

# **Petroleum Supply Annual 2004**

## **Volume 1**

**June 2005**

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

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# Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA) contains information on the supply and disposition of crude oil and petroleum products. The publication reflects data that were collected from the petroleum industry during 2004 through annual and monthly surveys. The PSA is divided into two volumes. This first volume contains three sections: Summary Statistics, Detailed Statistics, and Refinery Statistics; each with final annual data. The second volume contains final statistics for each month of 2004, and replaces data previously published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM). The tables in Volumes 1 and 2 are similarly numbered to facilitate comparison between them. Below is a description of each section in Volume 1 of the PSA.

## Summary Statistics

This section contains a summary of the data presented each month in the PSM and in Volume 2 of the PSA. Graphs and tables are provided which show 17 years of data depicting the balance between supply, disposition and ending stocks for various commodities including crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, propane/propylene, and liquefied petroleum gases.

## Detailed Statistics

The tables contained in this section provide 2004 detailed statistics on supply and disposition, refinery operations, imports and exports, stocks, and transportation of crude oil and petroleum products. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas — the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented.

## Refinery Statistics

The tables contained in this section are compiled from the Form EIA-820 “Annual Refinery Report.” Of particular note are listings of refineries and associated crude oil distillation and downstream capacities by State, including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, as of January 1, 2005, as well as summaries of corporate refinery capacities and refinery storage capacities. In addition, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation for 2004 are provided. Also included are fuels consumed at refineries, and lists of shutdowns, sales, reactivations, and mergers during 2004.

## Appendices

Three appendices are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

- Appendix A (District Descriptions and Maps) -Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into Refining Districts which make up the PAD Districts.
- Appendix B (Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes) - Information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables.
- Appendix C (2003 Revised Crude Oil Production) -Updated monthly and annual crude oil production statistics received after the publication of the 2003 PSA.
- Appendix D (Northeast Heating Oil Reserve) -Contains volumes of heating oil held in terminals by the government as a reserve to reduce the risks of home heating oil shortages.



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**Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1988 - Present**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change <sup>a</sup>		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks <sup>b</sup> (Million Barrels)
	Total Domestic <sup>c</sup>	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil <sup>d</sup>	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil <sup>d</sup> and Petroleum Products
<b>1988</b> Average .....	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
<b>1989</b> Average .....	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
<b>1990</b> Average .....	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
<b>1991</b> Average .....	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
<b>1992</b> Average .....	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	<sup>g</sup> 1,592
<b>1993</b> Average .....	8,836	6,847	1,736	81	<sup>g</sup> 70	17,237	1,647
<b>1994</b> Average .....	8,645	6,662	1,727	18	-2	17,718	1,653
<b>1995</b> Average .....	8,626	6,560	1,762	-93	-153	17,725	1,563
<b>1996</b> Average .....	8,607	6,465	1,830	-124	-28	18,309	1,507
<b>1997</b> Average .....	8,611	6,452	1,817	51	93	18,620	1,560
<b>1998</b> Average .....	8,392	6,252	1,759	74	165	18,917	1,647
<b>1999</b> Average .....	8,107	5,881	1,850	-118	-304	19,519	1,493
<b>2000</b> Average .....	8,110	5,822	1,911	-70	(s)	19,701	1,468
<b>2001</b> Average .....	8,054	5,801	1,868	99	227	19,649	1,586
<b>2002</b> January .....	8,068	5,848	1,827	409	-270	19,454	1,591
February .....	8,126	5,871	1,900	443	-951	19,444	1,576
March .....	8,139	5,883	1,901	248	-364	19,676	1,573
April .....	8,215	5,859	1,925	-120	641	19,552	1,588
May .....	8,317	5,924	1,936	222	504	19,728	1,611
June .....	8,206	5,915	1,870	-143	316	19,875	1,616
July .....	8,022	5,770	1,846	-362	190	20,076	1,611
August .....	8,205	5,811	1,937	-139	-328	20,221	1,596
September .....	7,748	5,411	1,898	-687	-56	19,461	1,574
October .....	7,645	5,363	1,875	749	-782	19,678	1,573
November .....	7,949	5,597	1,891	96	85	19,991	1,578
December .....	7,887	5,699	1,760	-234	-751	19,943	1,548
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>8,043</b>	<b>5,746</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-145</b>	<b>19,761</b>	—
<b>2003</b> January .....	7,968	5,785	1,758	-110	-1,293	20,017	1,504
February .....	8,014	5,791	1,812	-106	-1,464	20,375	1,460
March .....	7,963	5,817	1,729	339	114	19,708	1,474
April .....	7,845	5,774	1,701	338	383	19,830	1,496
May .....	7,791	5,733	1,564	-75	1,263	19,344	1,533
June .....	7,692	5,701	1,582	150	745	19,793	1,560
July .....	7,615	5,526	1,649	135	209	20,094	1,570
August .....	7,710	5,595	1,703	15	35	20,586	1,572
September .....	7,956	5,683	1,761	441	426	19,933	1,598
October .....	7,853	5,635	1,818	468	-348	20,182	1,602
November .....	7,771	5,560	1,839	-356	241	19,873	1,598
December .....	7,717	5,579	1,723	-244	-721	20,679	1,568
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>7,823</b>	<b>5,681</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>20,034</b>	—
<b>2004</b> January .....	7,760	5,570	1,802	177	-563	20,479	1,556
February .....	7,770	5,556	1,799	635	-608	20,872	1,557
March .....	7,865	5,607	1,828	591	-150	20,453	1,571
April .....	7,707	5,527	1,783	401	-82	20,545	1,580
May .....	7,741	5,548	1,780	140	818	20,313	1,610
June .....	7,578	5,398	1,738	46	648	20,780	1,631
July .....	7,692	5,458	1,812	-230	721	20,880	1,646
August .....	7,648	5,333	1,863	-401	663	21,028	1,654
September .....	7,295	5,062	1,797	-147	-276	20,529	1,642
October .....	7,410	5,156	1,820	444	-583	20,861	1,637
November .....	7,701	5,396	1,868	134	501	20,805	1,656
December .....	7,620	5,413	1,817	11	-379	21,229	1,645
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>7,649</b>	<b>5,419</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>20,731</b>	—

<sup>a</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

<sup>b</sup> Stocks are totals as of end of period. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

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

<sup>d</sup> Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

<sup>e</sup> Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

<sup>f</sup> Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

<sup>g</sup> In January 1993, bulk terminal, pipeline, and merchant-producer stocks of oxygenates were added to surveys affecting stock levels and stock change calculations. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2.

Footnotes continued on following page.

**Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1988 - Present (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports <sup>f</sup>
	Total	Crude Oil <sup>e</sup>	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
<b>1988</b> Average .....	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
<b>1989</b> Average .....	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
<b>1990</b> Average .....	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
<b>1991</b> Average .....	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
<b>1992</b> Average .....	7,888	6,083	1,805	950	89	861	6,938
<b>1993</b> Average .....	8,620	6,787	1,833	1,003	98	904	7,618
<b>1994</b> Average .....	8,996	7,063	1,933	942	99	843	8,054
<b>1995</b> Average .....	8,835	7,230	1,605	949	95	855	7,886
<b>1996</b> Average .....	9,478	7,508	1,971	981	110	871	8,498
<b>1997</b> Average .....	10,162	8,225	1,936	1,003	108	896	9,158
<b>1998</b> Average .....	10,708	8,706	2,002	945	110	835	9,764
<b>1999</b> Average .....	10,852	8,731	2,122	940	118	822	9,912
<b>2000</b> Average .....	11,459	9,071	2,389	1,040	50	990	10,419
<b>2001</b> Average .....	11,871	9,328	2,543	971	20	951	10,900
<b>2002</b> January .....	11,088	8,709	2,380	861	11	850	10,228
February .....	10,904	8,753	2,151	1,175	4	1,170	9,729
March .....	11,198	8,799	2,399	853	8	845	10,345
April .....	11,765	9,301	2,464	890	8	882	10,876
May .....	11,769	9,323	2,446	910	7	903	10,859
June .....	11,753	9,324	2,429	880	5	874	10,873
July .....	11,624	9,184	2,440	839	33	806	10,785
August .....	11,890	9,544	2,346	1,138	9	1,129	10,752
September .....	11,075	8,797	2,278	1,015	7	1,008	10,059
October .....	11,893	9,532	2,361	962	4	958	10,931
November .....	12,268	9,654	2,613	1,026	10	1,016	11,242
December .....	11,100	8,741	2,359	1,270	2	1,270	9,828
Average .....	11,530	9,140	2,390	984	9	975	10,546
<b>2003</b> January .....	11,104	8,633	2,471	1,212	10	1,202	9,892
February .....	10,921	8,474	2,447	1,067	5	1,062	9,854
March .....	12,044	9,226	2,819	1,051	10	1,042	10,993
April .....	12,599	9,928	2,671	1,053	12	1,041	11,546
May .....	12,918	10,153	2,765	1,097	15	1,082	11,822
June .....	13,001	10,038	2,962	1,065	45	1,020	11,936
July .....	12,736	10,034	2,702	976	7	969	11,760
August .....	12,769	10,023	2,746	947	4	943	11,822
September .....	12,868	10,287	2,581	960	3	956	11,908
October .....	12,373	10,063	2,310	970	14	956	11,402
November .....	11,712	9,351	2,361	933	21	911	10,780
December .....	12,033	9,684	2,349	990	4	986	11,043
Average .....	12,264	9,665	2,599	1,027	12	1,014	11,238
<b>2004</b> January .....	12,014	9,347	2,667	748	6	742	11,266
February .....	12,658	9,317	3,341	1,046	8	1,038	11,612
March .....	13,349	10,088	3,260	1,024	19	1,005	12,325
April .....	12,883	10,115	2,768	1,153	55	1,099	11,730
May .....	13,375	10,452	2,923	1,052	26	1,026	12,323
June .....	13,561	10,533	3,028	1,070	45	1,025	12,491
July .....	13,570	10,298	3,271	1,080	18	1,062	12,490
August .....	13,689	10,460	3,229	1,091	13	1,078	12,598
September .....	12,676	9,697	2,979	961	35	926	11,715
October .....	13,438	10,362	3,076	1,078	25	1,052	12,360
November .....	13,409	10,238	3,170	992	42	950	12,417
December .....	13,088	10,101	2,987	1,284	30	1,253	11,804
Average .....	13,145	10,088	3,057	1,048	27	1,021	12,097

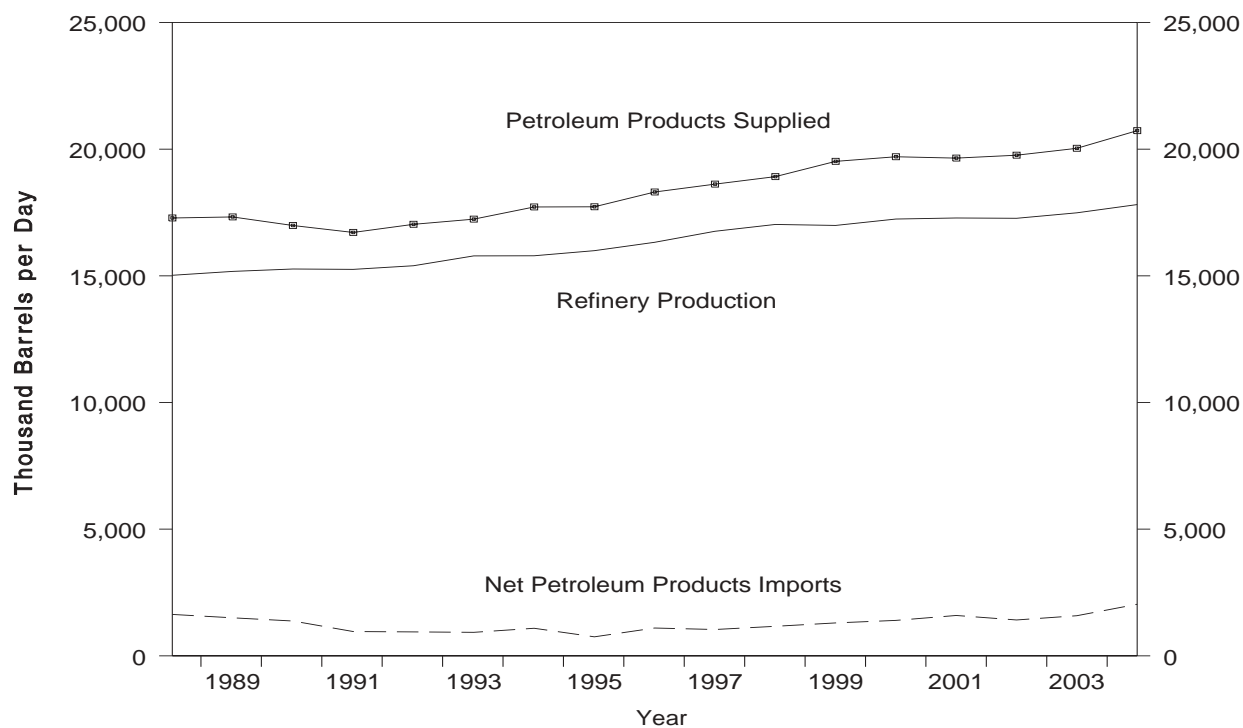
Footnotes continued.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

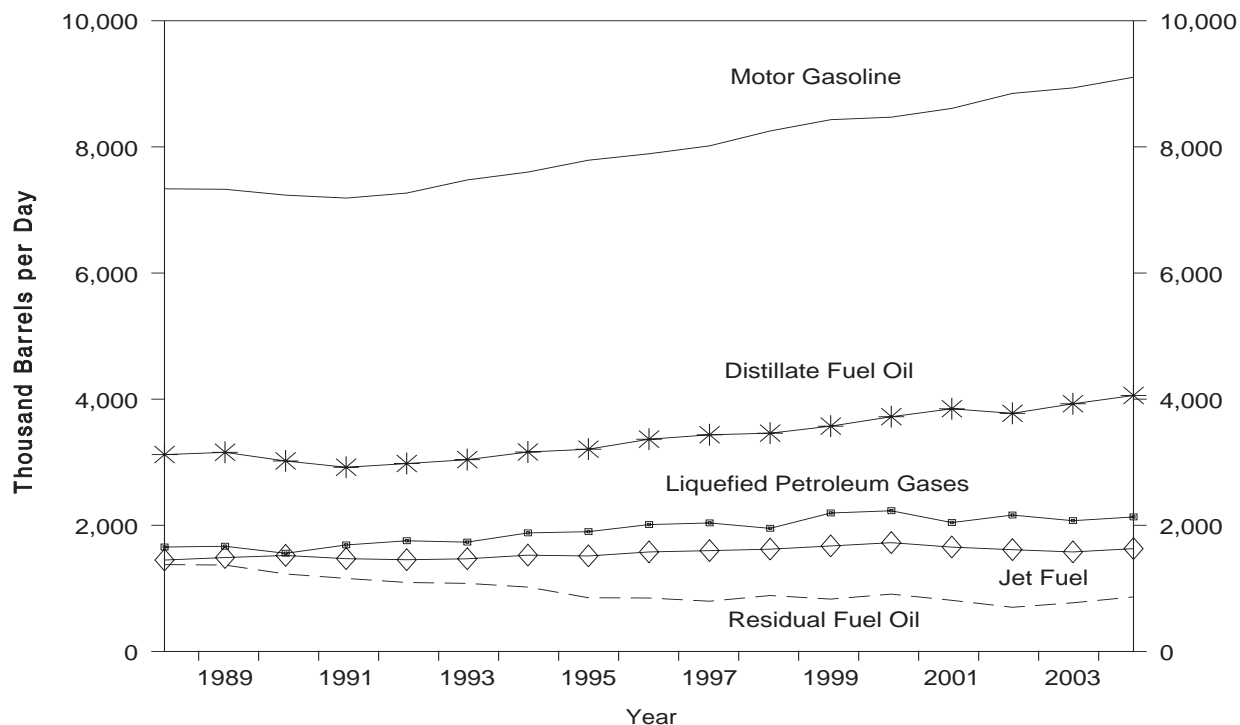


**Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, 1988 - Present**



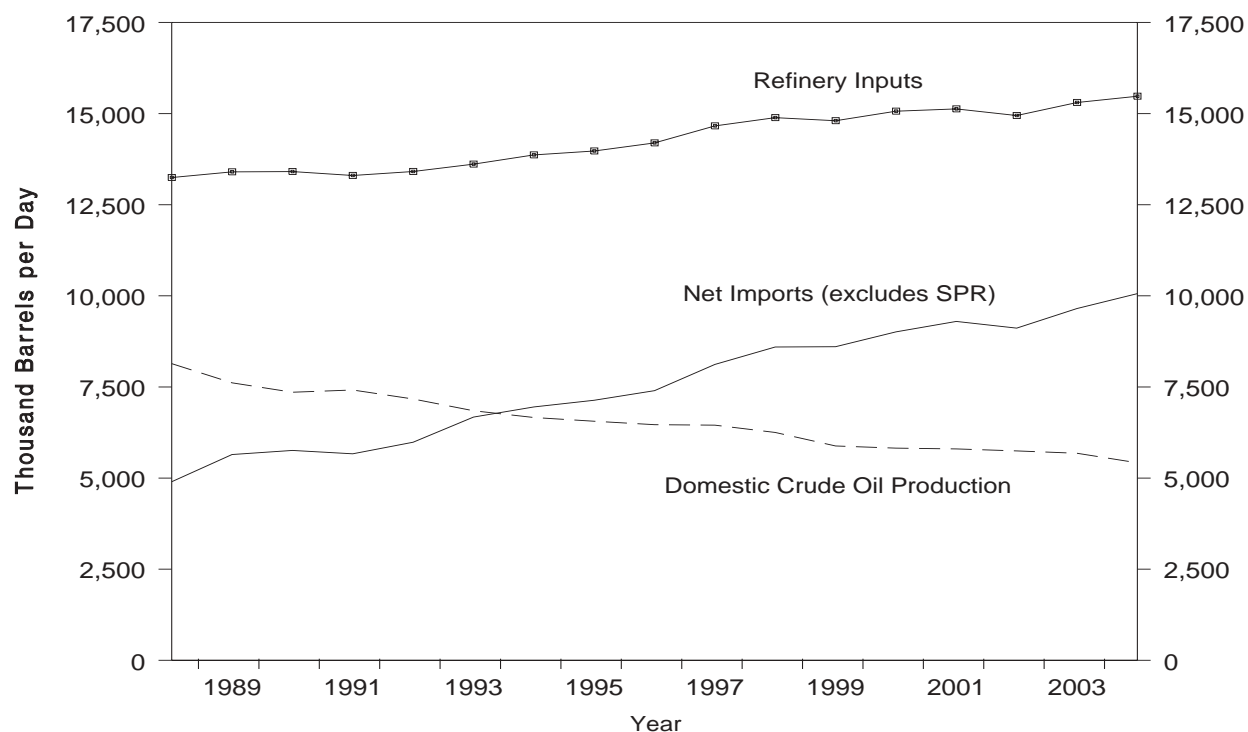
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

**Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, 1988 - Present**



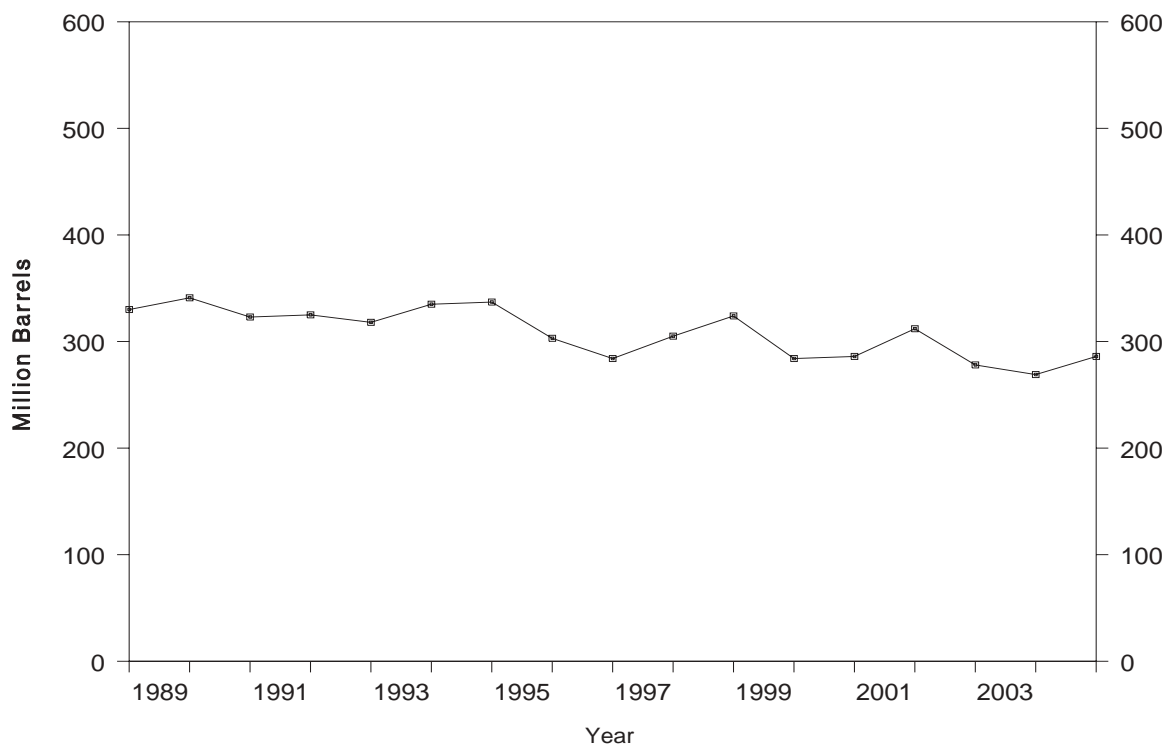
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Tables S4 - S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

**Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present**



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

**Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks,<sup>1</sup> 1988 - Present**



<sup>1</sup>Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

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

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

Year/Month		Supply						Disposition
		Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Crude Losses
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other		
1988	Average .....	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	(s)
1989	Average .....	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	(s)
1990	Average .....	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	(s)
1991	Average .....	7,417	1,798	5,782	0	5,782	195	(s)
1992	Average .....	7,171	1,714	6,083	10	6,073	258	(s)
1993	Average .....	6,847	1,582	6,787	15	6,772	168	(s)
1994	Average .....	6,662	1,559	7,063	12	7,051	266	(s)
1995	Average .....	6,560	1,484	7,230	0	7,230	193	(s)
1996	Average .....	6,465	1,393	7,508	0	7,508	215	(s)
1997	Average .....	6,452	1,296	8,225	0	8,225	145	0
1998	Average .....	6,252	1,175	8,706	0	8,706	115	(s)
1999	Average .....	5,881	1,050	8,731	8	8,722	191	(s)
2000	Average .....	5,822	970	9,071	8	9,062	155	0
2001	Average .....	5,801	963	9,328	11	9,318	117	0
2002	January .....	5,848	1,036	8,709	33	8,675	351	0
	February .....	5,871	1,031	8,753	59	8,694	129	0
	March .....	5,883	1,036	8,799	0	8,799	99	0
	April .....	5,859	1,009	9,301	0	9,301	53	0
	May .....	5,924	1,002	9,323	16	9,307	283	0
	June .....	5,915	1,019	9,324	17	9,307	21	0
	July .....	5,770	931	9,184	0	9,184	146	0
	August .....	5,811	965	9,544	0	9,544	-148	0
	September .....	5,411	886	8,797	0	8,797	-27	0
	October .....	5,363	983	9,532	0	9,532	161	0
	November .....	5,597	908	9,654	34	9,620	10	0
	December .....	5,699	1,010	8,741	34	8,707	228	0
	Average .....	5,746	984	9,140	16	9,124	110	0
2003	January .....	5,785	984	8,633	0	8,633	-180	0
	February .....	5,791	1,015	8,474	0	8,474	15	0
	March .....	5,817	1,022	9,226	0	9,226	239	0
	April .....	5,774	971	9,928	0	9,928	223	0
	May .....	5,733	990	10,153	0	10,153	-36	0
	June .....	5,701	991	10,038	0	10,038	76	0
	July .....	5,526	927	10,034	0	10,034	128	0
	August .....	5,595	945	10,023	0	10,023	94	0
	September .....	5,683	964	10,287	0	10,287	-80	0
	October .....	5,635	967	10,063	0	10,063	126	0
	November .....	5,560	963	9,351	0	9,351	209	0
	December .....	5,579	956	9,684	0	9,684	-159	0
	Average .....	5,681	974	9,665	0	9,665	54	0
2004	January .....	5,570	976	9,347	0	9,347	48	0
	February .....	5,556	933	9,317	0	9,317	476	0
	March .....	5,607	979	10,088	0	10,088	-299	0
	April .....	5,527	950	10,115	0	10,115	356	0
	May .....	5,548	942	10,452	0	10,452	158	0
	June .....	5,398	920	10,533	0	10,533	399	0
	July .....	5,458	811	10,298	0	10,298	174	0
	August .....	5,333	701	10,460	0	10,460	-39	0
	September .....	5,062	869	9,697	0	9,697	107	0
	October .....	5,156	935	10,362	0	10,362	-108	0
	November .....	5,396	947	10,238	0	10,238	205	0
	December .....	5,413	942	10,101	0	10,101	277	0
	Average .....	5,419	908	10,088	0	10,088	143	0

<sup>a</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>b</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

<sup>c</sup> Stocks are totals as of end of period.

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

Footnotes continued on following page.

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

Year/Month	Disposition					Ending Stocks <sup>c</sup> (Million Barrels)		
	Stock Change <sup>b</sup>		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	SPR <sup>d</sup>	Other Primary
	SPR	Other						
1988 Average .....	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989 Average .....	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990 Average .....	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	586	323
1991 Average .....	-47	5	13,301	116	18	893	569	325
1992 Average .....	17	-18	13,411	89	13	893	575	318
1993 Average .....	34	47	13,613	98	10	922	587	335
1994 Average .....	13	5	13,866	99	9	929	592	337
1995 Average .....	(s)	-93	13,973	95	7	895	592	303
1996 Average .....	-71	-53	14,195	110	6	850	566	284
1997 Average .....	-7	57	14,662	108	2	868	563	305
1998 Average .....	22	52	14,889	110	0	895	571	324
1999 Average .....	-11	-107	14,804	118	0	852	567	284
2000 Average .....	-73	3	15,067	50	0	826	541	286
2001 Average .....	26	73	15,128	20	0	862	550	312
2002 January .....	141	268	14,487	11	0	875	555	320
February .....	191	252	14,306	4	0	887	560	327
March .....	50	198	14,526	8	0	895	561	334
April .....	175	-295	15,325	8	0	891	567	325
May .....	146	77	15,301	7	0	898	571	327
June .....	173	-316	15,397	5	0	894	576	318
July .....	67	-428	15,430	33	0	883	579	304
August .....	121	-260	15,338	9	0	878	582	296
September .....	166	-852	14,861	7	0	858	587	271
October .....	77	672	14,303	4	0	881	590	291
November .....	209	-113	15,155	10	0	884	596	288
December .....	103	-337	14,900	2	0	877	599	278
Average .....	134	-94	14,947	9	0	—	—	—
2003 January .....	5	-115	14,338	10	0	873	599	274
February .....	0	-106	14,381	5	0	870	599	271
March .....	0	339	14,933	10	0	881	599	282
April .....	11	326	15,575	12	0	891	600	291
May .....	114	-189	15,910	15	0	889	603	286
June .....	181	-31	15,620	45	0	893	609	285
July .....	125	11	15,546	7	0	897	612	285
August .....	190	-175	15,693	4	0	898	618	279
September .....	202	239	15,446	3	0	911	624	287
October .....	210	258	15,342	14	0	926	631	295
November .....	91	-447	15,455	21	0	915	634	281
December .....	154	-398	15,345	4	0	907	638	269
Average .....	108	-24	15,304	12	0	—	—	—
2004 January .....	89	88	14,782	6	0	913	641	272
February .....	197	438	14,706	8	0	931	647	284
March .....	170	420	14,787	19	0	949	652	297
April .....	202	198	15,541	55	0	962	658	303
May .....	101	39	15,992	26	0	966	661	305
June .....	35	11	16,240	45	0	967	662	305
July .....	106	-336	16,142	18	0	960	666	294
August .....	108	-509	16,142	13	0	948	669	279
September .....	42	-190	14,980	35	0	943	670	273
October .....	2	442	14,941	25	0	957	670	287
November .....	81	52	15,664	42	0	961	673	288
December .....	91	-81	15,750	30	0	961	676	286
Average .....	102	46	15,475	27	0	—	—	—

Footnotes continued.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait <sup>b</sup>		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1988	Average .....	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989	Average .....	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990	Average .....	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991	Average .....	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992	Average .....	196	24	0	0	51	39	0	0
1993	Average .....	220	24	0	0	353	344	0	0
1994	Average .....	243	21	0	0	312	307	0	0
1995	Average .....	234	27	0	0	218	213	0	0
1996	Average .....	256	8	1	1	236	235	0	0
1997	Average .....	285	6	89	89	253	253	0	0
1998	Average .....	290	10	336	336	301	300	0	0
1999	Average .....	259	25	725	725	248	246	0	0
2000	Average .....	225	1	620	620	272	263	0	0
2001	Average .....	278	11	795	795	250	237	0	0
2002	January .....	265	0	988	988	213	207	0	0
	February .....	248	0	709	709	290	279	0	0
	March .....	347	75	813	813	184	179	0	0
	April .....	366	77	619	619	208	201	0	0
	May .....	343	53	482	482	182	163	0	0
	June .....	293	19	167	167	265	244	0	0
	July .....	160	0	301	301	244	238	0	0
	August .....	183	0	246	246	178	169	0	0
	September .....	249	32	148	148	297	286	0	0
	October .....	239	40	248	248	199	182	0	0
	November .....	226	21	403	403	291	264	0	0
	December .....	245	40	394	394	193	190	0	0
	Average .....	264	30	459	459	228	216	0	0
2003	January .....	291	39	634	634	166	134	0	0
	February .....	213	0	963	963	241	223	0	0
	March .....	304	40	681	681	251	220	0	0
	April .....	395	77	739	739	301	294	0	0
	May .....	377	81	128	128	217	200	0	0
	June .....	700	282	0	0	292	274	0	0
	July .....	444	86	67	67	169	169	0	0
	August .....	459	192	125	125	189	183	0	0
	September .....	479	243	362	362	250	248	0	0
	October .....	244	86	735	735	168	168	0	0
	November .....	371	151	706	706	182	176	0	0
	December .....	301	69	678	678	217	211	0	0
	Average .....	382	112	481	481	220	208	0	0
2004	January .....	345	123	578	578	244	238	0	0
	February .....	400	92	646	646	92	80	0	0
	March .....	496	253	655	655	220	214	0	0
	April .....	488	268	769	755	328	322	0	0
	May .....	495	234	674	674	278	273	0	0
	June .....	464	216	636	636	224	224	34	34
	July .....	581	297	593	593	277	268	32	32
	August .....	536	352	800	800	197	191	34	34
	September .....	385	187	623	623	365	327	33	33
	October .....	299	114	647	647	229	229	66	66
	November .....	465	240	629	629	324	324	31	20
	December .....	464	199	626	626	219	205	12	0
	Average .....	452	215	656	655	250	241	20	18

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources						Total Arab OPEC	
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia <sup>b</sup>		United Arab Emirates			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1988	Average .....	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989	Average .....	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990	Average .....	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991	Average .....	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	2,064	1,754
1992	Average .....	1	0	1,720	1,597	6	0	1,974	1,660
1993	Average .....	1	0	1,414	1,282	14	12	2,000	1,661
1994	Average .....	0	0	1,402	1,297	13	11	1,970	1,636
1995	Average .....	0	0	1,344	1,260	10	5	1,806	1,505
1996	Average .....	0	0	1,363	1,248	3	3	1,859	1,496
1997	Average .....	4	0	1,407	1,293	2	0	2,040	1,641
1998	Average .....	4	1	1,491	1,404	3	3	2,424	2,053
1999	Average .....	10	1	1,478	1,387	2	0	2,722	2,385
2000	Average .....	9	0	1,572	1,523	15	3	2,712	2,410
2001	Average .....	13	(s)	1,662	1,611	40	21	3,039	2,675
2002	January .....	9	0	1,456	1,430	5	0	2,935	2,625
	February .....	11	0	1,474	1,445	0	0	2,732	2,434
	March .....	0	0	1,558	1,526	0	0	2,903	2,592
	April .....	0	0	1,556	1,538	16	16	2,766	2,452
	May .....	10	0	1,564	1,520	0	0	2,581	2,217
	June .....	10	0	1,598	1,565	51	51	2,383	2,046
	July .....	44	35	1,392	1,354	18	0	2,159	1,928
	August .....	9	0	1,444	1,411	25	0	2,086	1,826
	September .....	44	37	1,531	1,512	31	17	2,301	2,032
	October .....	40	32	1,690	1,633	0	0	2,416	2,135
	November .....	0	0	1,511	1,474	17	17	2,449	2,179
	December .....	0	0	1,843	1,815	18	16	2,695	2,455
	Average .....	15	9	1,552	1,519	15	10	2,533	2,243
2003	January .....	0	0	1,841	1,803	90	34	3,021	2,644
	February .....	0	0	1,447	1,407	13	0	2,877	2,593
	March .....	0	0	1,886	1,838	0	0	3,122	2,780
	April .....	0	0	2,070	2,024	39	19	3,544	3,151
	May .....	9	0	2,305	2,244	9	0	3,046	2,653
	June .....	0	0	2,002	1,921	33	17	3,027	2,494
	July .....	14	0	1,900	1,835	19	0	2,614	2,159
	August .....	0	0	1,535	1,475	0	0	2,308	1,975
	September .....	3	0	1,749	1,692	33	33	2,876	2,578
	October .....	0	0	1,451	1,388	0	0	2,597	2,376
	November .....	0	0	1,681	1,664	17	17	2,958	2,715
	December .....	8	0	1,410	1,399	0	0	2,613	2,357
	Average .....	3	0	1,774	1,726	21	10	2,881	2,537
2004	January .....	0	0	1,477	1,432	9	0	2,654	2,371
	February .....	0	0	1,369	1,295	0	0	2,508	2,113
	March .....	0	0	1,531	1,478	1	0	2,904	2,599
	April .....	5	5	1,177	1,162	54	29	2,820	2,541
	May .....	0	0	1,519	1,493	7	0	2,973	2,673
	June .....	0	0	1,498	1,455	24	0	2,879	2,565
	July .....	0	0	1,655	1,622	6	0	3,144	2,812
	August .....	0	0	1,865	1,755	53	33	3,486	3,164
	September .....	17	0	1,732	1,567	27	0	3,182	2,737
	October .....	0	0	1,646	1,581	27	0	2,914	2,637
	November .....	4	0	1,707	1,631	13	0	3,172	2,845
	December .....	40	40	1,502	1,449	15	0	2,879	2,519
	Average .....	5	4	1,558	1,495	20	5	2,961	2,634

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador <sup>c</sup>		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1988	Average .....	47	33	16	15	205	186	<sup>g</sup> (s)	<sup>g</sup> (s)
1989	Average .....	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	Average .....	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	Average .....	63	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1992	Average .....	65	62	124	123	78	70	0	0
1993	Average .....	81	78	152	151	81	65	0	0
1994	Average .....	(c)	(c)	194	194	111	92	0	0
1995	Average .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	88	64	0	0
1996	Average .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	59	44	0	0
1997	Average .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	58	51	0	0
1998	Average .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	66	50	0	0
1999	Average .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	81	70	0	0
2000	Average .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	48	36	0	0
2001	Average .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	51	40	0	0
2002	January .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	80	67	0	0
	February .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	104	84	0	0
	March .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	63	63	0	0
	April .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	60	58	0	0
	May .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	76	76	0	0
	June .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	57	57	0	0
	July .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	15	14	0	0
	August .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	34	34	0	0
	September .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	49	49	0	0
	October .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	68	66	0	0
	November .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	13	13	0	0
	December .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	21	21	0	0
	Average .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	53	50	0	0
2003	January .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	25	25	0	0
	February .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	15	15	0	0
	March .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	10	10	0	0
	April .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	46	43	0	0
	May .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	10	10	0	0
	June .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	11	11	0	0
	July .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	0	0	0	0
	August .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	66	39	0	0
	September .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	35	8	0	0
	October .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	133	92	0	0
	November .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	71	44	0	0
	December .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	23	15	0	0
	Average .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	37	26	0	0
2004	January .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	17	14	0	0
	February .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	47	44	0	0
	March .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	36	32	0	0
	April .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	74	74	0	0
	May .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	39	39	0	0
	June .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	72	51	0	0
	July .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	104	72	0	0
	August .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	45	9	0	0
	September .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	41	41	0	0
	October .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	27	10	0	0
	November .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	29	11	0	0
	December .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	11	11	0	0
	Average .....	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	45	34	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC <sup>c,d,e</sup>	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC <sup>c</sup>			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1988	Average .....	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989	Average .....	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990	Average .....	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991	Average .....	703	683	1,035	668	2,028	1,622	4,092	3,377
1992	Average .....	681	665	1,170	826	2,117	1,746	4,092	3,406
1993	Average .....	740	722	1,300	1,010	2,354	2,026	4,354	3,687
1994	Average .....	637	624	1,334	1,034	2,277	1,944	4,247	3,580
1995	Average .....	627	621	1,480	1,151	2,196	1,835	4,002	3,341
1996	Average .....	617	595	1,676	1,303	2,353	1,942	4,211	3,438
1997	Average .....	698	689	1,773	1,394	2,529	2,134	4,569	3,775
1998	Average .....	696	689	1,719	1,377	2,481	2,116	4,905	4,169
1999	Average .....	657	623	1,493	1,150	2,231	1,843	4,953	4,228
2000	Average .....	896	875	1,546	1,223	2,491	2,134	5,203	4,544
2001	Average .....	885	842	1,553	1,291	2,490	2,173	5,528	4,848
2002	January .....	565	540	1,450	1,233	2,094	1,839	5,029	4,465
	February .....	453	426	1,444	1,222	2,001	1,732	4,733	4,165
	March .....	621	590	1,404	1,148	2,088	1,802	4,991	4,394
	April .....	645	584	1,134	1,014	1,839	1,657	4,606	4,108
	May .....	591	576	1,312	1,117	1,979	1,769	4,561	3,987
	June .....	728	702	1,188	958	1,973	1,717	4,356	3,763
	July .....	607	585	1,585	1,341	2,207	1,940	4,366	3,868
	August .....	820	792	1,699	1,514	2,552	2,341	4,638	4,167
	September .....	547	489	1,556	1,302	2,152	1,839	4,452	3,871
	October .....	597	566	1,605	1,453	2,270	2,085	4,686	4,221
	November .....	596	562	1,625	1,453	2,233	2,028	4,682	4,206
	December .....	670	645	778	652	1,470	1,318	4,164	3,774
	Average .....	621	589	1,398	1,201	2,072	1,840	4,605	4,083
2003	January .....	831	804	426	399	1,282	1,228	4,303	3,873
	February .....	547	505	613	559	1,175	1,079	4,052	3,672
	March .....	1,002	945	1,297	1,149	2,310	2,104	5,433	4,883
	April .....	733	697	1,626	1,387	2,405	2,127	5,949	5,279
	May .....	958	907	1,737	1,491	2,705	2,407	5,751	5,060
	June .....	866	836	1,622	1,381	2,499	2,228	5,526	4,722
	July .....	843	804	1,279	1,150	2,122	1,954	4,736	4,112
	August .....	995	988	1,564	1,345	2,626	2,373	4,934	4,347
	September .....	936	905	1,547	1,307	2,519	2,220	5,394	4,798
	October .....	1,049	990	1,564	1,295	2,745	2,377	5,342	4,754
	November .....	646	622	1,562	1,352	2,280	2,018	5,237	4,733
	December .....	959	938	1,631	1,340	2,612	2,293	5,225	4,650
	Average .....	867	832	1,376	1,183	2,281	2,041	5,162	4,578
2004	January .....	1,011	927	1,563	1,298	2,590	2,239	5,244	4,610
	February .....	1,166	1,047	1,565	1,294	2,778	2,385	5,286	4,498
	March .....	1,284	1,207	1,609	1,343	2,929	2,582	5,833	5,181
	April .....	1,101	1,063	1,599	1,372	2,773	2,509	5,593	5,050
	May .....	1,270	1,189	1,603	1,371	2,911	2,599	5,884	5,272
	June .....	1,260	1,208	1,723	1,439	3,055	2,698	5,935	5,263
	July .....	1,102	1,020	1,495	1,228	2,701	2,320	5,845	5,132
	August .....	1,252	1,184	1,474	1,194	2,771	2,386	6,256	5,550
	September .....	1,076	1,012	1,314	1,070	2,431	2,124	5,613	4,860
	October .....	1,079	1,041	1,561	1,330	2,666	2,381	5,580	5,018
	November .....	1,050	1,032	1,532	1,237	2,611	2,279	5,783	5,124
	December .....	1,027	1,006	1,616	1,379	2,654	2,396	5,533	4,915
	Average .....	1,140	1,078	1,554	1,297	2,739	2,408	5,701	5,042

See footnotes at end of table.



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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources <sup>a</sup>											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China, Peoples Republic of	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1988	Average .....	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	Average .....	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	Average .....	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	Average .....	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992	Average .....	336	336	19	17	36	0	20	0	1,069	797	90	84
1993	Average .....	336	336	19	18	28	0	33	0	1,181	900	51	50
1994	Average .....	331	322	17	16	29	0	31	1	1,272	983	65	64
1995	Average .....	367	360	16	16	2	0	8	0	1,332	1,040	53	53
1996	Average .....	351	344	31	25	1	0	9	0	1,424	1,075	57	57
1997	Average .....	427	425	48	31	1	0	5	0	1,563	1,198	49	48
1998	Average .....	468	465	57	31	4	0	26	0	1,598	1,266	42	42
1999	Average .....	361	357	42	31	3	0	26	0	1,539	1,178	21	13
2000	Average .....	301	295	56	49	0	0	51	5	1,807	1,348	44	33
2001	Average .....	328	321	43	34	10	0	82	13	1,828	1,356	24	13
2002	January .....	310	297	41	41	20	0	48	16	1,901	1,307	2	0
	February .....	304	290	69	69	26	0	84	52	1,897	1,374	45	42
	March .....	321	300	42	42	46	0	131	65	1,844	1,339	4	0
	April .....	384	371	66	66	7	0	163	84	2,032	1,497	1	0
	May .....	336	336	63	63	19	0	144	77	1,969	1,496	16	15
	June .....	475	463	21	21	16	0	149	69	1,914	1,466	51	34
	July .....	308	298	43	43	35	0	114	59	1,901	1,359	43	32
	August .....	233	220	45	23	47	0	191	119	2,020	1,526	45	34
	September .....	342	329	87	65	53	0	90	53	1,883	1,413	16	0
	October .....	258	246	67	67	55	0	132	75	2,110	1,578	49	48
	November .....	402	390	84	64	37	0	73	17	2,083	1,484	22	21
	December .....	317	312	61	51	42	0	66	14	2,090	1,493	15	13
	Average .....	332	321	57	51	34	0	116	58	1,971	1,445	26	20
2003	January .....	263	245	20	20	38	0	114	48	2,272	1,654	19	16
	February .....	265	251	23	23	27	0	119	36	1,997	1,447	15	14
	March .....	396	396	20	20	41	0	76	15	1,895	1,428	45	7
	April .....	494	482	24	24	35	0	75	17	1,779	1,287	21	6
	May .....	356	356	20	20	37	0	67	33	2,015	1,502	22	7
	June .....	403	390	44	22	67	0	84	60	1,956	1,517	32	6
	July .....	529	517	47	23	18	0	144	63	2,131	1,616	74	25
	August .....	483	471	62	41	37	0	198	82	2,132	1,586	21	13
	September .....	401	401	84	63	6	0	132	68	2,082	1,538	39	24
	October .....	385	373	45	45	25	0	95	32	2,179	1,700	6	5
	November .....	203	191	22	22	4	0	93	68	2,186	1,639	30	28
	December .....	269	269	0	0	22	0	99	77	2,227	1,663	0	0
	Average .....	371	363	34	27	30	0	108	50	2,072	1,549	27	13
2004	January .....	277	277	20	20	20	0	158	103	2,204	1,638	13	7
	February .....	273	271	23	23	39	0	121	67	2,135	1,521	48	38
	March .....	347	336	22	22	35	0	123	42	2,118	1,610	15	6
	April .....	338	325	0	0	42	0	71	22	2,060	1,586	9	7
	May .....	405	384	39	39	38	0	66	16	2,087	1,646	15	7
	June .....	139	127	21	0	36	0	146	91	2,240	1,724	15	7
	July .....	370	355	38	8	38	0	143	95	2,178	1,667	38	21
	August .....	354	341	21	21	60	0	84	50	2,012	1,503	8	7
	September .....	382	361	22	22	43	0	138	102	2,141	1,686	8	6
	October .....	197	185	19	19	34	0	93	26	2,225	1,692	38	24
	November .....	402	402	21	21	48	0	36	0	2,108	1,561	32	23
	December .....	306	306	82	62	24	0	70	0	2,152	1,556	29	22
	Average .....	316	306	27	21	38	0	104	51	2,138	1,616	22	14

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources <sup>a</sup>											
		Colombia		Ecuador <sup>c</sup>		Gabon <sup>d</sup>		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1988	Average .....	134	106	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	65	5	19	19	747	674
1989	Average .....	172	136	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	34	3	39	39	767	716
1990	Average .....	182	140	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	58	2	41	40	755	689
1991	Average .....	163	123	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	47	3	24	24	807	759
1992	Average .....	126	102	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	55	0	10	10	830	787
1993	Average .....	171	141	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	31	0	11	10	919	863
1994	Average .....	161	146	91	91	(d)	(d)	22	0	10	6	984	939
1995	Average .....	219	207	97	96	229	229	5	0	8	6	1,068	1,027
1996	Average .....	234	226	104	96	184	184	8	0	11	6	1,244	1,207
1997	Average .....	271	270	115	114	230	230	7	0	23	8	1,385	1,360
1998	Average .....	354	349	101	98	207	207	12	0	35	26	1,351	1,321
1999	Average .....	468	452	118	114	168	168	10	0	35	21	1,324	1,254
2000	Average .....	342	318	128	125	143	143	30	0	45	29	1,373	1,313
2001	Average .....	296	260	120	113	140	140	40	0	37	15	1,440	1,394
2002	January .....	260	228	116	83	206	206	30	0	33	14	1,416	1,373
	February .....	352	331	84	77	61	61	26	0	11	0	1,611	1,571
	March .....	242	233	110	104	124	124	54	0	6	0	1,473	1,437
	April .....	291	266	93	75	164	164	38	0	0	0	1,486	1,442
	May .....	210	192	91	82	188	188	36	0	30	22	1,565	1,492
	June .....	229	204	117	105	123	123	16	0	7	0	1,519	1,474
	July .....	224	203	110	93	206	206	22	0	20	11	1,604	1,529
	August .....	239	217	79	79	170	170	24	0	38	29	1,500	1,475
	September .....	275	263	114	102	164	164	24	0	0	0	1,453	1,417
	October .....	255	232	156	151	88	88	34	0	22	17	1,574	1,524
	November .....	270	212	153	148	127	127	40	0	23	12	1,580	1,532
	December .....	289	248	100	100	88	88	58	0	4	0	1,781	1,734
	Average .....	260	235	110	100	143	143	34	0	16	9	1,547	1,500
2003	January .....	160	138	85	85	113	113	25	0	12	11	1,604	1,530
	February .....	269	240	93	93	168	168	21	0	15	0	1,646	1,542
	March .....	220	163	82	82	98	98	49	0	8	0	1,355	1,313
	April .....	212	170	101	95	135	135	68	0	27	21	1,663	1,633
	May .....	162	133	149	137	129	129	39	0	31	22	1,556	1,513
	June .....	170	146	136	120	140	140	20	0	0	0	1,530	1,472
	July .....	188	161	144	139	98	98	24	0	118	95	1,694	1,645
	August .....	226	206	173	170	144	144	32	0	62	62	1,618	1,575
	September .....	200	182	173	167	102	102	28	0	46	22	1,665	1,631
	October .....	231	186	245	234	141	141	25	0	15	9	1,692	1,620
	November .....	129	102	103	103	142	142	49	0	9	0	1,657	1,585
	December .....	175	168	244	237	161	161	25	0	21	11	1,801	1,765
	Average .....	195	166	145	139	131	131	34	0	31	21	1,623	1,569
2004	January .....	300	276	197	187	97	97	24	0	24	14	1,652	1,604
	February .....	110	61	235	222	163	163	24	0	5	0	1,591	1,497
	March .....	124	105	113	95	108	108	70	0	22	8	1,662	1,576
	April .....	164	136	253	225	169	169	49	0	0	0	1,607	1,566
	May .....	202	173	271	271	116	116	38	0	31	22	1,751	1,666
	June .....	202	192	205	186	195	195	41	0	23	5	1,729	1,668
	July .....	136	83	277	249	117	117	67	0	34	34	1,676	1,603
	August .....	191	143	282	256	65	65	66	0	64	33	1,655	1,588
	September .....	183	148	302	302	94	94	53	0	21	12	1,600	1,527
	October .....	156	127	299	293	236	236	23	0	59	30	1,769	1,722
	November .....	159	123	237	237	116	116	14	0	28	12	1,664	1,604
	December .....	181	135	267	261	233	233	40	0	42	42	1,612	1,552
	Average .....	176	142	245	232	142	142	43	0	30	18	1,665	1,598

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources <sup>a</sup>											
		Netherlands		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia <sup>f</sup>		Spain	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1988	Average .....	61	0	36	0	67	62	22	0	29	0	68	0
1989	Average .....	49	0	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0
1990	Average .....	55	0	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0
1991	Average .....	29	0	81	0	82	74	27	0	29	1	33	0
1992	Average .....	26	0	65	0	127	119	26	0	18	5	32	0
1993	Average .....	10	0	82	0	142	137	29	0	0	0	37	0
1994	Average .....	32	0	98	0	202	190	22	0	0	0	37	0
1995	Average .....	15	0	52	0	273	258	15	0	25	14	16	1
1996	Average .....	19	0	64	0	313	293	20	0	25	18	29	1
1997	Average .....	25	0	74	0	309	288	16	0	13	3	21	0
1998	Average .....	31	0	82	0	236	221	15	0	24	9	18	0
1999	Average .....	27	0	65	0	304	263	13	0	89	21	10	0
2000	Average .....	30	1	90	0	343	302	15	0	72	7	25	0
2001	Average .....	43	0	81	0	341	281	4	0	90	0	31	0
2002	January .....	25	0	120	0	155	135	0	0	61	0	16	0
	February .....	48	0	145	0	264	224	0	0	51	0	10	0
	March .....	77	0	112	0	338	296	0	0	95	12	19	0
	April .....	111	0	94	0	577	523	2	0	192	36	8	0
	May .....	103	0	48	0	519	467	0	0	371	220	23	0
	June .....	69	0	76	0	527	490	0	0	231	78	8	0
	July .....	39	0	51	0	495	448	0	0	220	79	30	0
	August .....	87	0	56	0	478	402	0	0	236	100	29	0
	September .....	21	0	77	0	342	294	0	0	225	104	0	0
	October .....	75	0	71	0	318	308	0	0	295	190	0	0
	November .....	70	0	84	0	409	388	0	0	255	85	19	0
	December .....	61	0	43	0	288	202	0	0	276	108	41	0
	Average .....	66	0	81	0	393	348	(s)	0	210	85	17	0
2003	January .....	123	0	49	0	210	139	0	0	181	99	30	0
	February .....	62	0	129	0	280	236	0	0	271	121	26	0
	March .....	108	0	64	0	242	181	0	0	257	16	16	0
	April .....	89	0	83	0	282	182	0	0	132	19	17	0
	May .....	76	0	143	0	303	190	0	0	208	142	49	0
	June .....	97	0	49	0	375	244	0	0	527	441	44	0
	July .....	100	0	59	0	265	162	0	0	550	479	16	0
	August .....	91	0	27	0	352	192	0	0	411	288	7	0
	September .....	102	0	46	0	288	214	0	0	275	142	11	0
	October .....	79	0	42	0	296	190	0	0	93	34	10	0
	November .....	93	0	78	0	188	129	0	0	71	0	41	0
	December .....	19	0	71	0	162	116	0	0	72	21	19	0
	Average .....	87	0	70	0	270	181	0	0	254	151	24	0
2004	January .....	34	0	80	0	241	149	0	0	136	8	0	0
	February .....	131	0	153	0	263	168	0	0	184	11	11	0
	March .....	173	0	0	0	287	217	0	0	194	42	42	0
	April .....	111	0	28	0	208	131	0	0	372	228	53	0
	May .....	95	0	5	0	298	206	0	0	226	142	35	0
	June .....	135	0	1	0	209	155	0	0	432	321	8	0
	July .....	110	0	2	0	318	193	0	0	397	206	8	0
	August .....	97	0	13	0	321	163	0	0	256	126	17	0
	September .....	50	0	25	0	148	59	0	0	234	68	0	0
	October .....	132	0	15	0	223	107	0	0	295	156	20	0
	November .....	58	0	30	0	245	105	0	0	490	402	45	0
	December .....	85	0	4	0	165	63	0	0	365	196	53	0
	Average .....	101	0	29	0	244	143	0	0	298	158	24	0

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources <sup>a</sup>										Total Imports	
		Trinidad and Tobago		United Kingdom		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC <sup>c</sup>			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1988	Average .....	97	71	315	254	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average .....	94	73	215	160	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	Average .....	96	76	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	Average .....	88	72	138	106	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992	Average .....	95	70	230	200	249	0	335	149	3,796	2,676	7,888	6,083
1993	Average .....	74	55	350	312	254	0	452	240	4,266	3,100	8,620	6,787
1994	Average .....	77	62	458	396	328	0	450	239	4,749	3,483	8,996	7,063
1995	Average .....	70	62	383	341	278	0	302	181	4,833	3,889	8,835	7,230
1996	Average .....	76	58	308	216	313	0	440	265	5,267	4,070	9,478	7,508
1997	Average .....	61	56	226	169	300	0	422	250	5,593	4,450	10,162	8,225
1998	Average .....	66	53	250	161	293	0	531	288	5,803	4,537	10,708	8,706
1999	Average .....	58	40	365	284	280	1	575	304	5,899	4,502	10,852	8,731
2000	Average .....	85	56	366	291	291	0	618	214	6,257	4,526	11,459	9,071
2001	Average .....	72	51	324	244	268	0	702	244	6,343	4,480	11,871	9,328
2002	January .....	53	53	366	284	278	0	604	207	6,059	4,244	11,088	8,709
	February .....	84	84	360	279	242	0	398	133	6,171	4,588	10,904	8,753
	March .....	72	68	272	220	198	0	631	164	6,207	4,405	11,198	8,799
	April .....	59	59	454	380	168	0	772	230	7,160	5,193	11,765	9,301
	May .....	71	63	436	351	165	0	804	273	7,208	5,337	11,769	9,323
	June .....	89	76	726	613	236	0	799	346	7,397	5,561	11,753	9,324
	July .....	72	72	529	481	240	0	951	403	7,258	5,316	11,624	9,184
	August .....	58	50	574	480	234	0	872	454	7,252	5,378	11,890	9,544
	September .....	104	76	353	278	231	0	769	367	6,622	4,926	11,075	8,797
	October .....	112	75	582	486	235	0	718	225	7,207	5,311	11,893	9,532
	November .....	102	82	669	632	321	0	762	255	7,586	5,448	12,268	9,654
	December .....	85	55	415	376	281	0	534	173	6,935	4,968	11,100	8,741
	Average .....	80	68	478	405	236	0	720	270	6,925	5,058	11,530	9,140
2003	January .....	111	73	493	411	179	0	700	181	6,801	4,760	11,104	8,633
	February .....	78	44	463	407	253	0	649	179	6,869	4,802	10,921	8,474
	March .....	105	78	389	299	328	0	818	245	6,612	4,342	12,044	9,226
	April .....	110	82	407	308	245	0	651	189	6,650	4,649	12,599	9,928
	May .....	97	82	557	470	258	0	894	358	7,167	5,093	12,918	10,153
	June .....	50	44	512	373	278	0	959	340	7,475	5,316	13,001	10,038
	July .....	128	98	512	454	351	0	809	348	8,000	5,922	12,736	10,034
	August .....	58	36	381	319	345	0	974	490	7,836	5,676	12,769	10,023
	September .....	124	87	558	487	326	0	786	359	7,474	5,489	12,868	10,287
	October .....	91	60	319	285	307	0	711	396	7,031	5,309	12,373	10,063
	November .....	112	68	300	234	291	0	676	307	6,475	4,618	11,712	9,351
	December .....	112	56	390	261	287	0	634	228	6,808	5,034	12,033	9,684
	Average .....	98	67	440	359	288	0	773	303	7,103	5,087	12,264	9,665
2004	January .....	93	55	233	126	302	0	665	175	6,770	4,737	12,014	9,347
	February .....	127	79	402	297	293	0	1,040	402	7,372	4,819	12,658	9,317
	March .....	107	56	449	293	302	0	1,201	391	7,516	4,907	13,349	10,088
	April .....	110	77	463	306	290	0	893	287	7,290	5,065	12,883	10,115
	May .....	100	41	439	250	328	0	905	201	7,491	5,180	13,375	10,452
	June .....	59	34	427	304	378	0	983	261	7,626	5,270	13,561	10,533
	July .....	108	54	417	264	379	0	875	217	7,725	5,166	13,570	10,298
	August .....	101	56	283	174	355	0	1,129	383	7,432	4,910	13,689	10,460
	September .....	64	38	192	94	342	0	1,021	319	7,063	4,837	12,676	9,697
	October .....	57	48	487	292	352	0	1,129	388	7,858	5,344	13,438	10,362
	November .....	63	32	290	156	296	0	1,245	320	7,625	5,114	13,409	10,238
	December .....	64	22	480	303	344	0	957	432	7,555	5,186	13,088	10,101
	Average .....	88	49	380	238	330	0	1,003	314	7,444	5,046	13,145	10,088

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

<sup>b</sup> Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.

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

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

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

<sup>f</sup> Imports from other States in the former U.S.S.R. may be included in imports from Russia for the years 1981 through 1992.

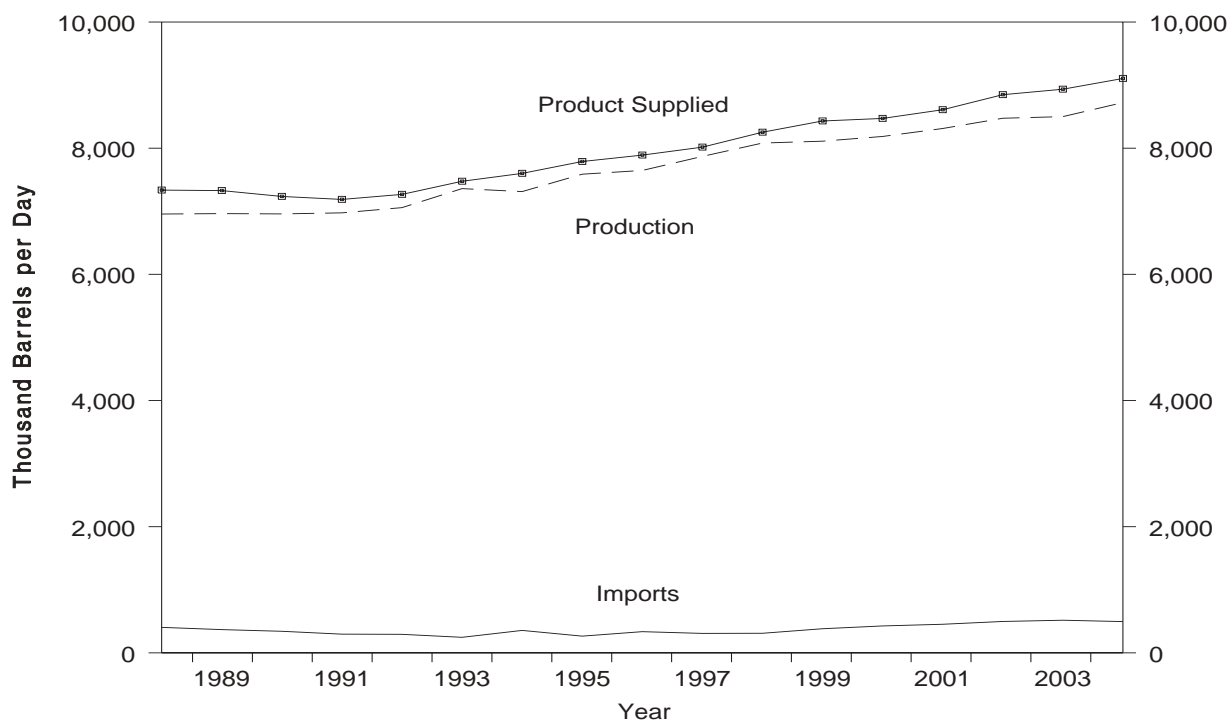
<sup>g</sup> A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

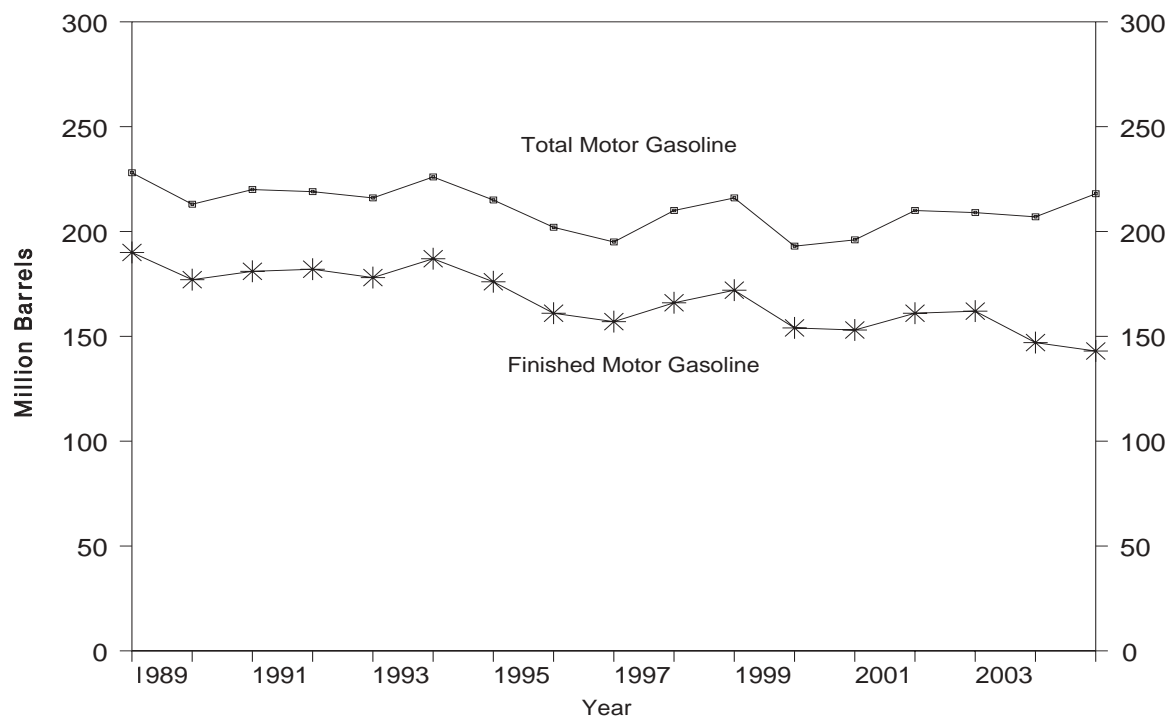
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

**Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present**



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

**Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, 1988 - Present**



Note: Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.

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

**Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks <sup>a</sup> (Million Barrels)		Ending Stocks <sup>a</sup> (Million Barrels)
		Total Production <sup>b</sup>	Imports <sup>c</sup>	Stock Change <sup>c,d</sup>	Exports	Product Supplied <sup>b</sup>	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates
							Total <sup>e</sup>	Finished	
1988	Average .....	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	228	190	—
1989	Average .....	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	213	177	—
1990	Average .....	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	220	181	—
1991	Average .....	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	219	182	—
1992	Average .....	7,058	294	-11	96	7,268	216	178	—
1993	Average .....	7,360	247	26	105	7,476	226	187	13
1994	Average .....	7,312	356	-31	97	7,601	215	176	17
1995	Average .....	7,588	265	-40	104	7,789	202	161	12
1996	Average .....	7,647	336	-12	104	7,891	195	157	13
1997	Average .....	7,870	309	26	137	8,017	210	166	12
1998	Average .....	8,082	311	15	125	8,253	216	172	14
1999	Average .....	8,111	382	-49	111	8,431	193	154	14
2000	Average .....	8,186	427	-3	144	8,472	196	153	12
2001	Average .....	8,312	454	23	133	8,610	210	161	13
2002	January .....	8,160	428	265	96	8,227	222	170	15
	February .....	8,117	442	-149	102	8,607	218	166	14
	March .....	8,072	504	-183	104	8,655	213	160	14
	April .....	8,626	512	239	134	8,766	216	167	14
	May .....	8,729	480	42	88	9,078	218	168	15
	June .....	8,661	586	-25	131	9,140	217	168	15
	July .....	8,665	526	-89	136	9,143	215	165	15
	August .....	8,666	538	-241	133	9,313	204	157	14
	September .....	8,320	480	1	113	8,687	206	157	13
	October .....	8,190	465	-295	135	8,814	194	148	13
	November .....	8,738	548	327	130	8,829	206	158	13
	December .....	8,734	470	124	186	8,893	209	162	12
	Average .....	8,475	498	1	124	8,848	—	—	—
2003	January .....	7,991	446	-151	175	8,414	211	157	13
	February .....	8,023	427	-219	143	8,525	203	151	13
	March .....	7,942	555	-207	102	8,602	200	145	14
	April .....	8,470	704	225	111	8,838	207	151	13
	May .....	8,702	575	122	113	9,042	208	155	15
	June .....	8,723	482	-74	109	9,170	206	153	14
	July .....	8,663	524	-95	90	9,192	202	150	13
	August .....	8,774	565	-156	84	9,411	193	145	11
	September .....	8,556	529	30	129	8,926	199	146	14
	October .....	8,613	469	-185	159	9,108	192	140	13
	November .....	8,771	489	196	118	8,946	204	146	12
	December .....	8,756	446	19	172	9,011	207	147	11
	Average .....	8,501	518	-41	125	8,935	—	—	—
2004	January .....	8,190	342	-266	93	8,705	210	139	11
	February .....	8,393	425	-178	159	8,838	205	133	11
	March .....	8,577	545	-45	144	9,024	201	132	11
	April .....	8,842	445	35	127	9,126	201	133	10
	May .....	8,947	486	131	122	9,179	205	137	9
	June .....	8,997	501	101	76	9,322	208	140	9
	July .....	8,861	615	10	109	9,357	211	141	9
	August .....	8,882	487	-83	126	9,327	208	138	10
	September .....	8,518	501	-75	79	9,015	205	136	11
	October .....	8,785	526	88	126	9,097	203	138	11
	November .....	8,718	587	102	148	9,055	212	141	12
	December .....	8,952	493	56	183	9,206	218	143	11
	Average .....	8,723	496	-10	124	9,105	—	—	—

<sup>a</sup> Stocks are totals as of end of period.

<sup>b</sup> Beginning in 1993, motor gasoline production and product supplied includes blending of fuel ethanol and an adjustment to correct for the imbalance of motor gasoline blending components. Refer to Appendix B, Explanatory Note 10 for 1992 new basis product supplied.

<sup>c</sup> Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

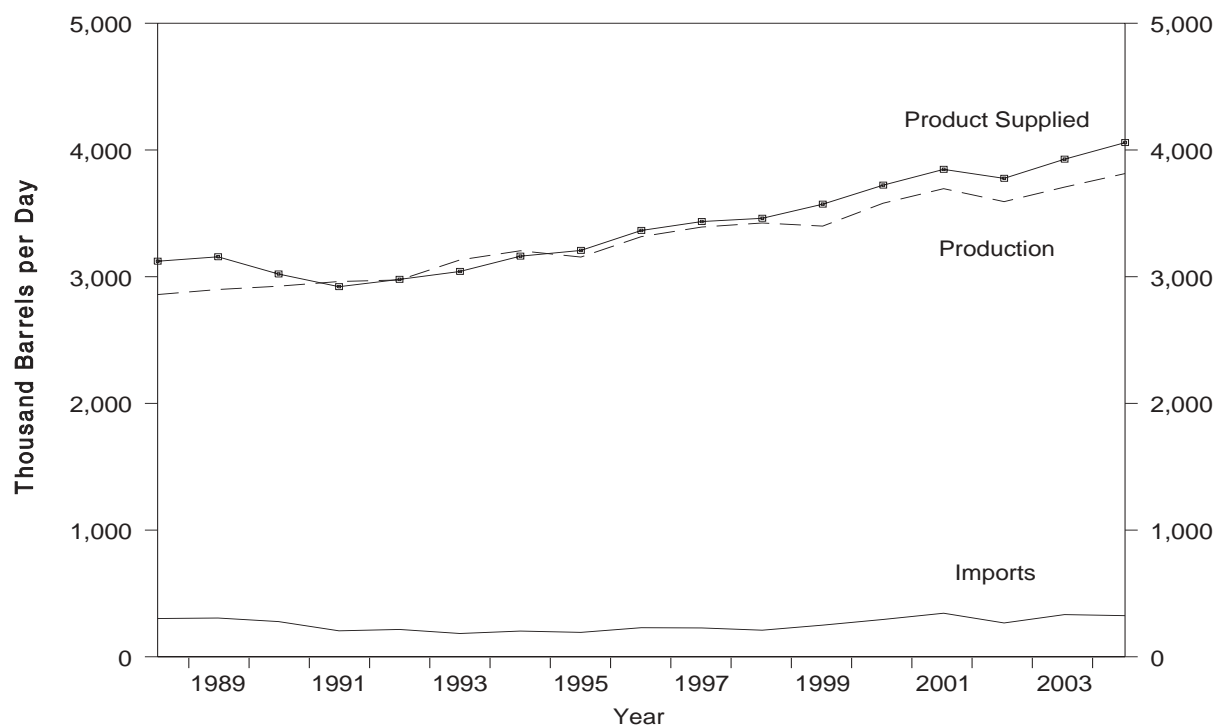
<sup>d</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

<sup>e</sup> Includes motor gasoline blending components but excludes stocks of oxygenates.

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

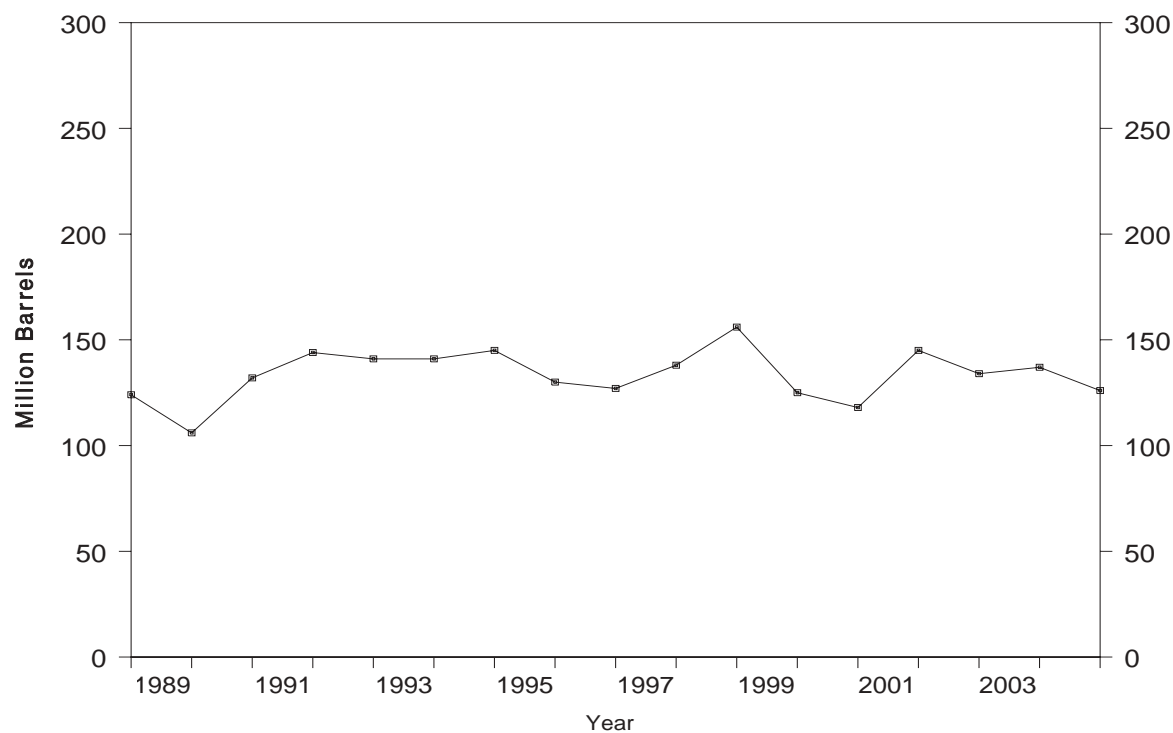
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

**Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present**



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

**Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, 1988 - Present**



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

**Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks <sup>a</sup> (Million Barrels)		
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change <sup>b</sup>	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur
1988	Average .....	2,859	302	-30	69	3,122	124	—	—
1989	Average .....	2,899	306	-49	97	3,157	106	—	—
1990	Average .....	2,925	278	73	109	3,021	132	—	—
1991	Average .....	2,962	205	31	215	2,921	144	—	—
1992	Average .....	2,974	216	-8	219	2,979	141	—	—
1993	Average .....	3,132	184	1	274	3,041	141	64	77
1994	Average .....	3,205	203	12	234	3,162	145	73	73
1995	Average .....	3,155	193	-41	183	3,207	130	67	63
1996	Average .....	3,316	230	-10	190	3,365	127	68	58
1997	Average .....	3,392	228	32	152	3,435	138	68	70
1998	Average .....	3,424	210	48	124	3,461	156	77	79
1999	Average .....	3,399	250	-84	162	3,572	125	69	56
2000	Average .....	3,580	295	-20	173	3,722	118	72	46
2001	Average .....	3,695	344	73	119	3,847	145	82	62
2002	January .....	3,508	298	-244	109	3,940	137	80	57
	February .....	3,498	248	-248	279	3,714	130	78	52
	March .....	3,360	234	-223	67	3,750	123	74	49
	April .....	3,647	219	-23	68	3,821	122	74	48
	May .....	3,709	193	149	74	3,679	127	77	50
	June .....	3,679	204	203	93	3,587	133	79	54
	July .....	3,561	188	22	44	3,683	134	77	57
	August .....	3,538	205	-104	119	3,728	131	71	60
	September .....	3,536	196	-124	127	3,730	127	68	59
	October .....	3,380	350	-175	96	3,808	121	66	56
	November .....	3,768	373	99	114	3,929	124	71	53
	December .....	3,922	496	312	171	3,934	134	81	53
	Average .....	3,592	267	-29	112	3,776	—	—	—
2003	January .....	3,403	325	-693	119	4,301	113	69	44
	February .....	3,459	503	-532	132	4,362	98	61	37
	March .....	3,732	460	30	161	4,001	99	63	35
	April .....	3,796	246	-47	139	3,951	97	66	31
	May .....	3,833	287	307	162	3,651	107	72	35
	June .....	3,728	337	184	101	3,781	112	74	38
	July .....	3,673	299	188	103	3,680	118	75	43
	August .....	3,730	375	274	80	3,752	127	76	51
	September .....	3,721	352	159	43	3,871	131	77	55
	October .....	3,750	281	25	62	3,945	132	74	59
	November .....	3,800	241	136	81	3,824	136	78	58
	December .....	3,845	305	13	100	4,037	137	82	55
	Average .....	3,707	333	7	107	3,927	—	—	—
2004	January .....	3,592	370	-444	72	4,334	123	74	49
	February .....	3,446	507	-365	86	4,232	112	69	44
	March .....	3,550	449	-252	99	4,152	104	65	39
	April .....	3,874	267	-96	92	4,145	102	66	36
	May .....	3,857	275	192	100	3,840	107	70	37
	June .....	3,956	324	228	163	3,888	114	71	44
	July .....	3,902	283	245	113	3,827	122	74	48
	August .....	3,981	313	287	120	3,887	131	78	53
	September .....	3,625	272	-256	88	4,065	123	71	52
	October .....	3,808	243	-154	101	4,104	118	68	50
	November .....	4,004	319	163	102	4,058	123	72	51
	December .....	4,159	292	99	176	4,176	126	77	50
	Average .....	3,814	325	-28	110	4,058	—	—	—

<sup>a</sup> Stocks are totals as of end of period. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

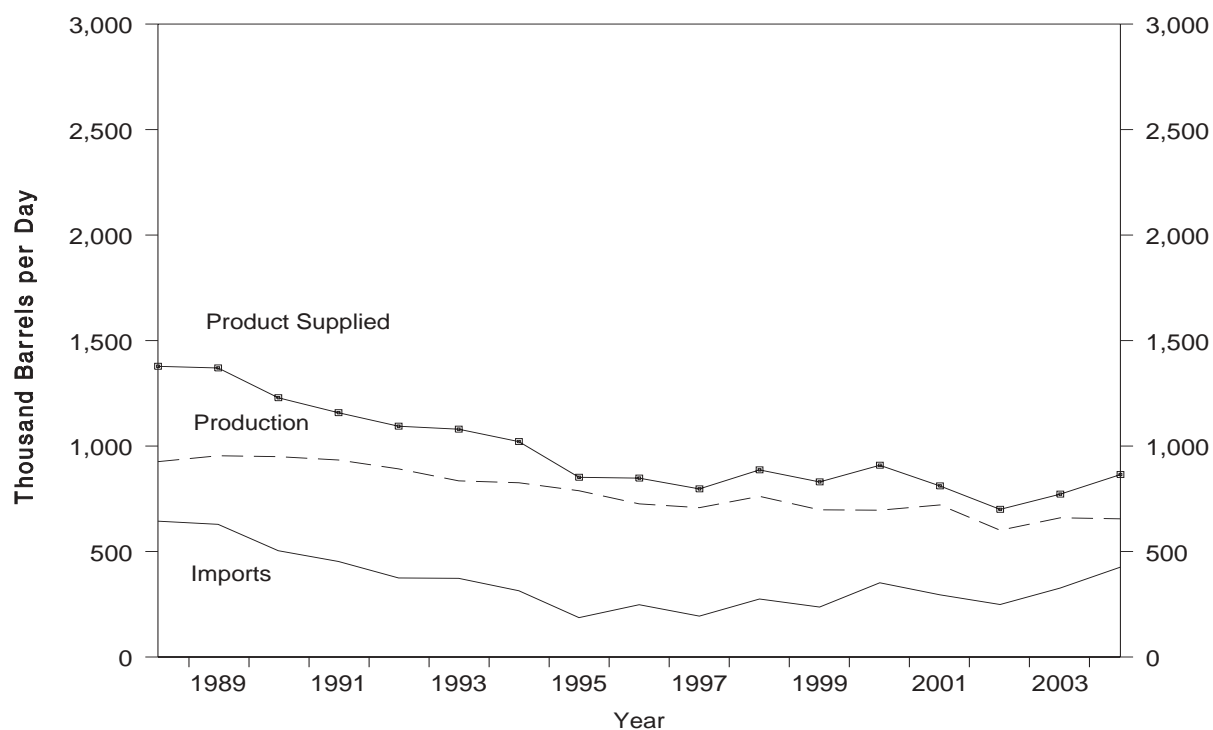
<sup>b</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

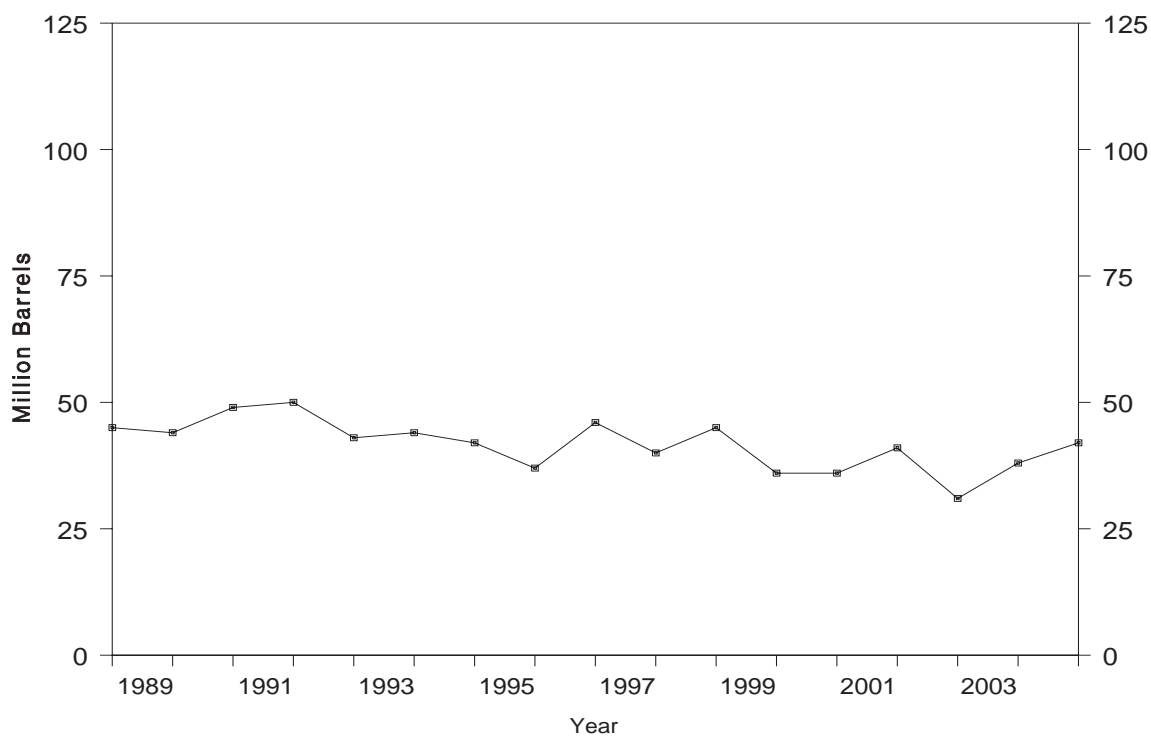


**Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present**



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

**Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, 1988 - Present**



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

**Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks <sup>b</sup> (Million Barrels)
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Change <sup>a</sup>	Exports	Product Supplied	
<b>1988</b> Average .....	926	644	-8	200	1,378	45
<b>1989</b> Average .....	954	629	-2	215	1,370	44
<b>1990</b> Average .....	950	504	13	211	1,229	49
<b>1991</b> Average .....	934	453	4	226	1,158	50
<b>1992</b> Average .....	892	375	-20	193	1,094	43
<b>1993</b> Average .....	835	373	4	123	1,080	44
<b>1994</b> Average .....	826	314	-6	125	1,021	42
<b>1995</b> Average .....	788	187	-13	136	852	37
<b>1996</b> Average .....	726	248	24	102	848	46
<b>1997</b> Average .....	708	194	-15	120	797	40
<b>1998</b> Average .....	762	275	12	138	887	45
<b>1999</b> Average .....	698	237	-25	129	830	36
<b>2000</b> Average .....	696	352	1	139	909	36
<b>2001</b> Average .....	721	295	13	191	811	41
<b>2002</b> January .....	625	233	10	138	710	41
February .....	613	136	-84	171	662	39
March .....	617	225	-151	171	821	34
April .....	601	296	9	159	730	35
May .....	582	235	-23	160	680	34
June .....	540	256	-38	165	669	33
July .....	566	245	26	171	614	34
August .....	583	249	-52	272	612	32
September .....	607	254	36	200	625	33
October .....	593	228	18	153	650	34
November .....	648	366	68	160	786	36
December .....	641	259	-138	205	832	31
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>601</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>700</b>	—
<b>2003</b> January .....	658	343	(s)	231	770	31
February .....	683	363	-15	173	888	31
March .....	652	467	35	161	923	32
April .....	632	349	-43	247	778	31
May .....	729	307	168	195	673	36
June .....	666	284	-22	280	693	35
July .....	632	276	-121	252	777	32
August .....	663	347	-45	158	897	30
September .....	662	240	51	191	660	32
October .....	640	311	72	164	716	34
November .....	616	319	68	163	703	36
December .....	686	322	61	155	792	38
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>660</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>772</b>	—
<b>2004</b> January .....	656	430	9	97	980	38
February .....	659	547	54	163	988	40
March .....	635	376	-29	158	882	39
April .....	701	326	-83	282	829	36
May .....	668	385	-4	280	777	36
June .....	648	426	45	204	824	38
July .....	618	378	-90	184	901	35
August .....	631	451	78	225	778	37
September .....	617	315	-106	254	784	34
October .....	610	547	67	231	858	36
November .....	703	522	210	154	861	42
December .....	723	418	(s)	223	918	42
<b>Average</b> .....	<b>655</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>865</b>	—

<sup>a</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

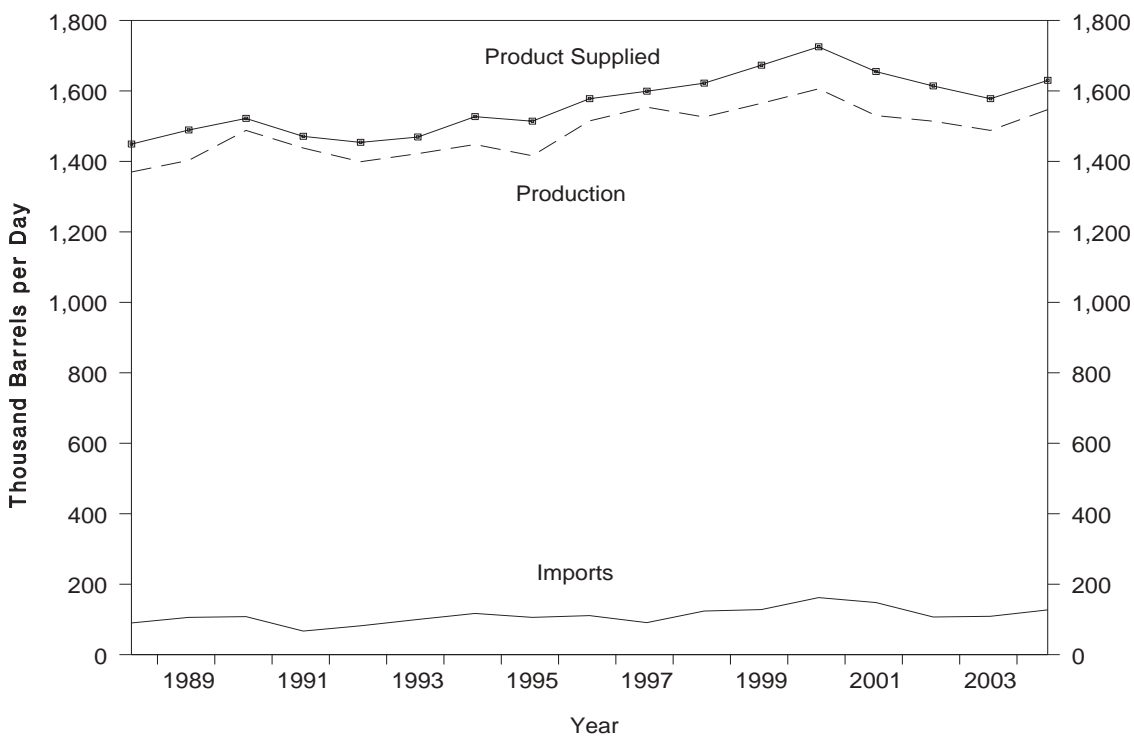
<sup>b</sup> Stocks are totals as of end of period.

(s)=Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

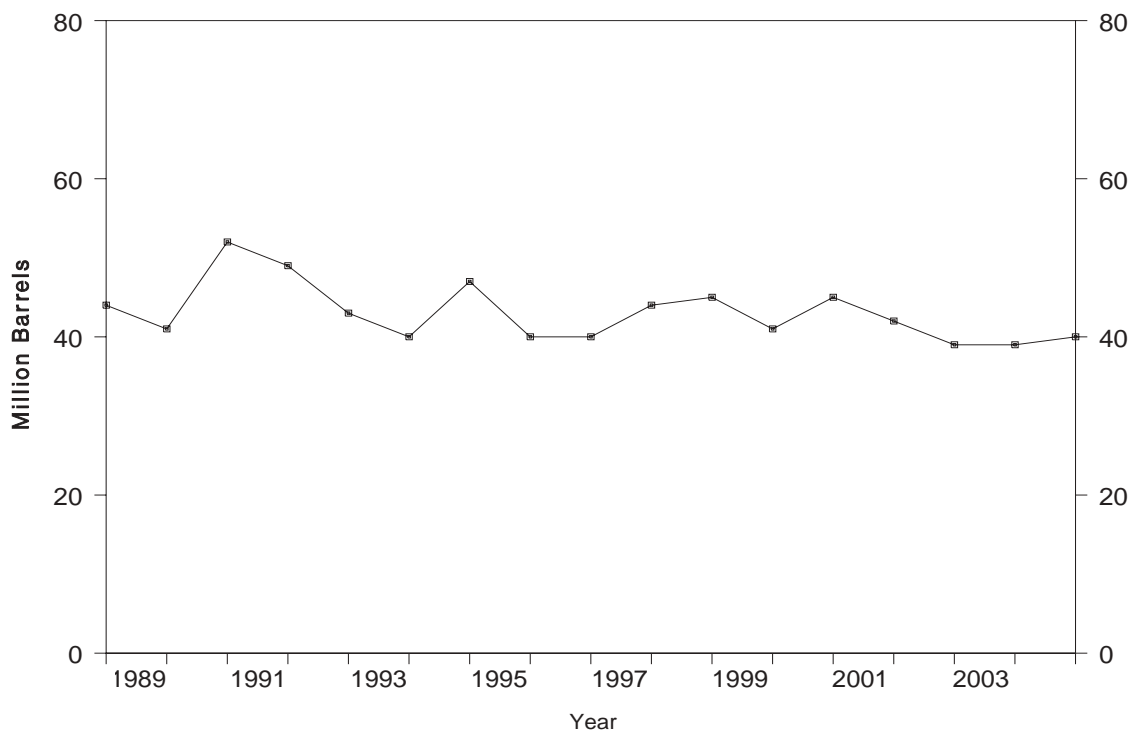
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

**Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present**



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

**Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, 1988 - Present**



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

**Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks <sup>a</sup> (Million Barrels)	
		Production		Imports	Stock Change <sup>b</sup>	Exports	Product Supplied		Total
		Total	Kerosene-Type				Total	Kerosene-Type	
1988	Average .....	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44
1989	Average .....	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41
1990	Average .....	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	52
1991	Average .....	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	49
1992	Average .....	1,399	1,254	82	-16	43	1,454	1,310	43
1993	Average .....	1,422	1,309	100	-7	59	1,469	1,357	40
1994	Average .....	1,448	1,410	117	18	20	1,527	1,480	47
1995	Average .....	1,416	1,407	106	-19	26	1,514	1,497	40
1996	Average .....	1,515	1,513	111	(s)	48	1,578	1,575	40
1997	Average .....	1,554	1,554	91	11	35	1,599	1,598	44
1998	Average .....	1,526	1,525	124	2	26	1,622	1,623	45
1999	Average .....	1,565	1,565	128	-11	32	1,673	1,675	41
2000	Average .....	1,606	1,606	162	11	32	1,725	1,725	45
2001	Average .....	1,530	1,529	148	-7	29	1,655	1,656	42
2002	January .....	1,477	1,477	99	-23	13	1,587	1,591	41
	February .....	1,451	1,451	107	-15	40	1,532	1,532	41
	March .....	1,505	1,505	109	31	3	1,581	1,581	42
	April .....	1,492	1,491	137	-47	18	1,658	1,674	40
	May .....	1,479	1,479	79	20	11	1,527	1,535	41
	June .....	1,512	1,512	81	-63	9	1,647	1,656	39
	July .....	1,569	1,568	92	-22	2	1,680	1,679	38
	August .....	1,539	1,538	112	31	10	1,610	1,616	39
	September .....	1,552	1,552	111	40	22	1,601	1,609	41
	October .....	1,495	1,495	171	36	17	1,614	1,629	42
	November .....	1,543	1,543	117	33	12	1,616	1,615	43
	December .....	1,548	1,547	75	-113	30	1,706	1,722	39
	Average .....	1,514	1,514	107	-8	15	1,614	1,621	—
2003	January .....	1,495	1,495	94	46	36	1,507	1,505	41
	February .....	1,416	1,416	109	-74	19	1,581	1,581	39
	March .....	1,422	1,430	117	-62	34	1,567	1,575	37
	April .....	1,445	1,445	106	-4	34	1,521	1,520	36
	May .....	1,484	1,484	122	117	19	1,470	1,470	40
	June .....	1,393	1,393	119	-60	7	1,565	1,565	38
	July .....	1,491	1,491	126	-2	12	1,607	1,606	38
	August .....	1,551	1,551	129	12	7	1,661	1,661	39
	September .....	1,514	1,513	136	49	20	1,581	1,581	40
	October .....	1,510	1,510	103	4	28	1,580	1,580	40
	November .....	1,522	1,522	46	-73	10	1,631	1,631	38
	December .....	1,605	1,605	101	24	18	1,664	1,663	39
	Average .....	1,488	1,489	109	-1	20	1,578	1,578	—
2004	January .....	1,485	1,485	77	35	22	1,505	1,505	40
	February .....	1,462	1,462	110	-119	19	1,672	1,672	36
	March .....	1,501	1,501	72	-26	39	1,560	1,560	36
	April .....	1,499	1,499	77	-14	19	1,571	1,571	35
	May .....	1,543	1,543	177	94	30	1,596	1,596	38
	June .....	1,532	1,532	187	22	28	1,669	1,669	39
	July .....	1,628	1,628	106	66	10	1,658	1,658	41
	August .....	1,650	1,650	164	32	52	1,730	1,730	42
	September .....	1,553	1,553	120	-16	77	1,611	1,611	41
	October .....	1,495	1,495	161	-36	51	1,641	1,641	40
	November .....	1,613	1,613	170	24	55	1,704	1,704	41
	December .....	1,597	1,597	105	-26	83	1,645	1,645	40
	Average .....	1,547	1,547	127	4	40	1,630	1,630	—

<sup>a</sup> Stocks are totals as of end of period.

<sup>b</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

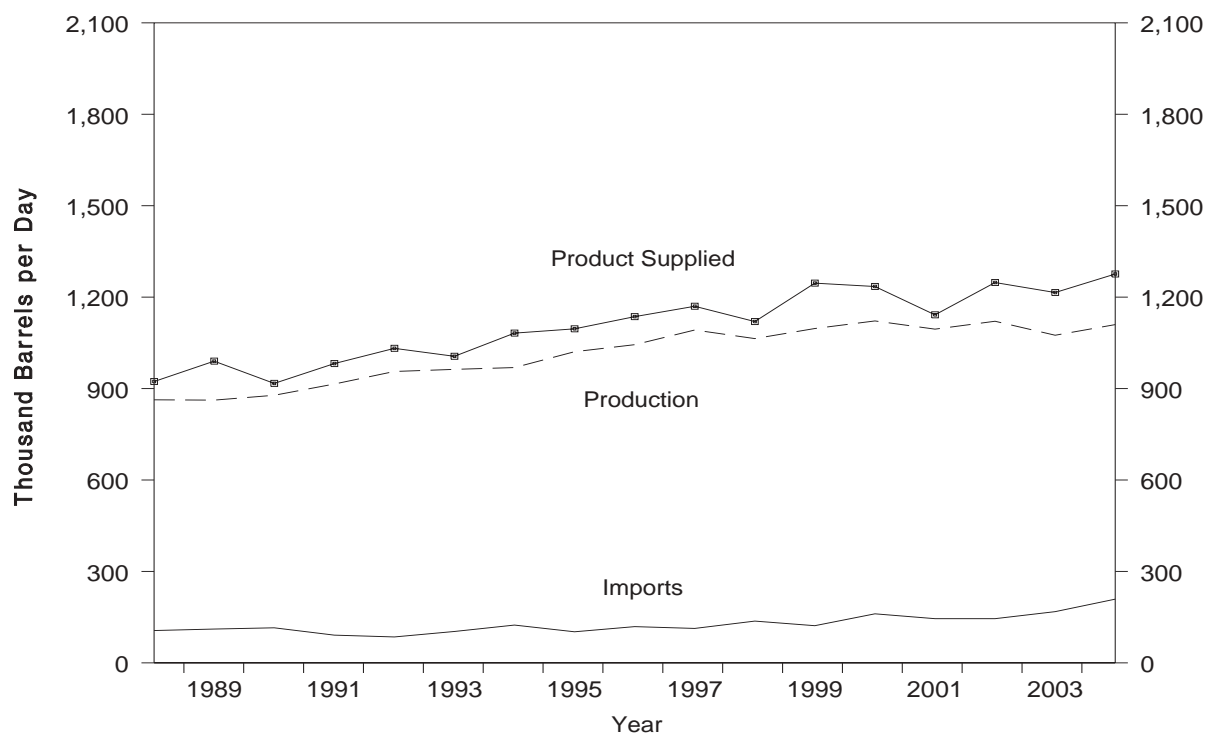
<sup>c</sup> In January 1981 and 1983, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

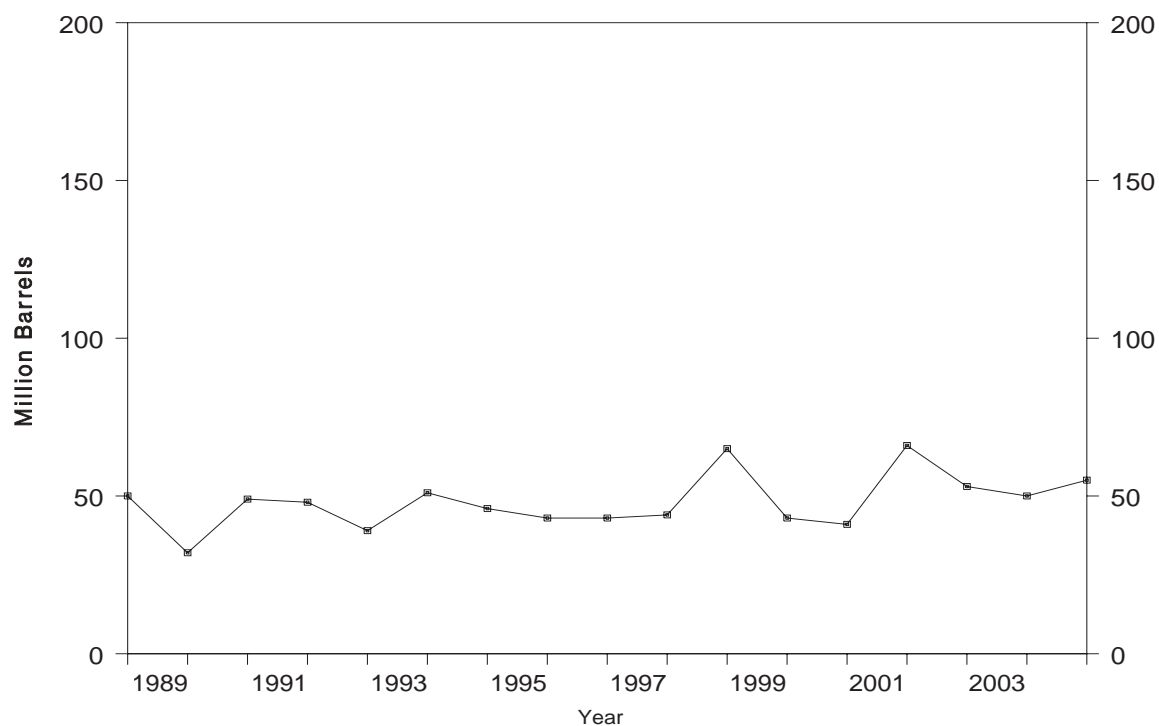
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

**Figure S13. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present**



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

**Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, 1988 - Present**



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

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

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks <sup>b</sup> (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change <sup>a</sup>	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1988	Average .....	863	106	7	8	31	923	50
1989	Average .....	862	111	-52	11	24	990	32
1990	Average .....	878	115	48	(s)	28	917	49
1991	Average .....	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982	48
1992	Average .....	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032	39
1993	Average .....	963	103	34	(s)	26	1,006	51
1994	Average .....	969	124	-13	0	24	1,082	46
1995	Average .....	1,021	102	-10	0	38	1,096	43
1996	Average .....	1,044	119	(s)	0	28	1,136	43
1997	Average .....	1,092	113	3	0	32	1,170	44
1998	Average .....	1,064	137	56	0	25	1,120	65
1999	Average .....	1,097	122	-59	0	33	1,246	43
2000	Average .....	1,122	161	-5	0	53	1,235	41
2001	Average .....	1,095	145	67	0	31	1,142	66
2002	January .....	1,082	201	-396	0	42	1,636	53
	February .....	1,114	179	-391	0	87	1,597	43
	March .....	1,111	147	-106	0	60	1,304	39
	April .....	1,135	157	222	0	25	1,046	46
	May .....	1,159	87	157	0	43	1,046	51
	June .....	1,133	101	252	0	23	960	58
	July .....	1,137	120	190	0	22	1,045	64
	August .....	1,142	116	129	0	28	1,101	68
	September .....	1,091	131	78	0	54	1,091	71
	October .....	1,080	144	-176	0	74	1,327	65
	November .....	1,143	170	-109	0	85	1,337	62
	December .....	1,127	193	-299	0	119	1,501	53
	Average .....	1,121	145	-36	0	55	1,248	—
2003	January .....	1,045	165	-606	0	95	1,720	34
	February .....	1,068	181	-417	0	116	1,551	22
	March .....	1,060	133	-4	0	31	1,167	22
	April .....	1,081	95	83	0	20	1,072	24
	May .....	1,073	139	327	0	22	863	35
	June .....	1,048	179	380	0	27	820	46
	July .....	1,056	200	307	0	18	931	56
	August .....	1,070	163	157	0	19	1,058	60
	September .....	1,093	182	70	0	19	1,186	62
	October .....	1,087	187	69	0	20	1,185	65
	November .....	1,110	181	-92	0	24	1,360	62
	December .....	1,115	213	-399	0	46	1,681	50
	Average .....	1,075	168	-8	0	37	1,215	—
2004	January .....	1,100	237	-499	0	49	1,787	34
	February .....	1,093	321	-261	0	51	1,625	26
	March .....	1,110	222	65	0	21	1,245	28
	April .....	1,109	96	68	0	22	1,114	31
	May .....	1,106	129	251	0	19	966	38
	June .....	1,094	152	214	0	25	1,008	45
	July .....	1,108	215	204	0	22	1,097	51
	August .....	1,137	216	233	0	26	1,093	58
	September .....	1,079	307	316	0	26	1,045	68
	October .....	1,096	195	23	0	25	1,243	68
	November .....	1,149	207	-92	0	26	1,422	66
	December .....	1,135	221	-346	0	29	1,673	55
	Average .....	1,110	209	15	0	28	1,276	—

<sup>a</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

<sup>b</sup> Stocks are totals as of end of period.

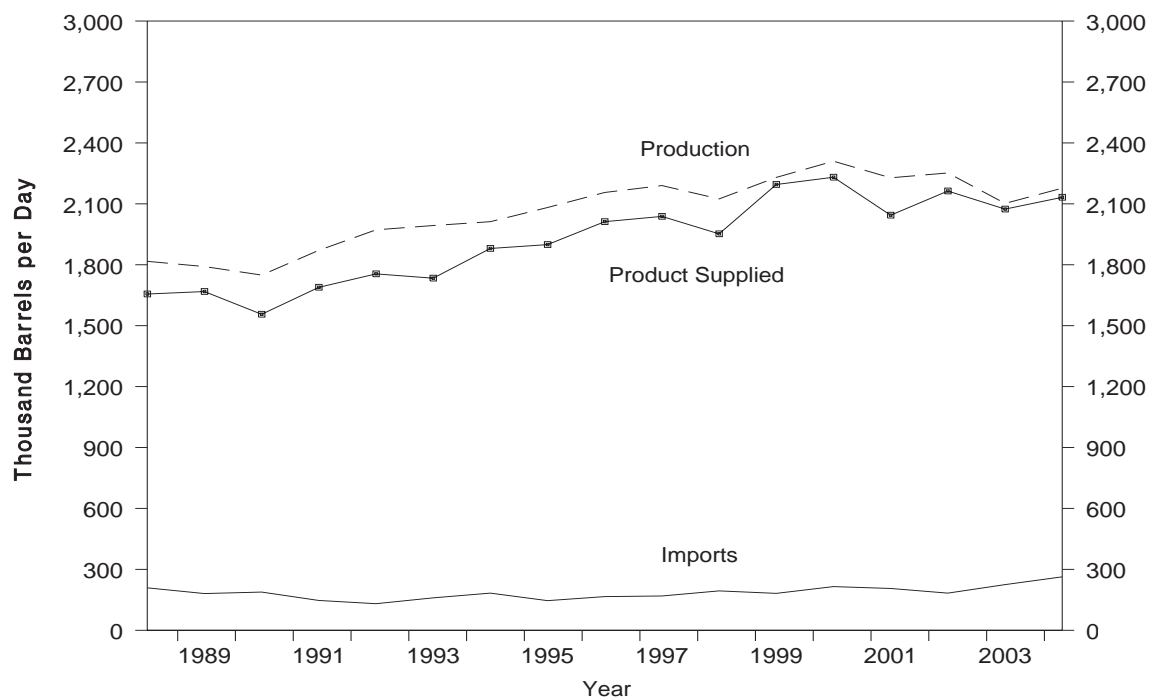
<sup>c</sup> In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

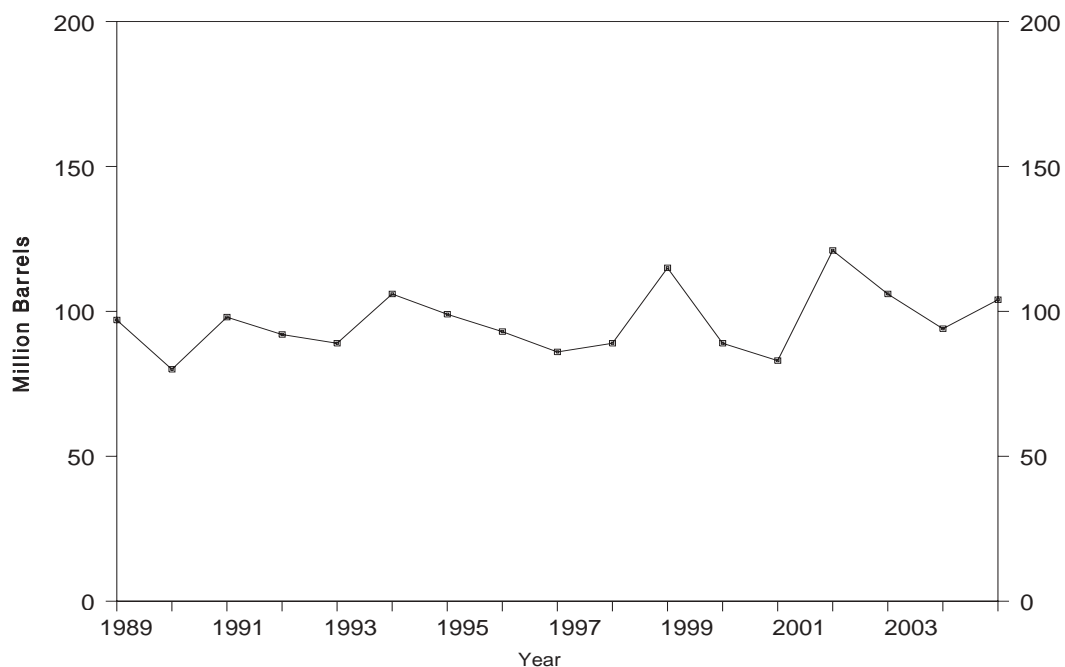
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

**Figure S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present**



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

**Figure S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, 1988 - Present**



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

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

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks <sup>b</sup> (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change <sup>a</sup>	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
1988	Average .....	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656	97
1989	Average .....	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668	80
1990	Average .....	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556	98
1991	Average .....	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689	92
1992	Average .....	1,972	131	-10	309	49	1,755	89
1993	Average .....	1,993	160	49	327	43	1,734	106
1994	Average .....	2,012	183	-19	296	38	1,880	99
1995	Average .....	2,082	146	-17	289	58	1,899	93
1996	Average .....	2,156	166	-19	278	51	2,012	86
1997	Average .....	2,190	169	9	263	50	2,038	89
1998	Average .....	2,124	194	70	253	42	1,952	115
1999	Average .....	2,230	182	-71	238	50	2,195	89
2000	Average .....	2,310	215	-19	238	74	2,231	83
2001	Average .....	2,228	206	105	241	44	2,044	121
2002	January .....	1,990	242	-546	323	52	2,403	104
	February .....	2,173	225	-500	277	96	2,525	90
	March .....	2,306	204	-115	218	64	2,343	86
	April .....	2,455	203	516	194	32	1,916	102
	May .....	2,488	136	379	186	67	1,992	114
	June .....	2,409	141	403	187	31	1,929	126
	July .....	2,421	142	353	199	33	1,979	137
	August .....	2,475	154	347	195	46	2,041	147
	September .....	2,210	158	36	220	67	2,045	149
	October .....	2,083	178	-307	282	85	2,201	139
	November .....	2,030	195	-458	334	98	2,251	125
	December .....	1,974	216	-630	344	131	2,345	106
	Average .....	2,252	183	-42	247	67	2,163	—
2003	January .....	1,905	197	-960	304	113	2,645	76
	February .....	2,025	216	-632	265	130	2,478	58
	March .....	2,136	171	-20	197	43	2,087	58
	April .....	2,274	156	235	175	51	1,970	65
	May .....	2,186	191	514	176	67	1,619	81
	June .....	2,162	279	628	179	45	1,589	99
	July .....	2,210	294	530	186	47	1,742	116
	August .....	2,250	239	266	194	36	1,993	124
	September .....	2,104	242	6	212	29	2,098	124
	October .....	2,038	240	-41	249	25	2,045	123
	November .....	1,995	231	-271	295	31	2,171	115
	December .....	1,934	246	-660	307	56	2,477	94
	Average .....	2,102	225	-31	228	56	2,074	—
2004	January .....	1,995	276	-676	294	58	2,596	74
	February .....	2,011	400	-426	279	57	2,500	61
	March .....	2,207	279	197	223	26	2,039	67
	April .....	2,344	133	182	202	49	2,045	73
	May .....	2,348	174	417	200	29	1,876	86
	June .....	2,287	187	356	187	54	1,877	96
	July .....	2,351	304	510	185	48	1,912	112
	August .....	2,404	297	491	187	39	1,984	127
	September .....	2,135	386	321	214	44	1,942	137
	October .....	2,007	221	-282	273	30	2,207	128
	November .....	2,025	245	-294	307	30	2,226	119
	December .....	1,998	257	-506	310	57	2,394	104
	Average .....	2,177	263	25	238	43	2,132	—

<sup>a</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

<sup>b</sup> Stocks are totals as of end of period.

<sup>c</sup> In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2.

Notes: • Liquefied petroleum gases includes ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene. Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.



**Table S10. Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition, 1988 - Present**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks <sup>b</sup> (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change <sup>a</sup>	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
1988	Average .....	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989	Average .....	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	213
1990	Average .....	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	201
1991	Average .....	2,826	675	18	936	277	2,269	208
1992	Average .....	2,928	707	-3	906	263	2,470	207 <sup>c</sup>
1993	Average .....	3,035	770	<sup>c</sup> -2	1,081	300	2,426	206
1994	Average .....	2,973	761	24	861	329	2,518	215
1995	Average .....	3,031	708	-23	958	348	2,457	206
1996	Average .....	3,108	879	-11	1,014	376	2,608	202
1997	Average .....	3,204	945	30	985	402	2,733	213
1998	Average .....	3,253	888	18	1,002	380	2,741	219
1999	Average .....	3,211	943	-64	1,061	338	2,819	196
2000	Average .....	3,154	938	30	991	429	2,642	207
2001	Average .....	3,053	1,095	20	1,013	434	2,681	214
<b>2002</b>								
	January .....	2,931	1,079	268	714	441	2,586	223
	February .....	3,005	993	45	1,068	482	2,403	224
	March .....	3,072	1,123	277	955	436	2,526	232
	April .....	3,178	1,097	-53	1,195	472	2,660	231
	May .....	3,140	1,322	-64	1,253	503	2,771	229
	June .....	3,225	1,162	-164	1,204	445	2,903	224
	July .....	3,295	1,246	-100	1,244	420	2,977	221
	August .....	3,312	1,088	-309	1,240	550	2,918	211
	September .....	3,261	1,078	-45	1,131	479	2,774	210
	October .....	3,039	969	-59	1,005	471	2,592	208
	November .....	3,109	1,014	16	1,024	503	2,581	209
	December .....	3,071	844	-307	1,442	547	2,233	199
	<b>Average .....</b>	<b>3,137</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>-42</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>2003</b>								
	January .....	3,137	1,066	466	831	526	2,381	213
	February .....	2,981	829	8	796	464	2,541	214
	March .....	3,178	1,048	338	820	541	2,527	224
	April .....	3,054	1,110	17	915	459	2,773	225
	May .....	3,270	1,284	35	1,104	527	2,888	226
	June .....	3,057	1,461	89	955	479	2,996	228
	July .....	3,231	1,183	-291	1,144	464	3,097	219
	August .....	3,199	1,091	-316	1,156	578	2,871	210
	September .....	3,367	1,082	130	977	545	2,797	214
	October .....	3,128	905	-223	949	518	2,789	207
	November .....	3,166	1,037	184	913	508	2,598	212
	December .....	3,269	929	-179	1,193	487	2,698	207
	<b>Average .....</b>	<b>3,171</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>2,747</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>2004</b>								
	January .....	3,044	1,171	779	677	400	2,360	231
	February .....	2,936	1,352	425	667	554	2,642	243
	March .....	2,965	1,539	6	1,165	538	2,795	243
	April .....	2,964	1,520	-105	1,229	531	2,829	240
	May .....	3,196	1,427	-13	1,125	465	3,045	240
	June .....	3,079	1,404	-104	888	499	3,200	237
	July .....	3,278	1,585	-20	1,061	597	3,225	236
	August .....	3,269	1,516	-143	1,089	516	3,322	232
	September .....	3,087	1,386	-145	1,121	385	3,111	227
	October .....	3,192	1,378	-267	1,368	514	2,954	219
	November .....	3,235	1,328	296	904	462	2,901	228
	December .....	3,266	1,422	-2	1,268	531	2,891	228
	<b>Average .....</b>	<b>3,127</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>—</b>

<sup>a</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

<sup>b</sup> Stocks are totals as of end of period.

<sup>c</sup> In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. Bulk terminal, pipeline, and merchant-producer stocks of oxygenates were added beginning in January 1993. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2.

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

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

# Summary Statistics Tables and Figures Sources

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

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

- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1988 through 2004).
- Data on crude oil production are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. Crude oil production data for 2004 reflect data received as of April 2005. Data for 2004 received after April will be published as an appendix in the following year's *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
- Data on exports of crude oil and petroleum products are received from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Export statistics reflect exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions.

# Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

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

## Note 1. Domestic Crude Oil Production

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

Currently, all except five crude oil producing States (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, and West Virginia) report production on a monthly basis. These five States report crude oil on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these five States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report."

After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, and the Minerals Management Service. The EIA incorporates production data into its Crude Oil Production System (COPS) as the data are received from the reporting agencies. Tables S1 and S2 present the 2004 crude oil production data received by the EIA as of April 2005. Crude oil production data for 2004 received after April 2005 will be published later as an appendix in the following year's *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). Table C1 of this publication presents the 2003 crude oil production a year after it was published in the PSA 2003.

## Note 2. Frames Maintenance

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

- Crude Oil: 1982- 645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1980- 1,425; and 1982- 1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1980- 263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982- 244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1980- 205; and 1982- 186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1980- 91; and 1982- 69.

- Jet Fuel: 1980- 42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982-39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Propane/Propylene: 1980- 69; and 1982- 57.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1980- 128; and 1982-102.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1980- 207; and 1982-219.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Commodity	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
<b>Crude Oil</b>			
	Field Production		
(1)	Alaska .....	332,465	908
(2)	Lower 48 States .....	1,650,836	4,510
(3)	<b>Total U.S.</b> .....	<b>1,983,302</b>	<b>5,419</b>
	Net Imports		
(4)	Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)) .....	3,692,063	10,088
(5)	SPR Imports .....	0	0
(6)	Exports .....	9,783	27
(7)	<b>Imports (Net Including SPR)</b> .....	<b>3,682,280</b>	<b>10,061</b>
	Other Sources		
(8)	SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) <sup>e</sup> .....	-37,212	-102
(9)	Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) .....	-16,866	-46
(10)	Product Supplied and Losses .....	0	0
(11)	Unaccounted for <sup>a</sup> .....	52,357	143
(12)	<b>Total Other Sources</b> .....	<b>-1,721</b>	<b>-5</b>
(13)	<b>Crude Input to Refineries</b> .....	<b>5,663,861</b>	<b>15,475</b>
	(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)		
<b>Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)</b>			
(14)	Field Production <sup>b</sup> .....	829,738	2,267
(15)	Net Imports <sup>c</sup> .....	14,678	40
(16)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) <sup>c</sup> .....	-869	-2
(17)	<b>Total NGL Supply</b> .....	<b>843,546</b>	<b>2,305</b>
<b>Other Liquids</b>			
	Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total		
(18)	Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) .....	-19,177	-52
(19)	Net Imports .....	338,607	925
(20)	Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production) .....	-13,459	-37
(21)	Refinery Processing Gain <sup>a</sup> .....	384,698	1,051
(22)	Crude Oil Product Supplied .....	0	0
(23)	<b>Total Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>690,669</b>	<b>1,887</b>
	(23) = (18) through (22)		
(24)	<b>Total Production of Products</b> .....	<b>7,198,076</b>	<b>19,667</b>
	(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)		
<b>Net Imports of Refined Products</b>			
(25)	Imports (Gross) .....	741,929	2,027
(26)	Exports .....	350,026	956
(27)	<b>Imports (Net)</b> .....	<b>391,903</b>	<b>1,071</b>
(28)	<b>Total New Supply of Products</b> .....	<b>7,589,979</b>	<b>20,738</b>
	(28) = (24) + (27)		
(29)	Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) <sup>f</sup> .....	-2,378	-6
(30)	<b>Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use</b> .....	<b>7,587,601</b>	<b>20,731</b>
	(30) = (28) + (29)		
(31)	Finished Motor Gasoline .....	3,332,579	9,105
(32)	Distillate Fuel Oil .....	1,485,324	4,058
(33)	Residual Fuel Oil .....	316,483	865
(34)	Jet Fuel .....	596,568	1,630
(35)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	780,487	2,132
(36)	Other <sup>d</sup> .....	1,076,160	2,940
(37)	Crude Oil .....	0	0
(38)	<b>Total Products Supplied</b> .....	<b>7,587,601</b>	<b>20,731</b>
	(38) = (31) through (37)		
<b>Ending Stocks, All Oils</b>			
(39)	Crude Oil (Excluding SPR) .....	285,741	—
(40)	Strategic Petroleum Reserve <sup>e</sup> .....	675,600	—
(41)	Finished Motor Gasoline .....	143,204	—
(42)	Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>f</sup> .....	126,272	—
(43)	Residual Fuel Oil .....	42,363	—
(44)	Jet Fuel .....	40,086	—
(45)	Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	103,800	—
(46)	Other <sup>d</sup> .....	227,739	—
(47)	<b>Total Stocks<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>1,644,805</b>	<b>—</b>
	(47) = (39) through (46)		

<sup>a</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time.

<sup>b</sup> Includes fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

<sup>c</sup> Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

<sup>d</sup> Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

<sup>e</sup> Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

<sup>f</sup> Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks <sup>d</sup>
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Stock Change <sup>b</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>c</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>1,983,302</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,692,063</b>	<b>52,357</b>	<b>54,078</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,663,861</b>	<b>9,783</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>961,341</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	<b>662,151</b>	<b>235,975</b>	<b>111,710</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>10,196</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>154,356</b>	<b>16,649</b>	<b>828,635</b>	<b>111,085</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	101,451	—	15,529	—	869	—	67,112	851	48,148	7,285
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	560,700	235,975	96,181	—	9,327	—	87,244	15,798	780,487	103,800
Ethane/Ethylene .....	251,215	8,255	148	—	2,667	—	0	0	256,951	21,083
Propane/Propylene .....	192,472	213,750	76,603	—	5,499	—	0	10,343	466,983	54,999
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	55,525	20,953	14,270	—	1,226	—	38,462	5,455	45,605	21,606
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	61,488	-6,983	5,160	—	-65	—	48,782	0	10,948	6,112
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>-13,459</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>361,583</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>19,177</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>316,838</b>	<b>22,976</b>	<b>-10,867</b>	<b>166,529</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	143,646	—	17,357	—	-754	—	150,674	11,083	0	10,615
Unfinished Oils .....	—	—	179,332	—	5,476	—	186,826	0	-12,970	81,380
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-157,106	—	164,894	—	14,454	—	-18,558	11,892	0	74,397
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	—	—	0	—	1	—	-2,104	0	2,103	137
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>167,587</b>	<b>6,283,778</b>	<b>645,748</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-6,949</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>334,228</b>	<b>6,769,833</b>	<b>405,850</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	167,587	3,025,128	181,682	—	-3,680	—	—	45,498	3,332,579	143,204
Reformulated .....	—	1,040,822	77,763	—	-5,204	—	—	647	1,123,142	24,802
Oxygenated .....	104,810	0	0	—	-471	—	—	4	105,277	0
Other .....	62,777	1,984,306	103,919	—	1,995	—	—	44,847	2,104,160	118,402
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	—	6,209	119	—	139	—	—	0	6,189	1,343
Jet Fuel .....	—	566,164	46,505	—	1,302	—	—	14,799	596,568	40,086
Naphtha-Type .....	—	0	0	—	-17	—	—	0	17	0
Kerosene-Type .....	—	566,164	46,505	—	1,319	—	—	14,799	596,551	40,086
Kerosene .....	—	23,409	765	—	-699	—	—	1,333	23,540	4,885
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	—	1,396,037	119,118	—	-10,270	—	—	40,101	1,485,324	126,272
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	—	1,042,056	54,266	—	-4,812	—	—	11,997	1,089,137	76,737
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	353,981	64,852	—	-5,458	—	—	28,103	396,188	49,535
Residual Fuel Oil .....	—	239,907	156,024	—	4,563	—	—	74,885	316,483	42,363
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use .....	—	93,796	48,800	—	-207	—	—	0	142,803	1,685
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use .....	—	76,259	57,804	—	245	—	—	0	133,818	1,313
Special Naphthas .....	—	16,377	2,984	—	-266	—	—	9,902	9,725	1,800
Lubricants .....	—	64,115	2,912	—	481	—	—	14,916	51,630	10,368
Waxes .....	—	5,530	1,470	—	-87	—	—	1,532	5,555	640
Petroleum Coke .....	—	306,065	11,912	—	-1,939	—	—	128,034	191,882	8,183
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	—	185,921	15,604	—	2,829	—	—	2,215	196,481	22,075
Still Gas .....	—	257,689	0	—	0	—	—	0	257,689	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	—	21,172	49	—	640	—	—	1,012	19,569	1,633
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,799,580</b>	<b>6,519,753</b>	<b>4,811,104</b>	<b>52,357</b>	<b>76,502</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,135,055</b>	<b>383,636</b>	<b>7,587,601</b>	<b>1,644,805</b>

<sup>a</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>b</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

<sup>c</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

<sup>d</sup> Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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 from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 3. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Stock Change <sup>b</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>c</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>5,419</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>10,088</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,475</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	<b>1,809</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2,264</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	277	—	42	—	2	—	183	2	132
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	1,532	645	263	—	25	—	238	43	2,132
Ethane/Ethylene .....	686	23	(s)	—	7	—	0	0	702
Propane/Propylene .....	526	584	209	—	15	—	0	28	1,276
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	152	57	39	—	3	—	105	15	125
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	168	-19	14	—	(s)	—	133	0	30
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>-37</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>-30</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	392	—	47	—	-2	—	412	30	0
Unfinished Oils .....	—	—	490	—	15	—	510	0	-35
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-429	—	451	—	39	—	-51	32	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	—	—	0	—	(s)	—	-6	0	6
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>458</b>	<b>17,169</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>18,497</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	458	8,265	496	—	-10	—	—	124	9,105
Reformulated .....	—	2,844	212	—	-14	—	—	2	3,069
Oxygenated .....	286	0	0	—	-1	—	—	(s)	288
Other .....	172	5,422	284	—	5	—	—	123	5,749
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	—	17	(s)	—	(s)	—	—	0	17
Jet Fuel .....	—	1,547	127	—	4	—	—	40	1,630
Naphtha-Type .....	—	0	0	—	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type .....	—	1,547	127	—	4	—	—	40	1,630
Kerosene .....	—	64	2	—	-2	—	—	4	64
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	—	3,814	325	—	-28	—	—	110	4,058
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	—	2,847	148	—	-13	—	—	33	2,976
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	—	967	177	—	-15	—	—	77	1,082
Residual Fuel Oil .....	—	655	426	—	12	—	—	205	865
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use .....	—	256	133	—	-1	—	—	0	390
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use .....	—	208	158	—	1	—	—	0	366
Special Naphthas .....	—	45	8	—	-1	—	—	27	27
Lubricants .....	—	175	8	—	1	—	—	41	141
Waxes .....	—	15	4	—	(s)	—	—	4	15
Petroleum Coke .....	—	836	33	—	-5	—	—	350	524
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	—	508	43	—	8	—	—	6	537
Still Gas .....	—	704	0	—	0	—	—	0	704
Miscellaneous Products .....	—	58	(s)	—	2	—	—	3	53
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>7,649</b>	<b>17,814</b>	<b>13,145</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,762</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>20,731</b>

<sup>a</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>b</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

<sup>c</sup> Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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 from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."



**Table 4. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending <sup>f</sup> Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unac- counted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>6,941</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>566,851</b>	<b>8,165</b>	<b>4,299</b>	<b>-479</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>584,581</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,475</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	<b>6,510</b>	<b>16,131</b>	<b>17,445</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>38,359</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>75,447</b>	<b>6,713</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	1,042	—	0	—	0	-3	—	0	362	683	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	5,468	16,131	17,445	—	38,359	465	—	1,466	708	74,764	6,701
Ethane/Ethylene .....	240	110	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	350	0
Propane/Propylene .....	3,470	17,570	15,892	—	37,528	661	—	0	248	73,551	5,594
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	1,121	97	1,088	—	831	-217	—	323	460	2,571	924
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	637	-1,646	465	—	0	21	—	1,143	0	-1,708	183
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>-9,642</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>185,536</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,258</b>	<b>5,229</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>163,484</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>12,029</b>	<b>25,193</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ..	18,039	—	14,339	—	0	446	—	31,273	659	0	2,349
Unfinished Oils .....	—	—	36,676	—	-685	-725	—	26,818	0	9,898	7,982
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-27,680	—	134,521	—	6,943	5,487	—	107,545	752	0	14,744
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	—	—	0	—	0	21	—	-2,152	0	2,131	118
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>28,519</b>	<b>765,887</b>	<b>442,191</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,045,147</b>	<b>-7,149</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>21,016</b>	<b>2,267,877</b>	<b>130,385</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	28,519	424,772	172,100	—	568,358	-250	—	—	2,669	1,191,330	45,073
Reformulated .....	—	277,730	76,248	—	104,354	-1,196	—	—	143	459,385	14,373
Oxygenated .....	8,385	0	0	—	0	-93	—	—	(s)	8,477	0
Other .....	20,134	147,042	95,852	—	464,004	1,039	—	—	2,525	723,468	30,700
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	—	0	2	—	1,068	-9	—	—	0	1,079	79
Jet Fuel .....	—	37,579	17,852	—	175,976	-1,386	—	—	1,619	231,174	8,863
Naphtha-Type .....	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	—	37,579	17,852	—	175,976	-1,386	—	—	1,619	231,174	8,863
Kerosene .....	—	4,553	765	—	211	-480	—	—	30	5,979	3,196
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	—	162,836	102,512	—	261,557	-6,463	—	—	4,404	528,964	50,326
0.05 percent sulfur and under ...	—	90,630	41,464	—	167,638	-3,322	—	—	49	303,005	19,276
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	72,206	61,048	—	93,919	-3,141	—	—	4,355	225,959	31,050
Residual Fuel Oil .....	—	42,170	122,133	—	18,427	1,240	—	—	6,171	175,319	17,020
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	—	5,064	2,713	—	497	-103	—	—	0	8,377	305
Special Naphthas .....	—	622	1,293	—	641	-53	—	—	141	2,468	23
Lubricants .....	—	6,452	1,290	—	8,530	308	—	—	1,528	14,436	1,820
Waxes .....	—	220	598	—	0	-13	—	—	465	366	165
Petroleum Coke .....	—	19,188	6,855	—	0	-113	—	—	3,573	22,583	173
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	—	37,873	14,078	—	9,871	114	—	—	309	61,399	3,215
Still Gas .....	—	24,057	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	24,057	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	—	501	0	—	11	59	—	—	106	347	127
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>32,329</b>	<b>782,018</b>	<b>1,212,023</b>	<b>8,165</b>	<b>1,094,063</b>	<b>-1,937</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>749,531</b>	<b>25,651</b>	<b>2,355,353</b>	<b>176,766</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>c</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

<sup>f</sup> Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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

**Table 5. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>19</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	<b>18</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>206</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	3	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	0	1	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	15	44	48	—	105	1	—	4	2	204
Ethane/Ethylene .....	1	(s)	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	1
Propane/Propylene .....	9	48	43	—	103	2	—	0	1	201
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	3	(s)	3	—	2	-1	—	1	1	7
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	2	-4	1	—	0	(s)	—	3	0	-5
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>-26</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ....	49	—	39	—	0	1	—	85	2	0
Unfinished Oils .....	—	—	100	—	-2	-2	—	73	0	27
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-76	—	368	—	19	15	—	294	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	-6	0	6
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>78</b>	<b>2,093</b>	<b>1,208</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,856</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>6,196</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	78	1,161	470	—	1,553	-1	—	—	7	3,255
Reformulated .....	—	759	208	—	285	-3	—	—	(s)	1,255
Oxygenated .....	23	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	23
Other .....	55	402	262	—	1,268	3	—	—	7	1,977
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	—	0	(s)	—	3	(s)	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel .....	—	103	49	—	481	-4	—	—	4	632
Naphtha-Type .....	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	—	103	49	—	481	-4	—	—	4	632
Kerosene .....	—	12	2	—	1	-1	—	—	(s)	16
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	—	445	280	—	715	-18	—	—	12	1,445
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	—	248	113	—	458	-9	—	—	(s)	828
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	197	167	—	257	-9	—	—	12	617
Residual Fuel Oil .....	—	115	334	—	50	3	—	—	17	479
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	—	14	7	—	1	(s)	—	—	0	23
Special Naphthas .....	—	2	4	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	7
Lubricants .....	—	18	4	—	23	1	—	—	4	39
Waxes .....	—	1	2	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	1
Petroleum Coke .....	—	52	19	—	0	(s)	—	—	10	62
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	—	103	38	—	27	(s)	—	—	1	168
Still Gas .....	—	66	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	66
Miscellaneous Products .....	—	1	0	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>88</b>	<b>2,137</b>	<b>3,312</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2,989</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>6,435</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>c</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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

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



**Table 6. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b>	<b>159,309</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>391,153</b>	<b>-29,080</b>	<b>692,164</b>	<b>3,598</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,203,549</b>	<b>6,399</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60,910</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b>	<b>112,784</b>	<b>40,654</b>	<b>37,855</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9,440</b>	<b>-602</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>38,428</b>	<b>3,088</b>	<b>159,819</b>	<b>31,963</b>
Pentanes Plus	12,285	—	133	—	6,224	305	—	16,267	373	1,697	2,294
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	100,499	40,654	37,722	—	3,216	-907	—	22,161	2,715	158,122	29,669
Ethane/Ethylene	44,320	0	143	—	-18,984	1,116	—	0	0	24,363	3,551
Propane/Propylene	37,458	41,368	35,074	—	14,481	-2,214	—	0	510	130,085	18,454
Normal Butane/Butylene	12,311	471	1,438	—	1,294	97	—	8,861	2,205	4,351	5,912
Isobutane/Isobutylene	6,410	-1,185	1,067	—	6,425	94	—	13,300	0	-677	1,752
<b>Other Liquids</b>	<b>-74,009</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>58,052</b>	<b>3,306</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-9,041</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>-10,888</b>	<b>28,886</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	35,461	—	0	—	0	-400	—	35,433	428	0	2,592
Unfinished Oils	—	—	0	—	3,281	2,311	—	11,858	0	-10,888	12,353
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-109,469	—	0	—	54,771	1,394	—	-56,331	239	0	13,927
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-1	0	0	14
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b>	<b>116,806</b>	<b>1,258,092</b>	<b>7,093</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>369,801</b>	<b>-2,860</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9,642</b>	<b>1,745,010</b>	<b>94,056</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline	116,806	644,877	611	—	194,036	-1,103	—	—	326	957,107	39,679
Reformulated	—	131,028	0	—	2,845	-429	—	—	3	134,299	195
Oxygenated	73,367	0	0	—	0	-197	—	—	1	73,563	0
Other	43,439	513,849	611	—	191,191	-477	—	—	322	749,245	39,484
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,383	63	—	716	43	—	—	0	2,119	434
Jet Fuel	—	77,676	411	—	45,947	-925	—	—	98	124,861	6,898
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	—	77,676	411	—	45,947	-925	—	—	98	124,861	6,898
Kerosene	—	4,078	0	—	257	-102	—	—	21	4,416	948
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	312,648	2,510	—	122,739	-3,693	—	—	2,691	438,899	29,651
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	253,554	1,766	—	104,253	-2,520	—	—	1,695	360,398	23,261
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	59,094	744	—	18,486	-1,173	—	—	996	78,501	6,390
Residual Fuel Oil	—	21,460	1,530	—	-1,865	801	—	—	1,220	19,104	2,017
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup>	—	12,679	494	—	1,745	-2	—	—	0	14,920	480
Special Naphthas	—	1,472	341	—	784	-98	—	—	4	2,691	279
Lubricants	—	5,437	609	—	4,096	-161	—	—	1,032	9,271	1,177
Waxes	—	1,093	326	—	0	24	—	—	389	1,006	85
Petroleum Coke	—	52,135	0	—	0	884	—	—	3,226	48,025	1,684
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	68,677	154	—	1,237	1,350	—	—	630	68,088	10,276
Still Gas	—	50,006	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	50,006	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	4,471	44	—	109	122	—	—	6	4,496	448
<b>Total</b>	<b>314,890</b>	<b>1,298,746</b>	<b>436,101</b>	<b>-29,080</b>	<b>1,129,457</b>	<b>3,442</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,232,936</b>	<b>19,796</b>	<b>1,893,941</b>	<b>215,815</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>c</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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 from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 7. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>435</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>-79</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,288</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	<b>308</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>437</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	34	—	(s)	—	17	1	—	44	1	5
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	275	111	103	—	9	-2	—	61	7	432
Ethane/Ethylene .....	121	0	(s)	—	-52	3	—	0	0	67
Propane/Propylene .....	102	113	96	—	40	-6	—	0	1	355
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	34	1	4	—	4	(s)	—	24	6	12
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	18	-3	3	—	18	(s)	—	36	0	-2
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>-202</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-30</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ....	97	—	0	—	0	-1	—	97	1	0
Unfinished Oils .....	—	—	0	—	9	6	—	32	0	-30
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-299	—	0	—	150	4	—	-154	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	0
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>319</b>	<b>3,437</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4,768</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	319	1,762	2	—	530	-3	—	—	1	2,615
Reformulated .....	—	358	0	—	8	-1	—	—	(s)	367
Oxygenated .....	200	0	0	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	201
Other .....	119	1,404	2	—	522	-1	—	—	1	2,047
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	—	4	(s)	—	2	(s)	—	—	0	6
Jet Fuel .....	—	212	1	—	126	-3	—	—	(s)	341
Naphtha-Type .....	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	—	212	1	—	126	-3	—	—	(s)	341
Kerosene .....	—	11	0	—	1	(s)	—	—	(s)	12
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	—	854	7	—	335	-10	—	—	7	1,199
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	—	693	5	—	285	-7	—	—	5	985
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	161	2	—	51	-3	—	—	3	214
Residual Fuel Oil .....	—	59	4	—	-5	2	—	—	3	52
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	—	35	1	—	5	(s)	—	—	0	41
Special Naphthas .....	—	4	1	—	2	(s)	—	—	(s)	7
Lubricants .....	—	15	2	—	11	(s)	—	—	3	25
Waxes .....	—	3	1	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	3
Petroleum Coke .....	—	142	0	—	0	2	—	—	9	131
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	—	188	(s)	—	3	4	—	—	2	186
Still Gas .....	—	137	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	137
Miscellaneous Products .....	—	12	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	12
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>860</b>	<b>3,548</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>-79</b>	<b>3,086</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,369</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>5,175</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>c</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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 from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 8. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>1,103,743</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,283,534</b>	<b>59,161</b>	<b>-678,034</b>	<b>46,090</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,722,314</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>820,664</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	<b>436,314</b>	<b>152,726</b>	<b>52,123</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>13,269</b>	<b>11,618</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>83,144</b>	<b>7,473</b>	<b>552,197</b>	<b>67,667</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	62,620	—	14,892	—	352	660	—	38,379	0	38,825	4,788
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	373,694	152,726	37,231	—	12,917	10,958	—	44,765	7,473	513,372	62,879
Ethane/Ethylene .....	175,158	8,144	5	—	47,880	1,664	—	0	0	229,523	17,199
Propane/Propylene .....	124,755	130,757	22,690	—	-36,439	7,380	—	0	6,793	227,590	29,016
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	29,149	14,938	10,958	—	3,862	2,117	—	16,866	680	39,244	13,263
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	44,632	-1,113	3,578	—	-2,386	-203	—	27,899	0	17,015	3,401
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>48,006</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>138,280</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-78,897</b>	<b>6,043</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>99,391</b>	<b>19,123</b>	<b>-17,168</b>	<b>65,582</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ....	51,946	—	1,445	—	0	-527	—	45,346	8,572	0	4,188
Unfinished Oils .....	—	—	123,354	—	-2,596	1,625	—	136,273	0	-17,140	40,267
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-3,940	—	13,481	—	-76,301	4,966	—	-82,277	10,551	0	21,122
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	—	—	0	—	0	-21	—	49	0	-28	5
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>4,464</b>	<b>2,968,439</b>	<b>137,187</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-1,464,804</b>	<b>2,291</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>224,895</b>	<b>1,418,101</b>	<b>125,534</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	4,464	1,321,914	2,728	—	-793,875	727	—	—	40,371	494,133	44,870
Reformulated .....	—	246,914	0	—	-115,928	420	—	—	210	130,356	9,363
Oxygenated .....	5,241	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	1	5,239	0
Other .....	-776	1,075,000	2,728	—	-677,947	307	—	—	40,160	358,537	35,507
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	—	3,637	13	—	-1,883	86	—	—	0	1,681	507
Jet Fuel .....	—	285,292	205	—	-235,317	1,509	—	—	6,263	42,408	13,225
Naphtha-Type .....	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	—	285,292	205	—	-235,317	1,509	—	—	6,263	42,408	13,225
Kerosene .....	—	13,891	0	—	-275	-115	—	—	1,259	12,472	583
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	—	671,808	4,043	—	-388,823	-1,654	—	—	24,889	263,793	29,836
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	—	493,517	2,045	—	-276,456	-232	—	—	7,990	211,348	20,871
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	178,291	1,998	—	-112,367	-1,422	—	—	16,898	52,446	8,965
Residual Fuel Oil .....	—	112,682	19,526	—	-17,049	1,295	—	—	52,208	61,656	16,157
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	—	148,517	103,067	—	-2,242	298	—	—	0	249,044	2,094
Special Naphthas .....	—	13,974	1,350	—	-1,425	-107	—	—	3,912	10,094	1,470
Lubricants .....	—	45,318	942	—	-12,627	678	—	—	10,132	22,823	5,983
Waxes .....	—	3,371	77	—	0	-120	—	—	517	3,051	359
Petroleum Coke .....	—	169,745	4,814	—	0	-1,905	—	—	84,272	92,192	4,871
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	—	42,766	422	—	-11,108	1,126	—	—	312	30,642	4,704
Still Gas .....	—	122,826	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	122,826	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	—	12,698	0	—	-180	473	—	—	760	11,285	875
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,592,527</b>	<b>3,121,165</b>	<b>2,611,124</b>	<b>59,161</b>	<b>-2,208,466</b>	<b>66,042</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,904,849</b>	<b>251,491</b>	<b>1,953,129</b>	<b>1,079,447</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>c</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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 from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 9. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>3,016</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,239</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>-1,853</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,438</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	<b>1,192</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1,509</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	171	—	41	—	1	2	—	105	0	106
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	1,021	417	102	—	35	30	—	122	20	1,403
Ethane/Ethylene .....	479	22	(s)	—	131	5	—	0	0	627
Propane/Propylene .....	341	357	62	—	-100	20	—	0	19	622
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	80	41	30	—	11	6	—	46	2	107
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	122	-3	10	—	-7	-1	—	76	0	46
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>131</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-216</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>-47</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ....	142	—	4	—	0	-1	—	124	23	0
Unfinished Oils .....	—	—	337	—	-7	4	—	372	0	-47
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-11	—	37	—	-208	14	—	-225	29	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	—	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	(s)	0	(s)
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>12</b>	<b>8,110</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-4,002</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>3,875</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	12	3,612	7	—	-2,169	2	—	—	110	1,350
Reformulated .....	—	675	0	—	-317	1	—	—	1	356
Oxygenated .....	14	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	14
Other .....	-2	2,937	7	—	-1,852	1	—	—	110	980
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	—	10	(s)	—	-5	(s)	—	—	0	5
Jet Fuel .....	—	779	1	—	-643	4	—	—	17	116
Naphtha-Type .....	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	—	779	1	—	-643	4	—	—	17	116
Kerosene .....	—	38	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	3	34
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	—	1,836	11	—	-1,062	-5	—	—	68	721
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	—	1,348	6	—	-755	-1	—	—	22	577
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	—	487	5	—	-307	-4	—	—	46	143
Residual Fuel Oil .....	—	308	53	—	-47	4	—	—	143	168
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	—	406	282	—	-6	1	—	—	0	680
Special Naphthas .....	—	38	4	—	-4	(s)	—	—	11	28
Lubricants .....	—	124	3	—	-35	2	—	—	28	62
Waxes .....	—	9	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	1	8
Petroleum Coke .....	—	464	13	—	0	-5	—	—	230	252
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	—	117	1	—	-30	3	—	—	1	84
Still Gas .....	—	336	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	336
Miscellaneous Products .....	—	35	0	—	(s)	1	—	—	2	31
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>4,351</b>	<b>8,528</b>	<b>7,134</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>-6,034</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,937</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>5,336</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>c</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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 from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 10. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	113,069	—	111,428	-1,237	-18,429	1,108	0	203,362	361	0	12,372
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	77,614	1,714	3,541	—	-61,068	-305	—	5,796	303	16,007	1,611
Pentanes Plus .....	11,338	—	504	—	-6,576	-43	—	1,995	70	3,244	171
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	66,276	1,714	3,037	—	-54,492	-262	—	3,801	233	12,763	1,440
Ethane/Ethylene .....	31,426	1	0	—	-28,896	-113	—	0	0	2,644	332
Propane/Propylene .....	21,954	3,149	2,269	—	-15,570	2	—	0	44	11,756	669
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	8,993	-755	743	—	-5,987	-124	—	2,208	189	721	275
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	3,903	-681	25	—	-4,039	-27	—	1,593	0	-2,358	164
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	2,548	—	0	—	0	527	—	1,254	14	753	4,698
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	1,998	—	0	—	0	-12	—	1,998	12	0	105
Unfinished Oils .....	—	—	0	—	0	382	—	-1,135	0	753	2,590
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	550	—	0	—	0	157	—	391	2	0	2,003
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	79	217,156	5,337	—	11,307	-891	—	—	296	234,474	10,638
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	79	104,216	201	—	-56	-125	—	—	1	104,564	4,661
Reformulated .....	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Oxygenated .....	6,289	0	0	—	0	-131	—	—	0	6,420	0
Other .....	-6,209	104,216	201	—	-56	6	—	—	1	98,145	4,661
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	—	110	40	—	0	22	—	—	0	128	55
Jet Fuel .....	—	9,971	157	—	11,601	-154	—	—	0	21,883	564
Naphtha-Type .....	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	—	9,971	157	—	11,601	-154	—	—	0	21,883	564
Kerosene .....	—	594	0	—	-193	-11	—	—	0	412	57
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	—	61,420	3,910	—	-45	-199	—	—	1	65,483	3,282
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	—	52,001	3,420	—	73	-268	—	—	0	55,762	2,670
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	9,419	490	—	-118	69	—	—	1	9,721	612
Residual Fuel Oil .....	—	5,148	0	—	0	-101	—	—	55	5,194	341
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	—	236	330	—	0	0	—	—	0	566	0
Special Naphthas .....	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	2	-2	4
Lubricants .....	—	0	2	—	0	0	—	—	174	-172	0
Waxes .....	—	846	0	—	0	22	—	—	6	818	31
Petroleum Coke .....	—	6,559	0	—	0	-32	—	—	28	6,563	58
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	—	18,724	697	—	0	-326	—	—	29	19,718	1,551
Still Gas .....	—	8,522	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	8,522	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	—	810	0	—	0	13	—	—	0	797	34
<b>Total</b> .....	193,310	218,870	120,306	-1,237	-68,190	439	0	210,412	974	251,235	29,319

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>c</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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 from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 11. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>309</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	<b>212</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>-167</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>44</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	31	—	1	—	-18	(s)	—	5	(s)	9
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	181	5	8	—	-149	-1	—	10	1	35
Ethane/Ethylene .....	86	(s)	0	—	-79	(s)	—	0	0	7
Propane/Propylene .....	60	9	6	—	-43	(s)	—	0	(s)	32
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	25	-2	2	—	-16	(s)	—	6	1	2
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	11	-2	(s)	—	-11	(s)	—	4	0	-6
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>2</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ....	5	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	5	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils .....	—	—	0	—	0	1	—	-3	0	2
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	2	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	1	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>(s)</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>641</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	(s)	285	1	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	286
Reformulated .....	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Oxygenated .....	17	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	18
Other .....	-17	285	1	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	268
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	—	(s)	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Jet Fuel .....	—	27	(s)	—	32	(s)	—	—	0	60
Naphtha-Type .....	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	—	27	(s)	—	32	(s)	—	—	0	60
Kerosene .....	—	2	0	—	-1	(s)	—	—	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	—	168	11	—	(s)	-1	—	—	(s)	179
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	—	142	9	—	(s)	-1	—	—	0	152
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	26	1	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	27
Residual Fuel Oil .....	—	14	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	14
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	—	1	1	—	0	0	—	—	0	2
Special Naphthas .....	—	0	0	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Lubricants .....	—	0	(s)	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	(s)
Waxes .....	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke .....	—	18	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	18
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	—	51	2	—	0	-1	—	—	(s)	54
Still Gas .....	—	23	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	23
Miscellaneous Products .....	—	2	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	2
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>528</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-186</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>686</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>c</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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 from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 12. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Crude Oil</b>	<b>600,239</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>339,097</b>	<b>15,347</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,761</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>950,055</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52,920</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b>	<b>28,929</b>	<b>24,750</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-977</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>25,522</b>	<b>4,715</b>	<b>25,165</b>	<b>3,131</b>
Pentanes Plus	14,166	—	0	—	0	-50	—	10,471	46	3,699	20
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	14,763	24,750	746	—	0	-927	—	15,051	4,669	21,466	3,111
Ethane/Ethylene	71	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	71	1
Propane/Propylene	4,835	20,906	678	—	0	-330	—	0	2,748	24,001	1,266
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,951	6,202	43	—	0	-647	—	10,204	1,921	-1,282	1,232
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,906	-2,358	25	—	0	50	—	4,847	0	-1,324	612
<b>Other Liquids</b>	<b>19,637</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>37,767</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>14,587</b>	<b>4,072</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>61,750</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>4,407</b>	<b>42,170</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	36,202	—	1,573	—	0	-261	—	36,624	1,412	0	1,381
Unfinished Oils	—	—	19,302	—	0	1,883	—	13,012	0	4,407	18,188
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-16,565	—	16,892	—	14,587	2,450	—	12,114	350	0	22,601
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b>	<b>17,718</b>	<b>1,074,204</b>	<b>53,940</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>38,549</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>78,380</b>	<b>1,104,371</b>	<b>45,237</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline	17,718	529,349	6,042	—	31,537	-2,929	—	—	2,130	585,445	8,921
Reformulated	—	385,150	1,515	—	8,729	-3,999	—	—	290	399,103	871
Oxygenated	11,529	0	0	—	0	-50	—	—	2	11,577	0
Other	6,189	144,199	4,527	—	22,808	1,120	—	—	1,838	174,765	8,050
Finished Aviation Gasoline	—	1,079	1	—	99	-3	—	—	0	1,182	268
Jet Fuel	—	155,646	27,880	—	1,793	2,258	—	—	6,819	176,242	10,536
Naphtha-Type	—	0	0	—	0	-17	—	—	0	17	0
Kerosene-Type	—	155,646	27,880	—	1,793	2,275	—	—	6,819	176,225	10,536
Kerosene	—	293	0	—	0	9	—	—	23	261	101
Distillate Fuel Oil	—	187,325	6,143	—	4,572	1,739	—	—	8,116	188,185	13,177
0.05 percent sulfur and under	—	152,354	5,571	—	4,492	1,530	—	—	2,263	158,624	10,659
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	—	34,971	572	—	80	209	—	—	5,853	29,561	2,518
Residual Fuel Oil	—	58,447	12,835	—	487	1,328	—	—	15,231	55,210	6,828
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup>	—	3,559	0	—	0	-155	—	—	0	3,714	119
Special Naphthas	—	309	0	—	0	-8	—	—	5,843	-5,526	24
Lubricants	—	6,908	69	—	1	-344	—	—	2,051	5,271	1,388
Waxes	—	0	469	—	0	0	—	—	155	314	0
Petroleum Coke	—	58,438	243	—	0	-773	—	—	36,936	22,518	1,397
Asphalt and Road Oil	—	17,881	253	—	0	565	—	—	935	16,634	2,329
Still Gas	—	52,278	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	52,278	0
Miscellaneous Products	—	2,692	5	—	60	-27	—	—	141	2,643	149
<b>Total</b>	<b>666,524</b>	<b>1,098,954</b>	<b>431,550</b>	<b>15,347</b>	<b>53,136</b>	<b>8,516</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,037,327</b>	<b>85,725</b>	<b>1,133,943</b>	<b>143,458</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>c</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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 from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."



**Table 13. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry <sup>a</sup>	Unaccounted For Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Net Receipts	Stock Change <sup>c</sup>	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied <sup>d</sup>
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>1,640</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs</b> .....	<b>79</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>69</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	39	—	0	—	0	(s)	—	29	(s)	10
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	40	68	2	—	0	-3	—	41	13	59
Ethane/Ethylene .....	(s)	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene .....	13	57	2	—	0	-1	—	0	8	66
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	11	17	(s)	—	0	-2	—	28	5	-4
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	16	-6	(s)	—	0	(s)	—	13	0	-4
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>54</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	99	—	4	—	0	-1	—	100	4	0
Unfinished Oils .....	—	—	53	—	0	5	—	36	0	12
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	-45	—	46	—	40	7	—	33	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	—	—	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	0
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>48</b>	<b>2,935</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>3,017</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	48	1,446	17	—	86	-8	—	—	6	1,600
Reformulated .....	—	1,052	4	—	24	-11	—	—	1	1,090
Oxygenated .....	32	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	32
Other .....	17	394	12	—	62	3	—	—	5	478
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	—	3	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	0	3
Jet Fuel .....	—	425	76	—	5	6	—	—	19	482
Naphtha-Type .....	—	0	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type .....	—	425	76	—	5	6	—	—	19	481
Kerosene .....	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	(s)	1
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	—	512	17	—	12	5	—	—	22	514
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	—	416	15	—	12	4	—	—	6	433
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	—	96	2	—	(s)	1	—	—	16	81
Residual Fuel Oil .....	—	160	35	—	1	4	—	—	42	151
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>e</sup> .....	—	10	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	0	10
Special Naphthas .....	—	1	0	—	0	(s)	—	—	16	-15
Lubricants .....	—	19	(s)	—	(s)	-1	—	—	6	14
Waxes .....	—	0	1	—	0	0	—	—	(s)	1
Petroleum Coke .....	—	160	1	—	0	-2	—	—	101	62
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	—	49	1	—	0	2	—	—	3	45
Still Gas .....	—	143	0	—	0	0	—	—	0	143
Miscellaneous Products .....	—	7	(s)	—	(s)	(s)	—	—	(s)	7
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,821</b>	<b>3,003</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>3,098</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

<sup>c</sup> A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

<sup>d</sup> 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.

<sup>e</sup> 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.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

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 from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."



**Table 14. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Total	Daily Average
<b>PAD District I</b> .....	<b>6,941</b>	<b>19</b>
Florida .....	2,875	8
New York .....	170	(s)
Pennsylvania .....	2,538	7
Virginia .....	19	(s)
West Virginia .....	1,339	4
<b>PAD District II</b> .....	<b>159,309</b>	<b>435</b>
Illinois .....	10,984	30
Indiana .....	1,755	5
Kansas .....	33,858	93
Kentucky .....	2,548	7
Michigan .....	6,409	18
Missouri .....	88	(s)
Nebraska .....	2,507	7
North Dakota .....	31,154	85
Ohio .....	5,785	16
Oklahoma .....	62,502	171
South Dakota .....	1,357	4
Tennessee .....	361	1
<b>PAD District III</b> .....	<b>1,103,743</b>	<b>3,016</b>
Alabama .....	7,443	20
Arkansas .....	6,732	18
Louisiana <sup>a</sup> .....	83,411	228
Mississippi .....	17,153	47
New Mexico .....	64,236	176
Texas <sup>a</sup> .....	392,867	1,073
Federal Offshore PAD District III .....	531,900	1,453
<b>PAD District IV</b> .....	<b>113,069</b>	<b>309</b>
Colorado .....	22,097	60
Montana .....	24,724	68
Utah .....	14,629	40
Wyoming .....	51,619	141
<b>PAD District V</b> .....	<b>600,239</b>	<b>1,640</b>
Alaska <sup>a</sup> .....	332,465	908
South Alaska .....	8,225	22
North Slope .....	324,241	886
Arizona .....	52	(s)
California <sup>a</sup> .....	240,206	656
Nevada .....	463	1
Federal Offshore PAD District V .....	27,054	74
<b>U.S. Total<sup>a</sup></b> .....	<b>1,983,302</b>	<b>5,419</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 104,205; California: State - 15,654; Louisiana: State - 9,681; Texas: State - 638; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - 689,132.

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

Note: • A final revision to the State data for 2004 will appear in the 2005 Petroleum Supply Annual. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service, and EIA Reserves and Production Division estimates based on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report" data.

Revised 2003 crude oil production statistics are available in Appendix C.

**Table 15. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids .....	587	5,923	6,510	28,570	4,457	79,757	112,784
Pentanes Plus .....	79	963	1,042	1,423	1,092	9,770	12,285
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	508	4,960	5,468	27,147	3,365	69,987	100,499
Ethane .....	152	88	240	14,734	0	29,586	44,320
Propane .....	211	3,259	3,470	8,472	2,152	26,834	37,458
Normal Butane .....	145	976	1,121	2,149	1,213	8,949	12,311
Isobutane .....	0	637	637	1,792	0	4,618	6,410
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids .....	9	43	52	172	59	314	545
Pentanes Plus .....	0	12	12	33	18	48	99
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	9	31	40	139	41	266	446
Ethane .....	0	0	0	17	0	88	105
Propane .....	4	20	24	83	25	90	198
Normal Butane .....	5	7	12	22	16	50	88
Isobutane .....	0	4	4	17	0	38	55

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids .....	210,492	43,350	105,066	4,197	73,209	436,314	77,614	28,929	662,151
Pentanes Plus .....	32,243	5,721	15,594	1,029	8,033	62,620	11,338	14,166	101,451
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	178,249	37,629	89,472	3,168	65,176	373,694	66,276	14,763	560,700
Ethane .....	83,881	18,748	36,766	964	34,799	175,158	31,426	71	251,215
Propane .....	59,319	11,936	32,492	1,133	19,875	124,755	21,954	4,835	192,472
Normal Butane .....	21,264	-10,244	10,941	680	6,508	29,149	8,993	3,951	55,525
Isobutane .....	13,785	17,189	9,273	391	3,994	44,632	3,903	5,906	61,488
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids .....	246	1,272	717	7	49	2,291	211	187	3,286
Pentanes Plus .....	45	138	109	4	8	304	51	15	481
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	201	1,134	608	3	41	1,987	160	172	2,805
Ethane .....	40	411	0	0	0	451	4	1	561
Propane .....	133	427	41	2	21	624	82	110	1,038
Normal Butane .....	15	163	344	1	13	536	53	41	730
Isobutane .....	13	133	223	0	7	376	21	20	476

Note: • Stocks are reported as of the end of December. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.  
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

**Table 16. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 2004**

(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>551,861</b>	<b>32,720</b>	<b>584,581</b>	<b>789,387</b>	<b>147,457</b>	<b>266,705</b>	<b>1,203,549</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b> .....	<b>1,466</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>24,580</b>	<b>2,489</b>	<b>11,359</b>	<b>38,428</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	0	0	7,070	987	8,210	16,267
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	1,466	0	1,466	17,510	1,502	3,149	22,161
Ethane .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane .....	323	0	323	7,563	719	579	8,861
Isobutane .....	1,143	0	1,143	9,947	783	2,570	13,300
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>162,538</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>163,484</b>	<b>-1,504</b>	<b>-17,292</b>	<b>9,755</b>	<b>-9,041</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates .....	29,921	1,352	31,273	22,763	7,738	4,932	35,433
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen .....	0	0	0	1,024	637	931	2,592
Oxygenates .....	W	W	31,273	21,739	7,101	4,001	32,841
Fuel Ethanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	32,841
Methanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE .....	W	W	18,113	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates <sup>a</sup> .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net) .....	27,221	-403	26,818	18,150	879	-7,171	11,858
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net) .....	107,548	-3	107,545	-42,416	-25,909	11,994	-56,331
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net) .....	-2,152	0	-2,152	-1	0	0	-1
<b>Total Input to Refineries</b> .....	<b>715,865</b>	<b>33,666</b>	<b>749,531</b>	<b>812,463</b>	<b>132,654</b>	<b>287,819</b>	<b>1,232,936</b>
<b>Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation</b>							
Gross Input (daily average) .....	1,481	89	1,570	2,165	403	733	3,301
Operable Capacity (daily average) .....	1,642	94	1,736	2,327	426	773	3,526
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) <sup>b</sup> .....	90.2	94.6	90.4	93.0	94.6	94.9	93.6
<b>Downstream Processing</b>							
<b>Fresh Feed Input (daily average)</b>							
Catalytic Cracking .....	610	18	628	774	126	207	1,108
Catalytic Hydrocracking .....	36	0	36	135	0	6	141
Delayed and Fluid Coking .....	81	0	81	176	56	83	315
<b>Crude Oil Qualities</b>							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent) .....	0.86	1.48	0.90	1.39	2.21	0.86	1.37
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees) .....	31.99	32.29	32.00	31.80	27.03	35.15	31.96
<b>Operable Capacity (daily average)</b> .....	<b>1,642</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1,736</b>	<b>2,327</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>3,526</b>
Operating .....	1,635	94	1,730	2,327	426	773	3,526
Idle .....	7	0	7	0	0	0	0
<b>Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 16. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 2004 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil .....	221,109	1,347,758	1,063,720	55,441	34,286	2,722,314	203,362	950,055	5,663,861
Natural Gas Liquids .....	11,860	40,298	26,715	1,181	3,090	83,144	5,796	25,522	154,356
Pentanes Plus .....	6,038	16,982	13,358	479	1,522	38,379	1,995	10,471	67,112
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	5,822	23,316	13,357	702	1,568	44,765	3,801	15,051	87,244
Ethane .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane .....	3,897	6,729	5,995	245	0	16,866	2,208	10,204	38,462
Isobutane .....	1,925	16,587	7,362	457	1,568	27,899	1,593	4,847	48,782
Other Liquids .....	-4,830	78,309	32,308	-1,739	-4,657	99,391	1,254	61,750	316,838
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates .....	2,020	31,549	11,385	0	392	45,346	1,998	36,624	150,674
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen .....	1,450	6,449	6,469	0	0	14,368	414	10,665	28,039
Oxygenates .....	570	25,100	4,916	W	W	30,978	1,584	25,959	122,635
Fuel Ethanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	1,584	25,959	74,095
Methanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
MTBE .....	W	24,197	W	W	W	29,487	W	0	47,600
Other Oxygenates <sup>a</sup> .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	940
Unfinished Oils (net) .....	-143	102,281	33,783	-1,654	2,006	136,273	-1,135	13,012	186,826
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net) .....	-6,742	-55,521	-12,874	-85	-7,055	-82,277	391	12,114	-18,558
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net) .....	35	0	14	0	0	49	0	0	-2,104
Total Input to Refineries .....	228,139	1,466,365	1,122,743	54,883	32,719	2,904,849	210,412	1,037,327	6,135,055
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average) .....	608	3,699	2,954	140	93	7,494	557	2,861	15,783
Operable Capacity (daily average) .....	615	3,912	3,118	212	110	7,967	582	3,164	16,974
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) <sup>b</sup> .....	98.9	94.6	94.7	66.2	84.7	94.1	95.7	90.4	93.0
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking .....	196	1,492	1,046	16	30	2,781	168	757	5,442
Catalytic Hydrocracking .....	60	286	227	0	0	573	14	483	1,247
Delayed and Fluid Coking .....	4	656	469	11	0	1,141	42	482	2,060
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent) .....	0.90	1.82	1.59	1.75	0.58	1.64	1.35	1.26	1.43
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees) .....	36.79	28.76	29.17	28.27	39.97	29.70	32.54	27.69	30.18
Operable Capacity (daily average) .....	615	3,912	3,118	212	110	7,967	582	3,164	16,974
Operating .....	615	3,912	3,109	202	110	7,947	582	3,107	16,891
Idle .....	0	(s)	10	10	0	20	(s)	57	83
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	340,415	340,415

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

<sup>b</sup> Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

**Table 17. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases .....	15,655	476	16,131	34,361	2,112	4,181	40,654
Ethane/Ethylene .....	110	0	110	0	0	0	0
Ethane .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene .....	17,215	355	17,570	30,465	3,417	7,486	41,368
Propane .....	W	W	W	20,992	W	W	W
Propylene .....	W	W	W	9,473	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	-39	136	97	3,695	-1,158	-2,066	471
Normal Butane .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	-1,631	-15	-1,646	201	-147	-1,239	-1,185
Isobutane .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	411,486	13,286	424,772	426,847	59,215	158,815	644,877
Reformulated .....	277,730	0	277,730	100,204	17,568	13,256	131,028
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	133,756	13,286	147,042	326,643	41,647	145,559	513,849
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	0	0	0	382	744	257	1,383
Jet Fuel .....	37,579	0	37,579	55,064	10,450	12,162	77,676
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	37,579	0	37,579	55,064	10,450	12,162	77,676
Commercial .....	37,579	0	37,579	53,675	9,864	8,091	71,630
Military .....	0	0	0	1,389	586	4,071	6,046
Kerosene .....	3,886	667	4,553	3,146	504	428	4,078
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	153,907	8,929	162,836	187,070	40,044	85,534	312,648
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	83,012	7,618	90,630	152,630	34,650	66,274	253,554
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	70,895	1,311	72,206	34,440	5,394	19,260	59,094
Residual Fuel Oil .....	41,862	308	42,170	14,918	3,953	2,589	21,460
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	18,091	63	18,154	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	18,768	245	19,013	1,292	0	-6	1,286
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	5,003	0	5,003	13,626	3,953	2,595	20,174
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	5,064	0	5,064	9,598	0	-7	9,591
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	0	0	0	2,258	0	830	3,088
Special Naphthas .....	359	263	622	1,251	0	221	1,472
Lubricants .....	4,163	2,289	6,452	2,149	0	3,288	5,437
Naphthenic .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic .....	4,163	2,289	6,452	2,149	0	3,288	5,437
Waxes .....	0	220	220	429	0	664	1,093
Petroleum Coke .....	18,899	289	19,188	33,105	8,626	10,404	52,135
Marketable .....	7,305	0	7,305	21,731	6,543	7,963	36,237
Catalyst .....	11,594	289	11,883	11,374	2,083	2,441	15,898
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	31,307	6,566	37,873	50,282	11,462	6,933	68,677
Still Gas .....	23,301	756	24,057	32,352	6,924	10,730	50,006
Miscellaneous Products .....	401	100	501	3,185	1,073	213	4,471
Fuel Use .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use .....	401	100	501	3,185	1,073	213	4,471
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>747,869</b>	<b>34,149</b>	<b>782,018</b>	<b>856,397</b>	<b>145,107</b>	<b>297,242</b>	<b>1,298,746</b>
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) <sup>a</sup> .....	-32,004	-483	-32,487	-43,934	-12,453	-9,423	-65,810

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 17. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 2004 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases .....	9,441	88,876	53,238	465	706	152,726	1,714	24,750	235,975
Ethane/Ethylene .....	0	7,834	310	0	0	8,144	1	0	8,255
Ethane .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	5,663
Ethylene .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	2,592
Propane/Propylene .....	8,584	70,059	50,937	440	737	130,757	3,149	20,906	213,750
Propane .....	W	34,829	22,375	W	W	63,629	W	W	124,670
Propylene .....	W	35,230	28,562	W	W	67,128	W	W	89,080
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	596	11,773	2,577	25	-33	14,938	-755	6,202	20,953
Normal Butane .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	22,188
Butylene .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-1,235
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	261	-790	-586	0	2	-1,113	-681	-2,358	-6,983
Isobutane .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	-7,451
Isobutylene .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	468
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	122,849	661,539	508,356	12,468	16,702	1,321,914	104,216	529,349	3,025,128
Reformulated .....	14,432	187,722	44,760	0	0	246,914	0	385,150	1,040,822
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	108,417	473,817	463,596	12,468	16,702	1,075,000	104,216	144,199	1,984,306
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	1,195	1,029	1,413	0	0	3,637	110	1,079	6,209
Jet Fuel .....	16,847	136,028	129,750	478	2,189	285,292	9,971	155,646	566,164
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	16,847	136,028	129,750	478	2,189	285,292	9,971	155,646	566,164
Commercial .....	12,823	119,858	124,215	23	0	256,919	8,212	139,134	513,474
Military .....	4,024	16,170	5,535	455	2,189	28,373	1,759	16,512	52,690
Kerosene .....	23	11,198	2,310	353	7	13,891	594	293	23,409
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	59,510	327,541	261,488	13,798	9,471	671,808	61,420	187,325	1,396,037
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	49,467	277,915	152,776	4,319	9,040	493,517	52,001	152,354	1,042,056
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	10,043	49,626	108,712	9,479	431	178,291	9,419	34,971	353,981
Residual Fuel Oil .....	1,732	58,642	50,311	1,895	102	112,682	5,148	58,447	239,907
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	450	416	7,885	0	0	8,751	460	2,451	29,816
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	0	3,025	7,155	1,549	81	11,810	1,037	18,276	51,422
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	1,282	55,201	35,271	346	21	92,121	3,651	37,720	158,669
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	682	62,451	15,694	0	42	78,869	0	272	93,796
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	1,634	33,226	34,788	0	0	69,648	236	3,287	76,259
Special Naphthas .....	1,669	5,973	3,768	2,564	0	13,974	0	309	16,377
Lubricants .....	W	20,344	W	W	W	45,318	0	6,908	64,115
Naphthenic .....	W	1,047	W	W	W	8,802	0	1,220	10,022
Paraffinic .....	W	19,297	W	W	W	36,516	0	5,688	54,093
Waxes .....	0	2,362	1,312	-303	0	3,371	846	0	5,530
Petroleum Coke .....	3,493	99,257	65,834	810	351	169,745	6,559	58,438	306,065
Marketable .....	292	72,161	52,909	605	0	125,967	3,984	43,791	217,284
Catalyst .....	3,201	27,096	12,925	205	351	43,778	2,575	14,647	88,781
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	7,051	11,526	9,350	12,554	2,285	42,766	18,724	17,881	185,921
Still Gas .....	10,514	62,985	46,744	1,575	1,008	122,826	8,522	52,278	257,689
Miscellaneous Products .....	543	7,852	4,303	0	0	12,698	810	2,692	21,172
Fuel Use .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	56	131
Nonfuel Use .....	543	7,852	4,303	0	0	12,698	735	2,636	21,041
Total .....	237,694	1,590,829	1,204,468	55,311	32,863	3,121,165	218,870	1,098,954	6,519,753
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) <sup>a</sup> .....	-9,555	-124,464	-81,725	-428	-144	-216,316	-8,458	-61,627	-384,698

<sup>a</sup> Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for refining District descriptions.

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

**Table 18. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>12,985</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>13,354</b>	<b>9,845</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>13,959</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>27,328</b>	<b>1,931</b>	<b>29,259</b>	<b>30,306</b>	<b>7,012</b>	<b>10,759</b>	<b>48,077</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	0	0	248	13	159	420
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	1,396	7	1,403	2,038	359	1,221	3,618
Ethane/Ethylene .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene .....	540	3	543	926	23	643	1,592
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	681	0	681	926	286	285	1,497
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	175	4	179	186	50	293	529
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates .....	604	0	604	30	15	0	45
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen .....	0	0	0	29	0	0	29
Oxygenates .....	W	W	604	1	15	0	16
Fuel Ethanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	16
Methanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE .....	W	W	604	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates <sup>a</sup> .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils .....	7,570	412	7,982	8,818	552	2,983	12,353
Naphthas and Lighter .....	1,712	229	1,941	2,291	160	1,141	3,592
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils .....	1,832	0	1,832	1,953	138	253	2,344
Heavy Gas Oils .....	1,984	172	2,156	2,771	207	882	3,860
Residuum .....	2,042	11	2,053	1,803	47	707	2,557
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	4,833	17	4,850	5,290	1,206	814	7,310
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components .....	118	0	118	14	0	0	14
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	3,960	215	4,175	2,786	715	1,917	5,418
Reformulated .....	2,274	0	2,274	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	1,686	215	1,901	2,786	715	1,917	5,418
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	0	0	0	12	84	23	119
Jet Fuel .....	1,039	0	1,039	1,169	44	373	1,586
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	1,039	0	1,039	1,169	44	373	1,586
Kerosene .....	68	31	99	311	36	45	392
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	3,992	219	4,211	3,569	1,284	1,740	6,593
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	2,024	180	2,204	2,560	930	1,172	4,662
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	1,968	39	2,007	1,009	354	568	1,931
Residual Fuel Oil .....	2,020	16	2,036	1,053	168	122	1,343
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	643	8	651	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	1,011	5	1,016	129	0	0	129
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	366	3	369	924	168	122	1,214
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	305	0	305	335	0	2	337
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	0	0	0	143	0	0	143
Special Naphthas .....	6	15	21	164	0	14	178
Lubricants .....	504	188	692	129	0	236	365
Waxes .....	0	165	165	44	0	41	85
Petroleum Coke (Marketable) .....	173	0	173	416	1,013	255	1,684
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	738	634	1,372	3,626	1,496	810	5,932
Miscellaneous Products .....	2	12	14	111	27	4	142
<b>Total Stocks, All Oils</b> .....	<b>40,313</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>42,613</b>	<b>40,151</b>	<b>8,994</b>	<b>12,891</b>	<b>62,036</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 18. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, 2004 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil .....	1,317	22,632	17,674	997	276	42,896	1,993	20,970	93,172
Petroleum Products .....	8,845	53,959	49,503	4,333	1,457	118,097	10,843	52,730	259,006
Pentanes Plus .....	247	33	158	9	6	453	10	0	883
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	1,536	697	4,897	17	37	7,184	306	1,409	13,920
Ethane/Ethylene .....	212	0	0	0	0	212	0	0	212
Propane/Propylene .....	708	76	711	2	3	1,500	130	95	3,860
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	494	465	3,547	7	15	4,528	101	771	7,578
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	122	156	639	8	19	944	75	543	2,270
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates .....	27	484	384	0	9	904	60	36	1,649
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen .....	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	4	36
Oxygenates .....	27	484	381	W	W	901	60	32	1,613
Fuel Ethanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	115
Methanol .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
MTBE .....	W	475	W	W	W	885	W	0	1,489
Other Oxygenates <sup>a</sup> .....	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	9
Unfinished Oils .....	2,610	20,520	15,884	661	592	40,267	2,590	18,188	81,380
Naphthas and Lighter .....	845	6,273	2,471	105	217	9,911	428	3,796	19,668
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils .....	705	2,907	2,629	262	78	6,581	431	3,303	14,491
Heavy Gas Oils .....	410	8,400	7,946	286	297	17,339	1,256	8,642	33,253
Residuum .....	650	2,940	2,838	8	0	6,436	475	2,447	13,968
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	1,049	6,424	5,534	81	246	13,334	1,885	13,463	40,842
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components .....	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	137
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	1,177	5,830	6,675	121	130	13,933	2,245	2,878	28,649
Reformulated .....	168	1,560	508	0	0	2,236	0	294	4,804
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	1,009	4,270	6,167	121	130	11,697	2,245	2,584	23,845
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	30	209	197	0	0	436	23	142	720
Jet Fuel .....	397	2,582	2,396	58	21	5,454	298	3,882	12,259
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	397	2,582	2,396	58	21	5,454	298	3,882	12,259
Kerosene .....	26	202	124	6	2	360	46	79	976
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	958	6,260	5,338	475	169	13,200	1,528	5,615	31,147
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	658	4,661	2,850	213	113	8,495	981	4,378	20,720
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	300	1,599	2,488	262	56	4,705	547	1,237	10,427
Residual Fuel Oil .....	51	2,347	2,401	377	9	5,185	341	3,039	11,944
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	4	27	134	0	0	165	14	196	1,026
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	0	190	467	313	9	979	108	1,265	3,497
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	47	2,130	1,800	64	0	4,041	219	1,578	7,421
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	9	613	383	0	36	1,041	0	2	1,685
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	45	644	364	0	0	1,053	0	117	1,313
Special Naphthas .....	101	918	0	122	0	1,141	4	24	1,368
Lubricants .....	47	2,364	1,599	824	0	4,834	0	829	6,720
Waxes .....	0	93	121	145	0	359	31	0	640
Petroleum Coke (Marketable) .....	0	2,846	2,025	0	0	4,871	58	1,397	8,183
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	501	709	644	1,437	200	3,491	1,415	1,565	13,775
Miscellaneous Products .....	29	184	379	0	0	592	3	65	816
Total Stocks, All Oils .....	10,162	76,591	67,177	5,330	1,733	160,993	12,836	73,700	352,178

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

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the end of December. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

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



**Table 19. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,<sup>a</sup> 2004**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases .....	2.7	1.5	2.6	4.3	1.4	1.6	3.3
Finished Motor Gasoline <sup>b</sup> .....	47.1	36.9	46.5	52.2	50.5	50.3	51.6
Finished Aviation Gasoline <sup>c</sup> .....	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel .....	6.5	0.0	6.1	6.8	7.0	4.7	6.4
Kerosene .....	0.7	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	26.6	27.6	26.6	23.2	27.0	33.0	25.7
Residual Fuel Oil .....	7.2	1.0	6.9	1.8	2.7	1.0	1.8
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	0.9	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3
Special Naphthas .....	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Lubricants .....	0.7	7.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.4
Waxes .....	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Petroleum Coke .....	3.3	0.9	3.1	4.1	5.8	4.0	4.3
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	5.4	20.3	6.2	6.2	7.7	2.7	5.7
Still Gas .....	4.0	2.3	3.9	4.0	4.7	4.1	4.1
Miscellaneous Products .....	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) <sup>d</sup> .....	-5.5	-1.5	-5.3	-5.4	-8.4	-3.6	-5.4

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases .....	4.3	6.1	4.9	0.9	1.9	5.3	0.8	2.6	4.0
Finished Motor Gasoline <sup>b</sup> .....	52.4	44.5	44.0	21.1	55.9	44.6	47.5	47.3	46.8
Finished Aviation Gasoline <sup>c</sup> .....	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel .....	7.6	9.4	11.8	0.9	6.0	10.0	4.9	16.2	9.7
Kerosene .....	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	26.9	22.6	23.8	25.7	26.1	23.5	30.4	19.5	23.9
Residual Fuel Oil .....	0.8	4.0	4.6	3.5	0.3	3.9	2.5	6.1	4.1
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	0.3	4.3	1.4	0.0	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.6
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use .....	0.7	2.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.3	1.3
Special Naphthas .....	0.8	0.4	0.3	4.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Lubricants .....	0.2	1.4	1.4	16.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.7	1.1
Waxes .....	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
Petroleum Coke .....	1.6	6.8	6.0	1.5	1.0	5.9	3.2	6.1	5.2
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	3.2	0.8	0.9	23.3	6.3	1.5	9.3	1.9	3.2
Still Gas .....	4.8	4.3	4.3	2.9	2.8	4.3	4.2	5.4	4.4
Miscellaneous Products .....	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) <sup>d</sup> .....	-4.3	-8.6	-7.4	-0.8	-0.4	-7.6	-4.2	-6.4	-6.6

<sup>a</sup> Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

<sup>b</sup> Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

<sup>c</sup> Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.

<sup>d</sup> Represents the difference between input and production.

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

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 16 and 17.

**Table 20. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
<b>Crude Oil<sup>a,b</sup></b>	<b>566,851</b>	<b>579,889</b>	<b>2,111,145</b>	<b>95,081</b>	<b>339,097</b>	<b>3,692,063</b>	<b>10,088</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b>	<b>17,445</b>	<b>37,855</b>	<b>52,123</b>	<b>3,541</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>111,710</b>	<b>305</b>
Pentanes Plus	0	133	14,892	504	0	15,529	42
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	17,445	37,722	37,231	3,037	746	96,181	263
Ethane	0	0	5	0	0	5	(s)
Ethylene	0	143	0	0	0	143	(s)
Propane	15,517	31,488	22,466	2,269	678	72,418	198
Propylene	375	3,586	224	0	0	4,185	11
Normal Butane	1,088	1,438	7,769	743	43	11,081	30
Butylene	0	0	3,189	0	0	3,189	9
Isobutane	465	1,067	3,513	18	25	5,088	14
Isobutylene	0	0	65	7	0	72	(s)
<b>Other Liquids</b>	<b>185,176</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>137,396</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,767</b>	<b>361,583</b>	<b>988</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	14,339	0	1,445	0	1,573	17,357	47
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	274	0	0	0	0	274	1
Oxygenates	14,065	0	1,445	0	1,573	17,083	47
Fuel Ethanol	1,772	0	197	0	1,573	3,542	10
MTBE	12,293	0	1,248	0	0	13,541	37
Other Oxygenates <sup>c</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils <sup>a</sup>	36,316	1,244	122,470	0	19,302	179,332	490
Naphthas and Lighter	1,529	0	14,454	0	282	16,265	44
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	364	0	0	0	106	470	1
Heavy Gas Oils	33,746	1,244	67,934	0	18,914	121,838	333
Residuum	677	0	40,082	0	0	40,759	111
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	134,521	0	13,481	0	16,892	164,894	451
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b>	<b>442,191</b>	<b>7,093</b>	<b>137,187</b>	<b>5,337</b>	<b>53,940</b>	<b>645,748</b>	<b>1,764</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline	172,100	611	2,728	201	6,042	181,682	496
Reformulated	76,248	0	0	0	1,515	77,763	212
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	95,852	611	2,728	201	4,527	103,919	284
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	63	13	40	1	119	(s)
Jet Fuel	17,852	411	205	157	27,880	46,505	127
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	17,852	411	205	157	27,880	46,505	127
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	14,595	14,595	40
Other	17,852	411	205	157	13,285	31,910	87
Kerosene	765	0	0	0	0	765	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	102,512	2,510	4,043	3,910	6,143	119,118	325
Bonded Ship Bunkers	1,598	0	0	0	919	2,517	7
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,207	0	0	0	513	1,720	5
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	391	0	0	0	406	797	2
Other	100,914	2,510	4,043	3,910	5,224	116,601	319
0.05 percent sulfur and under	40,257	1,766	2,045	3,420	5,058	52,546	144
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	60,657	744	1,998	490	166	64,055	175
Residual Fuel Oil	122,133	1,530	19,526	0	12,835	156,024	426
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	122,133	1,530	19,526	0	12,835	156,024	426
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	24,605	5	5,414	0	2,539	32,563	89
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	42,943	757	6,352	0	1,295	51,347	140
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	54,585	768	7,760	0	9,001	72,114	197
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	2,278	196	45,996	330	0	48,800	133
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	435	298	57,071	0	0	57,804	158
Special Naphthas	1,293	341	1,350	0	0	2,984	8
Lubricants	1,290	609	942	2	69	2,912	8
Waxes	598	326	77	0	469	1,470	4
Petroleum Coke	6,855	0	4,814	0	243	11,912	33
Asphalt and Road Oil	14,078	154	422	697	253	15,604	43
Miscellaneous Products	0	44	0	0	5	49	(s)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,211,663</b>	<b>626,081</b>	<b>2,437,851</b>	<b>103,959</b>	<b>431,550</b>	<b>4,811,104</b>	<b>13,145</b>

<sup>a</sup> Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

<sup>b</sup> Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

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

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup> 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
<b>Arab OPEC</b>	<b>963,953</b>	<b>19,050</b>	<b>28,396</b>	<b>4,976</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>0</b>
Algeria	78,719	11,837	26,576	1,645	0	0	140	987	0	0
Iraq	239,758	0	250	0	0	0	0	183	0	0
Kuwait	88,359	550	0	0	0	665	0	0	0	0
Libya	6,724	0	686	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	1,383	514	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	547,125	5,653	884	2,778	422	387	493	23	123	0
United Arab Emirates	1,885	496	0	553	114	674	0	0	0	0
<b>Other OPEC</b>	<b>881,451</b>	<b>11,278</b>	<b>16,710</b>	<b>13,171</b>	<b>11,257</b>	<b>5,360</b>	<b>17,859</b>	<b>22,046</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250</b>
Indonesia	12,360	1,070	1,912	0	0	0	0	1,133	0	0
Nigeria	394,560	10,208	3,440	1,827	105	0	236	4,388	0	0
Venezuela	474,531	0	11,358	11,344	11,152	5,360	17,623	16,525	0	250
<b>Non OPEC</b>	<b>1,846,659</b>	<b>65,853</b>	<b>134,226</b>	<b>146,747</b>	<b>169,889</b>	<b>39,419</b>	<b>100,626</b>	<b>132,785</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>2,734</b>
Angola	112,018	285	2,327	256	0	0	0	821	0	0
Argentina	21,499	2,258	220	2,846	5,023	0	272	1,726	0	0
Australia	7,855	0	0	0	269	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	592	304	247	0	1,215	11,539	0	0
Belgium	0	35	15,258	5,380	10,527	0	293	1,792	0	0
Brazil	18,733	770	0	1,996	780	0	0	12,346	0	256
Brunei	5,616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	6,756	0	1,201	300	0	0	0	291	0	0
Canada	591,489	50,120	1,129	12,018	50,558	3,646	42,110	17,984	576	1,527
China, People's Republic of	5,273	0	0	825	745	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	52,049	0	2,088	1,315	0	220	226	7,859	0	60
Congo (Brazzaville)	2,918	333	0	0	0	0	0	1,995	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) <sup>d</sup>	5,101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	821	0	361	215	0	0	216	1,018	0	0
Ecuador	84,937	0	0	375	0	0	0	3,721	0	0
Egypt	0	0	846	895	344	0	0	571	0	0
France	0	126	2,642	9,779	3,954	0	0	1,064	0	0
Gabon	52,061	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	9,612	4,130	2,864	0	0	3,596	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	6,699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	478	1,957	508	306	309	0	0	36
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	883	0	0
Italy	0	230	2,097	7,822	3,734	0	15	568	0	0
Ivory Coast	1,840	0	208	0	0	0	0	308	0	0
Japan	0	0	71	0	0	3,758	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	265	972	990	10,746	1,183	0	0	205
Malaysia	6,551	0	2,093	0	0	311	1,414	285	0	0
Mexico	585,023	408	969	150	100	2,025	1,273	1,474	0	0
Netherlands	0	260	5,145	12,271	14,959	0	491	2,851	0	157
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	4,484	712	0	282	504	2,977	0	0
Norway	52,365	7,149	6,713	1,165	4,061	0	328	2,525	0	0
Oman	3,570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	383	0	1,078	249	0	0	0	3,021	0	0
Portugal	0	19	1,234	4,228	575	0	0	44	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	0	0
Russia	58,010	0	21,282	9,808	2,826	70	4,649	12,167	0	0
Singapore	0	0	52	50	91	2,489	0	14	0	0
Spain	0	132	0	4,643	1,533	0	0	1,636	0	0
Sweden	0	140	4,011	4,112	1,009	0	833	664	0	0
Syria	501	0	2,851	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	194	0	0	0	0	301	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	18,027	102	1,578	3,789	234	0	484	6,553	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	352	232	0	0	0	1,175	0	0
Turkey	0	780	409	533	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	87,193	2,518	3,594	21,953	15,479	0	0	6,918	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	12,438	8,030	39,923	10,209	36,491	10,025	66	493
Yemen	1,365	0	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	57,812	188	26,191	23,437	8,556	5,056	8,320	12,129	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,692,063</b>	<b>96,181</b>	<b>179,332</b>	<b>164,894</b>	<b>181,682</b>	<b>46,505</b>	<b>119,118</b>	<b>156,024</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>2,984</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>878,510</b>	<b>7,213</b>	<b>2,233</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>1,939</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup> 2004 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products <sup>c</sup>	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
<b>Arab OPEC</b>	<b>11,615</b>	<b>34,029</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,661</b>	<b>119,938</b>	<b>1,083,891</b>	<b>2,634</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>2,961</b>
Algeria	3,737	34,029	0	0	7,676	86,627	165,346	215	237	452
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	433	240,191	655	1	656
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	1,966	3,181	91,540	241	9	250
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	686	7,410	18	2	20
Qatar	0	0	0	0	106	620	2,003	4	2	5
Saudi Arabia	7,068	0	0	0	5,181	23,012	570,137	1,495	63	1,558
United Arab Emirates	810	0	0	0	2,732	5,379	7,264	5	15	20
<b>Other OPEC</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,484</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>121,120</b>	<b>1,002,571</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>2,739</b>
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	4,115	16,475	34	11	45
Nigeria	2,385	0	0	0	3	22,592	417,152	1,078	62	1,140
Venezuela	570	250	0	10,484	9,497	94,413	568,944	1,297	258	1,554
<b>Non OPEC</b>	<b>34,230</b>	<b>23,525</b>	<b>2,912</b>	<b>5,120</b>	<b>19,275</b>	<b>877,983</b>	<b>2,724,642</b>	<b>5,046</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>7,444</b>
Angola	0	0	0	0	1	3,690	115,708	306	10	316
Argentina	81	0	0	0	1,611	14,037	35,536	59	38	97
Australia	0	1,905	0	0	0	2,174	10,029	21	6	27
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	19	13,916	13,916	0	38	38
Belgium	85	0	7	0	0	33,377	33,377	0	91	91
Brazil	209	0	0	0	2,962	19,319	38,052	51	53	104
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,616	15	0	15
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	1,792	8,548	18	5	23
Canada	2,101	477	1,776	5,120	1,967	191,109	782,598	1,616	522	2,138
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	1,295	2,865	8,138	14	8	22
Colombia	596	0	0	0	0	12,364	64,413	142	34	176
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	2,328	5,246	8	6	14
Congo (Kinshasa) <sup>d</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,101	14	0	14
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	1,810	2,631	2	5	7
Ecuador	607	0	0	0	0	4,703	89,640	232	13	245
Egypt	2,491	0	0	0	0	5,147	5,147	0	14	14
France	212	600	116	0	179	18,672	18,672	0	51	51
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,061	142	0	142
Germany, FR	5	0	0	0	29	20,236	20,236	0	55	55
Greece	1,329	0	0	0	0	1,329	1,329	0	4	4
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,699	18	0	18
India	0	697	0	0	0	4,291	4,291	0	12	12
Ireland	0	0	0	0	19	902	902	0	2	2
Italy	887	226	0	0	0	15,579	15,579	0	43	43
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	516	2,356	5	1	6
Japan	29	0	0	0	15	3,873	3,873	0	11	11
Korea, Republic of	0	107	326	0	0	14,794	14,794	0	40	40
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	221	4,324	10,875	18	12	30
Mexico	15,694	468	0	0	1,641	24,202	609,225	1,598	66	1,665
Netherlands	269	308	0	0	244	36,955	36,955	0	101	101
Netherlands Antilles	782	0	0	0	900	10,641	10,641	0	29	29
Norway	1,890	13,178	0	0	0	37,009	89,374	143	101	244
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,570	10	0	10
Peru	1,941	0	0	0	0	6,289	6,672	1	17	18
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	6,100	6,100	0	17	17
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	245	245	0	1	1
Russia	297	0	0	0	42	51,141	109,151	158	140	298
Singapore	30	61	470	0	11	3,268	3,268	0	9	9
Spain	878	143	0	0	0	8,965	8,965	0	24	24
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	10,769	10,769	0	29	29
Syria	232	0	0	0	0	3,083	3,584	1	8	10
Thailand	0	0	0	0	68	369	563	1	1	2
Trinidad and Tobago	250	0	125	0	974	14,089	32,116	49	38	88
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	1,759	1,759	0	5	5
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	1,722	1,722	0	5	5
United Kingdom	1,471	0	92	0	5	52,030	139,223	238	142	380
Virgin Islands, U.S.	213	404	0	0	2,568	120,860	120,860	0	330	330
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	357	1,722	4	1	5
Other	1,651	4,951	0	0	4,504	94,983	152,795	158	260	417
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,800</b>	<b>57,804</b>	<b>2,912</b>	<b>15,604</b>	<b>46,436</b>	<b>1,119,041</b>	<b>4,811,104</b>	<b>10,088</b>	<b>3,057</b>	<b>13,145</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>7,878</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,985</b>	<b>33,937</b>	<b>912,447</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>2,493</b>

<sup>a</sup> Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

<sup>b</sup> Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

<sup>c</sup> Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

<sup>d</sup> Formerly Zaire.

<sup>e</sup> Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 22. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup> 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
<b>Arab OPEC</b>	<b>77,572</b>	<b>5,588</b>	<b>16,096</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>0</b>
Algeria	12,618	4,105	15,846	1,645	0	0	140	987	0	0
Iraq	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	183	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	365	0	0	0	0
Libya	1,603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	63,351	1,483	0	628	76	0	315	23	123	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	553	114	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other OPEC</b>	<b>202,221</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>2,361</b>	<b>9,466</b>	<b>10,666</b>	<b>4,866</b>	<b>17,859</b>	<b>18,510</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Indonesia	0	0	218	0	0	0	0	918	0	0
Nigeria	158,945	158	1,859	1,827	105	0	236	3,777	0	0
Venezuela	43,276	0	284	7,639	10,561	4,866	17,623	13,815	0	0
<b>Non OPEC</b>	<b>287,058</b>	<b>11,699</b>	<b>17,859</b>	<b>122,229</b>	<b>161,244</b>	<b>12,621</b>	<b>84,198</b>	<b>102,430</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>1,293</b>
Angola	57,827	0	0	0	0	0	0	821	0	0
Argentina	0	574	0	2,586	5,023	0	230	1,427	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	304	247	0	1,141	11,320	0	0
Belgium	0	0	48	4,850	10,396	0	293	1,579	0	0
Brazil	8,189	0	0	1,662	564	0	0	12,346	0	121
Cameroon	3,735	0	531	300	0	0	0	291	0	0
Canada	72,247	6,985	698	5,826	47,842	2,758	34,345	15,083	576	1,136
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	310	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	3,089	0	0	221	0	220	0	7,339	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,894	333	0	0	0	0	0	1,995	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) <sup>d</sup>	4,788	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	821	0	0	215	0	0	216	657	0	0
Ecuador	6,605	0	0	190	0	0	0	501	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	579	344	0	0	273	0	0
France	0	0	221	9,410	3,119	0	0	717	0	0
Gabon	34,258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	3,834	3,156	2,763	0	0	3,318	0	0
India	0	0	0	1,313	508	0	309	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	883	0	0
Italy	0	0	130	7,822	3,734	0	0	568	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	265	0	212	0	165	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	15,386	0	50	150	100	0	752	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	260	201	11,331	14,686	0	491	2,112	0	36
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	35	504	2,668	0	0
Norway	32,352	1,566	1,382	1,165	4,061	0	328	2,525	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	242	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	4,073	563	0	0	44	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	0	0
Russia	9,535	0	1,756	9,417	2,539	70	4,255	2,271	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	4,361	1,501	0	0	1,636	0	0
Sweden	0	140	367	3,962	718	0	833	645	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	110	0	934	3,469	234	0	0	6,553	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	232	0	0	0	1,175	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	533	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	30,133	1,763	1,520	18,077	15,254	0	0	6,869	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	0	2,678	6,487	39,516	9,444	35,720	10,025	66	0
Other	6,089	78	3,244	20,228	7,320	94	4,616	5,980	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>566,851</b>	<b>17,445</b>	<b>36,316</b>	<b>134,521</b>	<b>172,100</b>	<b>17,852</b>	<b>102,512</b>	<b>122,133</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>1,293</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>63,351</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 22. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup> 2004 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products <sup>c</sup>	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,731</b>	<b>34,567</b>	<b>112,139</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>306</b>
Algeria .....	0	0	0	0	0	22,723	35,341	34	62	97
Iraq .....	0	0	0	0	0	433	433	0	1	1
Kuwait .....	0	0	0	0	0	365	365	0	1	1
Libya .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,603	4	0	4
Qatar .....	0	0	0	0	106	106	106	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia .....	0	0	0	0	4,893	7,541	70,892	173	21	194
United Arab Emirates .....	0	0	0	0	2,732	3,399	3,399	0	9	9
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>892</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,052</b>	<b>4,069</b>	<b>78,899</b>	<b>281,120</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>768</b>
Indonesia .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,136	1,136	0	3	3
Nigeria .....	773	0	0	0	0	8,735	167,680	434	24	458
Venezuela .....	119	0	0	10,052	4,069	69,028	112,304	118	189	307
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>1,386</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>4,026</b>	<b>9,994</b>	<b>531,346</b>	<b>818,404</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>2,236</b>
Angola .....	0	0	0	0	0	821	58,648	158	2	160
Argentina .....	0	0	0	0	0	9,840	9,840	0	27	27
Bahamas .....	0	0	0	0	19	13,031	13,031	0	36	36
Belgium .....	0	0	0	0	0	17,166	17,166	0	47	47
Brazil .....	138	0	0	0	1,620	16,451	24,640	22	45	67
Cameroon .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,122	4,857	10	3	13
Canada .....	454	53	1,165	4,026	364	121,311	193,558	197	331	529
China, People's Republic of .....	0	0	0	0	170	480	480	0	1	1
Colombia .....	133	0	0	0	0	7,913	11,002	8	22	30
Congo (Brazzaville) .....	0	0	0	0	0	2,328	4,222	5	6	12
Congo (Kinshasa) <sup>d</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,788	13	0	13
Denmark .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,088	1,909	2	3	5
Ecuador .....	0	0	0	0	0	691	7,296	18	2	20
Egypt .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,196	1,196	0	3	3
France .....	9	0	0	0	126	13,602	13,602	0	37	37
Gabon .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,258	94	0	94
Germany, FR .....	0	0	0	0	29	13,100	13,100	0	36	36
India .....	0	0	0	0	0	2,130	2,130	0	6	6
Ireland .....	0	0	0	0	19	902	902	0	2	2
Italy .....	0	0	0	0	0	12,254	12,254	0	33	33
Ivory Coast .....	0	0	0	0	0	308	308	0	1	1
Japan .....	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of .....	0	0	0	0	0	642	642	0	2	2
Malaysia .....	0	0	0	0	80	80	80	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,052	16,438	42	3	45
Netherlands .....	120	0	0	0	244	29,481	29,481	0	81	81
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	0	0	900	4,107	4,107	0	11	11
Norway .....	0	0	0	0	0	11,027	43,379	88	30	119
Peru .....	0	0	0	0	0	242	242	0	1	1
Portugal .....	0	0	0	0	0	4,680	4,680	0	13	13
Romania .....	0	0	0	0	0	245	245	0	1	1
Russia .....	25	0	0	0	42	20,375	29,910	26	56	82
Singapore .....	30	0	0	0	0	44	44	0	(s)	(s)
Spain .....	0	143	0	0	0	7,641	7,641	0	21	21
Sweden .....	0	0	0	0	0	6,665	6,665	0	18	18
Trinidad and Tobago .....	0	0	125	0	250	11,565	11,675	(s)	32	32
Tunisia .....	0	0	0	0	0	1,407	1,407	0	4	4
Turkey .....	0	0	0	0	0	533	533	0	1	1
United Kingdom .....	12	0	0	0	5	43,500	73,633	82	119	201
Virgin Islands, U.S. ....	64	239	0	0	2,568	106,807	106,807	0	292	292
Other .....	401	0	0	0	3,550	45,511	51,600	17	124	141
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,278</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>14,078</b>	<b>21,794</b>	<b>644,812</b>	<b>1,211,663</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>3,311</b>
<b>Persian Gulf <sup>e</sup></b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,731</b>	<b>12,157</b>	<b>75,508</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>206</b>

<sup>a</sup> Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

<sup>b</sup> Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

<sup>c</sup> Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

<sup>d</sup> Formerly Zaire.

<sup>e</sup> Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 23. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup> 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>103,226</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Algeria .....	12,195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq .....	24,274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait .....	10,606	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia .....	56,151	0	884	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>32,080</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Nigeria .....	27,237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela .....	4,843	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>444,583</b>	<b>37,722</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>341</b>
Angola .....	10,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia .....	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil .....	1,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada .....	385,776	37,722	0	0	611	411	2,510	1,530	0	341
Colombia .....	13,587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville) .....	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador .....	2,479	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon .....	528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast .....	548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico .....	2,433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway .....	5,449	0	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia .....	7,775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom .....	13,718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>579,889</b>	<b>37,722</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>341</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>c</sup></b> .....	<b>91,031</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 23. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup> 2004 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products <sup>c</sup>	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>104,110</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>284</b>
Algeria .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,195	33	0	33
Iraq .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,274	66	0	66
Kuwait .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,606	29	0	29
Saudi Arabia .....	0	0	0	0	0	884	57,035	153	2	156
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,080</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>88</b>
Nigeria .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,237	74	0	74
Venezuela .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,843	13	0	13
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>196</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>45,308</b>	<b>489,891</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>1,339</b>
Angola .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,500	29	0	29
Australia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	1	0	1
Brazil .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,025	3	0	3
Canada .....	187	298	609	154	560	44,933	430,709	1,054	123	1,177
Colombia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,587	37	0	37
Congo (Brazzaville) .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	1	0	1
Ecuador .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,479	7	0	7
Gabon .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	528	1	0	1
Ivory Coast .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	548	1	0	1
Mexico .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,433	7	0	7
Norway .....	0	0	0	0	0	360	5,809	15	1	16
Russia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,775	21	0	21
United Kingdom .....	9	0	0	0	0	9	13,727	37	(s)	38
Other .....	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	0	(s)	(s)
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>196</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>46,192</b>	<b>626,081</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1,711</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>e</sup></b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>91,915</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>251</b>

<sup>a</sup> Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

<sup>b</sup> Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

<sup>c</sup> Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

<sup>d</sup> Formerly Zaire.

<sup>e</sup> Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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



**Table 24. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup> 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>629,303</b>	<b>13,462</b>	<b>5,038</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Algeria .....	53,906	7,732	4,352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq .....	158,081	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait .....	76,754	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya .....	5,121	0	686	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar .....	1,234	514	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia .....	334,207	4,170	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates .....	0	496	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>632,615</b>	<b>11,120</b>	<b>13,345</b>	<b>3,705</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250</b>
Indonesia .....	0	1,070	1,445	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria .....	207,397	10,050	1,581	0	0	0	0	463	0	0
Venezuela .....	425,218	0	10,319	3,705	591	0	0	282	0	250
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>849,227</b>	<b>12,649</b>	<b>104,087</b>	<b>9,615</b>	<b>2,137</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>4,043</b>	<b>18,781</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,100</b>
Angola .....	36,640	285	2,327	256	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina .....	2,897	1,684	220	260	0	0	42	299	0	0
Australia .....	335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas .....	0	0	592	0	0	0	74	219	0	0
Belgium .....	0	35	15,210	322	0	0	0	213	0	0
Brazil .....	7,626	770	0	200	79	0	0	0	0	135
Cameroon .....	3,021	0	670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada .....	6,631	1,630	431	162	0	2	0	0	0	50
China, People's Republic of .....	0	0	0	232	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia .....	31,311	0	2,088	1,094	0	0	226	219	0	60
Congo (Brazzaville) .....	574	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo (Kinshasa) <sup>d</sup> .....	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark .....	0	0	361	0	0	0	0	361	0	0
Ecuador .....	25,222	0	0	185	0	0	0	400	0	0
Egypt .....	0	0	846	316	0	0	0	298	0	0
France .....	0	126	2,421	369	835	0	0	347	0	0
Gabon .....	17,275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR .....	0	0	5,396	566	101	0	0	278	0	0
Greece .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala .....	6,699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India .....	0	0	478	644	0	0	0	0	0	36
Italy .....	0	230	1,530	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
Ivory Coast .....	1,292	0	208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205
Malaysia .....	1,010	0	0	0	0	0	0	285	0	0
Mexico .....	552,920	408	919	0	0	203	300	557	0	0
Netherlands .....	0	0	4,944	680	0	0	0	381	0	121
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	4,484	506	0	0	0	309	0	0
Norway .....	13,360	5,583	4,971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru .....	0	0	1,078	249	0	0	0	60	0	0
Portugal .....	0	19	1,234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia .....	40,427	0	19,526	391	287	0	282	9,896	0	0
Singapore .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain .....	0	132	0	282	32	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden .....	0	0	2,967	0	291	0	0	19	0	0
Syria .....	501	0	2,851	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago .....	17,917	102	321	320	0	0	484	0	0	0
Tunisia .....	0	0	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey .....	0	780	409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom .....	43,342	755	2,074	1,302	0	0	0	49	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S. .....	0	0	2,986	0	0	0	0	0	0	493
Yemen .....	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	39,914	110	21,836	1,279	512	0	2,620	4,591	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,111,145</b>	<b>37,231</b>	<b>122,470</b>	<b>13,481</b>	<b>2,728</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>4,043</b>	<b>19,526</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,350</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>e</sup></b> .....	<b>570,276</b>	<b>5,730</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 24. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup> 2004 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products <sup>c</sup>	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
<b>Arab OPEC</b>	<b>11,615</b>	<b>34,029</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,930</b>	<b>74,235</b>	<b>703,538</b>	<b>1,719</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>1,922</b>
Algeria	3,737	34,029	0	0	7,676	57,526	111,432	147	157	304
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	158,081	432	0	432
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	1,966	2,516	79,270	210	7	217
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	686	5,807	14	2	16
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	514	1,748	3	1	5
Saudi Arabia	7,068	0	0	0	288	11,687	345,894	913	32	945
United Arab Emirates	810	0	0	0	0	1,306	1,306	0	4	4
<b>Other OPEC</b>	<b>2,063</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>5,431</b>	<b>37,922</b>	<b>670,537</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>1,832</b>
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	2,515	2,515	0	7	7
Nigeria	1,612	0	0	0	3	13,709	221,106	567	37	604
Venezuela	451	250	0	422	5,428	21,698	446,916	1,162	59	1,221
<b>Non OPEC</b>	<b>32,318</b>	<b>22,792</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,880</b>	<b>214,549</b>	<b>1,063,776</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>2,906</b>
Angola	0	0	0	0	1	2,869	39,509	100	8	108
Argentina	81	0	0	0	1,611	4,197	7,094	8	11	19
Australia	0	1,905	0	0	0	1,905	2,240	1	5	6
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	885	885	0	2	2
Belgium	85	0	7	0	0	15,872	15,872	0	43	43
Brazil	71	0	0	0	731	1,986	9,612	21	5	26
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	670	3,691	8	2	10
Canada	1,130	126	0	0	0	3,531	10,162	18	10	28
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	826	1,058	1,058	0	3	3
Colombia	463	0	0	0	0	4,150	35,461	86	11	97
Congo (Brazzaville)	0	0	0	0	0	0	574	2	0	2
Congo (Kinshasa) <sup>d</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	313	1	0	1
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	722	722	0	2	2
Ecuador	607	0	0	0	0	1,192	26,414	69	3	72
Egypt	2,491	0	0	0	0	3,951	3,951	0	11	11
France	203	600	116	0	53	5,070	5,070	0	14	14
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,275	47	0	47
Germany, FR	5	0	0	0	0	6,346	6,346	0	17	17
Greece	1,329	0	0	0	0	1,329	1,329	0	4	4
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,699	18	0	18
India	0	697	0	0	0	1,855	1,855	0	5	5
Italy	887	226	0	0	0	2,888	2,888	0	8	8
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	208	1,500	4	1	4
Japan	29	0	0	0	0	29	29	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	107	257	0	0	569	569	0	2	2
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	141	426	1,436	3	1	4
Mexico	15,694	468	0	0	1,641	20,190	573,110	1,511	55	1,566
Netherlands	149	308	0	0	0	6,583	6,583	0	18	18
Netherlands Antilles	782	0	0	0	0	6,081	6,081	0	17	17
Norway	1,890	13,178	0	0	0	25,622	38,982	37	70	107
Peru	1,941	0	0	0	0	3,328	3,328	0	9	9
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	1,253	1,253	0	3	3
Russia	272	0	0	0	0	30,654	71,081	110	84	194
Singapore	0	61	470	0	11	542	542	0	1	1
Spain	878	0	0	0	0	1,324	1,324	0	4	4
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	3,277	3,277	0	9	9
Syria	232	0	0	0	0	3,083	3,584	1	8	10
Thailand	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	0	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	250	0	0	0	724	2,201	20,118	49	6	55
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	352	352	0	1	1
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	1,189	1,189	0	3	3
United Kingdom	1,450	0	92	0	0	5,722	49,064	118	16	134
Virgin Islands, U.S.	149	165	0	0	0	3,793	3,793	0	10	10
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	357	357	0	1	1
Other	1,250	4,951	0	0	133	37,282	77,196	109	102	211
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,996</b>	<b>57,071</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>21,241</b>	<b>326,706</b>	<b>2,437,851</b>	<b>5,768</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>6,661</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>7,878</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,254</b>	<b>16,809</b>	<b>587,085</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1,604</b>

<sup>a</sup> Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

<sup>b</sup> Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

<sup>c</sup> Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

<sup>d</sup> Formerly Zaire.

<sup>e</sup> Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 25. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup> 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil <sup>b</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
<b>PAD District IV</b>										
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>95,081</b>	<b>3,037</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>3,910</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Canada .....	95,081	3,037	0	0	201	157	3,910	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>95,081</b>	<b>3,037</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>3,910</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>PAD District V</b>										
<b>Arab OPEC</b> .....	<b>153,852</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,378</b>	<b>1,989</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Algeria .....	0	0	6,378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq .....	57,403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait .....	999	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	0	0
Qatar .....	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia .....	93,416	0	0	1,989	346	387	178	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates .....	1,885	0	0	0	0	674	0	0	0	0
<b>Other OPEC</b> .....	<b>14,535</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Indonesia .....	12,360	0	249	0	0	0	0	215	0	0
Nigeria .....	981	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	0	0
Venezuela .....	1,194	0	755	0	0	494	0	2,428	0	0
<b>Non OPEC</b> .....	<b>170,710</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>11,920</b>	<b>14,903</b>	<b>5,696</b>	<b>26,025</b>	<b>5,965</b>	<b>10,044</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Angola .....	7,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina .....	18,602	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia .....	7,205	0	0	0	269	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium .....	0	0	0	208	131	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil .....	1,893	0	0	134	137	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei .....	5,616	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada .....	31,754	746	0	6,030	1,904	318	1,345	1,371	0	0
China, People's Republic of ....	5,273	0	0	283	745	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia .....	4,062	0	0	0	0	0	0	301	0	0
Ecuador .....	50,631	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,820	0	0
Germany, FR .....	0	0	382	408	0	0	0	0	0	0
India .....	0	0	0	0	0	306	0	0	0	0
Italy .....	0	0	437	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan .....	0	0	71	0	0	3,758	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of .....	0	0	0	972	778	10,746	1,018	0	0	0
Malaysia .....	5,541	0	2,093	0	0	311	1,414	0	0	0
Mexico .....	14,284	0	0	0	0	1,822	221	917	0	0
Netherlands .....	0	0	0	260	273	0	0	358	0	0
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	0	206	0	247	0	0	0	0
Norway .....	1,204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman .....	3,570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru .....	383	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,719	0	0
Portugal .....	0	0	0	155	12	0	0	0	0	0
Russia .....	273	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	0	0
Singapore .....	0	0	52	50	91	2,489	0	0	0	0
Sweden .....	0	0	677	150	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand .....	194	0	0	0	0	301	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago .....	0	0	323	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom .....	0	0	0	2,574	225	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S. ....	0	0	6,774	1,543	407	765	771	0	0	0
Yemen .....	1,365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	11,809	0	1,111	1,930	724	4,962	1,084	1,558	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>339,097</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>19,302</b>	<b>16,892</b>	<b>6,042</b>	<b>27,880</b>	<b>6,143</b>	<b>12,835</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Persian Gulf<sup>e</sup></b> .....	<b>153,852</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,989</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 25. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,<sup>a</sup> 2004 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC .....	330	0	2	697	544	8,878	103,959	260	24	284
Canada .....	330	0	2	697	544	8,878	103,959	260	24	284
Total .....	330	0	2	697	544	8,878	103,959	260	24	284
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC .....	0	0	0	0	0	10,252	164,104	420	28	448
Algeria .....	0	0	0	0	0	6,378	6,378	0	17	17
Iraq .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	57,403	157	0	157
Kuwait .....	0	0	0	0	0	300	1,299	3	1	4
Qatar .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	(s)	0	(s)
Saudi Arabia .....	0	0	0	0	0	2,900	96,316	255	8	263
United Arab Emirates .....	0	0	0	0	0	674	2,559	5	2	7
Other OPEC .....	0	0	0	10	0	4,299	18,834	40	12	51
Indonesia .....	0	0	0	0	0	464	12,824	34	1	35
Nigeria .....	0	0	0	0	0	148	1,129	3	(s)	3
Venezuela .....	0	0	0	10	0	3,687	4,881	3	10	13
Non OPEC .....	0	0	69	243	2,291	77,902	248,612	466	213	679
Angola .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,051	19	0	19
Argentina .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,602	51	0	51
Australia .....	0	0	0	0	0	269	7,474	20	1	20
Belgium .....	0	0	0	0	0	339	339	0	1	1
Brazil .....	0	0	0	0	611	882	2,775	5	2	8
Brunei .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,616	15	0	15
Canada .....	0	0	0	243	499	12,456	44,210	87	34	121
China, People's Republic of .....	0	0	0	0	299	1,327	6,600	14	4	18
Colombia .....	0	0	0	0	0	301	4,363	11	1	12
Ecuador .....	0	0	0	0	0	2,820	53,451	138	8	146
Germany, FR .....	0	0	0	0	0	790	790	0	2	2
India .....	0	0	0	0	0	306	306	0	1	1
Italy .....	0	0	0	0	0	437	437	0	1	1
Japan .....	0	0	0	0	7	3,836	3,836	0	10	10
Korea, Republic of .....	0	0	69	0	0	13,583	13,583	0	37	37
Malaysia .....	0	0	0	0	0	3,818	9,359	15	10	26
Mexico .....	0	0	0	0	0	2,960	17,244	39	8	47
Netherlands .....	0	0	0	0	0	891	891	0	2	2
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	0	0	0	453	453	0	1	1
Norway .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,204	3	0	3
Oman .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,570	10	0	10
Peru .....	0	0	0	0	0	2,719	3,102	1	7	8
Portugal .....	0	0	0	0	0	167	167	0	(s)	(s)
Russia .....	0	0	0	0	0	112	385	1	(s)	1
Singapore .....	0	0	0	0	0	2,682	2,682	0	7	7
Sweden .....	0	0	0	0	0	827	827	0	2	2
Thailand .....	0	0	0	0	60	361	555	1	1	2
Trinidad and Tobago .....	0	0	0	0	0	323	323	0	1	1
United Kingdom .....	0	0	0	0	0	2,799	2,799	0	8	8
Virgin Islands, U.S. ....	0	0	0	0	0	10,260	10,260	0	28	28
Yemen .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,365	4	0	4
Other .....	0	0	0	0	815	12,184	23,993	32	33	66
Total .....	0	0	69	253	2,291	92,453	431,550	926	253	1,179
Persian Gulf <sup>e</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	4,087	157,939	420	11	432

<sup>a</sup> Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

<sup>b</sup> Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

<sup>c</sup> Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

<sup>d</sup> Formerly Zaire.

<sup>e</sup> Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 26. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
<b>PAD District I</b> .....	<b>24,605</b>	<b>42,943</b>	<b>54,585</b>	<b>122,133</b>
Connecticut .....	0	0	158	158
Delaware .....	0	197	1,705	1,902
Florida .....	4,192	7,342	11,430	22,964
Georgia .....	472	0	3,417	3,889
Maine .....	429	456	2,015	2,900
Maryland .....	1,050	5,285	847	7,182
Massachusetts .....	276	4,293	829	5,398
New Hampshire .....	24	279	1,059	1,362
New Jersey .....	11,485	7,344	11,447	30,276
New York .....	5,444	13,354	6,393	25,191
North Carolina .....	198	121	3,836	4,155
Pennsylvania .....	735	501	3,044	4,280
Rhode Island .....	0	0	216	216
South Carolina .....	280	437	4,073	4,790
Vermont .....	20	62	541	623
Virginia .....	0	3,272	3,575	6,847
<b>PAD District II</b> .....	<b>5</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>1,530</b>
Indiana .....	0	0	27	27
Michigan .....	0	413	590	1,003
Minnesota .....	5	344	0	349
Ohio .....	0	0	151	151
<b>PAD District III</b> .....	<b>5,414</b>	<b>6,352</b>	<b>7,760</b>	<b>19,526</b>
Alabama .....	0	333	0	333
Louisiana .....	2,325	394	1,603	4,322
Mississippi .....	0	0	986	986
Texas .....	3,089	5,625	5,171	13,885
<b>PAD District V</b> .....	<b>2,539</b>	<b>1,295</b>	<b>9,001</b>	<b>12,835</b>
California .....	2,278	1,060	7,582	10,920
Oregon .....	70	0	1,243	1,313
Washington .....	191	235	176	602
<b>U.S. Total</b> .....	<b>32,563</b>	<b>51,347</b>	<b>72,114</b>	<b>156,024</b>

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

**Table 27. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
<b>Crude Oil<sup>a</sup></b> .....	<b>2,154</b>	<b>6,399</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>9,783</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Natural Gas Liquids</b> .....	<b>1,070</b>	<b>3,088</b>	<b>7,473</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>4,715</b>	<b>16,649</b>	<b>45</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	362	373	0	70	46	851	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	708	2,715	7,473	233	4,669	15,798	43
Ethane/Ethylene .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene .....	248	510	6,793	44	2,748	10,343	28
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	460	2,205	680	189	1,921	5,455	15
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Liquids</b> .....	<b>1,410</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>19,123</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>22,976</b>	<b>63</b>
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates .....	659	428	8,572	12	1,412	11,083	30
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. ....	752	239	10,551	2	350	11,892	32
<b>Finished Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>21,016</b>	<b>9,642</b>	<b>224,895</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>78,380</b>	<b>334,228</b>	<b>913</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	2,669	326	40,371	1	2,130	45,498	124
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel .....	1,619	98	6,263	0	6,819	14,799	40
Kerosene .....	30	21	1,259	0	23	1,333	4
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	4,404	2,691	24,889	1	8,116	40,101	110
Residual Fuel Oil .....	6,171	1,220	52,208	55	15,231	74,885	205
Special Naphthas .....	141	4	3,912	2	5,843	9,902	27
Lubricants .....	1,528	1,032	10,132	174	2,051	14,916	41
Waxes .....	465	389	517	6	155	1,532	4
Petroleum Coke .....	3,573	3,226	84,272	28	36,936	128,034	350
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	309	630	312	29	935	2,215	6
Miscellaneous Products .....	106	6	760	0	141	1,012	3
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>25,651</b>	<b>19,796</b>	<b>251,491</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>85,725</b>	<b>383,636</b>	<b>1,048</b>

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

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

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

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

**Table 28. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina .....	0	0	1	0	56	0	(s)	327
Australia .....	0	0	6	227	0	0	5	18
Bahamas .....	0	0	110	213	94	455	532	3,592
Bahrain .....	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg .....	0	0	6	1	312	0	1,561	2
Brazil .....	0	0	2	13	29	0	4	0
Cameroon .....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Canada .....	8,972	839	3,803	2,807	8,931	33	4,719	12,492
Chile .....	0	3	1	387	148	0	2,156	281
China, People's Republic of .....	805	6	1,788	37	0	0	7	428
China, Taiwan .....	0	0	77	18	0	10	1	(s)
Colombia .....	0	0	16	0	0	1	692	1
Costa Rica .....	0	0	(s)	0	200	0	819	0
Denmark .....	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic .....	0	(s)	37	228	0	(s)	1,305	1,034
Ecuador .....	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	2,006	603
Egypt .....	0	0	8	0	0	(s)	0	0
El Salvador .....	0	0	(s)	34	18	0	706	150
Finland .....	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	916	899
France .....	0	0	0	285	0	1	2,831	8
French Pacific Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR .....	0	0	3	(s)	0	7	4	3
Ghana .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	30
Greece .....	0	(s)	5	0	0	0	0	871
Guatemala .....	0	0	1,063	345	124	0	3,196	892
Guinea .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)
Honduras .....	0	0	571	863	192	0	422	2,275
Hong Kong .....	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	996	329
India .....	0	0	1	(s)	2	0	1	557
Indonesia .....	0	0	215	2	0	1	0	0
Ireland .....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Israel .....	0	0	(s)	0	1,951	(s)	1	4
Italy .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,640
Jamaica .....	0	0	0	196	0	(s)	133	8,120
Japan .....	0	0	14	3	0	2	2	428
Korea, Republic of .....	5	0	31	1	(s)	3	144	1,300
Malaysia .....	0	0	45	2	0	1	1	3
Mexico .....	(s)	0	7,655	38,244	23	384	1,188	5,727
Netherlands .....	0	0	3	5	999	0	6,179	1,053
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	0	0	279	34	151	0	5,431
New Zealand .....	0	0	(s)	241	0	0	26	10
Nigeria .....	0	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	0
Norway .....	0	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	0
Panama .....	0	0	51	342	25	7	1,966	10,953
Peru .....	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	2,545	600
Philippines .....	0	0	(s)	2	0	(s)	0	1
Poland .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Portugal .....	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0
Puerto Rico .....	0	0	1	130	0	1	1,366	205
Russia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Saudi Arabia .....	0	0	4	1	98	0	0	1
Singapore .....	0	0	165	0	0	29	767	11,149
South Africa .....	0	0	(s)	(s)	37	(s)	0	1
Spain .....	0	0	0	52	0	0	777	772
Suriname .....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sweden .....	0	0	(s)	3	0	0	10	(s)
Switzerland .....	0	0	2	(s)	0	1	0	0
Thailand .....	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	26	62
Trinidad and Tobago .....	0	0	6	275	0	3	101	36
Turkey .....	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
United Arab Emirates .....	0	0	(s)	(s)	31	0	(s)	1
United Kingdom .....	0	(s)	39	67	1,336	240	336	710
Uruguay .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Venezuela .....	0	0	1	0	0	0	416	164
Virgin Islands, U.S. ....	0	0	(s)	2	3	3	5	0
Yugoslavia .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	0	0	61	187	154	2	1,004	1,716
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>9,783</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>15,798</b>	<b>45,498</b>	<b>14,799</b>	<b>1,333</b>	<b>40,101</b>	<b>74,885</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, 2004 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products <sup>b</sup>	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina .....	2	103	2	1	1	266	759	2
Australia .....	14	167	4	4,274	7	6	4,727	13
Bahamas .....	(s)	48	(s)	0	3	784	5,831	16
Bahrain .....	0	1	0	304	(s)	2	313	1
Belgium & Luxembourg .....	64	272	11	4,932	30	206	7,396	20
Brazil .....	124	234	2	8,995	33	505	9,941	27
Cameroon .....	0	1	0	108	0	0	110	(s)
Canada .....	30	1,931	870	8,173	1,010	3,159	57,770	158
Chile .....	6	613	3	1,951	4	2,795	8,349	23
China, People's Republic of .....	(s)	369	10	1,258	109	100	4,917	13
China, Taiwan .....	277	90	3	57	12	38	582	2
Colombia .....	(s)	401	2	4	1	7	1,126	3
Costa Rica .....	0	95	3	303	3	649	2,071	6
Denmark .....	0	1	0	492	0	(s)	495	1
Dominican Republic .....	296	140	(s)	339	206	2	3,588	10
Ecuador .....	220	88	4	(s)	1	516	3,437	9
Egypt .....	(s)	2	(s)	561	3	(s)	575	2
El Salvador .....	0	66	(s)	166	0	121	1,262	3
Finland .....	0	5	(s)	177	3	1	2,001	5
France .....	1	61	21	2,980	1	334	6,524	18
French Pacific Islands .....	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Germany, FR .....	(s)	25	23	1,081	19	16	1,181	3
Ghana .....	0	3	0	0	0	0	259	1
Greece .....	(s)	12	(s)	3,493	(s)	1	4,383	12
Guatemala .....	0	189	5	318	3	778	6,912	19
Guinea .....	(s)	1	0	0	0	1	2	(s)
Honduras .....	(s)	81	(s)	762	0	1,475	6,641	18
Hong Kong .....	4	33	11	0	6	9	1,387	4
India .....	(s)	664	4	2,179	24	611	4,043	11
Indonesia .....	(s)	233	3	237	1	0	692	2
Ireland .....	0	1	4	1,629	0	2	1,638	4
Israel .....	0	18	(s)	2,173	(s)	1,364	5,512	15
Italy .....	(s)	278	6	9,874	2	3	11,803	32
Jamaica .....	(s)	43	(s)	(s)	5	287	8,784	24
Japan .....	3,941	158	20	16,858	15	1,441	22,882	63
Korea, Republic of .....	483	255	3	1,978	13	151	4,367	12
Malaysia .....	(s)	47	4	(s)	1	13	118	(s)
Mexico .....	2,106	3,365	471	9,954	642	6,654	76,413	209
Netherlands .....	39	291	2	4,698	2	34	13,306	36
Netherlands Antilles .....	0	14	0	0	(s)	270	6,178	17
New Zealand .....	0	5	1	613	(s)	1	897	2
Nigeria .....	(s)	338	0	0	(s)	1	340	1
Norway .....	0	7	(s)	808	0	(s)	819	2
Panama .....	10	170	(s)	(s)	1	307	13,832	38
Peru .....	11	400	2	573	6	7	4,144	11
Philippines .....	(s)	33	3	2,048	0	3	2,090	6
Poland .....	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	4	(s)
Portugal .....	0	1	(s)	2,103	(s)	(s)	2,104	6
Puerto Rico .....	916	826	6	19	(s)	49	3,518	10
Russia .....	(s)	33	(s)	17	1	2	58	(s)
Saudi Arabia .....	(s)	15	(s)	229	(s)	(s)	348	1
Singapore .....	1,141	1,450	1	(s)	5	376	15,083	41
South Africa .....	16	193	(s)	1,851	1	5	2,102	6
Spain .....	0	48	(s)	13,633	1	5	15,289	42
Suriname .....	(s)	11	0	0	0	0	12	(s)
Sweden .....	0	9	1	203	(s)	(s)	227	1
Switzerland .....	0	45	(s)	504	0	3	556	2
Thailand .....	(s)	59	1	716	3	2	872	2
Trinidad and Tobago .....	(s)	406	2	0	(s)	4	832	2
Turkey .....	0	40	11	4,978	(s)	2	5,033	14
United Arab Emirates .....	1	36	(s)	643	4	2	718	2
United Kingdom .....	(s)	51	5	2,307	10	159	5,260	14
Uruguay .....	0	7	(s)	1	0	(s)	9	(s)
Venezuela .....	186	77	1	1,584	3	2	2,434	7
Virgin Islands, U.S. ....	0	5	0	0	0	2	20	(s)
Yugoslavia .....	0	3	(s)	677	1	0	681	2
Other .....	12	245	4	4,219	19	455	8,077	22
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>9,902</b>	<b>14,916</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>128,034</b>	<b>2,215</b>	<b>23,988</b>	<b>383,636</b>	<b>1,048</b>

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

<sup>b</sup> Includes miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

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

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

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



**Table 29. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil <sup>a</sup>	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products <sup>b</sup>	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
<b>Arab OPEC</b>	<b>2,634</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>2,958</b>
Algeria	215	32	0	0	(s)	3	0	(s)	201	237	452
Iraq	655	0	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	1	1	656
Kuwait	241	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	5	(s)	(s)	9	250
Libya	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	20
Qatar	4	1	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	2	5
Saudi Arabia	1,495	15	1	1	1	(s)	-1	(s)	44	62	1,557
United Arab Emirates	5	1	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	-2	(s)	11	13	18
<b>Other OPEC</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>2,730</b>
Indonesia	34	2	(s)	0	0	3	-1	-1	5	9	43
Nigeria	1,078	28	(s)	0	1	12	0	-1	21	61	1,139
Venezuela	1,297	(s)	30	15	47	45	-3	(s)	118	251	1,548
<b>Non OPEC</b>	<b>5,019</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>-317</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>6,409</b>
Angola	306	1	0	0	(s)	2	0	(s)	7	10	316
Argentina	59	6	14	(s)	1	4	4	(s)	8	36	95
Australia	21	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-12	(s)	5	-7	14
Bahamas	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	22	0	(s)	-1	22	22
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	29	-1	-3	5	-13	-1	56	71	71
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Brazil	51	2	2	(s)	(s)	34	-24	-1	12	26	77
Brunei	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	15
Cameroon	18	0	(s)	0	0	1	(s)	(s)	4	5	23
Canada	1,592	127	130	-14	102	15	-22	(s)	51	389	1,980
China, People's Republic of	12	-5	2	0	(s)	-1	-1	-1	3	-3	9
China, Taiwan	0	(s)	4	8	1	(s)	(s)	(s)	2	14	14
Colombia	142	(s)	0	1	-1	21	(s)	-1	11	31	173
Congo (Brazzaville)	8	1	0	0	0	5	0	(s)	0	6	14
Congo (Kinshasa) <sup>c</sup>	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	14
Ecuador	232	(s)	0	0	-5	9	(s)	(s)	1	3	236
Egypt	0	(s)	1	0	0	2	-2	(s)	12	12	12
France	0	(s)	10	0	-8	3	-8	(s)	36	33	33
Gabon	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	142
Germany, FR	0	(s)	8	0	(s)	10	-3	(s)	37	52	52
Greece	0	(s)	0	0	0	-2	-10	(s)	4	-8	-8
Guatemala	18	-3	-1	(s)	-9	-2	-1	-1	-2	-19	-1
India	0	(s)	1	1	1	-2	-6	-2	7	1	1
Italy	0	1	10	0	(s)	-3	-27	-1	30	10	10
Jamaica	0	0	-1	0	(s)	-22	(s)	(s)	1	-22	-22
Japan	0	(s)	(s)	10	(s)	-1	-46	(s)	-14	-52	-52
Korea, Republic of	(s)	(s)	3	29	3	-4	-5	(s)	2	29	28
Malaysia	18	(s)	(s)	1	4	1	(s)	(s)	6	11	29
Mexico	1,598	-20	-104	5	(s)	-12	-27	-9	24	-143	1,456
Netherlands	0	1	41	-3	-16	5	-13	-1	50	65	65
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	-1	1	1	-7	2	(s)	15	12	12
Norway	143	20	11	0	1	7	-2	(s)	63	99	242
Oman	10	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	10
Panama	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-5	-30	(s)	(s)	-1	-38	-38
Peru	1	0	(s)	0	-7	7	-2	-1	9	6	7
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	(s)	0	-4	-1	(s)	-2	-3	-10	-10
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	(s)	0	-1	-1
Russia	158	0	8	(s)	13	33	(s)	(s)	86	140	298
Syria	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	8	8	10
Spain	0	(s)	4	0	-2	2	-37	(s)	15	-17	-17
Sweden	0	(s)	3	0	2	2	-1	(s)	22	29	29
Thailand	1	(s)	0	1	(s)	(s)	-2	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Trinidad and Tobago	49	(s)	(s)	0	1	18	0	-1	18	36	85
Turkey	0	2	0	0	(s)	0	-14	(s)	3	-9	-9
United Kingdom	238	7	42	-4	-1	17	-6	(s)	73	128	366
Virgin Islands, U.S.	0	(s)	109	28	100	27	7	(s)	59	330	330
Yemen	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
Other	165	-2	16	5	-3	-6	-46	-7	148	104	269
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,061</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>-317</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>12,097</b>
<b>Persian Gulf <sup>d</sup></b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(s)</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>2,489</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

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

<sup>c</sup> Formerly Zaire.

<sup>d</sup> Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

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

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

**Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>14,475</b>	<b>60,910</b>	<b>820,664</b>	<b>12,372</b>	<b>52,920</b>	<b>961,341</b>
Refinery .....	13,354	13,959	42,896	1,993	20,970	93,172
Tank Farms and Pipelines .....	1,091	46,083	88,876	9,475	25,879	171,404
Leases .....	30	868	13,292	904	1,301	16,395
Strategic Petroleum Reserve <sup>a</sup> .....	0	0	675,600	0	0	675,600
Alaskan In Transit .....	0	0	0	0	4,770	4,770
<b>Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)</b> .....	<b>162,291</b>	<b>154,905</b>	<b>258,783</b>	<b>16,947</b>	<b>90,538</b>	<b>683,464</b>
Refinery .....	29,259	48,077	118,097	10,843	52,730	259,006
Bulk Terminal .....	102,443	64,400	85,550	2,327	29,682	284,402
Pipeline .....	30,537	41,883	52,845	3,566	7,939	136,770
Natural Gas Processing Plant .....	52	545	2,291	211	187	3,286
<b>Pentanes Plus</b> .....	<b>12</b>	<b>2,294</b>	<b>4,788</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7,285</b>
Refinery .....	0	420	453	10	0	883
Bulk Terminal .....	0	1,361	2,096	0	5	3,462
Pipeline .....	0	414	1,935	110	0	2,459
Natural Gas Processing Plant .....	12	99	304	51	15	481
<b>Liquefied Petroleum Gases</b> .....	<b>6,701</b>	<b>29,669</b>	<b>62,879</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>3,111</b>	<b>103,800</b>
Refinery .....	1,403	3,618	7,184	306	1,409	13,920
Bulk Terminal .....	3,228	18,532	36,296	231	1,530	59,817
Pipeline .....	2,030	7,073	17,412	743	0	27,258
Natural Gas Processing Plant .....	40	446	1,987	160	172	2,805
<b>Ethane/Ethylene</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>3,551</b>	<b>17,199</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21,083</b>
Refinery .....	0	0	212	0	0	212
Bulk Terminal .....	0	1,776	13,147	0	0	14,923
Pipeline .....	0	1,670	3,389	328	0	5,387
Natural Gas Processing Plant .....	0	105	451	4	1	561
<b>Propane/Propylene</b> .....	<b>5,594</b>	<b>18,454</b>	<b>29,016</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>54,999</b>
Refinery .....	543	1,592	1,500	130	95	3,860
Bulk Terminal .....	3,075	12,986	16,255	231	1,061	33,608
Pipeline .....	1,952	3,678	10,637	226	0	16,493
Natural Gas Processing Plant .....	24	198	624	82	110	1,038
<b>Normal Butane/Butylene</b> .....	<b>924</b>	<b>5,912</b>	<b>13,263</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>21,606</b>
Refinery .....	681	1,497	4,528	101	771	7,578
Bulk Terminal .....	153	3,058	5,796	0	420	9,427
Pipeline .....	78	1,269	2,403	121	0	3,871
Natural Gas Processing Plant .....	12	88	536	53	41	730
<b>Isobutane/Isobutylene</b> .....	<b>183</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>3,401</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>6,112</b>
Refinery .....	179	529	944	75	543	2,270
Bulk Terminal .....	0	712	1,098	0	49	1,859
Pipeline .....	0	456	983	68	0	1,507
Natural Gas Processing Plant .....	4	55	376	21	20	476
<b>Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates</b> .....	<b>2,349</b>	<b>2,592</b>	<b>4,188</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>10,615</b>
Refinery .....	604	45	904	60	36	1,649
Bulk Terminal .....	1,745	2,547	3,284	44	1,197	8,817
Pipeline .....	0	0	0	1	148	149
<b>Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>36</b>
Refinery .....	0	29	3	0	4	36
<b>Fuel Ethanol</b> .....	<b>946</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>6,002</b>
Refinery .....	W	16	W	W	W	115
Bulk Terminal <sup>b</sup> .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
<b>ETBE</b> .....	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>
Refinery .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal <sup>b</sup> .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
<b>Methanol</b> .....	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>0</b>
Refinery .....	W	W	W	W	W	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, 2004 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
<b>MTBE</b> .....	<b>1,403</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>2,922</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,325</b>
Refinery .....	604	W	885	W	0	1,489
Bulk Terminal <sup>*b</sup> .....	W	W	2,037	W	0	2,836
Pipeline .....	W	W	0	W	0	0
<b>Other Oxygenates <sup>*c</sup></b> .....	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>W</b>
Refinery .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal <sup>*b</sup> .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline .....	W	W	W	W	W	W
<b>Unfinished Oils</b> .....	<b>7,982</b>	<b>12,353</b>	<b>40,267</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>18,188</b>	<b>81,380</b>
Refinery .....						
Naphthas and Lighter .....	1,941	3,592	9,911	428	3,796	19,668
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils .....	1,832	2,344	6,581	431	3,303	14,491
Heavy Gas Oils .....	2,156	3,860	17,339	1,256	8,642	33,253
Residuum .....	2,053	2,557	6,436	475	2,447	13,968
<b>Motor Gasoline Blending Components</b> .....	<b>14,744</b>	<b>13,927</b>	<b>21,122</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>22,601</b>	<b>74,397</b>
Refinery .....	4,850	7,310	13,334	1,885	13,463	40,842
Bulk Terminal .....	8,808	3,844	6,816	118	6,005	25,591
Pipeline .....	1,086	2,773	972	0	3,133	7,964
<b>Aviation Gasoline Blending Components</b> .....	<b>118</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>137</b>
Refinery .....	118	14	5	0	0	137
<b>Finished Motor Gasoline</b> .....	<b>45,073</b>	<b>39,679</b>	<b>44,870</b>	<b>4,661</b>	<b>8,921</b>	<b>143,204</b>
Refinery .....	4,175	5,418	13,933	2,245	2,878	28,649
Bulk Terminal .....	27,733	17,022	12,853	947	5,039	63,594
Pipeline .....	13,165	17,239	18,084	1,469	1,004	50,961
<b>Reformulated</b> .....	<b>14,373</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>9,363</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>24,802</b>
Refinery .....	2,274	0	2,236	0	294	4,804
Bulk Terminal .....	9,295	171	3,686	0	577	13,729
Pipeline .....	2,804	24	3,441	0	0	6,269
<b>Oxygenated</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Refinery .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other</b> .....	<b>30,700</b>	<b>39,484</b>	<b>35,507</b>	<b>4,661</b>	<b>8,050</b>	<b>118,402</b>
Refinery .....	1,901	5,418	11,697	2,245	2,584	23,845
Bulk Terminal .....	18,438	16,851	9,167	947	4,462	49,865
Pipeline .....	10,361	17,215	14,643	1,469	1,004	44,692
<b>Finished Aviation Gasoline</b> .....	<b>79</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>1,343</b>
Refinery .....	0	119	436	23	142	720
Bulk Terminal .....	79	258	71	1	126	535
Pipeline .....	0	57	0	31	0	88
<b>Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Refinery .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel</b> .....	<b>8,863</b>	<b>6,898</b>	<b>13,225</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>10,536</b>	<b>40,086</b>
Refinery .....	1,039	1,586	5,454	298	3,882	12,259
Bulk Terminal .....	3,695	2,063	3,083	148	5,289	14,278
Pipeline .....	4,129	3,249	4,688	118	1,365	13,549

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, 2004 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
<b>Kerosene</b> .....	<b>3,196</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>4,885</b>
Refinery .....	99	392	360	46	79	976
Bulk Terminal .....	3,014	481	198	0	15	3,708
Pipeline .....	83	75	25	11	7	201
<b>Distillate Fuel Oil</b> .....	<b>50,326</b>	<b>29,651</b>	<b>29,836</b>	<b>3,282</b>	<b>13,177</b>	<b>126,272</b>
Refinery .....	4,211	6,593	13,200	1,528	5,615	31,147
Bulk Terminal .....	36,071	12,058	6,939	685	5,564	61,317
Pipeline .....	10,044	11,000	9,697	1,069	1,998	33,808
<b>0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under</b> .....	<b>19,276</b>	<b>23,261</b>	<b>20,871</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>10,659</b>	<b>76,737</b>
Refinery .....	2,204	4,662	8,495	981	4,378	20,720
Bulk Terminal .....	12,337	9,756	5,419	641	4,504	32,657
Pipeline .....	4,735	8,843	6,957	1,048	1,777	23,360
<b>Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur</b> .....	<b>31,050</b>	<b>6,390</b>	<b>8,965</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>2,518</b>	<b>49,535</b>
Refinery .....	2,007	1,931	4,705	547	1,237	10,427
Bulk Terminal .....	23,734	2,302	1,520	44	1,060	28,660
Pipeline .....	5,309	2,157	2,740	21	221	10,448
<b>Residual Fuel Oil<sup>d</sup></b> .....	<b>17,020</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>16,157</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>6,828</b>	<b>42,363</b>
Refinery .....	2,036	1,343	5,185	341	3,039	11,944
Bulk Terminal .....	14,984	674	10,971	0	3,505	30,134
Pipeline .....	0	0	1	0	284	285
<b>Less than 0.31% Sulfur</b> .....	<b>4,128</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>5,666</b>
Refinery .....	651	0	165	14	196	1,026
Bulk Terminal .....	3,477	344	797	0	22	4,640
<b>0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur</b> .....	<b>7,353</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>4,751</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>14,467</b>
Refinery .....	1,016	129	979	108	1,265	3,497
Bulk Terminal .....	6,337	241	3,772	0	620	10,970
<b>Greater than 1.00% Sulfur</b> .....	<b>5,539</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>10,443</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>4,441</b>	<b>21,945</b>
Refinery .....	369	1,214	4,041	219	1,578	7,421
Bulk Terminal .....	5,170	89	6,402	0	2,863	14,524
<b>Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use</b> .....	<b>305</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,685</b>
Refinery .....	305	337	1,041	0	2	1,685
<b>Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1,313</b>
Refinery .....	0	143	1,053	0	117	1,313
<b>Special Naphthas</b> .....	<b>23</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,800</b>
Refinery .....	21	178	1,141	4	24	1,368
Bulk Terminal .....	2	101	329	0	0	432
<b>Lubricants</b> .....	<b>1,820</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>5,983</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>10,368</b>
Refinery .....	692	365	4,834	0	829	6,720
Bulk Terminal .....	1,128	812	1,149	0	559	3,648
<b>Waxes</b> .....	<b>165</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>640</b>
Refinery .....	165	85	359	31	0	640
<b>Petroleum Coke</b> .....	<b>173</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>4,871</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>8,183</b>
Refinery .....	173	1,684	4,871	58	1,397	8,183
<b>Asphalt and Road Oil</b> .....	<b>3,215</b>	<b>10,276</b>	<b>4,704</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>2,329</b>	<b>22,075</b>
Refinery .....	1,372	5,932	3,491	1,415	1,565	13,775
Bulk Terminal .....	1,843	4,344	1,213	136	764	8,300
<b>Miscellaneous Products</b> .....	<b>127</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>1,633</b>
Refinery .....	14	142	592	3	65	816
Bulk Terminal .....	113	303	252	17	84	769
Pipeline .....	0	3	31	14	0	48
<b>Total Stocks, All Oils</b> .....	<b>176,766</b>	<b>215,815</b>	<b>1,079,447</b>	<b>29,319</b>	<b>143,458</b>	<b>1,644,805</b>

<sup>a</sup> Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.

<sup>b</sup> Includes stocks held by producers.

<sup>c</sup> Includes tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

<sup>d</sup> Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

<sup>e</sup> Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the end of December.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

**Table 31. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Motor Gasoline				Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil <sup>a</sup>			Residual Fuel	Propane/Propylene
	Total	Reformulated	Oxygenated	Other		Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur		
<b>PAD District I</b>	<b>31,908</b>	<b>11,569</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,339</b>	<b>3,113</b>	<b>40,282</b>	<b>14,541</b>	<b>25,741</b>	<b>17,020</b>	<b>3,642</b>
Connecticut	39	39	0	0	134	4,982	868	4,114	176	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	1,582	1,116	0	466	177	1,932	500	1,432	3,300	W
Florida	4,612	0	0	4,612	42	1,786	1,326	460	1,138	551
Georgia	2,286	0	0	2,286	23	1,187	711	476	221	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	1,077	167	0	910	773	2,143	524	1,619	583	W
Massachusetts	1,734	1,734	0	0	82	2,398	832	1,566	448	W
New Jersey	8,105	5,829	0	2,276	530	10,103	2,732	7,371	6,438	W
New York	1,818	50	0	1,768	656	5,573	1,911	3,662	2,643	W
North Carolina	2,221	0	0	2,221	123	1,298	836	462	338	W
Pennsylvania	4,372	1,203	0	3,169	327	5,024	2,426	2,598	942	W
Rhode Island	328	328	0	0	W	1,222	305	917	W	W
South Carolina	1,238	0	0	1,238	37	724	501	223	W	W
Virginia	2,260	1,103	0	1,157	144	1,778	965	813	316	W
West Virginia	236	0	0	236	W	132	104	28	W	W
<b>PAD District II</b>	<b>22,440</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,269</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>18,651</b>	<b>14,418</b>	<b>4,233</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>14,776</b>
Illinois	2,797	123	0	2,674	212	2,887	2,213	674	534	590
Indiana	3,413	48	0	3,365	136	2,752	1,892	860	230	W
Iowa	1,102	0	0	1,102	W	1,017	841	176	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	1,841	0	0	1,841	2	1,510	1,271	239	73	9,036
Kentucky	1,296	0	0	1,296	17	873	696	177	W	W
Michigan	1,848	0	0	1,848	179	1,074	942	132	77	3,188
Minnesota	976	0	0	976	W	1,261	1,170	91	95	W
Missouri	662	0	0	662	W	838	675	163	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	493	0	0	493	W	574	430	144	W	W
Ohio	3,451	0	0	3,451	159	2,347	1,606	741	81	W
Oklahoma	1,761	0	0	1,761	W	1,398	985	413	57	227
Tennessee	1,729	0	0	1,729	65	1,081	934	147	165	W
Wisconsin	1,071	0	0	1,071	W	1,039	763	276	459	W
<b>PAD District III</b>	<b>26,786</b>	<b>5,922</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,864</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>20,139</b>	<b>13,914</b>	<b>6,225</b>	<b>16,156</b>	<b>18,379</b>
Alabama	1,153	0	0	1,153	15	743	483	260	512	115
Arkansas	978	0	0	978	W	778	477	301	W	W
Louisiana	6,170	516	0	5,654	186	5,246	2,649	2,597	7,456	1,610
Mississippi	2,334	0	0	2,334	0	1,250	1,025	225	W	4,357
New Mexico	378	0	0	378	W	351	291	60	9	W
Texas	15,773	5,406	0	10,367	355	11,771	8,989	2,782	7,771	12,220
<b>PAD District IV</b>	<b>3,192</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,192</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>443</b>
Colorado	583	0	0	583	W	439	375	64	W	W
Idaho	229	0	0	229	W	212	168	44	W	W
Montana	1,074	0	0	1,074	W	544	544	0	66	23
Utah	514	0	0	514	W	657	220	437	101	353
Wyoming	792	0	0	792	W	361	315	46	W	34
<b>PAD District V</b>	<b>7,917</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,046</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>11,179</b>	<b>8,882</b>	<b>2,297</b>	<b>6,544</b>	<b>1,266</b>
Alaska	642	0	0	642	W	707	40	667	W	W
Arizona	861	345	0	516	W	539	532	7	W	W
California	1,613	526	0	1,087	86	6,573	6,225	348	3,731	268
Hawaii	929	0	0	929	W	528	107	421	W	W
Nevada	111	0	0	111	W	100	100	0	W	W
Oregon	1,193	0	0	1,193	W	930	759	171	367	W
Washington	2,568	0	0	2,568	W	1,802	1,119	683	1,158	26
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>92,243</b>	<b>18,533</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>73,710</b>	<b>4,684</b>	<b>92,464</b>	<b>53,377</b>	<b>39,087</b>	<b>42,078</b>	<b>38,506</b>

<sup>a</sup>Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included. For details see Appendix D.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

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

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

**Table 32. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>3,620</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,531</b>	<b>14,505</b>	<b>11,862</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>695,781</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>123,232</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,054</b>	<b>80,814</b>	<b>20,070</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,187,521</b>	<b>419,001</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	0	0	0	1,467	0	0	0	6,519
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	0	0	0	11,228	51,064	0	0	27,131	56,181
Unfinished Oils .....	150	967	0	254	2,929	0	0	178	6,314
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	1,496	180	0	602	1,436	0	0	8,017	55,313
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	77,748	0	0	6,377	13,292	7,599	0	639,678	136,058
Reformulated .....	9	0	0	0	5,591	0	0	104,363	8,427
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	77,739	0	0	6,377	7,701	7,599	0	535,315	127,631
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	1,128	716
Jet Fuel .....	6,533	0	0	1,113	150	9,032	0	181,396	49,298
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	6,533	0	0	1,113	150	9,032	0	181,396	49,298
Kerosene .....	0	0	0	140	0	0	0	71	204
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	36,659	90	0	3,882	5,717	3,439	0	294,424	94,721
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	29,949	15	0	1,953	4,608	3,439	0	195,649	79,946
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	6,710	75	0	1,929	1,109	0	0	98,775	14,775
Residual Fuel Oil .....	0	148	0	685	2,162	0	0	17,890	982
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>a</sup> .....	646	185	0	39	691	0	0	1,289	1,829
Special Naphthas .....	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	641	794
Lubricants .....	0	0	0	392	535	0	0	8,138	5,023
Waxes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	0	0	0	2,342	1,351	0	0	7,529	4,930
Miscellaneous Products .....	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	11	119
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>123,232</b>	<b>5,250</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,585</b>	<b>95,319</b>	<b>31,932</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,189,909</b>	<b>1,114,782</b>

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28,281</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>16,896</b>	<b>41,133</b>	<b>22,998</b>	<b>51,614</b>	<b>12,115</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	0	1,172	5,404	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	1,045	0	9,327	46,210	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	0	14,648	0	0	0	0	0	61	0
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	10,194	21,237	7,498	0	10,351	51	0	0	0
Reformulated .....	0	8,729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	10,194	12,508	7,498	0	10,351	51	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	0	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel .....	3,172	1,601	411	0	192	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	3,172	1,601	411	0	192	0	0	0	0
Kerosene .....	0	0	193	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	2,485	3,000	4,397	0	1,572	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	2,485	2,999	4,358	0	1,493	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	0	1	39	0	79	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil .....	0	487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>a</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants .....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>16,896</b>	<b>41,133</b>	<b>51,279</b>	<b>53,624</b>	<b>12,115</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

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

**Table 33. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>2,556</b>	<b>14,422</b>	<b>11,862</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>695,781</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>121,187</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,816</b>	<b>68,006</b>	<b>20,070</b>	<b>925,836</b>	<b>363,680</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	0	0	1,467	0	0	6,519
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	0	0	11,228	51,064	0	24,007	56,181
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	995	0	602	0	0	6,751	49,854
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	77,642	0	104	11,928	7,599	500,519	123,001
Reformulated .....	9	0	0	5,591	0	103,022	6,000
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	77,633	0	104	6,337	7,599	397,497	117,001
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	518
Jet Fuel .....	6,533	0	382	0	9,032	148,103	46,441
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	6,533	0	382	0	9,032	148,103	46,441
Kerosene .....	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	36,017	0	500	3,547	3,439	246,440	81,166
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	29,877	0	332	2,717	3,439	157,224	72,449
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	6,140	0	168	830	0	89,216	8,717
Residual Fuel Oil .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>121,187</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>15,372</b>	<b>82,428</b>	<b>31,932</b>	<b>926,952</b>	<b>1,059,461</b>

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28,281</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>16,896</b>	<b>33,204</b>	<b>22,998</b>	<b>51,614</b>	<b>12,115</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	0	1,172	5,404	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	1,045	0	9,327	46,210	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	0	7,987	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	10,194	21,023	7,498	0	10,351	0	0
Reformulated .....	0	8,620	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	10,194	12,403	7,498	0	10,351	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel .....	3,172	1,601	411	0	192	0	0
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	3,172	1,601	411	0	192	0	0
Kerosene .....	0	0	193	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	2,485	2,593	4,397	0	1,572	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	2,485	2,592	4,358	0	1,493	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	0	1	39	0	79	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>16,896</b>	<b>33,204</b>	<b>51,279</b>	<b>53,624</b>	<b>12,115</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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

**Table 34. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, 2004**

(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,975</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>2,045</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,238</b>	<b>12,808</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>261,685</b>	<b>2,749</b>
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,124	0
Unfinished Oils .....	150	967	0	254	2,929	0	178	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	501	180	0	0	1,436	0	1,266	399
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	106	0	0	6,273	1,364	0	139,159	149
Reformulated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,341	0
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	106	0	0	6,273	1,364	0	137,818	149
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	0	60	0	0	0	0	1,128	176
Jet Fuel .....	0	0	0	731	150	0	33,293	0
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	0	0	0	731	150	0	33,293	0
Kerosene .....	0	0	0	140	0	0	55	0
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	642	90	0	3,382	2,170	0	47,984	1,667
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	72	15	0	1,621	1,891	0	38,425	432
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	570	75	0	1,761	279	0	9,559	1,235
Residual Fuel Oil .....	0	148	0	685	2,162	0	17,890	147
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	0	148	0	0	0	0	2,772	147
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	0	0	0	0	200	0	5,707	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	0	0	0	685	1,962	0	9,411	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>a</sup> .....	646	185	0	39	691	0	1,289	0
Special Naphthas .....	0	0	0	0	10	0	641	0
Lubricants .....	0	0	0	392	535	0	8,138	24
Waxes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	0	0	0	2,342	1,351	0	7,529	187
Miscellaneous Products .....	0	0	0	0	10	0	11	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,045</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,213</b>	<b>12,891</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>262,957</b>	<b>2,749</b>

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>1,272</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>9,545</b>	<b>249,391</b>	<b>55,321</b>	<b>7,929</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61</b>
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	0	3,124	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils .....	119	59	6,314	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	546	321	5,459	6,661	0	0	61
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	150	138,860	13,057	214	51	0	0
Reformulated .....	25	1,316	2,427	109	0	0	0
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	125	137,544	10,630	105	51	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	229	723	198	99	0	0	0
Jet Fuel .....	729	32,564	2,857	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	729	32,564	2,857	0	0	0	0
Kerosene .....	0	55	204	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	514	45,803	13,555	407	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	185	37,808	7,497	407	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	329	7,995	6,058	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil .....	402	17,341	982	487	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur .....	122	2,503	0	463	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur .....	150	5,557	256	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur .....	130	9,281	726	24	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>a</sup> .....	0	1,289	1,829	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas .....	81	560	794	0	0	0	0
Lubricants .....	5,037	3,077	5,023	1	0	0	0
Waxes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	1,727	5,615	4,930	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	11	0	119	60	0	0	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>10,817</b>	<b>249,391</b>	<b>55,321</b>	<b>7,929</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

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



**Table 35. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>7,919</b>	<b>3,620</b>	<b>4,299</b>	<b>724,062</b>	<b>31,898</b>	<b>692,164</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>1,214,626</b>	<b>124,862</b>	<b>1,089,764</b>	<b>565,231</b>	<b>127,938</b>	<b>437,293</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	0	0	0	7,691	1,467	6,224
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	38,359	0	38,359	65,508	62,292	3,216
Ethane/Ethylene .....	0	0	0	11,627	30,611	-18,984
Propane/Propylene .....	37,528	0	37,528	39,198	24,717	14,481
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	831	0	831	6,863	5,569	1,294
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	0	0	0	7,820	1,395	6,425
Unfinished Oils .....	432	1,117	-685	6,464	3,183	3,281
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	8,619	1,676	6,943	56,809	2,038	54,771
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	646,106	77,748	568,358	221,304	27,268	194,036
Reformulated .....	104,363	9	104,354	8,436	5,591	2,845
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	541,743	77,739	464,004	212,868	21,677	191,191
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	1,128	60	1,068	716	0	716
Jet Fuel .....	182,509	6,533	175,976	56,242	10,295	45,947
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	182,509	6,533	175,976	56,242	10,295	45,947
Kerosene .....	211	0	211	397	140	257
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	298,306	36,749	261,557	135,777	13,038	122,739
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	197,602	29,964	167,638	114,253	10,000	104,253
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	100,704	6,785	93,919	21,524	3,038	18,486
Residual Fuel Oil .....	18,575	148	18,427	982	2,847	-1,865
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>a</sup> .....	1,328	831	497	2,475	730	1,745
Special Naphthas .....	641	0	641	794	10	784
Lubricants .....	8,530	0	8,530	5,023	927	4,096
Waxes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	9,871	0	9,871	4,930	3,693	1,237
Miscellaneous Products .....	11	0	11	119	10	109
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,222,545</b>	<b>128,482</b>	<b>1,094,063</b>	<b>1,289,293</b>	<b>159,836</b>	<b>1,129,457</b>

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
<b>Crude Oil</b> .....	<b>20,135</b>	<b>698,169</b>	<b>-678,034</b>	<b>11,862</b>	<b>30,291</b>	<b>-18,429</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Petroleum Products</b> .....	<b>134,119</b>	<b>1,664,551</b>	<b>-1,530,432</b>	<b>36,966</b>	<b>86,727</b>	<b>-49,761</b>	<b>53,248</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>53,136</b>
Pentanes Plus .....	6,871	6,519	352	0	6,576	-6,576	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases .....	97,274	84,357	12,917	1,045	55,537	-54,492	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene .....	56,669	8,789	47,880	0	28,896	-28,896	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene .....	26,402	62,841	-36,439	1,012	16,582	-15,570	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene .....	9,452	5,590	3,862	33	6,020	-5,987	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene .....	4,751	7,137	-2,386	0	4,039	-4,039	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils .....	3,896	6,492	-2,596	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components .....	1,677	77,978	-76,301	0	0	0	14,648	61	14,587
Finished Motor Gasoline .....	13,292	807,167	-793,875	17,793	17,849	-56	31,588	51	31,537
Reformulated .....	5,591	121,519	-115,928	0	0	0	8,729	0	8,729
Oxygenated .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other .....	7,701	685,648	-677,947	17,793	17,849	-56	22,859	51	22,808
Finished Aviation Gasoline .....	60	1,943	-1,883	0	0	0	99	0	99
Jet Fuel .....	150	235,467	-235,317	12,204	603	11,601	1,793	0	1,793
Naphtha-Type .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type .....	150	235,467	-235,317	12,204	603	11,601	1,793	0	1,793
Kerosene .....	0	275	-275	0	193	-193	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil .....	5,807	394,630	-388,823	5,924	5,969	-45	4,572	0	4,572
0.05 percent sulfur and under .....	4,623	281,079	-276,456	5,924	5,851	73	4,492	0	4,492
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur .....	1,184	113,551	-112,367	0	118	-118	80	0	80
Residual Fuel Oil .....	2,310	19,359	-17,049	0	0	0	487	0	487
Petrochemical Feedstocks <sup>a</sup> .....	876	3,118	-2,242	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas .....	10	1,435	-1,425	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants .....	535	13,162	-12,627	0	0	0	1	0	1
Waxes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil .....	1,351	12,459	-11,108	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products .....	10	190	-180	0	0	0	60	0	60
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>154,254</b>	<b>2,362,720</b>	<b>-2,208,466</b>	<b>48,828</b>	<b>117,018</b>	<b>-68,190</b>	<b>53,248</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>53,136</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

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



**Table 36. Number and Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by PAD District and State as of January 1, 2005**

PAD District and State	Number of Operable Refineries			Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity					
				Barrels per Calendar Day			Barrels per Stream Day		
	Total	Operating	Idle <sup>a</sup>	Total	Operating	Idle	Total	Operating	Idle
<b>PAD District I.....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,717,000</b>	<b>1,638,000</b>	<b>79,000</b>	<b>1,823,300</b>	<b>1,719,300</b>	<b>104,000</b>
Delaware.....	1	1	0	175,000	175,000	0	180,000	180,000	0
Georgia.....	1	0	1	28,000	0	28,000	32,000	0	32,000
New Jersey.....	6	5	1	666,000	615,000	51,000	721,000	649,000	72,000
Pennsylvania.....	5	5	0	770,000	770,000	0	808,500	808,500	0
Virginia.....	1	1	0	58,600	58,600	0	61,800	61,800	0
West Virginia.....	1	1	0	19,400	19,400	0	20,000	20,000	0
<b>PAD District II.....</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,569,061</b>	<b>3,569,061</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,748,265</b>	<b>3,748,265</b>	<b>0</b>
Illinois.....	4	4	0	896,000	896,000	0	944,700	944,700	0
Indiana.....	2	2	0	433,000	433,000	0	444,000	444,000	0
Kansas.....	3	3	0	296,200	296,200	0	310,000	310,000	0
Kentucky.....	2	2	0	227,500	227,500	0	241,300	241,300	0
Michigan.....	1	1	0	74,000	74,000	0	80,000	80,000	0
Minnesota.....	2	2	0	335,000	335,000	0	369,000	369,000	0
North Dakota.....	1	1	0	58,000	58,000	0	60,000	60,000	0
Ohio.....	4	4	0	551,400	551,400	0	571,000	571,000	0
Oklahoma.....	5	5	0	484,961	484,961	0	511,265	511,265	0
Tennessee.....	1	1	0	180,000	180,000	0	182,000	182,000	0
Wisconsin.....	1	1	0	33,000	33,000	0	35,000	35,000	0
<b>PAD District III.....</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8,085,614</b>	<b>8,068,034</b>	<b>17,580</b>	<b>8,511,772</b>	<b>8,488,672</b>	<b>23,100</b>
Alabama.....	3	2	1	130,200	113,500	16,700	142,000	120,000	22,000
Arkansas.....	2	2	0	76,800	76,800	0	79,000	79,000	0
Louisiana.....	17	17	0	2,772,723	2,772,723	0	2,934,605	2,934,605	0
Mississippi.....	4	4	0	364,800	364,800	0	393,300	393,300	0
New Mexico.....	3	3	0	112,600	112,600	0	115,107	115,107	0
Texas.....	26	25	1	4,628,491	4,627,611	880	4,847,760	4,846,660	1,100
<b>PAD District IV.....</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>587,550</b>	<b>587,550</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>624,100</b>	<b>624,100</b>	<b>0</b>
Colorado.....	2	2	0	87,000	87,000	0	96,000	96,000	0
Montana.....	4	4	0	181,200	181,200	0	189,500	189,500	0
Utah.....	5	5	0	167,350	167,350	0	176,000	176,000	0
Wyoming.....	5	5	0	152,000	152,000	0	162,600	162,600	0
<b>PAD District V.....</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,165,645</b>	<b>3,143,645</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>3,323,450</b>	<b>3,296,450</b>	<b>27,000</b>
Alaska.....	6	6	0	373,500	373,500	0	408,200	408,200	0
California.....	21	21	0	2,026,788	2,004,788	22,000	2,121,500	2,094,500	27,000
Hawaii.....	2	2	0	147,500	147,500	0	152,000	152,000	0
Nevada.....	1	1	0	1,707	1,707	0	5,000	5,000	0
Oregon.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington.....	5	5	0	616,150	616,150	0	636,750	636,750	0
<b>U.S. Total.....</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17,124,870</b>	<b>17,006,290</b>	<b>118,580</b>	<b>18,030,887</b>	<b>17,876,787</b>	<b>154,100</b>
Puerto Rico.....	2	1	1	109,500	67,500	42,000	124,400	76,400	48,000
Virgin Islands.....	1	1	0	495,000	495,000	0	520,000	520,000	0

<sup>a</sup> Refineries where distillation units were completely idle but not permanently shutdown on January 1, 2005

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

**Table 36. Number and Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by PAD District and State as of January 1, 2005**

PAD District and State	Downstream Charge Capacity (Barrels per Stream Day)							
	Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydro-Cracking	Catalytic Reforming	Hydrotreating/Desulfurization	Fuels Solvent Deasphalting
			Fresh	Recycle				
<b>PAD District I.....</b>	<b>709,100</b>	<b>92,500</b>	<b>729,200</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>320,300</b>	<b>1,099,460</b>	<b>22,000</b>
Delaware.....	102,000	46,500	77,000	4,000	20,000	41,000	165,500	0
Georgia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey.....	294,000	27,000	317,500	0	0	92,000	422,500	22,000
Pennsylvania.....	267,200	0	306,500	1,000	22,000	171,800	470,300	0
Virginia.....	37,300	19,000	28,200	2,000	0	12,100	30,860	0
West Virginia.....	8,600	0	0	0	0	3,400	10,300	0
<b>PAD District II.....</b>	<b>1,573,490</b>	<b>407,660</b>	<b>1,253,500</b>	<b>13,550</b>	<b>162,800</b>	<b>913,279</b>	<b>2,900,154</b>	<b>17,850</b>
Illinois.....	389,300	146,100	308,300	3,000	63,500	255,700	723,150	0
Indiana.....	255,000	36,000	173,200	4,200	0	96,500	340,000	0
Kansas.....	124,800	60,900	91,200	500	0	70,000	276,000	0
Kentucky.....	97,000	0	96,000	0	0	50,000	248,700	13,000
Michigan.....	38,000	0	29,000	0	0	20,000	53,000	0
Minnesota.....	307,000	70,000	112,500	0	0	72,300	383,500	0
North Dakota.....	0	0	27,000	3,600	0	12,100	29,600	0
Ohio.....	153,500	56,000	190,800	0	92,300	164,500	260,700	0
Oklahoma.....	188,390	38,660	144,500	2,250	7,000	128,179	406,204	4,850
Tennessee.....	0	0	70,000	0	0	36,000	155,000	0
Wisconsin.....	20,500	0	11,000	0	0	8,000	24,300	0
<b>PAD District III.....</b>	<b>3,973,675</b>	<b>1,326,300</b>	<b>3,105,538</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>800,900</b>	<b>1,855,500</b>	<b>7,273,212</b>	<b>239,400</b>
Alabama.....	60,400	14,000	0	0	0	27,200	83,000	0
Arkansas.....	32,000	0	19,900	0	0	14,800	61,400	7,400
Louisiana.....	1,282,200	482,900	1,133,480	19,000	242,100	564,300	2,205,250	58,000
Mississippi.....	338,875	97,000	67,000	0	66,000	96,000	284,300	0
New Mexico.....	22,000	0	39,500	3,500	0	27,800	67,800	0
Texas.....	2,238,200	732,400	1,845,658	34,500	492,800	1,125,400	4,571,462	174,000
<b>PAD District IV.....</b>	<b>235,950</b>	<b>47,950</b>	<b>194,924</b>	<b>5,690</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>128,080</b>	<b>427,150</b>	<b>9,040</b>
Colorado.....	33,500	0	28,800	2,000	0	20,500	48,000	0
Montana.....	95,050	29,450	60,500	990	6,000	39,080	184,500	4,000
Utah.....	43,000	8,500	55,900	2,200	0	36,500	89,700	5,040
Wyoming.....	64,400	10,000	49,724	500	11,000	32,000	104,950	0
<b>PAD District V.....</b>	<b>1,628,006</b>	<b>616,900</b>	<b>867,780</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>601,200</b>	<b>618,350</b>	<b>2,387,210</b>	<b>96,000</b>
Alaska.....	25,800	0	0	0	13,000	12,000	12,000	0
California.....	1,226,406	514,200	707,580	1,000	511,200	448,050	1,969,220	66,000
Hawaii.....	74,300	13,000	22,000	0	18,000	13,000	14,500	0
Nevada.....	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon.....	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington.....	286,500	89,700	138,200	3,000	59,000	145,300	391,490	30,000
<b>U.S. Total.....</b>	<b>8,120,221</b>	<b>2,491,310</b>	<b>6,150,942</b>	<b>87,240</b>	<b>1,623,900</b>	<b>3,835,509</b>	<b>14,087,186</b>	<b>384,290</b>
Puerto Rico.....	53,465	0	14,200	0	19,800	26,500	37,800	0
Virgin Islands.....	225,000	103,000	149,000	0	0	115,000	473,000	0

<sup>a</sup> Refineries where distillation units were completely idle but not permanently shutdown on January 1, 2005

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

**Table 37. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by PAD District and State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

PAD District and State	Production Capacity							
	Alkylates	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers	Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (Short tons/day)
<b>PAD District I</b>	<b>108,200</b>	<b>21,820</b>	<b>143,050</b>	<b>30,900</b>	<b>20,145</b>	<b>26,520</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1,330</b>
Delaware	11,700	1,400	0	6,000	0	13,620	40	596
Georgia	0	0	24,000	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	38,200	7,500	98,500	13,100	12,000	7,500	21	290
Pennsylvania	54,100	12,920	20,000	11,800	2,945	0	0	404
Virginia	4,200	0	0	0	0	5,400	0	39
West Virginia	0	0	550	0	5,200	0	1	1
<b>PAD District II</b>	<b>267,668</b>	<b>58,700</b>	<b>302,031</b>	<b>175,500</b>	<b>17,900</b>	<b>119,880</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>5,331</b>
Illinois	82,300	13,500	65,700	15,000	0	45,350	57	1,716
Indiana	37,700	17,000	65,700	28,200	0	13,400	31	550
Kansas	28,500	3,000	0	27,150	0	18,000	6	457
Kentucky	19,700	7,000	25,000	14,250	8,800	0	0	448
Michigan	4,500	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	147
Minnesota	18,000	0	59,000	36,700	0	22,000	126	1,102
North Dakota	4,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Ohio	28,000	18,200	25,000	23,900	0	13,500	136	570
Oklahoma	30,968	0	34,131	22,300	9,100	7,630	45	192
Tennessee	12,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	98
Wisconsin	1,600	0	7,500	2,000	0	0	0	34
<b>PAD District III</b>	<b>595,750</b>	<b>233,430</b>	<b>230,600</b>	<b>329,482</b>	<b>147,595</b>	<b>394,640</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>18,435</b>
Alabama	0	0	26,200	3,200	0	2,500	6	115
Arkansas	5,000	0	13,500	6,600	5,000	0	3	157
Louisiana	214,000	39,700	52,800	122,590	67,000	136,844	198	5,043
Mississippi	18,600	21,000	39,700	0	11,400	35,500	238	1,300
New Mexico	10,400	0	6,000	13,959	0	0	0	134
Texas	347,750	172,730	92,400	183,133	64,195	219,796	746	11,686
<b>PAD District IV</b>	<b>42,770</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80,500</b>	<b>15,859</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>689</b>
Colorado	0	0	11,200	985	0	0	0	108
Montana	16,550	0	40,600	5,950	0	7,000	58	376
Utah	16,000	0	3,300	7,900	0	1,900	1	53
Wyoming	10,220	0	25,400	1,024	0	3,600	32	152
<b>PAD District V</b>	<b>214,426</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>124,933</b>	<b>151,450</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>142,010</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>5,219</b>
Alaska	0	2,800	5,000	4,000	0	0	13	20
California	175,626	1,500	81,433	127,550	31,000	126,010	1,058	4,508
Hawaii	5,000	0	16,000	3,200	0	0	21	34
Nevada	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	33,800	0	13,500	16,700	0	16,000	128	657
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>1,228,814</b>	<b>318,250</b>	<b>881,114</b>	<b>703,191</b>	<b>216,640</b>	<b>695,550</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>31,004</b>
Puerto Rico	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	18	101
Virgin Islands	20,000	20,000	0	18,000	0	19,000	0	550

MMcfd = Million cubic feet per day.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

**Directory of Operable Petroleum Refineries on Tables 38 and 39**

Refiner	State(s) <sup>a</sup>	Refiner	State(s) <sup>a</sup>
Age Refining Inc.....	TX	Little America Refining Co.....	WY
Alon USA LP.....	TX	Lunday Thagard Co.....	CA
Amerada Hess Corp.....	NJ	Lyondell Citgo Refining Co LTD.....	TX
American Refining Group Inc.....	PA	Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC.....	IL, KY, LA, MI, MN, OH, TX
BP Exploration Alaska Inc.....	AK	Montana Refining Co.....	MT
BP Products North America Inc.....	IN, OH, TX	Motiva Enterprises LLC.....	LA, TX
BP West Coast Products LLC.....	CA, WA	Murphy Oil USA Inc.....	LA, WI
Big West Oil Co.....	UT	NCRA.....	KS
Calcasieu Refining Co.....	LA	Navajo Refining Co.....	NM
Calumet Lubricants Co LP.....	LA	PDV Midwest Refining LLC.....	IL
Calumet Shreveport LLC.....	LA	Paramount Petroleum Corp.....	CA
Caribbean Petroleum Corp.....	PR	Petro Star Inc.....	AK
Cenex Harvest States Coop.....	MT	Placid Refining Co.....	LA
Chalmette Refining LLC.....	LA	Premcor Refining Group Inc.....	DE, OH, TN, TX
Chevron USA Inc.....	CA, HI, MS, NJ, OR, UT	San Joaquin Refining Co Inc.....	CA
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co.....	GA, NJ	Shell Chem LP.....	AL, LA
Citgo Petroleum Corp.....	LA	Shell Chem Yabucoa Inc.....	PR
Citgo Refining & Chemical Inc.....	TX	Shell Oil Products US.....	CA, WA
Coffeyville Resources Refining &.....	KS	Silver Eagle Refining.....	UT, WY
Colorado Refining Co.....	CO	Sinclair Oil Corp.....	OK, WY
ConocoPhillips.....	CA, IL, LA, MT, NJ, OK, PA, TX, WA	Somerset Refinery Inc.....	KY
ConocoPhillips Alaska Inc.....	AK	South Hampton Refining Co.....	TX
Countrymark Cooperative Inc.....	IN	Suncor Energy (USA) Inc.....	CO
Cross Oil Refining & Marketing Inc...	AR	Sunoco Inc.....	NJ, OH, OK, PA
Crown Central Petroleum Corp.....	TX	Sunoco Inc (R&M).....	PA
Deer Park Refining LTD Partnership	TX	TPI Petroleum Inc.....	OK
Dow Haltermann Products.....	TX	Tenby Inc.....	CA
Edgington Oil Co Inc.....	CA	Tesoro Hawaii Corp.....	HI
Ergon Refining Inc.....	MS	Tesoro Petroleum Corp.....	AK
Ergon West Virginia Inc.....	WV	Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co.....	CA
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Co....	CA, IL, LA, MT, TX	Tesoro West Coast.....	ND, UT, WA
Flint Hills Resources Alaska LLC.....	AK	Total Petrochemicals Inc.....	TX
Flint Hills Resources LP.....	MN, TX	Trigeant EP LTD.....	AL
Foreland Refining Corp.....	NV	Trigeant LTD.....	TX
Frontier Refining & Marketing Inc.....	KS	US Oil & Refining Co.....	WA
Frontier Refining Inc.....	WY	Ultramar Inc.....	CA
Giant Industries Inc.....	NM	United Refining Co.....	PA
Giant Refining Co.....	NM	Valero Energy Corporation.....	TX
Giant Yorktown Refining.....	VA	Valero Refining Co California.....	CA
Greka Energy.....	CA	Valero Refining Co Louisiana.....	LA
Holly Corp Refining & Marketing.....	UT	Valero Refining Co New Jersey.....	NJ
Hovensa LLC.....	VI	Valero Refining Co Texas.....	TX
Hunt Refining Co.....	AL	Valero Saint Charles Refinery.....	LA
Hunt Southland Refining Co.....	MS	Western Refining Company LP.....	TX
Kern Oil & Refining Co.....	CA	Wyoming Refining Co.....	WY
La Gloria Oil & Gas Co.....	TX		
Lion Oil Co.....	AR		

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	Other/Gas Oil
<b>Alabama.....</b>	<b>113,500</b>	<b>16,700</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>60,400</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Hunt Refining Co									
Tuscaloosa.....	33,500	0	35,000	0	15,000	14,000	0	0	0
Shell Chem LP									
Saraland.....	80,000	0	85,000	0	30,000	0	0	0	0
Trigeant EP LTD									
Mobile.....	0	16,700	0	22,000	15,400	0	0	0	0
<b>Alaska.....</b>	<b>373,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>408,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
BP Exploration Alaska Inc									
Prudhoe Bay.....	12,500	0	14,200	0	0	0	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips Alaska Inc									
Kuparuk.....	14,000	0	16,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flint Hills Resources Alaska LLC									
(Formerly Williams Alaska Petro Inc)									
North Pole.....	210,000	0	230,000	0	6,000	0	0	0	0
Petro Star Inc									
North Pole.....	17,000	0	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valdez.....	48,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tesoro Petroleum Corp									
Kenai.....	72,000	0	80,000	0	19,800	0	0	0	0
<b>Arkansas.....</b>	<b>76,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>79,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Cross Oil Refining & Marketing Inc									
Smackover.....	6,800	0	7,000	0	3,500	0	0	0	0
Lion Oil Co									
El Dorado.....	70,000	0	72,000	0	28,500	0	0	0	0
<b>California.....</b>	<b>2,004,788</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>2,094,500</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>1,226,406</b>	<b>408,700</b>	<b>100,500</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>
BP West Coast Products LLC									
Los Angeles.....	260,000	0	260,500	0	130,000	65,000	0	0	0
Chevron USA Inc									
El Segundo.....	260,000	0	273,000	0	137,000	66,000	0	0	0
Richmond.....	242,901	0	257,200	0	123,456	0	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips									
Arroyo Grande.....	41,800	0	44,000	0	33,600	23,400	0	0	0
Rodeo.....	73,200	0	77,000	0	40,000	25,000	0	0	0
Wilmington.....	139,000	0	147,000	0	82,250	52,200	0	0	0
Edgington Oil Co Inc									
Long Beach.....	14,000	12,000	25,000	15,000	24,000	0	0	0	0
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Co									
Torrance.....	149,500	0	155,800	0	102,300	54,600	0	0	0
Greka Energy									
Santa Maria.....	9,500	0	10,000	0	10,000	0	0	0	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking			Catalytic Reforming		Fuels Solvent Deasphalting
	Fresh	Recycled	Distillate	Gas Oil	Residual	Low Pressure	High Pressure	
<b>Alabama.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Hunt Refining Co Tuscaloosa.....	0	0	0	0	0	7,200	0	0
Shell Chem LP Saraland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0
Trigeant EP LTD Mobile.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Alaska.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
BP Exploration Alaska Inc Prudhoe Bay.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips Alaska Inc Kuparuk.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flint Hills Resources Alaska LLC (Formerly Williams Alaska Petro Inc) North Pole.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petro Star Inc North Pole.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valdez.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tesoro Petroleum Corp Kenai.....	0	0	0	13,000	0	12,000	0	0
<b>Arkansas.....</b>	<b>19,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,400</b>
Cross Oil Refining & Marketing Inc Smackover.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lion Oil Co El Dorado.....	19,900	0	0	0	0	14,800	0	7,400
<b>California.....</b>	<b>707,580</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>225,800</b>	<b>220,400</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>214,300</b>	<b>233,750</b>	<b>66,000</b>
BP West Coast Products LLC Los Angeles.....	96,000	0	43,000	0	0	10,000	42,000	0
Chevron USA Inc El Segundo.....	65,000	0	0	49,000	0	49,000	0	0
Richmond.....	90,000	0	0	96,400	65,000	71,300	0	66,000
ConocoPhillips Arroyo Grande.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rodeo.....	0	0	0	40,000	0	0	32,000	0
Wilmington.....	50,280	0	26,600	0	0	0	36,750	0
Edgington Oil Co Inc Long Beach.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Co Torrance.....	100,000	0	21,500	0	0	0	20,000	0
Greka Energy Santa Maria.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Desulfurization (incl. Catalytic Hydrotreating)							
	Naphtha/ Reformer Feed	Gasoline	Kerosene/ Jet Fuel	Diesel Fuel	Other Distillate	Residual	Heavy Gas Oil	Other
<b>Alabama.....</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>0</b>
Hunt Refining Co Tuscaloosa.....	10,000	0	2,000	0	12,000	0	10,500	0
Shell Chem LP Saraland.....	18,500	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0
Trigeant EP LTD Mobile.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Alaska.....</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
BP Exploration Alaska Inc Prudhoe Bay.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips Alaska Inc Kuparuk.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flint Hills Resources Alaska LLC (Formerly Williams Alaska Petro Inc) North Pole.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petro Star Inc North Pole.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valdez.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tesoro Petroleum Corp Kenai.....	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Arkansas.....</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>
Cross Oil Refining & Marketing Inc Smackover.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
Lion Oil Co El Dorado.....	20,000	6,800	0	8,600	0	0	21,000	0
<b>California.....</b>	<b>470,290</b>	<b>246,200</b>	<b>155,330</b>	<b>351,300</b>	<b>63,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>628,900</b>	<b>54,200</b>
BP West Coast Products LLC Los Angeles.....	60,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	0	0	90,000	0
Chevron USA Inc El Segundo.....	77,500	0	0	60,000	15,000	0	72,000	0
Richmond.....	57,600	0	96,000	64,800	0	0	0	27,000
ConocoPhillips Arroyo Grande.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rodeo.....	21,000	0	0	23,000	0	0	0	0
Wilmington.....	51,790	0	12,930	36,000	0	0	52,000	0
Edgington Oil Co Inc Long Beach.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Co Torrance.....	24,500	0	0	18,000	0	0	105,600	0
Greka Energy Santa Maria.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	Other/Gas Oil
<b>California</b> .....	<b>2,004,788</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>2,094,500</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>1,226,406</b>	<b>408,700</b>	<b>100,500</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Kern Oil & Refining Co									
Bakersfield.....	25,000	0	26,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lunday Thagard Co									
South Gate.....	8,500	0	10,000	0	7,000	0	0	0	0
Paramount Petroleum Corp									
Paramount.....	50,000	0	53,000	0	30,000	0	0	0	0
San Joaquin Refining Co Inc									
Bakersfield.....	14,300	10,000	15,000	12,000	14,300	0	0	5,000	0
Shell Oil Products US									
Bakersfield.....	66,000	0	68,000	0	37,000	22,000	0	0	0
Martinez.....	152,700	0	155,000	0	101,000	28,000	23,000	0	0
Wilmington.....	98,500	0	103,500	0	62,000	43,500	0	0	0
Tenby Inc									
Oxnard.....	2,800	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co									
Martinez.....	166,000	0	170,000	0	153,000	0	48,000	0	0
Ultramar Inc									
Wilmington.....	80,887	0	81,000	0	45,000	29,000	0	0	0
Valero Refining Co California									
Benicia.....	144,000	0	153,000	0	89,500	0	29,500	0	0
Wilmington.....	6,200	0	6,500	0	5,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Colorado</b> .....	<b>87,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>96,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Colorado Refining Co									
Commerce City.....	27,000	0	34,000	0	8,500	0	0	0	0
Suncor Energy (USA) Inc									
Commerce City.....	60,000	0	62,000	0	25,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Delaware</b> .....	<b>175,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>102,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Premcor Refining Group Inc									
(Formerly Motiva Enterprises LLC)									
Delaware City.....	175,000	0	180,000	0	102,000	0	46,500	0	0
<b>Georgia</b> .....	<b>0</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co									
Savannah.....	0	28,000	0	32,000	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	<b>147,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>152,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>74,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Chevron USA Inc									
Honolulu.....	54,000	0	57,000	0	31,300	0	0	0	0
Tesoro Hawaii Corp									
Ewa Beach.....	93,500	0	95,000	0	43,000	0	0	13,000	0
<b>Illinois</b> .....	<b>896,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>944,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>389,300</b>	<b>146,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
ConocoPhillips									
Wood River.....	306,000	0	322,000	0	130,200	18,000	0	0	0
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Co									
Joliet.....	238,000	0	247,700	0	118,900	58,500	0	0	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking			Catalytic Reforming		Fuels Solvent Deasphalting
	Fresh	Recycled	Distillate	Gas Oil	Residual	Low Pressure	High Pressure	
<b>California.....</b>	<b>707,580</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>225,800</b>	<b>220,400</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>214,300</b>	<b>233,750</b>	<b>66,000</b>
Kern Oil & Refining Co								
Bakersfield.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,300	0
Lunday Thagard Co								
South Gate.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paramount Petroleum Corp								
Paramount.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,500	0
San Joaquin Refining Co Inc								
Bakersfield.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shell Oil Products US								
Bakersfield.....	0	0	24,000	0	0	14,000	0	0
Martinez.....	73,000	0	42,000	0	0	31,000	0	0
Wilmington.....	36,000	0	32,000	0	0	0	34,000	0
Tenby Inc								
Oxnard.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co								
Martinez.....	70,000	1,000	0	35,000	0	22,000	20,000	0
Ultramar Inc								
Wilmington.....	52,000	0	0	0	0	17,000	0	0
Valero Refining Co California								
Benicia.....	75,300	0	36,700	0	0	0	37,200	0
Wilmington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Colorado.....</b>	<b>28,800</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Colorado Refining Co								
Commerce City.....	9,500	2,000	0	0	0	10,000	0	0
Suncor Energy (USA) Inc								
Commerce City.....	19,300	0	0	0	0	10,500	0	0
<b>Delaware.....</b>	<b>77,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Premcor Refining Group Inc								
(Formerly Motiva Enterprises LLC)								
Delaware City.....	77,000	4,000	0	20,000	0	41,000	0	0
<b>Georgia.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co								
Savannah.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Hawaii.....</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Chevron USA Inc								
Honolulu.....	22,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tesoro Hawaii Corp								
Ewa Beach.....	0	0	18,000	0	0	13,000	0	0
<b>Illinois.....</b>	<b>308,300</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>63,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>206,800</b>	<b>48,900</b>	<b>0</b>
ConocoPhillips								
Wood River.....	96,300	0	0	36,500	0	78,800	17,700	0
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Co								
Joliet.....	98,000	0	0	0	0	52,000	0	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Desulfurization (incl. Catalytic Hydrotreating)							
	Naphtha/ Reformer Feed	Gasoline	Kerosene/ Jet Fuel	Diesel Fuel	Other Distillate	Residual	Heavy Gas Oil	Other
<b>California.....</b>	<b>470,290</b>	<b>246,200</b>	<b>155,330</b>	<b>351,300</b>	<b>63,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>628,900</b>	<b>54,200</b>
Kern Oil & Refining Co								
Bakersfield.....	5,000	0	0	0	9,000	0	0	0
Lunday Thagard Co								
South Gate.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paramount Petroleum Corp								
Paramount.....	9,500	0	0	8,000	0	0	10,800	0
San Joaquin Refining Co Inc								
Bakersfield.....	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0
Shell Oil Products US								
Bakersfield.....	13,500	0	0	0	0	0	18,000	0
Martinez.....	28,000	50,200	0	26,000	21,000	0	77,500	0
Wilmington.....	35,000	100,000	21,000	18,000	0	0	37,000	0
Tenby Inc								
Oxnard.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co								
Martinez.....	25,000	38,900	0	33,000	15,000	0	65,000	5,500
Ultramar Inc								
Wilmington.....	32,000	0	0	32,000	0	0	62,000	0
Valero Refining Co California								
Benicia.....	29,900	47,100	15,400	12,500	0	0	39,000	21,700
Wilmington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Colorado.....</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>0</b>
Colorado Refining Co								
Commerce City.....	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suncor Energy (USA) Inc								
Commerce City.....	10,500	0	0	13,000	0	0	14,500	0
<b>Delaware.....</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Premcor Refining Group Inc (Formerly Motiva Enterprises LLC)								
Delaware City.....	50,000	41,000	15,500	13,000	46,000	0	0	0
<b>Georgia.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co								
Savannah.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Hawaii.....</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,500</b>
Chevron USA Inc								
Honolulu.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500
Tesoro Hawaii Corp								
Ewa Beach.....	11,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Illinois.....</b>	<b>323,500</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>47,900</b>	<b>248,750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55,000</b>
ConocoPhillips								
Wood River.....	69,300	48,000	32,900	53,250	0	0	0	0
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Co								
Joliet.....	110,000	0	0	86,000	0	0	0	55,000

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	Other/Gas Oil
<b>Illinois.....</b>	<b>896,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>944,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>389,300</b>	<b>146,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC Robinson.....	192,000	0	208,000	0	65,200	29,600	0	0	0
PDV Midwest Refining LLC Lemont (Chicago).....	160,000	0	167,000	0	75,000	40,000	0	0	0
<b>Indiana.....</b>	<b>433,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>444,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>255,000</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
BP Products North America Inc Whiting.....	410,000	0	420,000	0	247,000	36,000	0	0	0
Countrymark Cooperative Inc Mount Vernon.....	23,000	0	24,000	0	8,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Kansas.....</b>	<b>296,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>310,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>124,800</b>	<b>60,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Coffeyville Resources Refining & Mkg (Formerly Farmland Industries Inc) Coffeyville.....	112,000	0	115,000	0	50,000	19,500	0	0	0
Frontier Refining & Marketing Inc El Dorado.....	103,000	0	110,000	0	39,000	19,400	0	0	0
NCRA McPherson.....	81,200	0	85,000	0	35,800	22,000	0	0	0
<b>Kentucky.....</b>	<b>227,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>241,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC Catlettsburg.....	222,000	0	235,000	0	97,000	0	0	0	0
Somerset Refinery Inc Somerset.....	5,500	0	6,300	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Louisiana.....</b>	<b>2,772,723</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,934,605</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,282,200</b>	<b>472,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,600</b>
Calcasieu Refining Co Lake Charles.....	30,000	0	32,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calumet Lubricants Co LP Cotton Valley.....	13,020	0	14,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Princeton.....	8,300	0	8,655	0	7,000	0	0	0	0
Calumet Shreveport LLC (Formerly Calumet Lubricants Co LP) Shreveport.....	35,000	0	50,000	0	24,300	0	0	0	0
Chalmette Refining LLC Chalmette.....	187,200	0	195,000	0	111,800	35,000	0	0	0
Citgo Petroleum Corp Lake Charles.....	324,300	0	338,000	0	88,000	107,000	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips Belle Chasse.....	247,000	0	260,000	0	92,000	27,000	0	0	0
Westlake.....	239,400	0	252,000	0	132,000	52,000	0	0	10,600
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Co Baton Rouge.....	493,500	0	514,000	0	232,500	118,500	0	0	0
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC Garyville.....	245,000	0	274,000	0	125,000	37,400	0	0	0
Motiva Enterprises LLC Convent.....	235,000	0	255,000	0	119,400	0	0	0	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking			Catalytic Reforming		Fuels Solvent Deasphalting
	Fresh	Recycled	Distillate	Gas Oil	Residual	Low Pressure	High Pressure	
<b>Illinois.....</b>	<b>308,300</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>63,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>206,800</b>	<b>48,900</b>	<b>0</b>
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC Robinson.....	50,000	0	0	27,000	0	76,000	0	0
PDV Midwest Refining LLC Lemont (Chicago).....	64,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	31,200	0
<b>Indiana.....</b>	<b>173,200</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>0</b>
BP Products North America Inc Whiting.....	165,000	4,000	0	0	0	0	90,000	0
Countryside Cooperative Inc Mount Vernon.....	8,200	200	0	0	0	6,500	0	0
<b>Kansas.....</b>	<b>91,200</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>39,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Coffeyville Resources Refining & Mkg (Formerly Farmland Industries Inc) Coffeyville.....	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	17,000	0
Frontier Refining & Marketing Inc El Dorado.....	37,200	0	0	0	0	7,500	22,000	0
NCRA McPherson.....	24,000	500	0	0	0	23,500	0	0
<b>Kentucky.....</b>	<b>96,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC Catlettsburg.....	96,000	0	0	0	0	49,000	0	13,000
Somerset Refinery Inc Somerset.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0
<b>Louisiana.....</b>	<b>1,133,480</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>46,100</b>	<b>144,000</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>362,500</b>	<b>201,800</b>	<b>58,000</b>
Calcasieu Refining Co Lake Charles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calumet Lubricants Co LP Cotton Valley.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Princeton.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calumet Shreveport LLC (Formerly Calumet Lubricants Co LP) Shreveport.....	3,500	7,000	0	0	0	8,000	0	0
Chalmette Refining LLC Chalmette.....	71,600	0	20,100	0	0	19,000	29,400	0
Citgo Petroleum Corp Lake Charles.....	147,000	0	0	42,000	0	58,000	52,800	0
ConocoPhillips Belle Chasse.....	102,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	44,600	0
Westlake.....	48,000	0	0	34,000	0	44,000	0	0
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Co Baton Rouge.....	241,000	0	26,000	0	0	78,000	0	0
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC Garyville.....	125,000	0	0	0	0	48,500	0	35,000
Motiva Enterprises LLC Convent.....	92,000	0	0	0	52,000	0	40,000	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Desulfurization (incl. Catalytic Hydrotreating)							
	Naphtha/ Reformer Feed	Gasoline	Kerosene/ Jet Fuel	Diesel Fuel	Other Distillate	Residual	Heavy Gas Oil	Other
<b>Illinois.....</b>	<b>323,500</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>47,900</b>	<b>248,750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55,000</b>
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC Robinson.....	61,000	0	0	74,000	0	0	0	0
PDV Midwest Refining LLC Lemont (Chicago).....	83,200	0	15,000	35,500	0	0	0	0
<b>Indiana.....</b>	<b>155,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>77,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>0</b>
BP Products North America Inc Whiting.....	145,000	0	2,000	77,000	6,000	0	100,000	0
Countrymark Cooperative Inc Mount Vernon.....	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Kansas.....</b>	<b>108,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Coffeyville Resources Refining & Mkg (Formerly Farmland Industries Inc) Coffeyville.....	30,000	0	7,000	28,000	0	0	0	0
Frontier Refining & Marketing Inc El Dorado.....	42,000	0	12,000	24,000	0	0	45,000	0
NCRA McPherson.....	36,000	0	0	40,000	12,000	0	0	0
<b>Kentucky.....</b>	<b>53,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98,000</b>	<b>22,400</b>
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC Catlettsburg.....	52,000	0	0	75,000	0	0	98,000	22,400
Somerset Refinery Inc Somerset.....	1,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Louisiana.....</b>	<b>642,550</b>	<b>321,000</b>	<b>110,800</b>	<b>499,100</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>380,500</b>	<b>146,800</b>
Calcasieu Refining Co Lake Charles.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calumet Lubricants Co LP Cotton Valley.....	4,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Princeton.....	0	0	0	0	8,500	0	0	0
Calumet Shreveport LLC (Formerly Calumet Lubricants Co LP) Shreveport.....	8,000	0	0	0	8,000	0	8,000	1,200
Chalmette Refining LLC Chalmette.....	40,000	0	0	0	27,500	0	64,000	0
Citgo Petroleum Corp Lake Charles.....	123,000	77,000	29,000	37,500	0	0	74,500	0
ConocoPhillips Belle Chasse.....	48,300	0	0	70,100	0	0	0	0
Westlake.....	50,000	0	24,000	55,000	0	12,500	49,000	0
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Co Baton Rouge.....	78,000	129,000	0	100,000	0	0	0	145,600
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC Garyville.....	50,000	0	0	81,000	0	0	106,000	0
Motiva Enterprises LLC Convent.....	98,000	0	39,800	61,000	0	0	36,000	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	Other/Gas Oil
<b>Louisiana.....</b>	<b>2,772,723</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,934,605</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,282,200</b>	<b>472,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,600</b>
Motiva Enterprises LLC									
Norco.....	226,500	0	242,000	0	86,000	25,000	0	0	0
Murphy Oil USA Inc									
Meraux.....	120,000	0	125,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	0
Placid Refining Co									
Port Allen.....	48,500	0	49,950	0	20,000	0	0	0	0
Shell Chem LP									
Saint Rose.....	55,000	0	56,000	0	28,000	0	0	0	0
Valero Refining Co Louisiana									
Krotz Springs.....	80,000	0	83,000	0	36,200	0	0	0	0
Valero Saint Charles Refinery									
Norco.....	185,003	0	186,000	0	130,000	70,400	0	0	0
<b>Michigan.....</b>	<b>74,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC									
Detroit.....	74,000	0	80,000	0	38,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	<b>335,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>369,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>307,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Flint Hills Resources LP									
Saint Paul.....	265,000	0	290,000	0	275,000	70,000	0	0	0
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC									
Saint Paul Park.....	70,000	0	79,000	0	32,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Mississippi.....</b>	<b>364,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>393,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>338,875</b>	<b>97,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Chevron USA Inc									
Pascagoula.....	325,000	0	350,000	0	314,000	97,000	0	0	0
Ergon Refining Inc									
Vicksburg.....	23,000	0	24,300	0	18,000	0	0	0	0
Hunt Southland Refining Co									
Lumberton.....	5,800	0	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandersville.....	11,000	0	12,500	0	6,875	0	0	0	0
<b>Montana.....</b>	<b>181,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>189,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95,050</b>	<b>19,450</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Cenex Harvest States Coop									
Laurel.....	55,000	0	58,000	0	27,850	0	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips									
Billings.....	58,000	0	61,000	0	33,200	19,450	0	0	0
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Co									
Billings.....	60,000	0	62,000	0	29,000	0	10,000	0	0
Montana Refining Co									
Great Falls.....	8,200	0	8,500	0	5,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Nevada.....</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Foreland Refining Corp									
Eagle Springs.....	1,707	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0
<b>New Jersey.....</b>	<b>615,000</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>649,000</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>294,000</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Amerada Hess Corp									
Port Reading.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chevron USA Inc									
Perth Amboy.....	80,000	0	83,000	0	47,000	0	0	0	0



**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking			Catalytic Reforming		Fuels Solvent Deasphalting
	Fresh	Recycled	Distillate	Gas Oil	Residual	Low Pressure	High Pressure	
<b>Louisiana.....</b>	<b>1,133,480</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>46,100</b>	<b>144,000</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>362,500</b>	<b>201,800</b>	<b>58,000</b>
Motiva Enterprises LLC								
Norco.....	115,000	0	0	36,000	0	40,000	22,000	0
Murphy Oil USA Inc								
Meraux.....	37,000	0	0	32,000	0	32,000	0	18,000
Placid Refining Co								
Port Allen.....	20,000	2,000	0	0	0	10,000	0	5,000
Shell Chem LP								
Saint Rose.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valero Refining Co Louisiana								
Krotz Springs.....	34,000	0	0	0	0	0	13,000	0
Valero Saint Charles Refinery								
Norco.....	97,380	8,000	0	0	0	25,000	0	0
<b>Michigan.....</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC								
Detroit.....	29,000	0	0	0	0	20,000	0	0
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	<b>112,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58,500</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>0</b>
Flint Hills Resources LP								
Saint Paul.....	86,500	0	0	0	0	37,500	13,800	0
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC								
Saint Paul Park.....	26,000	0	0	0	0	21,000	0	0
<b>Mississippi.....</b>	<b>67,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Chevron USA Inc								
Pascagoula.....	67,000	0	0	66,000	0	62,000	34,000	0
Ergon Refining Inc								
Vicksburg.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunt Southland Refining Co								
Lumberton.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandersville.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Montana.....</b>	<b>60,500</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>27,080</b>	<b>4,000</b>
Cenex Harvest States Coop								
Laurel.....	13,500	0	0	0	0	12,000	0	4,000
ConocoPhillips								
Billings.....	20,500	990	0	0	0	0	13,550	0
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Co								
Billings.....	24,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	12,500	0
Montana Refining Co								
Great Falls.....	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	1,030	0
<b>Nevada.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Foreland Refining Corp								
Eagle Springs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>New Jersey.....</b>	<b>317,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,000</b>
Amerada Hess Corp								
Port Reading.....	62,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chevron USA Inc								
Perth Amboy.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Desulfurization (incl. Catalytic Hydrotreating)							
	Naphtha/ Reformer Feed	Gasoline	Kerosene/ Jet Fuel	Diesel Fuel	Other Distillate	Residual	Heavy Gas Oil	Other
<b>Louisiana.....</b>	<b>642,550</b>	<b>321,000</b>	<b>110,800</b>	<b>499,100</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>380,500</b>	<b>146,800</b>
Motiva Enterprises LLC								
Norco.....	38,500	55,000	0	47,000	0	0	0	0
Murphy Oil USA Inc								
Meraux.....	35,000	0	18,000	34,000	0	0	12,000	0
Placid Refining Co								
Port Allen.....	10,000	0	0	13,500	0	0	0	0
Shell Chem LP								
Saint Rose.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valero Refining Co Louisiana								
Krotz Springs.....	14,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valero Saint Charles Refinery								
Norco.....	45,000	60,000	0	0	48,000	0	31,000	0
<b>Michigan.....</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC								
Detroit.....	15,000	0	7,000	15,000	0	0	16,000	0
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>94,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>128,500</b>	<b>0</b>
Flint Hills Resources LP								
Saint Paul.....	99,000	0	34,000	72,000	0	0	101,500	0
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC								
Saint Paul Park.....	21,000	0	7,000	22,000	0	0	27,000	0
<b>Mississippi.....</b>	<b>57,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>62,000</b>
Chevron USA Inc								
Pascagoula.....	57,300	0	30,000	35,000	0	0	100,000	50,000
Ergon Refining Inc								
Vicksburg.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,000
Hunt Southland Refining Co								
Lumberton.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandersville.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Montana.....</b>	<b>44,150</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>19,350</b>	<b>28,900</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43,600</b>	<b>7,500</b>
Cenex Harvest States Coop								
Laurel.....	16,000	0	0	0	16,000	0	16,000	0
ConocoPhillips								
Billings.....	13,550	6,000	4,350	15,900	0	0	24,600	0
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Co								
Billings.....	13,500	19,000	14,000	11,000	0	0	0	7,500
Montana Refining Co								
Great Falls.....	1,100	0	1,000	2,000	0	0	3,000	0
<b>Nevada.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Foreland Refining Corp								
Eagle Springs.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>New Jersey.....</b>	<b>134,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>96,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>
Amerada Hess Corp								
Port Reading.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,000
Chevron USA Inc								
Perth Amboy.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	Other/Gas Oil
<b>New Jersey.....</b>	<b>615,000</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>649,000</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>294,000</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co Paulsboro.....	0	51,000	0	72,000	40,000	0	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips Linden.....	230,000	0	250,000	0	75,000	0	0	0	0
Sunoco Inc (Formerly Coastal Eagle Point Oil Co) Westville.....	145,000	0	150,000	0	42,000	0	0	0	0
Valero Refining Co New Jersey Paulsboro.....	160,000	0	166,000	0	90,000	27,000	0	0	0
<b>New Mexico.....</b>	<b>112,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115,107</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Giant Industries Inc Bloomfield.....	16,800	0	18,107	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giant Refining Co Gallup.....	20,800	0	21,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navajo Refining Co Artesia.....	75,000	0	76,000	0	22,000	0	0	0	0
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	<b>58,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Tesoro West Coast Mandan.....	58,000	0	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Ohio.....</b>	<b>551,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>571,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>153,500</b>	<b>56,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
BP Products North America Inc Toledo.....	160,000	0	163,000	0	71,500	33,500	0	0	0
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC Canton.....	73,000	0	78,000	0	30,000	0	0	0	0
Premcor Refining Group Inc Lima.....	158,400	0	165,000	0	52,000	22,500	0	0	0
Sunoco Inc Toledo.....	160,000	0	165,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Oklahoma.....</b>	<b>484,961</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>511,265</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>188,390</b>	<b>38,660</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
ConocoPhillips Ponca City.....	194,000	0	202,300	0	79,890	27,660	0	0	0
Sinclair Oil Corp Tulsa.....	70,300	0	75,465	0	27,000	0	0	0	0
Sunoco Inc Tulsa.....	85,000	0	90,000	0	32,000	11,000	0	0	0
TPI Petroleum Inc Ardmore.....	83,161	0	87,000	0	32,000	0	0	0	0
Wynnewood Refining Co Wynnewood.....	52,500	0	56,500	0	17,500	0	0	0	0
<b>Oregon.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Chevron USA Inc Portland.....	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Pennsylvania.....</b>	<b>770,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>808,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>267,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
American Refining Group Inc Bradford.....	10,000	0	10,500	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking			Catalytic Reforming		Fuels Solvent Deasphalting
	Fresh	Recycled	Distillate	Gas Oil	Residual	Low Pressure	High Pressure	
<b>New Jersey.....</b>	<b>317,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,000</b>
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co Paulsboro.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips Linden.....	145,000	0	0	0	0	32,000	0	22,000
Sunoco Inc (Formerly Coastal Eagle Point Oil Co) Westville.....	55,000	0	0	0	0	30,000	0	0
Valero Refining Co New Jersey Paulsboro.....	55,000	0	0	0	0	30,000	0	0
<b>New Mexico.....</b>	<b>39,500</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>0</b>
Giant Industries Inc Bloomfield.....	6,000	500	0	0	0	0	4,000	0
Giant Refining Co Gallup.....	8,500	3,000	0	0	0	0	6,800	0
Navajo Refining Co Artesia.....	25,000	0	0	0	0	17,000	0	0
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>0</b>
Tesoro West Coast Mandan.....	27,000	3,600	0	0	0	0	12,100	0
<b>Ohio.....</b>	<b>190,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>92,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>146,500</b>	<b>0</b>
BP Products North America Inc Toledo.....	55,000	0	0	31,000	0	0	43,000	0
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC Canton.....	25,000	0	0	0	0	18,000	0	0
Premcor Refining Group Inc Lima.....	40,000	0	0	26,000	0	0	55,500	0
Sunoco Inc Toledo.....	70,800	0	0	35,300	0	0	48,000	0
<b>Oklahoma.....</b>	<b>144,500</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,679</b>	<b>91,500</b>	<b>4,850</b>
ConocoPhillips Ponca City.....	68,000	0	0	0	0	0	50,700	0
Sinclair Oil Corp Tulsa.....	25,500	2,250	0	0	0	0	16,800	0
Sunoco Inc Tulsa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,000	0
TPI Petroleum Inc Ardmore.....	30,000	0	0	0	0	21,679	0	0
Wynnewood Refining Co Wynnewood.....	21,000	0	7,000	0	0	15,000	0	4,850
<b>Oregon.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Chevron USA Inc Portland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Pennsylvania.....</b>	<b>306,500</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>121,800</b>	<b>0</b>
American Refining Group Inc Bradford.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,800	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Desulfurization (incl. Catalytic Hydrotreating)							
	Naphtha/ Reformer Feed	Gasoline	Kerosene/ Jet Fuel	Diesel Fuel	Other Distillate	Residual	Heavy Gas Oil	Other
<b>New Jersey.....</b>	<b>134,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>96,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>54,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co Paulsboro.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips Linden.....	72,000	0	0	0	78,000	0	54,000	0
Sunoco Inc (Formerly Coastal Eagle Point Oil Co) Westville.....	30,000	0	0	0	18,000	11,000	0	0
Valero Refining Co New Jersey Paulsboro.....	32,000	35,000	28,500	46,000	0	0	0	0
<b>New Mexico.....</b>	<b>35,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Giant Industries Inc Bloomfield.....	4,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0
Giant Refining Co Gallup.....	6,800	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0
Navajo Refining Co Artesia.....	25,000	0	11,000	15,000	0	0	0	0
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	<b>13,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Tesoro West Coast Mandan.....	13,600	0	0	16,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Ohio.....</b>	<b>168,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>68,000</b>	<b>0</b>
BP Products North America Inc Toledo.....	40,000	0	0	15,500	0	0	42,000	0
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC Canton.....	25,000	0	0	9,000	0	0	26,000	0
Premcor Refining Group Inc Lima.....	63,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunoco Inc Toledo.....	40,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Oklahoma.....</b>	<b>141,600</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>15,700</b>	<b>88,204</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55,500</b>	<b>35,200</b>
ConocoPhillips Ponca City.....	54,100	48,000	15,700	37,400	0	0	23,500	13,600
Sinclair Oil Corp Tulsa.....	20,000	22,000	0	17,628	0	0	0	0
Sunoco Inc Tulsa.....	28,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,600
TPI Petroleum Inc Ardmore.....	26,500	0	0	33,176	0	0	32,000	0
Wynnewood Refining Co Wynnewood.....	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Oregon.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Chevron USA Inc Portland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Pennsylvania.....</b>	<b>212,300</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>16,440</b>	<b>41,360</b>	<b>133,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>0</b>
American Refining Group Inc Bradford.....	3,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	Other/Gas Oil
<b>Pennsylvania.....</b>	<b>770,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>808,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>267,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
ConocoPhillips									
Trainer.....	185,000	0	190,000	0	73,000	0	0	0	0
Sunoco Inc									
Marcus Hook.....	175,000	0	185,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunoco Inc (R&M)									
Philadelphia.....	335,000	0	355,000	0	163,200	0	0	0	0
United Refining Co									
Warren.....	65,000	0	68,000	0	31,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Tennessee.....</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>182,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Premcor Refining Group Inc									
Memphis.....	180,000	0	182,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Texas.....</b>	<b>4,627,611</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>4,846,660</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>2,238,200</b>	<b>690,400</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Age Refining Inc									
San Antonio.....	10,308	0	11,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alon USA LP									
Big Spring.....	61,000	0	64,300	0	24,000	0	0	0	0
BP Products North America Inc									
Texas City.....	437,000	0	475,000	0	237,000	43,000	0	0	0
Citgo Refining & Chemical Inc									
Corpus Christi.....	156,000	0	165,000	0	77,500	43,500	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips									
Borger.....	146,000	0	156,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweeny.....	229,000	0	241,000	0	117,300	72,200	0	0	0
Crown Central Petroleum Corp									
Pasadena.....	100,000	0	103,000	0	38,000	12,500	0	0	0
Deer Park Refining LTD									
Partnership									
Deer Park.....	333,700	0	340,000	0	185,500	88,000	0	0	0
Dow Haltermann Products									
Channelview.....	0	880	0	1,100	0	0	0	0	0
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Co									
Baytown.....	557,000	0	580,000	0	276,000	46,000	42,000	0	0
Beaumont.....	348,500	0	363,100	0	148,800	50,700	0	0	0
Flint Hills Resources LP									
Corpus Christi.....	288,126	0	305,000	0	87,500	13,000	0	0	0
La Gloria Oil & Gas Co									
Tyler.....	55,000	0	60,000	0	15,000	6,000	0	0	0
Lyondell Citgo Refining Co LTD									
Houston.....	270,200	0	283,000	0	192,500	105,000	0	0	0
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC									
Texas City.....	72,000	0	76,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motiva Enterprises LLC									
Port Arthur.....	285,000	0	300,000	0	145,000	57,500	0	0	0
Premcor Refining Group Inc									
Port Arthur.....	255,000	0	260,000	0	135,000	85,000	0	0	0
South Hampton Refining Co									
Silsbee.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking			Catalytic Reforming		Fuels Solvent Deasphalting
	Fresh	Recycled	Distillate	Gas Oil	Residual	Low Pressure	High Pressure	
<b>Pennsylvania.....</b>	<b>306,500</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>121,800</b>	<b>0</b>
ConocoPhillips Trainer.....	53,000	0	0	0	22,000	50,000	0	0
Sunoco Inc Marcus Hook.....	105,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0
Sunoco Inc (R&M) Philadelphia.....	123,500	0	0	0	0	0	86,000	0
United Refining Co Warren.....	25,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	14,000	0
<b>Tennessee.....</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Premcor Refining Group Inc Memphis.....	70,000	0	0	0	0	36,000	0	0
<b>Texas.....</b>	<b>1,845,658</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>210,900</b>	<b>220,500</b>	<b>61,400</b>	<b>878,000</b>	<b>247,400</b>	<b>174,000</b>
Age Refining Inc San Antonio.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alon USA LP Big Spring.....	25,000	0	0	0	0	21,000	0	10,000
BP Products North America Inc Texas City.....	220,600	4,300	60,000	0	61,400	63,000	75,000	17,000
Citgo Refining & Chemical Inc Corpus Christi.....	81,800	0	0	0	0	52,500	0	0
ConocoPhillips Borger.....	67,100	5,200	0	0	0	0	26,900	0
Sweeny.....	102,000	12,000	0	0	0	36,000	0	0
Crown Central Petroleum Corp Pasadena.....	56,000	0	0	0	0	23,000	0	0
Deer Park Refining LTD Partnership Deer Park.....	70,000	5,000	0	67,000	0	47,000	24,000	0
Dow Haltermann Products Channelview.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Co Baytown.....	213,000	8,000	28,000	0	0	126,000	0	48,000
Beaumont.....	114,200	0	66,600	0	0	155,000	0	0
Flint Hills Resources LP Corpus Christi.....	105,743	0	12,800	0	0	52,000	18,000	0
La Gloria Oil & Gas Co Tyler.....	20,250	0	0	0	0	13,000	4,500	0
Lyondell Citgo Refining Co LTD Houston.....	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	37,000	0
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC Texas City.....	55,000	0	0	0	0	0	11,000	0
Motiva Enterprises LLC Port Arthur.....	90,000	0	22,000	0	0	48,000	0	0
Premcor Refining Group Inc Port Arthur.....	77,000	0	0	45,000	0	51,000	0	0
South Hampton Refining Co Silsbee.....	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	0	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Desulfurization (incl. Catalytic Hydrotreating)							
	Naphtha/ Reformer Feed	Gasoline	Kerosene/ Jet Fuel	Diesel Fuel	Other Distillate	Residual	Heavy Gas Oil	Other
<b>Pennsylvania.....</b>	<b>212,300</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>16,440</b>	<b>41,360</b>	<b>133,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>0</b>
ConocoPhillips Trainer.....	54,000	0	13,440	24,360	4,200	0	40,000	0
Sunoco Inc Marcus Hook.....	45,000	0	0	0	40,000	0	0	0
Sunoco Inc (R&M) Philadelphia.....	88,000	0	0	0	89,000	0	24,000	0
United Refining Co Warren.....	22,000	3,000	3,000	17,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Tennessee.....</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Premcor Refining Group Inc Memphis.....	60,000	42,000	0	53,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Texas.....</b>	<b>1,231,044</b>	<b>621,000</b>	<b>338,600</b>	<b>741,618</b>	<b>301,000</b>	<b>303,600</b>	<b>787,100</b>	<b>247,500</b>
Age Refining Inc San Antonio.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alon USA LP Big Spring.....	25,500	0	3,600	22,750	0	0	6,500	0
BP Products North America Inc Texas City.....	143,000	110,000	40,000	98,000	0	0	105,000	0
Citgo Refining & Chemical Inc Corpus Christi.....	54,500	0	0	49,000	0	0	70,000	0
ConocoPhillips Borger.....	26,500	0	0	45,000	0	66,000	0	0
Sweeny.....	65,500	8,700	0	64,600	0	0	91,900	0
Crown Central Petroleum Corp Pasadena.....	28,000	0	0	0	16,000	0	0	0
Deer Park Refining LTD Partnership Deer Park.....	80,000	43,000	37,000	0	45,000	49,500	80,000	41,000
Dow Haltermann Products Channelview.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Co Baytown.....	157,000	80,000	34,000	0	198,000	0	110,000	165,800
Beaumont.....	158,400	25,000	52,500	28,900	0	0	0	32,200
Flint Hills Resources LP Corpus Christi.....	80,800	41,000	15,500	53,500	0	0	47,000	0
La Gloria Oil & Gas Co Tyler.....	20,000	0	0	12,000	0	0	0	0
Lyondell Citgo Refining Co LTD Houston.....	64,000	25,400	25,000	94,000	0	4,100	110,000	0
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC Texas City.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motiva Enterprises LLC Port Arthur.....	48,000	52,000	39,000	52,000	0	0	24,000	0
Premcor Refining Group Inc Port Arthur.....	50,000	80,000	32,000	50,000	0	0	64,000	0
South Hampton Refining Co Silsbee.....	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000



**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	Other/Gas Oil
<b>Texas.....</b>	<b>4,627,611</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>4,846,660</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>2,238,200</b>	<b>690,400</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Total Petrochemicals Inc (Formerly Atofina Petrochemicals Inc) Port Arthur.....	233,500	0	240,000	0	52,000	0	0	0	0
Trigeant LTD Corpus Christi.....	0	0	0	0	29,000	0	0	0	0
Valero Energy Corporation Sunray.....	158,327	0	166,660	0	53,200	0	0	0	0
Three Rivers.....	90,000	0	97,000	0	35,000	0	0	0	0
Valero Refining Co Texas Corpus Christi.....	142,000	0	146,000	0	97,000	18,000	0	0	0
Houston.....	83,000	0	85,000	0	39,000	0	0	0	0
Texas City.....	209,950	0	221,000	0	210,000	50,000	0	0	0
Western Refining Company LP El Paso.....	107,000	0	108,100	0	43,900	0	0	0	0
<b>Utah.....</b>	<b>167,350</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>176,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Big West Oil Co North Salt Lake.....	29,400	0	30,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0
Chevron USA Inc Salt Lake City.....	45,000	0	49,000	0	27,500	8,500	0	0	0
Holly Corp Refining & Marketing Woods Cross.....	24,700	0	26,000	0	5,500	0	0	0	0
Silver Eagle Refining Woods Cross.....	10,250	0	11,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0
Tesoro West Coast Salt Lake City.....	58,000	0	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Virginia.....</b>	<b>58,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,300</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Giant Yorktown Refining Yorktown.....	58,600	0	61,800	0	37,300	19,000	0	0	0
<b>Washington.....</b>	<b>616,150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>636,750</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>286,500</b>	<b>89,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
BP West Coast Products LLC Ferndale (Cherry Point).....	225,000	0	232,000	0	106,000	64,000	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips Ferndale.....	96,000	0	101,000	0	48,800	0	0	0	0
Shell Oil Products US Anacortes.....	145,000	0	147,500	0	65,500	25,700	0	0	0
Tesoro West Coast Anacortes.....	115,000	0	120,000	0	47,000	0	0	0	0
US Oil & Refining Co Tacoma.....	35,150	0	36,250	0	19,200	0	0	0	0
<b>West Virginia.....</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Ergon West Virginia Inc Newell (Congo).....	19,400	0	20,000	0	8,600	0	0	0	0
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Murphy Oil USA Inc Superior.....	33,000	0	35,000	0	20,500	0	0	0	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking			Catalytic Reforming		Fuels Solvent Deasphalting
	Fresh	Recycled	Distillate	Gas Oil	Residual	Low Pressure	High Pressure	
<b>Texas.....</b>	<b>1,845,658</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>210,900</b>	<b>220,500</b>	<b>61,400</b>	<b>878,000</b>	<b>247,400</b>	<b>174,000</b>
Total Petrochemicals Inc (Formerly Atofina Petrochemicals Inc) Port Arthur.....	72,000	0	11,000	0	0	39,600	0	19,500
Trigeant LTD Corpus Christi.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valero Energy Corporation Sunray.....	54,465	0	10,500	29,500	0	28,900	18,500	16,500
Three Rivers.....	24,000	0	0	30,000	0	22,000	11,000	10,000
Valero Refining Co Texas Corpus Christi.....	118,000	0	0	49,000	0	59,000	10,000	0
Houston.....	65,000	0	0	0	0	0	11,500	18,000
Texas City.....	83,000	0	0	0	0	14,500	0	35,000
Western Refining Company LP El Paso.....	31,500	0	0	0	0	25,000	0	0
<b>Utah.....</b>	<b>55,900</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,500</b>	<b>5,040</b>
Big West Oil Co North Salt Lake.....	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	0
Chevron USA Inc Salt Lake City.....	14,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	0
Holly Corp Refining & Marketing Woods Cross.....	8,900	0	0	0	0	0	7,700	5,040
Silver Eagle Refining Woods Cross.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,200	0
Tesoro West Coast Salt Lake City.....	23,000	2,200	0	0	0	0	12,600	0
<b>Virginia.....</b>	<b>28,200</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,100</b>	<b>0</b>
Giant Yorktown Refining Yorktown.....	28,200	2,000	0	0	0	0	12,100	0
<b>Washington.....</b>	<b>138,200</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43,400</b>	<b>101,900</b>	<b>30,000</b>
BP West Coast Products LLC Ferndale (Cherry Point).....	0	0	0	59,000	0	0	63,000	0
ConocoPhillips Ferndale.....	33,500	0	0	0	0	17,400	0	0
Shell Oil Products US Anacortes.....	57,900	0	0	0	0	0	32,700	0
Tesoro West Coast Anacortes.....	46,800	3,000	0	0	0	26,000	0	30,000
US Oil & Refining Co Tacoma.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,200	0
<b>West Virginia.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Ergon West Virginia Inc Newell (Congo).....	0	0	0	0	0	3,400	0	0
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Murphy Oil USA Inc Superior.....	11,000	0	0	0	0	8,000	0	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Desulfurization (incl. Catalytic Hydrotreating)							
	Naphtha/ Reformer Feed	Gasoline	Kerosene/ Jet Fuel	Diesel Fuel	Other Distillate	Residual	Heavy Gas Oil	Other
<b>Texas.....</b>	<b>1,231,044</b>	<b>621,000</b>	<b>338,600</b>	<b>741,618</b>	<b>301,000</b>	<b>303,600</b>	<b>787,100</b>	<b>247,500</b>
Total Petrochemicals Inc (Formerly Atofina Petrochemicals Inc) Port Arthur.....	45,500	32,000	0	0	42,000	0	30,700	0
Trigeant LTD Corpus Christi.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valero Energy Corporation Sunray.....	39,844	3,400	4,000	32,368	0	0	0	0
Three Rivers.....	22,000	0	0	31,000	0	0	20,000	0
Valero Refining Co Texas Corpus Christi.....	66,000	60,000	11,000	13,000	0	74,000	28,000	0
Houston.....	12,000	7,500	0	26,500	0	0	0	0
Texas City.....	15,000	53,000	36,000	52,000	0	110,000	0	6,500
Western Refining Company LP El Paso.....	25,500	0	9,000	17,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Utah.....</b>	<b>42,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,800</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,200</b>
Big West Oil Co North Salt Lake.....	7,100	0	0	9,500	0	0	0	0
Chevron USA Inc Salt Lake City.....	8,300	0	0	13,300	0	0	0	7,200
Holly Corp Refining & Marketing Woods Cross.....	12,600	0	0	0	1,900	0	0	0
Silver Eagle Refining Woods Cross.....	2,200	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	0
Tesoro West Coast Salt Lake City.....	12,600	0	0	11,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Virginia.....</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,960</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Giant Yorktown Refining Yorktown.....	11,900	0	0	0	18,960	0	0	0
<b>Washington.....</b>	<b>161,400</b>	<b>57,400</b>	<b>70,490</b>	<b>65,300</b>	<b>29,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>0</b>
BP West Coast Products LLC Ferndale (Cherry Point).....	69,000	0	11,500	13,600	0	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips Ferndale.....	18,200	20,000	14,800	29,900	0	0	0	0
Shell Oil Products US Anacortes.....	32,700	37,400	44,190	16,000	0	0	0	0
Tesoro West Coast Anacortes.....	34,000	0	0	0	29,300	0	7,600	0
US Oil & Refining Co Tacoma.....	7,500	0	0	5,800	0	0	0	0
<b>West Virginia.....</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>0</b>
Ergon West Virginia Inc Newell (Congo).....	4,200	0	0	0	0	0	6,100	0
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Murphy Oil USA Inc Superior.....	9,000	7,500	0	7,800	0	0	0	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation				Downstream Charge Capacity				
	Barrels per Calendar Day		Barrels per Stream Day		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking			
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle		Delayed Coking	Fluid Coking	Visbreaking	Other/Gas Oil
<b>Wyoming.....</b>	<b>152,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>162,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64,400</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Frontier Refining Inc									
Cheyenne.....	46,000	0	50,000	0	25,000	10,000	0	0	0
Little America Refining Co									
Evansville (Casper).....	24,500	0	25,500	0	5,600	0	0	0	0
Silver Eagle Refining									
Evanston.....	3,000	0	3,300	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sinclair Oil Corp									
Sinclair.....	66,000	0	70,000	0	32,000	0	0	0	0
Wyoming Refining Co									
Newcastle.....	12,500	0	13,800	0	1,800	0	0	0	0
<b>U.S. Total.....</b>	<b>17,006,290</b>	<b>118,580</b>	<b>17,876,787</b>	<b>154,100</b>	<b>8,120,221</b>	<b>2,263,710</b>	<b>199,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>10,600</b>
<b>Puerto Rico.....</b>	<b>67,500</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>76,400</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>53,465</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Caribbean Petroleum Corp									
San Juan.....	0	42,000	0	48,000	22,000	0	0	0	0
Shell Chem Yabucoa Inc									
Yabucoa.....	67,500	0	76,400	0	31,465	0	0	0	0
<b>Virgin Islands.....</b>	<b>495,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>520,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>225,000</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Hovensa LLC									
Kingshill (St Croix).....	495,000	0	520,000	0	225,000	61,000	0	42,000	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydrocracking			Catalytic Reforming		Fuels Solvent Deasphalting
	Fresh	Recycled	Distillate	Gas Oil	Residual	Low Pressure	High Pressure	
<b>Wyoming.....</b>	<b>49,724</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,600</b>	<b>23,400</b>	<b>0</b>
Frontier Refining Inc Cheyenne.....	12,000	0	0	0	0	8,600	0	0
Little America Refining Co Evansville (Casper).....	10,500	500	0	0	0	0	6,000	0
Silver Eagle Refining Evanston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,150	0
Sinclair Oil Corp Sinclair.....	21,500	0	11,000	0	0	0	12,500	0
Wyoming Refining Co Newcastle.....	5,724	0	0	0	0	0	2,750	0
<b>U.S. Total.....</b>	<b>6,150,942</b>	<b>87,240</b>	<b>518,800</b>	<b>904,700</b>	<b>200,400</b>	<b>2,322,179</b>	<b>1,513,330</b>	<b>384,290</b>
<b>Puerto Rico.....</b>	<b>14,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>0</b>
Caribbean Petroleum Corp San Juan.....	14,200	0	0	0	0	0	6,500	0
Shell Chem Yabucoa Inc Yabucoa.....	0	0	0	19,800	0	20,000	0	0
<b>Virgin Islands.....</b>	<b>149,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Hovensa LLC Kingshill (St Croix).....	149,000	0	0	0	0	90,000	25,000	0

**Table 38. Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Downstream Charge Capacity							
	Desulfurization (incl. Catalytic Hydrotreating)							
	Naphtha/ Reformer Feed	Gasoline	Kerosene/ Jet Fuel	Diesel Fuel	Other Distillate	Residual	Heavy Gas Oil	Other
<b>Wyoming.....</b>	<b>35,150</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Frontier Refining Inc								
Cheyenne.....	9,200	7,000	0	17,000	0	0	0	0
Little America Refining Co								
Evansville (Casper).....	7,200	0	0	8,000	0	0	0	0
Silver Eagle Refining								
Evanston.....	3,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sinclair Oil Corp								
Sinclair.....	12,500	0	0	16,000	0	3,000	15,000	0
Wyoming Refining Co								
Newcastle.....	3,000	0	0	3,800	0	0	0	0
<b>U.S. Total.....</b>	<b>4,392,084</b>	<b>1,530,900</b>	<b>930,610</b>	<b>2,768,032</b>	<b>827,360</b>	<b>330,100</b>	<b>2,643,800</b>	<b>664,300</b>
<b>Puerto Rico.....</b>	<b>26,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Caribbean Petroleum Corp								
San Juan.....	6,800	0	0	11,000	0	0	0	0
Shell Chem Yabucoa Inc								
Yabucoa.....	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Virgin Islands.....</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>145,000</b>	<b>56,000</b>
Hovensa LLC								
Kingshill (St Croix).....	115,000	0	60,000	57,000	40,000	0	145,000	56,000

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

# Directory of Operable Petroleum Refineries on Tables 38 and 39

Refiner	State(s) <sup>a</sup>	Refiner	State(s) <sup>a</sup>
Age Refining Inc.....	TX	Little America Refining Co.....	WY
Alon USA LP.....	TX	Lunday Thagard Co.....	CA
Amerada Hess Corp.....	NJ	Lyondell Citgo Refining Co LTD.....	TX
American Refining Group Inc.....	PA	Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC.....	IL, KY, LA, MI, MN, OH, TX
BP Exploration Alaska Inc.....	AK	Montana Refining Co.....	MT
BP Products North America Inc.....	IN, OH, TX	Motiva Enterprises LLC.....	LA, TX
BP West Coast Products LLC.....	CA, WA	Murphy Oil USA Inc.....	LA, WI
Big West Oil Co.....	UT	NCRA.....	KS
Calcasieu Refining Co.....	LA	Navajo Refining Co.....	NM
Calumet Lubricants Co LP.....	LA	PDV Midwest Refining LLC.....	IL
Calumet Shreveport LLC.....	LA	Paramount Petroleum Corp.....	CA
Caribbean Petroleum Corp.....	PR	Petro Star Inc.....	AK
Cenex Harvest States Coop.....	MT	Placid Refining Co.....	LA
Chalmette Refining LLC.....	LA	Premcor Refining Group Inc.....	DE, OH, TN, TX
Chevron USA Inc.....	CA, HI, MS, NJ, OR, UT	San Joaquin Refining Co Inc.....	CA
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co.....	GA, NJ	Shell Chem LP.....	AL, LA
Citgo Petroleum Corp.....	LA	Shell Chem Yabucoa Inc.....	PR
Citgo Refining & Chemical Inc.....	TX	Shell Oil Products US.....	CA, WA
Coffeyville Resources Refining &.....	KS	Silver Eagle Refining.....	UT, WY
Colorado Refining Co.....	CO	Sinclair Oil Corp.....	OK, WY
ConocoPhillips.....	CA, IL, LA, MT, NJ, OK, PA, TX, WA	Somerset Refinery Inc.....	KY
ConocoPhillips Alaska Inc.....	AK	South Hampton Refining Co.....	TX
Countrymark Cooperative Inc.....	IN	Suncor Energy (USA) Inc.....	CO
Cross Oil Refining & Marketing Inc...	AR	Sunoco Inc.....	NJ, OH, OK, PA
Crown Central Petroleum Corp.....	TX	Sunoco Inc (R&M).....	PA
Deer Park Refining LTD Partnership	TX	TPI Petroleum Inc.....	OK
Dow Haltermann Products.....	TX	Tenby Inc.....	CA
Edgington Oil Co Inc.....	CA	Tesoro Hawaii Corp.....	HI
Ergon Refining Inc.....	MS	Tesoro Petroleum Corp.....	AK
Ergon West Virginia Inc.....	WV	Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co.....	CA
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Co....	CA, IL, LA, MT, TX	Tesoro West Coast.....	ND, UT, WA
Flint Hills Resources Alaska LLC.....	AK	Total Petrochemicals Inc.....	TX
Flint Hills Resources LP.....	MN, TX	Trigeant EP LTD.....	AL
Foreland Refining Corp.....	NV	Trigeant LTD.....	TX
Frontier Refining & Marketing Inc.....	KS	US Oil & Refining Co.....	WA
Frontier Refining Inc.....	WY	Ultramar Inc.....	CA
Giant Industries Inc.....	NM	United Refining Co.....	PA
Giant Refining Co.....	NM	Valero Energy Corporation.....	TX
Giant Yorktown Refining.....	VA	Valero Refining Co California.....	CA
Greka Energy.....	CA	Valero Refining Co Louisiana.....	LA
Holly Corp Refining & Marketing.....	UT	Valero Refining Co New Jersey.....	NJ
Hovensa LLC.....	VI	Valero Refining Co Texas.....	TX
Hunt Refining Co.....	AL	Valero Saint Charles Refinery.....	LA
Hunt Southland Refining Co.....	MS	Western Refining Company LP.....	TX
Kern Oil & Refining Co.....	CA	Wyoming Refining Co.....	WY
La Gloria Oil & Gas Co.....	TX		
Lion Oil Co.....	AR		

**Table 39. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Alkylate	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers		Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons/ per day)
				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
<b>Alabama.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>115</b>
Hunt Refining Co									
Tuscaloosa.....	0	0	13,000	0	0	0	2,500	6	80
Shell Chem LP									
Saraland.....	0	0	0	1,200	2,000	0	0	0	35
Trigeant EP LTD									
Mobile.....	0	0	13,200	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Alaska.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>
Flint Hills Resources Alaska LLC									
(Formerly Williams Alaska Petro Inc)									
North Pole.....	0	2,800	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tesoro Petroleum Corp									
Kenai.....	0	0	2,000	0	4,000	0	0	13	20
<b>Arkansas.....</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>157</b>
Cross Oil Refining & Marketing Inc									
Smackover.....	0	0	1,500	0	0	5,000	0	3	0
Lion Oil Co									
El Dorado.....	5,000	0	12,000	0	6,600	0	0	0	157
<b>California.....</b>	<b>175,626</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>81,433</b>	<b>37,550</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>126,010</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>4,508</b>
BP West Coast Products LLC									
Los Angeles.....	15,000	0	0	3,500	0	0	11,400	105	350
Chevron USA Inc									
El Segundo.....	33,500	0	0	7,700	20,000	0	20,000	74	600
Richmond.....	23,426	0	0	7,200	46,800	27,000	0	180	789
ConocoPhillips									
Arroyo Grande.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,500	0	110
Rodeo.....	0	0	0	3,500	9,400	0	5,200	84	310
Wilmington.....	9,900	0	0	3,100	12,800	0	16,800	105	370
Edgington Oil Co Inc									
Long Beach.....	0	0	16,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Co									
Torrance.....	24,200	0	0	0	0	0	17,725	138	400
Greka Energy									
Santa Maria.....	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kern Oil & Refining Co									
Bakersfield.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Lunday Thagard Co									
South Gate.....	0	0	5,833	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paramount Petroleum Corp									
Paramount.....	0	0	16,500	0	0	0	0	0	40
San Joaquin Refining Co Inc									
Bakersfield.....	0	1,500	8,000	0	0	4,000	0	4	3



**Table 39. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Alkylate	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers		Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons/ per day)
				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
Shell Oil Products US									
Bakersfield.....	0	0	0	500	1,000	0	5,000	23	105
Martinez.....	12,000	0	15,000	0	0	0	8,385	107	413
Wilmington.....	12,500	0	0	4,000	0	0	11,000	15	280
Tenby Inc									
Oxnard.....	0	0	1,600	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co									
Martinez.....	14,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,600	82	200
Ultramar Inc									
Wilmington.....	14,000	0	0	7,000	0	0	10,000	0	230
Valero Refining Co California									
Benicia.....	17,100	0	9,000	1,050	0	0	6,400	141	303
Wilmington.....	0	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Colorado.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>108</b>
Colorado Refining Co									
Commerce City.....	0	0	0	985	0	0	0	0	2
Suncor Energy (USA) Inc									
Commerce City.....	0	0	11,200	0	0	0	0	0	106
<b>Delaware.....</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,620</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>596</b>
Premcor Refining Group Inc (Formerly Motiva Enterprises LLC)									
Delaware City.....	11,700	1,400	0	6,000	0	0	13,620	40	596
<b>Georgia.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co									
Savannah.....	0	0	24,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Hawaii.....</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>34</b>
Chevron USA Inc									
Honolulu.....	5,000	0	15,000	3,200	0	0	0	3	0
Tesoro Hawaii Corp									
Ewa Beach.....	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	18	34
<b>Illinois.....</b>	<b>82,300</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>65,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45,350</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1,716</b>
ConocoPhillips									
Wood River.....	21,800	4,500	55,000	0	0	0	5,500	57	504
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Co									
Joliet.....	28,000	0	10,700	0	0	0	18,500	0	660
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC									
Robinson.....	11,500	0	0	0	15,000	0	7,000	0	202
PDV Midwest Refining LLC									
Lemont (Chicago).....	21,000	9,000	0	0	0	0	14,350	0	350
<b>Indiana.....</b>	<b>37,700</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>65,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>550</b>

**Table 39. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Alkylate	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers		Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons/ per day)
				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
BP Products North America Inc									
Whiting.....	36,000	17,000	63,000	0	26,000	0	13,400	31	550
Countrymark Cooperative Inc									
Mount Vernon.....	1,700	0	2,700	0	2,200	0	0	0	0
<b>Kansas.....</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>23,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>457</b>
Coffeyville Resources Refining & Mkg (Formerly Farmland Industries Inc)									
Coffeyville.....	9,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,000	0	146
Frontier Refining & Marketing Inc									
El Dorado.....	12,500	3,000	0	850	12,500	0	5,000	6	230
NCRA									
McPherson.....	7,000	0	0	2,800	11,000	0	6,000	0	81
<b>Kentucky.....</b>	<b>19,700</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,250</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>448</b>
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC									
Catlettsburg.....	19,700	7,000	25,000	0	14,000	8,800	0	0	448
Somerset Refinery Inc									
Somerset.....	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0
<b>Louisiana.....</b>	<b>214,000</b>	<b>39,700</b>	<b>52,800</b>	<b>44,370</b>	<b>78,220</b>	<b>67,000</b>	<b>136,844</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>5,043</b>
Calcasieu Refining Co									
Lake Charles.....	0	0	0	3,400	0	0	0	0	0
Calumet Lubricants Co LP									
Cotton Valley.....	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	2	0
Princeton.....	0	0	2,000	0	0	7,000	0	5	3
Calumet Shreveport LLC (Formerly Calumet Lubricants Co LP)									
Shreveport.....	4,500	0	5,800	4,000	0	9,000	0	6	10
Chalmette Refining LLC									
Chalmette.....	13,100	10,200	0	10,000	10,000	0	11,000	0	920
Citgo Petroleum Corp									
Lake Charles.....	22,000	17,200	0	0	28,000	11,000	26,500	0	640
ConocoPhillips									
Belle Chasse.....	38,000	12,300	0	0	0	0	5,289	4	125
Westlake.....	6,000	0	0	0	0	24,000	22,500	0	440
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Co									
Baton Rouge.....	37,000	0	0	0	0	16,000	28,870	24	744
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC									
Garyville.....	28,200	0	27,000	24,000	21,000	0	12,900	0	790
Motiva Enterprises LLC									
Convent.....	16,500	0	0	0	12,500	0	0	63	728
Norco.....	16,400	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	60	169
Murphy Oil USA Inc									
Meraux.....	8,500	0	18,000	0	0	0	0	0	31
Placid Refining Co									
Port Allen.....	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28

**Table 39. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**  
(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Alkylate	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers		Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons/ per day)
				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
Valero Refining Co Louisiana Krotz Springs.....	0	0	0	2,970	6,220	0	0	0	22
Valero Saint Charles Refinery Norco.....	19,800	0	0	0	0	0	23,785	34	393
<b>Michigan.....</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>147</b>
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC Detroit.....	4,500	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	147
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1,102</b>
Flint Hills Resources LP Saint Paul.....	12,500	0	50,000	6,700	21,000	0	22,000	116	999
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC Saint Paul Park.....	5,500	0	9,000	2,000	7,000	0	0	10	103
<b>Mississippi.....</b>	<b>18,600</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>39,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>35,500</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>1,300</b>
Chevron USA Inc Pascagoula.....	18,600	21,000	20,000	0	0	0	35,500	230	1,300
Ergon Refining Inc Vicksburg.....	0	0	10,000	0	0	11,400	0	8	0
Hunt Southland Refining Co Lumberton.....	0	0	3,575	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandersville.....	0	0	6,125	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Montana.....</b>	<b>16,550</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40,600</b>	<b>5,250</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>376</b>
Cenex Harvest States Coop Laurel.....	4,000	0	16,800	1,250	0	0	0	12	130
ConocoPhillips Billings.....	7,250	0	0	4,000	0	0	4,500	20	246
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Co Billings.....	4,500	0	20,000	0	0	0	2,500	24	0
Montana Refining Co Great Falls.....	800	0	3,800	0	700	0	0	2	0
<b>Nevada.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Foreland Refining Corp Eagle Springs.....	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>New Jersey.....</b>	<b>38,200</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>98,500</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>290</b>
Amerada Hess Corp Port Reading.....	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Chevron USA Inc Perth Amboy.....	0	0	35,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Citgo Asphalt Refining Co Paulsboro.....	0	0	49,000	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 39. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Alkylate	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers		Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons/ per day)
				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
ConocoPhillips Linden.....	16,000	0	0	3,100	0	0	0	12	100
Sunoco Inc (Formerly Coastal Eagle Point Oil Co) Westville.....	4,000	7,500	0	0	10,000	0	0	0	22
Valero Refining Co New Jersey Paulsboro.....	11,200	0	14,500	0	0	12,000	7,500	9	158
<b>New Mexico.....</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>13,540</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134</b>
Giant Industries Inc Bloomfield.....	0	0	0	419	0	0	0	0	2
Giant Refining Co Gallup.....	1,800	0	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	2
Navajo Refining Co Artesia.....	8,600	0	6,000	0	9,540	0	0	0	130
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>
Tesoro West Coast Mandan.....	4,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
<b>Ohio.....</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>18,200</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>18,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>570</b>
BP Products North America Inc Toledo.....	11,500	0	12,000	0	0	0	9,500	33	340
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC Canton.....	7,000	0	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	110
Premcor Refining Group Inc Lima.....	0	9,200	0	4,500	18,700	0	4,000	58	58
Sunoco Inc Toledo.....	9,500	9,000	0	700	0	0	0	45	62
<b>Oklahoma.....</b>	<b>30,968</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34,131</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>9,100</b>	<b>7,630</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>192</b>
ConocoPhillips Ponca City.....	14,700	0	0	8,200	0	0	5,680	10	34
Sinclair Oil Corp Tulsa.....	4,868	0	15,216	0	9,000	0	0	0	28
Sunoco Inc Tulsa.....	0	0	0	900	0	9,100	1,950	0	0
TPI Petroleum Inc Ardmore.....	6,400	0	12,915	0	0	0	0	26	130
Wynnewood Refining Co Wynnewood.....	5,000	0	6,000	0	4,200	0	0	9	0
<b>Oregon.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Chevron USA Inc Portland.....	0	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 39. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Alkylate	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers		Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons/ per day)
				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
<b>Pennsylvania.....</b>	<b>54,100</b>	<b>12,920</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>404</b>
American Refining Group Inc									
Bradford.....	0	0	0	0	0	2,945	0	0	0
ConocoPhillips									
Trainer.....	12,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
Sunoco Inc									
Marcus Hook.....	12,000	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Sunoco Inc (R&M)									
Philadelphia.....	26,000	4,920	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	260
United Refining Co									
Warren.....	4,100	0	20,000	0	6,800	0	0	0	70
<b>Tennessee.....</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98</b>
Premcor Refining Group Inc									
Memphis.....	12,000	0	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	98
<b>Texas.....</b>	<b>347,750</b>	<b>172,730</b>	<b>92,400</b>	<b>75,400</b>	<b>107,733</b>	<b>64,195</b>	<b>219,796</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>11,686</b>
Alon USA LP									
Big Spring.....	5,000	1,000	7,600	0	0	0	0	0	130
BP Products North America Inc									
Texas City.....	55,000	45,000	0	18,000	24,000	0	20,400	0	1,400
Citgo Refining & Chemical Inc									
Corpus Christi.....	19,000	22,000	5,000	0	0	0	14,500	0	357
ConocoPhillips									
Borger.....	14,000	0	0	11,000	16,000	0	0	66	340
Sweeny.....	21,200	11,600	0	0	10,100	0	19,500	155	532
Crown Central Petroleum Corp									
Pasadena.....	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	28
Deer Park Refining LTD Partnership									
Deer Park.....	18,500	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	108	1,150
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Co									
Baytown.....	35,500	0	0	0	0	21,000	17,500	143	1,796
Beaumont.....	16,300	0	0	11,200	25,800	12,500	15,885	55	636
Flint Hills Resources LP									
Corpus Christi.....	14,800	35,400	0	4,900	2,500	0	3,625	10	237
La Gloria Oil & Gas Co									
Tyler.....	4,700	0	0	500	0	0	1,500	0	15
Lyondell Citgo Refining Co LTD									
Houston.....	11,250	9,030	0	0	0	3,895	28,000	0	803
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC									
Texas City.....	12,000	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motiva Enterprises LLC									
Port Arthur.....	20,000	0	0	0	0	25,000	15,616	0	600
Premcor Refining Group Inc									
Port Arthur.....	17,500	0	0	3,600	0	0	27,000	0	850
South Hampton Refining Co									
Silsbee.....	0	1,100	0	0	1,500	0	0	2	0

**Table 39. Production Capacity of Operable Petroleum Refineries by State as of January 1, 2005**

(Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

State/Refiner/Location	Alkylate	Aromatics	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers		Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (short tons/ per day)
				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
Total Petrochemicals Inc (Formerly Atofina Petrochemicals Inc)									
Port Arthur.....	5,500	13,600	4,000	0	9,333	0	0	0	300
Trigeant LTD									
Corpus Christi.....	0	0	16,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valero Energy Corporation									
Sunray.....	9,500	0	12,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	88
Three Rivers.....	6,500	10,500	0	3,000	0	1,800	0	12	62
Valero Refining Co Texas									
Corpus Christi.....	17,000	21,000	38,000	17,000	12,000	0	6,270	195	1,288
Houston.....	11,000	0	4,800	0	0	0	0	0	110
Texas City.....	12,000	0	0	0	6,500	0	18,000	0	924
Western Refining Company LP									
El Paso.....	11,500	0	5,000	3,200	0	0	0	0	40
<b>Utah.....</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>53</b>
Big West Oil Co									
North Salt Lake.....	2,200	0	0	1,900	1,700	0	0	0	4
Chevron USA Inc									
Salt Lake City.....	5,600	0	0	1,300	0	0	1,900	0	21
Holly Corp Refining & Marketing									
Woods Cross.....	2,200	0	1,800	0	3,000	0	0	0	10
Silver Eagle Refining									
Woods Cross.....	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tesoro West Coast									
Salt Lake City.....	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
<b>Virginia.....</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39</b>
Giant Yorktown Refining									
Yorktown.....	4,200	0	0	0	0	0	5,400	0	39
<b>Washington.....</b>	<b>33,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>657</b>
BP West Coast Products LLC									
Ferndale (Cherry Point).....	0	0	0	6,000	0	0	7,600	128	242
ConocoPhillips									
Ferndale.....	9,500	0	0	4,400	0	0	0	0	55
Shell Oil Products US									
Anacortes.....	11,900	0	0	0	0	0	8,400	0	350
Tesoro West Coast									
Anacortes.....	12,400	0	5,500	3,600	0	0	0	0	0
US Oil & Refining Co									
Tacoma.....	0	0	8,000	0	2,700	0	0	0	10
<b>West Virginia.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Ergon West Virginia Inc									
Newell (Congo).....	0	0	550	0	0	5,200	0	1	1

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				Isobutane	Isopentane and Isohexane				
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>
Murphy Oil USA Inc									
Superior.....	1,600	0	7,500	0	2,000	0	0	0	34
<b>Wyoming.....</b>	<b>10,220</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,400</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>152</b>
Frontier Refining Inc									
Cheyenne.....	4,200	0	13,000	0	0	0	3,600	6	101
Little America Refining Co									
Evansville (Casper).....	0	0	4,400	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silver Eagle Refining									
Evanston.....	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Sinclair Oil Corp									
Sinclair.....	4,500	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	26	47
Wyoming Refining Co									
Newcastle.....	1,520	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	4
<b>U.S. Total.....</b>	<b>1,228,814</b>	<b>318,250</b>	<b>881,114</b>	<b>226,348</b>	<b>476,843</b>	<b>216,640</b>	<b>695,550</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>31,004</b>
<b>Puerto Rico.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>101</b>
Caribbean Petroleum Corp									
San Juan.....	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	33
Shell Chem Yabucoa Inc									
Yabucoa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	68
<b>Virgin Islands.....</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>550</b>
Hovensa LLC									
Kingshill (St Croix).....	20,000	20,000	0	0	18,000	0	19,000	0	550

**Table 40. Refiners' Total Operable Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity as of January 1, 2005**

CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day	CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day
<b>Companies with Capacity Over 100,000 bbl/cd</b>		Los Angeles, California.....	260,000
		Ferndale (Cherry Point, Washington).....	225,000
CONOCOPHILLIPS CO.....	2,198,400	BP Exploration Alaska Inc	
ConocoPhillips		Prudhoe Bay, Alaska.....	12,500
Wood River, Illinois.....	306,000	VALERO ENERGY CORP.....	1,449,528
Belle Chasse, Louisiana.....	247,000	Valero Refining Co Texas	
Westlake, Louisiana.....	239,400	Texas City, Texas.....	209,950
Linden, New Jersey.....	230,000	Corpus Christi, Texas.....	142,000
Sweeny, Texas.....	229,000	Houston, Texas.....	83,000
Ponca City, Oklahoma.....	194,000	Valero Energy Corporation	
Trainer, Pennsylvania.....	185,000	Sunray, Texas.....	158,327
Borger, Texas.....	146,000	Three Rivers, Texas.....	90,000
Wilmington, California.....	139,000	Valero Saint Charles Refinery	
Ferndale, Washington.....	96,000	Norco, Louisiana.....	185,003
Rodeo, California.....	73,200	Valero Refining Co New Jersey	
Billings, Montana.....	58,000	Paulsboro, New Jersey.....	160,000
Arroyo Grande, California.....	41,800	Valero Refining Co California	
ConocoPhillips Alaska Inc		Benicia, California.....	144,000
Kuparuk, Alaska.....	14,000	Wilmington, California.....	6,200
EXXON MOBIL CORP.....	1,846,500	TPI Petroleum Inc	
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Co		Ardmore, Oklahoma.....	83,161
Baytown, Texas.....	557,000	Ultramar Inc	
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.....	493,500	Wilmington, California.....	80,887
Beaumont, Texas.....	348,500	Valero Refining Co Louisiana	
Joliet, Illinois.....	238,000	Krotz Springs, Louisiana.....	80,000
Torrance, California.....	149,500	Colorado Refining Co	
Billings, Montana.....	60,000	Commerce City, Colorado.....	27,000
BP PLC.....	1,504,500		
BP Products North America Inc			
Texas City, Texas.....	437,000		
Whiting, Indiana.....	410,000		
Toledo, Ohio.....	160,000		
BP West Coast Products LLC			



**Table 40. Refiners' Total Operable Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity as of January 1, 2005**

CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day	CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day
CHEVRONTEXACO.....	1,006,901	Flint Hills Resources LP	
Chevron USA Inc		Corpus Christi, Texas.....	288,126
Pascagoula, Mississippi.....	325,000	Saint Paul, Minnesota.....	265,000
El Segundo, California.....	260,000	Flint Hills Resources Alaska LLC	
Richmond, California.....	242,901	North Pole, Alaska.....	210,000
Perth Amboy, New Jersey.....	80,000	MOTIVA ENTERPRISES LLC.....	746,500
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	54,000	Motiva Enterprises LLC	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	45,000	Port Arthur, Texas.....	285,000
MARATHON OIL CORP.....	948,000	Convent, Louisiana.....	235,000
Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC		Norco, Louisiana.....	226,500
Garyville, Louisiana.....	245,000	PDV AMERICA INC.....	719,300
Catlettsburg, Kentucky.....	222,000	Citgo Petroleum Corp	
Robinson, Illinois.....	192,000	Lake Charles, Louisiana.....	324,300
Detroit, Michigan.....	74,000	PDV Midwest Refining LLC	
Canton, Ohio.....	73,000	Lemont (Chicago), Illinois.....	160,000
Texas City, Texas.....	72,000	Citgo Refining & Chemical Inc	
Saint Paul Park, Minnesota.....	70,000	Corpus Christi, Texas.....	156,000
SUNOCO INC.....	900,000	Citgo Asphalt Refining Co	
Sunoco Inc		Paulsboro, New Jersey.....	51,000
Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania.....	175,000	Savannah, Georgia.....	28,000
Toledo, Ohio.....	160,000	ROYAL DUTCH/SHELL GROUP.....	597,200
Westville, New Jersey..... <sup>a</sup>	145,000	Shell Oil Products US	
Tulsa, Oklahoma.....	85,000	Martinez, California.....	152,700
Sunoco Inc (R&M)		Anacortes, Washington.....	145,000
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	335,000	Wilmington, California.....	98,500
PREMCOR INC.....	768,400	Bakersfield, California.....	66,000
Premcor Refining Group Inc		Shell Chem LP	
Port Arthur, Texas.....	255,000	Saraland, Alabama.....	80,000
Memphis, Tennessee.....	180,000	Saint Rose, Louisiana.....	55,000
Delaware City, Delaware..... <sup>b</sup>	175,000		
Lima, Ohio.....	158,400		
KOCH INDUSTRIES INC.....	763,126		

**Table 40. Refiners' Total Operable Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity as of January 1, 2005**

CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day	CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day
TESORO CORP.....	562,500	Pasadena, Texas.....	100,000
Tesoro West Coast		La Gloria Oil & Gas Co	
Anacortes, Washington.....	115,000	Tyler, Texas.....	55,000
Mandan, North Dakota.....	58,000	MURPHY OIL CORP.....	153,000
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	58,000	Murphy Oil USA Inc	
Tesoro Refining & Marketing Co		Meraux, Louisiana.....	120,000
Martinez, California.....	166,000	Superior, Wisconsin.....	33,000
Tesoro Hawaii Corp		FRONTIER OIL CORP.....	149,000
Ewa Beach, Hawaii.....	93,500	Frontier Refining & Marketing Inc	
Tesoro Petroleum Corp		El Dorado, Kansas.....	103,000
Kenai, Alaska.....	72,000	Frontier Refining Inc	
DEER PARK REFG LTD PTNRSHP		Cheyenne, Wyoming.....	46,000
Deer Park Refining LTD Partnership		CHS INC.....	136,200
Deer Park, Texas.....	333,700	NCRA	
LYONDELL CHEMICAL CO		McPherson, Kansas.....	81,200
Lyondell Citgo Refining Co LTD		Cenex Harvest States Coop	
Houston, Texas.....	270,200	Laurel, Montana.....	55,000
TOTAL S A		ERGON INC.....	112,400
Total Petrochemicals Inc		Lion Oil Co	
<sup>d</sup> Port Arthur, Texas.....	233,500	El Dorado, Arkansas.....	70,000
CHALMETTE REFINING LLC		Ergon Refining Inc	
Chalmette Refining LLC		Vicksburg, Mississippi.....	23,000
Chalmette, Louisiana.....	187,200	Ergon West Virginia Inc	
SINCLAIR OIL CORP.....	160,800	Newell (Congo), West Virginia.....	19,400
Sinclair Oil Corp		PEGASUS PARTNERS II LP	
Tulsa, Oklahoma.....	70,300	Coffeyville Resources Refining & Mkg	
Sinclair, Wyoming.....	66,000	<sup>e</sup> Coffeyville, Kansas.....	112,000
Little America Refining Co			
Evansville (Casper), Wyoming.....	24,500		
ROSEMORE INC.....	155,000		
Crown Central Petroleum Corp			

CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day	CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day
HOLLY CORP.....	107,900	Suncor Energy (USA) Inc	
Navajo Refining Co		Commerce City, Colorado .....	60,000
Artesia, New Mexico .....	75,000	CALUMET LUBRICANTS CO.....	56,320
Holly Corp Refining & Marketing		Calumet Shreveport LLC	
Woods Cross, Utah .....	24,700	Shreveport, Louisiana.....	35,000
Montana Refining Co		Calumet Lubricants Co LP	
Great Falls, Montana .....	8,200	Cotton Valley, Louisiana.....	13,020
WESTERN REFG CO LP		Princeton, Louisiana .....	8,300
Western Refining Company LP		GARY WILLIAMS CO	
El Paso, Texas.....	107,000	Wynnewood Refining Co	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>16,228,755</b>	Wynnewood, Oklahoma .....	52,500
		HUNT CONSLD INC.....	50,300
		Hunt Refining Co	
		Tuscaloosa, Alabama .....	33,500
GIANT INDUSTRIES INC.....	96,200	Hunt Southland Refining Co	
Giant Yorktown Refining		Sandersville, Mississippi.....	11,000
Yorktown, Virginia.....	58,600	Lumberton, Mississippi.....	5,800
Giant Refining Co		PARAMOUNT PETROLEUM CORP	
Gallup, New Mexico.....	20,800	Paramount Petroleum Corp	
Giant Industries Inc		Paramount, California.....	50,000
Bloomfield, New Mexico .....	16,800	PLACID OIL CO	
UNITED REFINING INC		Placid Refining Co	
United Refining Co		Port Allen, Louisiana.....	48,500
Warren, Pennsylvania .....	65,000	TIME OIL CO	
PETRO STAR INC.....	65,000	US Oil & Refining Co	
Petro Star Inc		Tacoma, Washington.....	35,150
Valdez, Alaska.....	48,000	TRANSWORLD OIL USA INC	
North Pole, Alaska.....	17,000	Calcasieu Refining Co	
ALON USA ENERGY INC		Lake Charles, Louisiana .....	30,000
Alon USA LP		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>669,970</b>
Big Spring, Texas .....	61,000		
SUNCOR ENERGY INC			

**Table 40. Refiners' Total Operable Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity as of January 1, 2005**

CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day	CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day
<b>Companies with Capacity 10,001 to 30,000 bbl/cd</b>		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>180,458</b>
FLYING J INC		<b>Companies with Capacity 10,000 bbl/cd or Less</b>	
Big West Oil Co		AMERICAN REFINING GROUP INC	
North Salt Lake, Utah .....	29,400	American Refining Group Inc	
APEX OIL CO		Bradford, Pennsylvania.....	10,000
Edgington Oil Co Inc		GREKA ENERGY	
Long Beach, California .....	26,000	Greka Energy	
KERN OIL & REFINING CO		Santa Maria, California .....	9,500
Kern Oil & Refining Co		WORLD OIL CO	
Bakersfield, California.....	25,000	Lunday Thagard Co	
SAN JOAQUIN REFINING CO INC		South Gate, California .....	8,500
San Joaquin Refining Co Inc		CROSS OIL REFINING CO INC	
Bakersfield, California.....	24,300	Cross Oil Refining & Marketing Inc	
COUNTRYMARK COOP INC		Smackover, Arkansas.....	6,800
Countrymark Cooperative Inc		SOMERSET OIL CO	
Mount Vernon, Indiana .....	23,000	Somerset Refinery Inc	
TRIGEANT LTD		Somerset, Kentucky.....	5,500
Trigeant EP LTD		OIL HOLDING INC	
Mobile, Alabama.....	16,700	Tenby Inc	
SILVER EAGLE REFINING INC .....	13,250	Oxnard, California.....	2,800
Silver Eagle Refining		FORELAND REFINING CORP	
Woods Cross, Utah .....	10,250	Foreland Refining Corp	
Evanston, Wyoming.....	3,000	Eagle Springs, Nevada.....	1,707
WYOMING REFINING CO		DOW CHEMICAL CO	
Wyoming Refining Co		Dow Haltermann Products	
Newcastle, Wyoming.....	12,500	Channelview, Texas.....	880
AGE REFINING & MARKETING INC		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>45,687</b>
Age Refining Inc			
San Antonio, Texas .....	10,308		

Table 40. Refiners' Total Operable Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity as of January 1, 2005

CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day	CORPORATION / Refiner / Location	Barrels per Calendar Day
U.S. Total.....	17,124,870		

a Formerly Owned By El Paso Corp

b Formerly Owned By Motiva Enterprises LLC

c Formerly Owned By The Williams Co

d Formerly Atofina Petrochemicals Inc

e Formerly Owned By Farmland Ind Inc

**Table 41. Operable Crude Oil and Downstream Charge Capacity of Petroleum Refineries, January 1, 1981 to January 1, 2005**  
(Thousand Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/PAD District	Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation	Downstream Charge Capacity							
		Vacuum Distillation	Thermal Cracking	Catalytic Cracking		Catalytic Hydro- Cracking	Catalytic Reforming	Hydrotreating/ Desulfurization	Fuels Solvent Deasphalting
				Fresh	Recycled				
JAN 1, 1981	19,763	7,033	1,587	5,543	594	909	4,098	8,487	NA
JAN 1, 1982	19,018	7,197	1,782	5,474	562	892	3,966	8,539	NA
JAN 1, 1983	17,871	7,180	1,715	5,402	488	883	3,918	8,354	NA
JAN 1, 1984	17,059	7,165	1,852	5,310	492	952	3,907	9,009	NA
JAN 1, 1985	16,501	6,998	1,858	5,232	507	1,053	3,750	8,897	NA
JAN 1, 1986	16,346	6,892	1,880	5,214	463	1,125	3,744	8,791	NA
JAN 1, 1987	16,460	6,935	1,928	5,251	466	1,189	3,805	9,083	230
JAN 1, 1988	16,825	7,198	2,080	5,424	381	1,202	3,891	9,170	240
JAN 1, 1989	16,568	7,225	2,073	5,324	326	1,238	3,911	9,440	245
JAN 1, 1990	16,507	7,245	2,108	5,441	314	1,282	3,896	9,537	279
JAN 1, 1991	16,557	7,276	2,158	5,559	304	1,308	3,926	9,676	271
JAN 1, 1992	16,633	7,127	2,100	5,608	280	1,363	3,907	9,644	276
JAN 1, 1993	15,935	6,892	2,082	5,540	244	1,397	3,728	9,677	269
JAN 1, 1994	15,904	6,892	2,107	5,586	191	1,376	3,875	10,616	261
JAN 1, 1995	16,326	7,248	2,123	5,583	169	1,386	3,867	10,916	251
JAN 1, 1997	16,287	7,349	2,050	5,595	155	1,388	3,727	11,041	275
JAN 1, 1999	17,155	7,538	2,046	5,920	153	1,552	3,779	11,461	319
JAN 1, 2000	17,393	7,617	2,163	5,949	99	1,576	3,770	11,440	351
JAN 1, 2001	17,511	77,998	2,277	5,983	86	1,615	3,797	11,673	350
JAN 1, 2002	17,676	7,779	2,329	5,989	80	1,633	3,753	11,845	362
JAN 1, 2003	17,675	7,788	2,377	6,052	79	1,644	3,777	11,987	350
JAN 1, 2004	17,815	7,964	2,435	6,098	87	1,602	3,812	13,501	366
<b>JAN 1, 2005</b>	<b>18,031</b>	<b>8,120</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>6,151</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>3,836</b>	<b>14,087</b>	<b>384</b>
PADD I	1,823	709	93	729	7	42	320	1,099	22
PADD II	3,748	1,573	408	1,254	14	163	913	2,900	18
PADD III	8,512	3,974	1,326	3,106	57	801	1,856	7,273	239
PADD IV	624	236	48	195	6	17	128	427	9
PADD V	3,323	1,628	617	868	4	601	618	2,387	96
<b>JAN 1, 2006<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>18,144</b>	<b>8,273</b>	<b>2,497</b>	<b>6,152</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>3,839</b>	<b>14,836</b>	<b>384</b>
PADD I	1,823	709	93	729	0	42	320	1,281	22
PADD II	3,748	1,586	408	1,254	14	163	913	3,080	18
PADD III	8,616	4,104	1,329	3,106	57	779	1,859	7,576	239
PADD IV	624	236	48	196	6	17	129	476	9
PADD V	3,333	1,638	619	868	4	601	619	2,423	96
<b>2005-2006<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>113</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>0</b>
PADD I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	0
PADD II	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	180	0
PADD III	104	130	3	0	0	-22	3	303	0
PADD IV	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	49	0
PADD V	9	10	2	0	0	0	1	36	0

<sup>a</sup> Projected data from refiners

NA = Not available.

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

**Table 42. Operable Production Capacity of Petroleum Refineries, January 1, 1981 to January 1, 2005**

(Thousand Barrels per Stream Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/PAD District	Alkylate	Production Capacity						
		Aromatic	Asphalt and Road Oil	Isomers	Lubricants	Marketable Petroleum Coke	Hydrogen (MMcfd)	Sulfur (Short tons/day)
JAN 1, 1981	974	299	765	131	234	276	2,054	NA
JAN 1, 1982	984	290	740	162	242	267	1,944	NA
JAN 1, 1983	960	237	722	212	241	296	2,298	NA
JAN 1, 1984	945	218	800	208	241	407	2,444	NA
JAN 1, 1985	917	215	767	219	243	424	2,572	NA
JAN 1, 1986	941	276	804	258	246	356	2,357	NA
JAN 1, 1987	974	287	788	326	250	364	2,569	23,806
JAN 1, 1988	993	289	788	465	232	368	2,418	27,639
JAN 1, 1989	1,015	290	823	469	230	333	2,501	28,369
JAN 1, 1990	1,030	290	844	456	232	341	2,607	24,202
JAN 1, 1991	1,077	292	866	490	229	367	2,527	23,875
JAN 1, 1992	1,095	290	812	494	217	356	2,644	23,811
JAN 1, 1993	1,083	286	814	499	217	393	2,674	25,940
JAN 1, 1994	1,086	278	793	499	213	410	2,940	24,554
JAN 1, 1995	1,105	285	846	502	217	427	3,139	24,885
JAN 1, 1997	1,120	288	872	577	244	458	3,052	26,466
JAN 1, 1999	1,172	302	846	667	233	441	3,104	26,423
JAN 1, 2000	1,185	315	886	643	218	464	3,143	26,645
JAN 1, 2001	1,191	318	900	654	214	538	3,230	27,446
JAN 1, 2002	1,181	313	917	658	218	548	3,244	29,107
JAN 1, 2003	1,191	316	873	679	216	646	3,265	29,766
JAN 1, 2004	1,205	322	887	688	210	672	3,258	30,606
<b>JAN 1, 2005</b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>31,004</b>
PADD I	108	22	143	31	20	27	62	1,330
PADD II	268	59	302	176	18	120	401	5,331
PADD III	596	233	231	329	148	395	1,191	18,435
PADD IV	43	0	81	16	0	13	91	689
PADD V	214	4	125	151	31	142	1,220	5,219
<b>JAN 1, 2006 <sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1,229</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>2,997</b>	<b>31,849</b>
PADD I	108	22	143	31	20	27	76	1,410
PADD II	268	59	302	176	18	120	401	5,398
PADD III	596	233	231	329	162	395	1,191	18,546
PADD IV	43	0	81	16	0	13	109	1,276
PADD V	214	4	110	151	31	142	1,220	5,219
<b>2005-2006 <sup>a</sup></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>845</b>
PADD I	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	80
PADD II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
PADD III	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	111
PADD IV	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	587
PADD V	0	0	-15	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>a</sup> Projected data from refiners.

NA = Not available. MMcfd = Million cubic feet per day.

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

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

**Table 43. Working Storage Capacity at Operable Refineries by PAD District as of January 1, 2005**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD Districts					United States
	I	II	III	IV	V	
<b>Crude Oil</b>	<b>22,295</b>	<b>19,544</b>	<b>81,268</b>	<b>3,744</b>	<b>35,095</b>	<b>161,946</b>
<b>Liquefied Petroleum Products</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>8,011</b>	<b>18,451</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>32,703</b>
Propane/Propylene	1,150	4,009	6,223	174	203	11,759
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,338	4,002	12,228	317	2,059	20,944
<b>Other Liquids</b>	<b>10,237</b>	<b>13,040</b>	<b>31,465</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>21,047</b>	<b>79,365</b>
Oxygenates	1,809	99	2,485	71	524	4,988
Fuel Ethanol	0	99	29	71	32	231
ETBE	0	0	0	0	0	0
MTBE	1,689	0	2,160	0	492	4,341
Other Oxygenates	120	0	296	0	0	416
Gasoline Blending Components	8,428	12,941	28,980	3,505	20,523	74,377
<b>Petroleum Products</b>	<b>47,839</b>	<b>78,165</b>	<b>199,264</b>	<b>17,167</b>	<b>75,196</b>	<b>417,631</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,028	15,068	28,013	3,687	8,864	63,660
Reformulated	4,647	676	4,675	0	3,779	13,777
Conventional	3,381	14,392	23,338	3,687	5,085	49,883
Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	2,612	3,514	11,361	656	6,325	24,468
Kerosene	403	1,165	1,385	193	96	3,242
Distillate Fuel Oil	11,090	14,858	27,148	3,278	12,045	68,419
15 ppm sulfur and under	0	0	80	9	592	681
Greater than 15 ppm sulfur to 500 ppm	3,928	10,522	16,653	2,149	8,472	41,724
Greater than 15 ppm sulfur	7,162	4,336	10,415	1,120	2,981	26,014
Residual Fuel Oil	2,478	3,538	13,712	991	6,116	26,835
Lubricants	1,295	664	12,536	0	1,181	15,676
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,844	10,888	6,364	3,243	3,144	26,483
Other Products	R19,089	R28,470	R98,745	R5,119	R37,425	R188,848
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,859</b>	<b>118,760</b>	<b>330,448</b>	<b>24,978</b>	<b>133,600</b>	<b>691,645</b>

<sup>a</sup> The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and tank bottoms.

<sup>b</sup> Includes tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

<sup>c</sup> Includes ethane/ethylene, isobutane/isobutylene, pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, unfinished oils, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, wax, petroleum coke, still gas, petrochemical feedstocks and miscellaneous products.

R = Revised

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."



**Table 44. Shell Storage Capacity at Operable Refineries by PAD District as of January 1, 2005**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD Districts					United States
	I	II	III	IV	V	
<b>Crude Oil</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>24,250</b>	<b>94,472</b>	<b>4,184</b>	<b>39,234</b>	<b>188,140</b>
<b>Liquefied Petroleum Products</b>	<b>3,873</b>	<b>8,558</b>	<b>20,104</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>35,613</b>
Propane/Propylene	1,244	4,272	6,362	185	222	12,285
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,629	4,286	13,742	353	2,318	23,328
<b>Other Liquids</b>	<b>11,870</b>	<b>15,145</b>	<b>35,989</b>	<b>3,973</b>	<b>23,717</b>	<b>90,694</b>
Oxygenates	2,057	117	2,874	81	576	5,705
Fuel Ethanol	0	117	30	81	41	269
ETBE	0	0	0	0	0	0
MTBE	1,925	0	2,489	0	535	4,949
Other Oxygenates	132	0	355	0	0	487
Gasoline Blending Components	9,813	15,028	33,115	3,892	23,141	84,989
<b>Petroleum Products</b>	<b>54,533</b>	<b>88,346</b>	<b>221,247</b>	<b>18,640</b>	<b>84,162</b>	<b>466,928</b>
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,346	17,103	32,095	4,123	9,980	72,647
Reformulated	5,495	831	5,299	0	4,341	15,966
Conventional	3,851	16,272	26,796	4,123	5,639	56,681
Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	2,935	4,110	12,687	720	7,094	27,546
Kerosene	437	1,286	1,500	207	124	3,554
Distillate Fuel Oil	12,205	16,183	29,635	3,526	13,213	74,762
15 ppm sulfur and under	0	0	92	10	726	828
Greater than 15 ppm sulfur to 500 ppm	4,240	11,478	18,272	2,299	9,247	45,536
Greater than 15 ppm sulfur	7,965	4,705	11,271	1,217	3,240	28,398
Residual Fuel Oil	2,763	3,948	15,700	1,084	6,815	30,310
Lubricants	1,409	759	13,517	0	1,244	16,929
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,056	12,179	7,023	3,459	3,303	29,020
Other Products	R22,382	R32,778	R109,090	R5,521	R42,389	R212,160
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,276</b>	<b>136,299</b>	<b>371,812</b>	<b>27,335</b>	<b>149,653</b>	<b>781,375</b>

<sup>a</sup> The design capacity of the tank.

<sup>b</sup> Includes tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

<sup>c</sup> Includes ethane/ethylene, isobutane/isobutylene, pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, unfinished oils, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, wax, petroleum coke, still gas, petrochemical feedstocks and miscellaneous products.

R = Revised

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

**Revisions to Shell Storage Capacity, January 1, 2004**

Commodity	PAD Districts					United States
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Gasoline Blending Components	9,778	15,220	32,642	3,977	R24,258	R85,875

R = Revised

**Table 45. Capacity and Fresh Feed Input to Selected Downstream Units at U.S. Refineries, 2003 - 2005**  
(Barrels per Calendar Day)

Year/PAD District	Cokers		Catalytic Crackers		Hydrocrackers	
	Capacity	Inputs	Capacity	Inputs	Capacity	Inputs
<b>2003</b>	<b>2,173,021</b>	<b>2,023,578</b>	<b>5,671,881</b>	<b>5,244,282</b>	<b>1,465,619</b>	<b>1,253,463</b>
PADD I	87,100	69,742	691,207	635,584	38,000	33,636
PADD II	363,931	309,951	1,166,361	1,066,477	139,200	141,405
PADD III	1,133,340	1,086,515	2,848,858	2,675,203	765,069	562,970
PADD IV	42,700	41,458	180,555	141,444	15,500	14,079
PADD V	545,950	515,912	784,900	725,575	507,850	501,373
<b>2004</b>	<b>2,247,281</b>	<b>2,047,523</b>	<b>5,744,867</b>	<b>5,416,395</b>	<b>1,486,360</b>	<b>1,262,742</b>
PADD I	88,100	81,016	687,076	623,493	39,000	42,737
PADD II	353,891	314,315	1,162,842	1,101,367	138,600	140,986
PADD III	1,205,740	1,127,849	2,911,145	2,783,707	729,210	580,159
PADD IV	43,500	41,227	179,679	148,723	16,000	14,496
PADD V	556,050	483,115	804,125	759,104	563,550	484,364
<b>2005</b>	<b>2,295,712</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>5,766,397</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>1,491,359</b>	<b>NA</b>
PADD I	88,900	NA	690,900	NA	39,000	NA
PADD II	378,463	NA	1,155,380	NA	144,010	NA
PADD III	1,228,629	NA	2,921,798	NA	720,099	NA
PADD IV	43,500	NA	181,079	NA	16,000	NA
PADD V	556,220	NA	817,240	NA	572,250	NA

NA = Not Available.

Note: Capacities are as of January 1 of the indicated year.

Sources: Capacities are from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) from EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

Inputs are from the form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." Year 2003 data is final, 2004 is preliminary.

**Table 46. Refinery Receipts of Crude Oil by Method of Transportation by PAD District, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels)

Method	PAD Districts					United States
	I	II	III	IV	V	
<b>Pipeline</b>						
Domestic	2,539	628,192	646,430	90,698	307,677	1,675,536
Foreign	22,843	573,097	378,827	95,428	37,067	1,107,262
<b>Tanker</b>						
Domestic	0	0	1,153	0	307,334	308,487
Foreign	466,607	0	1,627,727	0	291,093	2,385,427
<b>Barge</b>						
Domestic	2,979	293	44,769	0	1,241	49,282
Foreign	84,240	0	12,059	0	19,724	116,023
<b>Tank Cars</b>						
Domestic	1,814	0	1,352	0	2,997	6,163
Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Trucks</b>						
Domestic	3,088	3,147	20,658	16,452	5,466	48,811
Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>						
Domestic	10,420	631,632	714,362	107,150	624,715	2,088,279
Foreign	573,690	573,097	2,018,613	95,428	347,884	3,608,712

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

**Table 47. Fuel Consumed at Refineries by PAD District, 2004**  
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD Districts					United States
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	495	1,079	371	67	1,549	3,561
Distillate Fuel Oil	466	37	82	1	230	816
Residual Fuel Oil	1,133	195	0	147	723	2,198
Still Gas	22,278	49,846	120,050	8,517	46,522	247,213
Marketable Petroleum Coke	934	40	0	175	726	1,875
Catalyst Petroleum Coke	11,883	15,898	43,774	2,575	14,647	88,777
Natural Gas (million cubic feet)	32,410	103,310	395,157	19,324	124,784	674,985
Coal (thousand short tons)	29	8	0	0	0	37
Purchased Electricity (million)	3,410	9,486	17,044	1,583	4,871	36,394
Purchased Steam (million)	5,186	6,311	32,687	1,112	19,251	64,547
Other Products	141	1,752	1,418	544	1,969	5,824

Note: Includes volumes used as fuel at refineries and all nonprocessing losses of crude oil and petroleum products (e.g., spills, fire losses, contamination, etc.)

<sup>a</sup> Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons, oxygenates, hydrogen, unfinished oils, gasoline, special naphthas, jet fuel, lubricants, asphalt and road oil, and miscellaneous products.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report," and EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

#### Revisions to 2003 Fuels Consumed at Refineries

Commodity	PAD Districts					United States
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Liquified Petroleum Gases	494	1,623	R1,100	R49	2,169	R5,435

R = Revision

**Table 48. Shutdown and Reactivated Refineries During 2004**

PAD District / Refinery	Location	Total Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity (bbl/cd)	Total Downstream Charge Capacity (bbl/sd)	Date Operable	Date of Last Operation	Date Shutdown
SHUTDOWNS						
PAD District I		5,400	0			
Young Refining Corp.	Douglasville, GA	5,400	0	01/57	07/04	07/04
Total U.S. Shutdowns		5,400	0			

bbl/cd=Barrels per calendar day.

bbl/sd=Barrels per stream day.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

**Table 49. Refinery Sales During 2004**

Former Corporation/Refiner	Total Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Capacity (bbl/cd) <sup>a</sup>	New Corporation/Refiner	Date of Sale
<b>El Paso Corp/Coastal Eagle Point Oil Co</b> Westville, NJ	145,000	<b>Sunoco Inc.</b>	<b>1/04</b>
<b>Farmland Industries Inc/Farmland Industries</b> Coffeyville, KS	112,000	<b>Pegasus Partners II LP/Coffeyville</b>	<b>3/04</b>
<b>Motiva Enterprises LLC</b> Delaware City, DE	175,000	<b>Premcor Inc/Premcor Refining Group Inc</b>	<b>5/04</b>
<b>Williams Co/Williams Alaska Petro Inc</b> North Pole, AK	210,000	<b>Koch Industries Inc/Flint Hills Resources</b>	<b>4/04</b>

Notes: Rosemore Inc's Crown Central Petroleum Corporation refinery in Pasadena, TX was sold to Compagnie Nationale a Portefeuille (CPM)/Pasadena Refinery Service Inc on January 26, 2005. Chevron USA Inc's asphalt refinery in Portland, OR was sold to Paramount Petroleum Corp on March 1, 2005. Royal Dutch/Shell Groups refinery in Bakersfield, CA was sold to Flying J on March 16, 2005. Rosemore Inc's LaGloria Oil & Gas Co refinery in Tyler, TX was sold to Delek Group Lts on May 1, 2005.

# District Descriptions and Maps

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

### PAD District I

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

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

### Sub-PAD District I

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

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

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

### PAD District II

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

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

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

### PAD District III

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

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

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

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

**New Mexico:** The State of New Mexico.

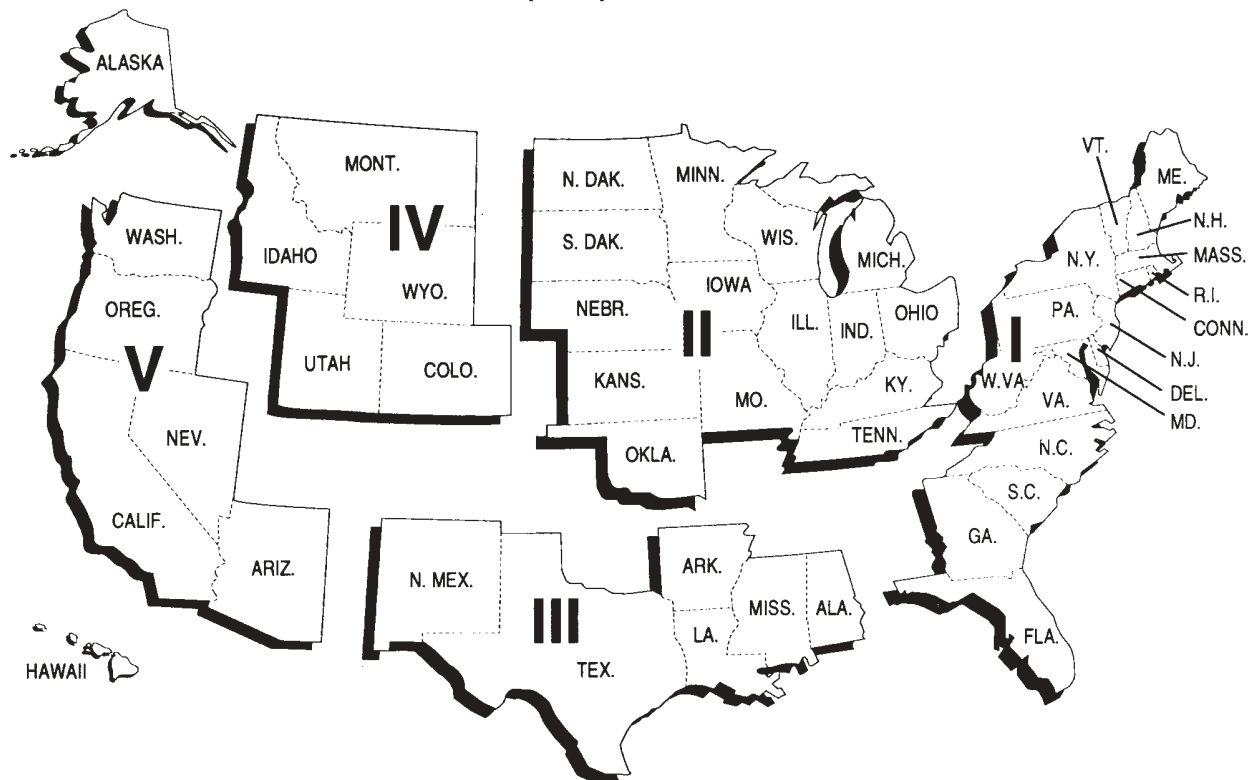
### PAD District IV

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

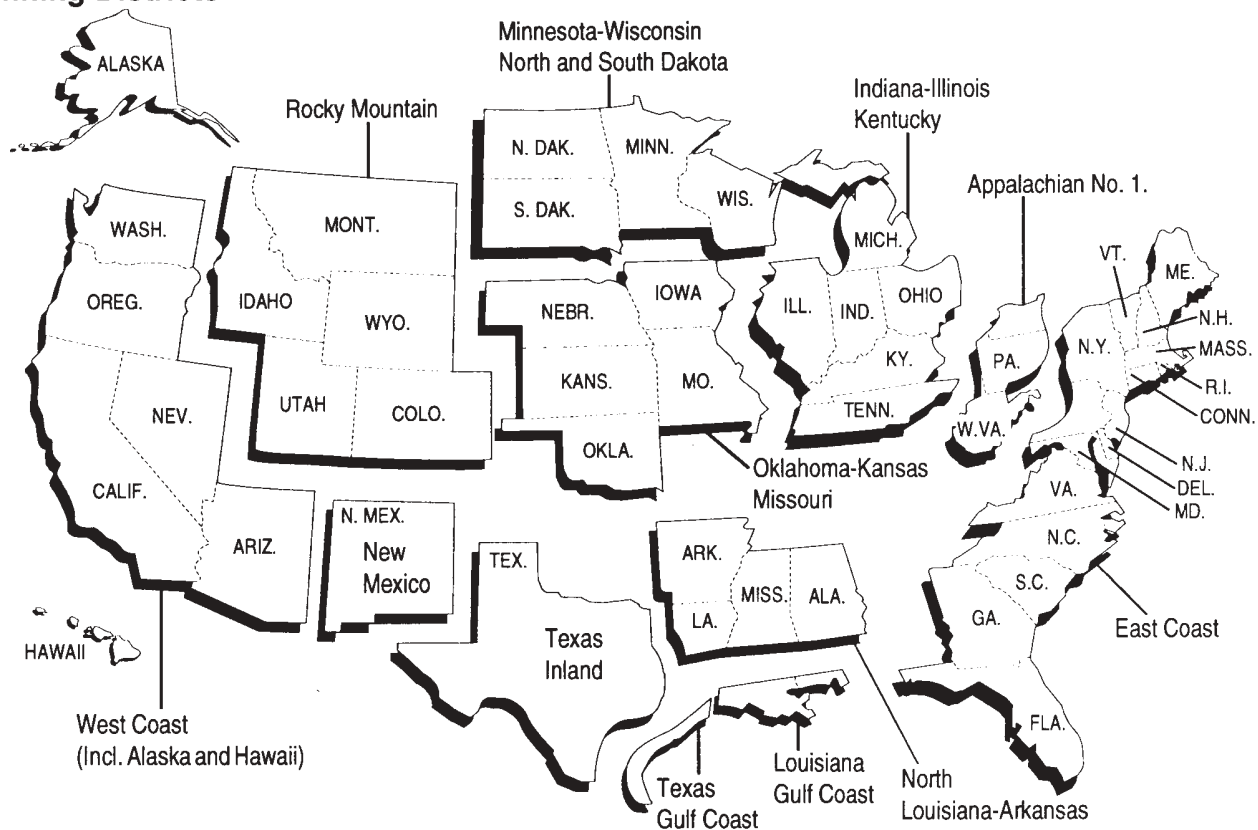
### PAD District V

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

## Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



## Refining Districts





# Explanatory Notes

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

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Form EIA-820: Annual Refinery Report
- Note 4. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 5. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 6. Export Data
- Note 7. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 8. Frames Maintenance
- Note 9. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts
- Note 10. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 11. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 12. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 13. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 14. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 15. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 16. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 17. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 18. 1993 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 19. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 20. 1995 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 21. 1997 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 22. 1999 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

## Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

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

The Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey," is used to collect data on production, stocks, and imports of pro-

pane. These data are used to monitor the supply of propane and to report to the Congress and others on supplies when requested. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) surveys. Data are collected on a weekly basis during the heating season (October through March). During the non-heating season (April through September) data are collected on end-of-month stocks only. These data are published in the *WPSR*.

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

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

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is published once a year in the *PSM* feature article entitled, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data."

The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," is used to collect preliminary data on production and stocks of oxygenates by PAD District. These data are used to monitor the supply of oxygenates. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the MPSRS surveys and from a sample of fuel ethanol producers. Data are published in Appendix D of the *PSM* and also in the *WPSR*.

The Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report," was used to collect data on current and projected production capacity of oxygenates and annual production and end-of-year inventories of fuel ethanol. This survey, which was last conducted for January 1, 1995 and published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1994, has been eliminated.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, operable capacity for atmospheric crude oil distillation units and downstream units, as well as production capacity and storage capacity for petroleum products. In 1996, this survey was moved to a biennial schedule (every other year). No surveys were conducted for January 1, 1996 and January 1, 1998 data. The survey was again conducted in January 1999 and reverted to an

annual schedule January 1, 2000. This survey is described in more detail in Explanatory Note 3.

## Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

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

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

### Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 410 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with

a product pipeline are included. Approximately 320 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

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

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

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

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

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 40 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" - The sample of companies that report on the EIA-819M are selected from the universe of companies that report on the MPSRS surveys and from the universe of fuel ethanol producers who reported on the Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report", in 1995. The universe consists of (1) operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations); (2) operators of petroleum refineries; (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other nonrefinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenates; and (4) importers of oxygenates (importer of record) located in or importing oxygenates into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 85 respondents report on the Form EIA-819M.

### Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the survey Form EIA-819M is the cut-off method and is performed using software developed for EIA's Survey Methods Group. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported (oxygenate production, oxygenate stocks, and oxygenate imports) during the previous year. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total for each oxygenate product and supply type by geographic region (PAD Districts I through V).

### Description of Survey Forms

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

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

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipe-

line. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of

crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

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

### **Collection Methods**

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

### **Response Rate**

The response rate is generally 95 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

### **Data Imputation**

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, and 819M. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. On the EIA-819M, data are aggregated for each geographic region. Estimation factors, which are derived from the previous year's data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates. Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

### **Confidentiality**

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the Energy Information Administration to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form



may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

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

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

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

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins and lubricants are suppressed on Table 16, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed on

the PSA tables listed below. In addition, complementary suppression is performed to avoid any residual disclosure.

- Table 16, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts," (inputs of oxygenates)
- Table 18, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts," (stocks of oxygenates)
- Table 30, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," (stocks of oxygenates)
- Table 31, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products," (all products)
- Table 47, "Fuel Consumed at Refineries by PAD District"

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

### **Note 3. Form EIA-820: Annual Refinery Report**

Refinery capacity data collection was begun in 1918 by the Bureau of Mines, then in the Department of Commerce, and was operated on a voluntary basis until 1980. In 1980, the mandatory Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-177, *Capacity of Petroleum Refineries*, was implemented. Information on refining capacity was expanded to include not only current year operations, but two-year projections, and refinery input/production data. Working storage capacity data was also added to the form and product categories were added for total coverage. Information on refinery downstream facilities was expanded to include a breakdown of thermal operations and to add vacuum distillation, catalytic hydrotreating and hydrotreating. Production capacity was also added to include information on isomerization, alkylation, aromatics, asphalt/road oil, coking, lubricants and hydrogen.

In 1983, the form was revised to improve the consistency and quality of the data collected by the EIA and redesignated as Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report." Two sections for data previously reported monthly were added: (1) refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, and (2) fuels consumed for all purposes at refineries. Also, the second year projections on refining capacity were eliminated. As a result of a study conducted by the EIA evaluating motor gasoline data collected by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and by the EIA, motor gasoline blending plants were included for the first

time in the respondent frame in order to produce more accurate statistics on the production of motor gasoline.

In 1987, the form was revised to reduce respondent burden and to better reflect current refinery operations through updated terminology. Information on projected input/production of refinery processing facilities was deleted. Several categories under catalytic hydrotreating were combined: naphtha and reformer feeds were combined into a single category as well as residual fuel oil and other. Thermal cracking types, gas oil and “other” were also combined into a single category. Catalytic reforming types, conventional and bi-metallic were replaced with low and high pressure processing units. Two new categories were added: fuels solvent deasphalting was added to downstream charge capacity and sulfur recovery was added to production capacity.

In 1994, the form was revised to enable EIA to calculate utilization rates for certain downstream processing units and to reflect storage capacity of fuels mandated by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Additions to the form included calendar day downstream charge capacity for fluid and delayed coking, catalytic cracking, and catalytic hydrocracking. Also storage capacity categories for reformulated, oxygenated, and other finished motor gasoline were added, as well as oxygenate storage capacity and

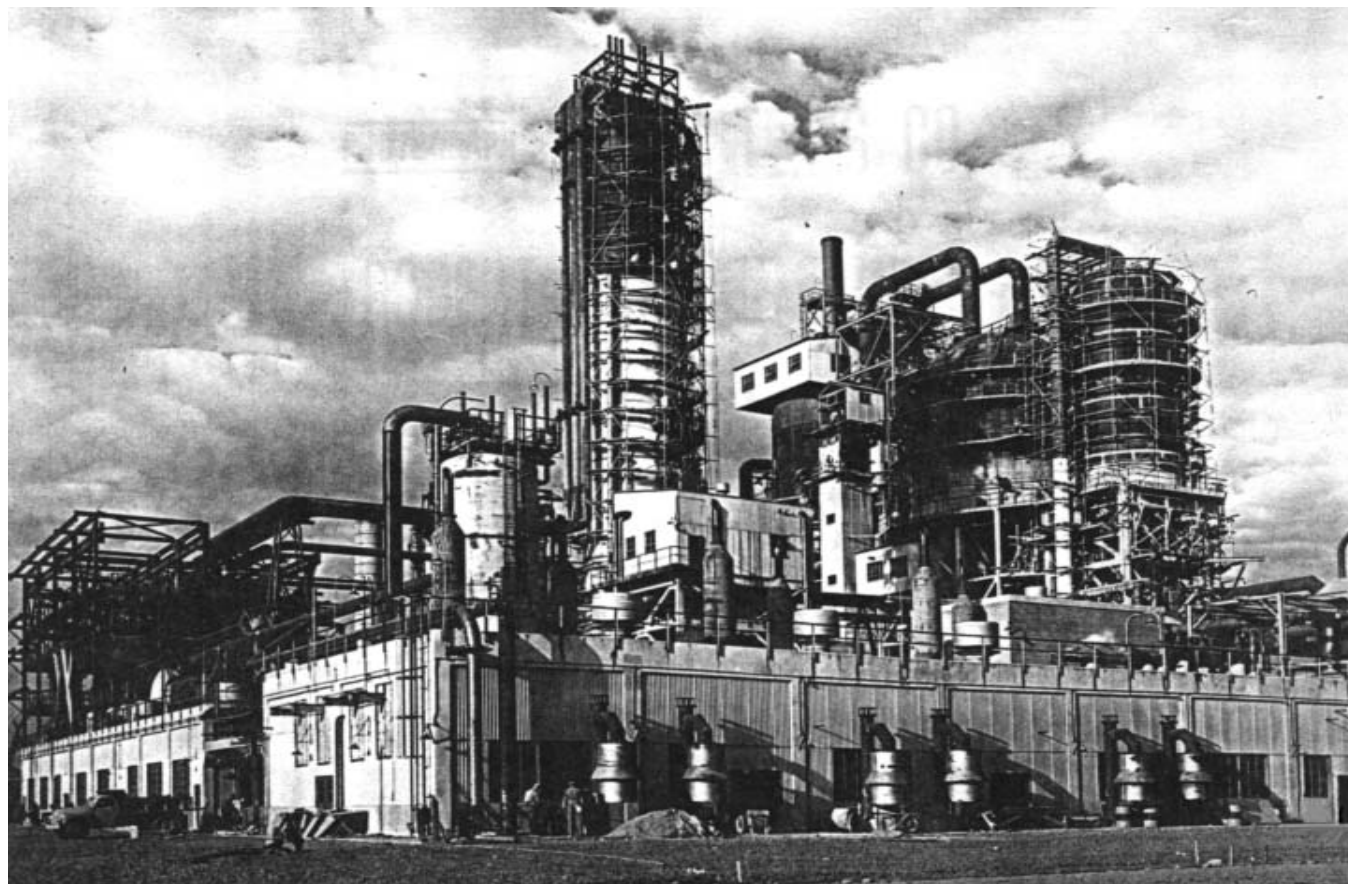
separate categories for high and low sulfur distillate fuel oil.

In 1995, motor gasoline blending plants were dropped from the survey frame, since by this time, the only section of the form that applied to them was working and shell storage capacity. Also in 1995, a decision was made to no longer collect storage capacity from shutdown refineries; therefore, these refineries were also eliminated from the survey frame.

In 1996, the survey was moved to a biennial schedule (every other year) and was renamed “Biennial Refinery Report.” The survey was not conducted for January 1, 1996 or January 1, 1998.

Respondents were not required to submit data for crude oil and petroleum products consumed at refineries during 1995 and 1997. These data are available from the Form EIA-810, “Monthly Refinery Report.” The requirement to submit data for refinery consumption of natural gas, coal, and purchased steam and electricity on the Form EIA-820 remained.

In 2000, the survey was moved to an annual schedule.



*Refinery cat-cracker.*

In 2004, the survey form was amended to reflect the increasing emphasis on the removal of sulfur from transportation fuels.

### **Respondent Frame**

The respondent frame consists of all operating and idle petroleum refineries (including new refineries under construction), located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. As of January 1, 2004, there were 152 refineries.

The respondent frame is maintained by monitoring the monthly Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and industry publications for changes and developments in the petroleum industry such as refinery sales, mergers and new operations.

### **Description of Survey Form**

The Form EIA-820 is used to collect data on fuels consumed for all purposes at the refinery during the preceding year; refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation during the preceding year; current and next year projections for operable atmospheric crude oil distillation capacity, downstream charge capacity and production capacity; and current year working and shell storage capacity for crude oil and petroleum products at the refinery.

### **Collection Methods**

The Form EIA-820 is sent to respondents in December. Survey forms can be submitted by electronic mail or facsimile. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 15th day of February of the current report year. Receipt of the reports is monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to secure responses from those companies failing to report by February 15th.

### **Response Rate**

The response rate for the Form EIA-820 is normally very high. Data are estimated and non-compliance procedures are implemented for those companies still not reporting data by close-out for the report year.

### **Data Imputation**

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file prior to the publication deadline. For the January 1, 2004 survey, there were no nonrespondents. When nonresponse occurs, values for these companies are imputed from data reported on the most recent year's Form EIA-820 and/or from data reported on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery

Report," for that company. For most surveyed items, the value imputed for nonrespondents is the value that company reported on the Form EIA-820 for the most recent year. For three categories of information however, the imputed value is also based on their data from the Form EIA-810 as follows:

### **Section 2: Refinery Receipts of Crude Oil by Method of Transportation**

The imputation methodology for this section is based on data reported on both the monthly Form EIA-810 and the annual Form EIA-820. Annual refinery receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil for a nonrespondent are imputed by aggregating the values for the refinery on the monthly survey. These values are allocated to the method of transportation by using the percentages reported for the refinery in the previous year. The difference between the values reported on the two surveys by all respondents in 2000 was about 2.4 percent.

### **Section 3: Operable and Storage Capacity as of January 1**

Operable atmospheric crude oil distillation capacity in barrels per calendar day is collected on the monthly Form EIA-810 as of the first day of each month and on the annual Form EIA-820 as of January 1. As part of the editing process for the Form EIA-820, these two values are compared. Companies are contacted and any discrepancies are resolved by the time of publication. Imputed values for operable atmospheric crude oil distillation capacity in barrels per calendar day are taken directly from the January Form EIA-810. A barrels per stream day capacity is then derived by dividing the reported barrels per calendar day capacity by .95.

Current year and projected year data for downstream charge capacity, production capacity, and data for working and shell storage capacity are taken directly from the previous year's annual report.

### **Confidentiality**

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the Energy Information Administration to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any other Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.



Information on operable atmospheric crude oil distillation capacity, downstream charge capacity, and production capacity (Sections 3, 4 and 5) on Form EIA-820 are not considered as confidential, and historically have not been treated as such. Company identifiable data are published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA) 2002, Volume 1, Tables 38, 39, and 40.

Other data (Sections 1, 2, 6 and respondent information) on the Form EIA-820 are kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C.552, Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R.1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C.1905.

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

The data collected on Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report," is used to report aggregate statistics on and conduct analyses of the operation of U.S. petroleum refineries. The data appear in EIA publications such as *PSA*, and the *Annual Energy Review*. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining specific refinery operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

The tables pertaining to refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation and fuels consumed at the refinery published in the *PSA* are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent.

## Quality Control

There are two types of errors usually associated with data produced from a survey -sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Because estimates from the Form EIA-820 survey are based on a complete census of the frame of petroleum refineries, there is no sampling error in the data presented in this report. The data, however, are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors are those which can arise from: (1) the inability to obtain data from all companies in the frame or sample (nonresponse) and the method used to account for nonresponses; (2) definitional difficulties and/or improperly worded questions which lead to different interpretations; (3) mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained from respondents; and (4) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation. Quality control procedures are employed in the collection and editing operations to minimize misrepresentation and misreporting. Nonresponse follow-up procedures are employed to reduce the number of nonrespondents, and procedures employed to impute missing data, introduce a minimal amount of error, given the relatively small volume of imputed data.

## Resubmissions

Resubmissions are required whenever an error greater than 5 percent of the true value is discovered. In the event of a reporting error, company reports are updated after contact with the company and are followed up by corrected report resubmissions. Late submissions or resubmissions received after the publication date are entered into a "working" file. This file contains the most up-to-date data for the Form EIA-820 and is used to edit next year's data.

## Note 4. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

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

### Supply

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



Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from various State agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 5 for further details.

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

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

Field production of finished petroleum products is calculated by (1) adding the amount of fuel ethanol that has been blended into finished motor gasoline, and (2) plus (+) or minus (-) the field production of motor gasoline blending components. Refer to Explanatory Note 10 for a further discussion of this calculation.

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

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

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

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

## Disposition

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

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

**Refinery Inputs** - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative products supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline

blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

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

### **Yields**

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

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

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

### **Stocks**

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

### **Movements**

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

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

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

## **Note 5. Domestic Crude Oil Production**

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Currently, all except five crude oil producing States (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia and West Virginia) report production on a monthly basis. These five States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these five States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report."

After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies and the Minerals Management Service. The EIA incorporates production data into its Crude Oil Production System (COPS) as the data are received from the reporting agencies. EIA publications show portions of this database at specific points in time. Table 14 of this publication presents the 2003 crude oil production data received by the EIA as of April 2004. Crude oil production data for 2003 received after April 2004 will be published later as an appendix in the following year's *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*. Table C1 of this publication presents the 2002 crude oil production a year after it was published in the *PSA* 2002.

## **Note 6. Export Data**

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

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

- (1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
- (2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

### Source of Export Information

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

### Country and Area of Destination

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

## Note 7. Quality Control and Data Revision

### Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

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

### Sampling and Nonsampling Errors

There are two types of errors usually associated with data produced from a survey — nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Because the estimates for the monthly surveys 810 through 813, 816, and 817 are based on a

complete census of the frame, there is no sampling error in the data presented. The data, however, are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors, sometimes referred to as biases, are those which can arise from a number of sources: (1) the inability to obtain data from all companies in the frame or sample (nonresponse and the method used to account for nonresponses), (2) definitional difficulties and/or improperly worded questions which lead to different interpretations, (3) mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained from respondents, and (4) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation.

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

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

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

Monthly data are compared to weekly data on a regular basis. Discrepancies between weekly and monthly data are documented and respondents are called when discrep-

ancies are either large (usually over 300 thousand barrels) or consistent (e.g., weekly data are always lower than monthly data). In addition, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published once a year in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, “Comparisons of Independent Petroleum Supply Statistics.”

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

### Data Revision

With respect to the weekly PSRS data, EIA will disseminate revised data only if the revision is expected to substantively affect understanding of the U.S. petroleum supply. Whether to disseminate a revision to weekly data will be based on EIA’s judgment of the revision’s expected effect. If a revision is necessary, it will be disseminated in the next regularly scheduled release of the weekly products.

The monthly PSRS data reflect EIA’s official data on petroleum supply and are considered to be more accurate than the weekly data because they are generally based upon company accounting records instead of company estimates and EIA has more time to edit and correct anomalous data. With respect to the monthly PSRS data, EIA will disseminate revised data during the year only if the revision is expected to substantively affect understanding of the U.S. petroleum supply. Whether to disseminate a revision during the year will be based on EIA’s judgment of the revision’s expected effect. At the end of year, the monthly data are revised to reflect all resubmitted data received during the year. These official final monthly petroleum supply data are included in the *PSA*.

The *PSA* reflects EIA’s final data on petroleum supply and will be revised only if, in EIA’s judgment, a revision is expected to substantively affect understanding of the U.S. petroleum supply.

When EIA disseminates any revised PSRS data, it will alert users to the affected data value(s) that are revised.

### Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (20th calendar day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month’s data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

### Nonresponse

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

## Note 8. Frames Maintenance

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

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

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

To supplement the monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PD periodically conducts a comprehensive



frames investigation. These investigations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

### Changes in Survey Frames

Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) expanded its universe to include non-refinery blenders; redefined motor gasoline into two categories (finished leaded and finished unleaded); and separated blending components from finished motor gasoline as a reporting category. Refer to Explanatory Note 11 for further discussion.

In January 1981, 1983, and 1984 numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Table B1 displays the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels using the expanded coverage (new basis).

Beginning in January 1986, as a result of frames maintenance activities, 39 respondents were added to the monthly survey frames: 2 motor gasoline blenders, 30 bulk terminal operators, 3 pipeline operators, 3 crude oil stock holders, and 1 tanker and barge operator. Table B2 shows the impact of the data reported by the new respondents on published data for production and stocks of major petroleum products.

Also, beginning in January 1986, a major petroleum company consolidated production and stocks reporting for

**Table B1. New Basis Stocks<sup>1</sup>**  
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	1980	1982	1983
Crude Oil			
Total . . . . .	488	645	723
Other Primary . . . . .	380	351	379
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products . . . . .	1,425	1,461	1,454
Motor Gasoline			
Total . . . . .	263	244	222
Finished . . . . .	214	202	186
Distillate Fuel Oil . . . . .	205	186	140
Residual Fuel Oil . . . . .	91	69	49
Jet Fuel			
Total . . . . .	42	39	39
Kerosene-type . . . . .	36	32	32
Propane/Propylene . . . . .	69	57	55
Liquefied Petroleum Gases . . . . .	128	102	108
Other Petroleum Products . . . . .	207	219	210

<sup>1</sup> Stocks as of December 31.

some of its facilities. Data previously reported separately on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and on Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" for two facilities were combined with data reported for two refineries on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." The primary impact of this reporting change is on Table 18, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," of the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1986 which showed a decrease in natural gas liquids (NGL) stocks at bulk terminals and natural gas processing plants, and an increase in NGL stocks at refineries.

**Table B2. Impact of New Respondents to December 1985 PSM Data**

Product	Refinery Production (thousand barrels per day)		Stocks <sup>a</sup> (thousand barrels)	
	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total	Reported by New Respondents	Published U.S. Total
Leaded Gasoline	1.3	2,326	224	81,379
Unleaded Gasoline	0.6	4,323	276	108,422
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,174	1,217	143,911
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,055	1,747	50,671
NGLs & LRGs	0	393	409	80,898
Other Products	0	3,302	1,413	239,158
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	—	—	2,314	318,695

<sup>a</sup> Stocks as of December 31, 1985.

## Note 9. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts

### Crude Oil Lease Stock Adjustment

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

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

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

### Trans Alaskan Pipeline System Adjustment

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

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment is made to refinery input in all states receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each state adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan-NGL production

that is proportional to the state's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

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

### Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment

Beginning with the reporting of January 1993 data, adjustments were made to the product supplied series for finished motor gasoline. It was recognized that motor gasoline statistics published by the EIA through 1992 were under-reported because the reporting system was not collecting all fuel ethanol and motor gasoline blending components being blended downstream from the refinery. The EIA was able to quantify these volumes and make corrective adjustments for 1992 in 1993 (refer to Table B4 in the 1994 *PSA*).

### Fuel Ethanol Adjustment

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

Beginning in January 1993, an estimate for the missing fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline was calculated (refer to Table B3). This estimate was calculated as production (from the EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"), plus imports (from the EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"), minus inputs at refineries (from the EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report"), plus or minus stock change (from the EIA-819M survey). This estimate for the amount of fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline was added to Table 1 for Natural Gas Liquids Field Production (line 14) and in the Field Production column for finished motor gasoline in Tables 2 through 13 published in the *PSA*.

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

**Table B3. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment, 1993 to Present  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

Item/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
<b>1993</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	61	67	70	61	58	63	62	48	68	69	84	81	66
Motor Gas Blending .....	-59	-61	15	-32	-3	-5	-19	54	79	-72	-72	48	-10
Product Supplied.....	6,639	7,112	7,389	7,435	7,585	7,700	7,785	7,864	7,607	7,382	7,533	7,661	7,476
<b>1994</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	86	73	76	71	69	63	65	73	59	89	82	82	74
Motor Gas Blending .....	33	-7	27	58	51	82	98	98	81	-16	56	113	57
Product Supplied.....	6,980	7,275	7,395	7,564	7,644	7,922	7,884	7,975	7,615	7,548	7,464	7,924	7,601
<b>1995</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	66	66	79	74	58	81	49	36	57	72	91	58	65
Motor Gas Blending .....	8	37	56	86	131	113	46	110	35	89	28	29	64
Product Supplied.....	7,163	7,481	7,788	7,651	7,894	8,220	7,888	8,187	7,786	7,781	7,866	7,742	7,789
<b>1996</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	58	53	49	37	27	14	9	20	23	36	44	38	34
Motor Gas Blending .....	61	75	(s)	-8	43	48	103	52	21	80	60	43	48
Product Supplied.....	7,271	7,599	7,792	7,873	8,071	8,088	8,165	8,343	7,662	8,093	7,915	7,794	7,891
<b>1997</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	39	50	51	46	48	38	59	37	47	69	50	61	50
Motor Gas Blending .....	-20	61	-27	87	73	113	89	95	115	107	165	80	78
Product Supplied.....	7,301	7,668	7,796	8,064	8,139	8,288	8,496	8,233	8,023	8,141	7,965	8,065	8,017
<b>1998</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	66	55	61	55	42	50	49	58	62	71	55	75	58
Motor Gas Blending .....	84	39	117	140	142	246	111	88	171	89	145	205	132
Product Supplied.....	7,618	7,711	8,004	8,312	8,279	8,520	8,680	8,568	8,310	8,378	8,167	8,451	8,253
<b>1999</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	57	52	52	53	50	59	43	54	55	64	66	72	56
Motor Gas Blending .....	81	-13	20	134	46	214	192	128	102	212	156	165	120
Product Supplied.....	7,701	8,031	8,128	8,506	8,420	8,886	8,942	8,579	8,305	8,542	8,240	8,859	8,431
<b>2000</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	60	47	62	62	76	52	68	73	66	74	73	76	66
Motor Gas Blending .....	255	208	178	158	198	125	80	158	155	107	83	319	169
Product Supplied.....	7,653	8,291	8,305	8,375	8,661	8,825	8,642	8,921	8,518	8,417	8,384	8,670	8,472
<b>2001</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	80	65	61	59	64	40	96	52	71	93	63	58	67
Motor Gas Blending .....	264	121	289	303	196	210	213	245	196	193	175	252	222
Product Supplied.....	8,099	8,234	8,532	8,575	8,706	8,690	9,023	8,953	8,557	8,655	8,677	8,585	8,610
<b>2002</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	60	68	40	75	78	66	66	48	56	58	80	62	63
Motor Gas Blending .....	184	214	174	233	339	287	269	252	177	172	208	235	229
Product Supplied.....	8,227	8,607	8,655	8,766	9,078	9,140	9,143	9,313	8,687	8,814	8,829	8,893	8,848
<b>2003</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	12	49	8	44	37	31	29	44	31	35	40	22	32
Motor Gas Blending .....	109	174	209	265	354	399	314	375	298	324	281	194	275
Product Supplied.....	8,414	8,525	8,602	8,838	9,117	9,170	9,192	9,411	8,926	9,108	8,946	9,011	8,941
<b>2004</b>													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.....	17	21	7	36	36	53	25	32	37	29	25	27	29
Motor Gas Blending .....	217	393	469	574	464	609	466	493	489	372	347	265	429
Product Supplied.....	8,705	8,838	9,024	9,126	9,179	9,322	9,357	9,327	9,015	9,097	9,055	9,206	9,105

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

Source: • Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volumes I and II.

way Administration, Monthly Motor Fuel Reported by States, 1991.

### Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment

Prior to 1993, the EIA published a “product supplied” for motor gasoline blending components. Since these components are to be blended into finished motor gasoline, there is no actual demand for this intermediate product. The EIA corrected this series by including the quantity of “product supplied” for motor gasoline blending components with “other” finished motor gasoline. This change was accomplished in Tables 2 through 13 by adding product supplied for motor gasoline blending components to the column labeled field production of “other” motor gasoline, and subtracting it from the field production column for “motor gasoline blending components.”

### Fuel Ethanol Stock Adjustment

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

## Note 10. 1981 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Petroleum statistics 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 (EIA) in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA’s reporting system.

The 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 through 1980. 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. The difference increased to about 3 percent in 1979 and 1980. There were 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). Table B4 provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement, Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of “recast” motor gasoline product supplied.

**Table B4. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA <sup>a</sup>
1979 . . . . .	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,258
1980 . . . . .	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,792

<sup>a</sup> FHWA gasoline statistics based on data from Federal Highway Administration, *Estimate of Total Gasoline Use*, Table MF-21A published October 1980 and September 1981. Aviation gasoline (Table MF-24) has been subtracted from FHWA product supplied quantities to make data comparable.

The 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.

### 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 oils produced by a refinery are 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 subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate fuel oil, 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. Table B5 presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1979 and 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics (unadjusted) to permit comparison.

**Table B5. Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Production and Product Supplied**  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Adjusted Refinery Production	Unadjusted Refinery Production	Difference	Unadjusted Product Supplied
<b>Distillate Fuel Oil</b>				
1979 . . . . .	3,152	3,169	16	3,327
1980 . . . . .	2,661	2,764	103	2,969
<b>Residual Fuel Oil</b>				
1979 . . . . .	1,687	1,695	8	2,834
1980 . . . . .	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

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.

### 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 Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in Table 2. Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of finished motor gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

### Alaskan In Transit Stocks

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this

change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels (Total) and 380 million barrels (Other Primary).

## Note 11. 1983 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

January 1983 marked the implementation of recent changes in the collection, processing and availability of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) petroleum supply data. Survey forms and definitions were made consistent; frames for bulk terminals, petroleum product pipelines and crude oil stock holders were updated, and the survey processing system was redesigned and incorporated into the new Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS).

### Changes in Data Collection

Changes in data collection can be grouped into five categories. Some were made to improve consistency, others to classify activity more precisely, and others to combine or eliminate information elements or to reduce the frequency of reporting in recognition of the trade-off between data value and reporting burden. The changes are itemized below.

- Motor gasoline was divided into three standard categories (finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components).
- Aviation gasoline blending components were added to Form EIA-817.
- Crude oil burned as fuel on leases and by pipelines is reported as a single item on Form EIA-813. Previously it was reported as distillate or residual fuel oil consumption.
- Number 4 Fuel Oil is now included with distillate fuel oil.
- Gasohol was eliminated as a separate category and is now reported as either "finished leaded motor gasoline" or "finished unleaded motor gasoline."
- Waterborne movements of petrochemical feedstocks are now divided into naphtha-less than 401 degrees end-point and other-oils equal to or greater than 401 degrees end-point on Form EIA-817.
- Data aggregation for Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) I was divided into three subdistricts on Forms EIA-812 and 817.

- Detailed categories of Gross Input to Crude Oil Distillation Units were eliminated, and only Total Gross Inputs are collected on Form EIA-810.
- Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PADDs, on Form EIA-817, no longer reflect shipping and receiving States.
- Reporting of production and stocks of Number 4 Fuel Oil by sulfur levels were eliminated from Forms EIA-810, 811, 812, and 817.
- Crude oil stocks are collected at PADD levels rather than State levels on Form EIA-813.
- Shipments from natural gas processing plants no longer reflect destination by facility type on Form EIA-816.
- The four categories for unfinished oils were reduced to two on Form EIA-810.
- The five categories for sulfur content of residual fuel oil were reduced to three on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 817.
- Normal Butane and Other Butanes were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810, 811, and 816.
- Three subcategories of lubricating oils (bright stock, neutral, and other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Three subcategories of waxes (microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other) were combined into a single category on the Form EIA-810.
- Asphalt and Road Oil were combined into a single category on Forms EIA-810 and 811.
- Plant fuel use and Losses were combined on Form EIA-816.
- Natural Gasoline and Isopentane were combined on Form EIA-816.

### Change in Crude Oil Lease Stocks

The end-of-month crude oil stocks held on leases are reported on the Form EIA-813, “Monthly Crude Oil Report.” However, only those companies that store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil are required to submit a report. Previous frames analysis has shown that crude oil stocks held on leases reported to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) are consistently lower than the lease stocks reported to individual states.

Up until 1983, monthly state government data on lease stocks were substituted for EIA data wherever possible in order to rectify the understatement of lease crude oil

stocks. State data were available from three states — Texas, New Mexico, and Montana. To calculate the “lease adjustment”, a comparison between the EIA reported data and the state government data was made and the difference added to the EIA data for respective states.

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

## Note 12. 1984 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In January 1984, a number of changes in the reporting of natural gas liquids (NGLs) were implemented. The modified system reflects supply and disposition of NGL on a component, rather than a product, basis.

From 1979 to 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) collected and reported information on the supply and disposition of nine NGL products. Beginning with January 1984, NGL supply and disposition data were reported for 5 components to be consistent with record keeping practices used by the industry. Table B6 shows the product category under the new and old basis. Four Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys were modified beginning in January 1984. They were:

**Table B6. Product Basis vs. Component Basis Reporting**

1979-1983 Product Basis	1984 Component Basis				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	•				
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	•	•			
Propane		•			
Butane-Propane Mixtures		•	•		
Butane			•		
Isobutane				•	
Unfractionated Stream	•	•	•	•	•
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane					•
Plant Condensate					•

**Table B7. Algorithm for Allocating NGL Imports/Exports**  
(Percent)

Product	EIA Component Slate				
	Ethane	Propane	Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
<b>Import Product</b>					
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane (EIA-814) . . .	—	—	—	—	100
Plant Condensate (EIA-814) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	100
Ethane (IM-145) . . . . .	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (IM-145) . . . . .	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (IM-145) . . . . .	—	—	65	35	—
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145) . . . . .	—	40	35	20	5
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145) . . . . .	60	40	—	—	—
<b>Export Product</b>					
Ethane (All PAD Districts) . . . . .	100	—	—	—	—
Propane (All PAD Districts) . . . . .	—	100	—	—	—
Butane (All PAD Districts) . . . . .	—	—	100	—	—
<b>Mixed Streams</b>					
PAD Districts I, IV, V . . . . .	—	40	60	—	—
PAD District II . . . . .	30	25	15	15	15
PAD District III . . . . .	—	80	20	—	—

EIA-810	“Monthly Refinery Report”
EIA-811	“Monthly Bulk Terminal Report”
EIA-812	“Monthly Product Pipeline Report”
EIA-816	“Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report”

This change affected stocks reported and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been 108 million barrels (Liquefied Petroleum Gases) and 210 million barrels (Other Petroleum Products).

A fifth survey, Form EIA-814, “Monthly Imports Report” (formerly Form ERA-60), was not modified. 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 was based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they imported during the first 6 months of 1983. The percentages shown in Table B7 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

#### Exports

The exports algorithm was based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analysis of the products they exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Table B7 are de-

rived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts of exportation, due to the wide variation of components included in the mixed streams.

### Note 13. 1985 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1985, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District pipeline movements of crude oil were included in the crude oil supply balance at the PAD District level but did not affect National level statistics. As a result of including these movements, *Net Receipts* of crude oil and *Unaccounted for Crude Oil* at the PAD District level changed significantly. Also affected were crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports at the PAD District level which are provided by *PAD District of Entry* (Tables 4-8) and by *PAD District of Processing* (Table 14).

The tables in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* that were changed due to the inclusion of inter-PAD District pipeline movements of crude oil are listed below:

- Tables 4 through 8, “PAD Districts I to V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products.”
  - Effective January 1985, crude oil imports and unfinished oil imports in Tables 4 through 8 were reported

at the *PAD District of Entry* rather than at the *PAD District of Processing*. *Net Receipts* now include movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

- Table 20, “Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts.”
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.
- Table 21, “Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts.”
  - A line was added to report crude oil movements.
- Table 23, “Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts.”
  - The crude oil line includes movements by pipeline as well as by tanker and barge.

## Note 14. 1986 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning in January 1986, several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect. These changes affected the frame of operators of petroleum facilities required to complete the monthly surveys in the PSRS and resulted in some changes to the tables presented in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and were subsequently published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). Refer to Explanatory Note 8 for a detailed description of frames maintenance and updates.

### Changes in Data Collection

- The unit of measure used on Form EIA-814, “Monthly Imports Report,” has been changed from barrels to thousands of barrels.
- Unfinished oil imports data, previously reported as one product on the Form EIA-814, are now reported separately under four classifications. These classifications are:
  - Naphthas and lighter
  - Kerosene and light gas oils
  - Heavy gas oils
  - Residuum
- The number of categories for reporting natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases data on Form EIA-814 was reduced from 19 to 5 by eliminating the requirement to separately identify categories for further processing, petrochemical use, and fuel use.
- The requirements to report the type of processing facility and the applicable section of the oil import regulations were eliminated for the Form EIA-814.
- The requirement to report data for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products on separate schedules of the Form EIA-814 was eliminated.
- The requirement to report two end-use categories, petrochemical use and other use, for still gas and liquefied refinery gases, was eliminated on Form EIA-810, “Monthly Refinery Report.”
- Form EIA-815, “Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report,” was discontinued. The data previously reported on this form are now reported on Form-814.

### Changes in Publication Tables

Several changes were also made to tables in the *PSA* either as a direct result of changes in reporting requirements or to improve the usefulness of the publication. These changes were:

- Table 11, “Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District.”
  - Alaskan crude oil receipts were shown separately.
- Table 12, “Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District.”
  - The breakout between “petrochemical feedstock use” and “other use” were no longer shown separately for still gas or for liquefied refinery gases.
- Table 14, “Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District.”
  - Imports of unfinished oils were separated into four categories: naphthas and lighter, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.
- Table 15, “Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source.”
  - Countries formerly included in the categories “Other Western Hemisphere” and “Other Eastern Hemisphere” were shown individually.
- Table 18, “Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District.”
  - The breakout between “petrochemical feedstock use” and “other use” for each liquefied petroleum gas was eliminated.

## Note 15. 1987 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System went into effect at the beginning of January 1987. These changes were made as part of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA's) continuing effort to provide pertinent, timely, and consistent energy information. These changes were subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

### Changes in Data Collection

Fresh feed input to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

### Changes in Publication Tables

- The "Appalachian No. 2" Refining District was combined with the "Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky," Refining District. This affected PSA Tables 10 through 13, 18, 24, and 25.
- Fresh feed inputs to catalytic cracking units, hydrocracking units, and cokers were added to Table 11, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District."

### Clarification

In 1986, several refineries and terminals in the United States applied for Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status and applications from three refineries were approved. Consequently, during 1986, some refineries with FTZ status were treated as if they were within the United States while the Hawaiian FTZ was considered outside.

Effective with the January 1987 data, all FTZ facilities located within the 50 United States are considered domestic entities and are included in PSA statistics. The principal differences in the PSA data series as a result of adding the Hawaiian FTZ was an approximate 1 percent increase in crude imports and a 3 percent decrease in product imports.

## Note 16. 1989 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) went into effect at the beginning of January 1989. These changes were made to reduce respondent burden, to fulfill user requests for additional data, and to improve accuracy and consistency in reporting. To reflect

these changes and to improve the usefulness of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) publication, the following changes were made in January 1989 and are subsequently reflected in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA) publication.

### Changes in Data Collection

- Data on inputs and production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants were added to the Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- Separate lines for the collection of inputs and production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) were added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- The collection of data on the movement of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) and Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRGs) on a component basis were added to the Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and the EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."
- Bonded imports of jet fuel and fuel oils and imports of LPGs previously published from data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census were discontinued. Data are now published from the data reported on the Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."
- Exports of butane/propane and ethane/propane mixtures were split in a ratio of 60 percent for the butane and ethane portions and 40 percent for the propane portion.
- The reporting of products other than Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) by natural gas processing plants was eliminated on the Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."
- Fractionators were required to report only end-of-month stocks of NGLs on the Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

### Changes in Natural Gas Liquids and Crude Oil Statistics

Beginning with the January 1989 issue of the *PSM*, adjustments were made to refinery inputs and product supplied of NGLs and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and



**Table B8. Conversion Table for 1989 PSA**

Table Numbers									
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
1	1	NA	9	12, 24	17	15	25	21	33
2	2	7	10	18, 25	18	27	26	22, 26	34
3	3	NA	11	13	19	16	27	23	35
4	4	8	12	14, 27	20	17	28		
NA	5	NA	13	15	21	NA	29		
5	6	9	14	15	22	18, 25	30		
NA	7	10	15	15	23	19	31		
6	8	11	16	15	24	20	32		

NA = Not Applicable

also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mixture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

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

The reporting problem began in 1987 and has grown as injections of NGLs into the TAPS have increased. Data for 1988 was revised to account for the adjustment in the *PSA*.

### Changes in Publication Tables

- "Stock Withdrawal" was renamed "Stock Change" and was moved from Supply to Disposition in Tables 2 through 13. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
- A jet fuel total line was added to Tables 2-13, 17, 18, 20, 32-35.
- PAD District Supply and Disposition tables (Tables 4 through 13) now display liquefied petroleum gases on a component basis.
- A table showing net imports by country for the current month (Table 29) was added.

- Table numbers were changed as a result of data additions and table reorganization. Table B8 is provided to show the new to old table numbers for the detailed statistics tables.
- Table 15, "Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
  - Stocks at natural gas processing plants by Refining District previously published on Table 10 was included with net production of petroleum products at natural gas plants.
  - The reporting of products other than natural gas liquids by natural gas processing plants was eliminated.
- Table 17, "Net Refinery Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
  - Net production of olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene) was added.
  - Net production of naphthenic and paraffinic lubricants was added.
  - Net production of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur, previously published as Table 24, was added.
- Table 18, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining District."
  - Stocks at refineries by Refining District were added from Table 18.
  - Stocks of residual fuel oil by percent sulfur content, previously published as Table 25, were added.
- Tables 21 through 25, "Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin."

- Data previously included in the “Other Products” category were displayed separately for naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, lubricants, and asphalt and road oil.
- Table 20, “Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District.”
  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 27, were added.
- Table 28, “Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination.”
  - Data for exports by destination previously included in the Other Products category were displayed separately for pentanes plus, kerosene, naphthas for petrochemical feedstock use, and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use.
- Table 30, “Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District.”
  - Refining District data were eliminated. Refinery stocks and natural gas processing plant stocks by Refining District were added to Table 18.
  - Sulfur content categories for residual fuel oil, previously published as Table 25, were added.

## Note 17. 1990 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

Beginning with the May 1990 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), stocks of propane/propylene were added to Table 42, “Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State.” This change is also reflected in the corresponding table in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Beginning with the 1991 March issue of the *PSM*, several changes were made to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System to provide additional data and to improve the usefulness of the publication. Although these changes were made in 1991, these changes have been incorporated into the 1990 *PSA* to provide consistent energy information.

### Changes in Publication Tables

#### Summary Statistics Tables

- A new table (Table S7) has been added to display jet fuel supply and disposition.

- Table S8, “Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition” has been redesignated as Table S9. Jet fuel data are no longer included. Historical data have been revised to exclude jet fuel.
- Table S3, “Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports” has been expanded to display all Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and additional Non-OPEC countries. A separate column for crude oil imports has also been added for each country.
- Time periods have been included in table titles.

### Figures

- Time periods have been included in figure titles.
- Sources have been provided for each figure.
- Bar graphs used to display end-of-month stocks have been replaced with line graphs.

### Sources

The sources and explanatory notes for this section have been updated and are now located at the end of the Summary Statistics section.

### Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1, “U.S. Petroleum Balance”
  - A line has been added to display jet fuel as a separate category for Total Products Supplied and Total Stocks (Lines 34 and 44, respectively).
- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories have been added.
- Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin
  - Residual fuel oil sulfur categories by country of origin have been eliminated. These categories are now reported on a PAD District basis.
  - Separate daily average columns have been added for crude oil and petroleum products.

## Note 18. 1993 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System

In keeping with the Department of Energy’s (DOE’s) mandated responsibilities, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) made several changes to the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) effective in January

1993. These changes were designed to accommodate the revisions to the Clean Air Act of 1990, and to reflect current and upcoming changes in the petroleum industry. These changes are subsequently reflected in the 1993 *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

### Changes in Data Collection

- Motor gasoline categories have been revised to reflect the change in the type of fuels produced. The new categories are: reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline, and other finished gasoline. These changes were made to Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."
- Distillate Fuel Oil has been split into two sulfur categories to meet Environmental Protection Agency requirements effective in October 1993. The new categories for inputs, production, end-of-month stocks and movements are: 0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur. These changes were made to Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."
- Other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and alcohol (Code 090) has been renamed "Other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and oxygenates" on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report." A new line has also been added to report Other hydrocarbons and hydrogen separately.
- Data on inputs and end-of-month stocks of oxygenates (i.e., fuel ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), methanol, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other oxygenates) has been added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- Inputs and production of Isobutylene (Code 634) has been added as sub-categories to Isobutane (Code 615) on Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- Data on inputs and production of military kerosene-type jet fuel and commercial kerosene-type jet fuel has been added to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."
- Liquefied Petroleum and Refinery Gases column headings for Ethane, Propane, Normal Butane, and Isobutane have been revised to include olefins (e.g., Ethane/Ethylene etc.) on Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report."
- Data on end-of-month stocks of oxygenates (i.e., fuel ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other oxygenates) have been added to Forms EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report." Data for methanol are not collected at this time but has been included on the form for future use.
- Imports of oxygenates (i.e., fuel ethanol, ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other oxygenates) have been added to Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report." Data for methanol are not requested at this time.
- Imports of olefins are collected separately from liquefied petroleum gases (i.e., ethylene, propylene, butylene, and isobutylene) on Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."
- Data on oxygenates blended into motor gasoline has been eliminated on the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."
- Data on methanol is no longer required on the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" but remains on the form for future use.

### Changes in Summary Statistics Tables

- Table S1. Crude and Petroleum Products Overview
  - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
- Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition
  - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
  - The Crude Used Directly column has been eliminated. This column is no longer applicable since the years 1973 through 1980 have been eliminated. The data for 1981 and 1982 are provided in a footnote.
- Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports
  - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
  - The Former USSR has been renamed Russia. The remaining states that comprised the Former USSR have been included in the Other Non-OPEC column.



- Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition
  - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
  - Product supplied-unleaded and product supplied-unleaded (percent of Total) columns have been eliminated. A new column has been added to display end-of-month stocks of oxygenates. These stocks are not included in the Total Motor Gasoline end-of-month stocks.
- Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition
  - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
  - Distillate fuel oil stocks have been separated into two sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur).
  - The Crude Used Directly column has been eliminated. This column is no longer applicable since the years 1973 through 1980 have been eliminated. The data for 1981 and 1982 are provided in a footnote.
- Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition
  - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
  - The Crude Used Directly column has been eliminated. This column is no longer applicable since the years 1973 through 1980 have been eliminated. The data for 1981 and 1982 are provided in a footnote.
- Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition
  - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
- Table S8. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition
  - A new summary table has been added to display supply and disposition data for propane/propylene. This information will continue to be included in the Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition table (renumbered as Table S9).
- Table S9. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition
  - Formerly numbered as Table S8.
  - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.
- Table S10. Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition
  - Formerly numbered as Table S9.
  - History data for 1973 through 1980 has been dropped. The table title has been changed to reflect the change in time series.

#### Changes in Detailed Statistics Tables

- Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance
  - Line 14 includes fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline. This quantity is comparable to the sum of field production of finished motor gasoline and natural gas liquids and LRGs on Table 2.
  - Line 20 has been modified to read: Other Liquids New Supply (Field Production) to accommodate motor gasoline blending components field production.
- Tables 2 through 13. Supply and Disposition
  - Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.
  - Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Alcohol has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates for clarification.
  - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
  - Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.
- Table 16. Refinery Input
  - Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Alcohol has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates for clarification. Sub-categories are displayed for Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen and for Oxygenates.
  - Oxygenates are displayed separately for fuel ethanol, methanol, MTBE, and other oxygenates. Other oxygenates includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl alcohol (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

- Table 17. Refinery Net Production

- Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification. Isobutylene is displayed as a sub-category to be consistent with the other liquefied gases.
- Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
- Military and commercial kerosene-type jet fuel has been added.
- Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.

- Table 18. Refinery Stocks

- Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.
- Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Alcohol has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates for clarification. Sub-categories are displayed for Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen and for Oxygenates.
- Oxygenates are displayed separately for fuel ethanol, methanol, MTBE, and other oxygenates. Other oxygenates includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl alcohol (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).
- Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
- Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.

- Table 20. Imports by PAD District

- Data on olefins are displayed separately from liquefied petroleum gases.
- Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Alcohol has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates for clarification. Sub-categories are displayed for Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen and for Oxygenates.
- Oxygenates are displayed separately for fuel ethanol, MTBE, and other oxygenates. Other oxygenates includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl alcohol (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers in-

tended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

- Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
- Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added to both bonded ship bunkers and other.

- Tables 21-25. Imports by Country of Origin

- A new line has been added to appear below the Total line to show the sum of the Persian Gulf countries.
- Former USSR has been changed to read Russia. States formerly included in USSR are now included in the Other countries category under Non-OPEC.

- Table 27. Exports

- Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.
- Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates and Motor Gasoline Blending Components have been added as export products under the Other Liquids category.

- Table 28. Exports by Destination

- Miscellaneous products category has been renamed Other Products to accommodate exports of other hydrocarbons/ oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components.

- Table 29. Net Imports

- A new line has been added to appear below the Total line to show the sum of the Persian Gulf countries.
- Former USSR has been changed to read Russia. States formerly included in USSR are now included in the Other countries category under Non-OPEC.

- Table 30. Stocks

- Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Alcohol has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates for clarification. Sub-categories are displayed for Other hydrocarbons/hydrogen fuel ethanol, ETBE, methanol, MTBE, and other oxygenates.
- Other oxygenates includes tertiary amyl methyl alcohol (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

- Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
  - Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.
  - Table 31. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks
    - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
    - Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.
  - Table 32. Movements by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge
    - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
    - Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.
  - Table 33. Movements by Pipeline
    - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
    - Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.
  - Table 34. Movements by Tanker and Barge
    - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
    - Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.
  - Table 35. Net Movements
    - Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.
    - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
  - Distillate fuel oil sulfur categories (0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur) have been added.
- Changes in Appendix C (PSM)**
- Inputs
    - Other hydrocarbons has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates for clarification.
  - Production
    - Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.
    - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
    - A new line has been added to display field production of motor gasoline blending components.
  - Imports
    - Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.
    - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
  - Stocks
    - Other hydrocarbons has been renamed Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates for clarification.
    - Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.
    - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
  - Product Supplied
    - Isobutane has been renamed Isobutane/Isobutylene under Liquefied Petroleum Gases for clarification.
    - Unleaded and leaded motor gasoline categories have been replaced with the new types of gasolines produced: reformulated, oxygenated, and other.
- Changes in Appendix D**
- Table D1. U.S. Summary Table
    - Data on oxygenates blended into motor gasoline has been eliminated. This information is no longer col-

lected on the survey EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

- Table D2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Ending Stocks
  - Data for the previous year as well as current year are displayed.
  - Data on oxygenates blended into motor gasoline has been eliminated. This information is no longer collected on the survey EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."
  - Data for fuel ethanol imports has been dropped due to small volumes reported by respondents.
- Table D3. Monthly MTBE Production and Ending Stocks
  - Data for the previous year as well as current year are displayed.
  - Data on oxygenates blended into motor gasoline has been eliminated. This information is no longer collected on the survey EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."
  - Data on MTBE imports has been dropped from the table due to small volumes reported by respondents.

### **Note 19. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System**

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

- On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). As of January 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador now appear under imports from Non-OPEC sources. No revision was made to

1993 data. This change is evident in Tables S3 and 35 through 44, 49 and 50.

- Exports data are now published for oxygenates and the sub-categories of finished motor gasoline (reformulated, oxygenated, and other) and distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).
- Product supplied is now calculated for reformulated, oxygenated, and other finished motor gasoline as well as the sulfur categories of distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).

### **Note 20. 1995 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System**

- Annual U.S. refinery capacity data collection and publication normally presented each year in Volume 1 of the PSA has been moved to a biennial schedule (every other year). Collection and publication of January 1, 1996 refinery capacity data did not occur.
- Annual U.S. oxygenate production capacity data collection and publication normally presented each year in Volume 1 of the PSA has been eliminated. This information was first collected by EIA to effectively monitor the transition of reformulated motor gasoline into the market.

### **Note 21. 1997 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System**

- During 1997, Zaire became the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Zaire has been changed to read Congo (Kinshasa). This change is evident in Tables 21 through 25, and Table 29.

### **Note 22. 1999 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Reporting System**

- U.S. refinery capacity data collection and publication presented in Volume 1 of the PSA has been moved back to an annual schedule, effective with January 1, 2000 data.



## Appendix C

**Table C1. Revised<sup>a</sup> Crude Oil Production by PAD District and State, 2003**  
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	January	February	March	April	May	June	July
<b>PAD District I.....</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>616</b>
Florida.....	286	235	280	260	259	284	287
New York.....	11	10	11	13	15	14	15
Pennsylvania.....	133	118	186	209	200	200	200
Virginia.....	1	2	0	3	2	0	2
West Virginia.....	102	74	104	107	102	102	111
<b>PAD District II.....</b>	<b>14,103</b>	<b>12,075</b>	<b>14,088</b>	<b>13,615</b>	<b>13,688</b>	<b>13,215</b>	<b>13,686</b>
Illinois.....	977	857	1,071	1,015	1,009	966	1,014
Indiana.....	156	139	158	155	158	154	167
Kansas.....	2,917	2,517	2,901	2,816	2,874	2,794	2,916
Kentucky.....	206	194	229	221	208	211	224
Michigan.....	573	525	573	560	563	537	551
Missouri.....	7	6	8	7	7	6	5
Nebraska.....	240	216	244	231	237	232	231
North Dakota.....	2,559	2,316	2,531	2,405	2,462	2,398	2,484
Ohio.....	503	391	499	481	495	463	470
Oklahoma.....	5,820	4,783	5,739	5,589	5,545	5,333	5,498
South Dakota.....	110	96	97	100	102	94	101
Tennessee.....	36	33	38	35	30	25	25
<b>PAD District III.....</b>	<b>100,319</b>	<b>91,281</b>	<b>101,439</b>	<b>97,049</b>	<b>98,361</b>	<b>94,095</b>	<b>95,254</b>
Alabama.....	709	618	693	646	621	631	629
Arkansas.....	624	565	640	610	634	594	614
Louisiana <sup>b</sup> .....	7,747	7,144	7,953	7,759	7,884	7,528	7,560
Mississippi.....	1,415	1,264	1,424	1,433	1,421	1,313	1,375
New Mexico.....	5,694	5,118	5,689	5,440	5,615	5,419	5,641
Texas <sup>b</sup> .....	35,260	31,865	35,481	34,118	34,903	32,428	34,248
Federal Offshore Padd III.....	48,871	44,708	49,560	47,042	47,284	46,184	45,187
<b>PAD District IV.....</b>	<b>9,078</b>	<b>8,209</b>	<b>8,925</b>	<b>8,719</b>	<b>8,959</b>	<b>8,641</b>	<b>8,934</b>
Colorado.....	1,800	1,633	1,778	1,763	1,806	1,772	1,782
Montana.....	1,511	1,413	1,540	1,528	1,581	1,544	1,626
Utah.....	1,148	1,031	1,133	1,083	1,103	1,077	1,110
Wyoming.....	4,619	4,133	4,475	4,346	4,469	4,248	4,416
<b>PAD District V.....</b>	<b>54,712</b>	<b>50,171</b>	<b>55,402</b>	<b>52,187</b>	<b>54,450</b>	<b>52,744</b>	<b>52,332</b>
Alaska <sup>b</sup> .....	30,505	28,420	31,658	29,125	30,702	29,731	28,722
South Alaska.....	910	832	865	854	909	854	852
North Slope.....	29,595	27,588	30,793	28,272	29,793	28,877	27,870
Arizona.....	5	4	2	1	4	4	4
California <sup>b</sup> .....	21,710	19,441	21,358	20,549	21,088	20,391	20,922
Nevada.....	44	40	43	38	45	41	43
Federal Offshore Padd V.....	2,448	2,266	2,341	2,474	2,612	2,577	2,641
<b>U.S. Total<sup>b</sup>.....</b>	<b>178,744</b>	<b>162,176</b>	<b>180,435</b>	<b>172,163</b>	<b>176,036</b>	<b>169,295</b>	<b>170,821</b>
<b>Daily Average<sup>b</sup>.....</b>	<b>5,766</b>	<b>5,792</b>	<b>5,820</b>	<b>5,739</b>	<b>5,679</b>	<b>5,643</b>	<b>5,510</b>

This table contains updates on 2003 crude oil production statistics published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), 2003.

Statistics on crude oil production for States and for Federal offshore areas are reported to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) by State government agencies and by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. These data are updated periodically by the reporting agencies and are received by the EIA on an ongoing basis. At the time of publication of the 2003 PSA, the EIA had not received complete and/or updated statistics on crude oil production for several States. This table is provided to inform the user of updated monthly and annual crude oil production statistics for 2003, and are not subject to further revision by the EIA.

**Table C1. Revised<sup>a</sup> Crude Oil Production by PAD District and State, 2003 (Continued)**  
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	August	September	October	November	December	Total	Daily Average
<b>PAD District I .....</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>6,978</b>	<b>19</b>
Florida .....	247	277	292	269	286	3,262	9
New York .....	14	15	16	12	12	157	(s)
Pennsylvania .....	195	211	233	206	229	2,320	6
Virginia .....	1	1	3	2	2	18	(s)
West Virginia .....	98	107	115	95	101	1,220	3
<b>PAD District II .....</b>	<b>13,312</b>	<b>13,124</b>	<b>13,760</b>	<b>12,640</b>	<b>13,432</b>	<b>160,738</b>	<b>440</b>
Illinois .....	970	935	995	901	989	11,700	32
Indiana .....	154	153	165	141	166	1,865	5
Kansas .....	2,811	2,834	2,974	2,707	2,899	33,960	93
Kentucky .....	212	205	222	186	220	2,538	7
Michigan .....	550	537	531	492	532	6,524	18
Missouri .....	7	7	7	7	7	82	(s)
Nebraska .....	233	223	229	220	218	2,755	8
North Dakota .....	2,480	2,421	2,458	2,396	2,496	29,406	81
Ohio .....	438	463	525	419	501	5,647	15
Oklahoma .....	5,321	5,219	5,513	5,038	5,266	64,664	177
South Dakota .....	105	101	111	108	111	1,237	3
Tennessee .....	30	26	28	25	28	360	1
<b>PAD District III .....</b>	<b>97,430</b>	<b>94,654</b>	<b>96,537</b>	<b>92,304</b>	<b>95,467</b>	<b>1,154,190</b>	<b>3,162</b>
Alabama .....	680	660	672	657	679	7,894	22
Arkansas .....	612	595	616	551	571	7,226	20
Louisiana <sup>b</sup> .....	7,573	7,345	7,430	7,159	7,342	90,423	248
Mississippi .....	1,354	1,540	1,408	1,225	1,424	16,593	45
New Mexico .....	5,616	5,462	5,654	5,531	5,695	66,574	182
Texas <sup>b</sup> .....	34,167	33,461	33,488	33,303	34,134	406,855	1,115
Federal Offshore Padd III .....	47,429	45,591	47,269	43,879	45,621	558,624	1,530
<b>PAD District IV .....</b>	<b>8,923</b>	<b>8,847</b>	<b>9,159</b>	<b>8,802</b>	<b>9,207</b>	<b>106,403</b>	<b>292</b>
Colorado .....	1,785	1,824	1,841	1,771	1,878	21,433	59
Montana .....	1,664	1,649	1,783	1,758	1,821	19,417	53
Utah .....	1,088	1,037	1,096	1,064	1,129	13,098	36
Wyoming .....	4,386	4,338	4,438	4,209	4,379	52,455	144
<b>PAD District V .....</b>	<b>52,859</b>	<b>51,741</b>	<b>53,347</b>	<b>51,617</b>	<b>52,830</b>	<b>634,392</b>	<b>1,738</b>
Alaska <sup>b</sup> .....	29,293	28,909	29,980	28,892	29,624	355,562	974
South Alaska .....	839	794	792	751	784	10,036	27
North Slope .....	28,454	28,114	29,188	28,140	28,841	345,526	947
Arizona .....	4	5	5	5	5	47	(s)
California <sup>b</sup> .....	20,926	20,315	21,043	20,154	20,684	248,580	681
Nevada .....	40	40	41	39	40	493	1
Federal Offshore Padd V .....	2,596	2,473	2,278	2,527	2,477	29,710	81
<b>U.S. Total<sup>b</sup> .....</b>	<b>173,079</b>	<b>168,976</b>	<b>173,462</b>	<b>165,948</b>	<b>171,566</b>	<b>2,062,701</b>	<b>5,651</b>
<b>Daily Average<sup>b</sup> .....</b>	<b>5,583</b>	<b>5,633</b>	<b>5,596</b>	<b>5,532</b>	<b>5,534</b>	<b>5,651</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>a</sup> Data are based upon revisions received as of April 2005.

<sup>b</sup> Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 107,971; California: State - 15,937; Louisiana: State - 10,567; Texas: State - 1,017; U.S. Total, including Federal Offshore - 723,827.

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

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

Source: Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service, and EIA Reserves and Production Division estimates based on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report" data.



## Appendix D

# Northeast Heating Oil Reserve

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

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

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

Northeast Heating Oil Reserve inventories classified as “Distillate Fuel Oil - Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur” are not considered to be in the commercial sector and therefore are excluded from distillate fuel oil supply and disposition statistics in Energy Information Administration publications, such as the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, and *This Week in Petroleum* (TWIP) on EIA’s Home Page.

### Northeast Heating Oil Reserve (Thousand Barrels)

Terminal Operator	Location	December 31, 2004
First Reserve Terminal (Hess)	Woodbridge, NJ	1,000
Williams Energy Services (formerly Wyatt Morgan Stanley)	New Haven, CT	500
Motiva Enterprises LLC (Equiva)	New Haven, CT	250
Motiva Enterprises LLC (Equiva)	Providence, RI	250
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,000</b>

Source: Energy Information Administration.



# Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

(Revised May 2005)

**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;  $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$  (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Butane ( $C_4H_{10}$ ).** A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes normal butane and refinery-grade butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

**Normal Butane ( $C_4H_{10}$ ).** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon that is a colorless paraffinic gas which boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees Fahrenheit

and is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

**Refinery-Grade Butane ( $C_4H_{10}$ ).** A refinery-produced stream that is composed predominantly of normal butane and/or isobutane and may also contain propane and/or natural gasoline. These streams may also contain significant levels of olefins and/or fluorides contamination.

**Butylene ( $C_4H_8$ ).** An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

**Captive Refinery Oxygenate Plants.** Oxygenate production facilities located within or adjacent to a refinery complex.

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

**Fresh Feeds.** Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.

**Recycled Feeds.** Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

**Catalytic Hydrocracking.** A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel, and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

**Catalytic Hydrotreating.** A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

**Catalytic Reforming.** A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and

higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

**Low Pressure.** A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

**High Pressure.** A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

**Charge Capacity.** The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

**Coal.** A readily combustible black or brownish-black rock whose composition, including inherent moisture, consists of more than 50 percent by weight and more than 70 percent by volume of carbonaceous material. It is formed from plant remains that have been compacted, hardened, chemically altered, and metamorphosed by heat and pressure over geologic time.

**Commercial Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel.** See *Kerosene-type Jet Fuel*.

**Conventional Gasoline.** See *Motor Gasoline (Finished)*.

**Crude Oil.** A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Depending upon the characteristics of the crude stream, it may also include:

Small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casinghead) gas in lease separators and are subsequently commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured. Lease condensate recovered as a liquid from natural gas wells in lease or field separation facilities and later mixed into the crude stream is also included;

Small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced from oil, such as sulfur and various metals;

Drip gases, and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants are excluded. Crude oil is refined to produce a wide array of petroleum products, including heating oils; gasoline, diesel and jet fuels; lubricants; asphalt; ethane, propane, and butane; and many other products used for their energy or chemical content.

Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

**Domestic.** Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

**Foreign.** Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons (tar sands from Canada) are included.

**Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts.** Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

**Crude Oil Losses.** Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

**Crude Oil Production.** The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

**Crude Oil Qualities.** Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

**Delayed Coking.** A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

**Desulfurization.** The removal of sulfur, as from molten metals, petroleum oil, or flue gases. Petroleum *desulfurization* is a process that removes sulfur and its compounds from various streams during the refining process. Desulfurization processes include catalytic hydrotreating and other chemical/physical processes such as adsorption. Desulfurization processes vary based on the type of stream treated (e.g. naphtha, distillate, heavy gas oil, etc.) and the amount of sulfur removed (e.g. sulfur reduction to 10 ppm). See *Catalytic Hydrotreating*.

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

**Distillate Fuel Oil.** A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It includes diesel fuels and fuel oils. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel are used in on-highway diesel engines, such as those in trucks and automobiles, as well as off-highway engines, such as those in railroad locomotives and agricultural machinery. Products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils are used primarily for space heating and electric power generation.

**No. 1 Distillate.** A light petroleum distillate that can be used as either a diesel fuel or a fuel oil.

**No. 1 Diesel Fuel.** A light distillate fuel oil that has a distillation temperature of 550 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent recovery point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 975. It is used in high speed diesel engines generally operated under frequent speed and load changes, such as those in city buses and similar vehicles. See **No. 1 Distillate**.

**No. 1 Fuel Oil.** A light distillate fuel oil that has distillation temperatures of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and 550 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent recovery point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 396. It is used primarily as fuel for portable outdoor stoves and portable outdoor heaters. See **No. 1 Distillate**.

**No. 2 Distillate.** A petroleum distillate that can be used as either a diesel fuel or a fuel oil.

**No. 2 Diesel Fuel.** A distillate fuel oil that has a distillation temperature of 640 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90-percent recovery point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 975. It is used in high-speed diesel engines that are generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions, such as those in railroad locomotives, trucks, and automobiles. See **No. 2 Distillate**.

**Low Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel.** No. 2 diesel fuel that has a sulfur level no higher than 0.05 percent by weight. It is used primarily in motor vehicle diesel engines for on-highway use.

**High Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel.** No. 2 diesel fuel that has a sulfur level above 0.05 percent by weight.

**No. 2 Fuel Oil (Heating Oil).** A distillate fuel oil that has a distillation temperature of 640 degrees Fahrenheit

at the 90-percent recovery point and meets the specifications defined in ASTM Specification D 396. It is used in atomizing type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial/industrial burner units. See **No. 2 Distillate**.

**No. 4 Fuel.** A distillate fuel oil made by blending distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks. It conforms with ASTM Specification D 396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C and is used extensively in industrial plants and in commercial burner installations that are not equipped with preheating facilities. It also includes No. 4 diesel fuel used for low- and medium-speed diesel engines and conforms to ASTM Specification D 975.

**No. 4 Diesel Fuel.** See **No. 4 Fuel**.

**No. 4 Fuel Oil.** See **No. 4 Fuel**.

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

**Ending Stocks.** Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

**ETBE (Ethyl tertiary butyl ether) ( $(CH_3)_3COC_2H_5$ ).** An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

**Ethane ( $C_2H_6$ ).** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of - 127.48 degrees Fahrenheit. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

**Ether.** A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

**Ethylene ( $C_2H_4$ ).** An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes. Ethylene is used as a petrochemical feedstock for numerous chemical applications and the production of consumer goods.



**Exports.** Shipments of crude oil and petroleum products from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

**Field Production.** Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, new supply of other hydrocarbons/oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components, and fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

**Flexicoking.** A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

**Fluid Coking.** A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

**Fresh Feed Input.** Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

- (1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.
- (2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

**Fuel Ethanol ( $C_2H_5OH$ ).** An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenates definition.

**Fuels Solvent Deasphalting.** A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

**Gas Oil.** A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

**Gasohol.** A blend of finished motor gasoline containing alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) at a

concentration of 10 percent or less by volume. Data on gasohol that has at least 2.7 percent oxygen, by weight, and is intended for sale inside carbon monoxide nonattainment areas are included in data on oxygenated gasoline. See *Oxygenates*.

**Gasoline Blending Components.** Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformat, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

**Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units.** Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

**Heavy Gas Oil.** Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651 degrees Fahrenheit to 1000 degrees Fahrenheit.

**Hydrogen.** The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; exists also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

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

**Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel.** The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

**Imports.** Receipts of crude oil and petroleum products into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

**Isobutane ( $C_4H_{10}$ ).** A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees Fahrenheit. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

**Isobutylene ( $C_4H_8$ ).** An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

**Isohexane ( $C_6H_{14}$ ).** A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2 degrees Fahrenheit.

**Isomerization.** A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C<sub>4</sub>), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C<sub>5</sub>) and isohexane (C<sub>6</sub>), high-octane gasoline components.

**Isopentane.** See *Natural Gasoline* and *Isopentane*.

**Kerosene.** A light petroleum distillate that is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as a light source when burned in wick-fed lamps. Kerosene has a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit, and a minimum flash point of 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Included are No. 1-K and No. 2-K, the two grades recognized by ASTM Specification D 3699 as well as all other grades of kerosene called range or stove oil, which have properties similar to those of No. 1 fuel oil. See **Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel**.

**Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel.** A kerosene-based product having a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit and meeting ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It is used for commercial and military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

**Commercial.** Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in commercial aircraft.

**Military.** Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in military aircraft.

**Lease Condensate.** A mixture consisting primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons which is recovered as a liquid from natural gas in lease separation facilities. This category excludes natural gas liquids, such as butane and propane, which are recovered at downstream natural gas processing plants or facilities. See **Natural Gas Liquids**.

**Light Gas Oils.** Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401 degrees Fahrenheit to 650 degrees Fahrenheit.

**Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG).** A group of hydrocarbon-based gases derived from crude oil refining or natural gas fractionation. They include: ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane, and isobutylene. For convenience of transportation, these gases are liquefied through pressurization.

**Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG).** Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene. Excludes still gas.

**Lubricants.** Substances used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacture of other products, or used as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Lubricants include all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases.

**Merchant Oxygenate Plants.** Oxygenate production facilities that are not associated with a petroleum refinery. Production from these facilities is sold under contract or on the spot market to refiners or other gasoline blenders.

**Methanol (CH<sub>3</sub>OH).** A light, volatile alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

**Middle Distillates.** A general classification of refined petroleum products that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

**Military Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel.** See **Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel**.

**Miscellaneous Products.** Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils). Note: Beginning with January 2004 data, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in Miscellaneous Products.

**Motor Gasoline (Finished).** A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as defined in ASTM Specification D 4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, is characterized as having a boiling range of 122 to 158 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10 percent recovery point to 365 to 374 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90 percent recovery point. "Motor Gasoline" includes conventional gasoline; all types of oxygenated gasoline, including gasohol; and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline. Note: Volumetric data on blending components, such as oxygenates, are not counted in data on finished motor gasoline until the blending components are blended into the gasoline.

**Conventional Gasoline.** Finished motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline

categories. Note: This category excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) as well as other blendstock.

**OPRG.** “Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline” is reformulated gasoline which is intended for use in an oxygenated fuels program control area.

**Oxygenated Gasoline (Including Gasohol).** Oxygenated gasoline includes all finished motor gasoline, other than reformulated gasoline, having oxygen content of 2.0 percent or higher by weight. Gasohol containing a minimum 5.7 percent ethanol by volume is included in oxygenated gasoline. Oxygenated gasoline was reported as a separate product from January 1993 until December 2003 inclusive. *Beginning with monthly data for January 2004, oxygenated gasoline is included in conventional gasoline.* Historical data for oxygenated gasoline excluded Federal Oxygenated Program Reformulated Gasoline (OPRG). Historical oxygenated gasoline data also excluded other reformulated gasoline with a seasonal oxygen requirement regardless of season.

**Reformulated Gasoline.** Finished gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211(k) of the Clean Air Act. It includes gasoline produced to meet or exceed emissions performance and benzene content standards of federal-program reformulated gasoline even though the gasoline may not meet all of the composition requirements (e.g. oxygen content) of federal-program reformulated gasoline. *Note:* This category includes Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline (OPRG). Reformulated gasoline excludes Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB) and Gasoline Treated as Blendstock (GTAB).

**Reformulated (Blended with Ether).** Reformulated gasoline blended with an ether component (e.g. methyl tertiary butyl ether) at a terminal or refinery to raise the oxygen content.

**Reformulated (Blended with Alcohol).** Reformulated gasoline blended with an alcohol component (e.g. fuel ethanol) at a terminal or refinery to raise the oxygen content.

**Reformulated (Non-Oxygenated).** Reformulated gasoline without added ether or alcohol components.

**Motor Gasoline Blending.** Mechanical mixing of motor gasoline blending components, and oxygenates when required, to produce finished motor gasoline. Finished motor gasoline may be further mixed with other motor

gasoline blending components or oxygenates, resulting in increased volumes of finished motor gasoline and/or changes in the formulation of finished motor gasoline (e.g., conventional motor gasoline mixed with MTBE to produce oxygenated motor gasoline).

**Motor Gasoline Blending Components.** Naphthas (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, xylene) used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. These components include reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) but exclude oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Note: Oxygenates are reported as individual components and are included in the total for other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and oxygenates.

**Conventional Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (CBOB).** Conventional gasoline blendstock intended for blending with oxygenates downstream of *the refinery where it was produced*. CBOB must become conventional gasoline after blending with oxygenates. Motor gasoline blending components that require blending other than with oxygenates to become finished conventional gasoline are reported as All Other Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Excludes reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

**Gasoline Treated as Blendstock (GTAB).** Non-certified Foreign Refinery gasoline classified by an importer as blendstock to be either blended or reclassified with respect to reformulated or conventional gasoline. GTAB is classified as either reformulated or conventional based on emissions performance and the intended end use.

**Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB).** Specially produced reformulated gasoline blendstock intended for blending with oxygenates downstream of *the refinery where it was produced*. Includes RBOB used to meet requirements of the Federal reformulated gasoline program and other blendstock intended for blending with oxygenates to produce finished gasoline that meets or exceeds emissions performance requirements of Federal reformulated gasoline (e.g. California RBOB and Arizona RBOB). Excludes conventional gasoline blendstocks for oxygenate blending (CBOB).

**RBOB for Blending with Ether.** Motor gasoline blending components intended to be blended with an ether component (e.g. methyl tertiary butyl ether) at a terminal or refinery to raise the oxygen content.

**RBOB for Blending with Alcohol.** Motor gasoline blending components intended to be blended with an alcohol component (e.g. fuel ethanol) at a terminal or refinery to raise the oxygen content.

**All Other Motor Gasoline Blending Components.** Naphthas (e.g. straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, xylene) used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Includes receipts and inputs of Gasoline Treated as Blendstock (GTAB). Excludes conventional blendstock for oxygenate blending (CBOB), reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending, oxygenates (e.g. fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether), butane, and pentanes plus.

**MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether) ( $\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COCH}_3$ .** An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

**Naphtha.** A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122 degrees Fahrenheit and 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

**Naphtha Less Than 401° F.** See *Petrochemical Feedstocks*.

**Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel.** A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range having an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API, 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees Fahrenheit, and meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). It is used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines because it has a lower freeze point than other aviation fuels and meets engine requirements at high altitudes and speeds. Note: Beginning with January 2004 data, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in *Miscellaneous Products*.

**Natural Gas.** A gaseous mixture of hydrocarbon compounds, the primary one being **methane**.

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

**Natural Gas Liquids.** Those hydrocarbons in natural gas that are separated from the gas as liquids through the process of absorption, condensation, adsorption, or other methods in gas processing or cycling plants. Generally such liquids consist of propane and heavier hydrocarbons and are commonly referred to as lease condensate, natural gasoline, and liquefied petroleum gases. Natural gas liquids include natural gas plant liquids (primarily ethane, propane, butane, and isobutane; see *Natural Gas Plant Liquids*) and lease condensate (primarily pentanes produced from natural gas at lease separators and field facilities; see *Lease Condensate*).

**Natural Gas Plant Liquids.** Those hydrocarbons in natural gas that are separated as liquids at natural gas

processing plants, fractionating and cycling plants, and, in some instances, field facilities. Lease condensate is excluded. Products obtained include ethane; liquefied petroleum gases (propane, butanes, propane-butane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures); isopentane; and other small quantities of finished products, such as motor gasoline, special naphthas, jet fuel, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil.

**Natural Gas Processing Plant.** Facilities designed to recover natural gas liquids from a stream of natural gas that may or may not have passed through lease separators and/or field separation facilities. These facilities control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

**Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.** A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, ( $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}$ ), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

**Net Receipts.** The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

**Normal Butane.** See *Butane*.

**OPEC.** The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC. Prior to January 1, 1993, Ecuador was a member of OPEC. Prior to January 1995, Gabon was a member of OPEC.

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

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

**Operable Utilization Rate.** Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is



calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

**Operating Utilization Rate.** Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operating refining capacity of the units.

**Other Hydrocarbons.** Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

**Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F.** See *Petrochemical Feedstocks*.

**Other Oxygenates.** Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

**Oxygenated Gasoline.** See *Motor Gasoline (Finished)*.

**Oxygenates.** Substances which, when added to gasoline, increase the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Fuel Ethanol, Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE), Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE), and methanol are common oxygenates.

**Fuel Ethanol.** Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol (200 proof) (commonly referred to as the “gasohol waiver”).

**Methanol.** Blends of methanol and gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA) such that the total oxygen content does not exceed 3.5 percent by weight and the ratio of methanol to GTBA is less than or equal to 1. It is also specified that this blended fuel must meet ASTM volatility specifications (commonly referred to as the “ARCO” waiver).

Blends of up to 5.0 percent by volume methanol with a minimum of 2.5 percent by volume cosolvent alcohols having a carbon number of 4 or less (i.e., ethanol, propanol, butanol, and/or GTBA). The total oxygen must not exceed 3.7 percent by weight, and the blend must meet ASTM volatility specifications as well as phase separation and alcohol purity specifications (commonly referred to as the “DuPont” waiver).

**MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether).** Blends up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications. Blenders must take precautions that the blends are not used as base gasolines for other oxygenated blends (commonly referred to as the “Sun” waiver).

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

**Persian Gulf.** The countries that comprise the Persian Gulf are: Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

**Petrochemical Feedstocks.** Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are “Naphtha Less Than 401° F” and “Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F.”

**Naphtha less Than 401° F.** A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401 degrees Fahrenheit that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

**Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F.** Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401 degrees Fahrenheit that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

**Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.** Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally defined during World War II for purposes of administering oil allocation.

**Petroleum Coke.** A residue high in carbon content and low in hydrogen that is the final product of thermal decomposition in the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion is 5 barrels (of 42 U.S. gallons each) per short ton. Coke from petroleum has a heating value of 6.024 million Btu per barrel.

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

**Catalyst Coke.** In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

**Petroleum Products.** Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemi-

cal feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

**Pipeline (Petroleum).** Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

**Processing Gain.** The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

**Processing Loss.** The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

**Product Supplied, Crude Oil.** Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

**Production Capacity.** The maximum amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

**Products Supplied.** Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

**Propane (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>).** A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of - 43.67 degrees Fahrenheit. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

**Propylene (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>).** An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

**Propylene (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>) (nonfuel use).** Propylene that is intended for use in nonfuel applications such as petrochemical manufacturing. Nonfuel use propylene includes chemical-grade propylene, polymer-grade propylene, and trace amounts of propane. Nonfuel use propylene also includes the propylene component of propane/propylene mixes where the propylene will be separated from the mix in a propane/propylene splitting process. Excluded is the propylene component of propane/propylene mixes where the propylene component of the mix is intended for sale into the fuel market.

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

**Refinery-Grade Butane.** See *Butane*.

**Refinery Input, Crude Oil.** Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

**Refinery Input, Total.** The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

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

**Refinery Yield.** Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

**Reformulated Gasoline.** See *Motor Gasoline (Finished)*.

**Residual Fuel Oil.** A general classification for the heavier oils, known as No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils, that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations. It conforms to ASTM Specifications D 396 and D 975 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C. No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity, is also known as Navy Special and is defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E, including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-770). It is used in steam-powered vessels in government service and inshore powerplants. No. 6 fuel oil includes Bunker C fuel oil and is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes.

**Residuum.** Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000 degrees Fahrenheit.

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

**Shell Storage Capacity.** The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

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

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

**Still Gas (Refinery Gas).** Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

**Stock Change.** The difference between stocks at the beginning of the reporting period and stocks at the end of the reporting period. Note: A negative number indicates a decrease (i.e., a drawdown) in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase (i.e., a buildup) in stocks during the reporting period.

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

**Sulfur.** A yellowish nonmetallic element, sometimes known as "brimstone." It is present at various levels of concentration in many fossil fuels whose combustion releases sulfur compounds that are considered harmful to the environment. Some of the most commonly used fossil fuels are categorized according to their sulfur content, with lower sulfur fuels usually selling at a higher price. Note: No. 2 Distillate fuel is currently reported as having either a 0.05 percent or lower sulfur level for on-highway vehicle use or a greater than 0.05 percent sulfur level for off-highway use, home heating oil, and commercial and industrial uses. Residual fuel, regardless of use, is classified as having either no more than 1 percent sulfur or greater than 1 percent sulfur. Coal is also classified as being low-sulfur at concentrations of 1 percent or less or high-sulfur at concentrations greater than 1 percent.

**Supply.** The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

**TAME (Tertiary amyl methyl ether)  $(CH_3)_2(C_2H_5)COCH_3$ .** An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isoamylene with methanol.

**Tank Farm.** An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

**Tanker and Barge.** Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. Data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

**TBA (Tertiary butyl alcohol)  $(CH_3)_3COH$ .** An alcohol primarily used as a chemical feedstock, a solvent or feedstock for isobutylene production for MTBE; produced as a co-product of propylene oxide production or by direct hydration of isobutylene.

**Thermal Cracking.** A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

**Toluene  $(C_6H_5CH_3)$ .** Colorless liquid of the aromatic group of petroleum hydrocarbons, made by the catalytic reforming of petroleum naphthas containing methyl cyclohexane. A high-octane gasoline-blending agent, solvent, and chemical intermediate, base for TNT.

**Unaccounted for Crude Oil.** Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

**Unfinished Oils.** All oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Unfinished oils are produced by partial refining of crude oil and include naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum.

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

**United States.** The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

**Visbreaking.** A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

**Wax.** A solid or semi-solid material consisting of a mixture of hydrocarbons obtained or derived from petroleum fractions, or through a Fischer-Tropsch type process, in which the straight-chained paraffin series predominates. This includes all marketable wax, whether crude or refined, with a congealing point (ASTM D 938) between 100 and 200 degrees Fahrenheit and a maximum oil content (ASTM D 3235) of 50 weight percent.

**Working Storage Capacity.** The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

**Xylene ( $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$ ).** Colorless liquid of the aromatic group of hydrocarbons made the catalytic reforming of certain naphthenic petroleum fractions. Used as high-octane motor and aviation gasoline blending agents, solvents, chemical intermediates. Isomers are metaxylene, orthoxylene, paraxylene.