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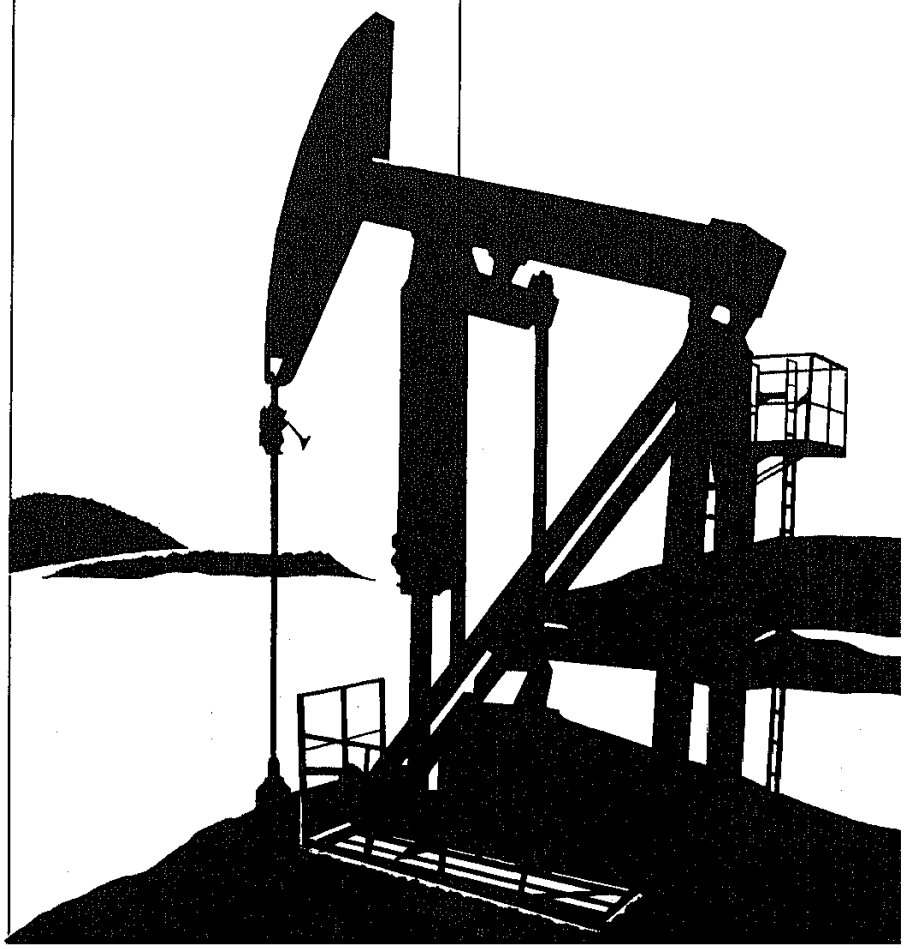
Petroleum Supply Monthly

Energy Information Administration
Office of Oil and Gas
U.S. Department of Energy



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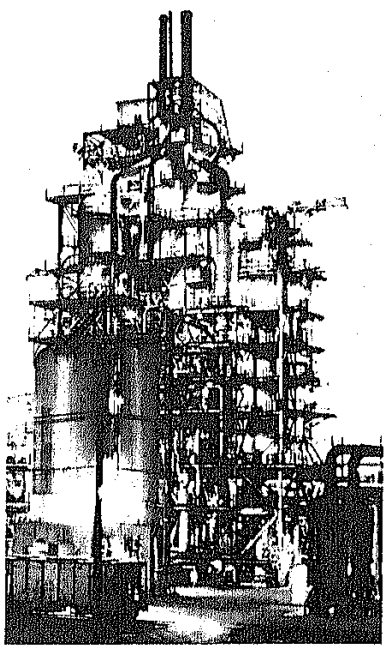

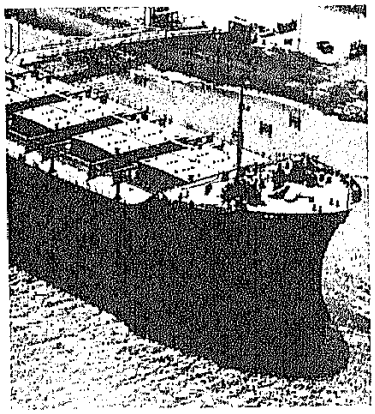

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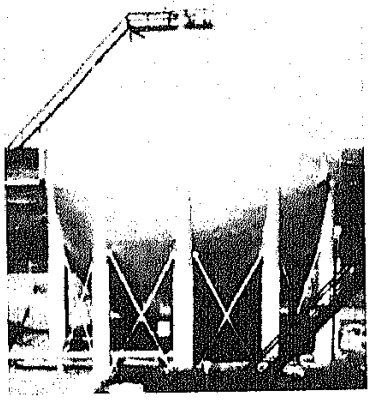

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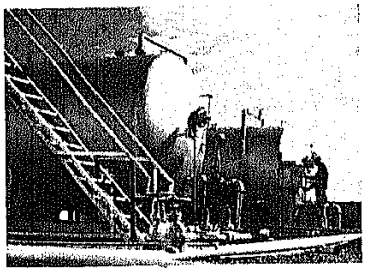

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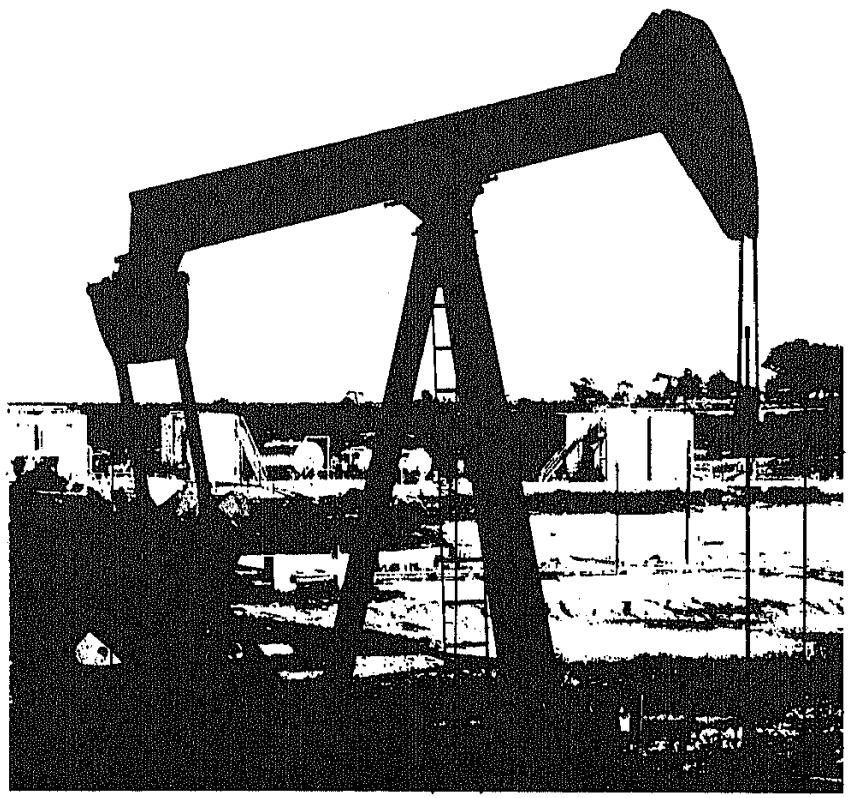
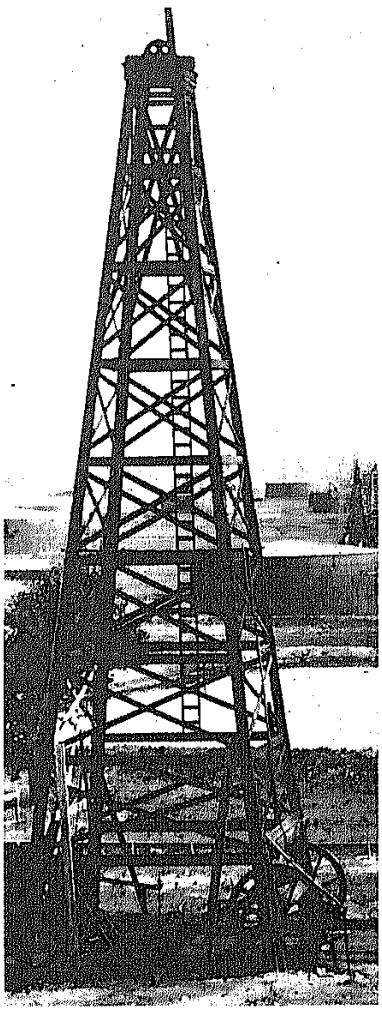


Introduction



About the Petroleum Supply Monthly

The **Petroleum Supply Monthly** (PSM) replaces four Energy Information Administration (EIA) monthly petroleum publications:

- *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* (MPSR)
- *Monthly Petroleum Statement* (MPS)
- *Supply, Disposition, and Stocks of All Oils by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts and Imports into the United States, by Country* (PADD Report)
- *Availability of Heavy Fuel Oils by Sulfur Level* (Sulfur Report)

Care has been taken to insure that all the important information from the four consolidated publications is included in the PSM. The PSM displays these statistics in a comprehensive and cohesive manner, and provides readers with improved explanations of the data.

Articles designed to help readers understand and interpret petroleum statistics will highlight the PSM. These articles may focus upon a seasonal event such as the availability of motor gasoline for the summer driving season, or upon a trend such as the reduced utilization and shutdown of domestic refineries as consumption of petroleum products decreases.

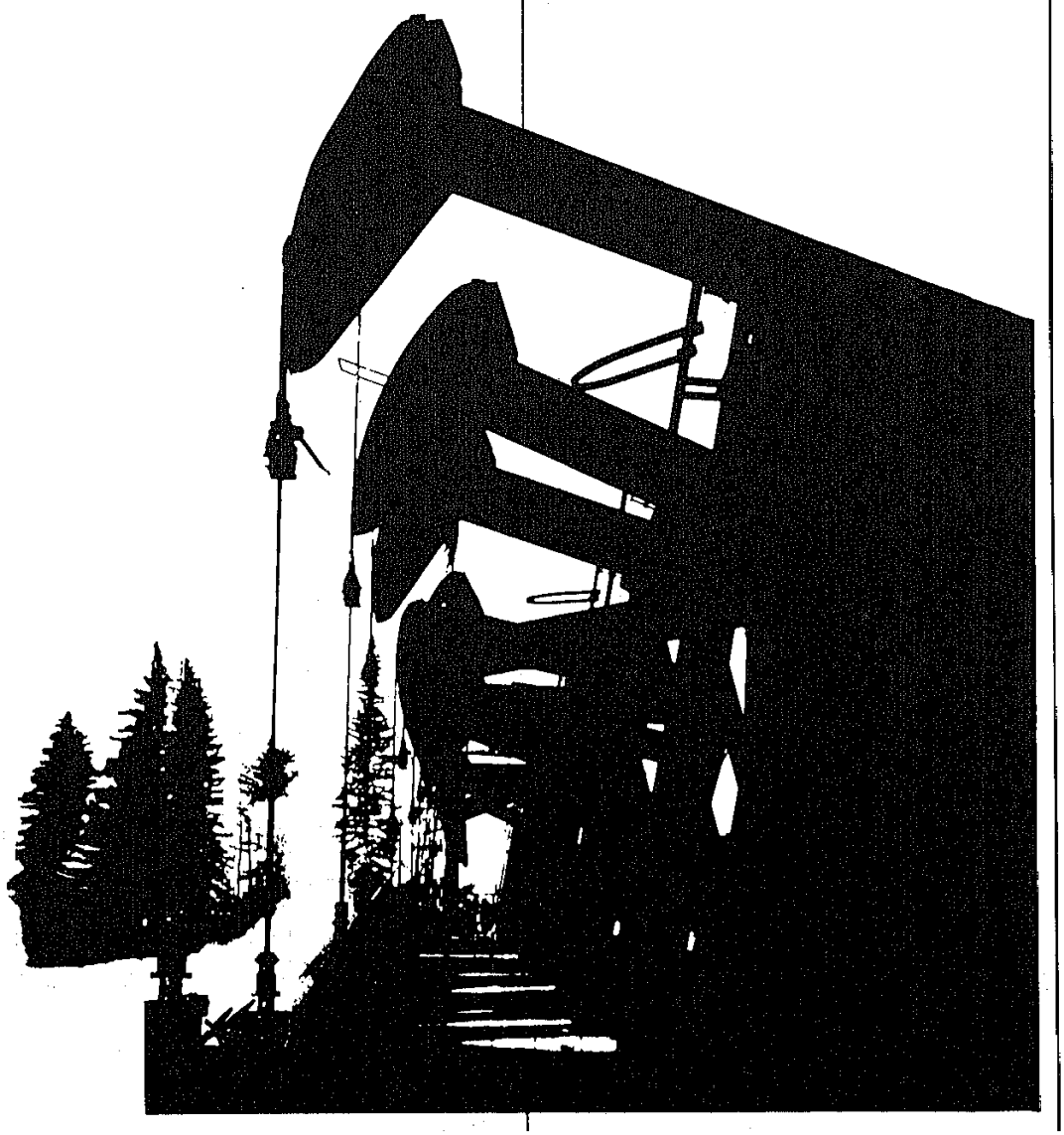
The **Petroleum Supply Monthly** is designed to be convenient for both casual observation and serious analysis. For readers who want to know how the volume of petroleum products being supplied to the domestic market compares with previous trends, the Summary Statistics section lists monthly and annual data series and displays them graphically. For a more detailed view of the current situation, energy analysts can study petroleum supply and disposition statistics for a broad range of products in the Detailed Statistics section. As a special service, preliminary monthly statistics derived from EIA's weekly reporting systems are presented with the Summary Statistics.

The Explanatory Notes present objective information describing data collection, estimation, data quality, changes to data collected and interpretation of tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is prepared by the Petroleum Supply Divison, Office of Oil and Gas, Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy.

NOTE: The article on "Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Monthly Petroleum Supply Data" and the special articles—"Focus on Motor Gasoline Statistics" and "Focus on Crude Oil Production Data"—which appeared in the April 1982 issue of this publication, were prepared in the Petroleum Supply Division, Energy Information Administration, by Dr. Nancy Kirkendall.

Petroleum Focus



Motor Gasoline Outlook: Summer 1982

"Motor gasoline supplies appear to be adequate to meet projected demand of between 6.6 and 7.0 million barrels per day for the summer driving season."

Motor gasoline supplies appear to be adequate to meet projected demand for the summer 1982 driving season, even if there is a drop in prices, a slight increase in seasonal consumption, and a smaller-than-expected increase in the overall efficiency of the vehicles currently on the road. Although current stock levels are low, they should be sufficient, in combination with ample crude oil stocks and excess refining capacity, to serve as a buffer against seasonal demand for gasoline.

According to the Energy Information Administration's *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (February 1982), demand for motor gasoline this summer[1] will average between 6.6 and 7.0 million barrels a day (between 3 percent above and 3 percent below the demand during the same period last year).[2] Motor gasoline demand reached its peak in 1978 and declined during each of the following 3 years: it decreased 5.1 percent between 1978 and 1979, 7 percent between 1979 and 1980, and 4 percent between 1980 and 1981.[3] This decline may not continue in 1982 if the effects of decreased real prices and slightly increased real income offset the effects of improved efficiency in the vehicle fleet. However, even if demand reaches the highest levels projected for the summer of 1982, supplies appear to be sufficient to meet it.

Refinery production, withdrawals from inventories, and imports are the major components of the motor gasoline supply. In general, normal demand is met by refinery production; sudden increases in demand are met by stock withdrawals and by imports. During the summer of 1981, motor gasoline demand averaged 6.8 million barrels a day. Refinery production, at 6.5 million barrels a day, accounted for 94 percent of this quantity; stock withdrawals accounted for 4 percent, and imports accounted for 2 percent. During the first quarter of 1982, refinery output averaged 6.0 million barrels a day, a level which represents about 88 percent of the projected summer demand.[4] In early 1982, refining capacity utilization remained low, while crude oil stocks at refineries were at levels close to those reported a year ago These crude stock levels, in combination with the availability of excess refining capacity, will allow for increased motor gasoline production should it be needed. Motor gasoline inventories during the first quarter of 1982 averaged 10 percent below last year's levels but remain within the average range of inventories over the past 3 years.[5] Projected summer inventory levels also fall within this historical range.

Consumption during the summer of 1982 is not projected to fall below 1981 levels. This projection is based upon two assumptions: that real prices (adjusted for inflation) will continue to decline, and that there will be smaller-than-expected increases in overall vehicle fleet efficiency due to the retention of older cars. The 1982 mid-price forecasts presented in the February 1982 *Short-Term Energy Outlook* assume that *real* motor gasoline prices will decline 8 percent from 1981 levels. Real prices are not expected to increase during the summer. Nominal prices of motor gasoline (i.e., the price the consumer sees at the pump) have been falling steadily since March 1981. Gasoline prices declined over the last year, mainly because of the steady decrease in crude oil prices resulting from a lack of product demand. Faced with high inventories and the cost of carrying them, oil companies have started giving rebates to dealers. This action has triggered dealer competition for certain grades and types of services. For these reasons, the increases in the nominal price of gasoline, which usually occur during the summer, may not occur or may be much smaller than normal in 1982.

This article was prepared by Debra Paxson of the Short-Term Information Division, Energy Information Administration.

[1]Defined as June through August.

[2]See *Short-term Energy Outlook* for description of foreeast methodology. All projections cited here are from the EIA *Short-Term Energy Outlook* (February 1982).

[3]Motor gasoline and distillate and residual fuel oils product supplied figures for 1979 and 1980 have been recast to account for data system changes in 1981. See Explanatory Note 4.

[4]For historical data, see "Summary Statistics" section of this publication.

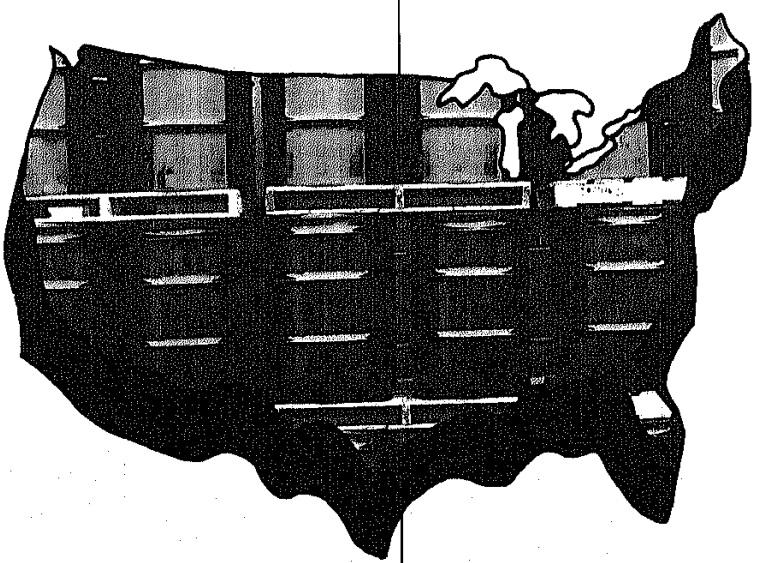
[5]See graph P. 23, "Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, Monthly."

Gasoline Use in the United States

"The current decline in gasoline consumption is primarily the result of long-term changes in the fuel economy of vehicles . . . This downward trend is not likely to be reversed by short-term changes in prices and income."

Few countries in the world are as dependent on gasoline as the United States. In 1980, 220 million Americans used about 101 billion gallons (2.4 billion barrels) of gasoline, just over 450 gallons (about 11 barrels) per capita. During 1979, the United States consumed 46 percent of gasoline consumed worldwide. Although the United States is a major consumer of all petroleum products, gasoline is the only fuel for which the United States so dominates world consumption. U.S. consumption of all petroleum products is only 28 percent of the world total and is even less for major products other than gasoline. The United States uses 26 percent of the jet fuel and kerosene consumed in the world, 22 percent of the distillate fuel oil, and 17 percent of the residual fuel oil.[1]

U.S. gasoline consumption often is compared inappropriately to that of Japan and of Western Europe. U.S. gasoline consumption per capita is about four



times that of European countries with similar levels of income.[2] A common explanation for the difference is that Americans have a preference for large automobiles and automobile travel. A more fundamental explanation is that the average population density in the United States is one-tenth that of Europe, so much more travelling is required to achieve the same degree of interaction among people.

Largely because of the denser settlement patterns, people in some Western industrialized countries rely more on walking and on energy-efficient, non-gasoline-consuming transportation. Some countries traditionally have regarded gasoline as a luxury rather than as a necessity and have placed substantial taxes on it, often more than a dollar a gallon. As a result, U.S. gasoline prices are among the lowest in the world compared to prices in other petroleum importing countries. These differences in price and in population density, which tend to reinforce each other, probably explain the large differences in the amount of gasoline used by the United States and by the rest of the industrialized world.

Gasoline consumption in the United States has increased steadily since 1919, the year when the Bureau of Public Roads began collecting data on motor fuel use.[3] From that date until the present there have been only four periods in which annual highway motor fuel use has declined: the Depression (1932-33), World War II (1942-43), the Arab-OPEC Oil Embargo (1974), and the period from 1978 through 1981.

Demand, at least in the short run, is not particularly responsive to small changes in price or economic conditions. Despite economic recessions in 1938, 1945, 1949, 1954, 1958, 1961, 1970, and 1975, gasoline use continued to increase.[4]

During those years steady population growth and growing vehicle stocks were apparently sufficient to overcome income declines. Until 1973, real gasoline prices were stable or gradually declining. Even when prices jumped subatan-

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This article was prepared by David L. Greene, Oak Ridge National Laboratories.

[1] U.S. Department of Energy, EIA *1980 International Energy Annual*, 1981, Table 18.

[2] *International Energy Annual*, Table 1.

[3] These motor fuel use data include perhaps 2 percent or less diesel and other special fuels. Separate gasoline statistics do not exist prior to 1949.

[4] EIA *Annual Report to Congress*, 1980 Vol. Two: Data, Table 28; Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Minerals Yearbook*, 1939, 1946, 1950.

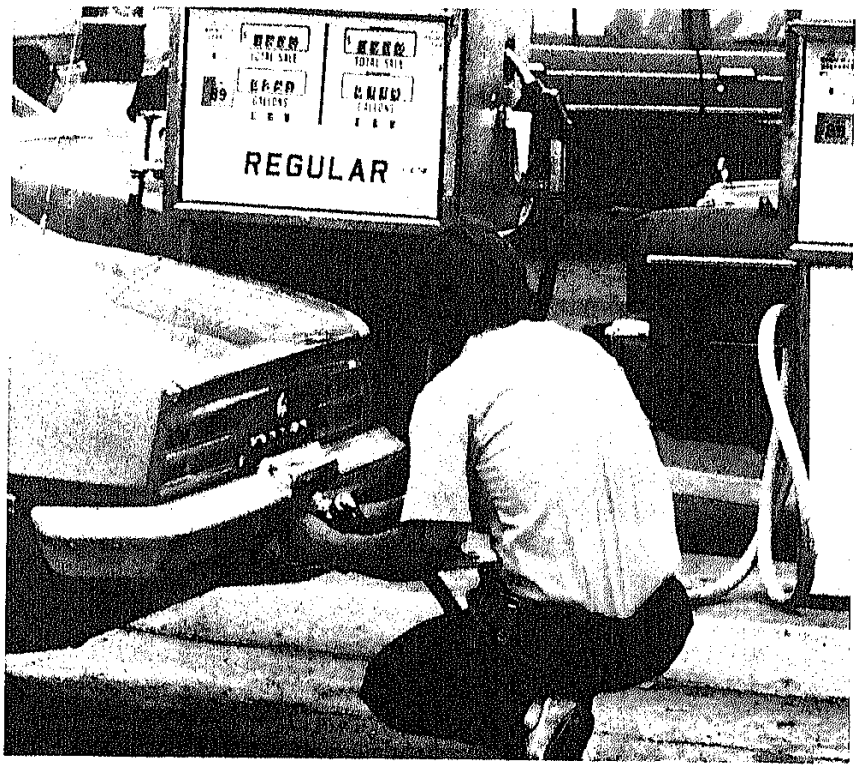
tially in 1973 through 1974, consumption decreased only slightly. A large part of that small decline, perhaps a quarter to a half, can be attributed to shortages associated with the Arab-OPEC oil embargo.

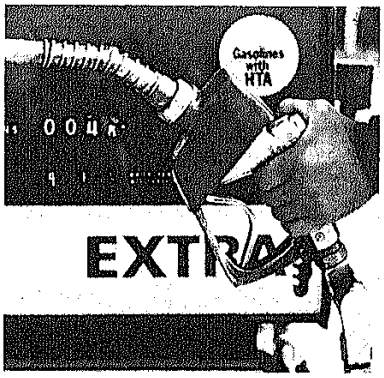
A contributing factor for the short-term stability of gasoline demand is that gasoline use, like most energy consumption, is associated with a capital stock of energy consuming durable goods—the stock of motor vehicles and other gasoline-powered equipment. More than 90 percent of the gasoline consumed in this country is used by cars and light trucks (under 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight).

More than 141 million light duty vehicles were in use in the United States in 1981.[5] The total value of this stock is over $400 billion. Because these vehicles have median lifetimes of 10-15 years, the size and composition of the vehicle fleet change only gradually from one year to the next. However, as the following article on vehicle characteristics suggests, the gradual change in the motor vehicle fleet composition has contributed to substantial changes in gasoline consumption patterns in the United States. The steady fuel efficiency improvement in new cars since 1975, which is likely to persist through 1985, has generated a long-term downward pressure on gasoline demand. In the past, short-term declines in gasoline use have been caused by economic depression, higher prices, shortages, or wartime rationing. The current decline is primarily the result of long-term changes in the fuel economy of vehicles. Because of the inertia in the capital stock of vehicles, this downward trend is not likely to be reversed by short term changes in prices and income.

"More than 90 percent of the gasoline consumed in this country is used by cars and light vehicles..."

[5]Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association, *Motor Vehicle Facts and Figures '81*, p. 22.





The Impact of Changing Vehicle Characteristics and Use on Motor Gasoline Demand

Introduction

During the 9 years since the Arab-OPEC Oil Embargo there have been substantial changes in the characteristics and efficiency of vehicles driven in the United States. During those years, the fuel economy of new cars has been improved, the number of diesel-powered cars in the vehicle fleet has increased steadily, and patterns of vehicle use have changed. These changes have had a major impact on the relative demand for fuels and have contributed to the reductions in gasoline demand which have occurred in recent years.[1]

New-Car Fuel-Use Improvement

Cars and light trucks (under 10,000 pounds gross weight) account for over 90 percent of the gasoline use in the United States. About 70 percent of the gasoline use is accounted for by cars alone. Because the vehicle fleet is large and represents a substantial capital investment, its composition changes slowly. Any improvement in new-car efficiency will not cause dramatic improvement in the overall efficiency of vehicles currently on the road. Since the passage of the Energy Production and Conservation Act in 1975 (EPCA), domestic automobile manufacturers have been required to improve the fuel efficiency of their new vehicles. The mileage-per-gallon (MPG) of new cars has improved dramatically since 1974, and fleet fuel economy has increased slowly but steadily (Exhibit 1).

Between 1975 and 1980, the EPA-rated efficiency of new cars increased from 13.0 to 22.3 miles per gallon.[2] The average annual growth rate in the new-car efficiency was about 11.4 percent a year. During the same 5-year period, the estimated overall efficiency of the vehicle fleet grew much less quickly. It showed a growth rate of about 1.6 percent a year, or an increase from an average of 13.7 miles per gallon (MPG) in 1975 to an average of 15.2 MPG in 1980.[3] The estimated fleet efficiency in 1981 was about 15.7 MPG, an improvement of about 4 percent over 1980. In 1982, the projected improvement in fleet efficiency could be about 3.4 percent; this would translate into an average fleet mileage-per-gallon for 1982 of 16.3.[4]

A slowdown in new-car sales and the resulting retention of older cars may curtail the improvement in vehicle fleet efficiency during 1982. Less than one-tenth of the vehicle fleet is replaced with new cars in any given year, and the percentage seems to be declining. In 1970 about 8 percent of all passenger cars were under 1 year old. In 1980, about 6 percent of all cars were under 1 year old. As a result, the average age of cars increased from 5.5 years in 1970 to 6.6 years in 1980.[5] During 1982, the average age of the vehicle fleet is likely to increase.

If new car efficiency continues to improve as projected, fleet fuel economy will increase even more quickly each year through 1985. In fact, the Energy Production and Conservation Act (of 1975) sets standards for Corporate Average Fuel Economy requiring a sales-weighted new-car efficiency of 27.5 MPG by 1985.

Increase in Diesel-Powered Vehicles

Since 1978, sales of diesel cars and small trucks have increased dramatically contributing to the decline in gasoline demand. Before 1978, diesel cars accounted for less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the total passenger car fleet. In 1978, 167 thousand diesel cars were sold; in 1981,

This article was prepared by Wendy Kolmar, Petroleum Supply Division, Energy Information Administration.

[1]See Figure on "Products Supplied, Annual," p. 22.

[2]U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Light Duty Automotive Fuel Economy—Trends Through 1981*, Table II-8.

[3]Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics*, 1975-80, Table VM-1.

[4]Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, February 1982, p. 13.

[5]Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association, *Motor Vehicle Facts And Figures '81*, p. 22.

573 thousand diesel cars were sold;[6] diesel cars accounted for 1 percent of the fleet. Despite a general decline in new-car sales in 1981, sales of diesel-powered cars increased by 31.1 percent over 1980 levels. The Oak Ridge National Laboratory projects that sales of diesel fuel will reduce motor gasoline demand by between 1 and 2 percent in 1982 and by about 5 percent by 1985.

New Patterns of Vehicle Use

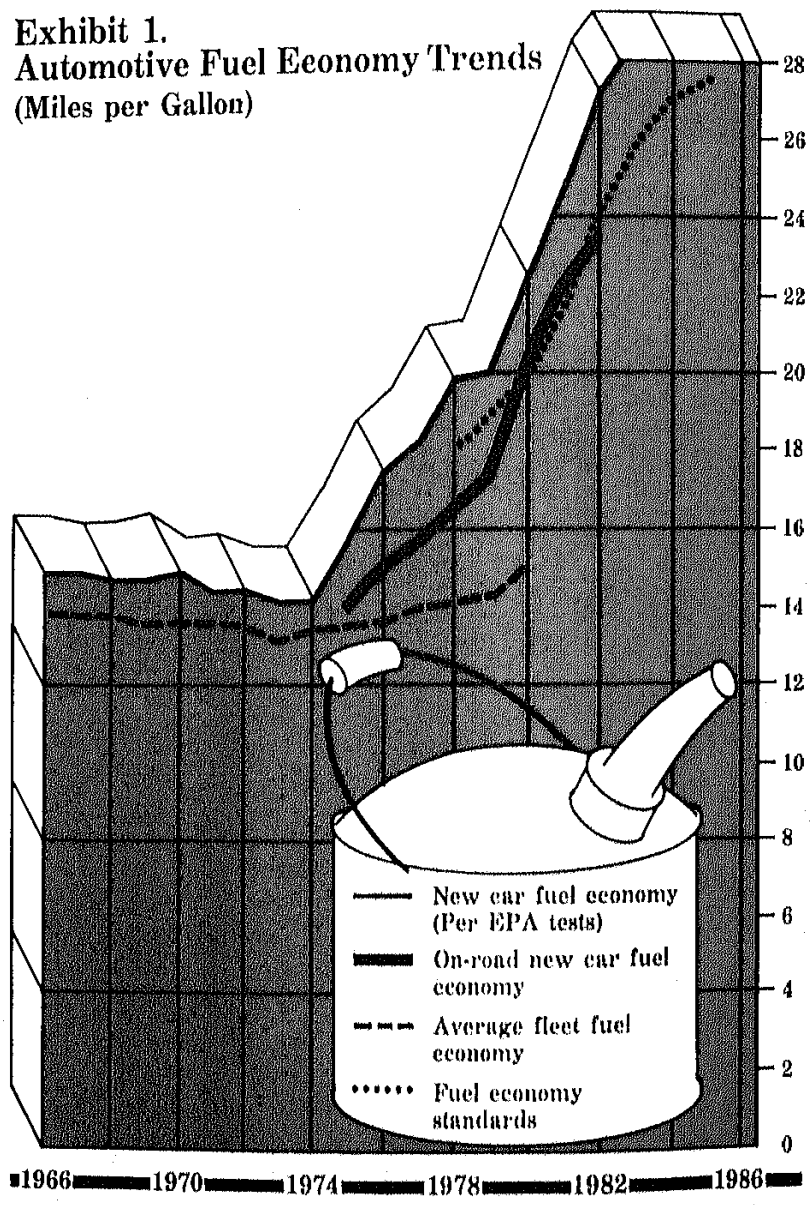
Changes in patterns of travel and vehicle use can affect motor gasoline consumption much more quickly than changes in fleet composition. Historically, vehicle use, as measured in vehicle-miles-travelled (VMT), has increased steadily from year to year. However, from early 1979 through the end of 1980 VMT declined—a decrease attributed to the Iranian crude oil supply cut-back, associated gasoline shortages, and gasoline price increases. During 1981, with supplies ample and prices beginning to drop, vehicle use increased again (Exhibit 2).[7] This increase will probably continue in 1982 since supplies of gaso-

[6] *Ward's Automotive Yearbook*, 1981, p. 71.

[7] U.S. Dept. of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Traffic Volume Trends*, 1975-1981, Table 3.

"Between 1975 and 1981, the average fuel economy of the fleet has gone from 13.7 to 15.7 miles per gallon."

Exhibit 1.
Automotive Fuel Economy Trends
(Miles per Gallon)



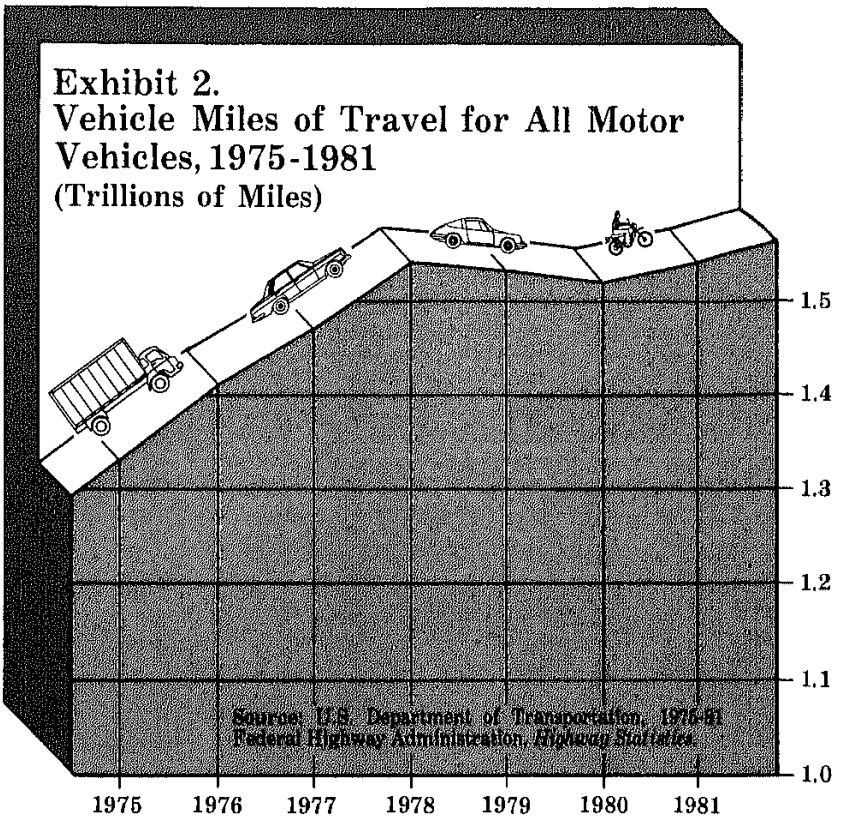
Sources for Exhibit 1:

1. J. D. Murrell, J. A. Foster and D. M. Brister, Environmental Protection Agency. *Passenger Car and Light Truck Fuel Economy Trends through 1980*, SAE Paper #800853, 1981.

2. U.S. Department of Energy, Highway Fuel Consumption Model, 4th Quarterly Report, July 1981. (Calculated using EPA fuel economy values. It should be noted that EPA new car fuel economy values for 1979 and 1980 are calculated using manufacturers' sales projections, while on-road fuel economy is based on actual sales data.)

3. U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration statistics.

"Changes in patterns of travel and vehicle use can affect motor gasoline consumption much more quickly than changes in fleet composition."



line are ample for the season and since real prices are expected to remain stable or decrease.

In subsequent years, if the economy improves and new-car sales pick up, the annual VMT may grow by as much as 1.5 to 2.0 percent a year.

Unleaded Gasoline Demand

The Clean Air Act of 1970, as amended, mandated standards for automobile emissions that have resulted in significant growth in the use of unleaded gasoline. This shift affects the petroleum marketing and distribution system and refinery configuration. In 1977, 33 percent of the vehicles on the road used unleaded gasoline, creating a demand for unleaded gasoline of 2.0 million barrels a day, or about 28 percent of total gasoline demand. In 1981, 56 percent of the vehicles on the road used unleaded gasoline, creating a demand for unleaded gasoline of 3.3 million barrels a day, or about 50 percent of total demand.[8] Growth in demand for unleaded gasoline is expected to continue as sales of new cars requiring unleaded gasoline continue. However, the decreased rate of new-car sales and the retention and increased use of older cars have slowed this growth over the past year.

Nevertheless, unleaded demand, relative to total demand, is expected to increase somewhat during 1982, to about 3.7 million barrels a day, or about 55 percent of total gasoline demand.[9]

Conclusion

Gasoline demand is influenced by a variety of factors. Vehicle efficiency improvements and switching to diesel fuel contribute to lower gasoline demand. In contrast, increases in miles driven contribute to gasoline use increases. In 1982, these influences appear to be in balance, and demand for gasoline is expected to be about the same as it was last year.

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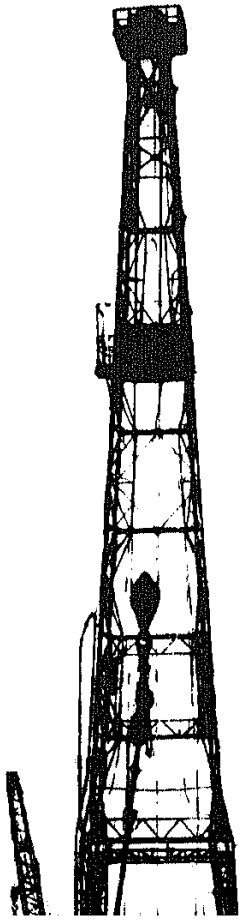
[8]For demand statistics, see the "Summary Statistics" section of this publication.

[9]Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, February 1981, p. 14.

Summary Statistics



Crude Oil[1] and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal[2]			Ending Stocks[3]
		Total Domestic[4]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil[5]	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil[5] and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	AVERAGE	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	1,074
1975	AVERAGE	10,045	8,375	1,633	-17	-145	16,322	1,133
1976	AVERAGE	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	AVERAGE	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	AVERAGE	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	AVERAGE	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	January	10,377	8,675	1,648	-594	270	18,851	1,351
	February	10,402	8,705	1,656	-292	563	18,817	1,343
	March	10,303	8,698	1,568	-47	-99	17,377	1,348
	April	10,356	8,685	1,630	-412	-229	16,784	1,367
	May	10,298	8,835	1,615	-117	-520	16,238	1,387
	June	10,164	8,554	1,561	65	-869	16,187	1,411
	July	10,113	8,547	1,524	88	-556	16,008	1,425
	August	9,974	8,414	1,519	-274	-473	15,753	1,449
	September	10,184	8,619	1,515	307	-259	16,598	1,447
	October	10,092	8,532	1,516	-191	756	16,995	1,430
	November	10,109	8,495	1,571	-8	-84	16,702	1,432
	December	10,204	8,606	1,560	304	993	18,410	1,392
	AVERAGE	**10,214**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**-98**	**-42**	**17,056**	
1981	January	10,168	8,533	1,595	-192	1,139	18,288	1,396
	February	10,250	8,598	1,815	-318	258	16,930	1,398
	March	10,217	8,601	1,581	-490	235	15,838	1,405
	April	10,133	8,543	1,551	-777	180	15,280	1,423
	May	10,115	8,496	1,554	-354	-405	15,196	1,447
	June	10,260	8,616	1,579	-98	396	15,996	1,438
	July	10,021	8,422	1,547	-334	147	15,713	1,444
	August	10,202	8,574	1,582	508	-977	15,236	1,458
	September	10,293	8,598	1,630	-359	-385	15,619	1,481
	October	10,212	8,547	1,601	-761	516	15,840	1,488
	November	10,284	8,595	1,615	-352	-245	15,508	1,506
	December	10,274	8,624	1,605	-130	698	16,602	1,489
	AVERAGE	10,200	8,662	1,588	-304	130	16,001	
1982	January	10,257	8,669	1,548	-236	1,129	15,890	1,461
	February	10,281	8,690	1,524	-216	1,268	15,941	1,431
	March*	10,212	R8,597	1,570	R-65	R1,049	R15,560	R1,401
	April**	NA	*8,595*	NA	*32*	*1,058*	*15,510*	*1,422*
	AVERAGE	**NA**	**8,637**	**NA**	**-120**	**1,123**	**15,722**	

1 Includes lease condensate.
2 A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
3 Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.
4 Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.
5 Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
NA = Not available. R = Revised data.
* See Explanatory Note 6.1.
** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.
Note: Beginning in January 1975, the Bureau of Mines, Dept. of Interior, expanded its stocks coverage to include an additional 100 bulk terminal operators.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

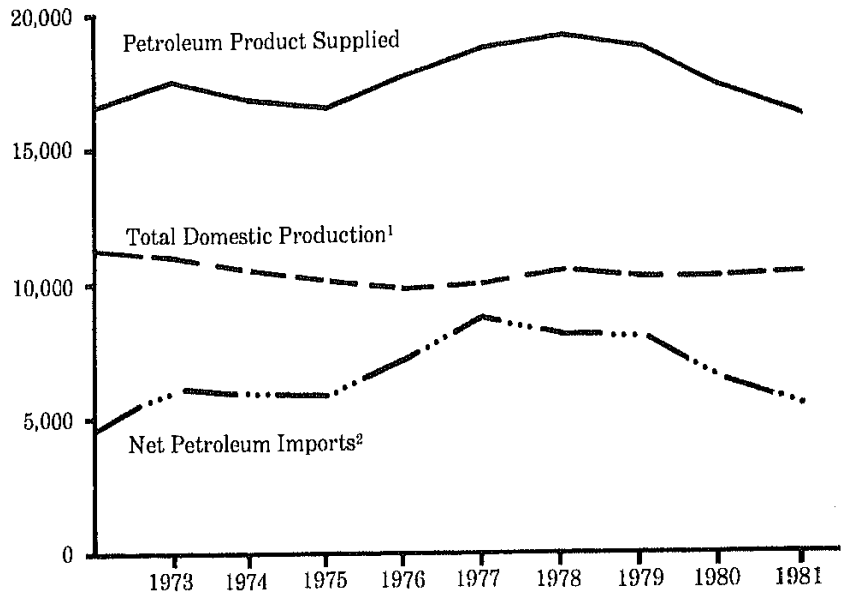
Crude Oil[1] and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports[2]			Exports[3]			
		Total	Crude Oil[4]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net[5] Imports
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973	**AVERAGE**	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025
1974	**AVERAGE**	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892
1975	**AVERAGE**	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
1976	**AVERAGE**	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
1977	**AVERAGE**	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
1978	**AVERAGE**	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
1979	**AVERAGE**	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
1980	January	8,598	6,406	2,192	550	322	228	8,048
	February	7,945	6,013	1,931	558	332	227	7,386
	March	7,452	5,695	1,757	573	330	243	6,879
	April	7,106	5,598	1,508	434	192	241	6,672
	May	6,579	5,106	1,472	591	326	266	5,987
	June	6,894	5,480	1,414	654	365	289	6,240
	July	6,257	4,843	1,414	531	238	293	5,727
	August	6,192	4,803	1,389	319	78	241	5,873
	September	6,239	4,707	1,532	557	322	235	5,682
	October	6,379	4,768	1,611	598	309	288	5,781
	November	6,408	4,680	1,728	549	289	260	5,858
	December	6,894	5,082	1,812	622	343	279	6,272
	AVERAGE	6,909	5,283	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
1981	January	6,814	4,923	1,892	558	339	219	6,257
	February	6,777	4,873	1,804	569	198	371	6,208
	March	6,026	4,521	1,505	586	210	376	5,440
	April	5,767	4,457	1,310	570	198	372	5,198
	May	5,702	4,267	1,436	595	312	283	5,107
	June	5,422	4,084	1,338	420	123	297	5,002
	July	5,809	4,336	1,473	571	257	314	5,238
	August	5,737	4,165	1,572	644	204	440	5,093
	September	6,326	4,714	1,612	519	194	325	5,807
	October	5,939	4,382	1,557	738	226	512	5,202
	November	5,610	3,992	1,619	701	278	423	4,909
	December	5,896	4,189	1,707	656	189	467	5,240
	AVERAGE	5,981	4,406	1,576	595	228	367	5,387
1982	Jenuary	5,232	3,648	1,585	829	238	591	4,404
	February	4,691	2,949	1,742	804	304	499	3,887
	March*	R 4,461	R 2,856	R 1,606	882	321	561	3,579
	April**	*3,854*	*2,604*	*1,250*	NA	NA	NA	NA
	AVERAGE	4,562	3,019	1,543	NA	NA	NA	NA

1 Includes lease condensate.
2 Includes shipments from United States possessions end territories.
3 Includes shipments to United States possessions end territories.
4 Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
5 Net Imports = Imports minus Exports.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independant rounding.
NA = Not available. R = Revised date.
* See Explanatory Note 5.1.
** Preliminary Statistics. See Explenatory Note 2.7.
Gaographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawelian Foreign Trade Zone.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Petroleum Overview, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

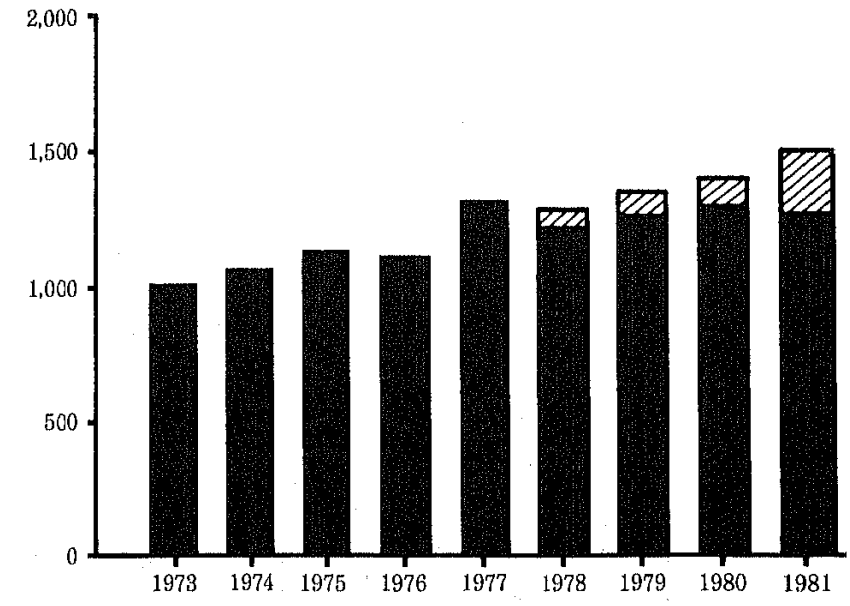


[1]Includes crude oil and natural gas plant production.

[2]Includes SPR imports.

Source table: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview."

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



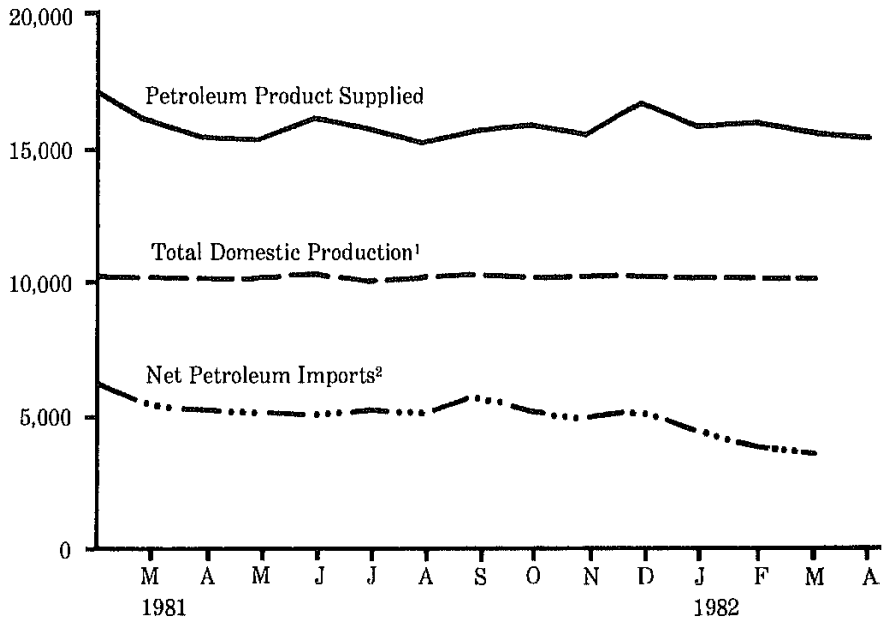
Legend

SPR Crude Oil

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Excluding SPR

Source tables: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview" and "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Petroleum Overview, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

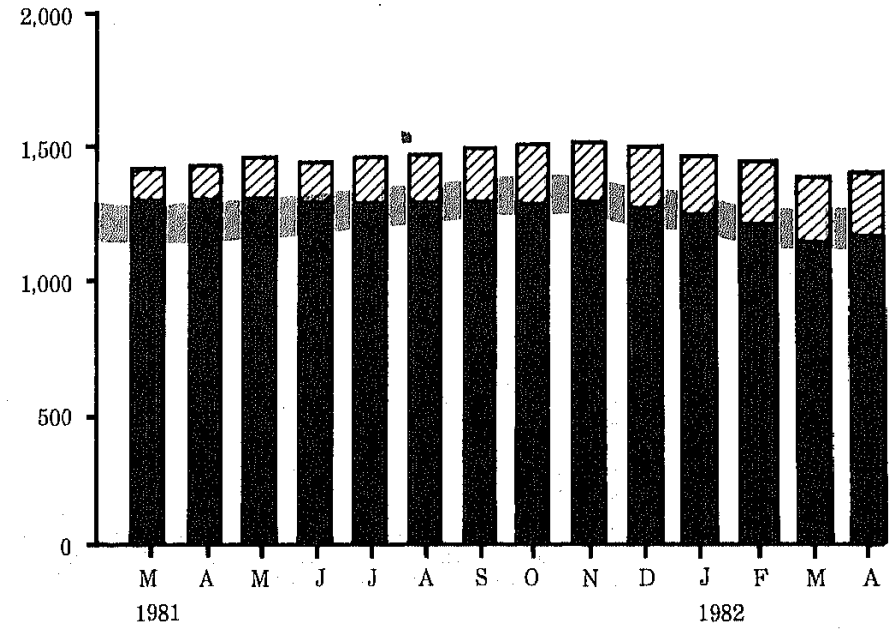


cludes crude oil and natural gas plant duction.

cludes SPR imports.

rce table: "Crude Oil and Petroleum ducts Overview."

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



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SPR Crude Oil

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Excluding SPR

Average Stock Range[1]

erage stock range (excluding SPR) ed on 3 years of data. See planatory Note 2.5.

rce tables: "Crude Oil and roleum Products Overview" and ude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil[1] Supply and Disposition

		Supply						
		Field Production		Imports[2]			Stock Withdrawal[3]	
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR[4]	Other	SPR[4]	Other
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973	AVERAGE	9,208	198	3,244		3,244		11
1974	AVERAGE	8,774	193	3,477		3,477		-62
1975	AVERAGE	8,375	191	4,105		4,105		-17
1976	AVERAGE	8,132	173	5,287		6,287		-39
1977	AVERAGE	8,245	464	6,615	21	8,594	-20	-160
1978	AVERAGE	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	64
1979	AVERAGE	8,552	1,461	6,519	87	6,452	-67	-81
1980	January	8,675	1,634	6,406	0	6,406	0	-594
	February	8,705	1,630	6,013	0	6,013	0	-292
	March	8,698	1,647	5,695	0	5,695	0	-47
	April	8,685	1,649	5,598	0	5,598	0	-412
	May	8,635	1,627	5,106	0	5,106	0	-117
	June	8,554	1,626	5,480	0	5,480	0	65
	July	8,547	1,612	4,643	0	4,643	0	69
	August	8,414	1,612	4,803	0	4,603	0	-274
	September	8,619	1,610	4,707	54	4,653	-54	361
	October	8,532	1,588	4,766	131	4,637	-123	-68
	November	8,495	1,561	4,680	142	4,536	-160	161
	December	8,606	1,602	5,062	196	4,864	-177	461
	AVERAGE	8,697	1,617	6,263	44	6,219	-45	-52
1981	January	8,533	1,806	4,923	106	4,817	-151	-41
	February	8,598	1,619	4,873	80	4,793	-127	-161
	March	8,801	1,616	4,521	140	4,362	-155	-335
	April	8,543	1,606	4,457	272	4,165	-444	-333
	May	8,496	1,580	4,267	366	3,661	-513	156
	June	8,616	1,632	4,084	316	3,769	-434	335
	July	8,422	1,605	4,336	175	4,161	-324	-10
	August	8,574	1,602	4,165	257	3,906	-372	669
	September	8,598	1,607	4,714	435	4,279	-466	126
	October	8,547	1,596	4,382	453	3,929	-591	-260
	November	8,595	1,618	3,992	271	3,720	-250	-93
	December	8,624	1,630	4,189	165	4,024	-252	122
	AVERAGE	8,582	1,616	4,466	256	4,159	-338	32
1982	January	8,889	1,712	3,648	170	3,478	-159	-77
	February	8,690	1,715	2,849	159	2,799	-213	-3
	March*	R8,597	R1,702	R2,858	R185	R2,671	R-235	R179
	April**	*8,595*	*1,700*	*2,604*	*203*	*2,401*	*-209*	*241*
	AVERAGE	8,637	1,707	3,019	180	2,840	-204	84

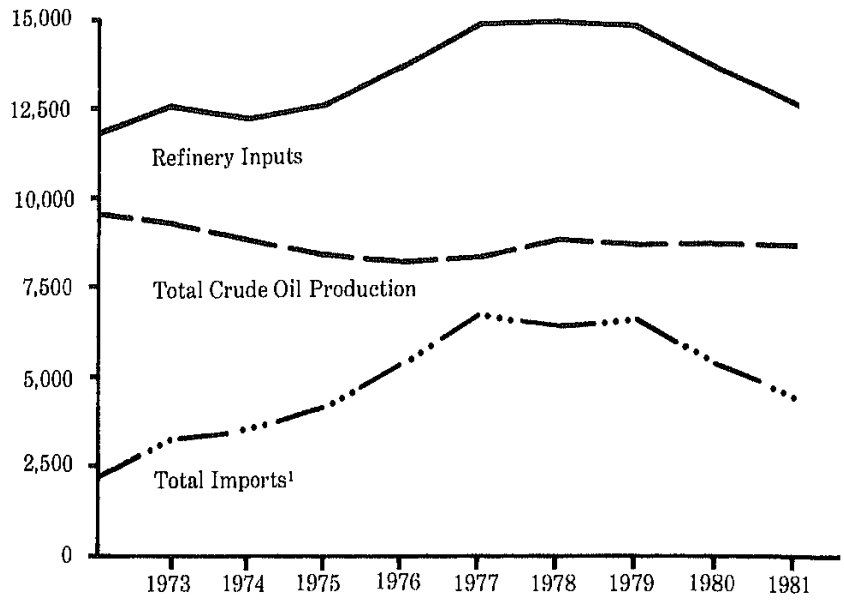
[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Includes shipments from United States possessions and territories.
[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[4] Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
NA = Not available. R = Revised data.
* See Explanatory Note 5.2.
** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil[1] Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply (Continued)		Disposition		Ending Stocks[2]		
		Unaccounted for Crude Oil	Crude Used Directly and Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports[3]	Total Crude Oil	SPR[4]	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day				Millions of Barrels		
1973	**AVERAGE**	3	-32	12,431	2	242		242
1974	**AVERAGE**	-25	-28	12,133	3	265		265
1975	**AVERAGE**	17	-30	12,442	6	271		271
1976	**AVERAGE**	77	-93	13,416	8	285		285
1977	**AVERAGE**	-6	-30	14,602	50	348	7	340
1978	**AVERAGE**	-57	-30	14,739	158	376	67	309
1979	**AVERAGE**	-11	-29	14,648	235	430	91	339
1980	January	166	-31	14,301	322	449	91	358
	February	124	-31	14,187	332	457	91	366
	March	-278	-30	13,709	330	459	91	367
	April	-165	-29	13,484	192	471	91	380
	May	55	-28	13,326	326	475	91	383
	June	1	-30	13,705	365	473	91	381
	July	52	-29	13,264	238	470	91	379
	August	147	-28	12,984	78	478	91	387
	September	27	-26	13,313	322	469	93	376
	October	-3	-25	12,772	309	475	97	379
	November	266	-26	13,119	289	475	102	373
	December	24	-28	13,648	343	466	108	358
	AVERAGE	34	-28	13,481	287			
1981	January	352	-28	13,248	339	494	112	381
	February	-29	-23	12,903	198	503	116	387
	March	-10	-29	12,383	210	518	121	397
	April	92	-27	12,090	198	541	134	407
	May	241	-28	12,309	312	552	150	402
	June	-33	-30	12,415	123	555	163	392
	July	162	-62	12,267	257	566	173	393
	August	-71	-61	12,911	204	550	185	365
	September	-184	-65	12,510	194	561	199	361
	October	190	-67	12,065	226	584	215	369
	November	371	-68	12,260	278	595	223	372
	December	-45	-67	12,383	189	599	230	369
	AVERAGE	88	-46	12,477	228			
1982	January	-138	-66	11,638	238	606	235	371
	February	199	-66	11,252	304	612	241	371
	March*	278	-68	R11,277	321	R614	R249	R366
	April**	NA	NA	*11,537*	NA	*623*	*254*	*369*
	AVERAGE	**NA**	**NA**	**11,429**	**NA**			

[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.
[3] Includes shipments to United States possessions and territories.
[4] Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
NA = Not available. R = Revised data.
' See Explanatory Note 5.2.
'' Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

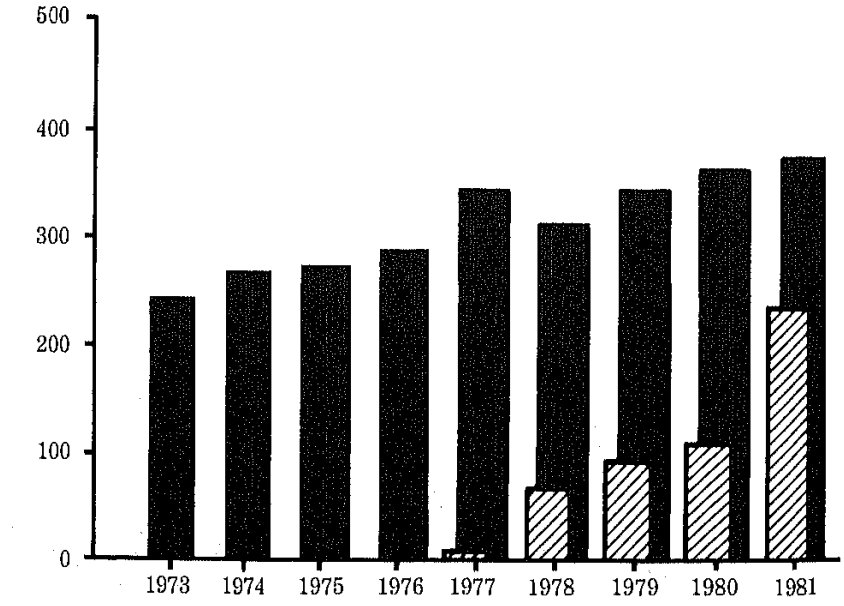
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



[1]Includes SPR imports.

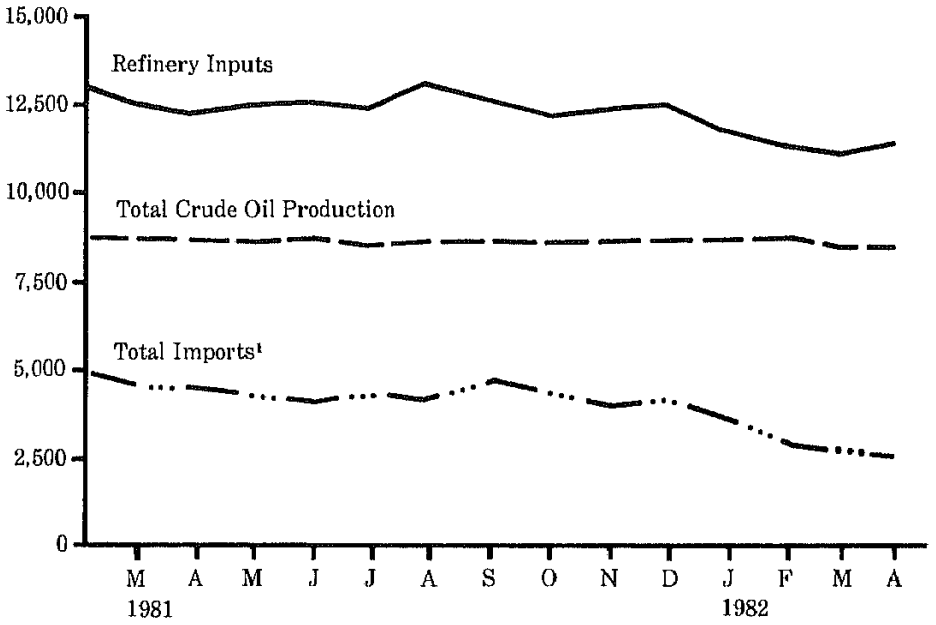
Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

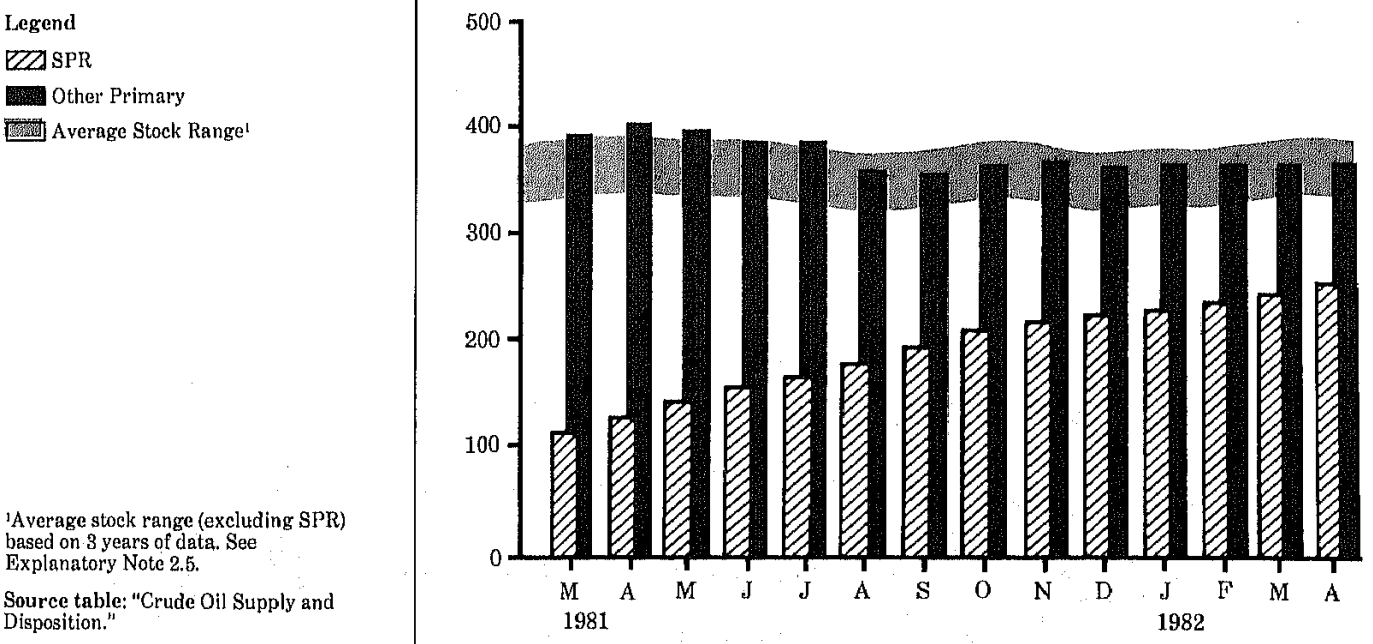
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



[1]Ineludes SPR imports.

Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



[1]Average stock range (excluding SPR) based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[1]	
						Product Supplied				
		Total Production	Imports[2]	Stock Withdrawal[2,3]	Exports	Total	Unleaded[5]	Unleaded	Total Motor Gasoline[4]	Finished Motor Gasoline
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Millions of Barrels	
1973	AVERAGE	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
1974	AVERAGE	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	216	
1975	AVERAGE	6,520	184	-28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235	
1976	AVERAGE	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231	
1977	AVERAGE	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
1978	AVERAGE	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
1979	AVERAGE	6,852	181	2	(s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
1980	January	6,991	141	-809	1	6,323	2,718	43.6	262	
	February	6,866	154	-423	(s)	6,596	2,969	45.6	275	
	March	6,519	155	-267	(s)	6,406	3,632	47.3	203	
	April	6,284	155	362	1	6,800	3,621	44.4	272	
	May	6,316	132	283	1	6,729	2,980	44.3	263	
	June	6,569	148	-59	1	6,657	3,099	46.6	265	
	July	6,465	149	-132	3	6,743	3,131	46.4	261	
	August	6,452	141	56	1	6,648	3,135	47.2	259	
	September	6,383	166	29	7	6,510	3,654	46.9	256	
	October	6,131	152	380	1	6,662	3,110	46.7	247	
	November	6,467	126	-359	(s)	6,234	3,123	50.1	257	
	December	6,644	121	-133	1	6,632	3,421	51.6	261	
	AVERAGE	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6		
1981	January	6,687	138	-435	(s)	6,389	3,115	48.8	277	227
	February	6,282	111	-100	1	6,293	3,103	49.3	284	230
	March	6,213	170	-81	(s)	6,303	3,097	49.1	285	232
	April	6,114	174	298	(s)	6,585	3,281	49.8	272	223
	May	6,121	146	341	1	6,608	3,119	47.2	258	213
	June	6,222	161	620	1	7,001	3,421	48.9	242	194
	July	6,417	118	282	(s)	6,817	3,420	50.2	227	185
	August	6,616	125	-93	3	6,645	3,346	50.4	233	188
	September	6,567	169	-74	2	6,660	3,337	50.1	237	191
	October	6,447	143	10	3	6,598	3,253	49.3	235	190
	November	6,583	145	-333	1	6,395	3,203	50.1	247	200
	December	6,621	196	-91	11	8,715	3,444	51.3	251	203
	AVERAGE	6,409	150	29	2	6,586	3,262	49.5		
1982	January	6,181	114	-358	18	5,920	3,033	51.2	262	214
	February	5,917	133	28	8	6,070	3,145	51.8	262	213
	March*	R6,004	183	469	44	R6,612	3,396	51.4	R248	199
	April**	*5,916*	NA	NA	NA	*6,190*	NA	NA	*223*	NA
	AVERAGE	6,007	NA	NA	NA	6,201	NA	NA		

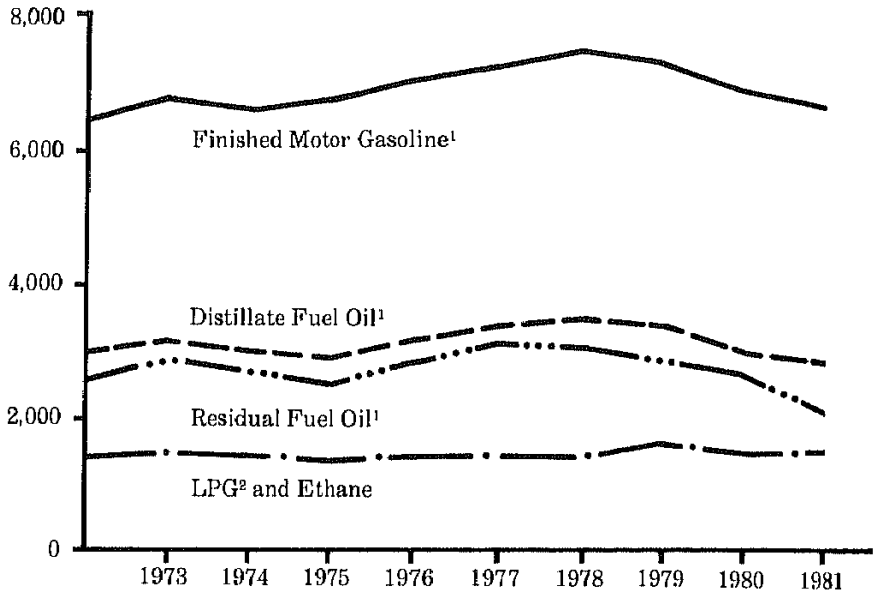
[1] Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.
[2] Beginning in 1981 excludes blending components.
[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[4] Includes motor gasoline blending components.
[5] Includes gasohol.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.
* See Explanatory Note 5.3.
** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.
Notes: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures. See Explanatory Note 4 on Changes for the effects on motor gasoline statistics.
Beginning in January 1975, the Bureau of Mines, Dept. of the Interior, expanded its stocks coverage to include an additional 100 bulk terminal operators.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Crude Used Directly	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	198
1974	**AVERAGE**	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	200
1975	**AVERAGE**	2,654	155	40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	**AVERAGE**	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	**AVERAGE**	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	**AVERAGE**	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	**AVERAGE**	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	January	3,014	179	526	1	7	3,714	212
	February	2,766	237	716	1	8	3,712	192
	March	2,558	193	445	1	19	3,179	178
	April	2,461	154	21	2	2	2,635	177
	May	2,474	126	-199	1	1	2,402	183
	June	2,647	108	-439	1	(s)	2,317	197
	July	2,690	117	-557	2	3	2,249	214
	August	2,462	77	-403	2	(s)	2,137	226
	September	2,686	101	-201	2	(s)	2,587	232
	October	2,590	115	215	1	(s)	2,920	226
	November	2,703	133	111	1	(s)	2,949	222
	December	2,891	166	556	1	(s)	3,615	205
	AVERAGE	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	
1981	January	2,988	273	818	11	(s)	4,090	180
	February	2,810	325	267	11	17	3,395	173
	March	2,484	144	254	9	(s)	2,891	165
	April	2,416	116	(s)	10	3	2,541	165
	May	2,454	165	-234	10	(s)	2,395	172
	June	2,502	201	-275	10	(s)	2,437	180
	July	2,403	179	-210	10	2	2,381	187
	August	2,656	159	-439	8	(s)	2,384	200
	September	2,611	129	-217	10	1	2,532	207
	October	2,490	117	182	9	5	2,792	201
	November	2,729	114	38	11	6	2,886	200
	December	2,862	95	317	11	26	3,258	190
	AVERAGE	2,616	167	42	10	5	2,830	
1982	January	2,615	96	780	10	90	3,410	166
	February	2,447	130	689	11	90	3,187	147
	March*	R2,294	R48	R612	10	84	R2,881	R128
	April**	*2,368*	*94*	*591*	NA	NA	*2,980*	*107*
	AVERAGE	2,431	91	668	NA	NA	3,114	

[1] Ending stocks for 1973 - 1979 are totals as of December 31.
[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.
* See Explanatory Note 5.4.
** Preliminary Statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.
Note: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures. See Explanatory Note 4 on Changes for the effects on Distillate Fuel Oil statistics.
Beginning in January 1975, the Bureau of Mines, Dept. of the Interior, expanded its stocks coverage to include an additional 100 bulk terminal operators.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Products Supplied, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

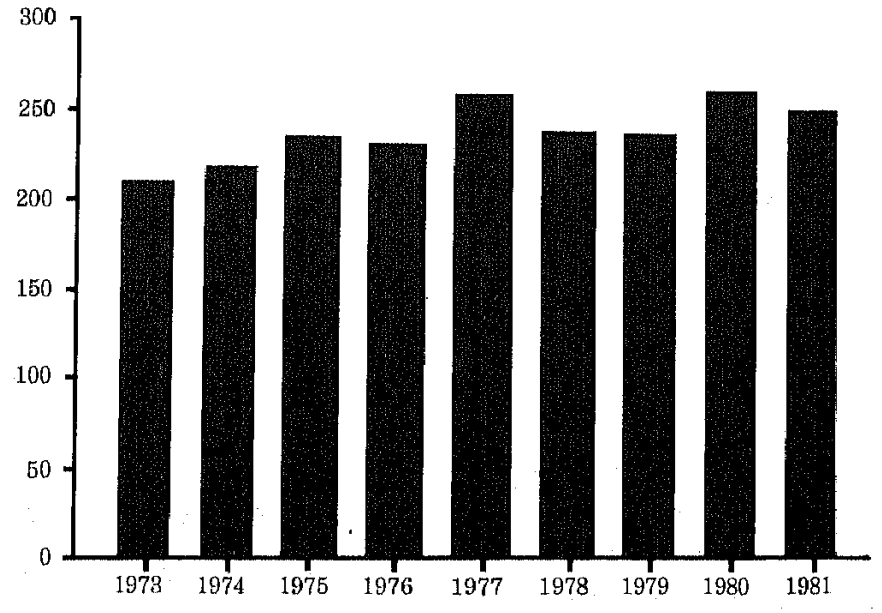


[1]Figures for 1979 and 1980 recast to account for data system changes in 1981. See Explanatory Note 4.

[2]Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

Source tables: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition," "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

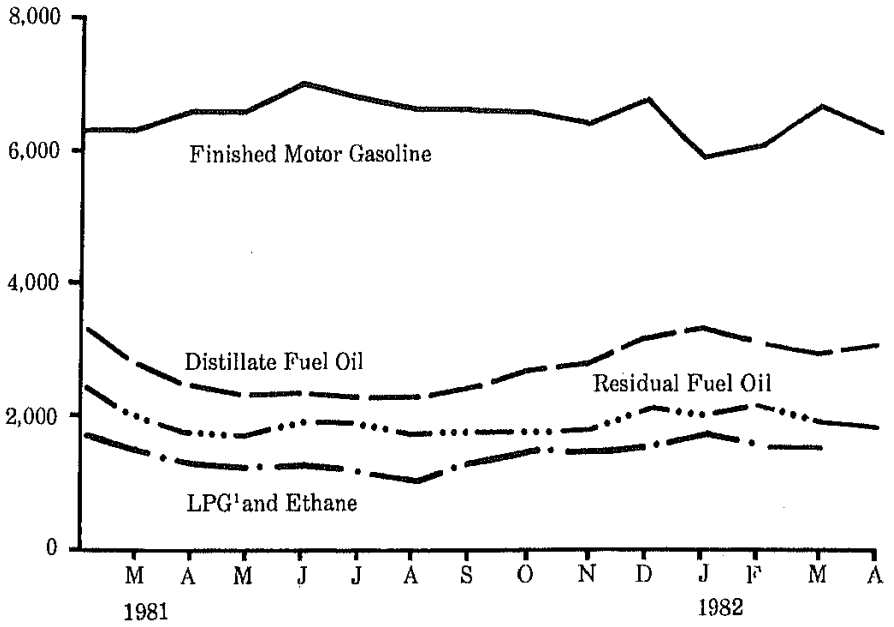
Motor Gasoline[1] Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



[1]Includes finished motor gasoline blending components.

Source table: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition."

Products Supplied, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



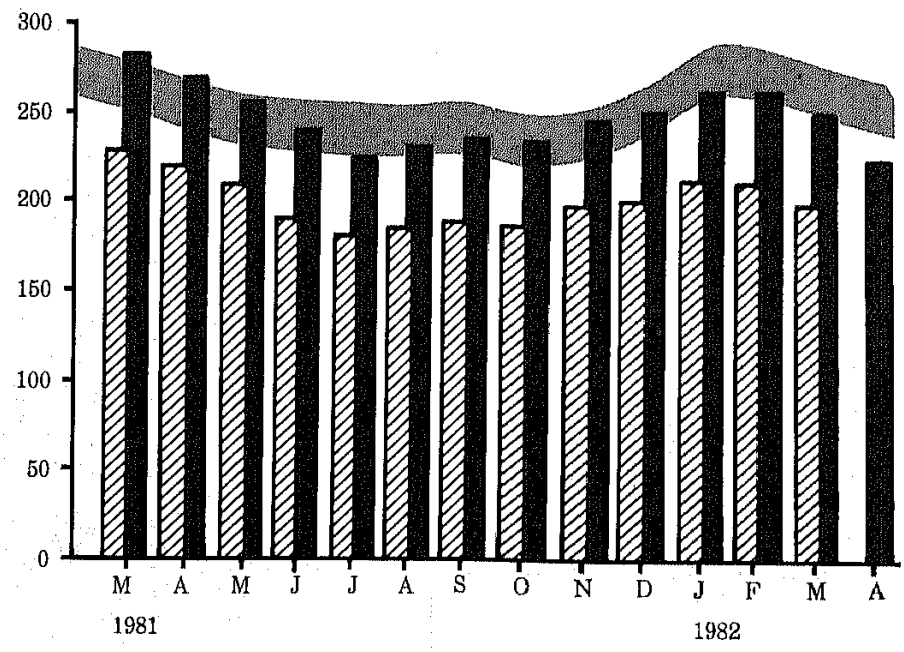
[1]Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

Source tables: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition," "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

- Total Motor Gasoline[1]
- Finished Motor Gasoline
- Average Stock Range[2]

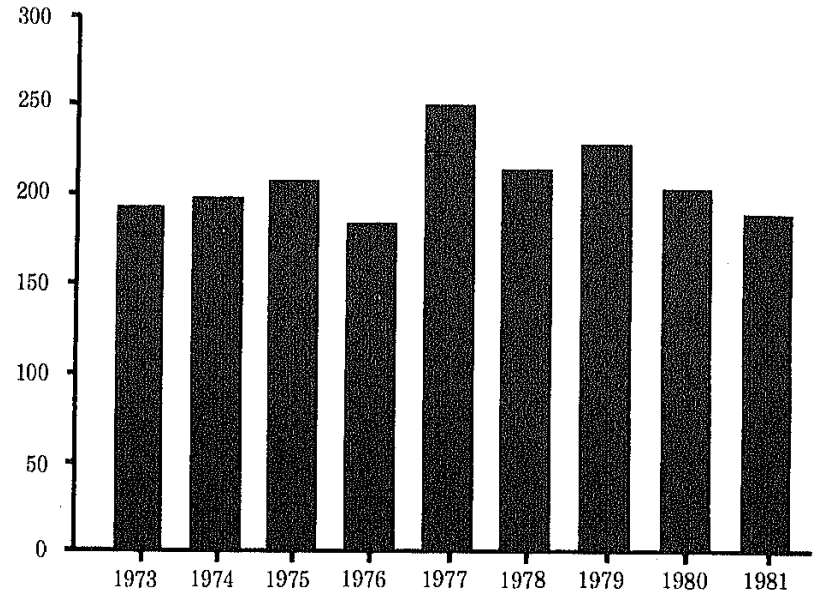


[1]Includes finished motor gasoline blending components.

[2]Average stock range for total motor gasoline based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

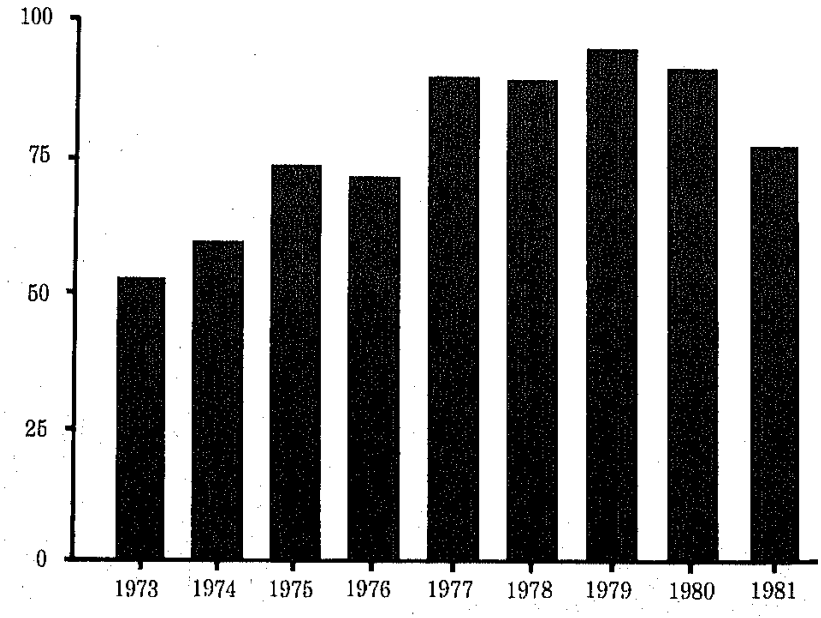
Source table: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition."

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



Source table: "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)

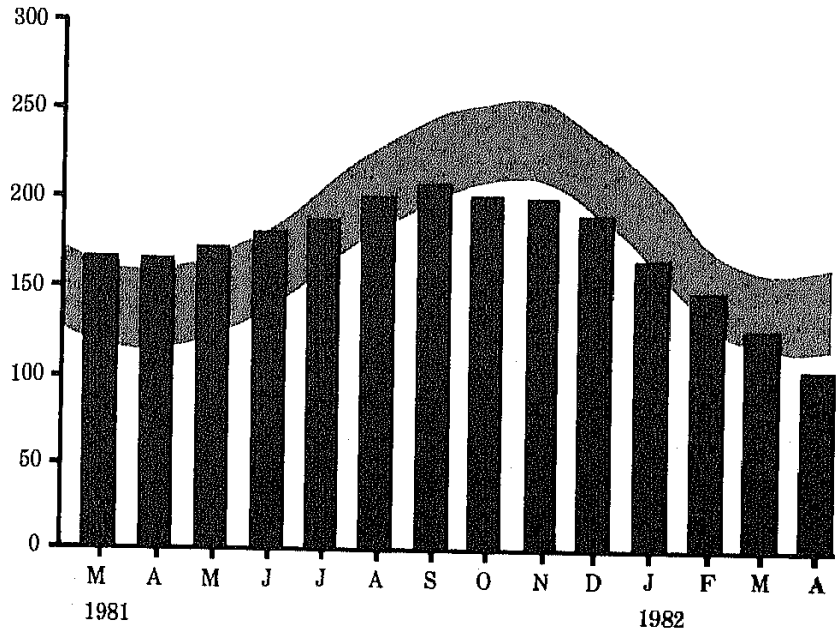


ource table: "Residual Fuel Oil Supply nd Disposition."

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

Average Stock Range[1]



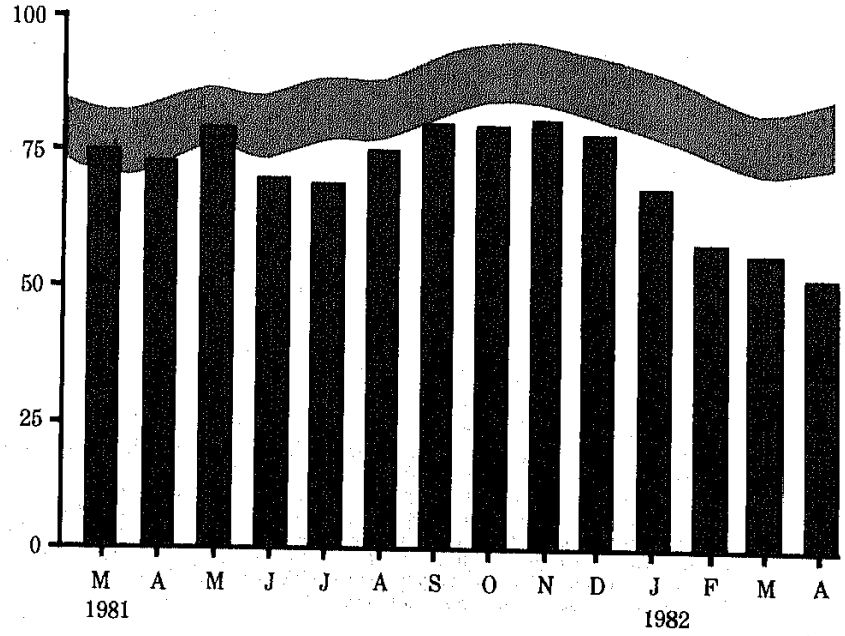
[1]Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

Average Stock Range[1]



[1]Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Crude Used Directly	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	AVERAGE	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	60
1975	AVERAGE	1,235	1,223	2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	AVERAGE	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	AVERAGE	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	AVERAGE	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	AVERAGE	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	January	1,771	1,338	-51	14	5	3,067	97
	February	1,773	1,122	214	14	17	3,105	91
	March	1,584	976	87	14	2	2,658	88
	April	1,595	775	102	13	40	2,444	85
	May	1,509	812	-78	12	20	2,235	68
	June	1,575	749	-4	14	14	2,321	88
	July	1,460	787	71	13	60	2,291	86
	August	1,444	875	-43	13	2	2,286	87
	September	1,495	906	-31	10	21	2,359	88
	October	1,512	875	-100	9	70	2,227	91
	November	1,579	1,024	-74	10	88	2,451	93
	December	1,660	1,025	46	10	62	2,679	92
	AVERAGE	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,509	
1981	January	1,611	1,015	298	11	65	2,870	82
	February	1,565	956	144	9	125	2,549	78
	March	1,423	699	107	14	145	2,098	75
	April	1,320	584	63	14	151	1,829	73
	May	1,222	735	-177	14	25	1,769	79
	June	1,232	540	283	14	76	1,993	70
	July	1,174	830	26	48	82	1,995	69
	August	1,230	819	-179	48	69	1,849	75
	September	1,286	841	-174	51	126	1,878	80
	October	1,232	773	8	54	202	1,865	80
	November	1,218	844	-35	53	203	1,878	81
	December	1,295	920	80	52	157	2,191	78
	AVERAGE	1,318	796	38	32	118	2,062	
1982	January	1,183	821	328	53	235	2,150	68
	February	1,136	928	358	53	213	2,261	58
	March*	R1,121	R910	R26	53	197	R1,912	R57
	April**	*1,174*	*675*	*117*	NA	NA	*1,822*	*53*
	AVERAGE	1,164	832	204	NA	NA	2,032	

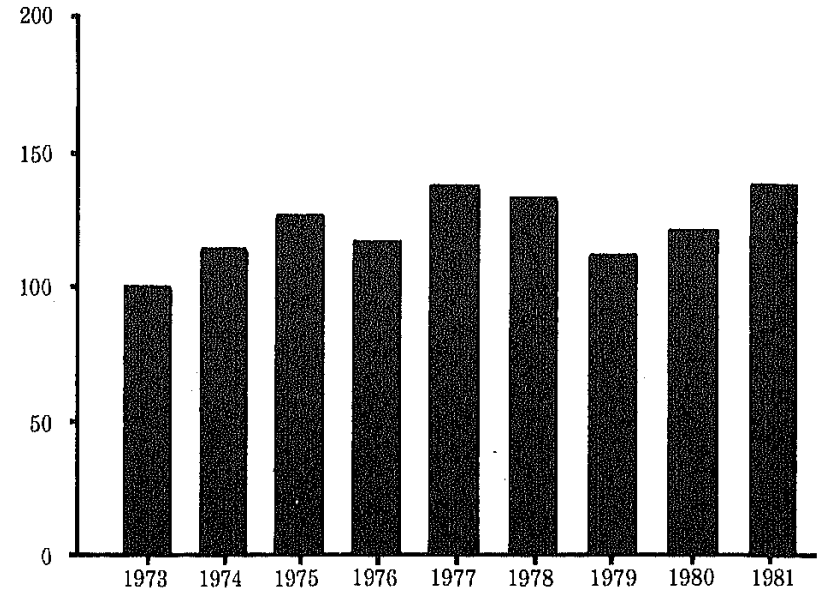
[1] Ending Stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.
[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
NA = Not available. R = Revised data.
* See Explanatory Note 5.4.
** Preliminary Statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.
Notes: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures.
See Explanatory Note 4 on changes for the effects on residual fuel oil statistics.
Beginning in January 1975, The Bureau of Mines, Dept. of the Interior, expanded its stocks coverage to include an additional 100 bulk terminal operators.
Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	**AVERAGE**	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	113
1975	**AVERAGE**	1,527	112	-35	246	26	1,333	126
1976	**AVERAGE**	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	**AVERAGE**	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	**AVERAGE**	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	**AVERAGE**	1,558	217	70	236	15	1,692	111
1980	January	1,560	264	461	291	30	1,963	96
	February	1,581	252	209	252	26	1,764	90
	March	1,519	214	7	211	23	1,506	90
	April	1,646	186	-339	171	19	1,203	100
	May	1,538	181	-224	182	17	1,295	107
	June	1,528	184	-319	170	18	1,205	117
	July	1,485	172	-283	209	18	1,147	128
	August	1,507	158	-296	203	17	1,149	135
	September	1,495	213	-80	228	19	1,382	137
	October	1,546	249	86	259	24	1,597	134
	November	1,549	231	82	304	23	1,535	132
	December	1,567	289	373	319	23	1,888	120
	AVERAGE	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,468	
1981	January	1,628	306	373	352	21	1,934	116
	February	1,614	327	166	303	21	1,783	112
	March	1,570	260	-3	257	20	1,550	112
	April	1,598	214	-218	231	26	1,338	118
	May	1,608	189	-273	220	19	1,285	127
	June	1,577	206	-194	235	24	1,330	133
	July	1,526	213	-253	215	17	1,253	141
	August	1,560	195	-241	235	149	1,129	148
	September	1,620	199	-107	287	21	1,404	151
	October	1,608	287	85	317	76	1,586	149
	November	1,667	280	74	382	58	1,581	148
	December	1,610	255	303	447	50	1,871	137
	AVERAGE	1,598	244	-25	290	42	1,485	
1982	January	1,546	314	480	398	67	1,873	122
	February	1,476	291	310	327	51	1,899	114
	March*	1,523	223	145	289	74	1,528	109
	AVERAGE	1,516	275	312	338	65	1,700	

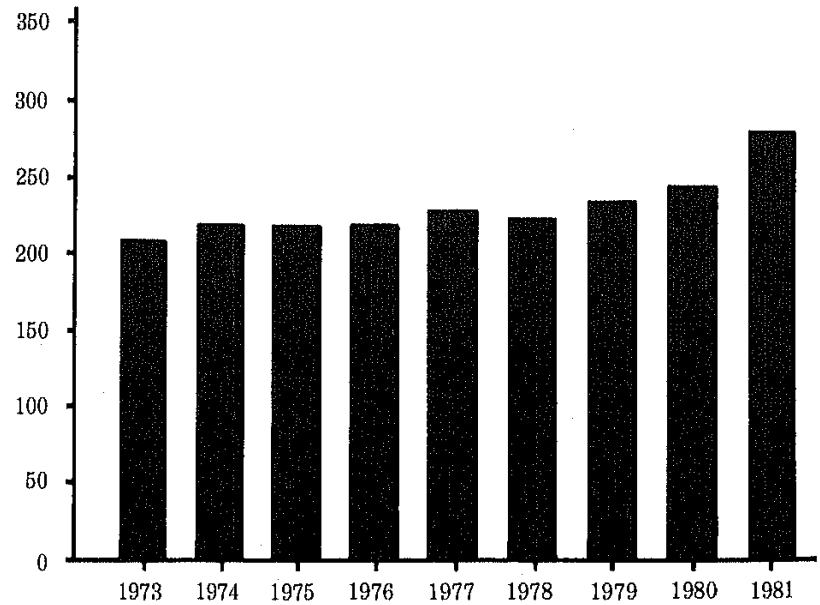
[1] Ending stocks for 1973 - 1979 are totals as of December 31.
[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
* See Explanatory Note 5.5.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



Source table: "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products[1] Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



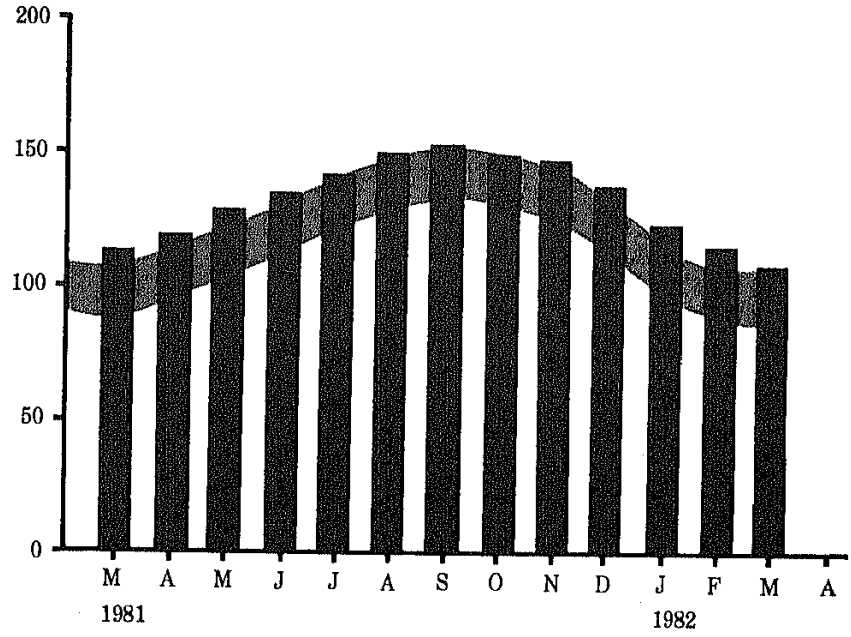
[1]Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, jet fuels, kerosene, lubricants, and asphalt. Some gasoline blending components not included prior to 1981.

Source table: "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition."

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

Average Stock Range[1]



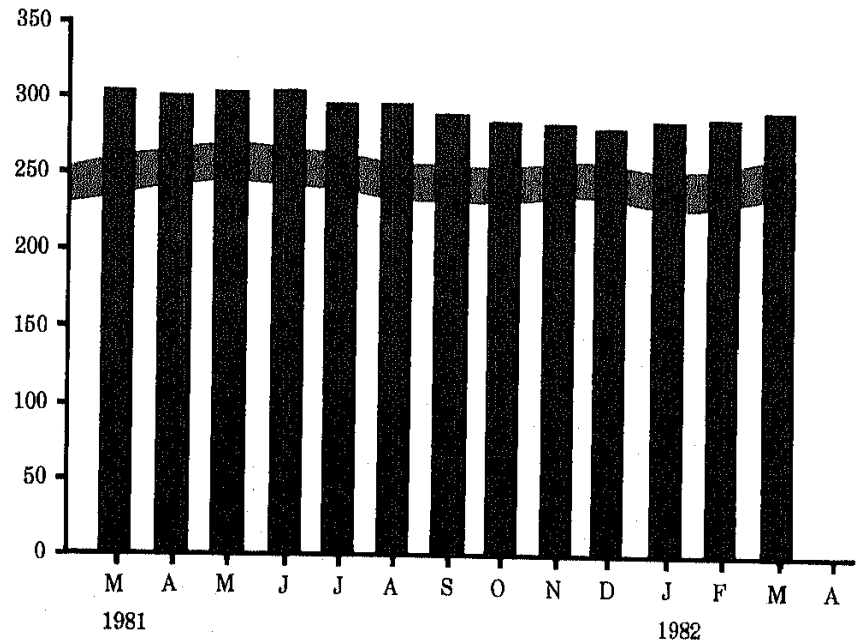
[1]Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products[1] Endings Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

Average Stock Range[2]



[1]Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, jet fuels, kerosene, lubricants, and asphalt.

[2]Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Souree table: "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products[1] Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[2]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[3]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	3,693	502	-9	756	166	3,270	208
1974	**AVERAGE**	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	218
1975	**AVERAGE**	3,424	277	-2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	**AVERAGE**	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	226
1977	**AVERAGE**	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	**AVERAGE**	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	**AVERAGE**	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	January	4,157	269	135	591	186	3,785	234
	February	4,181	167	-153	380	174	3,641	239
	March	4,128	219	-370	149	200	3,627	250
	April	4,105	238	-374	86	180	3,703	261
	May	4,018	222	-301	135	227	3,577	271
	June	4,016	226	-49	250	256	3,687	272
	July	3,873	188	82	356	209	3,578	270
	August	3,753	138	212	351	221	3,532	263
	September	3,952	206	25	234	188	3,761	262
	October	3,737	220	175	351	193	3,588	257
	November	3,786	213	156	475	148	3,533	252
	December	3,792	209	151	362	194	3,596	247
	AVERAGE	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,834	
1981	January	3,719	159	86	827	132	3,005	296
	February	3,664	185	-219	513	208	2,909	302
	March	3,660	232	-42	643	210	2,998	304
	April	3,652	223	38	733	192	2,987	302
	May	3,832	201	-61	595	238	3,139	304
	June	3,896	230	-37	659	197	3,236	305
	July	3,840	134	302	797	212	3,267	296
	August	3,875	275	-25	678	219	3,228	297
	September	3,748	273	187	887	176	3,145	291
	October	3,495	237	231	738	227	2,999	284
	November	3,503	215	12	807	154	2,768	284
	December	3,486	207	88	793	223	2,766	281
	AVERAGE	3,693	219	49	724	206	3,038	
1982	January	3,181	240	-102	602	180	2,536	284
	February	3,364	260	-116	646	138	2,724	287
	March*	3,485	241	-204	734	161	2,627	294
	AVERAGE	3,342	247	-141	661	180	2,826	

[1] Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractioned stream, plant condensate, other liquids; and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.
[2] Ending Stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.
[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
* See Explanatory Note 5.6.
Note: Beginning in January 1975, the Bureau of Mines, Dept. of the Interior, expended its stocks coverage to include an additional 100 bulk terminal operators.
Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources

	Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC[1]	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC[2]
	Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973											
AVERAGE	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993	915
1974											
AVERAGE	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	879	88	3,280	752
1975											
AVERAGE	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601	1,383
1976											
AVERAGE	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066	2,424
1977											
AVERAGE	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	890	287	6,193	3,185
1978											
AVERAGE	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751	2,983
1979											
AVERAGE	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637	3,056
1980											
January	503	618	1,576	202	454	95	1,054	786	179	5,467	3,034
February	656	603	1,412	304	317	9	1,036	543	152	5,031	3,058
March	472	654	1,380	289	405	0	924	352	175	4,652	2,809
April	546	683	1,300	150	374	0	734	343	240	4,369	2,852
Mey	441	468	1,149	172	360	0	955	405	147	4,098	2,329
June	497	561	1,328	178	331	0	998	409	106	4,408	2,596
July	557	492	1,192	158	365	0	752	417	62	3,995	2,418
August	432	431	1,139	142	289	0	792	406	112	3,743	2,222
September	375	505	1,112	107	299	0	735	425	111	3,670	2,135
October	465	478	1,044	182	348	0	728	482	95	3,821	2,226
November	493	500	1,201	105	348	0	624	595	78	3,944	2,338
December	423	658	1,301	83	288	0	958	610	101	4,423	2,484
AVERAGE	488	654	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300	2,551
1981											
January	324	500	1,297	93	424	0	908	556	27	4,129	2,214
February	381	468	1,122	93	407	0	866	466	92	3,895	2,064
March	352	485	1,027	47	328	0	771	360	54	3,425	1,911
April	263	496	1,056	85	314	0	826	237	42	3,317	1,918
May	393	443	929	17	277	0	664	317	124	3,184	1,792
June	390	380	865	60	355	0	519	248	118	2,934	1,738
July	333	251	1,073	80	340	0	651	502	38	3,269	1,757
August	348	274	1,068	61	377	0	321	514	84	3,047	1,751
September	336	154	1,451	96	371	0	323	359	149	3,238	2,036
October	242	147	1,342	90	427	0	412	383	172	3,214	1,820
November	185	132	1,236	112	353	0	517	487	55	3,077	1,665
December	176	122	1,075	158	395	0	698	415	102	3,141	1,532
AVERAGE	310	320	1,128	83	364	0	622	404	88	3,318	1,848
1982											
January	254	161	877	87	273	0	662	376	128	2,818	1,378
February	139	92	692	79	236	0	579	347	102	2,267	1,044
March	91	37	555	155	200	0	503	399	91	2,032	860
AVERAGE	162	97	709	108	238	0	582	375	107	2,378	1,096

[1] Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.
[2] Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia, including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources

	Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico[1]	Virgin Islands[1]	Other[2]	Total
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973										
AVERAGE	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	89	329	465	3,283
1974										
AVERAGE	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832
1975										
AVERAGE	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454
1976										
AVERAGE	118	699	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247
1977										
AVERAGE	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614
1978										
AVERAGE	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613
1979										
AVERAGE	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819
1980										
January	175	570	545	289	239	298	57	467	492	3,131
February	111	540	477	205	192	105	95	536	652	2,914
March	124	460	460	184	189	232	101	449	601	2,800
April	56	459	546	231	143	182	76	425	619	2,737
May	77	419	576	176	221	124	88	303	496	2,481
June	77	409	627	197	162	146	91	314	465	2,486
July	43	378	460	242	180	115	90	378	376	2,262
August	62	319	646	255	159	196	85	264	463	2,449
September	58	458	550	213	205	218	52	343	473	2,569
October	70	475	605	230	114	134	107	372	450	2,557
November	22	470	459	264	158	157	108	391	435	2,464
December	54	502	445	212	149	199	109	423	378	2,471
AVERAGE	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609
1981										
January	39	543	401	197	150	219	89	494	553	2,688
February	84	546	437	227	163	271	46	481	626	2,881
March	74	471	488	227	93	283	45	370	570	2,600
April	68	410	440	198	139	402	40	385	404	2,450
May	122	366	522	213	105	352	58	344	456	2,538
June	51	352	537	196	124	397	67	262	502	2,488
July	77	381	384	212	177	558	50	206	495	2,540
August	69	378	489	255	123	592	68	184	533	2,891
September	111	419	708	163	169	528	72	265	653	3,084
October	63	446	668	153	121	351	60	303	559	2,725
November	53	540	612	168	108	253	76	294	429	2,533
December	70	499	588	148	125	290	73	367	595	2,755
AVERAGE	73	445	523	196	133	374	62	327	531	2,663
1982										
January	28	509	426	179	106	346	62	334	425	2,415
February	50	533	489	221	120	132	38	354	487	2,424
March	43	435	503	189	118	293	62	307	479	2,429
AVERAGE	40	491	472	195	114	281	55	331	463	2,423

[1] U.S. Possessions.

[2] Includes all Non-OPEC countries except those shown above.

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

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia, including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Sources

* 1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual", Mineral Industry Surveys.
* 1977 through 1980: Energy Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report", (unleaded gasoline category).
* 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual", Energy Data Reports.
* January 1981 through December 1981: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Monthly Petroleum Statement".
* January 1982 through March 1982: Detailed Statistics in this issue. (See Explanatory Notes 5.1 through 5.8).
* April 1982: Estimates are based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production). (See Explanatory Note 2.2).
* January 1982 through April 1982: Domestic crude oil production

Detailed Statistics

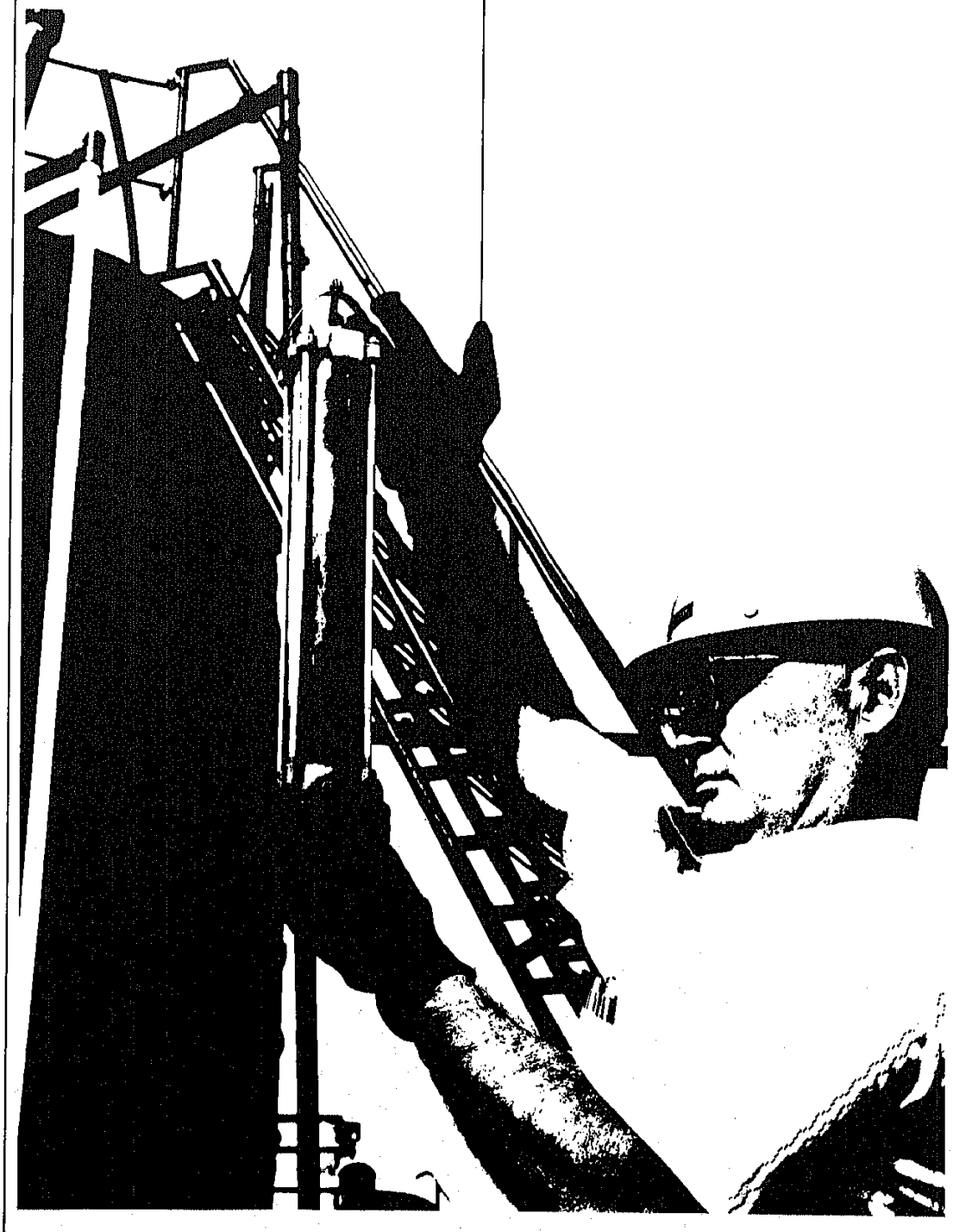


Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, March 1982

	Current Month		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 52,777	1,702	E 153,650	1,709
(2) Lower 48 States	E 213,736	6,895	E 624,712	6,941
(3) Total U.S.	E 266,513	8,597	E 778,562	8,651
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	82,789	2,671	268,719	2,986
(5) SPR Imports	5,738	185	15,472	172
(6) Exports	9,950	321	25,854	287
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	78,578	2,535	258,338	2,870
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-7,298	-235	-18,196	-202
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	5,281	170	2,811	31
(10) Used Directly and Losses	-2,105	-68	-5,995	-67
(11) Unaccounted for [1]	9,615	278	9,896	110
(12) Total Other Sources	4,495	145	-11,484	-128
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	349,586	11,277	1,025,416	11,394
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
(14) Field Production	48,675	1,570	139,332	1,548
(15) Imports [2]	187	6	788	9
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) [2]	-284	-9	-2,244	-25
(17) Total NGPL Supply	48,578	1,567	137,877	1,532
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	748	24	-4,456	-50
(19) Imports	4,206	136	14,032	156
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,398	45	3,959	44
(21) Refinery Processing Gain [1]	15,838	511	45,910	510
(22) Crude Used Directly	1,949	63	5,682	63
(23) Total Other Liquids	24,135	779	65,127	724
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products [3]	422,298	13,623	1,228,420	13,649
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products [3]				
(25) Imports (Gross)	45,379	1,464	132,838	1,476
(26) Exports	17,393	561	49,669	552
(27) Imports (Net)	27,986	903	83,147	924
(28) Total New Supply of Products	450,284	14,525	1,311,567	14,573
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) [3]	32,063	1,034	109,716	1,219
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	482,347	15,560	1,421,282	15,792
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	204,976	6,612	558,461	6,205
(32) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	6,368	206	17,316	192
(33) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	23,928	772	73,854	821
(34) Kerosene	3,631	117	15,030	167
(35) Distillate Fuel Oil	89,304	2,881	284,271	3,159
(36) Residual Fuel Oil	59,256	1,912	189,221	2,102
(37) Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	47,382	1,528	153,007	1,700
(38) Other	57,170	1,844	156,220	1,736
(39) Total Reclassified [1]	-9,872	-312	-28,098	-312
(40) Total Product Supplied	482,347	15,560	1,421,282	15,792
(40) = (31) through (39)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(41) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	385,669	--	--	--
(42) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	248,537	--	--	--
(43) Unfinished Oils	115,833	--	--	--
(44) Gasoline Blending Components	49,932	--	--	--
(45) Natural Gasoline and Unfractionated Stream	17,766	--	--	--
(46) Finished Refined Products [3]	803,143	--	--	--
(47) Total Stocks	1,400,902	--	--	--

1 A balancing item.
2 Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate only.
3 For products included see Explanatory Note 5.7.
E = Estimated.
-- Not Applicable.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independant rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2, and 5.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 266,513	0	88,528	-2,015	8,615	-2,105	349,586	9,950	0	614,226
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	47,910	7,972	7,099	4,223	0	0	15,704	2,308	49,192	126,764
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	7,307	0	(s)	-20	0	0	5,479	0	1,808	11,449
Unfractionated Stream	257	0	0	-238	0	0	0	0	19	4,788
Plant Condensate	1,106	0	186	-26	0	0	1,263	0	3	1,532
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	39,241	7,972	6,913	4,506	0	0	8,962	2,308	47,362	108,996
Ethane	8,332	222	1,812	-90	0	0	191	(s)	10,085	5,672
Propane	14,415	7,599	1,873	968	0	0	113	1,135	23,607	60,333
Butane	6,566	58	1,292	3,084	0	0	4,605	1,174	5,220	17,307
Butane-Propane Mixtures	106	92	425	157	0	0	148	0	631	989
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	6,414	0	1,512	-107	0	0	0	0	7,819	16,986
Isobutane	3,410	1	0	494	0	0	3,905	0	(s)	7,709
Other Liquids	1,398	0	4,206	746	0	0	16,022	0	-9,672	165,765
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,398	0	0	-8	0	0	1,390	0	0	183
Unfinished Oils	0	0	3,614	1,089	0	0	9,500	0	-4,797	115,833
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	592	-324	0	0	5,240	0	-4,972	49,091
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-11	0	0	-108	0	97	658
Finished Petroleum Products	765	389,176	38,466	27,557	0	1,949	0	15,085	442,828	494,147
Finished Motor Gasoline	72	186,041	5,680	14,550	0	0	0	1,367	204,976	198,819
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	70	89,986	3,385	7,617	0	0	0	1,367	99,691	102,143
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3	95,955	2,296	6,904	0	0	0	0	105,157	96,622
Gasohol	0	100	0	28	0	0	0	0	128	54
Finished Aviation Gasoline	57	633	0	87	0	0	0	0	777	2,641
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,806	0	-418	0	0	0	(s)	6,388	6,445
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	27,927	1,200	-5,119	0	0	0	80	23,928	36,081
Kerosene	3	3,264	49	316	0	0	0	1	3,631	8,763
Distillate Fuel Oil	3	71,123	1,495	18,979	0	310	0	2,607	89,304	127,732
Residual Fuel Oil	0	34,736	28,198	800	0	1,639	0	6,113	59,259	57,349
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	5,675	74	-514	0	0	0	167	5,068	3,149
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	8,206	0	14	0	0	0	304	7,916	1,650
Special Naphthas	111	1,691	1,635	-21	0	0	0	256	3,160	3,759
Lubricants	0	4,254	114	553	0	0	0	692	4,229	13,705
Waxes	0	446	8	-2	0	0	0	36	416	665
Petroleum Coke	0	12,754	0	-226	0	0	0	3,411	9,117	4,694
Asphalt	0	7,046	1	-1,789	0	0	0	12	5,247	26,085
Road Oil	0	34	0	-20	0	0	0	0	14	38
Still Gas	0	16,721	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,721	0
Miscellaneous Products	517	1,819	13	367	0	0	0	40	2,676	2,573
Total	316,586	397,148	138,299	30,510	8,615	-156	381,312	27,343	482,347	1,400,902

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E = Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition Statistics of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 778,562	0	284,191	-15,385	9,896	-5,995	1,025,416	25,854	0	614,226
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	137,622	22,142	25,558	25,806	0	0	48,334	5,819	156,976	126,764
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	19,910	0	313	-1,903	0	0	14,363	0	3,956	11,449
Unfractionated Stream	396	0	0	-383	0	0	8	0	6	4,788
Plant Condensate	2,989	0	476	42	0	0	3,500	0	7	1,532
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	114,327	22,142	24,770	28,050	0	0	30,463	5,819	153,007	108,996
Ethane	24,537	562	5,677	-732	0	0	695	(s)	29,348	5,672
Propane	42,658	21,299	6,979	16,967	0	0	354	2,467	85,082	60,333
Butane	19,337	144	5,434	10,424	0	0	18,477	3,352	13,511	17,307
Butane-Propane Mixtures	300	123	1,888	758	0	0	465	0	2,605	989
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	17,928	0	4,792	-270	0	0	0	0	22,450	16,986
Isobutane	9,566	14	0	903	0	0	10,472	0	11	7,709
Other Liquids	3,959	0	14,032	-4,456	0	0	41,633	0	-28,098	165,765
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	3,959	0	0	39	0	0	3,998	0	0	183
Unfinished Oils	0	0	11,184	-3,790	0	0	19,283	0	-11,889	115,833
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	2,848	-738	0	0	18,491	0	-16,381	49,091
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	33	0	0	-139	0	172	658
Finished Petroleum Products	1,710	1,139,151	108,066	81,666	0	5,682	0	43,871	1,292,404	494,147
Finished Motor Gasoline	229	543,186	12,953	4,243	0	0	0	2,150	558,461	198,819
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	214	259,681	7,317	6,025	0	0	0	2,150	271,086	102,143
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	16	283,177	5,636	-1,787	0	0	0	0	287,042	96,622
Gasohol	0	328	0	5	0	0	0	0	333	54
Finished Aviation Gasoline	130	1,782	0	92	0	0	0	0	2,004	2,641
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	16,735	101	480	0	0	0	(s)	17,316	6,445
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	73,804	3,166	-2,536	0	0	0	580	73,854	36,081
Kerosene	13	11,971	977	2,322	0	0	0	252	15,030	8,763
Distillate Fuel Oil	10	220,688	8,111	62,444	0	929	0	7,911	284,271	127,732
Residual Fuel Oil	0	103,225	79,615	20,999	0	4,753	0	19,371	189,221	57,349
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed.	0	15,587	459	-631	0	0	0	342	15,073	3,149
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	0	24,591	0	100	0	0	0	1,613	23,078	1,650
Special Naphthas	205	4,415	1,965	199	0	0	0	585	6,199	3,759
Lubricants	0	12,611	581	520	0	0	0	1,422	12,290	13,705
Waxes	0	1,286	53	5	0	0	0	73	1,271	665
Petroleum Coke	0	35,893	0	-195	0	0	0	9,418	26,280	4,694
Asphalt	0	18,963	60	-6,566	0	0	0	26	12,431	26,085
Road Oil	0	43	0	-14	0	0	0	0	29	38
Still Gas	0	47,036	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,036	0
Miscellaneous Products	1,123	7,335	26	204	0	0	0	126	8,560	2,573
Total	921,853	1,161,293	431,848	87,631	9,896	-313	1,115,383	75,543	1,421,282	1,400,902

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1982
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal(+) Addition(-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,597	0	2,856	-65	278	-68	11,277	321	0
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	1,545	257	229	136	0	0	507	74	1,587
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	236	0	(s)	-1	0	0	177	0	58
Unfractionated Stream	8	0	0	-8	0	0	0	0	1
Plant Condensate	36	0	6	-1	0	0	41	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,265	257	223	145	0	0	289	74	1,528
Ethane	269	7	58	-3	0	0	6	(s)	325
Propane	465	245	60	31	0	0	4	37	762
Butane	212	2	42	99	0	0	149	38	168
Butane-Propane Mixtures	3	3	14	5	0	0	5	0	20
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	207	0	49	-3	0	0	0	0	252
Isobutane	110	(s)	0	16	0	0	126	0	(s)
Other Liquids	45	0	136	24	0	0	517	0	-312
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	45	0	0	(s)	0	0	45	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	117	35	0	0	306	0	-155
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	19	-10	0	0	169	0	-160
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	-3	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	25	12,554	1,241	889	0	63	0	487	14,285
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	6,001	183	469	0	0	0	44	6,612
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	2,903	109	246	0	0	0	44	3,216
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	3,095	74	223	0	0	0	0	3,392
Gasohol	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	20	0	3	0	0	0	0	25
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	220	0	-13	0	0	0	(s)	206
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	901	39	-165	0	0	0	3	772
Kerosene	(s)	105	2	10	0	0	0	(s)	117
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2,294	48	612	0	10	0	84	2,881
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,121	910	26	0	53	0	197	1,912
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	183	2	-17	0	0	0	5	163
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	265	0	(s)	0	0	0	10	255
Special Naphthas	4	55	53	-1	0	0	0	8	102
Lubricants	0	137	4	18	0	0	0	22	136
Waxes	0	14	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	13
Petroleum Coke	0	411	0	-7	0	0	0	110	294
Asphalt	0	227	(s)	-58	0	0	0	(s)	169
Road Oil	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	(s)
Still Gas	0	539	0	0	0	0	0	0	539
Miscellaneous Products	17	59	(s)	12	0	0	0	1	86
Total	10,212	12,811	4,461	984	278	-5	12,300	882	15,560

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.
E =Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - March 1982
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal(+) Addition(-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,651	0	3,158	-171	110	-67	11,394	287	0
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	1,529	246	284	287	0	0	537	65	1,744
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	221	0	3	-21	0	0	160	0	44
Unfractionated Stream	4	0	0	-4	0	0	(s)	0	(s)
Plant Condensate	33	0	5	(s)	0	0	39	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,270	246	275	312	0	0	338	65	1,700
Ethane	273	6	63	-8	0	0	8	(s)	326
Propane	474	237	78	189	0	0	4	27	945
Butane	215	2	60	116	0	0	205	37	150
Butane-Propane Mixtures	3	1	21	8	0	0	5	0	29
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	199	0	53	-3	0	0	0	0	249
Isobutane	106	(s)	0	10	0	0	116	0	(s)
Other Liquids	44	0	156	-50	0	0	463	0	-312
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	44	0	0	(s)	0	0	44	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	124	-42	0	0	214	0	-132
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	32	-8	0	0	205	0	-182
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	-2	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	19	12,657	1,201	907	0	63	0	487	14,360
Finished Motor Gasoline	3	6,035	144	47	0	0	0	24	6,205
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	2,885	81	67	0	0	0	24	3,012
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	3,146	63	-20	0	0	0	0	3,189
Gasohol	0	4	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	4
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	22
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	186	1	5	0	0	0	(s)	192
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	820	35	-28	0	0	0	6	821
Kerosene	(s)	133	11	26	0	0	0	3	167
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2,452	90	694	0	10	0	88	3,159
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,147	885	233	0	53	0	215	2,102
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	173	5	-7	0	0	0	4	167
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	273	0	1	0	0	0	18	256
Special Naphthas	2	49	22	2	0	0	0	6	69
Lubricants	0	140	6	6	0	0	0	16	137
Waxes	0	14	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	14
Petroleum Coke	0	399	0	-2	0	0	0	105	292
Asphalt	0	211	1	-73	0	0	0	(s)	138
Road Oil	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Still Gas	0	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	523
Miscellaneous Products	12	81	(s)	2	0	0	0	1	95
Total	10,243	12,903	4,798	974	110	-3	12,393	839	15,792

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 2,790	0	28,160	725	1,871	0	3,684	37,230	0	0	18,732
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	1,172	1,280	416	1,233	0	0	2,397	324	70	6,103	2,599
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	482	1,280	415	302	0	0	2,397	293	70	4,513	2,579
Ethane	374	0	0	919	0	0	0	0	(s)	1,293	0
Other Products[3]	316	0	(s)	12	0	0	0	31	0	297	20
Other Liquids	110	0	1,565	-880	0	0	1,618	3,078	0	-665	21,355
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	110	0	0	4	0	0	0	114	0	0	4
Unfinished Oils	0	0	1,552	-651	0	0	1,618	2,819	0	-300	15,265
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	13	-233	0	0	0	145	0	-365	6,086
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	64	41,288	32,183	14,516	0	0	70,605	0	575	158,081	157,151
Finished Motor Gasoline	64	18,714	4,636	2,654	0	0	40,226	0	1	66,293	61,077
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	64	8,298	2,703	1,622	0	0	17,450	0	1	30,136	28,768
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	10,416	1,933	1,035	0	0	22,776	0	0	36,160	32,291
Gasohol	0	0	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	-3	18
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	9	0	4	0	0	404	0	0	417	444
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	743	0	111	0	0	477	0	(s)	1,331	602
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,452	1,200	-1,709	0	0	8,358	0	0	9,301	9,045
Kerosene	0	96	49	419	0	0	1,039	0	1	1,602	3,876
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	9,231	1,137	13,461	0	0	15,162	0	1	38,991	44,930
Residual Fuel Oil	0	5,388	24,060	62	0	0	3,283	0	225	32,568	24,829
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petrochem. Feedstock	0	437	36	-64	0	0	-22	0	56	331	361
Special Naphthas	0	30	950	6	0	0	277	0	2	1,261	1,039
Lubricants	0	746	109	4	0	0	724	0	248	1,335	3,939
Waxes	0	101	2	-12	0	0	10	0	5	96	142
Petroleum Coke	0	1,279	0	-283	0	0	0	0	17	979	999
Asphalt	0	1,060	1	-167	0	0	200	0	5	1,090	5,407
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Still Gas	0	1,653	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,653	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	349	2	30	0	0	467	0	15	833	461
Total	4,136	42,568	62,323	15,594	1,871	0	78,304	40,632	645	163,519	199,837

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
3 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 29,828	0	13,979	-1,835	41,096	-6	1,000	82,099	1,963	0	83,363
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	7,606	2,133	5,168	499	0	0	4,225	5,084	825	13,722	33,241
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,340	2,107	3,356	1,443	0	0	3,325	3,443	825	13,303	27,650
Ethane	1,377	26	1,812	-1,059	0	0	0	0	0	2,156	1,768
Other Products[3]	-1,111	0	0	115	0	0	900	1,641	0	-1,737	3,823
Other Liquids	228	0	523	350	0	0	742	2,036	0	-193	32,809
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	228	0	0	-16	0	0	0	212	0	0	92
Unfinished Oils	0	0	51	25	0	0	55	843	0	-712	21,270
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	472	438	0	0	687	1,078	0	519	11,252
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-97	0	0	0	-97	0	0	195
Finished Petroleum Products	17	91,120	722	6,252	0	0	9,646	0	142	107,615	137,235
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	51,544	2	3,817	0	0	7,285	0	25	62,623	63,543
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	26,509	0	1,940	0	0	3,885	0	25	32,309	34,422
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	25,022	2	1,855	0	0	3,400	0	0	30,279	29,100
Gasohol	0	13	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	35	21
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	115	0	30	0	0	123	0	0	268	648
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,042	0	-107	0	0	89	0	0	1,024	1,174
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	4,543	0	-905	0	0	935	0	0	4,573	7,569
Kerosene	0	482	0	1	0	0	172	0	(s)	655	2,095
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	17,988	0	3,613	0	0	1,368	0	(s)	22,970	40,198
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,538	614	331	0	0	-760	0	0	3,723	6,957
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	1,744	0	-126	0	0	13	0	49	1,582	603
Special Naphthas	0	296	87	97	0	0	286	0	1	765	670
Lubricants	0	819	5	146	0	0	113	0	16	1,067	2,021
Waxes	0	47	5	-4	0	0	0	0	(s)	47	78
Petroleum Coke	0	3,350	0	74	0	0	0	0	49	3,375	935
Asphalt	0	1,951	0	-979	0	0	79	0	(s)	1,051	10,560
Road Oil	0	4	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	2	13
Still Gas	0	3,761	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,761	0
Miscellaneous Products	15	-104	9	267	0	0	-57	0	1	129	171
Total	37,678	93,253	20,392	5,267	41,096	-6	15,613	89,219	2,931	121,144	286,649

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
3 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 128,858	0	40,565	-2,429	-27,138	-125	17,266	156,997	0	0	409,933
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	36,320	3,360	425	2,473	0	0	-6,407	8,515	1,261	26,395	88,213
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	21,992	3,179	425	2,740	0	0	-5,839	3,844	1,261	17,392	70,818
Ethane	6,559	181	0	50	0	0	0	191	(s)	6,600	3,904
Other Products[3]	7,769	0	0	-318	0	0	-568	4,480	0	2,403	13,492
Other Liquids	425	0	1,855	926	0	0	-2,527	9,266	0	-8,587	68,996
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	425	0	0	6	0	0	0	431	0	0	82
Unfinished Oils	0	0	1,802	1,790	0	0	-1,840	4,906	0	-3,154	49,707
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	54	-1,025	0	0	-687	3,871	0	-5,529	18,900
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	155	0	0	0	58	0	97	307
Finished Petroleum Products	655	177,613	3,270	-1,226	0	6	-83,392	0	8,805	88,121	127,855
Finished Motor Gasoline	5	81,166	(s)	2,256	0	0	-49,655	0	1,086	32,686	49,146
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4	38,056	(s)	860	0	0	-22,508	0	1,086	15,326	25,274
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1	43,110	0	1,391	0	0	-27,147	0	0	17,355	23,868
Gasohol	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	4
Finished Aviation Gasoline	57	379	0	-49	0	0	-546	0	0	-159	897
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,858	0	-361	0	0	-723	0	0	1,774	2,995
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	14,347	0	-1,976	0	0	-10,040	0	0	2,331	11,849
Kerosene	3	2,444	0	-101	0	0	-1,211	0	0	1,135	2,558
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	31,938	197	-766	0	6	-16,941	0	1,394	13,041	27,469
Residual Fuel Oil	0	13,736	2,816	-336	0	0	-2,187	0	4,110	9,919	14,687
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	11,330	34	-298	0	0	9	0	352	10,723	3,437
Special Naphthas	111	1,183	222	-46	0	0	-563	0	253	654	1,703
Lubricants	0	2,319	(s)	384	0	0	-879	0	375	1,449	6,235
Waxes	0	232	1	9	0	0	-10	0	26	206	383
Petroleum Coke	0	4,682	0	-90	0	0	0	0	1,188	3,404	666
Asphalt	0	2,131	0	-49	0	0	-279	0	3	1,800	4,317
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Still Gas	0	7,570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,570	0
Miscellaneous Products	477	1,298	1	197	0	0	-367	0	20	1,587	1,511
Total	166,258	180,973	46,115	-256	-27,138	-119	-75,060	174,778	10,066	105,930	694,997

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
3 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 18,439	0	628	-314	-6,838	-11	0	11,904	0	0	16,080
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	2,204	-7	594	128	0	0	-215	608	0	2,096	1,148
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	791	-7	451	71	0	0	117	339	0	1,084	903
Ethane	22	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	22	(s)
Other Products[3]	1,392	0	143	56	0	0	-332	269	0	990	244
Other Liquids	60	0	53	-206	0	0	0	-544	0	551	6,842
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	1
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	-48	0	0	0	-484	0	436	3,208
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	53	-158	0	0	0	-220	0	115	3,633
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	29	12,012	1	-79	0	10	954	0	3	12,924	15,650
Finished Motor Gasoline	3	6,295	0	-61	0	0	533	0	0	6,770	6,497
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	4,042	0	-31	0	0	156	0	0	4,169	4,259
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1	2,253	0	-31	0	0	377	0	0	2,600	2,236
Gasohol	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	15	0	2	0	0	19	0	0	36	62
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	413	0	-1	0	0	-87	0	0	325	294
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	571	0	-85	0	0	540	0	0	1,026	624
Kerosene	0	47	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	48	74
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	2,948	(s)	209	0	0	-51	0	0	3,107	3,697
Residual Fuel Oil	0	312	0	119	0	10	0	0	0	441	550
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0
Special Naphthas	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
Lubricants	0	2	(s)	25	0	0	0	0	1	26	95
Waxes	0	2	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Petroleum Coke	0	357	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	385	568
Asphalt	0	509	0	-318	0	0	0	0	(s)	191	3,175
Road Oil	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Still Gas	0	515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	515	0
Miscellaneous Products	25	22	0	-1	0	0	0	0	(s)	45	3
Total	20,732	12,005	1,276	-471	-6,838	-1	739	11,868	3	15,571	39,720

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
3 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 86,598	0	5,196	1,838	-376	-1,963	-21,950	61,356	7,987	0	86,118
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	608	1,206	497	-110	0	0	0	1,173	152	877	1,563
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	305	1,191	454	39	0	0	0	852	152	985	1,374
Ethane	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Other Products[3]	303	0	43	-148	0	0	0	321	0	-123	189
Other Liquids	575	0	209	556	0	0	167	2,286	0	-779	35,763
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	575	0	0	-2	0	0	0	573	0	0	4
Unfinished Oils	0	0	209	-27	0	0	167	1,416	0	-1,067	26,383
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	654	0	0	0	366	0	288	9,220
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-69	0	0	0	-69	0	0	156
Finished Petroleum Products	0	67,143	2,290	8,093	0	1,933	2,187	0	5,559	76,087	56,256
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	28,322	1,042	5,883	0	0	1,611	0	254	36,604	18,556
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	13,081	681	3,226	0	0	1,017	0	254	17,751	9,420
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	15,154	361	2,654	0	0	594	0	0	18,763	9,127
Gasohol	0	87	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	90	9
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	115	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	215	590
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,750	0	-60	0	0	244	0	0	1,934	1,380
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	7,014	0	-444	0	0	207	0	80	6,697	6,994
Kerosene	0	195	0	-4	0	0	0	0	(s)	191	160
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	9,018	160	2,463	0	304	462	0	1,212	11,195	11,437
Residual Fuel Oil	0	11,762	708	624	0	1,629	-336	0	1,778	12,608	10,326
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	370	4	-12	0	0	0	0	14	348	398
Special Naphthas	0	181	376	-82	0	0	0	0	(s)	474	345
Lubricants	0	368	(s)	-6	0	0	42	0	52	352	1,415
Waxes	0	64	1	6	0	0	0	0	5	67	56
Petroleum Coke	0	3,086	0	45	0	0	0	0	2,157	974	1,526
Asphalt	0	1,395	0	-276	0	0	0	0	3	1,116	2,626
Road Oil	0	27	0	-18	0	0	0	0	0	9	20
Still Gas	0	3,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,222	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	254	(s)	-126	0	0	-43	0	4	81	427
Total	87,781	68,349	8,192	10,377	-376	-30	-19,596	64,815	13,698	76,185	179,700

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
3 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Current Month,[1] January 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I		
Florida	2,378	77
New York	E 67	2
Pennsylvania	E 207	7
Virginia	0	0
West Virginia	E 198	6
Total	E 2,850	92
PAD District II		
Illinois	2,140	69
Indiana	E 580	19
Kansas	5,521	178
Kentucky	547	18
Michigan	2,426	78
Missouri	E 7	(s)
Nebraska	560	18
North Dakota	3,526	114
Ohio	E 1,154	37
Oklahoma	13,092	422
South Dakota	97	3
Tennessee	70	2
Total	E 29,720	959
PAD District III		
Alabama	1,634	53
Arkansas	1,576	51
Louisiana		
Gulf Coast	34,393	1,109
Rest Of State	2,986	96
Total Louisiana	37,379	1,206
Mississippi	3,667	118
New Mexico		
Northwestern	598	19
Southeastern	5,366	173
Total New Mexico	5,964	192
Texas		
TRRC District 01	2,140	69
TRRC District 02	3,396	110
TRRC District 03	11,002	355
TRRC District 04	2,462	79
TRRC District 05	688	22
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	3,600	116
TRRC District 07B	2,648	85
TRRC District 07C	2,777	90
TRRC District 08	19,413	626
TRRC District 08A	20,775	670
TRRC District 09	3,074	99
TRRC District 10	1,801	58
East Texas	4,627	149
Total Texas	78,403	2,529
Total	128,623	4,149

—Continued

PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District IV		
Colorado	2,613	84
Montana	2,533	82
Utah	E 2,150	69
Wyoming	E 11,089	358
Total	E 18,385	593
PAD District V		
Alaska		
South Alaska	2,398	77
North Slope	50,450	1,627
Total Alaska	52,848	1,705
Arizona	30	1
California		
Central Coastal	6,368	205
East Central	20,375	657
North	16	1
South	6,868	222
Total California	33,627	1,085
Nevada	55	2
Total	86,560	2,792
United States Total	E 266,138	8,585

1 Includes offshore production.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
E Estimated.

Table 12. Offshore Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) By State, for the Most Current Month,[1] January 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

State	Offshore Production	
	Total	Daily Average
Alaska[2]	2,124	69
California		
Federal	2,275	73
State	3,359	108
California, Total	5,634	182
Louisiana		
Federal	21,484	693
State	2,056	66
Louisiana, Total	23,540	759
Texas		
Federal	1,097	35
State	129	4
Texas, Total	1,226	40
United States Total	32,524	1,049

1 These production data are included in Table 11.
2 All offshore production within State boundaries.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Production of Lease Condensate by State, for the Most Current Month,[1] January 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

State	Lease Condensate Production	
	Total	Daily Average
Alabama	955	31
California	15	(s)
Louisiana	6,212	200
Mississippi	941	30
New Mexico	453	15
Oklahoma	863	28
Texas	3,842	124
Total	13,281	428

1 These production data are included in Table 11. Small amounts of lease condensate are known to be produced in states other than those listed, however, statistics on this production are not available.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,[1] March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Natural Gas Plant Liquids	645	527	1,172	3	1,380	291	5,931	7,606	18,499	3,606	9,981	668	3,566	36,320	2,204	608	47,910
Isopentane	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	260	381	33	119	0	0	533	2	0	796
Natural Gasoline	87	34	121	0	76	80	1,071	1,227	2,040	580	1,419	110	311	4,460	384	318	6,511
Unfractionated Stream	0	195	195	3	100	32	-2,846	-2,710	7,586	-9,063	1,071	-15	2,209	1,789	997	-15	257
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	83	0	28	111	209	716	123	-63	1	987	8	0	1,106
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	558	297	855	0	1,121	179	7,418	8,717	8,283	11,339	7,249	635	1,045	28,551	813	305	39,241
Ethane	220	153	374	0	441	0	937	1,377	1,276	2,702	2,440	63	78	6,559	22	0	8,332
Propane	207	97	303	0	533	116	3,083	3,732	3,080	3,616	2,323	169	502	9,689	500	190	14,415
Butane	113	30	143	0	102	54	1,207	1,363	1,348	1,973	911	240	243	4,715	286	58	6,566
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	58	2	2	7	0	69	2	33	106
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,721	1,721	1,814	1,965	780	0	134	4,693	0	0	6,414
Isobutane	18	17	35	0	44	9	470	522	707	1,081	794	155	87	2,825	4	24	3,410
Finished Motor Gasoline	64	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	72
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	64	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	70
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	57
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	111	0	0	111
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	3	0	13	15	333	2	1	9	132	477	25	0	517
Total Production	709	527	1,236	3	1,382	291	5,945	7,622	19,007	3,608	9,982	677	3,701	36,975	2,233	608	48,675

1 Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	33,959	3,271	37,230	1,737	49,118	6,812	24,432	82,099	14,551	78,517	56,582	4,912	2,435	156,997	11,904	61,356	349,586
Natural Gas Plant Liquids																	
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	29	2	31	0	431	80	988	1,499	844	2,004	420	123	128	3,519	152	278	5,479
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	125	0	17	142	72	674	2	211	2	961	117	43	1,263
LPG and Ethane	272	21	293	109	1,923	400	1,011	3,443	493	1,522	1,819	144	57	4,035	339	852	8,962
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	93	0	0	191	0	0	191
Propane	0	0	0	0	59	0	1	60	0	0	53	0	0	53	0	0	113
Normal Butane	123	14	137	50	584	278	335	1,247	120	622	957	44	3	1,746	81	221	3,432
Other Butanes	0	0	0	0	256	89	135	480	45	116	0	0	0	161	203	329	1,173
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	9	84	6	0	38	137	7	0	148
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	149	7	156	59	1,020	33	540	1,652	319	602	710	100	16	1,747	48	302	3,905
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons	93	21	114	0	200	0	12	212	4	265	162	0	0	431	60	573	1,390
Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oil (net)	2,749	70	2,819	96	170	-138	715	843	-752	3,797	1,648	225	-12	4,906	-484	1,416	9,500
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	103	42	145	-12	1,055	69	-34	1,078	158	1,687	1,954	89	-17	3,871	-220	366	5,240
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	0	0	0	0	-86	0	-11	-97	-28	21	65	0	0	58	0	-69	-108
Total Input to Refineries	37,205	3,427	40,632	1,930	52,936	7,223	27,130	89,219	15,342	88,487	62,652	5,704	2,593	174,778	11,868	64,815	381,312
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,137	107	1,244	63	1,632	233	798	2,726	502	2,614	1,893	171	86	5,265	391	2,042	11,668
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,663	182	1,826	66	2,531	295	1,150	4,042	660	4,447	2,814	290	123	8,334	630	3,140	17,971
Operating Ratio (percent)[1]	68.4	65.7	68.2	94.9	64.5	78.9	69.4	67.4	76.0	58.8	67.3	58.7	70.0	63.2	62.0	65.0	64.9
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.13	.29	1.06	.62	.91	1.68	.70	.91	.57	.97	.61	1.71	.36	.89	.85	1.00	.93
API Gravity, Weighted Average	31.88	40.48	32.65	38.90	36.31	30.77	37.89	36.38	38.29	34.67	34.05	32.96	30.96	34.97	36.37	26.11	33.47

[1] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

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

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,222	58	1,280	26	1,409	231	467	2,133	441	1,877	916	81	45	3,360	-7	1,206	7,972
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	436	0	436	0	166	0	23	189	21	1,382	380	4	0	1,787	-12	165	2,565
For Other Uses	786	58	844	26	1,243	231	444	1,944	420	495	536	77	45	1,573	5	1,041	5,407
Ethane	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	26	0	178	3	0	0	181	0	15	222
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178	3	0	0	181	0	0	181
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	41
Propane	1,092	58	1,150	26	1,405	231	591	2,253	392	1,649	1,044	64	36	3,185	119	892	7,599
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	380	0	380	0	166	0	23	189	0	813	266	0	0	1,079	2	94	1,744
For Other Uses	712	58	770	26	1,239	231	568	2,064	392	836	778	64	36	2,106	117	798	5,855
Butane	130	0	130	0	-22	0	-124	-146	28	13	-194	14	3	-136	-100	310	58
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	56	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	391	0	4	0	395	1	71	523
For Other Uses	74	0	74	0	-22	0	-124	-146	28	-378	-194	10	3	-531	-101	239	-465
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	37	63	3	6	114	-11	-11	92
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	111	0	0	116	0	0	116
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	-48	3	6	-2	-11	-11	-24
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	16	-15	0	1
Finished Motor Gasoline	17,388	1,326	18,714	1,168	31,179	4,226	14,971	51,544	7,846	40,457	29,675	2,120	1,068	81,166	6,295	28,322	186,041
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	7,620	678	8,298	559	14,613	2,297	9,040	26,509	4,280	16,820	14,791	1,512	653	38,056	4,042	13,081	89,986
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	9,768	648	10,416	609	16,560	1,929	5,924	25,022	3,566	23,637	14,884	608	415	43,110	2,253	15,154	95,955
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	6	0	7	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	100
Finished Aviation Gasoline	9	0	9	0	75	0	40	115	13	259	107	0	0	379	15	115	633
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	743	0	743	0	301	84	657	1,042	734	1,168	492	132	332	2,858	413	1,750	6,806
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,354	98	1,452	112	3,244	227	960	4,543	617	6,063	7,625	18	24	14,347	571	7,014	27,927
Kerosene	61	35	96	0	473	2	7	482	79	1,209	1,130	2	24	2,444	47	195	3,264
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,419	812	9,231	400	9,141	1,679	6,768	17,988	3,203	16,597	9,841	1,471	826	31,938	2,948	9,018	71,123
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	8,419	799	9,218	400	9,120	1,679	6,768	17,967	3,198	16,192	10,155	1,418	598	31,561	2,920	8,945	70,611
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	13	13	0	21	0	0	21	5	405	-314	53	228	377	28	73	512
Residual Fuel Oil	5,184	204	5,388	119	2,357	247	815	3,538	1,007	6,226	5,848	482	173	13,736	312	11,762	34,736
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	373	0	373	0	571	0	86	657	389	3,958	152	2	0	4,501	0	144	5,675
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	10	54	64	0	1,087	0	0	1,087	125	3,636	3,007	61	0	6,829	0	226	8,206
Special Naphthas	13	17	30	0	196	0	100	296	131	784	53	215	0	1,183	1	181	1,691
Lubricants	323	423	746	0	453	0	366	819	38	1,517	619	145	0	2,319	2	368	4,254
Bright Stock	-1	177	176	0	18	0	-21	-3	0	111	49	0	0	160	0	34	367
Neutral	78	226	304	0	300	0	228	528	0	650	499	80	0	1,229	4	207	2,272
Other Grades	246	20	266	0	135	0	159	294	38	756	71	65	0	930	-2	127	1,615
Wax	16	85	101	0	17	0	30	47	6	135	67	24	0	232	2	64	446
Microcrystalline	1	26	27	0	0	0	24	24	6	12	0	24	0	42	0	0	93
Crystalline--Fully Refined	5	11	16	0	13	0	-2	11	0	55	67	0	0	122	2	41	192
Crystalline--Other	10	48	58	0	4	0	8	12	0	68	0	0	0	68	0	23	161
Petroleum Coke	1,235	44	1,279	25	2,010	315	1,000	3,350	255	2,572	1,718	128	9	4,682	357	3,086	12,754
Marketable	505	0	505	0	1,225	196	611	2,032	65	1,192	1,040	104	0	2,401	205	2,285	7,428
Catalyst	730	44	774	25	785	119	389	1,318	190	1,380	678	24	9	2,281	152	801	5,326
Asphalt	946	114	1,060	89	944	403	515	1,951	278	337	808	659	49	2,131	509	1,395	7,046
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	27	34
Still Gas	1,557	96	1,653	69	2,209	237	1,246	3,761	321	4,514	2,512	172	51	7,570	515	3,222	16,721
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	43	0	43	0	2	0	0	2	2	455	99	0	0	556	12	4	617
For Other Uses	1,514	96	1,610	69	2,207	237	1,246	3,759	319	4,059	2,413	172	51	7,014	503	3,218	16,104
Miscellaneous Products	327	22	349	3	-184	21	56	-104	91	951	216	41	-1	1,298	22	254	1,819
Total Output	39,180	3,388	42,568	2,011	55,485	7,672	28,085	93,253	15,574	92,260	64,786	5,753	2,600	180,973	12,005	68,349	397,148
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[1]	-1,975	39	-1,936	-81	-2,549	-449	-955	-4,034	-232	-3,773	-2,134	-49	-7	-6,195	-137	-3,534	-15,836

[1] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
See Explanatory Notes on negative product yield.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District,[1] March 1982

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Finished Motor Gasoline[2]	46.0	37.1	45.3	58.4	55.7	55.1	51.6	54.5	45.5	41.7	43.5	30.2	37.1	42.2	51.2	41.8	45.8
Finished Aviation Gasoline[3]	(s)	.0	(s)	.0	.3	.0	.2	.3	.3	.3	.1	.0	.0	.2	.1	.3	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases & Ethane	3.3	1.7	3.2	1.4	2.9	3.5	1.9	2.6	3.2	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	-.1	1.9	2.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2.0	.0	1.9	0	.6	1.3	2.6	1.3	5.3	1.4	.8	2.6	13.7	1.8	3.6	2.8	1.9
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3.7	2.9	3.6	6.1	6.6	3.4	3.8	5.5	4.5	7.4	13.1	.4	1.0	8.9	5.0	11.2	7.6
Kerosene	.2	1.0	.2	0	1.0	(s)	(s)	.6	.6	1.5	1.9	(s)	1.0	1.5	.4	.3	.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	22.9	24.3	23.0	21.8	18.5	25.2	26.9	21.7	23.2	20.2	16.9	28.6	34.1	19.7	25.8	14.4	19.8
Residual Fuel Oil	14.1	6.1	13.5	6.5	4.8	3.7	3.2	4.3	7.3	7.6	10.0	9.4	7.1	8.5	2.7	18.7	9.7
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	1.0	0	.9	0	1.2	0	.3	.8	2.8	4.8	.3	(s)	0	2.8	0	.2	1.6
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	(s)	1.6	.2	0	2.2	0	.0	1.3	.9	4.4	5.2	1.2	0	4.2	0	.4	2.3
Special Naphthas	(s)	.5	.1	.0	.4	0	.4	.4	.9	1.0	.1	4.2	0	.7	(s)	.3	.5
Lubricants	.9	12.7	1.9	0	.9	0	1.5	1.0	.3	1.8	1.1	2.8	.0	1.4	(s)	.6	1.2
Wax	(s)	2.5	.3	0	(s)	0	.1	.1	(s)	.2	.1	.5	0	.1	(s)	.1	.1
Petroleum Coke	3.4	1.3	3.2	1.4	4.1	4.7	4.0	4.0	1.8	3.1	3.0	2.5	.4	2.9	3.1	4.9	3.6
Asphalt	2.6	3.4	2.6	4.9	1.9	6.0	2.0	2.4	2.0	.4	1.4	12.8	2.0	1.3	4.5	2.2	2.0
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	.0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Still Gas for Petro. Feed. Use	.1	0	.1	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	.6	.2	0	0	.3	.1	(s)	.2
Still Gas for Other Uses	4.1	2.9	4.0	3.8	4.5	3.6	5.0	4.5	2.3	4.9	4.1	3.3	2.1	4.3	4.4	5.1	4.5
Miscellaneous Products	.9	.7	.9	.2	-.4	.3	.2	-.1	.7	1.2	.4	.8	(s)	.8	.2	.4	.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[4]	-5.4	1.2	-4.8	-4.4	-5.2	-6.7	-3.8	-4.9	-1.7	-4.6	-3.7	-1.0	-.3	-3.8	-1.2	-5.6	-4.4

1 Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

2 Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

3 Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.

4 Represents the difference between Input and Production.

(s) Less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
See Explanatory Notes on negative product yields.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Refinery Receipts of Crude Oil by PAD District, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Method	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Pipeline																	
Domestic	0	1,937	1,937	1,256	37,439	3,484	22,368	64,547	12,244	50,398	31,915	3,250	1,821	99,628	10,034	27,307	203,453
Foreign	0	775	775	270	9,308	3,561	1,457	14,596	1,123	8,330	918	459	0	10,830	827	430	27,458
Tanker																	
Domestic	4,112	0	4,112	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,309	3,302	0	0	8,611	0	26,164	38,887
Foreign	25,773	0	25,773	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,968	15,125	0	0	25,093	0	5,689	56,555
Barga																	
Domestic	0	45	45	0	1,019	0	0	1,019	0	4,483	5,428	129	0	10,040	0	267	11,371
Foreign	2,809	0	2,809	0	324	0	0	324	0	80	323	9	0	412	0	0	3,545
Tank Cars																	
Domestic	82	355	437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	24	0	0	461
Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trucks																	
Domestic	0	318	318	125	257	11	895	1,388	936	227	576	917	537	3,193	956	1,330	7,185
Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	0	0	0	0	168	0	0	168
Total																	
Domestic	4,194	2,655	6,849	1,381	38,715	3,495	23,363	66,954	13,180	60,417	41,221	4,320	2,358	121,496	10,990	55,068	261,357
Foreign	28,582	775	29,357	270	9,632	3,561	1,457	14,920	1,291	18,378	16,366	468	0	36,503	827	6,119	87,726

Note: Total may not equal sum of componants due to indapendent rounding.
Source: Saa Explanatory Notas on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Fuels Consumed at Refineries by PAD District, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases[1]	17	13	30	11	269	36	24	340	10	61	311	0	3	386	6	206	968
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	57	25	82	0	6	0	0	6	11	0	15	0	(s)	26	7	5	125
Residual Fuel Oil	800	84	884	9	372	79	58	518	10	239	60	14	0	323	124	258	2,106
Marketable Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	44	57
Catalyst Petroleum Coke	633	44	677	25	757	69	367	1,218	190	1,342	679	24	0	2,235	152	814	5,096
Still Gas	1,239	124	1,364	69	2,202	238	1,001	3,509	274	3,948	2,313	168	48	6,750	443	2,911	14,978
Other Fuels [2]	0	0	0	0	93	0	0	93	0	23	(s)	0	0	23	0	105	222
Natural Gas (million cubic feet)	1,766	303	2,069	34	3,322	72	5,393	8,820	2,574	13,057	7,981	826	195	24,635	1,295	8,264	45,083
Coal (thousand short tons)	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	38	0	0	53
Purchased Electricity (million kWh)	335	42	377	14	367	45	785	1,210	75	776	355	124	9	1,338	63	497	3,485
Purchased Steam (million pounds)	737	12	749	0	125	0	0	125	18	0	974	0	0	992	0	1,454	3,320

1 Includes liquefied refinery gases.
2 Includes small quantities of other petroleum products (e.g., unfinished oils, kerosene, etc.) consumed at refineries.
(s) Less than 500 barrels excapt where notad.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) [1] [2]	28,160	13,979	40,565	628	5,196	88,528
Natural Gas Liquids	416	5,168	425	594	497	7,099
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	143	43	186
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	415	5,168	425	451	454	6,913
Ethane	0	1,812	0	0	0	1,812
Propane	234	1,195	0	344	100	1,873
Butane	182	650	0	107	353	1,292
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	425	0	0	425
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	1,512	0	0	0	1,512
Other Liquids [1]	1,565	523	1,855	53	209	4,206
Unfinished Oils [1]	1,552	51	1,802	0	209	3,614
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	13	472	54	53	0	592
Finished Petroleum Products	32,183	722	3,270	1	2,290	38,466
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,636	2	(s)	0	1,042	5,680
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,703	0	(s)	0	681	3,385
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,933	2	0	0	361	2,296
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,200	0	0	0	0	1,200
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1,200	0	0	0	0	1,200
Kerosene	49	0	0	0	0	49
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,137	0	197	(s)	160	1,495
Bonded ships bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
For military offshore use	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 2 fuel oil	1,137	0	197	(s)	157	1,491
No. 4 fuel oil	0	0	0	0	3	3
Residual Fuel Oil	24,060	614	2,816	0	708	28,198
Bonded ships bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
For military offshore use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	24,060	614	2,816	0	708	28,198
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	36	0	34	0	4	74
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	950	87	222	0	376	1,635
Lubricants	109	5	(s)	(s)	(s)	114
Wax	2	5	1	0	1	8
Asphalt	1	0	0	0	0	1
Miscellaneous Products	2	9	1	0	(s)	13
Total Imports	62,323	20,392	46,115	1,276	8,192	138,299

[1] 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.

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

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

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

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	All PAD Districts													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,133	222	0	2,354	2,822	91
Libya	1,162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,162	37
Qatar	658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	658	21
Saudi Arabia	16,961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	0	251	17,212	555
United Arab Emirates	4,491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	328	0	328	4,820	155
Subtotal Arab OPEC	23,740	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,133	801	0	2,933	26,673	860
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	0	0	219	1,559	50
Gabon	616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	616	20
Indonesia	5,343	0	0	0	246	0	0	69	543	0	0	858	6,201	200
Nigeria	15,590	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,590	503
Venezuela	3,488	124	209	0	255	0	0	0	8,290	0	0	8,878	12,366	399
Subtotal Other OPEC	26,376	124	209	0	501	0	0	69	9,052	0	0	9,956	36,332	1,172
Other														
Angola	615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	615	20
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Bahamas	0	0	662	0	0	0	0	150	507	0	0	1,319	1,319	43
Brazil	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	413	15	0	428	778	25
Brunei	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	4	77	0	0	157	157	5
Canada	5,211	6,286	53	579	2	(s)	(s)	17	872	249	219	8,276	13,488	435
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Egypt	1,412	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,412	46
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	0	0	135	135	4
Malaysia	1,415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,415	46
Mexico	14,725	425	0	0	(s)	0	0	101	335	0	2	864	15,588	503
Netherlands	1	(s)	0	0	884	0	0	0	248	0	0	1,133	1,134	37
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	427	0	0	424	0	0	5,010	0	0	5,861	5,861	189
Norway	2,493	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,493	80
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	487	0	0	0	0	168	0	655	655	21
Peru	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	480	0	0	480	842	27
Puerto Rico	0	0	436	0	1,240	0	0	105	0	0	156	1,937	1,937	62
Romania	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	(s)
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	195	195	6
Trinidad and Tobago	2,804	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	855	0	0	855	3,658	118
Tunisia	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	8,129	(s)	925	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	944	9,072	293
Virgin Islands	0	0	438	0	1,473	776	49	1,019	5,701	70	0	9,526	9,526	307
Other Western Hemisphere	0	78	67	0	0	0	0	0	1,089	102	0	1,335	1,335	43
Other Eastern Hemisphere	895	(s)	397	0	823	0	0	29	1,291	230	(s)	2,769	3,664	118
Subtotal Other	38,412	6,789	3,404	592	5,179	1,200	49	1,425	17,012	834	396	36,882	75,294	2,429
Total Imports	88,528	6,913	3,614	592	5,680	1,200	49	1,495	28,198	1,635	396	49,771	138,299	4,461

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil [1]	LPG and Ethane	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products [2]	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	PAD District I													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,133	222	0	2,354	2,821	91
Libya	644	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	644	21
Qatar	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	1
Saudi Arabia	4,811	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	0	251	5,061	163
United Arab Emiratas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	328	0	328	328	11
Subtotal Arab OPEC	5,943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,133	801	0	2,933	8,876	286
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	0	0	219	219	7
Gabon	616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	616	20
Indonesia	1,918	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,918	62
Nigeria	9,623	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,623	310
Venezuela	1,685	124	0	0	255	0	0	0	6,879	0	0	7,258	8,944	289
Subtotal Other OPEC	13,842	124	0	0	255	0	0	0	7,098	0	0	7,478	21,319	688
Other														
Angola	446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	446	14
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Bahamas	0	0	421	0	0	0	0	0	507	0	0	927	927	30
Brazil	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	413	0	0	413	763	25
Canada	0	213	1	0	0	(s)	(s)	13	236	149	9	623	623	20
Egypt	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	8
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	0	0	133	133	4
Mexico	2,908	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,908	94
Netherlands	1	0	0	0	884	0	0	0	248	0	0	1,133	1,134	37
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	426	0	0	424	0	0	4,781	0	0	5,632	5,632	182
Norway	1,002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,002	32
Peru	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	242	0	0	242	604	19
Puerto Rico	0	0	436	0	1,013	0	0	105	0	0	122	1,677	1,677	54
Romania	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	(s)
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Syria	0	0	0	0	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	195	195	6
Trinidad and Tobago	503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	0	0	256	758	24
United Kingdom	2,544	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	20	2,564	83
Virgin Islands	0	0	266	0	1,473	776	49	1,019	5,701	0	0	9,284	9,284	299
Other Western Hemisphere	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,089	0	0	1,166	1,166	38
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	(s)	0	0	815	0	0	0	1,224	(s)	(s)	2,039	2,039	66
Subtotal Other	8,375	291	1,552	13	4,381	1,200	49	1,137	14,829	149	151	23,752	32,128	1,036
Total Imports	28,160	415	1,552	13	4,636	1,200	49	1,137	24,060	950	151	34,163	62,323	2,010

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	PAD District II													
Arab OPEC														
Qatar	636	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	636	21
Saudi Arabia	2,756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,756	89
United Arab Emirates	484	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	484	16
Subtotal Arab OPEC	3,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,875	125
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	1,031	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,031	33
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,031	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,031	33
Other														
Canada	4,153	5,168	51	472	2	0	0	0	614	87	18	6,413	10,567	341
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	1,731	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,731	56
Norway	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	16
United Kingdom	2,239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	2,239	72
Other Eastern Hemisphere	449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	449	14
Subtotal Other	9,072	5,168	51	472	2	0	0	0	614	87	18	6,413	15,486	500
Total Imports	13,979	5,168	51	472	2	0	0	0	614	87	18	6,413	20,392	658
	PAD District III													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Libya	518	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	518	17
Saudi Arabia	9,294	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,294	300
United Arab Emirates	3,658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,658	118
Subtotal Arab OPEC	13,471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,471	435
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,070	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,070	35
Nigeria	4,936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,936	159
Venezuela	1,803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,411	0	0	1,411	3,213	104
Subtotal Other OPEC	7,808	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,411	0	0	1,411	9,219	297
Other														
Angola	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	5
Bahamas	0	0	242	0	0	0	0	150	0	0	0	392	392	13
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15	15	(s)
Canada	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	54	2
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Egypt	1,153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,153	37
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	(s)
Malaysia	794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	794	26
Mexico	10,086	425	0	0	(s)	0	0	47	335	0	2	809	10,895	351
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	229	0	0	229	229	7
Norway	991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	991	32
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	0	0	239	239	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil [1]	LPG and Ethane	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products [2]	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
							PAD District III							
Other														
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	34	34	1
Trinidad and Tobago	2,301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	599	0	0	599	2,900	94
Tunisia	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	3,346	0	924	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	924	4,270	138
Virgin Islands	0	0	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	242	242	8
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	0	169	169	5
Other Eastern Hemisphere	446	0	397	0	0	0	0	0	1	35	0	432	878	28
Subtotal Other	19,285	425	1,802	54	(s)	0	0	197	1,405	222	36	4,140	23,425	756
Total Imports	40,565	425	1,802	54	(s)	0	0	197	2,816	222	36	5,550	46,115	1,488
							PAD District IV							
Other														
Canada	628	451	0	53	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	143	648	1,276	41
Subtotal Other	628	451	0	53	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	143	648	1,276	41
Total Imports	628	451	0	53	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	143	648	1,276	41
							PAD District V							
Arab OPEC														
Saudi Arabia	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	3
United Arab Emirates	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	11
Subtotal Arab OPEC	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	15
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	9
Indonesia	3,425	0	0	0	246	0	0	69	543	0	0	858	4,283	138
Venezuela	0	0	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	209	7
Subtotal Other OPEC	3,695	0	209	0	246	0	0	69	543	0	0	1,067	4,762	154
Other														
Brunei	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	4	77	0	0	157	157	5
Canada	430	454	0	0	0	0	0	3	22	12	48	539	969	31
Malaysia	621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	621	20
Mexico	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	54	0	0	1	55	55	2
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	487	0	0	0	0	168	0	655	655	21
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	226	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	226	7
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	23	66	195	(s)	297	297	10
Subtotal Other	1,051	454	0	0	796	0	0	91	164	376	48	1,929	2,980	96
Total Imports	5,196	454	209	0	1,042	0	0	160	708	376	48	2,996	8,192	264

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
2 Includes aviation gasoline, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, natural gasoline, isopentane, plant condensate, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) [1]	0	1,963	0	0	7,987	9,950
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	70	825	1,261	0	152	2,308
Ethane	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Propane	29	330	714	0	61	1,135
Butane	41	495	547	0	91	1,174
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	25	1,086	0	254	1,367
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	80	80
Kerosene	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	(s)	1,394	0	1,212	2,607
Residual Fuel Oil	225	0	4,110	0	1,778	6,113
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	55	7	90	1	13	167
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	(s)	42	261	0	1	304
Special Naphthas	2	1	253	0	(s)	256
Lubricants	248	16	375	1	52	692
Wax	5	(s)	26	0	5	36
Petroleum Coke	17	49	1,188	0	2,157	3,411
Asphalt	5	(s)	3	(s)	3	12
Miscellaneous Products	15	1	20	(s)	4	40
Total Product Exports	645	968	10,066	3	5,711	17,393
Total Exports	645	2,931	10,066	3	13,698	27,343

[1] Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

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

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Wax	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	13	1	51	(s)	(s)	66	2
Australia	0	1	(s)	0	0	186	11	6	(s)	247	(s)	3	454	15
Bahamas	0	2	1	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Bahrain	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	60	0	1	64	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	0	60	(s)	9	(s)	(s)	70	2
Brazil	0	6	0	0	0	460	7	10	(s)	0	0	1	485	16
Cameroon	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	30	1
Canada	1,963	829	25	40	1	81	2	64	4	120	1	62	3,190	103
Chile	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	4	0	0	0	0	(s)	16	(s)	1	(s)	1	23	1
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	(s)	0	1	5	(s)
Costa Rica	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Denmark	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	125	0	(s)	126	4
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	12	0	(s)	13	(s)
Ecuador	0	0	121	0	131	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	3	256	8
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	1	1	(s)
France	0	335	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	1	598	0	131	1,066	34
French Pacific Isl	0	0	15	0	35	630	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	681	22
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	24	0	0	24	1
Greece	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	0	1	2	(s)
Hong Kong	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	1	4	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	(s)
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	(s)	(s)	18	1
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Israel	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	6	8	(s)
Italy	0	80	0	0	0	151	0	7	1	390	0	7	635	20
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	(s)	0	5	(s)
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	28	(s)	0	0	(s)	28	1
Japan	0	10	0	0	487	0	9	42	2	679	(s)	32	1,262	41
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	452	704	(s)	4	(s)	46	3	1	1,209	39
Kuwait	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Lebanon	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	0	780	985	40	1,165	(s)	1	87	4	56	2	7	3,127	101
Netherlands	0	193	0	0	0	2,281	(s)	4	(s)	548	0	34	3,061	99
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
New Zealand	0	0	(s)	0	1	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	4	(s)
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	174	0	0	38	0	0	1	1	214	7
Norway	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	30	0	(s)	30	1
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	(s)	0	0	152	177	0	52	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	383	12
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	(s)	0	(s)	14	(s)
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	1	0	1	5	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

Destination	Crude Oil [1]	LPG and Ethane	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Wax	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Puerto Rico	2,182	21	219	0	6	327	224	14	1	58	(s)	8	3,060	99
Rep. of South Africa	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	39	2	16	(s)	14	72	2
Saudi Arabia	0	7	0	0	(s)	0	0	20	0	(s)	2	3	32	1
Singapore	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	4	6	(s)
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	183	0	1	185	6
Surinam	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	16	0	(s)	16	1
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	2	3	(s)
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	(s)	0	(s)	7	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	328	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	328	11
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	58	0	(s)	58	2
United Kingdom	0	1	0	0	1	605	0	21	(s)	(s)	(s)	11	640	21
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	58	2
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	0	21	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	(s)	6	(s)	147	181	6
Virgin Islands	5,256	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	5,256	170
West Germany	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	18	47	(s)	11	77	2
Yugoslavia	0	5	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
Other	549	2	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	20	1	0	(s)	2	574	19
Total	9,950	2,308	1,367	80	2,607	5,931	256	692	36	3,411	12	512	27,161	876

[1] Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange, on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

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

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

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)[1]																	
Refinery	—	—	15,540	—	—	—	—	16,705	—	—	—	—	—	50,121	2,734	23,252	108,352
Tank Farms and Pipelines	—	—	3,127	—	—	—	—	65,082	—	—	—	—	—	93,513	11,861	28,081	201,664
Leases	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	1,576	—	—	—	—	—	17,762	1,485	1,764	22,652
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[2]	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	248,537	0	0	248,537
Alaskan In-Transit	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	33,021	33,021
Total	—	—	18,732	—	—	—	—	83,363	—	—	—	—	—	409,933	16,080	86,118	614,226
Petroleum Products																	
Refinery	40,835	4,407	45,242	1,035	45,239	8,069	24,613	78,976	12,371	76,375	47,393	5,284	1,990	143,413	17,623	68,612	353,866
Bulk Terminal	102,839	6,703	109,542	4,312	40,109	10,659	13,837	68,917	5,281	33,680	6,883	4,088	486	50,418	2,841	20,531	252,249
Pipeline	24,236	1,470	25,706	1,590	12,300	3,852	16,393	34,135	8,233	10,146	6,792	14,282	1,322	40,775	2,863	3,996	107,475
Natural Gas Processing Plant	348	267	615	0	1,913	141	19,203	21,258	5,747	29,054	10,554	3,798	1,305	50,458	313	443	73,086
Total	168,258	12,847	181,105	6,937	99,561	22,741	74,046	203,286	31,632	149,255	71,622	27,452	5,103	285,064	23,640	93,582	786,676
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane																	
Refinery	3	0	3	0	27	106	162	295	104	756	209	0	41	1,110	10	168	1,586
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	52	1	284	337	573	45	0	64	44	726	154	5	1,222
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	14	17	0	32	14	1,285	1,332	489	6,122	517	26	82	7,236	42	14	8,641
Total	6	14	20	0	111	121	1,731	1,964	1,166	6,923	726	90	167	9,072	206	187	11,449
Unfractionated Stream																	
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	78	0	19	97	0	28	28	0	0	56	0	0	153
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	102	2	1,646	1,750	272	2,105	227	2	242	2,847	36	2	4,635
Total	0	0	0	0	180	2	1,665	1,847	272	2,133	255	2	242	2,903	36	2	4,788
Plant Condensate																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	8	160	0	93	0	261	0	0	267
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	822	273	49	4	17	1,165	0	0	1,165
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	7	45	21	14	10	1	91	2	0	100
Total	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	13	875	454	63	107	18	1,517	2	0	1,532
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	573	0	0	0	573	0	0	581
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	78	0	20	98	0	1,188	0	0	0	1,188	0	0	1,286
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	28	919	144	1,091	213	77	141	0	3	434	0	0	1,525
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	24	0	546	571	181	1,083	444	1	0	1,709	(s)	0	2,280
Total	0	0	0	0	138	919	710	1,768	394	2,921	585	1	3	3,904	(s)	0	5,672
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	44	0	44	0	62	0	0	62	0	7	192	0	0	199	1	0	306
Total	44	0	44	0	62	0	0	62	0	7	192	0	0	199	1	0	306
Propane for Other Uses																	
Refinery	373	3	376	6	684	31	252	973	208	799	757	3	7	1,774	66	226	3,415
Bulk Terminal	176	0	176	0	764	97	452	1,313	201	13,719	0	42	0	13,962	38	0	15,489
Pipeline	877	329	1,206	32	1,579	294	1,731	3,636	574	329	250	614	158	1,925	121	0	6,888
Natural Gas Processing Plant	279	250	529	0	1,649	113	12,352	14,114	3,154	6,395	5,780	3,514	377	19,220	183	189	34,235
Total	1,705	582	2,287	38	4,676	535	14,787	20,036	4,137	21,242	6,787	4,173	542	36,881	408	415	60,027

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Butane for Petro. Feed. Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	9	0	13	0	2	0	15	2	2	28
Total	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	9	0	13	0	2	0	15	2	2	28
Butane for Other Uaes																	
Refinery	68	3	71	74	231	37	236	578	120	424	839	2	2	1,387	118	551	2,705
Bulk Terminal	9	0	9	0	274	0	179	453	119	2,882	0	0	0	3,001	0	0	3,463
Pipeline	34	78	112	29	886	30	401	1,346	1,154	17	5	18	70	1,264	61	0	2,783
Natural Gas Processing Plant	49	1	50	0	55	10	901	966	652	3,829	2,443	160	103	7,188	41	83	8,328
Total	160	82	242	103	1,446	77	1,717	3,343	2,045	7,152	3,287	180	175	12,840	220	634	17,279
Butane-Propane Mixtures for Petro. Feed. Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2
Butane-Propane Mixtures for Other Uaes																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	17	1	5	27	2	120	149
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	631	26	10	0	1	668	0	0	686
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	41	42	96	2	0	(s)	0	98	(s)	4	145
Total	0	0	0	0	7	0	59	67	727	32	27	1	6	793	2	124	987
Ethane-Propane Mixtures																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	434	5,839	0	0	0	6,273	0	0	6,277
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	66	0	427	493	712	81	2	0	121	916	165	0	1,574
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,419	1,419	331	6,964	0	(s)	420	7,715	0	0	9,134
Total	0	0	0	0	66	0	1,850	1,916	1,477	12,885	2	(s)	541	14,905	165	0	16,986
Isobutane																	
Refinery	0	4	4	60	153	31	168	412	138	174	325	11	6	654	62	48	1,180
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	73	0	135	208	110	682	0	0	0	792	0	0	1,000
Pipeline	0	0	0	1	371	8	162	542	179	10	0	148	57	394	42	0	978
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	1	2	0	47	2	1,007	1,056	241	1,832	1,128	62	79	3,343	2	150	4,551
Total	1	5	6	61	644	41	1,472	2,218	668	2,698	1,453	221	142	5,183	106	198	7,709
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	0	4	4	0	88	0	4	92	8	70	4	0	0	82	1	4	183
Total	0	4	4	0	88	0	4	92	8	70	4	0	0	82	1	4	183
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery																	
Naphthas and Lighter	3,358	547	3,905	46	2,707	170	1,419	4,342	1,457	8,029	5,030	199	193	14,908	761	5,324	29,240
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	1,196	17	1,213	0	2,572	32	969	3,573	610	5,908	1,279	35	3	7,835	770	3,750	17,141
Heavy Gas Oils	7,834	429	8,263	95	4,512	316	2,783	7,706	2,041	10,493	7,257	319	9	20,119	1,057	11,935	49,080
Residuum	1,643	241	1,884	3	3,737	21	1,888	5,649	309	3,392	3,089	47	8	6,845	620	5,374	20,372
Total	14,031	1,234	15,265	144	13,528	539	7,059	21,270	4,417	27,822	16,655	600	213	49,707	3,208	26,383	115,833

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 31, 1982 (Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	5,666	214	5,880	33	7,153	829	2,774	10,789	1,743	9,391	6,838	118	297	18,387	3,629	9,120	47,805
Bulk Terminal	206	0	206	6	90	1	254	351	440	45	0	1	0	486	4	100	1,147
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	26	2	84	112	27	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	139
Total	5,872	214	6,086	39	7,269	832	3,112	11,252	2,210	9,436	6,838	119	297	18,900	3,633	9,220	49,091
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	178	0	17	195	18	113	176	0	0	307	0	156	658
Total	0	0	0	0	178	0	17	195	18	113	176	0	0	307	0	156	658
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	5,406	463	5,869	100	7,456	2,109	4,975	14,640	2,277	9,215	5,341	1,051	304	18,188	3,212	7,589	49,498
Bulk Terminal	36,692	3,307	39,999	2,271	20,035	4,680	6,174	33,160	2,459	4,378	1,648	2,780	319	11,584	1,830	8,940	95,513
Pipeline	14,497	695	15,192	995	6,658	1,396	6,694	15,743	1,672	5,507	3,972	7,916	277	19,344	1,451	2,027	53,757
Natural Gas Processing Plant	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	30	4	0	51
Total Finished Motor Gasoline	56,612	4,465	61,077	3,366	34,149	8,185	17,843	63,543	6,438	19,100	10,961	11,747	900	49,146	6,497	18,556	198,819
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,519	261	2,780	65	3,895	1,103	2,845	7,908	1,126	4,923	2,986	915	184	10,134	2,158	3,510	26,490
Bulk Terminal	17,336	1,574	18,910	1,238	10,389	2,691	3,685	18,003	1,250	2,501	855	1,424	208	6,238	1,160	4,942	49,253
Pipeline	6,743	318	7,061	505	3,492	829	3,685	8,511	706	2,735	1,761	3,513	163	8,878	938	968	26,356
Natural Gas Processing Plant	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	24	3	0	44
Total	26,615	2,153	28,768	1,808	17,776	4,623	10,215	34,422	3,106	10,159	5,602	5,852	555	25,274	4,259	9,420	102,143
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,887	202	3,089	35	3,561	1,006	2,130	6,732	1,151	4,292	2,355	136	120	8,054	1,052	4,070	22,997
Bulk Terminal	19,338	1,733	21,071	1,033	9,630	1,989	2,485	15,137	1,205	1,377	793	1,356	111	5,342	670	3,998	46,218
Pipeline	7,754	377	8,131	490	3,166	566	3,009	7,231	966	2,772	2,211	4,403	114	10,466	513	1,059	27,400
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	7
Total	29,979	2,312	32,291	1,558	16,357	3,561	7,624	29,100	3,328	8,941	5,359	5,895	345	23,868	2,236	9,127	96,622
Gasohol																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	11
Bulk Terminal	18	0	18	0	16	0	4	20	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	42
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	18	0	18	0	16	1	4	21	4	0	0	0	0	4	2	9	54
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	30	0	30	0	185	0	51	236	24	364	214	0	0	602	46	194	1,108
Bulk Terminal	367	47	414	1	242	60	64	367	64	49	2	19	39	173	16	396	1,366
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	10	0	35	45	40	1	0	24	0	65	0	0	110
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	57
Total	397	47	444	1	437	60	150	648	185	414	216	43	39	897	62	590	2,641
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	262	41	303	0	186	38	541	765	328	802	431	153	258	1,972	161	911	4,112
Bulk Terminal	21	0	21	3	36	50	156	245	231	152	0	48	0	431	18	92	807
Pipeline	278	0	278	3	1	73	87	164	93	0	43	126	330	592	115	377	1,526
Total	561	41	602	6	223	161	784	1,174	652	954	474	327	588	2,995	294	1,380	6,445

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	892	11	903	61	1,131	77	340	1,609	277	2,610	2,425	13	37	5,362	296	3,978	12,148
Bulk Terminal	5,158	175	5,333	58	2,097	414	670	3,239	201	1,097	65	39	25	1,427	178	2,370	12,547
Pipeline	2,714	95	2,809	101	783	158	1,679	2,721	1,042	1,547	572	1,830	69	5,060	150	646	11,386
Total	8,764	281	9,045	220	4,011	649	2,689	7,569	1,520	5,254	3,062	1,882	131	11,849	624	6,994	36,081
Kerosene																	
Refinery	131	68	199	0	444	17	159	620	56	908	555	10	83	1,612	38	86	2,555
Bulk Terminal	3,010	252	3,262	163	724	59	12	958	11	384	41	24	0	460	36	74	4,790
Pipeline	408	7	415	72	130	0	315	517	7	93	277	105	0	482	0	0	1,414
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	1	4	0	0	4
Total	3,549	327	3,876	235	1,298	76	486	2,095	76	1,385	873	139	84	2,558	74	160	8,763
Total Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	4,688	512	5,200	69	5,991	1,341	4,353	11,754	1,025	7,947	4,604	1,098	389	15,063	2,373	5,504	39,894
Bulk Terminal	31,882	2,166	34,048	1,297	11,394	3,982	4,522	21,195	994	1,922	826	954	100	4,796	720	5,007	65,766
Pipeline	5,426	256	5,682	348	1,617	971	4,313	7,249	446	2,112	1,443	3,433	175	7,609	604	926	22,070
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	2
Total Distillate Fuel Oil	41,996	2,934	44,930	1,714	19,002	6,294	13,188	40,198	2,466	11,981	6,873	5,485	664	27,469	3,697	11,437	127,732
Dist. Fuel Oils Less No. 4 Fuel Oil																	
Refinery	4,688	503	5,191	69	5,938	1,341	4,353	11,701	955	7,747	4,432	994	318	14,446	2,363	5,454	39,155
Bulk Terminal	30,315	2,166	32,481	1,282	11,282	3,982	4,522	21,068	994	1,916	826	953	100	4,789	720	4,950	64,008
Pipeline	5,426	256	5,682	348	1,617	971	4,313	7,249	446	2,112	1,443	3,433	175	7,609	604	926	22,070
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	2
Total	40,429	2,925	43,354	1,699	18,837	6,294	13,188	40,018	2,396	11,775	6,701	5,380	593	26,845	3,687	11,330	125,235
No. 4 Fuel Oil																	
Refinery	0	9	9	0	53	0	0	53	70	200	172	104	71	617	10	50	739
Bulk Terminal	1,567	0	1,567	15	112	0	0	127	0	6	0	1	0	7	0	57	1,758
Total	1,567	9	1,576	15	165	0	0	180	70	206	172	105	71	624	10	107	2,497
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	3,849	174	4,023	76	2,370	348	628	3,422	332	4,945	3,798	319	74	9,468	550	8,148	25,611
Bulk Terminal	20,740	66	20,806	244	2,250	210	831	3,535	9	1,311	3,860	39	0	5,219	0	2,163	31,723
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
Total	24,589	240	24,829	320	4,620	558	1,459	6,957	341	6,256	7,658	358	74	14,687	550	10,326	57,349
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	269	0	269	0	318	0	94	412	124	1,689	411	12	0	2,236	0	232	3,149
Total	269	0	269	0	318	0	94	412	124	1,689	411	12	0	2,236	0	232	3,149
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	4	88	92	0	190	0	1	191	168	704	291	38	0	1,201	0	166	1,650
Total	4	88	92	0	190	0	1	191	168	704	291	38	0	1,201	0	166	1,650
Special Naphthas																	
Refinery	22	51	73	1	178	0	193	372	45	1,313	38	171	0	1,567	2	300	2,314
Bulk Terminal	959	7	966	79	154	28	37	298	0	2	1	8	0	11	0	45	1,320
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	0	(s)	0	0	125	0	0	125
Total	981	58	1,039	80	332	28	230	670	169	1,315	39	179	0	1,703	2	345	3,759

See footnotes at end of table.

ude Oil and
f Barrels) (c

ucts by PAD District, March 31, 1982

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Lubricants																	
Refinery																	
Bright Stock	166	488	654	0	64	0	74	138	0	245	121	0	0	366	7	46	1,211
Neutral	781	329	1,110	0	550	0	440	990	0	1,735	1,119	59	0	2,913	77	517	5,607
Other	756	131	887	0	177	0	140	317	45	2,059	338	142	1	2,585	10	103	3,902
Bulk Terminals	1,036	252	1,288	15	439	25	97	576	8	30	262	68	3	371	1	749	2,985
Total	2,739	1,200	3,939	15	1,230	25	751	2,021	53	4,069	1,840	269	4	6,235	95	1,415	13,705
Wax, Microcrystalline																	
Refinery	0	38	38	0	0	0	15	15	25	25	8	0	0	58	0	0	111
Total	0	38	38	0	0	0	15	15	25	25	8	0	0	58	0	0	111
Wax, Crystalline—Fully Refined																	
Refinery	12	24	36	0	29	0	21	50	0	75	128	0	0	203	6	35	330
Total	12	24	36	0	29	0	21	50	0	75	128	0	0	203	6	35	330
Wax, Crystalline—Other																	
Refinery	3	65	68	0	4	0	9	13	0	122	0	0	0	122	0	21	224
Total	3	65	68	0	4	0	9	13	0	122	0	0	0	122	0	21	224
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	999	0	999	0	355	347	233	935	0	105	533	28	0	666	568	1,526	4,694
Total	999	0	999	0	355	347	233	935	0	105	533	28	0	666	568	1,526	4,694
Asphalt																	
Refinery	2,094	426	2,520	409	3,419	2,219	1,638	7,685	813	792	901	1,310	273	4,089	3,175	2,167	19,636
Bulk Terminal	2,456	431	2,887	175	1,425	1,048	227	2,875	0	0	178	50	0	228	0	459	6,449
Total	4,550	857	5,407	584	4,844	3,267	1,865	10,560	813	792	1,079	1,360	273	4,317	3,175	2,626	26,085
Road Oil																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	13	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	20	38
Total	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	13	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	20	38
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	286	36	322	2	66	12	30	110	67	413	124	48	0	652	0	291	1,375
Bulk Terminal	127	0	127	0	27	5	3	35	0	0	0	16	0	16	0	136	314
Pipeline	2	10	12	9	15	0	0	24	48	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	84
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	2	0	(s)	2	72	701	(s)	22	(s)	795	3	0	800
Total	415	46	461	11	110	17	33	171	187	1,114	124	86	(s)	1,511	3	427	2,573
Total Stocks, All Oils	—	—	199,837	—	—	—	—	286,649	—	—	—	—	—	694,997	39,720	179,700	1,400,902

1 Crude oil data are not collected by refinery district.
2 Includes 33,365 thousands of barrels of domestic crude oil.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
— Not Applicable.

Table 25. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to				From IV to			From V to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	I	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	402	1,000	0	110	0	0	0	3,282	18,778
Petroleum Products	7,249	853	2,858	5,312	2,446	79,824	17,240	0	2,448	740	0	967	40	1,021
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	0	332	0	0	900	0	0	332	0	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	956	1,580	117	1,441	5,978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	55	0	0	0	0	1,673	0	0	231	0	0	0	0	64
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	687	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,300	262	1,079	1,828	1,466	44,688	6,121	0	936	237	0	696	21	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,918	0	485	1,090	810	19,883	3,185	0	530	167	0	487	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,382	262	594	738	656	24,805	2,936	0	406	70	0	209	21	0
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	19	404	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	141	0	0	81	0	618	29	0	157	0	0	87	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	172	0	45	34	594	8,485	1,430	0	159	6	0	48	0	0
Kerosene	128	0	13	0	0	1,154	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,375	178	271	674	250	16,444	1,023	0	326	165	0	136	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	1,375	178	271	674	250	16,347	1,023	0	326	165	0	136	0	0
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	197	133	711	0	3,328	84	0	558	0	0	0	19	875
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock	38	127	44	26	0	99	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	277	286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	40	81	102	46	0	743	221	0	81	0	0	0	0	39
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	57	0	0	143	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	8	158	0	0	317	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Total All Products	7,249	853	2,858	5,312	2,446	80,226	18,240	0	2,558	740	0	967	3,322	19,799

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to	From II to			From III to				From IV to		
	II	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	332	0	0	900	0	0	332	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	956	1,580	117	1,165	5,921	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	687	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,457	955	1,828	1,466	34,510	5,305	0	936	237	0	696
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,462	426	1,090	810	15,307	2,924	0	530	167	0	487
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,995	529	738	656	19,203	2,381	0	406	70	0	209
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	19	0	117	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	81	0	240	29	0	157	0	0	87
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	164	45	34	594	5,142	1,212	0	159	6	0	48
Kerosene	42	13	0	0	897	57	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,106	246	597	250	13,303	603	0	306	165	0	136
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	1,106	246	597	250	13,303	603	0	306	165	0	136
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	158	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,769	2,373	4,452	2,446	55,257	14,871	0	1,558	740	0	967

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to		From III to						From V to	
	II	III	I	III	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	402	0	402	0	1,000	110	3,282	18,778
Petroleum Products	1,480	853	485	860	24,567	2,096	4,851	17,620	2,369	375	40	1,021
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	276	0	0	276	57	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	55	0	0	0	1,673	220	1,402	51	0	231	0	64
Finished Motor Gasoline	843	262	124	0	10,178	383	458	9,337	816	0	21	0
Finshed Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	404	0	217	187	25	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	141	0	0	0	378	13	0	365	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8	0	0	0	3,343	151	480	2,712	218	0	0	0
Kerosene	86	0	0	0	257	0	242	15	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	269	178	25	77	3,141	530	625	1,986	420	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	197	133	711	3,328	722	550	2,056	84	63	19	875
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	38	127	44	26	99	0	22	77	45	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	277	33	155	89	286	0	0	0
Lubricants	40	81	102	46	743	34	505	204	221	81	0	39
Wax	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	57	0	143	0	0	143	136	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	8	0	0	317	10	185	122	61	0	0	43
Total	1,480	853	485	860	24,969	2,096	5,253	17,620	3,369	485	3,322	19,799

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	P.A.D. District I			P.A.D. District II			P.A.D. District III			P.A.D. District IV			P.A.D. District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	3,684	0	3,684	1,000	0	1,000	18,778	1,512	17,266	0	0	0	110	22,060	-21,950
Petroleum Products	82,722	8,102	74,620	25,229	10,616	14,613	7,186	99,512	-92,326	2,446	1,707	739	3,415	1,061	2,354
Natural Gasoline	0	0	0	1,232	332	900	332	900	-568	0	332	-332	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,397	0	2,397	5,978	2,653	3,325	1,580	7,419	-5,839	117	0	117	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	1,673	55	1,618	55	0	55	64	1,904	-1,840	0	0	0	231	64	167
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	687	0	687	0	687	-687	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	45,788	5,562	40,226	11,658	4,373	7,285	2,090	51,745	-49,655	1,466	933	533	1,632	21	1,611
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	20,368	2,918	17,450	6,270	2,385	3,885	1,090	23,598	-22,508	810	654	156	1,017	0	1,017
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	25,420	2,644	22,776	5,388	1,988	3,400	1,000	28,147	-27,147	656	279	377	615	21	594
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	404	0	404	142	19	123	0	546	-546	19	0	19	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	618	141	477	170	81	89	81	804	-723	0	87	-87	244	0	244
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8,530	172	8,358	1,608	673	935	34	10,074	-10,040	594	54	540	207	0	207
Kerosene	1,167	128	1,039	185	13	172	0	1,211	-1,211	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	16,715	1,553	15,162	2,563	1,195	1,368	852	17,793	-16,941	250	301	-51	462	0	462
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	16,618	1,553	15,065	2,563	1,195	1,368	852	17,696	-16,844	250	301	-51	462	0	462
No. 4 Fuel Oil	97	0	97	0	0	0	0	97	-97	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	3,480	197	3,283	84	844	-760	1,783	3,970	-2,187	0	0	0	558	894	-336
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock Use	143	165	-22	83	70	13	153	144	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	277	0	277	286	0	286	0	563	-563	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	845	121	724	261	148	113	166	1,045	-879	0	0	0	81	39	42
Wax	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	200	0	200	136	57	79	0	279	-279	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	475	8	467	101	158	-57	51	418	-367	0	0	0	0	43	-43
Total All Products	86,406	8,102	78,304	26,229	10,616	15,613	25,964	101,024	-75,060	2,446	1,707	739	3,525	23,121	-19,596

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

duction of No.4 Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, March 1982
usands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
	0	13	13	0	21	0	0	21	5	405	-314	53	228	377	28	73	512
Sulfur	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	333	-54	4	0	283	0	0	284
Sulfur	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	30
Sulfur	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	18	4	72	0	2	228	306	0	27	351
Sulfur	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	25
2.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-260	47	0	-213	0	35	-178
	5,184	204	5,388	119	2,357	247	815	3,538	1,007	6,226	5,848	482	173	13,736	312	11,762	34,736
Sulfur	472	30	502	0	0	0	0	0	107	447	25	113	55	747	8	279	1,536
Sulfur	1,514	80	1,594	0	49	3	102	154	128	53	38	109	9	337	128	2,251	4,464
Sulfur	999	0	999	119	1,037	0	351	1,507	640	1,401	964	161	5	3,171	76	1,093	6,846
Sulfur	152	94	246	0	671	76	170	917	123	123	542	15	104	907	-33	7,583	9,620
2.00% Sulfur	2,047	0	2,047	0	600	168	192	960	9	4,202	4,279	84	0	8,574	133	556	12,270

may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
e Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Stocks of No.4 Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	4	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	42	18	12	0	72	0	0	77
Bulk Terminal	479	0	479	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	7	0	0	486
Total	479	4	483	0	1	0	0	1	0	48	18	13	0	79	0	0	563
No.4 Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	20	0	1	0	0	21	8	19	52
Bulk Terminal	81	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81
Total	81	0	81	0	4	0	0	4	20	0	1	0	0	21	8	19	133
No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	48	27	158	0	3	71	259	0	16	323
Bulk Terminal	547	0	547	0	45	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	592
Total	547	0	547	0	93	0	0	93	27	158	0	3	71	259	0	16	915
No. 4 Fuel Oil -- 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	38	0	0	61	2	9	77
Bulk Terminal	410	0	410	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	467
Total	410	5	415	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	38	0	0	61	2	66	544
No.4 Fuel Oil -- Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	89	0	204	0	6	210
Bulk Terminal	50	0	50	15	67	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132
Total	50	0	50	15	67	0	0	82	0	0	115	89	0	204	0	6	342
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	328	38	366	0	0	0	0	0	101	269	38	19	25	452	116	510	1,444
Bulk Terminal	2,569	0	2,569	0	13	0	0	13	0	10	1,931	2	0	1,943	0	0	4,525
Total	2,897	38	2,935	0	13	0	0	13	101	279	1,969	21	25	2,395	116	510	5,969
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur																	
Refinery	871	30	901	0	109	3	11	123	29	73	33	92	1	228	51	1,655	2,958
Bulk Terminal	1,412	0	1,412	0	165	0	51	216	0	33	19	0	0	52	0	57	1,737
Total	2,283	30	2,313	0	274	3	62	339	29	106	52	92	1	280	51	1,712	4,695
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	1,329	0	1,329	76	1,111	0	240	1,427	133	1,508	1,362	116	2	3,121	14	426	6,317
Bulk Terminal	4,476	33	4,509	167	1,201	19	143	1,530	9	527	253	0	0	789	0	275	7,103
Total	5,805	33	5,838	243	2,312	19	383	2,957	142	2,035	1,615	116	2	3,910	14	701	13,420
Residual Fuel Oil -- 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	788	106	894	0	496	162	219	877	58	259	586	21	46	970	186	4,991	7,918
Bulk Terminal	2,893	20	2,913	77	574	120	404	1,175	0	3	233	0	0	236	0	1,534	5,858
Total	3,681	126	3,807	77	1,070	282	623	2,052	58	262	819	21	46	1,206	186	6,525	13,776
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	533	0	533	0	654	183	158	995	11	2,836	1,779	71	0	4,697	183	566	6,974
Bulk Terminal	9,390	13	9,403	0	297	71	233	601	0	738	1,424	37	0	2,199	0	297	12,500
Total	9,923	13	9,936	0	951	254	391	1,596	11	3,574	3,203	108	0	6,896	183	863	19,474
Residual Fuel Oil -- Sulfur Content Not Specified																	
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil						
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 0.50%	0.51 to 1.00%	1.01 to 2.00%	Greater Than 2.00%	Not Specified	Total
Arab OPEC							
Algeria	2,133	0	0	0	0	0	2,133
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,133	0	0	0	0	0	2,133
Other OPEC							
Ecuador	0	0	0	219	0	0	219
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	413	130	0	0	0	0	543
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuala	863	0	0	1,624	5,803	0	8,290
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,276	130	0	1,843	5,803	0	9,052
Other							
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	322	0	0	0	185	0	507
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	172	0	240	0	0	0	413
Brunei	0	65	0	12	0	0	77
Canada	65	0	724	74	9	0	872
Congo	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	135	0	0	0	0	0	135
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	335	0	335
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	248	0	248
Netherlands Antilles	877	0	100	395	3,638	0	5,010
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Rapublic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	480	0	0	0	480
Trinidad	256	0	0	599	0	0	855
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	359	602	1,877	1,351	1,512	0	5,701
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	517	0	572	0	0	0	1,089
Other Eastern Hemisphere	323	426	542	0	0	0	1,291
Subtotal Other	3,026	1,092	4,536	2,431	5,928	0	17,012
Total Imports	6,435	1,222	4,536	4,274	11,731	0	28,198

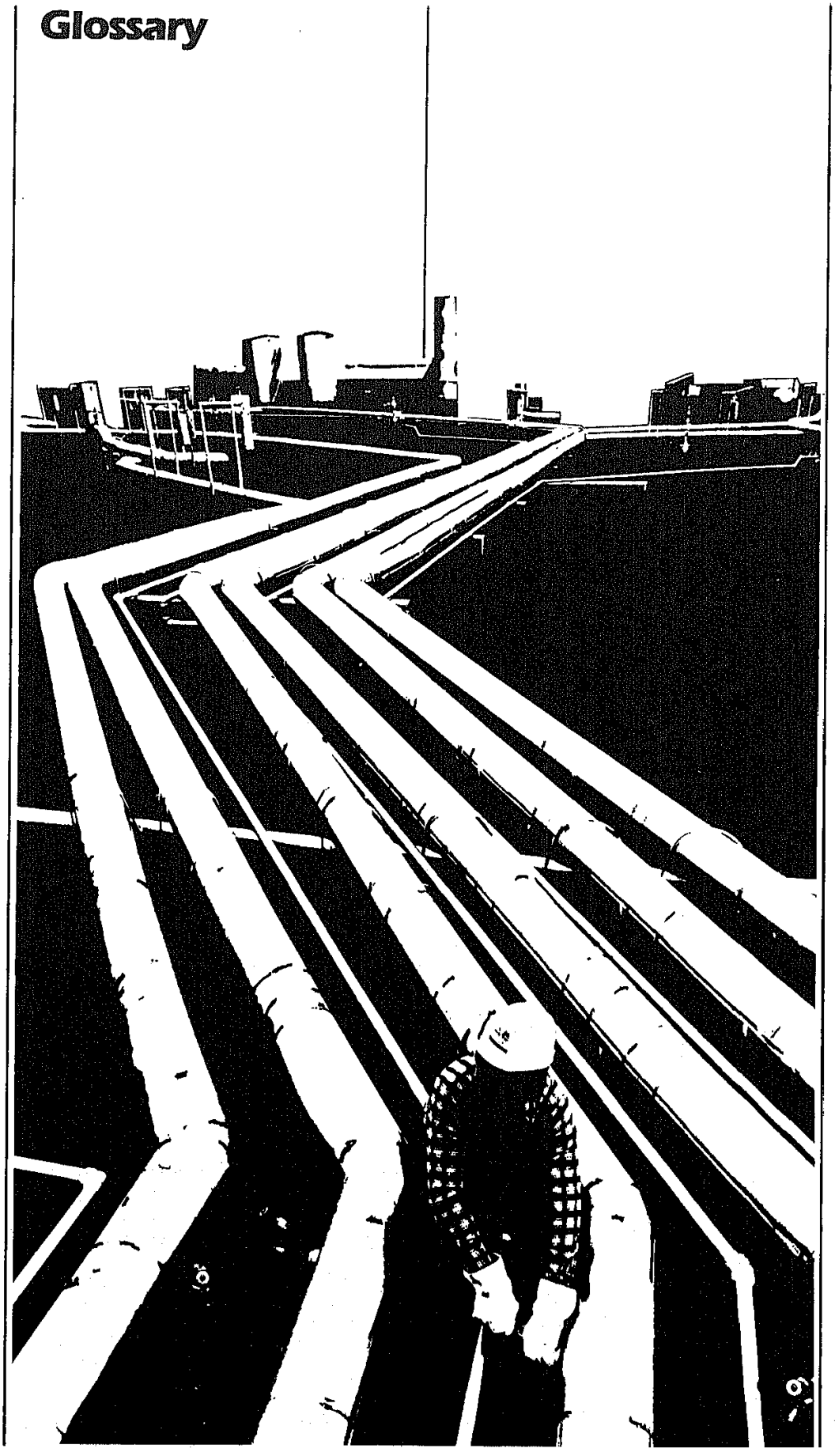
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, March 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil						
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 0.50%	0.51 to 1.00%	1.01 to 2.00%	Greater Than 2.00%	Not Specified	Total
PAD District I	**5,950**	**966**	**3,760**	**3,637**	**9,747**	**0**	**24,060**
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	47	0	47
Florida	3	0	295	200	1,463	0	1,960
Georgia	0	0	0	0	167	0	167
Maine	0	0	242	747	1,632	0	2,621
Maryland	0	0	83	0	475	0	559
Massachusetts	0	0	382	382	2,223	0	2,986
New Jersey	1,788	77	295	118	502	0	2,780
New York	4,153	347	1,538	1,638	1,347	0	9,023
North Carolina	0	0	0	235	639	0	874
Pennsylvania	0	369	777	231	30	0	1,407
Rhode Island	0	173	0	0	0	0	173
South Carolina	6	0	0	0	152	0	158
Virginia	0	0	149	85	1,070	0	1,304
PAD District II	**65**	**0**	**515**	**25**	**9**	**0**	**614**
Michigan	65	0	515	0	0	0	580
North Dakota	0	0	0	25	9	0	34
PAD District III	**3**	**0**	**239**	**599**	**1,975**	**0**	**2,816**
Louisiana	2	0	239	599	1,827	0	2,667
Texas	1	0	0	0	148	0	149
PAD District IV	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
PAD District V	**417**	**257**	**22**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**708**
California	413	0	0	0	0	0	413
Hawaii	3	257	0	12	0	0	273
Washington	0	0	22	0	0	0	22
All PAD Districts	**6,435**	**1,222**	**4,536**	**4,274**	**11,731**	**0**	**28,198**

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Glossary



Glossary

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

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-(CH)n-OH. "Alcohol" includes ethanol and methanol.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material, containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition 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. The conversion factor is 5.5 42-gallon barrels per short ton.

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

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines as given in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Butane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10}. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. Butane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane.

- Normal Butane—A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent or more normal butane.

- Other Butanes—All butanes not included as normal butane or isobutane.

Butane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures consisting exclusively of butane and propane that conform to ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Specification for commercial butane-propane. They are extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_8, recovered from refinery processes. It is reported in the "Butane" category.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D 388.

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Lease condensate is included. Drips are also included, but topped crude (residual oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. 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 U.S.C. 1331. Hydrocarbons such as shale oil and tar sand oil are included.

- Foreign—Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on- and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1 and No. 2 heating oils, No. 1 and No. 2 diesel fuel oils, and No. 4 fuel oil.

- No. 1 Fuel Oil—A light distillate fuel oil intended for vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D 396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F. at the 10-percent point and 550° F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

- No. 2 Fuel Oil—A distillate fuel oil for domestic heating for use in atomizing-type burners or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D 396 specifies for this grade temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540° and 640° F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.

- No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils—Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D 975:

  1. No. 1-D—A volatile distillate fuel oil in the 400° to 550° F. boiling range for engines in service requiring frequent speed and load changes. Type C-B diesel fuel, which is used for city buses and similar operations, is included.

  2. No. 2-D—A distillate fuel oil of lower volatility in the 540° to 640° F. boiling range for engines in industrial and heavy mobile service. Type R-R diesel fuel for railroad compression-ignition engines and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks are included.

- No. 4 Fuel Oil—A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D 396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D 975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

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

Ethane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_2H_6, extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. "Ethane" includes any product containing 90 percent liquid volume or more ethane.

Ethane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures of ethane and propane in which neither component is 90 percent or more of the liquid volume. It is extracted for natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_2H_4, recovered from refinery and petrochemical processes. It is reported in the "Ethane" category.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Gas Well Gas. Natural gas produced from gas wells. Such gas may be either associated gas or non-associated gas.

- Associated Gas—Free natural gas in immediate contact, but not in solution, with crude oil in the reservoir.

- Non-Associated Gas—Free natural gas not in contact with, nor dissolved in, crude oil in the reservoir.

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 sand oil, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Isobutane. A saturated branch-chain isomer of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent liquid volume or more isobutane. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Isopentane. A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, C_5H_{12}, obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300° and 550° F., that has a flash point higher than 100° F. by ASTM Method D 56, that has a gravity range from 40° to 46° API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150° to 175° F. It is a clean-burning product suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps. Includes grades of kerosene called range oil having properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43° API and having a maximum end-point of 625° F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7° API, a 10-percent distillation temperature of 400° F., and an end-point of 572° F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-5 and JP-8). It is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Lease Separator. A surface facility used for separating casinghead gas from produced crude oil and water and separating gas from that portion of associated gas and non-associated gas that liquefies at the temperature and pressure conditions of the separator.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Propane, propylene, butanes, butylene, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids. Formerly called "Liquefied Gases."

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 and/or ethylene, propane and/or propylene, butane and/or butylene, butane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. Excludes still gases used for chemical or rubber manufacture which are reported as petrochemical feedstocks and also excludes liquefied gases ready for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstocks, other uses, or both.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories reported are:

- Bright Stock—A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.
- Neutral—A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100° F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.
- Other—A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere. "Miscellaneous products" include petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and other finished products.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range that will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition

grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 90 days.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. 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.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-less than 400° F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400° F. end-point."

- Naphtha less than 400° F. end-point—A naphtha with an end point of less than 400° F. and that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

- Other oils over 400° F. end-point—Oils with an end point over 400° F. and that are reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 42-gallon barrels per short ton.

- Marketable Coke—Those grades of coke that are produced in delayed or fluid cokers and which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold or further purified by calcining.

- Catalyst Coke—In many catalytic operations (i.e., 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 fuel in the refinery 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, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, ethane, liquefied petroleum gases, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400° F. end-point, other oils-over 400° F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

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

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

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, 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 from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. "Primary Stocks" excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous hydrocarbon. C_3H_8 extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. It is used primarily as a fuel and as a petrochemical feedstock. Propane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835, Gas Processors Association for commercial and HD-5 propane, and ASTM Specification for special duty propane.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_3H_6, recovered from refinery and petrochemical processes. It is reported in the "Propane" category.

Residual Fuel Oil. Topped crude of refinery operations. "Residual Fuel Oil" includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D 396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C; Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2; Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

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

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, and solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90° to 220° F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D 484, 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 that is purchased for use by a refinery that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and refinery fuel use.

- Petrochemical Feedstock Use—Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemieal products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

- Fuel Use—All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Stocks (currently, only crude oil) maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Stream. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas plant liquid components excluding those included in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is a light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades reported are microcrystalline, crystalline—fully refined, and crystalline—other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-gallon barrel.

- Microcrystalline Wax—Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:
  Penetration at 77° F. (D-1321)—60 maximum.
  Viscosity at 210° F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS)
  (D-88)—60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150
  SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil content (D-721)—5 percent minimum.

- Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax—A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:
  Viscosity at 210° F.
  (D-88)—59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil Content (D-721)—0.5 percent maximum.
  Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

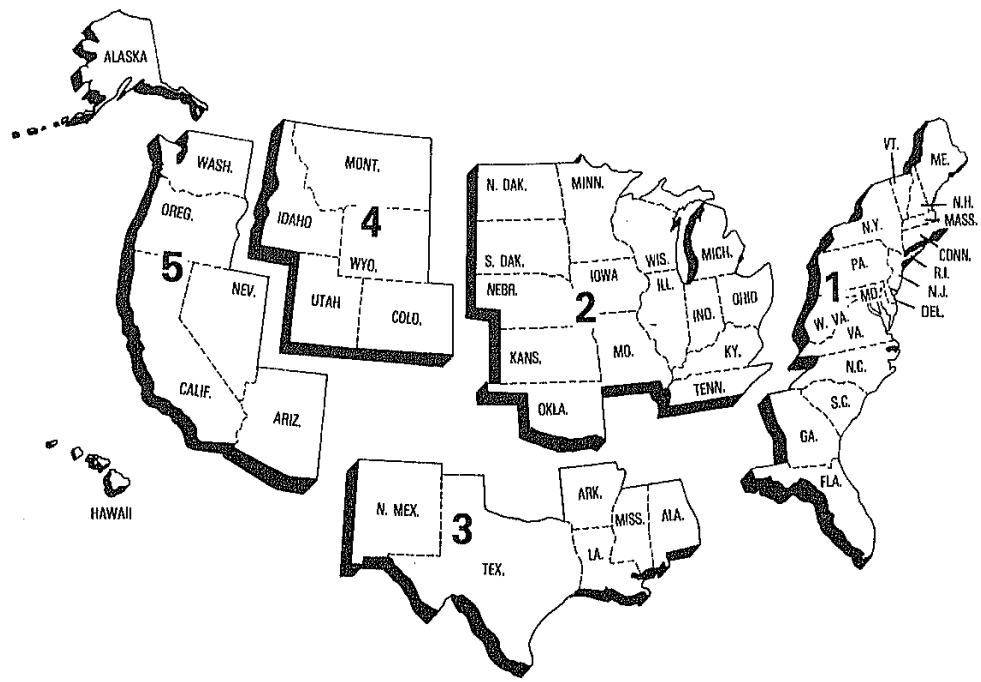
- Crystalline-Other Wax—A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:
  Viscosity at 210° F. (D-88)—59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil Content (D-721)—0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and the surrounding waters.

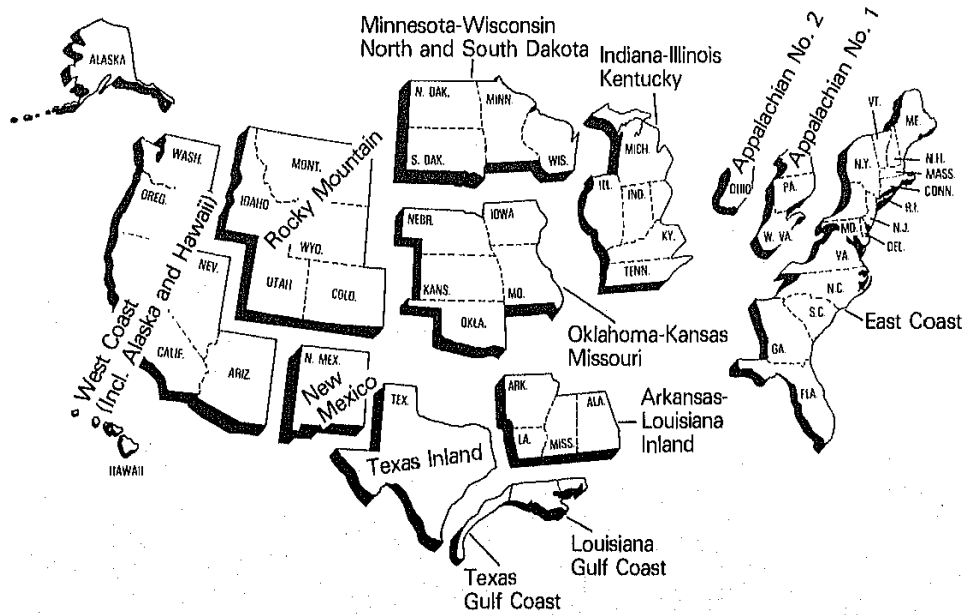
Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts

PAD District	Refining 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 #1—The State of West Virginia, those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.
II	Appalachian #2—The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.
	Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky—The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.
	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.
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.
IV	Rocky Mountain—The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.
V	West Coast—The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

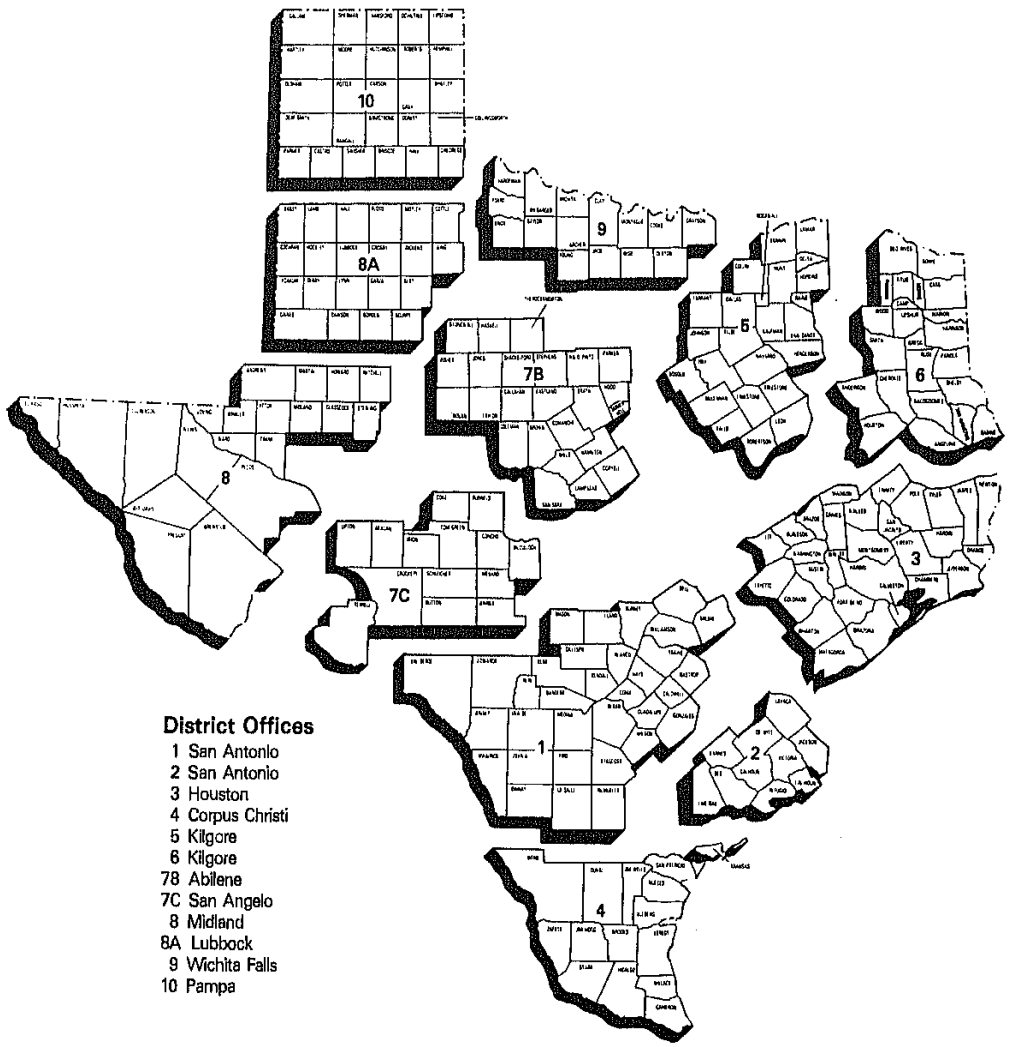
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



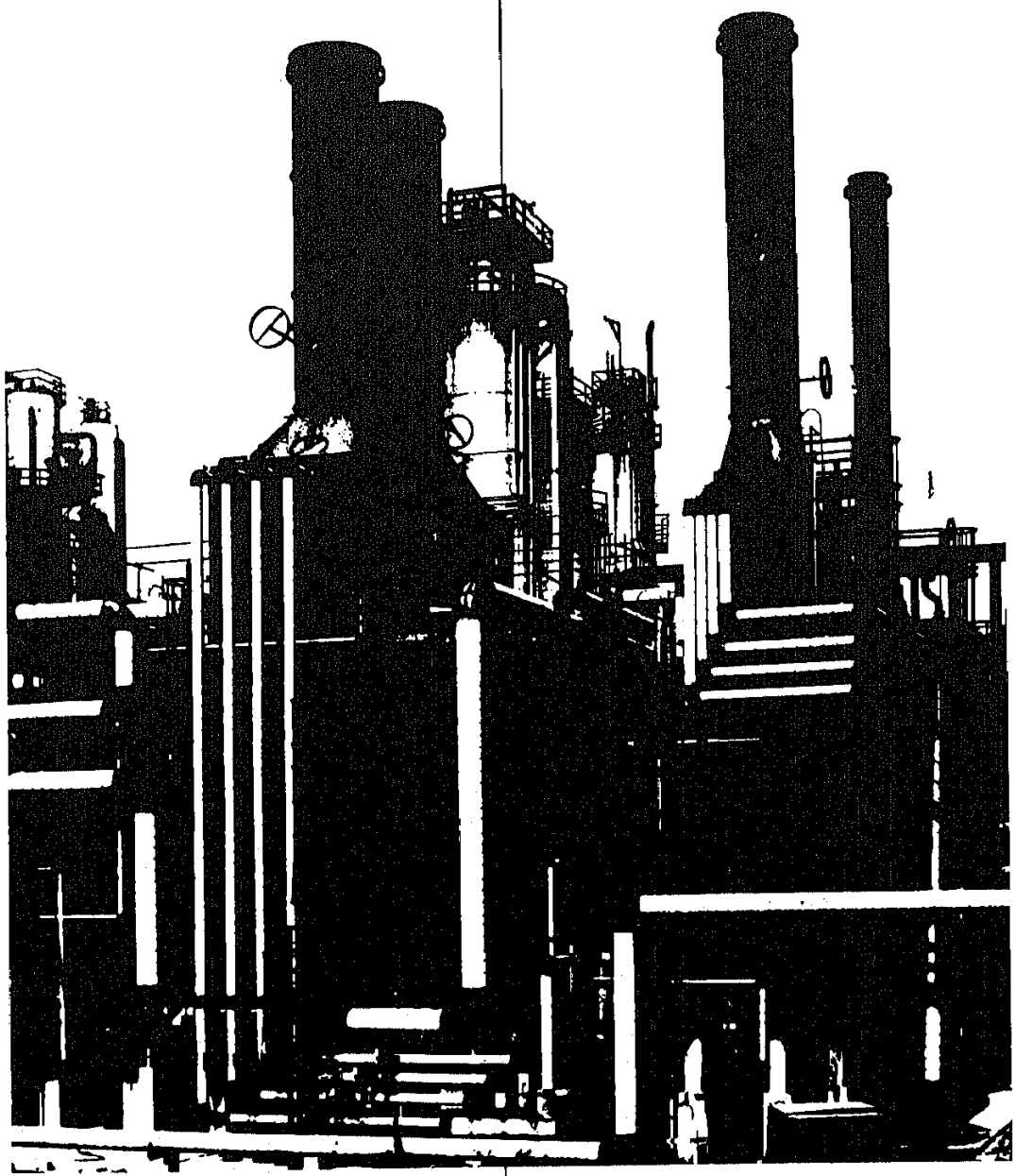
District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



District Offices

1 San Antonio
2 San Antonio
3 Houston
4 Corpus Christi
5 Kilgore
6 Kilgore
78 Abilene
7C San Angelo
8 Midland
8A Lubbock
9 Wichita Falls
10 Pampa

Explanatory Notes



Explanatory Notes

Note 1.1 EIA-64: Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report

Background

The EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report" evolved from a survey designed and conducted by the United States Geological Survey beginning in 1911. This form collects data on the production and storage of natural gas plant liquids at natural gas processing plants and fractionators.

Description of Survey

Universe

The universe includes all operators of facilities designed to: (1) extract liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas streams (natural gas processing plants); (2) separate a combined products liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e. propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fractionators); or (3) store the liquid hydrocarbon output of plants and fractionators.

The mailing list is automated. It is maintained by matching periodically with the *LP Gas Almanac* listings (including supplements) and the *Oil and Gas Journal* Processing Plant Survey listings, and by making changes reported by the respondents.

Information Collected

The data are submitted monthly by facility and include all products that the company controls through possession, regardless of ownership. The main items of information collected by the EIA-64 are shown by the example of the form presented below.

Collection Methods

Completed reports are required to be postmarked 20 days following the last day of the report month. Follow-up telephone calls are made to nonrespondents in order to collect data before publication of the aggregated data.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for companies that submitted a report in the previous month. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. The value of shipments is adjusted to balance stock level, production, receipts, plant fuel use, and losses. In the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates, if necessary, to be followed by a resubmission of actual data.

Response Rates

The initial response rate averages 85 percent, with a final response averaging 98 percent as a result of telephone follow-up procedures.

Data Processing

Upon receipt, the reports are reviewed for identification section omissions, duplicate submissions, and identification information changes. The data are then entered and edited. The edit program includes checks for invalid data entry codes, range checks for current-month to previous-month changes (absolute and relative), arithmetic calculation errors, line balancing errors, etc. Telephone calls are made to respondents to resolve questions.

Note 1.2 EIA-87, 88, 89 and 90: Joint Petroleum Reporting System

Background

The Joint Petroleum Reporting System (JPRS) comprises four surveys: the "Refinery Report" (EIA-87); the "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report" (EIA-88); the "Pipeline Products Report" (EIA-89); and the

EIA-64

U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration
Mail Station: BG-086 Forstl
Washington, D.C. 20585

Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report

This Report is Mandatory Under Public Law 93-275. Failure to Comply may Result in Criminal Fines, Civil Penalties and Other Sanctions as Provided by Law.

Report Type: B 1 0

EIA Company Identification Number:

Report Date (Last Day of Reporting Month): Mo Yr

Zip Code of Plant Location:

Form Approved
OMB No.1905-0109

If Resubmission, Insert X in Block:

For DOE Use Only:

Plant Name:

Section 1. Natural Gas Processing Plant and Fractionator Operations (Barrels of 42 Gallons)

Products	Product Code	Stocks Beginning of Month (a)	Receipts During Month (b)	Inputs During Month (c)	Production During Month (d)	Shipments To: Fractionating Facility (e)	Shipments To: Storage Facility (f)	Shipments To: Refinery (g)	Shipments To: Chemical Plant (h)	Shipments To: Other (i)	Plant Fuel Use (k)	Losses (m)	Stocks End of Month (n)
Ethane	110												
Propane	231												
Ethane-Propane Mix	241												
Isobutane	233												
Normal Butane	235												
Other Butanes	236												
Butane-Propane Mix	234												
Isopentane	240												
Natural Gasoline:													
14# and Less RVP	228												
Over 14# RVP	229												
Plant Condensate	210												
Unfractionated Stream	227												
Gasoline:													
Finished Aviation	111												
Finished Leaded	132												
Finished Unleaded	133												
Gasohol	135												
Special Naphthas	051												
Jet Fuel:													
Naphtha Type	211												
Kerosene Type	213												
Kerosene	311												
Distillate Fuel Oil	412												
Other Products (Specify)													
Overage (Inputs) or Shortage (Production)	911	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

"Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-90). This group of forms collects data on petroleum refinery operations and on storage of crude oil and petroleum products. The origins of JPRS lie in the voluntary petroleum reporting systems instituted by the Bureau of Mines (BOM) soon after it was established as a part of the Department of the Interior in May 1910.

Description of Survey

Universe

The respondent universe of each JPRS survey is defined as follows:

EIA-87: All petroleum refineries and plants producing finished motor gasoline through the mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam.

EIA-88: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands that (a) have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline regardless of ownership of the material.

EIA-89: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

EIA-90: Crude oil pipeline companies (gathering and trunk pipeline companies), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water (in excess of 1,000 barrels), regardless of ownership in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The list of respondents is kept current by checking for new respondents in the *Oil and Gas Journal* weekly magazine; newspaper articles; the Office of Resource Applications publication "Trends in Refinery Capacity & Utilization;" the Office of Refinery Operations (ERA) list of U.S. Refiners; and the annual survey EIA-177 "Capacity of Petroleum Refineries."

Information Collected

The main items of information collected by EIA-87, are shown by the example presented below. The EIA-88 and EIA-89 collect data on petroleum product stocks. The EIA-90 collects data on crude oil stocks and crude oil used directly as fuel.

Collection Methods

The data for the JPRS surveys are collected on a monthly basis. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th day following the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents in order to collect data before publication deadline. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for companies that submitted a report in the previous month. For these companies, the previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. The value of shipments is adjusted to balance stock level, production receipts, and losses. In the event that previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates if necessary, to be followed by a resubmission of actual data.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rate of the JPRS respondents is over 90 percent. All companies that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedite processing, a certified submission is still required. Thirty calendar days after the report month, data for companies that still fail to file the form are estimated based on prior month's data. Names of companies that fail to file for two consecutive months are forwarded to DOE for further noncompliance action. Final response rate is 100 percent.

Report Type: B 0 1 EIA Company Identification No.: | | | | | | | Report Period: | | | | Yr. Mo.

SECTION 6. REFINERY STOCKS, RECEIPTS, INPUTS, PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND REFINERY FUEL USE AND LOSSES
(Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons)

ITEM DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT CODE	STOCKS BEGINNING OF MONTH A	RECEIPTS DURING MONTH B	INPUTS DURING MONTH C	PRODUCTION DURING MONTH D	SHIPMENTS DURING MONTH E	REFINERY FUEL USE AND LOSSES DURING MONTH F	STOCKS END OF MONTH G
Crude oil (incl. lease condensate) Total (sum of codes 010 and 020)	050				X			
Domestic (incl. Alaskan)	010	X		X	X	X	X	X
Foreign	020	X		X	X	X	X	X
Alaskan	011	X		X	X	X	X	X
Products of natural gas proc. plants Ethane	110				X			
Propane	231				X			
Ethane-propane mixtures	241				X			
Isobutane	233				X			
Normal butane	235				X			
Other butanes	236				X			
Butane - propane mixtures	234				X			
Natural gasoline and isopentane	220				X			
Plant condensate	210				X			
Unfractionated stream	227				X			
Other hydrocarbons and hydrogen	090				X			
Alcohol	091				X			
Unfinished oils	812							
Gasoline: Finished leaded, motor	132							
Finished unleaded, motor	133							
Blending components, motor	134							
Gasohol	135							
Finished aviation	111							
Blending components, aviation	112							
Special naphthas (solvents)	061							
Jet fuel: Naphtha-type	211							
Kerosene-type	213							
Kerosene (incl. range oil)	311							
Distillate fuel oil. Less No. 4	412							
No. 4 fuel oil	414							
Residual fuel oil	511							
Lubricating oils: Bright stock	853							
Neutral	855							
Other	859							
Asphalt	800							
Wax: Microcrystalline	061							
Crystalline-fully refined	071							
Crystalline-other	081							
Petroleum coke: Marketable	021							
Catalyst	022							
Road oil	031							
Still gas: Petrochemical feedstock use	042							
Other use	044							
Ethane and/or ethylene: Petrochemical feedstock use	812							
Other use	652							
Propane and/or propylene: Petrochemical feedstock use	813							
Other use	653							
Butane and/or butylene: Petrochemical feedstock use	814							
Other use	654							
Butane-propane mixtures: Petrochemical feedstock use	816							
Other use	656							
Isobutane petrochemical feedstock use	815							
Naphtha – less than 400° end-point Petrochemical feedstock use	822							
Other oils – over 400° end-point Petrochemical feedstock use	824							
Other finished products Non - fuel use	097							
Fuel Use	098							
Overage (inputs) or shortage (production)	911					X	X	
TOTAL	999					X	X	

Note 1.3 EIA-161, 162, 163, 164 and 165: Weekly Petroleum Reporting System

Background

The Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (WPRS) comprises five surveys: the "Refinery Report" (EIA-161); the "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report" (EIA-162); the "Pipeline Product Stock Report" (EIA-163); the "Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-164); and the "Imports Report" (EIA-165).

The EIA weekly reporting system was designed to collect data similar to those collected under the monthly Joint Petroleum Reporting System(JPRS) (See Note 1.2). In the WPRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA-161 through EIA-164, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-165, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data from the JPRS are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Description of Survey

Universe

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly in either the JPRS system or the ERA-60 system (for imports). All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The sampling frame for each weekly survey is defined as follows:

EIA-161: Uses the EIA-87 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and bulk terminals that blend motor gasoline.

EIA-162: Uses the EIA-88 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the Uited States and its territories that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

EIA-163: Based on the EIA-89 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that only transport natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-163 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included.

EIA-164: Uses the EIA-90 universe, which consists of all trunk pipeline companies in the United States and its territories which transport crude oil, all refining companies, all crude oil producers, all terminal operators, and all storers of 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil.

EIA-165: Uses the ERA-60 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system ia the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for the previous time period.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly baais. All canvassed firms and terminal operating companies must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report period, 7 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered.

Formula and Calculations

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, ratio estimates of the weekly totals are calculated from the reported data.

First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in that region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_s) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s). Finally, let M_t be the sum of the most recent month's data for the product as reported by *all* companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies is given by.

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

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Under such conditions, the ratio method is known to result in large errors. Hence, a number of other procedures for estimating weekly imports were considered. The average ratio method was selected for estimating imports because it produces estimates that were close to benchmark values computed from monthly data. Estimates are obtained using the ratio method, but with each company in turn omitted from the sample. These estimates are then averaged to obtain the average ratio estimate.

Imputing Missing Data

The ratio method of estimation automatically imputes for nonresponse. Data from companies that do not respond are excluded from both the weekly and the monthly totals for the sampled companies.

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA–161; 75 percent for the EIA–162; 95 percent for the EIA–163; 80 percent for the EIA–164; and greater than 95 percent for the EIA-165. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 2 percent and 5 percent.

Note 1.4 EIA–170: Tanker and Barge Shipments of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Between Districts

Background

The EIA–170 survey collects data for calculation of monthly petroleum supply and disposition figures on U.S. and PAD District levels.

Instrument and Design

This form is designed to collect data on total movements by tanker and barge of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal, by shipping State and receiving State.

Universe

The respondent universe of the EIA-170 consists of all known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are currently about 60 respondents.

Collection Methods

Survey data are collected by mail every month. The filing deadline is the 20th calendar day of the month following the report period. The response rate as of the filing deadline is about 98 percent. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. All responses are processed each month before release of the data for publication.

Note 1.5 ERA-60: Reports of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico

Background

The "Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico" (ERA-60) survey was designed by the Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) of the Department of Energy to collect data on port of entry, country of origin, destination, and quantity of imported crude oil and petroleum products, as well as sulfur content and API gravity. All licensed importers and importers of record are required to report. The "Shipments of Refined Products from Puerto Rico to the United States" (P-133-M-0) survey was designed to collect data on imports to the United States that are not covered by the ERA-60.

Universe

The monthly submission of Form ERA-60 and P-133-M-0 is required by all licensed importers and importers of record into the United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 750 firms as of June 30, 1981. The respondent universe for these surveys is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

Collection Methods

The survey data are collected by mail each month. It is mandatory for each respondent to file the ERA-60/P-133-M-0 by the 15th working day of the month following the reporting period. Resubmissions are received frequently and are processed when received.

Response Rates

In December 1980, the survey had a response rate of 92 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 640 at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard followup of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. Response rate is generally 98-99% by the time the data are first published. Revised publications are not generated as standard operating procedure. The ERA-60 file is never closed; resubmissions are constantly received and processed.

Note 1.6 Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Tabulations

The foreign trade statistics program, conducted by the Bureau of the Census, involves compilation and dissemination of a large body of data relating to the imports and exports of the United States.

Import Statistics

Coverage

The import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an intransit movement.

2. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; shipments between any of these outlying areas; and imports into U.S. possessions from foreign countries.

3. U.S. merchandise returned by U.S. Armed Forces for their own use.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501– 7505).

Imported petroleum is reported as "Imports for Consumption." Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; between any of these outlying areas; and shipments from U.S. Possessions to foreign countries.

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

3. 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 Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Shipper's Export Declarations are required to be filed with Customs officials, except when qualified exporters have been authorized to submit data in the form of magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations directly to the Bureau of the Census.

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 2 Estimation

The geographic coverage of all estimates is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia, including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Note 2.1 Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, stock withdrawal or addition, crude oil used directly, and losses.

Field Production is the sum of crude oil (including lease condensate) production, natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. Reports of crude oil production from each of the 31 producing States are not received until several months after the other components of petroleum supply described in Explanatory Note 2.1 are available for publication. For an explanation of the crude oil estimation procedure used until the State reports are complete, see Explanatory Note 2.2.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operation Report." 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. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.1.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report." 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. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.1.

Refinery Production of LRGs, ethane, and finished petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under 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 is also reported weekly on survey Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.3 for survey descriptions and other detail. It should also be noted that refineries do not report production of crude oil, natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, or other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form ERA-60, "Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico," and Form P-133-M-O, "Shipments of Refined Products (including unfinished oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States." In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501 and 7505. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG), where Census data show a much higher level of imports than Energy Information Administration data. This occurs because the ERA-60 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and because LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that only import LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM-145. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade and for military offshore use. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA-60 reporting system.

Imports are also reported weekly on survey Form EIA-165, "Imports Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.3, 1.5, and 1.6 for survey descriptions and other detail.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and reduce petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 2.4.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawal or addition, less crude used directly and losses. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports and refinery input.

Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A negative 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 would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used. This calculation is performed for crude oil to ensure that product supplied for crude oil is always zero.

Crude Oil Used Directly and Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, crude oil burned at refineries, and crude oil burned on leases. Crude oil losses and consumption at refineries are reported on Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Crude oil burned on leases is reported on Form EIA-90, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Crude oil burned on leases is divided into two categories: crude burned as residual fuel oil and crude burned as distillate fuel oil. Crude burned on leases appears as a negative supply to crude oil (a reduction in crude oil supplies) and as a positive supply to residual and distillate fuel oil (an increase to these supplies).

Note 2.2: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the individual State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. In addition, the U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of six State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports from the State conservaton agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The six States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 3 to 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the actual values are available for this publication. In order to provide more timely crude oil production estimates, the Department of Energy has established a series of statistical models that forecast the volume of crude oil production based on the historical production patterns. The models use Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) to analyze series of monthly crude oil production values collected over several years.

In order to provide detailed crude oil production information on both the PAD District level and for the major producing States, the total United States crude oil production volume was separated into nine distinct groupings. The nine different time series are the monthly reported crude oil production volumes for: (1) all the States in PAD District 1; (2) all the states in PAD District 2; (3) Texas; (4) Louisiana; (5) the States in PAD District 3 excluding Texas and Louisiana; (6) all the States in PAD District 4; (7) Alaska; (8) California; and (9) the States in PAD District 5 excluding Alaska and California. Monthly data collected beginning in January 1973 are used for each of these time series.

A separate ARIMA model is identified for each time series. New model parameters are estimated monthly for each of these nine updated time series. Then, these ARIMA models are used to forecast crude oil production volumes for the month of interest. These values are then aggregated into PAD District and national totals. The forecasts made during 1981 had an average error of less than 0.6 percent compared to the monthly crude oil production volumes eventually reported by the States.

Note 2.3 Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are refinery input, exports, and produets supplied for domestic consumption.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, NGPL and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Published inputs of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components, equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production. Refinery inputs are also reported weekly on survey Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.3 for survey description and other details.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM522 and EM594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-87.

Product supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, plus crude oil used directly and losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply. Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative when total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported, (2) misreporting or delayed reporting of data, and (3) for calculations on a PAD District basis, incomplete coverage of interdistrict movements data compiled to calculate net receipts.

Note 2.4 Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report," and Form EIA-90, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crude oil are also reported weekly on Form 161, "Refinery Report," and Form EIA-164, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on the Form EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report," Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report," Form EIA-88, "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report," and Form EIA-89, "Pipeline Products Stocks Report." Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers, or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-161, "Refinery Report," Form EIA-162, "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report," and Form EIA-163, "Pipeline Products Stocks Report." For survey descriptions and other details see Explanatory Notes 1.1., 1.2, and 1.3.

Note 2.5 Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquified petroleum gases and ethane, and other products provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from the most recent 3 year period from January through December or from July through June. This summary takes the form of an "average range" that includes seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The average range represents the historical pattern; it is not a forecast.

These curves are updated every 6 months effective January 1 or July 1 by basing the "average ranges" on a more recent time period. At that time, each 3-year data series will be adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors were estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors were 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 stock levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. For crude oil stocks, the derived seasonal factors were very small relative to crude oil stock levels. Therefore, the seasonal factors for crude oil stock levels were set to zero. The seasonal factors for total petroleum (crude and products), distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and ethane, and other products were derived using monthly data from 1974-1980. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors were based on monthly data from 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1980. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year. In addition, the seasonal patterns in 1973 and 1974 appeared to be different from those in recent years. It was therefore assumed that the seasonal patterns in 1973, 1974, and 1977 were not representative of the recent past, and these years were not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks. Because of these differences in the year-to-year seasonal fluctuation of motor gasoline, the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for total petroleum (crude and products), crude oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and ethane, and other products is stronger than is the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for motor gasoline.

In some cases, these seasonal patterns do not show a smooth transition from month to month. For example, the June factor for residual fuel oil is slightly less than the May and July values, making a bump in the curve. As there is little difference in the magnitude of these seasonal factors, it is possible that this variation is due to the small number of observations (7 years) and the data variability.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3 year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the "average range" is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the "average range" is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

Note 2.6 Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-170, "Tanker and Barge Report." Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA-170 and EIA-89, "Pipeline Products Report." Net receipts are calculated by summing total movements into and total movements from each PAD District by pipelines, tankers, and barges, and subtracting for the difference. Movements of crude oil by pipeline are not reported. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.4.

Note 2.7 Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Data from the Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (Forms EIA-161, 162, 163, 164 and 165) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the historical statistics. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap 2 adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To calculate monthly estimates of crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries, and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel and residual fuel) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the 2 weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of earlier of the 2 weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 2.2.

Note 3 Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data

Early in 1981, the Energy Information Administration completed an assessment of the accuracy of principal petroleum supply data series. [1]This assessment concentrated on two methods of analysis:

- Comparisons between EIA's final annual estimates published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual (PSA)* and annual estimates from independent sources.

- Comparisons between EIA's final monthly estimates published in the *PSA* and EIA's earlier estimates published in the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* (predecessor of the *Monthly Petroleum Statement).*

Selected excerpts from these comparisons are presented below.

Comparisons of Annual Estimates

All of the systems that provide data for the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for the weekly systems, try to collect data from the entire universe of their potential respondents. They do not sample, and have no sampling errors. Inaccuracies in the data still occur because of problems such as incomplete lists of respondents, errors in the responses, and conceptual errors in the design of the data systems. Such inaccuracies are hard to identify and even harder to quantify. Some understanding of the overall accuracy of the estimates can be achieved by comparing estimates derived from independent sources of data, as shown in the following tables. Close agreements among annual estimates from several independent sources support the conclusion that the estimates are accurate, and accuracy in the annual estimates implies accuracy in the monthly estimates that comprise the annual estimates.

Crude Oil Production

Comparisons among independent estimates of annual crude oil and lease condensate production lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 percent.

Crude Oil Imports

Comparisons among independent estimates of annual crude oil imports lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 percent. This conclusion is supported by a study of EIA and Customs/Census import data performed for EIA.[2]

Motor Gasoline Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of motor gasoline supplied for domestic use show that differences in the estimates grew between 1977 and 1979. By 1979, the EIA estimate of sales by refiners and the Environmental Protection Agency's estimate of production had grown about 5–7 percent larger than the comparable *PSA*, Lundberg, and American Petroleum Institute (API) estimates. Research conducted by EIA in 1979 and 1980[3] confirmed that the lower

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[1]*An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA–0292, June 1981.

[2]Maxima Corporation, *Petroleum Imports Reporting Systems, Preliminary Draft*, (Silver Spring, Maryland: February 1980). Prepared for the Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.

[3]Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *An Evaluation of Published EIA Gasoline Supply Estimates* (Washington, D.C.: April 1980).

estimates were inaccurate, and identified changes in the petroleum industry that had an adverse effect on the *PSA* estimate. During 1980, EIA developed and tested improved procedures for collecting petroleum supply data, and implemented them in January 1981. (See Explanatory Note 4.)

Distillate Fuel Oil Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of distillate fuel oil supplied for domestic use lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 to 2 percent.

Residual Fuel Oil Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of residual fuel oil supplied for domestic use seem to show sizable and consistent differences between the EIA estimates of sales by refiners and the *PSA* and API estimates. When imports of residual fuel oil by nonrefiners are added to the refiner sales, however, the difference between refiner sales and the *PSA* estimates are narrowed to within 1 percent. The comparisons therefore lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 to 2 percent.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate Production, 1977-1979

	Estimated Volume of Production in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Comparative Estimate as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from Petroleum Statement Annual [b]	3,121	3,178	3,009	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
American Petroleum Institute Estimate from API Monthly Statistical Report[c]	3,130	3,214	3,021	100.3%	101.1%	100.4%
Census Estimate from the Annual Survey of Oil and Gas[d]	—	3,148	3,016	—	99.1%	100.2%
Oil and Gas Journal Estimates[e] of Total Production derived from Monthly Data	3,168	3,165	3,005	101.5%	99.6%	99.9%
EIA Estimate from Annual Survey of Oil and Gas Reserves (EIA-23)[f]	3,102	3,144	3,001	99.4%	98.9%	99.7%

/// = Not applicable
— = Not available

[a]Volumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels.

[b]From Table 6 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c]From issues of the American Petroleum Institute's *Monthly Statistical Report*. The annual values were obtained by summing the monthly values for each of the twelve-month periods.

[d]From Table 1, p.2 of the Bureau of Census' *Annual Survey of Oil and Gas*, 1978.

[e]From issues of the *Oil and Gas Journal*. Monthly estimates are in thousands of barrels per day. They are converted to millions of barrels by dividing by 1,000 and multiplying by the number of days in the reporting period.

[f]From EIA's *U.S. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Reserves 1979 Annual Report* (Table 19, p. 33), *1978 Annual Report* (Table 16, p. 20), and *1977 Annual Report* (Table 22, p.36).

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia with adjacent areas of the Outer Continental shelf.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Crude Oil Imports, 1977-1979

	Volume of Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Comparative Estimates as a Percent of the Primary Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate of Receipts at Ports of Entry (ERA-60) from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	2,380	2,320	2,414	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Receipts as Reported by Refiners[c]	2,346	2,323	2,360	98.6%	100.1%	97.8%
Customs/Census Estimate of Receipts at Ports of Entry (Customs Forms 7501 and 7502)[d]	2,415	2,338	2,431	101.5%	100.8%	100.7%
EIA Estimate of Inputs of Foreign Crude at Refineries (ETA-87)[e]	2,364	2,334	2,431	99.3%	100.6%	100.7%

/// = Not applicable

[a]Volumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels.

[b]From Table 1 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual* 1977, 1978, 1979. This table also includes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) which were 7.5 million in 1977, 58.8 million in 1978, and 24.4 million in 1979.

[c]Estimate equals the sum of the annual estimate of imports derived from API's *Monthly Statistics Report* (which excludes imports for SPR), and the EIA estimates for imports for the SPR which are listed in footnote b above. The annual estimates from API data are equal to the sum of the API monthly estimates weighted by the number of days in each month.

[d]Data on imports to Puerto Rico which are included in the source for these estimates have been excluded from these estimates in keeping with the geographic coverage of the table. Data are from computer printouts of the Bureau of Census Report IM-245-X dated April 3, 1980 (1977 and 1978 data) and December 19, 1980 (1979 data).

[e]Estimate equals refinery inputs of foreign crude plus (minus) stock increases (decreases) of foreign crude. The data for the computation are published in EIA's Petroleum Statement, Annuals. The stock changes (all increases) are derived from data on stocks of crude oil at refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines as reported on Form EIA-90, plus the increase in the SPR. This estimate excludes crude oil imported and not used as refinery input.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Motor Gasoline Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	2,573	2,711	2,625	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P-306)[c]	2,708	2,792	2,671	105.2%	103.0%	101.8%
Environmental Protection Agency Estimate derived from Production Data[d]	2,766	2,851	2,706	107.5%	105.2%	103.1%
Lundberg Surveys, Inc. Estimate of U.S. Motor Gasoline Sales[e]	2,631	2,746	2,656	102.3%	101.3%	101.2%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[f]	2,579	2,697	2,612	100.2%	99.5%	99.5%

/// = Not applicable

[a]Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b]Derived from Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c]Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products* 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d]The estimate shown is derived by substituting EIA Domestic Production values with values of domestic production tabulated from the Environmental Protection Agency Bq. Form 3520-2, "Lead Additive Report for Refineries." The EPA production estimates are 2,694 million barrels in 1977, 2,757 in 1978, and 2,648 in 1979 as compared from a summary sheet provided by Mr. Bob Summerhayes of EPA.

[e]From the mid-June issues of the "National Petroleum News," 1979 and 1980.

[f]API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of motor gasoline delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of motor gasoline multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Distillate Fuel Oil (Including Kerosene) Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from Petroleum Statement Annual[b]	1,269	1,307	1,275	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P-306)[c]	1,282	1,275	1,242	101.0%	97.6%	97.4%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[d]	1,291	1,300	1,277	101.7%	99.5%	100.2%

/// = Not applicable

[a]Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b]Derived from Table 2 in EIA's "Petroleum Statement Annual", 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c]Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d]API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of distillate and kerosene delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of distillate and kerosene multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Residual Fuel Oil Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979.

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimates		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	1,024	1,095	1,109	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P-306)[c]	796	832	847	80.8%	79.6%	80.1%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[d]	1,044	1,101	1,114	102.0%	100.5%	100.4%

/// = Not Applicable

[a]Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b]Derived From Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979. Refinery fuel use, subtracted from the figures in the source referenced below, has been reinstated in these estimates.

[c]Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d]API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of residual fuel oil delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of residual fuel oil multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic Coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparisons of Monthly Estimates Over Time

Inaccuracies in petroleum data resulting from incomplete or delayed reports from respondents and from data processing errors are usually eliminated from the final *PSA* estimates. Such inaccuracies can still have important effects on the monthly estimates published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and its predecessors. The following tables compare the initial monthly estimates published in the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* with the final monthly estimates published in the *PSA*. During 1977 – 1979, the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* was published about 60 days after the end of the reporting month, and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* was published about 120-150 days after the end of the reporting month. The tables show that, both in terms of bias and in terms of standard deviation, the later estimates are consistently more accurate than the earlier estimates. In spite of this, the earlier estimates may have been more valuable to users of energy information because of the large difference in timeliness.

For purposes of comparison, the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* is scheduled to be published on about the same time lag as the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*. Caution should be exercised, however, in drawing conclusions from this similarity. The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* uses improved data processing procedures developed and successfully implemented during 1981. In addition, since 1979, EIA has greatly improved the accuracy of its 60-day crude oil production estimates and is making progress in improving the accuracy of its 60-day import estimates.

Initial Monthly Estimates of Production, Stocks, and Imports of Crude Oil As A Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 - December 1979

	Production During Month		Primary Stocks At End of Month		Imports During Month	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	# 98.7%	1.6%	# 98.3%	1.4%	# 95.4%	2.4%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	# 99.6%	0.6%	100.0%	0.1%	# 98.4%	1.3%

Initial Monthly Estimates of Products Supplied for Domestic Use as A Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 - December 1979

	Motor Gasoline		Distillate Fuel Oil		Residual Fuel Oil	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	99.9%	1.3%	99.9%	2.3%	# 97.9%	2.7%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	100.0%	0.3%	99.7%	0.5%	99.4%	1.2%

Initial Monthly Estimates of End-of-Month Primary Stocks As a Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 - December 1979

	Motor Gasoline		Distillate Fuel Oil		Residual Fuel Oil	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	99.7%	0.8%	99.7%	1.1%	100.1%	0.7%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	99.9%	0.2%	100.0%	0.1%	100.1%	0.5%

Represents a difference from 100% found to be statistieally signifieant at the 95% level of confidence (n = 36).

[a]Final monthly estimates are from the "Petroleum Statement, Annual" for 1977, 1978 and 1979. The mean percent is calculated as follows: each preliminary estimate is first expressed as a percent of EIA's final published estimate, these are then summed and the sum is divided by the number of estimates. The standard deviation is the square root of the quantity computed by summing the squared deviation of the percents from the mean percent and then dividing by the number of percents.

[b]Based on 36 initial estimates appearing in issues dated January 1977 - December 1979.

[c]Based on 36 initial estimates appearing in issues dated January 1977 - December 1979.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Note 4 Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting systems.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings throughout 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. This difference increased to about 4 percent in 1979 and 5 percent in 1980. There are two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference—in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied. EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years. EIA has recently published a study of the quality of these FHWA data.[1]

[1]Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Error Profile of the Motor Fuel Taxation Data used to Establish and Monitor State Emergency Conservation Targets* (Washington, D.C.: December, 1981).

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied on Old and New Basis
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	1979				1980			
	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[1]	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[1]
Jan	6,830	7,230	7,084-7,246	6,984	6,323	6,789	6,630-6,791	6,672
Feb	7,254	7,496	7,389-7,568	7,538	6,596	6,983	6,831-7,003	6,830
Mar	7,229	7,414	7,301-7,463	7,316	6,406	6,753	6,607-6,768	6,713
Apr	7,055	7,300	7,187-7,353	7,375	6,800	7,014	6,886-7,052	6,981
May	7,213	7,429	7,313-7,475	7,428	6,729	6,954	6,823-6,984	7,044
Jun	7,191	7,483	7,350-7,516	7,441	6,657	6,966	6,824-6,991	7,049
Jul	6,902	7,241	7,105-7,266	7,299	6,743	6,973	6,960	7,132
Aug	7,330	7,546	7,426-7,588	7,619	6,648	6,841	6,828	7,090
Sep	6,881	7,122	7,016-7,262	7,232	6,510	6,692	6,962	6,685
Nov	6,791	7,068	6,956-7,122	7,142	6,234	6,507	6,516	6,951
Dec	6,730	7,106	6,966-7,127	7,064	6,632	6,948	6,936	6,993
Average	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,309	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,925

[1]FHWA gasoline statisties published in their 1979 Table MF-33G, 08-06-80, contain aviation gasoline as well as motor gasoline. Only motor gasoline data are ineluded in published 1980 data. Consequently, the 1979 data shown above were reduced by subtracting aviation gasoline product supplied quantities as published by EIA in the 1979 *Petroleum Statement Annual*. The 1980 FHWA data published in their 1980 Table MF-33GA, August 1981, did not require this adjustment.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typieally exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oil produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (ineluding 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil produetion to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery produetion in 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics are now being completed (unadjusted) to permit comparison between 1980 and 1981 data series. Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Adjusted and Unadjusted Refinery Production, and Unadjusted Product Supplied of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils, by Month for 1979 and 1980 (Thousand Barrels Per Day)

1979

Month	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,043	3,108	65	4,646	1,912	1,946	34	3,594
Feb.	2,888	2,945	57	4,869	1,792	1,822	30	3,625
Mar.	3,019	3,026	7	3,671	1,719	1,723	4	3,243
Apr.	2,945	2,978	32	3,048	1,639	1,656	17	2,524
May	3,066	3,093	27	3,025	1,586	1,600	14	2,517
Jun.	3,153	3,187	35	2,743	1,548	1,566	18	2,601
Jul.	3,305	3,344	38	2,601	1,575	1,594	20	2,471
Aug.	3,321	3,359	38	2,799	1,584	1,603	20	2,570
Sep.	3,354	3,306	-48	2,599	1,627	1,602	-25	2,584
Oct.	3,251	3,217	-34	3,085	1,629	1,612	-17	2,523
Nov.	3,239	3,200	-39	3,208	1,736	1,716	-20	2,795
Dec.	3,221	3,238	17	3,725	1,894	1,903	9	3,022
Average	3,152	3,169	16	3,327	1,687	1,695	8	2,834

1980

Month	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,013	3,093	80	3,794	1,771	1,812	41	3,108
Feb.	2,766	2,888	122	3,834	1,773	1,836	63	3,168
Mar.	2,557	2,690	133	3,312	1,584	1,652	68	2,726
Apr.	2,460	2,554	94	2,729	1,595	1,643	48	2,492
May	2,474	2,610	136	2,538	1,509	1,579	70	2,305
Jun.	2,646	2,721	75	2,392	1,575	1,613	38	2,359
Jul.	2,689	2,783	94	2,343	1,480	1,528	48	2,339
Aug.	2,461	2,582	121	2,258	1,444	1,506	62	2,348
Sep.	2,686	2,726	40	2,627	1,495	1,516	21	2,380
Oct.	2,589	2,650	61	2,981	1,512	1,543	31	2,258
Nov.	2,703	2,823	120	3,069	1,579	1,641	62	2,513
Dec.	2,891	3,052	161	3,776	1,660	1,743	83	2,762
Average	2,661	2,764	103	2,969	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils is now reported as part of the reclassified products (line 39) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). Imbalances between the supply and disposition of gasoline blending components comprise the remainder of the reclassified in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section of the table of Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 5 Notes on Tables

5.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Produc Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled i Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Finished Petroleu Produets Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Produets Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, an Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Exports is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, an Finished Petroleum Products Exports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of th Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synony mous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (- Unaccounted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR appear in thousands of barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

5.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Tabl 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled i Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasolin product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to th nearest tenth.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appea in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Crude Used Directly, Exports, and Product Suppli appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane statistics represent the aggregation of statistics o ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. Th statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

• Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

• Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

• Ending stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

• Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

• Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

• Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 5.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

• Lines (1) through (3) of Table 1: Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for "Alaska," "Lower 48 States," and "Total U.S." are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 2.2), and taking the difference to equal production in the lower 48 states.

• Line (5) of Table 1: SPR imports are reported on Survey Form ERA-60.

• Line (12) of Table 1: "Total Other Sources" equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil plus crude used as fuel and losses in Table 2.

• Line (14) of Table 1: Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) "Production" equals field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (15) of Table 1: NGPL "Imports" equals the sum of the imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate imports in Table 2.

• Line (16) of Table 1: NGPL "Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)" is equal to the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate in Table 2.

• Line (17) of Table 1 equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16) of Table 1.

• Line (18) of Table 1: unfinished oils and gasoline blending components "Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)" equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, for unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.

• Line (20) of Table 1: "Other Hydrocarbona and Alcohol New Supply" equals the field production of same in Table 2.

• Line (21) on Table 1: "Refinery Processing Gain" is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

• Line (22) on Table 1: "Crude Uaed Directly" equala the aum of crude oil uaed directly as distillate and residual fuel oils in Table 2.

• Line (23) of Table 1: "Total Other Liquids" equals the sum of lines (18) through (22) of Table 1.

• Line (24) of Table 1: "Total Production of Products" equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated atream, and plant condenaate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or

addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil used as distillate and residual fuel oils in Table 2.

• Line (25) of Table 1: "Gross Imports of Refined Products" equals imports of LPG and ethane plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (26) of Table 1: "Exports of Refined Products" equals exports of LPG and ethane plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (27) of Table 1: "Net Imports of Refined Products" equals the difference between lines (25) and (26) of Table (1).

• Line (28) of Table 1: "Total New Supply of Products" equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil used as distillate and residual fuel oils; plus imports of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (29) of Table 1: "Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and ethane, and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (30) of Table 1: "Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use" equals total products supplied in Table 2.

• Lines (31) through (37) of Table 1 equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

• Line (38) of Table 1: "Other Products Supplied" equals the sum of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock uses, other oils > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

• Line (39) of Table 1: "Total Reclassified" is a balancing item equal to the sum of unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components products supplied in Table 2.

• Line (40) of Table 1: "Total Product Supplied" is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

• The sum of lines (41) and (42) of Table 1, stocks of "Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)" and stocks held by the "Strategic Petroleum Reserve," equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form E1A-90.

• Line (46) of Table 1, stocks of "Refined Products," equals the sum of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.