

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

(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 294	—	283	20	-51	(s)	0	546	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	208	6	9	—	-168	-2	—	15	1	40
Pentanes Plus	30	—	2	—	-18	(s)	—	6	(s)	8
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	178	6	7	—	-150	-1	—	10	1	32
Ethane/Ethylene	83	(s)	0	—	-78	-1	—	0	0	5
Propane/Propylene	60	8	5	—	-44	(s)	—	0	(s)	30
Normal Butane/Butylene	24	-1	2	—	-17	(s)	—	6	1	3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	11	-2	(s)	—	-11	(s)	—	4	0	-6
Other Liquids	7	—	0	—	0	1	—	2	(s)	3
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	5	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	5	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	0	3	—	-6	0	3
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	1	—	0	—	0	-1	—	3	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	1	579	12	—	37	-4	—	—	1	632
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	279	(s)	—	-1	-1	—	—	(s)	279
Reformulated	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated	18	0	0	—	0	-1	—	—	0	18
Other	-17	279	(s)	—	-1	(s)	—	—	(s)	261
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	(s)	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	1
Jet Fuel	—	27	(s)	—	38	(s)	—	—	0	66
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	27	(s)	—	38	(s)	—	—	0	66
Kerosene	—	1	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	162	10	—	(s)	-4	—	—	0	176
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	138	9	—	(s)	-3	—	—	0	151
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	25	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	25
Residual Fuel Oil	—	14	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	14
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	—	1	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	1
Special Naphthas	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	—	—	1	(s)
Waxes	—	2	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	—	17	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	17
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	50	1	—	0	1	—	—	(s)	51
Still Gas	—	23	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	23
Miscellaneous Products	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
Total	509	585	304	20	-181	-5	0	563	3	676

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

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

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

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

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

— = Not Applicable.

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

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