

Petroleum Supply Monthly

Energy Information Administration
Washington, D C



March 1984

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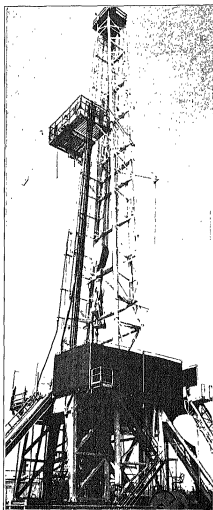
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Articles

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Timeliness and Accuracy of Selected Monthly Petroleum Supply Data	Apr 1982
Focus on Motor Gasoline Statistics	Apr 1982
Focus on Crude Oil Production Data	Apr 1982
Motor Gasoline Outlook: Summer 1982	May 1982
Gasoline Use in the United States	May 1982
The Impact of Changing Vehicle Characteristics and Use on Motor Gasoline Demand	May 1982
1982 EIA Petroleum Refinery Survey Results	Jun 1982
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Mid-year Petroleum Supply Review	Jul 1982
Petroleum Imports and Exports	Aug 1982
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Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook: Winter 1982-83	Sep 1982
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Futures Trading on Heating Oil Markets	Sep 1982
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Motor Gasoline Outlook for Summer 1984	Feb 1984
Recent Motor Gasoline Trends	Feb 1984
New Patterns Emerging in U.S. Petroleum Imports and Exports	Feb 1984



Petroleum Focus



Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	April			Cumulative January Through April		
	1984	1983	% Change	1984	1983	% Change
Products Supplied						
Motor Gasoline	6.8	6.5	- 3.6	6.4	6.3	1.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.9	2.7	7.3	3.1	2.8	11.8
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.4	- 3.9	1.6	1.5	7.8
Other Products	4.2	4.2	- 0.2	4.6	4.3	7.8
Total	15.2	14.8	2.6	15.8	15.0	5.9
Crude Inputs to Refineries	11.9	11.4	4.1	11.9	11.0	7.9
Production						
Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other ¹	10.3	10.2	0.9	10.3	10.3	0.5
Imports						
Crude Oil ²	3.3	2.9	11.8	3.1	2.4	25.7
SPR	0.1	0.2	- 28.8	0.1	0.2	- 29.1
Products	1.5	1.6	- 4.5	2.1	1.5	42.1
Total	5.0	4.7	4.6	5.3	4.1	28.8
Exports						
Crude Oil	0.2	0.1	188.2	0.2	0.2	28.5
Products	0.6	0.7	- 16.1	0.5	0.7	- 27.6
Total	0.8	0.8	3.8	0.7	0.9	- 17.6
Stock Withdrawals						
Crude Oil ³	- 0.3	- 0.2	—	(s)	- 0.1	—
Products	- 0.1	0.4	—	0.1	1.1	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil						
SPR	397	318	24.8			
Other	345	366	- 5.6			
Total	742	684	8.6			
Products						
Motor Gasoline ³	245	221	11.0			
Distillate Fuel Oil	99	103	- 4.1			
Residual Fuel Oil	44	47	- 6.8			
Other	323	322	0.5			
Total	711	692	2.7			
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,453	1,376	5.6			

¹ Includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.

² Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

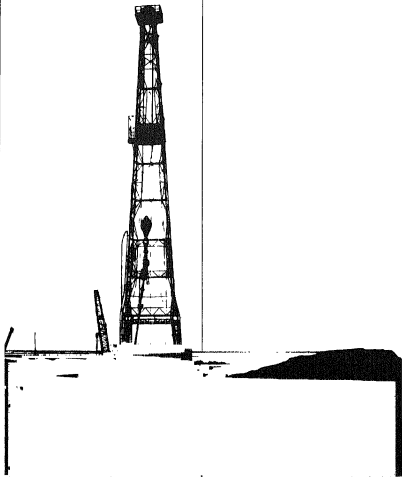
³ Including blending components.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day.

NOTE: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. April 1984 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are March 1984 monthly values. Totals may not be equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, March 1984.

Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ 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	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day					
							Million Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	10,975	5,208	1,738	11	-146	17,305
1974	AVERAGE	10,468	5,774	1,888	-62	-117	16,853
1975	AVERAGE	10,045	5,375	1,633	-17	-145	16,322
1976	AVERAGE	9,774	5,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461
1977	AVERAGE	9,913	5,245	1,618	-170	-379	18,431
1978	AVERAGE	10,388	5,707	1,567	-75	172	18,847
1979	AVERAGE	10,119	5,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513
1980	AVERAGE	10,214	5,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,058
1981	AVERAGE	10,230	5,572	1,609	-290	130	16,058
1982	January	10,128	5,509	1,578	-401	1,288	16,124
	February	10,312	5,702	1,583	-242	1,230	16,001
	March	10,284	5,657	1,572	121	1,047	15,580
	April	10,188	5,591	1,542	-37	1,583	16,048
	May	10,244	5,683	1,518	29	-66	14,847
	June	10,212	5,646	1,511	40	-489	14,998
	July	10,228	5,658	1,513	-147	-826	14,821
	August	10,215	5,634	1,524	-440	-44	14,839
	September	10,278	5,701	1,515	263	-447	15,022
	October	10,289	5,701	1,530	-548	-47	14,859
	November	10,358	5,897	1,509	-388	-361	15,009
	December	10,276	5,598	1,528	128	685	15,487
	AVERAGE	10,252	5,648	1,550	-156	283	15,296
1983	January	10,356	5,834	1,668	-567	855	14,785
	February	10,268	5,660	1,585	-382	1,128	14,772
	March	10,259	5,877	1,544	56	1,765	15,484
	April	10,229	5,886	1,502	-438	431	14,778
	May	10,231	5,682	1,483	66	-759	14,250
	June	10,262	5,676	1,514	-193	-242	15,281
	July	10,237	5,847	1,536	118	-922	14,913
	August	10,257	5,853	1,551	-781	-289	15,368
	September	10,323	5,896	1,598	-191	-634	15,386
	October	10,310	5,824	1,604	-180	-455	14,947
	November	10,188	5,612	1,533	-182	-128	15,803
	December	10,272	5,656	1,564	-306	2,150	16,691
	AVERAGE	10,272	5,656	1,564	-215	239	15,184
1984	January	10,282	5,659	1,585	-342	1,085	16,726
	February	10,410	5,726	1,629	186	-1,353	15,389
	March*	10,354	5,718	1,588	R -2	R 643	R 16,017
	April*	NA	5,688	NA	-485	-747	15,164
	AVERAGE	NA	5,687	NA	-184	83	15,537

¹ Includes lease condensate² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.⁵ Includes crude oil located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* Data from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

** Data from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* Data from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

** Data from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports				
		Total	Crude Oil ²	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products		Net ³ Imports
Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	AVERAGE	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,026	
1974	AVERAGE	5,112	3,477	2,835	221	3	218	5,892	
1975	AVERAGE	5,065	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	6,546	
1976	AVERAGE	7,313	5,267	2,026	223	8	216	7,090	
1977	AVERAGE	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565	
1978	AVERAGE	8,363	6,356	2,006	362	158	204	8,002	
1979	AVERAGE	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984	
1980	AVERAGE	8,909	6,283	1,846	544	287	258	8,366	
1981	AVERAGE	6,996	4,396	1,589	595	228	367	6,401	
1982	January	5,332	3,693	1,639	629	238	591	4,503	
	February	4,507	2,990	1,617	804	304	499	4,003	
	March	4,484	2,674	1,610	882	321	561	3,602	
	April	4,378	2,846	1,529	766	174	611	3,593	
	May	4,811	3,309	1,503	603	282	542	4,008	
	June	5,327	3,636	1,491	703	94	609	4,624	
	July	5,890	4,246	1,642	741	229	512	5,149	
	August	5,244	3,651	1,392	856	304	554	4,366	
	September	5,414	3,636	1,776	791	164	626	4,624	
	October	5,306	3,670	1,636	632	270	662	4,374	
	November	5,744	3,862	1,662	766	282	524	4,969	
	December	4,806	3,000	1,805	860	163	687	3,745	
	AVERAGE	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	679	4,298	
1983	January	4,372	2,936	1,434	973	117	658	3,393	
	February	3,691	2,266	1,423	865	262	603	2,825	
	March	3,829	2,232	1,398	801	174	627	2,829	
	April	4,744	3,154	1,590	800	86	721	3,935	
	May	4,898	3,234	1,664	646	260	568	4,049	
	June	5,216	3,502	1,716	774	144	630	4,443	
	July	5,890	3,666	1,622	571	145	426	5,119	
	August	6,036	4,174	1,863	663	172	491	5,373	
	September	6,068	4,221	1,867	684	177	507	5,403	
	October	5,256	3,446	1,610	578	140	436	4,860	
	November	5,168	3,312	1,656	679	168	484	4,489	
	December	4,968	3,214	1,772	830	95	644	4,346	
	AVERAGE	4,988	3,303	1,666	739	164	575	4,249	
1984	January	5,347	3,029	2,318	575	163	422	4,772	
	February	5,643	2,952	2,691	582	195	397	5,061	
	March*	R 5,293	R 3,455	R 1,796	640	236	605	4,413	
	April**	4,967	3,443	1,518	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	AVERAGE	5,298	3,222	2,076	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

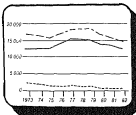
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

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

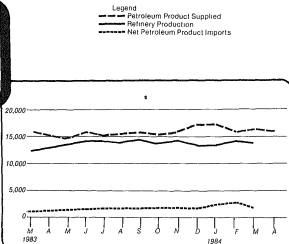
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Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



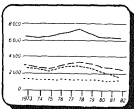
Annual



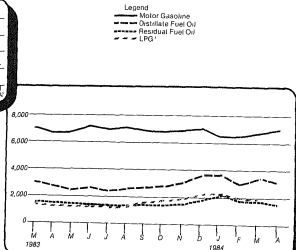
Monthly

Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

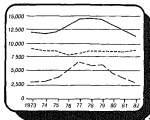


Monthly

* Liquefied Petroleum Gases

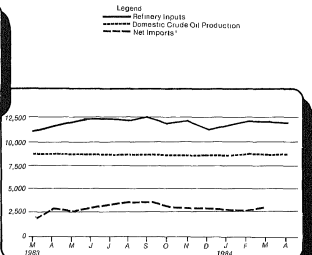
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

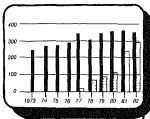
* Excludes SPR Imports



Monthly

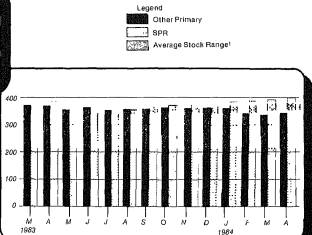
Crude Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

*Level and width of Average Stock Ranges for other primary crude oil is based on 3 years of data, Jan. 81-Dec. 83, See Explanatory Note 6.



Monthly 5

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply						
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawals ²	
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ⁴	Other	SPR ⁴	Other
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973	AVERAGE	9,208	198	3,244		3,244	11	3
1974	AVERAGE	8,774	193	3,477		3,477	-62	-28
1975	AVERAGE	8,376	191	4,105		4,105	-17	17
1976	AVERAGE	8,132	173	5,287		5,287	-39	77
1977	AVERAGE	8,248	464	8,815	21	8,894	-20	-150
1978	AVERAGE	8,707	1,228	9,308	162	8,195	-163	84
1979	AVERAGE	8,882	1,401	9,519	87	8,452	-67	-81
1980	AVERAGE	8,897	1,817	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-32
1981	AVERAGE	8,572	1,669	4,398	258	4,141	-336	* 46
1982	January	8,509	1,705	3,693	170	3,523	-159	-242
	February	8,702	1,707	2,940	169	2,830	-213	-29
	March	8,597	1,898	2,874	185	2,689	-236	357
	April	8,591	1,891	2,849	190	2,659	-233	198
	May	8,583	1,707	3,369	204	3,105	-176	205
	June	8,646	1,665	3,836	106	3,732	-105	144
	July	8,658	1,710	4,248	97	4,150	-97	-60
	August	8,634	1,697	3,851	208	3,643	-208	-232
	September	8,701	1,705	3,636	139	3,497	-143	406
	October	8,701	1,705	3,670	216	3,454	-216	-332
	November	8,697	1,676	3,862	180	3,683	-179	-218
	December	8,588	1,682	3,000	124	2,877	-125	252
	AVERAGE	8,649	1,696	3,468	185	3,323	-174	38
1983	January	8,634	1,898	2,938	219	2,720	-219	-348
	February	8,660	1,725	2,268	197	2,071	-197	-185
	March	8,677	1,726	2,232	201	2,031	-184	240
	April	8,686	1,710	3,154	205	2,949	-197	-241
	May	8,682	1,710	3,234	269	2,965	-293	362
	June	8,676	1,710	3,502	190	3,312	-188	25
	July	8,647	1,705	3,868	274	3,594	-264	382
	August	8,653	1,712	4,174	350	3,823	-358	-423
	September	8,666	1,722	4,221	309	3,912	-307	116
	October	8,654	1,731	3,446	202	3,244	-201	21
	November	8,624	1,713	3,312	171	3,141	-135	317
	December	8,612	1,713	3,214	193	3,021	-252	-65
	AVERAGE	8,656	1,715	3,303	234	3,069	-234	19
1984	January	8,659	1,741	3,029	200	2,829	-173	-169
	February	8,726	1,740	2,952	85	2,868	-98	282
	March	8,718	1,740	R 3,455	R 148	R 3,307	R -147	R 145
	April**	8,686	1,725	3,443	146	3,297	-146	-338
	AVERAGE	8,697	1,736	3,222	146	3,077	-141	-23

¹ Includes lease condensate.² Stocks are totals as of end of period.³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.
 † Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock
 ‡ Withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Note 11.
 ††† Notes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ⁴	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
Thousand Barrels per Day							Million Barrels		
1973	AVERAGE	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974	AVERAGE	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	265		265
1975	AVERAGE	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271
1976	AVERAGE	-10	15	12,416	8	NA	285		285
1977	AVERAGE	-14	15	14,602	50	NA	348	7	340
1978	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	67	308
1979	AVERAGE	-13	16	14,648	235	NA	430	91	338
1980	AVERAGE	-13	15	13,481	267	NA	486	108	358
1981	AVERAGE	-68	5	12,470	225	NA	594	230	383
1982	January	-63	3	11,599	238	NA	606	235	371
	February	-64	2	11,298	304	NA	613	241	372
	March	-63	5	11,276	321	NA	609	249	361
	April	-65	3	11,392	174	NA	610	255	355
	May	-62	3	11,806	262	NA	609	261	348
	June	-60	7	12,494	94	NA	606	264	344
	July	-60	3	12,446	229	NA	613	267	346
	August	-57	2	11,871	304	NA	626	274	353
	September	-56	4	12,146	164	NA	619	278	341
	October	-51	2	11,749	270	NA	636	285	351
	November	-51	1	11,784	262	NA	648	290	358
	December	-53	1	11,514	193	NA	644	294	350
	AVERAGE	-59	3	11,774	236	NA			
1983	January	NA	2	11,070	117	54	661	301	361
	February	NA	3	10,635	262	69	672	306	365
	March	NA	2	10,854	174	70	670	312	359
	April	NA	2	11,436	68	68	684	318	366
	May	NA	1	11,789	280	63	681	327	355
	June	NA	1	12,207	144	64	685	332	354
	July	NA	2	12,347	145	55	683	341	342
	August	NA	1	12,141	172	64	707	352	355
	September	NA	1	12,445	177	66	713	361	352
	October	NA	1	11,784	140	63	718	367	351
	November	NA	2	12,003	186	64	713	371	341
	December	NA	1	11,217	95	67	722	379	340
	AVERAGE	NA	1	11,672	164	65			
1984	January	NA	1	11,579	153	64	733	364	348
	February	NA	1	12,100	165	65	727	367	340
	March*	NA	2	11,908	236	62	728	392	336
	April**	NA	NA	11,905	NA	NA	742	397	345
	AVERAGE	NA	NA	11,876	NA	NA			

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

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

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

Source: See the last page of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

		Imports from OPEC Sources ¹										
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC ³
		Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973	AVERAGE	136	164	488	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993	915
1974	AVERAGE	180	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	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	538	298	1,025	700	134	5,066	2,424
1977	AVERAGE	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193	3,185
1978	AVERAGE	649	854	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751	2,963
1979	AVERAGE	636	658	1,356	261	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637	3,056
1980	AVERAGE	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300	2,561
1981	AVERAGE	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	820	408	90	3,323	1,848
1982	January	254	161	877	111	269	0	663	376	128	2,859	1,403
	February	159	92	693	89	244	0	584	355	102	2,297	1,054
	March	91	37	555	155	200	0	522	399	91	2,051	860
	April	85	0	511	122	215	0	427	426	85	1,871	740
	May	179	0	601	116	236	0	222	422	54	1,830	897
	June	115	0	593	94	215	72	537	361	110	2,096	820
	July	159	0	600	108	327	69	810	356	95	2,685	965
	August	161	0	469	133	271	27	574	295	133	2,107	818
	September	179	0	432	57	191	21	477	518	69	1,843	677
	October	249	7	494	61	242	108	313	504	106	2,084	810
	November	247	14	489	47	283	34	479	528	115	2,235	797
	December	155	0	237	12	265	88	462	399	73	1,620	421
	AVERAGE	170	26	562	92	248	35	514	412	87	2,146	854
1983	January	204	0	282	47	255	43	186	324	43	1,384	533
	February	104	0	214	9	217	0	92	371	28	1,035	326
	March	63	0	103	0	138	0	121	425	173	1,023	183
	April	228	0	180	(%)	210	0	166	508	125	1,438	409
	May	284	0	122	12	324	37	352	444	69	1,645	419
	June	300	0	175	40	502	38	402	335	146	1,938	515
	July	282	0	182	58	464	112	525	431	187	2,240	589
	August	370	0	426	45	416	213	464	477	230	2,641	868
	September	413	0	587	21	516	86	324	472	206	2,627	1,074
	October	261	0	638	16	368	12	307	337	169	2,108	838
	November	185	0	545	56	318	21	214	435	135	1,881	789
	December	141	0	589	45	291	9	329	408	103	1,957	823
	AVERAGE	235	0	336	29	335	48	284	414	140	1,832	825
1984	January	242	0	463	114	278	0	243	547	51	1,839	828
	February	348	0	324	33	267	0	244	481	174	1,871	723
	March	283	0	307	112	284	67	260	354	127	1,792	717
	AVERAGE	280	0	365	88	276	23	249	460	116	1,867	757

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Footnotes continued on following page

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)

		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ⁴										
		Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non OPEC	Total Non OPEC	Total Imports
		Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973	AVERAGE	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	89	328	466	3,263	6,266
1974	AVERAGE	184	1,070	8	511	251	8	80	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975	AVERAGE	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	408	300	2,454	6,056
1976	AVERAGE	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,319
1977	AVERAGE	171	517	179	211	289	128	105	489	550	2,614	8,807
1979	AVERAGE	160	487	318	228	253	180	84	428	484	2,613	8,383
1978	AVERAGE	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,818	8,458
1980	AVERAGE	78	455	533	225	176	178	88	388	491	2,608	6,609
1981	AVERAGE	74	447	522	197	133	376	82	327	534	2,672	5,696
1982	January	58	513	425	178	106	346	62	334	452	2,474	5,332
	February	87	537	476	221	120	181	38	362	508	2,510	4,807
	March	43	437	503	188	118	294	82	307	480	2,433	4,484
	April	82	360	476	184	186	247	36	266	690	2,507	4,378
	May	77	419	766	152	85	516	47	302	807	2,981	4,811
	June	32	481	797	148	129	557	58	322	708	3,231	5,327
	July	84	538	783	158	118	433	38	378	698	3,204	5,890
	August	80	443	853	145	106	520	24	317	650	3,137	5,244
	September	82	483	887	195	89	631	51	278	745	3,472	5,414
	October	45	458	682	148	109	666	52	282	801	3,222	5,306
	November	51	553	680	212	80	623	81	334	708	3,506	5,744
	December	88	581	689	174	102	438	48	338	489	2,916	4,806
	AVERAGE	65	482	685	175	112	468	50	316	627	2,988	6,119
1983	January	88	536	849	218	73	315	40	289	588	2,988	4,372
	February	82	582	722	178	81	193	50	182	554	2,655	3,681
	March	95	488	760	187	78	240	43	162	583	2,606	3,829
	April	167	452	881	218	85	421	20	183	781	3,306	4,744
	May	135	501	844	153	108	483	42	235	651	3,252	4,898
	June	137	576	831	181	120	424	48	252	712	3,281	6,218
	July	89	633	849	181	103	389	37	364	838	3,450	5,690
	August	142	540	891	184	80	461	40	313	725	3,385	6,036
	September	137	523	832	251	82	472	33	388	822	3,461	8,088
	October	164	539	771	172	106	414	48	370	566	3,149	5,256
	November	143	542	717	144	110	334	55	440	793	3,278	5,168
	December	119	592	718	183	113	429	22	271	813	3,030	4,988
	AVERAGE	122	542	822	187	98	381	40	283	684	3,158	4,988
1984	January	152	624	705	277	54	382	53	360	772	3,408	5,347
	February	142	620	747	288	77	338	58	418	1,063	3,772	9,643
	March	88	726	707	108	83	400	34	247	686	3,460	5,253
	AVERAGE	127	658	718	244	75	374	48	350	847	3,542	5,409

Footnotes continued.

⁴ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

(*) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

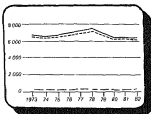
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

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

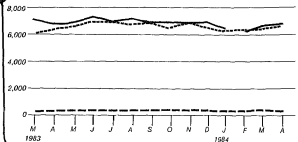
Source: See the last page of this section.

Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)

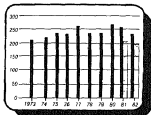


Legend
 — Product Supplied
 - - - Finished Gasoline Production
 . . . Finished Gasoline Imports

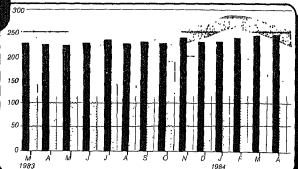


Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Legend
 ■ Total Motor Gasoline¹
 □ Finished Motor Gasoline
 ▨ Average Stock Range²



¹Includes motor gasoline blending components

²Level and width of Average Stock Range for total motor gasoline based on 3 years of data Jan. 81-Dec. 83. See Explanatory Note 6.

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ¹		
		Total Production	Imports ²	Stock Withdrawal ³	Exports	Products Supplied		Total Motor Gasoline ⁵	Finished Motor Gasoline	
						Total	Unleaded ⁴			Unleaded
Thousand Barrels per Day							Percent of Total	Million Barrels		
1973	AVERAGE	6,535	134	0	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
1974	AVERAGE	6,390	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	218	
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	(*)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
1980	AVERAGE	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,087	46.6	261	
1981	AVERAGE ⁷	6,405	157	-28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	
1982	January	6,187	126	-316	13	5,961	3,067	51.5	261	213
	February	5,899	133	172	8	6,196	3,210	51.6	257	208
	March	5,994	183	334	44	6,466	3,358	51.9	247	198
	April	6,095	186	860	33	6,897	3,496	50.7	221	179
	May	6,319	182	177	23	6,856	3,415	51.3	214	173
	June	6,754	230	-134	14	6,836	3,566	52.2	219	177
	July	6,768	225	-178	24	6,790	3,577	52.7	226	183
	August	6,419	291	-81	16	6,814	3,526	53.3	227	185
	September	6,527	223	-156	22	6,531	3,404	52.1	234	191
	October	6,262	185	-42	15	6,391	3,351	52.4	234	192
	November	6,273	211	101	11	6,574	3,451	52.5	230	189
	December	6,542	173	-165	7	6,540	3,485	53.2	235	194
	AVERAGE	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,408	52.1		
1983	January	6,020	148	-196	(*)	5,961	3,352	56.0	251	206
	February	5,848	142	32	(*)	6,022	3,257	54.1	251	207
	March	5,897	205	765	23	6,843	3,620	52.9	224	184
	April	6,202	273	27	1	6,501	3,506	53.9	221	183
	May	6,386	284	-128	1	6,540	3,547	54.2	225	187
	June	6,646	285	115	22	7,009	3,796	54.2	223	183
	July	6,704	297	-210	18	6,773	3,752	55.4	231	190
	August	6,539	260	159	13	6,846	3,836	56.2	226	185
	September	6,582	285	-180	14	6,693	3,671	54.8	230	190
	October	6,188	335	60	2	6,581	3,698	56.2	228	188
	November	6,636	260	-274	2	6,629	3,714	56.0	238	196
	December	6,314	217	340	25	6,846	3,967	57.9	222	185
	AVERAGE	6,332	240	47	10	6,817	3,646	53.1		
1984	January	6,037	233	-1	1	6,288	3,606	57.5	225	186
	February	6,320	303	-384	2	6,237	3,585	57.3	257	197
	March*	R 6,375	R 343	R -197	9	R 6,512	3,747	57.3	R 243	R 203
	April**	6,615	266	-129	NA	6,750	NA	NA	245	205
	AVERAGE	6,335	286	-175	NA	6,442	NA	NA		

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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 gasoline.

⁵ Includes motor gasoline blending components.

⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁷ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

⁸ See Explanatory Note 8.3.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

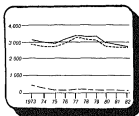
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

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

Source: See the last page of this section.

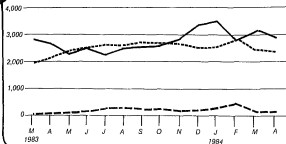
Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

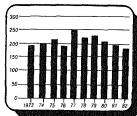
Legend
 — Product Supplied
 - - - Total Production
 . . . Imports



Monthly

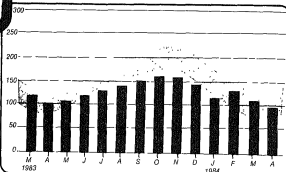
Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend
 [Bar] Average Stock Range¹



Monthly

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for distillate fuel oil is based on 3 years of data Jan 81-Dec 83 see Explanatory Note 6

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ²	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Million Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	AVERAGE	2,869	289	-9	2	2	2,948	4 200
1975	AVERAGE	2,854	155	4 40	2	1	2,851	200
1976	AVERAGE	2,824	148	62	1	1	3,133	188
1977	AVERAGE	3,278	250	-178	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	AVERAGE	2,862	142	84	1	3	2,886	4 205
1981	AVERAGE ⁵	2,813	173	4 36	10	5	2,828	192
1982	January	2,581	97	876	10	90	3,484	164
	February	2,427	132	606	11	90	3,085	147
	March	2,288	48	882	10	84	2,945	126
	April	2,358	59	812	13	84	2,878	108
	May	2,818	74	-183	10	75	2,444	114
	June	2,729	102	-335	10	55	2,452	124
	July	2,734	125	-789	11	24	2,058	148
	August	2,507	80	-339	10	40	2,218	159
	September	2,657	61	-85	12	139	2,507	161
	October	2,838	91	-289	8	86	2,581	170
	November	2,880	145	-514	8	24	2,475	188
	December	2,895	108	225	10	143	2,855	4 179
	AVERAGE	2,806	93	35	10	74	2,871	179
1983	January	2,314	58	4 581	NA	173	2,780	198
	February	2,138	56	742	NA	105	2,832	147
	March	1,951	42	928	NA	59	2,500	119
	April	2,160	73	518	NA	47	2,713	103
	May	2,444	141	-180	NA	50	2,341	109
	June	2,545	175	-154	NA	40	2,526	114
	July	2,610	259	-559	NA	55	2,248	131
	August	2,612	302	-433	NA	45	2,487	144
	September	2,725	253	-374	NA	37	2,558	155
	October	2,882	255	-275	NA	56	2,698	163
	November	2,879	180	85	NA	54	2,870	181
	December	2,824	212	875	NA	54	3,358	140
	AVERAGE	2,454	189	124	NA	84	2,882	
1984	January	2,585	270	676	NA	40	3,480	119
	February	2,884	458	-430	NA	41	2,842	132
	March*	R 2,480	R 115	R 727	NA	86	R 3,256	R 110
	April**	2,405	164	389	NA	NA	2,872	89
	AVERAGE	2,580	249	340	NA	NA	3,131	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

⁶ See Explanatory Note 6.

** Values denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

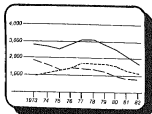
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

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

Source: See the last page of this section.

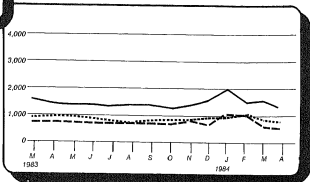
Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

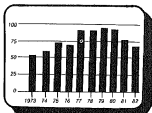
Legend
 — Product Supplied
 - - - Total Production
 . . . Imports



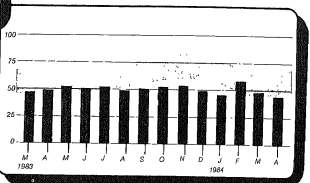
Monthly

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Legend
 [] Average Stock Range¹



Monthly

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for residual fuel oil based on 3 years of data, Jan. 81-Dec. 83. See Explanatory Note 6.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawals ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	AVERAGE	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,839	4 80
1975	AVERAGE	1,235	1,223	4	15	15	2,462	74
1976	AVERAGE	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	AVERAGE	1,754	1,359	-49	13	6	3,071	90
1978	AVERAGE	1,607	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	AVERAGE	1,607	1,181	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	AVERAGE	1,680	939	10	12	33	2,506	4 92
1981	AVERAGE ⁵	1,321	800	4 37	48	118	2,068	78
1982	January	1,235	831	301	53	236	2,185	69
	February	1,196	858	383	53	213	2,344	58
	March	1,123	812	12	53	197	1,903	58
	April	1,160	788	150	52	234	1,923	54
	May	1,128	742	-172	52	191	1,560	59
	June	1,074	682	-57	50	217	1,501	61
	July	1,028	657	56	49	239	1,550	59
	August	965	551	203	47	235	1,531	53
	September	1,008	672	-306	44	148	1,470	62
	October	955	783	-57	43	234	1,490	64
	November	989	837	-54	43	182	1,591	66
	December	989	747	6	43	198	1,598	4 66
	AVERAGE	1,070	778	32	48	209	1,718	
1983	January	935	891	4 243	NA	204	1,574	61
	February	857	832	270	NA	191	1,568	53
	March	833	686	220	NA	169	1,589	46
	April	942	743	-10	NA	310	1,384	47
	May	930	709	-139	NA	190	1,310	51
	June	832	678	28	NA	218	1,317	50
	July	771	682	-58	NA	90	1,306	52
	August	706	705	115	NA	185	1,382	48
	September	815	680	-47	NA	134	1,324	50
	October	798	834	-56	NA	153	1,224	61
	November	849	777	-101	NA	187	1,358	54
	December	893	648	173	NA	141	1,570	49
	AVERAGE	846	689	52	NA	185	1,403	
1984	January	953	1,061	119	NA	151	1,981	45
	February	1,003	1,107	-420	NA	87	1,802	58
	March [*]	R 887	R 833	R 321	NA	204	R 1,837	48
	April ^{**}	785	520	119	NA	NA	1,371	44
	AVERAGE	906	828	42	NA	NA	1,638	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

⁶ See Explanatory Note 6.4.

^{**} Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

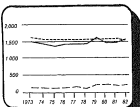
R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (0) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia. Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

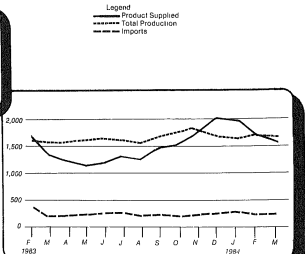
Source: See the last page of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



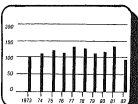
Annual



Monthly

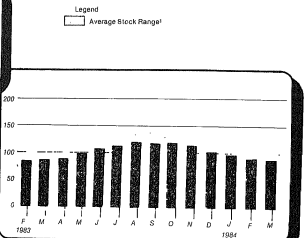
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

¹ Level and width of Average Stock range for liquefied petroleum gases based on 3 years of data, Jan 81-Dec. 83. See Explanatory Note 6



Monthly

Liquefied Petroleum Gases¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Thousand Barrels per Day								Million Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	AVERAGE	1,665	123	-38	220	25	1,406	⁴ 113
1975	AVERAGE	1,627	112	⁴ -35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	AVERAGE	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	AVERAGE	1,568	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	AVERAGE	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	AVERAGE	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,582	111
1980	AVERAGE	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	⁴ 120
1981	AVERAGE	1,571	244	⁴ -18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	January	1,565	314	443	301	67	1,663	121
	February	1,466	291	243	327	51	1,621	114
	March	1,544	223	211	280	74	1,615	100
	April	1,506	188	88	257	77	1,458	105
	May	1,565	186	-71	234	43	1,403	107
	June	1,515	102	-86	262	106	1,254	104
	July	1,479	227	-13	253	37	1,399	110
	August	1,511	125	-45	254	61	1,276	111
	September	1,538	247	37	274	85	1,463	110
	October	1,517	194	37	306	81	1,421	107
	November	1,542	267	175	363	37	1,583	102
	December	1,580	259	256	365	56	1,642	⁴ 94
	AVERAGE	1,528	226	111	308	66	1,499	
1983	January	1,652	240	⁴ 618	313	118	2,068	84
	February	1,560	305	84	237	76	1,638	81
	March	1,517	166	-51	180	127	1,316	83
	April	1,531	124	-107	198	116	1,232	86
	May	1,545	167	-326	207	84	1,094	95
	June	1,593	172	-333	205	59	1,169	106
	July	1,571	191	-206	217	55	1,284	112
	August	1,505	160	-183	229	29	1,225	118
	September	1,625	178	-23	236	86	1,457	119
	October	1,688	160	-61	269	32	1,467	121
	November	1,784	180	76	361	33	1,848	118
	December	1,644	247	575	359	66	2,043	⁴ 101
	AVERAGE	1,602	190	6	252	73	1,473	
1984	January	1,610	269	⁴ 470	333	23	1,893	93
	February	1,690	237	146	323	41	1,708	86
	March ⁴	1,685	241	12	289	68	1,581	89
	AVERAGE	1,661	249	211	315	44	1,762	

¹ Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane.

Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ See Explanatory Note 9.5.

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

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

Source: See the last page of this section.

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	3,593	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	AVERAGE	3,558	432	-28	685	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975	AVERAGE	3,424	277	⁴ -2	537	180	3,002	219
1976	AVERAGE	3,643	208	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	AVERAGE	3,912	205	-27	514	185	3,410	230
1978	AVERAGE	4,046	190	14	492	187	3,568	225
1979	AVERAGE	4,133	185	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	AVERAGE	3,936	210	-23	311	188	3,634	⁴ 247
1981	AVERAGE	3,739	226	⁴ 48	723	189	3,088	262
1982	January	3,171	268	-7	824	180	2,831	282
	February	3,403	306	-159	663	138	2,755	287
	March	3,466	243	-181	725	161	2,631	293
	April	3,409	308	73	766	204	2,790	290
	May	3,317	318	164	824	210	2,785	285
	June	3,547	315	123	812	216	2,954	281
	July	3,680	408	-1	856	187	3,023	281
	August	3,583	348	217	743	202	3,051	274
	September	3,533	375	105	740	219	2,978	271
	October	3,529	383	244	915	256	2,785	284
	November	3,486	423	-28	837	269	2,842	⁴ 253
	December	3,324	313	366	885	275	2,868	
	AVERAGE	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,868	
1983	January	3,222	297	⁴ -371	570	271	2,307	271
	February	3,270	287	-1	680	232	2,645	271
	March	3,400	298	-84	570	249	2,786	273
	April	3,353	377	3	586	247	2,901	273
	May	3,448	364	28	684	242	2,902	273
	June	3,674	427	39	715	282	3,197	270
	July	3,703	383	108	757	209	3,237	266
	August	3,774	435	23	689	242	3,302	266
	September	3,861	490	-31	768	236	3,287	267
	October	3,579	427	-124	701	185	2,985	270
	November	3,560	442	101	812	238	2,955	267
	December	3,106	450	387	877	257	2,808	⁴ 255
	AVERAGE	3,498	388	10	711	242	2,843	
1984	January	3,391	486	⁴ -177	561	207	2,831	263
	February	3,582	586	-256	751	225	2,836	261
	March*	3,510	465	-218	530	268	2,869	268
	AVERAGE	3,492	511	-216	611	230	2,845	

¹ Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.

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

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

Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual."
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports*, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual," and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*.
3. January 1981 through December 1982: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
4. January 1983 through March 1984: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.5).
5. April 1984: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production)(see Explanatory Note 1.1).
6. January 1983 through April 1984: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).



Detailed Statistics



Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, March 1984

	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	\$ 33,940	1,740	\$ 166,374	1,740
(2) Lower 48 States	\$ 218,312	8,978	\$ 833,336	8,680
(3) Total U.S.	\$ 275,252	8,718	\$ 791,712	8,700
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	102,518	5,307	273,375	3,004
(5) SPR Imports	4,570	148	13,224	143
(6) Exports	7,304	238	17,987	191
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	99,781	5,218	255,201	2,853
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-4,558	-147	-12,703	-140
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	4,435	145	7,435	62
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-1,394	-48	-4,323	-48
(11) Unaccounted for ¹	2,624	68	30,141	321
(12) Total Other Sources	-31	-1	16,948	208
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	370,012	11,608	1,070,661	11,667
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
(14) Field Production	48,222	1,566	145,918	1,600
(15) Net Imports ²	1,142	37	3,494	36
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) ²	360	12	822	9
(17) Total NGPL Supply	50,723	1,655	149,934	1,645
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oil and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-5,925	-191	-11,787	-129
(19) Imports	7,740	250	25,867	282
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,494	48	4,359	47
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ³	18,833	648	48,165	540
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,616	52	5,791	64
(23) Total Other Liquids	22,158	715	73,155	804
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products ³	442,955	14,287	1,202,549	14,218
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products³				
(25) Imports (Gross)	48,980	1,508	178,187	1,838
(26) Exports	18,572	599	43,104	474
(27) Imports (Net)	29,117	907	133,083	1,452
(28) Total New Supply of Products	471,913	15,194	1,435,633	15,781
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) ³	35,592	823	25,271	278
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	496,514	16,017	1,461,304	16,058
(30) = (28) + (29)				
Final Products				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	201,086	6,812	577,029	6,541
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	100,032	3,258	291,534	3,204
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	60,758	1,837	156,515	1,743
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	48,096	1,551	150,280	1,702
(35) Other ⁴	83,040	2,669	269,027	2,848
(36) Crude Oil	1,916	63	8,781	94
(37) Total Product Supplied	496,514	16,017	1,461,304	16,058
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oil				
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	325,741	—	325,741	—
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	391,794	—	391,794	—
(40) Unfinished Oil	115,868	—	115,868	—
(41) Gasoline Blending Components ⁵	41,109	—	41,109	—
(42) Pentanes Plus	7,043	—	7,043	—
(43) Finished Refined Products ⁶	551,779	—	551,779	—
(44) Total Stocks	1,444,034	—	1,444,034	—

1 A balancing item.

2 Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

3 For products included see Explanatory Note 8.7.

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

5 Includes other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

6 — Estimated.

7 — Not Applicable.

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

Source and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 8.7.

Use 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1984
(Thousands Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition			
	Filed production	Refinery production	Imports	Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	Unaccounted for Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	8 279,252	0	197,684	-71	2,094	76	370,012	7,304
Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases	48,882	11,757	8,777	729	0	0	15,284	2,283
Propane	3,507	0	1,210	39	0	0	8,528	1,185
Isobutane	40,475	11,757	7,487	370	0	0	6,756	1,098
Normal Butane	15,488	8,827	3,565	-727	0	0	136	336
Normal Pentane	12,682	8,827	3,565	-727	0	0	136	336
Isobutylene	2,334	2,334	1,137	-741	0	0	5,088	384
Other Liquids	2,655	-27	742	928	0	0	3,666	198
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,494	0	7,740	-5,935	0	0	9,614	0
Unfinished Oils	1,494	0	0	49	0	0	1,523	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	4,949	-6,030	0	0	3,217	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	2,771	20	0	0	5,013	0
Other Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	-14	0	0	-9	-5
Finished Petroleum Products	240	450,585	39,222	25,132	0	0	0	18,457
Finished Motor Gasoline	119	197,521	10,625	-6,121	0	0	0	285
Finished Landed Motor Gasoline	77	81,764	6,060	-1,971	0	0	0	285
Finished Unblended Motor Gasoline	42	115,757	4,537	-4,150	0	0	0	116,166
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	6,576	342	-43	0	0	0	0
Specialty Type Jet Fuel	0	27,671	1,051	-1,070	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	2,464	43	1,419	0	0	0	21
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	76,424	3,556	22,537	0	0	0	2,036
Residual Fuel Oil	41	27,497	19,623	9,859	0	0	0	6,320
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	4,415	1,261	-389	0	0	0	304
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	4,415	1,261	-389	0	0	0	370
Special Naphtha	0	1,659	1,732	-32	0	0	0	95
Waxes	0	4,634	425	538	0	0	0	714
Petroleum Coke	0	487	25	58	0	0	0	11,180
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	13,383	0	644	0	0	0	5,165
Still Gas	0	7,534	30	-1,645	0	0	0	8,385
Miscellaneous Products	79	10,911	0	0	0	0	0	19
Total	320,968	412,343	162,234	19,865	2,094	76	395,410	20,944
Ending Stocks								
Crude Oil								
Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases								
Propane								
Isobutane								
Normal Butane								
Normal Pentane								
Isobutylene								
Other Liquids								
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol								
Unfinished Oils								
Motor Gasoline Blending Components								
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components								
Other Hydrocarbons								
Finished Petroleum Products								
Finished Motor Gasoline								
Finished Landed Motor Gasoline								
Finished Unblended Motor Gasoline								
Finished Aviation Gasoline								
Specialty Type Jet Fuel								
Kerosene								
Distillate Fuel Oil								
Residual Fuel Oil								
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use								
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use								
Special Naphtha								
Waxes								
Petroleum Coke								
Asphalt and Road Oil								
Still Gas								
Miscellaneous Products								

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(*) = 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 of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply			Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For (+) or Out (-)	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports							
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	5,781,719	0	298,586	-5,270	30,141	132	1,079,851	17,387	5,791	727,635
Refined Petroleum Products										
Motor Gasoline and LUBS	145,075	31,745	26,430	20,003	0	0	47,237	4,265	171,732	96,510
Petroleum Gas	25,686	0	3,742	822	0	0	15,558	2,818	11,434	7,943
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	110,300	31,745	22,688	12,181	0	0	28,689	4,837	153,916	91,776
Ethane	2,245	0	0	-25	0	0	185	166	95,426	24,144
Propane	24,703	7,425	14,439	14,439	0	0	411	2,466	90,705	40,841
Normal Butane	18,126	4,709	3,523	3,452	0	0	17,503	535	11,881	15,827
Isobutane	8,936	-42	2,205	1,315	0	0	10,639	248	1,229	9,394
Other Liquids										
Crude Oil (Lease Condensate)	4,259	0	25,697	-11,757	0	0	37,932	0	-18,835	155,777
Unrefined Oil	4,259	0	20,435	38	0	0	4,287	0	0	247
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	3,742	-8,170	0	0	21,820	0	-8,262	115,868
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-35	0	0	10,386	0	-8,267	40,480
Blended Petroleum Products										
Finished Motor Gasoline	542	1,011,550	153,189	6,090	0	0	0	39,467	1,302,814	463,363
Finished Motor Gasoline	256	597,023	25,623	-17,325	0	0	0	361	577,039	292,798
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	188	234,699	14,011	-4,286	0	0	0	361	245,159	96,472
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	88	832,124	12,612	-12,815	0	0	0	0	331,509	164,326
Aviation Gasoline	0	1,951	3	-431	0	0	0	0	1,523	2,732
Naphtex-Type Jet Fuel	0	17,765	8,071	-595	0	0	0	0	63	18,548
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	81,581	5,258	-1,125	0	0	0	0	85,544	33,801
Kerosene	5	12,462	1,130	25	0	0	0	0	468	6,719
Distillate Fuel Oil	118	233,021	25,516	30,725	0	0	0	0	3	13,228
Residual Fuel Oil	0	65,108	84,594	1,468	0	0	0	0	4,487	7,835
Naphtex < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	15,177	3,282	-932	0	0	0	0	13,550	100,534
Other Oil < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	24,226	0	-190	0	0	0	0	639	14,689
Special Naphtex	-50	5,098	3,401	97	0	0	0	1,120	22,917	1,956
Waxes	0	13,796	1,076	895	0	0	0	1,329	14,528	11,186
Asphalt	0	1,135	1,135	12	0	0	0	0	113	865
Petroleum Coke	0	49,536	0	-159	0	0	0	16,581	1,387	5,880
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	21,275	82	-8,429	0	0	0	0	35	25,200
SBI Gas	0	49,633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,633
Miscellaneous Products	215	5,519	1,004	-335	0	0	0	94	6,709	2,144
Total	941,689	1,213,295	492,224	9,066	30,141	132	1,164,130	56,749	1,481,304	1,444,034

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(b) = Less than 500 barrels.

0 = Estimated.

Notes: 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 1984
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply			Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) (b)(1)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil (b)(2)	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)									
E 3,716									
Natural Gas Liquids and LPGs									
Petroleum Plus	1,280	278	283	24	0	0	503	74	1,890
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	274	0	42	12	0	0	214	5	108
Ethane	279	0	241	0	0	0	289	68	1,581
Propane	560	27	115	-23	0	0	4	40	684
Normal Butane	512	278	65	42	0	0	579	12	64
Isobutane	198	75	37	-24	0	0	164	12	110
Isobutylene	95	-1	24	17	0	0	115	5	12
Other Liquids									
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	48	0	258	-191	0	0	317	0	-910
Other Liquids	48	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	160	-186	0	0	104	0	-135
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	59	1	0	0	162	0	-72
Finished Petroleum Products									
Finished Motor Gasoline	8	12,922	1,265	811	0	0	0	531	14,475
Finished Light Motor Gasoline	4	6,375	1,205	-197	0	0	0	0	6,512
Finished Medium Motor Gasoline	2	2,635	197	0	0	0	0	0	2,765
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	3,733	146	-134	0	0	0	0	3,744
Naphtalene-Type Jet Fuel	0	17	(b)	-3	0	0	0	0	14
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	212	11	-18	0	0	0	0	205
Kerosene	0	893	34	-32	0	0	0	0	894
Gasoline Fuel Oil	(b)	0	19	46	0	0	0	0	127
Residual Fuel Oil	1	2,478	115	737	0	0	0	0	3,256
Other Oil > 400 Btu per Gallon	0	807	633	237	0	0	0	0	1,237
Other Oil > 400 Btu per Gallon, Feed Use	0	144	41	0	0	0	0	0	193
Special Naphtalene	0	303	0	-13	0	0	0	0	281
Lubricants	0	54	58	3	0	0	0	0	112
Waxes	0	159	14	18	0	0	0	0	23
Petroleum Coke	0	15	1	(b)	0	0	0	0	167
Still Residue and Resid Oil	0	481	0	21	0	0	0	0	15
Still Residue	0	481	0	-58	0	0	0	0	271
Other Petroleum Products	0	548	0	0	0	0	0	0	546
Miscellaneous Products	3	59	14	-7	0	0	0	0	67
Total	10,354	13,301	5,253	941	66	2	12,755	840	16,017

1 Unaccounted for crude oil as a balancing item

(b) = Less than 500 barrels

Not 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 1984
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply			Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	5,700	0	3,149	-58	331	1	11,867	191	64
Natural Gas Liquids and LRLs	1,594	349	290	220	0	0	519	47	1,887
Petroleum Gas	282	0	41	9	0	0	204	3	128
Liquid Petroleum Gases	1,312	349	249	211	0	0	315	44	1,759
Ethane	501	25	104	(8)	0	0	5	5	482
Propane	517	272	82	193	0	0	2	27	998
Normal Butane	190	52	39	33	0	0	191	9	139
Isobutane	94	(4)	25	14	0	0	115	3	14
Other Liquids	47	0	282	-129	0	0	407	0	-207
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	47	0	282	(8)	0	0	47	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	224	-30	0	0	240	0	-109
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	59	0	0	0	121	0	-102
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	(4)
Finished Petroleum Products	6	12,884	1,687	67	0	0	0	429	14,314
Finished Motor Gasoline	3	6,240	293	-180	0	0	0	0	6,341
Finished Landed Motor Gasoline	2	2,590	154	-48	0	0	0	4	2,894
Finished Unblended Motor Gasoline	1	3,630	130	-142	0	0	0	0	3,547
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	21	(4)	-5	0	0	0	0	17
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	195	10	-6	0	0	0	1	190
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	898	62	-17	0	0	0	4	938
Diesel Fuel	(4)	137	13	(3)	0	0	0	(4)	150
Residual Fuel Oil	1	2,837	277	338	0	0	0	49	3,204
Other Fuel	0	146	18	18	0	0	0	149	1,743
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	134	36	-4	0	0	0	7	159
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	265	0	-2	0	0	0	12	252
Special Naphthas	-1	55	43	1	0	0	0	1	52
Lubricants	0	152	12	10	0	0	0	15	160
Waxes	0	14	1	1	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	445	0	-2	0	0	0	183	260
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	234	1	-70	0	0	0	0	184
Sol. Gels	0	545	0	0	0	0	0	0	545
Miscellaneous Products	2	63	11	-4	0	0	0	0	74
Total	10,347	13,333	5,409	100	331	1	12,793	888	18,458

1. Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(4) = Less than 500 barrels.

N = Estimate.

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

Source 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 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawing (+) or Adding (-)	Unaccounted for Crude Oil	Not Recycled	Crude Losses	Disposition		
								Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 2,251	0	27,304	29	-2,368	4,858	15	22,081	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LPIs	409	1,365	1,087	380	0	2,577	0	268	42	5,111
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	82	1,305	435	351	0	2,577	0	165	42	5,367
Petroleum Plus	104	0	853	8	0	0	0	41	0	724
Other Liquids	-67	9	2,546	-1,824	0	714	0	2,513	0	-1,144
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	-67	9	2,546	-1,824	0	714	0	2,513	0	-1,144
Unrefined Oil	0	0	1,100	-1,637	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,416	-250	0	714	0	273	0	-2,007
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-23	0	0	0	-23	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	108	35,270	31,484	24,812	0	59,538	0	0	1,082	98,014
Finished Motor Gasoline	108	17,481	8,935	242	0	41,015	0	0	25	97,764
Finished Landed Motor Gasoline	66	5,472	5,153	435	0	14,580	0	0	25	32,738
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	42	12,016	3,753	-193	0	25,430	0	0	0	42,044
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	1	26	0	30	0	0	0	492
Motorcycle Type Jet Fuel	0	670	347	-133	0	490	0	0	0	653
Kerosene	0	670	1,024	155	0	8,020	0	0	0	1,148
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	59	43	878	0	336	0	0	0	11,381
Residual Fuel Oil	0	6,124	3,270	17,094	0	15,380	0	0	0	1,434
Naphtna and Other Oils for Petro Field	0	3,327	15,766	6,263	0	951	0	0	405	44,629
Special Naphtna	0	400	238	23	0	34	0	0	181	26,915
Waxes	0	32	276	8	0	314	0	0	0	2,266
Waxes	0	620	232	-41	0	612	0	0	0	307
Petroleum Coke	0	0	11	137	0	85	0	0	190	1,255
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,099	30	107	0	0	0	0	0	141
Salt Gas	0	1,391	30	-403	0	152	0	0	202	1,024
Nonferrous Products	0	1,492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,956
Total	2,251	36,636	62,451	23,556	-2,368	77,777	15	34,780	1,120	165,360
										151,772

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item

(*) = 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 1984

Commodity	Supply				Disposition						
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Uncounted For Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensates)	8,324,677	0	17,162	-791	35,903	3,341	26	87,350	766	0	74,322
Natural Gas Liquids and Lubricants	8,979	2,539	5,529	1,115	0	2,721	0	5,051	1,131	14,701	29,535
Liquid Petroleum Gases	7,695	2,539	5,529	1,110	0	2,108	0	3,290	953	14,738	26,237
Petroleum Plus	1,204	0	0	5	0	813	0	1,771	108	-37	3,298
Other Liquids	188	0	793	-1,894	0	-82	0	-953	0	-131	27,298
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	188	0	646	-2,032	0	-82	0	203	0	419	19,003
Unrefined Oils	0	0	97	188	0	0	0	-775	0	-323	7,991
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-43	0	0	0	-43	0	0	191
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-43	0	0	0	-43	0	0	191
Refined Petroleum Products	24	92,329	839	-349	0	20,245	0	0	315	112,423	128,425
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	53,163	297	-2,841	0	13,624	0	0	0	64,728	63,128
Finished Lead Motor Gasoline	0	23,022	112	-1,744	0	8,046	0	0	0	29,238	32,989
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	29,846	95	-1,097	0	8,558	0	0	0	35,500	30,561
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	81	0	-19	0	108	0	0	0	150	681
Aviation-Type Jet Fuel	0	8,877	0	-245	0	3,140	0	0	0	1,425	1,425
Kerosene	0	4,365	0	-245	0	1,704	0	0	0	5,821	7,776
Gasoline	0	593	0	287	0	76	0	0	0	660	1,739
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	18,328	61	3,552	0	4,231	0	0	51	26,172	33,497
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,226	389	116	0	-92	0	0	0	2,938	4,064
Naphtna and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	923	25	-17	0	56	0	0	62	938	159
Special Naphtna	0	482	45	28	0	123	0	0	20	659	478
Lubricants	0	865	13	94	0	240	0	0	23	1,189	2,033
Other Petroleum Products	0	0	0	-75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Coke	0	2,223	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	3,021	1,280
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,468	0	-1,059	0	186	0	0	1	1,615	11,714
Sulfur	0	3,614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,614	0
Other Petroleum Products	24	233	94	-157	0	-132	0	0	2	60	369
Total	41,648	94,926	24,233	-1,659	35,903	26,225	26	81,438	2,302	127,412	259,580

1. Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(9) = 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. PAD District III: Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, March 1964
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Ending Stocks		
	Field Production	Railway Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Apr. 1 to Mar. 31	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs		Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	5 129,996	0	57,946	-4,063	-21,477	10,961	0	172,030	(0)	26	543,518
Natural Gas Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases	25,276	8,510	642	-626	0	-3,965	0	6,733	999	26,176	61,581
Petroleum Plus	20,515	5,510	619	-696	0	-3,965	0	4,393	999	20,710	57,229
Other Liquids	1,623	0	3,172	-2,716	0	-714	0	6,644	0	1,477	71,108
Unrefined Oil	1,623	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,025	0	0	59
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	2,362	-2,084	0	-714	0	2,562	0	-2,294	53,109
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	409	-694	0	0	0	2,084	0	-3,260	17,744
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	-5	181
Finished Petroleum Products	99	108,268	5,409	504	0	-60,307	0	0	11,145	89,707	120,323
Finished Motor Gasoline	7	58,117	869	-4,264	0	-56,309	0	0	0	190	53,350
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	7	58,117	869	-4,264	0	-56,309	0	0	0	190	53,350
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	52,837	275	-3,461	0	-33,416	0	0	0	13,394	24,079
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	52,837	275	-3,461	0	-33,416	0	0	0	13,394	24,079
Neon-Type Jet Fuel	0	295	0	-46	0	-294	0	0	0	15	29,981
Kerosene	0	3,236	0	-102	0	-680	0	0	0	2,174	2,370
Kerosene	0	15,010	0	-1,541	0	-11,296	0	0	0	1,573	11,834
Distillate Fuel Oil	45	32,570	0	150	0	-432	0	0	0	1,292	2,325
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,827	51	2,827	0	-21,255	0	0	0	1,012	15,468
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,827	51	2,827	0	-21,255	0	0	0	1,012	15,468
Gasolins and Other Oils for Petro. Field	0	10,546	2,125	2,125	0	-119	0	0	0	4,286	10,823
Gasolins and Other Oils for Petro. Field	0	11,821	997	2,303	0	-119	0	0	0	1,000	9,907
Lubricants	0	999	1,266	93	0	-437	0	0	0	42	1,671
Lubricants	0	999	1,266	93	0	-437	0	0	0	42	1,671
Waxes	0	3,049	30	107	0	-854	0	0	0	458	4,026
Petroleum Coke	0	294	6	-2	0	-65	0	0	0	41	162
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	5,006	0	518	0	0	0	0	0	4,623	1,481
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	5,006	0	518	0	0	0	0	0	4,623	1,481
Sill Gas	0	7,126	0	437	0	-338	0	0	0	10	3,744
Sill Gas	0	7,126	0	437	0	-338	0	0	0	10	3,744
Miscellaneous Products	50	1,268	13	-124	0	0	0	0	0	17	7,698
Total	165,394	194,796	66,293	-6,951	-21,477	-87,385	10	107,407	12,144	112,111	797,949
Oil²											
Unaccounted for crude oil in U.S. balance sheet, 1964											

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(0) = 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 1984

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 17,168	0	1,092	311	-5,481	0	0	12,991	0	0	14,046
Natural Gas Liquids and Linds	2,742	150	499	-84	0	-1,333	0	486	0	1,478	1,230
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,882	150	376	-70	0	-1,145	0	347	0	926	1,000
Propane Plus	860	0	124	-14	0	-180	0	149	0	653	200
Other Liquids	10	0	0	-342	0	0	0	-912	0	590	5,267
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Hydrocarbons	0	0	0	-46	0	0	0	-46	0	577	2,529
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-276	0	0	0	-276	0	0	2,728
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	9	12,854	164	-631	0	300	0	0	3	12,424	14,158
Finished Motor Gasoline	4	6,209	48	-19	0	-21	0	0	0	6,379	6,286
Finished Landed Motor Gasoline	4	6,209	48	-19	0	-21	0	0	0	6,379	6,286
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	2,582	1	111	0	198	0	0	0	2,583	2,583
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	18	1	-1	0	17	0	0	0	35	36
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	514	0	-45	0	-172	0	0	0	297	354
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	722	0	-163	0	661	0	0	0	1,210	923
Kerosene	0	17	0	-8	0	0	0	0	0	8	31
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,560	94	-178	0	-175	0	0	0	3,401	3,403
Residual Fuel Oil	0	421	20	-83	0	0	0	0	0	348	404
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(b)	1
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Field	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Waxes	0	12	(b)	21	0	0	0	0	0	32	62
Petroleum Coke	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	311	0	-34	0	0	0	0	1	296	162
Sell Gas	0	533	0	-432	0	0	0	0	0	61	2,401
Miscellaneous Products	5	39	(b)	-8	0	0	0	0	0	396	14
Total	19,029	13,034	1,696	-1,046	-5,481	-1,033	0	12,575	3	14,491	34,691

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(b) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimate.

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 Currently Available Month,¹ January 1964
(Thousand Barrels)

—Continued—

PAD District and State		Production		PAD District and State		Production	
	Total	Daily Average			Total	Daily Average	
PAD District I							
Florida	1,217	42	PAD District IV		E 2,343	E 78	
New York	E 71	E 2	Colorado		E 2,351	E 79	
Pennsylvania	E 363	E 12	Montana		E 2,382	E 79	
Virginia	E 3	E 9	Utah		E 5,488	E 192	
West Virginia	268	9	Washington		E 5,488	E 192	
Arizona	E 53	E 9	Adjustment 2		40	1	
Total PAD District I	E 2,300	E 74	Total PAD District IV		E 18,365	E 528	
PAD District II							
Illinois	2,400	77	PAD District V				
Indiana	276	9	Alaska		1,954	69	
Kansas	6,059	194	North Slope		52,303	1,886	
Kentucky	537	19	Adjustment for Alaska ²		-585	-11	
Michigan	E 10	E 1	Total Alaska		53,962	1,711	
Minnesota	E 16	E 1	Arctic Slope		20	1	
Nebraska	559	17	California		6,296	203	
North Dakota	4,221	139	Central Coastal		21,300	687	
Ohio	E 1,237	E 40	East Central		15	(9)	
Oklahoma	19,872	447	North		8,968	221	
South Dakota	194	3	South		34,468	1,112	
Tennessee	74	2	Total California		45,268	1,403	
Adjustment 2	45	1	Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada ²		-155	-2	
Total PAD District II	E 32,424	E 1,045	Total PAD District V		35,502	2,855	
PAD District III							
Alabama	1,524	52	United States Total		E 284,419	E 8,659	
Arkansas	E 1,559	E 50					
Louisiana	40,188	1,296	¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels):				
Gulf Coast	40,188	1,296	Alaska State - 1,783				
Offshore	40,188	1,296	California Federal - 2,675, State - 3,126				
Offshore 2	42,971	1,296	Louisiana Federal - 27,717, State - 2,076				
Offshore 3	2,764	86	Texas Federal - E1,881, State - 153				
Northwestern	575	19	U.S. Total - 39,202				
Southwestern	5,759	188	² These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD				
Total New Mexico	6,334	204	level sums of the State data with the independently estimated				
Texas	2,449	69	U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion				
THRC District 01	3,226	107	of this issue and with the PAD level figures published in a				
THRC District 02	10,181	317	previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District and				
THRC District 03	2,189	77	national levels will be published without adjustments in the				
THRC District 04	2,728	84	THRC Supply Annual.				
THRC District 05	3,568	115	(9) = Less than 500 barrels.				
THRC District 06, excluding East Texas	2,054	97	Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding				
THRC District 07	21,340	688	Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.				
THRC District 08	18,073	602	E = Estimated				
THRC District 09	3,327	107	= Data not available.				
THRC District 10	1,965	63					
East Texas	4,459	136					
Total Texas	78,362	2,328					
Adjustment 2	-4,789	-154					
Total PAD District III	E 120,840	E 4,156					

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV Rocky Mts.	PAD District V West Coast	United States		
	East Coast	Apalachian chain	Total	Ind. oil	Whse. Dist.	Other Kern. Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Coast	La. Coast	No. La. Ark.				New Mexico	Total
Natural Gas Liquids																
Aromatics Plus	980	570	939	3	1,794	501	6,601	8,579	30,386	2,675	7,338	571	4,186	26,379	945	40,082
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	32	72	104	1	237	120	936	1,284	3,442	245	1,290	187	537	3,611	880	578
Ethane	336	57	393	0	1,507	381	5,750	7,695	16,044	2,630	6,056	484	3,483	20,515	1,862	566
Propane	94	136	230	0	611	5	2,354	2,970	8,877	1,118	2,757	68	1,004	13,014	252	2
Normal Butane	142	239	381	1	371	2,235	3,635	3,635	8,297	1,103	2,690	212	1,452	11,084	1,035	347
Isobutane	72	81	153	1	186	13	1,148	1,334	2,564	257	984	132	699	4,215	473	159
Isobutylene	30	31	61	0	162	24	356	542	1,040	132	357	72	354	2,101	112	60
Finished Petroleum Products																
Finished Motor Gasoline	103	0	103	0	2	0	22	24	36	45	0	12	6	99	0	240
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	106	0	106	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	4	118
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
Naphtalene-Type Jet Fuel	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
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphtalene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	29	0	0	0	41	0	41
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Production	403	579	1,047	3	1,795	501	5,703	9,003	20,322	2,829	7,356	603	4,182	35,475	2,751	948
Production processed in the United States																40,322

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to reprocessing facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast #1	Apalachicola #2	Total #3	Apalachicola #4	Inc. #5	Mem. #6	Whic. #7	Kern. #8	Okla. #9	Total #10	Texas #11	Gulf Coast #12	La. #13	New Mexico #14		Total #15		
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	29,516	2,545	32,061	1,725	57,494	8,628	19,473	87,320	15,788	87,241	87,241	61,112	5,613	2,266	172,030	12,691	68,515	370,612
Pentanes Plus	41	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Petroleum Gases	17	46	63	13	2,542	41	878	3,280	688	1,615	1,615	2,347	137	73	4,340	347	512	8,598
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	0	48	48	70	1,255	297	229	1,948	150	1,064	1,064	1,008	38	44	2,305	285	602	5,083
Isobutane	117	0	117	83	708	114	452	1,357	318	550	550	925	99	29	1,921	57	214	3,056
Other Liquids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	2,271	-17	2,254	-9	-1,486	-55	-541	-1,881	15	160	2,314	65	67	2,562	-143	343	1,503	3,017
Water and Oil in Refining	288	-15	273	0	1,051	-69	-207	775	104	1,260	1,462	15	28	2,569	-279	1,245	5,013	
Components (net)	-21	0	-21	0	-45	0	2	-43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-6
Aviation Gasoline Blending	32,219	2,561	34,780	1,869	59,950	9,078	20,531	91,438	17,447	92,293	92,293	68,181	5,950	2,536	187,407	12,575	69,220	395,410
Total Input to Refineries	865	82	1,047	56	1,670	262	638	2,656	515	2,881	2,881	1,881	182	75	5,635	417	2,130	12,088
Crude Oil Distillation	1,404	174	1,578	66	2,329	304	787	3,485	904	3,842	3,842	2,329	294	109	7,387	557	3,166	16,113
Gross Input (daily average)	53.7	47.1	60.3	84.3	80.3	96.1	81.2	82.0	65.4	75.0	75.0	76.1	61.9	68.6	76.3	74.8	68.7	75.0
Operating Ratio (percent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Crude Oil Qualities	32	39	39	41	85	1.74	81	87	61	1.01	89	1.52	73	94	52	1.02	93	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average	30.67	42.63	31.44	27.41	36.30	30.27	38.13	36.27	37.83	35.33	33.36	32.20	35.09	34.50	35.18	35.35	33.19	
API Gravity, Weighted Average	1,404	174	1,578	66	2,329	304	787	3,485	904	3,842	3,842	2,329	294	109	7,387	557	3,166	16,112
Operating Capacity (daily average)	1,276	104	1,379	66	2,162	301	740	3,259	579	3,432	3,432	2,362	285	107	6,714	480	2,860	14,728
Operating	136	71	109	0	136	3	47	146	25	410	25	176	58	2	673	77	251	1,388
Isk	136	71	109	0	136	3	47	146	25	410	25	176	58	2	673	77	251	

1. Refineries gross input divided by operating capacity.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

...ary Production of Petroleum Products by PAC District, March 1984
(thousand Barrels)

[illegible]

1. Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.
Note: See Explanatory Note 2.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ March 1984

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III			PAD District IV			Unad. States
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Ind. IL, Ky.	Miss., Wisc., Dak.	Kans., Mo.	Ola., Ark.	Texas Inland	Texas Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	50.5	36.9	48.5	57.0	58.7	52.4	54.7	46.8	43.5	45.8	30.2	39.4	43.7	47.0
Finished Motor Gasoline ³	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Unfinished Motor Gasoline ³	4.2	1.1	4.0	3.3	2.9	2.1	2.1	1.2	3.3	5.1	1.3	3.9	3.7	3.2
Liquidified Petroleum Gas ³	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.5	5.7	1.2	1.1	2.3	21.5	1.9	1.8
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.9	0	1.8	1.5	5.7	5.0	3.9	5.1	5.8	7.4	12.0	1.1	8.6	7.6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	2.6	2.6	6.1	3.3	2.2	2.2	7.7	3.3	1.8	1.3	8.2	9.1	7.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.4	27.7	23.7	21.2	19.2	26.8	25.7	24.1	18.5	20.0	29.2	27.5	20.1	20.6
Residual Fuel Oil	10.0	5.8	9.7	4.2	3.2	3.1	2.2	3.0	3.6	7.3	4.8	5.3	5.0	7.4
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed Use	1.2	0	1.2	0	1.3	0	1.4	1.1	2.0	1.0	2.4	0	2.0	2.2
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed Use	1.2	0	1.2	0	1.3	0	1.4	1.1	2.0	1.0	2.4	0	2.0	2.2
Special Refineries	1	5	1	0	5	0	9	5	1	9	1	23	0	25
Waxes	12.7	1.8	1.8	0	5	0	1.9	1.0	0	2.3	1.2	5.8	0	1.3
Petroleum Coke	0	2.7	2.0	0	0	0	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.0	0	2.1	1.1
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.9	1.7	3.8	4.2	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.4	7.0	16.6	3.9	1.2	3.7
Sulf Gas	4.3	3.6	4.2	3.5	4.1	4.2	4.2	2.0	5.0	4.4	3.4	2.0	4.5	4.5
Miscellaneous Products	3	1.5	4	2	3	5	1	3	4	1.1	4	0	7	5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(-)+4	-5.9	9	-5.4	-4.5	-4.1	-5.6	-3.5	-1.3	-4.2	-0.3	-1.5	-2.0	-4.2	-4.5

¹ Based on crude oil input and net reuse of unrefined 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.

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

Note: See Explanatory 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1984
(continued)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) 1 2	27,204	17,182	57,048	1,002	4,558	107,094
Natural Gas Liquids						
Petroleum Gas	1,887	5,529	643	499	1,018	8,777
Ethane	635	0	24	0	910	1,569
Propane	435	5,529	619	376	94	7,083
Normal Butane	247	3,555	0	0	0	3,802
Isobutane	1,112	1,184	359	160	83	2,808
Other Liquids 1	75	312	160	90	255	1,537
Unrefined Oil 1	2,446	703	3,172	0	1,320	7,740
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,100	646	2,769	0	435	4,969
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	1,446	57	403	0	865	2,771
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products						
Finished Motor Gas	31,484	839	5,409	164	1,328	39,225
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	9,035	207	960	48	576	10,826
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	5,183	112	584	43	157	6,069
Finished Aviation Gasoline	3,733	95	275	5	410	4,527
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	0	1	0	2
Intermediate-Type Jet Fuel	347	0	0	0	0	347
Aviation Turbine Fuel	1,034	0	0	0	20	1,054
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	1,024	0	0	0	1,051	2,075
Disillate Fuel Oil	43	0	0	0	0	43
Bonded Ship Bunkers	3,775	61	51	0	28	1,051
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3,270	0	0	94	88	3,556
Bonded Ship Bunkers	16,768	389	2,146	34	88	19,525
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	10,766	389	2,156	20	232	19,823
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	238	25	997	0	0	1,261
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	276	45	1,286	0	0	1,762
Asphalt and Road Oil	232	1	30	0	145	422
Asphalt and Road Oil	11	0	0	0	0	11
Miscellaneous Products	30	0	0	0	0	30
Total Imports	62,421	24,233	66,293	1,666	8,221	162,834

1 Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

2 Includes lease condensate reported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(b) = Less than 500 barrels.

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

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil	LPG	Unfractionated Oil	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Petroleum Products	Total Petroleum Products	Total (Daily Average)
Arab OPEC													
Algeria	5,675	0	0	0	151	0	0	50	2,388	495	0	3,083	8,760
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	486	486
Saudi Arabia	8,996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	514	0	0	514	9,510
United Arab Emirates	2,913	0	262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	3,474	3,007
Subtotal Arab OPEC	17,584	0	262	0	151	0	0	50	3,369	495	298	4,856	22,240
Other OPEC													
Other Arab	1,886	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	0	119	1,804
Gabon	1,825	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,825
Indonesia	6,175	450	390	0	265	19	0	42	896	0	24	2,026	8,002
Iran	2,071	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,071
Nigeria	7,487	0	554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	8,051
Venezuela	7,434	0	0	136	1,618	525	0	406	834	0	28	3,438	10,972
Subtotal Other OPEC	27,969	450	944	136	1,823	544	0	448	1,348	0	53	8,236	33,335
Other													
Arctic	3,589	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	300	3,889
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	0	0	295	295
Bahamas	0	0	835	0	0	40	0	560	1,019	0	508	2,729	88
Bonnia	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	280
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1,122	0	0	0	704	42	23	1,891	1,891
Canada	12,264	6,616	451	57	791	0	6	830	1,117	184	382	10,444	22,506
Colombia	1,461	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	250	1,251
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	453	0	0	453	453
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	3	37	0	0	90	90
Mexico	20,382	174	467	864	10	0	0	3	6	0	10	1,515	21,886
Netherlands	485	0	0	0	1,372	0	0	393	0	0	59	1,854	2,359
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	659	0	1,292	0	0	0	3,277	0	41	5,249	169
Norway	3,822	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,822
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	32	0	0	865	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	1,036	1,168
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Porto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	148	0	269	96	0	0	871	0	0	1,071	1,071
Spain	0	0	0	507	279	0	0	0	0	363	651	1,347	34
Sweden	0	0	0	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	239
Trinidad and Tobago	2,874	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,874	2,874
Tunisia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
United Kingdom	11,145	100	0	79	933	0	0	0	0	0	512	1,244	12,988
Virgin Islands	0	0	308	0	1,549	710	37	1,313	3,657	88	110	7,072	247
Zaire	1,168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,168
Other Western Hemisphere													
Argentina	149	127	212	0	0	0	0	0	1,101	0	34	1,274	1,817
Bolivia	4,882	0	538	293	1,144	8	0	88	1,559	449	657	5,073	3,939
Chile	62,432	7,017	3,783	2,544	8,961	854	43	3,067	14,376	1,296	3,134	44,846	107,268
Subtotal Other Western Hemisphere	107,094	7,467	4,569	2,771	10,835	1,392	43	3,568	19,623	1,792	3,475	55,749	162,834
Total Imports	107,094	7,467	4,569	2,771	10,835	1,392	43	3,568	19,623	1,792	3,475	55,749	162,834

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unrefined Oil	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Diesel Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphtha	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum Average
PAD District I													
Arab OPEC													
Algeria	1,690	0	0	0	151	0	0	0	2,108	0	0	2,540	4,210
Saudi Arabia	1,784	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,784
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	298	298
Subtotal Arab OPEC	3,474	0	0	0	151	0	0	0	2,108	0	298	2,696	6,292
Other OPEC													
Libya	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	0	0	118	420
Indonesia	3,648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	481	0	0	481	3,540
Nigeria	1,078	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,078
Venezuela	2,377	0	0	0	1,343	525	0	406	822	0	29	3,125	5,502
Subtotal Other OPEC	8,295	0	0	0	1,343	525	0	406	1,433	0	29	3,725	12,027
Other													
Australia	1,791	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	300	2,081
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	325	0	0	325	325
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	360	1,013	0	0	1,419	1,618
Canada	1,143	200	0	0	655	0	0	704	0	0	0	1,359	1,359
Congo	290	0	0	0	286	0	0	650	716	15	121	2,002	3,145
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	200	480
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	453	0	0	453	453
Mexico	1,737	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,737
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	393	0	0	0	393	393
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	1,372	0	0	0	3,277	0	0	4,649	5,020
Norway	2,703	0	0	0	1,282	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,282	2,703
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	289	86	0	0	0	0	0	375	707
Romania	0	0	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	145
Spain	0	0	590	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	561	1,347	1,347
Trinidad and Tobago	461	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	461	461
Turkey	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
United Kingdom	6,958	100	0	0	426	0	0	0	0	0	0	426	7,484
Yugoslavia	0	0	308	0	1,549	710	37	1,210	3,650	0	273	5,730	8,284
Zaire	715	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	715	715
Other Western Hemisphere													
Argentina	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,101	0	0	1,101	1,228
Chile	545	0	0	0	1,075	0	0	0	50	0	0	1,125	1,125
Other Eastern Hemisphere	15,997	495	1,100	1,446	7,442	846	43	2,805	12,546	101	1,147	20,546	44,132
Subtotal Other	27,304	495	1,100	1,446	8,835	1,371	43	3,270	16,786	276	1,474	35,116	62,421
Total Imports													2,914

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unrefined Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Dist. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	325	10
Iran	1,041	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,041	34
Nigeria	0	0	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	203	7
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,366	0	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	1,569	51
Other														
Canada	9,150	5,329	442	57	207	0	0	61	380	45	157	6,867	16,057	518
Congo	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	15	15
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	4,259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,259	136	136
Netherlands	811	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	811	29	29
United Kingdom	823	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	823	29	29
United States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	15,797	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,797	17
Subtotal Other	15,797	5,329	442	57	207	0	0	61	380	45	157	6,867	22,665	731
Total Imports	17,162	5,329	646	57	207	0	0	61	380	45	157	7,072	24,233	702
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	3,995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	0	548	4,530	148
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	406	0	0	406	406	16
Saudi Arabia	7,263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	514	0	0	514	7,777	251
United Arab Emirates	2,013	0	282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	282	3,175	102
Subtotal Arab OPEC	14,150	0	282	0	0	0	0	0	1,010	405	0	1,818	15,978	515
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,629	24
Indonesia	339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	339	30
Indonesia	712	420	0	0	0	0	0	0	385	0	0	24	859	51
Iran	1,032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,032	33
Nigeria	5,819	0	351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	351	103
Venezuela	5,097	0	0	126	275	0	0	0	11	0	0	413	5,470	176
Subtotal Other OPEC	14,417	420	351	126	275	0	0	0	396	0	24	1,822	16,039	517
Other														
Angola	1,408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,408	103
Barbados	0	0	603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	1,110	38
Bolivia	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	8
Brazil	0	0	0	0	497	0	0	0	0	42	22	532	532	17
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	111	111	4
Congo	721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	721	23
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medina	163	467	277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,377	493
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unk. Oil	Gasoline Blendings Compo- nents	Finished Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Dies- el	Heav- y Oil	Special Naphtha	Other Petrol- eum 2	Total Imports 100's	Total Imports Thousands Barrels (Average)
PAD District III													
Other													
Algeria	1,159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,159	37
Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	0	0	162	5
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Europe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,000	0	0	0	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,127	40
United States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	15
Other Eastern Hemisphere	145	0	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	357	12
Subtotal Other	3,526	0	871	0	0	0	0	0	582	0	0	4,397	170
Subtotal PAD District III	25,093	169	2,756	277	904	0	0	1	748	781	1,046	31,335	1,106
Total Imports	57,295	619	2,766	455	869	0	0	51	2,156	1,266	1,070	63,330	2,139
PAD District IV													
Other													
Canada	1,002	376	0	0	48	0	0	94	20	0	126	1,564	54
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,092	376	0	0	48	0	0	94	20	0	126	2,654	94
Subtotal Other	2,094	752	0	0	96	0	0	188	40	0	252	2,918	108
Total Imports	2,094	752	0	0	96	0	0	188	40	0	252	2,918	108
PAD District V													
Arabia DMCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab DMCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other DMCC	3,015	0	290	0	205	19	0	42	18	0	0	3,529	119
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other DMCC	3,015	0	290	0	205	19	0	42	18	0	0	3,529	119
Other													
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	728	923	1	0	251	0	0	25	0	12	8	1,939	69
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Europe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	814	0	64	0	68	0	0	18	229	0	845	1,034	60
Subtotal Other	1,542	923	65	665	371	0	0	48	273	184	888	3,330	146
Total Imports	4,557	1,676	455	865	576	19	0	90	262	194	932	6,664	265

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, kerosene, diesel, lubricants, petroleum gas, naphtha, fuel oil, and other petroleum products. (Y) = less than 500 barrels or less than 500 tons per day. (N) = not reported. (E) = estimated. (F) = foreign. (M) = miscellaneous. (O) = other. (S) = special. (T) = total. (U) = unknown. (V) = very small. (W) = waste. (X) = export. (Z) = zero.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) 1	0	768	(N)	0	6,536	7,304
Natural Gas Liquids	42	1,121	696	0	122	2,262
Pentanes Plus	0	166	0	0	0	166
Liquidated Petroleum Gases	42	853	999	0	122	2,115
Ethane	0	336	0	0	0	336
Propane	16	261	661	0	49	1,226
Normal Butane	25	166	116	0	72	364
Isobutane	0	166	0	0	0	166
Finished Motor Gasoline	25	0	160	0	71	265
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(N)	0	0	0	0	(N)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(N)	0	0	0	21	21
Kerosene	1	0	0	0	(N)	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	405	61	1,012	(N)	567	2,036
Residual Fuel Oil	161	0	4,286	0	1,602	6,320
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	46	7	242	1	6	304
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	(N)	66	224	0	90	370
Special Naphthas	3	20	42	0	1	66
Lubricants	186	23	456	1	33	714
Waxes	5	(N)	41	0	3	50
Petroleum Coke	202	156	4,023	1	1,250	6,232
Asphalt	1	1	10	0	6	19
Miscellaneous Products	18	2	17	0	3	36
Total Product Exports	1,130	1,264	12,144	3	4,027	16,572
Total Exports	1,130	2,202	12,144	3	10,865	26,344

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(N) = Less than 500 barrels.

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

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

June 19, Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil	LPG	Flashed Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphtha	Lub. Oils	Waxes	Petro-chem Feedstocks	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Excl. Other)
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	1
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	0
Bahamas	0	7	1	0	0	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	10
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	1
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	1
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	101
China (Taiwan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,119	101
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327	17
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	1
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Pacific Isl.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, March 1984

(Thousand Barrels)

(continued)

Destination	Crude Oil	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petro-chem. Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Singapore	0	5	0	0	0	325	2	2	(4)	0	(8)	2	335	11
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	853	0	6	(4)	1,017	0	67	2,201	74
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	(4)	2	(4)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	(4)	1	0	(4)	4	(4)
Switzerland	0	(4)	0	0	0	0	0	2	(4)	0	0	(4)	2	(4)
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	1	13	(4)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	(4)	6	(4)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	(4)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(4)	0	0	0	(4)	64	(4)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	33	0	5	51	2
United Kingdom	0	(4)	0	0	1	0	(4)	7	(4)	27	(4)	4	40	1
U.S.S.R.	0	(4)	0	0	0	0	0	102	0	79	0	0	181	6
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(4)	1	0	(4)	2	(4)
Venezuela	(4)	86	0	0	0	0	1	(4)	17	0	0	2	109	4
Virgin Islands	5,000	(4)	0	0	0	310	0	0	0	0	0	(4)	5,400	172
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(4)	20	0	0	0	0	20	1
Other	478	13	(4)	0	0	76	0	(4)	9	1	83	(4)	40	23
Total	7,304	2,115	285	21	2,036	6,320	66	714	50	6,232	19	803	26,044	840

1 Exports of crude oil are enabled by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with

Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. territories

(especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical

Service reports that the U.S. exports to these areas are reported as imports and exports.

2 Includes paraffins plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F; other oils greater

than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

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

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

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

--- on Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1984
 thousand Barrels

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian	Appalachian	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky	Wisc., Minn., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	La., Ark.	New Mexico	Rocky Mt.	PAC West Coast
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)															
Refinery	---	---	---	13,046	---	---	---	13,076	---	---	---	---	---	---	100,608
Truck Farms and Pipelines	---	---	---	1,382	---	---	---	58,122	---	---	---	---	---	---	27,609
Storage	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,284	---	---	---	---	---	---	187,132
Stocks	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	85,425
Subtotal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	217,169
Nonrefined Petroleum Products	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	351,784
Gasoline	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26,241
Alaskan In Transit	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	81,153
Total	---	---	---	14,428	---	---	---	74,322	---	---	---	---	---	---	727,505
Total Stocks, All Oils (encl. Crude Oil)															
Refinery	38,796	2,615	39,411	82	49,703	8,791	16,487	67,983	10,812	73,254	44,359	5,412	1,509	135,346	64,427
Bulk Terminal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,203
Pipeline	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,055
Natural Gas Processing Plant	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	107,215
Total	113	30	151	0	186	84	1,481	183,256	---	4,019	807	81	259	20,045	83,769
Refined Petroleum Products															
Refinery	15	0	15	0	63	77	103	249	63	144	156	36	12	411	9
Bulk Terminal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,279	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Pipeline	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	419	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	351	493	487	174	23	23	77	3
Total	2	7	9	0	40	30	201	3,266	---	---	---	---	---	1,562	35
Liquefied Petroleum Gases															
Refinery	459	13	472	108	1,489	138	627	2,262	185	802	1,036	19	21	2,964	378
Bulk Terminal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,005	---	---	---	---	---	---	592
Pipeline	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,442	---	---	---	---	---	---	58
Natural Gas Processing Plant	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,388	1,009	3,531	523	67	206	5,346	439
Total	93	31	124	0	144	54	1,206	95,257	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,326
Ethane															
Refinery	9	0	9	0	3	21	0	24	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,917	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Pipeline	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,709	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	95	1,506	---	---	---	---	---	0
Total	0	0	0	0	24	0	304	5,088	---	---	---	---	---	---	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appo- lach- an 01	Total	Appo- lach- an #2	Ind. IL, Ky.	Minn. Wisc. Dak.	Okla. Kans. Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.	New Mexico	Total	
Propene for Petrochemical Feedstock Use															
Refinery	44	0	44	0	118	0	0	118	2	8	49	0	0	59	0
Total	44	0	44	0	118	0	0	118	2	8	49	0	0	59	0
Propane For Other Uses															
Refinery	367	5	372	2	756	33	137	928	70	64	901	4	5	1,044	136
Bulk Terminal	—	—	733	—	—	—	—	10,104	—	—	—	—	—	16,636	84
Storage	—	—	1,147	—	—	—	—	3,239	—	—	—	—	—	2,561	175
Natural Gas Processing Plant	75	31	106	0	73	33	547	653	503	1,000	365	27	130	2,045	110
Total	—	—	2,376	—	—	—	—	14,924	—	—	—	—	—	22,376	465
Normal Butane For Petro. Feed Use															
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	27	0	7	0	0	0	7	6
Total	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	27	0	7	0	0	0	7	6
Normal Butane For Other Uses															
Refinery	38	8	46	07	280	34	315	768	74	580	425	4	10	893	189
Bulk Terminal	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	1,795	—	—	—	—	—	8,986	0
Pipeline	—	—	119	—	—	—	—	855	—	—	—	—	—	876	79
Natural Gas Processing Plant	17	0	17	0	24	16	223	283	333	672	84	19	33	1,181	36
Total	—	—	255	—	—	—	—	3,639	—	—	—	—	—	11,005	314
Hebutane															
Refinery	1	0	1	49	232	23	175	473	40	134	481	11	6	652	37
Bulk Terminal	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	1,279	—	—	—	—	—	5,150	0
Pipeline	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	529	—	—	—	—	—	354	42
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	0	1	0	23	5	96	134	78	353	52	11	15	559	5
Total	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	2,441	—	—	—	—	—	6,095	84
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol															
Refinery	21	0	31	0	113	0	0	113	1	88	10	0	0	99	0
Total	21	0	31	0	113	0	0	113	1	88	10	0	0	99	0
Unrefined Oils															
Refinery	4,150	202	4,352	53	3,286	170	1,466	4,987	834	8,652	4,804	181	60	14,521	536
Naphtha and Lighter	1,286	26	1,312	0	2,282	3	626	2,891	492	7,485	2,259	27	5	10,269	294
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	5,476	283	5,769	94	4,764	268	1,859	7,085	1,329	10,720	5,719	134	145	19,047	976
Heavy Gas Oils	2,652	241	2,893	2	2,956	16	1,116	4,040	363	4,263	4,592	49	89	8,296	12,367
Residuum	13,544	762	14,306	149	13,250	557	5,967	19,033	3,015	31,100	10,254	391	309	53,102	2,329
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III					PAD District IV		PAD District V
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Ill. & Ky.	Minn. & Wis.	Ohio & Ind.	Total	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La. & Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky West	Dist. IV Mt.	Dist. V Coast
Motor Gasoline Blending Components															
Bulk Terminal	4,649	96	4,745	37	4,887	890	7,813	1,494	8,100	6,839	163	266	18,952	2,797	7,225
Pipeline	—	—	100	—	—	—	145	—	—	—	—	—	1,110	—	1,110
Total	—	—	4,845	—	—	—	7,891	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components															
Refinery	23	0	23	0	186	0	191	0	16	145	0	0	181	0	27
Total	—	—	23	—	—	—	191	—	—	—	—	—	161	0	27
Total Finished Motor Gasoline															
Bulk Terminal	5,240	241	5,481	91	7,478	2,071	2,769	12,409	2,152	9,856	1,404	213	18,981	2,824	8,159
Pipeline	—	—	41,438	—	—	—	33,474	—	—	—	—	—	7,419	—	100,038
Total	—	—	53,612	—	—	—	17,846	—	—	—	—	—	20,272	1,426	100,038
Finished Landed Motor Gasoline															
Refinery	1,890	135	2,025	48	3,648	1,210	1,526	8,441	1,105	4,020	2,015	591	7,851	1,952	3,894
Bulk Terminal	—	—	20,618	—	—	—	17,358	—	—	—	—	—	1,218	—	4,609
Pipeline	—	—	5,854	—	—	—	8,771	—	—	—	—	—	6,651	—	24,064
Total	—	—	26,478	—	—	—	32,569	—	—	—	—	—	24,079	4,000	9,347
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline															
Bulk Terminal	3,350	106	3,456	43	3,830	861	1,224	5,969	1,047	5,760	2,051	903	10,840	1,041	4,395
Pipeline	—	—	20,618	—	—	—	16,118	—	—	—	—	—	6,650	—	4,789
Total	—	—	7,988	—	—	—	8,475	—	—	—	—	—	11,262	591	49,037
Finished Aviation Gasoline															
Bulk Terminal	27	0	27	0	218	0	15	233	129	308	126	0	653	43	212
Pipeline	—	—	357	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	128	15	272
Total	—	—	68	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	32	0	135
See footnotes at end of table.															

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1984

(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II				PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast an #1	Appalachian an #1	Total	Appalachian an #1	Ind., Ill., N.Y.	Mich., Ind., N.Y.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland Coast	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Rocky Mts.	PAD Dist. IV West Coast
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	242	24	266	0	518	108	166	792	269	824	290	132	120	1,835	842	915	3,860
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	538	—	—	—	—	—	83	15	437	1,578
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	452	97	405	1,290
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,424	—	—	—	—	—	2,170	254	1,818	6,719
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,018	0	1,018	52	1,447	255	128	1,882	339	3,044	2,306	7	49	5,736	447	3,358	19,441
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,579	—	—	—	—	—	1,856	227	1,708	11,138
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,214	—	—	—	—	—	1,542	149	867	10,322
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,775	—	—	—	—	—	11,834	823	5,731	33,901
Kerosene																	
Refinery	282	46	328	0	495	46	224	766	90	635	396	19	31	1,191	4	165	2,424
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	790	—	—	—	—	—	574	27	38	4,466
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	202	—	—	—	—	—	598	0	0	943
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,758	—	—	—	—	—	2,325	31	204	7,856
Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	4,326	296	4,622	53	4,899	1,509	2,318	8,839	1,098	7,379	3,389	857	214	12,503	2,142	4,909	39,441
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,095	—	—	—	—	—	4,845	716	4,034	52,036
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,562	—	—	—	—	—	5,377	545	1,545	23,365
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,497	—	—	—	—	—	24,154	3,423	11,288	106,844
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	2,999	102	3,101	26	1,701	312	196	2,237	395	3,506	2,156	192	9	6,260	484	6,900	10,982
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,827	—	—	—	—	—	3,846	0	1,634	28,475
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,054	—	—	—	—	—	1,856	0	172	17,121
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,907	484	8,730	47,559
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	303	0	303	0	108	0	56	164	138	854	332	54	0	1,386	0	211	2,064
Total	303	0	303	0	108	0	56	164	138	854	332	54	0	1,386	0	211	2,064
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	4	0	4	0	25	0	0	25	347	959	249	0	0	1,235	1	371	1,956
Total	4	0	4	0	25	0	0	25	347	959	249	0	0	1,235	1	371	1,956

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III						PAD District IV			United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Appalachian	Ind., Ill., Ky	Minn., Iowa, Mo.	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	La. Offshore	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast				
Special Naphthas	101	47	148	0	186	0	152	348	22	1,288	75	163	0	1,559	8	259	2,322
Refinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lubricants	1,165	828	1,993	0	732	0	494	1,226	14	2,770	1,219	545	0	4,548	61	492	8,230
Refinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waxes	9	106	115	0	25	0	42	67	15	245	89	75	0	424	0	59	665
Refinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petroleum Coke	872	0	872	0	368	777	135	1,280	0	435	848	198	0	1,481	162	1,885	5,680
Refinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,512	37	1,549	648	4,446	1,965	910	7,768	1,008	396	354	1,083	284	3,125	2,244	1,794	16,570
Refinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Products	174	17	191	0	116	5	13	135	36	560	82	84	0	774	12	143	1,356
Refinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Stocks, All Oils	—	—	181,772	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	797,849	34,691	1,744,034	—

1. Includes 33,672 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable.

Table 21. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to						
	II	III	V	I	II	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	I	II	IV	V
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	0	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	167	1,961	0	0	0	0	0	4,603	1,548	12,709	0
Petroleum Products	6,574	112	0	3,090	8,351	2,412	0	0	78,535	28,691	0	2,111	1,554	782	1,109	0	0	28	0
Liquid Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	942	5,761	169	0	0	1,635	8,333	0	0	847	657	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	714	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,880	0	0	1,430	1,830	1,334	0	0	45,475	11,768	0	976	540	0	815	0	0	0	0
Finished Landed Motor Gasoline	3,081	0	0	430	935	715	0	0	17,240	3,604	0	507	343	0	531	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,898	0	0	1,000	895	619	0	0	25,235	6,164	0	499	167	0	294	0	0	0	0
Finished Premium Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flammable Liquid Fuels	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	549	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	295	0	0	79	57	692	0	0	9,268	2,231	0	0	89	0	38	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,109	0	0	250	427	300	0	0	18,445	2,850	0	297	199	0	176	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naptha and Other Oils for Petro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feedstock	35	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	77	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naptha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	8	65	0	53	29	0	0	0	314	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	643	322	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	28	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufactured Products	50	47	0	152	30	0	0	0	164	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	6,574	112	0	3,148	9,251	2,412	0	62	78,712	28,542	0	2,111	1,554	782	1,109	4,603	1,548	12,795	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 22. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to		
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unrefined Petroleum Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,126	0	0	1,142	1,775	1,204	33,718	11,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Motor Gasoline	2,132	0	0	821	883	715	12,030	5,389	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Unblended Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,818	5,152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	107	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Jet Fuel	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
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,043	0	0	2,459	8,237	2,412	57,007	24,717	0	1,843	1,554	782	1,108	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 23. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to		
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	2,631	112	0	611	114	82	21,518	1,453	3,574	15,481	1,364	260	0	0	0
Unrefined Petroleum Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unrefined Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline	1,798	0	0	288	65	0	11,759	816	411	10,539	726	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Unblended Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Aviation Gasoline	857	0	0	109	43	0	4,410	221	15	4,174	315	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Jet Fuel	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Jet Fuel	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
Kerosene	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Fuel Oil	926	0	0	69	0	0	3,631	354	495	2,332	142	259	0	0	0
Finished Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Field Use	35	0	0	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphtha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	50	47	0	18	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,631	112	0	519	114	82	21,705	1,453	3,761	16,481	3,825	260	4,803	1,548	12,709

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts into PAD I	Ship- ments from PAD I	Net Receipts into PAD I	Receipts into PAD II	Ship- ments from PAD II	Net Receipts into PAD II	Receipts into PAD III	Ship- ments from PAD III	Net Receipts into PAD III	Receipts into PAD IV	Ship- ments from PAD IV	Net Receipts into PAD IV	Receipts into PAD V	Ship- ments from PAD V	Net Receipts into PAD V
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	4,028	0	4,028	3,409	68	3,341	12,709	2,048	10,661	0	0	0	0	18,860	-18,860
Petroleum Products	81,626	8,686	72,940	26,809	13,963	22,846	9,271	107,317	-94,046	2,412	3,445	-1,033	3,302	26	3,276
Petroleum Base	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquid Petroleum Gases	2,677	0	2,677	8,890	6,872	2,018	6,426	9,968	-3,540	169	1,314	-1,145	0	0	0
Unrefined Oils	714	0	714	0	62	-48	0	714	-714	0	0	0	62	0	62
Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline	46,905	5,890	41,015	18,188	4,564	13,624	1,820	58,319	-46,389	1,391	1,955	-57	1,791	0	1,791
Finished Motor Gasoline	17,670	3,061	14,609	9,028	2,060	6,968	928	23,361	-22,438	715	874	-159	1,038	0	1,038
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	29,235	2,829	26,406	9,170	2,514	6,656	896	34,868	-32,973	619	491	128	753	0	753
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	90	0	90	125	17	103	0	224	-224	17	0	17	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	549	143	406	233	123	80	153	833	-680	0	172	-172	366	0	366
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	9,345	295	9,050	2,932	838	1,704	57	11,953	-11,896	632	41	661	491	0	481
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	13,245	63	13,182	3,566	76	3,486	0	432	-432	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	18,688	2,103	16,585	5,158	87	4,261	427	21,962	-21,255	200	375	-175	593	0	593
Residual Fuel Oil	651	0	651	62	154	-92	0	323	-323	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro-															
Feedstock Use	89	35	54	70	12	58	0	112	-112	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphtha	314	0	314	120	0	123	0	437	-437	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	696	74	622	321	82	249	120	974	-854	0	0	0	0	26	-17
Waxes	152	0	152	0	0	0	0	65	-65	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	353	0	353	194	8	186	0	388	-388	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mechanical Products	97	268	365	90	182	-92	77	293	-126	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	86,453	8,686	77,767	40,218	13,963	26,255	21,980	109,365	-87,395	2,412	3,445	-1,033	3,302	18,860	-15,584

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 25. Production of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V			United States
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Ind. Mtn. Wesc. Dist.	Ind. Mtn. Wesc. Dist.	Ind. Mtn. Wesc. Dist.	Tex. Gulf Coast	Tex. Inland	Total	Tex. Gulf Coast	Tex. Inland	Total	Rocky Mts.	West Coast	Total	
Residual Fuel Oil	3,181	146	3,327	72	1,768	258	413	2,828	923	5,378	2,942	303	12	10,658	421	10,665
0.00 to 0.20% Sulfur	678	32	710	0	113	0	46	159	83	751	224	58	0	1,136	37	1,166
0.21 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,898	0	1,898	30	409	0	196	635	632	739	1,196	167	0	2,734	129	2,862
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	507	114	1,021	42	1,246	268	176	1,732	208	4,888	1,522	78	8	6,794	183	6,773

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 26. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V			United States
	East Coast	Appalachian	Total	Ind. Mtn. Wesc. Dist.	Ind. Mtn. Wesc. Dist.	Ind. Mtn. Wesc. Dist.	Tex. Gulf Coast	Tex. Inland	Total	Tex. Gulf Coast	Tex. Inland	Total	Rocky Mts.	West Coast	Total	
Residual Fuel Oil - 0.00 to 0.20% Sulfur	325	30	355	0	144	0	48	192	69	101	140	11	3	323	86	1,324
Bulk Terminal	---	---	4,572	---	---	---	---	44	---	---	---	---	---	0	0	4,612
Total	---	---	5,135	---	---	---	---	236	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,059
Residual Fuel Oil - 0.21 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,342	0	1,342	23	696	0	94	813	140	940	1,028	123	0	2,239	93	6,536
Bulk Terminal	---	---	8,269	---	---	---	---	494	---	---	---	---	---	1,928	0	8,269
Total	---	---	9,871	---	---	---	---	1,307	---	---	---	---	---	4,167	93	17,915
Residual Fuel Oil - Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	1,131	72	1,203	3	951	312	56	1,202	179	2,465	990	58	6	3,695	313	11,130
Bulk Terminal	---	---	8,230	---	---	---	---	1,282	---	---	---	---	---	1,718	0	12,663
Total	---	---	9,433	---	---	---	---	2,581	---	---	---	---	---	5,416	313	23,996

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

--- Not Applicable

Table 27. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, By Sulfur Content, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	Cent. Eng.	Low AE	I	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	154	0	0	407	0	497	62	0
0.00 to 0.20% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.21 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	140	0	0	201	0	201	61	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 28. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	2,389	0	0	2,389
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	496	0	0	496
Libya	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	514	0	0	514
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	3,399	0	0	3,399
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	116	0	0	116
Gabon	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	877	1	19	896
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	11	0	823	834
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,006	1	842	1,849
Other				
Angola	0	300	0	300
Australia	0	295	0	295
Bahamas	236	456	321	1,013
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	704	0	0	704
Brunei	0	0	0	0
Canada	146	483	485	1,114
Congo	800	0	0	800
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	453	453
Malaysia	0	5	32	37
Mexico	0	0	6	6
Netherlands	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	342	0	2,935	3,277
Norway	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0
Peru	190	0	510	700
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	1,213	1,326	1,124	3,663
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0
Other				
Other Western Hemisphere	882	498	0	1,380
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,310	204	35	1,549
Subtotal Other	4,079	3,506	5,882	13,467
Total Imports	9,383	3,507	5,734	18,624

(*) = Less than 500 barrels.

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

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, March 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.99%	0.99 to 1.60%	Greater Than 1.60%	Total
PAO District I	7,163	3,331	6,832	16,788
Connecticut	99	0	0	99
Delaware	9	5	150	150
Florida	118	344	532	1,044
Georgia	0	0	65	65
Maine	0	0	790	790
Maryland	22	0	312	334
Massachusetts	0	0	405	405
New Jersey	503	772	1,194	2,659
New York	5,072	1,439	1,693	8,477
Pennsylvania	1,275	449	49	1,773
South Carolina	0	0	368	368
Vermont	14	27	0	41
Virginia	0	0	832	832
PAO District II	121	265	3	389
Michigan	121	265	0	386
North Dakota	(*)	0	3	3
PAO District III	2,156	0	0	2,156
Louisiana	586	0	0	586
Texas	1,570	0	0	1,570
PAO District IV	3	0	18	20
Montana	3	0	18	20
PAO District V	0	211	81	292
California	0	0	5	5
Hawaii	0	211	75	286
All PAO Districts	9,383	3,967	5,734	19,023

(*) = Less than 500 barrels

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

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

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; $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OH}$. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

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

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

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

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 for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons 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 D810 and Military Specification MIL-G5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

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.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Barrels Per Stream Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Bi-Metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g. platinum, rhodium).

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon, $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10})$. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10})$. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10})$. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylenes. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_4H_8) , recovered from refinery processes.

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

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g. distillate fuel oil and residual oil) and unfinished oils (e.g. naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oils) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g. platinum, alumina).

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. In-

cludes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

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. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (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.

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

Delayed Coking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

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, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

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 D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

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 straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₂H₆). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.49 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

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.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasohol. See *Motor Gasoline (Finished)*.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

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

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported

crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

isobutane. See Butane.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D3689: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, and a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

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

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, Ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas used for chemical or rubber manufacture which is reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied petroleum gases intended for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstock or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. 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 include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as desasphalting, 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 degrees 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.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, specialty oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which 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 engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1680B, include a boiling range of 122-158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 385-374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specification of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e. products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See *Butane*.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation, and not under active repairs but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in an atmos-

pheric distillation facility during a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

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

The types and grades of inputs to be processed.

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured.

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations.

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs and turnaround.

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

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

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.

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline end plant condensate.

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

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is intended for use 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 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

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

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (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 a 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, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, 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 liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

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

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit 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 straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.87 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products covered by Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₃H₆), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operations which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and 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 oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

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

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or 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 petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

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

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

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

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 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 pre-

dominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-U.S. 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 degrees F. (D1321)-60 maximum.
Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum.
Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and adjacent islands.

Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines petroleum refining districts which make up the PAD districts

PAD District I

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

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD 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.

PAD District III

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

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

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

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

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

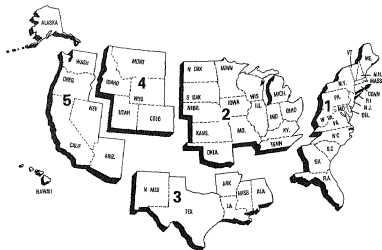
PAD District IV

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

PAD District V

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

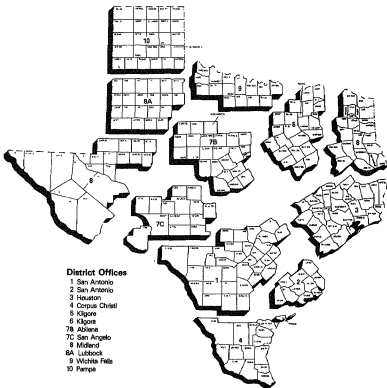
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



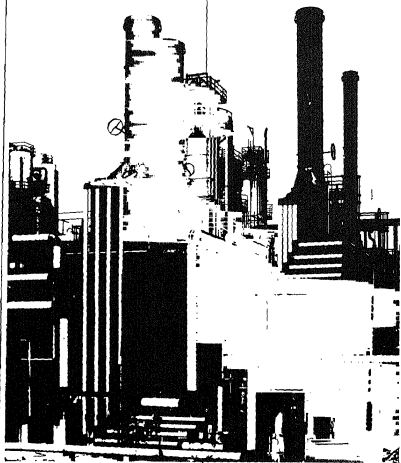
Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



Explanatory Notes



Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The primary focus of the consolidation has been to revise the weekly and monthly survey reporting forms to assure consistency in form layout, preparation instructions, and definitions. As a result, a new set of survey forms were implemented in January 1983. The following are the new form numbers and their corresponding predecessor forms:

New Form Number	Name	Old Form Number
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report	EIA-161
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-162
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-163
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report	EIA-164
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report	EIA-165
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	—
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report	EIA-87
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-88
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-89
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report	EIA-90
ERA-80	Monthly Imports Report	ERA-60
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	FEA-P133-M-0
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report	EIA-64
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report	EIA-170

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect basic refinery operations and product stock data for major products on a weekly basis. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*

(PSM). A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810-813, 816 817 and ERA-80 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery operations data, refinery, bulk terminal and pipeline stocks data, crude oil and petroleum product imports data and movements of petroleum products and crude oil between PAD Districts data. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the PSM. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained in magnetic tape form from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that are used in the preparation of the PSM. A description of the Census data follows in Note 1.3.

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 in response to the Iranian oil crisis. Initially, the published data were taken from the American Petroleum Institute (API) *Weekly Statistical Bulletin*. However, in January 1980 the EIA began to publish weekly statistics from its own surveys, with the exception of imports statistics which the EIA did not begin collecting until June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, a company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico reports each shipment. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-300: Based on the EIA-810 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 plants that produce finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending. The selected sample size is 215.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have either a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The selected sample size is 93.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 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 transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies that transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The selected sample size is 65.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe, which consists of all companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water.

EIA-804: Based on the ERA-60 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 65.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe, which includes all shippers of unfinished oils and petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico. Four companies report.

Sampling Method

The cut-off method is the sampling procedure used for all weekly surveys except the EIA-802, which uses the monthly universe in its entirety. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sampling, beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers 90 percent of the total for the previous time period for each product published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period closes each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms and terminal operations companies must file by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

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

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

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratio multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for unlicensed products because of coverage differences between the monthly Imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 95 and 98 percent.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems

were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movements of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and plants that produce 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, the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 313 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands that (a) have a 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. Approximately 328 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 94 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water.

EIA-815: All licensed importers and importers of record shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Import data from the ERA-60 and EIA-815 are integrated into the import statistics reported in the PSM.

EIA-818: All operators of facilities designed to extract liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas stream (natural gas processing plants) or to separate a hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e., propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fractionators). Approximately 990 respondents report on the EIA-818.

EIA-817: 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 about 50 respondents.

ERA-60: All licensed importers and importers of record importing crude oil and petroleum products into the

United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 1,100 firms as of July 31, 1982. However, only a selected 250 importers must report each month regardless of import activity. All others must report only for a month in which they actually had imports. The respondent universe for this survey is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *LP Gas Almanac* for information on facilities or companies going into operation or closing down. These are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Periodically an extensive survey study is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-815 and ERA-60 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to non-respondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for nonresponding companies that submitted reports 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. 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 submission of actual data. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-815 and 817, and ERA-60 are not imputed.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rates of the EIA-810 through EIA-813 respondents is over 90 per-

cent. The response rate for the EIA-816 is over 85 percent and for the EIA-817 it is 98 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. Names of companies that fail to file for 2 consecutive months are forwarded for further noncompliance action.

In July 1983, the ERA-80 survey had a response rate of 99.9 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 1,100 firms at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard follow-up of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. In addition, response is cross-checked with response on the Petroleum Licensing Decrementation System (PLDS), a listing of each month's importers. The response rate is generally 98 to 99 percent by the time the data are first published.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data provide the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA. Export statistics and import data from the Census tapes on liquefied petroleum gases and bonded ship bunkers are published in the PSM.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

The import statistics reflect both government and non-government imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (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 in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.
2. Shipments from anywhere to U.S. possessions and shipments from U.S. possessions to the United States. (U.S. possessions include Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.)
3. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

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, and 7506).

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 (EM-522 and EM-594)

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and non-government exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (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. All shipments from U.S. possessions, regardless of whether the shipments are sent to the United States, to other U.S. possessions, or 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. Exporters are required to file Shipper's Export Declarations with Customs officials. The only exceptions are those exporters who have been authorized to submit data directly to the Bureau of Census on magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations.

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: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), 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. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids 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 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly 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.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form EIA-80, *Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico*, and Form EIA-815, *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, 7505, and 7506. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum

gases (LPG), where the Census data show a much higher level of imports than EIA data. This occurs because the ERA-60 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that import only 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. 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.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same 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 a reduction in the amount of petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

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 withdrawals or additions. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. The U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of ten 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 conservation agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The ten States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Utah, 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 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by a State agency, a trade association, or an individual field operator.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries. Crude oil losses at refineries are reported on Form EIA-810, *Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of 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.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. 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-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus re-

finery 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 because 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) data were misreported or reported late, (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil 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 EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-803, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-801, *Weekly Bulk Terminal Report*, and Form EIA-802, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Notes 1.1 - 1.3.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases, and other products provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from January through December or from July through June for the most recent 3-year period. 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 semiannually (On April 1 and October 1), by basing the average ranges on a more recent time period. Each 3-year data series is adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive. 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 are very small relative to crude oil stock levels. Therefore, the seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products are derived using monthly data from 1974-1980. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors are 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, 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 crude oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases 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 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, and 804) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the *Summary Statistics* section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate 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 oil, and residual fuel oil) 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 two 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 the earlier of the two 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 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

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

• Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

• Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

• Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous 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.

• Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

• SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.

• Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

• Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition 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 (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

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

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

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines 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 (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

• Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butene, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutene. The 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, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

• Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 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 thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

• Lines (1) through (3): 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 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

• Line (5): SPR Imports are reported on Survey Form ERA-60.

• Line (12): Total Other Sources equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude losses in Table 2.

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

• Line (15): NGPL Imports equals the sum of the im-

ports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate imports in Table 2.

- Line (16): *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) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): *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): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same in Table 2.

- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): *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 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 product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28): *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; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

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

- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Lines (31) through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (38) and (39), 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 EIA-813.

- Line (43): stocks of *Refined Products*, equals the sum of LPG and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974 - 1,121; 1980 - 1,420; and 1982 - 1,462.

- Motor Gasoline: 1974 - 225; 1980 - 263; 1982 - 244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).

- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974 - 224; 1980 - 205; and 1982 - 186.

- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974 - 75; 1980 - 91; and 1982 - 88.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974 - 113, 1980 - 128; and 1982 - 103
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974 - 220; 1980 - 249; and 1982 - 259
- Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table in the Summary Statistics, is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the Summary Statistics. This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983 - 108
- Other Petroleum Products: 1983 - 248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 390 (Other Primary).

Note 12: 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 "re-cast" 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

¹Office 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	8,830	7,230	7,084- 7,246	6,984	6,323	6,789	6,830- 6,791	6,872
Feb	7,254	7,496	7,389- 7,588	7,538	6,596	6,983	6,831- 7,003	6,830
Mar	7,229	7,414	7,301- 7,463	7,316	6,408	6,753	6,607- 6,768	6,713
Apr	7,055	7,300	7,187- 7,353	7,375	6,800	7,014	7,052- 6,886	6,961
May	7,213	7,429	7,313- 7,475	7,426	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- 7,268	7,299	6,743	6,973	6,960- 6,989	7,132
Aug	7,330	7,546	7,428- 7,588	7,619	6,648	6,841	6,828- 6,962	7,090
Sep	6,881	7,122	7,016- 7,282	7,232	6,510	6,692	6,516- 6,991	6,885
Nov	6,791	7,068	6,956- 7,122	7,142	6,234	6,507	6,516- 6,991	6,961
Dec	6,730	7,106	6,986- 7,127	7,064	6,632	6,948	6,936- 6,993	6,993
Average	7,034	7,302	7,183- 7,347	7,308	6,579	6,882	6,806- 6,889	6,925

¹FHWA gasoline statistics published in their 1979 Table MF-33G, 08-05-80, contain aviation gasoline as well as motor gasoline. Only motor gasoline data are included 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 typically 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 (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was sub-

tracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production 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 production 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	1,948	34	3,594
Feb.	2,888	2,945	57	4,989	1,792	1,822	30	3,625
Mar.	3,019	3,026	7	3,671	1,719	1,723	4	3,243
Apr.	2,845	2,979	32	3,048	1,639	1,656	17	2,524
May	3,066	3,093	27	3,025	1,596	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	1,584	20	2,471
Aug.	3,321	3,359	38	2,789	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	1,884	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	3,784	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	1,680	1,743	63	2,762
Average	2,661	2,764	103	2,989	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section.

tion, 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 13: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquid (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate to a five-component slate that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analyses of the products they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in Exhibit 1 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

EXHIBIT 1. ALGORITHMS FOR ALLOCATING NGL IMPORTS

PRODUCT SLATE	Ethane	Propane	Normal butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Natural Gasoline & Isopentanes (EIA-814)					100%
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%
Ethane (IM-145)	100%				
Butane (IM-145)			80%	40%	
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)		40%	35%	20%	5%
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	80%	20%			

Exports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analyses of the products they

exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Exhibit 2 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by PAD of exportation, due to the wide variation of components in the mixed streams.

EXHIBIT 2. ALGORITHMS FOR ALLOCATING NGL EXPORTS

PRODUCT	P.A.D.	Ethane	Propane	EIA Component Slate Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	All	100%				
Propane	All		100%			
Butane	All			100%		
Mixed Streams	I, IV, V		40%	60%		
	II	30%	25%	15%	15%	15%
	III		80%	20%		

