EIA's crude-by-rail data















For

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By

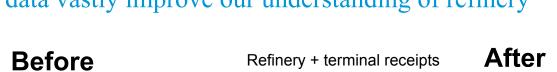
Mindi Farber-DeAnda, Biofuels and Emerging Technologies Team Office of Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Biofuels Analysis

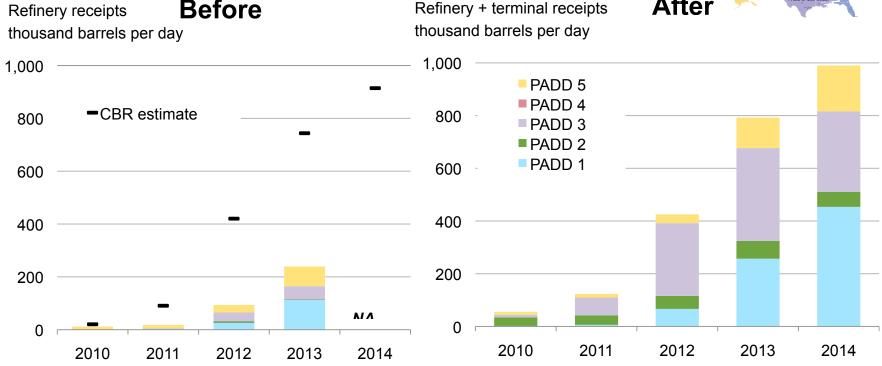


Takeaways

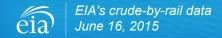
- At the end of March, EIA published monthly crude-by-rail (CBR) data along with its monthly petroleum supply balances
- EIA monthly data provides credible and publicly-available information on CBR movements, including historical monthly data starting in 2010
- Inter-regional CBR movements improve EIA's petroleum balances by reducing unaccounted-for crude oil supply
- By including cross-border and intra-regional CBR data as well as the interregional CBR movements, the new data provides insight into total CBR traffic, which is of interest to other agencies and the public

New EIA CBR data vastly improve our understanding of refinery rail receipts

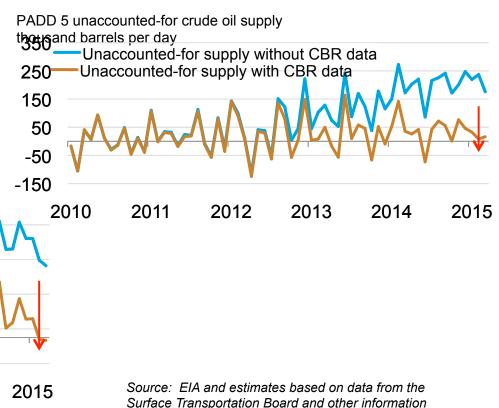




Note: National CBR estimate from EIA using AAR weekly carload data, minus assumed petroleum products.



Unaccounted-for crude oil (EIA's adjustment factor) in EIA's regional balances is greatly reduced when CBR data is included





6thqusand barrels per day

-150

PADD 1 unaccounted-for crude oil supply

Unaccounted-for supply without CBR data
Unaccounted-for supply with CBR data

EIA's CBR data process integrates multiple data streams



- Minimal details



Estimated monthly carloads

- Use Class 1 carload data
- Apply expansion factors
- Apportion CBR movement by month. PADD
- · Short line carloads



EIA data/ estimation

- 2-4 month estimates using multiple techniques
- Carload-to-barrel conversions for each regional pairing



EIA products

(aggregated statistics in barrels)

- Inter/intra-PADD movements
- Canada imports/exports



STB Carload Waybill Sample

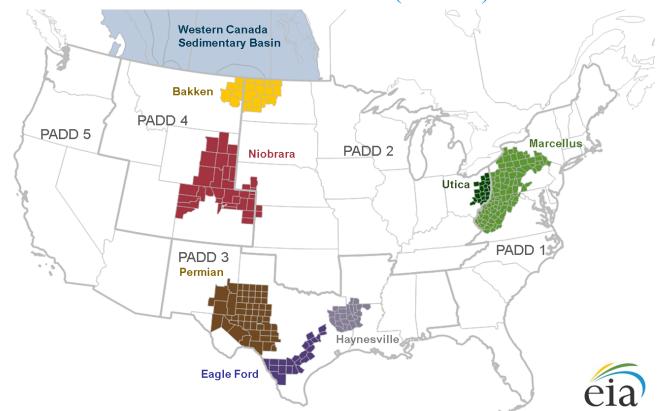
- · Class I and short line RRs that meet STB carload threshold
- Sampled RR bills-of-lading
- Highly detailed



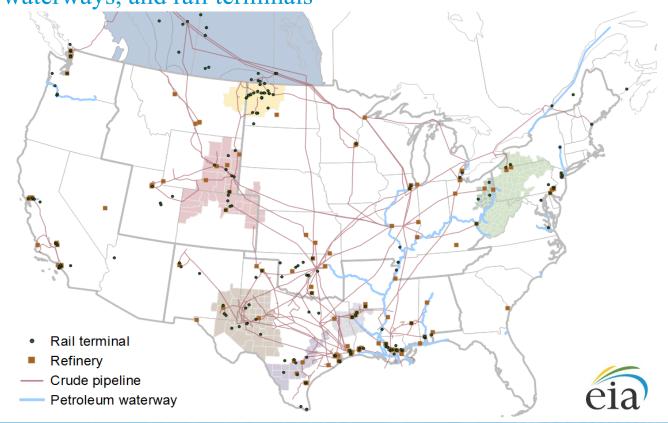
NEB Canadian CBR exports

- · Volumes and API gravity
- · Highly detailed

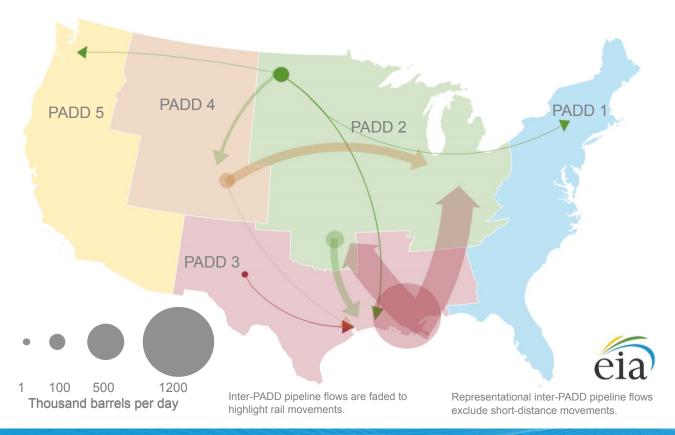
Major shale oil producing areas indicate CBR originations within Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADDs)



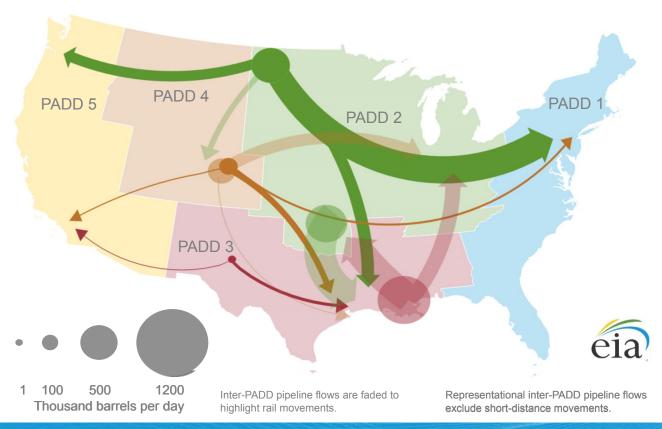
Crude oil infrastructure indicate openings for CBR: refineries, pipelines and waterways, and rail terminals

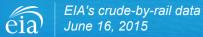


2010 inter-PADD crude flows: pipeline and rail



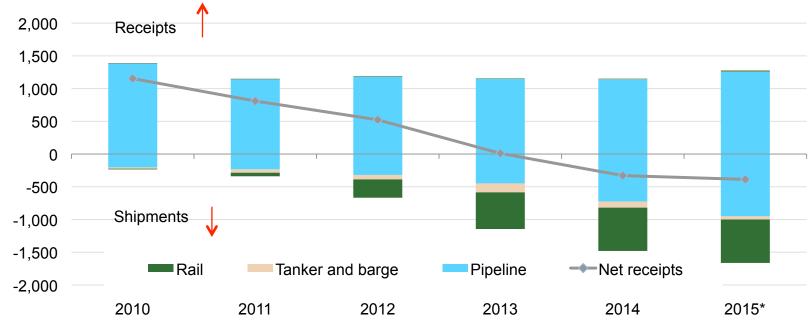
2014 inter-PADD crude flows: pipeline and rail





Crude outbound from PADD 2 continues to grow aided by CBR

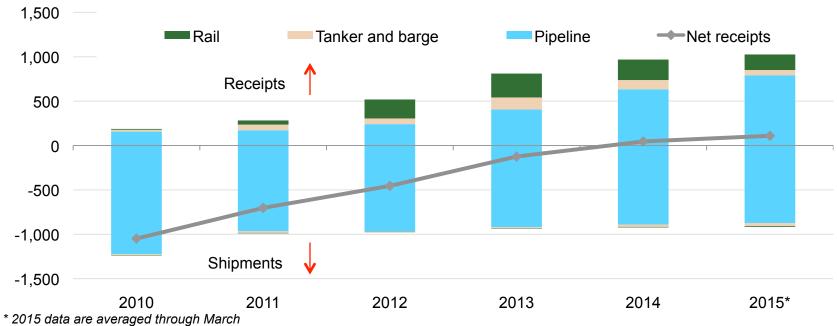
PADD 2 shipments and receipts by pipeline and rail thousand barrels per day



^{* 2015} data are averaged through March

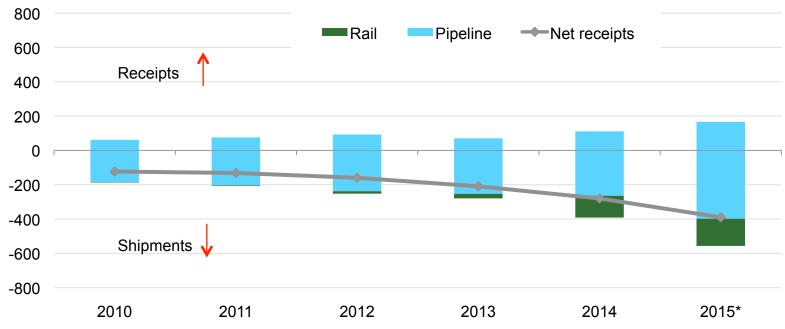
PADD 3 is now a net receiver of crude oil aided by CBR

PADD 3 shipments and receipts by mode thousand barrels per day



Rail enhances PADD 4's takeaway capacity

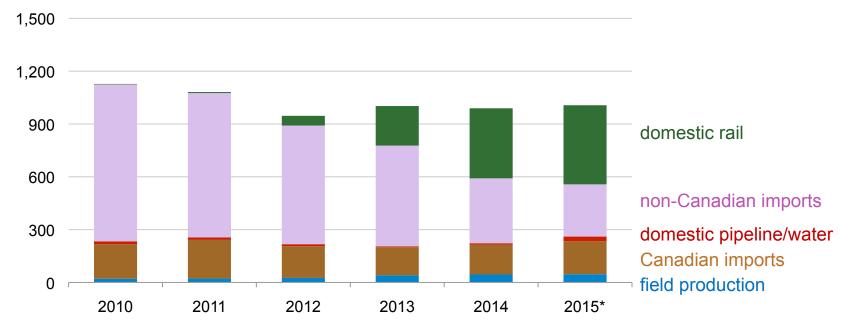
PADD 4 shipments and receipts by mode thousand barrels per day



^{* 2015} data are averaged through March

CBR receipts in PADD 1 are displacing non-Canadian crude imports

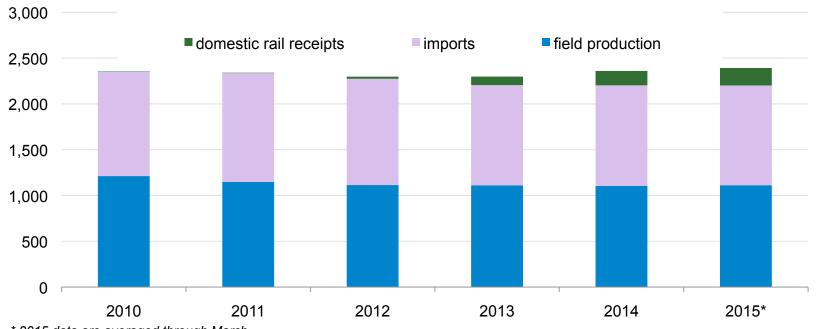
Net crude oil supply to PADD 1 by source thousand barrels per day



^{* 2015} data are averaged through March

PADD 5 CBR receipts and imports substitute for long-term declining domestic production

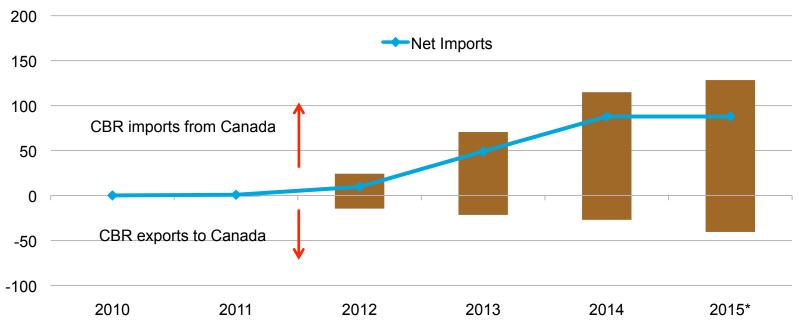
PADD 5 field production, imports, and domestic rail receipts thousand barrels per day



^{* 2015} data are averaged through March

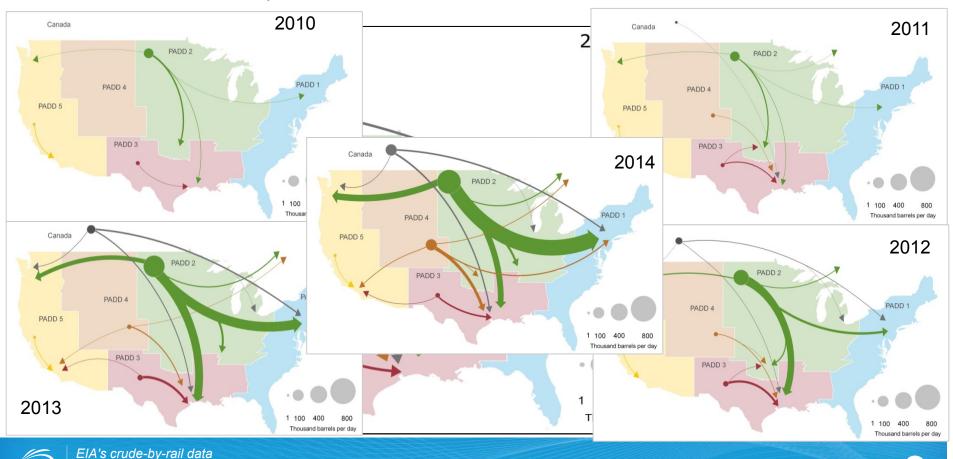
Canada-U.S CBR trade is still modest in both directions

Crude-by rail movements between the U.S. and Canada thousand barrels per day



^{* 2015} data are averaged through March

Annual CBR flows, 2010 – 2014



Next up

- EIA is improving the CBR data series
 - Near-month estimation
 - Crude imports from Canada by rail
 - Analysis and processing of data
- EIA plans to extend its rail analysis to other energy commodities
 - Biofuels (ethanol)
 - Natural gas liquids (propane)
 - Petroleum products