2	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	40	54	105	2	613	822
Total	**5,770**	**540**	**10,921**	**29,109**	**6,700**	**837**	**25,815**	**48,571**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-August 2004 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products[b]	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	2	51	1	1	1	252	689	3
Australia	12	83	3	3,113	2	5	3,462	14
Bahamas	(s)	36	(s)	0	1	549	3,988	16
Bahrain	0	1	0	233	(s)	2	239	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	(s)	213	9	3,338	16	154	4,737	19
Brazil	65	165	2	5,816	29	137	6,255	26
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	53	0	0	54	(s)
Canada	21	1,290	545	6,324	642	2,290	37,656	154
Chile	1	368	2	1,466	2	1,778	5,741	24
China, People's Republic of	(s)	260	8	861	59	95	3,721	15
China, Taiwan	276	68	2	48	11	23	494	2
Colombia	(s)	290	1	4	1	5	672	3
Costa Rica	0	66	3	303	1	457	1,809	7
Denmark	0	1	0	492	0	(s)	494	2
Dominican Republic	276	79	(s)	169	185	1	2,330	10
Ecuador	0	62	1	0	1	512	2,358	10
Egypt	(s)	1	(s)	561	2	(s)	573	2
El Salvador	0	46	(s)	166	0	15	1,003	4
Finland	0	5	(s)	177	2	1	1,101	5
France	(s)	53	19	2,090	0	18	4,137	17
French Pacific Islands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Germany, FR	(s)	16	14	587	13	5	641	3
Ghana	0	2	0	0	0	0	258	1
Greece	(s)	8	(s)	2,614	(s)	1	3,216	13
Guatemala	0	150	5	156	2	556	3,785	16
Guinea	(s)	1	0	0	0	1	2	(s)
Honduras	(s)	55	(s)	562	0	857	4,335	18
Hong Kong	4	23	7	0	6	5	722	3
India	(s)	410	2	1,976	21	593	3,561	15
Indonesia	(s)	205	2	237	1	0	661	3
Ireland	0	1	3	1,314	0	1	1,320	5
Israel	0	12	(s)	1,547	0	1,025	3,547	15
Italy	(s)	155	5	6,213	1	(s)	7,023	29
Jamaica	(s)	28	(s)	(s)	5	224	5,449	22
Japan	2,516	100	13	11,315	10	1,104	15,282	63
Korea, Republic of	228	216	2	1,329	8	82	2,192	9
Malaysia	(s)	36	3	0	(s)	11	101	(s)
Mexico	1,176	2,107	288	6,044	406	4,414	46,962	192
Netherlands	38	274	2	2,577	2	26	7,124	29
Netherlands Antilles	0	9	0	0	0	(s)	4,294	18
New Zealand	0	4	1	431	(s)	1	713	3
Nigeria	(s)	300	0	0	(s)	1	301	1
Norway	0	5	(s)	564	0	0	573	2
Panama	8	126	(s)	0	1	305	9,950	41
Peru	4	245	1	573	1	7	3,089	13
Philippines	(s)	30	2	1,636	0	1	1,671	7
Poland	0	2	(s)	0	0	0	3	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	(s)	1,671	(s)	0	1,671	7
Puerto Rico	910	457	3	19	(s)	45	2,181	9
Russia	(s)	24	(s)	17	1	1	43	(s)
Saudi Arabia	(s)	10	(s)	179	(s)	(s)	235	1
Singapore	879	1,271	1	0	4	245	11,077	45
South Africa	0	143	(s)	1,217	(s)	3	1,364	6
Spain	0	7	(s)	8,743	1	4	9,546	39
Suriname	(s)	7	0	0	0	0	8	(s)
Sweden	0	6	1	202	(s)	(s)	221	1
Switzerland	0	44	(s)	187	0	2	235	1
Thailand	0	36	1	716	2	1	818	3
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	395	1	0	(s)	3	808	3
Turkey	0	24	10	3,244	(s)	(s)	3,281	13
United Arab Emirates	1	30	(s)	459	4	1	513	2
United Kingdom	(s)	42	4	1,744	7	152	3,994	16
Uruguay	0	5	0	(s)	0	(s)	6	(s)
Venezuela	185	52	1	1,178	(s)	1	1,999	8
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	4	0	0	0	2	16	(s)
Yugoslavia	0	2	(s)	493	(s)	0	495	2
Other	8	162	3	2,816	14	413	5,052	21
Total	**6,613**	**10,379**	**969**	**87,777**	**1,465**	**16,389**	**251,854**	**1,032**

[a] Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) Alaskan North Slope crude oil; (3) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; (4) shipments to U.S. territories; and (5) California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries.

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

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

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

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

Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**3,179**	**78**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**(s)**	**237**	**317**	**3,496**
Algeria	352	25	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	160	185	536
Iraq	816	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	816
Kuwait	191	0	0	(s)	0	0	7	(s)	(s)	7	197
Libya	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Qatar	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,755	53	(s)	(s)	0	0	-2	(s)	56	108	1,862
United Arab Emirates	33	0	0	(s)	0	0	-2	(s)	20	18	50
Other OPEC	**2,371**	**31**	**41**	**8**	**48**	**72**	**-6**	**(s)**	**150**	**343**	**2,714**
Indonesia	9	-4	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	35	32	41
Nigeria	1,168	35	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	33	68	1,236
Venezuela	1,194	0	41	8	48	71	-6	(s)	82	242	1,436
Non OPEC	**4,884**	**149**	**308**	**83**	**143**	**54**	**-327**	**-19**	**913**	**1,304**	**6,188**
Angola	341	0	0	0	0	12	0	(s)	0	12	354
Argentina	45	0	20	-2	0	0	4	(s)	7	28	74
Australia	21	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	-26	(s)	(s)	-26	-5
Bahamas	0	(s)	5	(s)	18	22	0	(s)	(s)	44	44
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	10	0	-18	0	-12	-1	78	58	58
Brazil	50	0	3	(s)	0	1	-26	(s)	12	-11	39
Brunei	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	40
Cameroon	16	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	16
Canada	1,499	102	131	-18	69	25	-14	1	41	336	1,834
China, People's Republic of	7	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	-7	(s)	(s)	-8	-1
China, Taiwan	0	0	7	23	0	0	(s)	(s)	-9	20	20
Colombia	143	0	0	0	7	29	(s)	-2	4	39	182
Congo (Brazzaville)	29	0	0	0	0	7	0	(s)	0	7	36
Ecuador	256	0	0	0	0	20	0	(s)	5	25	281
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	(s)	20	30	30
France	0	0	4	0	-18	(s)	-13	(s)	10	-18	-18
Gabon	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	65
Germany, FR	0	0	22	0	0	0	-1	(s)	74	95	95
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	-19	-12	(s)	(s)	-31	-31
Guatemala	14	-3	-1	0	-9	0	0	(s)	(s)	-14	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	-17	-2	(s)	-20	-20
Italy	0	1	0	0	0	-21	-8	-1	50	22	22
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	-12	(s)	(s)	(s)	-13	-13
Japan	0	(s)	0	20	0	-7	-59	(s)	-11	-57	-57
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	58	10	-6	-7	1	1	58	58
Malaysia	33	0	0	0	15	(s)	0	(s)	16	31	64
Mexico	1,588	-15	-104	8	-1	-36	-14	-9	27	-144	1,444
Netherlands	0	(s)	29	-9	-30	-9	-4	(s)	68	45	45
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	6	0	-17	6	(s)	104	99	99
Norway	163	47	8	0	0	17	-3	(s)	83	153	317
Oman	48	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	48
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	-5	0	(s)	(s)	-6	-6
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	-1	10	20	20
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	-2	(s)	0	-1	-2	-6	-6
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	-1
Russia	105	0	0	0	0	7	0	(s)	103	110	215
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	12	12	12
Spain	0	4	4	0	0	-4	-25	(s)	9	-12	-12
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	25	25	25
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	56	(s)	7	0	(s)	18	0	(s)	19	44	100
Turkey	0	4	0	0	0	0	-16	(s)	(s)	-12	-12
United Kingdom	174	11	7	-14	(s)	9	-4	(s)	72	81	255
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	150	8	104	24	13	(s)	56	355	355
Yemen	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Other	169	-3	6	3	-2	-22	-81	-1	29	-71	99
Total	**10,434**	**258**	**350**	**91**	**191**	**126**	**-330**	**-20**	**1,299**	**1,964**	**12,399**
Persian Gulf[d]	**2,793**	**53**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**(s)**	**90**	**145**	**2,938**

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

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

[c] Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-August 2004

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil[a]	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products[b]	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	**2,605**	**46**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**(s)**	**233**	**290**	**2,896**
Algeria	230	34	0	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	193	228	457
Iraq	665	0	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	1	2	666
Kuwait	227	(s)	(s)	3	(s)	(s)	4	(s)	(s)	6	233
Libya	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Qatar	1	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	1
Saudi Arabia	1,463	12	2	(s)	2	(s)	-1	(s)	32	48	1,511
United Arab Emirates	8	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	-2	(s)	7	6	14
Other OPEC	**2,453**	**36**	**27**	**14**	**45**	**54**	**-6**	**-2**	**120**	**287**	**2,740**
Indonesia	42	-1	(s)	0	1	5	-1	-1	7	10	51
Nigeria	1,094	37	(s)	0	1	6	0	-1	23	66	1,160
Venezuela	1,317	(s)	27	14	43	43	-5	(s)	90	212	1,529
Non OPEC	**4,959**	**126**	**315**	**64**	**187**	**83**	**-333**	**-33**	**811**	**1,219**	**6,178**
Angola	303	1	0	0	(s)	3	0	(s)	6	11	314
Argentina	59	6	9	(s)	1	2	4	(s)	7	29	88
Australia	17	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-13	(s)	5	-8	9
Bahamas	0	(s)	1	(s)	4	6	0	(s)	-3	6	6
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	23	0	-4	5	-14	-1	58	68	68
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Brazil	61	5	1	(s)	(s)	20	-23	-1	13	15	76
Brunei	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	15
Cameroon	16	0	(s)	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	5	6	22
Canada	1,581	113	129	-7	97	12	-25	(s)	48	367	1,948
China, People's Republic of	9	-6	2	0	(s)	(s)	-2	-1	3	-5	4
China, Taiwan	0	(s)	5	4	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	11	11
Colombia	147	(s)	0	0	-1	17	(s)	-1	9	24	171
Congo (Brazzaville)	11	0	0	0	0	5	0	(s)	0	5	17
Congo (Kinshasa)[c]	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	7
Ecuador	208	(s)	0	0	-7	15	0	(s)	(s)	8	216
Egypt	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	-2	(s)	8	7	7
France	0	1	9	0	-8	1	-9	(s)	34	28	28
Gabon	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	128
Germany, FR	0	(s)	3	0	(s)	(s)	-2	(s)	9	10	10
Greece	0	(s)	0	0	0	-2	-11	(s)	3	-10	-10
Guatemala	19	-3	-1	(s)	-6	-2	-1	-1	-2	-16	3
India	0	(s)	2	1	1	-2	-8	-2	10	3	3
Italy	0	1	9	0	(s)	-2	-25	-1	31	12	12
Jamaica	0	0	(s)	0	-1	-20	(s)	(s)	(s)	-21	-21
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	9	(s)	-1	-46	(s)	-15	-53	-53
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	4	22	2	-1	-5	-1	4	26	26
Malaysia	15	(s)	(s)	1	3	(s)	0	(s)	6	10	25
Mexico	1,594	-21	-99	7	1	-4	-25	-9	-2	-150	1,444
Netherlands	0	1	36	-1	-10	2	-11	-1	59	76	76
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	(s)	2	2	-13	4	(s)	37	32	32
Norway	174	19	8	0	1	6	-2	(s)	52	83	257
Oman	10	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	10
Panama	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-5	-32	0	-1	-1	-41	-41
Peru	2	0	0	0	-7	4	-2	-1	4	-3	-2
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-1	0	-3	(s)	(s)	-2	-4	-9	-9
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	(s)	0	-2	-2
Russia	128	0	7	(s)	19	20	(s)	(s)	81	127	255
Syria	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	6	7	7
Spain	(s)	1	3	0	-2	3	-36	(s)	13	-18	-18
Sweden	0	1	2	0	3	2	-1	(s)	23	29	29
Thailand	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	-3	(s)	(s)	-3	-2
Trinidad and Tobago	56	(s)	(s)	0	2	21	0	-2	19	40	96
Turkey	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	-13	(s)	2	-9	-9
United Kingdom	249	8	37	-3	-1	7	-7	(s)	69	109	358
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	(s)	106	26	101	26	2	(s)	58	319	319
Yemen	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other	145	-2	21	2	1	-16	-53	-8	153	99	244
Total	**10,017**	**208**	**344**	**83**	**234**	**137**	**-338**	**-36**	**1,165**	**1,798**	**11,815**
Persian Gulf[d]	**2,363**	**12**	**2**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**(s)**	**(s)**	**42**	**64**	**2,427**

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

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

[c] Formerly Zaire.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	**14,953**	**63,950**	**811,736**	**11,471**	**47,188**	**949,298**
Refinery	13,849	15,456	45,687	1,817	20,452	97,261
Tank Farms and Pipelines	1,072	47,605	83,905	8,753	21,702	163,037
Leases	32	889	13,143	901	759	15,724
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[a]	0	0	669,001	0	0	669,001
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	4,275	4,275
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)[e]	**162,897**	**168,252**	**266,260**	**15,676**	**94,688**	**707,773**
Refinery	35,524	50,002	124,656	9,564	55,003	274,749
Bulk Terminal	95,677	75,408	82,667	2,348	30,381	286,481
Pipeline	31,624	41,897	54,688	3,579	9,012	140,800
Natural Gas Processing Plant	72	945	4,249	185	292	5,743
Pentanes Plus	**10**	**3,101**	**6,279**	**200**	**123**	**9,713**
Refinery	0	335	289	16	0	640
Bulk Terminal	0	2,178	3,440	1	96	5,715
Pipeline	0	383	1,618	113	0	2,114
Natural Gas Processing Plant	10	205	932	70	27	1,244
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	**8,309**	**38,482**	**73,253**	**1,499**	**5,052**	**126,595**
Refinery	2,917	4,969	11,597	394	1,698	21,575
Bulk Terminal	3,109	25,276	40,945	256	3,089	72,675
Pipeline	2,221	7,497	17,394	734	0	27,846
Natural Gas Processing Plant	62	740	3,317	115	265	4,499
Ethane/Ethylene	**0**	**2,670**	**17,812**	**326**	**43**	**20,851**
Refinery	0	0	53	0	0	53
Bulk Terminal	0	1,049	12,949	0	42	14,040
Pipeline	0	1,416	4,136	325	0	5,877
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	205	674	1	1	881
Propane/Propylene	**5,446**	**21,841**	**27,466**	**659**	**2,185**	**57,597**
Refinery	615	1,708	2,835	134	129	5,421
Bulk Terminal	2,712	16,129	15,566	256	1,887	36,550
Pipeline	2,068	3,734	8,197	218	0	14,217
Natural Gas Processing Plant	51	270	868	51	169	1,409
Normal Butane/Butylene	**2,501**	**11,740**	**23,973**	**351**	**2,273**	**40,838**
Refinery	1,943	2,762	7,844	181	1,154	13,884
Bulk Terminal	397	7,051	10,798	0	1,051	19,297
Pipeline	153	1,756	4,065	122	0	6,096
Natural Gas Processing Plant	8	171	1,266	48	68	1,561
Isobutane/Isobutylene	**362**	**2,231**	**4,002**	**163**	**551**	**7,309**
Refinery	359	499	865	79	415	2,217
Bulk Terminal	0	1,047	1,632	0	109	2,788
Pipeline	0	591	996	69	0	1,656
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	94	509	15	27	648
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	**1,735**	**2,684**	**3,659**	**100**	**1,781**	**9,959**
Refinery	920	36	1,038	52	30	2,076
Bulk Terminal	815	2,648	2,621	47	1,593	7,724
Pipeline	0	0	0	1	158	159
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	**0**	**16**	**4**	**0**	**5**	**25**
Refinery	0	16	4	0	5	25
Fuel Ethanol	**539**	**2,668**	**1,014**	**100**	**1,751**	**6,072**
Refinery	W	20	W	W	W	114
Bulk Terminal[b]	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
ETBE	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal[b]	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Methanol	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**0**
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 2004 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	**1,196**	**W**	**2,360**	**W**	**25**	**3,581**
Refinery	920	W	1,010	W	0	1,930
Bulk Terminal [b]	W	W	1,350	W	0	1,626
Pipeline	W	W	0	W	25	25
Other Oxygenates [c]	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**	**W**
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal [b]	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	**9,985**	**13,410**	**44,920**	**2,433**	**19,724**	**90,472**
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,522	4,030	11,867	392	3,632	22,443
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	2,010	2,010	6,969	349	3,485	14,823
Heavy Gas Oils	2,801	3,891	18,916	1,085	9,794	36,487
Residuum	2,652	3,479	7,168	607	2,813	16,719
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	**14,536**	**14,156**	**17,853**	**1,439**	**22,953**	**70,937**
Refinery	5,385	7,523	12,797	1,351	13,220	40,276
Bulk Terminal	7,469	3,611	4,433	88	7,061	22,662
Pipeline	1,682	3,022	623	0	2,672	7,999
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	**219**	**23**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**245**
Refinery	219	23	3	0	0	245
Finished Motor Gasoline	**42,098**	**39,212**	**43,548**	**4,846**	**10,056**	**139,760**
Refinery	5,036	5,306	14,870	2,264	3,062	30,538
Bulk Terminal	23,500	18,471	10,894	1,002	4,959	58,826
Pipeline	13,562	15,435	17,784	1,580	2,035	50,396
Reformulated	**12,237**	**739**	**9,317**	**0**	**1,748**	**24,041**
Refinery	2,652	0	2,298	0	379	5,329
Bulk Terminal	6,271	602	3,215	0	765	10,853
Pipeline	3,314	137	3,804	0	604	7,859
Oxygenated	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	**29,861**	**38,473**	**34,231**	**4,846**	**8,308**	**115,719**
Refinery	2,384	5,306	12,572	2,264	2,683	25,209
Bulk Terminal	17,229	17,869	7,679	1,002	4,194	47,973
Pipeline	10,248	15,298	13,980	1,580	1,431	42,537
Finished Aviation Gasoline	**81**	**469**	**400**	**23**	**234**	**1,207**
Refinery	0	102	286	22	159	569
Bulk Terminal	81	321	58	1	75	536
Pipeline	0	46	56	0	0	102
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	**10,907**	**7,510**	**12,857**	**654**	**9,929**	**41,857**
Refinery	1,237	1,845	5,421	322	3,742	12,567
Bulk Terminal	3,915	2,196	2,085	142	4,251	12,589
Pipeline	5,755	3,469	5,351	190	1,936	16,701

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 2004 (Continued)

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	**2,002**	**706**	**626**	**60**	**105**	**3,499**
Refinery	164	319	426	46	94	1,049
Bulk Terminal	1,760	349	200	0	4	2,313
Pipeline	78	38	0	14	7	137
Distillate Fuel Oil[e]	**52,589**	**32,766**	**30,086**	**2,607**	**12,477**	**130,525**
Refinery	5,373	7,323	12,245	1,167	5,419	31,527
Bulk Terminal	38,890	13,450	6,067	507	4,991	63,905
Pipeline	8,326	11,993	11,774	933	2,067	35,093
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	**19,585**	**25,209**	**20,670**	**2,114**	**10,617**	**78,195**
Refinery	2,135	4,909	7,493	729	4,460	19,726
Bulk Terminal	12,891	10,510	4,608	459	4,246	32,714
Pipeline	4,559	9,790	8,569	926	1,911	25,755
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	**33,004**	**7,557**	**9,416**	**493**	**1,860**	**52,330**
Refinery	3,238	2,414	4,752	438	959	11,801
Bulk Terminal	25,999	2,940	1,459	48	745	31,191
Pipeline	3,767	2,203	3,205	7	156	9,338
Residual Fuel Oil[d]	**13,548**	**2,373**	**14,876**	**369**	**5,996**	**37,162**
Refinery	1,604	1,161	5,188	369	3,067	11,389
Bulk Terminal	11,944	1,212	9,688	0	2,792	25,636
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	137	137
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	**3,086**	**692**	**696**	**12**	**207**	**4,693**
Refinery	376	0	145	12	186	719
Bulk Terminal	2,710	692	551	0	21	3,974
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	**6,777**	**566**	**4,088**	**65**	**1,698**	**13,194**
Refinery	938	168	830	65	1,179	3,180
Bulk Terminal	5,839	398	3,258	0	519	10,014
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	**3,685**	**1,115**	**10,092**	**292**	**3,954**	**19,138**
Refinery	290	993	4,213	292	1,702	7,490
Bulk Terminal	3,395	122	5,879	0	2,252	11,648
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**402**	**402**	**887**	**0**	**1**	**1,692**
Refinery	402	402	887	0	1	1,692
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	**0**	**95**	**1,113**	**0**	**105**	**1,313**
Refinery	0	95	1,113	0	105	1,313
Special Naphthas	**22**	**303**	**1,277**	**4**	**31**	**1,637**
Refinery	12	199	1,179	4	31	1,425
Bulk Terminal	10	104	98	0	0	212
Lubricants	**1,544**	**624**	**5,156**	**0**	**1,410**	**8,734**
Refinery	437	213	4,383	0	858	5,891
Bulk Terminal	1,107	411	773	0	552	2,843
Waxes	**210**	**87**	**410**	**12**	**0**	**719**
Refinery	210	87	410	12	0	719
Petroleum Coke	**302**	**1,422**	**4,553**	**44**	**2,309**	**8,630**
Refinery	302	1,422	4,553	44	2,309	8,630
Asphalt and Road Oil	**4,234**	**10,008**	**3,740**	**1,355**	**2,260**	**21,597**
Refinery	1,303	5,091	2,592	1,065	1,425	11,476
Bulk Terminal	2,931	4,917	1,148	290	835	10,121
Miscellaneous Products	**164**	**419**	**764**	**31**	**142**	**1,520**
Refinery	18	141	459	3	59	680
Bulk Terminal	146	264	217	14	83	724
Pipeline	0	14	88	14	0	116
Total Stocks, All Oils	**177,850**	**232,202**	**1,077,996**	**27,147**	**141,876**	**1,657,071**

[a] Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.
[b] Includes stocks held by merchant producers.
[c] Includes tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers Intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).
[d] Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.
[e] Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.
W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Motor Gasoline				Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil[a]			Residual Fuel	Propane/ Propylene
	Total	Reformulated	Oxygenated	Other		Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur		
PAD District I	**28,536**	**8,923**	**0**	**19,613**	**1,924**	**44,263**	**15,026**	**29,237**	**13,548**	**3,378**
Connecticut	37	37	0	0	35	4,903	621	4,282	98	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	1,389	975	0	414	46	2,604	1,112	1,492	1,795	W
Florida	4,693	0	0	4,693	26	1,741	1,277	464	606	655
Georgia	1,852	0	0	1,852	15	1,028	695	333	277	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	775	38	0	737	324	2,442	583	1,859	331	W
Massachusetts	1,171	1,171	0	0	60	3,286	536	2,750	445	W
New Jersey	6,772	4,371	0	2,401	418	12,283	2,667	9,616	4,757	W
New York	1,518	86	0	1,432	423	5,333	1,809	3,524	2,616	W
North Carolina	2,011	0	0	2,011	101	1,502	1,069	433	275	W
Pennsylvania	4,336	886	0	3,450	296	4,969	2,108	2,861	1,123	W
Rhode Island	459	459	0	0	W	1,071	472	599	W	W
South Carolina	1,160	0	0	1,160	30	951	663	288	W	W
Virginia	2,142	900	0	1,242	83	2,030	1,308	722	608	W
West Virginia	221	0	0	221	W	120	106	14	W	W
PAD District II	**23,777**	**602**	**0**	**23,175**	**668**	**20,773**	**15,419**	**5,354**	**2,373**	**18,107**
Illinois	3,317	554	0	2,763	106	3,358	2,410	948	458	518
Indiana	2,994	48	0	2,946	86	3,453	2,381	1,072	176	W
Iowa	1,290	0	0	1,290	W	1,147	1,029	118	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	2,232	0	0	2,232	5	1,758	1,383	375	57	11,329
Kentucky	1,405	0	0	1,405	36	663	514	149	W	W
Michigan	2,282	0	0	2,282	122	928	679	249	90	4,420
Minnesota	917	0	0	917	W	1,478	1,421	57	81	W
Missouri	972	0	0	972	W	1,009	724	285	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	444	0	0	444	W	518	518	0	W	W
Ohio	3,523	0	0	3,523	133	2,784	1,688	1,096	113	W
Oklahoma	1,594	0	0	1,594	W	1,541	992	549	39	149
Tennessee	1,549	0	0	1,549	24	1,108	863	245	185	W
Wisconsin	1,258	0	0	1,258	W	1,028	817	211	918	W
PAD District III	**25,764**	**5,513**	**0**	**20,251**	**626**	**18,312**	**12,101**	**6,211**	**14,876**	**19,269**
Alabama	1,429	0	0	1,429	34	659	461	198	352	8
Arkansas	681	0	0	681	W	785	398	387	W	W
Louisiana	6,170	392	0	5,778	167	4,531	2,597	1,934	6,173	3,065
Mississippi	1,921	0	0	1,921	0	954	575	379	W	4,731
New Mexico	340	0	0	340	W	224	166	58	10	W
Texas	15,223	5,121	0	10,102	422	11,159	7,904	3,255	8,076	11,389
PAD District IV	**3,266**	**0**	**0**	**3,266**	**46**	**1,674**	**1,188**	**486**	**369**	**441**
Colorado	743	0	0	743	W	319	273	46	W	W
Idaho	168	0	0	168	W	120	72	48	W	W
Montana	1,033	0	0	1,033	W	448	448	0	77	19
Utah	507	0	0	507	W	462	131	331	156	357
Wyoming	815	0	0	815	W	325	264	61	W	38
PAD District V	**8,021**	**1,144**	**0**	**6,877**	**98**	**10,410**	**8,706**	**1,704**	**5,859**	**2,185**
Alaska	547	0	0	547	W	568	0	568	W	W
Arizona	697	321	0	376	W	536	534	2	W	W
California	2,211	823	0	1,388	96	6,376	6,100	276	3,036	647
Hawaii	790	0	0	790	W	405	186	219	W	W
Nevada	202	0	0	202	W	73	73	0	W	W
Oregon	1,199	0	0	1,199	W	822	645	177	385	W
Washington	2,375	0	0	2,375	W	1,630	1,168	462	1,255	34
U.S. Total[a]	**89,364**	**16,182**	**0**	**73,182**	**3,362**	**95,432**	**52,440**	**42,992**	**37,025**	**43,380**

[a] Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix E.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	**0**	**404**	**0**	**461**	**1,308**	**1,027**	**0**	**209**	**64,088**
Petroleum Products	**10,868**	**15**	**0**	**1,790**	**5,983**	**2,362**	**0**	**100,138**	**38,052**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	113	0	0	0	595
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	398	3,386	0	0	2,188	3,299
Unfinished Oils	7	0	0	18	412	0	0	0	395
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	160	0	0	0	218	0	0	1,118	5,126
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,775	0	0	539	957	944	0	54,000	12,799
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	443	0	0	8,260	500
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,775	0	0	539	514	944	0	45,740	12,299
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	121
Jet Fuel	523	0	0	115	27	1,040	0	16,481	4,591
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	523	0	0	115	27	1,040	0	16,481	4,591
Kerosene	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,344	15	0	336	539	378	0	23,598	9,679
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,723	15	0	312	443	378	0	16,753	8,066
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	621	0	0	24	96	0	0	6,845	1,613
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	185	0	0	1,479	203
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	59	0	0	0	32	0	0	228	94
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	90
Lubricants	0	0	0	54	39	0	0	557	328
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	286	65	0	0	419	713
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	19
Total	**10,868**	**419**	**0**	**2,251**	**7,291**	**3,389**	**0**	**100,347**	**102,140**

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**2,142**	**190**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**1,434**	**2,798**	**1,917**	**4,718**	**951**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	113	518	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	0	753	4,200	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	904	2,483	676	0	846	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	1,425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	904	1,058	676	0	846	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	294	140	54	0	18	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	294	140	54	0	18	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	213	151	321	0	87	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	213	151	321	0	87	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1,434**	**2,798**	**4,059**	**4,908**	**951**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

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

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

Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	**0**	**404**	**238**	**1,308**	**1,027**	**209**	**64,088**
Petroleum Products	**10,701**	**0**	**520**	**4,800**	**2,362**	**79,310**	**33,595**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	113	0	0	595
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	398	3,386	0	1,972	3,299
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	160	0	0	0	0	835	4,576
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,752	0	0	957	944	42,599	11,882
Reformulated	0	0	0	443	0	8,235	500
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,752	0	0	514	944	34,364	11,382
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	108
Jet Fuel	523	0	24	0	1,040	13,725	4,428
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	523	0	24	0	1,040	13,725	4,428
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,266	0	98	344	378	20,179	8,707
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,723	0	98	248	378	13,758	7,600
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	543	0	0	96	0	6,421	1,107
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**10,701**	**404**	**758**	**6,108**	**3,389**	**79,519**	**97,683**

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**2,142**	**190**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**1,434**	**2,774**	**1,917**	**4,718**	**951**	**0**	**0**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	113	518	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23	0	753	4,200	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	904	2,483	676	0	846	0	0
Reformulated	0	1,425	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	904	1,058	676	0	846	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	294	140	54	0	18	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	294	140	54	0	18	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	213	151	321	0	87	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	213	151	321	0	87	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1,434**	**2,774**	**4,059**	**4,908**	**951**	**0**	**0**

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

Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**0**	**223**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**167**	**15**	**0**	**1,270**	**1,183**	**0**	**20,828**	**234**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0
Unfinished Oils	7	0	0	18	412	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	218	0	283	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	23	0	0	539	0	0	11,401	149
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	23	0	0	539	0	0	11,376	149
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	91	27	0	2,756	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	91	27	0	2,756	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	78	15	0	238	195	0	3,419	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	15	0	214	195	0	2,995	0
Greater then 0.05 percent sulfur	78	0	0	24	0	0	424	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	185	0	1,479	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,090	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	185	0	389	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	59	0	0	0	32	0	228	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	54	39	0	557	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	286	65	0	419	85
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Total	**167**	**15**	**0**	**1,493**	**1,183**	**0**	**20,828**	**234**

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**583**	**20,011**	**4,457**	**24**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	216	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	395	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	39	244	550	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	150	11,102	917	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	125	11,102	917	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	55	13	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	2,756	163	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	2,756	163	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,419	972	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	2,995	466	0	0	0	0
Greater then 0.05 percent sulfur	0	424	506	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	20	1,459	203	24	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	1,090	43	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	20	369	160	24	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	0	228	94	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	15	0	90	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	342	215	328	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	17	317	713	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
Total	**583**	**20,011**	**4,457**	**24**	**0**	**0**	**0**

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**670**	**404**	**266**	**66,230**	**2,796**	**63,434**
Petroleum Products	**101,928**	**10,883**	**91,045**	**50,837**	**10,135**	**40,702**
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	708	113	595
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,586	0	2,586	4,052	3,784	268
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	756	1,900	-1,144
Propane/Propylene	2,466	0	2,466	2,037	1,205	832
Normal Butane/Butylene	120	0	120	544	561	-17
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	715	118	597
Unfinished Oils	18	7	11	402	430	-28
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,118	160	958	5,286	218	5,068
Finished Motor Gasoline	54,539	6,775	47,764	20,250	2,440	17,810
Reformulated	8,260	0	8,260	500	443	57
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	46,279	6,775	39,504	19,750	1,997	17,753
Finished Aviation Gasoline	55	0	55	121	0	121
Jet Fuel	16,596	523	16,073	5,168	1,182	3,986
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	16,596	523	16,073	5,168	1,182	3,986
Kerosene	44	0	44	0	44	-44
Distillate Fuel Oil	23,934	3,359	20,575	13,344	1,253	12,091
0.05 percent sulfur and under	17,065	2,738	14,327	11,110	1,133	9,977
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	6,869	621	6,248	2,234	120	2,114
Residual Fuel Oil	1,479	0	1,479	203	185	18
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	228	59	169	153	32	121
Special Naphthas	15	0	15	90	0	90
Lubricants	611	0	611	328	93	235
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	705	0	705	713	351	362
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	19	10	9
Total	**102,598**	**11,287**	**91,311**	**117,067**	**12,931**	**104,136**

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**1,902**	**64,297**	**-62,395**	**1,027**	**2,332**	**-1,305**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**10,716**	**142,422**	**-131,706**	**3,796**	**7,586**	**-3,790**	**3,749**	**0**	**3,749**
Pentanes Plus	631	595	36	0	631	-631	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,586	5,510	2,076	23	4,953	-4,930	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	4,225	523	3,702	0	2,558	-2,558	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	2,036	3,912	-1,876	22	1,444	-1,422	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	881	423	458	1	562	-561	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	444	652	-208	0	389	-389	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	412	395	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	218	6,244	-6,026	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	957	70,186	-69,229	1,848	1,522	326	3,329	0	3,329
Reformulated	443	10,185	-9,742	0	0	0	1,425	0	1,425
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	514	60,001	-59,487	1,848	1,522	326	1,904	0	1,904
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	176	-176	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	27	21,506	-21,479	1,334	72	1,262	158	0	158
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	27	21,506	-21,479	1,334	72	1,262	158	0	158
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	554	33,641	-33,087	591	408	183	238	0	238
0.05 percent sulfur and under	458	25,183	-24,725	591	408	183	238	0	238
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	96	8,458	-8,362	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	185	1,706	-1,521	0	0	0	24	0	24
Petrochemical Feedstocks[a]	32	322	-290	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	105	-105	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	39	885	-846	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	65	1,132	-1,067	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	10	19	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**12,618**	**206,719**	**-194,101**	**4,823**	**9,918**	**-5,095**	**3,749**	**0**	**3,749**

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

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

District Descriptions and Maps

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

PAD District I

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

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

Sub-PAD District I

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

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

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

PAD District II

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

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

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

PAD District III

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

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

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

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

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

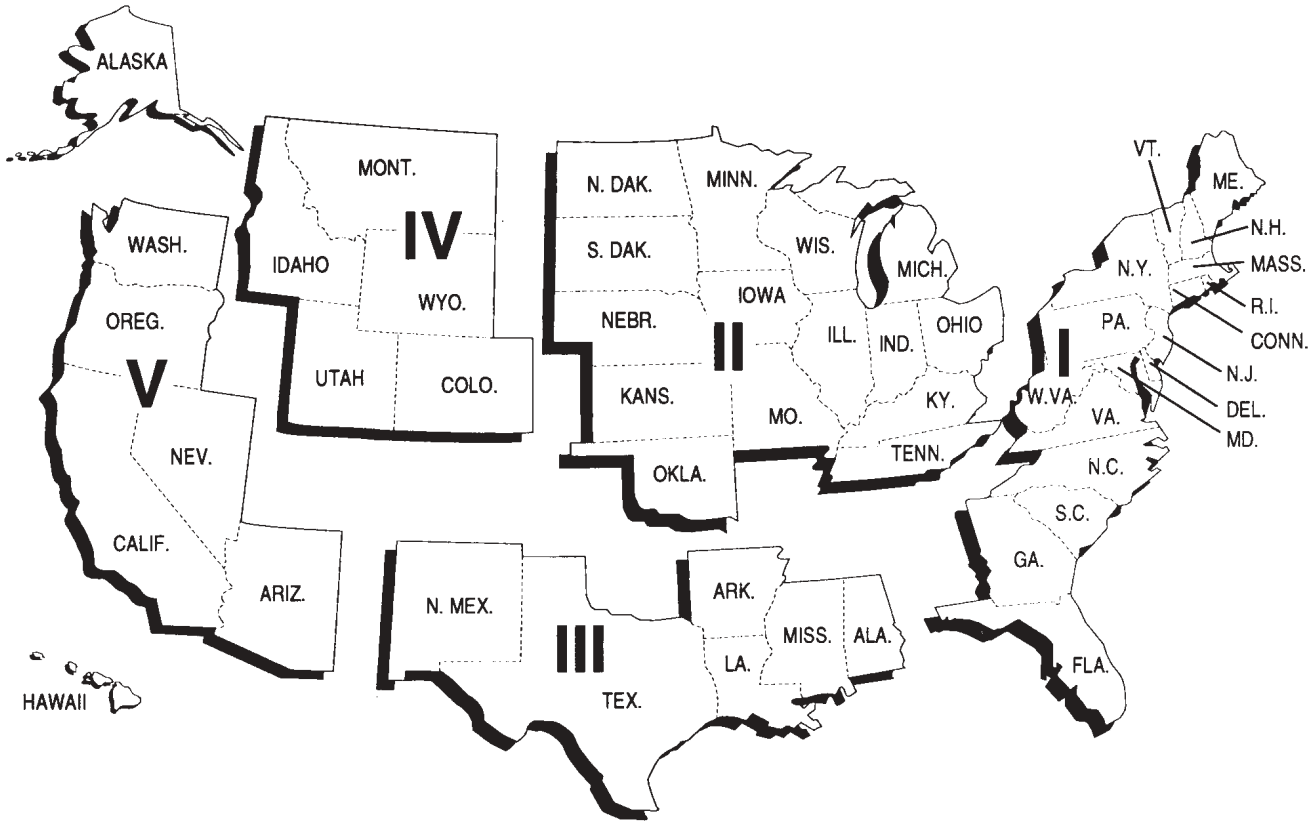
PAD District IV

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

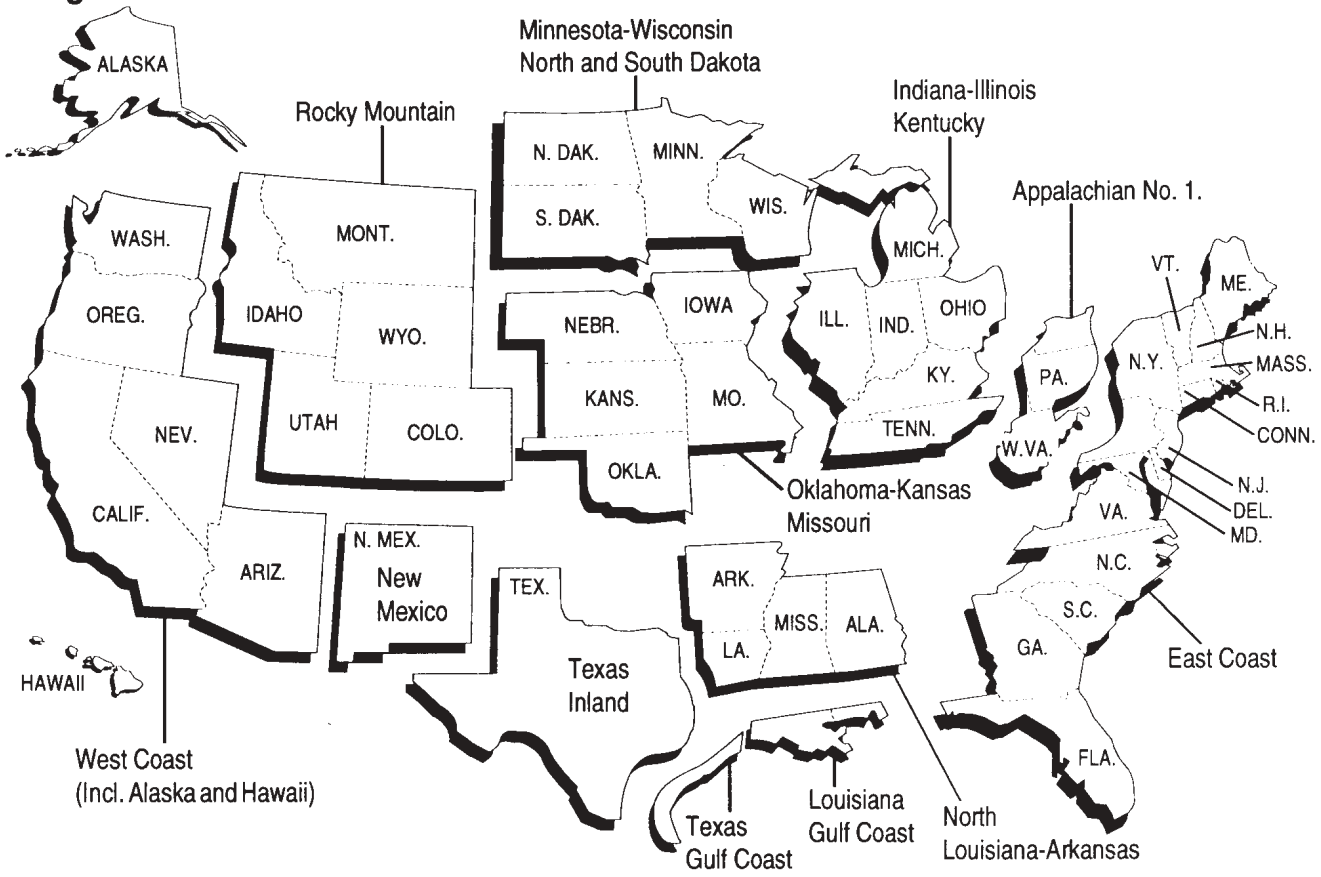
PAD District V

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

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Refining Districts



Appendix B

Explanatory Notes

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

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

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

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

The Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey" is used to collect data on production, stocks, and imports of propane. These data are used to monitor the supply of propane and to report to the Congress and others on supplies when requested. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) surveys. Data are collected on a weekly basis and published in the *WPSR*.

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

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

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is published once a year in the *PSM* feature article entitled, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the October 2003 issue and evaluated the accuracy of the data for the current year compared with the previous year.

The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," is used to collect preliminary data on production and stocks of oxygenates by PAD District. These data are used to monitor the supply of oxygenates. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the MPSRS surveys and from the universe of oxygenate pro-

ducers. Data are published in Appendix D of this publication and in the *WPSR*.

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

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

Respondent Frame

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 180 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

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

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

considered to have custody. Approximately 40 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

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

Sampling

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

Description of Survey Forms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," is used to collect data on production and stocks of oxygenates. Data on end-of-month stocks are reported on a custody basis regardless of ownership. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Collection Methods

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

Response Rate

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

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, and 819. Imputed values are normally equal to reported values for the same company for the prior month. Imputed values may be adjusted to account for known information that would affect current-month operations of a nonresponding company. Known information may include data reported on weekly surveys, downtime at refineries, seasonal factors, and other relevant information.

Crude oil and petroleum products imports reported on Form EIA-814 and tanker and barge movements reported on Form EIA-817 generally are not imputed because of the highly variable data reported by individual companies. Beginning with monthly data in 2004, it was found that in certain cases there was sufficient information available from contact with reporting companies to arrive at reasonable imputed values for some imports and/or tanker and barge movements.

Imputed data for imports are included in aggregate import statistics reported in the Petroleum Supply Monthly and Petroleum Supply Annual. Data files showing imports for individual companies include only the reported import volumes without imputed volumes. Therefore, aggregate total import volumes reported in the Petroleum Supply Monthly and Petroleum Supply Annual may be higher than the totals derived by adding individual company 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 EIA to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

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

Supply

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disposition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yields

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

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

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

Stocks

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

Movements

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

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

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

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The original estimate is a monthly aggregate of the weekly crude oil production estimates published in the *WPSR*. This original monthly estimate is used in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.

- The interim estimate is used in the *PSM* Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.

- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the *Petroleum Marketing Annual*.

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

Note 5. Export Data

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

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

(1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

(2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

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

Country and Area of Destination

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

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

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

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

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	4-03	5-03	6-03	7-03	8-03	9-03	10-03	11-03	12-03	1-04	2-04	3-04	4-04	5-04	6-04	7-04	8-04	9-04
	Reported State Data																	
6-14-03	1031	0																
7-14-03	1190	1114	0															
8-14-03	3667	1384	1017	0														
9-14-03	3835	3700	1940	1039	0													
10-14-03	3864	3801	2621	1408	1232	0												
11-14-03	3872	3841	3757	2147	1368	1002	0											
12-14-03	4053	4022	3947	3722	2280	1296	1228	0										
1-14-04	4054	4022	3984	3759	3403	2310	1353	991	0									
2-14-04	4073	4042	4030	3808	3791	3852	2398	1324	1216	0								
3-14-04	5584	5522	5505	5325	5282	5311	3993	2522	1314	1011	0							
4-14-04	5587	5527	5511	5332	5303	5332	5296	3970	2265	1335	1189	0						
5-14-04	5588	5533	5512	5333	5307	5333	5299	3975	3960	2570	1591	1018	0					
6-14-04	5587	5544	5531	5355	5392	5433	5433	5298	5245	5242	2392	1307	972	0				
7-14-04	5687	5637	5616	5444	5498	5548	5545	5411	5407	5347	4920	2237	1357	1217	0			
8-14-04	5700	5649	5626	5454	5506	5555	5547	5418	5399	5351	4927	4514	2306	1381	1180	0		
9-14-04	5727	5669	5658	5500	5569	5514	5619	5528	5501	5449	5404	5388	5184	2526	1398	1158	0	
10-14-04	5727	5669	5658	5500	5569	5614	5619	5513	5501	5451	5763	5393	5190	3920	2616	1472	1050	0
	Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production																	
10-14-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	8	8	9	12	20	25	32

Type of Estimate	Month of Productionv																	
	4-03	5-03	6-03	7-03	8-03	9-03	10-03	11-03	12-03	1-04	2-04	3-04	4-04	5-04	6-04	7-04	8-04	9-04
	Production Estimates																	
Original[c]	5798	5826	5855	5753	5738	5718	5580	5665	5638	5708	5660	5661	5612	5560	5415	5408	5296	5030
Interim[d]	5813	5783	5746	5662	5642	5657	5642	5637	5629	5637	5584	5622	5568	5612	5403	5404	5280	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial	4906	4895	4848	4710	4751	4800	4770	4731	4864	4842	4845	4872	4812	4884	4707	4687	4542	
Revised	4864	4837	4814	4699	4700	4761	4761	4725	4884	4843	4756	4886	4906	4880	4706	4686		
Final[e]	5774	5733	5701	5526	5595	5684	5635	5561	5579									

[a] Includes lease condensate.
[b] Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PADD III) and Pacific (PADD V), as two separate reporting entities.
[c] Original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.
[d] Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.
[e] Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 2002, DOE/EIA 0340(02)/2.

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

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

Sampling and Nonsampling Errors

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data Revision

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

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

Late Response

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

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

Nonresponse

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

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

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

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

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

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

Note 8. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts

Crude Oil Lease Stock Adjustment

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

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

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

Trans Alaskan Pipeline System Adjustment

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

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

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

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment

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

Fuel Ethanol Adjustment

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

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

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

Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment

Prior to 1993, the EIA published a "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components. Since these components are to be blended into finished motor gasoline, there is no actual demand for this intermediate product. The EIA corrected this series by including the quantity of "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components with "other" finished motor gasoline. This change was accomplished in Tables 2 through 25 by adding product supplied for motor gasoline blending components to the column labeled field production of "other" motor gasoline, and subtracting it from the field production column for "motor gasoline blending components."

Fuel Ethanol Stock Adjustment

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

Note 9. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

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

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

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

Item/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
1994													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	86	73	76	71	69	63	65	73	59	89	82	82	74
Motor Gas Blending	33	-7	27	58	51	82	98	98	81	-16	56	113	57
Product Supplied.....	6,980	7,275	7,395	7,564	7,644	7,922	7,884	7,975	7,615	7,548	7,464	7,924	7,601
1995													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	66	66	79	74	58	81	49	36	57	72	91	58	65
Motor Gas Blending	8	37	56	86	131	113	46	110	35	89	28	29	64
Product Supplied	7,163	7,481	7,788	7,651	7,894	8,220	7,888	8,187	7,786	7,781	7,866	7,742	7,789
1996													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	58	53	49	37	27	14	9	20	23	36	44	38	34
Motor Gas Blending	61	75	(s)	-8	43	48	103	52	21	80	60	43	48
Product Supplied.....	7,271	7,599	7,792	7,873	8,071	8,088	8,165	8,343	7,662	8,093	7,915	7,794	7,891
1997													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	39	50	51	46	48	38	59	37	47	69	50	61	50
Motor Gas Blending	-20	61	-27	87	73	113	89	95	115	107	165	80	78
Product Supplied.....	7,301	7,668	7,796	8,064	8,139	8,288	8,496	8,233	8,023	8,141	7,965	8,065	8,017
1998													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	66	55	61	55	42	50	49	58	62	71	55	75	58
Motor Gas Blending	84	39	117	140	142	246	111	88	171	89	145	205	132
Product Supplied.....	7,618	7,711	8,004	8,312	8,279	8,520	8,680	8,568	8,310	8,378	8,167	8,451	8,253
1999													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	57	52	52	53	50	59	43	54	55	64	66	72	56
Motor Gas Blending	81	-13	20	134	46	214	192	128	102	212	156	165	120
Product Supplied.....	7,701	8,031	8,128	8,506	8,420	8,886	8,942	8,579	8,305	8,542	8,240	8,859	8,431
2000													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	60	47	62	62	76	52	68	73	66	74	73	76	66
Motor Gas Blending	255	208	178	158	198	125	80	158	155	107	83	319	169
Product Supplied.....	7,653	8,291	8,305	8,375	8,661	8,824	8,642	8,921	8,518	8,417	8,384	8,670	8,472
2001													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	80	65	61	59	64	40	96	52	71	93	63	58	67
Motor Gas Blending	264	121	289	303	196	210	213	245	196	193	175	252	222
Product Supplied.....	8,099	8,234	8,532	8,575	8,706	8,690	9,023	8,953	8,557	8,655	8,677	8,585	8,610
2002													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	61	74	57	74	85	74	90	59	61	52	76	58	68
Motor Gas Blending	167	234	172	213	351	281	290	241	243	156	255	274	240
Product Supplied.....	8,172	8,630	8,655	8,716	9,071	9,176	9,128	9,294	8,729	8,804	8,818	8,892	8,844
2003													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	14	42	8	48	35	34	38	46	31	37	43	31	34
Motor Gas Blending	157	193	192	240	360	394	298	373	279	279	276	190	270
Product Supplied.....	8,504	8,540	8,585	8,785	9,097	9,165	9,209	9,410	8,927	9,037	8,949	9,004	8,937
2004													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	27	19	15	40	38	38	31	29					29
Motor Gas Blending	386	398	322	541	494	544	426	505					452
Product Supplied.....	8,680	8,743	8,922	9,067	9,178	9,237	9,243	9,244					9,041

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

Source: • Fuel Ethanol Adjustment — 1994 -2002, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes I and II (Table3, Motor gasoline field production minus motor gasoline blending component field production); 2003 —, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), (Table 4). • Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment — 1994 - 2002, EIA, *PSA*, Volumes I and II (Table 3; Motor gasoline blending component field adjustment) 2003 —, EIA, *PSM* (Table 4).

Appendix D

EIA-819 Monthly Oxygenate Report

The Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report" provides production data for fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE). End-of-month stock data held at ethanol plants and merchant MTBE plants are also reported on the Form EIA-819. The stock data reported below include stocks held at refineries, bulk terminals, motor gasoline blending facilities, pipelines, and oxygenate production facilities. Data reported on the Form EIA-819 are collected from a universe of respondents of oxygenate producers.

U. S. Summary, August 2004

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U.S.			
						Current Month		Year-to-Date	
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
Fuel Ethanol									
Production	0	6,930	28	11	8	6,977	225	53,110	218
Stocks	539	2,668	1,014	100	1,751	6,072	-	-	-
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether									
Production	113	0	4,038	0	0	4,151	134	31,725	130
Merchant	0	0	2,601	0	0	2,601	84	19,367	79
Captive	113	0	1,437	0	0	1,550	50	12,358	51
Stocks	1,196	0	2,360	0	25	3,581	-	-	-

Note: Totals may not add due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Forms EIA-819, EIA-810, EIA-811, EIA-812, and EIA-815. See Appendix B, Note 2 of the "Explanatory Notes" in the Petroleum Supply Monthly for a detailed description of these surveys.

Appendix E

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve

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

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

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

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

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve
(Thousand Barrels)

Terminal Operator	Location	Week Ending October 8, 2004
First Reserve Terminal	Woodbridge, NJ	1,000
Williams Energy Services	New Haven, CT	500
Motiva Enterprises LLC	New Haven, CT	250
Motiva Enterprises LLC	Providence, RI	250
Total		**2,000**

Source: Energy Information Administration.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

(Revised February 2004)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

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

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

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

Benzene (C_6H_6). An aromatic hydrocarbon present in small proportion in some crude oils and made commercially from petroleum by the catalytic reforming of naphthenes in petroleum naphtha. Also made from coal in the manufacture of coke. Used as a solvent, in manufacturing detergents, synthetic fibers, and petrochemicals and as a component of high-octane gasoline.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Normal Butane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon that is a colorless paraffinic gas which boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees Fahrenheit and is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Refinery-Grade Butane (C_4H_{10}). A refinery-produced stream that is composed predominantly of normal butane and/or isobutane and may also contain propane and/or natural gasoline. These streams may also contain significant levels of olefins and/or fluorides contamination.

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

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

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

Fresh Feeds. Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.

Recycled Feeds. Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

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

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

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline

boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

Low Pressure. A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casinghead) gas in lease separators and are subsequently commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured. Lease condensate recovered as a liquid from natural gas wells in lease or field separation facilities and later mixed into the crude stream is also included;

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

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

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

Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf' as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons (tar sands from Canada) are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

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

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It includes diesel fuels and fuel oils. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel are used in on-highway diesel engines, such as those in trucks and automobiles, as well as off-highway engines, such as those in railroad locomotives and agricultural machinery. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils are used primarily for space heating and electric power generation.

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

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

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

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

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

Low Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel. No. 2 diesel fuel that has a sulfur level no higher than 0.05 percent by weight. It is used primarily in motor vehicle diesel engines for on-highway use.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ethylene (C_2H_4). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes. Ethylene is used as a petrochemical feedstock for

numerous chemical applications and the production of consumer goods.

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

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

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

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

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

Examples:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units. Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651 degrees Fahrenheit to 1000 degrees Fahrenheit.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; exists also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

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

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A kerosene-based product having a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit and meeting ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It is used for commercial and military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

- ***Commercial.*** Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in commercial aircraft.
- ***Military.*** Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in military aircraft.

Lease Condensate. A mixture consisting primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons which is recovered as a liquid from natural gas in lease separation facilities. This category excludes natural gas liquids, such as butane and propane, which are recovered at downstream natural gas processing plants or facilities. See ***Natural Gas Liquids***.

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

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

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene. Excludes still gas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

counted in data on finished motor gasoline until the blending components are blended into the gasoline.

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

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

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

Reformulated Gasoline. Finished gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211(k) of the Clean Air Act. It includes gasoline produced to meet or exceed emissions performance and benzene content standards of federal-program reformulated gasoline even though the gasoline may not meet all of the composition requirements (e.g. oxygen content) of federal-program reformulated gasoline. Reformulated gasoline excludes Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB) and Gasoline Treated as Blendstock (GTAB). Historical reformulated gasoline statistics included Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline (OPRG).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB). Specially produced reformulated gasoline blendstock intended for blending with oxygenates downstream of *the refinery where it was produced.* Includes RBOB used to meet requirements of the Federal reformulated gasoline program and other blendstock intended for blending with oxygenates to produce finished gasoline that meets or exceeds emissions performance requirements of Federal reformulated gasoline (e.g. California RBOB and Arizona RBOB). Excludes conventional gasoline blendstocks for oxygenate blending (CBOB).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC. Prior to January 1, 1993, Ecuador was a member of OPEC. Prior to January 1995, Gabon was a member of OPEC.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under

active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

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

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operating refining capacity of the units.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401^{o} 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^{o} F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401^{o} F."

Naphtha less Than 401^{o} 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^{o} F. Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401 degrees Fahrenheit that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally defined during World War II for purposes of administering oil allocation.

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

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the

refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

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

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids,

other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

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

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

TAME (Tertiary amyl methyl ether) $(CH_3)_2(C_2H_5)COCH_3$. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherfication of isoamylene with methanol.

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

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

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

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine

hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

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

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

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

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding, those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained or derived from petroleum fractions, or through a Fischer-Tropsch type process, in which the straight-chained paraffin series predominates. This includes all marketable wax, whether crude or refined, with a congealing point (ASTM D 938) between 100 and 200 degrees Fahrenheit and a maximum oil content (ASTM D 3235) of 50 weight percent.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$). Colorless liquid of the aromatic group of hydrocarbons made the catalytic reforming of certain naphthenic petroleum fractions. Used as high-octane motor and aviation gasoline blending agents, solvents, chemical intermediates. Isomers are metaxylene, orthoxylene, paraxylene.