Petroleum Supply Monthly

April 2016

With Data for February 2016

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Release Date: April 29, 2016

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

This report is available on the World Wide Web at:

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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is the monthly component of a series of three publications produced by the Office of Petroleum and Biofuels Statistics of the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA). The other two components are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA). Together these publications present comprehensive petroleum and biofuel supply data on a weekly, monthly and annual basis.

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD)District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in primary supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, oxygenate producers, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD District transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of crude oil, petroleum products, and biofuels. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Scope of data

The *PSM* presents statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District levels, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources including federal and state agencies.

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- U.S. supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and biofuels
- Regional supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and biofuels
- Crude oil supply and disposition and production by state
- Natural Gas Processing
- Refinery Operations
- Imports of residual fuel oil by state of entry
- Imports by PADD
- Imports by country of origin
- Exports
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- Stocks
- Movements of crude oil, petroleum products, and biofuels

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Table 1. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports	Adjust-ments[1]	Stock Change[2]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[3]	
Crude Oil[4]	**264,739**	**– –**	**– –**	**229,402**	**-3,032**	**19,621**	**460,629**	**10,860**	**0**	**1,214,807**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**96,538**	**-620**	**12,130**	**6,369**	**– –**	**-17,151**	**16,455**	**36,109**	**79,004**	**147,761**
Pentanes Plus	11,708	-620	– –	289	– –	922	3,963	6,464	28	20,579
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	84,830	– –	12,130	6,080	– –	-18,073	12,492	29,646	78,975	127,182
Ethane/Ethylene	33,304	– –	114	–	– –	-510	–	2,197	31,731	32,733
Propane/Propylene	33,311	– –	16,402	5,517	– –	-13,617	–	25,644	43,203	64,797
Normal Butane/Butylene	9,463	– –	-4,334	265	– –	-4,673	6,776	1,646	1,645	20,668
Isobutane/Isobutylene	8,752	– –	-52	298	– –	727	5,716	159	2,396	8,984
Other Liquids	**– –**	**33,174**	**– –**	**34,019**	**2,247**	**-4,035**	**52,289**	**15,828**	**5,358**	**346,573**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	33,178	– –	1,070	2,898	412	33,504	3,231	0	29,061
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	6,260	– –	6,260	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	1,997	– –	431	-116	714	21	1,577	0	1,485
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	31,181	– –	635	-3,273	-293	27,183	1,653	0	27,548
Fuel Ethanol	– –	28,678	– –	3	-1,452	-164	25,795	1,598	0	23,004
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	2,503	– –	632	-1,821	-129	1,388	55	0	4,544
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	4	27	-9	40	–	0	28
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	19,101	– –	1,308	3,618	8,817	5,358	89,109
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	-4	– –	13,848	-652	-5,756	15,168	3,780	0	228,396
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	5,694	6,169	-2,340	14,202	1	0	53,709
Conventional	– –	-4	– –	8,154	-6,821	-3,416	966	3,779	0	174,687
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	– –	1	-1	–	0	7
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**41**	**547,918**	**20,787**	**3,875**	**5,579**	**– –**	**80,683**	**486,359**	**335,430**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	41	284,303	1,890	2,104	418	– –	20,939	266,981	27,218
Reformulated	– –	–	92,678	–	-6,650	3	– –	–	86,025	40
Conventional	– –	41	191,625	1,890	8,754	415	– –	20,939	180,956	27,178
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	225	3	– –	-84	– –	–	312	738
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	45,666	3,384	– –	-276	– –	5,091	44,235	42,223
Kerosene	– –	– –	655	–	– –	240	– –	376	39	2,567
Distillate Fuel Oil[5]	– –	– –	135,636	6,690	1,771	2,113	– –	27,184	114,800	162,696
15 ppm sulfur and under[6]	– –	– –	124,757	4,159	1,771	2,064	– –	20,274	108,349	139,371
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[6]	– –	– –	3,884	398	–	-617	– –	4,817	82	7,128
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	6,995	2,133	– –	666	– –	2,093	6,369	16,197
Residual Fuel Oil[7]	– –	– –	11,747	5,030	– –	1,960	– –	9,014	5,803	46,012
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	1,462	–	– –	316	– –	NA	NA	4,649
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	1,423	665	– –	669	– –	NA	NA	7,352
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	8,862	4,365	– –	975	– –	NA	NA	34,005
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	7,950	1,216	– –	-275	– –	–	9,441	3,412
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	5,134	961	– –	-296	– –	–	6,391	2,213
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	2,816	255	– –	21	– –	–	3,050	1,199
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	1,040	483	– –	-13	– –	–	1,536	1,393
Lubricants	– –	– –	3,675	962	– –	-1,550	– –	2,109	4,078	11,598
Waxes	– –	– –	145	151	– –	-1	– –	90	207	557
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	25,498	52	– –	-49	– –	15,113	10,486	5,933
Marketable	– –	– –	19,020	52	– –	-49	– –	15,113	4,008	5,933
Catalyst	– –	– –	6,478	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	6,478	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	9,033	925	– –	3,025	– –	581	6,352	30,216
Still Gas	– –	– –	19,788	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	19,788	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	2,557	1	– –	71	– –	186	2,301	867
Total	**361,277**	**32,595**	**560,048**	**290,577**	**3,090**	**4,014**	**529,373**	**143,480**	**570,721**	**2,044,571**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
[1] Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
[2] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[3] Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
[4] Includes value for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. See Table 25 for the breakout of Commercial Crude Oil. Crude oil stocks include an adjustment of 10,630 thousand barrels (constant since 1983) to account for incomplete survey reporting of stocks held on producing leases.
[5] Distillate stocks located in the 'Northeast Reserves' are excluded. For details see Appendix D.
[6] Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
[7] Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, the U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates.

Table 2. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports	Adjust-ments[1]	Stock Change[2]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[3]	
Crude Oil[4]	**549,322**	**– –**	**– –**	**467,312**	**254**	**38,320**	**956,435**	**22,133**	**0**	**1,214,807**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**198,939**	**-1,284**	**22,849**	**12,558**	**– –**	**-49,512**	**37,172**	**74,723**	**170,679**	**147,761**
Pentanes Plus	24,031	-1,284	– –	621	– –	36	8,841	12,625	1,866	20,579
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	174,908	– –	22,849	11,937	– –	-49,548	28,331	62,098	168,813	127,182
Ethane/Ethylene	69,243	– –	279	43	– –	-1,195	–	4,807	65,953	32,733
Propane/Propylene	68,240	– –	34,400	10,071	– –	-31,868	–	52,484	92,095	64,797
Normal Butane/Butylene	19,119	– –	-11,278	1,107	– –	-16,841	16,278	4,481	5,030	20,668
Isobutane/Isobutylene	18,306	– –	-552	716	– –	356	12,053	325	5,736	8,984
Other Liquids	**– –**	**68,026**	**– –**	**67,210**	**14,844**	**30,675**	**81,117**	**33,536**	**4,752**	**346,573**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	68,034	– –	1,664	8,362	2,303	68,070	7,688	0	29,061
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	12,879	– –	12,879	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	4,045	– –	552	44	558	167	3,916	0	1,485
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	63,989	– –	1,107	-4,612	1,759	54,954	3,772	0	27,548
Fuel Ethanol	– –	58,997	– –	6	-1,692	1,566	52,071	3,674	0	23,004
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	4,992	– –	1,101	-2,920	193	2,883	98	0	4,544
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	5	51	-14	70	–	0	28
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	35,790	– –	6,484	7,996	16,557	4,753	89,109
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	-8	– –	29,756	6,482	21,889	5,049	9,292	0	228,396
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	10,170	13,487	2,847	20,807	3	0	53,709
Conventional	– –	-8	– –	19,586	-7,004	19,042	-15,758	9,290	0	174,687
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	– –	-1	2	–	-1	7
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**94**	**1,116,839**	**45,265**	**-1,591**	**10,300**	**– –**	**164,300**	**986,007**	**335,430**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	94	574,309	3,760	-4,790	-1,235	– –	38,855	535,752	27,218
Reformulated	– –	–	186,518	–	-15,589	10	– –	–	170,919	40
Conventional	– –	94	387,791	3,760	10,798	-1,245	– –	38,855	364,833	27,178
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	396	5	– –	-140	– –	–	541	738
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	94,404	8,168	– –	1,967	– –	11,441	89,164	42,223
Kerosene	– –	– –	1,299	1	– –	-12	– –	1,353	-41	2,567
Distillate Fuel Oil[5]	– –	– –	276,398	12,122	3,199	1,955	– –	56,662	233,103	162,696
15 ppm sulfur and under[6]	– –	– –	254,344	7,216	3,199	2,509	– –	43,657	218,593	139,371
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[6]	– –	– –	7,651	439	–	-1,248	– –	9,178	160	7,128
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	14,403	4,467	– –	694	– –	3,827	14,349	16,197
Residual Fuel Oil[7]	– –	– –	24,058	14,040	– –	3,823	– –	17,973	16,302	46,012
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	2,727	758	– –	428	– –	NA	NA	4,649
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	3,296	1,348	– –	1,474	– –	NA	NA	7,352
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	18,035	11,934	– –	1,921	– –	NA	NA	34,005
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	17,477	2,332	– –	152	– –	–	19,657	3,412
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	11,476	1,972	– –	137	– –	–	13,311	2,213
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	6,001	360	– –	15	– –	–	6,346	1,199
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	2,218	817	– –	57	– –	–	2,978	1,393
Lubricants	– –	– –	8,640	1,981	– –	-1,856	– –	4,256	8,221	11,598
Waxes	– –	– –	299	298	– –	-16	– –	199	414	557
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	53,167	124	– –	-120	– –	32,098	21,313	5,933
Marketable	– –	– –	39,486	124	– –	-120	– –	32,098	7,632	5,933
Catalyst	– –	– –	13,681	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	13,681	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	17,833	1,615	– –	5,634	– –	1,252	12,562	30,216
Still Gas	– –	– –	40,903	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	40,903	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	5,438	2	– –	91	– –	210	5,139	867
Total	**748,261**	**66,836**	**1,139,688**	**592,345**	**13,507**	**29,783**	**1,074,724**	**294,692**	**1,161,438**	**2,044,571**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
[1] Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
[2] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[3] Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
[4] Includes value for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. See Table 25 for the breakout of Commercial Crude Oil. Crude oil stocks include an adjustment of 10,630 thousand barrels (constant since 1983) to account for incomplete survey reporting of stocks held on producing leases.
[5] Distillate stocks located in the 'Northeast Reserves' are excluded. For details see Appendix D.
[6] Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
[7] Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
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Table 3. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition			
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports	Adjust-ments[1]	Stock Change[2]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[3]
Crude Oil[4]	**9,129**	**– –**	**– –**	**7,910**	**-105**	**677**	**15,884**	**374**	**0**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**3,329**	**-21**	**418**	**220**	**– –**	**-591**	**567**	**1,245**	**2,724**
Pentanes Plus	404	-21	– –	10	– –	32	137	223	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,925	– –	418	210	– –	-623	431	1,022	2,723
Ethane/Ethylene	1,148	– –	4	–	– –	-18	–	76	1,094
Propane/Propylene	1,149	– –	566	190	– –	-470	–	884	1,490
Normal Butane/Butylene	326	– –	-149	9	– –	-161	234	57	57
Isobutane/Isobutylene	302	– –	-2	10	– –	25	197	5	83
Other Liquids	**– –**	**1,144**	**– –**	**1,173**	**77**	**-139**	**1,803**	**546**	**185**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	1,144	– –	37	100	14	1,155	111	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	216	– –	216	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	69	– –	15	-4	25	1	54	0
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	1,075	– –	22	-113	-10	937	57	0
Fuel Ethanol	– –	989	– –	0	-50	-6	889	55	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	86	– –	22	-63	-4	48	2	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	0	1	0	1	–	0
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	659	– –	45	125	304	185
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	0	– –	478	-22	-198	523	130	0
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	196	213	-81	490	0	0
Conventional	– –	0	– –	281	-235	-118	33	130	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	– –	0	0	–	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**1**	**18,894**	**717**	**134**	**192**	**– –**	**2,782**	**16,771**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	1	9,804	65	73	14	– –	722	9,206
Reformulated	– –	–	3,196	–	-229	0	– –	–	2,966
Conventional	– –	1	6,608	65	302	14	– –	722	6,240
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	8	0	– –	-3	– –	–	11
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	1,575	117	– –	-10	– –	176	1,525
Kerosene	– –	– –	23	–	– –	8	– –	13	1
Distillate Fuel Oil[5]	– –	– –	4,677	231	61	73	– –	937	3,959
15 ppm sulfur and under[6]	– –	– –	4,302	143	61	71	– –	699	3,736
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[6]	– –	– –	134	14	–	-21	– –	166	3
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	241	74	– –	23	– –	72	220
Residual Fuel Oil[7]	– –	– –	405	173	– –	68	– –	311	200
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	50	–	– –	11	– –	NA	NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	49	23	– –	23	– –	NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	306	151	– –	34	– –	NA	NA
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	274	42	– –	-9	– –	–	326
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	177	33	– –	-10	– –	–	220
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	97	9	– –	1	– –	–	105
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	36	17	– –	0	– –	–	53
Lubricants	– –	– –	127	33	– –	-53	– –	73	141
Waxes	– –	– –	5	5	– –	0	– –	3	7
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	879	2	– –	-2	– –	521	362
Marketable	– –	– –	656	2	– –	-2	– –	521	138
Catalyst	– –	– –	223	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	223
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	311	32	– –	104	– –	20	219
Still Gas	– –	– –	682	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	682
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	88	0	– –	2	– –	6	79
Total	**12,458**	**1,124**	**19,312**	**10,020**	**107**	**138**	**18,254**	**4,948**	**19,680**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
1 Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
2 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
3 Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
4 Includes value for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. See Table 25 for the breakout of Commercial Crude Oil.
5 Distillate stocks located in the 'Northeast Reserves' are excluded. For details see Appendix D.
6 Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
7 Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, the U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates.

Table 4. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition			
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports	Adjust-ments[1]	Stock Change[2]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[3]
Crude Oil[4]	**9,155**	**– –**	**– –**	**7,789**	**4**	**639**	**15,941**	**369**	**0**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**3,316**	**-21**	**381**	**209**	**– –**	**-825**	**620**	**1,245**	**2,845**
Pentanes Plus	401	-21	– –	10	– –	1	147	210	31
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,915	– –	381	199	– –	-826	472	1,035	2,814
Ethane/Ethylene	1,154	– –	5	1	– –	-20	–	80	1,099
Propane/Propylene	1,137	– –	573	168	– –	-531	–	875	1,535
Normal Butane/Butylene	319	– –	-188	18	– –	-281	271	75	84
Isobutane/Isobutylene	305	– –	-9	12	– –	6	201	5	96
Other Liquids	**– –**	**1,134**	**– –**	**1,120**	**247**	**511**	**1,352**	**559**	**79**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	1,134	– –	28	139	38	1,135	128	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	215	– –	215	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	67	– –	9	1	9	3	65	0
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	1,066	– –	18	-77	29	916	63	0
Fuel Ethanol	– –	983	– –	0	-28	26	868	61	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	83	– –	18	-49	3	48	2	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	0	1	0	1	–	0
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	597	– –	108	133	276	79
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	0	– –	496	108	365	84	155	0
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	170	225	47	347	0	0
Conventional	– –	0	– –	326	-117	317	-263	155	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	– –	0	0	–	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**2**	**18,614**	**754**	**-27**	**172**	**– –**	**2,738**	**16,433**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	2	9,572	63	-80	-21	– –	648	8,929
Reformulated	– –	–	3,109	–	-260	0	– –	–	2,849
Conventional	– –	2	6,463	63	180	-21	– –	648	6,081
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	7	0	– –	-2	– –	–	9
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	1,573	136	– –	33	– –	191	1,486
Kerosene	– –	– –	22	0	– –	0	– –	23	-1
Distillate Fuel Oil[5]	– –	– –	4,607	202	53	33	– –	944	3,885
15 ppm sulfur and under[6]	– –	– –	4,239	120	53	42	– –	728	3,643
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[6]	– –	– –	128	7	–	-21	– –	153	3
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	240	74	– –	12	– –	64	239
Residual Fuel Oil[7]	– –	– –	401	234	– –	64	– –	300	272
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	45	13	– –	7	– –	NA	NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	55	22	– –	25	– –	NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	301	199	– –	32	– –	NA	NA
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	291	39	– –	3	– –	–	328
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	191	33	– –	2	– –	–	222
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	100	6	– –	0	– –	–	106
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	37	14	– –	1	– –	–	50
Lubricants	– –	– –	144	33	– –	-31	– –	71	137
Waxes	– –	– –	5	5	– –	0	– –	3	7
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	886	2	– –	-2	– –	535	355
Marketable	– –	– –	658	2	– –	-2	– –	535	127
Catalyst	– –	– –	228	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	228
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	297	27	– –	94	– –	21	209
Still Gas	– –	– –	682	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	682
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	91	0	– –	2	– –	4	86
Total	**12,471**	**1,114**	**18,995**	**9,872**	**225**	**496**	**17,912**	**4,912**	**19,357**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
1 Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
2 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
3 Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
4 Includes value for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. See Table 25 for the breakout of Commercial Crude Oil.
5 Distillate stocks located in the 'Northeast Reserves' are excluded. For details see Appendix D.
6 Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
7 Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, the U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates.

Table 5. PAD District 1 - Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition				
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports (PADD of Entry)[1]	Net Receipts[2]	Adjust-ments[3]	Stock Change[4]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[5]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil[6]	**1,376**	**– –**	**– –**	**25,376**	**11,443**	**158**	**2,627**	**31,685**	**4,041**	**0**	**18,847**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**9,219**	**-14**	**258**	**2,412**	**-544**	**– –**	**-1,435**	**1,271**	**1,017**	**10,478**	**5,074**
Pentanes Plus	1,002	-14	– –	–	-10	– –	21	217	35	705	169
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,217	– –	258	2,412	-534	– –	-1,456	1,054	982	9,773	4,905
Ethane/Ethylene	3,228	– –	10	–	-3,420	– –	164	–	–	-346	317
Propane/Propylene	3,422	– –	945	2,285	2,904	– –	-1,520	–	857	10,219	3,521
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,067	– –	-654	27	-5	– –	-119	661	125	-232	867
Isobutane/Isobutylene	500	– –	-43	100	-13	– –	19	393	1	131	200
Other Liquids	**– –**	**850**	**– –**	**14,553**	**52,699**	**8,014**	**1,186**	**73,917**	**1,624**	**-610**	**80,001**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	853	– –	121	8,460	163	-94	9,674	18	0	9,436
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	57	– –	57	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	1	–	–	1	0	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	853	– –	121	8,460	105	-94	9,617	17	0	9,436
Fuel Ethanol	– –	698	– –	3	8,347	267	-58	9,356	16	0	8,138
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	155	– –	118	114	-162	-36	261	1	0	1,298
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	1,487	-18	– –	420	58	1,601	-610	5,106
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	-3	– –	12,945	44,257	7,851	860	64,185	5	0	65,459
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	5,455	8,563	1,191	-1,057	16,266	0	0	21,175
Conventional	– –	-3	– –	7,490	35,694	6,660	1,917	47,919	5	0	44,284
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**108,040**	**13,630**	**43,714**	**-7,951**	**-786**	**– –**	**1,539**	**156,680**	**97,592**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	90,665	1,870	7,171	-8,117	-166	– –	100	91,655	5,346
Reformulated	– –	–	36,278	–	–	-924	9	– –	–	35,345	27
Conventional	– –	–	54,387	1,870	7,171	-7,193	-175	– –	100	56,310	5,319
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	–	1	46	– –	-22	– –	–	69	156
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	2,404	2,538	10,969	– –	-1,643	– –	13	17,541	9,586
Kerosene	– –	– –	183	–	–	– –	238	– –	1	-56	1,961
Distillate Fuel Oil[7]	– –	– –	9,187	5,417	24,524	167	-1,409	– –	104	40,600	59,938
15 ppm sulfur and under[8]	– –	– –	6,231	3,746	21,665	167	-1,695	– –	104	33,400	46,774
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[8]	– –	– –	240	85	107	–	-288	– –	–	720	4,362
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	2,716	1,586	2,752	– –	574	– –	0	6,480	8,802
Residual Fuel Oil[9]	– –	– –	1,361	2,664	115	– –	835	– –	716	2,589	12,594
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	237	–	–	– –	-514	– –	NA	NA	972
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	82	370	–	– –	-12	– –	NA	NA	3,110
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	1,042	2,294	115	– –	1,361	– –	NA	NA	8,512
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	114	3	-10	– –	-1	– –	–	108	184
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	114	1	–	– –	-1	– –	–	116	184
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	2	-10	– –	–	– –	–	-8	–
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	20	–	–	– –	10	– –	–	10	34
Lubricants	– –	– –	402	472	649	– –	-7	– –	160	1,370	1,211
Waxes	– –	– –	7	46	–	– –	-6	– –	40	19	282
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	780	7	–	– –	–	– –	286	501	–
Marketable	– –	– –	174	7	–	– –	–	– –	286	-105	–
Catalyst	– –	– –	606	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	606	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	1,578	612	250	– –	1,390	– –	100	950	6,274
Still Gas	– –	– –	1,276	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	1,276	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	63	–	–	– –	-5	– –	19	49	26
Total	**10,595**	**836**	**108,298**	**55,971**	**107,313**	**222**	**1,592**	**106,873**	**8,222**	**166,548**	**201,514**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
1 Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
2 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, ethanol, and biodiesel.
3 Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
4 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
5 Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
6 Crude oil stocks include an adjustment of 10,630 thousand barrels (constant since 1983) to account for incomplete survey reporting of stocks held on producing leases.
7 Distillate stocks located in the 'Northeast Reserves' are excluded. For details see Appendix D.
8 Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
9 Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates. Rail net receipts estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 6. PAD District 1 - Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition				Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports (PADD of Entry)[1]	Net Receipts[2]	Adjust-ments[3]	Stock Change[4]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[5]	
Crude Oil[6]	**2,853**	**– –**	**– –**	**49,255**	**23,666**	**1,460**	**2,549**	**66,920**	**7,764**	**0**	**18,847**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**19,056**	**-25**	**817**	**4,478**	**-1,434**	**– –**	**-3,196**	**2,735**	**2,426**	**20,927**	**5,074**
Pentanes Plus	2,051	-25	– –	–	-20	– –	-40	439	66	1,541	169
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	17,005	– –	817	4,478	-1,414	– –	-3,156	2,296	2,360	19,386	4,905
Ethane/Ethylene	6,870	– –	22	43	-7,259	– –	199	–	–	-523	317
Propane/Propylene	6,940	– –	2,105	4,015	5,881	– –	-3,202	–	2,079	20,064	3,521
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,174	– –	-1,238	151	-10	– –	-161	1,516	278	-556	867
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1,021	– –	-72	269	-26	– –	8	780	2	402	200
Other Liquids	**– –**	**1,622**	**– –**	**29,336**	**106,094**	**21,491**	**11,419**	**146,607**	**2,978**	**-2,461**	**80,001**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	1,628	– –	243	17,143	1,407	772	19,541	108	0	9,436
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	176	– –	176	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	3	–	–	3	0	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	1,628	– –	243	17,143	1,228	772	19,365	104	0	9,436
Fuel Ethanol	– –	1,339	– –	6	16,797	1,734	920	18,853	103	0	8,138
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	289	– –	237	346	-506	-148	512	1	0	1,298
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	1,799	-85	– –	-371	1,688	2,858	-2,461	5,106
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	-6	– –	27,294	89,036	20,084	11,018	125,378	12	0	65,459
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	9,931	16,378	6,099	1,418	30,990	0	0	21,175
Conventional	– –	-6	– –	17,363	72,658	13,985	9,600	94,388	12	0	44,284
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**218,615**	**25,833**	**90,305**	**-21,312**	**-2,228**	**– –**	**4,109**	**311,560**	**97,592**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	181,842	3,691	16,342	-21,818	-492	– –	215	180,334	5,346
Reformulated	– –	–	73,206	–	–	-6,054	11	– –	–	67,141	27
Conventional	– –	–	108,636	3,691	16,342	-15,765	-503	– –	215	113,192	5,319
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	–	2	322	– –	15	– –	–	309	156
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	5,184	4,933	23,943	– –	-487	– –	28	34,519	9,586
Kerosene	– –	– –	182	–	–	– –	-21	– –	3	200	1,961
Distillate Fuel Oil[7]	– –	– –	19,726	9,661	47,891	506	-4,514	– –	966	81,333	59,938
15 ppm sulfur and under[8]	– –	– –	14,584	6,556	42,899	506	-2,573	– –	965	66,154	46,774
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[8]	– –	– –	491	126	281	–	-842	– –	1	1,739	4,362
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	4,651	2,979	4,711	– –	-1,099	– –	0	13,440	8,802
Residual Fuel Oil[9]	– –	– –	2,913	5,791	191	– –	1,144	– –	1,393	6,358	12,594
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	477	–	–	– –	-630	– –	NA	NA	972
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	298	722	–	– –	483	– –	NA	NA	3,110
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	2,138	5,069	191	– –	1,291	– –	NA	NA	8,512
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	232	10	-19	– –	33	– –	–	190	184
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	232	4	–	– –	33	– –	–	203	184
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	6	-19	– –	–	– –	–	-13	–
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	39	–	–	– –	4	– –	–	35	34
Lubricants	– –	– –	830	588	1,161	– –	1	– –	320	2,258	1,211
Waxes	– –	– –	14	122	–	– –	-19	– –	81	74	282
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	1,883	36	–	– –	–	– –	876	1,043	–
Marketable	– –	– –	555	36	–	– –	–	– –	876	-285	–
Catalyst	– –	– –	1,328	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	1,328	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	2,940	999	474	– –	2,119	– –	190	2,104	6,274
Still Gas	– –	– –	2,684	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	2,684	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	146	–	–	– –	-11	– –	37	120	26
Total	**21,909**	**1,597**	**219,432**	**108,902**	**218,630**	**1,639**	**8,544**	**216,262**	**17,277**	**330,026**	**201,514**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
1 Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
2 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, ethanol, and biodiesel.
3 Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
4 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
5 Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
6 Crude oil stocks include an adjustment of 10,630 thousand barrels (constant since 1983) to account for incomplete survey reporting of stocks held on producing leases.
7 Distillate stocks located in the 'Northeast Reserves' are excluded. For details see Appendix D.
8 Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
9 Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates. Rail net receipts estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 7. PAD District 1 - Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports (PADD of Entry)[1]	Net Receipts[2]	Adjust-ments[3]	Stock Change[4]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[5]
Crude Oil	**47**	**– –**	**– –**	**875**	**395**	**5**	**91**	**1,093**	**139**	**0**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**318**	**0**	**9**	**83**	**-19**	**– –**	**-49**	**44**	**35**	**361**
Pentanes Plus	35	0	– –	–	0	– –	1	7	1	24
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	283	– –	9	83	-18	– –	-50	36	34	337
Ethane/Ethylene	111	– –	0	–	-118	– –	6	–	–	-12
Propane/Propylene	118	– –	33	79	100	– –	-52	–	30	352
Normal Butane/Butylene	37	– –	-23	1	0	– –	-4	23	4	-8
Isobutane/Isobutylene	17	– –	-1	3	0	– –	1	14	0	5
Other Liquids	**– –**	**29**	**– –**	**502**	**1,817**	**276**	**41**	**2,549**	**56**	**-21**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	29	– –	4	292	6	-3	334	1	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	2	– –	2	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	0	–	–	0	0
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	29	– –	4	292	4	-3	332	1	0
Fuel Ethanol	– –	24	– –	0	288	9	-2	323	1	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	5	– –	4	4	-6	-1	9	0	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	51	-1	– –	14	2	55	-21
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	0	– –	446	1,526	271	30	2,213	0	0
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	188	295	41	-36	561	0	0
Conventional	– –	0	– –	258	1,231	230	66	1,652	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**3,726**	**470**	**1,507**	**-274**	**-27**	**– –**	**53**	**5,403**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	3,126	64	247	-280	-6	– –	3	3,161
Reformulated	– –	–	1,251	–	–	-32	0	– –	–	1,219
Conventional	– –	–	1,875	64	247	-248	-6	– –	3	1,942
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	–	0	2	– –	-1	– –	–	2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	83	88	378	– –	-57	– –	0	605
Kerosene	– –	– –	6	–	–	– –	8	– –	0	-2
Distillate Fuel Oil[6]	– –	– –	317	187	846	6	-49	– –	4	1,400
15 ppm sulfur and under[7]	– –	– –	215	129	747	6	-58	– –	4	1,152
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[7]	– –	– –	8	3	4	–	-10	– –	–	25
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	94	55	95	– –	20	– –	0	223
Residual Fuel Oil[8]	– –	– –	47	92	4	– –	29	– –	25	89
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	8	–	–	– –	-18	– –	NA	NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	3	13	–	– –	0	– –	NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	36	79	4	– –	47	– –	NA	NA
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	4	0	0	– –	0	– –	–	4
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	4	0	–	– –	0	– –	–	4
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	0	0	– –	–	– –	–	0
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	1	–	–	– –	0	– –	–	0
Lubricants	– –	– –	14	16	22	– –	0	– –	6	47
Waxes	– –	– –	0	2	–	– –	0	– –	1	1
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	27	0	–	– –	–	– –	10	17
Marketable	– –	– –	6	0	–	– –	–	– –	10	-4
Catalyst	– –	– –	21	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	21
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	54	21	9	– –	48	– –	3	33
Still Gas	– –	– –	44	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	44
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	2	–	–	– –	0	– –	1	2
Total	**365**	**29**	**3,734**	**1,930**	**3,700**	**8**	**55**	**3,685**	**284**	**5,743**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
[1] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[2] Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, ethanol, and biodiesel.
[3] Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
[4] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[5] Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
[6] Distillate stocks located in the 'Northeast Reserves' are excluded. For details see Appendix D.
[7] Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
[8] Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates. Rail net receipts estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 8. PAD District 1 - Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports (PADD of Entry)[1]	Net Receipts[2]	Adjust-ments[3]	Stock Change[4]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[5]
Crude Oil	**48**	**– –**	**– –**	**821**	**394**	**24**	**42**	**1,115**	**129**	**0**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**318**	**0**	**14**	**75**	**-24**	**– –**	**-53**	**46**	**40**	**349**
Pentanes Plus	34	0	– –	–	0	– –	-1	7	1	26
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	283	– –	14	75	-24	– –	-53	38	39	323
Ethane/Ethylene	115	– –	0	1	-121	– –	3	–	–	-9
Propane/Propylene	116	– –	35	67	98	– –	-53	–	35	334
Normal Butane/Butylene	36	– –	-21	3	0	– –	-3	25	5	-9
Isobutane/Isobutylene	17	– –	-1	4	0	– –	0	13	0	7
Other Liquids	**– –**	**27**	**– –**	**489**	**1,768**	**358**	**190**	**2,443**	**50**	**-41**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	27	– –	4	286	23	13	326	2	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	3	– –	3	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	0	–	–	0	0
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	27	– –	4	286	20	13	323	2	0
Fuel Ethanol	– –	22	– –	0	280	29	15	314	2	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	5	– –	4	6	-8	-2	9	0	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	30	-1	– –	-6	28	48	-41
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	0	– –	455	1,484	335	184	2,090	0	0
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	166	273	102	24	517	0	0
Conventional	– –	0	– –	289	1,211	233	160	1,573	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**3,644**	**431**	**1,505**	**-355**	**-37**	**– –**	**68**	**5,193**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	3,031	62	272	-364	-8	– –	4	3,006
Reformulated	– –	–	1,220	–	–	-101	0	– –	–	1,119
Conventional	– –	–	1,811	62	272	-263	-8	– –	4	1,887
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	–	0	5	– –	0	– –	–	5
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	86	82	399	– –	-8	– –	0	575
Kerosene	– –	– –	3	–	–	– –	0	– –	0	3
Distillate Fuel Oil[6]	– –	– –	329	161	798	8	-75	– –	16	1,356
15 ppm sulfur and under[7]	– –	– –	243	109	715	8	-43	– –	16	1,103
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[7]	– –	– –	8	2	5	–	-14	– –	0	29
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	78	50	79	– –	-18	– –	0	224
Residual Fuel Oil[8]	– –	– –	49	97	3	– –	19	– –	23	106
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	8	–	–	– –	-11	– –	NA	NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	5	12	–	– –	8	– –	NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	36	84	3	– –	22	– –	NA	NA
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	4	0	0	– –	1	– –	–	3
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	4	0	–	– –	1	– –	–	3
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	0	0	– –	–	– –	–	0
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	1	–	–	– –	0	– –	–	1
Lubricants	– –	– –	14	10	19	– –	0	– –	5	38
Waxes	– –	– –	0	2	–	– –	0	– –	1	1
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	31	1	–	– –	–	– –	15	17
Marketable	– –	– –	9	1	–	– –	–	– –	15	-5
Catalyst	– –	– –	22	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	22
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	49	17	8	– –	35	– –	3	35
Still Gas	– –	– –	45	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	45
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	2	–	–	– –	0	– –	1	2
Total	**365**	**27**	**3,657**	**1,815**	**3,644**	**27**	**142**	**3,604**	**288**	**5,500**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
1 Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
2 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, ethanol, and biodiesel.
3 Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
4 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
5 Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
6 Distillate stocks located in the 'Northeast Reserves' are excluded. For details see Appendix D.
7 Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
8 Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates. Rail net receipts estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 9. PAD District 2 - Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition				Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports (PADD of Entry)[1]	Net Receipts[2]	Adjust-ments[3]	Stock Change[4]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[5]	
Crude Oil[6]	**50,914**	**– –**	**– –**	**77,572**	**-13,800**	**-5,649**	**2,262**	**105,182**	**1,592**	**0**	**153,779**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**22,123**	**-566**	**1,709**	**2,997**	**-3,783**	**– –**	**-5,025**	**3,017**	**8,624**	**15,864**	**37,883**
Pentanes Plus	2,530	-566	– –	2	3,657	– –	460	321	6,205	-1,363	9,836
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	19,593	– –	1,709	2,995	-7,440	– –	-5,485	2,696	2,419	17,227	28,047
Ethane/Ethylene	6,172	– –	–	–	-2,169	– –	-36	–	2,197	1,842	4,553
Propane/Propylene	8,866	– –	3,282	2,575	-3,779	– –	-2,925	–	86	13,783	16,387
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,132	– –	-1,534	238	-1,711	– –	-2,493	1,262	136	1,220	5,186
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1,423	– –	-39	182	219	– –	-31	1,434	0	382	1,921
Other Liquids	**– –**	**28,016**	**– –**	**212**	**-11,616**	**-2,268**	**-639**	**14,578**	**515**	**-109**	**76,799**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	28,017	– –	21	-17,549	-1,535	185	8,459	310	0	8,937
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	1,124	– –	1,124	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	0	–	–	0	0	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	28,017	– –	20	-17,549	-2,689	194	7,295	310	0	8,909
Fuel Ethanol	– –	26,311	– –	–	-17,180	-1,743	129	6,958	301	0	7,864
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	1,706	– –	20	-369	-947	65	337	8	0	1,045
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	1	–	30	-9	40	–	0	28
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	–	-418	– –	951	-1,439	179	-109	14,691
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	-1	– –	191	6,351	-733	-1,775	7,558	25	0	53,171
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	–	851	-183	-799	1,467	0	0	7,049
Conventional	– –	-1	– –	191	5,500	-550	-976	6,091	25	0	46,122
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**41**	**127,607**	**669**	**4,139**	**3,422**	**3,230**	**– –**	**2,684**	**129,964**	**69,679**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	41	73,339	–	45	2,475	-111	– –	1,178	74,833	6,731
Reformulated	– –	–	10,756	–	–	326	–	– –	–	11,082	–
Conventional	– –	41	62,583	–	45	2,150	-111	– –	1,178	63,751	6,731
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	71	–	-19	– –	8	– –	–	44	156
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	7,051	–	488	– –	261	– –	612	6,666	7,609
Kerosene	– –	– –	106	–	–	– –	-43	– –	–	149	219
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	30,091	59	4,238	947	1,880	– –	118	33,336	35,983
15 ppm sulfur and under[7]	– –	– –	30,224	43	4,159	947	1,843	– –	0	33,529	35,234
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[7]	– –	– –	177	–	79	–	154	– –	87	15	390
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	-310	16	–	– –	-117	– –	31	-208	359
Residual Fuel Oil[8]	– –	– –	1,344	62	-721	– –	271	– –	179	235	1,550
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	105	–	–	– –	181	– –	NA	NA	184
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	168	62	–	– –	31	– –	NA	NA	230
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	1,071	–	-721	– –	59	– –	NA	NA	1,136
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	943	130	-70	– –	-87	– –	–	1,090	657
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	754	79	-80	– –	-81	– –	–	834	507
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	189	51	10	– –	-6	– –	–	256	150
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	37	55	18	– –	12	– –	–	98	147
Lubricants	– –	– –	290	186	150	– –	-14	– –	111	529	708
Waxes	– –	– –	42	8	–	– –	13	– –	32	5	61
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	5,753	20	–	– –	-97	– –	360	5,510	1,587
Marketable	– –	– –	4,347	20	–	– –	-97	– –	360	4,104	1,587
Catalyst	– –	– –	1,406	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	1,406	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	3,926	149	–	– –	1,115	– –	93	2,867	14,118
Still Gas	– –	– –	4,132	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	4,132	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	482	–	10	– –	22	– –	0	470	153
Total	**73,037**	**27,491**	**129,316**	**81,450**	**-25,060**	**-4,495**	**-172**	**122,777**	**13,415**	**145,719**	**338,140**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
[1] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[2] Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, ethanol, and biodiesel.
[6] Crude oil stocks include an adjustment of 10,630 thousand barrels (constant since 1983) to account for incomplete survey reporting of stocks held on producing leases.
[3] Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
[4] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[5] Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
[7] Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
[8] Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates. Rail net receipts estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 10. PAD District 2 - Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition				Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports (PADD of Entry)[1]	Net Receipts[2]	Adjust-ments[3]	Stock Change[4]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[5]	
Crude Oil[6]	**105,384**	**– –**	**– –**	**155,141**	**-28,456**	**-5,260**	**3,307**	**220,620**	**2,882**	**0**	**153,779**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**44,730**	**-1,174**	**2,404**	**5,771**	**-6,039**	**– –**	**-16,804**	**6,987**	**17,405**	**38,104**	**37,883**
Pentanes Plus	5,150	-1,174	– –	4	7,343	– –	-161	729	12,109	-1,354	9,836
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	39,580	– –	2,404	5,767	-13,382	– –	-16,643	6,258	5,296	39,458	28,047
Ethane/Ethylene	12,613	– –	–	–	-3,816	– –	-627	–	4,807	4,617	4,553
Propane/Propylene	17,786	– –	6,900	4,431	-7,901	– –	-9,544	–	209	30,551	16,387
Normal Butane/Butylene	6,262	– –	-4,438	920	-2,137	– –	-6,444	3,139	279	3,633	5,186
Isobutane/Isobutylene	2,919	– –	-58	416	472	– –	-28	3,119	1	657	1,921
Other Liquids	**– –**	**57,615**	**– –**	**540**	**-22,113**	**-3,094**	**9,589**	**22,816**	**1,349**	**-806**	**76,799**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	57,617	– –	37	-35,575	-3,408	925	17,133	613	0	8,937
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	2,253	– –	2,253	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	1	–	–	1	0	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	57,617	– –	36	-35,575	-5,716	939	14,810	613	0	8,909
Fuel Ethanol	– –	54,140	– –	–	-34,754	-3,826	807	14,159	594	0	7,864
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	3,477	– –	36	-821	-1,891	132	651	19	0	1,045
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	1	–	55	-14	70	–	0	28
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	–	-1,291	– –	1,818	-2,664	361	-806	14,691
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	-2	– –	503	14,753	314	6,846	8,347	375	0	53,171
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	–	2,341	-211	920	1,210	0	0	7,049
Conventional	– –	-2	– –	503	12,412	525	5,926	7,137	375	0	46,122
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**94**	**261,896**	**1,476**	**8,983**	**5,402**	**7,541**	**– –**	**4,913**	**265,397**	**69,679**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	94	149,414	–	163	3,511	-594	– –	1,538	152,239	6,731
Reformulated	– –	–	22,023	–	–	317	–	– –	–	22,340	–
Conventional	– –	94	127,391	–	163	3,194	-594	– –	1,538	129,898	6,731
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	88	–	-19	– –	-21	– –	–	90	156
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	14,125	–	1,632	– –	822	– –	1,597	13,338	7,609
Kerosene	– –	– –	399	1	–	– –	4	– –	–	396	219
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	62,467	258	8,232	1,891	4,089	– –	423	68,335	35,983
15 ppm sulfur and under[7]	– –	– –	62,483	87	8,100	1,891	4,214	– –	3	68,344	35,234
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[7]	– –	– –	220	–	132	–	-113	– –	367	98	390
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	-236	171	–	– –	-12	– –	54	-107	359
Residual Fuel Oil[8]	– –	– –	2,867	103	-1,337	– –	257	– –	397	979	1,550
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	105	–	–	– –	181	– –	NA	NA	184
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	490	89	–	– –	73	– –	NA	NA	230
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	2,272	14	-1,337	– –	3	– –	NA	NA	1,136
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	1,936	263	-143	– –	-98	– –	–	2,154	657
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	1,564	159	-162	– –	-85	– –	–	1,646	507
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	372	104	19	– –	-13	– –	–	508	150
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	85	95	62	– –	-6	– –	–	248	147
Lubricants	– –	– –	559	372	302	– –	39	– –	258	936	708
Waxes	– –	– –	85	16	–	– –	19	– –	72	10	61
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	11,906	31	–	– –	391	– –	414	11,132	1,587
Marketable	– –	– –	8,954	31	–	– –	391	– –	414	8,180	1,587
Catalyst	– –	– –	2,952	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	2,952	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	8,353	337	61	– –	2,603	– –	214	5,934	14,118
Still Gas	– –	– –	8,612	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	8,612	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	1,000	–	30	– –	36	– –	0	994	153
Total	**150,114**	**56,535**	**264,300**	**162,928**	**-47,625**	**-2,952**	**3,633**	**250,423**	**26,549**	**302,695**	**338,140**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
1 Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
2 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, ethanol, and biodiesel.
3 Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
4 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
5 Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
6 Crude oil stocks include an adjustment of 10,630 thousand barrels (constant since 1983) to account for incomplete survey reporting of stocks held on producing leases.
7 Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
8 Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates. Rail net receipts estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 11. PAD District 2 - Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports (PADD of Entry)[1]	Net Receipts[2]	Adjust-ments[3]	Stock Change[4]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[5]
Crude Oil	**1,756**	**– –**	**– –**	**2,675**	**-476**	**-195**	**78**	**3,627**	**55**	**0**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**763**	**-20**	**59**	**103**	**-130**	**– –**	**-173**	**104**	**297**	**547**
Pentanes Plus	87	-20	– –	0	126	– –	16	11	214	-47
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	676	– –	59	103	-257	– –	-189	93	83	594
Ethane/Ethylene	213	– –	–	–	-75	– –	-1	–	76	64
Propane/Propylene	306	– –	113	89	-130	– –	-101	–	3	475
Normal Butane/Butylene	108	– –	-53	8	-59	– –	-86	44	5	42
Isobutane/Isobutylene	49	– –	-1	6	8	– –	-1	49	0	13
Other Liquids	**– –**	**966**	**– –**	**7**	**-401**	**-78**	**-22**	**503**	**18**	**-4**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	966	– –	1	-605	-53	6	292	11	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	39	– –	39	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	0	–	–	0	0
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	966	– –	1	-605	-93	7	252	11	0
Fuel Ethanol	– –	907	– –	–	-592	-60	4	240	10	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	59	– –	1	-13	-33	2	12	0	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	0	–	1	0	1	–	0
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	–	-14	– –	33	-50	6	-4
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	0	– –	7	219	-25	-61	261	1	0
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	–	29	-6	-28	51	0	0
Conventional	– –	0	– –	7	190	-19	-34	210	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**1**	**4,400**	**23**	**143**	**118**	**111**	**– –**	**93**	**4,482**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	1	2,529	–	2	85	-4	– –	41	2,580
Reformulated	– –	–	371	–	–	11	–	– –	–	382
Conventional	– –	1	2,158	–	2	74	-4	– –	41	2,198
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	2	–	-1	– –	0	– –	–	2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	243	–	17	– –	9	– –	21	230
Kerosene	– –	– –	4	–	–	– –	-1	– –	–	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	1,038	2	146	33	65	– –	4	1,150
15 ppm sulfur and under[6]	– –	– –	1,042	1	143	33	64	– –	0	1,156
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[6]	– –	– –	6	–	3	–	5	– –	3	1
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	-11	1	–	– –	-4	– –	1	-7
Residual Fuel Oil[7]	– –	– –	46	2	-25	– –	9	– –	6	8
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	4	–	–	– –	6	– –	NA	NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	6	2	–	– –	1	– –	NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	37	–	-25	– –	2	– –	NA	NA
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	33	4	-2	– –	-3	– –	–	38
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	26	3	-3	– –	-3	– –	–	29
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	7	2	0	– –	0	– –	–	9
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	1	2	1	– –	0	– –	–	3
Lubricants	– –	– –	10	6	5	– –	0	– –	4	18
Waxes	– –	– –	1	0	–	– –	0	– –	1	0
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	198	1	–	– –	-3	– –	12	190
Marketable	– –	– –	150	1	–	– –	-3	– –	12	142
Catalyst	– –	– –	48	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	48
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	135	5	–	– –	38	– –	3	99
Still Gas	– –	– –	142	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	142
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	17	–	0	– –	1	– –	0	16
Total	**2,519**	**948**	**4,459**	**2,809**	**-864**	**-155**	**-6**	**4,234**	**463**	**5,025**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
[1] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[2] Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, ethanol, and biodiesel.
[3] Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
[4] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[5] Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
[6] Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
[7] Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates. Rail net receipts estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 12. PAD District 2 - Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports (PADD of Entry)[1]	Net Receipts[2]	Adjust-ments[3]	Stock Change[4]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[5]
Crude Oil	**1,756**	**– –**	**– –**	**2,586**	**-474**	**-88**	**55**	**3,677**	**48**	**0**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**746**	**-20**	**40**	**96**	**-101**	**– –**	**-280**	**116**	**290**	**635**
Pentanes Plus	86	-20	– –	0	122	– –	-3	12	202	-23
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	660	– –	40	96	-223	– –	-277	104	88	658
Ethane/Ethylene	210	– –	–	–	-64	– –	-10	–	80	77
Propane/Propylene	296	– –	115	74	-132	– –	-159	–	3	509
Normal Butane/Butylene	104	– –	-74	15	-36	– –	-107	52	5	61
Isobutane/Isobutylene	49	– –	-1	7	8	– –	0	52	0	11
Other Liquids	**– –**	**960**	**– –**	**9**	**-369**	**-52**	**160**	**380**	**22**	**-13**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	960	– –	1	-593	-57	15	286	10	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	38	– –	38	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	0	–	–	0	0
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	960	– –	1	-593	-95	16	247	10	0
Fuel Ethanol	– –	902	– –	–	-579	-64	13	236	10	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	58	– –	1	-14	-32	2	11	0	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	0	–	1	0	1	–	0
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	–	-22	– –	30	-44	6	-13
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	0	– –	8	246	5	114	139	6	0
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	–	39	-4	15	20	0	0
Conventional	– –	0	– –	8	207	9	99	119	6	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**2**	**4,365**	**25**	**150**	**90**	**126**	**– –**	**82**	**4,423**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	2	2,490	–	3	59	-10	– –	26	2,537
Reformulated	– –	–	367	–	–	5	–	– –	–	372
Conventional	– –	2	2,123	–	3	53	-10	– –	26	2,165
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	1	–	0	– –	0	– –	–	2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	235	–	27	– –	14	– –	27	222
Kerosene	– –	– –	7	0	–	– –	0	– –	–	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	1,041	4	137	32	68	– –	7	1,139
15 ppm sulfur and under[6]	– –	– –	1,041	1	135	32	70	– –	0	1,139
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[6]	– –	– –	4	–	2	–	-2	– –	6	2
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	-4	3	–	– –	0	– –	1	-2
Residual Fuel Oil[7]	– –	– –	48	2	-22	– –	4	– –	7	16
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	2	–	–	– –	3	– –	NA	NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	8	1	–	– –	1	– –	NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	38	0	-22	– –	0	– –	NA	NA
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	32	4	-2	– –	-2	– –	–	36
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	26	3	-3	– –	-1	– –	–	27
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	6	2	0	– –	0	– –	–	8
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	1	2	1	– –	0	– –	–	4
Lubricants	– –	– –	9	6	5	– –	1	– –	4	16
Waxes	– –	– –	1	0	–	– –	0	– –	1	0
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	198	1	–	– –	7	– –	7	186
Marketable	– –	– –	149	1	–	– –	7	– –	7	136
Catalyst	– –	– –	49	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	49
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	139	6	1	– –	43	– –	4	99
Still Gas	– –	– –	144	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	144
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	17	–	1	– –	1	– –	0	17
Total	**2,502**	**942**	**4,405**	**2,715**	**-794**	**-49**	**61**	**4,174**	**442**	**5,045**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
[1] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[2] Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, ethanol, and biodiesel.
[3] Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
[4] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[5] Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
[6] Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
[7] Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates. Rail net receipts estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 13. PAD District 3 - Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition				Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports (PADD of Entry)[1]	Net Receipts[2]	Adjust-ments[3]	Stock Change[4]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[5]	
Crude Oil[6]	**161,429**	**– –**	**– –**	**85,725**	**9,831**	**3,529**	**14,314**	**240,985**	**5,215**	**0**	**960,459**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**53,084**	**-17**	**9,383**	**287**	**11,383**	**– –**	**-9,829**	**9,271**	**25,194**	**49,484**	**99,337**
Pentanes Plus	5,602	-17	– –	287	-2,524	– –	466	2,464	72	346	10,222
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	47,482	– –	9,383	–	13,907	– –	-10,295	6,807	25,122	49,138	89,115
Ethane/Ethylene	21,487	– –	104	–	7,029	– –	-649	–	–	29,269	27,411
Propane/Propylene	16,815	– –	10,761	–	3,671	– –	-8,947	–	23,764	16,430	42,827
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,357	– –	-1,385	–	2,782	– –	-1,326	3,702	1,200	1,178	12,895
Isobutane/Isobutylene	5,823	– –	-97	–	425	– –	627	3,105	158	2,261	5,982
Other Liquids	**– –**	**3,317**	**– –**	**15,767**	**-50,996**	**-2,815**	**-2,296**	**-50,600**	**13,323**	**4,846**	**125,515**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	3,317	– –	576	4,181	3,576	630	8,176	2,845	0	6,787
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	3,729	– –	3,729	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	1,997	– –	431	–	-119	714	21	1,574	0	1,485
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	1,320	– –	142	4,181	-31	-84	4,426	1,271	0	5,302
Fuel Ethanol	– –	788	– –	–	4,176	296	-103	4,128	1,235	0	4,026
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	532	– –	142	5	-326	19	298	36	0	1,276
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	3	–	-3	–	–	–	0	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	15,173	436	– –	827	3,066	6,870	4,846	45,481
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	18	-55,613	-6,392	-3,754	-61,841	3,608	0	73,240
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	–	-11,984	5,586	214	-6,613	1	0	11,031
Conventional	– –	–	– –	18	-43,629	-11,978	-3,968	-55,228	3,607	0	62,209
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	1	-1	–	0	7
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**206,936**	**4,003**	**-49,879**	**6,458**	**2,489**	**– –**	**66,686**	**98,343**	**121,738**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	65,200	–	-7,127	6,096	917	– –	18,116	45,136	10,683
Reformulated	– –	–	13,178	–	–	-5,871	–	– –	–	7,307	–
Conventional	– –	–	52,022	–	-7,127	11,968	917	– –	18,116	37,829	10,683
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	153	–	-27	– –	-53	– –	–	179	276
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	23,153	–	-12,263	– –	1,859	– –	3,890	5,141	15,026
Kerosene	– –	– –	344	–	–	– –	52	– –	372	-80	337
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	74,461	843	-29,774	361	1,041	– –	24,176	20,675	47,881
15 ppm sulfur and under[7]	– –	– –	67,303	–	-26,836	361	1,265	– –	18,272	21,292	39,967
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[7]	– –	– –	2,977	313	-186	–	-609	– –	4,464	-751	1,700
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	4,181	530	-2,752	– –	385	– –	1,440	134	6,214
Residual Fuel Oil[8]	– –	– –	4,911	1,320	305	– –	244	– –	7,089	-797	26,041
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	976	–	–	– –	491	– –	NA	NA	3,120
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	487	206	–	– –	486	– –	NA	NA	3,190
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	3,448	1,114	305	– –	-733	– –	NA	NA	19,731
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	6,889	1,048	80	– –	-186	– –	–	8,203	2,570
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	4,262	846	80	– –	-213	– –	–	5,401	1,521
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	2,627	202	–	– –	27	– –	–	2,802	1,049
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	979	428	-18	– –	-29	– –	–	1,418	1,157
Lubricants	– –	– –	2,400	296	-795	– –	-1,448	– –	1,451	1,898	8,749
Waxes	– –	– –	96	68	–	– –	-8	– –	13	159	214
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	14,412	–	–	– –	34	– –	11,071	3,307	2,751
Marketable	– –	– –	10,997	–	–	– –	34	– –	11,071	-108	2,751
Catalyst	– –	– –	3,415	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	3,415	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	2,040	–	-250	– –	9	– –	343	1,438	5,453
Still Gas	– –	– –	10,320	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	10,320	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	1,578	–	-10	– –	57	– –	165	1,346	600
Total	**214,513**	**3,300**	**216,319**	**105,782**	**-79,661**	**7,172**	**4,678**	**199,656**	**110,417**	**152,673**	**1,307,049**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
1 Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
2 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, ethanol, and biodiesel.
3 Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
4 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
5 Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
6 Includes value for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. See Table 25 for the breakout of Commercial Crude Oil. Crude oil stocks include an adjustment of 10,630 thousand barrels (constant since 1983) to account for incomplete survey reporting of stocks held on producing leases.
7 Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
8 Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates. Rail net receipts estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 14. PAD District 3 - Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition				
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports (PADD of Entry)[1]	Net Receipts[2]	Adjust-ments[3]	Stock Change[4]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[5]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil[6]	**335,296**	**– –**	**– –**	**174,131**	**19,815**	**5,957**	**29,452**	**494,815**	**10,932**	**0**	**960,459**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**110,753**	**-37**	**18,283**	**653**	**23,601**	**– –**	**-26,424**	**20,695**	**52,410**	**106,572**	**99,337**
Pentanes Plus	11,437	-37	– –	617	-4,803	– –	239	5,667	126	1,182	10,222
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	99,316	– –	18,283	36	28,404	– –	-26,663	15,028	52,284	105,390	89,115
Ethane/Ethylene	45,565	– –	257	–	14,449	– –	-787	–	–	61,058	27,411
Propane/Propylene	34,781	– –	22,372	–	8,434	– –	-18,173	–	48,361	35,399	42,827
Normal Butane/Butylene	6,761	– –	-3,873	36	4,547	– –	-8,001	8,461	3,601	3,410	12,895
Isobutane/Isobutylene	12,209	– –	-473	–	974	– –	298	6,567	322	5,523	5,982
Other Liquids	**– –**	**6,609**	**– –**	**32,146**	**-103,500**	**-2,574**	**5,985**	**-108,949**	**28,354**	**7,291**	**125,515**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	6,609	– –	698	9,348	7,650	485	16,956	6,863	0	6,787
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	7,744	– –	7,744	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	4,045	– –	552	–	37	558	167	3,909	0	1,485
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	2,564	– –	142	9,348	-127	-73	9,045	2,955	0	5,302
Fuel Ethanol	– –	1,647	– –	–	9,230	13	-320	8,309	2,900	0	4,026
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	917	– –	142	119	-140	247	736	54	0	1,276
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	4	–	-4	–	–	–	0	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	31,286	1,376	– –	5,749	6,631	12,990	7,292	45,481
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	162	-114,224	-10,224	-248	-132,538	8,500	0	73,240
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	–	-24,087	8,271	-731	-15,087	2	0	11,031
Conventional	– –	–	– –	162	-90,137	-18,495	483	-117,451	8,498	0	62,209
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	-1	2	–	-1	7
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**423,016**	**9,936**	**-102,764**	**10,699**	**394**	**– –**	**134,692**	**205,801**	**121,738**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	132,975	–	-16,353	10,211	-398	– –	34,944	92,287	10,683
Reformulated	– –	–	26,474	–	–	-9,536	–	– –	–	16,938	–
Conventional	– –	–	106,501	–	-16,353	19,747	-398	– –	34,944	75,349	10,683
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	302	–	-327	– –	-94	– –	–	69	276
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	47,694	–	-27,245	– –	711	– –	8,868	10,870	15,026
Kerosene	– –	– –	680	–	–	– –	11	– –	1,344	-675	337
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	150,284	1,604	-57,764	488	1,644	– –	49,165	43,803	47,881
15 ppm sulfur and under[7]	– –	– –	135,403	–	-52,640	488	218	– –	39,136	43,897	39,967
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[7]	– –	– –	6,031	313	-413	–	-441	– –	7,623	-1,251	1,700
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	8,850	1,291	-4,711	– –	1,867	– –	2,406	1,157	6,214
Residual Fuel Oil[8]	– –	– –	9,835	4,541	845	– –	993	– –	12,564	1,664	26,041
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	1,833	758	–	– –	795	– –	NA	NA	3,120
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	1,146	505	–	– –	707	– –	NA	NA	3,190
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	6,856	3,278	845	– –	-509	– –	NA	NA	19,731
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	15,298	1,988	162	– –	218	– –	–	17,230	2,570
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	9,669	1,738	162	– –	190	– –	–	11,379	1,521
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	5,629	250	–	– –	28	– –	–	5,851	1,049
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	2,076	722	-62	– –	66	– –	–	2,670	1,157
Lubricants	– –	– –	6,056	984	-1,455	– –	-1,816	– –	2,975	4,426	8,749
Waxes	– –	– –	200	83	–	– –	-16	– –	34	265	214
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	29,578	14	–	– –	-811	– –	23,859	6,544	2,751
Marketable	– –	– –	22,441	14	–	– –	-811	– –	23,859	-593	2,751
Catalyst	– –	– –	7,137	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	7,137	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	3,644	–	-535	– –	-175	– –	770	2,514	5,453
Still Gas	– –	– –	21,052	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	21,052	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	3,342	–	-30	– –	61	– –	168	3,083	600
Total	**446,049**	**6,572**	**441,299**	**216,866**	**-162,848**	**14,081**	**9,407**	**406,561**	**226,388**	**319,664**	**1,307,049**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
1 Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
2 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, ethanol, and biodiesel.
3 Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
4 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
5 Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
6 Includes value for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. See Table 25 for the breakout of Commercial Crude Oil. Crude oil stocks include an adjustment of 10,630 thousand barrels (constant since 1983) to account for incomplete survey reporting of stocks held on producing leases.
7 Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
8 Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates. Rail net receipts estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 15. PAD District 3 - Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports (PADD of Entry)[1]	Net Receipts[2]	Adjust-ments[3]	Stock Change[4]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[5]
Crude Oil[6]	**5,567**	**– –**	**– –**	**2,956**	**339**	**122**	**494**	**8,310**	**180**	**0**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**1,830**	**-1**	**324**	**10**	**393**	**– –**	**-339**	**320**	**869**	**1,706**
Pentanes Plus	193	-1	– –	10	-87	– –	16	85	2	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,637	– –	324	–	480	– –	-355	235	866	1,694
Ethane/Ethylene	741	– –	4	–	242	– –	-22	–	–	1,009
Propane/Propylene	580	– –	371	–	127	– –	-309	–	819	567
Normal Butane/Butylene	116	– –	-48	–	96	– –	-46	128	41	41
Isobutane/Isobutylene	201	– –	-3	–	15	– –	22	107	5	78
Other Liquids	**– –**	**114**	**– –**	**544**	**-1,758**	**-97**	**-79**	**-1,745**	**459**	**167**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	114	– –	20	144	123	22	282	98	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	129	– –	129	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	69	– –	15	–	-4	25	1	54	0
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	46	– –	5	144	-1	-3	153	44	0
Fuel Ethanol	– –	27	– –	–	144	10	-4	142	43	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	18	– –	5	0	-11	1	10	1	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	0	–	0	–	–	–	0
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	523	15	– –	29	106	237	167
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	1	-1,918	-220	-129	-2,132	124	0
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	–	-413	193	7	-228	0	0
Conventional	– –	–	– –	1	-1,504	-413	-137	-1,904	124	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	0	0	–	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**7,136**	**138**	**-1,720**	**223**	**86**	**– –**	**2,300**	**3,391**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	2,248	–	-246	210	32	– –	625	1,556
Reformulated	– –	–	454	–	–	-202	–	– –	–	252
Conventional	– –	–	1,794	–	-246	413	32	– –	625	1,304
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	5	–	-1	– –	-2	– –	–	6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	798	–	-423	– –	64	– –	134	177
Kerosene	– –	– –	12	–	–	– –	2	– –	13	-3
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	2,568	29	-1,027	12	36	– –	834	713
15 ppm sulfur and under[7]	– –	– –	2,321	–	-925	12	44	– –	630	734
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[7]	– –	– –	103	11	-6	–	-21	– –	154	-26
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	144	18	-95	– –	13	– –	50	5
Residual Fuel Oil[8]	– –	– –	169	46	11	– –	8	– –	244	-27
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	34	–	–	– –	17	– –	NA	NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	17	7	–	– –	17	– –	NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	119	38	11	– –	-25	– –	NA	NA
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	238	36	3	– –	-6	– –	–	283
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	147	29	3	– –	-7	– –	–	186
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	91	7	–	– –	1	– –	–	97
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	34	15	-1	– –	-1	– –	–	49
Lubricants	– –	– –	83	10	-27	– –	-50	– –	50	65
Waxes	– –	– –	3	2	–	– –	0	– –	0	5
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	497	–	–	– –	1	– –	382	114
Marketable	– –	– –	379	–	–	– –	1	– –	382	-4
Catalyst	– –	– –	118	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	118
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	70	–	-9	– –	0	– –	12	50
Still Gas	– –	– –	356	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	356
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	54	–	0	– –	2	– –	6	46
Total	**7,397**	**114**	**7,459**	**3,648**	**-2,747**	**247**	**161**	**6,885**	**3,807**	**5,265**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
1 Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
2 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, ethanol, and biodiesel.
3 Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
4 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
5 Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
6 Includes value for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. See Table 25 for the breakout of Commercial Crude Oil.
7 Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
8 Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates. Rail net receipts estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 16. PAD District 3 - Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports (PADD of Entry)[1]	Net Receipts[2]	Adjust-ments[3]	Stock Change[4]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[5]
Crude Oil[6]	**5,588**	**– –**	**– –**	**2,902**	**330**	**99**	**491**	**8,247**	**182**	**0**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**1,846**	**-1**	**305**	**11**	**393**	**– –**	**-440**	**345**	**874**	**1,776**
Pentanes Plus	191	-1	– –	10	-80	– –	4	94	2	20
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,655	– –	305	1	473	– –	-444	250	871	1,756
Ethane/Ethylene	759	– –	4	–	241	– –	-13	–	–	1,018
Propane/Propylene	580	– –	373	–	141	– –	-303	–	806	590
Normal Butane/Butylene	113	– –	-65	1	76	– –	-133	141	60	57
Isobutane/Isobutylene	203	– –	-8	–	16	– –	5	109	5	92
Other Liquids	**– –**	**110**	**– –**	**536**	**-1,725**	**-43**	**100**	**-1,816**	**473**	**122**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	110	– –	12	156	127	8	283	114	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	129	– –	129	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	67	– –	9	–	1	9	3	65	0
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	43	– –	2	156	-2	-1	151	49	0
Fuel Ethanol	– –	27	– –	–	154	0	-5	138	48	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	15	– –	2	2	-2	4	12	1	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	0	–	0	–	–	–	0
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	521	23	– –	96	111	217	122
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	3	-1,904	-170	-4	-2,209	142	0
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	–	-401	138	-12	-251	0	0
Conventional	– –	–	– –	3	-1,502	-308	8	-1,958	142	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	0	0	–	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**7,050**	**166**	**-1,713**	**178**	**7**	**– –**	**2,245**	**3,430**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	2,216	–	-273	170	-7	– –	582	1,538
Reformulated	– –	–	441	–	–	-159	–	– –	–	282
Conventional	– –	–	1,775	–	-273	329	-7	– –	582	1,256
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	5	–	-5	– –	-2	– –	–	1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	795	–	-454	– –	12	– –	148	181
Kerosene	– –	– –	11	–	–	– –	0	– –	22	-11
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	2,505	27	-963	8	27	– –	819	730
15 ppm sulfur and under[7]	– –	– –	2,257	–	-877	8	4	– –	652	732
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[7]	– –	– –	101	5	-7	–	-7	– –	127	-21
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	148	22	-79	– –	31	– –	40	19
Residual Fuel Oil[8]	– –	– –	164	76	14	– –	17	– –	209	28
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	31	13	–	– –	13	– –	NA	NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	19	8	–	– –	12	– –	NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	114	55	14	– –	-8	– –	NA	NA
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	255	33	3	– –	4	– –	–	287
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	161	29	3	– –	3	– –	–	190
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	94	4	–	– –	0	– –	–	98
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	35	12	-1	– –	1	– –	–	45
Lubricants	– –	– –	101	16	-24	– –	-30	– –	50	74
Waxes	– –	– –	3	1	–	– –	0	– –	1	4
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	493	0	–	– –	-14	– –	398	109
Marketable	– –	– –	374	0	–	– –	-14	– –	398	-10
Catalyst	– –	– –	119	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	119
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	61	–	-9	– –	-3	– –	13	42
Still Gas	– –	– –	351	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	351
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	56	–	-1	– –	1	– –	3	51
Total	**7,434**	**110**	**7,355**	**3,614**	**-2,714**	**235**	**157**	**6,776**	**3,773**	**5,328**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
1 Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
2 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, ethanol, and biodiesel.
3 Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
4 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
5 Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
6 Includes value for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. See Table 25 for the breakout of Commercial Crude Oil.
7 Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
8 Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates. Rail net receipts estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 17. PAD District 4 - Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition				Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports (PADD of Entry)[1]	Net Receipts[2]	Adjust-ments[3]	Stock Change[4]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[5]	
Crude Oil[6]	**19,880**	**– –**	**– –**	**8,463**	**-11,220**	**-305**	**125**	**16,681**	**12**	**0**	**24,347**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**10,064**	**-10**	**353**	**436**	**-7,056**	**– –**	**-81**	**558**	**205**	**3,105**	**3,003**
Pentanes Plus	1,598	-10	– –	–	-1,123	– –	-27	131	149	212	311
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,466	– –	353	436	-5,933	– –	-54	427	57	2,892	2,692
Ethane/Ethylene	2,415	– –	–	–	-1,440	– –	11	–	–	964	452
Propane/Propylene	3,870	– –	245	420	-2,796	– –	-25	–	–	1,764	1,329
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,506	– –	85	–	-1,066	– –	-79	217	57	330	584
Isobutane/Isobutylene	675	– –	23	16	-631	– –	39	210	–	-166	327
Other Liquids	**– –**	**395**	**– –**	**45**	**197**	**-206**	**306**	**-43**	**28**	**140**	**9,563**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	395	– –	6	350	285	-11	1,047	–	0	334
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	195	– –	195	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	395	– –	6	350	90	-11	852	–	0	334
Fuel Ethanol	– –	395	– –	–	307	104	-14	820	–	0	318
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	–	– –	6	44	-15	3	32	–	0	16
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	-158	-10	28	140	3,213
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	39	-153	-491	475	-1,080	–	0	6,016
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	– –	–	– –	–	-153	-491	475	-1,080	–	0	6,016
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**17,768**	**80**	**-9**	**401**	**174**	**– –**	**41**	**18,026**	**9,340**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	8,742	–	-419	387	-101	– –	1	8,809	2,381
Reformulated	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	–	–	–
Conventional	– –	–	8,742	–	-419	387	-101	– –	1	8,809	2,381
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	3	2	–	– –	-1	– –	–	6	6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	1,000	–	600	– –	83	– –	–	1,517	810
Kerosene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	0	– –	–	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	5,527	1	-190	15	-100	– –	0	5,453	3,832
15 ppm sulfur and under[7]	– –	– –	5,513	1	-190	15	-80	– –	0	5,419	3,508
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[7]	– –	– –	7	–	–	–	-28	– –	–	35	237
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	7	–	–	– –	8	– –	–	-1	87
Residual Fuel Oil[8]	– –	– –	246	–	–	– –	-37	– –	26	257	184
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	128	–	–	– –	-2	– –	NA	NA	5
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	16	–	–	– –	3	– –	NA	NA	6
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	102	–	–	– –	-38	– –	NA	NA	173
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	–	–	–
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	–	–	–
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	–	–	–
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	–	–	–
Lubricants	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	11	-11	–
Waxes	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	0	0	–
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	684	–	–	– –	-9	– –	0	693	92
Marketable	– –	– –	452	–	–	– –	-9	– –	0	461	92
Catalyst	– –	– –	232	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	232	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	823	76	–	– –	339	– –	2	558	2,016
Still Gas	– –	– –	645	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	645	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	98	1	–	– –	0	– –	–	99	18
Total	**29,944**	**385**	**18,121**	**9,024**	**-18,088**	**-110**	**524**	**17,196**	**286**	**21,271**	**46,253**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
[1] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[2] Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, ethanol, and biodiesel.
[3] Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
[4] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[5] Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
[6] Crude oil stocks include an adjustment of 10,630 thousand barrels (constant since 1983) to account for incomplete survey reporting of stocks held on producing leases.
[7] Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
[8] Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates. Rail net receipts estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 18. PAD District 4 - Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition				Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports (PADD of Entry)[1]	Net Receipts[2]	Adjust-ments[3]	Stock Change[4]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[5]	
Crude Oil[6]	**41,505**	**– –**	**– –**	**17,949**	**-22,770**	**-820**	**802**	**34,507**	**555**	**0**	**24,347**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**20,147**	**-21**	**533**	**1,091**	**-16,128**	**– –**	**-619**	**1,377**	**402**	**4,462**	**3,003**
Pentanes Plus	3,382	-21	– –	–	-2,520	– –	1	278	318	244	311
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	16,765	– –	533	1,091	-13,608	– –	-620	1,099	84	4,218	2,692
Ethane/Ethylene	4,191	– –	–	–	-3,374	– –	20	–	–	797	452
Propane/Propylene	8,023	– –	488	1,060	-6,414	– –	-190	–	12	3,335	1,329
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,144	– –	-3	–	-2,400	– –	-442	633	72	478	584
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1,407	– –	48	31	-1,420	– –	-8	466	–	-392	327
Other Liquids	**– –**	**830**	**– –**	**55**	**159**	**-714**	**274**	**-283**	**50**	**289**	**9,563**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	830	– –	14	603	662	-17	2,126	–	0	334
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	389	– –	389	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	830	– –	14	603	273	-17	1,737	–	0	334
Fuel Ethanol	– –	830	– –	–	539	282	-20	1,671	–	0	318
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	–	– –	14	64	-9	3	66	–	0	16
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	-301	-38	50	289	3,213
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	41	-444	-1,376	592	-2,371	–	0	6,016
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	– –	–	– –	–	-444	-1,376	592	-2,371	–	0	6,016
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**36,923**	**122**	**-776**	**1,103**	**249**	**– –**	**69**	**37,054**	**9,340**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	18,238	–	-1,282	1,094	89	– –	1	17,960	2,381
Reformulated	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	–	–	–
Conventional	– –	–	18,238	–	-1,282	1,094	89	– –	1	17,960	2,381
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	7	3	–	– –	0	– –	–	10	6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	2,120	–	1,264	– –	215	– –	–	3,169	810
Kerosene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	-1	– –	–	1	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	11,297	1	-758	9	-484	– –	0	11,033	3,832
15 ppm sulfur and under[7]	– –	– –	11,177	1	-758	9	-535	– –	0	10,964	3,508
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[7]	– –	– –	120	–	–	–	50	– –	–	70	237
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	0	–	–	– –	1	– –	–	-1	87
Residual Fuel Oil[8]	– –	– –	617	–	–	– –	-54	– –	42	629	184
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	296	–	–	– –	-2	– –	NA	NA	5
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	37	–	–	– –	-1	– –	NA	NA	6
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	284	–	–	– –	-51	– –	NA	NA	173
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	–	–	–
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	–	–	–
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	–	–	–
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	–	–	–
Lubricants	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	21	-21	–
Waxes	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	1	-1	–
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	1,466	–	–	– –	-1	– –	1	1,466	92
Marketable	– –	– –	987	–	–	– –	-1	– –	1	987	92
Catalyst	– –	– –	479	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	479	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	1,619	116	–	– –	485	– –	4	1,246	2,016
Still Gas	– –	– –	1,355	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	1,355	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	204	2	–	– –	0	– –	–	206	18
Total	**61,652**	**809**	**37,456**	**19,217**	**-39,514**	**-431**	**706**	**35,601**	**1,076**	**41,805**	**46,253**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
[1] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[2] Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, ethanol, and biodiesel.
[3] Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
[4] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[5] Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
[6] Crude oil stocks include an adjustment of 10,630 thousand barrels (constant since 1983) to account for incomplete survey reporting of stocks held on producing leases.
[7] Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
[8] Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates. Rail net receipts estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 19. PAD District 4 - Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports (PADD of Entry)[1]	Net Receipts[2]	Adjust-ments[3]	Stock Change[4]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[5]
Crude Oil	**686**	**– –**	**– –**	**292**	**-387**	**-11**	**4**	**575**	**0**	**0**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**347**	**0**	**12**	**15**	**-243**	**– –**	**-3**	**19**	**7**	**107**
Pentanes Plus	55	0	– –	–	-39	– –	-1	5	5	7
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	292	– –	12	15	-205	– –	-2	15	2	100
Ethane/Ethylene	83	– –	–	–	-50	– –	0	–	–	33
Propane/Propylene	133	– –	8	14	-96	– –	-1	–	–	61
Normal Butane/Butylene	52	– –	3	–	-37	– –	-3	7	2	11
Isobutane/Isobutylene	23	– –	1	1	-22	– –	1	7	–	-6
Other Liquids	**– –**	**14**	**– –**	**2**	**7**	**-7**	**11**	**-1**	**1**	**5**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	14	– –	0	12	10	0	36	–	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	7	– –	7	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	14	– –	0	12	3	0	29	–	0
Fuel Ethanol	– –	14	– –	–	11	4	0	28	–	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	–	– –	0	2	-1	0	1	–	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	-5	0	1	5
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	1	-5	-17	16	-37	–	0
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	– –	–	– –	–	-5	-17	16	-37	–	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**613**	**3**	**0**	**14**	**6**	**– –**	**1**	**622**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	301	–	-14	13	-3	– –	0	304
Reformulated	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	–	–
Conventional	– –	–	301	–	-14	13	-3	– –	0	304
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	0	0	–	– –	0	– –	–	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	34	–	21	– –	3	– –	–	52
Kerosene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	0	– –	–	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	191	0	-7	1	-3	– –	0	188
15 ppm sulfur and under[6]	– –	– –	190	0	-7	1	-3	– –	0	187
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[6]	– –	– –	0	–	–	–	-1	– –	–	1
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	0	–	–	– –	0	– –	–	0
Residual Fuel Oil[7]	– –	– –	8	–	–	– –	-1	– –	1	9
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	4	–	–	– –	0	– –	NA	NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	1	–	–	– –	0	– –	NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	4	–	–	– –	-1	– –	NA	NA
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	–	–
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	–	–
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	–	–
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	–	–
Lubricants	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	0	0
Waxes	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	0	0
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	24	–	–	– –	0	– –	0	24
Marketable	– –	– –	16	–	–	– –	0	– –	0	16
Catalyst	– –	– –	8	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	8
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	28	3	–	– –	12	– –	0	19
Still Gas	– –	– –	22	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	22
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	3	0	–	– –	0	– –	–	3
Total	**1,033**	**13**	**625**	**311**	**-624**	**-4**	**18**	**593**	**10**	**733**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
[1] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[2] Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, ethanol, and biodiesel.
[3] Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
[4] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[5] Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
[6] Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
[7] Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates. Rail net receipts estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 20. PAD District 4 - Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports (PADD of Entry)[1]	Net Receipts[2]	Adjust-ments[3]	Stock Change[4]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[5]
Crude Oil	**692**	**– –**	**– –**	**299**	**-379**	**-14**	**13**	**575**	**9**	**0**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**336**	**0**	**9**	**18**	**-269**	**– –**	**-10**	**23**	**7**	**74**
Pentanes Plus	56	0	– –	–	-42	– –	0	5	5	4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	279	– –	9	18	-227	– –	-10	18	1	70
Ethane/Ethylene	70	– –	–	–	-56	– –	0	–	–	13
Propane/Propylene	134	– –	8	18	-107	– –	-3	–	0	56
Normal Butane/Butylene	52	– –	0	–	-40	– –	-7	11	1	8
Isobutane/Isobutylene	23	– –	1	1	-24	– –	0	8	–	-7
Other Liquids	**– –**	**14**	**– –**	**1**	**3**	**-12**	**5**	**-5**	**1**	**5**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	14	– –	0	10	11	0	35	–	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	6	– –	6	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	14	– –	0	10	5	0	29	–	0
Fuel Ethanol	– –	14	– –	–	9	5	0	28	–	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	–	– –	0	1	0	0	1	–	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	-5	-1	1	5
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	1	-7	-23	10	-40	–	0
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	– –	–	– –	–	-7	-23	10	-40	–	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**615**	**2**	**-13**	**18**	**4**	**– –**	**1**	**618**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	304	–	-21	18	1	– –	0	299
Reformulated	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	–	–
Conventional	– –	–	304	–	-21	18	1	– –	0	299
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	0	0	–	– –	0	– –	–	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	35	–	21	– –	4	– –	–	53
Kerosene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	0	– –	–	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	188	0	-13	0	-8	– –	0	184
15 ppm sulfur and under[6]	– –	– –	186	0	-13	0	-9	– –	0	183
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[6]	– –	– –	2	–	–	–	1	– –	–	1
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	0	–	–	– –	0	– –	–	0
Residual Fuel Oil[7]	– –	– –	10	–	–	– –	-1	– –	1	10
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	5	–	–	– –	0	– –	NA	NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	1	–	–	– –	0	– –	NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	5	–	–	– –	-1	– –	NA	NA
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	–	–
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	–	–
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	–	–
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	–	–
Lubricants	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	0	0
Waxes	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	0	0
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	24	–	–	– –	0	– –	0	24
Marketable	– –	– –	16	–	–	– –	0	– –	0	16
Catalyst	– –	– –	8	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	8
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	27	2	–	– –	8	– –	0	21
Still Gas	– –	– –	23	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	23
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	3	0	–	– –	0	– –	–	3
Total	**1,028**	**13**	**624**	**320**	**-659**	**-7**	**12**	**593**	**18**	**697**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
[1] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[2] Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, ethanol, and biodiesel.
[3] Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
[4] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[5] Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
[6] Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
[7] Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates. Rail net receipts estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 21. PAD District 5 - Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition				Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports (PADD of Entry)[1]	Net Receipts[2]	Adjust-ments[3]	Stock Change[4]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[5]	
Crude Oil[6]	**31,141**	**– –**	**– –**	**32,266**	**3,747**	**-765**	**293**	**66,096**	**–**	**0**	**57,375**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**2,048**	**-13**	**427**	**237**	**–**	**– –**	**-781**	**2,338**	**1,069**	**73**	**2,464**
Pentanes Plus	976	-13	– –	–	–	– –	2	830	2	129	41
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,072	– –	427	237	–	– –	-783	1,508	1,066	-55	2,423
Ethane/Ethylene	2	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	–	–	2	–
Propane/Propylene	338	– –	1,169	237	–	– –	-200	–	937	1,007	733
Normal Butane/Butylene	401	– –	-846	–	–	– –	-656	934	129	-852	1,136
Isobutane/Isobutylene	331	– –	104	–	–	– –	73	574	–	-212	554
Other Liquids	**– –**	**595**	**– –**	**3,442**	**9,715**	**-478**	**-2,592**	**14,437**	**338**	**1,091**	**54,694**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	595	– –	346	4,557	409	-298	6,148	57	0	3,566
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	1,155	– –	1,155	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	2	–	–	2	0	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	595	– –	346	4,557	-748	-298	4,993	56	0	3,566
Fuel Ethanol	– –	486	– –	–	4,351	-376	-118	4,533	46	0	2,658
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	109	– –	346	206	-371	-180	460	10	0	908
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	2,441	–	– –	-732	1,943	139	1,091	20,618
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	655	5,158	-887	-1,562	6,346	142	0	30,510
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	239	2,570	-425	-698	3,082	0	0	14,454
Conventional	– –	–	– –	416	2,588	-462	-864	3,264	142	0	16,056
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**87,567**	**2,405**	**2,035**	**1,545**	**472**	**– –**	**9,733**	**83,347**	**37,081**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	46,357	20	330	1,263	-121	– –	1,544	46,548	2,077
Reformulated	– –	–	32,466	–	–	-180	-6	– –	–	32,292	13
Conventional	– –	–	13,891	20	330	1,443	-115	– –	1,544	14,256	2,064
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	-2	–	–	– –	-16	– –	–	14	144
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	12,058	846	206	– –	-836	– –	576	13,370	9,192
Kerosene	– –	– –	22	–	–	– –	-7	– –	3	26	49
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	16,370	370	1,202	281	701	– –	2,786	14,737	15,062
15 ppm sulfur and under[7]	– –	– –	15,486	369	1,202	281	731	– –	1,898	14,709	13,888
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[7]	– –	– –	483	–	–	–	154	– –	266	63	439
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	401	1	–	– –	-184	– –	621	-35	735
Residual Fuel Oil[8]	– –	– –	3,885	984	301	– –	647	– –	1,004	3,519	5,643
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	16	–	–	– –	160	– –	NA	NA	368
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	670	27	–	– –	161	– –	NA	NA	816
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	3,199	957	–	– –	326	– –	NA	NA	4,453
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	4	35	–	– –	-1	– –	–	40	1
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	4	35	–	– –	-1	– –	–	40	1
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	–	–	–
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	4	–	–	– –	-6	– –	–	10	55
Lubricants	– –	– –	583	8	-4	– –	-81	– –	374	294	930
Waxes	– –	– –	–	29	–	– –	–	– –	5	24	–
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	3,869	25	–	– –	23	– –	3,396	475	1,503
Marketable	– –	– –	3,050	25	–	– –	23	– –	3,396	-344	1,503
Catalyst	– –	– –	819	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	819	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	666	88	–	– –	172	– –	43	539	2,355
Still Gas	– –	– –	3,415	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	3,415	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	336	–	–	– –	-3	– –	2	337	70
Total	**33,189**	**582**	**87,994**	**38,350**	**15,497**	**301**	**-2,608**	**82,871**	**11,140**	**84,511**	**151,614**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
[1] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[2] Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, ethanol, and biodiesel.
[3] Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
[4] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[5] Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
[6] Crude oil stocks include an adjustment of 10,630 thousand barrels (constant since 1983) to account for incomplete survey reporting of stocks held on producing leases.
[7] Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
[8] Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates. Rail net receipts estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 22. PAD District 5 - Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition				Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports (PADD of Entry)[1]	Net Receipts[2]	Adjust-ments[3]	Stock Change[4]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[5]	
Crude Oil[6]	**64,283**	**– –**	**– –**	**70,836**	**7,745**	**-1,082**	**2,210**	**139,573**	**–**	**0**	**57,375**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**4,253**	**-27**	**812**	**565**	**–**	**– –**	**-2,469**	**5,378**	**2,080**	**614**	**2,464**
Pentanes Plus	2,011	-27	– –	–	–	– –	-3	1,728	6	253	41
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,242	– –	812	565	–	– –	-2,466	3,650	2,074	361	2,423
Ethane/Ethylene	4	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	–	–	4	–
Propane/Propylene	710	– –	2,535	565	–	– –	-759	–	1,823	2,746	733
Normal Butane/Butylene	778	– –	-1,726	–	–	– –	-1,793	2,529	251	-1,935	1,136
Isobutane/Isobutylene	750	– –	3	–	–	– –	86	1,121	–	-454	554
Other Liquids	**– –**	**1,351**	**– –**	**5,133**	**19,360**	**-265**	**3,407**	**20,926**	**806**	**439**	**54,694**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	1,351	– –	672	8,481	2,051	137	12,314	103	0	3,566
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	2,317	– –	2,317	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	3	–	–	3	0	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	1,351	– –	672	8,481	-269	137	9,997	100	0	3,566
Fuel Ethanol	– –	1,041	– –	–	8,189	105	179	9,079	77	0	2,658
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	310	– –	672	292	-374	-42	918	23	0	908
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	2,705	–	– –	-411	2,379	298	439	20,618
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	1,756	10,879	-2,316	3,681	6,233	405	0	30,510
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	239	5,368	-673	1,240	3,694	0	0	14,454
Conventional	– –	–	– –	1,517	5,511	-1,643	2,441	2,539	405	0	16,056
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**176,389**	**7,898**	**4,252**	**2,516**	**4,344**	**– –**	**20,516**	**166,195**	**37,081**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	91,840	69	1,130	2,211	160	– –	2,158	92,932	2,077
Reformulated	– –	–	64,815	–	–	-317	-1	– –	–	64,499	13
Conventional	– –	–	27,025	69	1,130	2,528	161	– –	2,158	28,433	2,064
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	-1	–	24	– –	-40	– –	–	63	144
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	25,281	3,235	406	– –	706	– –	948	27,268	9,192
Kerosene	– –	– –	38	–	–	– –	-5	– –	6	37	49
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	32,624	598	2,399	305	1,220	– –	6,107	28,599	15,062
15 ppm sulfur and under[7]	– –	– –	30,697	572	2,399	305	1,185	– –	3,553	29,235	13,888
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[7]	– –	– –	789	–	–	–	98	– –	1,188	-497	439
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	1,138	26	–	– –	-63	– –	1,366	-139	735
Residual Fuel Oil[8]	– –	– –	7,826	3,605	301	– –	1,483	– –	3,577	6,672	5,643
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	16	–	–	– –	84	– –	NA	NA	368
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	1,325	32	–	– –	212	– –	NA	NA	816
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	6,485	3,573	–	– –	1,187	– –	NA	NA	4,453
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	11	71	–	– –	-1	– –	–	83	1
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	11	71	–	– –	-1	– –	–	83	1
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	–	–	–
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	18	–	–	– –	-7	– –	–	25	55
Lubricants	– –	– –	1,195	37	-8	– –	-80	– –	682	622	930
Waxes	– –	– –	–	77	–	– –	–	– –	12	65	–
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	8,334	43	–	– –	301	– –	6,947	1,129	1,503
Marketable	– –	– –	6,549	43	–	– –	301	– –	6,947	-656	1,503
Catalyst	– –	– –	1,785	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	1,785	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	1,277	163	–	– –	602	– –	75	763	2,355
Still Gas	– –	– –	7,200	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	7,200	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	746	–	–	– –	5	– –	4	737	70
Total	**68,536**	**1,324**	**177,201**	**84,432**	**31,357**	**1,169**	**7,492**	**165,877**	**23,402**	**167,248**	**151,614**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
[1] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[2] Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, ethanol, and biodiesel.
[3] Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
[4] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[5] Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
[6] Crude oil stocks include an adjustment of 10,630 thousand barrels (constant since 1983) to account for incomplete survey reporting of stocks held on producing leases.
[7] Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
[8] Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates. Rail net receipts estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 23. PAD District 5 - Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports (PADD of Entry)[1]	Net Receipts[2]	Adjust-ments[3]	Stock Change[4]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[5]
Crude Oil	**1,074**	**– –**	**– –**	**1,113**	**129**	**-26**	**10**	**2,279**	**–**	**0**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**71**	**0**	**15**	**8**	**–**	**– –**	**-27**	**81**	**37**	**3**
Pentanes Plus	34	0	– –	–	–	– –	0	29	0	4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	37	– –	15	8	–	– –	-27	52	37	-2
Ethane/Ethylene	0	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	–	–	0
Propane/Propylene	12	– –	40	8	–	– –	-7	–	32	35
Normal Butane/Butylene	14	– –	-29	–	–	– –	-23	32	4	-29
Isobutane/Isobutylene	11	– –	4	–	–	– –	3	20	–	-7
Other Liquids	**– –**	**21**	**– –**	**119**	**335**	**-16**	**-89**	**498**	**12**	**38**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	21	– –	12	157	14	-10	212	2	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	40	– –	40	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	0	–	–	0	0
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	21	– –	12	157	-26	-10	172	2	0
Fuel Ethanol	– –	17	– –	–	150	-13	-4	156	2	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	4	– –	12	7	-13	-6	16	0	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	84	–	– –	-25	67	5	38
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	23	178	-31	-54	219	5	0
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	8	89	-15	-24	106	0	0
Conventional	– –	–	– –	14	89	-16	-30	113	5	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**3,020**	**83**	**70**	**53**	**16**	**– –**	**336**	**2,874**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	1,599	1	11	44	-4	– –	53	1,605
Reformulated	– –	–	1,120	–	–	-6	0	– –	–	1,114
Conventional	– –	–	479	1	11	50	-4	– –	53	492
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	0	–	–	– –	-1	– –	–	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	416	29	7	– –	-29	– –	20	461
Kerosene	– –	– –	1	–	–	– –	0	– –	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	564	13	41	10	24	– –	96	508
15 ppm sulfur and under[6]	– –	– –	534	13	41	10	25	– –	65	507
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[6]	– –	– –	17	–	–	–	5	– –	9	2
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	14	0	–	– –	-6	– –	21	-1
Residual Fuel Oil[7]	– –	– –	134	34	10	– –	22	– –	35	121
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	1	–	–	– –	6	– –	NA	NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	23	1	–	– –	6	– –	NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	110	33	–	– –	11	– –	NA	NA
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	0	1	–	– –	0	– –	–	1
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	0	1	–	– –	0	– –	–	1
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	–	–
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	0	–	–	– –	0	– –	–	0
Lubricants	– –	– –	20	0	0	– –	-3	– –	13	10
Waxes	– –	– –	–	1	–	– –	–	– –	0	1
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	133	1	–	– –	1	– –	117	16
Marketable	– –	– –	105	1	–	– –	1	– –	117	-12
Catalyst	– –	– –	28	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	28
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	23	3	–	– –	6	– –	1	19
Still Gas	– –	– –	118	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	118
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	12	–	–	– –	0	– –	0	12
Total	**1,144**	**20**	**3,034**	**1,322**	**534**	**10**	**-90**	**2,858**	**384**	**2,914**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
[1] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[2] Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, ethanol, and biodiesel.
[3] Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
[4] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[5] Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
[6] Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
[7] Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates. Rail net receipts estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 24. PAD District 5 - Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			
	Field Production	Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production	Refinery and Blender Net Production	Imports (PADD of Entry)[1]	Net Receipts[2]	Adjust-ments[3]	Stock Change[4]	Refinery and Blender Net Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied[5]
Crude Oil	**1,071**	**– –**	**– –**	**1,181**	**129**	**-18**	**37**	**2,326**	**–**	**0**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**71**	**0**	**14**	**9**	**–**	**– –**	**-41**	**90**	**35**	**10**
Pentanes Plus	34	0	– –	–	–	– –	0	29	0	4
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	37	– –	14	9	–	– –	-41	61	35	6
Ethane/Ethylene	0	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	–	–	0
Propane/Propylene	12	– –	42	9	–	– –	-13	–	30	46
Normal Butane/Butylene	13	– –	-29	–	–	– –	-30	42	4	-32
Isobutane/Isobutylene	13	– –	0	–	–	– –	1	19	–	-8
Other Liquids	**– –**	**23**	**– –**	**86**	**323**	**-4**	**57**	**349**	**13**	**7**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	23	– –	11	141	34	2	205	2	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	39	– –	39	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	0	–	–	0	0
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	23	– –	11	141	-4	2	167	2	0
Fuel Ethanol	– –	17	– –	–	136	2	3	151	1	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	5	– –	11	5	-6	-1	15	0	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	45	–	– –	-7	40	5	7
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	29	181	-39	61	104	7	0
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	4	89	-11	21	62	0	0
Conventional	– –	–	– –	25	92	-27	41	42	7	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**2,940**	**132**	**71**	**42**	**72**	**– –**	**342**	**2,770**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	1,531	1	19	37	3	– –	36	1,549
Reformulated	– –	–	1,080	–	–	-5	0	– –	–	1,075
Conventional	– –	–	450	1	19	42	3	– –	36	474
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	0	–	0	– –	-1	– –	–	1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	421	54	7	– –	12	– –	16	454
Kerosene	– –	– –	1	–	–	– –	0	– –	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	544	10	40	5	20	– –	102	477
15 ppm sulfur and under[6]	– –	– –	512	10	40	5	20	– –	59	487
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[6]	– –	– –	13	–	–	–	2	– –	20	-8
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	19	0	–	– –	-1	– –	23	-2
Residual Fuel Oil[7]	– –	– –	130	60	5	– –	25	– –	60	111
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	0	–	–	– –	1	– –	NA	NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	22	1	–	– –	4	– –	NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	108	60	–	– –	20	– –	NA	NA
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	0	1	–	– –	0	– –	–	1
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	0	1	–	– –	0	– –	–	1
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	–	–
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	0	–	–	– –	0	– –	–	0
Lubricants	– –	– –	20	1	0	– –	-1	– –	11	10
Waxes	– –	– –	–	1	–	– –	–	– –	0	1
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	139	1	–	– –	5	– –	116	19
Marketable	– –	– –	109	1	–	– –	5	– –	116	-11
Catalyst	– –	– –	30	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	30
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	21	3	–	– –	10	– –	1	13
Still Gas	– –	– –	120	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	120
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	12	–	–	– –	0	– –	0	12
Total	**1,142**	**22**	**2,953**	**1,407**	**523**	**19**	**125**	**2,765**	**390**	**2,787**

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
[1] Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.
[2] Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, ethanol, and biodiesel.
[3] Includes an adjustment for crude oil, previously referred to as 'Unaccounted For Crude Oil.' Also included is an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and distillate fuel oil. See Appendix B, Note 2C for a detailed explanation of these adjustments.
[4] A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
[5] Product supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, plus net receipts, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.
[6] Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
[7] Total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change include stocks held at pipelines. Residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content exclude pipeline stocks. Therefore, the sum of residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change by sulfur content may not equal total residual fuel oil ending stocks and stock change.
Notes: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Domestic crude oil field production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates. Rail net receipts estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 25. Crude Oil Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks by PAD District, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Process	PAD Districts					U.S. Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Daily Average
Supply							
Field Production	1,376	50,914	161,429	19,880	31,141	264,739	9,129
Alaskan	– –	– –	– –	– –	–	14,715	507
Lower 48 States	–	–	–	–	–	250,025	8,622
Imports (PAD District of Entry)	25,376	77,572	85,725	8,463	32,266	229,402	7,910
Commercial	25,376	77,572	85,725	8,463	32,266	229,402	7,910
Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net Receipts	11,443	-13,800	9,831	-11,220	3,747	–	–
Adjustments[1]	158	-5,649	3,529	-305	-765	-3,032	-105
Disposition							
Stock Change[2]	2,627	2,262	14,314	125	293	19,621	677
Commercial	–	–	14,316	–	–	19,623	677
SPR	–	–	-2	–	–	-2	0
Refinery Inputs	31,685	105,182	240,985	16,681	66,096	460,629	15,884
Exports	4,041	1,592	5,215	12	–	10,860	374
Ending Stocks							
Total	18,847	153,779	960,459	24,347	57,375	1,214,807	– –
Commercial	18,847	153,779	265,345	24,347	57,375	519,693	– –
Refinery	14,828	14,886	50,249	2,821	25,876	108,660	– –
Tank Farms and Pipelines	3,888	133,078	194,504	17,759	25,072	374,301	– –
Cushing, Oklahoma	– –	66,958	– –	– –	– –	66,958	– –
Lease[3]	131	5,815	20,592	3,767	977	31,282	– –
Alaskan Crude Oil In-Transit by Water	–	–	–	–	5,450	5,450	– –
SPR	–	–	695,114	–	–	695,114	– –
SPR Stocks							
Percent of Total Crude Oil Stocks (Percent)	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	57.2	– –
Percent of Total Petroleum Stocks (Percent)	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	34.0	– –
Days of Total Petroleum Net Imports (Days)	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	137	– –
SPR Receipts Detail							
Receipts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Domestic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Imported by SPR	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Imported for SPR by Others	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Imports							
PAD District of Entry	25,376	77,572	85,725	8,463	32,266	229,402	7,910
PAD District of Processing	25,873	73,985	91,076	7,117	31,351	229,402	7,910

– – = Not Applicable.
– = No Data Reported.
1 Crude oil adjustment was previously referred to as Unaccounted-for Crude Oil.
2 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.
3 Crude oil stocks include an adjustment of 10,630 thousand barrels (constant since 1983) to account for incomplete survey reporting of stocks held on producing leases.
Notes: Totals may not equal the sum of components due to independent rounding. Values of Domestic Crude Oil Field Production are estimates.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report." Domestic crude oil field production estimates based on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," and data from State conservation agencies, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Export data from the U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates. Rail net receipts estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	February 2016		January-February 2016	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District 1	**1,376**	**47**	**2,853**	**48**
Florida	165	6	345	6
New York	27	1	56	1
Pennsylvania	537	19	1,136	19
Virginia	1	0	2	0
West Virginia	645	22	1,314	22
PAD District 2	**50,914**	**1,756**	**105,384**	**1,756**
Illinois	702	24	1,395	23
Indiana	136	5	278	5
Kansas	3,082	106	6,423	107
Kentucky	117	4	349	6
Michigan	463	16	945	16
Missouri	10	0	19	0
Nebraska	176	6	377	6
North Dakota	32,348	1,115	66,708	1,112
Ohio	2,158	74	4,422	74
Oklahoma	11,577	399	24,165	403
South Dakota	122	4	258	4
Tennessee	23	1	44	1
PAD District 3	**161,429**	**5,567**	**335,296**	**5,588**
Alabama	638	22	1,341	22
Arkansas	456	16	934	16
Louisiana	4,714	163	9,534	159
Mississippi	1,709	59	3,573	60
New Mexico	11,833	408	23,664	394
Texas	96,355	3,323	200,600	3,343
Federal Offshore PAD District 3	45,723	1,577	95,650	1,594
PAD District 4	**19,880**	**686**	**41,505**	**692**
Colorado	9,326	322	19,374	323
Montana	1,977	68	4,119	69
Utah	2,457	85	5,174	86
Wyoming	6,120	211	12,838	214
PAD District 5	**31,141**	**1,074**	**64,283**	**1,071**
Alaska	14,715	507	30,702	512
South Alaska	465	16	967	16
North Slope	14,249	491	29,735	496
Arizona	1	0	2	0
California	15,469	533	32,069	534
Nevada	20	1	41	1
Federal Offshore PAD District 5	936	32	1,470	24
U.S. Total	**264,739**	**9,129**	**549,322**	**9,155**

⁻ = No Data Reported.
Note: Year-to-date totals include revised monthly production estimates by state published in Petroleum Navigator. Crude oil production quantities are estimated by state and summed to the PADD and the U.S. level. State production estimates reported by EIA are normally different from data reported by state agencies. For example, production estimates for Texas reported on table 26 are different from production reported by the Railroad Commission of Texas. See EIA “Today In Energy” article released on July 10, 2015 (http://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.cfm?id=22012) for an explanation of differences in production data for Texas. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report," state government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Production						
	PAD District 1 - East Coast			PAD District 2 - Midwest			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky	Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota	Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri	Total
Natural Gas Plant Liquids	**14**	**9,205**	**9,219**	**5,441**	**6,078**	**10,604**	**22,123**
Pentanes Plus	–	1,002	1,002	505	682	1,343	2,530
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	14	8,203	8,217	4,936	5,396	9,261	19,593
Ethane	–	3,228	3,228	1,336	1,689	3,147	6,172
Propane	5	3,417	3,422	2,442	2,411	4,013	8,866
Normal Butane	9	1,058	1,067	679	1,036	1,417	3,132
Isobutane	–	500	500	479	260	684	1,423

Commodity	Production								
	PAD District 3 - Gulf Coast						PAD District 4 - Rocky Mountain	PAD District 5 - West Coast	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	Louisiana Gulf Coast	North Louisiana, Arkansas	New Mexico	Total			
Natural Gas Plant Liquids	**38,304**	**4,122**	**5,262**	**961**	**4,435**	**53,084**	**10,064**	**2,048**	**96,538**
Pentanes Plus	3,921	362	600	221	498	5,602	1,598	976	11,708
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	34,383	3,760	4,662	740	3,937	47,482	8,466	1,072	84,830
Ethane	15,707	1,808	2,034	225	1,713	21,487	2,415	2	33,304
Propane	12,127	1,272	1,675	294	1,447	16,815	3,870	338	33,311
Normal Butane	4,066	-1,843	523	130	481	3,357	1,506	401	9,463
Isobutane	2,483	2,523	430	91	296	5,823	675	331	8,752

Commodity	Stocks						
	PAD District 1 - East Coast			PAD District 2 - Midwest			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky	Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota	Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri	Total
Natural Gas Plant Liquids	**5**	**209**	**214**	**563**	**121**	**452**	**1,136**
Pentanes Plus	–	43	43	72	30	51	153
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5	166	171	491	91	401	983
Ethane	–	–	–	71	2	117	190
Propane	2	113	115	301	53	142	496
Normal Butane	3	45	48	48	28	95	171
Isobutane	–	8	8	71	8	47	126

Commodity	Stocks								
	PAD District 3 - Gulf Coast						PAD District 4 - Rocky Mountain	PAD District 5 - West Coast	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	Louisiana Gulf Coast	North Louisiana, Arkansas	New Mexico	Total			
Natural Gas Plant Liquids	**219**	**2,781**	**505**	**27**	**–**	**3,532**	**166**	**204**	**5,252**
Pentanes Plus	33	121	302	6	–	462	41	28	727
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	186	2,660	203	21	–	3,070	125	176	4,525
Ethane	87	550	–	–	–	637	1	–	828
Propane	62	1,288	38	16	–	1,404	85	85	2,185
Normal Butane	30	539	125	5	–	699	30	52	1,000
Isobutane	7	283	40	–	–	330	9	39	512

– = No Data Reported.
Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 28. Refinery and Blender Net Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District 1 - East Coast			PAD District 2 - Midwest			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky	Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota	Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri	Total
Crude Oil	**29,057**	**2,628**	**31,685**	**69,156**	**14,287**	**21,739**	**105,182**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**1,266**	**5**	**1,271**	**1,971**	**176**	**870**	**3,017**
Pentanes Plus	217	–	217	73	3	245	321
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,049	5	1,054	1,898	173	625	2,696
Normal Butane	656	5	661	897	132	233	1,262
Isobutane	393	–	393	1,001	41	392	1,434
Other Liquids	**68,132**	**5,785**	**73,917**	**9,122**	**2,657**	**2,799**	**14,578**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	8,946	728	9,674	5,490	1,372	1,597	8,459
Hydrogen	34	23	57	726	252	146	1,124
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Other Oxygenates[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	8,912	705	9,617	4,724	1,120	1,451	7,295
Fuel Ethanol	8,695	661	9,356	4,487	1,078	1,393	6,958
Renewable Diesel Fuel	217	44	261	237	42	58	337
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hydrocarbons	–	–	–	40	–	–	40
Unfinished Oils (net)	67	-9	58	-668	-416	-355	-1,439
Naphthas and Lighter	617	3	620	-13	-164	9	-168
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	-1,304	-1	-1,305	-666	-80	-215	-961
Heavy Gas Oils	1,121	-11	1,110	-125	-172	344	47
Residuum	-367	0	-367	136	–	-493	-357
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)(net)	59,119	5,066	64,185	4,300	1,701	1,557	7,558
Reformulated - RBOB	16,266	–	16,266	-357	1,101	723	1,467
Conventional	42,853	5,066	47,919	4,657	600	834	6,091
CBOB	37,661	5,057	42,718	5,160	527	975	6,662
GTAB	2,110	–	2,110	–	–	–	–
Other	3,082	9	3,091	-503	73	-141	-571
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Input	**98,455**	**8,418**	**106,873**	**80,249**	**17,120**	**25,408**	**122,777**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28. Refinery and Blender Net Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Commodity	PAD District 3 - Gulf Coast						PAD District 4 - Rocky Mountain	PAD District 5 - West Coast	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	Louisiana Gulf Coast	North Louisiana, Arkansas	New Mexico	Total			
Crude Oil	**19,606**	**113,377**	**98,616**	**5,933**	**3,453**	**240,985**	**16,681**	**66,096**	**460,629**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**566**	**4,020**	**4,425**	**106**	**154**	**9,271**	**558**	**2,338**	**16,455**
Pentanes Plus	185	1,178	1,098	3	–	2,464	131	830	3,963
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	381	2,842	3,327	103	154	6,807	427	1,508	12,492
Normal Butane	184	1,588	1,876	54	–	3,702	217	934	6,776
Isobutane	197	1,254	1,451	49	154	3,105	210	574	5,716
Other Liquids	**8,199**	**-32,629**	**-31,462**	**5,718**	**-426**	**-50,600**	**-43**	**14,437**	**52,289**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	1,906	2,835	2,220	1,007	208	8,176	1,047	6,148	33,504
Hydrogen	18	1,933	1,676	55	47	3,729	195	1,155	6,260
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	–	21	–	–	–	21	–	–	21
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	–	21	–	–	–	21	–	–	21
All Other Oxygenates[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	1,888	881	544	952	161	4,426	852	4,993	27,183
Fuel Ethanol	1,820	806	435	923	144	4,128	820	4,533	25,795
Renewable Diesel Fuel	68	75	109	29	17	298	32	460	1,388
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hydrocarbons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40
Unfinished Oils (net)	-304	-128	3,637	-154	15	3,066	-10	1,943	3,618
Naphthas and Lighter	-332	-3,178	-440	-83	8	-4,025	31	343	-3,199
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	68	-2,871	494	-54	33	-2,330	-105	1,482	-3,219
Heavy Gas Oils	-29	5,957	2,329	7	-26	8,238	99	78	9,572
Residuum	-11	-36	1,254	-24	–	1,183	-35	40	464
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)(net)	6,598	-35,336	-37,319	4,865	-649	-61,841	-1,080	6,346	15,168
Reformulated - RBOB	5,112	-8,146	-2,855	–	-724	-6,613	–	3,082	14,202
Conventional	1,486	-27,190	-34,464	4,865	75	-55,228	-1,080	3,264	966
CBOB	1,743	-27,242	-32,864	4,869	95	-53,399	-915	2,180	-2,754
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,110
Other	-257	52	-1,600	-4	-20	-1,829	-165	1,084	1,610
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-1	–	–	–	–	-1	–	–	-1
Total Input	**28,371**	**84,768**	**71,579**	**11,757**	**3,181**	**199,656**	**17,196**	**82,871**	**529,373**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report."

Table 29. Refinery and Blender Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District 1 - East Coast			PAD District 2 - Midwest			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky	Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota	Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	284	-26	258	1,458	57	194	1,709
Ethane/Ethylene	10	–	10	–	–	–	–
Ethane	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethylene	10	–	10	–	–	–	–
Propane/Propylene	920	25	945	2,330	386	566	3,282
Propane	555	25	580	1,463	229	392	2,084
Propylene	365	–	365	867	157	174	1,198
Normal Butane/Butylene	-623	-31	-654	-870	-303	-361	-1,534
Normal Butane	-632	-31	-663	-923	-303	-360	-1,586
Butylene	9	–	9	53	–	-1	52
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-23	-20	-43	-2	-26	-11	-39
Isobutane	-23	-20	-43	-2	-26	-11	-39
Isobutylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	83,831	6,834	90,665	48,200	10,372	14,767	73,339
Reformulated	36,278	–	36,278	8,256	1,481	1,019	10,756
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	36,278	–	36,278	8,256	1,481	1,019	10,756
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	47,553	6,834	54,387	39,944	8,891	13,748	62,583
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	50,285	6,644	56,929	36,249	9,262	12,919	58,430
Ed55 and Lower	50,265	6,644	56,909	36,246	9,250	12,898	58,394
Greater than Ed55	20	–	20	3	12	21	36
Conventional Other	-2,732	190	-2,542	3,695	-371	829	4,153
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	–	–	–	71	–	71
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2,404	–	2,404	5,434	852	765	7,051
Kerosene	182	1	183	104	–	2	106
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,464	723	9,187	17,802	3,911	8,378	30,091
15 ppm sulfur and under	5,605	626	6,231	17,965	3,886	8,373	30,224
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	146	94	240	-15	77	115	177
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	2,713	3	2,716	-148	-52	-110	-310
Residual Fuel Oil	1,352	9	1,361	1,005	301	38	1,344
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	228	9	237	–	105	–	105
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	82	–	82	117	51	–	168
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,042	–	1,042	888	145	38	1,071
Petrochemical Feedstocks	114	–	114	962	-18	-1	943
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	114	–	114	773	-18	-1	754
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	–	–	–	189	–	–	189
Special Naphthas	–	20	20	33	–	4	37
Lubricants	227	175	402	–	–	290	290
Waxes	–	7	7	–	–	42	42
Petroleum Coke	761	19	780	4,205	756	792	5,753
Marketable	174	–	174	3,130	595	622	4,347
Catalyst	587	19	606	1,075	161	170	1,406
Asphalt and Road Oil	983	595	1,578	2,274	1,286	366	3,926
Still Gas	1,223	53	1,276	2,528	640	964	4,132
Miscellaneous Products	38	25	63	330	102	50	482
Total	**99,863**	**8,435**	**108,298**	**84,335**	**18,330**	**26,651**	**129,316**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[1]	-1,408	-17	-1,425	-4,086	-1,210	-1,243	-6,539

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Refinery and Blender Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Commodity	PAD District 3 - Gulf Coast						PAD District 4 - Rocky Mountain	PAD District 5 - West Coast	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	Louisiana Gulf Coast	North Louisiana, Arkansas	New Mexico	Total			
Liquefied Refinery Gases	319	4,315	4,719	48	-18	9,383	353	427	12,130
Ethane/Ethylene	1	92	11	–	–	104	–	–	114
Ethane	1	84	11	–	–	96	–	–	96
Ethylene	–	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	18
Propane/Propylene	411	5,444	4,833	29	44	10,761	245	1,169	16,402
Propane	47	2,167	2,075	28	44	4,361	234	949	8,208
Propylene	364	3,277	2,758	1	–	6,400	11	220	8,194
Normal Butane/Butylene	-188	-779	-373	19	-64	-1,385	85	-846	-4,334
Normal Butane	-188	-772	-326	19	-60	-1,327	44	-849	-4,381
Butylene	–	-7	-47	–	-4	-58	41	3	47
Isobutane/Isobutylene	95	-442	248	–	2	-97	23	104	-52
Isobutane	95	-418	248	–	2	-73	23	104	-28
Isobutylene	–	-24	–	–	–	-24	–	–	-24
Finished Motor Gasoline	19,420	23,675	12,724	7,872	1,509	65,200	8,742	46,357	284,303
Reformulated	6,912	6,266	–	–	–	13,178	–	32,466	92,678
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	6,912	6,266	–	–	–	13,178	–	32,466	92,678
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	12,508	17,409	12,724	7,872	1,509	52,022	8,742	13,891	191,625
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	11,391	1,746	4,372	9,211	1,446	28,166	8,180	12,666	164,371
Ed55 and Lower	11,390	1,746	4,372	9,205	1,446	28,159	8,174	12,661	164,297
Greater than Ed55	1	–	–	6	–	7	6	5	74
Conventional Other	1,117	15,663	8,352	-1,339	63	23,856	562	1,225	27,254
Finished Aviation Gasoline	62	10	81	–	–	153	3	-2	225
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,233	10,590	11,131	199	–	23,153	1,000	12,058	45,666
Kerosene	2	-21	340	23	–	344	–	22	655
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,847	32,576	32,413	2,153	1,472	74,461	5,527	16,370	135,636
15 ppm sulfur and under	5,835	30,732	27,050	2,214	1,472	67,303	5,513	15,486	124,757
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	12	792	2,143	30	–	2,977	7	483	3,884
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	–	1,052	3,220	-91	–	4,181	7	401	6,995
Residual Fuel Oil	293	1,325	3,259	-42	76	4,911	246	3,885	11,747
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	252	46	678	–	–	976	128	16	1,462
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	–	209	300	-42	20	487	16	670	1,423
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	41	1,070	2,281	–	56	3,448	102	3,199	8,862
Petrochemical Feedstocks	108	5,173	1,608	–	–	6,889	–	4	7,950
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	94	3,416	752	–	–	4,262	–	4	5,134
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	14	1,757	856	–	–	2,627	–	–	2,816
Special Naphthas	115	716	–	148	–	979	–	4	1,040
Lubricants	36	790	1,233	341	–	2,400	–	583	3,675
Waxes	–	41	42	13	–	96	–	–	145
Petroleum Coke	450	7,927	5,870	136	29	14,412	684	3,869	25,498
Marketable	220	6,037	4,619	121	–	10,997	452	3,050	19,020
Catalyst	230	1,890	1,251	15	29	3,415	232	819	6,478
Asphalt and Road Oil	238	393	524	825	60	2,040	823	666	9,033
Still Gas	708	5,324	4,007	201	80	10,320	645	3,415	19,788
Miscellaneous Products	117	886	548	19	8	1,578	98	336	2,557
Total	**28,948**	**93,720**	**78,499**	**11,936**	**3,216**	**216,319**	**18,121**	**87,994**	**560,048**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[1]	-577	-8,952	-6,920	-179	-35	-16,663	-925	-5,123	-30,675

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.
Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," and EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report."

Table 30. Refinery Net Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District 1 - East Coast			PAD District 2 - Midwest			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky	Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota	Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri	Total
Crude Oil	**29,057**	**2,628**	**31,685**	**69,156**	**14,287**	**21,739**	**105,182**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids	**591**	**–**	**591**	**1,908**	**122**	**613**	**2,643**
Pentanes Plus	–	–	–	73	–	204	277
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	591	–	591	1,835	122	409	2,366
Normal Butane	198	–	198	834	81	17	932
Isobutane	393	–	393	1,001	41	392	1,434
Other Liquids	**-14,590**	**165**	**-14,425**	**-32,490**	**-5,898**	**-9,676**	**-48,064**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	99	132	231	1,013	397	236	1,646
Hydrogen	34	23	57	726	252	146	1,124
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Other Oxygenates[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	65	109	174	247	145	90	482
Fuel Ethanol	65	98	163	153	134	86	373
Renewable Diesel Fuel	–	11	11	94	11	4	109
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hydrocarbons	–	–	–	40	–	–	40
Unfinished Oils (net)	57	-8	49	-689	-416	-355	-1,460
Naphthas and Lighter	607	3	610	-13	-164	9	-168
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	-1,304	–	-1,304	-608	-80	-215	-903
Heavy Gas Oils	1,121	-11	1,110	-125	-172	344	47
Residuum	-367	0	-367	57	–	-493	-436
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)(net)	-14,746	41	-14,705	-32,814	-5,879	-9,557	-48,250
Reformulated - RBOB	-10,221	–	-10,221	-7,461	-230	-190	-7,881
Conventional	-4,525	41	-4,484	-25,353	-5,649	-9,367	-40,369
CBOB	-4,150	32	-4,118	-23,878	-5,629	-9,226	-38,733
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	-375	9	-366	-1,475	-20	-141	-1,636
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Input to Refineries	**15,058**	**2,793**	**17,851**	**38,574**	**8,511**	**12,676**	**59,761**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	989	91	1,080	2,386	493	751	3,630
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,179	98	1,278	2,562	510	850	3,922
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[2]	83.9	92.6	84.5	93.1	96.7	88.3	92.6
Downstream Processing Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Reforming	167	17	183	430	73	138	640
Catalytic Cracking	391	16	407	748	125	180	1,052
Catalytic Hydrocracking	25	–	25	158	50	48	256
Delayed and Fluid Coking	23	–	23	350	62	76	489
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.55	1.57	0.63	1.71	2.20	0.73	1.58
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	34.59	32.30	34.41	31.98	29.57	37.33	32.77
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**1,179**	**98**	**1,278**	**2,562**	**510**	**850**	**3,922**
Operating	1,147	98	1,246	2,540	510	780	3,830
Idle	32	–	32	22	–	70	92
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30. Refinery Net Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted) — Continued

Commodity	PAD District 3 - Gulf Coast						PAD District 4 - Rocky Mountain	PAD District 5 - West Coast	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	Louisiana Gulf Coast	North Louisiana, Arkansas	New Mexico	Total			
Crude Oil	**19,606**	**113,377**	**98,616**	**5,933**	**3,453**	**240,985**	**16,681**	**66,096**	**460,629**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids	**522**	**3,783**	**4,293**	**89**	**154**	**8,841**	**512**	**2,337**	**14,924**
Pentanes Plus	169	1,112	1,098	3	–	2,382	127	830	3,616
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	353	2,671	3,195	86	154	6,459	385	1,507	11,308
Normal Butane	156	1,417	1,744	37	–	3,354	175	933	5,592
Isobutane	197	1,254	1,451	49	154	3,105	210	574	5,716
Other Liquids	**-8,121**	**-43,921**	**-34,308**	**-1,766**	**-1,474**	**-89,590**	**-3,925**	**-28,831**	**-184,835**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	218	2,011	1,858	107	86	4,280	497	1,360	8,014
Hydrogen	18	1,933	1,676	55	47	3,729	195	1,155	6,260
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	–	21	–	–	–	21	–	–	21
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	–	21	–	–	–	21	–	–	21
All Other Oxygenates[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	200	57	182	52	39	530	302	205	1,693
Fuel Ethanol	174	45	143	34	39	435	282	85	1,338
Renewable Diesel Fuel	26	12	39	18	–	95	20	120	355
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hydrocarbons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40
Unfinished Oils (net)	-304	-128	3,661	-154	15	3,090	-10	1,943	3,612
Naphthas and Lighter	-332	-3,178	-440	-83	8	-4,025	31	343	-3,209
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	68	-2,871	494	-54	33	-2,330	-105	1,482	-3,160
Heavy Gas Oils	-29	5,957	2,353	7	-26	8,262	99	78	9,596
Residuum	-11	-36	1,254	-24	–	1,183	-35	40	385
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)(net)	-8,034	-45,804	-39,827	-1,719	-1,575	-96,959	-4,412	-32,134	-196,460
Reformulated - RBOB	-1,112	-12,941	-2,855	–	-724	-17,632	–	-25,549	-61,283
Conventional	-6,922	-32,863	-36,972	-1,719	-851	-79,327	-4,412	-6,585	-135,177
CBOB	-6,665	-27,490	-34,801	-1,676	-831	-71,463	-4,242	-7,506	-126,062
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	-257	-5,373	-2,171	-43	-20	-7,864	-170	921	-9,115
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-1	–	–	–	–	-1	–	–	-1
Total Input to Refineries	**12,007**	**73,239**	**68,601**	**4,256**	**2,133**	**160,236**	**13,268**	**39,602**	**290,718**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	676	3,920	3,545	181	119	8,441	577	2,439	16,167
Operable Capacity (daily average)	701	4,748	3,692	243	128	9,512	681	2,924	18,317
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[2]	96.5	82.6	96.0	74.6	93.4	88.7	84.7	83.4	88.3
Downstream Processing Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Reforming	135	594	537	32	23	1,321	104	381	2,629
Catalytic Cracking	178	1,267	1,035	19	34	2,534	162	612	4,767
Catalytic Hydrocracking	52	477	393	18	–	940	20	457	1,697
Delayed and Fluid Coking	27	740	561	25	–	1,354	62	451	2,378
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.65	1.64	1.41	1.53	0.59	1.44	1.32	1.24	1.38
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	40.08	30.03	30.34	32.73	38.79	31.23	34.28	28.67	31.53
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**701**	**4,748**	**3,692**	**243**	**128**	**9,512**	**681**	**2,924**	**18,317**
Operating	701	4,748	3,692	243	128	9,512	668	2,840	18,094
Idle	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	85	222
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**14,181**	**14,181**

– = No Data Reported.
NA = Not Available.
[1] Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).
[2] Represents gross input divided by operable calendar day capacity.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 31. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District 1 - East Coast			PAD District 2 - Midwest			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky	Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota	Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	284	-26	258	1,458	57	194	1,709
Ethane/Ethylene	10	–	10	–	–	–	–
Ethane	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethylene	10	–	10	–	–	–	–
Propane/Propylene	920	25	945	2,330	386	566	3,282
Propane	555	25	580	1,463	229	392	2,084
Propylene	365	–	365	867	157	174	1,198
Normal Butane/Butylene	-623	-31	-654	-870	-303	-361	-1,534
Normal Butane	-632	-31	-663	-923	-303	-360	-1,586
Butylene	9	–	9	53	–	-1	52
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-23	-20	-43	-2	-26	-11	-39
Isobutane	-23	-20	-43	-2	-26	-11	-39
Isobutylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	652	1,243	1,895	6,706	1,791	2,087	10,584
Reformulated	652	–	652	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	652	–	652	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	–	1,243	1,243	6,706	1,791	2,087	10,584
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	1,030	1,030	1,562	1,332	881	3,775
Ed55 and Lower	–	1,030	1,030	1,562	1,332	881	3,775
Greater than Ed55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional Other	–	213	213	5,144	459	1,206	6,809
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	–	–	–	71	–	71
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2,404	–	2,404	5,561	852	765	7,178
Commercial	2,404	–	2,404	5,561	807	651	7,019
Military	–	–	–	–	45	114	159
Kerosene	177	1	178	105	–	2	107
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,270	689	8,959	17,574	3,882	8,328	29,784
15 ppm sulfur and under	5,933	592	6,525	17,737	3,857	8,323	29,917
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	24	64	88	-15	77	23	85
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	2,313	33	2,346	-148	-52	-18	-218
Residual Fuel Oil	1,337	9	1,346	1,005	301	91	1,397
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	222	9	231	–	105	–	105
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	82	–	82	117	51	–	168
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,033	–	1,033	888	145	91	1,124
Petrochemical Feedstocks	114	–	114	962	-18	-1	943
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	114	–	114	773	-18	-1	754
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	–	–	–	189	–	–	189
Special Naphthas	–	20	20	33	–	4	37
Lubricants	227	175	402	–	–	290	290
Naphthenic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paraffinic	227	175	402	–	–	290	290
Waxes	–	7	7	–	–	42	42
Petroleum Coke	761	19	780	4,205	756	792	5,753
Marketable	174	–	174	3,130	595	622	4,347
Catalyst	587	19	606	1,075	161	170	1,406
Asphalt and Road Oil	983	595	1,578	2,195	1,286	313	3,794
Still Gas	1,223	53	1,276	2,528	640	964	4,132
Miscellaneous Products	38	25	63	330	102	50	482
Fuel Use	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nonfuel Use	38	25	63	330	102	50	482
Total	**16,470**	**2,810**	**19,280**	**42,662**	**9,720**	**13,921**	**66,303**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[1]	-1,412	-17	-1,429	-4,088	-1,209	-1,245	-6,542

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Commodity	PAD District 3 - Gulf Coast						PAD District 4 - Rocky Mountain	PAD District 5 - West Coast	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	Louisiana Gulf Coast	North Louisiana, Arkansas	New Mexico	Total			
Liquefied Refinery Gases	319	4,315	4,719	48	-18	9,383	353	427	12,130
Ethane/Ethylene	1	92	11	–	–	104	–	–	114
Ethane	1	84	11	–	–	96	–	–	96
Ethylene	–	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	18
Propane/Propylene	411	5,444	4,833	29	44	10,761	245	1,169	16,402
Propane	47	2,167	2,075	28	44	4,361	234	949	8,208
Propylene	364	3,277	2,758	1	–	6,400	11	220	8,194
Normal Butane/Butylene	-188	-779	-373	19	-64	-1,385	85	-846	-4,334
Normal Butane	-188	-772	-326	19	-60	-1,327	44	-849	-4,381
Butylene	–	-7	-47	–	-4	-58	41	3	47
Isobutane/Isobutylene	95	-442	248	–	2	-97	23	104	-52
Isobutane	95	-418	248	–	2	-73	23	104	-28
Isobutylene	–	-24	–	–	–	-24	–	–	-24
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,097	12,214	9,793	382	478	25,964	4,828	3,427	46,698
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	619	1,271
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	619	1,271
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	3,097	12,214	9,793	382	478	25,964	4,828	2,808	45,427
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	1,748	450	1,429	368	381	4,376	2,839	221	12,241
Ed55 and Lower	1,747	450	1,429	368	381	4,375	2,839	221	12,240
Greater than Ed55	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Conventional Other	1,349	11,764	8,364	14	97	21,588	1,989	2,587	33,186
Finished Aviation Gasoline	62	10	81	–	–	153	3	–	227
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,233	10,569	11,118	199	–	23,119	969	12,130	45,800
Commercial	1,055	9,918	10,966	128	–	22,067	935	11,914	44,339
Military	178	651	152	71	–	1,052	34	216	1,461
Kerosene	2	–	339	23	–	364	–	3	652
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,807	32,508	32,380	2,142	1,455	74,292	5,548	15,977	134,560
15 ppm sulfur and under	5,795	30,627	26,993	2,203	1,455	67,073	5,534	15,131	124,180
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	12	792	2,167	30	–	3,001	7	483	3,664
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	–	1,089	3,220	-91	–	4,218	7	363	6,716
Residual Fuel Oil	293	1,325	3,295	-42	76	4,947	246	3,885	11,821
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	252	–	678	–	–	930	128	16	1,410
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	–	215	300	-42	20	493	16	670	1,429
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	41	1,110	2,317	–	56	3,524	102	3,199	8,982
Petrochemical Feedstocks	108	5,173	1,608	–	–	6,889	–	4	7,950
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	94	3,416	752	–	–	4,262	–	4	5,134
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	14	1,757	856	–	–	2,627	–	–	2,816
Special Naphthas	115	716	–	148	–	979	–	4	1,040
Lubricants	36	790	1,233	341	–	2,400	–	583	3,675
Naphthenic	36	44	–	205	–	285	–	94	379
Paraffinic	–	746	1,233	136	–	2,115	–	489	3,296
Waxes	–	41	42	13	–	96	–	–	145
Petroleum Coke	450	7,927	5,870	136	29	14,412	684	3,869	25,498
Marketable	220	6,037	4,619	121	–	10,997	452	3,050	19,020
Catalyst	230	1,890	1,251	15	29	3,415	232	819	6,478
Asphalt and Road Oil	238	393	488	825	60	2,004	823	666	8,865
Still Gas	708	5,324	4,007	201	80	10,320	645	3,415	19,788
Miscellaneous Products	117	886	548	19	8	1,578	98	336	2,557
Fuel Use	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	48	49
Nonfuel Use	117	886	548	19	8	1,578	97	288	2,508
Total	**12,585**	**82,191**	**75,521**	**4,435**	**2,168**	**176,900**	**14,197**	**44,726**	**321,406**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[1]	-578	-8,952	-6,920	-179	-35	-16,664	-929	-5,124	-30,688

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.
Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 32. Blender Net Inputs of Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District 1 - East Coast			PAD District 2 - Midwest			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky	Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota	Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri	Total
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**675**	**5**	**680**	**63**	**54**	**257**	**374**
Pentanes Plus	217	–	217	–	3	41	44
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	458	5	463	63	51	216	330
Normal Butane	458	5	463	63	51	216	330
Isobutane	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Liquids	**82,722**	**5,620**	**88,342**	**41,612**	**8,555**	**12,475**	**62,642**
Oxygenates/Renewables	8,847	596	9,443	4,477	975	1,361	6,813
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Other Oxygenates[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	8,847	596	9,443	4,477	975	1,361	6,813
Fuel Ethanol	8,630	563	9,193	4,334	944	1,307	6,585
Renewable Diesel Fuel	217	33	250	143	31	54	228
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils (net)	10	-1	9	21	–	–	21
Naphthas and Lighter	10	–	10	–	–	–	–
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	–	-1	-1	-58	–	–	-58
Heavy Gas Oils	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Residuum	–	–	–	79	–	–	79
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)(net)	73,865	5,025	78,890	37,114	7,580	11,114	55,808
Reformulated - RBOB	26,487	–	26,487	7,104	1,331	913	9,348
Conventional	47,378	5,025	52,403	30,010	6,249	10,201	46,460
CBOB	41,811	5,025	46,836	29,038	6,156	10,201	45,395
GTAB	2,110	–	2,110	–	–	–	–
Other	3,457	–	3,457	972	93	–	1,065
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Input	**83,397**	**5,625**	**89,022**	**41,675**	**8,609**	**12,732**	**63,016**

Commodity	PAD District 3 - Gulf Coast						PAD District 4 - Rocky Mountain	PAD District 5 - West Coast	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	Louisiana Gulf Coast	North Louisiana, Arkansas	New Mexico	Total			
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**44**	**237**	**132**	**17**	**–**	**430**	**46**	**1**	**1,531**
Pentanes Plus	16	66	–	–	–	82	4	–	347
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	28	171	132	17	–	348	42	1	1,184
Normal Butane	28	171	132	17	–	348	42	1	1,184
Isobutane	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Liquids	**16,320**	**11,292**	**2,846**	**7,484**	**1,048**	**38,990**	**3,882**	**43,268**	**237,124**
Oxygenates/Renewables	1,688	824	362	900	122	3,896	550	4,788	25,490
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Other Oxygenates[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	1,688	824	362	900	122	3,896	550	4,788	25,490
Fuel Ethanol	1,646	761	292	889	105	3,693	538	4,448	24,457
Renewable Diesel Fuel	42	63	70	11	17	203	12	340	1,033
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils (net)	–	–	-24	–	–	-24	–	–	6
Naphthas and Lighter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-59
Heavy Gas Oils	–	–	-24	–	–	-24	–	–	-24
Residuum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	79
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)(net)	14,632	10,468	2,508	6,584	926	35,118	3,332	38,480	211,628
Reformulated - RBOB	6,224	4,795	–	–	–	11,019	–	28,631	75,485
Conventional	8,408	5,673	2,508	6,584	926	24,099	3,332	9,849	136,143
CBOB	8,408	248	1,937	6,545	926	18,064	3,327	9,686	123,308
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,110
Other	–	5,425	571	39	–	6,035	5	163	10,725
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Input	**16,364**	**11,529**	**2,978**	**7,501**	**1,048**	**39,420**	**3,928**	**43,269**	**238,655**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).
Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report."

Table 33. Blender Net Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District 1 - East Coast			PAD District 2 - Midwest			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky	Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota	Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri	Total
Finished Motor Gasoline	83,179	5,591	88,770	41,494	8,581	12,680	62,755
Reformulated	35,626	–	35,626	8,256	1,481	1,019	10,756
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	35,626	–	35,626	8,256	1,481	1,019	10,756
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	47,553	5,591	53,144	33,238	7,100	11,661	51,999
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	50,285	5,614	55,899	34,687	7,930	12,038	54,655
Ed55 and Lower	50,265	5,614	55,879	34,684	7,918	12,017	54,619
Greater than Ed55	20	–	20	3	12	21	36
Conventional Other	-2,732	-23	-2,755	-1,449	-830	-377	-2,656
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	–	–	–	-127	–	–	-127
Kerosene	5	–	5	-1	–	–	-1
Distillate Fuel Oil	194	34	228	228	29	50	307
15 ppm sulfur and under	-328	34	-294	228	29	50	307
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	122	30	152	–	–	92	92
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	400	-30	370	–	–	-92	-92
Residual Fuel Oil	15	–	15	–	–	-53	-53
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	6	–	6	–	–	–	–
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	9	–	9	–	–	-53	-53
Special Naphthas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lubricants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asphalt and Road Oil	–	–	–	79	–	53	132
Miscellaneous Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Production	**83,393**	**5,625**	**89,018**	**41,673**	**8,610**	**12,730**	**63,013**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[1]	4	0	4	2	-1	2	3

Commodity	PAD District 3 - Gulf Coast						PAD District 4 - Rocky Mountain	PAD District 5 - West Coast	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	Louisiana Gulf Coast	North Louisiana, Arkansas	New Mexico	Total			
Finished Motor Gasoline	16,323	11,461	2,931	7,490	1,031	39,236	3,914	42,930	237,605
Reformulated	6,912	6,266	–	–	–	13,178	–	31,847	91,407
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	6,912	6,266	–	–	–	13,178	–	31,847	91,407
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	9,411	5,195	2,931	7,490	1,031	26,058	3,914	11,083	146,198
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	9,643	1,296	2,943	8,843	1,065	23,790	5,341	12,445	152,130
Ed55 and Lower	9,643	1,296	2,943	8,837	1,065	23,784	5,335	12,440	152,057
Greater than Ed55	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	5	73
Conventional Other	-232	3,899	-12	-1,353	-34	2,268	-1,427	-1,362	-5,932
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-2	-2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	–	21	13	–	–	34	31	-72	-134
Kerosene	–	-21	1	–	–	-20	–	19	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	40	68	33	11	17	169	-21	393	1,076
15 ppm sulfur and under	40	105	57	11	17	230	-21	355	577
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	–	0	-24	–	–	-24	–	–	220
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	–	-37	–	–	–	-37	–	38	279
Residual Fuel Oil	–	0	-36	–	–	-36	–	–	-74
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	–	46	–	–	–	46	–	–	52
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	–	-6	–	–	–	-6	–	–	-6
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	–	-40	-36	–	–	-76	–	–	-120
Special Naphthas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lubricants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asphalt and Road Oil	–	–	36	–	–	36	–	–	168
Miscellaneous Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Production	**16,363**	**11,529**	**2,978**	**7,501**	**1,048**	**39,419**	**3,924**	**43,268**	**238,642**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[1]	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	13

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.
Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report."

Table 34. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District 1 - East Coast			PAD District 2 - Midwest			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky	Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota	Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri	Total
Crude Oil	**14,148**	**680**	**14,828**	**10,619**	**2,225**	**2,042**	**14,886**
Petroleum Products	**16,037**	**1,968**	**18,005**	**31,876**	**8,702**	**11,708**	**52,286**
Pentanes Plus	–	–	–	141	–	282	423
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	805	26	831	2,238	287	729	3,254
Ethane/Ethylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Propane/Propylene	227	3	230	827	60	172	1,059
Normal Butane/Butylene	405	15	420	1,117	145	151	1,413
Isobutane/Isobutylene	173	8	181	294	82	406	782
Oxygenates/Renewable Fuels/Other Hydrocarbons	66	99	165	90	58	32	180
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Other Oxygenates[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	66	99	165	62	58	32	152
Fuel Ethanol	66	95	161	40	47	27	114
Renewable Diesel Fuel	–	4	4	22	11	5	38
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hydrocarbons	–	–	–	28	–	–	28
Unfinished Oils	4,727	340	5,067	9,028	881	4,295	14,204
Naphthas and Lighter	908	216	1,124	2,485	147	1,161	3,793
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	730	–	730	1,983	288	589	2,860
Heavy Gas Oils	1,895	117	2,012	3,183	446	1,677	5,306
Residuum	1,194	7	1,201	1,377	–	868	2,245
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (MGBC)	5,139	243	5,382	8,617	2,324	3,245	14,186
Reformulated - RBOB	1,400	–	1,400	1,079	48	–	1,127
Conventional	3,739	243	3,982	7,538	2,276	3,245	13,059
CBOB	538	206	744	2,646	1,358	2,308	6,312
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	3,201	37	3,238	4,892	918	937	6,747
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	–	44	44	1,085	217	356	1,658
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	–	44	44	1,085	217	356	1,658
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ed55 and Lower	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than Ed55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional Other	–	44	44	1,085	217	356	1,658
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	–	–	–	73	–	73
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	488	–	488	1,578	284	222	2,084
Kerosene	150	2	152	172	–	21	193
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,776	279	3,055	3,876	1,433	1,491	6,800
15 ppm sulfur and under	1,473	133	1,606	3,728	1,260	1,383	6,371
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	69	128	197	–	82	52	134
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	1,234	18	1,252	148	91	56	295
Residual Fuel Oil	587	19	606	819	357	52	1,228
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	29	17	46	–	181	–	181
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	45	2	47	78	16	–	94
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	513	–	513	741	160	52	953
Petrochemical Feedstocks	184	–	184	585	69	3	657
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	184	–	184	435	69	3	507
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	–	–	–	150	–	–	150
Special Naphthas	–	16	16	57	–	8	65
Lubricants	376	314	690	–	–	275	275
Waxes	–	282	282	–	–	61	61
Petroleum Coke	–	–	–	926	522	139	1,587
Marketable	–	–	–	926	522	139	1,587
Catalyst	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asphalt and Road Oil	729	288	1,017	2,566	2,176	491	5,233
Miscellaneous Products	10	16	26	98	21	6	125
Total Stocks, All Oils	**30,185**	**2,648**	**32,833**	**42,495**	**10,927**	**13,750**	**67,172**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Commodity	PAD District 3 - Gulf Coast						PAD District 4 - Rocky Mountain	PAD District 5 - West Coast	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	Louisiana Gulf Coast	North Louisiana, Arkansas	New Mexico	Total			
Crude Oil	**2,138**	**27,675**	**18,652**	**1,460**	**324**	**50,249**	**2,821**	**25,876**	**108,660**
Petroleum Products	**9,673**	**56,980**	**46,593**	**3,986**	**1,528**	**118,760**	**11,487**	**54,141**	**254,679**
Pentanes Plus	50	41	264	–	28	383	28	1	835
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,362	1,552	3,058	12	23	6,007	429	1,304	11,825
Ethane/Ethylene	78	–	–	–	–	78	–	–	78
Propane/Propylene	519	79	725	3	1	1,327	62	169	2,847
Normal Butane/Butylene	419	1,262	1,722	2	9	3,414	238	628	6,113
Isobutane/Isobutylene	346	211	611	7	13	1,188	129	507	2,787
Oxygenates/Renewable Fuels/Other Hydrocarbons	41	143	234	52	7	477	90	260	1,172
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	–	83	–	–	–	83	–	–	83
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	–	83	–	–	–	83	–	–	83
All Other Oxygenates[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	41	60	234	52	7	394	90	260	1,061
Fuel Ethanol	36	32	62	31	7	168	79	34	556
Renewable Diesel Fuel	5	28	172	21	–	226	11	226	505
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hydrocarbons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
Unfinished Oils	2,622	21,686	14,660	1,000	644	40,612	3,213	20,164	83,260
Naphthas and Lighter	1,124	5,772	2,530	179	188	9,793	723	2,863	18,296
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	547	4,132	2,110	204	231	7,224	645	3,699	15,158
Heavy Gas Oils	424	9,072	7,609	578	225	17,908	1,429	11,026	37,681
Residuum	527	2,710	2,411	39	–	5,687	416	2,576	12,125
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (MGBC)	2,424	12,436	12,153	353	333	27,699	3,360	15,271	65,898
Reformulated - RBOB	196	959	348	–	–	1,503	–	5,399	9,429
Conventional	2,228	11,477	11,805	353	333	26,196	3,360	9,872	56,469
CBOB	944	3,897	6,282	214	96	11,433	1,675	2,090	22,254
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	1,284	7,580	5,523	139	237	14,763	1,685	7,782	34,215
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	7	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7
Finished Motor Gasoline	459	1,564	1,373	–	88	3,484	1,185	814	7,185
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	13
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	13
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	459	1,564	1,373	–	88	3,484	1,185	801	7,172
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	–	52
Ed55 and Lower	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	–	52
Greater than Ed55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional Other	459	1,564	1,373	–	88	3,484	1,133	801	7,120
Finished Aviation Gasoline	28	75	101	–	–	204	6	71	354
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	576	3,113	2,421	75	–	6,185	322	3,999	13,078
Kerosene	41	6	76	6	–	129	1	12	487
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,037	6,979	6,543	373	176	15,108	1,823	5,763	32,549
15 ppm sulfur and under	828	6,182	5,195	278	176	12,659	1,537	4,805	26,978
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	24	133	491	33	–	681	199	428	1,639
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	185	664	857	62	–	1,768	87	530	3,932
Residual Fuel Oil	58	2,002	1,299	55	66	3,480	184	3,389	8,887
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	12	–	212	–	–	224	5	104	560
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	–	147	63	55	7	272	6	690	1,109
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	46	1,855	1,024	–	59	2,984	173	2,595	7,218
Petrochemical Feedstocks	137	1,802	629	2	–	2,570	–	1	3,412
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	29	1,078	412	2	–	1,521	–	1	2,213
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	108	724	217	–	–	1,049	–	–	1,199
Special Naphthas	92	766	–	79	–	937	–	55	1,073
Lubricants	59	2,358	2,279	763	–	5,459	–	711	7,135
Waxes	–	66	99	49	–	214	–	–	557
Petroleum Coke	10	1,901	840	–	–	2,751	92	1,503	5,933
Marketable	10	1,901	840	–	–	2,751	92	1,503	5,933
Catalyst	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asphalt and Road Oil	466	223	443	1,166	161	2,459	736	753	10,198
Miscellaneous Products	204	267	121	1	2	595	18	70	834
Total Stocks, All Oils	**11,811**	**84,655**	**65,245**	**5,446**	**1,852**	**169,009**	**14,308**	**80,017**	**363,339**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).
Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 35. Percent Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, February 2016

Commodity	PAD District 1 - East Coast			PAD District 2 - Midwest			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky	Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota	Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1.0	-1.0	0.8	2.1	0.4	0.9	1.7
Finished Motor Gasoline[1]	50.5	41.3	49.8	53.6	51.6	50.5	52.7
Finished Aviation Gasoline[2]	–	–	–	–	0.5	–	0.1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8.3	–	7.6	8.1	6.1	3.6	6.9
Kerosene	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.2	–	0.0	0.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	28.4	25.9	28.2	25.5	27.9	38.9	28.6
Residual Fuel Oil	4.6	0.3	4.2	1.5	2.2	0.4	1.4
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	0.4	–	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	–	–	–	0.3	–	–	0.2
Special Naphthas	–	0.8	0.1	0.1	–	0.0	0.0
Lubricants	0.8	6.7	1.3	–	–	1.4	0.3
Waxes	–	0.3	0.0	–	–	0.2	0.0
Petroleum Coke	2.6	0.7	2.5	6.1	5.5	3.7	5.6
Asphalt and Road Oil	3.4	22.7	5.0	3.2	9.3	1.5	3.7
Still Gas	4.2	2.0	4.0	3.7	4.6	4.5	4.0
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[3]	-4.8	-0.7	-4.5	-6.0	-8.7	-5.8	-6.3

Commodity	PAD District 3 - Gulf Coast						PAD District 4 - Rocky Mountain	PAD District 5 - West Coast	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	Louisiana Gulf Coast	North Louisiana, Arkansas	New Mexico	Total			
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1.7	3.8	4.6	0.8	-0.5	3.8	2.1	0.6	2.6
Finished Motor Gasoline[1]	54.0	46.1	42.5	33.3	52.3	45.0	49.5	47.0	47.5
Finished Aviation Gasoline[2]	0.3	0.0	0.1	–	–	0.1	0.0	–	0.1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	6.4	9.3	10.9	3.4	–	9.5	5.8	17.8	9.9
Kerosene	0.0	–	0.3	0.4	–	0.2	–	0.0	0.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	30.0	28.7	31.6	36.8	42.0	30.4	33.2	23.3	28.9
Residual Fuel Oil	1.5	1.2	3.2	-0.7	2.2	2.0	1.5	5.7	2.6
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	0.5	3.0	0.7	–	–	1.8	–	0.0	1.1
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	0.1	1.6	0.8	–	–	1.1	–	–	0.6
Special Naphthas	0.6	0.6	–	2.6	–	0.4	–	0.0	0.2
Lubricants	0.2	0.7	1.2	5.9	–	1.0	–	0.9	0.8
Waxes	–	0.0	0.0	0.2	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
Petroleum Coke	2.3	7.0	5.7	2.4	0.8	5.9	4.1	5.7	5.5
Asphalt and Road Oil	1.2	0.4	0.5	14.3	1.7	0.8	4.9	1.0	1.9
Still Gas	3.7	4.7	3.9	3.5	2.3	4.2	3.9	5.0	4.3
Miscellaneous Products	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[3]	-3.0	-7.9	-6.8	-3.1	-1.0	-6.8	-5.6	-7.5	-6.6

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, hydrogen, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.
[2] Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.
[3] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.
Note: Percent yield is based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.
Source: Calculated from data on Tables 30 and 31.

Table 36. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil		
	0.31 to 1.00 % sulfur	Greater than 1.00 % sulfur	Total
PAD District 1	**370**	**2,294**	**2,664**
Connecticut	–	–	–
Delaware	–	–	–
Florida	–	649	649
Georgia	–	262	262
Maine	–	–	–
Maryland	–	–	–
Massachusetts	–	–	–
New Hampshire	–	–	–
New Jersey	–	843	843
New York	370	454	824
North Carolina	–	–	–
Pennsylvania	–	–	–
Rhode Island	–	–	–
South Carolina	–	84	84
Vermont	–	2	2
Virginia	–	–	–
West Virginia	–	–	–
PAD District 2	**62**	**–**	**62**
Illnois	–	–	–
Indiana	–	–	–
Michigan	–	–	–
Minnesota	46	–	46
North Dakota	16	–	16
Ohio	–	–	–
Wisconsin	–	–	–
PAD District 3	**206**	**1,114**	**1,320**
Alabama	–	–	–
Louisiana	–	–	–
Mississippi	–	–	–
New Mexico	–	–	–
Texas	206	1,114	1,320
PAD District 4	**–**	**–**	**–**
Idaho	–	–	–
Montana	–	–	–
PAD District 5	**27**	**957**	**984**
Alaska	–	–	–
California	–	798	798
Hawaii	–	114	114
Oregon	–	–	–
Washington	27	45	72
U.S. Total	**665**	**4,365**	**5,030**

– = No Data Reported.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 37. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD Districts					U.S. Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Daily Average
Crude Oil[1,2]	**25,873**	**73,985**	**91,076**	**7,117**	**31,351**	**229,402**	**7,910**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**2,412**	**2,997**	**287**	**436**	**237**	**6,369**	**220**
Pentanes Plus	–	2	287	–	–	289	10
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,412	2,995	–	436	237	6,080	210
Ethane	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Propane	1,997	2,181	–	420	237	4,835	167
Propylene	288	394	–	–	–	682	24
Normal Butane	27	165	–	–	–	192	7
Butylene	–	73	–	–	–	73	3
Isobutane	100	182	–	16	–	298	10
Isobutylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Liquids	**14,553**	**212**	**15,767**	**45**	**3,442**	**34,019**	**1,173**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/Other Hydrocarbons	121	21	576	6	346	1,070	37
Hydrogen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	–	–	431	–	–	431	15
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	–	–	387	–	–	387	13
Other Oxygenates[3]	–	–	44	–	–	44	2
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	121	20	142	6	346	635	22
Fuel Ethanol	3	–	–	–	–	3	0
Biomass-Based Diesel Fuel	118	20	142	6	1	287	10
Other Renewable Diesel Fuel	–	–	–	–	345	345	12
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hydrocarbons	–	1	3	–	–	4	0
Unfinished Oils[1]	1,487	–	15,173	–	2,441	19,101	659
Naphthas and Lighter	–	–	36	–	–	36	1
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy Gas Oils	1,487	–	10,129	–	2,441	14,057	485
Residuum	–	–	5,008	–	–	5,008	173
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	12,945	191	18	39	655	13,848	478
Reformulated - RBOB	5,455	–	–	–	239	5,694	196
Conventional	7,490	191	18	39	416	8,154	281
CBOB	547	–	–	–	338	885	31
GTAB	1,717	–	–	–	–	1,717	59
Other	5,226	191	18	39	78	5,552	191
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**13,630**	**669**	**4,003**	**80**	**2,405**	**20,787**	**717**
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,870	–	–	–	20	1,890	65
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	1,870	–	–	–	20	1,890	65
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ed55 and Lower	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than Ed55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional Other	1,870	–	–	–	20	1,890	65
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	–	–	2	–	3	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2,538	–	–	–	846	3,384	117
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	59	–	–	–	410	469	16
Other	2,479	–	–	–	436	2,915	101
Kerosene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,417	59	843	1	370	6,690	231
15 ppm sulfur and under	3,746	43	–	1	369	4,159	143
Bonded	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	3,746	43	–	1	369	4,159	143
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	85	–	313	–	–	398	14
Bonded	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	85	–	313	–	–	398	14
Greater than 500 ppm to 2000 ppm sulfur	1,586	–	530	–	1	2,117	73
Bonded	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	1,586	–	530	–	1	2,117	73
Greater than 2000 ppm	–	16	–	–	–	16	1
Bonded	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	16	–	–	–	16	1
Residual Fuel Oil	2,664	62	1,320	–	984	5,030	173
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	370	62	206	–	27	665	23
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	2,294	–	1,114	–	957	4,365	151
Petrochemical Feedstocks	3	130	1,048	–	35	1,216	42
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	1	79	846	–	35	961	33
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	2	51	202	–	–	255	9
Special Naphthas	–	55	428	–	–	483	17
Lubricants	472	186	296	–	8	962	33
Waxes	46	8	68	–	29	151	5
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	7	20	–	–	25	52	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	612	149	–	76	88	925	32
Miscellaneous Products	–	–	–	1	–	1	0
Total	**56,468**	**77,863**	**111,133**	**7,678**	**37,435**	**290,577**	**10,020**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[2] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[3] Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 38. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD Districts					U.S. Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Daily Average
Crude Oil[1,2]	**50,884**	**147,527**	**184,626**	**15,524**	**68,751**	**467,312**	**7,789**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**4,478**	**5,771**	**653**	**1,091**	**565**	**12,558**	**209**
Pentanes Plus	–	4	617	–	–	621	10
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,478	5,767	36	1,091	565	11,937	199
Ethane	43	–	–	–	–	43	1
Ethylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Propane	3,356	3,784	–	1,060	564	8,764	146
Propylene	659	647	–	–	1	1,307	22
Normal Butane	151	771	–	–	–	922	15
Butylene	–	149	36	–	–	185	3
Isobutane	269	416	–	31	–	716	12
Isobutylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Liquids	**29,336**	**540**	**32,146**	**55**	**5,133**	**67,210**	**1,120**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/Other Hydrocarbons	243	37	698	14	672	1,664	28
Hydrogen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	–	–	552	–	–	552	9
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	–	–	508	–	–	508	8
Other Oxygenates[3]	–	–	44	–	–	44	1
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	243	36	142	14	672	1,107	18
Fuel Ethanol	6	–	–	–	–	6	0
Biomass-Based Diesel Fuel	237	36	142	14	69	498	8
Other Renewable Diesel Fuel	–	–	–	–	603	603	10
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hydrocarbons	–	1	4	–	–	5	0
Unfinished Oils[1]	1,799	–	31,286	–	2,705	35,790	597
Naphthas and Lighter	–	–	81	–	–	81	1
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy Gas Oils	1,799	–	21,271	–	2,705	25,775	430
Residuum	–	–	9,934	–	–	9,934	166
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	27,294	503	162	41	1,756	29,756	496
Reformulated - RBOB	9,931	–	–	–	239	10,170	170
Conventional	17,363	503	162	41	1,517	19,586	326
CBOB	1,956	–	–	–	703	2,659	44
GTAB	3,243	–	–	–	–	3,243	54
Other	12,164	503	162	41	814	13,684	228
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**25,833**	**1,476**	**9,936**	**122**	**7,898**	**45,265**	**754**
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,691	–	–	–	69	3,760	63
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	3,691	–	–	–	69	3,760	63
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ed55 and Lower	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than Ed55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional Other	3,691	–	–	–	69	3,760	63
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	–	–	3	–	5	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	4,933	–	–	–	3,235	8,168	136
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	60	–	–	–	1,027	1,087	18
Other	4,873	–	–	–	2,208	7,081	118
Kerosene	–	1	–	–	–	1	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	9,661	258	1,604	1	598	12,122	202
15 ppm sulfur and under	6,556	87	–	1	572	7,216	120
Bonded	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	6,556	87	–	1	572	7,216	120
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	126	–	313	–	–	439	7
Bonded	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	126	–	313	–	–	439	7
Greater than 500 ppm to 2000 ppm sulfur	2,979	135	1,165	–	26	4,305	72
Bonded	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	2,979	135	1,165	–	26	4,305	72
Greater than 2000 ppm	–	36	126	–	–	162	3
Bonded	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	36	126	–	–	162	3
Residual Fuel Oil	5,791	103	4,541	–	3,605	14,040	234
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	–	–	758	–	–	758	13
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	722	89	505	–	32	1,348	22
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	5,069	14	3,278	–	3,573	11,934	199
Petrochemical Feedstocks	10	263	1,988	–	71	2,332	39
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	4	159	1,738	–	71	1,972	33
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	6	104	250	–	–	360	6
Special Naphthas	–	95	722	–	–	817	14
Lubricants	588	372	984	–	37	1,981	33
Waxes	122	16	83	–	77	298	5
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	36	31	14	–	43	124	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	999	337	–	116	163	1,615	27
Miscellaneous Products	–	–	–	2	–	2	0
Total	**110,531**	**155,314**	**227,361**	**16,792**	**82,347**	**592,345**	**9,872**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
[2] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[3] Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 39. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1,2]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils[1]	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
OPEC	**85,862**	**–**	**–**	**4,502**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,364**	**1,364**
Algeria	1,064	–	–	3,978	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	3,463	–	–	381	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	7,133	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	1,004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	7,092	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	8,389	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	143	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	7,454	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	493	493
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	29,220	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	21,043	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	871	871
Non-OPEC	**143,540**	**289**	**6,080**	**14,599**	**–**	**1,890**	**1,890**	**5,694**	**6,790**	**12,484**
Argentina	696	–	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	1,524	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	4,164	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	237	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	103,183	2	5,625	297	–	1,222	1,222	2,490	1,432	3,922
Chad	3,758	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	13,689	–	–	207	–	–	–	–	216	216
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	108	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	91	–	–	–	–	312	312
France	–	–	–	437	–	–	–	610	–	610
Gabon	–	–	–	195	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	260	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	272	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	118	–	–	–	–	1,004	1,004
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	40
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	725	–	–	601	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	14,189	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	86	–	668	668	322	324	646
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	1,050	–	–	412	–	–	–	–	320	320
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	270	281	551
Russia	250	–	–	9,607	–	–	–	43	323	366
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,199	1,199
Sweden	–	–	399	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	459	459
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,720	320	2,040
Vietnam	286	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	1,050	287	0	490	–	0	0	239	542	781
Total	**229,402**	**289**	**6,080**	**19,101**	**–**	**1,890**	**1,890**	**5,694**	**8,154**	**13,848**
Persian Gulf[3]	**44,701**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Oxygenates		Renewable Fuels				Distillate Fuel Oil				
	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	Other Oxygen-ates	Fuel Ethanol	Biomass-Based Diesel	Other Renewable Diesel	Other Renewable Fuels	15 ppm sulfur and under	Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	501 to 2000 ppm	Greater than 2000 ppm	Total
OPEC	**111**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**325**	**–**	**328**	**–**	**653**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	325	–	328	–	653
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	111	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**276**	**44**	**3**	**287**	**345**	**–**	**3,834**	**398**	**1,789**	**16**	**6,037**
Argentina	–	–	–	213	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	76	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	3	74	–	–	2,506	85	1,259	16	3,866
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	25
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	–	51
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,328	–	153	–	1,481
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	289	–	289
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	0	0	345	–	0	313	0	0	313
Total	**387**	**44**	**3**	**287**	**345**	**–**	**4,159**	**398**	**2,117**	**16**	**6,690**
Persian Gulf[3]	**111**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**325**	**–**	**328**	**–**	**653**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Special Naphthas	Residual Fuel Oil			
						Less than 0.31 % sulfur	0.31 to 1.00 % sulfur	Greater than 1.00 % sulfur	Total
OPEC	**–**	**–**	**–**	**430**	**89**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	89	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	430	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**–**	**3**	**–**	**2,954**	**394**	**–**	**665**	**4,365**	**5,030**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	3	–	244	122	–	459	1,458	1,917
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	271	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	206	346	552
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	1,439	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	1,000	148	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	955	955
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	479	479
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	623	623
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	184	184
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	320	320
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	0	–	0	124	–	0	0	0
Total	**–**	**3**	**–**	**3,384**	**483**	**–**	**665**	**4,365**	**5,030**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**89**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Petrochemical Feedstocks		Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Lubricants	Miscellaneous Products	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
	Naphtha	Other Oils								Crude Oil	Products	Total
OPEC	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**87**	**–**	**–**	**7,236**	**93,098**	**2,961**	**250**	**3,210**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,978	5,042	37	137	174
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	381	3,844	119	13	133
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,133	246	–	246
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,004	35	–	35
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,092	245	–	245
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,389	289	–	289
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	143	143	–	5	5
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	493	7,947	257	17	274
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	653	653	–	23	23
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	89	29,309	1,008	3	1,011
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	111	111	–	4	4
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	87	–	–	1,388	22,431	726	48	773
Non-OPEC	**961**	**255**	**151**	**52**	**838**	**962**	**1**	**53,939**	**197,479**	**4,950**	**1,860**	**6,810**
Argentina	–	148	–	–	–	2	–	419	1,115	24	14	38
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	95	–	95	95	–	3	3
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	67	–	1,591	1,591	–	55	55
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	138	4,302	144	5	148
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	237	237	–	8	8
Canada	83	83	34	51	775	321	1	18,646	121,829	3,558	643	4,201
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,758	130	–	130
China	–	–	42	–	–	–	–	313	313	–	11	11
Colombia	–	–	–	–	32	–	–	1,007	14,696	472	35	507
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	108	4	–	4
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	403	403	–	14	14
France	–	24	–	–	–	7	–	1,103	1,103	–	38	38
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	195	195	–	7	7
Germany	–	–	1	–	–	19	–	331	331	–	11	11
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	272	9	–	9
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,561	2,561	–	88	88
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	42	42	–	1	1
Korea, South	353	–	–	–	–	60	–	1,601	1,601	–	55	55
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	32	–	–	–	–	633	1,358	25	22	47
Mexico	444	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,435	15,624	489	49	539
Netherlands	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,110	2,110	–	73	73
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	732	1,782	36	25	61
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	551	551	–	19	19
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	312	–	12,390	12,640	9	427	436
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,383	1,383	–	48	48
Sweden	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	690	690	–	24	24
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	779	899	4	27	31
United Kingdom	4	–	–	–	–	24	–	2,068	2,068	–	71	71
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	286	10	–	10
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	58	0	42	0	31	15	0	2,486	3,536	36	87	123
Total	**961**	**255**	**151**	**52**	**925**	**962**	**1**	**61,175**	**290,577**	**7,910**	**2,109**	**10,020**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**95**	**–**	**948**	**45,649**	**1,541**	**33**	**1,574**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by PAD District of processing; all other products are reported by PAD District of Entry.
[2] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[3] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1,2]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils[1]	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
OPEC	**173,164**	**–**	**–**	**8,708**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,851**	**2,851**
Algeria	1,064	–	–	7,874	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	8,617	–	–	381	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	17,483	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	2,959	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	14,902	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	14,758	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	453	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	10,298	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,714	1,714
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	61,894	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	41,189	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,137	1,137
Non-OPEC	**294,148**	**621**	**11,937**	**27,082**	**–**	**3,760**	**3,760**	**10,170**	**16,735**	**26,905**
Argentina	1,515	–	56	–	–	–	–	–	90	90
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	3,523	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	9,202	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	41
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	237	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	210,015	4	11,342	297	–	2,097	2,097	5,492	3,820	9,312
Chad	5,573	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	28,053	–	–	403	–	–	–	–	415	415
Congo (Brazzaville)	201	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	199	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	108	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	91	–	–	–	–	312	312
France	–	–	–	671	–	–	–	1,045	–	1,045
Gabon	–	–	–	195	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	333	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	542	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	118	–	–	–	–	2,529	2,529
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	287	287
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	40
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	725	–	–	601	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	33,730	–	36	36	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	709	–	996	996	322	654	976
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	1,050	–	43	846	–	335	335	–	973	973
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	270	281	551
Russia	743	–	–	18,085	–	–	–	43	1,761	1,804
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,848	1,848
Sweden	–	–	399	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	360	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	698	698
United Kingdom	527	–	–	–	–	332	332	2,759	1,960	4,719
Vietnam	286	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	1,518	617	61	737	–	0	0	239	1,006	1,245
Total	**467,312**	**621**	**11,937**	**35,790**	**–**	**3,760**	**3,760**	**10,170**	**19,586**	**29,756**
Persian Gulf[3]	**91,554**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Oxygenates		Renewable Fuels				Distillate Fuel Oil				
	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	Other Oxygen-ates	Fuel Ethanol	Biomass-Based Diesel	Other Renewable Diesel	Other Renewable Fuels	15 ppm sulfur and under	Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	501 to 2000 ppm	Greater than 2000 ppm	Total
OPEC	**111**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**325**	**–**	**328**	**–**	**653**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	325	–	328	–	653
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	111	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**397**	**44**	**6**	**498**	**603**	**–**	**6,891**	**439**	**3,977**	**162**	**11,469**
Argentina	–	–	–	262	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	197	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	6	200	–	–	5,563	126	3,112	36	8,837
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	50
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	102	–	113
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	220
Korea, South	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	115	139
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,328	–	180	–	1,508
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	289	–	289
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	0	0	603	–	0	313	220	11	313
Total	**508**	**44**	**6**	**498**	**603**	**–**	**7,216**	**439**	**4,305**	**162**	**12,122**
Persian Gulf[3]	**111**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**325**	**–**	**328**	**–**	**653**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Special Naphthas	Residual Fuel Oil			
						Less than 0.31 % sulfur	0.31 to 1.00 % sulfur	Greater than 1.00 % sulfur	Total
OPEC	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,296**	**89**	**12**	**–**	**409**	**421**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	12
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	89	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	1,296	–	–	–	409	409
Non-OPEC	**1**	**5**	**–**	**6,872**	**728**	**746**	**1,348**	**11,525**	**13,619**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	129	129
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	33
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	1	5	–	589	245	77	843	2,872	3,792
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	798	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	206	1,379	1,585
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	1,439	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	3,584	276	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,874	2,874
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	802	802
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	340	–	–	340
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	2,057	2,088
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	362	362
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	320	320
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	–	462	165	298	299	697	1,294
Total	**1**	**5**	**–**	**8,168**	**817**	**758**	**1,348**	**11,934**	**14,040**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**89**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Petrochemical Feedstocks		Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Lubricants	Miscellaneous Products	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
	Naphtha	Other Oils								Crude Oil	Products	Total
OPEC	**–**	**–**	**1**	**28**	**120**	**261**	**–**	**14,539**	**187,703**	**2,886**	**242**	**3,128**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,874	8,938	18	131	149
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	381	8,998	144	6	150
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,483	291	–	291
Indonesia	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2,960	49	0	49
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,902	248	–	248
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,758	246	–	246
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	453	453	–	8	8
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,726	12,024	172	29	200
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	261	–	914	914	–	15	15
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	89	61,983	1,032	1	1,033
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	111	111	–	2	2
Venezuela	–	–	–	28	120	–	–	2,990	44,179	686	50	736
Non-OPEC	**1,972**	**360**	**297**	**96**	**1,495**	**1,720**	**2**	**110,494**	**404,642**	**4,902**	**1,842**	**6,744**
Argentina	17	148	–	–	–	4	–	577	2,092	25	10	35
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	–	0	0
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	110	–	110	110	–	2	2
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	92	–	3,744	3,744	–	62	62
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	315	9,517	153	5	159
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	237	237	–	4	4
Canada	166	168	70	81	1,432	611	2	39,258	249,273	3,500	654	4,155
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,573	93	–	93
China	–	–	97	–	–	–	–	895	895	–	15	15
Colombia	–	–	–	–	32	–	–	2,435	30,488	468	41	508
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	201	3	–	3
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	199	199	–	3	3
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	108	2	–	2
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	403	403	–	7	7
France	–	44	–	–	–	17	–	1,827	1,827	–	30	30
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	195	195	–	3	3
Germany	–	–	1	–	–	33	–	480	480	–	8	8
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	542	9	–	9
India	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4,087	4,087	–	68	68
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	47	–	599	599	–	10	10
Korea, South	687	–	–	–	–	427	–	5,050	5,050	–	84	84
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	635	1,360	12	11	23
Mexico	946	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,892	37,622	562	65	627
Netherlands	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,892	3,892	–	65	65
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,537	3,587	18	42	60
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	551	551	–	9	9
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	312	–	23,798	24,541	12	397	409
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,210	2,210	–	37	37
Sweden	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	690	690	–	12	12
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,018	1,378	6	17	23
United Kingdom	28	–	–	8	–	32	–	5,119	5,646	9	85	94
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	286	5	–	5
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	58	0	94	6	31	35	0	5,721	7,239	25	96	120
Total	**1,972**	**360**	**298**	**124**	**1,615**	**1,981**	**2**	**125,033**	**592,345**	**7,789**	**2,084**	**9,872**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**371**	**–**	**1,224**	**92,778**	**1,526**	**20**	**1,546**

– = No Data Reported.
[2] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[3] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."
[1] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by PAD District of processing; all other products are reported by PAD District of Entry.

Table 41. PAD District 1 - Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1,2]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils[1]	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
OPEC	**11,226**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1,364**	**1,364**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	1,598	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	641	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	6,695	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	493	493
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	1,555	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	737	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	871	871
Non-OPEC	**14,647**	–	**2,412**	**1,487**	–	**1,870**	**1,870**	**5,455**	**6,126**	**11,581**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	7,990	–	2,013	108	–	1,202	1,202	2,490	826	3,316
Chad	949	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	3,282	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	216	216
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	108	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	312	312
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	610	–	610
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,004	1,004
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	218	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	668	668	322	324	646
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	1,050	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	320	320
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	270	281	551
Russia	–	–	–	977	–	–	–	43	323	366
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,199	1,199
Sweden	–	–	399	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	459	459
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,720	320	2,040
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	1,050	–	0	402	–	0	0	0	542	542
Total	**25,873**	–	**2,412**	**1,487**	–	**1,870**	**1,870**	**5,455**	**7,490**	**12,945**
Persian Gulf[3]	**2,196**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. PAD District 1 - Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Oxygenates		Renewable Fuels				Distillate Fuel Oil				
	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	Other Oxygen-ates	Fuel Ethanol	Biomass-Based Diesel	Other Renewable Diesel	Other Renewable Fuels	15 ppm sulfur and under	Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	501 to 2000 ppm	Greater than 2000 ppm	Total
OPEC	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**325**	**–**	**328**	**–**	**653**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	325	–	328	–	653
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**–**	**–**	**3**	**118**	**–**	**–**	**3,421**	**85**	**1,258**	**–**	**4,764**
Argentina	–	–	–	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	3	47	–	–	2,093	85	1,258	–	3,436
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,328	–	–	–	1,328
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	0	0	–	–	0	0	0	–	0
Total	**–**	**–**	**3**	**118**	**–**	**–**	**3,746**	**85**	**1,586**	**–**	**5,417**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**325**	**–**	**328**	**–**	**653**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. PAD District 1 - Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Special Naphthas	Residual Fuel Oil			
						Less than 0.31 % sulfur	0.31 to 1.00 % sulfur	Greater than 1.00 % sulfur	Total
OPEC	**–**	**–**	**–**	**430**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	430	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**–**	**1**	**–**	**2,108**	**–**	**–**	**370**	**2,294**	**2,664**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	1	–	244	–	–	370	1,299	1,669
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	271	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	346	346
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	1,439	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	154	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	329	329
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	320	320
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	0	–	0	–	–	0	0	0
Total	**–**	**1**	**–**	**2,538**	**–**	**–**	**370**	**2,294**	**2,664**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. PAD District 1 - Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Petrochemical Feedstocks		Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Lubricants	Miscellaneous Products	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
	Naphtha	Other Oils								Crude Oil	Products	Total
OPEC	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**87**	**–**	**–**	**2,534**	**13,760**	**387**	**87**	**474**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,598	55	–	55
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	641	22	–	22
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	493	7,188	231	17	248
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	653	653	–	23	23
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,555	54	–	54
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	87	–	–	1,388	2,125	25	48	73
Non-OPEC	**1**	**2**	**46**	**7**	**525**	**472**	**–**	**28,061**	**42,708**	**505**	**968**	**1,473**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	71	–	2	2
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	24	24	–	1	1
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	1	2	26	7	462	128	–	12,665	20,655	276	437	712
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	949	33	–	33
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	271	271	–	9	9
Colombia	–	–	–	–	32	–	–	594	3,876	113	20	134
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	108	4	–	4
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	312	312	–	11	11
France	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	614	614	–	21	21
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	4	4	–	0	0
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,443	2,443	–	84	84
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	0	0
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	154	154	–	5	5
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	218	8	–	8
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,643	1,643	–	57	57
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	320	1,370	36	11	47
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	551	551	–	19	19
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	312	–	2,983	2,983	–	103	103
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,199	1,199	–	41	41
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	399	399	–	14	14
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	779	779	–	27	27
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,040	2,040	–	70	70
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	19	0	31	0	–	994	2,044	35	36	71
Total	**1**	**2**	**46**	**7**	**612**	**472**	**–**	**30,595**	**56,468**	**892**	**1,055**	**1,947**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**653**	**2,849**	**76**	**23**	**98**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by PAD District of processing; all other products are reported by PAD District of Entry.
[2] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[3] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 42. PAD District 2 - Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1,2]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils[1]	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
OPEC	**1,197**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	1,197	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**72,788**	**2**	**2,995**	–	–	–	–	–	**191**	**191**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	72,788	2	2,995	–	–	–	–	–	191	191
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	0	0
Total	**73,985**	**2**	**2,995**	–	–	–	–	–	**191**	**191**
Persian Gulf[3]	**1,197**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42. PAD District 2 - Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Oxygenates		Renewable Fuels				Distillate Fuel Oil				
	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	Other Oxygen-ates	Fuel Ethanol	Biomass-Based Diesel	Other Renewable Diesel	Other Renewable Fuels	15 ppm sulfur and under	Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	501 to 2000 ppm	Greater than 2000 ppm	Total
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	–	–	**20**	–	–	**43**	–	–	**16**	**59**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	20	–	–	43	–	–	16	59
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	0	0
Total	–	–	–	**20**	–	–	**43**	–	–	**16**	**59**
Persian Gulf[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42. PAD District 2 - Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Special Naphthas	Residual Fuel Oil			
						Less than 0.31 % sulfur	0.31 to 1.00 % sulfur	Greater than 1.00 % sulfur	Total
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	–	–	–	**55**	–	**62**	–	**62**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	–	55	–	62	–	62
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	0	–	0	–	0
Total	–	–	–	–	**55**	–	**62**	–	**62**
Persian Gulf[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 42. PAD District 2 - Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Petrochemical Feedstocks		Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Lubricants	Miscellaneous Products	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
	Naphtha	Other Oils								Crude Oil	Products	Total
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,197	41	–	41
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,197	41	–	41
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	79	51	8	20	149	186	–	3,878	76,666	2,510	134	2,644
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	79	51	8	19	149	186	–	3,877	76,665	2,510	134	2,644
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	0	0
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	0	0	0	0	0
Total	79	51	8	20	149	186	–	3,878	77,863	2,551	134	2,685
Persian Gulf[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,197	41	–	41

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by PAD District of processing; all other products are reported by PAD District of Entry.
[2] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[3] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 43. PAD District 3 - Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1,2]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils[1]	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
OPEC	**51,960**	**–**	**–**	**4,359**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Algeria	1,064	–	–	3,978	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	1,342	–	–	381	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	1,660	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	5,188	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	7,653	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	479	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	14,268	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	20,306	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**39,116**	**287**	**–**	**10,814**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**18**	**18**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	1,162	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	2,676	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	237	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	10,460	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	2,809	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	8,558	–	–	207	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	362	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	195	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	108	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	272	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	13,971	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	412	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	250	–	–	7,957	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	287	–	88	–	–	–	–	0	0
Total	**91,076**	**287**	**–**	**15,173**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**18**	**18**
Persian Gulf[3]	**27,109**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. PAD District 3 - Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Oxygenates		Renewable Fuels				Distillate Fuel Oil				
	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	Other Oxygen-ates	Fuel Ethanol	Biomass-Based Diesel	Other Renewable Diesel	Other Renewable Fuels	15 ppm sulfur and under	Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	501 to 2000 ppm	Greater than 2000 ppm	Total
OPEC	**111**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	111	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**276**	**44**	**–**	**142**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**313**	**530**	**–**	**843**
Argentina	–	–	–	142	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	76	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	25
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	–	51
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	153	–	153
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	289	–	289
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	–	0	–	–	–	313	0	–	313
Total	**387**	**44**	**–**	**142**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**313**	**530**	**–**	**843**
Persian Gulf[3]	**111**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. PAD District 3 - Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Special Naphthas	Residual Fuel Oil			
						Less than 0.31 % sulfur	0.31 to 1.00 % sulfur	Greater than 1.00 % sulfur	Total
OPEC	–	–	–	–	**89**	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	89	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	–	–	–	**339**	–	**206**	**1,114**	**1,320**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	–	67	–	–	–	–
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	206	–	206
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	148	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	307	307
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	623	623
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	184	184
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	124	–	0	0	0
Total	–	–	–	–	**428**	–	**206**	**1,114**	**1,320**
Persian Gulf[3]	–	–	–	–	**89**	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. PAD District 3 - Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Petrochemical Feedstocks		Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Lubricants	Miscellaneous Products	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
	Naphtha	Other Oils								Crude Oil	Products	Total
OPEC	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**4,559**	**56,519**	**1,792**	**157**	**1,949**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,978	5,042	37	137	174
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	381	1,723	46	13	59
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,660	57	–	57
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,188	179	–	179
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,653	264	–	264
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	479	17	–	17
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	89	14,357	492	3	495
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	111	111	–	4	4
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20,306	700	–	700
Non-OPEC	**846**	**202**	**68**	**–**	**–**	**296**	**–**	**15,498**	**54,614**	**1,349**	**534**	**1,883**
Argentina	–	148	–	–	–	2	–	292	292	–	10	10
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	95	–	95	95	–	3	3
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	43	–	1,205	1,205	–	42	42
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	138	2,814	92	5	97
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	237	237	–	8	8
Canada	3	30	–	–	–	–	–	100	10,560	361	3	364
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,809	97	–	97
China	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	36	36	–	1	1
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	413	8,971	295	14	309
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	24	–	–	–	3	–	414	414	–	14	14
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	195	195	–	7	7
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	175	175	–	6	6
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	272	9	–	9
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	39	–	41	41	–	1	1
Korea, South	353	–	–	–	–	60	–	561	561	–	19	19
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	32	–	–	–	–	32	32	–	1	1
Mexico	444	–	–	–	–	–	–	787	14,758	482	27	509
Netherlands	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	281	281	–	10	10
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	412	412	–	14	14
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,734	8,984	9	301	310
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	184	184	–	6	6
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	289	289	–	10	10
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120	4	–	4
United Kingdom	4	–	–	–	–	24	–	28	28	–	1	1
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	23	0	0	–	–	14	–	849	849	0	31	31
Total	**846**	**202**	**68**	**–**	**–**	**296**	**–**	**20,057**	**111,133**	**3,141**	**692**	**3,832**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**95**	**–**	**295**	**27,404**	**935**	**10**	**945**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by PAD District of processing; all other products are reported by PAD District of Entry.
[2] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[3] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD District 4 and 5 - Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1,2]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils[1]	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
	PAD District 4									
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	7,117	–	436	–	–	–	–	–	39	39
Canada	**7,117**	–	**436**	–	–	–	–	–	**39**	**39**
Other	0	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	0	0
Total	7,117	–	436	–	–	–	–	–	39	39
	PAD District 5									
OPEC	21,479	–	–	143	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	523	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	5,473	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	1,004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	1,263	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	736	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	143	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	280	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	12,200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	9,872	–	237	2,298	–	20	20	239	416	655
Argentina	696	–	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	1,488	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	4,828	–	181	189	–	20	20	–	376	376
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	1,849	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	91	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	152	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	40
Malaysia	725	–	–	601	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	239	–	239
Sweden	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	286	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	–	0	1,228	–	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31,351	–	237	2,441	–	20	20	239	416	655
Persian Gulf[3]	14,199	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD District 4 and 5 - Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Oxygenates		Renewable Fuels				Distillate Fuel Oil				
	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	Other Oxygen-ates	Fuel Ethanol	Biomass-Based Diesel	Other Renewable Diesel	Other Renewable Fuels	15 ppm sulfur and under	Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	501 to 2000 ppm	Greater than 2000 ppm	Total
	PAD District 4										
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Canada	–	–	–	**6**	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**1**
Other	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Total	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
	PAD District 5										
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	–	–	1	345	–	369	–	1	–	370
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	1	–	–	369	–	1	–	370
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	0	345	–	0	–	0	–	0
Total	–	–	–	1	345	–	369	–	1	–	370
Persian Gulf[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD District 4 and 5 - Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Special Naphthas	Residual Fuel Oil: Less than 0.31 % sulfur	Residual Fuel Oil: 0.31 to 1.00 % sulfur	Residual Fuel Oil: Greater than 1.00 % sulfur	Residual Fuel Oil: Total
	PAD District 4								
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	PAD District 5								
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	–	–	846	–	–	27	957	984
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	159	186
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	846	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	648	648
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	150
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	0	0
Total	–	–	–	846	–	–	27	957	984
Persian Gulf[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD District 4 and 5 - Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Petrochemical Feedstocks		Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Lubricants	Miscellaneous Products	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
	Naphtha	Other Oils								Crude Oil	Products	Total
	PAD District 4											
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	–	–	–	76	–	1	561	7,678	245	19	265
Canada	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**76**	**–**	**1**	**561**	**7,678**	**245**	**19**	**265**
Other	–	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	–	–	–	–	76	–	1	561	7,678	245	19	265
	PAD District 5											
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	143	21,622	741	5	746
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	523	18	–	18
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,473	189	–	189
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,004	35	–	35
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,263	44	–	44
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	736	25	–	25
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	143	143	–	5	5
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	280	10	–	10
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,200	421	–	421
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	35	–	29	25	88	8	–	5,941	15,813	340	205	545
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	752	24	2	26
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,488	51	–	51
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	25	88	7	–	1,443	6,271	166	50	216
China	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	0	0
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,849	64	–	64
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91	91	–	3	3
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	152	152	–	5	5
Japan	–	–	22	–	–	1	–	23	23	–	1	1
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	886	886	–	31	31
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	601	1,326	25	21	46
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	648	648	–	22	22
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	186	186	–	6	6
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	584	584	–	20	20
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	0	0
Taiwan	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	35	–	1	1
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	286	10	–	10
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	–	1	0	0	0	–	1,229	1,229	0	43	43
Total	35	–	29	25	88	8	–	6,084	37,435	1,081	210	1,291
Persian Gulf[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,199	490	–	490

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by PAD District of processing; all other products are reported by PAD District of Entry.
[2] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[3] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 45. PAD District 1 - Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1,2]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils[1]	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
OPEC	**20,870**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,851**	**2,851**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	3,720	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	1,291	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	9,539	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,714	1,714
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	4,231	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	2,089	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,137	1,137
Non-OPEC	**30,014**	**–**	**4,478**	**1,799**	**–**	**3,691**	**3,691**	**9,931**	**14,512**	**24,443**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	18,179	–	4,036	108	–	2,028	2,028	5,492	2,228	7,720
Chad	1,857	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	5,853	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	415	415
Congo (Brazzaville)	201	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	108	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	312	312
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,045	–	1,045
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,529	2,529
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	257	257
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	1,716	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	996	996	322	654	976
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	1,050	–	43	–	–	335	335	–	973	973
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	270	281	551
Russia	–	–	–	1,289	–	–	–	43	1,761	1,804
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,848	1,848
Sweden	–	–	399	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	698	698
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	332	332	2,759	1,960	4,719
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	1,050	–	0	402	–	0	0	0	576	576
Total	**50,884**	**–**	**4,478**	**1,799**	**–**	**3,691**	**3,691**	**9,931**	**17,363**	**27,294**
Persian Gulf[3]	**5,522**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 45. PAD District 1 - Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Oxygenates		Renewable Fuels				Distillate Fuel Oil				
	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	Other Oxygen-ates	Fuel Ethanol	Biomass-Based Diesel	Other Renewable Diesel	Other Renewable Fuels	15 ppm sulfur and under	Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	501 to 2000 ppm	Greater than 2000 ppm	Total
OPEC	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**325**	**–**	**328**	**–**	**653**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	325	–	328	–	653
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**–**	**–**	**6**	**237**	**–**	**–**	**6,231**	**126**	**2,651**	**–**	**9,008**
Argentina	–	–	–	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	6	117	–	–	4,903	126	2,651	–	7,680
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,328	–	–	–	1,328
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	0	0	–	–	0	0	0	–	0
Total	**–**	**–**	**6**	**237**	**–**	**–**	**6,556**	**126**	**2,979**	**–**	**9,661**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**325**	**–**	**328**	**–**	**653**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 45. PAD District 1 - Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Special Naphthas	Residual Fuel Oil			
						Less than 0.31 % sulfur	0.31 to 1.00 % sulfur	Greater than 1.00 % sulfur	Total
OPEC	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,296**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**114**	**114**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	1,296	–	–	–	114	114
Non-OPEC	**–**	**2**	**–**	**3,637**	**–**	**–**	**722**	**4,955**	**5,677**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	33
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	2	–	561	–	–	722	2,396	3,118
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	542	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,379	1,379
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	1,439	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	945	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	652	652
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	161	161
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	320	320
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	0	–	150	–	–	0	4	4
Total	**–**	**2**	**–**	**4,933**	**–**	**–**	**722**	**5,069**	**5,791**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 45. PAD District 1 - Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Petrochemical Feedstocks		Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Lubricants	Miscellaneous Products	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
	Naphtha	Other Oils								Crude Oil	Products	Total
OPEC	**–**	**–**	**–**	**28**	**120**	**–**	**–**	**5,062**	**25,932**	**348**	**84**	**432**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,720	62	–	62
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,291	22	–	22
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,714	11,253	159	29	188
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	653	653	–	11	11
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,231	71	–	71
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	28	120	–	–	2,695	4,784	35	45	80
Non-OPEC	**4**	**6**	**122**	**8**	**879**	**588**	**–**	**54,585**	**84,599**	**500**	**910**	**1,410**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120	120	–	2	2
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	–	0	0
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	25	25	–	0	0
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	33	–	1	1
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	4	6	54	8	816	227	–	26,491	44,670	303	442	745
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,857	31	–	31
China	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	566	566	–	9	9
Colombia	–	–	–	–	32	–	–	1,826	7,679	98	30	128
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	201	3	–	3
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	108	2	–	2
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	312	312	–	5	5
France	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	1,058	1,058	–	18	18
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	10	10	–	0	0
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,968	3,968	–	66	66
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	259	259	–	4	4
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	945	945	–	16	16
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	1,726	29	0	29
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,624	2,624	–	44	44
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,351	2,401	18	23	40
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	551	551	–	9	9
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	312	–	4,894	4,894	–	82	82
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,848	1,848	–	31	31
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	399	399	–	7	7
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,018	1,018	–	17	17
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,051	5,051	–	84	84
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	43	0	31	0	–	1,206	2,256	16	20	37
Total	**4**	**6**	**122**	**36**	**999**	**588**	**–**	**59,647**	**110,531**	**848**	**994**	**1,842**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**653**	**6,175**	**92**	**11**	**103**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by PAD District of processing; all other products are reported by PAD District of Entry.
[2] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[3] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 46. PAD District 2 - Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1,2]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils[1]	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
OPEC	**2,298**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	2,298	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**145,229**	**4**	**5,767**	–	–	–	–	–	**503**	**503**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	144,719	4	5,767	–	–	–	–	–	503	503
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	510	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	0	0
Total	**147,527**	**4**	**5,767**	–	–	–	–	–	**503**	**503**
Persian Gulf[3]	**2,298**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46. PAD District 2 - Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Oxygenates		Renewable Fuels				Distillate Fuel Oil				
	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	Other Oxygen-ates	Fuel Ethanol	Biomass-Based Diesel	Other Renewable Diesel	Other Renewable Fuels	15 ppm sulfur and under	Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	501 to 2000 ppm	Greater than 2000 ppm	Total
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	–	–	**36**	–	–	**87**	–	**135**	**36**	**258**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	36	–	–	87	–	135	36	258
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	0	0	0
Total	–	–	–	**36**	–	–	**87**	–	**135**	**36**	**258**
Persian Gulf[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46. PAD District 2 - Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Special Naphthas	Residual Fuel Oil			
						Less than 0.31 % sulfur	0.31 to 1.00 % sulfur	Greater than 1.00 % sulfur	Total
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**95**	**–**	**89**	**14**	**103**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	1	–	–	–	95	–	89	14	103
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**95**	**–**	**89**	**14**	**103**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 46. PAD District 2 - Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Petrochemical Feedstocks		Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Lubricants	Miscellaneous Products	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
	Naphtha	Other Oils								Crude Oil	Products	Total
OPEC	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,298**	**38**	**–**	**38**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,298	38	–	38
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**159**	**104**	**16**	**31**	**337**	**372**	**–**	**7,787**	**153,016**	**2,420**	**130**	**2,550**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	159	104	16	30	337	372	–	7,786	152,505	2,412	130	2,542
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	510	9	–	9
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	0	0
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	0	0	-1	0	-1
Total	**159**	**104**	**16**	**31**	**337**	**372**	**–**	**7,787**	**155,314**	**2,459**	**130**	**2,589**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,298**	**38**	**–**	**38**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by PAD District of processing; all other products are reported by PAD District of Entry.
[2] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[3] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 47. PAD District 3 - Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1,2]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils[1]	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
OPEC	**103,175**	**–**	**–**	**8,565**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Algeria	1,064	–	–	7,874	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	3,608	–	–	381	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	4,185	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	10,399	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	11,504	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	310	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	479	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	32,836	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	39,100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**81,451**	**617**	**36**	**22,721**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**162**	**162**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	90	90
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	3,161	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	7,102	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	41
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	237	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	21,168	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Chad	3,716	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	16,282	–	–	403	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	199	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	596	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	195	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	181	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	542	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	30
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	31,504	–	36	36	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	673	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	846	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	250	–	–	15,859	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	360	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	527	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	617	0	335	–	–	–	–	0	0
Total	**184,626**	**617**	**36**	**31,286**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**162**	**162**
Persian Gulf[3]	**54,739**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. PAD District 3 - Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Oxygenates		Renewable Fuels				Distillate Fuel Oil				
	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	Other Oxygen-ates	Fuel Ethanol	Biomass-Based Diesel	Other Renewable Diesel	Other Renewable Fuels	15 ppm sulfur and under	Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	501 to 2000 ppm	Greater than 2000 ppm	Total
OPEC	**111**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	111	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**397**	**44**	**–**	**142**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**313**	**1,165**	**126**	**1,604**
Argentina	–	–	–	142	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	197	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	–	300
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	50
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	102	–	113
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	220
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	139
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	180	–	180
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	289	–	289
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	–	0	–	–	–	313	220	126	313
Total	**508**	**44**	**–**	**142**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**313**	**1,165**	**126**	**1,604**
Persian Gulf[3]	**111**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. PAD District 3 - Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Special Naphthas	Residual Fuel Oil			
						Less than 0.31 % sulfur	0.31 to 1.00 % sulfur	Greater than 1.00 % sulfur	Total
OPEC	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**89**	**12**	**–**	**295**	**307**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	12
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	89	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	295	295
Non-OPEC	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**633**	**746**	**505**	**2,983**	**4,234**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	129	129
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	–	150	77	–	–	77
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	206	–	206
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	276	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	903	903
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	340	–	–	340
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	1,236	1,267
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	362	362
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	165	298	299	353	950
Total	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**722**	**758**	**505**	**3,278**	**4,541**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**89**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. PAD District 3 - Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Petrochemical Feedstocks		Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Lubricants	Miscellaneous Products	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
	Naphtha	Other Oils								Crude Oil	Products	Total
OPEC	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**261**	**–**	**9,333**	**112,508**	**1,720**	**156**	**1,875**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,874	8,938	18	131	149
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	381	3,989	60	6	66
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,185	70	–	70
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,399	173	–	173
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,504	192	–	192
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	310	310	–	5	5
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	491	8	0	8
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	261	–	261	261	–	4	4
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	89	32,925	547	1	549
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	111	111	–	2	2
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	295	39,395	652	5	657
Non-OPEC	**1,738**	**250**	**83**	**14**	**–**	**723**	**–**	**33,402**	**114,853**	**1,358**	**557**	**1,914**
Argentina	17	148	–	–	–	4	–	401	401	–	7	7
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	110	–	110	110	–	2	2
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	67	–	3,357	3,357	–	56	56
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	282	7,384	118	5	123
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	237	237	–	4	4
Canada	3	58	–	–	–	–	–	589	21,757	353	10	363
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,716	62	–	62
China	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	36	36	–	1	1
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	609	16,891	271	10	282
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	199	199	–	3	3
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	44	–	–	–	4	–	694	694	–	12	12
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	195	195	–	3	3
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	318	318	–	5	5
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	542	9	–	9
India	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	0	0
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	45	–	340	340	–	6	6
Korea, South	651	–	–	–	–	404	–	1,331	1,331	–	22	22
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	34	34	–	1	1
Mexico	946	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,921	33,425	525	32	557
Netherlands	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,082	1,082	–	18	18
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,186	1,186	–	20	20
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,307	17,557	4	288	293
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	362	362	–	6	6
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	289	289	–	5	5
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	360	6	–	6
United Kingdom	28	–	–	8	–	32	–	68	595	9	1	10
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	23	0	12	6	–	33	–	2,454	2,454	1	40	38
Total	**1,738**	**250**	**83**	**14**	**–**	**984**	**–**	**42,735**	**227,361**	**3,077**	**712**	**3,789**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**371**	**–**	**571**	**55,310**	**912**	**10**	**922**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by PAD District of processing; all other products are reported by PAD District of Entry.
[2] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[3] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 48. PAD District 4 and 5 - Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1,2]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils[1]	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
	PAD District 4									
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	15,524	–	1,091	–	–	–	–	–	41	41
Canada	**15,524**	**–**	**1,091**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**41**	**41**
Other	0	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	0	0
Total	**15,524**	**–**	**1,091**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**41**	**41**
	PAD District 5									
OPEC	**46,821**	**–**	**–**	**143**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	1,289	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	13,298	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	2,959	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	3,212	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	3,254	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	143	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	280	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	22,529	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**21,930**	**–**	**565**	**2,562**	**–**	**69**	**69**	**239**	**1,517**	**1,756**
Argentina	1,515	–	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	2,100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	10,425	–	448	189	–	69	69	–	1,047	1,047
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	5,918	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	91	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	152	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	141	141
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	40
Malaysia	725	–	–	601	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	468	–	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	239	–	239
Sweden	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	289	289
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	286	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	493	–	0	1,492	–	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**68,751**	**–**	**565**	**2,705**	**–**	**69**	**69**	**239**	**1,517**	**1,756**
Persian Gulf[3]	**28,995**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. PAD District 4 and 5 - Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Oxygenates		Renewable Fuels				Distillate Fuel Oil				
	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	Other Oxygen-ates	Fuel Ethanol	Biomass-Based Diesel	Other Renewable Diesel	Other Renewable Fuels	15 ppm sulfur and under	Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	501 to 2000 ppm	Greater than 2000 ppm	Total
	PAD District 4										
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	–	–	14	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Canada	–	–	–	**14**	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**1**
Other	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Total	–	–	–	**14**	–	–	**1**	–	–	–	**1**
	PAD District 5										
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	–	–	**69**	**603**	–	**572**	–	**26**	–	**598**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	33	–	–	572	–	26	–	598
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	0	603	–	0	–	0	–	0
Total	–	–	–	**69**	**603**	–	**572**	–	**26**	–	**598**
Persian Gulf[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. PAD District 4 and 5 - Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Special Naphthas	Residual Fuel Oil: Less than 0.31 % sulfur	Residual Fuel Oil: 0.31 to 1.00 % sulfur	Residual Fuel Oil: Greater than 1.00 % sulfur	Residual Fuel Oil: Total
	PAD District 4								
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	**3**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	**3**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	PAD District 5								
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	–	–	**3,235**	–	–	**32**	**3,573**	**3,605**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	28	–	–	32	462	494
China	–	–	–	256	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	2,639	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,961	1,961
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	150
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	–	–	–	312	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	1,000	1,000
Total	–	–	–	**3,235**	–	–	**32**	**3,573**	**3,605**
Persian Gulf[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 48. PAD District 4 and 5 - Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Country of Origin	Petrochemical Feedstocks		Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Lubricants	Miscellaneous Products	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
	Naphtha	Other Oils								Crude Oil	Products	Total
	PAD District 4											
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	–	–	–	116	–	2	1,268	16,792	259	21	280
Canada	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**116**	**–**	**2**	**1,268**	**16,792**	**259**	**21**	**280**
Other	–	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**116**	**–**	**2**	**1,268**	**16,792**	**259**	**21**	**280**
	PAD District 5											
OPEC	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**144**	**46,965**	**780**	**2**	**783**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,289	21	–	21
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,298	222	–	222
Indonesia	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2,960	49	0	49
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,212	54	–	54
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,254	54	–	54
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	143	143	–	2	2
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	280	5	–	5
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,529	375	–	375
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**71**	**–**	**76**	**43**	**163**	**37**	**–**	**13,452**	**35,382**	**366**	**224**	**590**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	1,571	25	1	26
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,100	35	–	35
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	43	163	12	–	3,124	13,549	174	52	226
China	–	–	37	–	–	–	–	293	293	–	5	5
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,918	99	–	99
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91	91	–	2	2
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	152	152	–	3	3
Japan	–	–	34	–	–	2	–	177	177	–	3	3
Korea, South	36	–	–	–	–	23	–	2,774	2,774	–	46	46
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	601	1,326	12	10	22
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,961	1,961	–	33	33
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	186	186	–	3	3
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	529	8	1	9
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	842	842	–	14	14
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	0	0
Taiwan	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	636	636	–	11	11
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	286	5	–	5
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	–	5	0	0	0	–	2,497	2,990	8	40	48
Total	**71**	**–**	**77**	**43**	**163**	**37**	**–**	**13,596**	**82,347**	**1,146**	**227**	**1,372**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**28,995**	**483**	**–**	**483**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by PAD District of processing; all other products are reported by PAD District of Entry.
[2] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[3] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 49. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD Districts					U.S. Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Daily Average
Crude Oil[1]	**4,041**	**1,592**	**5,215**	**12**	**–**	**10,860**	**374**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**1,017**	**8,624**	**25,194**	**205**	**1,069**	**36,109**	**1,245**
Pentanes Plus	35	6,205	72	149	2	6,464	223
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	982	2,419	25,122	57	1,066	29,646	1,022
Ethane/Ethylene	–	2,197	–	–	–	2,197	76
Propane/Propylene	857	86	23,764	–	937	25,644	884
Normal Butane/Butylene	125	136	1,200	57	129	1,646	57
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	0	158	–	–	159	5
Other Liquids	**1,624**	**515**	**13,323**	**28**	**338**	**15,828**	**546**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	18	310	2,845	–	57	3,231	111
Hydrogen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	1	0	1,574	–	2	1,577	54
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	0	–	930	–	0	930	32
Other Oxygenates	1	0	645	–	2	648	22
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	17	310	1,271	–	56	1,653	57
Fuel Ethanol	16	301	1,235	–	46	1,598	55
Biomass-Based Diesel	1	8	36	–	10	55	2
Other Renewable Diesel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hydrocarbons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	1,601	179	6,870	28	139	8,817	304
Naphthas and Lighter	1,269	175	4,781	28	137	6,390	220
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	332	4	2,089	–	2	2,427	84
Heavy Gas Oils	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Residuum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	5	25	3,608	–	142	3,780	130
Reformulated	0	0	1	–	0	1	0
Conventional	5	25	3,607	–	142	3,779	130
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**1,539**	**2,684**	**66,686**	**41**	**9,733**	**80,683**	**2,782**
Finished Motor Gasoline	100	1,178	18,116	1	1,544	20,939	722
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	100	1,178	18,116	1	1,544	20,939	722
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	13	612	3,890	–	576	5,091	176
Kerosene	1	–	372	–	3	376	13
Distillate Fuel Oil	104	118	24,176	0	2,786	27,184	937
15 ppm sulfur and under[2]	104	0	18,272	0	1,898	20,274	699
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[2]	–	87	4,464	–	266	4,817	166
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	0	31	1,440	–	621	2,093	72
Residual Fuel Oil	716	179	7,089	26	1,004	9,014	311
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special Naphthas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lubricants	160	111	1,451	11	374	2,109	73
Waxes	40	32	13	0	5	90	3
Petroleum Coke	286	360	11,071	0	3,396	15,113	521
Asphalt and Road Oil	100	93	343	2	43	581	20
Miscellaneous Products	19	0	165	–	2	186	6
Total	**8,222**	**13,415**	**110,417**	**286**	**11,140**	**143,480**	**4,948**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] 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.
[2] Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates.

Table 50. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD Districts					U.S. Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Daily Average
Crude Oil[1]	**7,764**	**2,882**	**10,932**	**555**	**–**	**22,133**	**369**
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Liquefied Refinery Gases	**2,426**	**17,405**	**52,410**	**402**	**2,080**	**74,723**	**1,245**
Pentanes Plus	66	12,109	126	318	6	12,625	210
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,360	5,296	52,284	84	2,074	62,098	1,035
Ethane/Ethylene	–	4,807	–	–	–	4,807	80
Propane/Propylene	2,079	209	48,361	12	1,823	52,484	875
Normal Butane/Butylene	278	279	3,601	72	251	4,481	75
Isobutane/Isobutylene	2	1	322	–	–	325	5
Other Liquids	**2,978**	**1,349**	**28,354**	**50**	**806**	**33,536**	**559**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	108	613	6,863	–	103	7,688	128
Hydrogen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	3	1	3,909	–	3	3,916	65
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	0	–	2,292	–	0	2,292	38
Other Oxygenates	3	1	1,617	–	3	1,624	27
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	104	613	2,955	–	100	3,772	63
Fuel Ethanol	103	594	2,900	–	77	3,674	61
Biomass-Based Diesel	1	19	54	–	23	98	2
Other Renewable Diesel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hydrocarbons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	2,858	361	12,990	50	298	16,557	276
Naphthas and Lighter	2,521	347	9,836	50	295	13,048	217
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	337	14	3,154	0	3	3,509	58
Heavy Gas Oils	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Residuum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	12	375	8,500	–	405	9,292	155
Reformulated	0	0	2	–	0	3	0
Conventional	12	375	8,498	–	405	9,290	155
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**4,109**	**4,913**	**134,692**	**69**	**20,516**	**164,300**	**2,738**
Finished Motor Gasoline	215	1,538	34,944	1	2,158	38,855	648
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	215	1,538	34,944	1	2,158	38,855	648
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	28	1,597	8,868	–	948	11,441	191
Kerosene	3	–	1,344	–	6	1,353	23
Distillate Fuel Oil	966	423	49,165	0	6,107	56,662	944
15 ppm sulfur and under[2]	965	3	39,136	0	3,553	43,657	728
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur[2]	1	367	7,623	–	1,188	9,178	153
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	0	54	2,406	–	1,366	3,827	64
Residual Fuel Oil	1,393	397	12,564	42	3,577	17,973	300
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special Naphthas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lubricants	320	258	2,975	21	682	4,256	71
Waxes	81	72	34	1	12	199	3
Petroleum Coke	876	414	23,859	1	6,947	32,098	535
Asphalt and Road Oil	190	214	770	4	75	1,252	21
Miscellaneous Products	37	0	168	–	4	210	4
Total	**17,277**	**26,549**	**226,388**	**1,076**	**23,402**	**294,692**	**4,912**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] 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.
[2] Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under due to product detail limitations in the exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates.

Table 51. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[1]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reformulated	Conventional	Total	Reformulated	Conventional	Total
Argentina	–	0	0	98	–	175	175	–	–	–
Australia	–	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	0	26	275	–	97	97	–	0	0
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	–
Belgium	–	1	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belize	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	3	1,366	754	–	418	418	–	–	–
Canada	7,983	6,364	2,533	1,477	–	1,731	1,731	0	1,096	1,097
Cayman Islands	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–
Chile	–	–	796	116	–	0	0	–	173	173
China	499	0	5,062	569	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	0	1	1,453	–	1,200	1,200	–	0	0
Costa Rica	–	0	186	0	–	360	360	–	380	380
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	–	0	505	0	–	195	195	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	0	802	–	–	1,044	1,044	–	517	517
Egypt	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
El Salvador	–	–	200	0	–	198	198	–	1	1
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	30	123	724	–	0	0	–	–	–
Germany	–	0	–	2	–	–	–	–	0	0
Ghana	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	–	–	0	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	1	299	2	–	582	582	–	8	8
Honduras	–	0	430	–	–	273	273	–	–	–
Hong Kong	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	0	0
Indonesia	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	0	0
Italy	529	–	–	450	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jamaica	–	0	103	0	–	0	0	–	–	–
Japan	316	–	6,949	4	–	1	1	–	0	0
Korea, South	–	0	980	161	–	0	0	0	–	0
Lebanon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	34	4,182	187	–	6,752	6,752	1	1,058	1,060
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	–	–	1	–	0	0	–	–	–
Mozambique	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	1,048	24	692	1,013	–	352	352	–	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	–	–	0	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Nicaragua	–	0	–	82	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	323	323	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Panama	–	0	1,136	0	–	1,335	1,335	–	–	–
Peru	–	1	259	–	–	–	–	–	283	283
Philippines	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	–	0	–	0	–	2	2	–	–	–
Romania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	9	0	–	–	–	–	0	0
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	–	0	1,102	455	–	2,376	2,376	–	0	0
South Africa	–	–	43	–	–	0	0	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	292	–	–	736	736	–	–	–
Switzerland	–	0	392	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	–	0	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thailand	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	0	–	0	–	0	0	–	–	–
Turkey	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	1	–	0	–	435	435	–	0	0
United Kingdom	–	–	4	1	–	2	2	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	958	–	1	1	–	180	180
Other	485	5	1,174	4	–	2,338	2,338	–	83	81
Total	**10,860**	**6,464**	**29,646**	**8,817**	**–**	**20,939**	**20,939**	**1**	**3,779**	**3,780**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Destination	Oxygenates		Renewable Fuels				Distillate Fuel Oil[2]				
	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	Other Oxygen-ates	Fuel Ethanol	Biomass-Based Diesel	Other Renewable Diesel	Other Renewable Fuels	15 ppm sulfur and under	Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	501 to 2000 ppm	Greater than 2000 ppm	Total
Argentina	–	–	0	–	–	–	1,076	359	–	–	1,435
Australia	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	0	1	–	–	–	197	–	118	–	315
Bahrain	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	7	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belize	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	526	–	–	–	1,067	347	200	–	1,614
Canada	–	0	346	18	–	–	0	749	53	–	802
Cayman Islands	34	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	10
Chile	210	–	2	–	–	–	2,560	–	–	–	2,560
China	0	0	212	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Colombia	–	–	24	–	–	–	2,501	–	–	–	2,501
Costa Rica	–	–	0	–	–	–	609	–	–	–	609
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	131	–	131
Dominican Republic	–	–	1	–	–	–	375	50	–	–	425
Ecuador	–	0	0	–	–	–	521	757	89	–	1,367
Egypt	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
El Salvador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	161	118	–	279
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	0	–	–	–	–	902	–	–	–	902
Germany	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ghana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	772	–	–	772
Honduras	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	294	–	–	294
Hong Kong	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	0	–	202	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Indonesia	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	0	0	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Jamaica	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	50	–	100
Japan	–	644	0	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Korea, South	–	0	14	–	–	–	483	–	–	–	483
Lebanon	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	463	1	44	18	–	–	3,031	17	1	–	3,049
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mozambique	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	0	58	–	–	–	1,199	855	482	–	2,536
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,339	28	140	–	1,506
Peru	–	0	–	18	–	–	2,477	–	–	–	2,477
Philippines	–	0	130	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	–	0	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Romania	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	–	1	1	–	–	–	100	–	600	–	700
South Africa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	305	–	–	–	305
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	–	0	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thailand	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	0	0	–	–	–	861	–	–	–	861
Venezuela	216	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	2	32	1	–	–	611	428	111	–	1,151
Total	**930**	**648**	**1,598**	**55**	**–**	**–**	**20,274**	**4,817**	**2,093**	**–**	**27,184**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Destination	Kerosene	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Special Naphthas	Residual Fuel Oil	Petrochemical Feedstocks	
							Naphtha	Other Oils
Argentina	–	–	–	137	–	–	–	–
Australia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	50	–	190	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belize	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	299	–	–	–	–
Canada	2	–	–	1,238	–	882	–	–
Cayman Islands	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–
Chile	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	0	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Colombia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rica	0	–	–	169	–	0	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	–	–	–	120	–	0	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	211	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	286	–	–
El Salvador	0	–	–	10	–	110	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	305	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–
Germany	0	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Ghana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	65	–	–	24	–	140	–	–
Honduras	0	–	–	32	–	272	–	–
Hong Kong	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jamaica	–	–	–	–	–	200	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lebanon	–	–	–	–	–	400	–	–
Mexico	0	–	–	633	–	78	–	–
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	–	–	–	–	232	–	–
Mozambique	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	0	–	–	–	–	2,329	–	–
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	306	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	300	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	0	–	–	747	–	789	–	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	0	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Romania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	0	–	–	–	–	2,224	–	–
South Africa	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thailand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	0	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	644	–	0	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	3	–	–	342	–	669	–	–
Total	**376**	**–**	**–**	**5,091**	**–**	**9,014**	**–**	**–**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Destination	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Lubricants	Miscellanous Products	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Argentina	0	–	0	30	2	1,878	1,878	–	65	65
Australia	0	258	–	36	–	295	295	–	10	10
Bahamas	–	–	3	3	–	960	960	–	33	33
Bahrain	0	–	–	0	–	0	0	–	0	0
Belgium	–	189	0	207	0	415	415	–	14	14
Belize	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	0	0
Brazil	0	472	0	253	1	5,707	5,707	–	197	197
Canada	65	701	162	203	6	17,628	25,611	275	608	883
Cayman Islands	–	–	0	2	–	66	66	–	2	2
Chile	0	–	–	33	0	3,891	3,891	–	134	134
China	2	998	1	28	0	6,871	7,371	17	237	254
Colombia	0	0	0	84	1	5,263	5,263	–	181	181
Costa Rica	0	39	0	21	0	1,764	1,764	–	61	61
Denmark	–	–	–	0	–	131	131	–	5	5
Dominican Republic	0	187	–	16	–	1,449	1,449	–	50	50
Ecuador	0	203	–	64	–	4,209	4,209	–	145	145
Egypt	0	266	–	0	0	554	554	–	19	19
El Salvador	–	–	–	53	–	851	851	–	29	29
Finland	–	–	–	1	–	306	306	–	11	11
France	3	17	–	40	–	1,869	1,869	–	64	64
Germany	1	0	2	70	1	79	79	–	3	3
Ghana	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	–	0	0
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	–	236	–	0	–	238	238	–	8	8
Guatemala	0	–	–	19	–	1,911	1,911	–	66	66
Honduras	0	241	32	11	–	1,586	1,586	–	55	55
Hong Kong	0	–	–	3	0	3	3	–	0	0
India	0	2,841	1	19	0	3,083	3,083	–	106	106
Indonesia	0	0	–	2	0	3	3	–	0	0
Ireland	–	169	–	0	–	170	170	–	6	6
Israel	0	295	–	1	–	297	297	–	10	10
Italy	0	502	0	58	1	1,012	1,541	18	35	53
Jamaica	–	–	0	11	0	415	415	–	14	14
Japan	2	1,282	1	27	3	8,914	9,229	11	307	318
Korea, South	0	60	2	7	1	1,709	1,709	–	59	59
Lebanon	–	121	–	1	–	523	523	–	18	18
Mexico	10	1,183	140	390	163	18,386	18,386	–	634	634
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	693	–	0	–	926	926	–	32	32
Mozambique	–	44	–	–	–	44	44	–	2	2
Netherlands	1	141	1	120	6	7,272	8,320	36	251	287
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	0	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	0	0
Nicaragua	–	–	–	7	–	89	89	–	3	3
Nigeria	–	–	–	110	–	740	740	–	26	26
Norway	0	112	0	1	–	413	413	–	14	14
Pakistan	–	0	1	0	0	2	2	–	0	0
Panama	0	154	–	26	0	5,693	5,693	–	196	196
Peru	0	–	–	37	0	3,077	3,077	–	106	106
Philippines	0	–	–	2	–	132	132	–	5	5
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	0	–	0	14	–	20	20	–	1	1
Romania	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	–	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	148	–	19	–	176	176	–	6	6
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	0	275	0	3	–	7,137	7,137	–	246	246
South Africa	0	1	–	2	–	46	46	–	2	2
Spain	1	512	–	0	–	1,846	1,846	–	64	64
Switzerland	0	–	–	0	–	392	392	–	14	14
Taiwan	0	–	1	2	0	5	5	–	0	0
Thailand	0	0	1	3	0	5	5	–	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	–	1	–	5	–	7	7	–	0	0
Turkey	–	2,590	1	9	–	2,599	2,599	–	90	90
United Arab Emirates	–	0	1	4	–	444	444	–	15	15
United Kingdom	0	–	1	1	0	1,514	1,514	–	52	52
Venezuela	0	0	0	1	–	1,356	1,356	–	47	47
Other	5	182	230	48	1	6,246	6,731	17	215	233
Total	**90**	**15,113**	**581**	**2,109**	**186**	**132,620**	**143,480**	**374**	**4,573**	**4,948**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] 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.
[2] Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under. Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur content greater than 500 ppm to 2000 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content greater than 2000 ppm. This is due to product detail limitations in exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates.

Table 52. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[1]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reformulated	Conventional	Total	Reformulated	Conventional	Total
Argentina	–	0	0	98	–	279	279	–	0	0
Australia	–	3	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	0	28	275	–	138	138	–	1	1
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Belgium	–	1	580	58	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belize	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0
Brazil	–	4	3,075	1,411	–	1,304	1,304	–	–	–
Canada	18,104	12,453	5,507	2,945	–	3,132	3,132	0	2,034	2,034
Cayman Islands	–	–	3	–	–	24	24	–	–	–
Chile	–	–	796	235	–	124	124	–	173	173
China	499	0	10,058	867	–	–	–	–	0	0
Colombia	–	2	1	2,951	–	1,992	1,992	–	0	0
Costa Rica	–	0	256	0	–	704	704	–	690	690
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0
Dominican Republic	–	0	1,580	0	–	217	217	–	0	0
Ecuador	–	0	1,728	–	–	1,559	1,559	–	1,287	1,287
Egypt	–	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
El Salvador	–	–	486	0	–	708	708	–	1	1
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	605	37	1,253	724	–	0	0	–	0	0
Germany	–	0	–	4	–	0	0	–	0	0
Ghana	–	–	209	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	–	–	0	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	2	824	2	–	1,806	1,806	–	108	108
Honduras	–	1	430	0	–	706	706	–	–	–
Hong Kong	–	–	4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	0	0
Indonesia	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	0	0
Italy	529	–	–	1,149	–	0	0	–	–	–
Jamaica	–	0	116	0	–	0	0	–	–	–
Japan	316	0	11,704	10	–	2	2	–	0	0
Korea, South	–	0	3,651	861	–	1	1	0	–	0
Lebanon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	53	8,319	244	–	15,040	15,040	2	4,151	4,153
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	–	884	2	–	0	0	–	–	–
Mozambique	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	1,048	63	2,818	1,013	–	1,026	1,026	–	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	–	–	0	0	–	1	1	–	–	–
Nicaragua	–	0	–	162	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	0	–	0	–	323	323	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Panama	–	0	1,177	321	–	2,468	2,468	–	–	–
Peru	–	1	432	2	–	393	393	–	577	577
Philippines	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	–	0	0
Portugal	–	–	267	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	–	0	–	1	–	5	5	–	–	–
Romania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	0	9	0	–	–	–	–	0	0
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	–	0	1,102	954	–	2,376	2,376	–	0	0
South Africa	–	–	43	–	–	0	0	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	1,250	–	–	1,031	1,031	–	–	–
Switzerland	–	0	392	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	–	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thailand	–	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	–	0	–	15	–	0	0	–	–	–
Turkey	–	0	560	267	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	1	–	1	–	438	438	–	0	0
United Kingdom	–	–	7	1	–	2	2	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	0	154	1,932	–	1	1	–	180	180
Other	1,032	4	2,393	29	–	3,052	3,052	1	88	88
Total	**22,133**	**12,625**	**62,098**	**16,557**	**–**	**38,855**	**38,855**	**3**	**9,290**	**9,292**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 52. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Destination	Oxygenates		Renewable Fuels				Distillate Fuel Oil[2]				
	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	Other Oxygen-ates	Fuel Ethanol	Biomass-Based Diesel	Other Renewable Diesel	Other Renewable Fuels	15 ppm sulfur and under	Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	501 to 2000 ppm	Greater than 2000 ppm	Total
Argentina	–	–	0	–	–	–	2,229	359	–	–	2,588
Australia	–	0	0	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Bahamas	–	1	3	–	–	–	223	135	387	–	745
Bahrain	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	7	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belize	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	0	682	–	–	–	2,514	738	498	–	3,750
Canada	–	0	673	42	–	–	6	1,572	98	–	1,676
Cayman Islands	34	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	30
Chile	420	–	2	–	–	–	5,885	893	–	–	6,778
China	0	0	913	–	–	–	1	0	–	–	1
Colombia	–	0	24	–	–	–	5,323	–	–	–	5,323
Costa Rica	–	0	0	–	–	–	1,322	–	–	–	1,322
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	131	–	131
Dominican Republic	–	–	1	–	–	–	971	50	–	–	1,021
Ecuador	–	0	0	–	–	–	1,025	1,275	477	–	2,777
Egypt	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
El Salvador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	352	118	–	470
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	5	0	0	–	–	–	1,477	–	–	–	1,477
Germany	–	0	1	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Ghana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	602	–	–	–	602
Greece	–	–	0	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Guatemala	–	0	–	–	–	–	665	1,341	–	–	2,005
Honduras	–	–	–	–	–	–	355	604	–	–	959
Hong Kong	–	0	0	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
India	0	0	202	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Indonesia	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	–	0	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	0	0	–	–	–	321	–	–	–	321
Jamaica	–	–	74	–	–	–	60	–	50	–	110
Japan	–	1,617	0	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Korea, South	0	0	263	–	–	–	483	–	–	–	483
Lebanon	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	1,141	2	100	36	–	–	5,912	42	1	–	5,956
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	–	–	–	–	–	275	–	–	–	275
Mozambique	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	0	58	–	–	–	2,967	855	482	–	4,303
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	85	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	308	–	–	308
Pakistan	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	–	0	–	–	–	–	2,980	28	246	–	3,254
Peru	–	0	90	18	–	–	4,293	–	–	–	4,293
Philippines	–	0	199	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	–	0	4	–	–	–	0	1	–	–	1
Romania	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	–	2	3	–	–	–	100	88	750	–	938
South Africa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	305	–	–	–	305
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	–	0	1	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Thailand	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Turkey	–	–	0	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
United Arab Emirates	–	–	260	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	0	0	–	–	–	2,382	–	–	–	2,382
Venezuela	685	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	2	33	2	–	–	951	537	589	–	2,078
Total	**2,292**	**1,624**	**3,674**	**98**	**–**	**–**	**43,657**	**9,178**	**3,827**	**–**	**56,662**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 52. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Destination	Kerosene	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Special Naphthas	Residual Fuel Oil	Petrochemical Feedstocks	
							Naphtha	Other Oils
Argentina	1	–	–	169	–	–	–	–
Australia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	240	–	422	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	309	–	–
Belize	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	0	–	–	619	–	–	–	–
Canada	975	–	–	2,680	–	1,805	–	–
Cayman Islands	0	–	–	29	–	–	–	–
Chile	0	–	–	256	–	–	–	–
China	1	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Colombia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rica	0	–	–	309	–	0	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	0	–	–	290	–	0	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	9	–	426	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	286	–	–
El Salvador	0	–	–	25	–	110	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	593	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–
Germany	0	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Ghana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gibraltar	–	–	–	299	–	116	–	–
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	65	–	–	292	–	162	–	–
Honduras	0	–	–	74	–	608	–	–
Hong Kong	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	155	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	–	–	–	333	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jamaica	0	–	–	–	–	594	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lebanon	–	–	–	–	–	806	–	–
Mexico	1	–	–	1,545	–	481	–	–
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	–	–	–	–	386	–	–
Mozambique	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	0	–	–	–	–	3,293	–	–
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	306	–	–	181	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	300	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	0	–	–	1,122	–	1,669	–	–
Peru	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Philippines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	0	–	–	–	–	90	–	–
Romania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	0	–	–	–	–	5,432	–	–
South Africa	0	–	–	10	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thailand	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	0	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	1,243	–	0	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	4	–	–	792	–	820	–	–
Total	**1,353**	**–**	**–**	**11,441**	**–**	**17,973**	**–**	**–**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 52. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Destination	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Lubricants	Miscellanous Products	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Argentina	0	–	1	47	3	3,187	3,187	–	53	53
Australia	1	681	123	47	1	857	857	–	14	14
Bahamas	–	–	3	6	–	1,863	1,863	–	31	31
Bahrain	0	–	–	0	–	1	1	–	0	0
Belgium	0	429	0	623	0	2,007	2,007	–	33	33
Belize	–	–	43	2	–	45	45	–	1	1
Brazil	0	2,153	0	449	1	13,450	13,450	–	224	224
Canada	145	1,222	365	415	13	36,084	54,188	302	601	903
Cayman Islands	–	–	1	4	–	126	126	–	2	2
Chile	0	274	0	116	0	9,176	9,176	–	153	153
China	3	2,391	2	49	1	14,287	14,787	8	238	246
Colombia	0	0	0	170	1	10,465	10,465	–	174	174
Costa Rica	0	220	0	31	0	3,535	3,535	–	59	59
Denmark	–	198	–	0	–	329	329	–	5	5
Dominican Republic	0	216	–	29	0	3,356	3,356	–	56	56
Ecuador	0	203	–	77	–	8,065	8,065	–	134	134
Egypt	1	811	–	1	0	1,100	1,100	–	18	18
El Salvador	0	–	–	58	–	1,859	1,859	–	31	31
Finland	–	–	–	1	–	594	594	–	10	10
France	3	338	–	57	0	3,925	4,529	10	65	75
Germany	2	0	2	150	2	162	162	–	3	3
Ghana	–	–	–	0	–	209	209	–	3	3
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	1,017	1,017	–	17	17
Greece	–	236	–	0	–	239	239	–	4	4
Guatemala	0	163	26	31	–	5,484	5,484	–	91	91
Honduras	0	241	32	20	–	3,072	3,072	–	51	51
Hong Kong	1	–	–	5	0	10	10	–	0	0
India	1	5,294	1	21	0	5,695	5,695	–	95	95
Indonesia	0	0	1	17	0	19	19	–	0	0
Ireland	–	169	–	0	–	170	170	–	3	3
Israel	0	295	–	5	0	636	636	–	11	11
Italy	1	994	0	61	1	2,528	3,057	9	42	51
Jamaica	–	–	0	25	0	921	921	–	15	15
Japan	3	2,892	1	31	6	16,267	16,582	5	271	276
Korea, South	1	307	3	15	2	5,587	5,587	–	93	93
Lebanon	–	121	–	1	–	929	929	–	15	15
Mexico	20	2,743	295	829	165	41,123	41,123	–	685	685
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	1,239	–	0	–	2,786	2,786	–	46	46
Mozambique	–	161	–	–	–	161	161	–	3	3
Netherlands	2	482	2	157	9	13,228	14,276	17	220	238
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	0	88	–	2	–	91	91	–	2	2
Nicaragua	–	–	–	12	–	174	174	–	3	3
Nigeria	–	–	–	112	–	1,007	1,007	–	17	17
Norway	0	210	1	1	–	819	819	–	14	14
Pakistan	–	0	1	1	0	2	2	–	0	0
Panama	0	154	34	37	0	10,236	10,236	–	171	171
Peru	0	182	–	116	0	6,105	6,105	–	102	102
Philippines	0	–	–	11	–	211	211	–	4	4
Portugal	–	–	–	0	–	267	267	–	4	4
Puerto Rico	0	–	1	25	–	127	127	–	2	2
Romania	–	–	–	0	–	1	1	–	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	205	–	25	–	239	239	–	4	4
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	0	275	0	6	–	11,088	11,088	–	185	185
South Africa	0	28	0	40	–	121	121	–	2	2
Spain	1	1,552	6	1	–	4,144	4,144	–	69	69
Switzerland	0	–	–	0	–	393	393	–	7	7
Taiwan	10	0	2	6	0	21	21	–	0	0
Thailand	0	1	2	6	0	10	10	–	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	3	–	54	0	74	74	–	1	1
Turkey	0	3,569	1	9	–	4,406	4,406	–	73	73
United Arab Emirates	0	0	1	11	–	715	715	–	12	12
United Kingdom	0	305	1	2	0	3,946	3,946	–	66	66
Venezuela	0	0	0	127	–	3,079	3,079	–	51	51
Other	4	1,053	301	102	5	10,729	11,762	18	184	201
Total	**199**	**32,098**	**1,252**	**4,256**	**210**	**272,559**	**294,692**	**369**	**4,543**	**4,912**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] 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.
[2] Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under. Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur content greater than 500 ppm to 2000 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content greater than 2000 ppm. This is due to product detail limitations in exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates.

Table 53. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
OPEC	**2,961**	**0**	**-28**	**122**	**–**	**-94**	**-94**	**–**	**23**	**23**
Algeria	37	–	–	137	–	-32	-32	–	–	–
Angola	119	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	246	0	-28	–	–	-36	-36	–	-18	-18
Indonesia	35	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	245	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	289	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	257	–	–	–	–	-11	-11	–	17	17
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	1,008	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	0	0
United Arab Emirates	–	0	–	0	–	-15	-15	–	0	0
Venezuela	726	–	–	-33	–	0	0	–	24	24
Non-OPEC	**4,575**	**-213**	**-785**	**232**	**–**	**-563**	**-563**	**196**	**128**	**324**
Argentina	24	0	2	-3	–	-6	-6	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	-31	–	–	-5	-5	–	–	–
Australia	–	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	0	-1	-9	–	-3	-3	–	0	0
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	–
Belgium	–	0	–	52	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	144	0	-47	-26	–	-14	-14	–	1	1
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	3,283	-219	107	-41	–	-18	-18	86	12	97
Chad	130	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	-17	0	-175	-20	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	472	0	0	-43	–	-41	-41	–	7	7
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	–	0	-17	0	–	-7	-7	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	11	11
France	–	-1	-4	-10	–	0	0	21	–	21
Gabon	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	0	–	9	–	–	–	–	0	0
Guatemala	9	0	-10	0	–	-20	-20	–	0	0
Honduras	–	0	-15	–	–	-9	-9	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	35	35
Italy	-18	–	–	-16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	-11	–	-240	0	–	0	0	–	6	6
Korea, South	–	0	-34	-6	–	0	0	0	1	1
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	25	–	–	21	–	-8	-8	–	0	0
Mexico	489	-1	-144	-5	–	-233	-233	0	-36	-37
Netherlands	-36	-1	-24	-32	–	11	11	11	11	22
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	36	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	11	11
Oman	–	0	–	0	–	–	–	–	0	0
Panama	–	0	-39	0	–	-46	-46	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	10	19
Puerto Rico	–	0	–	0	–	0	0	–	–	–
Russia	9	–	–	331	–	–	–	1	11	13
Spain	–	–	-10	–	–	-25	-25	–	41	41
Sweden	–	–	14	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	4	0	–	0	–	0	0	–	16	16
United Kingdom	–	–	0	0	–	0	0	59	11	70
Vietnam	10	–	–	–	–	0	0	–	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	0	–	–	0	0	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	18	9	-117	-5	–	-139	-139	9	-20	-10
Total	**7,536**	**-213**	**-813**	**355**	**–**	**-657**	**-657**	**196**	**151**	**347**
Persian Gulf[3]	**1,541**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**–**	**-15**	**-15**	**–**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 53. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels per Day) — Continued

Country of Origin	Oxygenates		Renewable Fuels				Distillate Fuel Oil[2]				
	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	Other Oxygen-ates	Fuel Ethanol	Biomass-Based Diesel	Other Renewable Diesel	Other Renewable Fuels	15 ppm sulfur and under	Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	501 to 2000 ppm	Greater than 2000 ppm	Total
OPEC	**-4**	**0**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**-7**	**-26**	**8**	**–**	**-25**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	0	0	–	–	–	-18	-26	-3	–	-47
Indonesia	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	11	–	23
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	4	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	-7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**-15**	**-21**	**-55**	**8**	**12**	**–**	**-549**	**-126**	**-7**	**1**	**-682**
Argentina	–	–	0	7	–	–	-37	-12	–	–	-49
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	-4	–	–	–	-4
Australia	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	0	0	–	–	–	-7	–	-4	–	-11
Bahrain	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	0	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	3	2	-18	–	–	–	-37	-12	-7	–	-56
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	0	-12	2	–	–	86	-23	42	1	106
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	0	0	-7	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Colombia	–	–	-1	–	–	–	-86	–	–	–	-86
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-5	–	-5
Dominican Republic	–	–	0	–	–	–	-13	-2	–	–	-15
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	0	–	–	–	–	-31	–	1	–	-30
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Guatemala	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	-27	–	–	-27
Honduras	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	-10	–	–	-10
India	0	–	-7	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Italy	–	0	0	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Japan	–	-22	0	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Korea, South	–	0	0	–	–	–	-17	–	–	–	-17
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	-16	0	-2	-1	–	–	-105	-1	0	–	-105
Netherlands	7	0	-2	–	–	–	-41	-29	-16	–	-87
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	-1	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Panama	–	–	–	–	–	–	-46	-1	-5	–	-52
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	–	5	–	51
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	-11	–	–	–	-11
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	10
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	0	0	–	–	–	-30	–	–	–	-30
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	-9	-1	-5	0	12	–	-216	-9	-30	0	-256
Total	**-19**	**-21**	**-55**	**8**	**12**	**–**	**-556**	**-152**	**1**	**1**	**-707**
Persian Gulf[3]	**4**	**–**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**11**	**–**	**11**	**–**	**23**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 53. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels per Day) — Continued

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Special Naphthas	Residual Fuel Oil	Petrochemical Feedstocks	
							Naphtha	Other Oils
OPEC	**-11**	**–**	**–**	**15**	**3**	**-7**	**–**	**–**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	-7	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	-11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	0	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**-2**	**0**	**–**	**-74**	**14**	**-130**	**33**	**9**
Argentina	–	–	–	-5	–	–	–	5
Aruba	0	–	–	–	–	-8	–	–
Australia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	-2	–	-7	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	-10	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	0	0	–	-34	4	36	3	3
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	0	–	–	9	–	0	–	–
Colombia	0	–	–	–	–	19	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	–	–	–	-4	–	0	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	-11	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	-1	–	–	–	1
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	-2	–	–	-1	–	-5	–	–
Honduras	0	–	–	-1	–	-9	–	–
India	–	–	–	50	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Korea, South	0	–	–	34	5	–	12	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	0	–	–	-22	–	30	15	–
Netherlands	0	–	–	–	–	-64	1	–
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	-10	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Panama	0	–	–	-26	–	-27	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	0	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	-10	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	-22	–	0	0	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	–	-8	4	-133	1	0
Total	**-13**	**0**	**–**	**-59**	**17**	**-137**	**33**	**9**
Persian Gulf[3]	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3**	**0**	**–**	**–**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 53. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels per Day) — Continued

Country of Origin	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Lubricants	Miscellanous Products	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
OPEC	**0**	**-12**	**3**	**-7**	**0**	**-21**	**2,940**
Algeria	–	–	–	0	–	106	142
Angola	–	–	0	0	–	13	133
Ecuador	0	-7	–	-2	–	-145	101
Indonesia	0	0	–	0	0	0	35
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	0	–	0	245
Kuwait	–	–	0	0	–	0	289
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
Nigeria	–	–	–	-4	–	-9	249
Qatar	–	0	–	0	–	22	22
Saudi Arabia	0	-5	–	-1	–	-3	1,005
United Arab Emirates	–	0	0	0	–	-11	-11
Venezuela	0	0	3	0	–	1	727
Non-OPEC	**2**	**-507**	**9**	**-33**	**-6**	**-2,443**	**2,133**
Argentina	0	–	0	-1	0	-50	-26
Aruba	–	–	–	0	–	-49	-49
Australia	0	-9	–	-1	–	-10	-10
Bahamas	–	–	0	0	–	-33	-33
Bahrain	0	–	–	3	–	3	3
Belgium	–	-7	0	-5	0	41	41
Brazil	0	-16	0	-9	0	-192	-48
Brunei	–	–	–	0	–	0	0
Cameroon	–	–	–	0	–	8	8
Canada	-1	-22	21	4	0	35	3,318
Chad	–	–	–	0	–	0	130
China	1	-34	0	-1	0	-226	-243
Colombia	0	0	1	-3	0	-147	325
Denmark	–	–	–	0	–	-5	-5
Dominican Republic	0	-6	–	-1	–	-50	-50
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	0	–	0	4
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	0	–	3	3
France	0	-1	–	-1	–	-26	-26
Gabon	–	0	0	–	–	7	7
Germany	0	0	0	-2	0	9	9
Guatemala	0	–	–	-1	–	-66	-57
Honduras	0	-8	-1	0	–	-55	-55
India	0	-98	0	-1	0	-18	-18
Italy	0	-17	0	-1	0	-33	-52
Japan	1	-44	0	-1	0	-298	-309
Korea, South	0	-2	0	2	0	-4	-4
Latvia	–	–	–	0	–	0	0
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	1	–	–	0	0	14	39
Mexico	0	-41	-5	-13	-6	-585	-95
Netherlands	0	-5	0	-4	0	-178	-214
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	0	-4	0	0	–	11	47
Oman	–	0	0	0	–	-1	-1
Panama	0	-5	–	-1	0	-196	-196
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	19	19
Puerto Rico	0	–	0	0	–	-1	-1
Russia	–	–	–	11	–	427	436
Spain	0	-18	–	0	–	-16	-16
Sweden	0	0	–	0	–	14	14
Trinidad and Tobago	–	0	–	0	–	27	31
United Kingdom	0	–	0	1	0	19	19
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	–	-1	9
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	0	–	0	0
Yemen	–	–	–	0	–	0	0
Other	0	-170	-7	-8	0	-840	-821
Total	**2**	**-519**	**12**	**-40**	**-6**	**-2,464**	**5,072**
Persian Gulf[3]	**0**	**-5**	**0**	**2**	**–**	**11**	**1,553**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] 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.
[2] Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under. Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur content greater than 500 ppm to 2000 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content greater than 2000 ppm. This is due to product detail limitations in exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau. Net imports are calculated using zero for exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur contents of 0-15 ppm and greater than 2000 ppm.
[3] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates.

Table 54. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1]	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
OPEC	**2,886**	**0**	**-32**	**113**	**–**	**-64**	**-64**	**–**	**23**	**23**
Algeria	18	–	–	131	–	-25	-25	–	–	–
Angola	144	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	291	0	-29	–	–	-26	-26	–	-21	-21
Indonesia	49	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	248	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	246	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	172	0	–	0	–	-5	-5	–	29	29
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	1,032	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	0	0
United Arab Emirates	–	0	–	0	–	-7	-7	–	0	0
Venezuela	686	0	-3	-32	–	0	0	–	16	16
Non-OPEC	**4,534**	**-200**	**-804**	**208**	**–**	**-521**	**-521**	**169**	**149**	**318**
Argentina	25	0	1	-2	–	-5	-5	–	1	1
Aruba	–	–	-35	–	–	-2	-2	–	–	–
Australia	–	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	0	0	-5	–	-2	-2	–	0	0
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	–
Belgium	–	0	-10	58	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	153	0	-51	-24	–	-22	-22	–	1	1
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	4	–	0	0	–	–	–
Canada	3,199	-207	97	-44	–	-17	-17	92	30	121
Chad	93	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	-8	0	-168	-14	–	–	–	–	0	0
Colombia	468	0	0	-42	–	-33	-33	–	7	7
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0
Dominican Republic	–	0	-26	0	–	-4	-4	–	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	5	5
France	-10	-1	-21	-1	–	0	0	17	0	17
Gabon	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	0	–	5	–	0	0	–	0	0
Guatemala	9	0	-14	0	–	-30	-30	–	-2	-2
Honduras	–	0	-7	0	–	-12	-12	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	42	42
Italy	-9	–	–	-19	–	0	0	–	5	5
Japan	-5	0	-195	0	–	0	0	–	5	5
Korea, South	–	0	-61	-14	–	0	0	0	1	1
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	12	–	–	10	–	-4	-4	–	0	0
Mexico	562	-1	-138	-3	–	-251	-251	0	-69	-69
Netherlands	-17	-1	-47	-5	–	-1	-1	5	11	16
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	18	–	1	14	–	6	6	–	16	16
Oman	–	0	–	0	–	–	–	–	0	0
Panama	–	0	-20	-5	–	-41	-41	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	-4	–	–	–	–	5	5	9
Puerto Rico	–	0	–	0	–	0	0	–	–	–
Russia	12	–	–	301	–	–	–	1	29	30
Spain	–	–	-21	–	–	-17	-17	–	31	31
Sweden	–	–	7	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	6	0	–	0	–	0	0	–	12	12
United Kingdom	9	–	0	0	–	5	5	46	33	79
Vietnam	5	–	–	0	–	0	0	–	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	0	0	–	–	0	0	0	–	0
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	10	10	-92	-13	–	-91	-91	3	-14	-9
Total	**7,420**	**-200**	**-836**	**321**	**–**	**-585**	**-585**	**169**	**172**	**341**
Persian Gulf[3]	**1,526**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**–**	**-7**	**-7**	**–**	**0**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 54. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels per Day) — Continued

Country of Origin	Oxygenates		Renewable Fuels				Distillate Fuel Oil[2]				
	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	Other Oxygen-ates	Fuel Ethanol	Biomass-Based Diesel	Other Renewable Diesel	Other Renewable Fuels	15 ppm sulfur and under	Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	501 to 2000 ppm	Greater than 2000 ppm	Total
OPEC	**-10**	**0**	**-6**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**-12**	**-21**	**-2**	**–**	**-35**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	0	0	–	–	–	-17	-21	-8	–	-46
Indonesia	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	-1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	11
Saudi Arabia	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	2	–	-4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	-11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**-20**	**-26**	**-55**	**7**	**10**	**–**	**-596**	**-124**	**10**	**3**	**-707**
Argentina	–	–	0	4	–	–	-37	-6	–	–	-43
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	-5	–	–	–	-5
Australia	–	0	0	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Bahamas	–	0	0	–	–	–	-4	-2	-6	–	-12
Bahrain	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	3	1	-11	–	–	–	-42	-12	-8	–	-63
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	0	-11	3	–	–	93	-24	50	1	119
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	0	0	-15	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	0
Colombia	–	0	0	–	–	–	-89	–	–	–	-89
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-2	–	-2
Dominican Republic	–	–	0	–	–	–	-16	-1	–	–	-17
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	0	0	0	–	–	–	-25	–	1	–	-24
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	0	0	–	–	–	0	–	2	–	2
Guatemala	–	0	–	–	–	–	-11	-22	–	–	-33
Honduras	–	–	–	–	–	–	-6	-10	–	–	-16
India	0	0	-3	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Italy	–	0	0	–	–	–	-5	–	4	–	-2
Japan	–	-27	0	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Korea, South	0	0	-4	1	–	–	-8	–	–	–	-8
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	-8	–	-8
Mexico	-19	0	-2	-1	–	–	-99	-1	0	–	-99
Netherlands	3	0	-1	–	–	–	-49	-14	-8	2	-69
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	-5	–	–	-5
Oman	–	–	-1	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Panama	–	0	–	–	–	–	-50	0	-4	–	-54
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	–	0	0	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	0
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	3	–	25
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	-5	–	–	–	-5
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
United Kingdom	–	0	0	–	–	–	-40	–	–	–	-40
Vietnam	–	0	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	-7	0	-7	0	10	–	-220	-27	-19	0	-264
Total	**-30**	**-26**	**-61**	**7**	**10**	**–**	**-607**	**-146**	**8**	**3**	**-742**
Persian Gulf[3]	**2**	**0**	**-4**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**5**	**–**	**5**	**–**	**11**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 54. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels per Day) — Continued

Country of Origin	Kerosene	Finished Aviation Gasoline	Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	Special Naphthas	Residual Fuel Oil	Petrochemical Feedstocks	
							Naphtha	Other Oils
OPEC	**-5**	**–**	**–**	**18**	**1**	**0**	**–**	**–**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	0	–	-7	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	-5	–	–	-3	–	0	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	0	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	22	–	7	–	–
Non-OPEC	**-17**	**0**	**–**	**-73**	**12**	**-65**	**33**	**6**
Argentina	0	–	–	-3	–	–	0	2
Aruba	0	–	–	-7	–	-4	–	–
Australia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	-4	–	-7	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	-3	–	–
Brazil	0	–	–	-10	–	1	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	-16	0	–	-35	4	33	3	3
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	0	–	–	13	–	0	–	–
Colombia	0	–	–	–	–	26	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	0	–	–	-5	–	0	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	-10	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	-1	–	–	–	1
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	-1	–	–	-5	–	-3	–	–
Honduras	0	–	–	-1	–	-10	–	–
India	–	–	–	24	–	-3	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	3	1	–	0	–
Korea, South	0	–	–	60	5	–	11	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	0	–	–	-26	–	40	16	–
Netherlands	0	–	–	–	–	-42	1	–
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	-5	–	6	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Panama	0	–	–	-19	–	-28	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	0	–	–	–	–	-2	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	-5	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	0	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	-21	–	0	0	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	–	-16	1	-115	2	0
Total	**-23**	**0**	**–**	**-55**	**14**	**-66**	**33**	**6**
Persian Gulf[3]	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**0**	**–**	**–**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 54. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-February 2016
(Thousand Barrels per Day) — Continued

Country of Origin	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Lubricants	Miscellanous Products	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
OPEC	**0**	**-11**	**2**	**-2**	**0**	**-6**	**2,880**
Algeria	–	–	–	0	–	106	124
Angola	–	-4	0	0	–	2	146
Ecuador	0	-3	–	-1	–	-134	157
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	0	–	0	248
Kuwait	–	–	0	0	–	0	246
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	8	8
Nigeria	–	–	–	-2	–	12	184
Qatar	–	0	–	4	–	15	15
Saudi Arabia	0	-3	–	0	–	-3	1,029
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	–	-10	-10
Venezuela	0	0	2	-2	–	-1	685
Non-OPEC	**2**	**-522**	**4**	**-36**	**-3**	**-2,452**	**2,081**
Argentina	0	–	0	-1	0	-43	-18
Aruba	–	–	–	0	–	-53	-53
Australia	0	-11	-2	-1	0	-14	-14
Bahamas	–	–	0	0	–	-31	-31
Bahrain	0	–	–	2	–	2	2
Belgium	0	-7	0	-9	0	29	29
Brazil	0	-36	0	-7	0	-219	-66
Brunei	–	0	–	0	–	0	0
Cameroon	–	–	–	0	–	4	4
Canada	-1	-19	18	3	0	53	3,251
Chad	–	–	–	0	–	0	93
China	2	-40	0	-1	0	-223	-232
Colombia	0	0	1	-3	0	-134	334
Denmark	–	-3	–	0	–	-5	-5
Dominican Republic	0	-4	–	0	0	-56	-56
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	0	–	0	2
Estonia	–	–	–	0	–	0	0
Finland	–	–	–	0	–	-3	-3
France	0	-6	–	-1	0	-35	-45
Gabon	–	0	0	–	–	3	3
Germany	0	0	0	-2	0	5	5
Guatemala	0	-3	0	-1	–	-91	-82
Honduras	0	-4	-1	0	–	-51	-51
India	0	-88	0	0	0	-27	-27
Italy	0	-17	0	0	0	-32	-41
Japan	1	-48	0	0	0	-261	-266
Korea, South	0	-5	0	7	0	-9	-9
Latvia	–	–	–	0	–	0	0
Lithuania	–	–	–	0	–	0	0
Malaysia	1	–	–	0	0	-1	11
Mexico	0	-46	-5	-14	-3	-621	-58
Netherlands	0	-8	0	-3	0	-156	-173
Netherlands Antilles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	0	-3	0	0	–	29	46
Oman	–	-1	0	0	–	-2	-2
Panama	0	-3	-1	-1	0	-171	-171
Portugal	–	–	–	0	–	5	5
Puerto Rico	0	–	0	0	–	-2	-2
Russia	–	–	0	5	–	397	409
Spain	0	-26	0	0	–	-32	-32
Sweden	0	0	–	0	–	7	7
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	–	-1	0	16	22
United Kingdom	0	-5	0	0	0	20	28
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	–	0	4
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	0	–	0	0
Yemen	–	–	–	0	–	0	0
Other	-1	-139	-6	-8	0	-750	-737
Total	**2**	**-533**	**6**	**-38**	**-3**	**-2,459**	**4,961**
Persian Gulf[3]	**0**	**-3**	**0**	**6**	**–**	**4**	**1,530**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] 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.
[2] Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content 15 ppm and under. Exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur content greater than 500 ppm to 2000 ppm may include distillate fuel oil with sulfur content greater than 2000 ppm. This is due to product detail limitations in exports data received from the U.S. Census Bureau. Net imports are calculated using zero for exports of distillate fuel oil with sulfur contents of 0-15 ppm and greater than 2000 ppm.
[3] Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and EIA estimates.

Table 55. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD Districts					U.S. Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Crude Oil	**18,847**	**153,779**	**960,459**	**24,347**	**57,375**	**1,214,807**
Refinery	14,828	14,886	50,249	2,821	25,876	108,660
Tank Farms and Pipelines (Includes Cushing, OK)	3,888	133,078	194,504	17,759	25,072	374,301
Cushing, Oklahoma	–	66,958	–	–	–	66,958
Leases[1]	131	5,815	20,592	3,767	977	31,282
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[2]	–	–	695,114	–	–	695,114
Alaskan In Transit	–	–	–	–	5,450	5,450
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)[3]	**182,667**	**184,361**	**346,590**	**21,906**	**94,239**	**829,764**
Refinery	18,005	52,286	118,760	11,487	54,141	254,679
Bulk Terminal	135,372	93,230	172,860	6,472	34,755	442,690
Pipeline	29,076	37,709	51,438	3,781	5,139	127,143
Natural Gas Processing Plant	214	1,136	3,532	166	204	5,252
Pentanes Plus	**169**	**9,836**	**10,222**	**311**	**41**	**20,579**
Refinery	–	423	383	28	1	835
Bulk Terminal	116	2,074	7,758	5	12	9,965
Pipeline	10	7,186	1,619	237	–	9,052
Natural Gas Processing Plant	43	153	462	41	28	727
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	**4,905**	**28,047**	**89,115**	**2,692**	**2,423**	**127,182**
Refinery	831	3,254	6,007	429	1,304	11,825
Bulk Terminal	3,168	16,378	67,605	521	943	88,615
Pipeline	735	7,432	12,433	1,617	–	22,217
Natural Gas Processing Plant	171	983	3,070	125	176	4,525
Ethane/Ethylene	**317**	**4,553**	**27,411**	**452**	**–**	**32,733**
Refinery	–	–	78	–	–	78
Bulk Terminal	146	2,063	21,787	–	–	23,996
Ethylene	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –
Pipeline	171	2,300	4,909	451	–	7,831
Natural Gas Processing Plant	–	190	637	1	–	828
Propane/Propylene	**3,521**	**16,387**	**42,827**	**1,329**	**733**	**64,797**
Refinery	230	1,059	1,327	62	169	2,847
Bulk Terminal	2,629	10,772	34,688	450	479	49,018
Nonfuel Use	–	–	2,829	–	–	2,829
Pipeline	547	4,060	5,408	732	–	10,747
Natural Gas Processing Plant	115	496	1,404	85	85	2,185
Normal Butane/Butylene	**867**	**5,186**	**12,895**	**584**	**1,136**	**20,668**
Refinery	420	1,413	3,414	238	628	6,113
Bulk Terminal	393	2,915	7,409	70	456	11,243
Refinery Grade Butane	18	735	1,696	13	–	2,462
Pipeline	6	687	1,373	246	–	2,312
Natural Gas Processing Plant	48	171	699	30	52	1,000
Isobutane/Isobutylene	**200**	**1,921**	**5,982**	**327**	**554**	**8,984**
Refinery	181	782	1,188	129	507	2,787
Bulk Terminal	–	628	3,721	1	8	4,358
Pipeline	11	385	743	188	–	1,327
Natural Gas Processing Plant	8	126	330	9	39	512
Other Hydrocarbons	**–**	**28**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**28**
Refinery	–	28	–	–	–	28
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	**–**	**–**	**1,485**	**–**	**–**	**1,485**
Refinery	–	–	83	–	–	83
Bulk Terminal	–	–	1,402	–	–	1,402
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
MTBE	**–**	**–**	**1,213**	**–**	**–**	**1,213**
Refinery	–	–	83	–	–	83
Bulk Terminal[4]	–	–	1,130	–	–	1,130
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Oxygenates[5]	**–**	**–**	**272**	**–**	**–**	**272**
Refinery	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulk Terminal	–	–	272	–	–	272
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	**9,436**	**8,909**	**5,302**	**334**	**3,566**	**27,548**
Refinery	165	152	394	90	260	1,061
Bulk Terminal	9,271	8,757	4,908	244	3,306	26,487
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel Ethanol	**8,138**	**7,864**	**4,026**	**318**	**2,658**	**23,004**
Refinery	161	114	168	79	34	556
Bulk Terminal	7,977	7,750	3,858	239	2,624	22,448
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Diesel Fuel	**1,298**	**1,045**	**1,266**	**16**	**908**	**4,534**
Refinery	4	38	226	11	226	505
Bulk Terminal	1,294	1,007	1,040	5	682	4,029
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Renewable Fuels	**–**	**–**	**10**	**–**	**–**	**10**
Refinery	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulk Terminal	–	–	10	–	–	10
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 55. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Commodity	PAD Districts					U.S. Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Unfinished Oils	**5,106**	**14,691**	**45,481**	**3,213**	**20,618**	**89,109**
Naphthas and Lighter	**1,163**	**3,813**	**10,811**	**723**	**3,004**	**19,514**
Refinery	1,124	3,793	9,793	723	2,863	18,296
Bulk Terminal	39	20	1,018	–	141	1,218
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	**730**	**2,934**	**7,380**	**645**	**3,836**	**15,525**
Refinery	730	2,860	7,224	645	3,699	15,158
Bulk Terminal	–	74	156	–	137	367
Heavy Gas Oils	**2,012**	**5,387**	**21,603**	**1,429**	**11,202**	**41,633**
Refinery	2,012	5,306	17,908	1,429	11,026	37,681
Bulk Terminal	–	81	3,695	–	176	3,952
Residuum	**1,201**	**2,557**	**5,687**	**416**	**2,576**	**12,437**
Refinery	1,201	2,245	5,687	416	2,576	12,125
Bulk Terminal	–	312	–	–	–	312
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	**65,459**	**53,171**	**73,240**	**6,016**	**30,510**	**228,396**
Refinery	5,382	14,186	27,699	3,360	15,271	65,898
Bulk Terminal	48,129	27,920	28,403	1,724	12,912	119,088
Pipeline	11,948	11,065	17,138	932	2,327	43,410
Reformulated - RBOB	**21,175**	**7,049**	**11,031**	**–**	**14,454**	**53,709**
Refinery	1,400	1,127	1,503	–	5,399	9,429
Bulk Terminal	16,232	4,500	4,364	–	7,525	32,621
Pipeline	3,543	1,422	5,164	–	1,530	11,659
Conventional	**44,284**	**46,122**	**62,209**	**6,016**	**16,056**	**174,687**
Refinery	3,982	13,059	26,196	3,360	9,872	56,469
Bulk Terminal	31,897	23,420	24,039	1,724	5,387	86,467
Pipeline	8,405	9,643	11,974	932	797	31,751
CBOB	**28,008**	**36,336**	**32,243**	**4,329**	**6,658**	**107,574**
Refinery	744	6,312	11,433	1,675	2,090	22,254
Bulk Terminal	18,859	21,771	9,010	1,722	3,771	55,133
Pipeline	8,405	8,253	11,800	932	797	30,187
GTAB	**912**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**912**
Refinery	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulk Terminal	912	–	–	–	–	912
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	**15,364**	**9,786**	**29,966**	**1,687**	**9,398**	**66,201**
Refinery	3,238	6,747	14,763	1,685	7,782	34,215
Bulk Terminal	12,126	1,649	15,029	2	1,616	30,422
Pipeline	–	1,390	174	–	–	1,564
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	**–**	**–**	**7**	**–**	**–**	**7**
Refinery	–	–	7	–	–	7
Bulk Terminal	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	**5,346**	**6,731**	**10,683**	**2,381**	**2,077**	**27,218**
Refinery	44	1,658	3,484	1,185	814	7,185
Bulk Terminal	2,502	2,970	4,918	916	1,147	12,453
Pipeline	2,800	2,103	2,281	280	116	7,580
Reformulated	**27**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**13**	**40**
Refinery	–	–	–	–	13	13
Bulk Terminal	27	–	–	–	–	27
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated (Blended with Fuel Ethanol)	**27**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**13**	**40**
Refinery	–	–	–	–	13	13
Bulk Terminal	27	–	–	–	–	27
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated (Other)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Refinery	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulk Terminal	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	**5,319**	**6,731**	**10,683**	**2,381**	**2,064**	**27,178**
Refinery	44	1,658	3,484	1,185	801	7,172
Bulk Terminal	2,475	2,970	4,918	916	1,147	12,426
Pipeline	2,800	2,103	2,281	280	116	7,580
Conventional (Blended with Fuel Ethanol)	**56**	**168**	**19**	**53**	**–**	**296**
Refinery	–	–	–	52	–	52
Bulk Terminal	56	168	19	1	–	244
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ed55 and Lower	**56**	**168**	**19**	**53**	**–**	**296**
Refinery	–	–	–	52	–	52
Bulk Terminal	56	168	19	1	–	244
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than Ed55	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Refinery	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulk Terminal	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional (Other)	**5,263**	**6,563**	**10,664**	**2,328**	**2,064**	**26,882**
Refinery	44	1,658	3,484	1,133	801	7,120
Bulk Terminal	2,419	2,802	4,899	915	1,147	12,182
Pipeline	2,800	2,103	2,281	280	116	7,580

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 55. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Commodity	PAD Districts					U.S. Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Finished Aviation Gasoline	**156**	**156**	**276**	**6**	**144**	**738**
Refinery	–	73	204	6	71	354
Bulk Terminal	156	83	72	–	73	384
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	**9,586**	**7,609**	**15,026**	**810**	**9,192**	**42,223**
Refinery	488	2,084	6,185	322	3,999	13,078
Bulk Terminal	5,402	3,704	4,518	446	4,149	18,219
Pipeline	3,696	1,821	4,323	42	1,044	10,926
Kerosene	**1,961**	**219**	**337**	**1**	**49**	**2,567**
Refinery	152	193	129	1	12	487
Bulk Terminal	1,764	26	192	–	37	2,019
Pipeline	45	–	16	–	–	61
Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	**59,938**	**35,983**	**47,881**	**3,832**	**15,062**	**162,696**
Refinery	3,055	6,800	15,108	1,823	5,763	32,549
Bulk Terminal	47,041	21,109	19,150	1,336	7,653	96,289
Pipeline	9,842	8,074	13,623	673	1,646	33,858
15 ppm sulfur and Under	**46,774**	**35,234**	**39,967**	**3,508**	**13,888**	**139,371**
Refinery	1,606	6,371	12,659	1,537	4,805	26,978
Bulk Terminal	37,668	20,943	15,472	1,300	7,490	82,873
Pipeline	7,500	7,920	11,836	671	1,593	29,520
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	**4,362**	**390**	**1,700**	**237**	**439**	**7,128**
Refinery	197	134	681	199	428	1,639
Bulk Terminal	3,932	104	654	36	11	4,737
Pipeline	233	152	365	2	–	752
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	**8,802**	**359**	**6,214**	**87**	**735**	**16,197**
Refinery	1,252	295	1,768	87	530	3,932
Bulk Terminal	5,441	62	3,024	–	152	8,679
Pipeline	2,109	2	1,422	–	53	3,586
Residual Fuel Oil[6]	**12,594**	**1,550**	**26,041**	**184**	**5,643**	**46,012**
Refinery	606	1,228	3,480	184	3,389	8,887
Bulk Terminal	11,988	322	22,561	–	2,248	37,119
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	6	6
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	**972**	**184**	**3,120**	**5**	**368**	**4,649**
Refinery	46	181	224	5	104	560
Bulk Terminal	926	3	2,896	–	264	4,089
0.31% to 1.00% Sulfur	**3,110**	**230**	**3,190**	**6**	**816**	**7,352**
Refinery	47	94	272	6	690	1,109
Bulk Terminal	3,063	136	2,918	–	126	6,243
Greater than 1.00% Percent Sulfur	**8,512**	**1,136**	**19,731**	**173**	**4,453**	**34,005**
Refinery	513	953	2,984	173	2,595	7,218
Bulk Terminal	7,999	183	16,747	–	1,858	26,787
Petrochemical Feedstocks	**184**	**657**	**2,570**	**–**	**1**	**3,412**
Refinery	184	657	2,570	–	1	3,412
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	184	507	1,521	–	1	2,213
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	–	150	1,049	–	–	1,199
Special Naphthas	**34**	**147**	**1,157**	**–**	**55**	**1,393**
Refinery	16	65	937	–	55	1,073
Bulk Terminal	18	82	220	–	–	320
Lubricants	**1,211**	**708**	**8,749**	**–**	**930**	**11,598**
Refinery	690	275	5,459	–	711	7,135
Bulk Terminal	521	433	3,290	–	219	4,463
Waxes	**282**	**61**	**214**	**–**	**–**	**557**
Refinery	282	61	214	–	–	557
Petroleum Coke	**–**	**1,587**	**2,751**	**92**	**1,503**	**5,933**
Refinery	–	1,587	2,751	92	1,503	5,933
Asphalt and Road Oil	**6,274**	**14,118**	**5,453**	**2,016**	**2,355**	**30,216**
Refinery	1,017	5,233	2,459	736	753	10,198
Bulk Terminal	5,257	8,885	2,994	1,280	1,602	20,018
Miscellaneous Products	**26**	**153**	**600**	**18**	**70**	**867**
Refinery	26	125	595	18	70	834
Bulk Terminal	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pipeline	–	28	5	–	–	33
Total Stocks, All Oils	**201,514**	**338,140**	**1,307,049**	**46,253**	**151,614**	**2,044,571**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Crude oil stocks include an adjustment of 10,630 thousand barrels (constant since 1983) to account for incomplete survey reporting of stocks held on producing leases.
[2] Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.
[3] Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are excluded. For details see Appendix D.
Includes stocks held at fuel ethanol production facilities.
[4] Includes stocks held by merchant producers.
[5] Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).
[6] Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.
Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey", EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report."

Table 56. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components			Kerosene
	Reformulated	Conventional	Total	Reformulated	Conventional	Total	
PAD District 1	**27**	**2,519**	**2,546**	**17,632**	**35,879**	**53,511**	**1,916**
Connecticut	–	–	–	1,189	–	1,189	37
Delaware	–	–	–	979	682	1,661	138
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	–	877	877	–	5,746	5,746	–
Georgia	–	221	221	–	2,994	2,994	–
Maine	–	–	–	348	291	639	104
Maryland	–	–	–	1,846	64	1,910	135
Massachusetts	4	–	4	1,552	–	1,552	34
New Hampshire	–	–	–	–	–	–	71
New Jersey	–	804	804	7,163	12,811	19,974	147
New York	23	–	23	909	2,260	3,169	527
North Carolina	–	191	191	–	2,711	2,711	268
Pennsylvania	–	32	32	1,147	4,754	5,901	126
Rhode Island	–	–	–	795	–	795	–
South Carolina	–	158	158	–	1,388	1,388	20
Vermont	–	56	56	–	–	–	2
Virginia	–	132	132	1,704	2,059	3,763	307
West Virginia	–	48	48	–	119	119	–
PAD District 2	**–**	**4,628**	**4,628**	**5,627**	**36,479**	**42,106**	**219**
Illinois	–	543	543	2,643	4,154	6,797	193
Indiana	–	277	277	1,349	4,693	6,042	–
Iowa	–	213	213	–	2,289	2,289	–
Kansas	–	274	274	–	4,143	4,143	19
Kentucky	–	324	324	390	1,038	1,428	5
Michigan	–	183	183	40	2,931	2,971	–
Minnesota	–	424	424	48	2,649	2,697	–
Missouri	–	285	285	176	610	786	–
Nebraska	–	135	135	–	1,098	1,098	–
North Dakota	–	324	324	–	794	794	–
Ohio	–	850	850	13	5,148	5,161	–
Oklahoma	–	403	403	60	2,860	2,920	2
South Dakota	–	54	54	–	380	380	–
Tennessee	–	178	178	–	1,598	1,598	–
Wisconsin	–	161	161	908	2,094	3,002	–
PAD District 3	**–**	**8,402**	**8,402**	**5,867**	**50,235**	**56,102**	**321**
Alabama	–	132	132	–	1,137	1,137	6
Arkansas	–	322	322	–	572	572	–
Louisiana	–	1,208	1,208	348	11,994	12,342	76
Mississippi	–	2,054	2,054	204	1,978	2,182	–
New Mexico	–	108	108	–	579	579	–
Texas	–	4,578	4,578	5,315	33,975	39,290	239
PAD District 4	**–**	**2,101**	**2,101**	**–**	**5,084**	**5,084**	**1**
Colorado	–	826	826	–	1,139	1,139	–
Idaho	–	291	291	–	250	250	–
Montana	–	536	536	–	1,155	1,155	–
Utah	–	144	144	–	1,362	1,362	1
Wyoming	–	304	304	–	1,178	1,178	–
PAD District 5	**13**	**1,948**	**1,961**	**12,924**	**15,259**	**28,183**	**49**
Alaska	–	923	923	–	–	–	37
Arizona	–	116	116	704	312	1,016	–
California	13	149	162	12,001	8,177	20,178	12
Hawaii	–	1	1	–	1,089	1,089	–
Nevada	–	70	70	23	420	443	–
Oregon	–	48	48	–	1,610	1,610	–
Washington	–	641	641	196	3,651	3,847	–
U.S. Total	**40**	**19,598**	**19,638**	**42,050**	**142,936**	**184,986**	**2,506**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 56. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Commodity	Distillate Fuel Oil[1]				Residual Fuel Oil	Propane/ Propylene
	15 ppm sulfur and under	Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	Greater than 500 ppm	Total		
PAD District 1	**39,274**	**4,129**	**6,693**	**50,096**	**12,594**	**2,974**
Connecticut	2,442	1,575	83	4,100	25	–
Delaware	347	63	60	470	755	35
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	1,916	24	–	1,940	1,870	71
Georgia	1,677	–	–	1,677	436	8
Maine	1,000	1	1,092	2,093	158	–
Maryland	1,914	–	228	2,142	1,080	3
Massachusetts	914	530	811	2,255	230	–
New Hampshire	206	–	356	562	51	447
New Jersey	15,205	403	1,439	17,047	4,095	169
New York	5,497	496	762	6,755	2,463	543
North Carolina	980	–	19	999	–	108
Pennsylvania	3,591	160	1,141	4,892	635	1,107
Rhode Island	383	630	241	1,254	28	1
South Carolina	650	–	–	650	288	417
Vermont	86	–	43	129	–	–
Virginia	2,336	223	418	2,977	480	5
West Virginia	130	24	–	154	–	60
PAD District 2	**27,314**	**238**	**357**	**27,909**	**1,550**	**12,327**
Illinois	3,557	–	–	3,557	486	614
Indiana	4,533	–	108	4,641	108	363
Iowa	2,589	1	–	2,590	6	379
Kansas	2,413	–	–	2,413	36	6,845
Kentucky	1,022	–	4	1,026	194	74
Michigan	1,383	–	–	1,383	100	2,645
Minnesota	2,058	5	56	2,119	93	157
Missouri	748	62	6	816	52	173
Nebraska	1,048	–	–	1,048	–	385
North Dakota	938	1	–	939	225	82
Ohio	2,861	1	36	2,898	144	427
Oklahoma	1,396	52	112	1,560	19	116
South Dakota	649	–	–	649	–	17
Tennessee	845	–	–	845	48	6
Wisconsin	1,274	116	35	1,425	39	44
PAD District 3	**28,131**	**1,335**	**4,792**	**34,258**	**26,041**	**37,419**
Alabama	1,290	28	18	1,336	453	31
Arkansas	633	–	34	667	–	43
Louisiana	5,201	660	1,229	7,090	11,641	1,900
Mississippi	932	161	220	1,313	48	4,191
New Mexico	382	–	–	382	66	1
Texas	19,693	486	3,291	23,470	13,833	31,253
PAD District 4	**2,837**	**235**	**87**	**3,159**	**184**	**597**
Colorado	522	–	–	522	6	24
Idaho	211	–	–	211	–	–
Montana	1,034	68	–	1,102	70	30
Utah	520	102	87	709	21	479
Wyoming	550	65	–	615	87	64
PAD District 5	**12,295**	**439**	**682**	**13,416**	**5,637**	**733**
Alaska	1,193	–	91	1,284	320	5
Arizona	643	11	–	654	–	242
California	6,435	428	342	7,205	3,514	289
Hawaii	260	–	241	501	1,065	62
Nevada	343	–	8	351	–	2
Oregon	1,269	–	–	1,269	7	–
Washington	2,152	–	–	2,152	731	133
U.S. Total	**109,851**	**6,376**	**12,611**	**128,838**	**46,006**	**54,050**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Distillate stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve" are excluded. For details see Appendix D.
Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-815, "Monthly Bulk Terminal and Blender Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," and EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report."

Table 57. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, Barge, and Rail Between PAD Districts, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From 1 to			From 2 to				From 3 to	
	2	3	5	1	3	4	5	1	2
Crude Oil[1]	**90**	**104**	**0**	**10,509**	**25,869**	**7,365**	**3,660**	**1,128**	**17,229**
Petroleum Products[2]	**11,433**	**9**	**0**	**11,092**	**24,146**	**6,095**	**4,071**	**96,219**	**16,357**
Pentanes Plus	10	0	–	0	787	247	–	0	4,091
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,528	0	–	725	14,751	3,097	–	2,269	2,589
Unfinished Oils	18	0	–	0	541	–	–	0	105
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,280	0	0	1,128	1,348	1,189	0	48,409	4,558
Reformulated - RBOB	0	0	0	0	279	–	0	8,563	1,130
Conventional	5,280	0	0	1,128	1,069	1,189	0	39,846	3,428
CBOB	5,280	0	0	1,128	603	1,189	0	39,762	3,083
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	–	0	466	–	–	84	345
Renewable Fuels	0	0	0	8,235	4,892	–	0	225	0
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	–	8,122	4,768	–	–	225	0
Renewable Diesel Fuel	0	0	0	114	124	–	0	0	0
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	147	0	0	280	298	216	0	7,038	387
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	147	0	0	280	298	216	0	7,038	387
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	0	0	–	–	20	–	–	–	0
Ed55 and Lower	0	0	–	–	20	–	–	–	0
Greater than Ed55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional Other	147	0	0	280	278	216	0	7,038	387
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	–	0	19	–	–	46	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	199	0	0	46	18	653	0	11,122	982
Kerosene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,241	0	0	663	706	343	0	26,102	3,467
15 ppm sulfur and under	2,241	0	0	663	706	343	0	23,243	3,388
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	0	0	–	0	0	–	–	107	79
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	–	0	–	0	0	–	–	2,752	–
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	15	706	–	0	100	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks	10	0	–	0	80	–	–	0	0
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	–	–	80	–	–	–	0
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	10	–	–	0	–	–	–	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	18
Lubricants	0	9	0	0	0	–	0	658	150
Waxes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asphalt and Road Oil	–	0	–	0	0	–	–	250	–
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	10
Total	**11,523**	**113**	**0**	**21,602**	**50,015**	**13,460**	**7,731**	**97,347**	**33,586**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, Barge, and Rail Between PAD Districts, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Commodity	From 3 to		From 4 to				From 5 to		
	4	5	1	2	3	5	1	3	4
Crude Oil[1]	**0**	**26**	**0**	**16,284**	**2,240**	**61**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Petroleum Products[2]	**0**	**5,869**	**0**	**6,355**	**4,794**	**1,814**	**0**	**4**	**0**
Pentanes Plus	0	–	0	590	780	–	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	–	0	5,016	4,014	–	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	–	–	0	0	0	–	0	0	–
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	3,994	0	178	0	1,164	0	0	0
Reformulated - RBOB	–	2,570	0	0	0	0	0	0	–
Conventional	0	1,424	0	178	0	1,164	0	0	0
CBOB	0	1,424	0	178	0	1,164	0	0	0
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	0	0	0	–	0	0	–
Renewable Fuels	–	486	0	0	0	0	0	0	–
Fuel Ethanol	–	–	0	0	0	–	0	0	–
Renewable Diesel Fuel	–	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	–
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	305	0	330	0	0	0
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	0	0	0	305	0	330	0	0	0
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	0	–
Ed55 and Lower	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	0	–
Greater than Ed55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional Other	0	0	0	305	0	330	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	–	0	0	0	–	0	0	–
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	177	0	24	0	29	0	0	0
Kerosene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	911	0	242	0	291	0	0	0
15 ppm sulfur and under	0	911	0	242	0	291	0	0	0
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	–	–	0	0	0	–	0	0	–
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	–	–	0	–	0	–	0	0	–
Residual Fuel Oil	–	301	0	0	0	0	0	0	–
Petrochemical Feedstocks	–	–	0	0	0	–	0	0	–
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	0	–
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	–	–	0	0	–	–	0	–	–
Special Naphthas	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	0	–
Lubricants	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	–
Waxes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asphalt and Road Oil	–	–	0	–	0	–	0	0	–
Miscellaneous Products	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	0	–
Total	**0**	**5,895**	**0**	**22,639**	**7,034**	**1,875**	**0**	**4**	**0**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Includes movements by pipeline, tanker, barge and rail.
[2] Includes movements by pipeline, tanker and barge.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report." Rail net movements estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 58. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From 1 to		From 2 to			From 3 to			
	2	3	1	3	4	1	2	4	5
Crude Oil	**90**	**4**	**163**	**24,222**	**7,365**	**190**	**17,229**	**0**	**–**
Petroleum Products	**11,380**	**0**	**2,081**	**17,188**	**5,745**	**80,081**	**15,902**	**0**	**5,082**
Pentanes Plus	10	0	0	787	247	0	4,091	0	–
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,528	0	725	14,751	3,097	2,269	2,589	0	–
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,280	0	678	882	1,189	41,035	4,558	0	3,994
Reformulated - RBOB	0	0	0	279	–	8,563	1,130	–	2,570
Conventional	5,280	0	678	603	1,189	32,472	3,428	0	1,424
CBOB	5,280	0	678	603	1,189	32,472	3,083	0	1,424
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	–	0	–	–	345	–	–
Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Diesel Fuel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	147	0	258	92	216	3,524	337	0	0
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	147	0	258	92	216	3,524	337	0	0
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ed55 and Lower	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than Ed55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional Other	147	0	258	92	216	3,524	337	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	199	0	46	18	653	10,191	982	0	177
Kerosene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,216	0	374	658	343	23,062	3,345	0	911
15 ppm sulfur and under	2,216	0	374	658	343	20,203	3,266	0	911
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	0	0	0	0	–	107	79	–	–
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	–	0	0	0	–	2,752	–	–	–
Residual Fuel Oil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**11,470**	**4**	**2,244**	**41,410**	**13,110**	**80,271**	**33,131**	**0**	**5,082**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 58. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Commodity	From 4 to				From 5 to	
	1	2	3	5	3	4
Crude Oil	**0**	**16,284**	**375**	**–**	**0**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**0**	**6,355**	**4,794**	**1,814**	**0**	**0**
Pentanes Plus	0	590	780	–	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	5,016	4,014	–	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	178	0	1,164	0	0
Reformulated - RBOB	0	0	0	0	0	–
Conventional	0	178	0	1,164	0	0
CBOB	0	178	0	1,164	0	0
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	0	0	–	0	–
Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Diesel Fuel	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	305	0	330	0	0
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	0	305	0	330	0	0
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ed55 and Lower	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than Ed55	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional Other	0	305	0	330	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	24	0	29	0	0
Kerosene	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	242	0	291	0	0
15 ppm sulfur and under	0	242	0	291	0	0
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	0	0	0	–	0	–
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	0	–	0	–	0	–
Residual Fuel Oil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous Products	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**0**	**22,639**	**5,169**	**1,814**	**0**	**0**

– = No Data Reported.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report."

Table 59. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From 1 to			From 2 to		
	2	3	5	1	3	5
Crude Oil	**0**	**100**	**–**	**307**	**982**	**–**
Petroleum Products	**53**	**9**	**0**	**806**	**2,859**	**0**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	18	0	–	0	541	–
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	–	450	466	–
Reformulated - RBOB	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	0	0	–	450	466	–
CBOB	0	0	–	450	0	–
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	–	0	466	–
Renewable Fuels	0	0	–	30	793	–
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	–	30	793	–
Renewable Diesel Fuel	–	0	0	–	0	0
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	–	22	206	–
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	0	0	–	22	206	–
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	0	0	–	–	20	–
Ed55 and Lower	0	0	–	–	20	–
Greater than Ed55	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional Other	0	0	–	22	186	–
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	–	0	19	–
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	–	0	–	0	0	–
Kerosene	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distillate Fuel Oil	25	0	–	289	48	–
15 ppm sulfur and under	25	0	–	289	48	–
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	–	–	–	–	–	–
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	15	706	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	–	–	–	–	–	–
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	15	706	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks	10	0	–	0	80	–
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	–	–	80	–
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	10	–	–	0	–	–
Special Naphthas	0	0	–	–	0	–
Lubricants	0	9	0	0	0	0
Waxes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asphalt and Road Oil	–	0	–	0	0	–
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	–	–	0	–
Total	**53**	**109**	**0**	**1,113**	**3,841**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 59. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Commodity	From 3 to						From 5 to		
	1	New England	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	2	5	1	2	3
Crude Oil	**938**	**–**	**938**	**–**	**0**	**–**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**16,138**	**–**	**420**	**15,718**	**455**	**379**	**0**	**0**	**4**
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	0	–	–	–	105	–	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	7,374	–	84	7,290	0	–	0	0	0
Reformulated - RBOB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	7,374	–	84	7,290	0	–	0	0	0
CBOB	7,290	–	–	7,290	0	–	0	0	0
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	84	–	84	–	0	–	0	0	0
Renewable Fuels	225	–	–	225	0	–	0	0	0
Fuel Ethanol	225	–	–	225	0	–	0	0	0
Renewable Diesel Fuel	–	–	–	–	–	78	–	–	0
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,514	–	–	3,514	50	–	0	0	0
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	3,514	–	–	3,514	50	–	0	0	0
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	0
Ed55 and Lower	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	0
Greater than Ed55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional Other	3,514	–	–	3,514	50	–	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	46	–	–	46	0	–	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	931	–	–	931	–	–	0	–	0
Kerosene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,040	–	–	3,040	122	–	0	0	0
15 ppm sulfur and under	3,040	–	–	3,040	122	–	0	0	0
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Residual Fuel Oil	100	–	–	100	0	301	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	100	–	–	100	0	301	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks	0	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	0
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	0
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	–
Special Naphthas	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	0	0
Lubricants	658	–	336	322	150	0	0	0	4
Waxes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asphalt and Road Oil	250	–	–	250	–	–	0	–	0
Miscellaneous Products	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	0	0
Total	**17,076**	**–**	**1,358**	**15,718**	**455**	**379**	**0**	**0**	**4**

– = No Data Reported.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report."

Table 60. Movements of Crude Oil and Selected Products by Rail Between PAD Districts, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From 1 to				From 2 to			
	2	3	4	5	1	3	4	5
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	10,039	665	0	3,660
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	8,092	3,975	307	3,984
Biodiesel	0	0	0	0	114	124	44	87

Commodity	From 3 to				From 4 to			
	1	2	4	5	1	2	3	5
Crude Oil	0	0	0	26	0	0	1,865	61
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	367	0	0	0	0
Biodiesel	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0

Commodity	From 5 to			
	1	2	3	4
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0
Biodiesel	0	0	0	0

¯ = No Data Reported.

Table 61. Movements of Crude Oil by Pipeline, Tanker, Barge and Rail between PAD Districts, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

PADD	Pipeline	Tanker and Barge	Rail	Total
From 1 to				
2	90	0	0	90
3	4	100	0	104
4	0	–	0	0
5	–	–	0	0
From 2 to				
1	163	307	10,039	10,509
3	24,222	982	665	25,869
4	7,365	–	0	7,365
5	–	–	3,660	3,660
From 3 to				
1	190	938	0	1,128
2	17,229	0	0	17,229
4	0	–	0	0
5	–	–	26	26
From 4 to				
1	0	0	0	0
2	16,284	0	0	16,284
3	375	0	1,865	2,240
5	–	–	61	61
From 5 to				
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
4	0	–	0	0

– = No Data Reported.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report." Rail net movements estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 62. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, Barge and Rail Between PAD Districts, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District 1			PAD District 2			PAD District 3		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil[1]	**11,637**	**194**	**11,443**	**33,603**	**47,403**	**-13,800**	**28,214**	**18,383**	**9,831**
Petroleum Products[2]	**107,311**	**11,442**	**95,869**	**34,145**	**45,405**	**-11,260**	**28,953**	**118,445**	**-89,492**
Pentanes Plus	0	10	-10	4,691	1,034	3,657	1,567	4,091	-2,524
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,994	3,528	-534	11,133	18,573	-7,440	18,765	4,858	13,907
Ethane/Ethylene	45	3,465	-3,420	5,296	7,465	-2,169	7,439	410	7,029
Propane/Propylene	2,949	45	2,904	3,592	7,371	-3,779	7,213	3,542	3,671
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	5	-5	1,335	3,046	-1,711	3,191	409	2,782
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	13	-13	910	691	219	922	497	425
Unfinished Oils	0	18	-18	123	541	-418	541	105	436
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	49,537	5,280	44,257	10,016	3,665	6,351	1,348	56,961	-55,613
Reformulated - RBOB	8,563	0	8,563	1,130	279	851	279	12,263	-11,984
Conventional	40,974	5,280	35,694	8,886	3,386	5,500	1,069	44,698	-43,629
CBOB	40,890	5,280	35,610	8,541	2,920	5,621	603	44,269	-43,666
GTAB	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	84	0	84	345	466	-121	466	429	37
Renewable Fuels	8,460	0	8,460	0	17,549	-17,549	4,892	711	4,181
Fuel Ethanol	8,347	0	8,347	0	17,180	-17,180	4,768	592	4,176
Renewable Diesel Fuel	114	0	114	0	369	-369	124	119	5
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,318	147	7,171	839	794	45	298	7,425	-7,127
Reformulated	0	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	0	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	7,318	147	7,171	839	794	45	298	7,425	-7,127
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	0	0	–	0	20	-20	20	0	20
Ed55 and Lower	0	0	–	0	20	-20	20	0	20
Greater than Ed55	0	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	–
Conventional Other	7,318	147	7,171	839	774	65	278	7,425	-7,147
Finished Aviation Gasoline	46	0	46	0	19	-19	19	46	-27
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	11,168	199	10,969	1,205	717	488	18	12,281	-12,263
Kerosene	0	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	–
Distillate Fuel Oil	26,765	2,241	24,524	5,950	1,712	4,238	706	30,480	-29,774
15 ppm sulfur and under	23,906	2,241	21,665	5,871	1,712	4,159	706	27,542	-26,836
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	107	0	107	79	0	79	0	186	-186
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	2,752	0	2,752	0	0	–	0	2,752	-2,752
Residual Fuel Oil	115	0	115	0	721	-721	706	401	305
Petrochemical Feedstocks	0	10	-10	10	80	-70	80	0	80
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	–	0	80	-80	80	0	80
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	10	-10	10	0	10	0	0	–
Special Naphthas	0	0	–	18	0	18	0	18	-18
Lubricants	658	9	649	150	0	150	13	808	-795
Waxes	0	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	–
Asphalt and Road Oil	250	0	250	0	0	–	0	250	-250
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	–	10	0	10	0	10	-10
Total	**118,949**	**11,636**	**107,313**	**67,748**	**92,808**	**-25,060**	**57,167**	**136,828**	**-79,661**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 62. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, Barge and Rail Between PAD Districts, February 2016
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Commodity	PAD District 4			PAD District 5		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil[1]	**7,365**	**18,585**	**-11,220**	**3,747**	**0**	**3,747**
Petroleum Products[2]	**6,095**	**12,963**	**-6,868**	**11,754**	**4**	**11,750**
Pentanes Plus	247	1,370	-1,123	0	0	–
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,097	9,030	-5,933	0	0	–
Ethane/Ethylene	918	2,358	-1,440	0	0	–
Propane/Propylene	1,423	4,219	-2,796	0	0	–
Normal Butane/Butylene	556	1,622	-1,066	0	0	–
Isobutane/Isobutylene	200	831	-631	0	0	–
Unfinished Oils	0	0	–	0	0	–
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,189	1,342	-153	5,158	0	5,158
Reformulated - RBOB	–	–	–	2,570	0	2,570
Conventional	1,189	1,342	-153	2,588	0	2,588
CBOB	1,189	1,342	-153	2,588	0	2,588
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	–	0	0	–
Renewable Fuels	350	0	350	4,557	0	4,557
Fuel Ethanol	307	0	307	4,351	0	4,351
Renewable Diesel Fuel	44	0	44	206	0	206
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	216	635	-419	330	0	330
Reformulated	–	–	–	0	0	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	0	0	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	216	635	-419	330	0	330
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	0	0	–	0	0	–
Ed55 and Lower	0	0	–	0	0	–
Greater than Ed55	0	0	–	0	0	–
Conventional Other	216	635	-419	330	0	330
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	–	0	0	–
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	653	53	600	206	0	206
Kerosene	0	0	–	0	0	–
Distillate Fuel Oil	343	533	-190	1,202	0	1,202
15 ppm sulfur and under	343	533	-190	1,202	0	1,202
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	0	0	–	0	0	–
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	0	0	–	0	0	–
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	–	301	0	301
Petrochemical Feedstocks	–	–	–	0	0	–
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	–	–	–	0	0	–
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special Naphthas	–	–	–	0	0	–
Lubricants	0	0	–	0	4	-4
Waxes	0	0	–	0	0	–
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	–	0	0	–
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	–	0	0	–
Total	**13,460**	**31,548**	**-18,088**	**15,501**	**4**	**15,497**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Includes movements by pipeline, tanker, barge and rail.
[2] Includes movements by pipeline, tanker and barge.
Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movements Report." Rail net movements estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

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

PAD District I

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

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

Sub-PAD District I

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

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

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

PAD District II

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

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

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

PAD District III

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

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

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

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

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

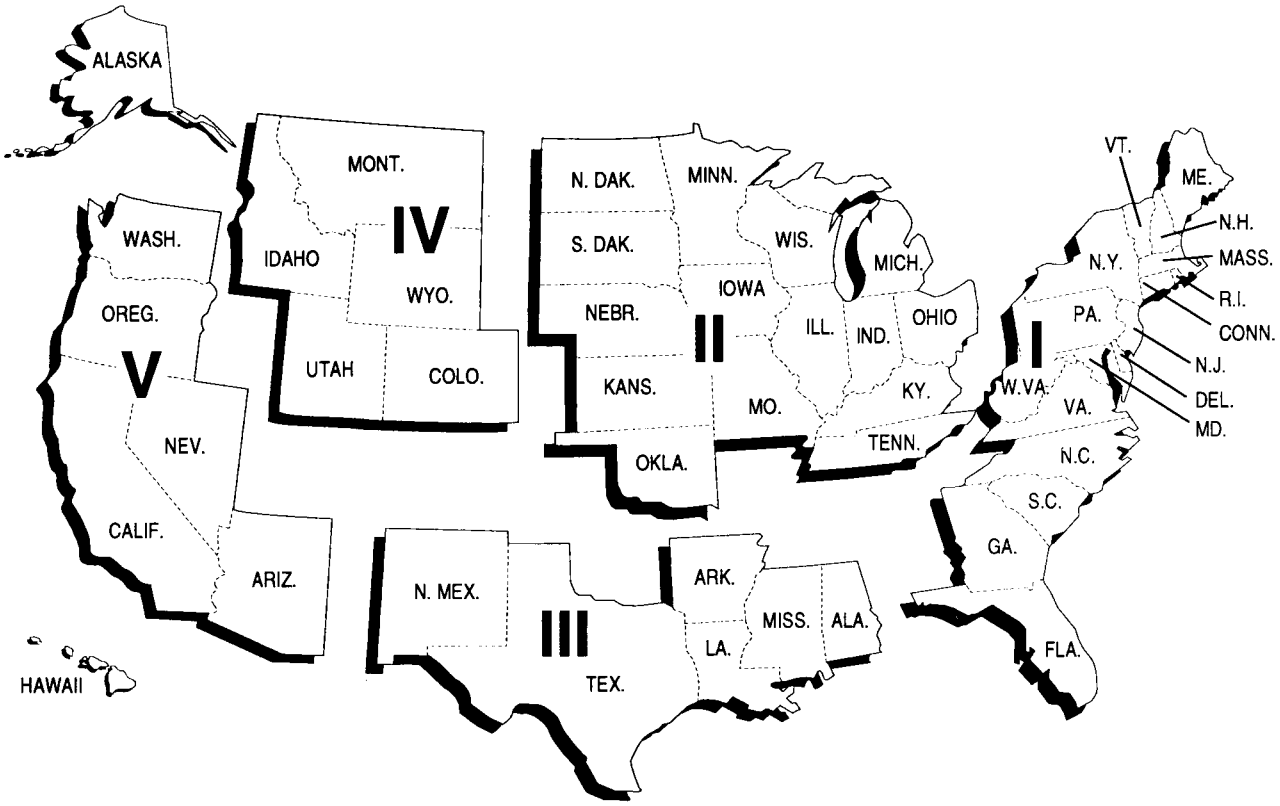
PAD District IV

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

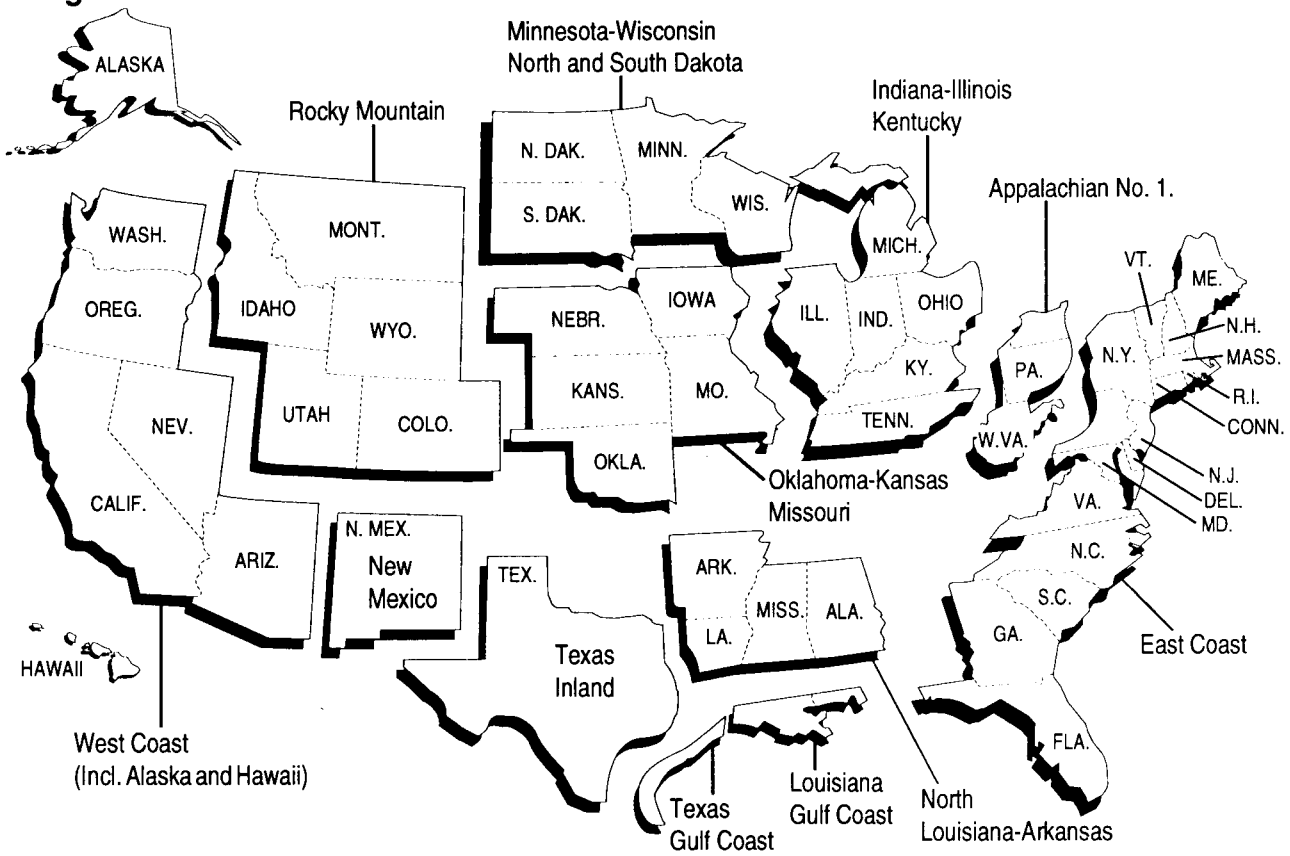
PAD District V

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

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Refining Districts



Appendix B

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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)* is the monthly component of a series of three publications concerning the supply and disposition of crude oil and petroleum products produced by the Petroleum Division of the Energy Information Administration (EIA). The other two components are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and the *Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA)*. Together these publications present a comprehensive snapshot of petroleum supply data on a weekly, monthly and yearly basis.

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in primary supply: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD District transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

The *PSM* tables present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM* are published in the *PSA*. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

New in 2010

Several publication changes were implemented beginning with data for January 2010 PSM. The 2010 changes to the PSM include:

- added a new table to consolidate crude oil data
- removed certain crude oil details included in the new crude oil table from existing supply and disposition tables,
- changed motor gasoline product categories
  - Motor gasoline blending components, refomulated blended with ether and reformulated blended with alcohol were collapsed into a single category: Reformulated blendstock (RBOB);
  - Motor gasoline blending components, reformulated and conventional gasoline treated as clendstock (GTAB) categories were collapsed into a single category: GTAB;
  - Finished motor gasoline, refolumated blended with ether and reformulated blended with alcohol were collapsed into a single category: Reformulated blended with fuel ethanol;
  - Finished motor gasoline, conventional blended with fuel ethanol was split into two seperate categories: Ed55 and lower and Greater than Ed55.
- changed gasoline adjustment calculations including elimination of the MTBE adjustment,
- added gains and losses at blending terminals to applicable tables
- changed various product labels.

Appendix B. Explanatory Notes

1. Overview

A. The Energy Information Administration's Quality Guidelines

The data contained in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM)* 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.

B. Concepts of Product Supply and Demand

Petroleum supply estimates contained in the *PSM* 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, biodiesel producers, imports, exports, bulk storage terminals, and pipelines. Total product supplied in the *PSM* at the U.S. level is equal to the sum of field production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus renewable fuels, and oxygenate plant net production, plus imports, plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports. Net receipts are added as a component of supply at the PAD District level. Crude oil product supplied is normally zero because crude oil is processed in refineries and rarely, if ever, used directly.

The secondary 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.

C. Components of Supply and Disposition

The detailed statistics tables in the *PSM* provide complete supply and disposition information for the current month and year to date. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District supply and disposition data at the front followed by tables that contain detailed information on supply and disposition. These include tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following discussion of supply, disposition, and ending stocks as shown in Tables 1– 25 is provided. The categories and products are defined in the EIA Glossary.

(1.) Supply

a. Field Production - Total Field Production is the sum of crude oil producion and natural gas plant liquids and liquefied refinery gases production.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to "Domestic Crude Oil Production" in Section 2C (1) for further details.

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

b. Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production - Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production are reported on Forms EIA-819 and EIA-22M. Production includes oxygenates (fuel ethanol, ETBE, MTBE, and other oxygenates) plus negative production of pentanes plus, finished motor gasoline, and motor gasoline blending components added to fuel ethanol as denaturants as well as biodiesel. 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 reported as input during the same month.

c. Refinery and Blender Net Production – Refinery and Blender Net Production is reported on Form EIA-810 and EIA-815. Refinery and Blender Net Production equals refinery and blenders production minus refinery and blender net inputs. Negative production of finished petroleum products 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.

d. Imports - Imports include receipts of goods into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from U.S. possessions and territories or from foreign countries.

e. Net Receipts – Net Receipts data are included in tables containing PAD District-level data to account for inter-PAD District movements of crude oil and petroleum products. Net receipts for a PAD District are calculated by subtracting shipments out of the PAD District from receipts into the PAD District. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge, and Rail between PAD Districts are shown in Table 60.

f. Adjustments – This column includes adjustment quantities for crude oil, fuel ethanol, motor gasoline blending components, biodiesel (included in "Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol") and distillate fuel oil. Adjustment quantities are derived either to balance supply and disposition for selected products or to reclassify one product to another product. Product supplied is the balancing item for most products and is interpreted as an implied measure of petroleum demand. Adjustments are used in cases where it does not make sense to interpret the balancing item as demand. Reclassifications reported in the adjustments column may be implied by the supply and disposition balance or reported on surveys. Recall that supply at the U.S. level is equal to the sum of field production, renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, refinery and blender net production, imports, and adjustments. Disposition at the U.S. level is equal to the sum of stock change, refinery and blender net inputs, exports, and products supplied. At the PAD District level, supply components include net receipts equal to gross receipts from other PAD Districts minus gross shipments to other PAD Districts. In every case, supply must equal disposition. Applicable components of supply and disposition vary depending on the product or product group. Unless otherwise noted in Section 2C, adjustment calculations that balance supply and disposition equal disposition minus supply for the U.S. and for each PAD District.

(2.) Disposition

a. Stock Change – Stock Change is calculated as the difference between the current month Ending Stocks column and the Ending Stocks column in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

b. Refinery and Blender Net Inputs – Refinery and Blender Net Inputs are inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, hydrogen, oxygenates, renewable fuels, and other hydrocarbons) that are processed at refineries or blended at terminals to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil input represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (e.g. vacuum distillation units).

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

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production). Negative inputs of unfinished oils and motor and aviation gasoline blending components will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is greater than the amount of that same product that is input or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

c. Exports - Exports include shipments from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, other U.S. possessions and territories and to foreign countries.

d. Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, plus refinery and blender net production, plus imports, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), plus adjustments, minus stock change, minus refinery and blender net inputs, minus exports.

A product supplied value indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of inter-PAD movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Beginning with data for January 2010, product supplied for crude oil is assumed equal to zero. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel was reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and was included in product supplied for these products. From January 1983 through December 2009, crude oil product supplied was equal to crude oil used directly as reported on Form EIA-813 "Monthly Crude Oil Report." Reporting of crude oil used directly was discontinued on Form EIA-813 after December 2009.

(3.) Ending Stocks

Ending stocks are 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. Primary stocks of petroleum products also exclude secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers and tertiary stocks held by consumers. Inventories classified as "Distillate Fuel Oil - Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur" stored in the Northeast Heating Oil Reserve are not considered to be in the commercial sector and therefore are excluded from distillate fuel oil ending stocks. The data are shown in Appendix D, Northeast Heating Oil Reserve.

2. Components - Forms Discussions

The data presented in the *PSM* include data collected by the EIA on nine monthly petroleum supply surveys, export data obtained from the U. S. Bureau of the Census, and crude production data obtained from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U. S. Department of Interior.

A. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The nine monthly 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 nine monthly surveys and one annual survey. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are:

1. EIA-800, "Weekly Refinery 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 Terminal Blender Report,"
7. EIA-809, "Weekly Oxygenate Report,"
8. EIA-22M, "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey,"
9. EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report,"
10. EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report,"
11. EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report,"
12. EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report,"
13. EIA-815, "Monthly Terminal Blender Report."
14. EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
15. EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
16. EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report"
17. EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."

Both weekly and monthly surveys are administered at six key points along the petroleum production and supply chain: (1) refineries, fractionators, and gas processing plants, (2) bulk terminals and blenders, (3) crude oil and product pipelines, (4) crude oil stock holders, (5) importers, and (6) oxygenate and biodiesel plants. 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 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." The EIA-820 data are published in the annual "Refinery Capacity Report."

B. Monthly Supply Survey Description and Methodology

(1.) Description of Surveys Forms

Copies of the survey forms and instructions can be found at: http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/survey_forms/pet_survey_forms.html

The Form EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey" collects data on biodiesel plant location, operating status, annual production capacity, monthly biodiesel and co-product production, stocks, input of feedstocks, alcohol, and catalysts, and biodiesel sales.

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," collects data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products. Working and shell storage capacity for selected products is collected on a semi-annual basis.

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," collects data on end-of-month stocks and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. Product pipeline tank storage capacity for selected products is collected on a semi-annual basis.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," collects data on end-of-month stock levels of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis. Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks. Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included. Crude oil storage capacity of tank farms is collected on a semi-annual basis.

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

Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, and gasoline blending components only.

The Form EIA-815, "Monthly Terminal Blender Report," collects data on the operations of all bulk terminals located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and other U. S. possessions. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, shipments, and fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of terminals. Working and shell storage capacity is collected on a semi-annual basis.

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

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," collects data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

The Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report" collects facility-level data on oxygenate inputs, production, gasoline blending at ethanol plants, and end-of-month stocks. Data on end-of-month stocks are reported on a custody basis regardless of ownership. Fuel ethanol storage capacity is collected on a semi-annual basis.

(2.) Frame

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

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

Respondents to Form EIA-22M "Monthly Biodiesel Production Survey" include operators of plants that produce biodiesel meeting ASTM D 6751-07B specifications and used for commercial purposes.

Respondents to Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" include operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions.

Respondents to Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" include all product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intra-company pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Respondents to Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" include all companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intra-company 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.

Respondents to Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" include 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 and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), (3) into 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. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity.

Respondents to Form EIA-815, "Monthly Terminal Blender Report" include operators of all bulk terminals located in the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and other U. S. possessions must report. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage, marketing, and often blending 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.

Respondents to Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" include operators of all facilities that extract liquid

hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products (fractionator).

Respondents to Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" include all companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts and all companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products originating from a PAD District and transported to the Panama Canal with the intent that the crude oil or petroleum products be further transported to another PAD District.

For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies that lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts are considered to have custody.

Respondents to Form EIA-819, "Monthly Oxygenate Report" include all operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.)

(3.) Collection

Survey data for the MPSRS are collected by facsimile, email, Internet using secure file transfer, and electronic transmission. All respondents must submit their data by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Receipt of the reports is monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA by certified letter.

(4.) Processing and Micro Editing

Upon receipt, all reported data are transformed into a standard format and sent through a log-in and prescreening process to validate respondent control information and resolve any discrepancies. The data are then processed using generalized edit and imputation procedures. Automated editing procedures check current data for consistency with past data and for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal to the sums of the parts). After the edit failures are resolved and imputation performed for nonrespondents, preliminary tables are produced and used to identify anomalies. These tables show U.S. and PAD District estimates for the current month and the prior 4 years. Anomalies result in further review of respondent data which in turn may result in additional flagged data and imputation.

(5.) Estimation and Imputation

The nine monthly supply surveys are census surveys. As such, the estimates using these data are the sum of the edited, reported data. Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-22M, 810, 812, 813, 815, 816, and 819. For these companies, previous monthly values and values reported on the weekly survey forms are used if available. Data for nonrespondents to the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because respondent-level data for these surveys are highly variable.

Adjustments are made to aggregate data from time to time. For example, unusual industry conditions, including fuel transitions, business practice shifts, or hurricane dislocations, may generate reporting anomalies and require adjustments. Measurement error and frame deficiencies may occasionally result in inconsistencies when individual respondent data are aggregated to publication levels and require adjustment. Monthly supply data are reviewed throughout the year and some estimates may be replaced with newly available or resubmitted respondent data in the Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA).

(6.) Macro Editing

Monthly data are compared to weekly data on a regular basis. Discrepancies between weekly and monthly data are documented and respondents are called when discrepancies are either large (usually over 300 thousand barrels) or consistent (e.g., weekly data are always lower than monthly data). In addition, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the EIA is performed on an ongoing basis. Results of selected data comparisons are published once a year in the feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply." Additional comparisons are made between survey data and model results. Data reported in the Petroleum Supply Monthly and Petroleum Supply Annual are routinely imputed to correct for cases where comparison with other data suggests errors in survey data.

(7.) Dissemination

The *PSM* data are normally released within 60 days of the close of the reference month. The *PSM* is available on the web at:

http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/petroleum_supply_monthly/psm.html

Much of the *PSM* data are available on the web product, Petroleum Navigator. Petroleum Navigator provides an interface for accessing a comprehensive set of EIA's petroleum data. Features include: downloadable spreadsheets containing complete data history, data tables which "pivot" to present different perspectives, and selection boxes to easily change the product, area, process, period, and unit of measure. Petroleum Navigator can be accessed at:
http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/pet_sum_top.asp

The Petroleum Supply and Disposition table displaying all the components of supply and disposition for all products on one page in a given period can be found at:

http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/pet_sum_snd_d_nus_mbbl_m_cur.htm
Annual petroleum supply statistics compiled from the latest

monthly data, Census export, and MMS crude oil production data are released in two volumes. The *PSA, Volume 1* contains final annual data for the supply and disposition of crude oil and petroleum products.

http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/petroleum_supply_annual/psa_volume1/psa_volume1.html

The *PSA, Volume 2* contains final monthly statistics for the supply and disposition of crude oil and petroleum products.

http://www.eia.doe.gov/oil_gas/petroleum/data_publications/petroleum_supply_annual/psa_volume2/psa_volume2.html

C. Derived Data

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

(1.) Domestic Crude Oil Production

The interim estimate of U.S., PAD District, and state oil production for the current reference month, published in Tables 1 through 26 of the PSM, are based on:

(a.) crude oil production data from state government agencies and the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement;

(b.) crude oil production data reported on Form EIA-914, "Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report." For some states, EIA uses current reported data from the state (chiefly Alaska). For the states of Arkansas, California, Colorado, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wyoming, and the Federal Gulf of Mexico, EIA calculates an estimate by modeling the relationship between final state-level data from DrillingInfo, a third-party vendor of well-level data collected by state agencies, and data reported on the EIA-914 survey using weighted least squares (WLS) linear regression. Additional explanation of the WLS estimation methodology is available. Estimates have to be made for crude oil production because complete and correct data from states may take from several months to over two years.

(c.) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182 "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." For the remaining states and areas (Alabama, Arizona, Federal Pacific Offshore, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Virginia) EIA calculates an estimate by using the average lagged ratio (ALR) of the state reported data to EIA-182 data, applied to the current EIA-182 data. Additional explanation of the ALR estimation methodology is available.

State-level production estimates are published in Table 26, "Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State." Table 26 contains estimates for crude oil production for state and federal offshore areas reported by state agencies and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement or estimated by EIA using the ALR or WLS methods discussed above. Every month, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated in Table 26 of the Petroleum Supply Monthly (http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/supply/monthly/) using reports from state agencies and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement. The estimates are reported in the Petroleum Navigator and the Petroleum Supply Monthly roughly 60 days after the production month.

(2.) Exports

The U.S. Bureau of the Census compiles the official U.S. export statistics. Exporters are required to file a "Shipper's Export Declaration Document" with the U.S. Census Bureau. Each month the EIA receives aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594). Census export statistics used in the PSM reflect both government and non-governmental exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

- Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

- Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

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

(3.) Movements of crude oil by railroad

The volume of crude oil, ethanol, and biodiesel moving by railroad is calculated using several data sources including Waybill sample data from the Surface Transportation Board, data from the National Energy Board of Canada, data in EIA's Oil and Gas Supply Module within the National Energy Modeling system for data prior to 2015, the EIA-915 survey starting in January 2015, and an estimation procedure developed by EIA for months in which data these data are not available.

Once the data necessary for calculating rail movements become available, which may take as long as 60 days after the end of a calendar quarter, EIA will revise the estimates made.

Movements of crude oil, ethanol, and biodiesel by rail are based on EIA analysis of carload data from the U.S. Surface Transportation Board (STB) Carload Waybill Sample (CWS). Additional data from the National Energy Board of Canada, the Oil and Gas Supply Module of the EIA National Energy Modeling System, and EIA-915 are used for estimating factors for converting carloads to barrels of crude oil. Carloads of ethanol and biodiesel are converted to barrels using data from the CWS.

Carload data from the STB are available approximately 60 days after the end of each quarter. For example, carload data for the first quarter of each year are typically available by about June 1. Therefore, crude oil, ethanol, and biodiesel movements by rail reported by EIA in the Petroleum Supply Monthly and Petroleum Navigator are modeled by predicting recent-month rail movements based on historical correlations of rail movements derived from actual carload data with other regional supply data either collected by EIA or from other sources including field production, imports, refinery and blender inputs, movements other than rail, exports and supply adjustments.

Estimates of crude oil movements by rail are subject to revision on a monthly basis as new, more complete, and more accurate data become available. Monthly revisions will typically affect data available through Petroleum Navigator on the EIA web site for the current year and up to two prior years. To the extent that revisions are needed to data more than 2 years in the past, these revisions will be made once a year at the time when Petroleum Navigator tables are updated with final data for a year from the Petroleum Supply Annual. Petroleum Supply Monthly and Petroleum Supply Annual tables released as PDF files will not be revised.

(4.) Stocks of Crude Oil on Leases

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

In 1983, the EIA modified the Form EIA-813 to eliminate state data on crude oil stocks and began collecting crude oil stock data by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District. With this change, the "lease adjustment" could no longer be calculated on a state basis and was changed to a PAD District level. To adjust for this incomplete coverage, 10,300 thousand barrels of crude oil are added to PAD District 3 stocks and 330 thousand barrels are added to PAD District 4 stocks.

(5.) Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL Adjustment

The TAPS-NGPL adjustment corrects for overstatement of crude oil receipts and input at refineries due to NGPL injection into Alaskan crude oil transported in TAPS. Natural gas processing plants in Alaska produce substantial volumes of NGPL that are added to crude oil transported through TAPS. Refiners have been unable to separate the volume of NGPL from Alaskan crude oil when reporting crude oil receipts and inputs to EIA. The TAPS-NGPL adjustment subtracts Alaskan NGPL production reported by selected gas processing plant operators from crude oil receipts and inputs reported by refiners. Adjusted NGPL production is added to refinery receipts and inputs of NGPL. The adjusted NGPL barrels are allocated to PAD Districts based on the regional distribution of receipts of Alaskan crude oil. Data most affected by the TAPS-NGPL adjustment are receipts and inputs of crude oil in PAD District 5 and receipts, inputs, and product supplied of butane and pentanes plus also in PAD District 5.

NGPL injections into crude oil transported in the TAPS started in 1987. The TAPS-NGPL adjustment was first applied to revised data reported in the Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA) for 1988.

(6.) Finished Motor Gasoline Adjustment

Adjustment quantities for finished motor gasoline are the sum of motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) adjustments reclassified to finished motor gasoline. Finished motor gasoline adjustment quantities are assumed to reflect gasoline blending activity that was not reported on surveys.

Note on MTBE Adjustment: The MTBE portion of the gasoline adjustment described in this section was only applied to Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM) data for 2009. The MTBE portion of the gasoline adjustment was discontinued after further examination of the issue made clear the MTBE adjustment was not helpful in forming an accurate statistical representation of U.S. and regional gasoline supplies. The MTBE adjustment was not applied to gasoline supply and disposition data in years prior to 2009, nor was it applied to revised data for 2009 published in the Petroleum Supply Annual or in years after 2009. This note only applies to MTBE adjustments. MTBE blending that was reported on EIA surveys is reflected in U.S. and regional gasoline supply and disposition data. Other adjustments to gasoline supply and disposition data to account for motor gasoline blending components and fuel ethanol remain as described in this section.

- Adjustment quantities for finished reformulated motor gasoline include adjustments for reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB) plus a percentage of gasoline treated as blendstock (GTAB), "other" motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and MTBE. The quantity of GTAB

and "other" motor gasoline blending components adjustments reclassified to finished reformulated motor gasoline is based on the ratio of finished reformulated motor gasoline net production divided by total finished motor gasoline net production reported on surveys by refiners and blenders in each PAD District. Motor gasoline blending components adjustments reclassified to finished reformulated motor gasoline are further classified as blended with alcohol (i.e. fuel ethanol), blended with ether (i.e. MTBE), or non-oxygenated during 2009.

Starting with data for January 2010, motor gasoline blending component adjustment quantities were classified only as blended with fuel ethanol and "other". During 2009, RBOB adjustment quantities were classified based on the product description that included reference to the oxygenate to be blended. Beginning with data for January 2010, all RBOB is reported in one product category without reference to specific oxygenates, and all RBOB adjustment quantities are assumed blended with fuel ethanol. During 2009, adjustment quantities for GTAB and "other" motor gasoline blending components reclassified to finished reformulated gasoline were further classified as blended with ether, blended with alcohol, or non-oxygenated based on the ratio of production of these products in reported survey data. After determining adjustment quantities of motor gasoline blending components reclassified to each type of finished reformulated motor gasoline, portions of the fuel ethanol and MTBE adjustments were reclassified to reformulated motor gasoline. The fuel ethanol quantity reclassified to finished reformulated motor gasoline was determined using the ratio of fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline calculated from fuel ethanol blending data reported on survey forms by PAD District. For example, if the calculated volumetric fuel ethanol blend ratio was 10%, then a quantity of the fuel ethanol adjustment sufficient to make a 10% blend with the available motor gasoline blending components is reclassified to finished reformulated motor gasoline, but the quantity of fuel ethanol cannot exceed the total quantity of the fuel ethanol adjustment. During 2009, a similar process was followed for allocating the MTBE adjustment to reformulated motor gasoline except the blend ratio was assumed to be 12% in all PAD Districts. Starting with data for January 2010, the entire MTBE adjustment quantity is assumed to be blended with finished conventional motor gasoline.

◦ Adjustment quantities for finished conventional motor gasoline include adjustments for conventional blendstock for oxygenate blending (CBOB) plus the portion of GTAB, "other" motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol and MTBE adjustments that were not reclassified to finished reformulated motor gasoline. The total adjustment to finished conventional motor gasoline is further classified as finished conventional gasoline blended with fuel ethanol and "other" finished conventional motor gasoline. The quantity of the finished conventional motor gasoline adjustment reclassified as finished conventional motor gasoline blended with fuel ethanol is determined using the quantity of the fuel ethanol adjustment allocated to finished conventional motor gasoline and the fuel ethanol blend ratio calculated from fuel ethanol blending reported on surveys by PAD District. For example, if the fuel ethanol blend ratio calculated from survey data was 10% in a PAD District, then the total adjustment quantity of finished conventional motor gasoline in that PAD District would be 10 times the fuel ethanol adjustment quantity allocated to finished conventional gasoline (i.e. the adjustment to finished conventional motor gasoline blended with fuel ethanol includes 10% fuel ethanol and 90% gasoline from the motor gasoline blending components adjustment). The MTBE adjustment allocated to finished conventional motor gasoline is simply added to the adjustment for "other" finished conventional motor gasoline.

◦ Fuel ethanol adjustment quantities frequently exceed the volume of fuel ethanol needed to achieve a blend ratio implied by blending activity reported by refiners and blenders on surveys when considering only the gasoline barrels available from the motor gasoline blending components adjustment. In this case, "other" finished conventional motor gasoline is reclassified by the adjustment to finished conventional motor gasoline blended with alcohol in order to maintain an ethanol blend ratio equal to the fuel ethanol blend ratio reported by refiners and blenders in each PAD District.

(7.) Motor Gasoline Blending Components Adjustment

Adjustment quantities for motor gasoline blending components at the U.S. level equal the sum of stock change, refinery and blender net input, and exports minus the sum of imports and renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production (i.e. motor gasoline blending components use as denaturant for fuel ethanol production). Adjustment quantities by PAD District equal the sum of stock change, refinery and blender net input, and exports minus the sum of imports, renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, and net receipts. Motor gasoline blending components adjustments are calculated for reformulated blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB), conventional blendstock for oxygenate blending (CBOB), gasoline treated as blendstock (GTAB), and "other" motor gasoline blending components. Product supplied for motor gasoline blending components is assumed to always equal zero because there is no end-user demand for motor gasoline blending components as anything other than finished motor gasoline. Motor gasoline blending components adjustment quantities are assumed to reflect finished motor gasoline blending implied by the supply and disposition balance but not reported on surveys. Adjustment quantities for motor gasoline blending components are reclassified to finished motor gasoline and added to the

finished motor gasoline adjustment.

(8.) Renewable Fuels including Fuel Ethanol Adjustment

Adjustment quantities for renewable fuels (including fuel ethanol) at the U.S. level equal the sum of stock change, refinery and blender net input, and exports minus the sum of renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production and imports. Calculation of adjustment quantities by PAD District depends on the product. Individual products include fuel ethanol, biomass based diesel fuel (including biodiesel), "other" renewable diesel fuel, and "other" renewable fuels (e.g. bio-jet fuel). Product supplied for renewable fuels (including fuel ethanol) is assumed equal to zero. Adjustments for fuel ethanol and "other" renewable fuels are discussed separately below.

◦ Fuel ethanol adjustment quantities at the U.S. level equal the sum of stock change, refinery and blender net input, and exports minus the sum of renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production and imports. There are no survey data available for rail movements of fuel ethanol between PAD Districts, and so allocation of fuel ethanol adjustments to PAD Districts is based on the ratio of fuel ethanol blending reported on surveys in each PAD District divided by fuel ethanol blending reported on surveys for the entire U.S. In this case, Fuel ethanol implied net receipts are calculated for each PAD District as the sum of stock change, refinery and blender net input, and exports minus the sum of renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, imports, and adjustments. Fuel ethanol implied net receipts are the balancing item between total supply and disposition in each PAD District. Fuel ethanol adjustment quantities are assumed to reflect blending of fuel ethanol into finished motor gasoline that is implied by the available supply of fuel ethanol but not reported on surveys. Fuel ethanol adjustment volumes are reclassified to finished reformulated motor gasoline and finished conventional motor gasoline through finished motor gasoline adjustments.

◦ The product category called "renewable fuels except fuel ethanol" includes biomass-based diesel fuel (including biodiesel), "other" renewable diesel fuel, and "other" renewable fuels (e.g. bio-jet fuel). For PSM data prior to January 2012, renewable fuels except fuel ethanol adjustment quantities at the U.S. and PAD District levels were calculated as the sum of stock change, refinery and blender net input, and exports minus imports. Data for production of Renewable Fuels except Fuel Ethanol was unavailable and was excluded from Renewable Fuels and Oxygenate Plant Net Production. Therefore the calculation of adjustments to Renewable Fuels except Fuel Ethanol caused production to be included in the adjustment. Similarly, the calculation caused net inter-PAD District movements (i.e. net receipts) by rail and truck to also be included in adjustments to renewable fuels except fuel ethanol.

◦ Beginning with PSM data for January 2012, production of biodiesel reported on Form EIA-22M was included under the heading of "renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production" in petroleum supply and disposition balances for "renewable fuels except fuel ethanol". As a result, the adjustment for "renewable fuels except fuel ethanol" no longer includes production of biodiesel. This change will also be made to revised monthly data for January-December 2011 when the 2011 Petroleum Supply Annual is released.

◦ Biodiesel adjustment quantities at the U.S. level equal the sum of stock change, refinery and blender net input, and exports minus the sum of renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production and imports. There are no survey data available for rail movements of biodiesel between PAD Districts, and so allocation of fuel biodiesel adjustments to PAD Districts is based on the ratio of biomass-based diesel blending reported on surveys in each PAD District divided by biomass-based diesel fuel blending reported on surveys for the entire U.S. Biodiesel implied net receipts are calculated for each PAD District as the sum of stock change, refinery and blender net input, and exports minus the sum of renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, imports, and adjustments. Biodiesel implied net receipts are the balancing item between total supply and disposition in each PAD District. Biodiesel adjustment quantities are assumed to reflect blending of biodiesel into distillate fuel oil that is implied by the available supply of biodiesel but not reported as input on surveys. Biodiesel adjustment volumes are reclassified to distillate fuel oil (15 ppm sulfur and under) through distillate fuel oil adjustments.

(9.) Distillate Fuel Oil Adjustment

Adjustment quantities for distillate fuel oil show reclassification by pipeline operators of distillate fuel oil with sulfur content of 15 ppm and under to distillate fuel oil with sulfur content greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm (inclusive). Reclassification may occur when distillate product with sulfur content of 15 ppm and under becomes mixed with products having higher sulfur content during pipeline transportation, storage, or handling. Adjustment quantities are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812 "Monthly Product Pipeline Report." This adjustment was discontinued after publication of data for December 2010.

Beginning with PSM data for January 2012, distillate fuel oil adjustments equal the opposite of biodiesel adjustments described above in section 7. Biodiesel adjustments are added to distillate fuel oil (15 ppm sulfur and under) and to

total distillate fuel oil. Distillate fuel oil adjustment quantities are assumed to reflect biodiesel blending activity implied by biodiesel supply and disposition but not reported on surveys. Distillate fuel oil adjustments for biodiesel will also be added to revised data for January-December 2011 when the 2011 Petroleum Supply Annual is released.

(10.) Crude Oil Adjustment

Adjustment quantities for crude oil are derived to balance crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil product supplied was equal to crude oil used directly as reported on Form EIA-813 "Monthly Crude Oil Report" in data through December 2009. Reporting crude oil used directly was discontinued on Form EIA-813 after collection of data for December 2009. Crude oil product supplied is assumed equal to zero beginning with data for January 2010. Undercounting crude oil imports in survey data is one example of a typical cause of crude oil adjustments. This results in a positive crude oil adjustment because crude oil disposition (i.e. the sum of stock change, refiner inputs, and exports) will exceed available supply (i.e. the sum of field production and imports) due to import undercounting. Crude oil losses are included in crude oil adjustment quantities. The crude oil adjustment was formerly called unaccounted-for crude oil. The name change was effective with data for January 2005.

(11.) Other Hydrocarbon Adjustment

Adjustment quantities for "other" hydrocarbons equal the sum of stock change, refinery and blender net inputs and exports minus imports. "Other" hydrocarbons product supplied is assumed equal to zero. Adjustment quantities account for "other" hydrocarbons produced outside of refineries. There are no movements data collected on surveys for "other" hydrocarbons. Therefore, adjustment quantities include any net receipts of "other" hydrocarbons resulting from inter-PAD District movements.

(12.) Hydrogen Adjustment

Adjustment quantities for hydrogen equal refinery and blender net input of hydrogen. Hydrogen product supplied is assumed equal to zero. Adjustment quantities account for hydrogen supplied to U.S. refineries from non-refinery sources. There are no movements data collected on surveys for hydrogen. Therefore, adjustment quantities at the PAD District level include any net receipts of hydrogen resulting from inter-PAD District movements.

(13.) Oxygenates (excluding fuel ethanol) Adjustment

Adjustment quantities for oxygenates (excluding fuel ethanol) equal the sum of stock change, refinery and blender net inputs, and exports minus the sum of renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production and imports. Product supplied for oxygenates (excluding fuel ethanol) is assumed equal to zero. Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) is the single largest component of oxygenates (excluding fuel ethanol). Adjustments calculated for MTBE are reclassified to finished motor gasoline and are added to finish motor gasoline supply through the finished motor gasoline adjustment. There are no survey data available for movements of MTBE between PAD Districts. MTBE adjustment quantities are allocated to PAD Districts using ratios equal to the sum of MTBE input and export for each PAD District divided by the sum of MTBE input and export for the U.S. MTBE implied net receipts are calculated for each PAD District as the sum of stock change, refinery and blender net input, and exports minus the sum of renewable fuels and oxygenate plant net production, imports, and adjustments. MTBE implied net receipts are the balancing item between total supply and disposition in each PAD District.

3. Quality

A. General Discussion

(1.) Response Rates

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Average response rates for the monthly and weekly surveys are published in the annual PSM article "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

(2.) Non-sampling Errors

There are two types of errors usually associated with data produced from a survey; sampling errors and nonsampling errors. Because the estimates for the monthly surveys are based on a complete census of the frame, there is no sampling error in the data presented. The data, however, are subject to 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 (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, processing, and estimation.

(3.) Resubmissions

Throughout the year, EIA accepts data revisions of monthly data. If a revision to a monthly submission is made after the *PSM* has been published, it is referred to as a resubmission. The final monthly values for the previous year are published in the *PSA*. These values reflect all *PSM* resubmissions and other data corrections. The values contained in the *PSA* are EIA's most accurate measure of petroleum supply activity.

(4.) Revision Policy

EIA will publish revised monthly crude oil production estimates

going back to the Previously published Petroleum Supply Annual every month in the Petroleum Supply Navigator (http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/supply/monthly/). Once a year with the release of the Petroleum Supply Annual, EIA will revise up to 10 years of historical production estimates in the Petroleum Supply Navigator.

B. 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 PSM preliminary monthly data serve as leading indicators of the final monthly data published in the PSA. The PSM monthly data are not expected to have the same level of accuracy as the final monthly data published in the PSA. However, the preliminary monthly data are expected to exhibit like trends and product flow characteristic of the final monthly data.

To assess the accuracy of monthly statistics, initial monthly estimates published in the PSM are compared with the final monthly aggregates published in the PSA. Although final monthly data 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 monthly data was less than 1 percent for 50 of the 66 major petroleum variables analyzed.

4. Provisions Regarding Disclosure of Information

All PSRS survey forms, with the exception of the Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," have the same general disclosure information statement. The information reported on Form EIA-814 will be considered "public information" and may be publicly released in company or individually identifiable form, and will not be protected from disclosure in identifiable form.

The information reported on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 815 through 817, 819, and 820 will be protected 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 Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. §1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. §1905.
The 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 this form may also be made available, upon request, to another DOE component; to any Committee of Congress, the Government Accountability 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 this survey's information. Thus, there may be some statistics 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.

In addition to the use of the information by EIA for statistical purposes, the information may be made available, upon request, to other Federal agencies authorized by law to receive such information for any nonstatistical purposes such as administrative, regulatory, law enforcement, or adjudicatory purposes.

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.

Table B1. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied and Gasoline Supply Added by Adjustments to Motor Gasoline Blending Components and Fuel Ethanol, 1997 - 2008
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Item/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
1997													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.	39	50	51	46	48	38	59	37	47	69	50	61	50
Motor Gas Blending	-20	61	-27	87	73	113	89	95	115	107	165	80	78
Products Supplied	7,301	7,668	7,796	8,064	8,139	8,288	8,496	8,233	8,023	8,141	7,965	8,065	8,017
1998													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.	66	55	61	55	42	50	49	58	62	71	55	75	58
Motor Gas Blending	84	39	117	140	142	246	111	88	171	89	145	205	132
Products Supplied	7,618	7,711	8,004	8,312	8,279	8,520	8,680	8,568	8,310	8,378	8,167	8,451	8,253
1999													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.	57	52	52	53	50	59	43	54	55	64	66	72	56
Motor Gas Blending	81	-13	20	134	46	214	192	128	102	212	156	165	120
Products Supplied	7,701	8,031	8,128	8,506	8,420	8,886	8,942	8,579	8,305	8,542	8,240	8,859	8,431
2000													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.	60	47	62	62	76	52	68	73	66	74	73	76	66
Motor Gas Blending	255	208	178	158	198	125	80	158	155	107	83	319	169
Products Supplied	7,653	8,291	8,305	8,375	8,661	8,824	8,642	8,921	8,518	8,417	8,384	8,670	8,472
2001													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.	80	65	61	59	64	40	96	52	71	93	63	58	67
Motor Gas Blending	264	121	289	303	196	210	213	245	196	193	175	252	222
Products Supplied	8,099	8,234	8,532	8,575	8,706	8,690	9,023	8,953	8,557	8,655	8,677	8,585	8,610
2002													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.	60	68	40	75	78	66	66	48	56	58	80	62	63
Motor Gas Blending	184	214	174	233	339	287	269	252	177	172	208	235	229
Products Supplied	8,227	8,607	8,655	8,766	9,078	9,140	9,143	9,313	8,687	8,814	8,829	8,893	8,848
2003													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.	13	49	8	45	38	31	29	44	31	35	41	22	32
Motor Gas Blending	109	174	209	265	354	399	314	375	298	324	281	194	275
Products Supplied	8,414	8,525	8,602	8,838	9,042	9,170	9,192	9,411	8,926	9,108	8,946	9,011	8,935
2004													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.	17	21	7	36	36	53	25	32	37	29	25	27	29
Motor Gas Blending	217	393	469	574	464	609	466	493	489	372	347	265	429
Products Supplied	8,705	8,838	9,024	9,126	9,179	9,322	9,357	9,327	9,015	9,097	9,055	9,206	9,105
2005													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.	37	31	24	32	39	54	47	55	40	45	50	47	42
Motor Gas Blending	357	251	200	222	337	310	460	455	382	360	239	436	335
Products Supplied	8,775	8,798	8,996	9,130	9,257	9,380	9,451	9,454	8,897	9,013	9,079	9,246	9,125
2006													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.	33	37	48	36	23	40	27	44	51	32	52	37	38
Motor Gas Blending	278	226	406	486	714	207	663	432	649	539	645	689	497
Products Supplied	8,727	8,836	9,129	9,140	9,312	9,440	9,583	9,585	9,222	9,286	9,160	9,335	9,233
2007													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.	68	51	58	62	67	73	84	95	51	93	100	113	76
Motor Gas Blending	512	462	607	674	608	473	627	553	544	534	689	535	569
Products Supplied	8,891	9,025	9,169	9,232	9,429	9,510	9,622	9,592	9,244	9,250	9,249	9,249	9,290
2008													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.	117	118	118	163	134	117	99	107	156	93	76	108	117
Motor Gas Blending	223	259	246	138	402	371	331	448	376	171	417	77	288
Products Supplied	8,814	8,842	9,069	9,117	9,216	9,071	9,072	9,090	8,469	8,986	8,889	8,921	8,964

Adjustments to finished motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, fuel ethanol, and Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) are available in Petroleum Navigator.
http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/pet_sum_snd_d_nus_mbblpd_m_cur.htm

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: Annual Averages, 1997 – 2007, Energy Information Administration (EIA) Petroleum Supply Annual, Volume 1 (table 2), Monthly Data, 1997-2007, Petroleum Supply Annual, Volume 2 (table 2), Annual Average, 2008, Petroleum Supply Monthly, February 2009 issue (table 4), Monthly Data, 2008, Petroleum Supply Monthly, (table 3).

Northeast Reserves

Reserves inventories are not considered to be in the commercial sector and are excluded from EIA's commercial motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil supply and disposition statistics, such as those reported in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, and *This Week In Petroleum*.

Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve classified as ultra-low sulfur distillate (15 parts per million)

Terminal Operator	Location	Thousand Barrels
Buckeye Partners LP	Groton, CT	500
Global Companies LLC	Revere, MA	500

Source: U. S. Energy Information Administration

Northeast Regional Refined Petroleum Product Reserve motor gasoline products

Terminal Operator	Location	Thousand Barrels
BP Products North America	Carteret, NJ	200
Buckeye Terminals LLC	Port Reading, NJ	0
Buckeye Terminals LLC	Raritan Bay, NJ	500
Global Companies LLC	Revere, MA	200
South Portland Terminal LLC	South Portland, ME	99

Source: U. S. Energy Information Administration

Other reserves information from the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Petroleum Reserves can be found at http://energy.gov/fe/services/petroleum-reserves/

State of New York's Strategic Fuels Reserve Program

State reserve inventories are also not considered to be in the commercial sector and are excluded from EIA's commercial inventories and are excluded from supply and disposition statistics, such as those reported in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, and *This Week In Petroleum*.

Product	Location	Thousand Barrels
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	NY	85
Fuel Ethanol	NY	9
Distillate Fuel Oil, 15 ppm Sulfur and Under	NY	34

Source: New York State Energy Research & Development Authority

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.***

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 whenreported 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, and 2016-present).

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 401° F. See ***Petrochemical Feedstocks.***

Other Oxygenates. Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

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

Oxygenates. Substances which, when added to gasoline, increase the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend. Fuel Ethanol, Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE), Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE), and methanol are common oxygenates.

> ***Fuel Ethanol.*** Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol (200 proof) (commonly referred to as the "gasohol waiver").
>
> ***Methanol.*** Blends of methanol and gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA) such that the total oxygen content does not exceed 3.5 percent by weight and the ratio of methanol to GTBA is less than or equal to 1. It is also specified that this blended fuel must meet ASTM volatility specifications (commonly referred to as the "ARCO" waiver).
>
> Blends of up to 5.0 percent by volume methanol with a minimum of 2.5 percent by volume cosolvent alcohols having a carbon number of 4 or less (i.e., ethanol, propanol, butanol, and/or GTBA). The total oxygen must not exceed 3.7 percent by weight, and the blend must meet ASTM volatility specifications as well as phase separation and alcohol purity specifications (commonly referred to as the "DuPont" waiver).
>
> ***MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether).*** Blends up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications. Blenders must take precautions that the blends are not used as base gasolines for other oxygenated blends (commonly referred to as the "Sun" waiver).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Persian Gulf. The countries that comprise the Persian Gulf are: Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

> ***Naphtha Less Than 401° F.*** A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401 degrees Fahrenheit that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.
>
> ***Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F.*** Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401 degrees Fahrenheit that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally defined during World War II for purposes of administering oil allocation.

Petroleum Coke. A residue high in carbon content and low in hydrogen that is the final product of thermal decomposition in the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion is 5 barrels (of 42 U.S. gallons each) per short ton. Coke from petroleum has a heating value of 6.024 million Btu per barrel.

> ***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 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.

Ultra-Low Sulfur Distillate Fuel Oil. Distillate fuel oil having sulfur content of 15 ppm or lower. Ultra-low sulfur distillate 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. Distillate 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 distillate fuel oil.

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.