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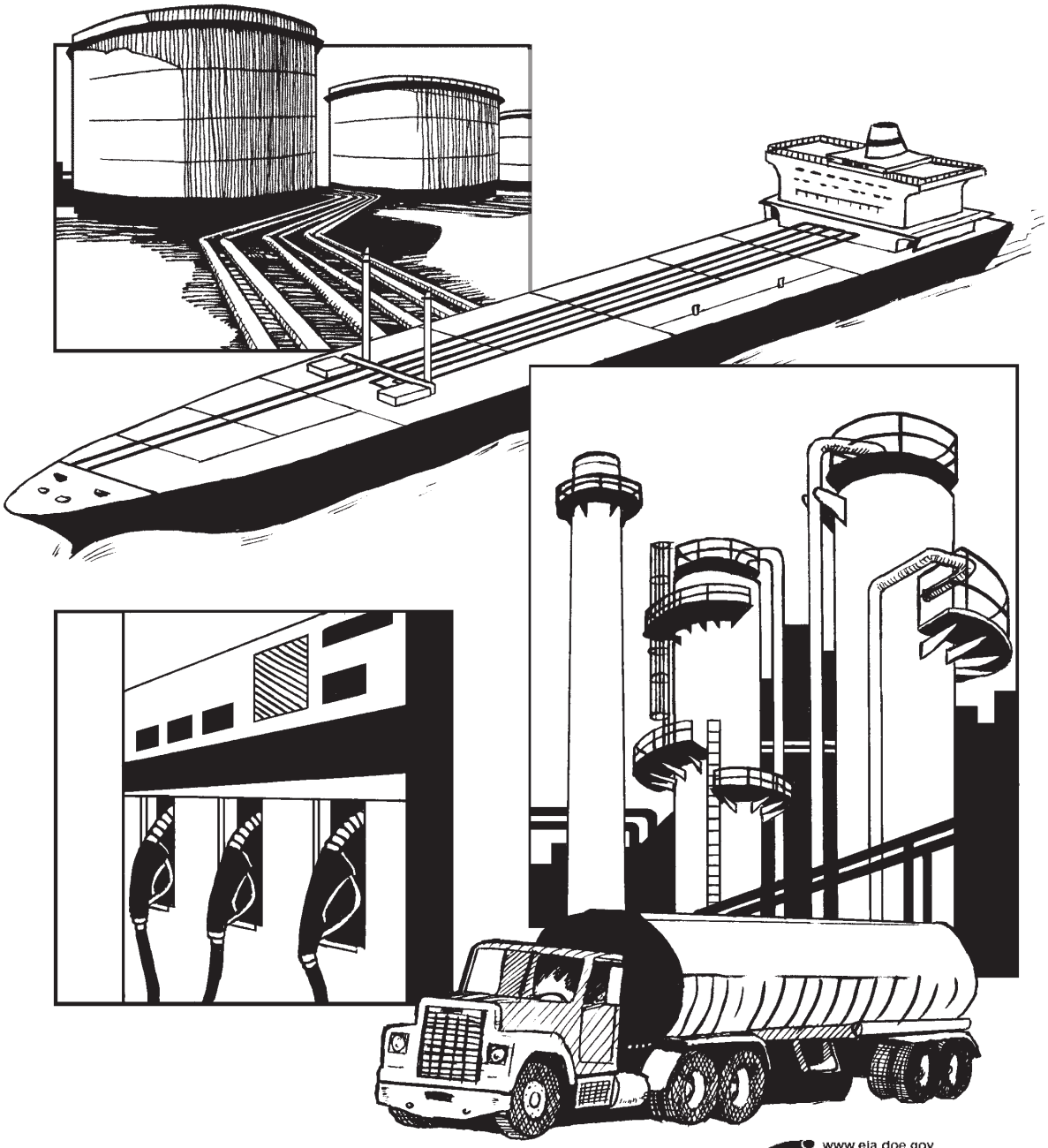
Weekly Table A1
(See Page 31)

Petroleum Supply Monthly
Data for July 2013

Weekly Petroleum Status Report



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Preface

The Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR) provides timely information on supply and selected prices of crude oil and principal petroleum products. It provides the industry, press, planners, policymakers, consumers, analysts, and State and local governments with a ready, reliable source of current information.

Petroleum supply data presented in the *WPSR* describe supply and disposition of crude oil and petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. regions called Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic coverage in the *WPSR* includes the 50 States and District of Columbia. U.S. territories are treated as import sources but are otherwise excluded from weekly petroleum supply statistics. Petroleum supply data include field production, imports and exports, inputs and production at refineries and blending terminals, production from gas processing plants and fractionators, and inventories at refineries, terminals, pipelines, and fractionators. Crude oil inventories include Alaskan crude oil in transit by water. Aggregated weekly petroleum supply statistics are used for calculation of products supplied, which is an approximation of U.S. petroleum demand.

The supply data contained in this report are based primarily on company submissions for the week ending 7:00 a.m. the preceding Friday. Selected data are released electronically after 10:30 a.m. Eastern Standard Time (EST) each Wednesday.

Price data presented in the *WPSR* include world crude oil contract prices, spot prices of crude oil and major products in major U.S. and world markets, futures prices of crude oil and major products on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX), and retail prices of gasoline and on-highway diesel fuel. During the heating season, wholesale and retail prices of propane and residential heating oil are also provided. Collectively, these price series provide a comprehensive and timely view of current U.S. and world prices of crude oil and major petroleum products.

Weekly price data are collected as of 8:00 a.m. every Monday. Weekly retail gasoline and on-highway diesel prices are first available around 5:00 p.m. EST on Monday (Tuesday when Monday is a Federal holiday). Wholesale and retail propane and residential heating oil prices are released electronically after 10:30 a.m. EST each Wednesday during the heating season (October through mid-March). The daily spot and futures prices are provided by Reuters, Inc.

This report is available on the World Wide Web at:

http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/supply/weekly/

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Highlights

U.S. crude oil refinery inputs averaged about 14.9 million barrels per day during the week ending October 4, 2013, 555 thousand barrels per day lower than the previous week's average. Refineries operated at 86.0 percent of their operable capacity last week. Gasoline production rose from the previous week, averaging 9.2 million barrels per day. Distillate fuel production decreased last week to about 4.6 million barrels per day.

U.S. crude oil imports averaged about 8.0 million barrels per day last week, down by 320 thousand barrels per day from the previous week. Over the last four weeks, crude oil imports averaged just under 8.0 million barrels per day, 5.5 percent below the same four-week period last year. Total motor gasoline imports (including both finished gasoline and gasoline blending components) last week averaged 576 thousand barrels per day. Distillate fuel imports averaged 139 thousand barrels per day last week.

U.S. commercial crude oil inventories (excluding those in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) increased by 6.8 million barrels from the previous week. At 370.5 million barrels, U.S. crude oil inventories are above the upper range for this time of year. Total motor gasoline inventories increased by 0.1 million barrels last week and are at the top of the average range. Finished gasoline inventories increased, while gasoline blending component inventories decreased. Distillate fuel inventories decreased by 3.1 million barrels last week and remain near the lower limit of the average range for this time of year. Propane/propylene inventories decreased by 0.5 million barrels last week and are in the middle of the average range. Total commercial petroleum inventories increased by 1.7 million barrels last week.

Total products supplied over the last four-week period averaged 19.2 million barrels per day, up by 3.7 percent from the same period last year. Over the last four weeks, motor gasoline product supplied averaged about 8.8 million barrels per day, up by 1.8 percent from the same period last year. Distillate fuel product supplied averaged 3.8 million barrels per day over the last four weeks, down by 0.1 percent from the same period last year. Jet fuel product supplied is down 1.4 percent compared to the same four-week period last year.

The WTI price was $103.83 per barrel on October 4, 2013, $0.97 more than last week's price and $13.96 above a year ago. The spot price for conventional gasoline in the New York Harbor was $2.659 per gallon, $0.056 less than last week's price and $0.618 below a year ago. The spot price for No. 2 heating oil in the New York Harbor was $2.942 per gallon, $0.031 above last week's price but $0.221 under a year ago.

The national average retail regular gasoline price decreased for the fifth week in a row to $3.367 per gallon on October 7, 2013, $0.058 per gallon under last week and $0.483 below a year ago. The national average retail diesel fuel price decreased for the fourth consecutive week to $3.897 per gallon, $0.022 per gallon less than last week and $0.197 below a year ago.

Refinery Activity (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	10/4/13	9/27/13	10/5/12
Crude Oil Input to Refineries	15,509	15,761	14,784
Refinery Capacity Utilization (Percent)	89.4	91.1	87.8
Motor Gasoline Production	9,124	9,079	8,948
Distillate Fuel Oil Production	4,844	4,950	4,526

See Table 2.

Products Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	10/4/13	9/27/13	10/5/12
Motor Gasoline	8,812	8,752	8,656
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,822	3,747	3,826
All Other Products	6,567	6,532	6,041
Total	19,202	19,031	18,522

See Table 1.

Stocks (Million Barrels)

	10/4/13	9/27/13	10/5/12
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	370.5	363.7	366.4
Motor Gasoline	219.9	219.7	195.4
Distillate Fuel Oil[1]	126.0	129.2	120.9
All Other Oils	411.0	413.1	414.4
Crude Oil in SPR	696.0	696.0	695.0
Total	1,823.5	1,821.7	1,792.0

See Table 1.

Prices (Dollars per Gallon except as noted)

	10/4/13	9/27/13	10/5/12
World Crude Oil (Dollars per Barrel)	–	–	–
Spot Prices			
WTI Crude Oil - Cushing (Dollars per Barrel)	103.83	102.86	89.87
Conv. Regular Gasoline - NYH	2.659	2.715	3.277
No. 2 Heating Oil - NYH	2.942	2.911	3.163
Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel - NYH	3.009	2.985	3.273
Propane - Mont Belvieu	1.095	1.059	0.960

Net Imports (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	10/4/13	9/27/13	10/5/12
Crude Oil	7,922	7,915	8,402
Petroleum Products	-1,372	-1,448	-937
Total	6,550	6,467	7,464

See Table 1.

	Retail Prices		
	10/7/13	9/30/13	10/8/12
Motor Gasoline - Regular	3.367	3.425	3.850
Motor Gasoline - Midgrade	3.535	3.596	4.002
Motor Gasoline - Premium	3.701	3.758	4.133
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	3.897	3.919	4.094

See Table 10,11,12,14.

Data for the week ending October 4 reflect benchmarking to the July *Petroleum Supply Monthly* values.

– = Data Not Available.

[1] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, Week Ending 10/4/2013

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	Current Week	Week Ago			Year Ago		
	10/4/13	9/27/13	Difference	Percent Change	10/5/12	Difference	Percent Change
Crude Oil	1,066.5	1,059.7	6.8	0.6	1,061.3	5.2	0.5
Commercial (Excluding SPR)[1]	370.5	363.7	6.8	1.9	366.4	4.2	1.1
Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)[2]	696.0	696.0	0.0	0.0	695.0	1.0	0.1
Total Motor Gasoline	219.9	219.7	0.1	0.1	195.4	24.5	12.5
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	-21.1	0.1	0.0	-56.5
Conventional	48.0	47.7	0.3	0.6	47.5	0.5	1.0
Blending Components	171.9	172.0	-0.1	-0.1	147.8	24.1	16.3
Fuel Ethanol	15.4	15.5	-0.1	-0.8	19.3	-3.9	-20.1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	40.9	39.8	1.1	2.7	44.1	-3.3	-7.4
Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	126.0	129.2	-3.1	-2.4	120.9	5.2	4.3
15 ppm sulfur and Under	103.0	106.5	-3.4	-3.2	89.3	13.7	15.4
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	4.5	4.7	-0.2	-4.0	5.8	-1.3	-21.8
> 500 ppm sulfur[3]	18.5	18.0	0.5	2.7	25.8	-7.3	-28.4
Residual Fuel Oil	34.3	34.2	0.1	0.4	34.0	0.3	0.9
Propane/Propylene	66.5	67.0	-0.5	-0.8	75.9	-9.4	-12.4
Other Oils[4]	254.0	256.6	-2.6	-1.0	241.1	12.9	5.3
Unfinished Oils	82.8	83.5	-0.7	-0.8	84.1	-1.3	-1.6
Total Stocks (Including SPR)[2,3]	1,823.5	1,821.7	1.7	0.1	1,792.0	31.4	1.8
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)[3]	1,127.5	1,125.8	1.7	0.2	1,097.1	30.4	2.8

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Current Week	Week Ago		Year Ago		Four-Week Averages Week Ending			Cumulative Daily Average		
	10/4/13	9/27/13	Difference	10/5/12	Difference	10/4/13	10/5/12	Percent Change	10/4/13	10/5/12	Percent Change
Crude Oil Supply											
(1) **Domestic Production**[5]	7,809	7,784	25	6,598	1,211	7,799	6,476	20.4	7,336	6,072	20.8
(2) Alaska	516	512	4	543	-27	513	514	-0.1	506	517	-2.1
(3) Lower 48	7,293	7,272	21	6,055	1,238	7,286	5,963	22.2	6,830	5,555	23.0
(4) **Net Imports (Including SPR)**	7,987	8,307	-320	8,180	-193	7,922	8,402	-5.7	7,800	8,773	-11.1
(5) Imports	8,043	8,363	-320	8,221	-178	7,977	8,443	-5.5	7,849	8,812	-10.9
(6) Commercial Crude Oil	8,043	8,363	-320	8,221	-178	7,977	8,443	-5.5	7,849	8,812	-10.9
(7) Imports by SPR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	0	0	–
(8) Imports into SPR by Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	0	0	–
(9) Exports	56	56	0	41	15	56	41	36.0	49	39	25.4
(10) **Stock Change (+/build; -/draw)**	972	782	190	239	733	377	260	– –	39	123	– –
(11) Commercial Stock Change	972	782	190	239	733	377	260	– –	36	127	– –
(12) SPR Stock Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	– –	4	-4	– –
(13) **Adjustment**[6]	66	136	-69	210	-143	165	166	– –	111	230	– –
(14) **Crude Oil Input to Refineries**	14,890	15,445	-555	14,749	141	15,509	14,784	4.9	15,208	14,952	1.7
Other Supply											
(15) **Production**	4,602	4,557	45	4,268	334	4,563	4,294	6.3	4,463	4,391	1.6
(16) Natural Gas Plant Liquids[7]	2,550	2,498	52	2,323	227	2,511	2,332	7.7	2,463	2,356	4.5
(17) Renewable Fuels/Oxygenate Plant	983	955	28	874	109	942	884	6.6	910	942	-3.3
(18) Fuel Ethanol	868	875	-7	800	68	853	807	5.7	837	872	-3.9
(19) Other[8]	115	80	35	74	41	89	77	15.3	73	70	3.8
(20) Refinery Processing Gain	1,069	1,104	-35	1,071	-2	1,110	1,078	3.0	1,090	1,094	-0.3
(21) **Net Imports**[9]	-1,378	-1,585	207	-1,340	-38	-1,372	-937	– –	-971	-858	– –
(22) Imports[9]	1,994	1,787	207	1,532	462	1,955	1,935	1.0	1,997	1,999	-0.1
(23) Exports[9]	3,372	3,372	0	2,872	500	3,327	2,872	15.8	2,968	2,857	3.9
(24) **Stock Change (+/build; -/draw)**[3,10]	-727	-63	-664	-863	136	-300	-191	– –	79	53	– –
(25) **Adjustment**[11]	203	201	2	180	23	202	191	– –	191	178	– –
Products Supplied											
(26) **Total**[12]	19,044	18,681	363	18,719	325	19,202	18,522	3.7	18,812	18,609	1.1
(27) Finished Motor Gasoline[13]	8,846	8,527	319	8,587	259	8,812	8,656	1.8	8,715	8,659	0.6
(28) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,211	1,531	-320	1,409	-199	1,376	1,395	-1.4	1,440	1,420	1.4
(29) Distillate Fuel Oil	3,826	3,831	-5	3,822	4	3,822	3,826	-0.1	3,787	3,635	4.2
(30) Residual Fuel Oil	164	174	-11	457	-294	177	365	-51.5	294	372	-20.9
(31) Propane/Propylene	1,395	1,050	346	1,223	172	1,212	1,128	7.4	1,246	1,137	9.6
(32) Other Oils[14]	3,603	3,568	35	3,220	383	3,804	3,153	20.6	3,330	3,387	-1.7
Net Imports of Crude and Petroleum Products											
(33) Total	6,609	6,722	-113	6,840	-231	6,550	7,464	-12.3	6,829	7,915	-13.7

– – = Not Applicable.
– = Data Not Available.
1 Includes those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit to refineries.
2 Includes non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.
3 Excludes stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve." For details see Appendix C.
4 Includes weekly data for NGPLs and LRGs (except propane/propylene), kerosene, and asphalt and road oil; and estimated stocks of minor products based on monthly data.
5 Domestic crude oil production includes lease condensate and is estimated using a combination of short-term forecasts for the lower 48 states and the latest available production estimates from Alaska. For more details see Appendix B, under "Data Obtained Through Models."
6 Formerly known as Unaccounted-for Crude Oil, this is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.
7 Formerly known as Natural Gas Liquids Production, prior to June 4, 2010, this included adjustments for fuel ethanol and motor gasoline blending components.
8 Includes denaturants (e.g. Pentanes Plus), other oxygenates (e.g. ETBE and MTBE), and other renewables (e.g. biodiesel).
9 Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and NGPLs and LRGs.
10 Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.
11 Includes monthly adjustments for hydrogen and other hydrocarbon production.
12 Total Product Supplied = Crude Oil Input to Refineries (line 14) + Other Supply Production (line 15) + Net Product Imports (line 21) – Stock Change (line 24) + Adjustment (line 25).
13 See Table 2, footnote #3.
14 Other Oil Product Supplied = Total Product Supplied (line 26) less the product supplied of Finished Motor Gasoline (line 27), Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel (line 28), Distillate Fuel Oil (line 29), Residual Fuel Oil (line 30), and Propane/Propylene (line 31).
Notes: Some data estimated (see Sources for clarification). Data may not add to total due to independent rounding. Differences and percent changes are calculated using unrounded numbers.
Source: See page 29.

Table 2. U.S. Inputs and Production by PAD District
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product / Region	Current Week	Last Week		Year Ago		2 Years Ago		Four-Week Averages		
	10/4/13	9/27/13	Difference	10/5/12	Percent Change	10/7/11	Percent Change	10/4/13	10/5/12	Percent Change
Refiner Inputs and Utilization										
Crude Oil Inputs	14,890	15,445	-555	14,749	1.0	14,541	2.4	15,509	14,784	4.9
East Coast (PADD 1)	955	1,111	-156	1,094	-12.7	1,124	-15.1	1,055	962	9.6
Midwest (PADD 2)	3,259	3,381	-123	3,220	1.2	3,305	-1.4	3,402	3,332	2.1
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	7,792	7,960	-168	7,564	3.0	7,348	6.0	8,070	7,548	6.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	503	547	-44	499	0.7	532	-5.4	519	535	-2.9
West Coast (PADD 5)	2,382	2,446	-64	2,371	0.4	2,232	6.7	2,463	2,406	2.4
Gross Inputs	15,311	15,856	-545	15,075	1.6	14,937	2.5	15,935	15,161	5.1
East Coast (PADD 1)	984	1,114	-130	1,098	-10.4	1,128	-12.7	1,099	1,038	5.9
Midwest (PADD 2)	3,261	3,385	-123	3,216	1.4	3,332	-2.1	3,404	3,295	3.3
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	7,972	8,211	-239	7,744	2.9	7,537	5.8	8,280	7,749	6.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	506	553	-48	505	0.1	539	-6.1	524	539	-2.7
West Coast (PADD 5)	2,588	2,593	-5	2,512	3.0	2,402	7.8	2,627	2,539	3.4
Operable Capacity[1]	17,815	17,815	0	17,380	2.5	17,736	0.4	17,815	17,268	3.2
East Coast (PADD 1)	1,294	1,294	0	1,293	0.1	1,618	-20.0	1,294	1,214	6.6
Midwest (PADD 2)	3,769	3,769	0	3,710	1.6	3,721	1.3	3,769	3,676	2.5
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	9,093	9,093	0	8,725	4.2	8,646	5.2	9,093	8,725	4.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	630	630	0	624	1.0	624	1.0	630	624	1.0
West Coast (PADD 5)	3,029	3,029	0	3,028	0.0	3,128	-3.2	3,029	3,028	0.0
Percent Utilization[2]	86.0	89.0	-3.0	86.7	– –	84.2	– –	89.4	87.8	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	76.0	86.1	-10.1	84.9	– –	69.7	– –	85.0	85.5	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	86.5	89.8	-3.3	86.7	– –	89.6	– –	90.3	89.6	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	87.7	90.3	-2.6	88.8	– –	87.2	– –	91.1	88.8	– –
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	80.3	87.8	-7.6	80.9	– –	86.3	– –	83.2	86.3	– –
West Coast (PADD 5)	85.5	85.6	-0.2	83.0	– –	76.8	– –	86.7	83.9	– –
Refiner and Blender Net Production										
Finished Motor Gasoline[3]	9,249	8,929	320	8,638	7.1	8,914	3.8	9,124	8,948	2.0
Finished Motor Gasoline (less Adjustment)[4]	8,959	8,915	44	8,648	3.6	8,821	1.6	8,967	8,757	2.4
East Coast (PADD 1)	2,886	2,920	-34	2,782	3.7	2,811	2.7	2,862	2,831	1.1
Midwest (PADD 2)	2,130	2,055	74	2,172	-1.9	2,274	-6.3	2,145	2,179	-1.6
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	2,075	1,995	80	1,847	12.3	1,969	5.4	2,048	1,895	8.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	279	299	-20	274	1.7	261	6.7	300	290	3.4
West Coast (PADD 5)	1,589	1,646	-57	1,573	1.0	1,506	5.5	1,612	1,562	3.2
Reformulated[4]	3,082	3,028	54	2,996	2.9	2,990	3.1	3,046	3,015	1.0
Conventional[4]	5,876	5,887	-10	5,652	4.0	5,831	0.8	5,922	5,742	3.1
Adjustment[5]	290	14	276	-10	– –	93	– –	157	191	– –
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,458	1,497	-38	1,454	0.3	1,503	-2.9	1,511	1,489	1.5
East Coast (PADD 1)	75	84	-9	61	22.7	62	21.0	81	55	46.3
Midwest (PADD 2)	229	196	33	208	10.0	248	-7.6	220	248	-11.3
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	691	748	-57	773	-10.6	760	-9.1	739	760	-2.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	26	31	-4	26	3.4	33	-20.6	28	26	4.2
West Coast (PADD 5)	437	438	-1	387	13.0	400	9.4	444	400	11.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,624	4,892	-268	4,338	6.6	4,414	4.8	4,844	4,526	7.0
East Coast (PADD 1)	298	368	-69	343	-13.0	358	-16.6	365	376	-3.0
Midwest (PADD 2)	1,030	998	32	973	5.8	959	7.4	1,008	978	3.1
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	2,596	2,723	-126	2,394	8.4	2,419	7.3	2,730	2,463	10.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	156	163	-8	130	20.0	159	-2.1	159	165	-3.8
West Coast (PADD 5)	544	641	-97	498	9.2	519	4.8	581	543	7.0
15 ppm sulfur and Under	4,383	4,413	-29	3,994	9.7	3,919	11.8	4,442	4,143	7.2
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	45	149	-104	124	-63.5	200	-77.4	117	86	36.2
> 500 ppm sulfur	196	330	-134	220	-10.9	294	-33.3	285	298	-4.2
Residual Fuel Oil	338	436	-99	476	-29.1	531	-36.4	406	480	-15.5
East Coast (PADD 1)	35	47	-11	72	-51.1	57	-38.1	41	54	-24.8
Midwest (PADD 2)	52	42	10	31	66.9	35	45.4	48	47	3.2
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	147	228	-81	256	-42.7	312	-53.0	189	249	-24.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	13	15	-2	12	3.8	12	10.0	13	13	0.1
West Coast (PADD 5)	92	105	-14	105	-12.9	116	-20.7	114	117	-2.0
Propane/Propylene[6]	1,419	1,437	-17	1,316	7.9	1,170	21.3	1,423	1,270	12.0
East Coast (PADD 1)	98	89	9	59	66.1	77	27.0	91	60	51.6
Midwest (PADD 2)	284	291	-7	260	9.2	259	9.6	289	279	3.8
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	884	863	21	824	7.3	721	22.5	871	771	13.0
PADDs 4 and 5	154	193	-40	173	-11.0	112	36.6	172	161	6.9
Ethanol Plant Production										
Fuel Ethanol	868	875	-7	800	8.4	860	1.0	853	807	5.7
East Coast (PADD 1)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Midwest (PADD 2)	808	818	-10	741	9.0	789	2.5	796	749	6.2
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
West Coast (PADD 5)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

– – = Not Applicable.
– = Data Not Available.
W = Data Withheld.
[1] Based on the latest reported monthly operable capacity.
[2] Calculated as gross inputs divided by the latest reported monthly operable capacity. See Glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers.
[3] Finished motor gasoline production and product supplied include a weekly adjustment applied only to the U.S. total to correct for the imbalance created by blending of fuel ethanol and motor gasoline blending components. From 1993 to June 4, 2010, this adjustment was estimated from the latest monthly data and allocated to formulation and PAD District production data.
[4] Excludes adjustments for fuel ethanol and motor gasoline blending components. Historical data prior to June 4, 2010 includes the adjustment allocated by PAD District and formulation.
[5] Adjustment to correct for the imbalance created by the blending of fuel ethanol and motor gasoline blending components. For details see Appendix B.
[6] Includes propane/propylene production from natural gas plants.
Notes: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding. Differences and percent changes are calculated using unrounded numbers.
Source: See page 29.

Table 3. Refiner and Blender Net Production
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Product / Region	Current Week	Last Week		Year Ago		2 Years Ago		Four-Week Averages		
	10/4/13	9/27/13	Difference	10/5/12	Percent Change	10/7/11	Percent Change	10/4/13	10/5/12	Percent Change
Refiner Net Production										
Finished Motor Gasoline[1]	2,047	2,194	-147	2,236	-8.4	2,418	-15.3	2,200	2,318	-5.1
East Coast (PADD 1)	57	60	-3	157	-64.0	186	-69.6	58	151	-61.9
Midwest (PADD 2)	568	584	-15	761	-25.3	708	-19.7	645	798	-19.2
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	974	999	-25	828	17.6	1,033	-5.7	985	876	12.5
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	220	230	-10	206	6.8	222	-0.9	232	225	3.0
West Coast (PADD 5)	229	322	-93	284	-19.4	269	-14.9	281	268	4.7
Reformulated	50	60	-10	100	-50.2	94	-46.9	52	103	-49.5
Blended with Ethanol	50	60	-10	82	-39.2	94	-46.9	52	85	-38.5
Other	0	0	0	18	-100.0	0	–	0	18	-100.0
Conventional	1,997	2,134	-137	2,136	-6.5	2,324	-14.1	2,148	2,215	-3.0
Blended with Ethanol	358	356	2	338	6.1	361	-0.8	366	350	4.5
Ed55 and Lower	358	356	2	337	6.1	361	-0.8	366	350	4.5
Greater than Ed55	0	0	0	0	50.9	0	50.9	0	0	32.0
Other	1,639	1,778	-139	1,798	-8.8	1,963	-16.5	1,782	1,865	-4.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,605	4,848	-243	4,315	6.7	4,381	5.1	4,807	4,501	6.8
15 ppm sulfur and Under	4,359	4,377	-19	3,974	9.7	3,888	12.1	4,415	4,119	7.2
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	45	138	-93	121	-63.1	207	-78.3	109	80	36.0
> 500 ppm sulfur	202	333	-131	219	-8.0	286	-29.6	283	302	-6.3
Kerosene	-5	-9	4	13	-140.4	2	-325.8	1	1	33.9
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,458	1,497	-38	1,454	0.3	1,503	-2.9	1,511	1,489	1.5
Residual Fuel Oil	338	436	-99	476	-29.1	531	-36.4	406	480	-15.5
Blender Net Production										
Finished Motor Gasoline[1]	6,911	6,721	191	6,412	7.8	6,403	7.9	6,767	6,439	5.1
East Coast (PADD 1)	2,829	2,860	-31	2,625	7.8	2,625	7.8	2,805	2,679	4.7
Midwest (PADD 2)	1,562	1,472	90	1,411	10.7	1,566	-0.3	1,500	1,382	8.6
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	1,101	996	106	1,019	8.1	936	17.7	1,063	1,019	4.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	59	69	-10	69	-13.4	40	48.7	68	65	4.8
West Coast (PADD 5)	1,360	1,324	36	1,289	5.5	1,237	9.9	1,332	1,294	2.9
Reformulated	3,032	2,968	64	2,896	4.7	2,896	4.7	2,994	2,912	2.8
Blended with Ethanol	3,032	2,968	64	2,896	4.7	2,896	4.7	2,994	2,912	2.8
Other	0	0	0	0	–	0	–	0	0	–
Conventional	3,879	3,753	127	3,516	10.3	3,507	10.6	3,774	3,527	7.0
Blended with Ethanol	5,215	5,059	156	4,850	7.5	4,781	9.1	5,092	4,841	5.2
Ed55 and Lower	5,213	5,057	156	4,848	7.5	4,779	9.1	5,090	4,839	5.2
Greater than Ed55	2	2	0	2	18.9	2	5.5	2	2	3.0
Other	-1,336	-1,307	-29	-1,334	0.2	-1,274	4.8	-1,319	-1,313	0.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	19	44	-25	23	-16.7	33	-40.7	37	25	49.4
15 ppm sulfur and Under	24	35	-11	20	24.3	31	-22.5	28	24	15.7
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	0	12	-12	3	-85.4	-7	-105.5	8	5	39.4
> 500 ppm sulfur	-5	-3	-2	1	-572.4	8	-168.5	2	-4	-142.5
Kerosene	15	1	15	0	-5,413.3	41	-63.2	4	0	3,409.9
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	–	0	–	0	0	–

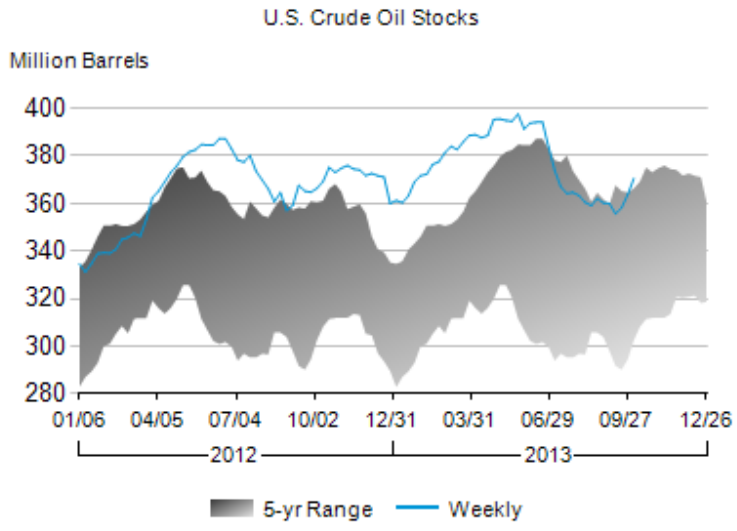
– – = Not Applicable.
– = Data Not Available.
[1] Does not include adjustments for fuel ethanol and motor gasoline blending components.
Notes: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding. Differences and percent changes are calculated using unrounded numbers.
Source: See page 29.

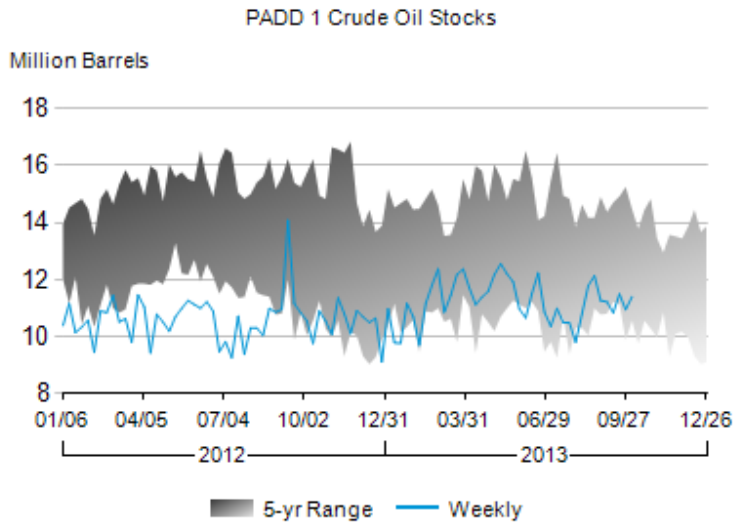
Table 4. Stocks of Crude Oil by PAD District, and Stocks of Petroleum Products,[1] U.S. Totals
(Million Barrels)

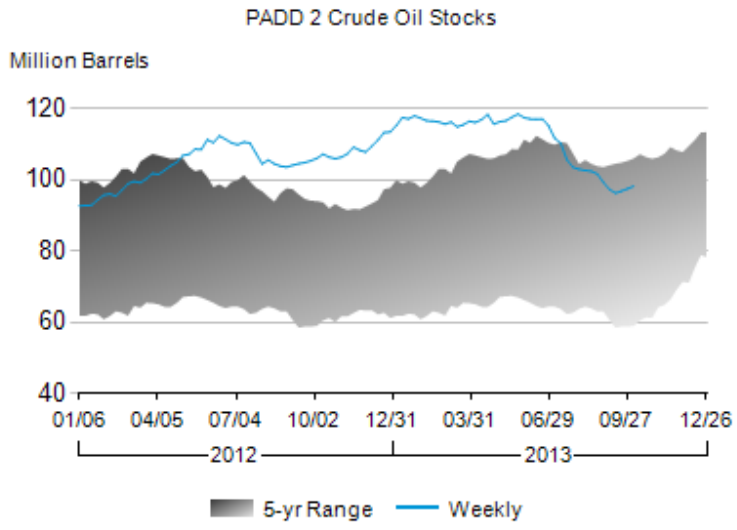
Product / Region	Current Week	Last Week		Year Ago		2 Years Ago	
	10/4/13	9/27/13	Difference	10/5/12	Percent Change	10/7/11	Percent Change
Crude Oil	1,066.5	1,059.7	6.8	1,061.3	0.5	1,033.6	3.2
Commercial (Excluding SPR)[2]	370.5	363.7	6.8	366.4	1.1	337.6	9.7
East Coast (PADD 1)	11.4	11.0	0.5	10.6	8.0	13.2	-13.9
Midwest (PADD 2)	98.2	97.5	0.7	106.0	-7.3	94.0	4.4
Cushing[3]	32.6	32.8	-0.2	44.2	-26.1	30.6	6.5
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	188.6	183.7	4.9	179.1	5.3	163.8	15.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	19.2	19.6	-0.4	17.9	7.4	17.0	13.0
West Coast (PADD 5)	53.1	52.0	1.2	52.9	0.5	49.6	7.1
Alaska In-Transit[4]	2.9	3.4	-0.5	3.3	-12.0	3.8	-22.9
SPR[5]	696.0	696.0	0.0	695.0	0.1	696.0	0.0
Total Motor Gasoline	219.9	219.7	0.1	195.4	12.5	209.6	4.9
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-56.5	0.2	-80.0
Conventional	48.0	47.7	0.3	47.5	1.0	53.3	-10.0
Blending Components	171.9	172.0	-0.1	147.8	16.3	156.1	10.1
Fuel Ethanol	15.4	15.5	-0.1	19.3	-20.1	16.9	-8.8
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	40.9	39.8	1.1	44.1	-7.4	46.8	-12.7
Distillate Fuel Oil[6]	126.0	129.2	-3.1	120.9	4.3	154.0	-18.2
15 ppm sulfur and Under	103.0	106.5	-3.4	89.3	15.4	101.4	1.6
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	4.5	4.7	-0.2	5.8	-21.8	13.3	-65.9
> 500 ppm sulfur[6]	18.5	18.0	0.5	25.8	-28.4	39.3	-52.9
Residual Fuel Oil	34.3	34.2	0.1	34.0	0.9	33.6	2.3
Propane/Propylene	66.5	67.0	-0.5	75.9	-12.4	57.9	14.8
Other Oils [7]	254.0	256.6	-2.6	241.1	5.3	216.8	17.2
Unfinished Oils	82.8	83.5	-0.7	84.1	-1.6	83.6	-0.9
Total Stocks (Including SPR)[3,6]	1,823.5	1,821.7	1.7	1,792.0	1.8	1,769.1	3.1
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)[6]	1,127.5	1,125.8	1.7	1,097.1	2.8	1,073.2	5.1

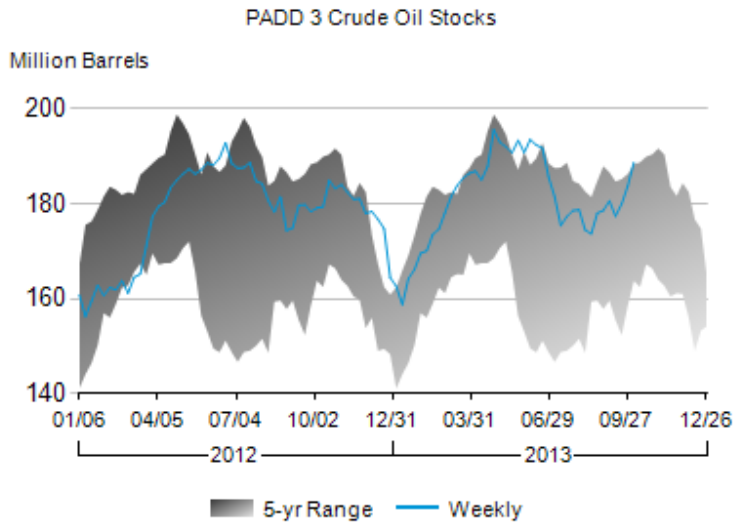
-- = Not Applicable.
[1] Includes those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign stocks held at, or in transit to, refineries, ethanol plants, and bulk terminals, as well as stocks in pipelines. Stocks (excluding propane) held at natural gas processing plants are included in "Other Oils." All stock levels are as of the end of the period.
[2] Includes those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit to refineries.
[3] Includes domestic and foreign crude oil stocks held in tank farms in Lincoln, Payne, and Creek counties in Oklahoma. Cushing, Oklahoma, is the designated delivery point for NYMEX crude oil futures contracts.
[4] Includes crude oil stocks in transit by water between Alaska and the other States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, as well as stocks held at transshipment terminals.
[5] Includes non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.
[6] Excludes stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve." For details see Appendix C.
[7] Includes weekly data for NGPLs and LRGs (except propane/propylene), kerosene, and asphalt and road oil; and estimated stocks of minor products based on monthly data.
Notes: Some data estimated (see Sources for clarification). Data may not add to total due to independent rounding. Differences and percent changes are calculated using unrounded numbers.
Source: See page 29.

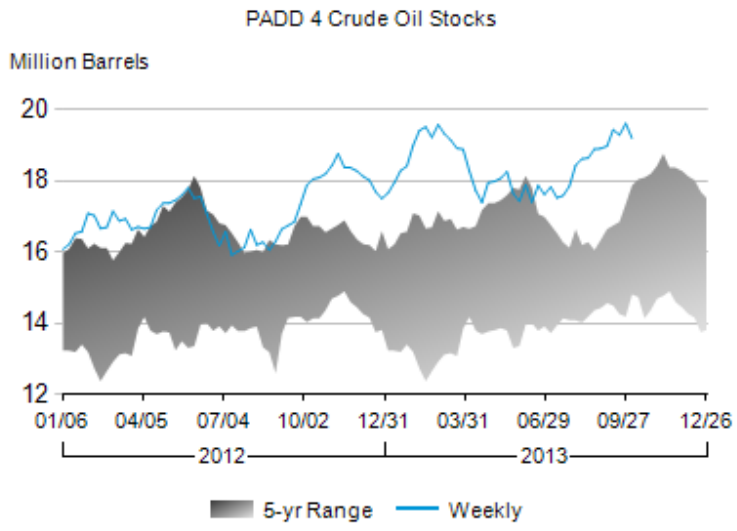
Figure 1. Stocks of Crude Oil by PAD District, January 2012 to Present











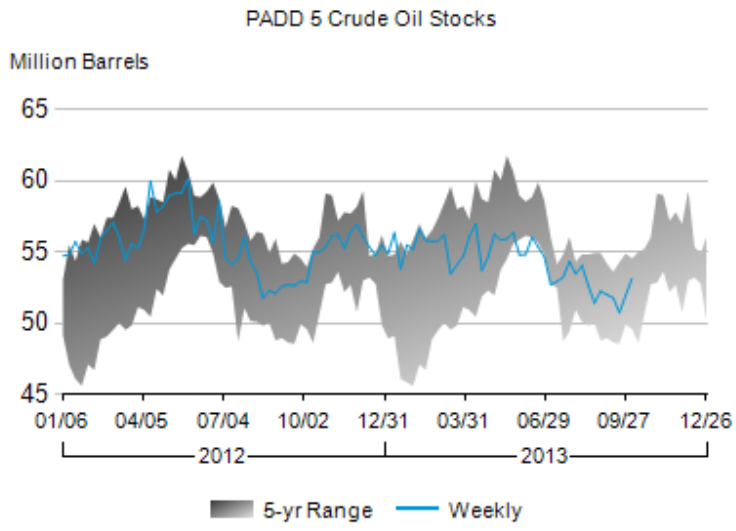
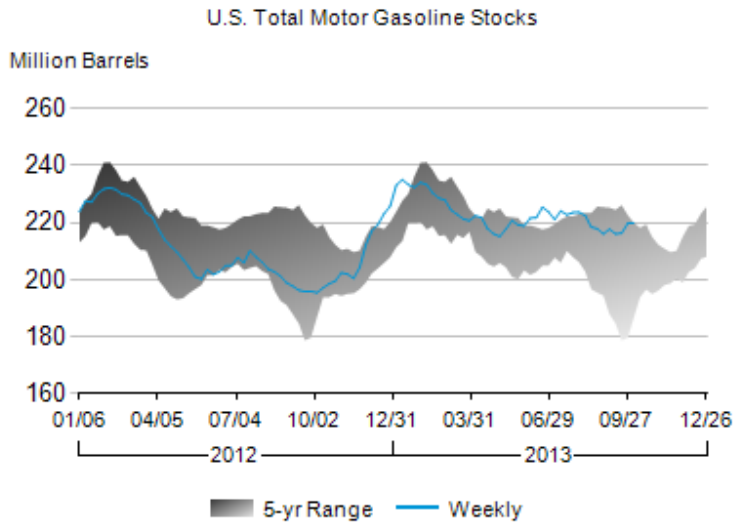


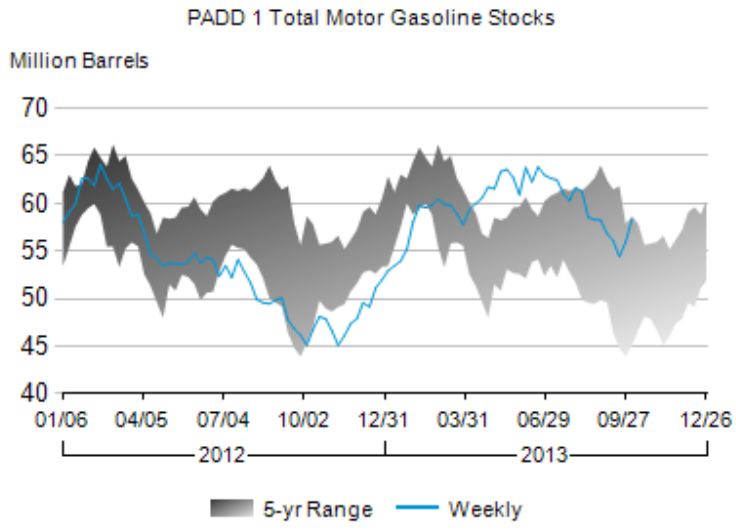
Table 5. Stocks of Total Motor Gasoline and Fuel Ethanol by PAD District
(Million Barrels)

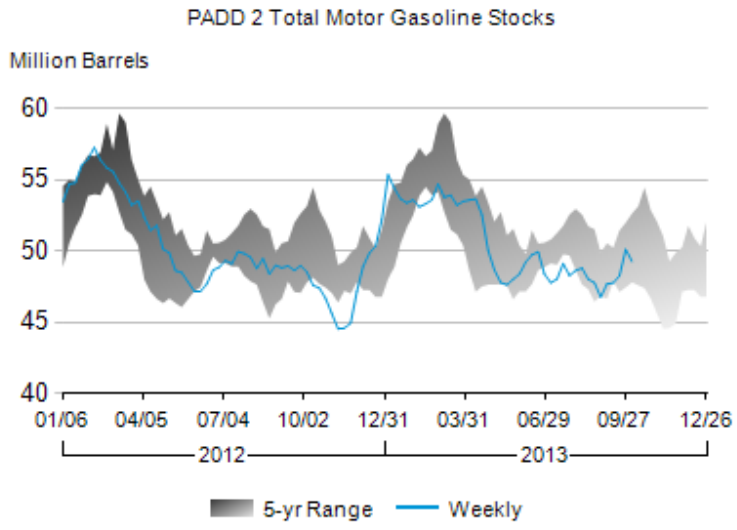
Product / Region	Current Week	Last Week		Year Ago		2 Years Ago	
	10/4/13	9/27/13	Difference	10/5/12	Percent Change	10/7/11	Percent Change
Motor Gasoline							
Total Motor Gasoline	219.9	219.7	0.1	195.4	12.5	209.6	4.9
East Coast (PADD 1)	58.4	56.0	2.4	45.1	29.4	53.8	8.6
Midwest (PADD 2)	49.3	50.1	-0.8	48.5	1.5	48.9	0.8
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	78.6	79.5	-0.9	69.4	13.2	73.3	7.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	6.3	6.1	0.2	6.0	5.6	6.2	1.1
West Coast (PADD 5)	27.4	28.0	-0.7	26.4	3.7	27.5	-0.4
Finished Motor Gasoline	48.0	47.7	0.3	47.6	0.9	53.5	-10.2
East Coast (PADD 1)	7.9	7.6	0.3	6.4	22.7	9.0	-12.3
Midwest (PADD 2)	19.4	19.4	-0.1	21.5	-9.8	21.1	-8.1
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	13.4	13.2	0.2	12.7	5.8	15.6	-13.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	4.0	3.9	0.1	3.6	10.5	4.1	-3.8
West Coast (PADD 5)	3.3	3.6	-0.2	3.4	-1.9	3.7	-10.1
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-56.5	0.2	-80.0
East Coast (PADD 1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	166.7	0.1	-88.1
Midwest (PADD 2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	0.0	–
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0	0.0	–
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	–	0.0	–
West Coast (PADD 5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-17.6	0.0	-6.7
Conventional	48.0	47.7	0.3	47.5	1.0	53.3	-10.0
East Coast (PADD 1)	7.9	7.6	0.3	6.4	22.6	8.9	-11.2
Midwest (PADD 2)	19.4	19.4	-0.1	21.5	-9.8	21.1	-8.1
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	13.4	13.2	0.2	12.7	6.2	15.6	-13.6
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	4.0	3.9	0.1	3.6	10.5	4.1	-3.8
West Coast (PADD 5)	3.3	3.5	-0.2	3.4	-1.8	3.7	-10.1
Blending Components	171.9	172.0	-0.1	147.8	16.3	156.1	10.1
East Coast (PADD 1)	50.5	48.4	2.1	38.7	30.5	44.8	12.8
Midwest (PADD 2)	29.9	30.7	-0.8	27.1	10.5	27.8	7.6
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	65.1	66.3	-1.2	56.7	14.9	57.7	12.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	2.3	2.2	0.1	2.4	-1.8	2.1	10.8
West Coast (PADD 5)	24.0	24.5	-0.4	23.0	4.6	23.8	1.1
Fuel Ethanol							
Fuel Ethanol	15.4	15.5	-0.1	19.3	-20.1	16.9	-8.8
East Coast (PADD 1)	5.1	5.3	-0.3	7.3	-30.6	6.2	-17.7
Midwest (PADD 2)	5.2	5.0	0.3	6.1	-14.1	5.7	-8.2
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	2.4	2.6	-0.3	3.1	-23.9	2.5	-6.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	4.6	0.2	20.9
West Coast (PADD 5)	2.4	2.3	0.1	2.5	-1.7	2.3	8.3

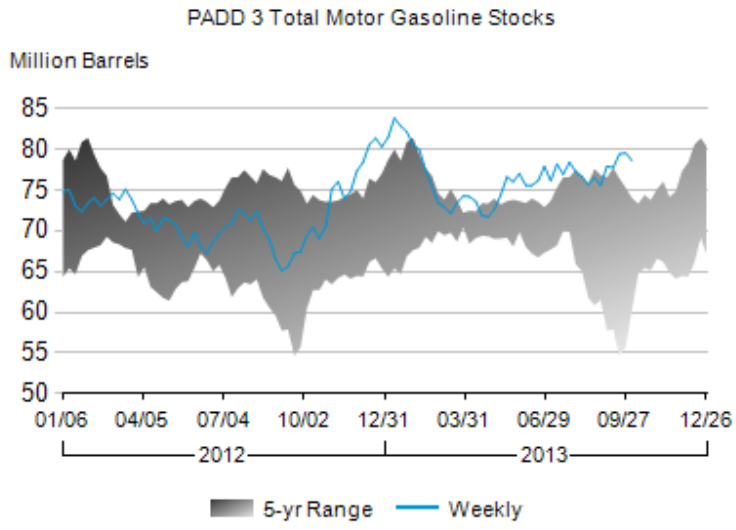
– – = Not Applicable.
– = Data Not Available.
Notes: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding. Differences and percent changes are calculated using unrounded numbers.
Source: See page 29.

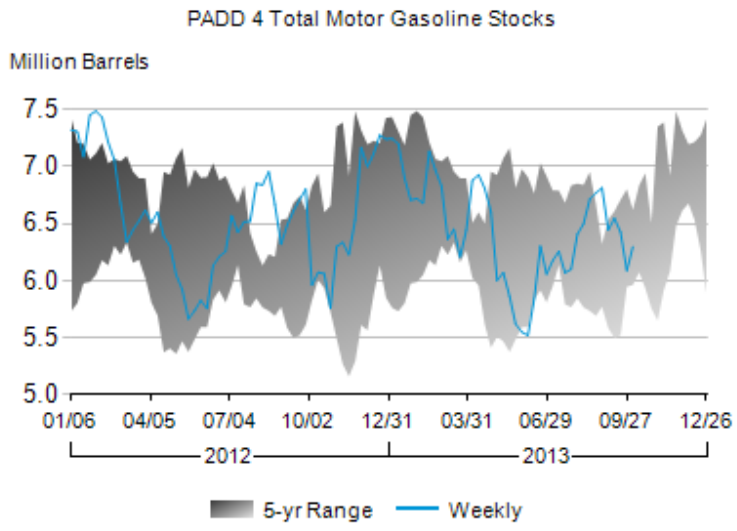
Figure 2. Stocks of Total Motor Gasoline by PAD District, January 2012 to Present











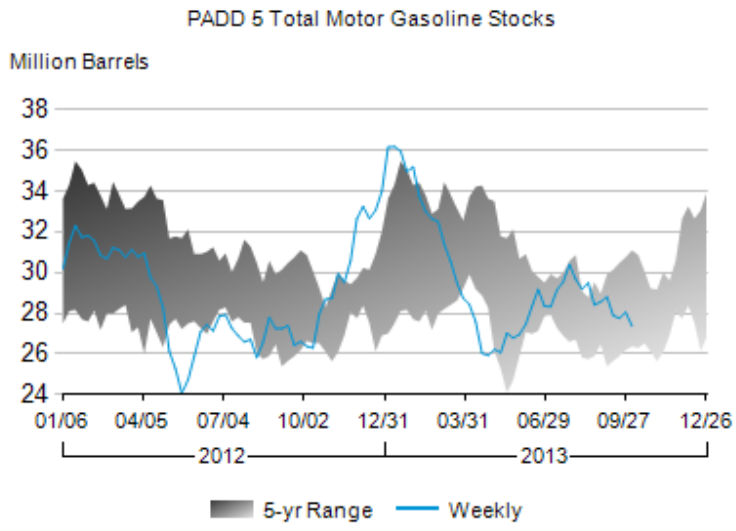
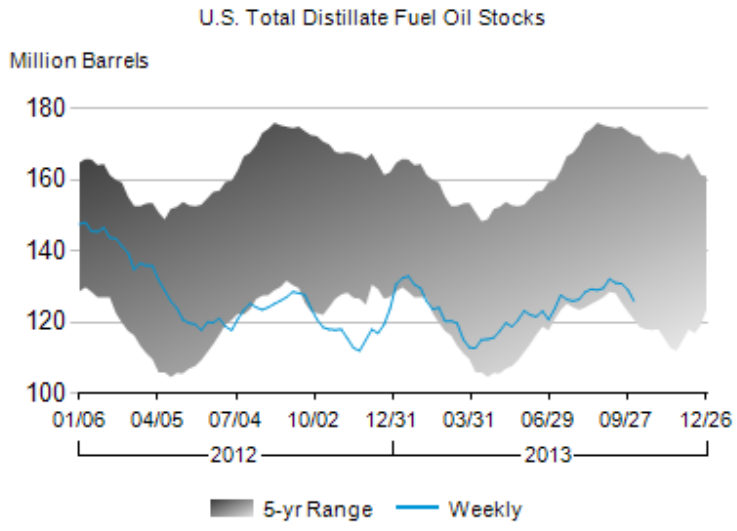


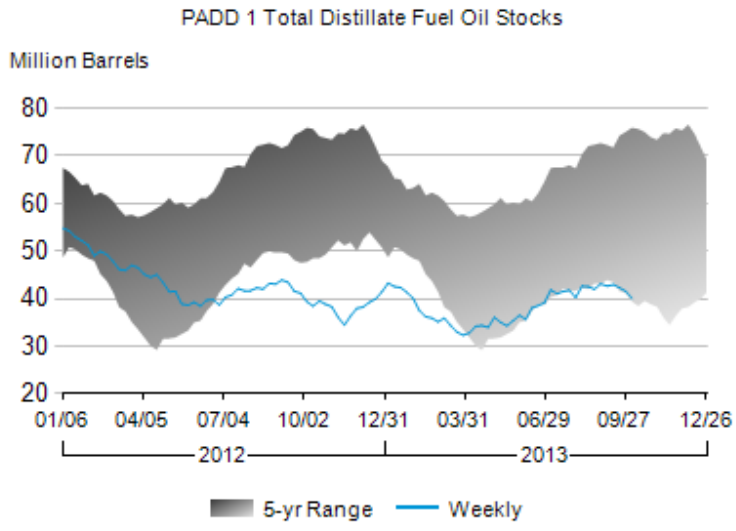
Table 6. Stocks of Distillate, Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel, Residual Fuel Oil, and Propane/Propylene by PAD District
(Million Barrels)

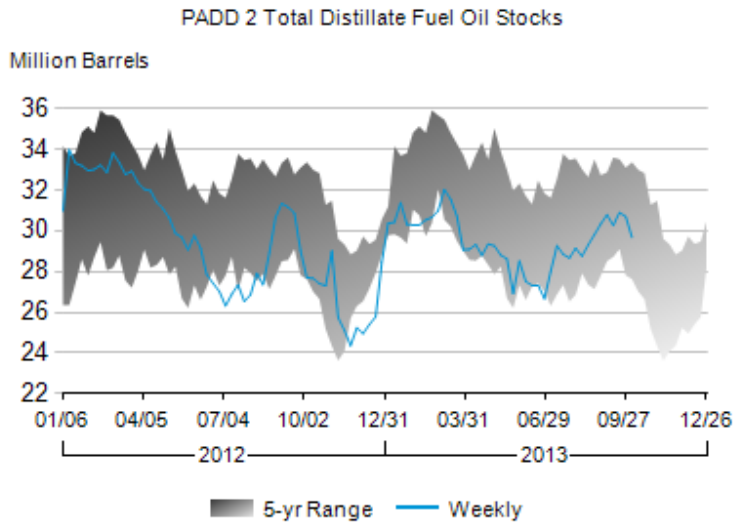
Product / Region	Current Week	Last Week		Year Ago		2 Years Ago	
	10/4/13	9/27/13	Difference	10/5/12	Percent Change	10/7/11	Percent Change
Distillate Fuel Oil[1]	126.0	129.2	-3.1	120.9	4.3	154.0	-18.2
East Coast (PADD 1)	40.0	41.5	-1.5	39.4	1.7	60.0	-33.2
New England (PADD 1A)	6.0	5.6	0.4	7.8	-23.4	12.2	-50.6
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	22.6	23.9	-1.3	20.4	10.5	34.6	-34.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	11.4	12.1	-0.7	11.1	3.2	13.2	-13.5
Midwest (PADD 2)	29.7	30.7	-1.0	27.7	7.1	27.9	6.4
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	40.2	40.7	-0.5	37.6	6.8	51.5	-22.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	3.8	3.6	0.1	3.3	14.6	2.6	47.8
West Coast (PADD 5)	12.4	12.7	-0.3	12.9	-4.0	12.1	2.4
15 ppm sulfur and Under	103.0	106.5	-3.4	89.3	15.4	101.4	1.6
East Coast (PADD 1)	27.7	29.6	-1.9	19.4	42.6	24.3	13.9
New England (PADD 1A)	1.8	1.7	0.2	1.6	14.6	2.5	-25.5
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	15.5	17.2	-1.7	8.2	89.0	11.1	39.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	10.4	10.7	-0.4	9.6	7.8	10.8	-3.6
Midwest (PADD 2)	28.2	29.2	-1.0	25.4	11.3	25.4	11.2
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	32.8	33.4	-0.5	30.5	7.8	39.4	-16.7
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	3.5	3.3	0.2	3.1	12.4	2.2	56.9
West Coast (PADD 5)	10.8	11.0	-0.2	11.0	-1.5	10.1	7.0
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	4.5	4.7	-0.2	5.8	-21.8	13.3	-65.9
East Coast (PADD 1)	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.8	82.6	4.1	-64.8
New England (PADD 1A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.1	-35.3
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.5	136.7	2.8	-60.6
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	5.8	1.3	-74.8
Midwest (PADD 2)	0.6	0.6	-0.1	1.1	-51.4	1.4	-60.2
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	2.0	2.3	-0.3	3.0	-32.2	6.6	-69.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	80.6	0.2	-7.2
West Coast (PADD 5)	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	-57.0	0.9	-63.7
> 500 ppm sulfur[1]	18.5	18.0	0.5	25.8	-28.4	39.3	-52.9
East Coast (PADD 1)	10.9	10.7	0.2	19.2	-43.1	31.5	-65.4
New England (PADD 1A)	4.1	3.9	0.3	6.2	-33.4	9.6	-57.1
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	6.0	5.8	0.2	11.8	-49.0	20.7	-70.9
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	0.8	1.0	-0.3	1.2	-35.8	1.2	-36.5
Midwest (PADD 2)	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.2	-26.7	1.1	-20.8
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	5.4	4.9	0.4	4.2	26.7	5.5	-2.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	20.0	0.2	-17.0
West Coast (PADD 5)	1.2	1.3	-0.1	1.1	8.8	1.0	17.7
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	40.9	39.8	1.1	44.1	-7.4	46.8	-12.7
East Coast (PADD 1)	12.7	12.9	-0.2	10.8	18.2	12.0	6.1
Midwest (PADD 2)	6.1	6.1	0.0	8.7	-30.0	8.6	-29.6
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	12.2	11.5	0.7	14.3	-15.0	15.2	-19.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.7	-3.2
West Coast (PADD 5)	9.2	8.7	0.5	9.7	-4.7	10.3	-10.5
Residual Fuel Oil	34.3	34.2	0.1	34.0	0.9	33.6	2.3
East Coast (PADD 1)	7.8	7.6	0.1	8.7	-11.3	9.7	-20.4
New England (PADD 1A)	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.6	-16.8	0.5	-2.9
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	5.1	5.3	-0.2	6.0	-15.2	6.7	-24.5
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	2.2	1.9	0.3	2.2	1.0	2.5	-12.8
Midwest (PADD 2)	1.4	1.3	0.1	1.3	6.6	1.5	-3.0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	20.1	20.2	-0.1	18.6	7.9	16.7	20.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	-16.5	0.2	-14.5
West Coast (PADD 5)	4.9	4.9	0.0	5.2	-4.8	5.5	-9.7
Propane/Propylene	66.5	67.0	-0.5	75.9	-12.4	57.9	14.8
East Coast (PADD 1)	4.0	4.0	0.0	6.4	-37.7	5.5	-27.1
New England (PADD 1A)	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8	-67.1	0.5	-44.8
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	2.4	2.6	-0.2	2.9	-15.9	2.8	-14.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	1.3	1.1	0.2	2.7	-52.0	2.2	-39.5
Midwest (PADD 2)	24.3	24.3	0.1	28.4	-14.3	25.3	-3.6
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	35.3	35.9	-0.5	37.9	-6.7	24.9	41.8
PADDs 4 and 5	2.8	2.9	-0.1	3.2	-12.0	2.2	25.3
Propylene (Total U.S. Nonfuel Use)[2]	3.0	3.1	-0.2	4.4	-32.4	3.4	-12.9

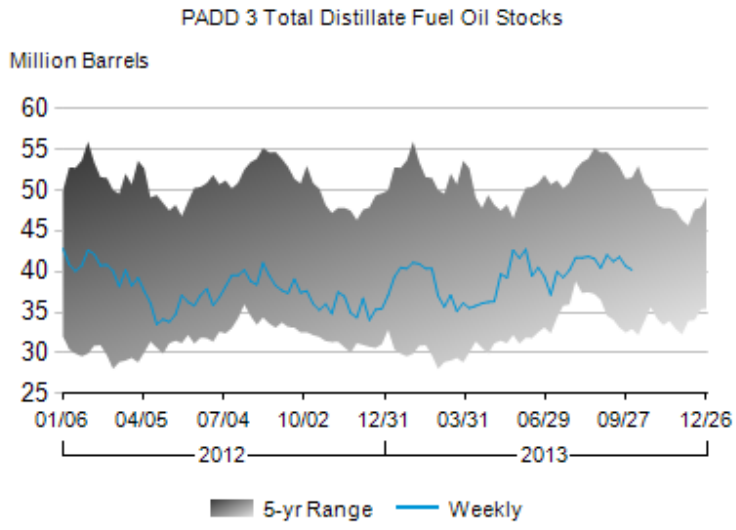
-- = Not Applicable.
[1] Excludes stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve." For details see Appendix C.
[2] Nonfuel use propylene data collected from bulk terminal facilities only.
Notes: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding. Differences and percent changes are calculated using unrounded numbers.
Source: See page 29.
R = Revised Data.

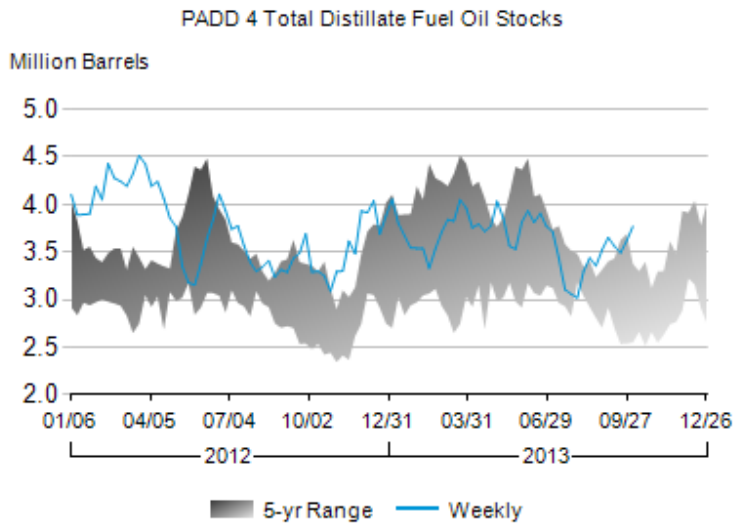
Figure 3. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by PAD District, January 2012 to Present











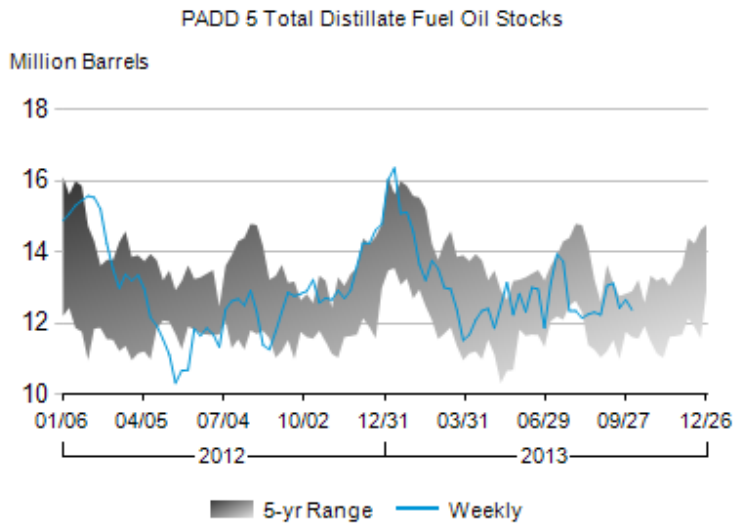


Figure 4. Stocks of Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel by PAD District, January 2012 to Present

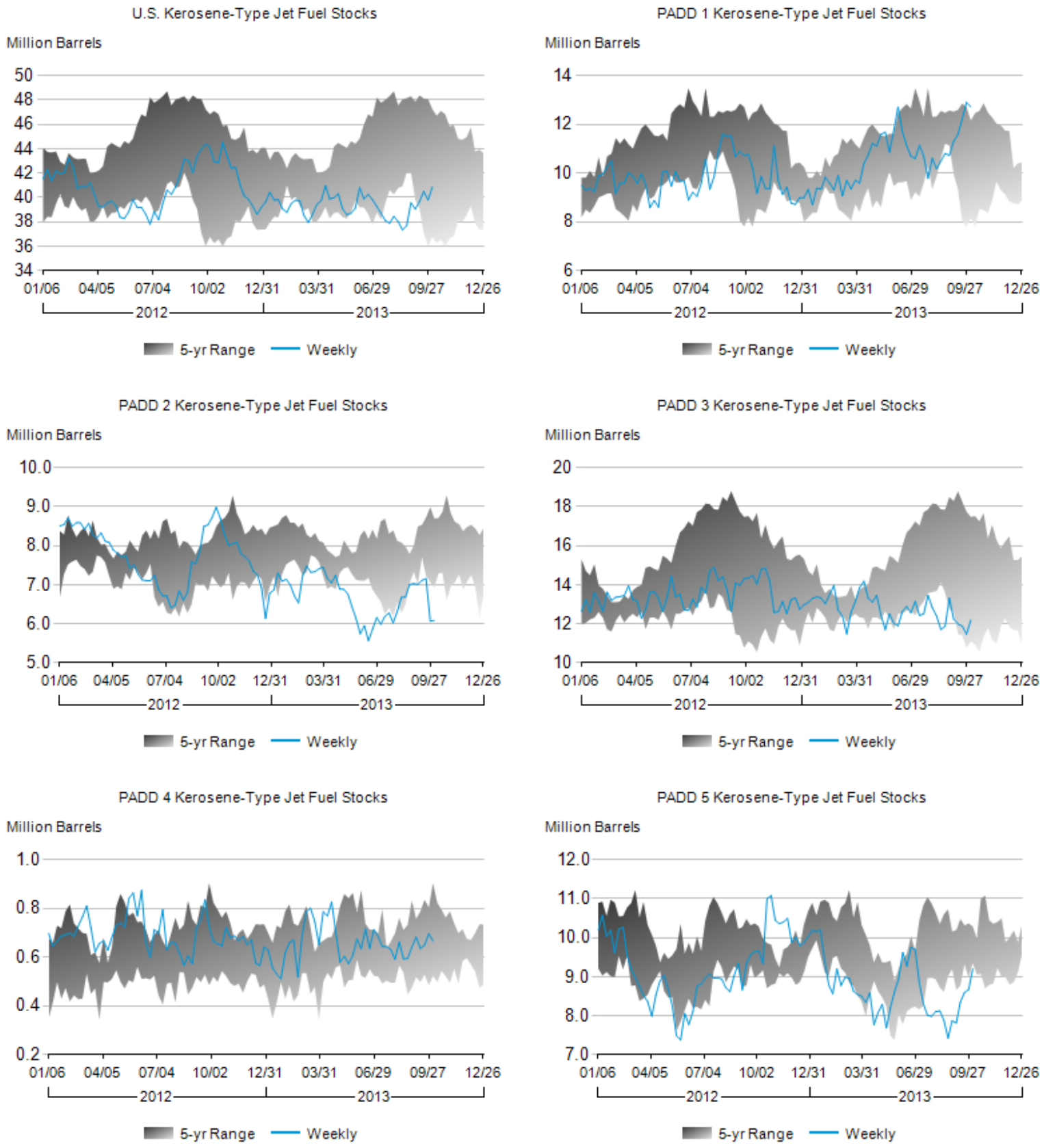
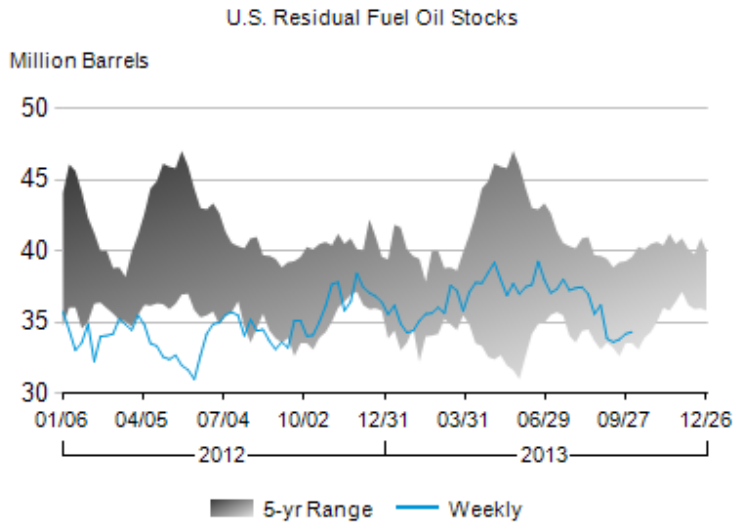
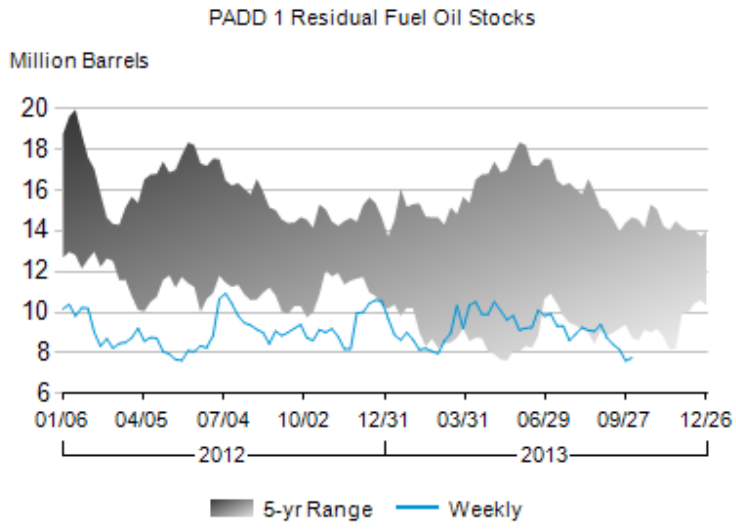
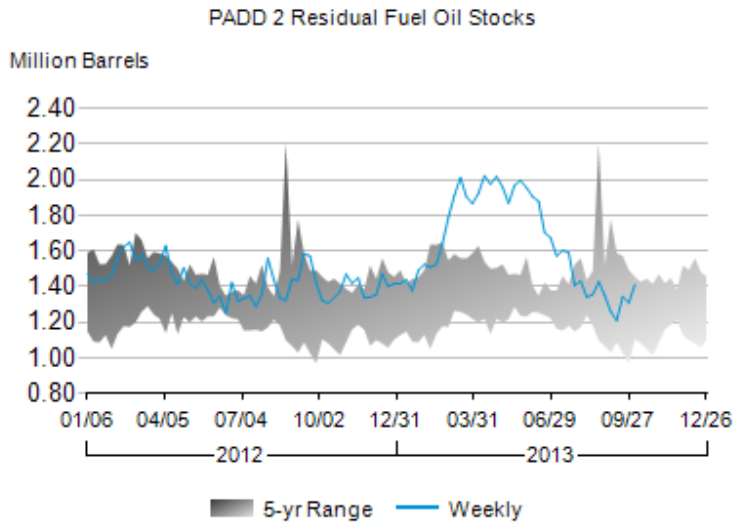
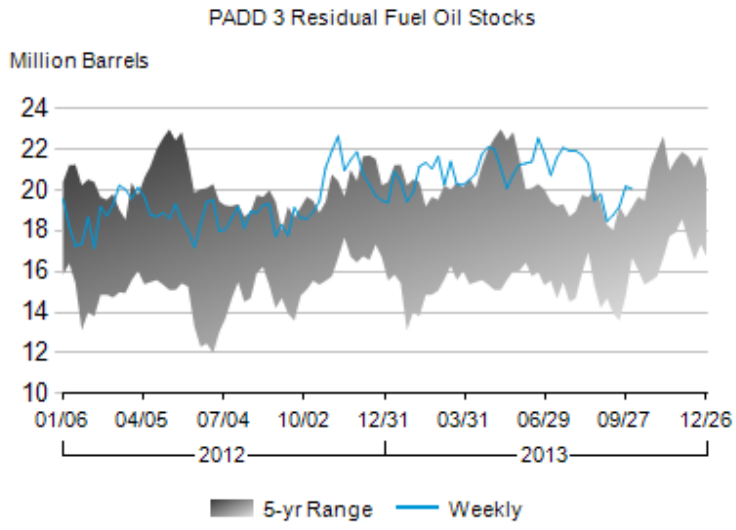


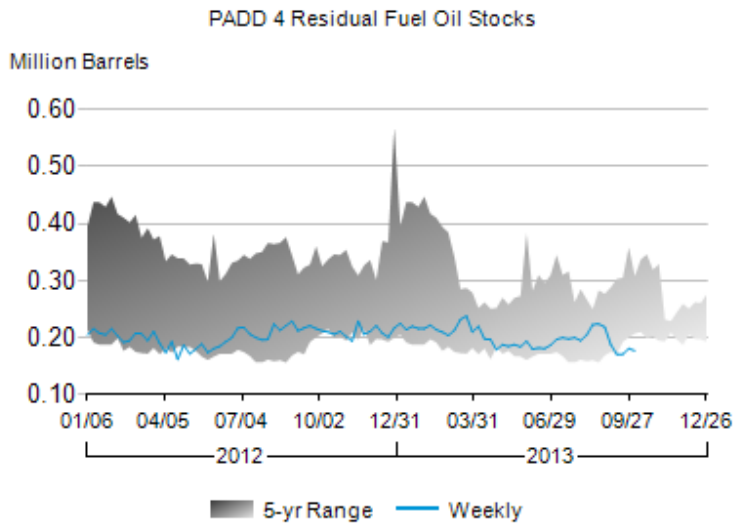
Figure 5. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by PAD District, January 2012 to Present











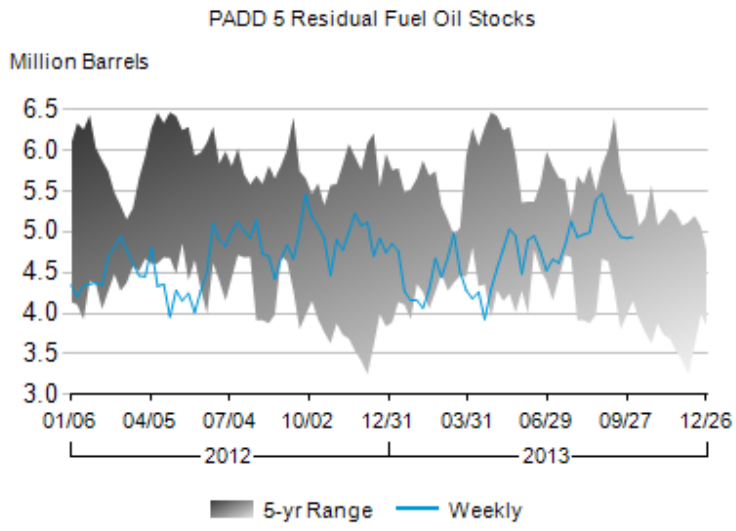
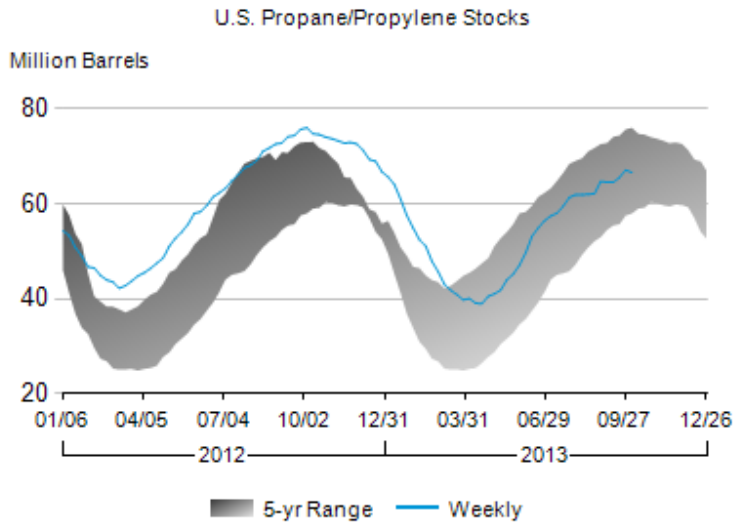
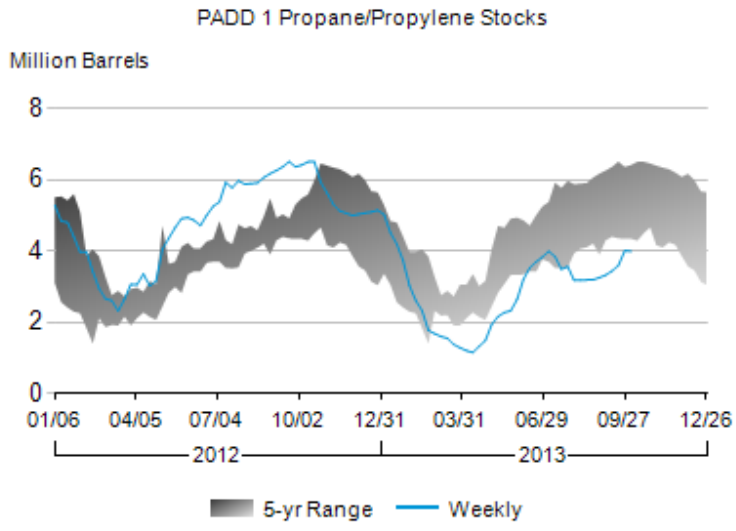
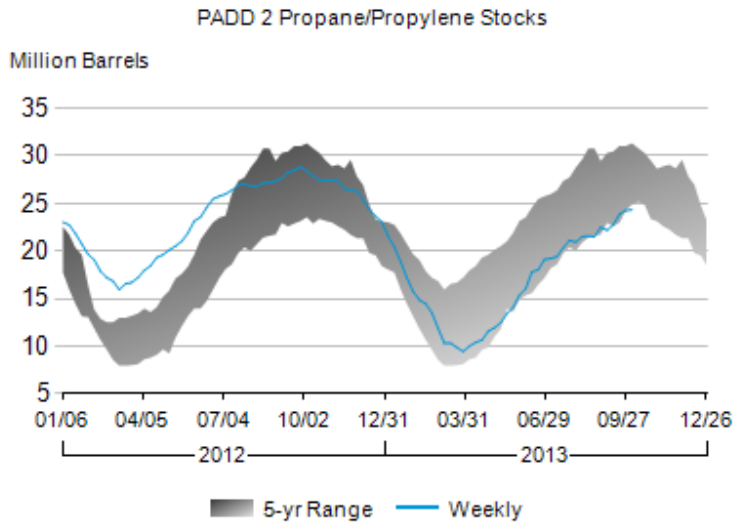
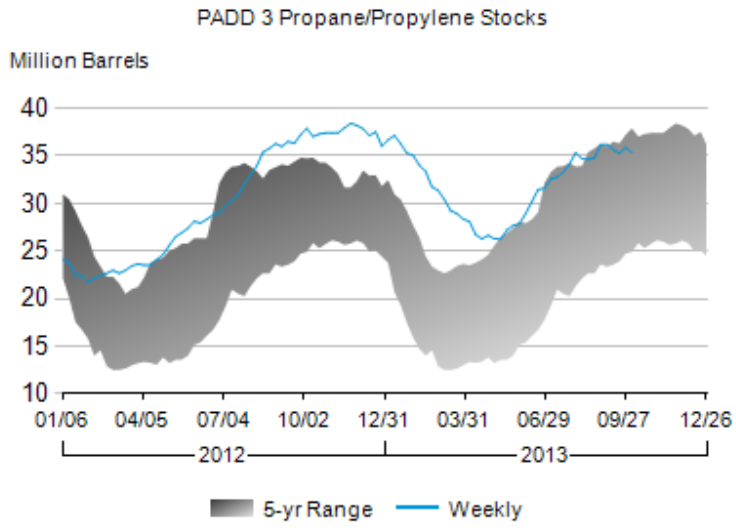


Figure 6. Stocks of Propane/Propylene by PAD District, January 2012 to Present









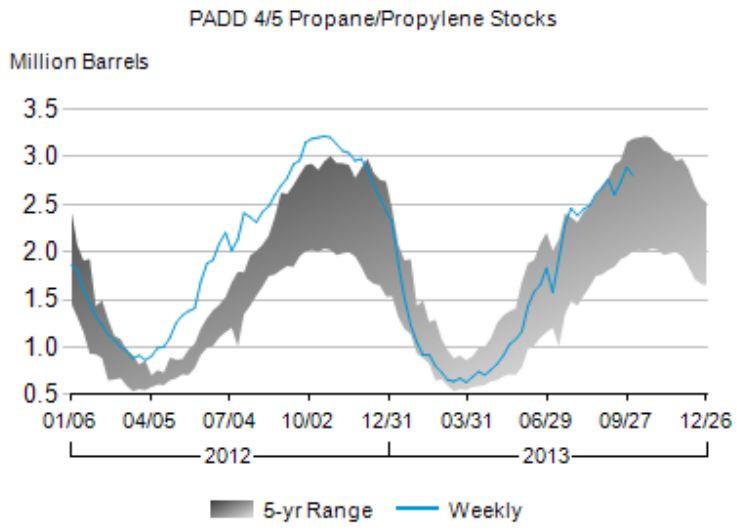


Table 7. Imports of Crude Oil and Total Products by PAD District
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Product / Region	Current Week	Last Week		Year Ago		2 Years Ago		Four-Week Averages		
	10/4/13	9/27/13	Difference	10/5/12	Percent Change	10/7/11	Percent Change	10/4/13	10/5/12	Percent Change
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	6,609	6,722	-113	6,840	-3.4	8,527	-22.5	6,550	7,464	-12.3
Imports (Incl. SPR)	10,037	10,150	-113	9,753	2.9	11,042	-9.1	9,916	10,322	-3.9
Exports[1]	3,428	3,428	0	2,913	17.7	2,515	36.3	3,382	2,913	16.1
Crude Oil Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	7,987	8,307	-320	8,180	-2.4	9,050	-11.7	7,922	8,402	-5.7
Commercial[2]	8,043	8,363	-320	8,221	-2.2	9,086	-11.5	7,977	8,443	-5.5
East Coast (PADD 1)	919	1,315	-397	874	5.1	1,219	-24.6	1,036	909	14.0
Midwest (PADD 2)	1,720	1,751	-30	1,356	26.8	1,542	11.5	1,756	1,543	13.8
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	3,852	3,693	158	4,226	-8.9	4,868	-20.9	3,746	4,348	-13.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	257	246	11	360	-28.5	308	-16.5	262	317	-17.6
West Coast (PADD 5)	1,295	1,358	-63	1,405	-7.8	1,149	12.7	1,178	1,325	-11.1
Imports by SPR	0	0	0	0	–	0	–	0	0	–
Imports into SPR by Others	0	0	0	0	–	0	–	0	0	–
Exports[3]	56	56	0	41	36.6	36	55.6	56	41	36.0
Total Products Net Imports	-1,378	-1,585	207	-1,340	– –	-523	– –	-1,372	-937	– –
Imports	1,994	1,787	207	1,532	30.2	1,956	1.9	1,955	1,935	1.0
East Coast (PADD 1)	1,103	716	387	580	90.1	770	43.2	861	864	-0.3
Midwest (PADD 2)	117	57	60	125	-6.5	64	83.5	83	173	-51.7
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	582	854	-272	659	-11.7	958	-39.2	813	665	22.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	15	13	3	9	63.5	10	49.4	11	8	34.1
West Coast (PADD 5)	177	148	29	158	11.6	154	15.1	186	225	-17.3
Motor Gasoline	576	559	17	502	14.8	418	37.7	522	506	3.1
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	–	0	–	0	0	–
Conventional	9	36	-27	19	-49.1	39	-76.0	23	32	-29.1
Blending Components	566	523	44	483	17.2	379	49.5	499	474	5.3
Fuel Ethanol	0	14	-14	73	-100.0	14	-100.0	16	50	-67.9
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	45	73	-28	16	180.9	86	-47.5	70	77	-8.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	139	85	54	114	21.6	117	19.0	113	110	2.7
15 ppm sulfur and Under	130	82	48	114	14.1	52	150.3	103	102	1.7
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	0	0	0	0	–	0	–	0	0	–
> 500 ppm to 2000 ppm sulfur	9	3	5	0	–	65	-86.7	9	8	15.7
> 2000 ppm sulfur	0	0	0	0	–	0	–	0	0	–
Residual Fuel Oil	227	175	52	184	23.0	251	-9.7	172	255	-32.6
Propane/Propylene	125	64	61	70	78.4	91	38.4	85	90	-5.9
Other Oils	882	817	65	573	53.9	979	-9.9	977	847	15.3
Exports	3,372	3,372	0	2,872	17.4	2,479	36.0	3,327	2,872	15.8

– – = Not Applicable.
– = Data Not Available.
1 Includes estimated exports of crude oil, refined petroleum products, and fuel ethanol.
2 Prior to June 4, 2010, included "Imports into SPR by Others."
3 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.
Notes: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding. Differences and percent changes are calculated using unrounded numbers.
Source: See page 29.

Table 8. Preliminary Crude Imports by Country of Origin (For the Top 10 Importing Countries of 2012)[1]
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Countries[2]	2012 Percentage [3]	Current Week	Last Week		Year Ago		2 Years Ago		Four-Week Averages		
		10/4/13	9/27/13	Difference	10/5/12	Percent Change	10/7/11	Percent Change	10/4/13	10/5/12	Percent Change
Crude Imports By Country of Origin											
Canada	28.4	2,411	2,347	64	1,880	28.2	2,255	6.9	2,429	2,064	17.7
Saudi Arabia	16.0	1,532	1,233	299	1,433	6.9	1,107	38.4	1,380	1,306	5.7
Mexico	11.4	993	795	198	997	-0.4	1,136	-12.6	903	1,011	-10.7
Venezuela	10.7	744	890	-146	942	-21.0	1,028	-27.6	734	1,018	-27.9
Iraq	5.6	323	273	50	333	-3.0	534	-39.5	385	488	-21.2
Nigeria	4.8	196	397	-201	565	-65.3	793	-75.3	233	530	-56.0
Colombia	4.7	397	256	141	391	1.5	330	20.3	323	350	-7.7
Kuwait	3.6	422	503	-81	122	245.9	247	70.9	337	243	38.9
Angola	2.6	171	326	-155	325	-47.4	280	-38.9	188	242	-22.5
Brazil	2.2	107	273	-166	57	87.7	73	46.6	192	93	105.9

– = Data Not Available.
[1] Preliminary data collected weekly. See the Petroleum Supply Monthly for updated data or the Petroleum Supply Annual for final data.
[2] Countries reported represent the top 10 countries based on annual import volumes from the PSM data as published on 2/27/13 from the prior year full year. Some data estimated.
[3] Calculated from annualized import data of each country as a percentage of the total imports from the last full calendar year of the Petroleum Supply Monthly as published on 2/27/13.
Notes: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding. Differences and percent changes are calculated using unrounded numbers.
Source: See page 29.

Table 9. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

Product/Region	Current Week	Last Week	Year Ago	2 Years Ago	Four-Week Averages	
	10/4/13	9/27/13	10/5/12	10/7/11	10/4/13	10/5/12
Crude Oil Production						
Domestic Production[1]	7,809	7,784	6,598	5,878	7,799	6,476
Alaska	516	512	543	577	513	514
Lower 48	7,293	7,272	6,055	5,301	7,286	5,963
Refiner Inputs and Utilization						
Crude Oil Inputs	14,890	15,445	14,749	14,541	15,509	14,784
East Coast (PADD 1)	955	1,111	1,094	1,124	1,055	962
Midwest (PADD 2)	3,259	3,381	3,220	3,305	3,402	3,332
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	7,792	7,960	7,564	7,348	8,070	7,548
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	503	547	499	532	519	535
West Coast (PADD 5)	2,382	2,446	2,371	2,232	2,463	2,406
Gross Inputs	15,311	15,856	15,075	14,937	15,935	15,161
East Coast (PADD 1)	984	1,114	1,098	1,128	1,099	1,038
Midwest (PADD 2)	3,261	3,385	3,216	3,332	3,404	3,295
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	7,972	8,211	7,744	7,537	8,280	7,749
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	506	553	505	539	524	539
West Coast (PADD 5)	2,588	2,593	2,512	2,402	2,627	2,539
Operable Capacity[2]	17,815	17,815	17,380	17,736	17,815	17,268
East Coast (PADD 1)	1,294	1,294	1,293	1,618	1,294	1,214
Midwest (PADD 2)	3,769	3,769	3,710	3,721	3,769	3,676
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	9,093	9,093	8,725	8,646	9,093	8,725
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	630	630	624	624	630	624
West Coast (PADD 5)	3,029	3,029	3,028	3,128	3,029	3,028
Percent Utilization[3]	86.0	89.0	86.7	84.2	89.4	87.8
East Coast (PADD 1)	76.0	86.1	84.9	69.7	85.0	85.5
Midwest (PADD 2)	86.5	89.8	86.7	89.6	90.3	89.6
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	87.7	90.3	88.8	87.2	91.1	88.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	80.3	87.8	80.9	86.3	83.2	86.3
West Coast (PADD 5)	85.5	85.6	83.0	76.8	86.7	83.9
Refiner and Blender Net Inputs						
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	231	52	185	575	199	279
East Coast (PADD 1)	2,078	2,048	1,909	1,870	2,012	1,982
Midwest (PADD 2)	140	103	269	236	160	215
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	-2,161	-2,283	-2,187	-1,660	-2,206	-2,084
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	-17	6	42	-22	4	12
West Coast (PADD 5)	190	177	152	151	229	154
RBOB	208	293	73	137	295	212
East Coast (PADD 1)	576	512	284	419	525	396
Midwest (PADD 2)	5	46	80	3	31	52
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	-360	-390	-354	-371	-355	-313
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	-13	125	63	85	94	77
CBOB	-305	-154	-296	255	-187	-289
East Coast (PADD 1)	1,260	1,311	1,259	1,305	1,304	1,268
Midwest (PADD 2)	93	119	102	151	112	95
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	-1,735	-1,674	-1,721	-1,250	-1,709	-1,722
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	-26	-10	4	2	-13	-9
West Coast (PADD 5)	103	99	61	47	119	79
GTAB	113	121	92	19	60	87
East Coast (PADD 1)	113	121	92	19	60	87
Midwest (PADD 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Blending Components	214	-209	316	165	31	269
East Coast (PADD 1)	130	104	274	127	124	231
Midwest (PADD 2)	42	-62	88	82	16	68
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	-66	-219	-112	-39	-143	-50
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	9	16	38	-24	18	21
West Coast (PADD 5)	101	-48	28	19	16	-1
Fuel Ethanol	868	846	823	818	852	818
East Coast (PADD 1)	316	310	298	308	311	303
Midwest (PADD 2)	241	233	227	226	236	220
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	133	128	126	121	130	124
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	25	25	23	20	24	24
West Coast (PADD 5)	153	150	148	143	150	147
Refiner and Blender Net Production						
Finished Motor Gasoline[4]	9,249	8,929	8,638	8,914	9,124	8,948
Finished Motor Gasoline (less Adjustment)[5]	8,959	8,915	8,648	8,821	8,967	8,757
East Coast (PADD 1)	2,886	2,920	2,782	2,811	2,862	2,831
Midwest (PADD 2)	2,130	2,055	2,172	2,274	2,145	2,179
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	2,075	1,995	1,847	1,969	2,048	1,895
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	279	299	274	261	300	290
West Coast (PADD 5)	1,589	1,646	1,573	1,506	1,612	1,562
Adjustment[6]	290	14	-10	93	157	191
Reformulated[5]	3,082	3,028	2,996	2,990	3,046	3,015
East Coast (PADD 1)	1,200	1,173	1,157	1,203	1,191	1,185
Midwest (PADD 2)	376	370	360	357	366	347
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	409	400	411	390	408	417
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	1,097	1,085	1,068	1,040	1,081	1,066

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted) — Continued

Product/Region	Current Week	Last Week	Year Ago	2 Years Ago	Four-Week Averages	
	10/4/13	9/27/13	10/5/12	10/7/11	10/4/13	10/5/12
Refiner and Blender Net Production						
Blended with Fuel Ethanol[5]	3,082	3,028	2,978	2,990	3,046	2,996
East Coast (PADD 1)	1,200	1,173	1,157	1,203	1,191	1,185
Midwest (PADD 2)	376	370	360	357	366	347
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	409	400	393	390	408	399
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	1,097	1,085	1,068	1,040	1,081	1,066
Other[5]	0	0	18	0	0	18
East Coast (PADD 1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	0	18	0	0	18
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conventional[5]	5,876	5,887	5,652	5,831	5,922	5,742
East Coast (PADD 1)	1,686	1,746	1,625	1,608	1,672	1,646
Midwest (PADD 2)	1,754	1,686	1,812	1,917	1,779	1,833
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	1,666	1,595	1,436	1,579	1,640	1,478
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	279	299	274	261	300	290
West Coast (PADD 5)	492	561	504	466	531	496
Blended with Fuel Ethanol[5]	5,573	5,415	5,187	5,142	5,458	5,191
East Coast (PADD 1)	1,944	1,925	1,816	1,860	1,918	1,849
Midwest (PADD 2)	2,026	1,940	1,895	1,884	1,982	1,851
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	933	892	856	814	902	851
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	246	245	229	202	240	242
West Coast (PADD 5)	424	413	391	383	415	397
Ed55 and Lower	5,571	5,413	5,186	5,140	5,456	5,189
East Coast (PADD 1)	1,944	1,925	1,816	1,860	1,918	1,849
Midwest (PADD 2)	2,025	1,938	1,894	1,882	1,981	1,849
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	933	892	856	814	901	851
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	246	245	229	202	240	242
West Coast (PADD 5)	423	413	391	383	415	397
Greater than Ed55	2	2	2	2	2	2
East Coast (PADD 1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD 2)	1	1	1	2	2	1
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other[5]	303	471	465	689	463	552
East Coast (PADD 1)	-258	-179	-191	-252	-247	-203
Midwest (PADD 2)	-272	-254	-83	34	-203	-18
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	733	702	580	765	739	627
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	33	54	45	60	60	48
West Coast (PADD 5)	68	148	113	83	115	98
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,458	1,497	1,454	1,503	1,511	1,489
East Coast (PADD 1)	75	84	61	62	81	55
Midwest (PADD 2)	229	196	208	248	220	248
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	691	748	773	760	739	760
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	26	31	26	33	28	26
West Coast (PADD 5)	437	438	387	400	444	400
Commercial[7]	1,353	1,393	1,305	1,388	1,405	1,358
East Coast (PADD 1)	75	84	61	62	81	55
Midwest (PADD 2)	213	182	199	235	206	234
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	657	680	687	680	677	689
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	25	29	21	32	25	21
West Coast (PADD 5)	384	418	337	380	417	358
Military[7]	105	104	149	114	106	131
East Coast (PADD 1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD 2)	16	14	9	13	14	14
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	34	69	86	80	62	70
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	2	2	5	1	2	5
West Coast (PADD 5)	53	20	49	20	27	42
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,624	4,892	4,338	4,414	4,844	4,526
East Coast (PADD 1)	298	368	343	358	365	376
Midwest (PADD 2)	1,030	998	973	959	1,008	978
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	2,596	2,723	2,394	2,419	2,730	2,463
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	156	163	130	159	159	165
West Coast (PADD 5)	544	641	498	519	581	543
15 ppm sulfur and Under	4,383	4,413	3,994	3,919	4,442	4,143
East Coast (PADD 1)	222	268	236	224	286	259
Midwest (PADD 2)	1,036	966	967	904	996	976
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	2,428	2,417	2,135	2,173	2,453	2,231
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	160	169	129	148	163	165
West Coast (PADD 5)	537	592	527	471	544	512
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	45	149	124	200	117	86
East Coast (PADD 1)	2	2	-6	-2	20	11
Midwest (PADD 2)	-2	6	1	62	4	3
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	45	139	110	97	88	56
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	1	1	2	14	0	2
West Coast (PADD 5)	0	1	17	29	4	13
> 500 ppm sulfur	196	330	220	294	285	298
East Coast (PADD 1)	74	97	112	135	59	106
Midwest (PADD 2)	-4	25	5	-8	8	-2
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	124	166	149	149	189	177
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	-5	-6	-1	-3	-4	-2
West Coast (PADD 5)	7	48	-45	20	33	18

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted) — Continued

Product/Region	Current Week	Last Week	Year Ago	2 Years Ago	Four-Week Averages	
	10/4/13	9/27/13	10/5/12	10/7/11	10/4/13	10/5/12
Refiner and Blender Net Production						
Residual Fuel Oil	338	436	476	531	406	480
East Coast (PADD 1)	35	47	72	57	41	54
Midwest (PADD 2)	52	42	31	35	48	47
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	147	228	256	312	189	249
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	13	15	12	12	13	13
West Coast (PADD 5)	92	105	105	116	114	117
Propane/Propylene[8]	1,419	1,437	1,316	1,170	1,423	1,270
East Coast (PADD 1)	98	89	59	77	91	60
Midwest (PADD 2)	284	291	260	259	289	279
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	884	863	824	721	871	771
PADDs 4 and 5	154	193	173	112	172	161
Ethanol Plant Production						
Fuel Ethanol	868	875	800	860	853	807
East Coast (PADD 1)	W	W	W	W	W	W
Midwest (PADD 2)	808	818	741	789	796	749
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	W	W	W	W	W	W
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	W	W	W	W	W	W
West Coast (PADD 5)	W	W	W	W	W	W
Stocks (Million Barrels)[9]						
Crude Oil (including SPR)[10]	1,066.5	1,059.7	1,061.3	1,033.6	– –	– –
Commercial	370.5	363.7	366.4	337.6	– –	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	11.4	11.0	10.6	13.2	– –	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	98.2	97.5	106.0	94.0	– –	– –
Cushing, Oklahoma[11]	32.6	32.8	44.2	30.6	– –	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	188.6	183.7	179.1	163.8	– –	– –
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	19.2	19.6	17.9	17.0	– –	– –
West Coast (PADD 5)	53.1	52.0	52.9	49.6	– –	– –
Alaska In-Transit[12]	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.8	– –	– –
SPR[13]	696.0	696.0	695.0	696.0	– –	– –
Total Motor Gasoline	219.9	219.7	195.4	209.6	– –	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	58.4	56.0	45.1	53.8	– –	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	49.3	50.1	48.5	48.9	– –	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	78.6	79.5	69.4	73.3	– –	– –
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.2	– –	– –
West Coast (PADD 5)	27.4	28.0	26.4	27.5	– –	– –
Finished Motor Gasoline	48.0	47.7	47.6	53.5	– –	– –
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	– –	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	– –	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
West Coast (PADD 5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
Blended with Fuel Ethanol	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	– –	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	– –	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
West Coast (PADD 5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
West Coast (PADD 5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
Conventional	48.0	47.7	47.5	53.3	– –	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	7.9	7.6	6.4	8.9	– –	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	19.4	19.4	21.5	21.1	– –	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	13.4	13.2	12.7	15.6	– –	– –
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	– –	– –
West Coast (PADD 5)	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.7	– –	– –
Blended with Fuel Ethanol	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	– –	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	– –	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	– –	– –
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	– –	– –
West Coast (PADD 5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
Ed55 and Lower	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	– –	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	– –	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	– –	– –
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	– –	– –
West Coast (PADD 5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
Greater than Ed55	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
West Coast (PADD 5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
Other	47.7	47.4	47.1	53.0	– –	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	7.9	7.6	6.4	8.8	– –	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	19.2	19.2	21.3	20.8	– –	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	13.4	13.2	12.5	15.5	– –	– –
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	3.9	3.8	3.5	4.1	– –	– –
West Coast (PADD 5)	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.7	– –	– –

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted) — Continued

Product/Region	Current Week	Last Week	Year Ago	2 Years Ago	Four-Week Averages	
	10/4/13	9/27/13	10/5/12	10/7/11	10/4/13	10/5/12
			Stocks (Million Barrels)[9]			
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	171.9	172.0	147.8	156.1	– –	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	50.5	48.4	38.7	44.8	– –	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	29.9	30.7	27.1	27.8	– –	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	65.1	66.3	56.7	57.7	– –	– –
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.1	– –	– –
West Coast (PADD 5)	24.0	24.5	23.0	23.8	– –	– –
RBOB	48.2	45.9	43.0	47.1	– –	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	18.1	15.9	14.4	16.0	– –	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.4	– –	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	11.1	11.1	10.5	12.3	– –	– –
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
West Coast (PADD 5)	12.4	12.4	11.9	12.4	– –	– –
CBOB	71.7	72.2	61.3	61.1	– –	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	22.7	22.4	18.1	20.3	– –	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	15.8	16.1	13.4	14.3	– –	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	27.6	28.3	24.3	22.0	– –	– –
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	– –	– –
West Coast (PADD 5)	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.0	– –	– –
GTAB	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.6	– –	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.6	– –	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
West Coast (PADD 5)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	– –	– –
All Other Blending Components	51.2	52.9	43.3	47.3	– –	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	8.8	9.1	5.9	7.9	– –	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	7.5	8.0	7.4	7.0	– –	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	26.5	26.9	21.9	23.4	– –	– –
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	– –	– –
West Coast (PADD 5)	6.8	7.4	6.7	7.4	– –	– –
Fuel Ethanol	15.4	15.5	19.3	16.9	– –	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	5.1	5.3	7.3	6.2	– –	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	5.2	5.0	6.1	5.7	– –	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	2.4	2.6	3.1	2.5	– –	– –
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	– –	– –
West Coast (PADD 5)	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.3	– –	– –
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	40.9	39.8	44.1	46.8	– –	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	12.7	12.9	10.8	12.0	– –	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	6.1	6.1	8.7	8.6	– –	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	12.2	11.5	14.3	15.2	– –	– –
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	– –	– –
West Coast (PADD 5)	9.2	8.7	9.7	10.3	– –	– –
Distillate Fuel Oil[14]	126.0	129.2	120.9	154.0	– –	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	40.0	41.5	39.4	60.0	– –	– –
New England (PADD 1A)	6.0	5.6	7.8	12.2	– –	– –
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	22.6	23.9	20.4	34.6	– –	– –
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	11.4	12.1	11.1	13.2	– –	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	29.7	30.7	27.7	27.9	– –	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	40.2	40.7	37.6	51.5	– –	– –
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	3.8	3.6	3.3	2.6	– –	– –
West Coast (PADD 5)	12.4	12.7	12.9	12.1	– –	– –
15 ppm sulfur and Under	103.0	106.5	89.3	101.4	– –	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	27.7	29.6	19.4	24.3	– –	– –
New England (PADD 1A)	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.5	– –	– –
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	15.5	17.2	8.2	11.1	– –	– –
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	10.4	10.7	9.6	10.8	– –	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	28.2	29.2	25.4	25.4	– –	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	32.8	33.4	30.5	39.4	– –	– –
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.2	– –	– –
West Coast (PADD 5)	10.8	11.0	11.0	10.1	– –	– –
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	4.5	4.7	5.8	13.3	– –	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	1.5	1.2	0.8	4.1	– –	– –
New England (PADD 1A)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	– –	– –
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	1.1	0.8	0.5	2.8	– –	– –
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	– –	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.4	– –	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	2.0	2.3	3.0	6.6	– –	– –
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	– –	– –
West Coast (PADD 5)	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	– –	– –
> 500 ppm sulfur[14]	18.5	18.0	25.8	39.3	– –	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	10.9	10.7	19.2	31.5	– –	– –
New England (PADD 1A)	4.1	3.9	6.2	9.6	– –	– –
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	6.0	5.8	11.8	20.7	– –	– –
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	– –	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	– –	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	5.4	4.9	4.2	5.5	– –	– –
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	– –	– –
West Coast (PADD 5)	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	– –	– –
Residual Fuel Oil	34.3	34.2	34.0	33.6	– –	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	7.8	7.6	8.7	9.7	– –	– –
New England (PADD 1A)	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	– –	– –
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	5.1	5.3	6.0	6.7	– –	– –
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.5	– –	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	– –	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	20.1	20.2	18.6	16.7	– –	– –
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	– –	– –
West Coast (PADD 5)	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.5	– –	– –

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted) — Continued

Product/Region	Current Week	Last Week	Year Ago	2 Years Ago	Four-Week Averages	
	10/4/13	9/27/13	10/5/12	10/7/11	10/4/13	10/5/12
Stocks (Million Barrels)[9]						
Propane/Propylene	66.5	67.0	75.9	57.9	– –	– –
East Coast (PADD 1)	4.0	4.0	6.4	5.5	– –	– –
New England (PADD 1A)	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	– –	– –
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.8	– –	– –
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	1.3	1.1	2.7	2.2	– –	– –
Midwest (PADD 2)	24.3	24.3	28.4	25.3	– –	– –
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	35.3	35.9	37.9	24.9	– –	– –
PADD's 4 & 5	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.2	– –	– –
Propylene (Total U.S. Nonfuel Use)[15]	3.0	3.1	4.4	3.4	– –	– –
Other Oils[16]	254.0	256.6	241.1	216.8	– –	– –
Unfinished Oils	82.8	83.5	84.1	83.6	– –	– –
Kerosene	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.9	– –	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	19.3	20.7	18.1	17.3	– –	– –
NGPLs/LRGs (Excluding Propane/Propylene)	121.8	122.7	112.7	90.0	– –	– –
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)[14]	1,127.5	1,125.8	1,097.1	1,073.2	– –	– –
Total Stocks (Including SPR)[13,14]	1,823.5	1,821.7	1,792.0	1,769.1	– –	– –
Imports						
Total Crude Oil Incl SPR	8,043	8,363	8,221	9,086	7,977	8,443
Commercial[17]	8,043	8,363	8,221	9,086	7,977	8,443
East Coast (PADD 1)	919	1,315	874	1,219	1,036	909
Midwest (PADD 2)	1,720	1,751	1,356	1,542	1,756	1,543
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	3,852	3,693	4,226	4,868	3,746	4,348
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	257	246	360	308	262	317
West Coast (PADD 5)	1,295	1,358	1,405	1,149	1,178	1,325
Imports by SPR	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imports into SPR by Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Motor Gasoline	576	559	502	418	522	506
East Coast (PADD 1)	547	510	459	380	491	464
Midwest (PADD 2)	3	5	0	0	5	2
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	25	40	36	7	30
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	1	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	25	19	2	2	19	10
Finished Motor Gasoline	9	36	19	39	23	32
East Coast (PADD 1)	8	32	16	32	21	10
Midwest (PADD 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	0	0	6	0	15
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	1	4	2	2	2	7
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD 1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blended with Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD 1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD 1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conventional	9	36	19	39	23	32
East Coast (PADD 1)	8	32	16	32	21	10
Midwest (PADD 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	0	0	6	0	15
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	1	4	2	2	2	7
Blended with Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD 1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ed55 and Lower	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD 1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than Ed55	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD 1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	9	36	19	39	23	32
East Coast (PADD 1)	8	32	16	32	21	10
Midwest (PADD 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	0	0	6	0	15
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	1	4	2	2	2	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted) — Continued

Product/Region	Current Week	Last Week	Year Ago	2 Years Ago	Four-Week Averages	
	10/4/13	9/27/13	10/5/12	10/7/11	10/4/13	10/5/12
Imports						
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	566	523	483	379	499	474
East Coast (PADD 1)	539	478	443	348	470	454
Midwest (PADD 2)	3	5	0	0	4	2
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	25	40	30	7	15
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	1	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	24	15	0	0	17	3
RBOB	162	210	69	101	175	109
East Coast (PADD 1)	162	210	69	101	175	109
Midwest (PADD 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
CBOB	50	32	14	52	49	37
East Coast (PADD 1)	36	18	14	52	40	37
Midwest (PADD 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	14	15	0	0	9	0
GTAB	90	104	107	71	67	89
East Coast (PADD 1)	90	104	103	71	67	88
Midwest (PADD 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	0	4	0	0	1
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Blending Components	264	176	293	154	208	239
East Coast (PADD 1)	250	146	257	124	188	220
Midwest (PADD 2)	3	5	0	0	4	2
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	25	36	30	7	14
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	1	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	10	0	0	0	8	3
Fuel Ethanol	0	14	73	14	16	50
East Coast (PADD 1)	0	14	26	14	9	33
Midwest (PADD 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	0	0	47	0	7	17
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	45	73	16	86	70	77
East Coast (PADD 1)	35	43	1	35	40	38
Midwest (PADD 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	0	0	45	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	10	30	15	5	30	39
Distillate Fuel Oil	139	85	114	117	113	110
East Coast (PADD 1)	134	57	53	109	94	63
Midwest (PADD 2)	1	4	2	1	4	2
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	0	57	0	6	35
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	3	0	1
West Coast (PADD 5)	4	24	1	4	9	9
15 ppm sulfur and Under	130	82	114	52	103	102
East Coast (PADD 1)	125	57	53	44	92	55
Midwest (PADD 2)	1	3	2	1	3	2
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	0	57	0	0	35
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	3	0	1
West Coast (PADD 5)	4	21	1	4	8	9
> 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD 1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
> 500 ppm to 2000 ppm sulfur	9	3	0	65	9	8
East Coast (PADD 1)	9	0	0	65	2	8
Midwest (PADD 2)	0	1	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	0	0	0	6	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	0	2	0	0	1	0
> 2000 ppm sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Coast (PADD 1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest (PADD 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	227	175	184	251	172	255
East Coast (PADD 1)	106	31	7	155	65	122
Midwest (PADD 2)	8	4	5	0	7	12
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	72	140	148	72	75	85
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	1	0	0	0	1	0
West Coast (PADD 5)	40	0	24	24	24	36
Propane/Propylene	125	64	70	91	85	90
East Coast (PADD 1)	39	34	21	22	34	26
Midwest (PADD 2)	77	18	37	44	40	53
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	0	0	0	12	0	0
PADDs 4 and 5	10	13	12	12	10	11
Other Oils	882	817	573	979	977	847
East Coast (PADD 1)	242	27	13	55	128	117
Midwest (PADD 2)	28	26	81	18	28	104
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	510	690	414	792	725	515
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	7	2	2	0	3	2
West Coast (PADD 5)	95	72	62	114	93	109

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. U.S. and PAD District Weekly Estimates
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted) — Continued

Product/Region	Current Week	Last Week	Year Ago	2 Years Ago	Four-Week Averages	
	10/4/13	9/27/13	10/5/12	10/7/11	10/4/13	10/5/12
Imports						
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	5
NGPLs/LRGs (Excluding Propane/Propylene)	18	17	132	54	56	129
Total Product Imports	1,994	1,787	1,532	1,956	1,955	1,935
East Coast (PADD 1)	1,103	716	580	770	861	864
Midwest (PADD 2)	117	57	125	64	83	173
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	582	854	659	958	813	665
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	15	13	9	10	11	8
West Coast (PADD 5)	177	148	158	154	186	225
Total Imports (Incl SPR)	10,037	10,150	9,753	11,042	9,916	10,322
East Coast (PADD 1)	2,021	2,017	1,428	1,975	1,888	1,739
Midwest (PADD 2)	1,837	1,807	1,481	1,606	1,839	1,716
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	4,433	4,547	4,885	5,825	4,559	5,013
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	272	258	369	318	273	326
West Coast (PADD 5)	1,472	1,506	1,516	1,303	1,357	1,528
Exports[18]						
Total	3,428	3,428	2,913	2,515	3,382	2,913
Crude Oil[19]	56	56	41	36	56	41
Products	3,372	3,372	2,872	2,479	3,327	2,872
Finished Motor Gasoline	373	373	374	336	367	374
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	140	140	97	78	141	97
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,386	1,386	1,084	881	1,354	1,084
Residual Fuel Oil	382	382	355	431	384	355
Propane/Propylene	227	227	118	91	226	118
Other Oils[20]	864	864	844	662	856	844
Net Imports (Incl SPR)						
Total	6,609	6,722	6,840	8,527	6,550	7,464
Crude Oil	7,987	8,307	8,180	9,050	7,922	8,402
Products	-1,378	-1,585	-1,340	-523	-1,372	-937
Product Supplied						
Total Product Supplied	19,044	18,681	18,719	18,737	19,202	18,522
Finished Motor Gasoline[4]	8,846	8,527	8,587	9,010	8,812	8,656
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,211	1,531	1,409	1,455	1,376	1,395
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,826	3,831	3,822	4,068	3,822	3,826
Residual Fuel Oil	164	174	457	350	177	365
Propane/Propylene	1,395	1,050	1,223	1,110	1,212	1,128
Other Oils[21]	3,603	3,568	3,220	2,743	3,804	3,153
Ultra Low Sulfur Distillate Reclassification						
< 15 ppm Distillate, Downgraded to 15 to 500 ppm	–	–	–	–	–	–

-- = Not Applicable.
W = Data Withheld.
1 Domestic crude oil production includes lease condensate and is estimated using a combination of short-term forecasts for the lower 48 states and the latest available production estimates from Alaska. For more details see Appendix B, under "Data Obtained Through Models."
2 Based on the latest reported monthly operable capacity.
3 Calculated as gross inputs divided by the latest reported monthly operable capacity. See Glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers.
4 Finished motor gasoline production and product supplied include a weekly adjustment applied only to the U.S. total to correct for the imbalance created by blending of fuel ethanol and motor gasoline blending components. From 1993 to June 4, 2010, this adjustment was estimated from the latest monthly data and allocated to formulation and PAD District production data.
5 Excludes adjustments for fuel ethanol and motor gasoline blending components. Historical data prior to June 4, 2010 includes the adjustment allocated by PAD District and formulation.
6 Adjustment to correct for the imbalance created by the blending of fuel ethanol and motor gasoline blending components. For details see Appendix B.
7 Commercial and military kerosene jet fuel production is only collected from refiners and may not total to total kerosene jet fuel production.
8 Includes propane/propylene production from natural gas plants.
9 Includes those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign stocks held at, or in transit to, refineries, ethanol plants, and bulk terminals, as well as stocks in pipelines. Stocks (excluding propane) held at natural gas processing plants are included in "Other Oils." All stock levels are as of the end of the period.
10 Includes those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit to refineries.
11 Includes domestic and foreign crude oil stocks held in tank farms in Lincoln, Payne, and Creek counties in Oklahoma. Cushing, Oklahoma, is the designated delivery point for NYMEX crude oil futures contracts.
12 Includes crude oil stocks in transit by water between Alaska and the other States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, as well as stocks held at transshipment terminals.
13 Includes non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.
14 Excludes stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve." For details see Appendix C.
15 Nonfuel use propylene data collected from bulk terminal facilities only.
16 Includes weekly data for NGPLs and LRGs (except propane/propylene), kerosene, and asphalt and road oil; and estimated stocks of minor products based on monthly data.
17 Prior to June 4, 2010, included "Imports into SPR by Others."
18 Exports are estimated.
19 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.
20 Other Oil Exports = Total Exports less the exports of Finished Motor Gasoline, Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel, Distillate Fuel Oil, Residual Fuel Oil, and Propane/Propylene.
21 Other Oil Product Supplied = Total Product Supplied less the product supplied of Finished Motor Gasoline, Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel, Distillate Fuel Oil, Residual Fuel Oil, and Propane/Propylene.
Notes: Some data estimated (see Sources for clarification). Data may not add to total due to independent rounding. Differences and percent changes are calculated using unrounded numbers.
Source: See page 29.
R = Revised Data.

Table 10. U.S. World Crude Oil Prices
(Dollars per Barrel)

The data on this page are no longer available.

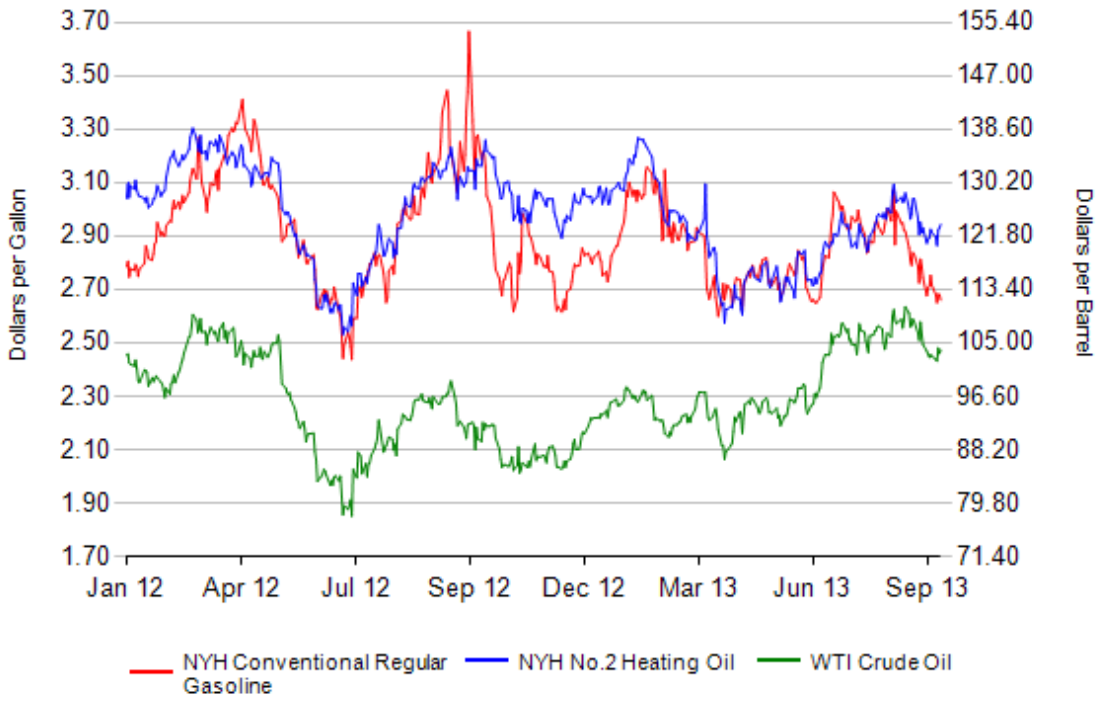
Table 11. Spot Prices of Crude Oil, Motor Gasoline, and Heating Oil, 2012 to Present
(Crude Oil in Dollars per Barrel, Products in Dollars per Gallon)

Year / Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012												
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	100.27	102.20	106.16	103.32	94.66	82.30	87.90	94.13	94.51	89.49	86.53	87.86
Brent	110.69	119.33	125.45	119.75	110.34	95.16	102.62	113.36	112.86	111.71	109.06	109.49
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional												
New York Harbor	2.822	3.044	3.167	3.206	2.877	2.602	2.747	3.022	3.270	2.975	2.817	2.727
U.S. Gulf Coast	2.777	2.999	3.169	3.101	2.780	2.516	2.645	2.968	3.034	2.778	2.522	2.475
RBOB Regular												
Los Angeles	2.920	3.302	3.383	3.250	3.234	2.626	2.819	3.129	3.162	3.135	2.792	2.615
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	3.054	3.196	3.217	3.150	2.913	2.619	2.813	3.045	3.134	3.140	3.009	2.995
2013												
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	94.76	95.31	92.94	92.02	94.51	95.77	104.67	106.57	–	–	–	–
Brent	112.96	116.05	108.47	102.25	102.56	102.92	107.93	111.28	–	–	–	–
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional												
New York Harbor	2.852	3.053	2.914	2.706	2.742	2.740	2.924	2.933	–	–	–	–
U.S. Gulf Coast	2.669	2.922	2.901	2.685	2.708	2.688	2.853	2.861	–	–	–	–
RBOB Regular												
Los Angeles	2.900	3.332	3.029	2.906	2.999	3.021	3.047	2.825	–	–	–	–
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	3.068	3.168	2.943	2.742	2.739	2.752	2.885	2.958	–	–	–	–

2013	Average for Week Ending:		Daily Prices:									
	Fri 9/13	Fri 9/20	Mon 9/23	Tue 9/24	Wed 9/25	Thu 9/26	Fri 9/27	Mon 9/30	Tue 10/1	Wed 10/2	Thu 10/3	Fri 10/4
Crude Oil												
WTI - Cushing	108.36	106.22	103.62	103.22	102.68	103.10	102.86	102.36	102.09	104.15	103.29	103.83
Brent	113.22	109.98	108.56	107.68	109.46	108.86	109.45	107.85	107.32	109.09	109.49	109.42
Motor Gasoline												
Conventional												
New York Harbor	2.824	2.769	2.675	2.705	2.712	2.752	2.715	2.680	2.649	2.681	2.679	2.659
U.S. Gulf Coast	2.626	2.564	2.470	2.515	2.523	2.554	2.513	2.502	2.494	2.454	2.494	2.481
RBOB Regular												
Los Angeles	3.096	2.866	2.746	2.778	2.786	2.812	2.776	2.722	2.707	2.716	2.729	2.709
Heating Oils												
No. 2 Heating Oil												
New York Harbor	3.004	2.932	2.872	2.887	2.891	2.924	2.911	2.897	2.863	2.923	2.930	2.942

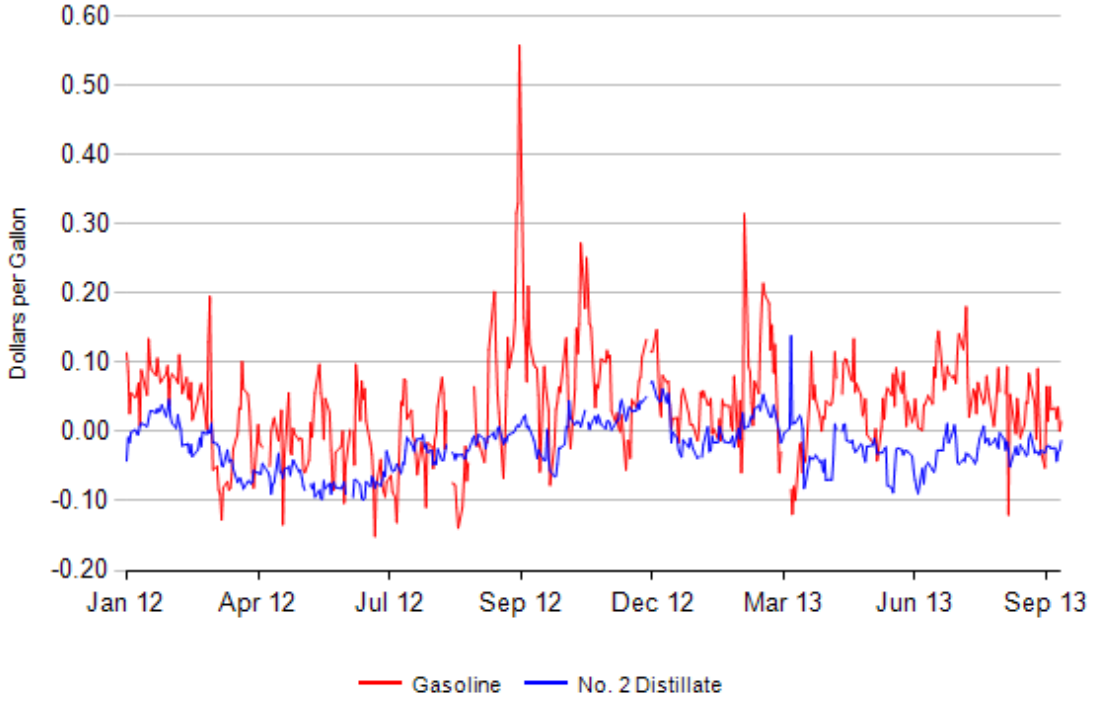
– = Data Not Available.
Notes: Monthly and weekly prices are calculated by EIA from daily data. See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.
See Appendix B, Technical Note 1, for more information about the data in this table.
Source: See page 29.

Figure 7. Daily Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Spot Prices, January 2012 to Present



Note: See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.
Source: See page 29.

Figure 8. Daily Trans-Atlantic Spot Product Price Differentials: New York Harbor less Rotterdam (ARA), January 2012 to Present



Notes: See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations. See Appendix B, Technical Note 3, for more information about the data in this graph.
Source: See page 29.

Table 12. Spot Prices of Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel, Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel, and Propane, 2012 to Present
(Dollars per Gallon)

Year / Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012												
No. 2 Distillate												
Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	3.080	3.223	3.302	3.242	2.987	2.710	2.921	3.179	3.229	3.236	3.180	3.070
U.S. Gulf Coast	3.034	3.178	3.270	3.217	2.947	2.667	2.879	3.143	3.186	3.157	2.997	2.960
Los Angeles	3.088	3.242	3.384	3.252	3.007	2.654	2.854	3.225	3.299	3.226	3.071	2.971
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
U.S. Gulf Coast	3.087	3.207	3.256	3.226	2.974	2.678	2.892	3.156	3.191	3.111	2.960	2.940
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	1.294	1.220	1.261	1.196	0.954	0.788	0.874	0.901	0.910	0.962	0.890	0.797
2013												
No. 2 Distillate												
Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	3.103	3.237	3.037	2.900	2.888	2.891	3.018	3.068	–	–	–	–
U.S. Gulf Coast	3.044	3.200	3.007	2.879	2.843	2.861	2.981	3.040	–	–	–	–
Los Angeles	3.114	3.259	3.020	2.908	2.846	2.914	3.043	3.103	–	–	–	–
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
U.S. Gulf Coast	3.091	3.218	2.969	2.808	2.725	2.769	2.894	3.003	–	–	–	–
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	0.838	0.862	0.895	0.939	0.932	0.863	0.920	1.061	–	–	–	–

2013	Average for Week Ending:		Daily Prices:									
	Fri 9/13	Fri 9/20	Mon 9/23	Tue 9/24	Wed 9/25	Thu 9/26	Fri 9/27	Mon 9/30	Tue 10/1	Wed 10/2	Thu 10/3	Fri 10/4
No. 2 Distillate												
Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel												
New York Harbor	3.099	3.017	2.948	2.964	2.966	2.995	2.985	2.971	2.956	2.997	3.001	3.009
U.S. Gulf Coast	3.065	2.983	2.913	2.929	2.931	2.959	2.944	2.930	2.906	2.938	2.942	2.950
Los Angeles	3.126	3.021	2.959	2.972	2.963	2.999	2.986	2.972	2.953	3.001	3.002	3.005
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel												
U.S. Gulf Coast	2.981	2.910	2.846	2.846	2.849	2.847	2.856	2.842	2.773	2.878	2.890	2.900
Propane												
Mont Belvieu	1.116	1.118	1.078	1.055	1.028	1.038	1.059	1.059	1.082	1.084	1.094	1.095

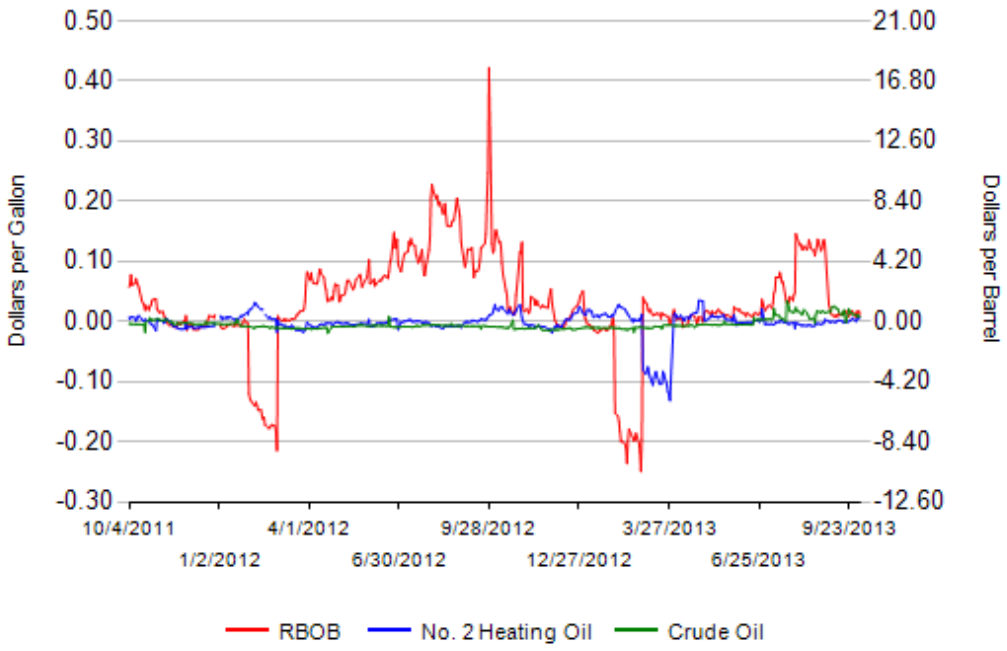
– = Data Not Available.
Notes: Monthly and weekly prices are calculated by EIA from daily data. See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations.
See Appendix B, Technical Note 2, for more information about the data in this table.
Source: See page 30.

Table 13. NYMEX Futures Prices of Crude Oil, Motor Gasoline, and No. 2 Heating Oil
(Crude Oil in Dollars per Barrel, all others in Dollars per Gallon)

	Mon 9/23	Tue 9/24	Wed 9/25	Thu 9/26	Fri 9/27	Mon 9/30	Tue 10/1	Wed 10/2	Thu 10/3	Fri 10/4
Crude Oil (WTI, Cushing, Oklahoma)										
November-2013	103.59	103.13	102.66	103.03	102.87	102.33	102.04	104.10	103.31	103.84
December-2013	102.72	102.48	102.05	102.52	102.34	101.90	101.69	103.64	102.97	103.53
January-2014	101.62	101.51	101.18	101.74	101.50	101.15	100.97	102.77	102.25	102.82
Regular Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB) (New York Harbor)										
October-2013	2.623	2.659	2.673	2.705	2.676	2.635	–	–	–	–
November-2013	2.615	2.647	2.657	2.689	2.660	2.628	2.611	2.629	2.640	2.608
December-2013	2.601	2.630	2.636	2.665	2.638	2.611	2.595	2.614	2.622	2.596
January-2014	2.597	2.623	2.628	2.656	2.630	2.606	2.591	2.611	2.616	2.594
No. 2 Heating Oil (New York Harbor)										
October-2013	2.956	2.961	2.973	3.004	2.990	2.971	–	–	–	–
November-2013	2.957	2.960	2.971	2.999	2.985	2.972	2.955	2.993	3.003	2.999
December-2013	2.953	2.956	2.966	2.993	2.979	2.967	2.952	2.989	2.996	2.993
January-2014	2.951	2.954	2.962	2.989	2.975	2.964	2.950	2.986	2.990	2.989

– = Data Not Available.
Note: See Appendix B, Technical Note 3, for more information about the data in this table.
Source: See page 30.

Figure 9. Daily Futures Price Differentials: First Delivery Month Less Second Delivery Month, January 2011 to Present



Note: See Appendix B, Technical Note 4, for more information about the data in this graph.
Source: See page 30.

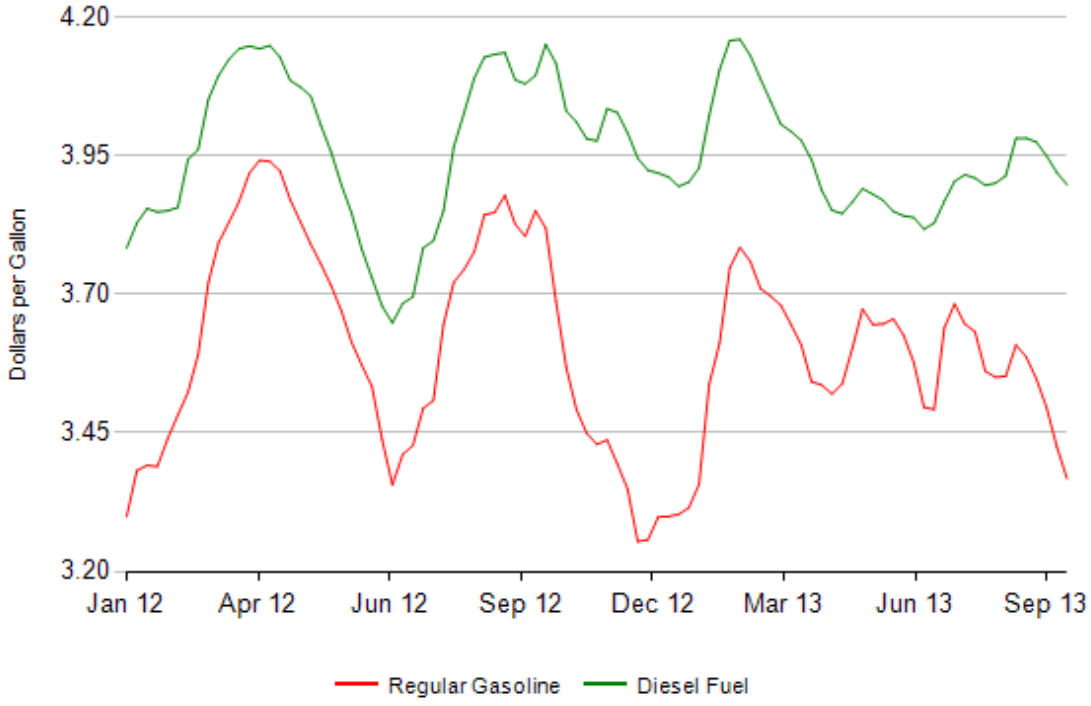
Table 14. U.S. Retail Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, 2012 to Present
(Dollars per Gallon, Including Taxes)

Year / Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2012												
Motor Gasoline	3.440	3.640	3.907	3.958	3.791	3.596	3.498	3.780	3.910	3.812	3.521	3.381
Conventional Areas	3.388	3.576	3.827	3.893	3.698	3.515	3.433	3.724	3.859	3.714	3.444	3.322
RFG Areas	3.546	3.770	4.071	4.090	3.982	3.760	3.630	3.895	4.013	4.011	3.678	3.500
Regular	3.380	3.579	3.852	3.900	3.732	3.539	3.439	3.722	3.849	3.746	3.452	3.310
East Coast (PADD 1)	3.429	3.639	3.805	3.900	3.667	3.428	3.408	3.684	3.836	3.736	3.497	3.396
New England (PADD 1A)	3.481	3.675	3.830	3.949	3.805	3.588	3.551	3.777	3.928	3.883	3.667	3.525
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	3.458	3.654	3.821	3.931	3.736	3.508	3.487	3.723	3.886	3.832	3.658	3.519
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	3.391	3.616	3.787	3.862	3.574	3.321	3.306	3.626	3.773	3.621	3.326	3.266
Midwest (PADD 2)	3.328	3.476	3.823	3.828	3.645	3.513	3.436	3.775	3.860	3.624	3.346	3.228
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	3.205	3.454	3.677	3.771	3.523	3.286	3.218	3.507	3.635	3.484	3.204	3.097
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	3.018	3.108	3.530	3.785	3.755	3.690	3.519	3.518	3.721	3.720	3.538	3.211
West Coast (PADD 5)	3.606	3.854	4.223	4.174	4.215	4.016	3.697	3.937	4.074	4.234	3.764	3.500
Midgrade	3.512	3.714	3.977	4.028	3.868	3.671	3.569	3.849	3.984	3.901	3.605	3.466
Premium	3.651	3.851	4.101	4.162	3.995	3.793	3.705	3.989	4.124	4.041	3.764	3.627
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	3.833	3.953	4.127	4.115	3.979	3.759	3.721	3.983	4.120	4.094	4.000	3.961
East Coast (PADD 1)	3.916	4.041	4.178	4.167	4.025	3.797	3.768	3.975	4.109	4.090	4.054	4.041
New England (PADD 1A)	4.049	4.158	4.256	4.267	4.157	3.952	3.876	4.044	4.202	4.220	4.202	4.172
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	4.006	4.131	4.260	4.261	4.108	3.891	3.851	4.034	4.174	4.183	4.174	4.145
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	3.824	3.951	4.102	4.079	3.940	3.699	3.686	3.918	4.043	3.997	3.937	3.938
Midwest (PADD 2)	3.723	3.843	4.019	4.013	3.877	3.676	3.682	3.971	4.062	4.058	3.950	3.937
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	3.757	3.878	4.041	4.025	3.885	3.678	3.639	3.875	4.018	3.993	3.891	3.857
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	3.827	3.859	4.078	4.109	3.997	3.851	3.697	3.996	4.236	4.221	4.095	3.866
West Coast (PADD 5)	4.022	4.162	4.414	4.379	4.247	3.958	3.837	4.180	4.392	4.290	4.123	4.023
California	4.103	4.251	4.474	4.419	4.316	4.027	3.917	4.240	4.456	4.376	4.170	4.076
2013												
Motor Gasoline	3.391	3.736	3.779	3.638	3.675	3.689	3.661	3.645	3.604	–	–	–
Conventional Areas	3.324	3.668	3.713	3.566	3.621	3.634	3.582	3.583	3.542	–	–	–
RFG Areas	3.527	3.874	3.913	3.784	3.786	3.799	3.821	3.771	3.731	–	–	–
Regular	3.319	3.670	3.711	3.570	3.615	3.626	3.591	3.574	3.532	–	–	–
East Coast (PADD 1)	3.439	3.697	3.710	3.537	3.482	3.496	3.562	3.576	3.518	–	–	–
New England (PADD 1A)	3.515	3.758	3.759	3.600	3.560	3.591	3.697	3.753	3.702	–	–	–
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	3.512	3.744	3.731	3.579	3.527	3.540	3.629	3.650	3.596	–	–	–
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	3.362	3.643	3.679	3.487	3.424	3.434	3.472	3.468	3.405	–	–	–
Midwest (PADD 2)	3.203	3.648	3.657	3.541	3.733	3.748	3.535	3.523	3.500	–	–	–
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	3.162	3.468	3.536	3.379	3.355	3.359	3.407	3.397	3.298	–	–	–
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	2.916	3.325	3.471	3.500	3.612	3.702	3.623	3.636	3.601	–	–	–
West Coast (PADD 5)	3.507	3.908	4.022	3.879	3.909	3.901	3.915	3.813	3.823	–	–	–
Midgrade	3.479	3.816	3.863	3.723	3.750	3.763	3.746	3.729	3.692	–	–	–
Premium	3.644	3.969	4.016	3.876	3.888	3.909	3.904	3.896	3.855	–	–	–
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	3.909	4.111	4.068	3.930	3.870	3.849	3.866	3.905	3.961	–	–	–
East Coast (PADD 1)	4.008	4.160	4.105	3.964	3.866	3.841	3.875	3.916	3.969	–	–	–
New England (PADD 1A)	4.165	4.295	4.229	4.081	3.991	3.982	4.010	4.045	4.077	–	–	–
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	4.099	4.224	4.164	4.019	3.919	3.910	3.938	3.976	4.033	–	–	–
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	3.910	4.087	4.037	3.902	3.803	3.764	3.802	3.847	3.902	–	–	–
Midwest (PADD 2)	3.854	4.078	4.031	3.911	3.907	3.871	3.850	3.873	3.942	–	–	–
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	3.834	4.024	4.006	3.843	3.756	3.750	3.794	3.829	3.875	–	–	–
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	3.691	3.974	3.991	3.872	3.834	3.854	3.848	3.927	3.936	–	–	–
West Coast (PADD 5)	4.007	4.258	4.193	4.048	3.972	3.958	3.997	4.057	4.119	–	–	–
California	4.083	4.325	4.245	4.134	4.040	4.023	4.068	4.138	4.209	–	–	–

2013	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7
Motor Gasoline	3.751	3.716	3.701	3.633	3.622	3.623	3.678	3.658	3.619	3.567	3.499	3.441
Conventional Areas	3.678	3.638	3.633	3.562	3.565	3.573	3.641	3.607	3.544	3.493	3.425	3.369
RFG Areas	3.898	3.876	3.840	3.778	3.738	3.727	3.751	3.761	3.773	3.717	3.651	3.589
Regular	3.682	3.646	3.632	3.561	3.550	3.552	3.608	3.587	3.547	3.495	3.425	3.367
East Coast (PADD 1)	3.655	3.648	3.628	3.569	3.554	3.553	3.606	3.587	3.531	3.457	3.409	3.363
New England (PADD 1A)	3.811	3.805	3.789	3.757	3.738	3.729	3.756	3.751	3.717	3.670	3.617	3.573
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	3.716	3.738	3.708	3.648	3.626	3.618	3.667	3.660	3.623	3.545	3.483	3.429
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	3.562	3.533	3.520	3.454	3.446	3.452	3.516	3.483	3.408	3.327	3.291	3.250
Midwest (PADD 2)	3.660	3.575	3.589	3.478	3.501	3.524	3.633	3.574	3.489	3.456	3.348	3.275
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	3.507	3.478	3.446	3.388	3.373	3.382	3.406	3.377	3.301	3.231	3.176	3.127
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	3.616	3.640	3.638	3.644	3.639	3.622	3.626	3.631	3.612	3.586	3.549	3.507
West Coast (PADD 5)	3.954	3.929	3.887	3.840	3.778	3.745	3.750	3.797	3.900	3.866	3.802	3.737
Midgrade	3.831	3.801	3.781	3.719	3.707	3.707	3.760	3.741	3.709	3.656	3.596	3.535
Premium	3.993	3.963	3.947	3.886	3.874	3.875	3.922	3.906	3.870	3.819	3.758	3.701
On-Highway Diesel Fuel	3.903	3.915	3.909	3.896	3.900	3.913	3.981	3.981	3.974	3.949	3.919	3.897
East Coast (PADD 1)	3.919	3.931	3.919	3.908	3.912	3.925	3.993	3.988	3.979	3.956	3.931	3.908
New England (PADD 1A)	4.047	4.061	4.056	4.045	4.036	4.044	4.087	4.091	4.088	4.071	4.046	4.040
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	3.971	3.993	3.983	3.972	3.967	3.980	4.055	4.056	4.044	4.015	3.997	3.967
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	3.857	3.861	3.845	3.834	3.848	3.862	3.930	3.917	3.910	3.890	3.861	3.838
Midwest (PADD 2)	3.875	3.886	3.878	3.862	3.868	3.884	3.967	3.964	3.957	3.929	3.894	3.876
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	3.841	3.845	3.841	3.824	3.822	3.829	3.897	3.898	3.889	3.862	3.831	3.805
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	3.866	3.913	3.931	3.930	3.920	3.927	3.937	3.934	3.941	3.943	3.927	3.915
West Coast (PADD 5)	4.041	4.052	4.054	4.045	4.057	4.072	4.128	4.142	4.138	4.111	4.075	4.052
California	4.113	4.122	4.133	4.128	4.134	4.156	4.210	4.225	4.228	4.209	4.172	4.150

– = Data Not Available.
Note: See Glossary for definitions of abbreviations. See Appendix B, Technical Note 5, for more information about data in this table.
Source: See page 30.

Figure 10. U.S. Average Retail Regular Motor Gasoline and On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices, January 2012 to Present (Dollars per Gallon, Including Taxes)



Note: See Appendix B, Weekly Petroleum Price Surveys, page 40 for more information about the data in this graph.
Source: See page 30.

Sources

Table 1

• Current Week Data: Estimates for most series based on data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, -804, -805, and -809. Other Oils Stocks, Other Supply Stock Change, Other Supply Adjustment, and Total Product Supplied are estimates based on both current weekly data and data published in the most recent month of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production, Other Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Production, and Refinery Processing Gain are estimates based on data published in the most recent month of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Estimates for Other Oils Stocks, Crude Oil Production, Exports, and Other Supply Adjustment are explained in Appendix B.

• Previous Week Data, Previous Year Data, and Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on data published by EIA in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* for the respective periods.

Table 2

• Current Week Data: Estimates of Refinery Inputs and Utilization based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800. Operable Capacity and Percent Utilization are based on data published in the most recent month of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Estimates of Refiner and Blender Net Production based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800 and -805. Gasoline Adjustment estimate is based on estimation methodology described in Appendix B. Estimates for Fuel Ethanol Production are based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-809.

• Previous Week Data, Previous Year Data, 2-Year Ago Data, and Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on data published by EIA in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* for the respective periods.

Table 3

• Current Week Data: Estimates of Refinery Net Production based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800. Estimates of Blender Net Production based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-805.

• Previous Week Data, Previous Year Data, 2-Year Ago Data, and Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on data published by EIA in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* for the respective periods.

Table 4

• Current Week Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -809. Other Oils estimate is based on both current weekly data and data published in the most recent month of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* as explained in Appendix B.

• Previous Week Data, Previous Year Data, 2-Year Ago Data, and Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on data published by EIA in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* for the respective periods.

Figure 1

• Data for Ranges: 2012-2013, EIA, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*

• Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802 and -803.

Table 5

• Current Week Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, and -809.

• Previous Week Data, Previous Year Data, 2-Year Ago Data, and Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on data published by EIA in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* for the respective periods.

Figure 2

• Data for Ranges: 2012-2013, EIA, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*

• Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 6

• Current Week Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

• Previous Week Data, Previous Year Data, 2-Year Ago Data, and Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on data published by EIA in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* for the respective periods.

Figure 3 and Figure 4 and Figure 5 and Figure 6

• Data for Ranges: 2012-2013, EIA, *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*

• Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 7

• Current Week Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804. Estimate for Exports is explained in Appendix B.

• Previous Week Data, Previous Year Data, 2-Year Ago Data, and Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on data published by EIA in the Weekly Petroleum Status Report for the respective periods.

Table 8

• Current Week Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804. Crude Import Percentage by Country is calculated from data published by EIA in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and is explained in Appendix B.

• Previous Week Data, Previous Year Data, 2-Year Ago Data, and Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on data published by EIA in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* for the respective periods.

Table 9

• Current Week Data: Estimates for most series based on data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, -804, -805, and -809. Operable Capacity and Percent Utilization are based on data published in the most recent month of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. Gasoline Adjustment estimate is based on estimation methodology described in Appendix B. Other Oils Stocks and Total Product Supplied based on both current weekly data and data published in the most recent month of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. The methodology for calculating Product Supplied is explained in Appendix B. Estimate for Exports is explained in Appendix B.

• Previous Week Data, Previous Year Data, 2-Year Ago Data, and Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on data published by EIA in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* for the respective periods.

Table 10

• EIA/OEA, Office of Integrated and International Energy Analysis.
• Platt's Oilgram Price Report.
• Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.
• Oil and Gas Journal.
• Wall Street Journal.
• Oil Market Intelligence.
• Natural Resources Canada
• Petroleum Place (www.petroleumplace.com)

Table 11 and Figures 7 and 8

• THOMSON REUTERS

Table 12

• THOMSON REUTERS

Table 13 and Figure 9

• Crude Oil Futures: New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX), and Products: THOMSON REUTERS

Table 14 and Figure 10

• Motor Gasoline Form EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey," and On-Highway Diesel: Form EIA-888, "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey."

Appendix A

Table A1. Petroleum Supply Summary, September 2013 (derived from weekly data)

Category	September 2013	August 2013	Difference	September 2012	Percent Change	WPSR to PSM Comparison		
						July 2013	PSM July 2013	Difference
Stocks (Million Barrels)								
Total Stocks (Including SPR)[1]	1,822.7	1,818.4	4.3	1,794.5	1.6	1,817.9	1,817.5	0.3
Crude Oil	1,063.6	1,056.1	7.5	1,060.4	0.3	1,059.5	1,062.5	-3.1
SPR[2]	696.0	696.0	0.0	695.0	0.2	696.0	696.0	0.0
Commercial	367.6	360.1	7.5	365.4	0.6	363.5	366.5	-3.1
Products	759.1	762.3	-3.1	734.2	3.4	758.4	755.0	3.4
Total Motor Gasoline	219.8	216.5	3.4	195.7	12.3	223.6	222.9	0.7
Finished Motor Gasoline	47.9	48.3	-0.4	48.8	-1.9	51.8	50.6	1.2
Reformulated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-51.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Conventional	47.9	48.2	-0.4	48.7	-1.8	51.8	50.6	1.2
Blending Components	171.9	168.2	3.7	146.9	17.0	171.7	172.3	-0.6
Fuel Ethanol	15.4	16.2	-0.8	19.0	-18.7	16.7	17.1	-0.4
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	40.4	39.4	1.0	44.3	-8.7	38.4	39.2	-0.8
Distillate Fuel Oil[1]	127.4	130.3	-2.9	122.7	3.8	126.4	126.4	0.0
15 ppm sulfur and Under	104.5	109.3	-4.8	90.3	15.7	104.5	102.9	1.7
> 15 ppm sulfur to 500 ppm	4.6	4.6	0.0	5.6	-18.5	4.1	4.1	0.0
> 500 ppm sulfur[1]	18.3	16.4	1.8	26.7	-31.6	17.8	19.5	-1.7
Residual Fuel Oil	34.3	35.5	-1.3	34.7	-1.1	37.4	37.5	-0.1
Propane/Propylene	66.7	64.6	2.1	75.7	-11.9	61.8	59.8	2.0
Other Oils[3]	255.1	259.7	-4.6	242.1	5.4	254.2	252.1	2.1
Unfinished Oils	83.1	84.5	-1.4	83.6	-0.7	85.6	83.7	1.9
Products Supplied (Thousand Barrels per Day)								
Total Products Supplied	19,077	19,158	-81	18,391	3.7	19,597	19,046	551
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,774	9,099	-325	8,673	1.2	9,054	9,056	-2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,436	1,552	-116	1,424	0.8	1,550	1,519	31
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,772	3,710	62	3,715	1.5	3,979	3,568	411
Residual Fuel Oil	231	281	-50	321	-28.0	283	362	-79
Propane/Propylene	1,213	1,147	66	1,135	6.9	1,070	1,052	18
Other Oils[4]	3,651	3,370	281	3,124	16.9	3,660	3,489	171
Inputs and Utilization (Thousand Barrels per Day)								
Crude Oil Inputs	15,635	15,802	-167	14,696	6.4	16,047	16,040	7
Operable Utilization Rate (%)	90.3	90.9	-0.6	87.3	– –	91.9	92.6	-0.7
Imports (Thousand Barrels per Day)								
Total Net Imports	6,499	6,802	-303	7,640	-14.9	7,015	6,351	764
Crude Oil	7,922	8,056	-134	8,456	-6.3	7,849	7,973	-24
Products	-1,423	-1,255	-168	-816	– –	-834	-1,622	788
Imports	9,853	9,972	-119	10,544	-6.6	9,935	10,243	-208
Crude Oil	7,977	8,111	-134	8,497	-6.1	7,901	8,071	-70
SPR	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	–	0
Commercial	7,977	8,111	-134	8,497	-6.1	7,901	8,071	-70
Products	1,876	1,861	15	2,048	-8.4	2,034	2,172	-138
Total Motor Gasoline	496	495	1	565	-12.2	579	646	-67
Finished Motor Gasoline	22	64	-42	52	-57.7	59	53	6
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	–	0
Conventional	22	64	-42	52	-57.7	59	53	6
Blending Components	474	430	44	513	-7.6	520	593	-73
Fuel Ethanol	18	24	-6	55	-67.3	38	41	-3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	75	123	-48	84	-10.7	52	75	-23
Distillate Fuel Oil	108	105	3	116	-6.9	114	107	7
15 ppm sulfur and Under	100	83	17	105	-4.8	95	76	19
> 15 ppm sulfur to 500 ppm	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	2	-2
> 500 ppm sulfur	8	23	-15	11	-27.3	19	29	-10
Residual Fuel Oil	158	215	-57	248	-36.3	235	249	-14
Propane/Propylene	84	74	10	99	-15.2	75	87	-12
Other Oils[3]	937	825	112	880	6.5	942	967	-25
Exports	3,355	3,170	185	2,904	15.5	2,920	3,892	-972
Crude Oil	56	54	2	41	36.6	51	98	-47
Products	3,299	3,116	183	2,863	15.2	2,869	3,794	-925
Stock Change (Thousand Barrels per Day)								
Total[5]	145	17	127	215	– –	-141	-6	-135
Crude Oil[5]	249	-108	357	239	– –	-518	-295	-223
Products[5]	-105	125	-229	-24	– –	378	289	89

– – = Not Applicable.
– = Data Not Available.
[1] Distillate fuel oil stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are not included.
[2] Crude oil stocks in the PSR include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.
[3] Includes natural gas plant liquids (NGPLs) and liquefied refinery gases (LRGs) (except propane/propylene). Prior to June 2010, "Other Oils" included Fuel Ethanol and Motor Gasoline Blending Components.
[4] Includes NGPLs and LRGs, other liquids, and all other finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, kerosene-type jet fuel, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and propane/propylene.
[5] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, appropriate issues of the Weekly Petroleum Status Report and the Petroleum Supply Monthly.

Appendix B

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Weekly Petroleum Status Report Explanatory Notes

Overview

The Energy Information Administration's Quality Guidelines

The data contained in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* are subject to separate information quality guidelines issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Department of Energy (DOE), and Energy Information Administration (EIA). With available resources, EIA continually works to improve its systems in order to provide high quality information needed by public and private policymakers and decision makers. EIA has performance standards to ensure the quality (i.e., objectivity, utility, and integrity) of information it disseminates to the public. Quality is ensured and maximized at levels appropriate to the nature and timeliness of the disseminated information. Information about EIA's quality program is available at http://www.eia.doe.gov/smg/EIA-IQ-Guidelines.html.

Concepts of Product Supply and Demand

Petroleum supply estimates contained in the *WPSR* are often interpreted as an approximation of petroleum demand measured as product supplied. Product supplied is often called "implied" demand because it is a measure of demand that is implied by disappearance of petroleum products from facilities and activities in the "primary" supply chain. Facilities and activities in the primary supply chain include refineries and blending terminals, gas processing plants and fractionators, oxygenate producers, importers, exporters, bulk storage terminals, and pipelines. Total product supplied in the *WPSR* may be calculated from petroleum balances reported in Table 1. Total product supplied for crude oil and petroleum products is equal to crude oil input to refineries (line 14) + Other Supply Production (line 15) + net imports(line 21) - Stock Change (line 24) + Adjustment (line 25). Product supplied for individual products equals production plus imports minus stock change minus exports. "Crude Oil Supply Adjustment" (line 13) (formerly called "Unaccounted-for Crude Oil") is the balancing item between crude oil supply and disposition.

The secondary supply chain system is that portion of the overall distribution network that falls between producers and end-users. Product typically flows in bulk from the primary supply system into the secondary system before delivery in small quantities to consumers (the tertiary system). The secondary system includes storage at bulk plants; at retail motor fuel outlets, such as service stations, truck stops, and convenience stores; and at retail fuel oil dealers. Bulk plants are wholesale storage facilities that have less than 50,000 barrels of storage capacity and, by definition, receive product only by tank car or truck, not by barge, tanker, or pipeline. Tertiary inventories are held by end users and include fuel in vehicle tanks, heating oil in residential tanks, fuel oil held by utilities, jet fuel stored in facilities operated by end users, and certain proprietary storage of raw materials for the chemical industry (ethylene, propylene, etc.).

Data users sometimes consider demand as sales to the ultimate consumer or as the actual consumption of the product. Since there may be time delays between the movement of product into the primary market and its ultimate purchase or consumption, these definitions of demand require data on changes in secondary and/or tertiary stocks or the assumption that these values either remain constant or are small compared to primary supply. The most recent study of secondary stocks was done by the National Petroleum Council in 1989. This study revealed that secondary distillate stocks were equal to about 6.9 percent of distillate stocks and 6.7 percent of distillate storage capacity. The study also noted that secondary storage capacity was decreasing due to EPA regulations.

Weekly Petroleum Supply Surveys

The data presented in the *WPSR* include data collected by the EIA on seven weekly petroleum supply and two weekly petroleum price surveys and data released by Reuters Ltd. During the heating months (October through mid-March), data from a 3rd weekly price survey are included in Appendix D, "Winter Fuels Heating Prices."

Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The seven weekly petroleum supply surveys are part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS tracks the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. The PSRS is organized into two data collection subsystems, the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) and the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). The WPSRS processes the data from the seven weekly surveys. The MPSRS includes eight monthly surveys and one annual survey. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

1. EIA-800, "Weekly Refinery and Fractionator Report,"
2. EIA-801, "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report,"
3. EIA-802, "Weekly Product Pipeline Report,"
4. EIA-803, "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report,"
5. EIA-804, "Weekly Imports Report,"
6. EIA-805, "Weekly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report,"
7. EIA-809, "Weekly Oxygenate Report,"
8. EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report,"
9. EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report,"
10. EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report,"
11. EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report,"
12. EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report."
13. EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
14. EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
15. EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report"
16. EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

A copy of the forms and instructions is available at:
http://www.eia.gov/survey/

Weekly supply surveys are administered at seven key points along the petroleum production and supply chain: (1) refineries, fractionators, and gas processing plants, (2) bulk terminals, (3) product pipelines, (4) crude oil stock holders, (5) importers, (6) blenders and (7) fuel ethanol production facilities Monthly surveys also include inter-PAD District movements by pipelines, tankers, and barges. Weekly surveys do not capture petroleum movements. Data collected weekly

using Forms EIA-800 through EIA-805 and EIA-809 are similar to, though less detailed than, the data collected monthly using Forms EIA-810, EIA-812 through EIA-815 and EIA-819. Respondents reporting to the weekly surveys constitute a sample of those reporting on the monthly surveys.

Annual U.S. refinery capacity data are collected on the Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report." These data are published in the *Refinery Capacity Report*.

Weekly Supply Survey Methodology

Sampling Frame

The EIA weekly reporting system, as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPSRS are selected from the universe of companies that report on the corresponding monthly forms with the exception of the EIA-801 in 2010.

The sampling frame for Form EIA-800 "Weekly Refinery Report" includes refineries reporting on Form EIA-810 "Monthly Refinery Report" as well as fractionators reporting on Form EIA-816 "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report." Monthly reports on Form EIA-810 are required from operators of every operating and idle refinery located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. territories. Monthly reports on Form EIA-816 are required from operators of every operating and idle gas processing plant, fractionator, and butane isomerization plant located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The EIA-801 sampling frame consists of all companies reporting ending stocks on the EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report." This includes every bulk terminal and blending facility operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. 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.

The EIA-802 sampling frame consists of all companies reporting on the EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report." This includes all petroleum product pipeline companies that transport refined petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipeline movements) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are excluded.

The EIA-803 sampling frame consists of all companies reporting on the EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report." This includes all companies that carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included 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.

The EIA-804 sampling frame consists of all companies reporting on the EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report." This includes each Importer of Record (or Ultimate Consignee in some situations regarding Canadian imports) that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions (Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), (3) Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia and (4) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The EIA-805 sampling frame consists of all companies reporting inputs and production on the EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report." This includes all storage terminals which produce finished motor gasoline through the blending of various motor gasoline blending components, natural gas liquids, and oxygenates in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions.

The EIA-809 sampling frame consists of all operators of facilities reporting fuel ethanol production on the EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." This includes fuel ethanol production facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sample Design

The sampling procedure used for the weekly surveys is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total volumes for each item and each geographic region for which data may be published. For example, for distillate fuel oil stocks, the weekly sample includes those respondents whose combined volumes of stocks for distillate fuel oil from refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines constitute at least 90 percent of the total volume of distillate fuel oil stocks as reported in the corresponding monthly surveys.

To assure 90-percent coverage of the total for each item collected and each geographic region for each weekly survey, the sample is reviewed each month. This review focuses on changes in the current monthly data as it relates to the weekly surveys, changes in the weekly surveys that impact the monthly surveys, and changes in respondent reporting patterns. Companies are added or removed from the surveys based on the changes. Refer to Table B1 for sample size of weekly surveys.

For the weekly surveys, better coverage will most likely reduce any sampling error. As shown in Table B2, 2012 coverage was comparable to 2011. Of the 21 product and supply type combinations, all except one had coverage above 90 percent in 2012. For 3 of the 21 combinations, 2012 coverage increased slightly over 2011. The largest percentage increase from 2011 to 2012 was for jet fuel oil imports, an increase of 0.4 percent. Bulk Terminals distillate fuel oil stocks and residual fuel oil production had the largest percentage decrease from 2011 to 2012, a decline of 6 percent each. Tabulations were done before rounding of the coverage values. Total motor gasoline production percentages include production from refineries, terminals and blenders.

Table B1. Frame and Sample Size for Weekly Supply Surveys

	Weekly Form	July 2013 Frame Size	Weekly Sample Size
Refiners (Refineries)	EIA-800	144	127
Bulk Terminals	EIA-801	*	713
Product Pipelines	EIA-802	82	45
Crude Oil Stock Holders	EIA-803	216	56
Importers	EIA-804	403	105
Terminal Blenders	EIA-805	1,480	713
Ethanol Producers	EIA-809	196	145

* The sample for the EIA-801 comes from the same frame as the EIA-805.

Table B2. Average Coverage for Weekly Surveys, 2011 and 2012
(Percent of Final Monthly Volumes Included in Monthly-From-Weekly Sample)

Product	Stocks (%)						Production (%)		Imports (%)	
	Refinery		Bulk Terminals		Pipeline					
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Total Motor Gasoline	99	100	89	93	98	99	98	99	97	97
Jet Fuel	99	100	92	94	99	100	100	100	100	99
Distillate Fuel Oil	99	100	86	91	98	98	98	99	96	96
Residual Fuel Oil	99	100	89	93	-	-	99	100	96	99
Crude Oil	99	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	99

Collection

Survey data for the WPSR are collected by facsimile, Internet using secure file transfer, and electronic transmission on a weekly basis. All respondents must submit their data by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the end of the report period. The weekly report period begins at 7:01 a.m. on Friday and ends at 7:00 a.m. on the following Friday.

Processing

Data collected through the WPSRS are received, logged into an automated Survey Control File, keyed, and processed through an edit program. Cell values determined to be unusual or inconsistent with other cell values are flagged either by automated process or analyst review. The validity of the value of each flagged cell is investigated. From the investigation, some flagged values are either verified or corrected by the respondent. Any remaining flagged values are referred to as unresolved. Imputation is performed for nonrespondents and unresolved data items. The cleansed data are further reviewed at the aggregate level to determine if other data issues exist (see Macro Editing).

A clean data file is available by the close of business Tuesday. Corrections to previous periods, late submissions, or resubmissions for the current period received after publication are used in editing and imputation for the following periods (see Revision Policy).

Imputation and Estimation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly database, values are imputed for companies that have not responded, reported incomplete data, or reported data that failed editing and could not be confirmed. The imputed values are calculated using exponentially smoothed means of recent weekly reported values for this specific company.

The equation for the exponential smoothing is:

$$Y_t = \alpha * y_t + (1 - \alpha) * Y_{t-1}$$

where

Y_t is the prediction for week t+1 (using data through week t),

y_t is week t's reported value,

Y_{t-1} is the prediction for week t (using data through week t-1),

α is a number between 0 and 1, chosen by survey/product/type

In the equation for exponential smoothing, the size of α controls the importance of last week's value relative to the aggregate of all weeks before that as represented by the prediction for last week. For example, if $\alpha = 0.8$, then last week's value is much more important in predicting this week's value than all the previous week's values are

since the weight of last week is 0.8 and the weight of the previous weeks collectively is 0.2. In general, the α values for the expected means of the non-zero responses are low for imports (last week is much less important than history) and much higher for production, inputs and stocks.

The imputed values are treated like reported values in the estimation procedure, which calculates ratio estimates of the weekly totals. First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in a geographic region are summed (weekly sum, W_s.) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed (monthly sum, M_s.) Finally, the most recent month's data for the product as reported by all companies, including adjustments made in the monthly process, is summed (M_t). The current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies, W_t, is given by:

$$W_t = (M_t / M_s) * W_s$$

The ratio (M_t / M_s) may be adjusted to account for very unusual events or industry changes not yet reflected in the lagged monthly data. For example, the hurricanes in September 2005 rendered the September data unrepresentative for purposes of applying the ratio to the *WPSR* in December 2005. Note, however, the gasoline and ethanol fuel adjustment is not included in M_t and is treated explicitly.

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production. When refineries are closed or inoperable, the lagged monthly data impacts the estimate of operable capacity and percent utilization in the WPSR. Operable capacity is the latest reported monthly operable capacity. The percent utilization is calculated as gross weekly inputs divided by operable capacity. The use of monthly capacity data may result in an overestimate of operable capacity and an underestimate of percent utilization until the shutdown is shown in the monthly data.

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

Published values of gasoline production include a fuel adjustment to account for the imbalance between supply and disposition of motor gasoline blending components and fuel ethanol. For further detail, refer to Additional Sources of Data, Data Obtained from Supplemental Sources (below).

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-to-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed for weekly imports. The estimate of total weekly imports is the product of the smoothed ratio and the sum of the weekly reported values and imputed values.

For imports, the ratio is smoothed as follows:

$$R_t = \alpha * r_t + (1 - \alpha) * R_{t-1}$$

where

R_t is the smoothed ratio for week t+1 (using ratios through week t),

r_t is week t's ratio of the most recent monthly total for all respondents to the monthly total of respondents from the weekly sample,

R_{t-1} is the smoothed ratio for week t (using ratios through week t-1),

α is a number between 0 and 1, chosen by product but not by PADD/Respondent ID.

When $M_s = 0$, then r_t is not defined for the week and the smoothed ratio is not updated, that is, the previous smoothed ratio is used as the multiplier.

Macro Editing

After the respondent-level data have been collected and processed. The WPSR processing system is "locked down" to all staff except a select group of industry analysts and statisticians, referred to as the WPSR Review Team. Aggregate-level estimates are generated by product and geographic region for the current week, three prior weeks, year ago data for the same week, along with 4-week averages. The WPSR Review Team has the responsibility for reviewing the aggregated data for all products and resolving inconsistencies with these estimates.

Once the WPSR Review Team have completed their review, preliminary WPSR tables are generated and provided to the Petroleum Division Director (PDD) for review. At 4 p.m., the team meets with the PDD for a final review and discussion of the estimates. Discrepancies in the data are discussed and, if necessary, adjustments are made and the final published statistics are generated for release on Wednesday morning at 10:30 a.m.

Dissemination

The data are published in the *WPSR* and the *TWIP* every Wednesday for the report period ending on the previous Friday. The WPSR tables are released to the EIA Web site at 10:30 a.m. (Eastern Standard Time) in CSV and XLS formats. The weekly highlights are released in PDF format at 10:30 am. The entire *WPSR* is released at 1:00 p.m. in PDF and HTML format. For weeks which include holidays (or have other disruptions to normal operations), releases are delayed by one day. The *WPSR* tables can be accessed at: http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/supply/weekly/.

Selected data from the weekly supply surveys are also published in the *This Week in Petroleum (TWIP)* generally available at 1:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Wednesdays. The *TWIP* can be accessed at: http://www.eia.gov/oog/info/twip/twip.asp.

Additional Sources of Data

Due to the tight time constraints in publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics and the desire to reduce industry response burden, some of the statistics published in the *WPSR* are obtained from sources other than the 7 weekly supply surveys. These other sources include models to data and data from supplemental sources such as the *PSM* or the Bureau of the Census.

Data Obtained Through Models

Domestic Crude Oil Production (Tables 1 and 9)

EIA estimates weekly domestic crude oil production using a combination of short-term forecasts and the latest available production estimates from Alaska. The four data elements contributing to the estimate are:

- the most recent Short-Term Energy Outlook (STEO) model estimate (including interim estimates) for average daily production for the lower 48 States and the Federal Gulf of Mexico (GOM) (STEO Table 4a: http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/steo/data.cfm?type=tables);
- daily production volumes delivered from the North Slope of Alaska to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) (reported to EIA by the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company);
- daily volumes of natural gas plant liquids produced on the North Slope delivered to TAPS (reported to EIA by BP); and
- daily production for South Alaska estimated from monthly production reports (lagged by two months) from the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (AOGCC).

Most of the uncertainty in the weekly estimate is associated with the STEO forecast for lower 48 and GOM production. For example, when lower 48 crude oil production is either increasing or decreasing rapidly, the accuracy of the estimate for any particular month is likely to be reduced. During tropical storms or hurricanes that affect Gulf of Mexico oil production, near real-time daily shut-in volumes reported by the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) are subtracted from the daily lower 48 estimate. See Previous STEO Forecasts at http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/steo/data.cfm?type=tables for comparisons of current and previous monthly STEO forecasts for lower 48 oil production and percent changes for STEO quarterly forecasts.

Exports (Tables 1, 7, and 9)

Official U.S. exports statistics for crude oil and petroleum products are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and are published in the *PSM*. The EIA obtains these data on a monthly basis approximately 6 weeks after the close of the reporting month. Weekly, per day estimates of exports for crude oil and petroleum products except motor gasoline are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The weekly estimate is updated when a new monthly estimate is calculated for the *PSM*. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of past data are used to obtain the exports forecast. In addition, for residual fuel oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series. The weekly estimate is replaced when a new monthly estimate is calculated for the *PSM*. The export estimate for motor gasoline relies on the most recently available Census data to estimate current weekly exports of motor gasoline.

Since the inputs to the model are based on export volumes that are 2 months old, analysts review the estimate to determine if current factors such as hurricanes or other severe weather require an adjustment to the weekly exports estimate.

Stocks of Other Oils (Tables 1, 4, 9)

Stocks of minor products (referred to as "other oils") are not collected on the weekly survey forms (Forms 800 through 805 and 809). Minor products include aviation gasoline, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphtha, lube oils, waxes, coke, and miscellaneous oils. An estimate of weekly stocks of minor products is derived by first computing an average daily rate of stock change for the minor products for each month based on monthly data for the past 6 years (Table 1 of the *PSM*). The daily stock change for a month is estimated by subtracting the prior month's end of month other oils stocks from the current month's end of month other oils stocks and dividing by the number of days in the current month. This average daily rate and the minor stock levels from the most recent *PSM* are then used to estimate the minor product stock level for the current week.

Since some of the components of the stocks of other oils are based on values from past monthly data, analysts review the estimate to determine if factors such as recent increases or decreases in crude runs or reported outlier data require an adjustment to the estimate of stocks of minor products.

Refinery Processing Gain (Table 1, Line 20)

Processing gain is 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 gain in the *WPSR* is calculated by dividing processing gain from Table 29 of the *PSM* by Refinery and Blender Net Inputs of Crude Oil in thousands of barrels per day from Table 3 of *PSM* for each of the latest 12 months of the *PSM*. The 12 values are added and divided by 12. The result is then multiplied by this week's crude oil input to refineries value in Table 1 of the *WPSR* to obtain the processing gain value for the week.

Stocks of Crude Oil (Tables 1, 4, and 9)

The EIA-803 collects end of week crude oil stocks by PADD which is a combination of stocks in pipelines and tank farms, terminals, and on leases operated by the reporting company. Small, independent producers of crude oil on federal leases are not required to report on the EIA-803. An adjustment is made to the PADD 3 and PADD 4 stocks to correct for the understatement of lease crude oil stocks. Values added for the adjustment are 10,300 thousand barrels in PAD District 3 and 330 thousand barrels in PAD District 4. These adjustments are reflected in total U.S. crude oil stocks in Tables 1, 4, and 9 and in PAD District crude oil stocks in Tables 4 and 9.

Data Obtained from Supplemental Sources

Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production (Table 1, Line 16)

Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production is not collected on the weekly surveys. The volume shown for "Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production" is "Field Production" of "Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases" from Table 3, "U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products" of the latest *PSM*. For further information see the Explanatory Notes in the appendix of the *PSM* available at: http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/supply/monthly/

Other Renewable Fuels/Oxygenate Plant Production (Table 1, Line 19)

"Other Renewable Fuels/Oxygenate Plant Production" is derived from data on Table 3 of the latest PSM. It is derived by adding Total "Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production," less Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant "Fuel Ethanol" production, plus the adjustments to "Oxygenates (excluding fuel ethanol) and adjustments to "Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol." Other Renewable Fuels/Oxygenate Plant Production includes production of "Oxygenates (excluding fuel ethanol)" and "Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol." "Oxygenates (excluding fuel ethanol)" include ETBE, MTBE, and E85 as well as input of denaturants for fuel ethanol at fuel ethanol plants. For further information see the explanatory notes in the appendix of the *PSM* available at: http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/supply/monthly/

Other Supply Adjustment (Table 1, Line 25)

Other Supply Adjustment is equal to the sum of the "Adjustment" for Refiner and Blender Net Production of Finished Motor Gasoline from Table 2 of the *WPSR* and the adjustments to the supply for "Hydrogen" and "Other Hydrocarbons" from Table 3 of the *PSM*.

Production of Finished Motor Gasoline Adjustment (Tables 2 and 9)

Production of finished motor gasoline reported in Tables 2 and 9 of the *WPSR* includes refinery production, blender production, and adjustments to account for imbalances between supply and disposition of motor gasoline blending components and fuel ethanol. An adjustment is needed to finished motor gasoline production because there typically is more supply than disposition reported for motor gasoline blending components and fuel ethanol. Since there is no end-user demand for motor gasoline blending components or fuel ethanol, the imbalance is typically interpreted as unreported gasoline production at blenders. Gasoline production adjustments are included in Total US finished gasoline production reported in the *WPSR*. The adjustment is the sum of the values required to balance the supply and disposition of motor gasoline blending components and fuel ethanol. Supply is production plus imports minus stock change. Disposition is refinery and blender net production plus exports.

For motor gasoline blending components, production equals the motor gasoline blending component adjustment value from Table 3 of the *PSM*. Imports, stock change, and refinery and blender net inputs are current weekly data; and exports are from the Petroleum Export Model. For fuel ethanol, production equals ethanol plant production, imports, stock change, and refinery and blender net inputs are current weekly data and exports are from the Petroleum Export Model.

Additional details concerning gasoline adjustments are available in Appendix B, "Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes" of the *PSM*.

Quality

Response Rates

The response rate for the weekly supply surveys is generally 95 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted by telephone and reminded of their requirement to report. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimate is usually between 1 percent and 2 percent.

Timing Issues

Timing of reported data can impact published results. For example, the calculation of product supplied includes imports and change in stock levels. Normally imports would result in a stock increase. However, respondents recording inventories are frequently different than the respondents reporting imports. The accounting system of one respondent may lag that of another, resulting in the imports and associated stocks being reported in different weeks. These timing differences result in weekly variations in product supplied.

Non-sampling Errors

The weekly supply data are closely watched by market analysts and are sometimes attributed to movements in both spot and futures prices on the day the data are released. When petroleum markets are particularly tight or when the data are not what the market is expecting, (e.g. a build in inventories occurs when a decline is expected), the weekly data take on a more significant role in the assessment of petroleum markets, where such assessments affect billions of dollars in the financial markets.

Non-sampling errors may arise in the survey estimates from a number of sources including: (1) the inability to obtain data from all companies in the frame or sample (non-response and the method used to account for non-response), (2) response errors, (3) differences in the interpretation of questions or definitions, (4) mistakes in recording or coding of the data obtained from respondents, (5) data timing, and (6) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are required whenever an error greater than 5 percent of the true value is discovered or if requested by EIA. Late submissions or resubmissions received after the publication date are used for editing and imputation for future periods. In rare instances, the data are used to publish a revised estimate. See Revision Policy below.

Revision Policy

EIA will disseminate revised weekly data only if the revision is expected to substantively affect understanding of U.S. petroleum supplies. The decision 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.

Petroleum Historic Stock Ranges

The 5-year high/low stock ranges displayed in Figures 1 through 6 are provided to help WPSR users compare current petroleum inventories to recent historic levels on a U.S. total and regional basis.

The 5-year ranges provide the reader with the highest and lowest weekly stock levels for a given product by region over the equivalent week during the prior five years. Current weekly stock estimates published in the WPSR (labeled Weekly) are plotted in relation to these 5-year stock levels (shaded area on the charts) for crude oil, total motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, kerosene-type jet fuel, residual fuel oil, and propane inventories. The charts show two years of data, covering periods either from December through December or June to June.

Data Assessment

The principal objective of the PSRS is to provide an accurate picture of petroleum industry activities and of the availability of petroleum products nationwide from primary distribution channels. The weekly data, which are based on sample estimates stemming largely from preliminary company data, serve as leading indicators of the monthly data. The weekly data are not expected to have the same level of accuracy as the preliminary monthly data when compared with final monthly data. However, the weekly data are expected to exhibit like trends and product flow characteristic of the preliminary and final monthly data.

To assess the accuracy of weekly statistics, monthly estimates derived from weekly estimates are compared with the final monthly aggregates published in the Petroleum Supply Annual *(PSA)*. Although final monthly data published in the *PSA* are still subject to error, they have been thoroughly reviewed and edited, they reflect all revisions made during the year, and they are considered to be the most accurate data available. The mean absolute percent error provides a measure of the average revisions relative to the aggregates being measured for a variable. The mean absolute percent error for 2007 weekly data was less than 2 percent for 22 of the 62 major petroleum variables analyzed. As a group, stocks continued to have the most accurate monthly from weekly estimates. The detailed analysis is available in a feature article entitled "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data" available at: http://www.eia.doe.gov/petroleum/supply/monthly/archive/2009/2009_02/pdf/art0902.pdf

Confidentiality—Data protection and disclosure - Weekly Supply Surveys

The information reported on Forms EIA-800 through EIA-805 and EIA-809 is 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, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. §1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C §1905. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) protects this information in accordance with its confidentiality and security policies and procedures.

The Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to other Federal agencies when requested for official use. The information reported on these forms 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 Federal agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order. The information may be used for any nonstatistical purposes such as administrative, regulatory, law enforcement, or adjudicatory purposes.

Disclosure limitation procedures are not applied to the statistical data published from these surveys' information. Thus, there may be some statistics from forms EIA-800 through EIA-805 and EIA-809 that are based on data from fewer than three respondents, or that are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable person to estimate the information reported by a specific respondent.

Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining specific petroleum operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

Weekly Petroleum Price Surveys

Weekly Price Survey Methodology

EIA survey price data contained in this report are derived from two weekly telephone surveys, the EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey," and the EIA-888, "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey." These surveys provide timely information on national and regional retail prices of gasoline and on-highway diesel fuel.

Sampling Frame

EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey"

The EIA-878 sample was drawn from a frame of approximately 115,000 retail gasoline outlets. The gasoline outlet frame was constructed by combining outlet information purchased from a private commercial source with company-level information contained on existing EIA petroleum product frames and surveys. Outlet names and codes were obtained from the private commercial data source. Company-level retail gasoline sales volumes by State were obtained from EIA surveys. Additional information was obtained directly

from companies selling retail gasoline to supplement information on the frame. The individual frame outlets were mapped to counties using their codes. The outlets were then assigned to the published geographic areas using their county assignment. Each outlet is designated as either in an area requiring reformulated gasoline (RFG) based on Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) program requirements or in an area designated as a conventional gasoline area. Reformulated gasoline is required by the EPA in any area that is designated as an ozone nonattainment area. A conventional area is defined as any area that does not require the sale of reformulated gasoline. All formulations of finished motor gasoline may be sold in conventional areas.

EIA-888 "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey"

The EIA-888 frame was constructed using commercially available lists from several sources. These sources were used to provide a comprehensive coverage of truck stops and service stations that sell on-highway diesel fuel in the contiguous United States. Due to statistical and operational considerations, outlets in the States of Alaska and Hawaii were excluded from the target population. The frame includes around 62,000 service stations and 4,000 truck stops. Based on information from other EIA survey data the four largest on-highway diesel sellers in the nation were identified. This allowed for classifying the outlets into three categories; service stations, mid-sized truck stops, and the top four.

Sample Design

EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey"

The design is based on the definitions of publication cells and sampling cells. A publication cell is defined by geography (PADD, State, and city) and attainment status (reformulated or conventional gasoline). Hence, New York State reformulated gasoline is a publication cell. New York City, conventional gasoline in PADD 1A (New England), and all of the United States are also publication cells. A sampling cell is defined as the smallest basic geographical unit formed by the boundaries of the geographic and formulation areas for which average prices are published. Thus, the part of New York State where reformulated gasoline is required, but is not in New York City, would be a sampling cell. Every county in the U.S. was assigned to a sampling cell. Sampling cells are mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive.

The gasoline outlet sample is an area sample consisting of a sample of outlets from the previous EIA-878 sample and an augmentation sample of outlets from the new outlet frame described above. The previous sample employed an entirely different sample design and frame using a selection of companies within a State and then a selection of outlets within the selected companies for that State. The new sample includes approximately 50 percent of the noncertainty sample from the previous sample to insure continuity in the historical data series. The augmentation outlets were obtained by first sampling counties and then sampling the outlets from the gasoline outlet frame within those counties. After the counties were assigned to a sample cell, the standard deviations of gasoline prices for these sampling cells were estimated using the prices from the previous sample of the gasoline survey. These standard deviations and the number of stations from the Census Bureau's County Business Patterns (CBP) were used to determine the required number of outlets to be sampled. The statistical technique used was the Chromy allocation algorithm, an iterative procedure to determine the number of units required for each sampling cell. A Goodman-Kish PPS sampling method was used to select counties, ordering counties within sampling cells by number of stations. The required number of stations was randomly selected from the outlet frame file within each selected county. Once this augmentation portion of the sample was obtained, standard deviations were re-estimated, combining the previous gasoline sample outlets and newly sampled outlets. The Chromy algorithm was applied again to determine the revised sample cell requirements. The previous sample's outlets were then sub-sampled to insure a self-weighting sample within each stratum, and allocations satisfied by sampling half from each of the self-weighting sub-sample and the old sample.

In determining the required sample size, the target coefficient of variation for publication cells was set for 0.4 cents for the United States, 0.55 for PADDs and U.S. formulations, 0.70 for sub-PADDS and the PADD formulations, 0.85 for cities and states, and 1.0 for the remaining published cells (i.e. state and sub-PADD formulations). The sample size is approximately 800 outlets.

EIA-888 "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey"

The primary publication cells of the survey include Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADDs) 2, 3, 4, three sub-PADDs within PADD 1, and the two subparts of PADD 5 (the State of California and the West Coast region excluding California). The U.S., the East Coast (PADD 1), and the West Coast (PADD 5) are considered secondary publication cells since their prices are aggregated based on the prices from their primary publication cell components. To select the sample, allocations were first assigned to all primary publication cells through a simulation of coefficients of variation of average prices using historical price data. The target coefficient of variation for each primary publication cell was capped at 1%. Allocations were further assigned to the States covered by each primary publication cell. The distribution of allocations was proportional to the annual State total volume of retail on-highway diesel fuel sales. This allocation procedure yielded a total target sample size of 403 retail outlets. The States were treated as sampling strata in the sample design.

Based on information from other survey data and industry sources the proportions of total diesel volumes sold by outlets in the three categories (service stations, mid-sized truck stops, and top four) were assumed to be 20%, 55%, and 25%, respectively. These volume proportions, along with the outlet counts for the three categories on the frame, were used to calculate relative size measures for the outlets in each of the three categories. Pareto Sampling, which is a PPS procedure, and the size measures for each outlet were then used to select sampling units from each State.

Collection

Each Monday, the individual gasoline and diesel outlets are called and asked to report the pump price of their products as of 8:00 a.m. local time. If Monday is a holiday, the calls are made on the next business day; however, the Monday price is still recorded. The collection takes place using a computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) with built in editing. Companies who prefer to report through their headquarters on behalf of their selected outlets are allowed to do so. Companies preferring to report by fax or email are also permitted to report by that method. Data obtained through non-phone methods are entered

into the CATI system and treated the same as phone collected prices. Nonrespondent firms are telephoned up to three times. The data are collected more frequently during emergency situations.

In 2007, on-highway diesel prices were collected for two types of diesel fuel, ultra low sulfur and low sulfur. This dual collection was in response to the industry's implementation of EPA requirements phasing out the use of low sulfur diesel fuel. Publication of Low Sulfur On-Highway Diesel (LSD) prices at the U.S. level was discontinued on December 8, 2008 due to a diminishing number of stations selling LSD as a result of EPA diesel fuel regulations. EIA continued to collect LSD prices from retail outlets and included them in the Diesel Average All Types price until July 26, 2010, when no more outlets reported LSD sales. Beginning July 26, 2010 publication of the Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) price became fully represented by the Diesel Average All Types price. As of December 1, 2010 (September 1, 2006 in California), any on-highway diesel fuel sold is ULSD as mandated by EPA on-highway diesel fuel regulations.

Processing and Micro Editing

The data are edited when they are entered into the CATI system, normally during the phone interview. Respondents are asked to verify prices that fail edits. If prices are outside a certain range or fail other criteria (e.g. the price of a station's fuel grade is the same or cheaper than the price of a lower grade), respondents are also asked to explain the reason for the extreme deviation in price. Data obtained through non-phone methods are also entered into the CATI system. If the data fail the edits, the respondents are called and asked to verify their reported price(s). Imputation is used for outliers and nonrespondents.

A set of models that use the latest weighted average motor gasoline spot prices to predict the direction and amount of change in the U.S., 5 PADDs, 3 sub-PADDs and the State of California retail prices are run on both Fridays and Mondays. If the survey results differ significantly from the model results, additional verification of the reported prices is done.

In addition, in the middle of the weekly data collection, interviewing stops in order to run a pre-check report on data which has already been collected. This is done to test the integrity of the current data, check for severe fuel price changes (i.e. bogus records), and re-set any records which have been resolved. Bogus records discovered during the pre-check are re-called to recheck or correct these prices. Any edits introduced to the data by this process will be applied when another pre-check or final processing is run.

Final processing takes place once all records in the CATI system have been resolved. Many of the same tasks of the pre- check process are repeated and final price estimates are created.

Imputation and Estimation

EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey"

To estimate average prices, sample weights were constructed based on the sampled outlet's number of pumps as a proxy for sales volume. These weights are applied each week to the reported outlet gasoline prices to obtain averages for the specific formulations, grades and geographic areas. Weights used in aggregating across grades, formulations, and geographic areas were derived using volume data from the EIA-782C "Monthly Report of Prime Supplier Sales of Petroleum Products Sold for Local Consumption," and demographic data from the Bureau of the Census and Department of Transportation on population, number of gasoline stations, and number of vehicles. A "Coefficient of Variation of Price Report" is published weekly at: http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/gasdiesel/sampling_error_report.cfm

EIA-888 "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey"

The reported and imputed prices each week are aggregated in multiple steps to obtain price estimates for publication cells. First, State average prices are calculated as simple unweighted averages of reported and imputed prices. Volumes of on-highway diesel sold in the States in 2010, as published by the Federal Highway Administration, are then used to weight the State average prices and obtain average prices for primary publication cells. Average prices for secondary publication cells are weighted averages of primary publication cell prices based on the proportion of diesel volumes attributable to their component primary publication cells. A "Coefficient of Variation of Price Report" is published weekly at: http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/gasdiesel/sampling_error.cfm

Macro Editing and Validation

EIA-878, "Motor Gasoline Price Survey"

Once the motor gasoline price data have been processed, the data are checked through a validation program. The program identifies the outliers in price changes from a week ago and in actual prices by grade and region. Significant outliers are investigated and verified by calling the respondent(s) and/or checking the fax or email from the respondent.

EIA-888 "On-Highway Diesel Fuel Price Survey"

After processing, the outlet prices are checked by a diesel validation program. The program identifies outliers and allows the analyst to further examine the data. Significant outliers are investigated and verified by calling the respondent(s) and/or checking the fax or email from the respondent for explanations. Also, credit card transaction prices are obtained from a private source and used to estimate a U.S. and PADD level price for on-highway diesel fuel. If the survey results differ significantly from these sources, additional verification of the reported prices is done.

Dissemination

The retail gasoline and diesel prices are processed and released around 5 p.m. each Monday, except on Federal holidays, in which case the data are released on Tuesday (but still represent Monday's price). Retail gasoline and on-highway diesel fuel prices are released on EIA's website: http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/gasdiesel/.

The data are also available through email notification to those customers who sign up for that service. The U.S., PADD, and sub-PADD level regular gasoline and diesel fuel average prices are available on EIA's prerecorded telephone hotline at (202) 586-6966 and in this publication, the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Quality

Response Rates

The response rates on Forms EIA-878 and EIA-888 are usually 98 to 100 percent.

Sampling and Non-sampling Errors

Sampling Errors

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. Tables showing data from the EIA-878 and EIA-888 surveys utilize a sample of resellers and retailers and, therefore, have sampling error. The particular sample used for each of the EIA-878 and EIA-888 surveys is one of a large number of all possible samples that could have been selected using the same design. Estimates derived from the different possible samples would differ from each other. The average of these estimates would be close to the estimate derived from a complete enumeration of the population (a census), assuming that a complete enumeration has the same nonsampling errors as the sample survey. The sampling error, or standard error of the estimate, is a measure of the variability among the estimates from all possible samples of the same size and design and, thus, is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the results of a complete enumeration.

Estimates of the sampling error for the EIA-878 can be found at:
http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/gasdiesel/sampling_error_report.cfm

Estimates of the sampling error for the EIA-888 can be found at:
http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/gasdiesel/sampling_error.cfm

Non-sampling Errors

Non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources including: (1) the inability to obtain data from all companies in the frame or sample (non-response and the method used to account for non-response), (2) response errors, (3) differences in the interpretation of questions or definitions, (4) mistakes in recording or coding of the data obtained from respondents, and (5) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation.

Revision Policy

EIA disseminates revised weekly data only if the revision is expected to substantively affect users understanding of U.S. petroleum prices. The decision 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.

Confidentiality—Data protection and disclosure for Weekly Price Surveys

The information reported on the weekly price survey Forms EIA-878 and EIA-888 is considered confidential in accordance with the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-347) and the information will be used solely for statistical purposes. Instructions to the forms include the following:

"The information you provide will be used for statistical purposes only. In accordance with the Confidential Information Protection provisions of Title 5, Subtitle A, Public Law 107-347 and other applicable Federal laws, your responses will be kept confidential and will not be disclosed in identifiable form to anyone other than employees or agents without your consent. By law, every EIA employee, as well as every agent has taken an oath and is subject to a jail term, a fine of up to $250,000, or both if he or she discloses ANY identifiable information about you."

Notes

Note 1

Calculation of World Oil Price

The weighted average international price of oil, shown in the Highlights and in Table 10, is an average calculated using specific crude oil prices weighted by the estimated crude oil export volume for each oil-producing country. To develop Table 10, a list of major oil producing/exporting countries was chosen. For each country, the contract selling price of one or more representative crude oils was determined by investigating a number of industry publications (i.e., Platt's Oilgram Price Report, Wall Street Journal, and Canadian Ministry of Natural Resources) and by contacting oil market analysts. Then, the appropriate crude oil exporting volumes to be used as weighting factors for each country were determined. These volumes are estimates based on a number of sources which provide data on production, consumption, and petroleum product exports for these countries. Export volumes for a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors. After the export volumes had been determined, simple mathematical weighted averages were calculated to arrive at the Total OPEC, Total Non-OPEC, and Total World prices. The average United States (FOB) import price is derived by the same basic procedure as the world oil price that is, taking the representative contract crude oil price of a specific crude oil from a particular country and weighting this price by a certain volume of crude oil. In this case, the weighting factors are the volumes of crude oil imported into the U.S. from pertinent countries. Import volumes from a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors.

Note 2

The spot prices that are shown in Tables 11 and 12 are calculated by taking an unweighted average of the daily closing spot prices for a given product over a specified time period, such as a week or month.

Note 3

The futures prices shown in Table 13 are the official daily closing prices at 2:30 p.m. from the trading floor of the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) for a specific delivery month for each product listed.

Note 4

The futures price differentials shown in Figure 9 show the market premium for the first NYMEX delivery month contract over the second. For example, the data for September show the difference between October and November futures contract prices for crude oil and petroleum products, indicating the relative values placed by markets on commodities to be delivered during those two months. This differential, if negative and large enough, provides incentive for refiners and traders to hold product in storage, and if positive, to defer purchases until some future point in time.

Note 5

The retail gasoline prices shown in Table 14 reflect sales of reformulated gasoline (RFG) in those areas where required by Federal or State law and conventional gasoline elsewhere (see Figure B1). Areas requiring RFG may change over time due to the ozone non-attainment status of an area being re-designated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a State opting in or out of an EPA clean fuel program, or a State adopting its own specific clean fuel program. EIA reclassifies the outlets reporting retail gasoline prices each time an area shifts in or out of a reformulated gasoline program. Conventional areas include areas where oxygenated gasoline may be required for all or part of the year.

Figure B1. Gasoline Formulation Required by Area as of June 1, 2004

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and State environmental offices.

Appendix C

Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve

Information on the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve is available from the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Petroleum Reserves web site at http://www.fossil.energy.gov/programs/reserves/heatingoil/.

Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve (NEHHOR) inventories now classified as ultra-low sulfur distillate (15 parts per million) 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*.

Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve

Terminal Operator	Location	Thousands of Barrels
Hess Corp.	Groton, CT	500*
Global Companies LLC	Revere, MA	500*

* DOE has completed converting the NEHHOR from high sulfur heating oil to ultra-low sulfur distillate (15 parts per million). In 2011, two companies were awarded with contracts for storage of 500 thousand barrels each. Shipments to refill the reserve were completed in February 2012.

Source: Energy Information Administration

Appendix D

Table D1. Residential Heating Oil Prices by Region and State
(Dollars per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

Region/State	2012 - 2013 Heating Season Monthly					
	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	4.014	4.012	3.986	4.017	4.145	4.055
East Coast (PADD 1)	4.021	4.018	3.994	4.027	4.154	4.063
New England (PADD 1A)	3.960	3.924	3.915	3.973	4.104	4.017
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	4.071	4.091	4.056	4.072	4.196	4.102
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	3.751	3.770	3.762	3.748	3.839	3.836
Midwest (PADD 2)	3.714	3.748	3.672	3.553	3.776	3.687

Region/State	2013 - 2014 Heating Season Weekly											
	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7
Average	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.817
East Coast (PADD 1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.819
New England (PADD 1A)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.744
Connecticut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.913
Maine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.565
Massachusetts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.791
New Hampshire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.571
Rhode Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.791
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.590
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.880
Delaware	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.760
Dist Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.347
Maryland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.907
New Jersey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.862
New York	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.103
Pennsylvania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.545
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.670
North Carolina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.652
Virginia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.672
Midwest (PADD 2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.532
Indiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.577
Iowa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.452
Kentucky	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.543
Michigan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.564
Minnesota	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.586
Nebraska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.451
Ohio	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.559
Wisconsin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.527

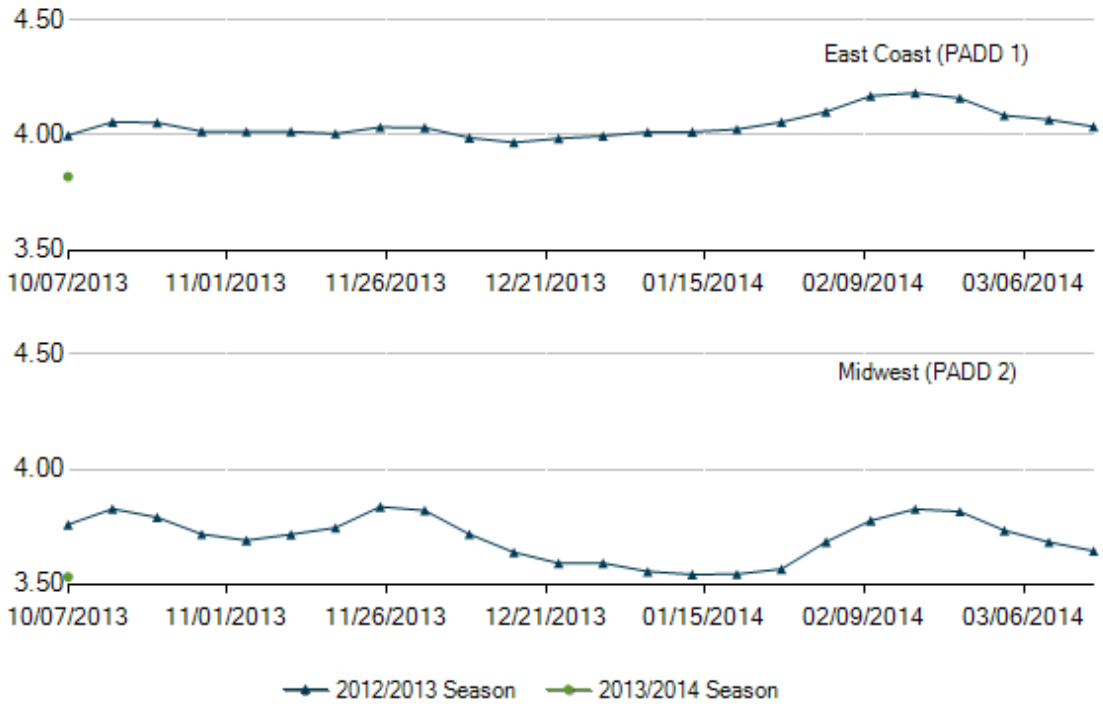
– = Data Not Available.
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Table D2. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices by Region and State
(Dollars per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

Region/State	2013 - 2014 Heating Season Weekly											
	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7
Average	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.073
East Coast (PADD 1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.069
New England (PADD 1A)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.106
Connecticut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.084
Maine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.111
Massachusetts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.110
New Hampshire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.118
Rhode Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.070
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.190
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.050
Delaware	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.022
Maryland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.011
New Jersey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.029
New York	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.087
Pennsylvania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.040
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.038
North Carolina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.000
Virginia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.062
Midwest (PADD 2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.090
Illinois	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.027
Indiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.046
Iowa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.095
Kansas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.056
Kentucky	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.141
Michigan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.045
Minnesota	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.140
Missouri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.033
Nebraska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.080
North Dakota	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.153
Ohio	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.117
South Dakota	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.177
Wisconsin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.040

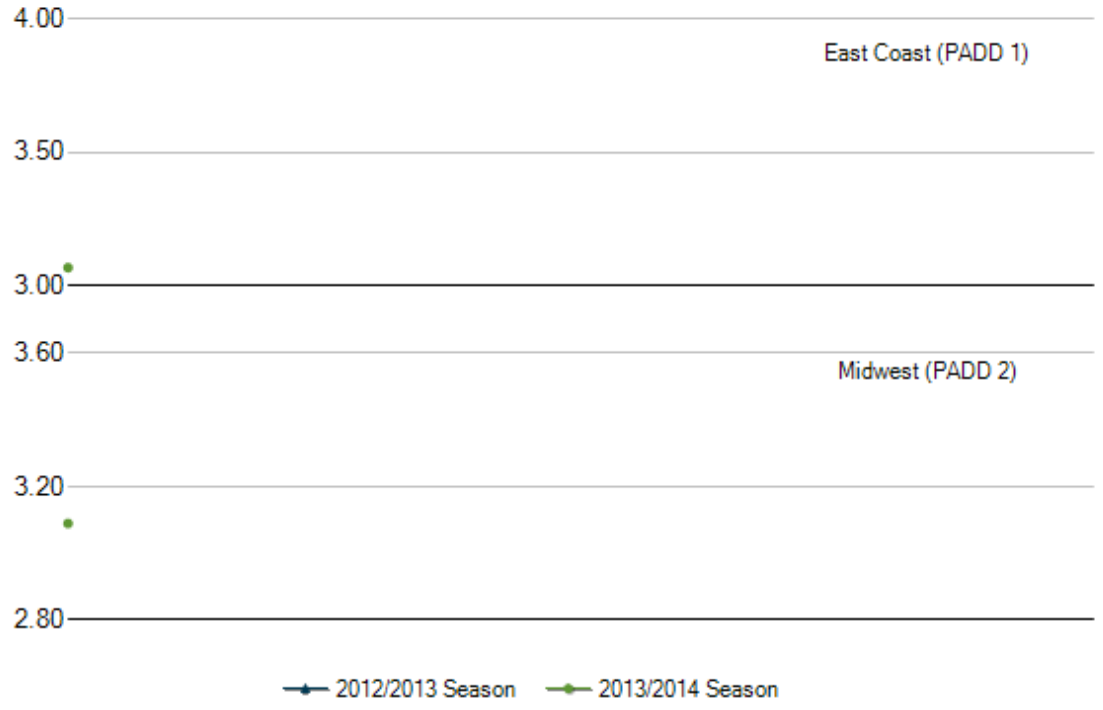
– = Data Not Available.
Source: Based on terminal quotes collected by the Oil Price Information Service (OPIS).

Figure D1. Residential Heating Oil Prices by PAD District (Dollars per Gallon , Excluding Taxes)



Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure D2. Wholesale Heating Oil Prices by PAD District (Dollars per Gallon , Excluding Taxes)



Source: Based on data collected by Oil Price Information Service.

Table D3. Residential Propane Prices by Region and State
(Dollars per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

Region/State	2012 - 2013 Heating Season Monthly					
	October	November	December	January	February	March
Average	2.205	2.241	2.249	2.279	2.312	2.315
East Coast (PADD 1)	2.909	2.936	2.937	2.963	3.001	3.002
New England (PADD 1A)	3.037	3.055	3.079	3.132	3.188	3.185
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	2.953	2.978	2.959	2.983	3.011	3.015
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	2.698	2.737	2.758	2.762	2.801	2.801
Midwest (PADD 2)	1.662	1.704	1.717	1.750	1.780	1.785

Region/State	2013 - 2014 Heating Season Weekly											
	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7
Average	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.357
East Coast (PADD 1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.999
New England (PADD 1A)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.079
Connecticut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.929
Maine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.678
Massachusetts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.137
New Hampshire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.198
Rhode Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.547
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.195
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.975
Delaware	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.080
Maryland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.164
New Jersey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.474
New York	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.825
Pennsylvania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.896
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.971
North Carolina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.937
Virginia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.068
Midwest (PADD 2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.834
Indiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.057
Iowa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.527
Kentucky	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.119
Michigan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.062
Minnesota	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.675
Missouri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.796
Nebraska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.519
North Dakota	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.563
Ohio	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.344
South Dakota	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.582
Wisconsin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.675

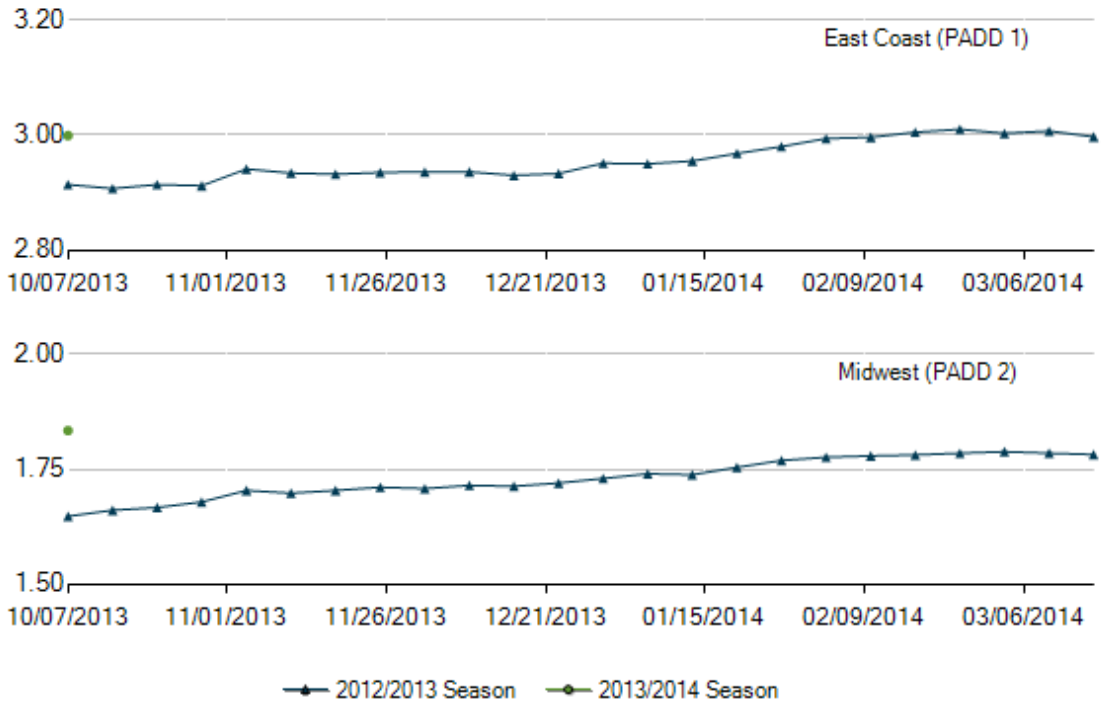
– = Data Not Available.
Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Table D4. Wholesale Propane Prices by Region and State
(Dollars per Gallon, Excluding Taxes)

Region/State	2013 - 2014 Heating Season Weekly											
	7/22	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19	8/26	9/2	9/9	9/16	9/23	9/30	10/7
Average	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.202
East Coast (PADD 1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.297
Central Atlantic (PADD 1B)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.324
Delaware	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Jersey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.360
New York	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.328
Pennsylvania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.301
Lower Atlantic (PADD 1C)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.242
North Carolina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.242
Virginia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Midwest (PADD 2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.169
Illinois	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.189
Indiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.246
Iowa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.152
Kansas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.113
Minnesota	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.186
Missouri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.132
Nebraska	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.134
North Dakota	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.034
Ohio	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.284
South Dakota	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.155
Wisconsin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.181

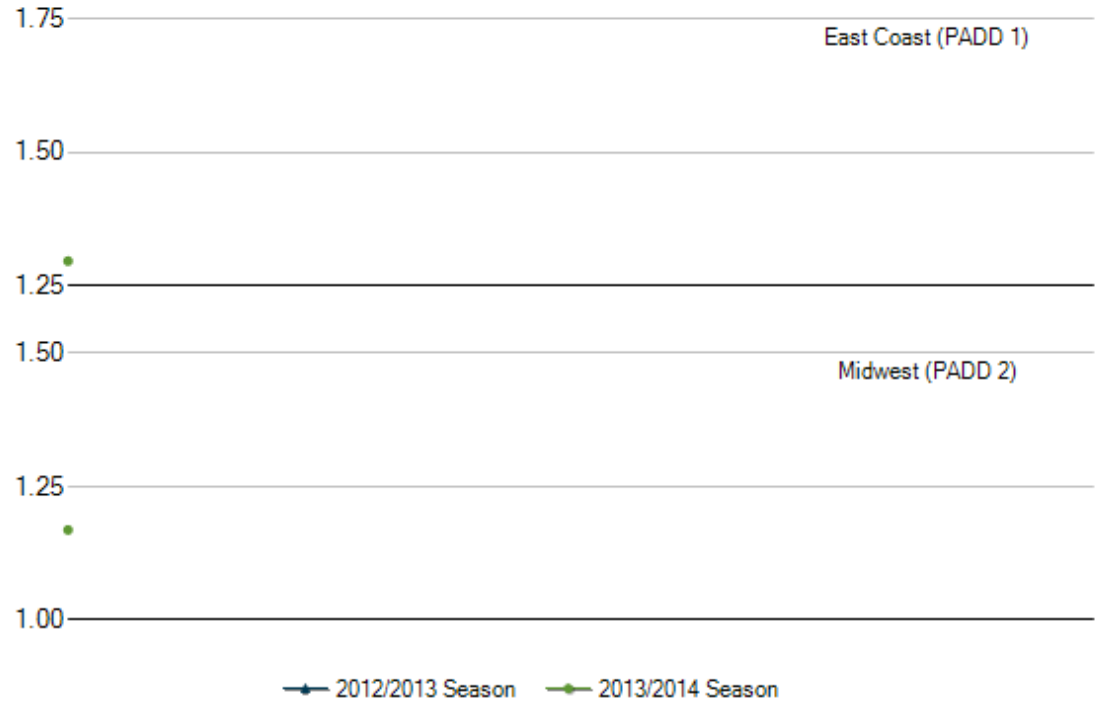
– = Data Not Available.
Source: Based on terminal quotes collected by the Oil Price Information Service (OPIS).

Figure D3. Residential Propane Prices by PAD District (Dollars per Gallon , Excluding Taxes)



Source: Based on data collected by State Energy Offices.

Figure D4. Wholesale Propane Prices by PAD District (Dollars per Gallon , Excluding Taxes)



Source: Based on data collected by Oil Price Information Service.

Appendix D

Winter Fuels Explanatory Notes

Prices

The residential No. 2 heating oil and propane prices (excluding taxes) for a given State are based on the results of two independent telephone surveys of marketers and refiners, one for each of the two products. Data are collected by State Energy Offices under the Energy Information Administration (EIA) State Heating Oil and Propane Program (SHOPP).

Sampling Methodology and Estimation Procedures for Residential No. 2 Heating Oil

The No.2 heating oil price data are reported by a statistical sample. According to the requirement of the SHOPP program, 21 States and the District of Columbia (DC) in the East Coast and Midwest regions participate in the No.2 heating oil price survey. The sampling frame used was a list of all Company State Units (CSUs) in those 21 States and DC that reported residential No. 2 heating oil sales on the 2006 Form EIA-863, "Petroleum Product Sales Survey." CSUs that sold at least 5% of the residential No.2 heating oil in a State, as reported in the frame survey EIA-863, were automatically included in the sample and are referred to as certainty units. The remaining CSUs, referred to as non-certainty units, were stratified into three groups by their residential No.2 heating oil sales volumes in each State. Strata boundaries were determined using the Dalenius-Hodges procedure. The sample allocations were designed generally to yield average price coefficients of variation (CV) of 1%, but, due to budget constraints, individual State sample sizes were capped at 35 even if the target CV was not met. In addition, a minimum size of 15 was required for each of the 21 States. The sample of CSUs within each stratum was a simple random sample. The residential No.2 heating oil sample size inclusive of certainty and non-certainty units is 527 CSUs.

To estimate the average residential No. 2 heating oil price data for a State, the sample and volume weights are applied to the reported price, summed and divided by the sum of the weighted volume:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{s}\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} w_{ij} v_{ij} p_{ij} \Big/ \sum_{j=1}^{s}\sum_{i=1}^{n_j} w_{ij} v_{ij}$$

where w_{ij} = sample weight, v_{ij} = volume weight, p_{ij} = price, i = respondent, n_j = sample size of stratum j, and s = number of strata. The sample weights w_{ij} were calculated as ratios of population number of CSUs to the sampled number of CSUs in each stratum. Volume weights v_{ij} were assigned using the data reported in the frame survey.

State level residential No. 2 heating oil average prices are then aggregated into regional and overall averages with State level total prime supplier volumes as weights.

These fixed volume weights indicate the relative importance of the individual companies according to the size of their sales at the time of the frame. Therefore, changes in the average price across time reflect only the change in the price being offered by the company, and not changes in the amounts sold. Price indexes constructed using fixed volumes, such as these annual sales, are known as Laspeyres Indexes. One alternative method of weighting, used in Paasche Indexes, uses current weights. This method would require each company to report the number of gallons sold at the reported price each pricing period and would be more burdensome on the companies. Both methods of weighting are correct but provide different averages particularly when volumes are changing. It has been argued in the literature that during periods of change, the Laspeyres method has a tendency to overestimate price changes, while the Paasche method tends to underestimate price changes.

In this survey, it is expected that the change in volumes weekly during the heating season is small. Residential sales are not bulk in nature and do not tend to reflect discounts on price for large volume purchases. Absolute changes in volume within a year's time would more likely reflect demand and be consistent across companies within a geographical area. Therefore, even though the volume weights used in the calculation of average prices in the SHOPP tend to lag behind the actual volumes sold in the reference period, fixed volumes are used to reduce company burden and enable timely release of average prices.

Sampling Methodology and Estimation Procedures for Residential Propane

The propane price data are reported by a statistical sample. According to the requirement of the SHOPP program, 24 States in the East Coast and Midwest regions participate in the propane price survey. The sampling frame used was a list of all Company State Units (CSUs) in those 24 States that reported residential propane sales on the 2006 Form EIA-863, "Petroleum Product Sales Survey." The population of the survey was first stratified by State which is the publication cell. Due to high residential propane price variation and budget constraints, sample sizes of all strata were limited to 30 even though the target CV of 1% was not met in many States. To select the sample, the CSUs in each State were ordered by zip code in order to control for the geographic location of the companies. A Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) Systematic Sample with Probability Minimum Replacement, using the propane volumes reported in the frame survey EIA-863 as a measure of sampling unit size, was then selected from this ordering. With the targeted maximum sample size of 30 CSUs in each State, any CSU that sold more than 3.3% (1/30) of the residential propane in a State was selected at least once. Within each sampled CSU, a simple random sample of residential propane outlets was drawn by using an outlet address listing EIA developed with information provided by the industry and State energy officials. The number of outlets selected from each CSU was the same as the number of times that CSU was selected in the PPS sample. The resulting total number of outlets selected to report on the propane sample was 720.

In cases where there were fewer outlets in a sampled CSU than the number of times that CSU was sampled in the PPS sample, all outlets for that CSU were selected and their weights were adjusted to $n_i^{'}/n_i$, where $n_i^{'}$ is the number of times that CSU was sampled and n_i is

the number of outlets sampled. (This was also the practice if a CSU preferred to report on the survey by providing the average of all its outlets in a given State.). Therefore, the actual number responding each month may deviate from the 720 outlets sampled.

To estimate the average residential propane price data for a State, a simple average of the prices from each sampled outlet yields a valid estimate as a result of the cancellation of sample weights of the PPS sample design and volume weights in the estimate:

$$\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{n_i'}{n_i}p_i$$

where p_i = price, i = outlet respondent, n = sample size, and n_i'/n_i = weight adjustment as described in previous paragraph.

Regional and overall averages are calculated as averages of the State level residential propane prices with State level total prime supplier volumes as weights.

Revision Error

Numbers may be revised in the publication based on data received late or receipt of revised data. Numbers are published as preliminary and final. The difference between preliminary and final data is called the revision error.

Response Rate

Response rates are generally 95 to 100 percent.

Note 3. Confidentiality of Information

The information contained on Form EIA-877 will be 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. Sec. 552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. Sec. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1905. The EIA will protect individual respondent's information in accordance with its confidentiality and security policies and procedures.

The Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to other Federal agencies when requested for official use. The information reported on the Form EIA-877 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 Federal agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

(Revised May 2010)

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; CH3-(CH2)n-OH (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol).

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

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

All Other Motor Gasoline Blending Components. See Motor Gasoline Blending Components.

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:

$$Degrees\ API = \frac{141.5}{sp.\ gr.\ @\ 60^{o}F} - 131.5$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;
- the types and grades of inputs to be processed;
- the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;
- the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;
- the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime due to such conditions as routine inspection, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and
- the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime due to such conditions as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

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

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

Biomass-Based Diesel Fuel. Biodiesel and other renewable diesel fuel or diesel fuel blending components derived from biomass, but excluding renewable diesel fuel coprocessed with petroleum

feedstocks.

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 Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (CBOB). See ***Motor Gasoline Blending Components.***

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, oil 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 Aouter 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.***

Ultra-Low Sulfur No. 2 Diesel Fuel. Diesel fuel oil having sulfur content of 15 ppm or lower. Ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel oil that will be shipped by pipeline must satisfy the sulfur specification of the shipping pipeline if the pipeline specification is below 15 ppm. Diesel fuel oil intended for pipeline shipment that fails to meet a pipeline sulfur specification that is below 15 ppm will be classified as low-sulfur diesel fuel oil.

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 to 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 alcohol (ethanol with less than 1% water) intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenates definition.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline containing alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) at a concentration of 10 percent or less by volume. Data on gasohol that has at least 2.7 percent oxygen, by weight, and is intended for sale inside carbon monoxide nonattainment areas are included in data on oxygenated gasoline. See ***Oxygenates***.

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

Gasoline Treated as Blendstock (GTAB). See ***Motor Gasoline Blending Components.***

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.

High-Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil. Distillate fuel oil having sulfur content greater than 500 ppm.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; exists also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

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

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Imports. Receipts of crude oil and petroleum products into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane (C_4H_{10}). A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees Fahrenheit. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Isobutylene (C_4H_8). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Isohexane (C_6H_{14}). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2 degrees Fahrenheit.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C_4), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C_5) and isohexane (C_6), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. See ***Natural Gasoline and Isopentane.***

Kerosene. A light petroleum distillate that is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as a light source when burned in wick-fed lamps. Kerosene has a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point, a final boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit, and a minimum flash point of 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Included are No. 1-K and No. 2-K, the two grades recognized by ASTM Specification D 3699 as well as all other grades of kerosene called range or stove oil, which have properties similar to those of No. 1 fuel oil. See ***Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel.***

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A kerosene-based product having a maximum distillation temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572 degrees Fahrenheit and meeting ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624P and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). It is used for commercial and military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

> ***Commercial.*** Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in commercial aircraft.
>
> ***Military.*** Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in military aircraft.

Lease Condensate. A mixture consisting primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons which is recovered as a liquid from natural gas in lease separation facilities. This category excludes natural gas liquids, such as butane and propane, which are recovered at downstream natural gas processing plants or facilities. See ***Natural Gas Liquids.***

Light Gas Oils. Liquid Petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401 degrees Fahrenheit to 650 degrees Fahrenheit.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). A group of hydrocarbon-based gases derived from crude oil refining or 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.

Low-Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil. Distillate fuel oil having sulfur content greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm. Low sulfur distillate fuel oil also includes product with sulfur content equal to or less than 15 ppm if the product is intended for pipeline shipment and the pipeline has a sulfur specification below 15 ppm.

Lubricants. Substances used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacture of other products, or used as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Lubricants include all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases.

Merchant Oxygenate Plants. Oxygenate production facilities that are not associated with a petroleum refinery. Production from these facilities is sold under contract or on the spot market to refiners or other gasoline blenders.

Methanol (CH_3OH). A light, volatile alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Middle Distillates. A general classification of refined petroleum products that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Military Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. See ***Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel.***

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils). Note: Beginning with January 2004 data, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in Miscellaneous Products.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons with or without small quantities of additives, blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as defined in ASTM Specification D 4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, is characterized as having a boiling range of 122 to 158 degrees Fahrenheit at the 10 percent recovery point to 365 to 374 degrees Fahrenheit at the 90 percent recovery point. "Motor Gasoline" includes conventional gasoline; all types of oxygenated gasoline, including gasohol; and reformulated gasoline, but excludes aviation gasoline. 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. Note: E85 is included only in volumetric data on finished motor gasoline production and other components of product supplied.

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.

Ed 55 and Lower. Finished conventional motor gasoline blended with a maximum of 55 volume percent denatured fuel ethanol.

Greater than Ed55. Finished conventional motor gasoline blended with denatured fuel ethanol where the volume percent of denatured fuel ethanol exceeds 55%.

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 Alcohol). Reformulated gasoline blended with an alcohol component (e.g., fuel ethanol) at a terminal or refinery to raise the oxygen content.

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 (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 was classified on EIA surveys as either reformulated or conventional based on emissions performance and the intended end use in data through the end of December 2009. Designation of GTAB as reformulated or conventional was discontinued beginning with data for January 2010. GTAB was reported as a single product beginning with data for January 2010. GTAB data for January 2010 and later months is presented as conventional motor gasoline blending components when reported as a subset of motor gasoline blending components.

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 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. RBOB product detail by type of oxygenate was discontinued effective with data for January 2010. Beginning with data for January 2010, RBOB was reported as a single product.

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 product detail by type of oxygenate was discontinued effective with data for January 2010. Beginning with data for January 2010, RBOB was reported as a single product.

All Other Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, xylene) used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Includes receipts and inputs of Gasoline Treated as Blendstock (GTAB). Excludes conventional blendstock for oxygenate blending (CBOB), reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending, oxygenates (e.g. fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether), butane, and pentanes plus.

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether) $(CH_3)_3COCH_3$. An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122 degrees Fahrenheit and 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See ***Petrochemical Feedstocks.***

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range having an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API, 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees Fahrenheit, and meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). It is used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines because it has a lower freeze point than other aviation fuels and meets engine requirements at high altitudes and speeds. Note: Beginning with January 2004 data, naphtha-type jet fuel is included in ***Miscellaneous Products.***

Natural Gas. A gaseous mixture of hydrocarbon compounds, the primary one being **methane**.

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

Natural Gas Liquids. Those hydrocarbons in natural gas that are separated from the gas as liquids through the process of absorption, condensation, adsorption, or other methods in gas processing or cycling plants. Generally such liquids consist of propane and heavier hydrocarbons and are commonly referred to as lease condensate, natural gasoline, and liquefied petroleum gases. Natural gas liquids include natural gas plant liquids (primarily ethane, propane, butane, and isobutane; see ***Natural Gas Plant Liquids***) and lease condensate (primarily pentanes produced from natural gas at lease separators and field facilities; see ***Lease Condensate***).

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Those hydrocarbons in natural gas that are separated as liquids at natural gas processing plants, fractionating and cycling plants, and, in some instances, field facilities. Lease condensate is excluded. Products obtained include ethane; liquefied petroleum gases (propane, butanes, propane-butane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures); isopentane; and other small quantities of finished products, such as motor gasoline, special naphthas, jet fuel, kerosene, and distillate fuel oil.

Natural Gas Processing Plant. Facilities designed to recover natural gas liquids from a stream of natural gas that may or may not have passed through lease separators and/or field separation facilities. These facilities control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C_5H_{12}), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See ***Butane***.

OPEC. An intergovernmental organization whose stated objective is to coordinate and unify petroleum policies of member countries. It was created at the Baghdad Conference on September 10–14, 1960. Current members (with years of membership) include Algeria

(1969-present), Angola (2007-present), Ecuador (1973-1992 and 2007-present), Iran (1960-present), Iraq (1960-present), Kuwait (1960-present), Libya (1962-present), Nigeria (1971-present), Qatar (1961-present), Saudi Arabia (1960-present), United Arab Emirates (1967-present), and Venezuela (1960-present). Countries no longer members of OPEC include Gabon (1975-1994) and Indonesia (1962-2008).

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.

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

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 401º 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 401º F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401º F."

> ***Naphtha Less Than 401º 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 401º 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.

> ***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.
>
> ***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.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation

gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline (Petroleum). Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The maximum amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C_3H_8). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of - 43.67 degrees Fahrenheit. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C_3H_6). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

> ***Propylene (C_3H_6) (nonfuel use).*** Propylene that is intended for use in nonfuel applications such as petrochemical manufacturing. Nonfuel use propylene includes chemical-grade propylene, polymer-grade propylene, and trace amounts of propane. Nonfuel use propylene also includes the propylene component of propane/propylene mixes where the propylene will be separated from the mix in a propane/propylene splitting process. Excluded is the propylene component of propane/propylene mixes where the propylene component of the mix is intended for sale into the fuel market.

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

Refinery-Grade Butane. See ***Butane.***

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, motor gasoline and aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

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

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Reformulated Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending (RBOB). See ***Motor Gasoline Blending Components.***

Reformulated Gasoline. See ***Motor Gasoline (Finished).***

Renewable Diesel Fuel (Other). Diesel fuel and diesel fuel blending components produced from renewable sources that are coprocessed with petroleum feedstocks and meet requirements of advanced biofuels.

Renewable Fuels (Other). Fuels and fuel blending components, except biomass-based diesel fuel, renewable diesel fuel, and fuel ethanol, produced from renewable biomass.

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 power plants. 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 at 77 degrees Fahrenheit 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 80 (or 85) and 240 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.