Table 1. Working Storage Capacity by PAD District as of September 30, 2018
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD Districts					U.S. Total	Ending Stocks	Utilization Rate[1]
	1	2	3	4	5			
Refineries								
Crude Oil[2]	13,002	18,409	72,864	3,855	35,914	144,044	99,566	69%
Fuel Ethanol	263	172	311	116	44	906	597	66%
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids[3]	1,179	8,061	23,744	438	2,176	35,598	20,442	57%
Propane/Propylene (dedicated)[4]	406	2,748	4,677	57	196	8,084	4,921	NA
Motor Gasoline (incl. Motor Gasoline Blending Components)	8,518	28,243	53,874	6,774	27,100	124,509	70,719	57%
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,474	13,223	29,144	3,754	10,128	60,723	30,755	51%
Kerosene and Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	1,124	4,163	11,684	628	6,896	24,495	13,653	56%
Residual Fuel Oil	1,288	2,716	9,546	823	6,497	20,870	8,436	40%
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,001	8,832	3,940	2,059	1,360	17,192	8,880	52%
All Other[5]	14,095	27,793	88,243	6,664	36,227	173,022	98,678	57%
Total[6]	44,944	111,612	293,350	25,111	126,342	601,359	351,726	58%
Bulk Terminals (Including Fuel Ethanol Plants)[7]								
Fuel Ethanol	13,211	15,458	8,604	405	4,445	42,123	23,779	56%
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids[3]	14,425	61,129	338,746	6,190	7,654	428,144	165,924	39%
Propane/Propylene (dedicated)[4]	10,068	25,191	107,809	1,023	3,291	147,382	62,544	NA
Motor Gasoline (incl. Motor Gasoline Blending Components)	85,551	52,004	67,010	4,110	24,124	232,799	121,079	52%
Distillate Fuel Oil	78,651	34,740	37,548	2,588	13,315	166,842	75,467	45%
Kerosene and Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	13,865	6,874	7,767	552	7,595	36,653	21,808	59%
Residual Fuel Oil	15,995	630	29,736	-	4,456	50,817	20,159	40%
Asphalt and Road Oil	12,447	15,129	6,275	2,258	4,437	40,546	15,956	39%
All Other[8]	9,361	4,233	29,283	7	5,243	48,127	18,423	38%
Total	243,506	190,197	524,969	16,110	71,269	1,046,051	462,595	44%
Crude Oil Tank Farms (excludes pipeline fill)[2]								
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	7,574	152,840	280,918	20,437	27,108	488,877	196,933	40%
Cushing, Oklahoma	--	77,228	--	--	--	77,228	23,939	31%
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	-	-	713,500	-	-	713,500	659,084	92%

[1] Utilization rate for refineries, bulk terminals and fuel ethanol plants equals stocks divided by storage capacity.
Utilization rates for crude tank farms equals stocks divided by storage capacity of tanks and underground caverns. It does not include pipeline fill.
[2] See http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/storagecapacity/crudeoilstorage.xls for additional information on crude oil stocks and storage capacity.
[3] Includes storage capacity for ethane, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane, isobutylene, and natural gasoline stored separately or in mixes.
[4] Dedicated Propane/Propylene storage capacity includes storage capacity for propane and propylene stored separately. It excludes capacity for storing propane and propylene as a component of mixed hydrocarbon gas liquids. Ending stocks are provided for comparison, but storage capacity utilization is not calculated because ending stocks include propane and propylene stored in mixes as well as in dedicated storage.
[5] All Other storage capacity at refineries includes oxygenates and renewable fuels (except fuel ethanol), other hydrocarbons, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, special naphthas, lubricants, petrochemical feedstocks, wax, and miscellaneous products.
[6] Excludes petroleum coke.
[7] Includes ending stocks of fuel ethanol at ethanol plants. Excludes ending stocks of natural gasoline, MTBE, ETBE, other oxygenates, finished motor gasoline and motor gasoline blending components at fuel ethanol plants.
[8] All Other storage capacity at terminals includes oxygenates and renewable fuels (except fuel ethanol), unfinished oils, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, special naphthas, lubricants, and miscellaneous products.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-810 "Monthly Refinery Report", Form EIA-813 "Monthly Crude Oil Report", Form EIA-815 "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report", Form EIA-819 "Monthly Oxygenate Report"