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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.

Sections

- 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
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Table 1. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 2019
(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]	**327,115**	**– –**	**– –**	**186,243**	**16,708**	**2,911**	**443,434**	**83,721**	**0**	**1,100,854**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**131,767**	**-580**	**11,969**	**6,777**	**– –**	**-10,562**	**16,508**	**43,688**	**100,299**	**155,175**
Natural Gas Liquids	131,767	-580	3,961	6,204	– –	-11,601	16,508	43,688	92,757	145,437
Ethane	53,958	– –	183	–	– –	-439	– –	6,760	47,820	46,949
Propane	42,005	– –	7,188	4,718	– –	-6,012	– –	25,914	34,009	45,020
Normal Butane	10,845	– –	-3,289	1,058	– –	-3,468	6,711	5,082	289	25,078
Isobutane	11,255	– –	-121	421	– –	274	5,998	9	5,274	9,591
Natural Gasoline	13,704	-580	– –	7	– –	-1,956	3,799	5,923	5,365	18,799
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	8,008	573	– –	1,039	– –	– –	7,542	9,738
Ethylene	– –	– –	10	–	– –	0	– –	– –	10	0
Propylene	– –	– –	8,080	367	– –	906	– –	– –	7,541	8,079
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	-54	176	– –	132	– –	– –	-10	1,527
Isobutylene	– –	– –	-28	30	– –	1	– –	– –	1	132
Other Liquids	– –	**34,045**	– –	**25,492**	**5,409**	**-567**	**54,040**	**15,209**	**-3,736**	**354,580**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	34,050	– –	643	1,879	250	32,151	4,171	0	34,545
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	5,914	– –	5,914	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	2,366	– –	65	-517	550	–	1,364	0	2,402
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	31,684	– –	571	-3,542	-311	26,217	2,807	0	32,112
Fuel Ethanol[5]	– –	28,576	– –	–	-1,750	-578	24,689	2,715	0	24,448
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	3,108	– –	571	-1,792	267	1,528	92	0	7,664
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	7	24	11	20	–	0	31
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	9,951	– –	3,822	2,914	6,946	-3,731	92,825
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)[5]	– –	-5	– –	14,898	3,531	-4,639	18,970	4,093	0	227,170
Reformulated	– –	-1	– –	5,252	8,017	-788	14,040	16	0	50,701
Conventional	– –	-4	– –	9,646	-4,486	-3,851	4,930	4,077	0	176,469
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	– –	0	5	–	-5	40
Finished Petroleum Products	– –	**86**	**530,564**	**23,079**	**153**	**-9,036**	– –	**94,058**	**468,861**	**291,753**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	86	272,451	1,468	-1,781	-5,320	– –	26,575	250,969	24,197
Reformulated	– –	–	88,384	–	-8,043	-15	– –	–	80,356	31
Conventional	– –	86	184,067	1,468	6,262	-5,305	– –	26,575	170,613	24,166
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	338	19	– –	116	– –	–	241	1,094
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	47,296	3,911	– –	809	– –	5,504	44,894	42,010
Kerosene	– –	– –	236	–	– –	-311	– –	98	449	1,822
Distillate Fuel Oil[5]	– –	– –	137,248	10,099	1,934	-3,886	– –	31,906	121,261	136,251
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	127,289	10,001	1,934	-4,036	– –	23,798	119,462	120,536
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	4,112	54	– –	21	– –	4,023	122	4,277
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	5,847	44	– –	129	– –	4,085	1,677	11,438
Residual Fuel Oil[6]	– –	– –	8,569	4,535	– –	-1,565	– –	6,246	8,423	27,809
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	1,695	728	– –	-537	– –	NA	NA	2,206
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	1,117	225	– –	46	– –	NA	NA	4,374
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	5,757	3,582	– –	-1,074	– –	NA	NA	21,223
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	7,987	474	– –	-191	– –	– –	8,652	3,115
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	5,521	393	– –	-43	– –	– –	5,957	2,290
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	2,466	81	– –	-148	– –	– –	2,695	825
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	821	488	– –	-127	– –	– –	1,436	1,289
Lubricants	– –	– –	4,389	924	– –	-711	– –	3,318	2,706	12,961
Waxes	– –	– –	125	122	– –	5	– –	99	143	688
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	22,775	53	– –	-42	– –	19,337	3,533	7,538
Marketable	– –	– –	16,711	53	– –	-42	– –	19,337	-2,531	7,538
Catalyst	– –	– –	6,064	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	6,064	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	7,553	985	– –	2,190	– –	935	5,413	32,353
Still Gas	– –	– –	18,393	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	18,393	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	2,383	1	– –	-3	– –	40	2,347	626
Total	**458,882**	**33,551**	**542,533**	**241,591**	**22,271**	**-17,254**	**513,982**	**236,676**	**565,424**	**1,902,362**

– – = 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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 Excludes stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve", "Northeast Regional Refined Petroleum Product Reserve", and "State of New York's Strategic Fuels Reserve Program". For details see Appendix D.
6 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 and 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 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

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]	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil[4]	**695,073**	**– –**	**– –**	**419,369**	**22,802**	**9,921**	**963,772**	**163,551**	**0**	**1,100,854**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**272,663**	**-1,205**	**23,577**	**15,768**	**– –**	**-33,342**	**37,618**	**92,420**	**214,107**	**155,175**
Natural Gas Liquids	272,663	-1,205	6,725	14,678	– –	-34,924	37,618	92,420	197,747	145,437
Ethane	109,746	– –	232	–	– –	-2,691	– –	16,717	95,952	46,949
Propane	87,951	– –	16,399	11,136	– –	-18,638	– –	56,549	77,575	45,020
Normal Butane	22,607	– –	-9,456	2,560	– –	-12,657	16,904	9,868	1,596	25,078
Isobutane	23,626	– –	-450	971	– –	1,101	12,526	168	10,352	9,591
Natural Gasoline	28,733	-1,205	– –	11	– –	-2,039	8,188	9,119	12,271	18,799
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	16,852	1,090	– –	1,582	– –	– –	16,360	9,738
Ethylene	– –	– –	18	–	– –	0	– –	– –	18	0
Propylene	– –	– –	17,127	847	– –	1,133	– –	– –	16,841	8,079
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	-268	213	– –	452	– –	– –	-507	1,527
Isobutylene	– –	– –	-25	30	– –	-3	– –	– –	8	132
Other Liquids	– –	**71,472**	– –	**60,471**	**12,157**	**16,776**	**97,657**	**33,838**	**-4,171**	**354,580**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	71,482	– –	1,581	6,966	3,170	67,710	9,148	0	34,545
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	12,815	– –	12,815	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	4,770	– –	152	-849	851	–	3,222	0	2,402
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	66,712	– –	1,422	-5,047	2,309	54,851	5,927	0	32,112
Fuel Ethanol[5]	– –	60,177	– –	–	-1,790	1,110	51,514	5,763	0	24,448
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	6,535	– –	1,422	-3,257	1,199	3,337	164	0	7,664
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	7	47	10	44	–	0	31
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	27,830	– –	6,969	7,649	17,377	-4,165	92,825
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)[5]	– –	-10	– –	31,060	5,192	6,628	22,301	7,313	0	227,170
Reformulated	– –	-2	– –	10,910	15,357	600	25,641	24	0	50,701
Conventional	– –	-8	– –	20,150	-10,165	6,028	-3,340	7,289	0	176,469
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	– –	9	-3	–	-6	40
Finished Petroleum Products	– –	**168**	**1,138,416**	**46,452**	**11**	**-2,536**	– –	**198,080**	**989,503**	**291,753**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	168	574,233	2,875	-3,402	-1,535	– –	53,405	522,004	24,197
Reformulated	– –	–	183,830	–	-16,487	-13	– –	–	167,356	31
Conventional	– –	168	390,403	2,875	13,085	-1,522	– –	53,405	354,648	24,166
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	627	83	– –	138	– –	–	572	1,094
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	102,198	7,017	– –	424	– –	13,391	95,400	42,010
Kerosene	– –	– –	766	–	– –	-773	– –	285	1,254	1,822
Distillate Fuel Oil[5]	– –	– –	300,066	19,656	3,413	-3,755	– –	70,635	256,255	136,251
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	277,963	19,130	3,413	-3,060	– –	54,319	249,247	120,536
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	8,488	374	– –	-834	– –	7,927	1,769	4,277
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	13,615	152	– –	139	– –	8,389	5,239	11,438
Residual Fuel Oil[6]	– –	– –	20,898	10,347	– –	-505	– –	13,897	17,853	27,809
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	3,720	1,196	– –	61	– –	NA	NA	2,206
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	3,041	764	– –	-343	– –	NA	NA	4,374
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	14,137	8,387	– –	-223	– –	NA	NA	21,223
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	17,397	955	– –	-289	– –	– –	18,641	3,115
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	11,413	744	– –	-104	– –	– –	12,261	2,290
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	5,984	211	– –	-185	– –	– –	6,380	825
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	1,843	643	– –	-172	– –	– –	2,658	1,289
Lubricants	– –	– –	9,342	2,362	– –	-994	– –	6,498	6,200	12,961
Waxes	– –	– –	252	292	– –	12	– –	232	300	688
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	49,746	255	– –	-361	– –	37,969	12,393	7,538
Marketable	– –	– –	36,782	255	– –	-361	– –	37,969	-571	7,538
Catalyst	– –	– –	12,964	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	12,964	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	16,816	1,965	– –	5,308	– –	1,689	11,784	32,353
Still Gas	– –	– –	38,950	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	38,950	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	5,282	2	– –	-34	– –	79	5,239	626
Total	**967,736**	**70,435**	**1,161,993**	**542,060**	**34,971**	**-9,181**	**1,099,047**	**487,889**	**1,199,440**	**1,902,362**

– – = 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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 Excludes stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve", "Northeast Regional Refined Petroleum Product Reserve", and "State of New York's Strategic Fuels Reserve Program". For details see Appendix D.
6 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 and 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 3. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, February 2019
(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]	**11,683**	**– –**	**– –**	**6,652**	**597**	**104**	**15,837**	**2,990**	**0**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**4,706**	**-21**	**427**	**242**	**– –**	**-377**	**590**	**1,560**	**3,582**
Natural Gas Liquids	4,706	-21	141	222	– –	-414	590	1,560	3,313
Ethane	1,927	– –	7	–	– –	-16	– –	241	1,708
Propane	1,500	– –	257	169	– –	-215	– –	925	1,215
Normal Butane	387	– –	-117	38	– –	-124	240	182	10
Isobutane	402	– –	-4	15	– –	10	214	0	188
Natural Gasoline	489	-21	– –	0	– –	-70	136	212	192
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	286	20	– –	37	– –	– –	269
Ethylene	– –	– –	0	–	– –	0	– –	– –	0
Propylene	– –	– –	289	13	– –	32	– –	– –	269
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	-2	6	– –	5	– –	– –	0
Isobutylene	– –	– –	-1	1	– –	0	– –	– –	0
Other Liquids	– –	**1,216**	– –	**910**	**193**	**-20**	**1,930**	**543**	**-133**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	1,216	– –	23	67	9	1,148	149	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	211	– –	211	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	85	– –	2	-18	20	–	49	0
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	1,132	– –	20	-126	-11	936	100	0
Fuel Ethanol[5]	– –	1,021	– –	–	-62	-21	882	97	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	111	– –	20	-64	10	55	3	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	0	1	0	1	–	0
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	355	– –	137	104	248	-133
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)[5]	– –	0	– –	532	126	-166	678	146	0
Reformulated	– –	0	– –	188	286	-28	501	1	0
Conventional	– –	0	– –	345	-160	-138	176	146	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	– –	0	0	–	0
Finished Petroleum Products	– –	**3**	**18,949**	**824**	**5**	**-323**	– –	**3,359**	**16,745**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	3	9,730	52	-64	-190	– –	949	8,963
Reformulated	– –	–	3,157	–	-287	-1	– –	–	2,870
Conventional	– –	3	6,574	52	224	-189	– –	949	6,093
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	12	1	– –	4	– –	–	9
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	1,689	140	– –	29	– –	197	1,603
Kerosene	– –	– –	8	–	– –	-11	– –	4	16
Distillate Fuel Oil[5]	– –	– –	4,902	361	69	-139	– –	1,139	4,331
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	4,546	357	69	-144	– –	850	4,267
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	147	2	– –	1	– –	144	4
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	209	2	– –	5	– –	146	60
Residual Fuel Oil[6]	– –	– –	306	162	– –	-56	– –	223	301
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	61	26	– –	-19	– –	NA	NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	40	8	– –	2	– –	NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	206	128	– –	-38	– –	NA	NA
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	285	17	– –	-7	– –	– –	309
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	197	14	– –	-2	– –	– –	213
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	88	3	– –	-5	– –	– –	96
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	29	17	– –	-5	– –	– –	51
Lubricants	– –	– –	157	33	– –	-25	– –	119	97
Waxes	– –	– –	4	4	– –	0	– –	4	5
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	813	2	– –	-2	– –	691	126
Marketable	– –	– –	597	2	– –	-2	– –	691	-90
Catalyst	– –	– –	217	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	217
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	270	35	– –	78	– –	33	193
Still Gas	– –	– –	657	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	657
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	85	0	– –	0	– –	1	84
Total	**16,389**	**1,198**	**19,376**	**8,628**	**795**	**-616**	**18,357**	**8,453**	**20,194**

– – = 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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 Excludes stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve", "Northeast Regional Refined Petroleum Product Reserve", and "State of New York's Strategic Fuels Reserve Program". For details see Appendix D.
6 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 and 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 2019
(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]	**11,781**	**– –**	**– –**	**7,108**	**386**	**168**	**16,335**	**2,772**	**0**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**4,621**	**-20**	**400**	**267**	**– –**	**-565**	**638**	**1,566**	**3,629**
Natural Gas Liquids	4,621	-20	114	249	– –	-592	638	1,566	3,352
Ethane	1,860	– –	–	–	– –	-46	– –	283	1,626
Propane	1,491	– –	278	189	– –	-316	– –	958	1,315
Normal Butane	383	– –	-160	43	– –	-215	287	167	27
Isobutane	400	– –	-3	16	– –	19	212	3	175
Natural Gasoline	487	-20	– –	0	– –	-35	139	155	208
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	286	18	– –	27	– –	– –	277
Ethylene	– –	– –	0	–	– –	0	– –	– –	0
Propylene	– –	– –	290	14	– –	19	– –	– –	285
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	-5	4	– –	8	– –	– –	-9
Isobutylene	– –	– –	41	1	– –	0	– –	– –	0
Other Liquids	– –	**1,211**	– –	**1,025**	**206**	**284**	**1,655**	**574**	**-71**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	1,212	– –	27	118	54	1,148	155	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	217	– –	217	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	81	– –	3	-14	14	–	55	0
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	1,131	– –	24	-86	39	930	100	0
Fuel Ethanol[5]	– –	1,020	– –	–	-30	19	873	98	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	111	– –	24	-55	20	57	3	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	0	1	0	1	–	0
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	472	– –	118	130	295	-71
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)[5]	– –	0	– –	526	88	112	378	124	0
Reformulated	– –	0	– –	185	260	10	435	0	0
Conventional	– –	0	– –	342	-172	102	-57	124	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	– –	0	0	–	0
Finished Petroleum Products	– –	**3**	**19,295**	**787**	**0**	**-43**	– –	**3,357**	**16,771**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	3	9,733	49	-58	-26	– –	905	8,848
Reformulated	– –	–	3,116	–	-279	0	– –	–	2,837
Conventional	– –	3	6,617	49	222	-26	– –	905	6,011
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	11	1	– –	2	– –	–	10
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	1,732	119	– –	7	– –	227	1,617
Kerosene	– –	– –	13	–	– –	-13	– –	5	21
Distillate Fuel Oil[5]	– –	– –	5,086	333	58	-64	– –	1,197	4,343
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	4,711	324	58	-52	– –	921	4,225
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	144	6	– –	-14	– –	134	30
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	231	3	– –	2	– –	142	89
Residual Fuel Oil[6]	– –	– –	354	175	– –	-9	– –	236	303
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	63	20	– –	1	– –	NA	NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	52	13	– –	-6	– –	NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	240	142	– –	-4	– –	NA	NA
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	295	16	– –	-5	– –	– –	316
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	193	13	– –	-2	– –	– –	208
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	101	4	– –	-3	– –	– –	108
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	31	11	– –	-3	– –	– –	45
Lubricants	– –	– –	158	40	– –	-17	– –	110	105
Waxes	– –	– –	4	5	– –	0	– –	4	5
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	843	4	– –	-6	– –	644	210
Marketable	– –	– –	623	4	– –	-6	– –	644	-10
Catalyst	– –	– –	220	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	220
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	285	33	– –	90	– –	29	200
Still Gas	– –	– –	660	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	660
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	90	0	– –	-1	– –	1	89
Total	**16,402**	**1,194**	**19,695**	**9,187**	**593**	**-156**	**18,628**	**8,269**	**20,329**

– – = 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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 Excludes stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve", "Northeast Regional Refined Petroleum Product Reserve", and "State of New York's Strategic Fuels Reserve Program". For details see Appendix D.
6 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 and 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 2019
(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	**1,666**	**– –**	**– –**	**13,671**	**4,077**	**841**	**-1,471**	**21,722**	**3**	**0**	**11,704**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**14,445**	**-12**	**438**	**2,018**	**-2,248**	**– –**	**-878**	**1,412**	**2,290**	**11,817**	**6,878**
Natural Gas Liquids	14,445	-12	145	1,789	-2,443	– –	-814	1,412	2,290	11,036	6,671
Ethane	5,747	– –	–	–	–	– –	-147	– –	167	361	303
Propane	5,048	– –	354	1,530	2,862	– –	-1,061	– –	1,792	9,063	4,219
Normal Butane	1,552	– –	-222	103	446	– –	352	867	14	646	1,570
Isobutane	697	– –	13	156	-146	– –	78	363	1	278	255
Natural Gasoline	1,401	-12	– –	–	-239	– –	-36	182	316	688	324
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	293	229	–	– –	-64	– –	– –	781	207
Ethylene	– –	– –	10	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	10	–
Propylene	– –	– –	239	229	–	– –	-47	– –	– –	710	54
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	27	–	–	– –	-4	– –	– –	31	126
Isobutylene	– –	– –	17	–	–	– –	-13	– –	– –	30	27
Other Liquids	**– –**	**834**	**– –**	**13,710**	**53,138**	**4,721**	**-4,136**	**76,440**	**91**	**7**	**76,965**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	837	– –	123	9,391	-642	128	9,529	52	0	9,304
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	93	– –	93	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	2	–	–	2	0	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	837	– –	123	9,391	-736	128	9,436	50	0	9,304
Fuel Ethanol	– –	608	– –	–	9,110	-572	21	9,080	46	0	7,718
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	229	– –	123	281	-165	107	356	5	0	1,586
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	1,067	-9	– –	985	37	29	7	6,259
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	-3	– –	12,520	43,756	5,362	-5,249	66,874	10	0	61,402
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	4,927	7,574	2,219	-117	14,836	1	0	20,516
Conventional	– –	-3	– –	7,593	36,182	3,144	-5,132	52,038	10	0	40,886
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**99,982**	**15,021**	**46,207**	**-4,626**	**-2,623**	**– –**	**4,239**	**154,968**	**75,217**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	87,442	704	6,351	-4,791	-1,089	– –	622	90,174	4,396
Reformulated	– –	–	35,014	–	–	-2,362	-17	– –	–	32,669	14
Conventional	– –	–	52,428	704	6,351	-2,429	-1,072	– –	622	57,505	4,382
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	–	1	49	– –	-21	– –	–	71	144
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	2,370	1,632	13,710	– –	1,303	– –	277	16,132	10,082
Kerosene	– –	– –	-57	–	228	– –	-190	– –	92	269	1,393
Distillate Fuel Oil[6]	– –	– –	6,336	9,448	24,309	165	-3,284	– –	1,325	42,216	42,737
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	5,679	9,383	23,185	165	-3,064	– –	1,103	40,372	36,143
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	456	54	–	– –	-160	– –	216	454	1,949
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	201	11	1,124	– –	-60	– –	6	1,390	4,645
Residual Fuel Oil[7]	– –	– –	932	2,290	-129	– –	-108	– –	729	2,472	6,340
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	236	250	–	– –	164	– –	NA	NA	932
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	342	4	–	– –	32	– –	NA	NA	1,041
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	354	2,036	-129	– –	-304	– –	NA	NA	4,367
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	14	1	–	– –	-18	– –	– –	33	72
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	14	–	–	– –	-18	– –	– –	32	72
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	1	–	– –	–	– –	– –	1	–
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	16	1	–	– –	-2	– –	– –	19	42
Lubricants	– –	– –	308	180	306	– –	-172	– –	312	654	1,089
Waxes	– –	– –	0	80	–	– –	1	– –	55	24	385
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	628	4	387	– –	–	– –	715	303	–
Marketable	– –	– –	256	4	387	– –	–	– –	715	-69	–
Catalyst	– –	– –	372	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	372	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	822	680	996	– –	957	– –	101	1,440	8,508
Still Gas	– –	– –	1,107	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	1,107	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	64	–	–	– –	0	– –	12	52	29
Total	**16,111**	**822**	**100,420**	**44,420**	**101,174**	**935**	**-9,108**	**99,574**	**6,624**	**166,792**	**170,764**

– – = 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 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Stock change for crude oil excludes lease stocks beginning with January 2005 (see explanatory notes).
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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 Excludes stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve", "Northeast Regional Refined Petroleum Product Reserve", and "State of New York's Strategic Fuels Reserve Program". For details see Appendix D.
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 and 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 2019
(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	**3,617**	**– –**	**– –**	**37,800**	**8,769**	**2,995**	**49**	**53,126**	**6**	**0**	**11,704**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**30,792**	**-28**	**1,086**	**4,392**	**-2,922**	**– –**	**-2,159**	**3,607**	**5,876**	**25,996**	**6,878**
Natural Gas Liquids	30,792	-28	327	3,949	-3,495	– –	-2,078	3,607	5,876	24,140	–
Ethane	12,385	– –	–	–	–	– –	-540	– –	1,572	537	–
Propane	10,685	– –	971	3,476	7,234	– –	-1,768	– –	3,622	20,512	–
Normal Butane	3,207	– –	-641	194	977	– –	150	2,357	29	1,201	–
Isobutane	1,548	– –	-3	279	-352	– –	61	823	2	586	–
Natural Gasoline	2,967	-28	– –	–	-538	– –	19	427	650	1,305	–
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	759	443	–	– –	-81	– –	– –	1,856	–
Ethylene	– –	– –	18	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	18	–
Propylene	– –	– –	718	443	–	– –	-67	– –	– –	1,801	–
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	-18	–	–	– –	19	– –	– –	-37	–
Isobutylene	– –	– –	41	–	–	– –	-33	– –	– –	74	–
Other Liquids	**– –**	**1,818**	**– –**	**30,112**	**117,724**	**11,606**	**4,630**	**156,938**	**185**	**-493**	**76,965**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	1,824	– –	287	19,265	2	1,188	20,068	122	0	9,304
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	209	– –	209	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	3	–	–	3	0	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	1,824	– –	287	19,265	-210	1,188	19,859	119	0	9,304
Fuel Ethanol	– –	1,381	– –	–	18,568	276	1,137	18,980	108	0	7,718
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	443	– –	287	698	-486	51	879	11	0	1,586
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	2,756	210	– –	1,054	2,355	50	-493	6,259
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	-6	– –	27,069	98,249	11,604	2,388	134,515	13	0	61,402
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	10,585	16,018	4,783	1,684	29,701	1	0	20,516
Conventional	– –	-6	– –	16,484	82,231	6,820	704	104,814	11	0	40,886
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**214,983**	**30,024**	**100,540**	**-11,393**	**2,143**	**– –**	**6,656**	**325,355**	**75,217**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	183,174	1,747	14,650	-11,879	516	– –	928	186,248	4,396
Reformulated	– –	–	73,540	–	–	-5,066	-16	– –	–	68,490	14
Conventional	– –	–	109,634	1,747	14,650	-6,814	532	– –	928	117,758	4,382
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	–	20	153	– –	14	– –	–	159	144
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	5,538	2,976	28,610	– –	2,206	– –	821	34,097	10,082
Kerosene	– –	– –	70	–	441	– –	-659	– –	123	1,047	1,393
Distillate Fuel Oil[6]	– –	– –	17,159	18,203	53,998	486	-2,135	– –	1,501	90,480	42,737
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	14,865	17,797	51,618	486	-1,535	– –	1,113	85,188	36,143
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	639	374	86	– –	-653	– –	381	1,371	1,949
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	1,655	32	2,294	– –	53	– –	7	3,921	4,645
Residual Fuel Oil[7]	– –	– –	2,204	5,296	-347	– –	307	– –	1,220	5,626	6,340
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	595	380	–	– –	31	– –	NA	NA	932
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	630	303	–	– –	-388	– –	NA	NA	1,041
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	979	4,613	-347	– –	664	– –	NA	NA	4,367
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	76	2	-255	– –	-8	– –	– –	-169	72
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	76	–	–	– –	-8	– –	– –	84	72
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	2	-255	– –	–	– –	– –	-253	–
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	34	1	–	– –	-1	– –	– –	36	42
Lubricants	– –	– –	695	326	667	– –	-212	– –	502	1,398	1,089
Waxes	– –	– –	12	153	–	– –	9	– –	112	44	385
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	1,714	10	818	– –	–	– –	1,291	1,251	–
Marketable	– –	– –	692	10	818	– –	–	– –	1,291	229	–
Catalyst	– –	– –	1,022	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	1,022	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	1,672	1,290	1,806	– –	2,111	– –	138	2,519	8,508
Still Gas	– –	– –	2,476	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	2,476	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	159	–	–	– –	-5	– –	21	143	29
Total	**34,409**	**1,790**	**216,069**	**102,328**	**224,112**	**3,207**	**4,663**	**213,671**	**12,722**	**350,859**	**170,764**

– – = 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 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Stock change for crude oil excludes lease stocks beginning with January 2005 (see explanatory notes).
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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 Excludes stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve", "Northeast Regional Refined Petroleum Product Reserve", and "State of New York's Strategic Fuels Reserve Program". For details see Appendix D.
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 and 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 2019
(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	**59**	– –	– –	**488**	**146**	**30**	**-53**	**776**	**0**	**0**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**516**	**0**	**16**	**72**	**-80**	– –	**-31**	**50**	**82**	**422**
Natural Gas Liquids	516	0	5	64	-87	– –	-29	50	82	394
Ethane	205	– –	–	–	–	– –	-5	– –	6	13
Propane	180	– –	13	55	102	– –	-38	– –	–	324
Normal Butane	55	– –	-8	4	16	– –	13	31	1	23
Isobutane	25	– –	0	6	-5	– –	3	13	0	10
Natural Gasoline	50	0	– –	–	-9	– –	-1	7	11	25
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	10	8	–	– –	-2	– –	– –	28
Ethylene	– –	– –	0	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	0
Propylene	– –	– –	9	8	7	– –	-2	– –	– –	25
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	1	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	1
Isobutylene	– –	– –	1	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	1
Other Liquids	– –	**30**	– –	**490**	**1,898**	**169**	**-148**	**2,730**	**3**	**0**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	30	– –	4	335	-23	5	340	2	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	3	– –	3	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	0	–	–	0	0
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	30	– –	4	335	-26	5	337	2	0
Fuel Ethanol[6]	– –	22	– –	–	325	-20	1	324	2	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	8	– –	4	10	-6	4	13	0	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	38	0	– –	35	1	1	0
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)[6]	– –	0	– –	447	1,563	192	-187	2,388	0	0
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	176	271	79	-4	530	0	0
Conventional	– –	0	– –	271	1,292	112	-183	1,859	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	– –	–	**3,571**	**536**	**1,650**	**-165**	**-94**	– –	**151**	**5,535**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	3,123	25	227	-171	-39	– –	22	3,220
Reformulated	– –	–	1,251	–	–	-84	-1	– –	–	1,167
Conventional	– –	–	1,872	25	227	-87	-38	– –	22	2,054
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	–	0	2	– –	-1	– –	–	3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	85	58	490	– –	47	– –	10	576
Kerosene	– –	– –	-2	–	8	– –	-7	– –	3	10
Distillate Fuel Oil[6]	– –	– –	226	337	868	6	-117	– –	47	1,508
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	203	335	828	6	-109	– –	39	1,442
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	16	2	–	– –	-6	– –	8	16
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	7	0	40	– –	-2	– –	0	50
Residual Fuel Oil[7]	– –	– –	33	82	-5	– –	-4	– –	26	88
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	8	9	–	– –	6	– –	NA	NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	12	0	–	– –	1	– –	NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	13	73	-5	– –	-11	– –	NA	NA
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	1	0	–	– –	-1	– –	– –	1
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	1	–	–	– –	-1	– –	– –	1
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	0	–	– –	–	– –	– –	0
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	1	0	–	– –	0	– –	– –	1
Lubricants	– –	– –	11	6	11	– –	-6	– –	11	23
Waxes	– –	– –	0	3	–	– –	0	– –	2	1
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	22	0	14	– –	–	– –	26	11
Marketable	– –	– –	9	0	14	– –	–	– –	26	-2
Catalyst	– –	– –	13	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	13
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	29	24	36	– –	34	– –	4	51
Still Gas	– –	– –	40	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	40
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	2	–	–	– –	0	– –	0	2
Total	**575**	**29**	**3,586**	**1,586**	**3,613**	**33**	**-325**	**3,556**	**237**	**5,957**

– – = 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 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Stock change for crude oil excludes lease stocks beginning with January 2005 (see explanatory notes).
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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 Excludes stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve", "Northeast Regional Refined Petroleum Product Reserve", and "State of New York's Strategic Fuels Reserve Program". For details see Appendix D.
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 and 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 2019
(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	**61**	– –	– –	**641**	**149**	**51**	**1**	**900**	**0**	**0**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**522**	**0**	**18**	**74**	**-50**	– –	**-37**	**61**	**100**	**441**
Natural Gas Liquids	522	0	6	67	-59	– –	-35	61	100	409
Ethane	210	– –	–	–	–	– –	-9	– –	27	9
Propane	181	– –	16	59	123	– –	-30	– –	–	348
Normal Butane	54	– –	-11	3	17	– –	3	40	0	20
Isobutane	26	– –	0	5	-6	– –	1	14	0	10
Natural Gasoline	50	0	– –	–	-9	– –	0	7	11	22
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	13	8	–	– –	-1	– –	– –	31
Ethylene	– –	– –	0	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	0
Propylene	– –	– –	12	8	10	– –	-1	– –	– –	31
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	0	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	-1
Isobutylene	– –	– –	1	–	–	– –	-1	– –	– –	1
Other Liquids	– –	**31**	– –	**510**	**1,995**	**197**	**78**	**2,660**	**3**	**-8**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	31	– –	5	327	0	20	340	2	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	4	– –	4	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	0	–	–	0	0
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	31	– –	5	327	-4	20	337	2	0
Fuel Ethanol[6]	– –	23	– –	–	315	5	19	322	2	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	8	– –	5	12	-8	1	15	0	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	47	4	– –	18	40	1	-8
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)[6]	– –	0	– –	459	1,665	197	40	2,280	0	0
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	179	271	81	29	503	0	0
Conventional	– –	0	– –	279	1,394	116	12	1,777	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	– –	–	**3,644**	**509**	**1,704**	**-193**	**36**	– –	**113**	**5,514**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	3,105	30	248	-201	9	– –	16	3,157
Reformulated	– –	–	1,246	–	–	-86	0	– –	–	1,161
Conventional	– –	–	1,858	30	248	-115	9	– –	16	1,996
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	–	0	3	– –	0	– –	–	3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	94	50	485	– –	37	– –	14	578
Kerosene	– –	– –	1	–	7	– –	-11	– –	2	18
Distillate Fuel Oil[6]	– –	– –	291	309	915	8	-36	– –	25	1,534
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	252	302	875	8	-26	– –	19	1,444
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	11	6	1	– –	-11	– –	6	23
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	28	1	39	– –	1	– –	0	66
Residual Fuel Oil[7]	– –	– –	37	90	-6	– –	5	– –	21	95
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	10	6	–	– –	1	– –	NA	NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	11	5	–	– –	-7	– –	NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	17	78	-6	– –	11	– –	NA	NA
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	1	0	-4	– –	0	– –	– –	-3
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	1	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	1
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	0	-4	– –	–	– –	– –	-4
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	1	0	–	– –	0	– –	– –	1
Lubricants	– –	– –	12	6	11	– –	-4	– –	9	24
Waxes	– –	– –	0	3	–	– –	0	– –	2	1
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	29	0	14	– –	–	– –	22	21
Marketable	– –	– –	12	0	14	– –	–	– –	22	4
Catalyst	– –	– –	17	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	17
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	28	22	31	– –	36	– –	2	43
Still Gas	– –	– –	42	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	42
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	3	–	–	– –	0	– –	0	2
Total	**583**	**30**	**3,662**	**1,734**	**3,799**	**54**	**79**	**3,622**	**216**	**5,947**

– – = 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 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Stock change for crude oil excludes lease stocks beginning with January 2005 (see explanatory notes).
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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 Excludes stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve", "Northeast Regional Refined Petroleum Product Reserve", and "State of New York's Strategic Fuels Reserve Program". For details see Appendix D.
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 and 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 2019
(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	**58,835**	**– –**	**– –**	**76,046**	**-19,475**	**-6,936**	**4,195**	**98,749**	**5,526**	**0**	**137,386**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**28,507**	**-540**	**1,099**	**2,511**	**-6,161**	**– –**	**-6,440**	**2,849**	**8,839**	**20,168**	**36,514**
Natural Gas Liquids	28,507	-540	68	2,303	-5,783	– –	-6,395	2,849	8,839	19,262	36,169
Ethane	10,560	– –	–	–	–	– –	821	– –	2,568	3,940	5,809
Propane	9,941	– –	1,895	1,797	-4,805	– –	-5,052	– –	116	13,764	11,040
Normal Butane	3,365	– –	-1,777	331	-1,917	– –	-1,855	802	668	387	6,373
Isobutane	1,680	– –	-50	168	-114	– –	-253	1,427	2	508	2,293
Natural Gasoline	2,961	-540	– –	7	4,284	– –	-56	620	5,485	663	10,654
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	1,031	208	–	– –	-45	– –	– –	906	345
Ethylene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–	–
Propylene	– –	– –	983	138	–	– –	-62	– –	– –	805	235
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	33	40	–	– –	2	– –	– –	71	10
Isobutylene	– –	– –	15	–	–	– –	15	– –	– –	30	100
Other Liquids	**– –**	**28,773**	**– –**	**282**	**-14,523**	**305**	**735**	**13,552**	**2,414**	**-1,865**	**76,417**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	28,775	– –	81	-18,876	-948	744	7,884	404	0	10,437
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	1,036	– –	1,036	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	1	0	–	1	0	3
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	28,775	– –	81	-18,876	-2,016	733	6,828	403	0	10,403
Fuel Ethanol	– –	26,712	– –	–	-18,122	-1,050	633	6,535	372	0	9,170
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	2,063	– –	81	-754	-966	100	293	31	0	1,233
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	31	11	20	–	0	31
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	77	-7	– –	926	-1,000	2,009	-1,865	13,832
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	-2	– –	124	4,360	1,252	-935	6,668	1	0	52,148
Reformulated	– –	-1	– –	–	907	1,009	506	1,409	–	0	5,989
Conventional	– –	-1	– –	124	3,453	243	-1,441	5,259	1	0	46,159
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**86**	**120,187**	**696**	**68**	**764**	**-1,879**	**– –**	**774**	**122,905**	**65,088**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	86	68,622	–	-258	-202	-999	– –	75	69,171	6,323
Reformulated	– –	–	9,873	–	–	-979	–	– –	–	8,894	–
Conventional	– –	86	58,749	–	-258	777	-999	– –	75	60,277	6,323
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	55	2	9	– –	55	– –	–	11	221
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	6,834	–	1,209	– –	324	– –	30	7,689	7,671
Kerosene	– –	– –	120	–	–	– –	-79	– –	0	199	126
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	30,156	216	966	966	-1,705	– –	68	33,941	33,079
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	30,416	185	832	966	-1,470	– –	0	33,869	32,312
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	50	–	134	– –	-54	– –	20	218	326
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	-310	31	–	– –	-181	– –	48	-146	441
Residual Fuel Oil[6]	– –	– –	1,191	91	-442	– –	48	– –	142	650	1,345
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	54	–	-33	– –	-11	– –	NA	NA	49
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	239	21	–	– –	115	– –	NA	NA	336
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	898	70	-409	– –	-56	– –	NA	NA	960
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	789	146	-92	– –	-88	– –	– –	931	454
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	515	82	-45	– –	-107	– –	– –	659	334
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	274	64	-47	– –	19	– –	– –	272	120
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	10	5	29	– –	-65	– –	– –	109	107
Lubricants	– –	– –	206	104	163	– –	45	– –	167	261	706
Waxes	– –	– –	33	11	–	– –	13	– –	20	11	37
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	4,963	27	-916	– –	195	– –	44	3,835	1,621
Marketable	– –	– –	3,641	27	-916	– –	195	– –	44	2,513	1,621
Catalyst	– –	– –	1,322	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	1,322	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	3,033	94	-600	– –	379	– –	223	1,925	13,288
Still Gas	– –	– –	3,762	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	3,762	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	413	–	–	– –	-2	– –	3	412	110
Total	**87,342**	**28,319**	**121,286**	**79,535**	**-40,092**	**-5,867**	**-3,389**	**115,150**	**17,553**	**141,209**	**315,405**

– – = 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 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Stock change for crude oil excludes lease stocks beginning with January 2005 (see explanatory notes).
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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 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 and 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 2019
(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	**126,039**	**– –**	**– –**	**167,210**	**-39,221**	**-18,438**	**5,284**	**218,987**	**11,319**	**0**	**137,386**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**58,995**	**-1,114**	**1,986**	**6,229**	**-12,580**	**– –**	**-13,517**	**6,389**	**14,549**	**46,095**	**36,514**
Natural Gas Liquids	58,995	-1,114	-485	5,718	-11,396	– –	-13,433	6,389	14,549	44,213	–
Ethane	20,840	– –	–	–	–	– –	618	– –	5,287	8,821	–
Propane	21,091	– –	4,257	4,501	-11,258	– –	-9,619	– –	189	28,021	–
Normal Butane	7,125	– –	-78	784	-3,849	– –	-5,016	2,016	839	1,639	–
Isobutane	3,590	– –	-147	422	97	– –	341	2,848	3	770	–
Natural Gasoline	6,349	-1,114	– –	11	9,728	– –	243	1,525	8,244	4,962	–
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	2,471	511	–	– –	-84	– –	– –	1,882	–
Ethylene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–	–
Propylene	– –	– –	2,398	404	–	– –	-120	– –	– –	1,738	–
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	43	77	–	– –	6	– –	– –	114	–
Isobutylene	– –	– –	30	–	–	– –	30	– –	– –	30	–
Other Liquids	**– –**	**60,376**	**– –**	**1,051**	**-31,885**	**-3,200**	**4,467**	**20,923**	**4,086**	**-3,133**	**76,417**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	60,380	– –	176	-40,688	-1,704	816	16,491	857	0	10,437
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	2,216	– –	2,216	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	2	-1	–	3	0	3
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	60,380	– –	176	-40,688	-3,976	807	14,231	854	0	10,403
Fuel Ethanol	– –	56,087	– –	–	-39,073	-2,104	491	13,608	811	0	9,170
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	4,293	– –	176	-1,615	-1,873	316	623	42	0	1,233
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	54	10	44	–	0	31
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	147	-293	– –	1,088	-1,227	3,126	-3,133	13,832
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	-4	– –	728	9,096	-1,496	2,563	5,659	102	0	52,148
Reformulated	– –	-2	– –	–	1,931	380	-200	2,509	–	0	5,989
Conventional	– –	-2	– –	728	7,165	-1,876	2,763	3,150	102	0	46,159
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**168**	**257,772**	**1,684**	**-1,285**	**5,482**	**1,037**	**– –**	**1,542**	**261,242**	**65,088**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	168	143,060	–	-907	3,599	-181	– –	151	145,950	6,323
Reformulated	– –	–	20,386	–	–	-113	–	– –	–	20,273	–
Conventional	– –	168	122,674	–	-907	3,712	-181	– –	151	125,677	6,323
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	86	4	19	– –	55	– –	–	54	221
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	14,856	–	1,734	– –	134	– –	78	16,378	7,671
Kerosene	– –	– –	435	–	20	– –	-155	– –	1	609	126
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	67,429	548	2,046	1,883	-574	– –	176	72,304	33,079
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	67,398	430	1,788	1,883	-622	– –	0	72,120	32,312
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	189	–	258	– –	-56	– –	77	426	326
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	-158	118	–	– –	104	– –	99	-243	441
Residual Fuel Oil[6]	– –	– –	2,673	193	-1,657	– –	65	– –	338	806	1,345
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	120	–	-66	– –	-8	– –	NA	NA	49
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	442	54	-35	– –	62	– –	NA	NA	336
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	2,111	139	-1,556	– –	11	– –	NA	NA	960
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	1,762	305	-212	– –	-111	– –	– –	1,966	454
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	1,158	165	-142	– –	-93	– –	– –	1,274	334
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	604	140	-70	– –	-18	– –	– –	692	120
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	75	10	58	– –	-76	– –	– –	219	107
Lubricants	– –	– –	261	221	301	– –	-121	– –	337	567	706
Waxes	– –	– –	44	14	–	– –	9	– –	64	-15	37
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	10,720	58	-1,736	– –	283	– –	84	8,675	1,621
Marketable	– –	– –	7,897	58	-1,736	– –	283	– –	84	5,852	1,621
Catalyst	– –	– –	2,823	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	2,823	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	7,286	331	-951	– –	1,716	– –	304	4,645	13,288
Still Gas	– –	– –	8,183	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	8,183	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	902	–	–	– –	-7	– –	8	901	110
Total	**185,034**	**59,430**	**259,758**	**176,174**	**-84,971**	**-16,156**	**-2,729**	**246,299**	**31,496**	**304,203**	**315,405**

– – = 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 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Stock change for crude oil excludes lease stocks beginning with January 2005 (see explanatory notes).
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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 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 and 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 2019
(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	**2,101**	**– –**	**– –**	**2,716**	**-696**	**-248**	**150**	**3,527**	**197**	**0**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**1,018**	**-19**	**39**	**90**	**-220**	**– –**	**-230**	**102**	**316**	**720**
Natural Gas Liquids	1,018	-19	2	82	-207	– –	-228	102	316	688
Ethane	377	– –	–	–	–	– –	29	– –	92	141
Propane	355	– –	68	64	-172	– –	-180	– –	4	492
Normal Butane	120	– –	-915	12	-68	– –	-66	29	24	14
Isobutane	60	– –	-2	6	-4	– –	-9	51	0	18
Natural Gasoline	106	-19	– –	0	153	– –	-2	22	196	24
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	37	7	–	– –	-2	– –	– –	32
Ethylene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–
Propylene	– –	– –	35	5	-14	– –	-2	– –	– –	29
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	1	1	–	– –	0	– –	– –	3
Isobutylene	– –	– –	1	1	–	– –	1	– –	– –	1
Other Liquids	**– –**	**1,028**	**– –**	**10**	**-519**	**11**	**26**	**484**	**86**	**-67**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	1,028	– –	3	-674	-34	27	282	14	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	37	– –	37	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	0	0	–	0	0
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	1,028	– –	3	-674	-72	26	244	14	0
Fuel Ethanol	– –	954	– –	–	-647	-37	23	233	13	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	74	– –	3	-27	-34	4	10	1	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	1	0	1	–	0
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	3	0	– –	33	-36	72	-67
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	0	– –	4	156	45	-33	238	0	0
Reformulated	– –	0	– –	–	32	36	18	50	–	0
Conventional	– –	0	– –	4	123	9	-51	188	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**3**	**4,292**	**25**	**2**	**27**	**-67**	**– –**	**28**	**4,389**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	3	2,451	–	-9	-7	-36	– –	3	2,470
Reformulated	– –	–	353	–	–	-35	–	– –	–	318
Conventional	– –	3	2,098	–	-9	28	-36	– –	3	2,153
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	2	0	0	– –	2	– –	–	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	244	–	43	– –	12	– –	1	275
Kerosene	– –	– –	4	–	–	– –	-3	– –	0	7
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	1,077	8	35	34	-61	– –	2	1,212
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	1,086	7	30	34	-53	– –	0	1,210
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	2	–	5	– –	-2	– –	1	8
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	-11	1	–	– –	-6	– –	2	-5
Residual Fuel Oil[6]	– –	– –	43	3	-16	– –	2	– –	5	23
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	2	–	-1	– –	0	– –	NA	NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	9	1	–	– –	4	– –	NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	32	3	-15	– –	-2	– –	NA	NA
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	28	5	-3	– –	-3	– –	– –	33
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	18	3	-2	– –	-4	– –	– –	24
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	10	2	-2	– –	1	– –	– –	10
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	0	0	1	– –	-2	– –	– –	4
Lubricants	– –	– –	7	4	6	– –	2	– –	6	9
Waxes	– –	– –	1	0	–	– –	0	– –	1	0
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	177	1	-33	– –	7	– –	2	137
Marketable	– –	– –	130	1	-33	– –	7	– –	2	90
Catalyst	– –	– –	47	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	47
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	108	3	-21	– –	14	– –	8	69
Still Gas	– –	– –	134	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	134
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	15	–	–	– –	0	– –	0	15
Total	**3,119**	**1,011**	**4,332**	**2,841**	**-1,432**	**-210**	**-121**	**4,113**	**627**	**5,043**

– – = 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 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Stock change for crude oil excludes lease stocks beginning with January 2005 (see explanatory notes).
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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 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 and 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 2019
(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	**2,136**	**– –**	**– –**	**2,834**	**-665**	**-313**	**90**	**3,712**	**192**	**0**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**1,000**	**-19**	**34**	**106**	**-213**	**– –**	**-229**	**108**	**247**	**781**
Natural Gas Liquids	1,000	-19	-8	97	-193	– –	-228	108	247	749
Ethane	353	– –	–	–	–	– –	10	– –	90	150
Propane	357	– –	72	76	-191	– –	-163	– –	3	475
Normal Butane	121	– –	-78	13	-65	– –	-85	34	14	28
Isobutane	61	– –	-2	7	2	– –	6	48	0	13
Natural Gasoline	108	-19	– –	0	165	– –	4	26	140	84
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	42	9	–	– –	-1	– –	– –	32
Ethylene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–
Propylene	– –	– –	41	7	-20	– –	-2	– –	– –	29
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	1	1	–	– –	0	– –	– –	2
Isobutylene	– –	– –	1	1	–	– –	1	– –	– –	1
Other Liquids	**– –**	**1,023**	**– –**	**18**	**-540**	**-54**	**76**	**355**	**69**	**-53**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	1,023	– –	3	-690	-29	14	280	15	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	38	– –	38	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	0	0	–	0	0
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	1,023	– –	3	-690	-67	14	241	14	0
Fuel Ethanol	– –	951	– –	–	-662	-36	8	231	14	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	73	– –	3	-27	-32	5	11	1	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	1	0	1	–	0
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	2	-5	– –	18	-21	53	-53
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	0	– –	12	154	-25	43	96	2	0
Reformulated	– –	0	– –	–	33	6	-3	43	–	0
Conventional	– –	0	– –	12	121	-32	47	53	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**3**	**4,369**	**29**	**-22**	**93**	**18**	**– –**	**26**	**4,428**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	3	2,425	–	-15	61	-3	– –	3	2,474
Reformulated	– –	–	346	–	–	-2	–	– –	–	344
Conventional	– –	3	2,079	–	-15	63	-3	– –	3	2,130
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	1	0	0	– –	1	– –	–	1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	252	–	29	– –	2	– –	1	278
Kerosene	– –	– –	7	–	0	– –	-3	– –	0	10
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	1,143	9	35	32	-10	– –	3	1,225
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	1,142	7	30	32	-11	– –	0	1,222
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	3	–	4	– –	-1	– –	1	7
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	-3	2	–	– –	2	– –	2	-4
Residual Fuel Oil[6]	– –	– –	45	3	-28	– –	1	– –	6	14
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	2	–	-1	– –	0	– –	NA	NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	7	1	-1	– –	1	– –	NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	36	2	-26	– –	0	– –	NA	NA
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	30	5	-4	– –	-2	– –	– –	33
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	20	3	-2	– –	-2	– –	– –	22
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	10	2	-1	– –	0	– –	– –	12
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	1	0	1	– –	-1	– –	– –	4
Lubricants	– –	– –	4	4	5	– –	-2	– –	6	10
Waxes	– –	– –	1	0	–	– –	0	– –	1	0
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	182	1	-29	– –	5	– –	1	147
Marketable	– –	– –	134	1	-29	– –	5	– –	1	99
Catalyst	– –	– –	48	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	48
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	123	6	-16	– –	29	– –	5	79
Still Gas	– –	– –	139	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	139
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	15	–	–	– –	0	– –	0	15
Total	**3,136**	**1,007**	**4,403**	**2,986**	**-1,440**	**-274**	**-46**	**4,175**	**534**	**5,156**

– – = 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 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Stock change for crude oil excludes lease stocks beginning with January 2005 (see explanatory notes).
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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 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 and 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 2019
(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]	**214,316**	**– –**	**– –**	**50,196**	**28,903**	**23,075**	**-2,015**	**240,313**	**78,192**	**0**	**879,422**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**75,097**	**-9**	**9,337**	**136**	**18,001**	**– –**	**-2,943**	**9,327**	**31,099**	**65,079**	**106,745**
Natural Gas Liquids	75,097	-9	3,002	–	17,818	– –	-4,048	9,327	31,099	59,530	97,699
Ethane	33,914	– –	183	–	–	– –	-1,132	– –	4,023	43,354	40,301
Propane	22,505	– –	3,976	–	5,166	– –	490	– –	23,127	8,030	28,250
Normal Butane	3,938	– –	-915	–	2,342	– –	-1,875	3,730	3,904	-394	15,439
Isobutane	7,827	– –	-242	–	910	– –	368	3,474	6	4,647	6,299
Natural Gasoline	6,913	-9	– –	–	-2,748	– –	-1,899	2,123	39	3,893	7,410
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	6,335	136	–	– –	1,105	– –	– –	5,549	9,046
Ethylene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	0	0
Propylene	– –	– –	6,638	–	–	– –	1,014	– –	– –	5,807	7,776
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	-261	136	–	– –	91	– –	– –	-216	1,270
Isobutylene	– –	– –	-42	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	-42	0
Other Liquids	– –	**3,438**	– –	**9,090**	**-46,963**	**2,616**	**3,911**	**-45,335**	**12,402**	**-2,798**	**137,920**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	3,438	– –	129	5,861	2,074	-105	7,992	3,614	0	9,700
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	3,605	– –	3,605	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	2,366	– –	65	–	-521	550	–	1,360	0	2,399
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	1,072	– –	57	5,861	-1,004	-655	4,387	2,254	0	7,301
Fuel Ethanol	– –	395	– –	–	5,882	-739	-724	4,045	2,217	0	4,736
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	677	– –	57	-21	-265	69	342	37	0	2,565
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	7	–	-7	–	–	–	0	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	7,668	16	– –	1,083	4,494	4,900	-2,793	49,530
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	1,293	-52,840	543	2,933	-57,826	3,889	0	78,650
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	–	-10,691	4,828	-63	-5,813	13	0	11,194
Conventional	– –	–	– –	1,293	-42,149	-4,286	2,996	-52,013	3,875	0	67,456
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	0	5	–	-5	40
Finished Petroleum Products	– –	**–**	**211,150**	**3,294**	**-47,357**	**903**	**-3,781**	– –	**77,890**	**93,880**	**106,330**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	65,872	284	-5,978	196	-3,442	– –	25,242	38,574	9,549
Reformulated	– –	–	13,021	–	–	-5,600	–	– –	–	7,421	–
Conventional	– –	–	52,851	284	-5,978	5,796	-3,442	– –	25,242	31,153	9,549
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	283	16	-58	– –	102	– –	–	139	551
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	25,473	–	-15,836	– –	-545	– –	4,274	5,908	13,842
Kerosene	– –	– –	155	–	-228	– –	-31	– –	3	-45	267
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	78,553	50	-25,990	707	1,752	– –	24,802	26,766	42,617
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	69,886	50	-24,732	707	1,103	– –	19,022	25,786	35,413
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	3,310	–	-134	– –	280	– –	2,650	246	1,625
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	5,357	–	-1,124	– –	369	– –	3,130	734	5,579
Residual Fuel Oil[7]	– –	– –	3,381	1,550	571	– –	-1,160	– –	4,809	1,853	15,483
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	1,196	478	33	– –	-423	– –	NA	NA	879
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	291	–	–	– –	17	– –	NA	NA	2,592
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	1,894	1,072	538	– –	-754	– –	NA	NA	12,012
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	7,180	289	92	– –	-83	– –	– –	7,644	2,585
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	4,988	273	45	– –	84	– –	– –	5,222	1,880
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	2,192	16	47	– –	-167	– –	– –	2,422	705
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	757	482	-29	– –	-57	– –	– –	1,267	1,094
Lubricants	– –	– –	3,523	603	-469	– –	-446	– –	2,539	1,564	10,045
Waxes	– –	– –	92	12	–	– –	-9	– –	19	94	266
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	12,486	8	891	– –	-181	– –	15,600	-2,035	4,352
Marketable	– –	– –	9,232	8	891	– –	-181	– –	15,600	-5,289	4,352
Catalyst	– –	– –	3,254	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	3,254	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	2,189	–	-323	– –	326	– –	577	963	5,302
Still Gas	– –	– –	9,752	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	9,752	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	1,454	–	–	– –	-7	– –	25	1,436	377
Total	**289,413**	**3,429**	**220,487**	**62,716**	**-47,416**	**26,594**	**-4,828**	**204,305**	**199,584**	**156,161**	**1,230,417**

– – = 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 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Stock change for crude oil excludes lease stocks beginning with January 2005 (see explanatory notes).
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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 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 and 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 2019
(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]	**454,534**	**– –**	**– –**	**114,591**	**58,735**	**38,297**	**-1,068**	**514,998**	**152,226**	**0**	**879,422**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**153,831**	**-19**	**19,188**	**136**	**34,715**	**– –**	**-15,685**	**20,637**	**69,535**	**133,364**	**106,745**
Natural Gas Liquids	153,831	-19	6,193	–	34,104	– –	-17,379	20,637	69,535	121,316	–
Ethane	68,695	– –	232	–	–	– –	-2,840	– –	9,856	86,339	–
Propane	46,570	– –	8,946	–	10,288	– –	-5,953	– –	51,076	20,681	–
Normal Butane	8,092	– –	-2,436	–	4,345	– –	-6,886	8,993	8,370	-476	–
Isobutane	16,214	– –	-549	–	1,591	– –	626	7,245	162	9,223	–
Natural Gasoline	14,260	-19	– –	–	-6,548	– –	-2,326	4,399	72	5,548	–
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	12,995	136	–	– –	1,694	– –	– –	12,048	–
Ethylene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	0	–
Propylene	– –	– –	13,535	–	–	– –	1,319	– –	– –	12,827	–
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	-465	136	–	– –	375	– –	– –	-704	–
Isobutylene	– –	– –	-75	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	-75	–
Other Liquids	**– –**	**6,939**	**– –**	**24,359**	**-104,048**	**7,196**	**5,756**	**-97,794**	**28,721**	**-2,238**	**137,920**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	6,939	– –	216	12,598	6,545	1,490	17,041	7,766	0	9,700
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	7,917	– –	7,917	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	4,770	– –	152	–	-856	852	–	3,214	0	2,399
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	2,169	– –	57	12,598	-509	638	9,124	4,552	0	7,301
Fuel Ethanol	– –	822	– –	–	12,575	-343	183	8,391	4,480	0	4,736
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	1,347	– –	57	23	-167	455	733	72	0	2,565
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	7	–	-7	–	–	–	0	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	22,481	83	– –	4,570	6,053	14,173	-2,232	49,530
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	1,662	-116,729	651	-313	-120,885	6,782	0	78,650
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	–	-22,458	9,717	-1,122	-11,639	20	0	11,194
Conventional	– –	–	– –	1,662	-94,271	-9,066	809	-109,246	6,762	0	67,456
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	9	-3	–	-6	40
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**453,225**	**6,814**	**-101,644**	**699**	**-5,967**	**– –**	**167,188**	**197,873**	**106,330**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	141,424	284	-13,438	-308	-2,102	– –	49,869	80,195	9,549
Reformulated	– –	–	26,647	–	–	-11,451	–	– –	–	15,196	–
Conventional	– –	–	114,777	284	-13,438	11,143	-2,102	– –	49,869	64,999	9,549
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	538	59	-172	– –	116	– –	–	309	551
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	54,001	30	-32,376	– –	-1,595	– –	10,855	12,395	13,842
Kerosene	– –	– –	251	–	-461	– –	80	– –	154	-444	267
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	168,137	369	-57,440	1,007	-571	– –	59,489	53,154	42,617
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	149,988	369	-54,802	1,007	-551	– –	46,772	50,341	35,413
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	7,007	–	-344	– –	-57	– –	5,536	1,184	1,625
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	11,142	–	-2,294	– –	37	– –	7,181	1,630	5,579
Residual Fuel Oil[7]	– –	– –	8,713	2,912	2,004	– –	-768	– –	11,059	3,338	15,483
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	2,583	478	66	– –	-21	– –	NA	NA	879
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	856	–	35	– –	53	– –	NA	NA	2,592
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	5,274	2,434	1,903	– –	-800	– –	NA	NA	12,012
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	15,552	572	467	– –	-169	– –	– –	16,760	2,585
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	10,172	503	142	– –	-2	– –	– –	10,819	1,880
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	5,380	69	325	– –	-167	– –	– –	5,941	705
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	1,666	632	-58	– –	-84	– –	– –	2,324	1,094
Lubricants	– –	– –	7,508	1,772	-968	– –	-513	– –	4,941	3,884	10,045
Waxes	– –	– –	196	34	–	– –	-6	– –	47	189	266
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	27,271	150	1,476	– –	-544	– –	29,690	-249	4,352
Marketable	– –	– –	20,523	150	1,476	– –	-544	– –	29,690	-6,997	4,352
Catalyst	– –	– –	6,748	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	6,748	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	4,405	–	-678	– –	206	– –	1,035	2,487	5,302
Still Gas	– –	– –	20,307	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	20,307	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	3,256	–	–	– –	-17	– –	49	3,224	377
Total	**608,365**	**6,920**	**472,413**	**145,900**	**-112,241**	**46,191**	**-16,964**	**437,841**	**417,670**	**328,999**	**1,230,417**

– – = 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 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Stock change for crude oil excludes lease stocks beginning with January 2005 (see explanatory notes).
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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 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 and 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 2019
(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]	**7,654**	**– –**	**– –**	**1,793**	**1,032**	**824**	**-72**	**8,583**	**2,793**	**0**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**2,682**	**0**	**333**	**5**	**643**	**– –**	**-105**	**333**	**1,111**	**2,324**
Natural Gas Liquids	2,682	0	107	–	636	– –	-145	333	1,111	2,126
Ethane	1,211	– –	7	–	–	– –	-40	– –	144	1,548
Propane	804	– –	142	–	185	– –	18	– –	826	287
Normal Butane	141	– –	-33	–	84	– –	-67	133	139	-14
Isobutane	280	– –	-9	–	33	– –	13	124	0	166
Natural Gasoline	247	0	– –	–	-98	– –	-68	76	1	139
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	226	5	–	– –	39	– –	– –	198
Ethylene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	0
Propylene	– –	– –	237	–	7	– –	36	– –	– –	207
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	-9	5	–	– –	3	– –	– –	-8
Isobutylene	– –	– –	-2	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	-2
Other Liquids	**– –**	**123**	**– –**	**325**	**-1,677**	**93**	**140**	**-1,619**	**443**	**-100**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	123	– –	5	209	74	-4	285	129	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	129	– –	129	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	85	– –	2	–	-19	20	–	49	0
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	38	– –	2	209	-36	-23	157	80	0
Fuel Ethanol	– –	14	– –	–	210	-26	-26	144	79	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	24	– –	2	-1	-9	2	12	1	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	0	–	0	–	–	–	0
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	274	1	– –	39	161	175	-100
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	46	-1,887	19	105	-2,065	139	0
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	–	-382	172	-2	-208	0	0
Conventional	– –	–	– –	46	-1,505	-153	107	-1,858	138	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	0	0	–	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**7,541**	**118**	**-1,691**	**32**	**-135**	**– –**	**2,782**	**3,353**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	2,353	10	-214	7	-123	– –	902	1,378
Reformulated	– –	–	465	–	–	-200	–	– –	–	265
Conventional	– –	–	1,888	10	-214	207	-123	– –	902	1,113
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	10	1	-2	– –	4	– –	–	5
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	910	–	-566	– –	-19	– –	153	211
Kerosene	– –	– –	6	–	-8	– –	-1	– –	0	-2
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	2,805	2	-928	25	63	– –	886	956
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	2,496	2	-883	25	39	– –	679	921
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	118	–	-5	– –	10	– –	95	9
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	191	–	-40	– –	13	– –	112	26
Residual Fuel Oil[7]	– –	– –	121	55	20	– –	-41	– –	172	66
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	43	17	1	– –	-15	– –	NA	NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	10	–	–	– –	1	– –	NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	68	38	19	– –	-27	– –	NA	NA
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	256	10	3	– –	-3	– –	– –	273
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	178	10	2	– –	3	– –	– –	187
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	78	1	2	– –	-6	– –	– –	87
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	27	17	-1	– –	-2	– –	– –	45
Lubricants	– –	– –	126	22	-17	– –	-16	– –	91	56
Waxes	– –	– –	3	0	–	– –	0	– –	1	3
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	446	0	32	– –	-6	– –	557	-73
Marketable	– –	– –	330	0	32	– –	-6	– –	557	-189
Catalyst	– –	– –	116	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	116
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	78	–	-12	– –	12	– –	21	34
Still Gas	– –	– –	348	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	348
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	52	–	–	– –	0	– –	1	51
Total	**10,336**	**122**	**7,875**	**2,240**	**-1,693**	**950**	**-172**	**7,297**	**7,128**	**5,577**

– – = 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 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Stock change for crude oil excludes lease stocks beginning with January 2005 (see explanatory notes).
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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 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 and 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 2019
(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]	**7,704**	**– –**	**– –**	**1,942**	**996**	**649**	**-18**	**8,729**	**2,580**	**0**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**2,607**	**0**	**325**	**2**	**588**	**– –**	**-266**	**350**	**1,179**	**2,260**
Natural Gas Liquids	2,607	0	105	–	578	– –	-295	350	1,179	2,056
Ethane	1,164	– –	4	–	–	– –	-48	– –	167	1,463
Propane	789	– –	152	–	174	– –	-101	– –	866	351
Normal Butane	137	– –	-412	–	74	– –	-117	152	142	-8
Isobutane	275	– –	-9	–	27	– –	11	123	3	156
Natural Gasoline	242	0	– –	–	-111	– –	-39	75	1	94
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	220	2	–	– –	29	– –	– –	204
Ethylene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	0
Propylene	– –	– –	229	–	10	– –	22	– –	– –	217
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	-8	2	–	– –	6	– –	– –	-12
Isobutylene	– –	– –	-1	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	-1
Other Liquids	**– –**	**118**	**– –**	**413**	**-1,764**	**122**	**98**	**-1,658**	**487**	**-38**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	118	– –	4	214	111	25	289	132	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	134	– –	134	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	81	– –	3	–	-15	14	–	54	0
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	37	– –	1	214	-9	11	155	77	0
Fuel Ethanol	– –	14	– –	–	213	-6	3	142	76	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	23	– –	1	0	-3	8	12	1	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	0	–	0	–	–	–	0
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	381	1	– –	77	103	240	-38
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	28	-1,978	11	-5	-2,049	115	0
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	–	-381	165	-19	-197	0	0
Conventional	– –	–	– –	28	-1,598	-154	14	-1,852	115	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	0	0	–	0
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**7,682**	**115**	**-1,723**	**12**	**-101**	**– –**	**2,834**	**3,354**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	2,397	5	-228	-5	-36	– –	845	1,359
Reformulated	– –	–	452	–	–	-194	–	– –	–	258
Conventional	– –	–	1,945	5	-228	189	-36	– –	845	1,102
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	9	1	-3	– –	2	– –	–	5
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	915	1	-549	– –	-27	– –	184	210
Kerosene	– –	– –	4	–	-8	– –	1	– –	3	-8
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	2,850	6	-974	17	-10	– –	1,008	901
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	2,542	6	-929	17	-9	– –	793	853
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	119	–	-6	– –	-1	– –	94	20
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	189	–	-39	– –	1	– –	122	28
Residual Fuel Oil[7]	– –	– –	148	49	34	– –	-13	– –	187	57
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	44	8	1	– –	0	– –	NA	NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	15	–	1	– –	1	– –	NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	89	41	32	– –	-14	– –	NA	NA
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	264	10	8	– –	-3	– –	– –	284
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	172	9	2	– –	0	– –	– –	183
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	91	1	6	– –	-3	– –	– –	101
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	28	11	-1	– –	-1	– –	– –	39
Lubricants	– –	– –	127	30	-16	– –	-9	– –	84	66
Waxes	– –	– –	3	1	–	– –	0	– –	1	3
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	462	3	25	– –	-9	– –	503	-4
Marketable	– –	– –	348	3	25	– –	-9	– –	503	-119
Catalyst	– –	– –	114	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	114
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	75	–	-11	– –	3	– –	18	42
Still Gas	– –	– –	344	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	344
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	55	–	–	– –	0	– –	1	55
Total	**10,311**	**117**	**8,007**	**2,473**	**-1,902**	**783**	**-288**	**7,421**	**7,079**	**5,576**

– – = 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 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Stock change for crude oil excludes lease stocks beginning with January 2005 (see explanatory notes).
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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 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 and 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 2019
(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	**25,578**	**– –**	**– –**	**9,874**	**-16,601**	**-2,021**	**-97**	**16,927**	**–**	**0**	**20,684**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**12,006**	**-9**	**108**	**395**	**-10,418**	**– –**	**3**	**618**	**53**	**1,408**	**2,976**
Natural Gas Liquids	12,006	-9	61	395	-10,418	– –	6	618	53	1,358	2,905
Ethane	3,735	– –	–	–	–	– –	19	– –	–	165	536
Propane	4,239	– –	186	373	-3,399	– –	-155	– –	–	1,554	1,070
Normal Butane	1,611	– –	-149	20	-1,421	– –	68	270	–	-277	583
Isobutane	794	– –	24	2	-750	– –	49	207	–	-186	345
Natural Gasoline	1,627	-9	– –	–	-1,297	– –	25	141	53	102	371
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	47	–	–	– –	-3	– –	– –	50	71
Ethylene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–	–
Propylene	– –	– –	6	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	6	1
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	59	–	–	– –	-2	– –	– –	61	65
Isobutylene	– –	– –	-18	–	–	– –	-1	– –	– –	-17	5
Other Liquids	**– –**	**366**	**– –**	**27**	**155**	**-986**	**-326**	**-402**	**3**	**287**	**9,651**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	366	– –	1	257	324	-80	1,028	0	0	452
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	203	– –	203	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	0	–	–	0	0	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	366	– –	1	257	121	-80	825	–	0	452
Fuel Ethanol	– –	366	– –	–	239	146	-46	797	–	0	354
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	0	– –	1	18	-25	-34	28	–	0	98
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	-89	-201	3	287	3,517
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	26	-102	-1,310	-157	-1,229	0	0	5,682
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	– –	–	– –	–	-102	-1,310	-157	-1,229	0	0	5,682
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**17,716**	**109**	**-1,185**	**1,153**	**-182**	**– –**	**13**	**17,962**	**8,836**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	8,367	–	-703	1,164	76	– –	–	8,752	1,710
Reformulated	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	–	–	–
Conventional	– –	–	8,367	–	-703	1,164	76	– –	–	8,752	1,710
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	-4	– –	–	4	3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	868	–	613	– –	-93	– –	–	1,574	759
Kerosene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	0	– –	–	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	5,752	54	-211	-11	-260	– –	–	5,844	3,869
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	5,708	54	-211	-11	-258	– –	–	5,798	3,637
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	23	–	–	– –	-23	– –	–	46	159
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	21	–	–	– –	21	– –	–	0	73
Residual Fuel Oil[6]	– –	– –	354	–	–	– –	-25	– –	7	372	220
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	195	–	–	– –	2	– –	NA	NA	31
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	21	–	–	– –	0	– –	NA	NA	4
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	138	–	–	– –	-27	– –	NA	NA	185
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–	–
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–	–
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–	–
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–	–
Lubricants	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	5	-5	–
Waxes	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	0	0	–
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	717	–	-430	– –	-18	– –	0	305	148
Marketable	– –	– –	517	–	-430	– –	-18	– –	0	105	148
Catalyst	– –	– –	200	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	200	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	987	54	-454	– –	146	– –	0	441	2,111
Still Gas	– –	– –	596	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	596	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	75	1	–	– –	-4	– –	0	80	15
Total	**37,584**	**357**	**17,824**	**10,405**	**-28,049**	**-1,854**	**-602**	**17,143**	**69**	**19,657**	**42,147**

– – = 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 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Stock change for crude oil excludes lease stocks beginning with January 2005 (see explanatory notes).
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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 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 and 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 2019
(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	**54,191**	**– –**	**– –**	**22,085**	**-36,369**	**-4,209**	**-856**	**36,554**	**–**	**0**	**20,684**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**25,465**	**-19**	**144**	**1,176**	**-21,308**	**– –**	**-484**	**1,454**	**118**	**4,370**	**2,976**
Natural Gas Liquids	25,465	-19	61	1,176	-21,308	– –	-518	1,454	118	4,321	–
Ethane	7,822	– –	–	–	–	– –	71	– –	–	253	–
Propane	9,037	– –	427	969	-6,796	– –	-326	– –	1	3,962	–
Normal Butane	3,453	– –	-412	179	-2,866	– –	-360	734	4	-24	–
Isobutane	1,675	– –	46	28	-1,506	– –	78	407	–	-242	–
Natural Gasoline	3,478	-19	– –	–	-2,642	– –	19	313	113	372	–
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	83	–	–	– –	34	– –	– –	49	–
Ethylene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–	–
Propylene	– –	– –	-3	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	-3	–
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	107	–	–	– –	34	– –	– –	73	–
Isobutylene	– –	– –	-21	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	-21	–
Other Liquids	**– –**	**782**	**– –**	**85**	**47**	**-1,707**	**13**	**-1,638**	**5**	**827**	**9,651**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	782	– –	2	473	861	-15	2,133	0	0	452
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	398	– –	398	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	0	–	–	0	0	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	782	– –	2	473	463	-15	1,735	–	0	452
Fuel Ethanol	– –	782	– –	–	401	489	1	1,671	–	0	354
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	0	– –	2	72	-26	-16	64	–	0	98
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	20	-852	5	827	3,517
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	83	-426	-2,568	8	-2,919	0	0	5,682
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	– –	–	– –	–	-426	-2,568	8	-2,919	0	0	5,682
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**37,766**	**265**	**-2,193**	**2,086**	**-140**	**– –**	**29**	**38,034**	**8,836**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	17,700	–	-1,273	2,078	97	– –	1	18,407	1,710
Reformulated	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	–	–	–
Conventional	– –	–	17,700	–	-1,273	2,078	97	– –	1	18,407	1,710
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	3	–	–	– –	-7	– –	–	10	3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	1,811	–	1,476	– –	-55	– –	–	3,342	759
Kerosene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	-1	– –	–	1	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	12,359	84	-595	7	-575	– –	0	12,430	3,869
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	12,314	84	-595	7	-520	– –	0	12,330	3,637
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	57	–	–	– –	-42	– –	–	99	159
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	-12	–	–	– –	-13	– –	–	1	73
Residual Fuel Oil[6]	– –	– –	748	97	–	– –	-16	– –	14	847	220
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	404	–	–	– –	6	– –	NA	NA	31
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	46	–	–	– –	-4	– –	NA	NA	4
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	298	97	–	– –	-18	– –	NA	NA	185
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–	–
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–	–
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–	–
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–	–
Lubricants	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	13	-13	–
Waxes	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	0	0	–
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	1,455	–	-709	– –	-46	– –	0	792	148
Marketable	– –	– –	1,044	–	-709	– –	-46	– –	0	381	148
Catalyst	– –	– –	411	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	411	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	2,274	82	-1,092	– –	464	– –	1	799	2,111
Still Gas	– –	– –	1,259	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	1,259	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	157	2	–	– –	-1	– –	0	160	15
Total	**79,656**	**763**	**37,910**	**23,611**	**-59,823**	**-3,829**	**-1,467**	**36,370**	**153**	**43,231**	**42,147**

– – = 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 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Stock change for crude oil excludes lease stocks beginning with January 2005 (see explanatory notes).
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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 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 and 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 2019
(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	**914**	**– –**	**– –**	**353**	**-593**	**-72**	**-3**	**605**	**–**	**0**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**429**	**0**	**4**	**14**	**-372**	**– –**	**0**	**22**	**2**	**50**
Natural Gas Liquids	429	0	2	14	-372	– –	0	22	2	49
Ethane	133	– –	–	–	–	– –	1	– –	–	6
Propane	151	– –	7	13	-121	– –	-6	– –	–	56
Normal Butane	58	– –	-5	1	-51	– –	2	10	–	-10
Isobutane	28	– –	1	0	-27	– –	2	7	–	-7
Natural Gasoline	58	0	– –	–	-46	– –	1	5	2	4
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	2	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	2
Ethylene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–
Propylene	– –	– –	0	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	0
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	2	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	2
Isobutylene	– –	– –	-1	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	-1
Other Liquids	**– –**	**13**	**– –**	**1**	**6**	**-35**	**-12**	**-14**	**0**	**10**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	13	– –	0	9	12	-3	37	0	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	7	– –	7	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	0	–	–	0	0
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	13	– –	0	9	4	-3	29	–	0
Fuel Ethanol	– –	13	– –	–	9	5	-2	28	–	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	0	– –	0	1	-1	-1	1	–	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	-3	-7	0	10
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	1	-4	-47	-6	-44	0	0
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	– –	–	– –	–	-4	-47	-6	-44	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**633**	**4**	**-42**	**41**	**-7**	**– –**	**0**	**642**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	299	–	-25	42	3	– –	–	313
Reformulated	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	–	–
Conventional	– –	–	299	–	-25	42	3	– –	–	313
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	0	– –	–	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	31	–	22	– –	-3	– –	–	56
Kerosene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	0	– –	–	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	205	2	-8	0	-9	– –	–	209
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	204	2	-8	0	-9	– –	–	207
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	1	–	–	– –	-1	– –	–	2
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	1	–	–	– –	1	– –	–	0
Residual Fuel Oil[6]	– –	– –	13	–	–	– –	-1	– –	0	13
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	7	–	–	– –	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	– –	– –	26	–	-15	– –	-1	– –	0	11
Marketable	– –	– –	18	–	-15	– –	-1	– –	0	4
Catalyst	– –	– –	7	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	7
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	35	2	-16	– –	5	– –	0	16
Still Gas	– –	– –	21	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	21
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	3	0	–	– –	0	– –	0	3
Total	**1,342**	**13**	**637**	**372**	**-1,002**	**-66**	**-21**	**612**	**2**	**702**

– – = 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 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Stock change for crude oil excludes lease stocks beginning with January 2005 (see explanatory notes).
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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 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 and 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 2019
(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	**918**	**– –**	**– –**	**374**	**-616**	**-71**	**-15**	**620**	**–**	**0**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**432**	**0**	**2**	**20**	**-361**	**– –**	**-8**	**25**	**2**	**74**
Natural Gas Liquids	432	0	1	20	-361	– –	-9	25	2	73
Ethane	133	– –	–	–	–	– –	1	– –	–	4
Propane	153	– –	7	16	-115	– –	-6	– –	0	67
Normal Butane	59	– –	-7	3	-49	– –	-6	12	0	0
Isobutane	28	– –	1	0	-26	– –	1	7	–	-4
Natural Gasoline	59	0	– –	–	-45	– –	0	5	2	6
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	1	–	–	– –	1	– –	– –	1
Ethylene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–
Propylene	– –	– –	0	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	0
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	2	–	–	– –	1	– –	– –	1
Isobutylene	– –	– –	0	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	0
Other Liquids	**– –**	**13**	**– –**	**1**	**1**	**-29**	**0**	**-28**	**0**	**14**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	13	– –	0	8	15	0	36	0	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	7	– –	7	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	0	–	–	0	0
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	13	– –	0	8	8	0	29	–	0
Fuel Ethanol	– –	13	– –	–	7	8	0	28	–	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	0	– –	0	1	0	0	1	–	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	0	-14	0	14
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	1	-7	-44	0	-49	0	0
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	– –	–	– –	–	-7	-44	0	-49	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**640**	**4**	**-37**	**35**	**-2**	**– –**	**0**	**645**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	300	–	-22	35	2	– –	0	312
Reformulated	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	–	–
Conventional	– –	–	300	–	-22	35	2	– –	0	312
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	0	–	–	– –	0	– –	–	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	31	–	25	– –	-1	– –	–	57
Kerosene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	0	– –	–	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	209	1	-10	0	-10	– –	0	211
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	209	1	-10	0	-9	– –	0	209
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	1	–	–	– –	-1	– –	–	2
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	0	–	–	– –	0	– –	–	0
Residual Fuel Oil[6]	– –	– –	13	2	–	– –	0	– –	0	14
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	7	–	–	– –	0	– –	NA	NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	1	–	–	– –	0	– –	NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	5	2	–	– –	0	– –	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	– –	– –	25	–	-12	– –	-1	– –	0	13
Marketable	– –	– –	18	–	-12	– –	-1	– –	0	6
Catalyst	– –	– –	7	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	7
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	39	1	-19	– –	8	– –	0	14
Still Gas	– –	– –	21	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	21
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	3	0	–	– –	0	– –	0	3
Total	**1,350**	**13**	**643**	**400**	**-1,014**	**-65**	**-25**	**616**	**3**	**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 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Stock change for crude oil excludes lease stocks beginning with January 2005 (see explanatory notes).
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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 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 and 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 2019
(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	**26,720**	**– –**	**– –**	**36,456**	**3,097**	**1,749**	**2,299**	**65,723**	**–**	**0**	**51,658**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**1,712**	**-10**	**987**	**1,717**	**826**	**– –**	**-304**	**2,302**	**1,407**	**1,827**	**2,062**
Natural Gas Liquids	1,712	-10	685	1,717	826	– –	-350	2,302	1,407	1,571	1,993
Ethane	2	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	1	1	–
Propane	272	– –	777	1,018	176	– –	-234	– –	879	1,598	441
Normal Butane	379	– –	-226	604	550	– –	-158	1,042	496	-73	1,113
Isobutane	257	– –	134	95	100	– –	32	527	–	27	399
Natural Gasoline	802	-10	– –	–	–	– –	10	733	30	19	40
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	302	–	–	– –	46	– –	– –	256	69
Ethylene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–	–
Propylene	– –	– –	214	–	–	– –	1	– –	– –	213	13
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	88	–	–	– –	45	– –	– –	43	56
Isobutylene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	0	0
Other Liquids	**– –**	**634**	**– –**	**2,383**	**8,193**	**-1,246**	**-752**	**9,785**	**298**	**633**	**53,627**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	634	– –	309	3,367	1,071	-438	5,718	101	0	4,652
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	977	– –	977	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	1	–	–	1	0	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	634	– –	309	3,367	93	-438	4,741	100	0	4,652
Fuel Ethanol	– –	495	– –	–	2,891	465	-462	4,232	81	0	2,470
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	139	– –	309	476	-372	24	509	19	0	2,182
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	1,139	–	– –	917	-416	5	633	19,687
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	935	4,826	-2,317	-1,231	4,483	192	0	29,288
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	325	2,210	-39	-1,114	3,608	2	0	13,002
Conventional	– –	–	– –	610	2,616	-2,278	-117	875	190	0	16,286
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**81,529**	**3,959**	**2,267**	**1,960**	**-571**	**– –**	**11,141**	**79,145**	**36,282**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	42,148	480	588	1,852	134	– –	635	44,299	2,219
Reformulated	– –	–	30,476	–	–	898	2	– –	–	31,372	17
Conventional	– –	–	11,672	480	588	954	132	– –	635	12,927	2,202
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	-16	– –	–	16	175
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	11,751	2,279	304	– –	-180	– –	923	13,591	9,656
Kerosene	– –	– –	18	–	–	– –	-11	– –	4	25	35
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	16,451	331	926	108	-389	– –	5,710	12,495	13,949
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	15,600	329	926	108	-347	– –	3,673	13,637	13,031
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	273	–	–	– –	-22	– –	1,137	-842	218
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	578	2	–	– –	-20	– –	900	-300	700
Residual Fuel Oil[6]	– –	– –	2,711	604	–	– –	-320	– –	559	3,076	4,421
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	14	–	–	– –	-269	– –	NA	NA	315
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	224	200	–	– –	-118	– –	NA	NA	401
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	2,473	404	–	– –	67	– –	NA	NA	3,699
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	4	38	–	– –	-2	– –	– –	44	4
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	4	38	–	– –	-2	– –	– –	44	4
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–	–
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	38	–	–	– –	-3	– –	– –	41	46
Lubricants	– –	– –	352	37	–	– –	-138	– –	294	233	1,121
Waxes	– –	– –	–	19	–	– –	–	– –	5	14	–
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	3,981	14	69	– –	-38	– –	2,977	1,125	1,417
Marketable	– –	– –	3,065	14	69	– –	-38	– –	2,977	209	1,417
Catalyst	– –	– –	916	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	916	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	522	157	381	– –	382	– –	34	644	3,144
Still Gas	– –	– –	3,176	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	3,176	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	377	–	–	– –	10	– –	0	367	95
Total	**28,432**	**624**	**82,516**	**44,515**	**14,383**	**2,463**	**672**	**77,810**	**12,847**	**81,605**	**143,629**

– – = 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 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Stock change for crude oil excludes lease stocks beginning with January 2005 (see explanatory notes).
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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 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 and 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 2019
(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	**56,692**	**– –**	**– –**	**77,683**	**8,086**	**4,158**	**6,512**	**140,107**	**–**	**0**	**51,658**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**3,580**	**-25**	**1,173**	**3,835**	**2,095**	**– –**	**-1,497**	**5,531**	**2,342**	**4,282**	**2,062**
Natural Gas Liquids	3,580	-25	629	3,835	2,095	– –	-1,516	5,531	2,342	3,757	–
Ethane	4	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	1	3	–
Propane	568	– –	1,798	2,190	532	– –	-972	– –	1,660	4,400	–
Normal Butane	730	– –	-1,372	1,403	1,393	– –	-545	2,804	639	-744	–
Isobutane	599	– –	203	242	170	– –	-5	1,203	1	15	–
Natural Gasoline	1,679	-25	– –	–	–	– –	6	1,524	40	84	–
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	544	–	–	– –	19	– –	– –	525	–
Ethylene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–	–
Propylene	– –	– –	479	–	–	– –	1	– –	– –	478	–
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	65	–	–	– –	18	– –	– –	47	–
Isobutylene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	0	–
Other Liquids	**– –**	**1,558**	**– –**	**4,864**	**18,161**	**-1,738**	**1,910**	**19,228**	**841**	**866**	**53,627**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	1,558	– –	900	8,351	1,262	-309	11,977	403	0	4,652
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	2,075	– –	2,075	–	0	– –
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	1	–	–	1	0	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	1,558	– –	900	8,351	-814	-309	9,902	402	0	4,652
Fuel Ethanol	– –	1,105	– –	–	7,530	-109	-702	8,864	364	0	2,470
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	453	– –	900	822	-705	393	1,038	38	0	2,182
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	2,446	–	– –	237	1,320	23	866	19,687
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	1,518	9,810	-2,999	1,982	5,931	416	0	29,288
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	325	4,509	477	238	5,070	3	0	13,002
Conventional	– –	–	– –	1,193	5,301	-3,476	1,744	861	413	0	16,286
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**174,670**	**7,665**	**4,582**	**3,139**	**391**	**– –**	**22,666**	**166,999**	**36,282**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	88,875	844	968	3,109	135	– –	2,457	91,203	2,219
Reformulated	– –	–	63,257	–	–	142	3	– –	–	63,396	17
Conventional	– –	–	25,618	844	968	2,966	132	– –	2,457	27,807	2,202
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	-40	– –	–	40	175
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	25,992	4,011	556	– –	-266	– –	1,637	29,188	9,656
Kerosene	– –	– –	10	–	–	– –	-38	– –	7	41	35
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	34,982	452	1,991	30	100	– –	9,469	27,886	13,949
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	33,398	450	1,991	30	168	– –	6,433	29,268	13,031
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	596	–	–	– –	-26	– –	1,933	-1,311	218
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	988	2	–	– –	-42	– –	1,102	-70	700
Residual Fuel Oil[6]	– –	– –	6,560	1,849	–	– –	-93	– –	1,267	7,235	4,421
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	18	338	–	– –	53	– –	NA	NA	315
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	1,067	407	–	– –	-66	– –	NA	NA	401
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	5,475	1,104	–	– –	-80	– –	NA	NA	3,699
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	7	76	–	– –	-1	– –	– –	84	4
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	7	76	–	– –	-1	– –	– –	84	4
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–	–
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	68	–	–	– –	-11	– –	– –	79	46
Lubricants	– –	– –	878	43	–	– –	-148	– –	705	364	1,121
Waxes	– –	– –	–	91	–	– –	–	– –	8	83	–
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	8,586	37	151	– –	-54	– –	6,903	1,925	1,417
Marketable	– –	– –	6,626	37	151	– –	-54	– –	6,903	-35	1,417
Catalyst	– –	– –	1,960	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	1,960	– –
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	1,179	262	915	– –	811	– –	211	1,334	3,144
Still Gas	– –	– –	6,725	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	6,725	– –
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	808	–	–	– –	-4	– –	1	811	95
Total	**60,272**	**1,533**	**175,843**	**94,047**	**32,924**	**5,559**	**7,316**	**164,866**	**25,849**	**172,147**	**143,629**

– – = 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 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Stock change for crude oil excludes lease stocks beginning with January 2005 (see explanatory notes).
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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 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 and 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 2019
(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	**954**	**– –**	**– –**	**1,302**	**111**	**62**	**82**	**2,347**	**–**	**0**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**61**	**0**	**35**	**61**	**30**	**– –**	**-11**	**82**	**50**	**65**
Natural Gas Liquids	61	0	24	61	30	– –	-13	82	50	56
Ethane	0	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	0	0
Propane	10	– –	28	36	6	– –	-8	– –	31	57
Normal Butane	14	– –	-8	22	20	– –	-6	37	18	-3
Isobutane	9	– –	5	3	4	– –	1	19	–	1
Natural Gasoline	29	0	– –	–	–	– –	0	26	1	1
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	11	–	–	– –	2	– –	– –	9
Ethylene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–
Propylene	– –	– –	8	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	8
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	3	–	–	– –	2	– –	– –	2
Isobutylene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	0
Other Liquids	**– –**	**23**	**– –**	**85**	**293**	**-45**	**-27**	**349**	**11**	**23**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	23	– –	11	120	38	-16	204	4	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	35	– –	35	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	0	–	–	0	0
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	23	– –	11	120	3	-16	169	4	0
Fuel Ethanol	– –	18	– –	–	103	17	-17	151	3	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	5	– –	11	17	-13	1	18	1	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	41	–	– –	33	-15	0	23
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	33	172	-83	-44	160	7	0
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	12	79	-1	-40	129	0	0
Conventional	– –	–	– –	22	93	-81	-4	31	7	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**2,912**	**141**	**81**	**70**	**-20**	**– –**	**398**	**2,827**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	1,505	17	21	66	5	– –	23	1,582
Reformulated	– –	–	1,088	–	–	32	0	– –	–	1,120
Conventional	– –	–	417	17	21	34	5	– –	23	462
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	-1	– –	–	1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	420	81	11	– –	-6	– –	33	485
Kerosene	– –	– –	1	–	–	– –	0	– –	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	588	12	33	4	-14	– –	204	446
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	557	12	33	4	-12	– –	131	487
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	10	–	–	– –	-1	– –	41	-30
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	21	0	–	– –	-1	– –	32	-11
Residual Fuel Oil[6]	– –	– –	97	22	–	– –	-11	– –	20	110
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	1	–	–	– –	-10	– –	NA	NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	8	7	–	– –	-4	– –	NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	88	14	–	– –	2	– –	NA	NA
Petrochemical Feedstocks	– –	– –	0	1	–	– –	0	– –	– –	2
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	0	1	–	– –	0	– –	– –	2
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–
Special Naphthas	– –	– –	1	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	1
Lubricants	– –	– –	13	1	–	– –	-5	– –	11	8
Waxes	– –	– –	–	1	–	– –	–	– –	0	1
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	142	1	2	– –	-1	– –	106	40
Marketable	– –	– –	109	1	2	– –	-1	– –	106	7
Catalyst	– –	– –	33	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	33
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	19	6	14	– –	14	– –	1	23
Still Gas	– –	– –	113	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	113
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	13	–	–	– –	0	– –	0	13
Total	**1,015**	**22**	**2,947**	**1,590**	**514**	**88**	**24**	**2,779**	**459**	**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 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Stock change for crude oil excludes lease stocks beginning with January 2005 (see explanatory notes).
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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 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 and 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 2019
(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	**961**	**– –**	**– –**	**1,317**	**137**	**70**	**110**	**2,375**	**–**	**0**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**61**	**0**	**20**	**65**	**36**	**– –**	**-25**	**94**	**40**	**73**
Natural Gas Liquids	61	0	11	65	36	– –	-26	94	40	64
Ethane	0	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	0	0
Propane	10	– –	30	37	9	– –	-16	– –	28	75
Normal Butane	12	– –	-23	24	24	– –	-9	48	11	-13
Isobutane	10	– –	3	4	3	– –	0	20	0	0
Natural Gasoline	28	0	– –	–	–	– –	0	26	1	1
Refinery Olefins	– –	– –	9	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	9
Ethylene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–
Propylene	– –	– –	8	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	8
Normal Butylene	– –	– –	1	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	1
Isobutylene	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	0
Other Liquids	**– –**	**26**	**– –**	**82**	**308**	**-29**	**32**	**326**	**14**	**15**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	– –	26	– –	15	142	21	-5	203	7	0
Hydrogen	– –	– –	– –	–	–	35	– –	35	–	0
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	– –	–	– –	–	–	0	–	–	0	0
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	– –	26	– –	15	142	-14	-5	168	7	0
Fuel Ethanol	– –	19	– –	–	128	-2	-12	150	6	0
Renewable Fuels Except Fuel Ethanol	– –	8	– –	15	14	-12	7	18	1	0
Other Hydrocarbons	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	– –	– –	– –	41	–	– –	4	22	0	15
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	– –	–	– –	26	166	-51	34	101	7	0
Reformulated	– –	–	– –	6	76	8	4	86	0	0
Conventional	– –	–	– –	20	90	-59	30	15	7	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**– –**	**–**	**2,961**	**130**	**78**	**53**	**7**	**– –**	**384**	**2,830**
Finished Motor Gasoline	– –	–	1,506	14	16	53	2	– –	42	1,546
Reformulated	– –	–	1,072	–	–	2	0	– –	–	1,075
Conventional	– –	–	434	14	16	50	2	– –	42	471
Finished Aviation Gasoline	– –	– –	–	–	–	– –	-1	– –	–	1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	– –	– –	441	68	9	– –	-5	– –	28	495
Kerosene	– –	– –	0	–	–	– –	-1	– –	0	1
Distillate Fuel Oil	– –	– –	593	8	34	1	2	– –	160	473
15 ppm sulfur and under	– –	– –	566	8	34	1	3	– –	109	496
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	10	–	–	– –	0	– –	33	-22
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	– –	– –	17	0	–	– –	-1	– –	19	-1
Residual Fuel Oil[6]	– –	– –	111	31	–	– –	-2	– –	21	123
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	– –	– –	0	6	–	– –	1	– –	NA	NA
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	18	7	–	– –	-1	– –	NA	NA
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	– –	– –	93	19	–	– –	-1	– –	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	– –	– –	1	–	–	– –	0	– –	– –	1
Lubricants	– –	– –	15	1	–	– –	-3	– –	12	6
Waxes	– –	– –	–	2	–	– –	–	– –	0	1
Petroleum Coke	– –	– –	146	1	3	– –	-1	– –	117	33
Marketable	– –	– –	112	1	3	– –	-1	– –	117	-1
Catalyst	– –	– –	33	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	33
Asphalt and Road Oil	– –	– –	20	4	16	– –	14	– –	4	23
Still Gas	– –	– –	114	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	114
Miscellaneous Products	– –	– –	14	–	–	– –	0	– –	0	14
Total	**1,022**	**26**	**2,980**	**1,594**	**558**	**94**	**124**	**2,794**	**438**	**2,918**

– – = 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 A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks. Stock change for crude oil excludes lease stocks beginning with January 2005 (see explanatory notes).
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 Net receipts equal gross receipts minus gross shipments by pipeline, tanker, and barge. Receipts and shipments by rail are included for crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil
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 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 and 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 2019
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Process	PAD Districts					U.S. Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Daily Average
Supply							
Field Production	1,666	58,835	214,316	25,578	26,720	327,115	11,683
Alaskan	– –	– –	– –	– –	–	13,653	488
Lower 48 States	–	–	–	–	–	313,463	11,195
Imports (PAD District of Entry)	13,671	76,046	50,196	9,874	36,456	186,243	6,652
Commercial	13,671	76,046	50,196	9,874	36,456	186,243	6,652
Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net Receipts	4,077	-19,475	28,903	-16,601	3,097	–	–
Adjustments[1]	841	-6,936	23,075	-2,021	1,749	16,708	597
Disposition							
Stock Change[2]	-1,471	4,195	-2,015	-97	2,299	2,911	104
Commercial	–	–	-2,002	–	–	2,924	104
SPR	–	–	-13	–	–	-13	0
Refinery Inputs	21,722	98,749	240,313	16,927	65,723	443,434	15,837
Exports	3	5,526	78,192	–	–	83,721	2,990
Ending Stocks							
Total	11,704	137,386	879,422	20,684	51,658	1,100,854	– –
Commercial	11,704	137,386	230,296	20,684	51,658	451,728	– –
Refinery	8,871	13,741	46,725	2,235	21,506	93,078	– –
Tank Farms and Pipelines	2,833	123,645	183,571	18,449	24,703	353,201	– –
Cushing, Oklahoma	– –	47,487	– –	– –	– –	47,487	– –
Lease	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –
Alaskan Crude Oil In-Transit by Water	–	–	–	–	5,449	5,449	– –
SPR	–	–	649,126	–	–	649,126	– –
SPR Stocks							
Percent of Total Crude Oil Stocks (Percent)	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	59.0	– –
Percent of Total Petroleum Stocks (Percent)	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	34.1	– –
Days of Total Petroleum Net Imports (Days)	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	3,698	– –
SPR Receipts Detail							
Receipts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Domestic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Imports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Imported by SPR	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Imported for SPR by Others	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Imports							
PAD District of Entry	13,671	76,046	50,196	9,874	36,456	186,243	6,652
PAD District of Processing	14,693	72,600	54,482	8,612	35,856	186,243	6,652

– – = 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. Stock change for crude oil excludes lease stocks beginning with January 2005 (see explanatory notes).
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 and 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 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	February 2019		January-February 2019	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District 1	**1,666**	**59**	**3,617**	**61**
Florida	139	5	293	5
New York	14	1	30	1
Pennsylvania	412	15	893	15
Virginia	0	0	1	0
West Virginia	1,100	39	2,400	41
PAD District 2	**58,835**	**2,101**	**126,039**	**2,136**
Illinois	682	24	1,437	24
Indiana	124	4	264	4
Kansas	2,572	92	5,399	92
Kentucky	143	5	322	5
Michigan	431	15	856	15
Missouri	5	0	11	0
Nebraska	153	5	332	6
North Dakota	36,746	1,312	79,395	1,346
Ohio	1,824	65	3,782	64
Oklahoma	16,045	573	34,010	576
South Dakota	93	3	195	3
Tennessee	16	1	37	1
PAD District 3	**214,316**	**7,654**	**454,534**	**7,704**
Alabama	425	15	897	15
Arkansas	369	13	760	13
Louisiana	3,433	123	7,126	121
Mississippi	1,431	51	2,982	51
New Mexico	23,616	843	48,945	830
Texas	136,924	4,890	286,628	4,858
Federal Offshore PAD District 3	48,119	1,719	107,195	1,817
PAD District 4	**25,578**	**914**	**54,191**	**918**
Colorado	13,591	485	29,088	493
Idaho	2	0	5	0
Montana	1,670	60	3,606	61
Utah	2,879	103	6,000	102
Wyoming	7,436	266	15,491	263
PAD District 5	**26,720**	**954**	**56,692**	**961**
Alaska	13,653	488	29,036	492
South Alaska	424	15	890	15
North Slope	13,229	472	28,145	477
Arizona	1	0	2	0
California	12,792	457	26,989	457
Nevada	20	1	44	1
Federal Offshore PAD District 5	254	9	622	11
U.S. Total	**327,115**	**11,683**	**695,073**	**11,781**

¯ = 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 and 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 2019
(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
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**12**	**14,433**	**14,445**	**5,357**	**7,234**	**15,916**	**28,507**
Natural Gas Liquids	12	14,433	14,445	5,357	7,234	15,916	28,507
Ethane	–	5,747	5,747	2,003	1,537	7,020	10,560
Propane	4	5,044	5,048	2,080	2,938	4,923	9,941
Normal Butane	8	1,544	1,552	555	1,325	1,485	3,365
Isobutane	–	697	697	362	329	989	1,680
Natural Gasoline	–	1,401	1,401	357	1,105	1,499	2,961

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			
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**56,805**	**5,019**	**5,472**	**794**	**7,007**	**75,097**	**12,006**	**1,712**	**131,767**
Natural Gas Liquids	56,805	5,019	5,472	794	7,007	75,097	12,006	1,712	131,767
Ethane	25,734	2,506	2,277	304	3,093	33,914	3,735	2	53,958
Propane	17,058	1,380	1,736	177	2,154	22,505	4,239	272	42,005
Normal Butane	5,542	-2,916	576	77	659	3,938	1,611	379	10,845
Isobutane	3,276	3,674	354	66	457	7,827	794	257	11,255
Natural Gasoline	5,195	375	529	170	644	6,913	1,627	802	13,704

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
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**5**	**250**	**255**	**658**	**117**	**447**	**1,222**
Natural Gas Liquids	5	250	255	658	117	447	1,222
Ethane	–	–	–	109	1	87	197
Propane	2	135	137	332	47	152	531
Normal Butane	3	41	44	64	20	55	139
Isobutane	–	15	15	85	4	62	151
Natural Gasoline	–	59	59	68	45	91	204

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			
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**153**	**277**	**1,101**	**26**	**–**	**1,557**	**195**	**158**	**3,387**
Natural Gas Liquids	153	277	1,101	26	–	1,557	195	158	3,387
Ethane	42	73	–	–	–	115	9	–	321
Propane	37	142	38	20	–	237	74	20	999
Normal Butane	13	46	152	5	–	216	43	93	535
Isobutane	31	13	51	–	–	95	15	9	285
Natural Gasoline	30	3	860	1	–	894	54	36	1,247

– = 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 2019
(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	**19,076**	**2,646**	**21,722**	**62,504**	**14,090**	**22,155**	**98,749**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**1,412**	**–**	**1,412**	**1,863**	**92**	**894**	**2,849**
Natural Gas Liquids	1,412	–	1,412	1,863	92	894	2,849
Normal Butane	867	–	867	556	31	215	802
Isobutane	363	–	363	959	49	419	1,427
Natural Gasoline	182	–	182	348	12	260	620
Other Liquids	**71,144**	**5,296**	**76,440**	**10,571**	**1,498**	**1,483**	**13,552**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	8,823	706	9,529	5,073	1,253	1,558	7,884
Hydrogen	83	10	93	591	262	183	1,036
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Other Oxygenates[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	8,740	696	9,436	4,462	991	1,375	6,828
Fuel Ethanol	8,447	633	9,080	4,248	957	1,330	6,535
Renewable Diesel Fuel[2]	293	63	356	214	34	45	293
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hydrocarbons	–	–	–	20	–	–	20
Unfinished Oils (net)	251	-214	37	-33	-586	-381	-1,000
Naphthas and Lighter	282	-160	122	-307	-144	-14	-465
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	12	–	12	-281	-225	-248	-754
Heavy Gas Oils	-347	-57	-404	133	-217	118	34
Residuum	304	3	307	422	–	-237	185
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)(net)	62,070	4,804	66,874	5,531	831	306	6,668
Reformulated - RBOB	14,755	81	14,836	-577	1,114	872	1,409
Conventional	47,315	4,723	52,038	6,108	-283	-566	5,259
CBOB	39,576	4,739	44,315	7,122	-225	-324	6,573
GTAB	2,813	–	2,813	–	–	–	–
Other	4,926	-16	4,910	-1,014	-58	-242	-1,314
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Input	**91,632**	**7,942**	**99,574**	**74,938**	**15,680**	**24,532**	**115,150**

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 2019
(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	**19,227**	**117,482**	**93,952**	**6,140**	**3,512**	**240,313**	**16,927**	**65,723**	**443,434**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**718**	**4,246**	**4,128**	**45**	**190**	**9,327**	**618**	**2,302**	**16,508**
Natural Gas Liquids	718	4,246	4,128	45	190	9,327	618	2,302	16,508
Normal Butane	333	1,532	1,839	26	–	3,730	270	1,042	6,711
Isobutane	252	1,584	1,432	16	190	3,474	207	527	5,998
Natural Gasoline	133	1,130	857	3	–	2,123	141	733	3,799
Other Liquids	**6,757**	**-32,723**	**-25,642**	**6,644**	**-371**	**-45,335**	**-402**	**9,785**	**54,040**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	1,919	2,818	2,003	1,047	205	7,992	1,028	5,718	32,151
Hydrogen	7	2,004	1,455	98	41	3,605	203	977	5,914
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Other Oxygenates[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	1,912	814	548	949	164	4,387	825	4,741	26,217
Fuel Ethanol	1,816	761	437	890	141	4,045	797	4,232	24,689
Renewable Diesel Fuel[2]	96	53	111	59	23	342	28	505	1,524
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Other Hydrocarbons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
Unfinished Oils (net)	-172	-2,203	6,888	-143	124	4,494	-201	-416	2,914
Naphthas and Lighter	-136	-5,721	293	-27	93	-5,498	-181	-650	-6,672
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	-7	-926	563	-6	-6	-382	-213	-510	-1,847
Heavy Gas Oils	209	4,541	6,151	-71	37	10,867	98	943	11,538
Residuum	-238	-97	-119	-39	–	-493	95	-199	-105
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)(net)	5,014	-33,338	-34,542	5,740	-700	-57,826	-1,229	4,483	18,970
Reformulated - RBOB	4,929	-8,351	-1,642	–	-749	-5,813	–	3,608	14,040
Conventional	85	-24,987	-32,900	5,740	49	-52,013	-1,229	875	4,930
CBOB	172	-27,608	-30,949	5,772	67	-52,546	-1,400	1,390	-1,668
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,813
Other	-87	2,621	-1,951	-32	-18	533	171	-515	3,785
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-4	–	9	–	–	5	–	–	5
Total Input	**26,702**	**89,005**	**72,438**	**12,829**	**3,331**	**204,305**	**17,143**	**77,810**	**513,982**

– = 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).
[2] Renewable diesel fuel includes biodiesel and other renewable diesel.
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 2019
(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
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	468	-30	438	1,017	-5	87	1,099
Natural Gas Liquids	175	-30	145	319	-149	-102	68
Ethane	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Propane	329	25	354	1,263	249	383	1,895
Normal Butane	-177	-45	-222	-937	-392	-448	-1,777
Isobutane	23	-10	13	-7	-6	-37	-50
Natural Gasoline	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refinery Olefins	293	–	293	698	144	189	1,031
Ethylene	10	–	10	–	–	–	–
Propylene	239	–	239	698	144	141	983
Normal Butylene	27	–	27	0	–	33	33
Isobutylene	17	–	17	–	–	15	15
Finished Motor Gasoline	81,050	6,392	87,442	45,549	9,035	14,038	68,622
Reformulated	34,924	90	35,014	7,499	1,405	969	9,873
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	34,924	90	35,014	7,499	1,405	969	9,873
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	46,126	6,302	52,428	38,050	7,630	13,069	58,749
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	49,081	6,241	55,322	34,742	8,052	12,006	54,800
Ed55 and Lower	49,021	6,241	55,262	34,736	8,030	11,952	54,718
Greater than Ed55	60	–	60	6	22	54	82
Conventional Other	-2,955	61	-2,894	3,308	-422	1,063	3,949
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	–	–	–	55	–	55
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2,370	–	2,370	5,290	829	715	6,834
Kerosene	-57	–	-57	88	–	32	120
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,579	757	6,336	17,137	4,451	8,568	30,156
15 ppm sulfur and under	5,035	644	5,679	17,265	4,456	8,695	30,416
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	373	83	456	–	–	50	50
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	171	30	201	-128	-5	-177	-310
Residual Fuel Oil	930	2	932	931	161	99	1,191
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	235	1	236	54	–	–	54
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	341	1	342	155	84	–	239
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	354	–	354	722	77	99	898
Petrochemical Feedstocks	14	–	14	753	–	36	789
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	14	–	14	515	–	–	515
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	–	–	–	238	–	36	274
Special Naphthas	–	16	16	-3	–	13	10
Lubricants	189	119	308	–	–	206	206
Waxes	–	0	0	–	–	33	33
Petroleum Coke	609	19	628	3,466	740	757	4,963
Marketable	256	–	256	2,496	577	568	3,641
Catalyst	353	19	372	970	163	189	1,322
Asphalt and Road Oil	239	583	822	2,041	871	121	3,033
Still Gas	1,051	56	1,107	2,282	601	879	3,762
Miscellaneous Products	46	18	64	260	103	50	413
Total	92,488	7,932	100,420	78,811	16,841	25,634	121,286
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[1]	**-856**	**10**	**-846**	**-3,873**	**-1,161**	**-1,102**	**-6,136**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 29. Refinery and Blender Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, February 2019
(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			
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	660	4,407	4,208	13	49	9,337	108	987	11,969
Natural Gas Liquids	244	1,261	1,444	4	49	3,002	61	685	3,961
Ethane	1	169	13	–	–	183	–	–	183
Propane	301	2,015	1,612	8	40	3,976	186	777	7,188
Normal Butane	-98	-552	-269	-4	8	-915	-149	-226	-3,289
Isobutane	40	-371	88	–	1	-242	24	134	-121
Natural Gasoline	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refinery Olefins	416	3,146	2,764	9	–	6,335	47	302	8,008
Ethylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Propylene	414	3,184	3,031	9	–	6,638	6	214	8,080
Normal Butylene	2	4	-267	–	–	-261	59	88	-54
Isobutylene	–	-42	–	–	–	-42	-18	–	-28
Finished Motor Gasoline	17,832	23,684	14,489	8,238	1,629	65,872	8,367	42,148	272,451
Reformulated	7,036	5,985	–	–	–	13,021	–	30,476	88,384
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	7,036	5,985	–	–	–	13,021	–	30,476	88,384
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	10,796	17,699	14,489	8,238	1,629	52,851	8,367	11,672	184,067
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	10,862	1,492	4,416	8,806	1,412	26,988	8,003	11,623	156,736
Ed55 and Lower	10,848	1,492	4,416	8,794	1,412	26,962	7,993	11,620	156,555
Greater than Ed55	14	–	–	12	–	26	10	3	181
Conventional Other	-66	16,207	10,073	-568	217	25,863	364	49	27,331
Finished Aviation Gasoline	68	62	153	–	–	283	–	–	338
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,369	12,991	10,971	142	0	25,473	868	11,751	47,296
Kerosene	6	123	7	19	–	155	–	18	236
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,924	36,496	32,459	2,203	1,471	78,553	5,752	16,451	137,248
15 ppm sulfur and under	5,927	33,800	26,677	2,011	1,471	69,886	5,708	15,600	127,289
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	-3	286	2,890	137	–	3,310	23	273	4,112
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	–	2,410	2,892	55	–	5,357	21	578	5,847
Residual Fuel Oil	300	655	2,398	-31	59	3,381	354	2,711	8,569
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	224	95	877	–	–	1,196	195	14	1,695
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	–	-7	329	-31	–	291	21	224	1,117
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	76	567	1,192	–	59	1,894	138	2,473	5,757
Petrochemical Feedstocks	143	4,475	2,562	–	–	7,180	–	4	7,987
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	131	3,202	1,655	–	–	4,988	–	4	5,521
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	12	1,273	907	–	–	2,192	–	–	2,466
Special Naphthas	62	477	–	218	–	757	–	38	821
Lubricants	29	1,106	1,560	828	–	3,523	–	352	4,389
Waxes	–	46	27	19	–	92	–	–	125
Petroleum Coke	353	6,920	5,033	143	37	12,486	717	3,981	22,775
Marketable	132	5,147	3,820	133	–	9,232	517	3,065	16,711
Catalyst	221	1,773	1,213	10	37	3,254	200	916	6,064
Asphalt and Road Oil	158	410	782	778	61	2,189	987	522	7,553
Still Gas	585	4,890	4,006	193	78	9,752	596	3,176	18,393
Miscellaneous Products	96	772	529	15	42	1,454	75	377	2,383
Total	27,585	97,514	79,184	12,778	3,426	220,487	17,824	82,516	542,533
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[1]	**-883**	**-8,509**	**-6,746**	**51**	**-95**	**-16,182**	**-681**	**-4,706**	**-28,551**

– = 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 2019
(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	**19,076**	**2,646**	**21,722**	**62,504**	**14,090**	**22,155**	**98,749**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**570**	**–**	**570**	**1,781**	**49**	**646**	**2,476**
Natural Gas Liquids	570	–	570	1,781	49	646	2,476
Normal Butane	207	–	207	478	–	42	520
Isobutane	363	–	363	959	49	419	1,427
Natural Gasoline	–	–	–	344	–	185	529
Other Liquids	**-8,832**	**-70**	**-8,902**	**-28,989**	**-6,117**	**-10,053**	**-45,159**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	136	126	262	849	389	297	1,535
Hydrogen	83	10	93	591	262	183	1,036
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Other Oxygenates[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	53	116	169	238	127	114	479
Fuel Ethanol	53	100	153	154	114	95	363
Renewable Diesel Fuel[2]	–	16	16	84	13	19	116
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hydrocarbons	–	–	–	20	–	–	20
Unfinished Oils (net)	251	-214	37	-86	-586	-381	-1,053
Naphthas and Lighter	282	-160	122	-307	-144	-14	-465
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	12	–	12	-281	-225	-248	-754
Heavy Gas Oils	-347	-57	-404	133	-217	118	34
Residuum	304	3	307	369	–	-237	132
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)(net)	-9,219	18	-9,201	-29,752	-5,920	-9,969	-45,641
Reformulated - RBOB	-6,375	–	-6,375	-7,072	-150	–	-7,222
Conventional	-2,844	18	-2,826	-22,680	-5,770	-9,969	-38,419
CBOB	-3,125	34	-3,091	-21,636	-5,712	-9,727	-37,075
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	281	-16	265	-1,044	-58	-242	-1,344
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Input to Refineries	**10,814**	**2,576**	**13,390**	**35,296**	**8,022**	**12,748**	**56,066**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	683	95	778	2,221	499	793	3,513
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,126	98	1,224	2,678	547	917	4,141
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[3]	60.7	96.9	63.6	82.9	91.4	86.5	84.8
Downstream Processing Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Reforming	126	14	141	417	68	148	633
Catalytic Cracking	255	16	272	693	145	206	1,044
Catalytic Hydrocracking	28	–	28	178	55	55	288
Delayed and Fluid Coking	47	–	47	279	65	77	420
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.70	1.63	0.82	1.44	1.81	0.71	1.33
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	37.31	32.83	36.68	33.51	28.76	39.03	34.00
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**1,126**	**98**	**1,224**	**2,678**	**547**	**917**	**4,141**
Operating	1,126	98	1,224	2,650	509	917	4,076
Idle	–	–	–	28	38	–	66
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 2019
(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	**19,227**	**117,482**	**93,952**	**6,140**	**3,512**	**240,313**	**16,927**	**65,723**	**443,434**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**683**	**3,448**	**3,946**	**19**	**190**	**8,286**	**505**	**2,274**	**14,111**
Natural Gas Liquids	683	3,448	3,946	19	190	8,286	505	2,274	14,111
Normal Butane	311	1,186	1,657	–	–	3,154	214	1,014	5,109
Isobutane	252	1,584	1,432	16	190	3,474	206	527	5,997
Natural Gasoline	120	678	857	3	–	1,658	85	733	3,005
Other Liquids	**-9,207**	**-42,312**	**-28,322**	**-1,108**	**-1,323**	**-82,272**	**-4,527**	**-30,650**	**-171,510**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	230	2,060	1,719	153	94	4,256	469	1,294	7,816
Hydrogen	7	2,004	1,455	98	41	3,605	203	977	5,914
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Other Oxygenates[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	223	56	264	55	53	651	266	317	1,882
Fuel Ethanol	176	42	153	39	44	454	246	78	1,294
Renewable Diesel Fuel[2]	47	14	111	16	9	197	20	239	588
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hydrocarbons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
Unfinished Oils (net)	-172	-2,278	6,855	-143	124	4,386	-201	-416	2,753
Naphthas and Lighter	-136	-5,721	293	-27	93	-5,498	-181	-650	-6,672
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	-7	-1,001	563	-6	-6	-457	-213	-510	-1,922
Heavy Gas Oils	209	4,541	6,118	-71	37	10,834	98	943	11,505
Residuum	-238	-97	-119	-39	–	-493	95	-199	-158
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)(net)	-9,261	-42,094	-36,905	-1,118	-1,541	-90,919	-4,795	-31,528	-182,084
Reformulated - RBOB	-1,401	-12,465	-1,642	–	-749	-16,257	–	-23,415	-53,269
Conventional	-7,860	-29,629	-35,263	-1,118	-792	-74,662	-4,795	-8,113	-128,815
CBOB	-7,773	-26,919	-32,363	-1,086	-770	-68,911	-4,964	-7,598	-121,639
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	-87	-2,710	-2,900	-32	-22	-5,751	169	-515	-7,176
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-4	–	9	–	–	5	–	–	5
Total Input to Refineries	**10,703**	**78,618**	**69,576**	**5,051**	**2,379**	**166,327**	**12,905**	**37,347**	**286,035**
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	684	4,284	3,405	194	127	8,694	606	2,514	16,106
Operable Capacity (daily average)	745	5,012	3,690	256	136	9,840	687	2,875	18,767
Operable Utilization Rate (percent)[3]	91.7	85.5	92.3	75.6	93.5	88.4	88.3	87.5	85.8
Downstream Processing Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Reforming	146	617	566	33	31	1,392	94	397	2,656
Catalytic Cracking	175	1,270	988	10	36	2,480	159	613	4,568
Catalytic Hydrocracking	47	522	410	16	18	1,013	22	468	1,820
Delayed and Fluid Coking	21	699	463	26	–	1,209	68	405	2,149
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.60	1.25	1.30	1.48	0.74	1.21	1.44	1.37	1.25
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	40.39	33.06	32.96	30.03	38.86	33.65	32.97	28.94	33.09
Operable Capacity (daily average)	**745**	**5,012**	**3,690**	**256**	**136**	**9,840**	**687**	**2,875**	**18,767**
Operating	745	4,825	3,475	256	136	9,438	677	2,875	18,289
Idle	–	187	215	–	–	402	10	–	477
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**11,878**	**11,878**

– = 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 Renewable diesel fuel includes biodiesel and other renewable diesel.
3 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 2019
(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
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	468	-30	438	1,017	-5	87	1,099
Natural Gas Liquids	175	-30	145	319	-149	-102	68
Ethane	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Propane	329	25	354	1,263	249	383	1,895
Normal Butane	-177	-45	-222	-937	-392	-448	-1,777
Isobutane	23	-10	13	-7	-6	-37	-50
Natural Gasoline	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refinery Olefins	293	–	293	698	144	189	1,031
Ethylene	10	–	10	–	–	–	–
Propylene	239	–	239	698	144	141	983
Normal Butylene	27	–	27	0	–	33	33
Isobutylene	17	–	17	–	–	15	15
Finished Motor Gasoline	526	1,073	1,599	6,089	1,397	2,282	9,768
Reformulated	526	–	526	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	526	–	526	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	–	1,073	1,073	6,089	1,397	2,282	9,768
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	1,001	1,001	1,558	1,152	973	3,683
Ed55 and Lower	–	1,001	1,001	1,558	1,152	973	3,683
Greater than Ed55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional Other	–	72	72	4,531	245	1,309	6,085
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	–	–	–	55	–	55
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2,370	–	2,370	5,290	829	715	6,834
Kerosene	-57	–	-57	89	–	32	121
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,239	710	5,949	17,006	4,430	8,541	29,977
15 ppm sulfur and under	4,740	597	5,337	17,134	4,435	8,668	30,237
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	258	83	341	–	–	-45	-45
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	241	30	271	-128	-5	-82	-215
Residual Fuel Oil	977	2	979	931	161	99	1,191
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	289	1	290	54	–	–	54
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	338	1	339	155	84	–	239
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	350	–	350	722	77	99	898
Petrochemical Feedstocks	14	–	14	753	–	36	789
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	14	–	14	515	–	–	515
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	–	–	–	238	–	36	274
Special Naphthas	–	16	16	-3	–	13	10
Lubricants	189	119	308	–	–	206	206
Waxes	–	0	0	–	–	33	33
Petroleum Coke	609	19	628	3,466	740	757	4,963
Marketable	256	–	256	2,496	577	568	3,641
Catalyst	353	19	372	970	163	189	1,322
Asphalt and Road Oil	239	583	822	1,988	871	121	2,980
Still Gas	1,051	56	1,107	2,282	601	879	3,762
Miscellaneous Products	46	18	64	260	103	50	413
Total	**11,671**	**2,566**	**14,237**	**39,168**	**9,182**	**13,851**	**62,201**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[1]	-857	10	-847	-3,872	-1,160	-1,103	-6,135

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 31. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, February 2019
(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			
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	660	4,407	4,208	13	49	9,337	108	987	11,969
Natural Gas Liquids	244	1,261	1,444	4	49	3,002	61	685	3,961
Ethane	1	169	13	–	–	183	–	–	183
Propane	301	2,015	1,612	8	40	3,976	186	777	7,188
Normal Butane	-98	-552	-269	-4	8	-915	-149	-226	-3,289
Isobutane	40	-371	88	–	1	-242	24	134	-121
Natural Gasoline	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Refinery Olefins	416	3,146	2,764	9	–	6,335	47	302	8,008
Ethylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Propylene	414	3,184	3,031	9	–	6,638	6	214	8,080
Normal Butylene	2	4	-267	–	–	-261	59	88	-54
Isobutylene	–	-42	–	–	–	-42	-18	–	-28
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,881	13,412	11,661	504	692	28,150	4,137	1,952	45,606
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	502	1,028
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	502	1,028
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	1,881	13,412	11,661	504	692	28,150	4,137	1,450	44,578
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	1,704	424	1,598	394	443	4,563	2,517	260	12,024
Ed55 and Lower	1,701	424	1,598	394	443	4,560	2,517	260	12,021
Greater than Ed55	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3
Conventional Other	177	12,988	10,063	110	249	23,587	1,620	1,190	32,554
Finished Aviation Gasoline	68	62	153	–	–	283	–	–	338
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,369	13,107	10,964	143	–	25,583	822	11,781	47,390
Kerosene	6	8	4	19	–	37	–	0	101
Distillate Fuel Oil	5,876	36,351	32,477	2,160	1,457	78,321	5,790	16,187	136,224
15 ppm sulfur and under	5,879	33,760	26,687	1,968	1,457	69,751	5,746	15,352	126,423
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	-3	286	2,898	137	–	3,318	23	273	3,910
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	–	2,305	2,892	55	–	5,252	21	562	5,891
Residual Fuel Oil	300	685	2,378	-31	59	3,391	354	2,697	8,612
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	224	41	836	–	–	1,101	195	–	1,640
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	–	63	329	-31	–	361	21	224	1,184
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	76	581	1,213	–	59	1,929	138	2,473	5,788
Petrochemical Feedstocks	143	4,475	2,562	–	–	7,180	–	4	7,987
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	131	3,202	1,655	–	–	4,988	–	4	5,521
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	12	1,273	907	–	–	2,192	–	–	2,466
Special Naphthas	62	477	–	218	–	757	–	38	821
Lubricants	29	1,106	1,560	828	–	3,523	–	352	4,389
Waxes	–	46	27	19	–	92	–	–	125
Petroleum Coke	353	6,920	5,033	143	37	12,486	717	3,981	22,775
Marketable	132	5,147	3,820	133	–	9,232	517	3,065	16,711
Catalyst	221	1,773	1,213	10	37	3,254	200	916	6,064
Asphalt and Road Oil	158	410	761	778	61	2,168	987	522	7,479
Still Gas	585	4,890	4,006	193	78	9,752	596	3,176	18,393
Miscellaneous Products	96	772	529	15	42	1,454	75	377	2,383
Total	**11,586**	**87,128**	**76,323**	**5,002**	**2,475**	**182,514**	**13,586**	**42,054**	**314,592**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[1]	-883	-8,510	-6,747	49	-96	-16,187	-681	-4,707	-28,557

– = 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 2019
(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
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**842**	**–**	**842**	**82**	**43**	**248**	**373**
Natural Gas Liquids	842	–	842	82	43	248	373
Normal Butane	660	–	660	78	31	173	282
Isobutane	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural Gasoline	182	–	182	4	12	75	91
Other Liquids	**79,976**	**5,366**	**85,342**	**39,560**	**7,615**	**11,536**	**58,711**
Oxygenates/Renewables	8,687	580	9,267	4,224	864	1,261	6,349
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Other Oxygenates[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	8,687	580	9,267	4,224	864	1,261	6,349
Fuel Ethanol	8,394	533	8,927	4,094	843	1,235	6,172
Renewable Diesel Fuel[2]	293	47	340	130	21	26	177
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils (net)	–	–	–	53	–	–	53
Naphthas and Lighter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy Gas Oils	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Residuum	–	–	–	53	–	–	53
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)(net)	71,289	4,786	76,075	35,283	6,751	10,275	52,309
Reformulated - RBOB	21,130	81	21,211	6,495	1,264	872	8,631
Conventional	50,159	4,705	54,864	28,788	5,487	9,403	43,678
CBOB	42,701	4,705	47,406	28,758	5,487	9,403	43,648
GTAB	2,813	–	2,813	–	–	–	–
Other	4,645	–	4,645	30	–	–	30
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Input	**80,818**	**5,366**	**86,184**	**39,642**	**7,658**	**11,784**	**59,084**

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			
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**35**	**798**	**182**	**26**	**–**	**1,041**	**113**	**28**	**2,397**
Natural Gas Liquids	35	798	182	26	–	1,041	113	28	2,397
Normal Butane	22	346	182	26	–	576	56	28	1,602
Isobutane	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Natural Gasoline	13	452	–	–	–	465	56	–	794
Other Liquids	**15,964**	**9,589**	**2,680**	**7,752**	**952**	**36,937**	**4,125**	**40,435**	**225,550**
Oxygenates/Renewables	1,689	758	284	894	111	3,736	559	4,424	24,335
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Other Oxygenates[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	1,689	758	284	894	111	3,736	559	4,424	24,335
Fuel Ethanol	1,640	719	284	851	97	3,591	551	4,154	23,395
Renewable Diesel Fuel[2]	49	39	–	43	14	145	8	266	936
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Unfinished Oils (net)	–	75	33	–	–	108	–	–	161
Naphthas and Lighter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	–	75	–	–	–	75	–	–	75
Heavy Gas Oils	–	–	33	–	–	33	–	–	33
Residuum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)(net)	14,275	8,756	2,363	6,858	841	33,093	3,566	36,011	201,054
Reformulated - RBOB	6,330	4,114	–	–	–	10,444	–	27,023	67,309
Conventional	7,945	4,642	2,363	6,858	841	22,649	3,566	8,988	133,745
CBOB	7,945	-689	1,414	6,858	837	16,365	3,564	8,988	119,971
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,813
Other	–	5,331	949	–	4	6,284	2	–	10,961
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Input	**15,999**	**10,387**	**2,862**	**7,778**	**952**	**37,978**	**4,238**	**40,463**	**227,947**

– = 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).
2 Renewable diesel fuel includes biodiesel and other renewable diesel.
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 2019
(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	80,524	5,319	85,843	39,460	7,638	11,756	58,854
Reformulated	34,398	90	34,488	7,499	1,405	969	9,873
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	34,398	90	34,488	7,499	1,405	969	9,873
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	46,126	5,229	51,355	31,961	6,233	10,787	48,981
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	49,081	5,240	54,321	33,184	6,900	11,033	51,117
Ed55 and Lower	49,021	5,240	54,261	33,178	6,878	10,979	51,035
Greater than Ed55	60	–	60	6	22	54	82
Conventional Other	-2,955	-11	-2,966	-1,223	-667	-246	-2,136
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	–	0	0	–	0	0
Kerosene	–	–	–	-1	–	–	-1
Distillate Fuel Oil	340	47	387	131	21	27	179
15 ppm sulfur and under	295	47	342	131	21	27	179
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	115	–	115	–	–	95	95
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	-70	–	-70	–	–	-95	-95
Residual Fuel Oil	-47	–	-47	–	–	–	–
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	-54	–	-54	–	–	–	–
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	3	–	3	–	–	–	–
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	4	–	4	–	–	–	–
Special Naphthas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lubricants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asphalt and Road Oil	–	–	–	53	–	–	53
Miscellaneous Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Production	**80,817**	**5,366**	**86,183**	**39,643**	**7,659**	**11,783**	**59,085**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[1]	1	0	1	-1	-1	1	-1

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	15,951	10,272	2,828	7,734	937	37,722	4,230	40,196	226,845
Reformulated	7,036	5,985	–	–	–	13,021	–	29,974	87,356
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	7,036	5,985	–	–	–	13,021	–	29,974	87,356
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	8,915	4,287	2,828	7,734	937	24,701	4,230	10,222	139,489
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	9,158	1,068	2,818	8,412	969	22,425	5,486	11,363	144,712
Ed55 and Lower	9,147	1,068	2,818	8,400	969	22,402	5,476	11,360	144,534
Greater than Ed55	11	–	–	12	–	23	10	3	178
Conventional Other	-243	3,219	10	-678	-32	2,276	-1,256	-1,141	-5,223
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	-116	7	-1	0	-110	46	-30	-94
Kerosene	–	115	3	–	–	118	–	18	135
Distillate Fuel Oil	48	145	-18	43	14	232	-38	264	1,024
15 ppm sulfur and under	48	40	-10	43	14	135	-38	248	866
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	–	–	-8	–	–	-8	–	–	202
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	–	105	–	–	–	105	–	16	-44
Residual Fuel Oil	–	-30	20	–	–	-10	–	14	-43
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	–	54	41	–	–	95	–	14	55
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	–	-70	–	–	–	-70	–	–	-67
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	–	-14	-21	–	–	-35	–	–	-31
Special Naphthas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lubricants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asphalt and Road Oil	–	–	21	–	–	21	–	–	74
Miscellaneous Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Production	**15,999**	**10,386**	**2,861**	**7,776**	**951**	**37,973**	**4,238**	**40,462**	**227,941**
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[1]	0	1	1	2	1	5	0	1	6

– = 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 2019
(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	**8,123**	**748**	**8,871**	**9,661**	**2,264**	**1,816**	**13,741**
Petroleum Products	**14,041**	**2,383**	**16,424**	**27,683**	**8,770**	**12,700**	**49,153**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	828	40	868	1,373	226	1,080	2,679
Natural Gas Liquids	621	40	661	1,182	197	963	2,342
Ethane	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Propane	50	2	52	234	39	314	587
Normal Butane	383	23	406	575	111	95	781
Isobutane	188	15	203	295	47	91	433
Natural Gasoline	–	–	–	78	–	463	541
Refinery Olefins	207	0	207	191	29	117	337
Ethylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Propylene	54	0	54	191	29	7	227
Normal Butylene	126	0	126	0	0	10	10
Isobutylene	27	0	27	0	0	100	100
Oxygenates/Renewable Fuels/Other Hydrocarbons	67	119	186	91	65	32	188
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Other Oxygenates[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	67	119	186	60	65	32	157
Fuel Ethanol	67	115	182	34	50	29	113
Renewable Diesel Fuel[2]	–	4	4	26	15	3	44
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hydrocarbons	–	–	–	31	–	–	31
Unfinished Oils	5,238	411	5,649	8,448	1,033	3,994	13,475
Naphthas and Lighter	1,066	270	1,336	2,391	216	1,081	3,688
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	959	–	959	1,888	347	515	2,750
Heavy Gas Oils	2,412	135	2,547	2,962	466	1,508	4,936
Residuum	801	6	807	1,207	4	890	2,101
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (MGBC)	4,186	308	4,494	8,476	2,594	4,280	15,350
Reformulated - RBOB	1,146	–	1,146	937	67	–	1,004
Conventional	3,040	308	3,348	7,539	2,527	4,280	14,346
CBOB	438	251	689	2,428	1,202	2,807	6,437
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	2,602	57	2,659	5,111	1,325	1,473	7,909
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	–	46	46	918	38	371	1,327
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	–	46	46	918	38	371	1,327
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ed55 and Lower	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than Ed55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional Other	–	46	46	918	38	371	1,327
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	–	–	–	86	–	86
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	558	–	558	1,356	274	256	1,886
Kerosene	101	2	103	73	–	14	87
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,905	246	2,151	3,233	1,151	1,926	6,310
15 ppm sulfur and under	1,298	94	1,392	3,063	997	1,842	5,902
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	179	133	312	–	10	34	44
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	428	19	447	170	144	50	364
Residual Fuel Oil	544	13	557	716	217	39	972
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	120	11	131	40	–	–	40
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	152	2	154	79	53	–	132
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	272	–	272	597	164	39	800
Petrochemical Feedstocks	72	–	72	454	–	–	454
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	72	–	72	334	–	–	334
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	–	–	–	120	–	–	120
Special Naphthas	–	20	20	15	–	22	37
Lubricants	441	210	651	–	–	254	254
Waxes	–	385	385	–	–	37	37
Petroleum Coke	–	–	–	411	1,100	110	1,621
Marketable	–	–	–	411	1,100	110	1,621
Catalyst	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asphalt and Road Oil	91	564	655	2,048	1,952	280	4,280
Miscellaneous Products	10	19	29	71	34	5	110
Total Stocks, All Oils	**22,164**	**3,131**	**25,295**	**37,344**	**11,034**	**14,516**	**62,894**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 34. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, February 2019
(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	**1,734**	**26,756**	**16,767**	**1,080**	**388**	**46,725**	**2,235**	**21,506**	**93,078**
Petroleum Products	**9,779**	**60,980**	**50,296**	**4,138**	**1,252**	**126,445**	**11,134**	**52,939**	**256,095**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	1,810	1,948	3,723	14	33	7,528	466	1,199	12,740
Natural Gas Liquids	1,202	1,557	2,279	13	33	5,084	395	1,130	9,612
Ethane	244	–	–	–	–	244	–	–	244
Propane	252	207	202	3	3	667	42	62	1,410
Normal Butane	289	1,122	925	5	12	2,353	172	678	4,390
Isobutane	335	188	1,012	5	7	1,547	158	390	2,731
Natural Gasoline	82	40	140	–	11	273	23	–	837
Refinery Olefins	608	391	1,444	1	0	2,444	71	69	3,128
Ethylene	0	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0
Propylene	604	51	518	1	0	1,174	1	13	1,469
Normal Butylene	4	340	926	0	0	1,270	65	56	1,527
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	132
Oxygenates/Renewable Fuels/Other Hydrocarbons	33	48	339	59	9	488	196	417	1,475
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Other Oxygenates[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	33	48	339	59	9	488	196	417	1,444
Fuel Ethanol	28	31	72	33	7	171	102	32	600
Renewable Diesel Fuel[2]	5	17	267	26	2	317	94	385	844
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hydrocarbons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
Unfinished Oils	2,794	23,695	14,709	945	515	42,658	3,517	19,201	84,500
Naphthas and Lighter	934	6,905	2,253	262	159	10,513	764	3,894	20,195
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	449	4,213	2,572	195	169	7,598	574	3,498	15,379
Heavy Gas Oils	825	10,682	7,592	442	187	19,728	1,755	8,889	37,855
Residuum	586	1,895	2,292	46	–	4,819	424	2,920	11,071
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (MGBC)	3,012	12,882	13,039	292	404	29,629	3,055	15,181	67,709
Reformulated - RBOB	276	1,329	79	–	–	1,684	–	5,756	9,590
Conventional	2,736	11,553	12,960	292	404	27,945	3,055	9,425	58,119
CBOB	1,367	3,852	6,573	191	102	12,085	1,715	2,362	23,288
GTAB	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
Other	1,369	7,701	6,386	101	302	15,859	1,340	7,063	34,830
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	33	–	7	–	–	40	–	–	40
Finished Motor Gasoline	134	1,918	1,445	11	–	3,508	725	873	6,479
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	134	1,918	1,445	11	–	3,508	725	856	6,462
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	–	60
Ed55 and Lower	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	–	60
Greater than Ed55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional Other	134	1,918	1,445	11	–	3,508	665	856	6,402
Finished Aviation Gasoline	30	171	182	–	–	383	3	89	561
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	359	3,341	2,803	51	–	6,554	307	4,257	13,562
Kerosene	20	14	125	4	–	163	1	1	355
Distillate Fuel Oil	785	5,989	7,137	400	120	14,431	1,611	6,113	30,616
15 ppm sulfur and under	772	5,054	5,000	229	120	11,175	1,427	5,454	25,350
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	13	183	827	43	–	1,066	111	218	1,751
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	–	752	1,310	128	–	2,190	73	441	3,515
Residual Fuel Oil	87	1,960	1,463	29	54	3,593	220	2,252	7,594
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	20	–	166	–	–	186	31	–	388
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	–	174	142	29	–	345	4	271	906
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	67	1,786	1,155	–	54	3,062	185	1,981	6,300
Petrochemical Feedstocks	121	1,594	848	22	–	2,585	–	4	3,115
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	44	1,014	800	22	–	1,880	–	4	2,290
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	77	580	48	–	–	705	–	–	825
Special Naphthas	123	844	–	116	–	1,083	–	46	1,186
Lubricants	43	2,922	2,499	979	–	6,443	–	848	8,196
Waxes	–	91	114	61	–	266	–	–	688
Petroleum Coke	17	3,082	1,253	–	–	4,352	148	1,417	7,538
Marketable	17	3,082	1,253	–	–	4,352	148	1,417	7,538
Catalyst	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asphalt and Road Oil	364	253	500	1,154	93	2,364	870	953	9,122
Miscellaneous Products	14	228	110	1	24	377	15	88	619
Total Stocks, All Oils	**11,513**	**87,736**	**67,063**	**5,218**	**1,640**	**173,170**	**13,369**	**74,445**	**349,173**

– = 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).
[2] Renewable diesel fuel includes biodiesel and other renewable diesel.
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 2019

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
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	2.4	-1.2	2.0	1.6	0.0	0.4	1.1
Finished Motor Gasoline[1]	47.0	39.1	46.1	53.8	52.0	52.4	53.2
Finished Aviation Gasoline[2]	–	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	12.2	–	10.9	8.4	6.0	3.3	6.9
Kerosene	-0.3	–	-0.3	0.1	–	0.2	0.1
Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	27.0	28.4	27.2	26.9	32.1	38.8	30.2
Residual Fuel Oil	5.0	0.1	4.5	1.5	1.2	0.5	1.2
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	0.1	–	0.1	0.8	–	–	0.5
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	–	–	–	0.4	–	0.2	0.3
Special Naphthas	–	0.7	0.1	0.0	–	0.1	0.0
Lubricants	1.0	4.9	1.4	–	–	0.9	0.2
Waxes	–	0.0	0.0	–	–	0.2	0.0
Petroleum Coke	3.1	0.8	2.9	5.5	5.4	3.5	5.0
Asphalt and Road Oil	1.2	23.9	3.8	3.2	6.3	0.6	3.0
Still Gas	5.4	2.3	5.1	3.6	4.4	4.0	3.8
Miscellaneous Products	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.4
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[4]	-4.4	0.4	-3.9	-6.1	-8.4	-5.0	-6.2

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			
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	3.5	3.8	4.1	0.2	1.3	3.8	0.6	1.5	2.7
Finished Motor Gasoline[1]	54.0	44.4	43.5	25.7	54.4	44.4	48.3	47.0	47.0
Finished Aviation Gasoline[2]	0.4	0.1	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7.2	11.2	10.7	2.4	–	10.3	4.9	17.8	10.5
Kerosene	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	–	0.0	–	0.0	0.0
Distillate Fuel Oil[3]	30.6	31.0	31.7	35.2	39.4	31.5	34.1	24.1	30.0
Residual Fuel Oil	1.6	0.6	2.3	-0.5	1.6	1.4	2.1	4.1	1.9
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	0.7	2.7	1.6	–	–	2.0	–	0.0	1.2
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	0.1	1.1	0.9	–	–	0.9	–	–	0.6
Special Naphthas	0.3	0.4	–	3.6	–	0.3	–	0.1	0.2
Lubricants	0.2	0.9	1.5	13.6	–	1.4	–	0.5	1.0
Waxes	–	0.0	0.0	0.3	–	0.0	–	–	0.0
Petroleum Coke	1.9	5.9	4.9	2.4	1.0	5.0	4.2	6.0	5.0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0.8	0.4	0.7	12.8	1.7	0.9	5.8	0.8	1.7
Still Gas	3.1	4.2	3.9	3.2	2.1	3.9	3.5	4.8	4.1
Miscellaneous Products	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[4]	-4.6	-7.3	-6.6	0.8	-2.6	-6.5	-4.0	-7.1	-6.3

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Based on net production of finished motor gasoline minus input of natural gas plant liquids, fuel ethanol, oxygenates, and net input of motor gasoline blending components.
[2] Based on finished aviation gasoline net production minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.
[3] Based on distillate fuel oil net production minus input of biodiesel, "other" renewable diesel fuels, and "other" renewable fuels.
[4] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.
Note: Percent yield is calculated as net production (or adjusted net production) divided by input of crude oil, hydrogen, "other" hydrocarbons, and net input 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 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31 % sulfur	0.31 to 1.00 % sulfur	Greater than 1.00 % sulfur	Total
PAD District 1	**250**	**4**	**2,036**	**2,290**
Connecticut	–	–	–	–
Delaware	–	–	–	–
Florida	–	–	310	310
Georgia	–	–	154	154
Maine	–	–	–	–
Maryland	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts	–	–	–	–
New Hampshire	–	–	–	–
New Jersey	250	–	1,019	1,269
New York	–	–	553	553
North Carolina	–	–	–	–
Pennsylvania	–	–	–	–
Rhode Island	–	–	–	–
South Carolina	–	–	–	–
Vermont	–	4	–	4
Virginia	–	–	–	–
West Virginia	–	–	–	–
PAD District 2	**–**	**21**	**70**	**91**
Illnois	–	–	–	–
Indiana	–	–	–	–
Michigan	–	–	70	70
Minnesota	–	15	–	15
North Dakota	–	6	–	6
Ohio	–	–	–	–
Wisconsin	–	–	–	–
PAD District 3	**478**	**–**	**1,072**	**1,550**
Alabama	–	–	–	–
Louisiana	–	–	174	174
Mississippi	–	–	–	–
New Mexico	–	–	–	–
Texas	478	–	898	1,376
PAD District 4	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Idaho	–	–	–	–
Montana	–	–	–	–
PAD District 5	**–**	**200**	**404**	**604**
Alaska	–	–	–	–
California	–	–	404	404
Hawaii	–	–	–	–
Oregon	–	–	–	–
Washington	–	200	–	200
U.S. Total	**728**	**225**	**3,582**	**4,535**

– = 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 2019
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD Districts					U.S. Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Daily Average
Crude Oil[1,2]	**14,693**	**72,600**	**54,482**	**8,612**	**35,856**	**186,243**	**6,652**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**2,018**	**2,511**	**136**	**395**	**1,717**	**6,777**	**242**
Natural Gas Liquids	1,789	2,303	–	395	1,717	6,204	222
Ethane	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Propane	1,530	1,797	–	373	1,018	4,718	169
Normal Butane	103	331	–	20	604	1,058	38
Isobutane	156	168	–	2	95	421	15
Natural Gasoline	–	7	–	–	–	7	0
Refinery Olefins	229	208	136	–	–	573	20
Ethylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Propylene	229	138	–	–	–	367	13
Normal Butylene	–	40	136	–	–	176	6
Isobutylene	–	–	–	–	–	30	1
Other Liquids	**13,710**	**282**	**9,090**	**27**	**2,383**	**25,492**	**910**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/Other Hydrocarbons	123	81	129	1	309	643	23
Hydrogen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	–	–	65	–	–	65	2
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	–	–	38	–	–	38	1
Other Oxygenates[3]	–	–	27	–	–	27	1
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	123	81	57	1	309	571	20
Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biodiesel	123	81	57	1	5	267	10
Other Renewable Diesel Fuel	–	–	–	–	304	304	11
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hydrocarbons	–	–	7	–	–	7	0
Unfinished Oils[1]	1,067	77	7,668	–	1,139	9,951	355
Naphthas and Lighter	330	–	–	–	–	330	12
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy Gas Oils	737	77	6,801	–	1,094	8,709	311
Residuum	–	–	867	–	45	912	33
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	12,520	124	1,293	26	935	14,898	532
Reformulated - RBOB	4,927	–	–	–	325	5,252	188
Conventional	7,593	124	1,293	26	610	9,646	345
CBOB	500	27	–	–	50	577	21
GTAB	1,635	–	–	–	–	1,635	58
Other	5,458	97	1,293	26	560	7,434	266
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**15,021**	**696**	**3,294**	**109**	**3,959**	**23,079**	**824**
Finished Motor Gasoline	704	–	284	–	480	1,468	52
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	704	–	284	–	480	1,468	52
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ed55 and Lower	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than Ed55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional Other	704	–	284	–	480	1,468	52
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	2	16	–	–	19	1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,632	–	–	–	2,279	3,911	140
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	289	–	–	–	829	1,118	40
Other	1,343	–	–	–	1,450	2,793	100
Kerosene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distillate Fuel Oil	9,448	216	50	54	331	10,099	361
15 ppm sulfur and under	9,383	185	50	54	329	10,001	357
Bonded	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	9,383	185	50	54	329	10,001	357
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	54	–	–	–	–	54	2
Bonded	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	54	–	–	–	–	54	2
Greater than 500 ppm to 2000 ppm sulfur	11	27	–	–	2	40	1
Bonded	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	11	27	–	–	2	40	1
Greater than 2000 ppm	–	4	–	–	–	4	0
Bonded	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	4	–	–	–	4	0
Residual Fuel Oil	2,290	91	1,550	–	604	4,535	162
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	250	–	478	–	–	728	26
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	4	21	–	–	200	225	8
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	2,036	70	1,072	–	404	3,582	128
Petrochemical Feedstocks	1	146	289	–	38	474	17
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	–	82	273	–	38	393	14
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	1	64	16	–	–	81	3
Special Naphthas	1	5	482	–	–	488	17
Lubricants	180	104	603	–	37	924	33
Waxes	80	11	12	–	19	122	4
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	4	27	8	–	14	53	2
Asphalt and Road Oil	680	94	–	54	157	985	35
Miscellaneous Products	–	–	–	1	–	1	0
Total	**45,442**	**76,089**	**67,002**	**9,143**	**43,915**	**241,591**	**8,628**

– = 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 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD Districts					U.S. Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Daily Average
Crude Oil[1,2]	**40,753**	**153,913**	**128,893**	**18,041**	**77,769**	**419,369**	**7,108**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**4,392**	**6,229**	**136**	**1,176**	**3,835**	**15,768**	**267**
Natural Gas Liquids	3,949	5,718	–	1,176	3,835	14,678	249
Ethane	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Propane	3,476	4,501	–	969	2,190	11,136	189
Normal Butane	194	784	–	179	1,403	2,560	43
Isobutane	279	422	–	28	242	971	16
Natural Gasoline	–	11	–	–	–	11	0
Refinery Olefins	443	511	136	–	–	1,090	18
Ethylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Propylene	443	404	–	–	–	847	14
Normal Butylene	–	77	136	–	–	213	4
Isobutylene	–	–	–	–	–	30	1
Other Liquids	**30,112**	**1,051**	**24,359**	**85**	**4,864**	**60,471**	**1,025**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/Other Hydrocarbons	287	176	216	2	900	1,581	27
Hydrogen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	–	–	152	–	–	152	3
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	–	–	81	–	–	81	1
Other Oxygenates[3]	–	–	71	–	–	71	1
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	287	176	57	2	900	1,422	24
Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biodiesel	287	176	57	2	53	575	10
Other Renewable Diesel Fuel	–	–	–	–	847	847	14
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hydrocarbons	–	–	7	–	–	7	0
Unfinished Oils[1]	2,756	147	22,481	–	2,446	27,830	472
Naphthas and Lighter	805	–	–	–	–	805	14
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heavy Gas Oils	1,951	147	18,744	–	2,401	23,243	394
Residuum	–	–	3,737	–	45	3,782	64
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	27,069	728	1,662	83	1,518	31,060	526
Reformulated - RBOB	10,585	–	–	–	325	10,910	185
Conventional	16,484	728	1,662	83	1,193	20,150	342
CBOB	1,037	216	–	–	50	1,303	22
GTAB	3,129	–	–	–	305	3,434	58
Other	12,318	512	1,662	83	838	15,413	261
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**30,024**	**1,684**	**6,814**	**265**	**7,665**	**46,452**	**787**
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,747	–	284	–	844	2,875	49
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	1,747	–	284	–	844	2,875	49
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ed55 and Lower	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than Ed55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional Other	1,747	–	284	–	844	2,875	49
Finished Aviation Gasoline	20	4	59	–	–	83	1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2,976	–	30	–	4,011	7,017	119
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	718	–	–	–	1,614	2,332	40
Other	2,258	–	30	–	2,397	4,685	79
Kerosene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distillate Fuel Oil	18,203	548	369	84	452	19,656	333
15 ppm sulfur and under	17,797	430	369	84	450	19,130	324
Bonded	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	17,797	430	369	84	450	19,130	324
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	374	–	–	–	–	374	6
Bonded	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	374	–	–	–	–	374	6
Greater than 500 ppm to 2000 ppm sulfur	32	102	–	–	2	136	2
Bonded	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	32	102	–	–	2	136	2
Greater than 2000 ppm	–	16	–	–	–	16	0
Bonded	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	16	–	–	–	16	0
Residual Fuel Oil	5,296	193	2,912	97	1,849	10,347	175
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	380	–	478	–	338	1,196	20
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	303	54	–	–	407	764	13
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	4,613	139	2,434	97	1,104	8,387	142
Petrochemical Feedstocks	2	305	572	–	76	955	16
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	–	165	503	–	76	744	13
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	2	140	69	–	–	211	4
Special Naphthas	1	10	632	–	–	643	11
Lubricants	326	221	1,772	–	43	2,362	40
Waxes	153	14	34	–	91	292	5
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	10	58	150	–	37	255	4
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,290	331	–	82	262	1,965	33
Miscellaneous Products	–	–	–	2	–	2	0
Total	**105,281**	**162,877**	**160,202**	**19,567**	**94,133**	**542,060**	**9,187**

– = 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 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1,2]	Natural Gas Liquids	Refinery Olefins	Unfinished Oils[1]	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
OPEC	**44,911**	**–**	**–**	**1,601**	**–**	**81**	**81**	**–**	**1,972**	**1,972**
Algeria	1,041	–	–	390	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	173	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	4,312	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	306	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	11,828	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	2,959	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	539	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	189	189
Saudi Arabia	16,154	–	–	394	–	81	81	–	1,251	1,251
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	644	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	6,772	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	532	532
Non-OPEC	**141,332**	**6,204**	**573**	**8,350**	**–**	**1,387**	**1,387**	**5,252**	**7,674**	**12,926**
Argentina	523	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	29
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	932	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	1,487	–	–	295	–	–	–	–	705	705
Brunei	417	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	204	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	102,237	5,942	437	770	–	518	518	3,060	1,211	4,271
Chad	472	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	9,647	–	–	222	–	–	–	–	290	290
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	70
Egypt	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	312	312
France	–	–	–	–	–	296	296	–	111	111
Germany	–	–	–	197	–	–	–	–	15	15
Guatemala	272	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	289	–	–	–	–	1,244	1,244
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	460	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	289	289	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	69
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	126	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	18,666	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	310	310
Netherlands	–	–	–	454	–	–	–	1,276	656	1,932
Norway	989	262	–	680	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	874	874
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	2,406	–	–	2,510	–	–	–	–	352	352
Spain	–	–	–	180	–	–	–	–	242	242
Sweden	–	–	–	320	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	1,128	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	53	–	284	284	916	49	965
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	2,888	0	103	658	–	0	0	0	1,135	1,135
Total	**186,243**	**6,204**	**573**	**9,951**	**–**	**1,468**	**1,468**	**5,252**	**9,646**	**14,898**
Persian Gulf[3]	**30,941**	**–**	**–**	**1,038**	**–**	**81**	**81**	**–**	**1,251**	**1,251**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin, February 2019
(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	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**823**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**823**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	203	–	–	–	203
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	500	–	–	–	500
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	120	–	–	–	120
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**38**	**27**	**–**	**267**	**304**	**–**	**9,178**	**54**	**40**	**4**	**9,276**
Argentina	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	106	–	–	3,716	54	40	4	3,814
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	279	–	–	–	279
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	859	–	–	–	859
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,323	–	–	–	3,323
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	723	–	–	–	723
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	278	–	–	–	278
Spain	–	–	–	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	–	0	304	–	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**38**	**27**	**–**	**267**	**304**	**–**	**10,001**	**54**	**40**	**4**	**10,099**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,343**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,343**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin, February 2019
(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	**–**	**–**	**–**	**15**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**966**	**966**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	174	174
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	792	792
Non-OPEC	**–**	**19**	**–**	**3,896**	**488**	**728**	**225**	**2,616**	**3,569**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	250	–	–	250
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	3	–	372	191	–	225	144	369
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	749	749
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	2,578	132	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	37	478	–	464	942
Netherlands	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	285	285
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	316	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	644	644
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	0	–	600	86	0	0	330	330
Total	**–**	**19**	**–**	**3,911**	**488**	**728**	**225**	**3,582**	**4,535**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**331**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**174**	**174**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 39. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin, February 2019
(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	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**121**	**–**	**5,579**	**50,490**	**1,604**	**199**	**1,803**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	390	1,431	37	14	51
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	173	173	–	6	6
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,312	154	–	154
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	306	11	–	11
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,828	422	–	422
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,959	106	–	106
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,000	36	–	36
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	392	931	19	14	33
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,415	18,569	577	86	663
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	121	–	885	885	–	32	32
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,324	8,096	242	47	289
Non-OPEC	**393**	**81**	**122**	**53**	**985**	**803**	**1**	**49,769**	**191,101**	**5,048**	**1,777**	**6,825**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	319	842	19	11	30
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	935	935	–	33	33
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,069	2,556	53	38	91
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	417	15	–	15
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	204	204	–	7	7
Canada	82	65	63	39	848	223	1	18,114	120,351	3,651	647	4,298
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	472	17	–	17
China	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	337	337	–	12	12
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,120	11,767	345	76	420
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	70	–	3	3
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	200	7	–	7
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	312	312	–	11	11
France	–	13	–	–	–	9	–	476	476	–	17	17
Germany	–	–	18	–	–	11	–	241	241	–	9	9
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	272	10	–	10
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,856	4,856	–	173	173
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	68	–	528	528	–	19	19
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	65	117	–	3,181	3,181	–	114	114
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	69	–	2	2
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	138	138	–	5	5
Mexico	175	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,497	20,163	667	53	720
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	2,714	2,714	–	97	97
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	942	1,931	35	34	69
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	874	874	–	31	31
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	339	–	1,378	1,378	–	49	49
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,784	6,190	86	135	221
Spain	–	–	–	–	72	–	–	608	608	–	22	22
Sweden	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	324	324	–	12	12
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,128	40	–	40
United Kingdom	12	–	–	10	–	–	–	1,324	1,324	–	47	47
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	124	3	1	1	0	3	0	3,355	6,243	103	120	224
Total	**393**	**81**	**122**	**53**	**985**	**924**	**1**	**55,348**	**241,591**	**6,652**	**1,977**	**8,628**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**460**	**–**	**4,678**	**35,619**	**1,105**	**167**	**1,272**

– = 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 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1,2]	Natural Gas Liquids	Refinery Olefins	Unfinished Oils[1]	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
OPEC	**115,409**	**–**	**–**	**5,299**	**–**	**81**	**81**	**–**	**3,520**	**3,520**
Algeria	1,677	–	–	2,790	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	248	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,801	–	–	173	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	11,682	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	959	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	25,102	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	3,522	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	2,645	–	–	205	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	5,405	–	–	166	–	–	–	–	646	646
Saudi Arabia	38,193	–	–	631	–	81	81	–	1,610	1,610
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	1,289	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	24,175	–	–	45	–	–	–	–	1,264	1,264
Non-OPEC	**303,960**	**14,678**	**1,090**	**22,531**	**–**	**2,794**	**2,794**	**10,910**	**16,630**	**27,540**
Argentina	2,556	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	328	328
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	3,110	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	3,497	–	–	483	–	–	–	–	2,796	2,796
Brunei	417	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	204	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	224,985	13,937	954	1,091	–	1,096	1,096	5,909	2,808	8,717
Chad	949	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	20,623	–	–	222	–	–	–	–	501	501
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	70
Egypt	448	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	666	666
France	–	–	–	106	–	600	600	–	707	707
Germany	–	–	–	602	–	–	–	–	50	50
Guatemala	272	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	456	–	–	–	–	1,249	1,249
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	513	513
Italy	–	–	–	680	–	–	–	–	312	312
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	631	631	–	158	158
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	69
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	289	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	35,603	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	310	310
Netherlands	–	–	–	1,381	–	–	–	2,806	686	3,492
Norway	2,288	309	–	2,072	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,714	1,714
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	5,680	–	–	8,206	–	–	–	–	668	668
Spain	–	–	–	210	–	–	–	–	692	692
Sweden	–	191	–	320	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	1,974	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	1,030	192	–	627	–	467	467	2,195	476	2,671
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	3,638	0	103	2,472	–	0	0	0	1,857	1,857
Total	**419,369**	**14,678**	**1,090**	**27,830**	**–**	**2,875**	**2,875**	**10,910**	**20,150**	**31,060**
Persian Gulf[3]	**66,817**	**–**	**–**	**1,920**	**–**	**81**	**81**	**–**	**1,610**	**1,610**

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 2019
(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	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,999**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,999**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	312	–	–	–	312
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,193	–	–	–	1,193
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	200	–	–	–	200
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	294	–	–	–	294
Non-OPEC	**81**	**71**	**–**	**575**	**847**	**–**	**17,131**	**374**	**136**	**16**	**17,657**
Argentina	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	501	–	–	–	501
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	242	–	–	6,777	98	136	16	7,027
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	279	–	–	–	279
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,426	–	–	–	1,426
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	108	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,915	–	–	–	5,915
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	43	–	–	89	–	–	–	89
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,778	–	–	–	1,778
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	366	276	–	–	642
Spain	–	–	–	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	–	0	847	–	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**81**	**71**	**–**	**575**	**847**	**–**	**19,130**	**374**	**136**	**16**	**19,656**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3,171**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3,171**

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 2019
(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	**–**	**–**	**–**	**296**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,445**	**2,445**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	101	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	63	–	–	–	679	679
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	94	–	–	–	1,766	1,766
Non-OPEC	**–**	**83**	**–**	**6,721**	**643**	**1,196**	**764**	**5,942**	**7,902**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	380	297	–	677
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	121	121
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	9	105	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	6	–	874	196	–	467	1,508	1,975
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	275	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	768	768
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	163	87	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	3,834	132	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	6	37	478	–	1,018	1,496
Netherlands	–	77	–	–	–	–	–	845	845
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	484	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	922	922
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	0	–	1,076	86	338	0	760	1,098
Total	**–**	**83**	**–**	**7,017**	**643**	**1,196**	**764**	**8,387**	**10,347**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**666**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**679**	**679**

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 2019
(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	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**31**	**225**	**–**	**13,896**	**129,305**	**1,956**	**236**	**2,192**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,790	4,467	28	47	76
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	248	4	–	4
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	173	1,974	31	3	33
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11,682	198	–	198
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	959	16	–	16
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	25,120	425	0	426
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	101	3,623	60	2	61
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	205	2,850	45	3	48
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,144	6,549	92	19	111
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,257	42,450	647	72	719
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	225	–	1,714	1,714	–	29	29
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	3,494	27,669	410	59	469
Non-OPEC	**744**	**211**	**292**	**255**	**1,934**	**2,137**	**2**	**108,795**	**412,755**	**5,152**	**1,844**	**6,996**
Argentina	–	–	–	134	–	5	–	1,274	3,830	43	22	65
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	622	622	–	11	11
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	143	–	143	143	–	2	2
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	3,123	3,123	–	53	53
Brazil	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	3,473	6,970	59	59	118
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	417	7	–	7
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	204	204	–	3	3
Canada	165	142	109	93	1,758	452	2	38,836	263,821	3,813	658	4,472
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	949	16	–	16
China	–	–	116	–	–	–	–	670	670	–	11	11
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,917	23,540	350	49	399
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	70	–	1	1
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	448	8	–	8
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	666	666	–	11	11
France	–	57	–	–	–	18	–	1,596	1,596	–	27	27
Germany	–	–	18	–	–	23	–	761	761	–	13	13
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	272	5	–	5
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,870	7,870	–	133	133
Indonesia	–	–	1	–	–	123	–	637	637	–	11	11
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	77	–	1,069	1,069	–	18	18
Korea, South	–	–	1	–	65	662	–	5,615	5,615	–	95	95
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	69	–	1	1
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	310	310	–	5	5
Mexico	310	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,192	37,795	603	37	641
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	5,822	5,822	–	99	99
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,381	4,669	39	40	79
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,714	1,714	–	29	29
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	533	–	2,795	2,795	–	47	47
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	10,456	16,136	96	177	273
Spain	–	–	3	–	111	–	–	1,130	1,130	–	19	19
Sweden	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	516	516	–	9	9
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,974	33	–	33
United Kingdom	64	–	–	21	–	39	–	4,081	5,111	17	69	87
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	205	3	23	3	0	3	0	7,783	11,421	63	135	195
Total	**744**	**211**	**292**	**255**	**1,965**	**2,362**	**2**	**122,691**	**542,060**	**7,108**	**2,080**	**9,187**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**901**	**–**	**9,028**	**75,845**	**1,132**	**153**	**1,286**

– = 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 41. PAD District 1 - Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, February 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1,2]	Natural Gas Liquids	Refinery Olefins	Unfinished Oils[1]	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
OPEC	**4,147**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**81**	**81**	**–**	**1,972**	**1,972**
Algeria	1,041	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	539	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	189	189
Saudi Arabia	2,567	–	–	–	–	81	81	–	1,251	1,251
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	532	532
Non-OPEC	**10,546**	**1,789**	**229**	**1,067**	**–**	**623**	**623**	**4,927**	**5,621**	**10,548**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	614	614
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	204	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	5,351	1,597	229	233	–	327	327	3,060	766	3,826
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	995	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	290	290
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	312	312
France	–	–	–	–	–	296	296	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,244	1,244
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	69
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	951	617	1,568
Norway	989	192	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	843	843
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	1,705	–	–	150	–	–	–	–	352	352
Spain	–	–	–	180	–	–	–	–	242	242
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	916	–	916
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	1,306	0	0	300	–	0	0	0	272	272
Total	**14,693**	**1,789**	**229**	**1,067**	**–**	**704**	**704**	**4,927**	**7,593**	**12,520**
Persian Gulf[3]	**2,567**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**81**	**81**	**–**	**1,251**	**1,251**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. PAD District 1 - Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, February 2019
(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	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**823**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**823**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	203	–	–	–	203
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	500	–	–	–	500
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	120	–	–	–	120
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**–**	**–**	**–**	**123**	**–**	**–**	**8,560**	**54**	**11**	**–**	**8,625**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	19	–	–	3,098	54	11	–	3,163
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	279	–	–	–	279
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	859	–	–	–	859
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,323	–	–	–	3,323
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	723	–	–	–	723
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	278	–	–	–	278
Spain	–	–	–	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	0	0	–	0
Total	**–**	**–**	**–**	**123**	**–**	**–**	**9,383**	**54**	**11**	**–**	**9,448**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,343**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,343**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. PAD District 1 - Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, February 2019
(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	**–**	**–**	**–**	**15**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**271**	**271**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	271	271
Non-OPEC	**–**	**1**	**–**	**1,617**	**1**	**250**	**4**	**1,765**	**2,019**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	250	–	–	250
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	1	–	372	1	–	4	–	4
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	749	749
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	899	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	87	87
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	285	285
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	316	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	644	644
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	0	–	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**–**	**1**	**–**	**1,632**	**1**	**250**	**4**	**2,036**	**2,290**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**331**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 41. PAD District 1 - Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, February 2019
(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	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**35**	**–**	**3,197**	**7,344**	**148**	**114**	**262**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,041	37	–	37
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	392	931	19	14	33
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,847	4,414	92	66	158
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	155	155	–	6	6
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	803	803	–	29	29
Non-OPEC	**–**	**1**	**80**	**4**	**680**	**145**	**–**	**27,552**	**38,098**	**377**	**984**	**1,361**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	250	250	–	9	9
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	0	0
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	614	614	–	22	22
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	204	204	–	7	7
Canada	–	1	52	1	608	107	–	10,541	15,892	191	376	568
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	318	318	–	11	11
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,898	2,893	36	68	103
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	200	7	–	7
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	312	312	–	11	11
France	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	348	348	–	12	12
Germany	–	–	18	–	–	5	–	23	23	–	1	1
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,567	4,567	–	163	163
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	0	0
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	922	922	–	33	33
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	69	–	2	2
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	87	87	–	3	3
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1,854	1,854	–	66	66
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	192	1,181	35	7	42
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	843	843	–	30	30
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,039	1,039	–	37	37
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,424	3,129	61	51	112
Spain	–	–	–	–	72	–	–	551	551	–	20	20
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	0	0
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	918	918	–	33	33
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	0	1	1	0	1	–	575	1,881	47	22	69
Total	**–**	**1**	**80**	**4**	**680**	**180**	**–**	**30,749**	**45,442**	**525**	**1,098**	**1,623**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**35**	**–**	**3,041**	**5,608**	**92**	**109**	**200**

– = 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 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1,2]	Natural Gas Liquids	Refinery Olefins	Unfinished Oils[1]	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**72,600**	**2,303**	**208**	**77**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**124**	**124**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	475	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	417	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	71,254	2,303	208	77	–	–	–	–	124	124
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	454	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	0	0
Total	**72,600**	**2,303**	**208**	**77**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**124**	**124**
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 2019
(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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	–	–	**81**	–	–	**185**	–	**27**	**4**	**216**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	81	–	–	185	–	27	4	216
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	0	0	0
Total	–	–	–	**81**	–	–	**185**	–	**27**	**4**	**216**
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 2019
(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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**–**	**2**	**–**	**–**	**5**	**–**	**21**	**70**	**91**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	2	–	–	5	–	21	70	91
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	0	–	–	0	–	0	0	0
Total	**–**	**2**	**–**	**–**	**5**	**–**	**21**	**70**	**91**
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 2019
(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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**82**	**64**	**11**	**27**	**94**	**104**	**–**	**3,489**	**76,089**	**2,593**	**125**	**2,717**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	475	17	–	17
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	417	15	–	15
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	82	64	11	24	94	103	–	3,485	74,739	2,545	124	2,669
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	454	16	–	16
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	0	0
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	3	–	0	0
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	–	0	0	0	1	0
Total	**82**	**64**	**11**	**27**	**94**	**104**	**–**	**3,489**	**76,089**	**2,593**	**125**	**2,717**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**–**	**1**	**1**	**–**	**0**	**0**

– = 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 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1,2]	Natural Gas Liquids	Refinery Olefins	Unfinished Oils[1]	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
OPEC	**21,638**	–	–	**1,601**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	390	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	173	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	302	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	9,271	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	1,710	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	3,583	–	–	394	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	644	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	6,772	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**32,844**	–	**136**	**6,067**	–	**284**	**284**	–	**1,293**	**1,293**
Argentina	242	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	29
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	932	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	295	–	–	–	–	91	91
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	9,879	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	472	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	4,997	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	70
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	111	111
Germany	–	–	–	197	–	–	–	–	15	15
Guatemala	272	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	460	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	16,982	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	310	310
Netherlands	–	–	–	454	–	–	–	–	39	39
Norway	–	–	–	680	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	31
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	2,360	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	320	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	53	–	284	284	–	49	49
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	–	103	316	–	0	0	–	548	548
Total	**54,482**	–	**136**	**7,668**	–	**284**	**284**	–	**1,293**	**1,293**
Persian Gulf[3]	**14,564**	–	–	**1,038**	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. PAD District 3 - Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, February 2019
(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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**38**	**27**	**–**	**57**	**–**	**–**	**50**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**50**
Argentina	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	–	–	50
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Total	**38**	**27**	**–**	**57**	**–**	**–**	**50**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**50**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. PAD District 3 - Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, February 2019
(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	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**695**	**695**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	174	174
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	521	521
Non-OPEC	**–**	**16**	**–**	**–**	**482**	**478**	**–**	**377**	**855**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	–	185	–	–	–	–
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	132	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	37	478	–	377	855
Netherlands	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	0	–	–	86	0	–	0	0
Total	**–**	**16**	**–**	**–**	**482**	**478**	**–**	**1,072**	**1,550**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**174**	**174**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 43. PAD District 3 - Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin, February 2019
(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	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**86**	**–**	**2,382**	**24,020**	**773**	**85**	**858**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	390	390	–	14	14
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	173	173	–	6	6
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	302	11	–	11
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,271	331	–	331
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,710	61	–	61
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	568	4,151	128	20	148
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	86	–	730	730	–	26	26
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	521	7,293	242	19	260
Non-OPEC	**273**	**16**	**12**	**8**	**–**	**517**	**–**	**10,138**	**42,982**	**1,173**	**362**	**1,535**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	69	311	9	2	11
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	934	934	–	33	33
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	455	455	–	16	16
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	235	10,114	353	8	361
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	472	17	–	17
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,997	178	–	178
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	70	–	3	3
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	13	–	–	–	4	–	128	128	–	5	5
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	218	218	–	8	8
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	272	10	–	10
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	67	–	527	527	–	19	19
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	70	–	202	202	–	7	7
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	0	0
Mexico	175	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,410	18,392	607	50	657
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	535	535	–	19	19
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	680	680	–	24	24
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	31	–	1	1
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	338	–	338	338	–	12	12
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,360	2,360	–	84	84
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	57	–	2	2
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	320	320	–	11	11
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	12	–	–	8	–	–	–	406	406	–	15	15
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	86	3	0	0	–	2	–	1,151	1,151	-1	43	42
Total	**273**	**16**	**12**	**8**	**–**	**603**	**–**	**12,520**	**67,002**	**1,946**	**447**	**2,393**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**424**	**–**	**1,636**	**16,200**	**520**	**58**	**579**

– = 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 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1,2]	Natural Gas Liquids	Refinery Olefins	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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**8,612**	**395**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**26**	**26**
Canada	8,612	395	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	26
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0
Total	**8,612**	**395**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**26**	**26**
	PAD District 5									
OPEC	**19,126**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	4,010	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	2,557	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	1,249	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	10,004	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**16,730**	**1,717**	–	**1,139**	–	**480**	**480**	**325**	**610**	**935**
Argentina	281	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	1,012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	7,141	1,647	–	460	–	191	191	–	295	295
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	3,655	–	–	222	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	42	–	–	–	–	315	315
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	289	289	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	126	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	1,230	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	325	–	325
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	3,411	70	–	289	–	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**35,856**	**1,717**	–	**1,139**	–	**480**	**480**	**325**	**610**	**935**
Persian Gulf[3]	**13,810**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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 2019
(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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	**54**	–	–	–	**54**
Canada	–	–	–	1	–	–	54	–	–	–	54
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Total	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	**54**	–	–	–	**54**
	PAD District 5										
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	–	–	**5**	**304**	–	**329**	–	**2**	–	**331**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	5	–	–	329	–	2	–	331
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	0	304	–	0	–	0	–	0
Total	–	–	–	**5**	**304**	–	**329**	–	**2**	–	**331**
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 2019
(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
	PAD District 4								
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	PAD District 5								
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	–	–	**2,279**	–	–	**200**	**404**	**604**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–	200	74	274
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	1,679	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	330	330
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	–	–	–	125	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	–	–	–	190	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	285	–	–	0	0	0
Total	–	–	–	**2,279**	–	–	**200**	**404**	**604**
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 2019
(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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**54**	**–**	**1**	**531**	**9,143**	**308**	**19**	**327**
Canada	–	–	–	–	54	–	1	531	9,143	308	19	327
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**54**	**–**	**1**	**531**	**9,143**	**308**	**19**	**327**
	PAD District 5											
OPEC	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**19,126**	**683**	**–**	**683**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,010	143	–	143
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,557	91	–	91
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,249	45	–	45
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,000	36	–	36
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,004	357	–	357
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**38**	**–**	**19**	**14**	**157**	**37**	**–**	**8,059**	**24,789**	**598**	**288**	**885**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	281	10	–	10
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,012	36	–	36
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	14	92	13	–	3,322	10,463	255	119	374
China	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	19	19	–	1	1
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	222	3,877	131	8	138
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	357	357	–	13	13
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	65	24	–	2,057	2,057	–	73	73
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	126	126	–	5	5
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,230	44	–	44
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	325	325	–	12	12
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	330	330	–	12	12
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	429	429	–	15	15
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	228	228	–	8	8
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	–	0	0	0	0	–	644	4,055	122	22	144
Total	**38**	**–**	**19**	**14**	**157**	**37**	**–**	**8,059**	**43,915**	**1,281**	**288**	**1,568**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**13,810**	**493**	**–**	**493**

– = 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 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1,2]	Natural Gas Liquids	Refinery Olefins	Unfinished Oils[1]	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
OPEC	**15,636**	**–**	**–**	**620**	**–**	**81**	**81**	**–**	**3,520**	**3,520**
Algeria	1,677	–	–	409	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	248	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,801	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	597	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	5,405	–	–	166	–	–	–	–	646	646
Saudi Arabia	5,908	–	–	–	–	81	81	–	1,610	1,610
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	45	–	–	–	–	1,264	1,264
Non-OPEC	**25,117**	**3,949**	**443**	**2,136**	**–**	**1,666**	**1,666**	**10,585**	**12,964**	**23,549**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,705	2,705
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	204	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	13,303	3,374	443	233	–	883	883	5,909	1,702	7,611
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	2,988	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	501	501
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	448	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	666	666
France	–	–	–	–	–	600	600	–	291	291
Germany	–	–	–	163	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,244	1,244
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	513	513
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	312	312
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	69
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,481	617	3,098
Norway	2,288	192	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,683	1,683
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	4,261	–	–	762	–	–	–	–	668	668
Spain	–	–	–	210	–	–	–	–	692	692
Sweden	–	191	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	523	–	–	–	–	183	183	2,195	427	2,622
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	1,306	192	0	564	–	0	0	0	874	874
Total	**40,753**	**3,949**	**443**	**2,756**	**–**	**1,747**	**1,747**	**10,585**	**16,484**	**27,069**
Persian Gulf[3]	**5,908**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**81**	**81**	**–**	**1,610**	**1,610**

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 2019
(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	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,706**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,706**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	312	–	–	–	312
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,193	–	–	–	1,193
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	200	–	–	–	200
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Non-OPEC	**–**	**–**	**–**	**287**	**–**	**–**	**16,091**	**374**	**32**	**–**	**16,497**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	501	–	–	–	501
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	54	–	–	5,826	98	32	–	5,956
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	279	–	–	–	279
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,426	–	–	–	1,426
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	108	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,915	–	–	–	5,915
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,778	–	–	–	1,778
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	366	276	–	–	642
Spain	–	–	–	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	0	0	–	0
Total	**–**	**–**	**–**	**287**	**–**	**–**	**17,797**	**374**	**32**	**–**	**18,203**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3,171**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3,171**

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 2019
(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	**–**	**–**	**–**	**278**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,245**	**1,245**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	101	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	63	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	94	–	–	–	1,245	1,245
Non-OPEC	**–**	**20**	**–**	**2,698**	**1**	**380**	**303**	**3,368**	**4,051**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	380	297	–	677
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	121	121
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	2	–	868	1	–	6	1,076	1,082
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	275	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	768	768
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	163	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	899	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	87	87
Netherlands	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	610	610
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	484	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	644	644
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	0	–	0	0	0	0	62	62
Total	**–**	**20**	**–**	**2,976**	**1**	**380**	**303**	**4,613**	**5,296**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**648**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

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 2019
(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	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**31**	**35**	**–**	**7,516**	**23,152**	**265**	**127**	**392**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	409	2,086	28	7	35
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	248	4	–	4
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,801	31	–	31
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	101	101	–	2	2
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	597	10	–	10
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,144	6,549	92	19	111
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,947	8,855	100	50	150
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	235	235	–	4	4
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	2,680	2,680	–	45	45
Non-OPEC	**–**	**2**	**153**	**10**	**1,259**	**291**	**–**	**57,012**	**82,129**	**426**	**966**	**1,392**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	677	677	–	11	11
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	622	622	–	11	11
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	9	9	–	0	0
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,714	2,714	–	46	46
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	204	204	–	3	3
Canada	–	2	95	2	1,148	214	–	21,968	35,271	225	372	598
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	589	589	–	10	10
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,695	5,683	51	46	96
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	448	8	–	8
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	666	666	–	11	11
France	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	1,010	1,010	–	17	17
Germany	–	–	18	–	–	11	–	260	260	–	4	4
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,322	7,322	–	124	124
Indonesia	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	514	514	–	9	9
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	314	314	–	5	5
Korea, South	–	–	1	–	–	23	–	923	923	–	16	16
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	69	–	1	1
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	87	87	–	1	1
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3,727	3,727	–	63	63
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	192	2,480	39	3	42
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,683	1,683	–	29	29
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,262	2,262	–	38	38
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	2,734	6,995	72	46	119
Spain	–	–	2	–	111	–	–	1,072	1,072	–	18	18
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	192	192	–	3	3
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	3,002	3,525	9	51	60
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	0	1	3	0	1	–	1,505	2,811	22	28	49
Total	**–**	**2**	**153**	**10**	**1,290**	**326**	**–**	**64,528**	**105,281**	**691**	**1,094**	**1,784**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**35**	**–**	**5,545**	**11,453**	**100**	**94**	**194**

– = 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 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1,2]	Natural Gas Liquids	Refinery Olefins	Unfinished Oils[1]	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**153,913**	**5,718**	**511**	**147**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**728**	**728**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	475	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	417	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	152,060	5,718	511	147	–	–	–	–	728	728
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	961	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	0	0
Total	**153,913**	**5,718**	**511**	**147**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**728**	**728**
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 2019
(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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	–	–	**176**	–	–	**430**	–	**102**	**16**	**548**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	176	–	–	430	–	102	16	548
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	0	0	0
Total	–	–	–	**176**	–	–	**430**	–	**102**	**16**	**548**
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 2019
(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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	4	–	–	10	–	54	139	193
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	4	–	–	10	–	54	139	193
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	0	–	–	0	–	0	0	0
Total	–	4	–	–	10	–	54	139	193
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 2019
(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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**165**	**140**	**14**	**58**	**331**	**221**	**–**	**8,964**	**162,877**	**2,609**	**152**	**2,761**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	475	8	–	8
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	417	7	–	7
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	165	140	14	54	331	219	–	8,958	161,018	2,577	152	2,729
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	961	16	–	16
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	0	0
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	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	**165**	**140**	**14**	**58**	**331**	**221**	**–**	**8,964**	**162,877**	**2,609**	**152**	**2,761**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2**	**–**	**2**	**2**	**–**	**0**	**0**

– = 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 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1,2]	Natural Gas Liquids	Refinery Olefins	Unfinished Oils[1]	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
OPEC	**55,009**	–	–	**4,311**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	2,013	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	173	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	1,063	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	20,662	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	2,273	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	205	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	7,333	–	–	631	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	1,289	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	23,678	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**73,884**	–	**136**	**18,170**	–	**284**	**284**	–	**1,662**	**1,662**
Argentina	242	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	328	328
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	3,110	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	1,462	–	–	483	–	–	–	–	91	91
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	26,697	–	–	251	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	949	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	9,704	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	70
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	106	–	–	–	–	111	111
Germany	–	–	–	439	–	–	–	–	50	50
Guatemala	272	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	167	–	–	–	–	5	5
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	680	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	32,905	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	310	310
Netherlands	–	–	–	1,381	–	–	–	–	69	69
Norway	–	–	–	2,072	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	31
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	718	–	–	7,265	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	320	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	360	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	507	–	–	278	–	284	284	–	49	49
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	68	–	103	1,618	–	0	0	–	548	548
Total	**128,893**	–	**136**	**22,481**	–	**284**	**284**	–	**1,662**	**1,662**
Persian Gulf[3]	**30,268**	–	–	**1,920**	–	–	–	–	–	–

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 2019
(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	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**293**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**293**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	293	–	–	–	293
Non-OPEC	**81**	**71**	**–**	**57**	**–**	**–**	**76**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**76**
Argentina	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–	76	–	–	–	76
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Total	**81**	**71**	**–**	**57**	**–**	**–**	**369**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**369**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

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 2019
(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	**–**	**–**	**–**	**18**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1,200**	**1,200**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	679	679
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	521	521
Non-OPEC	**–**	**59**	**–**	**12**	**632**	**478**	**–**	**1,234**	**1,712**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	105	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	6	185	–	–	–	–
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	87	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	132	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	6	37	478	–	721	1,199
Netherlands	–	59	–	–	–	–	–	235	235
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	278	278
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	0	–	0	86	0	–	0	0
Total	**–**	**59**	**–**	**30**	**632**	**478**	**–**	**2,434**	**2,912**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**18**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**679**	**679**

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 2019
(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	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**190**	**–**	**6,012**	**61,021**	**932**	**102**	**1,034**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,013	2,013	–	34	34
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	173	173	–	3	3
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,063	18	–	18
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	20,680	350	0	351
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,273	39	–	39
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	205	205	–	3	3
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,310	8,643	124	22	146
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	190	–	1,479	1,479	–	25	25
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	814	24,492	401	14	415
Non-OPEC	**503**	**69**	**34**	**150**	**–**	**1,582**	**–**	**25,297**	**99,181**	**1,252**	**429**	**1,681**
Argentina	–	–	–	134	–	5	–	548	790	4	9	13
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	143	–	143	143	–	2	2
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3,114	3,114	–	53	53
Brazil	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	759	2,221	25	13	38
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	518	27,215	452	9	461
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	949	16	–	16
China	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	0	0
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,704	164	–	164
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	70	–	1	1
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	57	–	–	–	7	–	281	281	–	5	5
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	501	501	–	8	8
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	272	5	–	5
India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	259	259	–	4	4
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	123	–	123	123	–	2	2
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	75	–	755	755	–	13	13
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	615	–	747	747	–	13	13
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	21	21	–	0	0
Mexico	310	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,895	34,800	558	32	590
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	1,770	1,770	–	30	30
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,072	2,072	–	35	35
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	31	–	1	1
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	531	–	531	531	–	9	9
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,543	8,261	12	128	140
Spain	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	58	58	–	1	1
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	320	320	–	5	5
Syria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	360	6	–	6
United Kingdom	64	–	–	16	–	39	–	730	1,237	9	12	21
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	129	3	0	0	–	2	–	2,496	2,564	1	44	45
Total	**503**	**69**	**34**	**150**	**–**	**1,772**	**–**	**31,309**	**160,202**	**2,185**	**531**	**2,715**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**864**	**–**	**3,481**	**33,749**	**513**	**59**	**572**

– = 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 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1,2]	Natural Gas Liquids	Refinery Olefins	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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**18,041**	**1,176**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**83**	**83**
Canada	18,041	1,176	–	–	–	–	–	–	83	83
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0
Total	**18,041**	**1,176**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**83**	**83**
	PAD District 5									
OPEC	**44,764**	–	–	**368**	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	368	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	10,619	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	4,440	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	1,249	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	2,048	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	24,952	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	497	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**33,005**	**3,835**	–	**2,078**	–	**844**	**844**	**325**	**1,193**	**1,518**
Argentina	2,314	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	1,560	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	14,884	3,669	–	460	–	213	213	–	295	295
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	7,931	–	–	222	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	290	–	–	–	–	435	435
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	631	631	–	158	158
Malaysia	–	–	–	289	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	1,737	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	325	–	325
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	349	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	4,579	117	–	468	–	0	0	0	305	305
Total	**77,769**	**3,835**	–	**2,446**	–	**844**	**844**	**325**	**1,193**	**1,518**
Persian Gulf[3]	**30,641**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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 2019
(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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	–	–	**2**	–	–	**84**	–	–	–	**84**
Canada	–	–	–	2	–	–	84	–	–	–	84
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Total	–	–	–	**2**	–	–	**84**	–	–	–	**84**
	PAD District 5										
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	–	–	**53**	**847**	–	**450**	–	**2**	–	**452**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	10	–	–	361	–	2	–	363
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	43	–	–	89	–	–	–	89
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	0	847	–	0	–	0	–	0
Total	–	–	–	**53**	**847**	–	**450**	–	**2**	–	**452**
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 2019
(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
	PAD District 4								
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**97**	**97**
Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	97
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**97**	**97**
	PAD District 5								
OPEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	–	–	–	**4,011**	–	**338**	**407**	**1,104**	**1,849**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–	407	196	603
China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	326	–	–	–	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	2,935	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	210	210
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	505	505
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	–	–	–	275	–	338	–	–	338
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	–	–	–	190	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	285	–	0	0	193	193
Total	–	–	–	**4,011**	–	**338**	**407**	**1,104**	**1,849**
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 2019
(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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-OPEC	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**82**	**–**	**2**	**1,526**	**19,567**	**306**	**26**	**332**
Canada	–	–	–	–	82	–	2	1,526	19,567	306	26	332
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**82**	**–**	**2**	**1,526**	**19,567**	**306**	**26**	**332**
	PAD District 5											
OPEC	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**368**	**45,132**	**759**	**6**	**765**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	368	368	–	6	6
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,619	180	–	180
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,440	75	–	75
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,249	21	–	21
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,048	35	–	35
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24,952	423	–	423
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	497	8	–	8
Non-OPEC	**76**	**–**	**91**	**37**	**262**	**43**	**–**	**15,996**	**49,001**	**559**	**271**	**831**
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	2,363	39	1	40
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,560	26	–	26
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	–	–	37	197	19	–	5,866	20,750	252	99	352
China	–	–	69	–	–	–	–	69	69	–	1	1
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	222	8,153	134	4	138
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	1,073	1,073	–	18	18
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	65	24	–	3,945	3,945	–	67	67
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	289	289	–	5	5
Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	210	1,947	29	4	33
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	325	325	–	6	6
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	505	505	–	9	9
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,460	1,460	–	25	25
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	266	266	–	5	5
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	349	349	–	6	6
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	–	0	0	0	0	–	1,368	5,947	79	21	100
Total	**76**	**–**	**91**	**37**	**262**	**43**	**–**	**16,364**	**94,133**	**1,318**	**277**	**1,595**
Persian Gulf[3]	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**30,641**	**519**	**–**	**519**

– = 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 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD Districts					U.S. Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Daily Average
Crude Oil[1]	**3**	**5,526**	**78,192**	**–**	**–**	**83,721**	**2,990**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**2,290**	**8,839**	**31,099**	**53**	**1,407**	**43,688**	**1,560**
Natural Gas Liquids	2,290	8,839	31,099	53	1,407	43,688	1,560
Ethane	167	2,568	4,023	–	1	6,760	241
Propane	1,792	116	23,127	–	879	25,914	925
Normal Butane	14	668	3,904	–	496	5,082	182
Isobutane	1	2	6	–	–	9	0
Natural Gasoline	316	5,485	39	53	30	5,923	212
Refinery Olefins	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Propylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Normal Butylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Isobutylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Liquids	**91**	**2,414**	**12,402**	**3**	**298**	**15,209**	**543**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	52	404	3,614	0	101	4,171	149
Hydrogen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	2	1	1,360	0	1	1,364	49
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	–	0	699	–	0	699	25
Other Oxygenates	2	1	661	0	1	664	24
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	50	403	2,254	–	100	2,807	100
Fuel Ethanol	46	372	2,217	–	81	2,715	97
Biodiesel	5	31	37	–	19	92	3
Other Renewable Diesel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hydrocarbons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	29	2,009	4,900	3	5	6,946	248
Naphthas and Lighter	16	1,997	4,813	1	3	6,829	244
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	13	12	87	2	3	117	4
Heavy Gas Oils	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Residuum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	10	1	3,889	0	192	4,093	146
Reformulated	1	–	13	–	2	16	1
Conventional	10	1	3,875	0	190	4,077	146
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**4,239**	**774**	**77,890**	**13**	**11,141**	**94,058**	**3,359**
Finished Motor Gasoline	622	75	25,242	–	635	26,575	949
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	622	75	25,242	–	635	26,575	949
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	277	30	4,274	–	923	5,504	197
Kerosene	92	0	3	–	4	98	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,325	68	24,802	–	5,710	31,906	1,139
15 ppm sulfur and under	1,103	0	19,022	–	3,673	23,798	850
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	216	20	2,650	–	1,137	4,023	144
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	6	48	3,130	–	900	4,085	146
Residual Fuel Oil	729	142	4,809	7	559	6,246	223
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special Naphthas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lubricants	312	167	2,539	5	294	3,318	119
Waxes	55	20	19	0	5	99	4
Petroleum Coke	715	44	15,600	0	2,977	19,337	691
Asphalt and Road Oil	101	223	577	0	34	935	33
Miscellaneous Products	12	3	25	0	0	40	1
Total	**6,624**	**17,553**	**199,584**	**69**	**12,847**	**236,676**	**8,453**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] On December 18, 2015, the U.S. enacted legislation authorizing the export of U.S. crude oil without a license. Exports to embargoed or sanctioned countries continue to require authorization.
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 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD Districts					U.S. Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	Total	Daily Average
Crude Oil[1]	**6**	**11,319**	**152,226**	**–**	**–**	**163,551**	**2,772**
Hydrocarbon Gas Liquids	**5,876**	**14,549**	**69,535**	**118**	**2,342**	**92,420**	**1,566**
Natural Gas Liquids	5,876	14,549	69,535	118	2,342	92,420	1,566
Ethane	1,572	5,287	9,856	–	1	16,717	283
Propane	3,622	192	51,942	1	1,688	56,549	958
Normal Butane	29	840	8,512	4	650	9,868	167
Isobutane	2	3	165	–	1	168	3
Natural Gasoline	650	8,244	72	113	40	9,119	155
Refinery Olefins	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Propylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Normal Butylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Isobutylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Liquids	**185**	**4,086**	**28,721**	**5**	**841**	**33,838**	**574**
Hydrogen/Oxygenates/Renewables/ Other Hydrocarbons	122	857	7,766	0	403	9,148	155
Hydrogen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	3	3	3,214	0	1	3,222	55
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	0	0	1,574	–	0	1,574	27
Other Oxygenates	3	3	1,640	0	1	1,648	28
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	119	854	4,552	–	402	5,927	100
Fuel Ethanol	108	811	4,480	–	364	5,763	98
Biodiesel	11	42	72	–	38	164	3
Other Renewable Diesel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hydrocarbons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	50	3,126	14,173	5	23	17,377	295
Naphthas and Lighter	27	3,105	13,916	1	17	17,065	289
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	23	22	257	4	5	312	5
Heavy Gas Oils	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Residuum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motor Gasoline Blend.Comp. (MGBC)	13	102	6,782	0	416	7,313	124
Reformulated	1	–	20	–	3	24	0
Conventional	11	102	6,762	0	413	7,289	124
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Petroleum Products	**6,656**	**1,542**	**167,188**	**29**	**22,666**	**198,080**	**3,357**
Finished Motor Gasoline	928	151	49,869	1	2,457	53,405	905
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	928	151	49,869	1	2,457	53,405	905
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	821	78	10,855	–	1,637	13,391	227
Kerosene	123	1	154	–	7	285	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,501	176	59,489	0	9,469	70,635	1,197
15 ppm sulfur and under	1,113	0	46,772	0	6,433	54,319	921
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	381	77	5,536	–	1,933	7,927	134
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	7	99	7,181	–	1,102	8,389	142
Residual Fuel Oil	1,220	338	11,059	14	1,267	13,897	236
Naphtha for Petro. Feed. Use	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Special Naphthas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lubricants	502	337	4,941	13	705	6,498	110
Waxes	112	64	47	0	8	232	4
Petroleum Coke	1,291	84	29,690	0	6,903	37,969	644
Asphalt and Road Oil	138	304	1,035	1	211	1,689	29
Miscellaneous Products	21	8	49	0	1	79	1
Total	**12,722**	**31,496**	**417,670**	**153**	**25,849**	**487,889**	**8,269**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] On December 18, 2015, the U.S. enacted legislation authorizing the export of U.S. crude oil without a license. Exports to embargoed or sanctioned countries continue to require authorization.
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 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[1]	Natural Gas Liquids	Refinery Olefins	Unfinished Oils	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
Argentina	–	0	–	311	–	92	92	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	0	–	456	456	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	59	–	–	–	86	86	–	0	0
Bahrain	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	71	569	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belize	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	38	38
Brazil	700	563	–	648	–	1,666	1,666	–	586	586
Canada	14,965	9,246	–	2,026	–	1,102	1,102	–	1,225	1,225
Cayman Islands	–	–	–	–	–	66	66	–	0	0
Chile	413	841	–	13	–	467	467	–	–	–
China	4,050	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	499	88	–	986	–	1	1	–	0	0
Costa Rica	–	109	–	–	–	600	600	–	–	–
Denmark	620	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	–	1,324	–	326	–	523	523	–	60	60
Ecuador	–	1,027	–	8	–	1,054	1,054	–	7	7
Egypt	–	1,441	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
El Salvador	–	237	–	0	–	153	153	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	1,583	796	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	701	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	0	0
Ghana	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	890	–	5	–	852	852	–	–	–
Honduras	–	381	–	1	–	625	625	–	85	85
Hong Kong	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	4,575	2,196	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	1,065	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	622	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	2,891	234	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jamaica	–	61	–	0	–	241	241	–	–	–
Japan	997	5,456	–	324	–	0	0	1	–	1
Korea, South	13,784	2,198	–	450	–	1	1	0	–	0
Lebanon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	4,569	–	865	–	14,858	14,858	14	1,726	1,740
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	508	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mozambique	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	6,780	2,223	–	325	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	53	–	–	–	–	147	147	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	1,392	845	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	–	0	–	1	–	1,206	1,206	–	60	60
Peru	–	–	–	0	–	580	580	–	46	46
Philippines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	–	7	–	1	–	2	2	–	0	0
Romania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	3,793	1,142	–	8	–	320	320	–	–	–
South Africa	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	558	1,387	–	0	–	480	480	–	–	–
Switzerland	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	8,816	1,649	–	300	–	0	0	–	–	–
Thailand	5,760	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	0	–	0	–	258	258	–	240	240
Turkey	–	567	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	1,209	0	–	0	–	2	2	–	–	–
United Kingdom	7,856	1,187	–	0	–	2	2	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	7	–	–	–	558	558	1	0	1
Other	1,033	814	–	300	–	165	165	–	3	3
Total	83,721	43,688	–	6,946	–	26,575	26,575	16	4,077	4,093

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, February 2019
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Destination	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
Argentina	–	–	0	–	–	–	553	–	6	–	560
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Bahamas	–	1	–	–	–	–	539	–	343	–	882
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	7	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belize	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	38	–	–	38
Brazil	–	0	862	0	–	–	3,034	240	310	–	3,584
Canada	–	1	407	51	–	–	0	174	51	–	225
Cayman Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	–	–	–	50
Chile	204	–	1	–	–	–	4,387	–	–	–	4,387
China	0	0	0	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Colombia	–	–	80	–	–	–	1,012	–	–	–	1,012
Costa Rica	–	0	0	–	–	–	689	–	–	–	689
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	–	–	0	–	–	–	132	310	221	–	663
Ecuador	–	–	0	–	–	–	1	825	–	–	826
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
El Salvador	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	376	–	–	378
Finland	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	0	–	–	–	–	1,417	–	–	–	1,417
Germany	0	0	0	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Ghana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	945	–	945
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	1,048	78	–	1,276
Honduras	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	310	206	–	622
Hong Kong	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	0	356	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	26
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	–	–	34
Jamaica	–	0	1	–	–	–	175	–	59	–	234
Japan	–	661	0	–	–	–	0	24	–	–	24
Korea, South	–	0	200	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4
Lebanon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	488	0	60	2	–	–	7,096	163	2	–	7,261
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mozambique	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	0	–	35	–	–	1,037	–	534	–	1,572
New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	35	–	–	87
Nigeria	–	–	84	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	88	–	–	–	88
Pakistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	–	–	–	–	–	–	671	44	783	–	1,497
Peru	–	0	126	–	–	–	1,191	–	–	–	1,191
Philippines	–	0	179	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	–	0	1	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Romania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	0	0	0	0	–	–	0	–	547	–	547
South Africa	–	–	0	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Spain	–	–	133	–	–	–	274	–	–	–	274
Switzerland	–	–	2	1	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Taiwan	0	0	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thailand	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	269	–	–	–	269
Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
United Arab Emirates	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	0	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Other	–	1	222	–	–	–	808	436	–	–	1,243
Total	699	664	2,715	92	–	–	23,798	4,023	4,085	–	31,906

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, February 2019
(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	–	–	–	69	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	60	–	743	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belize	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–
Brazil	0	–	–	25	–	88	–	–
Canada	94	–	–	751	–	967	–	–
Cayman Islands	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–
Chile	1	–	–	530	–	–	–	–
China	0	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Costa Rica	1	–	–	230	–	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	0	–	–	540	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	8	–	428	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
El Salvador	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ghana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	151	–	–
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	0	–	–	198	–	82	–	–
Honduras	0	–	–	65	–	–	–	–
Hong Kong	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	0	–	–	333	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jamaica	–	–	–	207	–	194	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	64	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Lebanon	–	–	–	–	–	573	–	–
Mexico	0	–	–	1,039	–	1,078	–	–
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mozambique	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	1,149	–	–
New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	0	–	–	601	–	725	–	–
Peru	0	–	–	2	–	0	–	–
Philippines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	–	–	–	0	–	1	–	–
Romania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Africa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thailand	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	0	–	–	241	–	–	–	–
Turkey	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	325	–	0	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Other	2	–	–	250	–	2	–	–
Total	98	–	–	5,504	–	6,246	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 51. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, February 2019
(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	83	0	37	0	1,152	1,152	–	41	41
Australia	1	77	–	34	0	571	571	–	20	20
Bahamas	–	–	4	4	–	1,839	1,839	–	66	66
Bahrain	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	–	0	0
Belgium	0	329	–	316	0	1,229	1,300	3	44	46
Belize	–	–	–	1	–	102	102	–	4	4
Brazil	1	497	–	275	1	8,796	9,496	25	314	339
Canada	67	465	170	222	8	17,026	31,991	534	608	1,143
Cayman Islands	–	–	0	1	–	129	129	–	5	5
Chile	0	1	0	72	–	6,515	6,929	15	233	247
China	3	723	2	17	0	747	4,797	145	27	171
Colombia	0	238	0	101	0	2,507	3,006	18	90	107
Costa Rica	0	–	41	6	–	1,677	1,677	–	60	60
Denmark	–	–	–	0	–	0	620	22	0	22
Dominican Republic	0	–	131	24	0	3,592	3,592	–	128	128
Ecuador	0	165	0	52	–	3,575	3,575	–	128	128
Egypt	–	302	–	0	–	1,745	1,745	–	62	62
El Salvador	–	–	–	7	–	775	775	–	28	28
Finland	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	–	0	0
France	0	14	–	46	–	2,286	3,869	57	82	138
Germany	0	0	0	5	–	15	716	25	1	26
Ghana	–	–	–	0	–	1	1	–	0	0
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	1,096	1,096	–	39	39
Greece	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	–	0	0
Guatemala	0	1,108	–	19	–	4,430	4,430	–	158	158
Honduras	–	–	42	21	–	1,843	1,843	–	66	66
Hong Kong	0	–	0	1	–	1	1	–	0	0
India	1	5,496	2	159	0	8,246	12,820	163	294	458
Indonesia	0	0	1	106	–	1,174	1,174	–	42	42
Ireland	–	176	–	–	–	176	799	22	6	29
Israel	0	303	0	29	0	673	673	–	24	24
Italy	0	367	0	0	–	635	3,526	103	23	126
Jamaica	–	–	0	13	0	951	951	–	34	34
Japan	1	1,792	1	8	4	8,337	9,334	36	298	333
Korea, South	0	262	–	4	0	3,120	16,904	492	111	604
Lebanon	–	256	–	0	–	830	830	–	30	30
Mexico	19	1,480	486	1,042	25	35,014	35,014	–	1,251	1,251
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	284	–	0	–	792	792	–	28	28
Mozambique	–	54	–	–	–	54	54	–	2	2
Netherlands	1	519	3	125	0	5,952	12,732	242	213	455
New Zealand	0	77	–	1	–	78	78	–	3	3
Nicaragua	–	–	–	4	–	238	291	2	8	10
Nigeria	–	–	–	148	–	232	232	–	8	8
Norway	–	128	–	0	–	1,061	2,453	50	38	88
Pakistan	–	–	–	0	0	0	0	–	0	0
Panama	0	–	41	21	0	4,154	4,154	–	148	148
Peru	0	–	0	53	–	1,998	1,998	–	71	71
Philippines	0	–	0	1	0	181	181	–	6	6
Portugal	0	211	–	0	–	211	211	–	8	8
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	14	–	27	27	–	1	1
Romania	0	297	–	0	–	297	297	–	11	11
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	6	–	13	13	–	0	0
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	0	–	1	2	–	2,021	5,814	135	72	208
South Africa	0	40	0	85	–	126	126	–	4	4
Spain	0	77	0	1	–	2,353	2,911	20	84	104
Switzerland	0	–	–	0	–	4	4	–	0	0
Taiwan	–	–	0	6	0	1,956	10,772	315	70	385
Thailand	0	122	0	3	0	125	5,885	206	4	210
Trinidad and Tobago	–	0	0	3	0	1,010	1,010	–	36	36
Turkey	–	1,913	–	2	–	2,482	2,482	–	89	89
United Arab Emirates	0	270	0	164	0	437	1,646	43	16	59
United Kingdom	0	292	0	1	–	1,809	9,665	281	65	345
Venezuela	–	0	–	5	–	574	574	–	20	20
Other	5	918	10	51	2	3,965	4,997	36	141	179
Total	99	19,337	935	3,318	40	152,955	236,676	2,990	5,463	8,453

– = No Data Reported.
[1] On December 18, 2015, the U.S. enacted legislation authorizing the export of U.S. crude oil without a license. Exports to embargoed or sanctioned countries continue to require authorization.
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 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil[1]	Natural Gas Liquids	Refinery Olefins	Unfinished Oils	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
Argentina	–	1	–	597	–	598	598	–	–	–
Australia	–	8	–	0	–	456	456	1	–	1
Bahamas	–	130	–	0	–	151	151	–	0	0
Bahrain	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	71	676	–	342	–	–	–	–	0	0
Belize	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	38	38
Brazil	1,194	1,792	–	1,676	–	3,219	3,219	–	1,011	1,011
Canada	28,411	15,404	–	3,158	–	1,851	1,851	–	2,010	2,010
Cayman Islands	–	0	–	–	–	108	108	–	0	0
Chile	823	1,101	–	22	–	772	772	–	–	–
China	4,050	1,338	–	1,455	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	1,024	90	–	2,066	–	657	657	–	319	319
Costa Rica	–	162	–	2	–	1,200	1,200	–	–	–
Denmark	620	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0
Dominican Republic	520	3,650	–	688	–	1,066	1,066	0	60	60
Ecuador	–	2,060	–	19	–	2,149	2,149	–	272	272
Egypt	–	1,441	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
El Salvador	–	452	–	1	–	408	408	0	0	1
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	3,789	1,606	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	2,994	1	–	11	–	–	–	–	0	0
Ghana	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	1,333	–	6	–	1,700	1,700	–	–	–
Honduras	–	610	–	2	–	1,918	1,918	–	467	467
Hong Kong	–	0	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	11,245	6,281	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	2,164	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	1,882	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	7,519	234	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jamaica	–	102	–	0	–	620	620	–	–	–
Japan	3,992	19,457	–	1,089	–	0	0	1	–	1
Korea, South	20,396	4,452	–	451	–	1	1	0	–	0
Lebanon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	–	8,752	–	992	–	29,719	29,719	20	2,657	2,677
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	929	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mozambique	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	22,096	2,254	–	1,257	–	200	200	–	–	–
New Zealand	–	1	–	0	–	0	0	–	–	–
Nicaragua	399	–	–	–	–	305	305	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	2,640	2,135	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	590	1	–	2	–	1,783	1,783	–	61	61
Peru	394	224	–	4	–	1,283	1,283	–	102	102
Philippines	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	–	17	–	2	–	3	3	–	0	0
Romania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	3,793	1,693	–	284	–	320	320	–	50	50
South Africa	325	–	–	0	–	–	–	0	–	0
Spain	1,258	2,872	–	0	–	480	480	–	–	–
Switzerland	–	289	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	12,031	2,776	–	629	–	0	0	–	0	0
Thailand	11,005	0	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	0	–	0	–	258	258	–	240	240
Turkey	–	867	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	1,680	1	–	0	–	2	2	–	–	–
United Kingdom	16,396	2,605	–	0	–	3	3	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	267	–	2,039	–	1,459	1,459	1	0	1
Other	2,414	2,192	–	490	–	704	704	1	1	1
Total	163,551	92,420	–	17,377	–	53,405	53,405	24	7,289	7,313

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 52. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-February 2019
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Destination	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
Argentina	–	–	0	–	–	–	1,084	–	10	–	1,093
Australia	–	–	0	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Bahamas	–	1	0	–	–	–	582	–	547	–	1,129
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	14	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belize	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	74	–	–	74
Brazil	–	0	1,779	0	–	–	8,282	320	1,181	–	9,782
Canada	–	1	883	81	–	–	0	889	105	–	994
Cayman Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	162	–	–	–	162
Chile	413	–	2	–	–	–	6,760	–	–	–	6,760
China	0	1	0	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Colombia	–	–	306	–	–	–	3,309	–	–	–	3,309
Costa Rica	–	0	0	–	–	–	1,385	–	–	–	1,385
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	–	–	0	–	–	–	352	556	227	–	1,135
Ecuador	–	0	0	–	–	–	267	1,102	–	–	1,369
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
El Salvador	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	618	–	–	622
Finland	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	1	31	–	–	–	3,150	294	–	–	3,445
Germany	0	0	0	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Ghana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,892	–	1,892
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	372	1,486	156	–	2,015
Honduras	–	0	–	–	–	–	632	572	354	–	1,558
Hong Kong	–	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	0	0	832	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	26
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	0	–	–	–	34	–	–	–	34
Jamaica	–	0	91	–	–	–	243	–	159	–	402
Japan	–	1,641	44	–	–	–	0	24	–	–	24
Korea, South	–	0	520	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	8
Lebanon	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Mexico	888	1	156	5	–	–	16,057	310	291	–	16,658
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mozambique	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	0	54	67	–	–	2,220	–	1,014	–	3,234
New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	172	210	–	434
Nigeria	–	–	84	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	50	–	–	–	167	–	–	–	167
Pakistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	–	–	0	–	–	–	1,569	399	933	–	2,901
Peru	–	0	214	0	–	–	3,720	–	–	–	3,720
Philippines	–	0	336	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Romania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	1	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	0	1	0	0	–	–	0	50	747	–	797
South Africa	–	–	0	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Spain	–	–	133	–	–	–	274	–	–	–	274
Switzerland	–	–	3	6	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Taiwan	0	0	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thailand	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	0	–	–	–	269	271	–	–	540
Turkey	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
United Arab Emirates	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	0	0	–	–	–	1,266	–	–	–	1,266
Venezuela	259	–	–	–	–	–	275	–	–	–	275
Other	–	0	226	1	–	–	1,795	790	563	–	3,148
Total	1,574	1,648	5,763	164	–	–	54,319	7,927	8,389	–	70,635

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 52. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-February 2019
(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	–	–	–	145	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	118	–	1,621	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belize	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–
Brazil	0	–	–	355	–	120	–	–
Canada	127	–	–	2,401	–	1,981	–	–
Cayman Islands	–	–	–	32	–	–	–	–
Chile	1	–	–	842	–	0	–	–
China	0	–	–	0	–	1	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	177	–	–	–	–
Costa Rica	1	–	–	449	–	0	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	0	–	–	791	–	247	–	–
Ecuador	0	–	–	8	–	855	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
El Salvador	0	–	–	98	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ghana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	251	–	–
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	1	–	–	344	–	82	–	–
Honduras	0	–	–	180	–	283	–	–
Hong Kong	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	0	–	66	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	1	–	–	333	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jamaica	0	–	–	332	–	695	–	–
Japan	0	–	–	0	–	64	–	–
Korea, South	–	–	–	0	–	0	–	–
Lebanon	–	–	–	–	–	982	–	–
Mexico	144	–	–	2,896	–	2,480	–	–
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mozambique	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	1,931	–	–
New Zealand	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	0	–	–	1,208	–	1,668	–	–
Peru	0	–	–	401	–	0	–	–
Philippines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	–	–	–	0	–	1	–	–
Romania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	0	–	–	–	–	190	–	–
South Africa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Switzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taiwan	0	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Thailand	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	0	–	–	709	–	–	–	–
Turkey	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	0	–	–	325	–	0	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–
Other	10	–	–	1,206	–	378	–	–
Total	285	–	–	13,391	–	13,897	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 52. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January-February 2019
(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	83	0	70	0	2,586	2,586	–	44	44
Australia	1	296	0	39	0	803	803	–	14	14
Bahamas	–	–	6	5	–	3,163	3,163	–	54	54
Bahrain	0	–	–	0	–	0	0	–	0	0
Belgium	0	767	–	907	1	2,707	2,777	1	46	47
Belize	–	–	–	2	–	151	151	–	3	3
Brazil	2	2,458	–	508	1	22,702	23,896	20	385	405
Canada	162	778	277	455	15	30,578	58,989	482	518	1,000
Cayman Islands	–	–	1	3	–	305	305	–	5	5
Chile	0	1	96	162	–	10,172	10,995	14	172	186
China	4	2,450	2	41	1	5,294	9,344	69	90	158
Colombia	0	238	1	171	1	7,334	8,357	17	124	142
Costa Rica	0	–	59	22	–	3,282	3,282	–	56	56
Denmark	–	345	–	0	–	345	965	11	6	16
Dominican Republic	1	354	137	36	0	8,165	8,685	9	138	147
Ecuador	0	570	0	81	–	7,384	7,384	–	125	125
Egypt	–	851	–	54	–	2,347	2,347	–	40	40
El Salvador	–	180	–	39	–	1,800	1,800	–	31	31
Finland	–	293	–	1	–	294	294	–	5	5
France	0	30	–	47	–	5,172	8,961	64	88	152
Germany	3	275	1	8	0	303	3,297	51	5	56
Ghana	–	–	0	1	–	1	1	–	0	0
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	2,143	2,143	–	36	36
Greece	–	212	–	0	–	212	212	–	4	4
Guatemala	0	1,265	–	38	–	6,783	6,783	–	115	115
Honduras	0	274	42	31	–	5,365	5,365	–	91	91
Hong Kong	0	–	0	2	0	3	3	–	0	0
India	2	7,998	3	182	0	15,401	26,645	191	261	452
Indonesia	0	0	3	108	–	2,275	2,275	–	39	39
Ireland	–	176	–	–	–	176	2,059	32	3	35
Israel	0	303	0	31	0	675	675	–	11	11
Italy	0	1,200	0	0	–	1,469	8,987	127	25	152
Jamaica	–	–	0	17	0	2,258	2,258	–	38	38
Japan	13	2,987	2	13	7	25,344	29,335	68	430	497
Korea, South	0	650	0	7	0	6,090	26,486	346	103	449
Lebanon	–	390	–	1	–	1,373	1,373	–	23	23
Mexico	34	3,401	794	2,163	49	71,807	71,807	–	1,217	1,217
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	724	1	0	–	1,654	1,654	–	28	28
Mozambique	–	123	–	–	–	123	123	–	2	2
Netherlands	3	666	4	167	0	9,837	31,933	375	167	541
New Zealand	0	77	–	2	–	80	80	–	1	1
Nicaragua	–	–	–	8	–	747	1,146	7	13	19
Nigeria	–	–	–	310	–	394	394	–	7	7
Norway	–	207	–	1	–	2,621	5,261	45	44	89
Pakistan	0	0	–	0	0	0	0	–	0	0
Panama	0	–	71	32	0	7,727	8,317	10	131	141
Peru	0	368	0	108	0	6,423	6,818	7	109	116
Philippines	0	0	0	4	0	340	340	–	6	6
Portugal	0	212	–	0	–	212	212	–	4	4
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	27	–	55	55	–	1	1
Romania	0	297	–	0	–	297	297	–	5	5
Saudi Arabia	0	92	0	13	–	128	128	–	2	2
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	0	0	145	40	–	3,520	7,313	64	60	124
South Africa	0	110	0	136	–	247	572	6	4	10
Spain	1	590	0	4	0	4,354	5,613	21	74	95
Switzerland	0	–	–	0	–	300	300	–	5	5
Taiwan	0	–	0	11	0	3,418	15,449	204	58	262
Thailand	0	122	0	12	0	135	11,140	187	2	189
Trinidad and Tobago	–	0	0	23	0	1,770	1,770	–	30	30
Turkey	0	2,690	–	28	–	3,586	3,586	–	61	61
United Arab Emirates	0	380	0	202	0	586	2,265	28	10	38
United Kingdom	0	397	0	2	0	4,599	20,995	278	78	356
Venezuela	–	11	–	8	–	4,332	4,332	–	73	73
Other	6	2,078	44	115	4	10,591	13,008	38	177	219
Total	232	37,969	1,689	6,498	79	324,338	487,889	2,772	5,497	8,269

– = No Data Reported.
[1] On December 18, 2015, the U.S. enacted legislation authorizing the export of U.S. crude oil without a license. Exports to embargoed or sanctioned countries continue to require authorization.
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 2019
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1]	Natural Gas Liquids	Refinery Olefins	Unfinished Oils	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
OPEC	**1,561**	**-37**	**–**	**57**	**–**	**-55**	**-55**	**0**	**70**	**70**
Algeria	37	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	154	-37	–	0	–	-38	-38	–	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	422	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	106	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7
Saudi Arabia	577	–	–	14	–	3	3	–	45	45
United Arab Emirates	-43	0	–	23	–	0	0	–	–	–
Venezuela	242	0	–	–	–	-20	-20	0	19	19
Non-OPEC	**2,101**	**-1,302**	**20**	**51**	**–**	**-842**	**-842**	**187**	**129**	**316**
Argentina	19	0	–	-11	–	-3	-3	–	1	1
Aruba	–	–	–	0	–	-2	-2	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	0	–	-16	-16	–	–	–
Bahamas	–	-2	–	–	–	-3	-3	–	0	0
Bahrain	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	-3	-20	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	28	-20	–	-13	–	-59	-59	–	4	4
Brunei	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	3,117	-118	16	-45	–	-21	-21	109	0	109
Chad	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	-145	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	327	-3	–	-27	–	0	0	–	10	10
Denmark	-22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Dominican Republic	–	-47	–	-12	–	-19	-19	–	-2	-2
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11
France	-57	-28	–	0	–	11	11	–	4	4
Germany	-25	0	–	7	–	–	–	–	1	1
Guatemala	10	-32	–	0	–	-30	-30	–	–	–
Honduras	–	-14	–	0	–	-22	-22	–	-3	-3
India	-163	-78	–	10	–	–	–	–	44	44
Indonesia	–	-38	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	-103	-8	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	-36	-195	–	-10	–	0	0	0	11	11
Korea, South	-492	-78	–	-16	–	10	10	0	–	0
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	667	-163	1	-31	–	-531	-531	0	-51	-51
Netherlands	-242	-79	–	5	–	–	–	46	23	69
Norway	-14	-21	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	-11	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	–	0	–	0	–	-43	-43	–	-2	-2
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	31
Puerto Rico	–	0	–	0	–	0	0	–	0	0
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	–
Russia	86	–	–	90	–	–	–	–	13	13
Spain	-20	-50	–	6	–	-17	-17	–	9	9
Sweden	–	–	–	11	–	0	0	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	40	0	–	0	–	-9	-9	–	-9	-9
United Kingdom	-281	-42	–	2	–	10	10	33	2	34
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	-9	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	-622	-257	3	11	–	-98	-98	-1	27	27
Total	**3,661**	**-1,339**	**20**	**107**	**–**	**-897**	**-897**	**187**	**199**	**386**
Persian Gulf[2]	**1,062**	**0**	**–**	**37**	**–**	**3**	**3**	**–**	**45**	**45**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 53. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, February 2019
(Thousand Barrels per Day) — 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	**–**	**–**	**-3**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**29**	**-37**	**–**	**–**	**-8**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-8	–	–	-8
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	0	–	–	–	0	-29	–	–	-29
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Nigeria	–	–	-3	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	7
Saudi Arabia	–	–	0	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	18
United Arab Emirates	–	–	0	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Non-OPEC	**-24**	**-23**	**-94**	**6**	**11**	**–**	**-522**	**-105**	**-144**	**0**	**-771**
Argentina	1	–	0	–	–	–	-20	–	0	–	-20
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	-1	–	–	–	-1
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Bahamas	–	0	–	–	–	–	-19	–	-12	–	-32
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	1	-31	0	–	–	-108	-9	-11	–	-128
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	0	-15	2	–	–	133	-4	0	0	128
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	0	0	0	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	10
Colombia	–	–	-3	–	–	–	-5	–	–	–	-5
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	–	–	0	–	–	–	-5	-11	-8	–	-24
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	0	–	2	–	–	-51	–	–	–	-51
Germany	0	0	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	-5	-37	-3	–	-46
Honduras	–	–	–	–	–	–	-4	-11	-7	–	-22
India	–	0	-13	–	–	–	118	–	–	–	118
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	-1	–	–	–	-1
Japan	–	-24	0	–	–	–	0	-1	–	–	-1
Korea, South	–	0	-7	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	0	–	–	–	–	0	–	0	–	0
Mexico	-17	0	-2	0	–	–	-253	-6	0	–	-259
Netherlands	–	0	–	-1	–	–	-37	–	-19	–	-56
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	-3	–	–	–	-3
Oman	–	–	-8	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Panama	–	–	–	–	–	–	-24	-2	-28	–	-53
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	–	0	0	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	26
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	10
Spain	–	–	-5	4	–	–	-10	–	–	–	-10
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–	–	-10	–	–	–	-10
United Kingdom	–	–	0	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Vietnam	–	0	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	-4	–	–	–	-4
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	-8	0	-10	-1	11	–	-259	-24	-56	0	-337
Total	**-24**	**-23**	**-97**	**6**	**11**	**–**	**-493**	**-142**	**-144**	**0**	**-779**
Persian Gulf[2]	**–**	**–**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**48**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**48**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 53. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, February 2019
(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	**0**	**–**	**–**	**0**	**–**	**19**	**–**	**–**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	0	–	-15	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	0	–	6	–	–
United Arab Emirates	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	0	–	28	–	–
Non-OPEC	**-3**	**1**	**–**	**-57**	**17**	**-80**	**14**	**3**
Argentina	–	–	–	-2	–	9	–	–
Aruba	0	–	–	-3	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	-2	–	-27	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	0	–	–	-1	2	-3	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	-3	0	–	-14	7	-21	3	2
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	0	–	–	1	–	0	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	0	–	27	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	0	–	–	-19	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	0	–	–	-7	–	-3	–	–
Honduras	0	–	–	-2	–	–	–	–
India	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	–	3	-2	3	0
Korea, South	–	–	–	92	5	0	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	0	–	–	-37	1	-5	6	–
Netherlands	–	1	–	–	–	-31	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	0	–	–	-13	–	-26	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	–	–	–	0	–	0	–	–
Qatar	0	–	–	11	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	0	–	–	-9	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	-12	–	0	0	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	-3	–	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	–	-37	-1	-21	2	1
Total	**-4**	**1**	**–**	**-57**	**17**	**-61**	**14**	**3**
Persian Gulf[2]	**0**	**–**	**–**	**12**	**–**	**6**	**–**	**–**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 53. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, February 2019
(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**	**-16**	**0**	**-9**	**0**	**19**	**1,579**
Algeria	–	–	0	–	–	6	43
Angola	–	–	0	0	–	0	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Ecuador	0	-6	0	-2	–	-128	26
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	0	–	0	11
Gabon	–	–	0	0	–	0	0
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	0	–	0	422
Kuwait	–	0	–	0	–	0	106
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	0	36
Nigeria	–	–	–	-5	–	6	25
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	–	86	663
United Arab Emirates	0	-10	0	-2	0	16	-27
Venezuela	–	0	–	0	–	27	269
Non-OPEC	**1**	**-673**	**2**	**-76**	**-1**	**-3,505**	**-1,404**
Argentina	0	-3	0	-1	0	-30	-11
Aruba	–	–	–	0	–	-6	-6
Australia	0	-3	–	-1	0	-20	-20
Bahamas	–	–	0	0	–	-66	-66
Bahrain	–	–	–	0	–	0	0
Belgium	0	-12	–	-11	0	-10	-13
Brazil	0	-18	–	-10	0	-276	-248
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
Cameroon	–	–	–	0	–	7	7
Canada	0	-15	24	0	0	39	3,156
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
China	1	-26	0	-1	0	-15	-159
Colombia	0	-9	0	-4	0	-14	313
Denmark	–	–	–	0	–	2	-20
Dominican Republic	0	–	-5	-1	0	-128	-128
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	0	–	11	11
France	0	0	–	-1	–	-65	-121
Germany	1	0	0	0	–	8	-17
Guatemala	0	-40	–	-1	–	-158	-149
Honduras	–	–	-2	-1	–	-66	-66
India	0	-196	0	-6	0	-121	-284
Indonesia	0	0	0	-4	–	-42	-42
Italy	0	-13	0	2	–	-4	-107
Japan	0	-64	0	0	0	-278	-314
Korea, South	0	-9	2	4	0	2	-490
Latvia	–	–	–	0	–	2	2
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	0	-10	0	0	0	-5	-5
Mexico	-1	-53	-17	-37	-1	-1,197	-530
Netherlands	0	-19	0	-4	0	-116	-358
Norway	–	-5	–	0	–	-4	-19
Oman	–	-2	–	0	–	-21	-21
Panama	0	–	-1	-1	0	-139	-139
Portugal	0	-8	–	0	–	24	24
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	-1	–	-1	-1
Qatar	–	-2	0	12	–	47	47
Russia	0	–	0	0	–	135	221
Spain	0	-3	3	0	–	-62	-82
Sweden	0	0	–	0	–	11	11
Trinidad and Tobago	–	0	0	0	0	-36	4
United Kingdom	0	-10	0	0	–	-17	-298
Vietnam	0	0	–	0	–	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	0	0	–	-16	-16
Yemen	–	–	–	0	–	0	0
Other	0	-153	-2	-9	0	-880	-1,502
Total	**1**	**-689**	**2**	**-86**	**-1**	**-3,486**	**176**
Persian Gulf[2]	**0**	**-12**	**0**	**10**	**0**	**149**	**1,211**

– = No Data Reported.
1 On December 18, 2015, the U.S. enacted legislation authorizing the export of U.S. crude oil without a license. Exports to embargoed or sanctioned countries continue to require authorization.
2 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 2019
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil[1]	Natural Gas Liquids	Refinery Olefins	Unfinished Oils	Finished Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components		
					Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total	Reform-ulated	Conven-tional	Total
OPEC	**1,928**	**-39**	**–**	**55**	**–**	**-60**	**-60**	**0**	**55**	**55**
Algeria	28	–	–	47	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	198	-35	–	0	–	-36	-36	–	-5	-5
Equatorial Guinea	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	425	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	45	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	92	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	11	11
Saudi Arabia	647	–	–	11	–	1	1	–	27	27
United Arab Emirates	-28	0	–	22	–	0	0	–	–	–
Venezuela	410	-5	–	-34	–	-25	-25	0	21	21
Non-OPEC	**2,408**	**-1,278**	**18**	**122**	**–**	**-797**	**-797**	**185**	**163**	**347**
Argentina	43	1	–	-10	–	-10	-10	–	6	6
Aruba	–	-1	–	0	–	-1	-1	–	–	–
Australia	–	0	–	0	–	-8	-8	0	–	0
Bahamas	–	-2	–	0	–	-3	-3	–	0	0
Bahrain	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	-1	-11	–	47	–	–	–	–	0	0
Brazil	39	-30	–	-20	–	-55	-55	–	30	30
Brunei	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	3,332	-25	16	-35	–	-13	-13	100	14	114
Chad	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	-69	-23	–	-25	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombia	332	-2	–	-31	–	-11	-11	–	3	3
Denmark	-11	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Dominican Republic	-9	-62	–	-12	–	-18	-18	0	-1	-1
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11
France	-64	-27	–	2	–	10	10	–	12	12
Germany	-51	0	–	10	–	–	–	–	1	1
Guatemala	5	-23	–	0	–	-29	-29	–	–	–
Honduras	–	-10	–	0	–	-33	-33	–	-8	-8
India	-191	-106	–	8	–	–	–	–	21	21
Indonesia	–	-37	–	0	–	–	–	–	9	9
Italy	-127	-4	–	12	–	–	–	–	5	5
Japan	-68	-330	–	-14	–	0	0	0	7	7
Korea, South	-346	-75	–	-8	–	11	11	0	3	3
Latvia	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	1	1
Lithuania	-11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	603	-148	1	-17	–	-504	-504	0	-40	-40
Netherlands	-375	-38	–	2	–	-3	-3	48	12	59
Norway	-6	-31	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	-5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	-10	0	–	0	–	-30	-30	–	-1	-1
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	29
Puerto Rico	–	0	–	0	–	0	0	–	0	0
Qatar	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	–	–	–
Russia	96	–	–	139	–	–	–	–	11	11
Spain	-21	-49	–	4	–	-8	-8	–	12	12
Sweden	–	-2	–	5	–	0	0	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	33	0	–	0	–	-4	-4	–	-4	-4
United Kingdom	-260	-41	–	11	–	8	8	37	8	45
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	-12	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	-478	-190	1	17	–	-96	-96	0	21	21
Total	**4,336**	**-1,318**	**18**	**177**	**–**	**-856**	**-856**	**185**	**218**	**402**
Persian Gulf[2]	**1,104**	**0**	**–**	**32**	**–**	**1**	**1**	**–**	**27**	**27**

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 2019
(Thousand Barrels per Day) — 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	**-4**	**0**	**-2**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**25**	**-22**	**–**	**–**	**2**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-4	–	–	-4
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	0	0	–	–	–	-5	-19	–	–	-23
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Nigeria	–	–	-1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	5
Saudi Arabia	–	0	0	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	20
United Arab Emirates	–	–	0	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3
Venezuela	-4	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Non-OPEC	**-21**	**-27**	**-96**	**7**	**14**	**–**	**-621**	**-106**	**-140**	**0**	**-866**
Argentina	1	–	0	–	–	–	-18	–	0	–	-19
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	-1	–	–	–	-1
Australia	–	–	0	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Bahamas	–	0	0	–	–	–	-1	–	-9	–	-11
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	0	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	–	1	-30	0	–	–	-140	-5	-20	–	-166
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	–	0	-15	3	–	–	115	-13	1	0	102
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	0	0	0	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	5
Colombia	–	–	-5	–	–	–	-32	–	–	–	-32
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	–	–	0	–	–	–	-6	-9	-4	–	-19
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	0	-1	2	–	–	-53	-5	–	–	-58
Germany	0	0	0	1	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	-6	-25	-3	–	-34
Honduras	–	0	–	–	–	–	-11	-10	-6	–	-26
India	0	0	-14	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	100
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	0	–	–	–	-1	–	–	–	-1
Japan	–	-28	-1	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	0
Korea, South	–	0	-9	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	–	0	0	–	–	–	0	–	0	–	0
Mexico	-15	0	-3	0	–	–	-272	-5	-5	–	-282
Netherlands	–	0	-1	-1	–	–	-38	–	-17	–	-55
Norway	–	–	-1	–	–	–	-3	–	–	–	-3
Oman	–	–	-4	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Panama	–	–	0	–	–	–	-27	-7	-16	–	-49
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	–	0	0	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	30
Russia	–	0	–	–	–	–	6	5	–	–	11
Spain	–	–	-2	2	–	–	-5	–	–	–	-5
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	0	–	–	–	-5	-5	–	–	-9
United Kingdom	–	0	0	–	–	–	-21	–	–	–	-21
Vietnam	–	0	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	-7	–	–	–	-7
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	-7	0	-10	-1	14	–	-231	-27	-61	0	-317
Total	**-25**	**-27**	**-98**	**7**	**14**	**–**	**-596**	**-128**	**-140**	**0**	**-864**
Persian Gulf[2]	**–**	**0**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**54**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**54**

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 2019
(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	**0**	**–**	**–**	**5**	**–**	**27**	**–**	**–**
Algeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	0	–	–	0	–	-14	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Kuwait	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	1	–	12	–	–
United Arab Emirates	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	1	–	30	–	–
Non-OPEC	**-5**	**1**	**–**	**-113**	**11**	**-87**	**13**	**4**
Argentina	–	–	–	-2	–	11	–	–
Aruba	0	–	–	-1	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–
Bahamas	–	–	–	-2	–	-25	–	–
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	0	–	–	-6	2	-2	–	0
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	-2	0	–	-26	3	0	3	2
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	0	–	–	5	–	0	–	–
Colombia	–	–	–	-3	–	13	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	0	–	–	-13	–	-4	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	0	–	–	-6	–	-1	–	–
Honduras	0	–	–	-3	–	-5	–	–
India	–	–	–	3	1	-1	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	0	–	–	6	1	-1	2	0
Korea, South	–	–	–	65	2	0	–	–
Latvia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	-2	–	–	-49	1	-17	5	–
Netherlands	–	1	–	–	–	-18	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	0	–	–	-16	–	-28	–	–
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	–	–	–	0	–	0	–	–
Qatar	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trinidad and Tobago	0	–	–	-12	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	0	–	–	-6	–	0	1	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	0	–	0	–	–
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	-9	–	-2	–	–
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	-1	0	–	-46	1	-23	2	1
Total	**-5**	**1**	**–**	**-108**	**11**	**-60**	**13**	**4**
Persian Gulf[2]	**0**	**–**	**–**	**11**	**–**	**12**	**–**	**–**

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 2019
(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**	**-18**	**1**	**-7**	**0**	**14**	**1,942**
Algeria	–	–	0	0	–	44	72
Angola	–	–	0	0	–	0	4
Congo (Brazzaville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
Ecuador	0	-10	0	-1	–	-125	73
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	0	–	0	16
Gabon	–	–	0	0	–	0	0
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iraq	–	–	–	0	–	0	426
Kuwait	–	0	0	0	–	2	61
Libya	–	–	–	0	–	3	48
Nigeria	–	–	–	-5	–	13	104
Saudi Arabia	0	-2	0	0	–	70	717
United Arab Emirates	0	-6	0	0	0	19	-9
Venezuela	–	0	1	0	–	-14	396
Non-OPEC	**1**	**-621**	**4**	**-63**	**-1**	**-3,432**	**-1,024**
Argentina	0	1	0	-1	0	-22	21
Aruba	–	–	–	0	–	-4	-4
Australia	0	-5	0	-1	0	-14	-14
Bahamas	–	–	0	0	–	-43	-43
Bahrain	0	–	–	2	–	2	2
Belgium	0	-13	–	-15	0	7	6
Brazil	0	-42	–	-9	0	-326	-287
Brunei	–	–	–	0	–	0	7
Cameroon	–	–	–	0	–	3	3
Canada	-1	-12	25	0	0	140	3,472
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
China	2	-42	0	-1	0	-78	-147
Colombia	0	-4	0	-3	0	-75	257
Denmark	–	-6	–	0	–	-5	-15
Dominican Republic	0	-6	-2	-1	0	-138	-147
Estonia	–	–	–	0	–	0	0
Finland	–	-5	–	0	–	6	6
France	0	-1	–	0	–	-61	-125
Germany	0	-5	0	0	0	8	-43
Guatemala	0	-21	–	-1	–	-115	-110
Honduras	0	-5	-1	-1	–	-91	-91
India	0	-136	0	-3	0	-128	-318
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	–	-28	-28
Italy	0	-20	0	1	–	-7	-134
Japan	0	-51	0	0	0	-408	-475
Korea, South	0	-11	1	11	0	-8	-354
Latvia	–	–	–	0	–	1	1
Lithuania	–	–	–	0	–	0	-11
Malaysia	0	-9	0	0	0	-4	-4
Mexico	-1	-58	-13	-37	-1	-1,180	-576
Netherlands	0	-11	0	-2	0	-68	-443
Norway	–	-4	–	0	–	-4	-10
Oman	–	-1	–	0	–	-10	-10
Panama	0	–	-1	-1	0	-127	-137
Portugal	0	-4	–	0	–	25	25
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	–	-1	-1
Qatar	–	-1	0	–	–	–	–
Russia	0	–	0	0	–	177	273
Spain	0	-10	2	0	0	-55	-76
Sweden	0	-1	–	0	–	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	–	0	0	0	0	-30	3
United Kingdom	0	-6	0	1	0	-9	-269
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	–	0	0
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	0	0	–	-30	-30
Yemen	–	–	–	0	–	0	0
Other	1	-132	-7	-2	0	-734	-1,216
Total	**1**	**-639**	**5**	**-70**	**-1**	**-3,418**	**918**
Persian Gulf[2]	**0**	**-9**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**140**	**1,244**

– = No Data Reported.
1 On December 18, 2015, the U.S. enacted legislation authorizing the export of U.S. crude oil without a license. Exports to embargoed or sanctioned countries continue to require authorization.
2 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 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD Districts					U.S. Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Crude Oil	**11,704**	**137,386**	**879,422**	**20,684**	**51,658**	**1,100,854**
Refinery	8,871	13,741	46,725	2,235	21,506	93,078
Tank Farms and Pipelines (Includes Cushing, OK)	2,833	123,645	183,571	18,449	24,703	353,201
Cushing, Oklahoma	–	47,487	–	–	–	47,487
Leases	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[1]	–	–	649,126	–	–	649,126
Alaskan In Transit	–	–	–	–	5,449	5,449
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)[2]	**159,060**	**178,019**	**350,995**	**21,463**	**91,971**	**801,508**
Refinery	16,424	49,153	126,445	11,134	52,939	256,095
Bulk Terminal	113,557	90,431	171,596	5,984	33,924	415,492
Pipeline	28,824	37,213	51,397	4,150	4,950	126,534
Natural Gas Processing Plant	255	1,222	1,557	195	158	3,387
Natural Gas Liquids	**6,671**	**36,169**	**97,699**	**2,905**	**1,993**	**145,437**
Refinery	661	2,342	5,084	395	1,130	9,612
Bulk Terminal	4,190	16,969	75,569	191	705	97,624
Pipeline	1,565	15,636	15,489	2,124	–	34,814
Natural Gas Processing Plant	255	1,222	1,557	195	158	3,387
Ethane	**303**	**5,809**	**40,301**	**536**	**–**	**46,949**
Refinery	–	–	244	–	–	244
Bulk Terminal	85	2,426	34,046	–	–	36,557
Pipeline	218	3,186	5,896	527	–	9,827
Natural Gas Processing Plant	–	197	115	9	–	321
Propane	**4,219**	**11,040**	**28,250**	**1,070**	**441**	**45,020**
Refinery	52	587	667	42	62	1,410
Bulk Terminal	2,995	6,465	22,258	127	359	32,204
Pipeline	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –
Natural Gas Processing Plant	137	531	237	74	20	999
Normal Butane	**1,570**	**6,373**	**15,439**	**583**	**1,113**	**25,078**
Refinery	406	781	2,353	172	678	4,390
Bulk Terminal	880	4,504	11,371	53	342	17,150
Pipeline	240	949	1,499	315	–	3,003
Natural Gas Processing Plant	44	139	216	43	93	535
Isobutane	**255**	**2,293**	**6,299**	**345**	**399**	**9,591**
Refinery	203	433	1,547	158	390	2,731
Bulk Terminal	–	1,077	3,673	–	–	4,750
Pipeline	37	632	984	172	–	1,825
Natural Gas Processing Plant	15	151	95	15	9	285
Natural Gasoline	**324**	**10,654**	**7,410**	**371**	**40**	**18,799**
Refinery	–	541	273	23	–	837
Bulk Terminal	230	2,497	4,221	11	4	6,963
Pipeline	35	7,412	2,022	283	–	9,752
Natural Gas Processing Plant	59	204	894	54	36	1,247
Refinery Olefins	**207**	**345**	**9,046**	**71**	**69**	**9,738**
Refinery	207	337	2,444	71	69	3,128
Bulk Terminal	–	8	6,602	–	–	6,610
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural Gas Processing Plant	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethylene	**–**	**–**	**0**	**–**	**–**	**0**
Refinery	–	–	0	–	–	0
Bulk Terminal	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural Gas Processing Plant	–	–	–	–	–	–
Propylene	**54**	**235**	**7,776**	**1**	**13**	**8,079**
Refinery	54	227	1,174	1	13	1,469
Bulk Terminal	–	8	6,602	–	–	6,610
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural Gas Processing Plant	–	–	–	–	–	–
Normal Butylene	**126**	**10**	**1,270**	**65**	**56**	**1,527**
Refinery	126	10	1,270	65	56	1,527
Bulk Terminal	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural Gas Processing Plant	–	–	–	–	–	–
Isobutylene	**27**	**100**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**132**
Refinery	27	100	0	5	0	132
Bulk Terminal	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural Gas Processing Plant	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hydrocarbons	**–**	**31**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**31**
Refinery	–	31	–	–	–	31
Oxygenates (excluding Fuel Ethanol)	**–**	**3**	**2,399**	**–**	**–**	**2,402**
Refinery	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulk Terminal	–	3	2,399	–	–	2,402
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 55. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 2019
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Commodity	PAD Districts					U.S. Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
MTBE	**–**	**–**	**1,941**	**–**	**–**	**1,941**
Refinery	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulk Terminal[3]	–	–	1,941	–	–	1,941
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Oxygenates[4]	**–**	**3**	**458**	**–**	**–**	**461**
Refinery	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulk Terminal	–	3	458	–	–	461
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Fuels (including Fuel Ethanol)	**9,304**	**10,403**	**7,301**	**452**	**4,652**	**32,112**
Refinery	186	157	488	196	417	1,444
Bulk Terminal	9,118	10,246	6,813	252	4,235	30,664
Pipeline	–	–	–	4	–	4
Fuel Ethanol[2]	**7,718**	**9,170**	**4,736**	**354**	**2,470**	**24,448**
Refinery	182	113	171	102	32	600
Bulk Terminal	7,536	9,057	4,565	248	2,438	23,844
Pipeline	–	–	–	4	–	4
Renewable Diesel Fuel[5]	**1,586**	**1,233**	**2,559**	**98**	**2,130**	**7,606**
Refinery	4	44	317	94	385	844
Bulk Terminal	1,582	1,189	2,242	4	1,745	6,762
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Renewable Fuels	**–**	**–**	**6**	**–**	**52**	**58**
Refinery	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulk Terminal	–	–	6	–	52	58
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	**6,259**	**13,832**	**49,530**	**3,517**	**19,687**	**92,825**
Naphthas and Lighter	**1,336**	**3,696**	**12,129**	**764**	**4,234**	**22,159**
Refinery	1,336	3,688	10,513	764	3,894	20,195
Bulk Terminal	–	8	1,616	–	340	1,964
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	**959**	**2,750**	**8,931**	**574**	**3,528**	**16,742**
Refinery	959	2,750	7,598	574	3,498	15,379
Bulk Terminal	–	–	1,333	–	30	1,363
Heavy Gas Oils	**3,157**	**5,057**	**23,353**	**1,755**	**8,976**	**42,298**
Refinery	2,547	4,936	19,728	1,755	8,889	37,855
Bulk Terminal	610	121	3,625	–	87	4,443
Residuum	**807**	**2,329**	**5,117**	**424**	**2,949**	**11,626**
Refinery	807	2,101	4,819	424	2,920	11,071
Bulk Terminal	–	228	298	–	29	555
Motor Gasoline Blending Components[2]	**61,402**	**52,148**	**78,650**	**5,682**	**29,288**	**227,170**
Refinery	4,494	15,350	29,629	3,055	15,181	67,709
Bulk Terminal	45,052	26,704	32,685	1,795	11,381	117,617
Pipeline	11,856	10,094	16,336	832	2,726	41,844
Reformulated - RBOB	**20,516**	**5,989**	**11,194**	**–**	**13,002**	**50,701**
Refinery	1,146	1,004	1,684	–	5,756	9,590
Bulk Terminal	15,567	3,506	5,294	–	5,682	30,049
Pipeline	3,803	1,479	4,216	–	1,564	11,062
Conventional	**40,886**	**46,159**	**67,456**	**5,682**	**16,286**	**176,469**
Refinery	3,348	14,346	27,945	3,055	9,425	58,119
Bulk Terminal	29,485	23,198	27,391	1,795	5,699	87,568
Pipeline	8,053	8,615	12,120	832	1,162	30,782
CBOB	**24,992**	**36,459**	**35,195**	**4,339**	**7,884**	**108,869**
Refinery	689	6,437	12,085	1,715	2,362	23,288
Bulk Terminal	16,250	21,762	11,265	1,792	4,364	55,433
Pipeline	8,053	8,260	11,845	832	1,158	30,148
GTAB	**2,120**	**–**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**2,121**
Refinery	–	–	1	–	–	1
Bulk Terminal	2,120	–	–	–	–	2,120
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	**13,774**	**9,700**	**32,260**	**1,343**	**8,402**	**65,479**
Refinery	2,659	7,909	15,859	1,340	7,063	34,830
Bulk Terminal	11,115	1,436	16,126	3	1,335	30,015
Pipeline	–	355	275	–	4	634
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	**–**	**–**	**40**	**–**	**–**	**40**
Refinery	–	–	40	–	–	40
Bulk Terminal	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	**4,396**	**6,323**	**9,549**	**1,710**	**2,219**	**24,197**
Refinery	46	1,327	3,508	725	873	6,479
Bulk Terminal	1,780	2,789	3,907	721	1,165	10,362
Pipeline	2,570	2,207	2,134	264	181	7,356
Reformulated	**14**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**17**	**31**
Refinery	–	–	–	–	17	17
Bulk Terminal	14	–	–	–	–	14
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated (Blended with Fuel Ethanol)	**14**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**17**	**31**
Refinery	–	–	–	–	17	17
Bulk Terminal	14	–	–	–	–	14
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 55. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 2019
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Commodity	PAD Districts					U.S. Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Reformulated (Other)	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Refinery	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulk Terminal	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	**4,382**	**6,323**	**9,549**	**1,710**	**2,202**	**24,166**
Refinery	46	1,327	3,508	725	856	6,462
Bulk Terminal	1,766	2,789	3,907	721	1,165	10,348
Pipeline	2,570	2,207	2,134	264	181	7,356
Conventional (Blended with Fuel Ethanol)	**13**	**113**	**–**	**65**	**–**	**191**
Refinery	–	–	–	60	–	60
Bulk Terminal	13	113	–	5	–	131
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ed55 and Lower	**13**	**113**	**–**	**65**	**–**	**191**
Refinery	–	–	–	60	–	60
Bulk Terminal	13	113	–	5	–	131
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than Ed55	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Refinery	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bulk Terminal	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional (Other)	**4,369**	**6,210**	**9,549**	**1,645**	**2,202**	**23,975**
Refinery	46	1,327	3,508	665	856	6,402
Bulk Terminal	1,753	2,676	3,907	716	1,165	10,217
Pipeline	2,570	2,207	2,134	264	181	7,356
Finished Aviation Gasoline	**144**	**221**	**551**	**3**	**175**	**1,094**
Refinery	–	86	383	3	89	561
Bulk Terminal	144	135	168	–	86	533
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	**10,082**	**7,671**	**13,842**	**759**	**9,656**	**42,010**
Refinery	558	1,886	6,554	307	4,257	13,562
Bulk Terminal	4,099	3,601	3,638	339	4,563	16,240
Pipeline	5,425	2,184	3,650	113	836	12,208
Kerosene	**1,393**	**126**	**267**	**1**	**35**	**1,822**
Refinery	103	87	163	1	1	355
Bulk Terminal	1,275	39	83	–	34	1,431
Pipeline	15	–	21	–	–	36
Distillate Fuel Oil[2]	**42,737**	**33,079**	**42,617**	**3,869**	**13,949**	**136,251**
Refinery	2,151	6,310	14,431	1,611	6,113	30,616
Bulk Terminal	33,193	19,677	14,419	1,445	6,635	75,369
Pipeline	7,393	7,092	13,767	813	1,201	30,266
15 ppm sulfur and Under	**36,143**	**32,312**	**35,413**	**3,637**	**13,031**	**120,536**
Refinery	1,392	5,902	11,175	1,427	5,454	25,350
Bulk Terminal	28,289	19,510	11,528	1,399	6,442	67,168
Pipeline	6,462	6,900	12,710	811	1,135	28,018
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	**1,949**	**326**	**1,625**	**159**	**218**	**4,277**
Refinery	312	44	1,066	111	218	1,751
Bulk Terminal	1,632	103	406	46	–	2,187
Pipeline	5	179	153	2	–	339
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	**4,645**	**441**	**5,579**	**73**	**700**	**11,438**
Refinery	447	364	2,190	73	441	3,515
Bulk Terminal	3,272	64	2,485	–	193	6,014
Pipeline	926	13	904	–	66	1,909
Residual Fuel Oil[6]	**6,340**	**1,345**	**15,483**	**220**	**4,421**	**27,809**
Refinery	557	972	3,593	220	2,252	7,594
Bulk Terminal	5,783	373	11,890	–	2,163	20,209
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	6	6
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	**932**	**49**	**879**	**31**	**315**	**2,206**
Refinery	131	40	186	31	–	388
Bulk Terminal	801	9	693	–	315	1,818
0.31% to 1.00% Sulfur	**1,041**	**336**	**2,592**	**4**	**401**	**4,374**
Refinery	154	132	345	4	271	906
Bulk Terminal	887	204	2,247	–	130	3,468
Greater than 1.00% Percent Sulfur	**4,367**	**960**	**12,012**	**185**	**3,699**	**21,223**
Refinery	272	800	3,062	185	1,981	6,300
Bulk Terminal	4,095	160	8,950	–	1,718	14,923
Petrochemical Feedstocks	**72**	**454**	**2,585**	**–**	**4**	**3,115**
Refinery	72	454	2,585	–	4	3,115
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	72	334	1,880	–	4	2,290
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	–	120	705	–	–	825
Special Naphthas	**42**	**107**	**1,094**	**–**	**46**	**1,289**
Refinery	20	37	1,083	–	46	1,186
Bulk Terminal	22	70	11	–	–	103
Lubricants	**1,089**	**706**	**10,045**	**–**	**1,121**	**12,961**
Refinery	651	254	6,443	–	848	8,196
Bulk Terminal	438	452	3,602	–	273	4,765
Waxes	**385**	**37**	**266**	**–**	**–**	**688**
Refinery	385	37	266	–	–	688
Petroleum Coke	**–**	**1,621**	**4,352**	**148**	**1,417**	**7,538**
Refinery	–	1,621	4,352	148	1,417	7,538
Asphalt and Road Oil	**8,508**	**13,288**	**5,302**	**2,111**	**3,144**	**32,353**
Refinery	655	4,280	2,364	870	953	9,122
Bulk Terminal	7,853	9,008	2,938	1,241	2,191	23,231

Table 55. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, February 2019
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Commodity	PAD Districts					U.S. Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Miscellaneous Products	**29**	**110**	**377**	**15**	**95**	**626**
Refinery	29	110	377	15	88	619
Bulk Terminal	–	–	–	–	7	7
Pipeline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Stocks, All Oils	**170,764**	**315,405**	**1,230,417**	**42,147**	**143,629**	**1,902,362**

– = No Data Reported.
Lease stocks were excluded from crude oil stocks beginning with data for July 2016 (see explanatory notes).
[1] Crude oil stocks in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve include non-U.S. stocks held under foreign or commercial storage agreements.
[2] Excludes stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve", "Northeast Regional Refined Petroleum Product Reserve", and "State of New York's Strategic Fuels Reserve Program". For details see Appendix D.
Includes stocks held at fuel ethanol production facilities.
[3] Includes stocks held by merchant producers.
[4] 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).
[5] Renewable diesel fuel includes biodiesel and other renewable diesel.
[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 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Motor Gasoline			Motor Gasoline Blending Components[1]			Kerosene
	Reformulated	Conventional	Total	Reformulated	Conventional	Total	
PAD District 1	**14**	**1,812**	**1,826**	**16,713**	**32,833**	**49,546**	**1,378**
Connecticut	–	–	–	1,231	50	1,281	23
Delaware	–	–	–	881	539	1,420	87
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	–	641	641	–	3,633	3,633	–
Georgia	–	293	293	–	2,460	2,460	–
Maine	–	–	–	376	234	610	70
Maryland	–	–	–	1,994	348	2,342	79
Massachusetts	5	–	5	1,674	9	1,683	33
New Hampshire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Jersey	–	417	417	6,090	13,638	19,728	302
New York	9	–	9	1,237	2,286	3,523	423
North Carolina	–	210	210	–	2,298	2,298	167
Pennsylvania	–	24	24	1,135	4,674	5,809	112
Rhode Island	–	–	–	491	–	491	–
South Carolina	–	101	101	–	1,196	1,196	24
Vermont	–	13	13	–	–	–	4
Virginia	–	78	78	1,604	1,327	2,931	54
West Virginia	–	35	35	–	141	141	–
PAD District 2	**–**	**4,116**	**4,116**	**4,510**	**37,544**	**42,054**	**126**
Illinois	–	433	433	2,307	5,330	7,637	97
Indiana	–	228	228	985	4,887	5,872	–
Iowa	–	230	230	–	2,347	2,347	–
Kansas	–	396	396	–	5,033	5,033	14
Kentucky	–	168	168	229	1,179	1,408	5
Michigan	–	208	208	91	2,441	2,532	–
Minnesota	–	336	336	67	3,114	3,181	–
Missouri	–	277	277	279	560	839	–
Nebraska	–	94	94	–	1,043	1,043	–
North Dakota	–	83	83	–	850	850	–
Ohio	–	737	737	3	3,854	3,857	10
Oklahoma	–	624	624	–	3,633	3,633	–
South Dakota	–	59	59	–	499	499	–
Tennessee	–	137	137	–	1,486	1,486	–
Wisconsin	–	106	106	549	1,288	1,837	–
PAD District 3	**–**	**7,415**	**7,415**	**6,978**	**55,336**	**62,314**	**246**
Alabama	–	160	160	–	1,353	1,353	4
Arkansas	–	134	134	37	750	787	–
Louisiana	–	1,103	1,103	79	13,135	13,214	125
Mississippi	–	2,474	2,474	–	1,972	1,972	–
New Mexico	–	12	12	–	658	658	–
Texas	–	3,532	3,532	6,862	37,468	44,330	117
PAD District 4	**–**	**1,446**	**1,446**	**–**	**4,850**	**4,850**	**1**
Colorado	–	318	318	–	1,335	1,335	–
Idaho	–	249	249	–	203	203	–
Montana	–	283	283	–	1,223	1,223	–
Utah	–	102	102	–	1,297	1,297	1
Wyoming	–	494	494	–	792	792	–
PAD District 5	**17**	**2,021**	**2,038**	**11,438**	**15,124**	**26,562**	**35**
Alaska	–	839	839	–	–	–	34
Arizona	–	40	40	696	215	911	–
California	17	329	346	10,222	7,543	17,765	1
Hawaii	–	1	1	–	1,030	1,030	–
Nevada	–	129	129	8	370	378	–
Oregon	–	40	40	–	1,635	1,635	–
Washington	–	643	643	512	4,331	4,843	–
U.S. Total	**31**	**16,810**	**16,841**	**39,639**	**145,687**	**185,326**	**1,786**

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 2019
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Commodity	Distillate Fuel Oil[1]				Residual Fuel Oil	Propane
	15 ppm sulfur and under	Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	Greater than 500 ppm	Total		
PAD District 1	**29,681**	**1,944**	**3,719**	**35,344**	**6,340**	**3,184**
Connecticut	2,675	90	85	2,850	26	–
Delaware	404	27	53	484	598	7
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–
Florida	2,177	141	–	2,318	1,225	102
Georgia	1,190	–	–	1,190	293	14
Maine	990	3	320	1,313	78	–
Maryland	1,097	132	–	1,229	245	2
Massachusetts	1,098	410	212	1,720	53	–
New Hampshire	344	–	138	482	8	377
New Jersey	8,804	311	1,497	10,612	2,859	24
New York	3,925	137	354	4,416	354	365
North Carolina	1,418	–	3	1,421	–	315
Pennsylvania	2,835	303	687	3,825	475	1,669
Rhode Island	864	54	–	918	–	–
South Carolina	575	–	–	575	11	202
Vermont	20	–	8	28	–	–
Virginia	1,114	305	362	1,781	115	11
West Virginia	151	31	–	182	–	96
PAD District 2	**25,412**	**147**	**428**	**25,987**	**1,345**	**7,583**
Illinois	3,237	–	–	3,237	235	448
Indiana	3,560	–	177	3,737	58	222
Iowa	2,887	–	–	2,887	3	206
Kansas	2,813	–	–	2,813	26	4,439
Kentucky	718	15	–	733	243	36
Michigan	1,313	47	–	1,360	383	1,337
Minnesota	1,928	–	27	1,955	164	107
Missouri	663	41	6	710	–	98
Nebraska	1,217	–	–	1,217	–	236
North Dakota	875	2	–	877	26	42
Ohio	1,860	–	44	1,904	97	313
Oklahoma	1,602	34	57	1,693	22	58
South Dakota	780	–	–	780	–	9
Tennessee	754	–	–	754	61	2
Wisconsin	1,205	8	117	1,330	27	30
PAD District 3	**22,703**	**1,472**	**4,675**	**28,850**	**15,483**	**23,162**
Alabama	900	7	36	943	578	36
Arkansas	958	–	57	1,015	–	21
Louisiana	4,905	723	1,748	7,376	7,872	1,118
Mississippi	1,098	475	115	1,688	70	736
New Mexico	303	–	–	303	54	3
Texas	14,539	267	2,719	17,525	6,909	21,248
PAD District 4	**2,826**	**157**	**73**	**3,056**	**220**	**243**
Colorado	571	–	–	571	4	19
Idaho	232	–	–	232	–	–
Montana	943	67	–	1,010	58	17
Utah	470	35	73	578	50	134
Wyoming	610	55	–	665	108	73
PAD District 5	**11,896**	**218**	**634**	**12,748**	**4,415**	**441**
Alaska	1,041	–	52	1,093	463	3
Arizona	622	–	–	622	–	111
California	5,948	218	292	6,458	2,623	85
Hawaii	258	–	287	545	524	50
Nevada	433	–	3	436	–	–
Oregon	970	–	–	970	26	–
Washington	2,624	–	–	2,624	779	192
U.S. Total	**92,518**	**3,938**	**9,529**	**105,985**	**27,803**	**34,613**

– = No Data Reported.
1 Excludes stocks located in the "Northeast Heating Oil Reserve", "Northeast Regional Refined Petroleum Product Reserve", and "State of New York's Strategic Fuels Reserve Program". 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 [1] Between PAD Districts, February 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From 1 to			From 2 to				From 3 to	
	2	3	5	1	3	4	5	1	2
Crude Oil	**308**	**56**	**0**	**2,478**	**58,050**	**5,932**	**3,097**	**1,963**	**28,205**
Petroleum Products	**14,568**	**144**	**0**	**15,593**	**36,651**	**6,806**	**3,714**	**96,217**	**15,433**
Natural Gas Liquids	**7,030**	**15**	**0**	**2,684**	**24,605**	**3,892**	**613**	**1,918**	**7,771**
Ethane	5,366	0	–	0	11,900	710	–	0	888
Propane	875	0	0	1,862	7,307	1,794	176	1,875	1,127
Normal Butane	206	1	0	618	2,602	754	374	35	423
Isobutane	344	14	0	204	1,230	274	63	8	559
Natural Gasoline	239	0	–	0	1,566	360	–	0	4,774
Refinery Olefins	0	0	–	195	183	–	–	0	0
Ethylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Propylene	0	0	–	195	183	–	–	0	0
Normal Butylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Isobutylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	9	0	–	0	471	–	–	0	455
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,955	0	0	1,109	2,022	1,338	0	47,602	3,689
Reformulated - RBOB	0	0	0	0	414	–	0	7,574	1,321
Conventional	4,955	0	0	1,109	1,608	1,338	0	40,028	2,368
CBOB	4,955	0	0	1,109	1,236	1,338	0	40,028	2,013
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	–	–	372	–	–	–	355
Renewable Fuels	0	0	0	8,935	6,705	257	2,979	456	0
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	8,654	6,415	239	2,814	456	0
Renewable Diesel Fuel[2]	0	0	0	281	290	18	165	0	0
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	32	0	0	319	311	158	0	6,064	225
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	32	0	0	319	311	158	0	6,064	225
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ed55 and Lower	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than Ed55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional Other	32	0	0	319	311	158	0	6,064	225
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	–	0	0	–	–	49	9
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	207	0	0	99	7	666	0	13,818	1,750
Kerosene	–	0	–	0	0	–	–	228	–
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,335	0	0	1,225	1,116	495	0	25,419	1,202
15 ppm sulfur and under	2,335	0	0	1,225	1,116	495	0	24,295	1,068
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	134
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	–	0	–	0	0	–	–	1,124	–
Residual Fuel Oil	0	129	–	0	442	–	–	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks	0	0	–	–	92	–	–	–	0
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	–	–	45	–	–	–	0
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	–	–	47	–	–	–	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	–	29
Lubricants	0	0	–	10	0	–	–	296	173
Waxes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketable Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	387	600	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	630	97	0	122	367	130
Miscellaneous Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	14,876	200	0	18,070	94,701	12,738	6,810	98,180	43,638

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 57. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, Barge, and Rail [1] Between PAD Districts, February 2019
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Commodity	From 3 to		From 4 to				From 5 to		
	4	5	1	2	3	5	1	3	4
Crude Oil	**0**	**0**	**0**	**21,568**	**965**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**0**	**4,915**	**0**	**12,146**	**3,451**	**2,698**	**0**	**0**	**41**
Natural Gas Liquids	**0**	**116**	**0**	**11,210**	**3,003**	**97**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Ethane	0	–	0	3,125	1,136	–	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	4,332	861	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	0	95	0	1,802	292	81	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	21	0	754	254	16	0	0	0
Natural Gasoline	0	–	0	1,197	460	–	0	0	0
Refinery Olefins	–	–	0	0	0	–	0	0	–
Ethylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Propylene	–	–	0	0	0	–	0	0	–
Normal Butylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Isobutylene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	–	–	0	0	0	–	0	0	–
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	3,571	0	185	0	1,255	0	0	0
Reformulated - RBOB	–	2,210	0	0	0	0	0	0	–
Conventional	0	1,361	0	185	0	1,255	0	0	0
CBOB	0	1,361	0	185	0	1,255	0	0	0
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	0	–
Renewable Fuels	0	388	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fuel Ethanol	0	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renewable Diesel Fuel[2]	0	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	273	0	588	0	0	0
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	0	0	0	273	0	588	0	0	0
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ed55 and Lower	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than Ed55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional Other	0	0	0	273	0	588	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	–	0	0	0	–	0	0	–
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	275	0	24	0	29	0	0	0
Kerosene	–	–	0	–	0	–	0	0	–
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	485	0	265	0	441	0	0	0
15 ppm sulfur and under	0	485	0	265	0	441	0	0	0
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	0	–
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	–	–	0	–	0	–	0	0	–
Residual Fuel Oil	–	–	0	0	0	–	0	0	–
Petrochemical Feedstocks	–	–	–	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	–
Waxes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketable Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	71	291	69	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	80	0	118	158	220	0	0	41
Miscellaneous Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	0	4,915	0	33,714	4,416	2,698	0	0	41

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Movements of crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil include movements by rail. Movements of other products are by pipeline, tanker and barge only.
[2] Renewable diesel fuel includes biodiesel and other renewable diesel.
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 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From 1 to		From 2 to			From 3 to			
	2	3	1	3	4	1	2	4	5
Crude Oil	**147**	**56**	**195**	**56,060**	**5,932**	**142**	**28,205**	**0**	**–**
Petroleum Products	**14,404**	**0**	**2,972**	**26,760**	**6,549**	**78,689**	**13,938**	**0**	**4,161**
Natural Gas Liquids	6,875	0	1,058	23,975	3,892	1,640	7,491	0	–
Ethane	5,366	0	0	11,900	710	0	888	0	–
Propane	875	0	1,058	6,880	1,794	1,640	1,127	0	–
Normal Butane	120	0	0	2,587	754	0	254	0	–
Isobutane	275	0	0	1,042	274	0	448	0	–
Natural Gasoline	239	0	0	1,566	360	0	4,774	0	–
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	4,955	0	753	1,650	1,338	39,972	3,612	0	3,401
Reformulated - RBOB	0	0	0	414	–	7,574	1,321	–	2,210
Conventional	4,955	0	753	1,236	1,338	32,398	2,291	0	1,191
CBOB	4,955	0	753	1,236	1,338	32,398	2,013	0	1,191
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	–	0	–	–	278	–	–
Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Diesel Fuel[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	32	0	286	111	158	2,979	100	0	0
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	32	0	286	111	158	2,979	100	0	0
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ed55 and Lower	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than Ed55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional Other	32	0	286	111	158	2,979	100	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	207	0	81	7	666	11,496	1,631	0	275
Kerosene	–	0	0	0	–	228	–	–	–
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,335	0	794	1,017	495	22,374	1,104	0	485
15 ppm sulfur and under	2,335	0	794	1,017	495	21,250	970	0	485
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	0	0	–	0	–	–	134	–	–
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	–	0	0	0	–	1,124	–	–	–
Residual Fuel Oil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**14,551**	**56**	**3,167**	**82,820**	**12,481**	**78,831**	**42,143**	**0**	**4,161**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 58. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, February 2019
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Commodity	From 4 to				From 5 to	
	1	2	3	5	3	4
Crude Oil	**0**	**21,568**	**310**	**–**	**0**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**0**	**11,957**	**3,003**	**2,313**	**0**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids	0	11,210	3,003	–	0	0
Ethane	0	3,125	1,136	–	0	0
Propane	0	4,332	861	–	0	0
Normal Butane	0	1,802	292	–	0	0
Isobutane	0	754	254	–	0	0
Natural Gasoline	0	1,197	460	–	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	185	0	1,255	0	0
Reformulated - RBOB	0	0	0	0	0	–
Conventional	0	185	0	1,255	0	0
CBOB	0	185	0	1,255	0	0
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	0	0	–	0	–
Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renewable Diesel Fuel[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	273	0	588	0	0
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	0	273	0	588	0	0
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ed55 and Lower	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than Ed55	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional Other	0	273	0	588	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	24	0	29	0	0
Kerosene	0	–	0	–	0	–
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	265	0	441	0	0
15 ppm sulfur and under	0	265	0	441	0	0
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	–	0	0	–	0	–
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	0	–	0	–	0	–
Residual Fuel Oil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous Products	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**0**	**33,525**	**3,313**	**2,313**	**0**	**0**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Renewable diesel fuel includes biodiesel and other renewable diesel.
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 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From 1 to			From 2 to		
	2	3	5	1	3	5
Crude Oil	**161**	**0**	**–**	**293**	**1,990**	**–**
Petroleum Products	**9**	**129**	**0**	**1,061**	**2,362**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids	–	0	–	0	0	–
Ethane	–	–	–	–	–	–
Propane	–	0	–	0	0	–
Normal Butane	–	–	–	–	–	–
Isobutane	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural Gasoline	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	9	0	–	0	471	–
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	356	372	0
Reformulated - RBOB	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	0	0	0	356	372	0
CBOB	0	0	0	356	0	0
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	–	–	372	–
Renewable Fuels	0	0	0	145	650	0
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	–	145	630	–
Renewable Diesel Fuel[1]	0	0	0	–	20	0
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	–	33	200	–
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	0	0	–	33	200	–
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ed55 and Lower	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than Ed55	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional Other	0	0	–	33	200	–
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	–	0	0	–
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	–	18	0	–
Kerosene	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	–	431	99	–
15 ppm sulfur and under	0	0	–	431	99	–
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	–	–	–	–	–	–
Residual Fuel Oil	0	129	–	0	442	–
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	–	–	33	–
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	129	–	0	409	–
Petrochemical Feedstocks	0	0	–	–	92	–
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	–	–	45	–
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	–	–	47	–
Special Naphthas	0	0	–	–	0	–
Lubricants	0	0	–	10	0	–
Waxes	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketable Petroleum Coke	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	–	68	36	–
Miscellaneous Products	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**170**	**129**	**0**	**1,354**	**4,352**	**0**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 59. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, February 2019
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Commodity	From 3 to						From 5 to		
	1	New England	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	2	5	1	2	3
Crude Oil	**1,821**	**–**	**1,821**	**–**	**0**	**–**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Petroleum Products	**17,173**	**–**	**102**	**17,071**	**1,135**	**481**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Natural Gas Liquids	44	–	–	44	–	–	0	–	0
Ethane	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Propane	44	–	–	44	–	–	0	–	0
Normal Butane	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Isobutane	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural Gasoline	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unfinished Oils	0	–	–	–	455	–	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	7,630	–	–	7,630	77	170	0	0	0
Reformulated - RBOB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	7,630	–	–	7,630	77	170	0	0	0
CBOB	7,630	–	–	7,630	0	170	0	0	0
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	77	–	–	0	0
Renewable Fuels	456	–	–	456	0	311	0	0	0
Fuel Ethanol	456	–	–	456	0	–	0	0	0
Renewable Diesel Fuel[1]	–	–	–	–	0	311	–	0	0
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,085	–	–	3,085	125	–	0	0	0
Reformulated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	3,085	–	–	3,085	125	–	0	0	0
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ed55 and Lower	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than Ed55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional Other	3,085	–	–	3,085	125	–	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	49	–	–	49	9	–	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2,322	–	–	2,322	119	–	0	0	0
Kerosene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,045	–	–	3,045	98	–	0	0	0
15 ppm sulfur and under	3,045	–	–	3,045	98	–	0	0	0
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Residual Fuel Oil	0	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	–	–	–	0	–	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	0
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	0
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	0
Special Naphthas	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	0	0
Lubricants	296	–	102	194	173	–	0	0	0
Waxes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marketable Petroleum Coke	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asphalt and Road Oil	246	–	–	246	50	–	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**18,994**	**–**	**1,923**	**17,071**	**1,135**	**481**	**0**	**0**	**0**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Renewable diesel fuel includes biodiesel and other renewable diesel.
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 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From 1 to				From 2 to			
	2	3	4	5	1	3	4	5
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	1,990	0	0	3,097
Propane	0	0	0	0	804	427	0	176
Propylene	0	0	–	–	195	183	–	–
Normal Butane	86	1	0	0	618	15	0	374
Isobutane	69	14	0	0	204	188	0	63
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	8,509	5,785	239	2,814
Biodiesel	0	0	0	0	281	270	18	165
Marketable Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	387	600	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	562	61	0	122

Commodity	From 3 to				From 4 to			
	1	2	4	5	1	2	3	5
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	655	0
Propane	191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propylene	0	0	–	–	0	0	0	–
Normal Butane	35	169	0	95	0	0	0	81
Isobutane	8	111	0	21	0	0	0	16
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	77	0	0	0	0
Biodiesel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marketable Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	0	71	291	69
Asphalt and Road Oil	121	80	0	80	0	118	158	220

Commodity	From 5 to			
	1	2	3	4
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0
Propylene	0	0	0	–
Normal Butane	0	0	0	0
Isobutane	0	0	0	0
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0
Biodiesel	0	0	0	0
Marketable Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	41

– = No Data Reported.
Source: Rail Movements are estimates based on EIA analysis of data from the Surface Transportation Board and other information.

Table 61. Movements of Crude Oil by Pipeline, Tanker, Barge and Rail between PAD Districts, February 2019
(Thousand Barrels)

PADD	Pipeline	Tanker and Barge	Rail	Total
From 1 to				
2	147	161	0	308
3	56	0	0	56
4	0	–	0	0
5	–	–	0	0
From 2 to				
1	195	293	1,990	2,478
3	56,060	1,990	0	58,050
4	5,932	–	0	5,932
5	–	–	3,097	3,097
From 3 to				
1	142	1,821	0	1,963
2	28,205	0	0	28,205
4	0	–	0	0
5	–	–	0	0
From 4 to				
1	0	0	0	0
2	21,568	0	0	21,568
3	310	0	655	965
5	–	–	0	0
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 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 [1] Between PAD Districts, February 2019
(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	**4,441**	**364**	**4,077**	**50,081**	**69,556**	**-19,475**	**59,071**	**30,168**	**28,903**
Petroleum Products	**111,809**	**14,712**	**97,097**	**42,147**	**62,763**	**-20,616**	**40,246**	**116,566**	**-76,319**
Natural Gas Liquids	**4,602**	**7,045**	**-2,443**	**26,011**	**31,794**	**-5,783**	**27,623**	**9,805**	**17,818**
Ethane	0	5,366	-5,366	9,379	12,610	-3,231	13,036	888	12,148
Propane	3,737	875	2,862	6,334	11,139	-4,805	8,168	3,002	5,166
Normal Butane	653	207	446	2,431	4,348	-1,917	2,895	553	2,342
Isobutane	212	358	-146	1,657	1,771	-114	1,498	588	910
Natural Gasoline	0	239	-239	6,210	1,926	4,284	2,026	4,774	-2,748
Refinery Olefins	195	0	195	0	378	-378	183	0	183
Ethylene	0	0	–	–	–	–	0	0	–
Propylene	195	0	195	0	378	-378	183	0	183
Normal Butylene	0	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	–
Isobutylene	0	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	–
Unfinished Oils	0	9	-9	464	471	-7	471	455	16
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	48,711	4,955	43,756	8,829	4,469	4,360	2,022	54,862	-52,840
Reformulated - RBOB	7,574	0	7,574	1,321	414	907	414	11,105	-10,691
Conventional	41,137	4,955	36,182	7,508	4,055	3,453	1,608	43,757	-42,149
CBOB	41,137	4,955	36,182	7,153	3,683	3,470	1,236	43,402	-42,166
GTAB	0	0	–	–	–	–	0	0	–
Other	0	0	–	355	372	-17	372	355	17
Renewable Fuels	9,391	0	9,391	0	18,876	-18,876	6,705	844	5,861
Fuel Ethanol	9,110	0	9,110	0	18,122	-18,122	6,415	533	5,882
Renewable Diesel Fuel[2]	281	0	281	0	754	-754	290	311	-21
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	0	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,383	32	6,351	530	788	-258	311	6,289	-5,978
Reformulated	0	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	0	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	6,383	32	6,351	530	788	-258	311	6,289	-5,978
Conventional Blended with Fuel Ethanol	0	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	–
Ed55 and Lower	0	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	–
Greater than Ed55	0	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	–
Conventional Other	6,383	32	6,351	530	788	-258	311	6,289	-5,978
Finished Aviation Gasoline	49	0	49	9	0	9	0	58	-58
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	13,917	207	13,710	1,981	772	1,209	7	15,843	-15,836
Kerosene	228	0	228	0	0	–	0	228	-228
Distillate Fuel Oil	26,644	2,335	24,309	3,802	2,836	966	1,116	27,106	-25,990
15 ppm sulfur and under	25,520	2,335	23,185	3,668	2,836	832	1,116	25,848	-24,732
Greater than 15 ppm to 500 ppm sulfur	0	0	–	134	0	134	0	134	-134
Greater than 500 ppm sulfur	1,124	0	1,124	0	0	–	0	1,124	-1,124
Residual Fuel Oil	0	129	-129	0	442	-442	571	0	571
Petrochemical Feedstocks	0	0	–	0	92	-92	92	0	92
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	–	0	45	-45	45	0	45
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	–	0	47	-47	47	0	47
Special Naphthas	0	0	–	29	0	29	0	29	-29
Lubricants	306	0	306	173	10	163	0	469	-469
Waxes	0	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	–
Marketable Petroleum Coke	387	0	387	71	987	-916	891	0	891
Asphalt and Road Oil	996	0	996	248	848	-600	255	578	-323
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	–	0	0	–	0	0	–
Total	**116,250**	**15,076**	**101,174**	**92,228**	**132,320**	**-40,092**	**99,317**	**146,734**	**-47,416**

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 62. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, Barge and Rail [1] Between PAD Districts, February 2019
(Thousand Barrels) — Continued

Commodity	PAD District 4			PAD District 5		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	**5,932**	**22,533**	**-16,601**	**3,097**	**0**	**3,097**
Petroleum Products	**6,847**	**18,295**	**-11,448**	**11,327**	**41**	**11,286**
Natural Gas Liquids	**3,892**	**14,310**	**-10,418**	**826**	**0**	**826**
Ethane	710	4,261	-3,551	0	0	–
Propane	1,794	5,193	-3,399	176	0	176
Normal Butane	754	2,175	-1,421	550	0	550
Isobutane	274	1,024	-750	100	0	100
Natural Gasoline	360	1,657	-1,297	0	0	–
Refinery Olefins	0	0	–	0	0	–
Ethylene	–	–	–	–	–	–
Propylene	0	0	–	0	0	–
Normal Butylene	0	0	–	0	0	–
Isobutylene	0	0	–	0	0	–
Unfinished Oils	0	0	–	0	0	–
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,338	1,440	-102	4,826	0	4,826
Reformulated - RBOB	–	–	–	2,210	0	2,210
Conventional	1,338	1,440	-102	2,616	0	2,616
CBOB	1,338	1,440	-102	2,616	0	2,616
GTAB	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	0	0	–	0	0	–
Renewable Fuels	257	0	257	3,367	0	3,367
Fuel Ethanol	239	0	239	2,891	0	2,891
Renewable Diesel Fuel[2]	18	0	18	476	0	476
Other Renewable Fuels	–	–	–	0	0	–
Finished Motor Gasoline	158	861	-703	588	0	588
Reformulated	–	–	–	0	0	–
Reformulated Blended with Fuel Ethanol	–	–	–	0	0	–
Reformulated Other	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conventional	158	861	-703	588	0	588
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	158	861	-703	588	0	588
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	–	0	0	–
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	666	53	613	304	0	304
Kerosene	0	0	–	0	0	–
Distillate Fuel Oil	495	706	-211	926	0	926
15 ppm sulfur and under	495	706	-211	926	0	926
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	–	0	0	–
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	0	–
Waxes	0	0	–	0	0	–
Marketable Petroleum Coke	0	430	-430	69	0	69
Asphalt and Road Oil	41	495	-454	422	41	381
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	–	0	0	–
Total	**12,779**	**40,828**	**-28,049**	**14,424**	**41**	**14,383**

– = No Data Reported.
[1] Movements of crude oil, propane, normal butane, isobutane, propylene, ethanol, biodiesel, marketable petroleum coke, and asphalt and road oil include movements by rail. Movements of other products are by pipeline, tanker and barge only.
[2] Renewable diesel fuel includes biodiesel and other renewable diesel.
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.

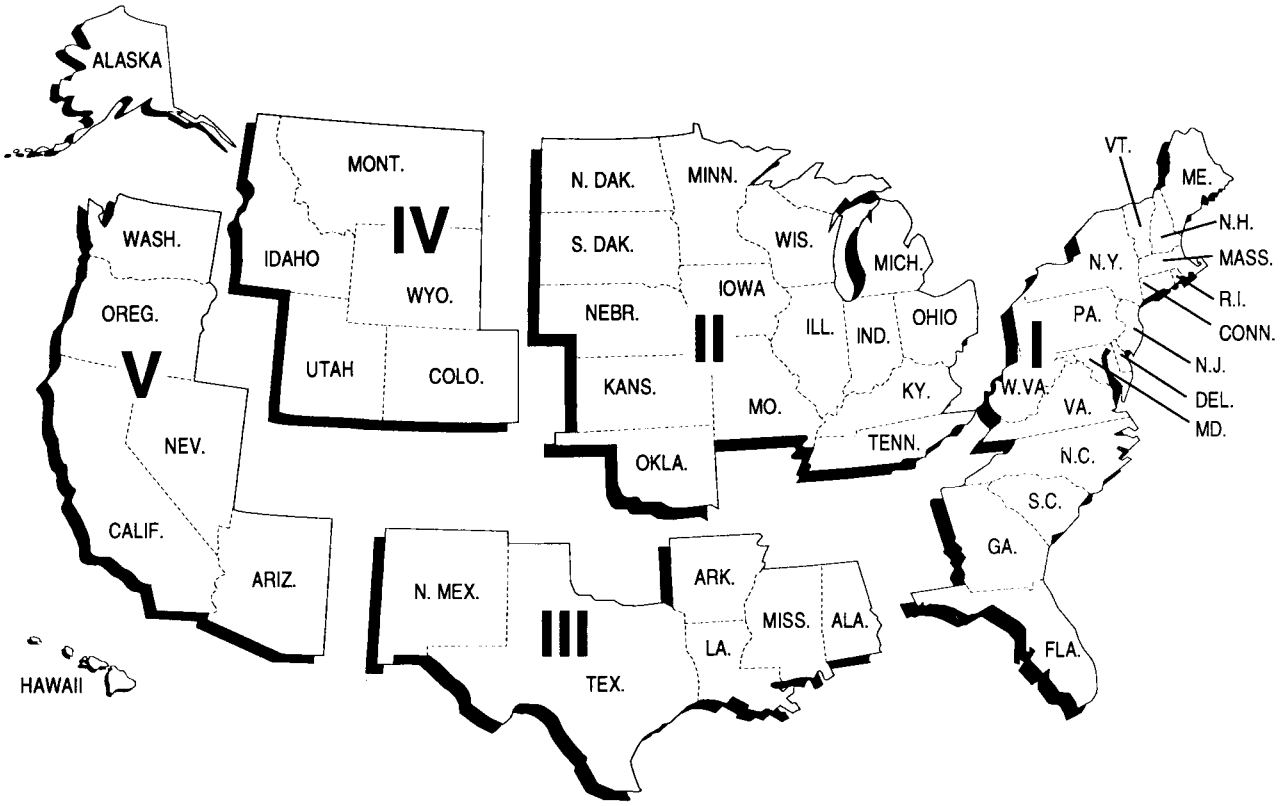
PAD District IV

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

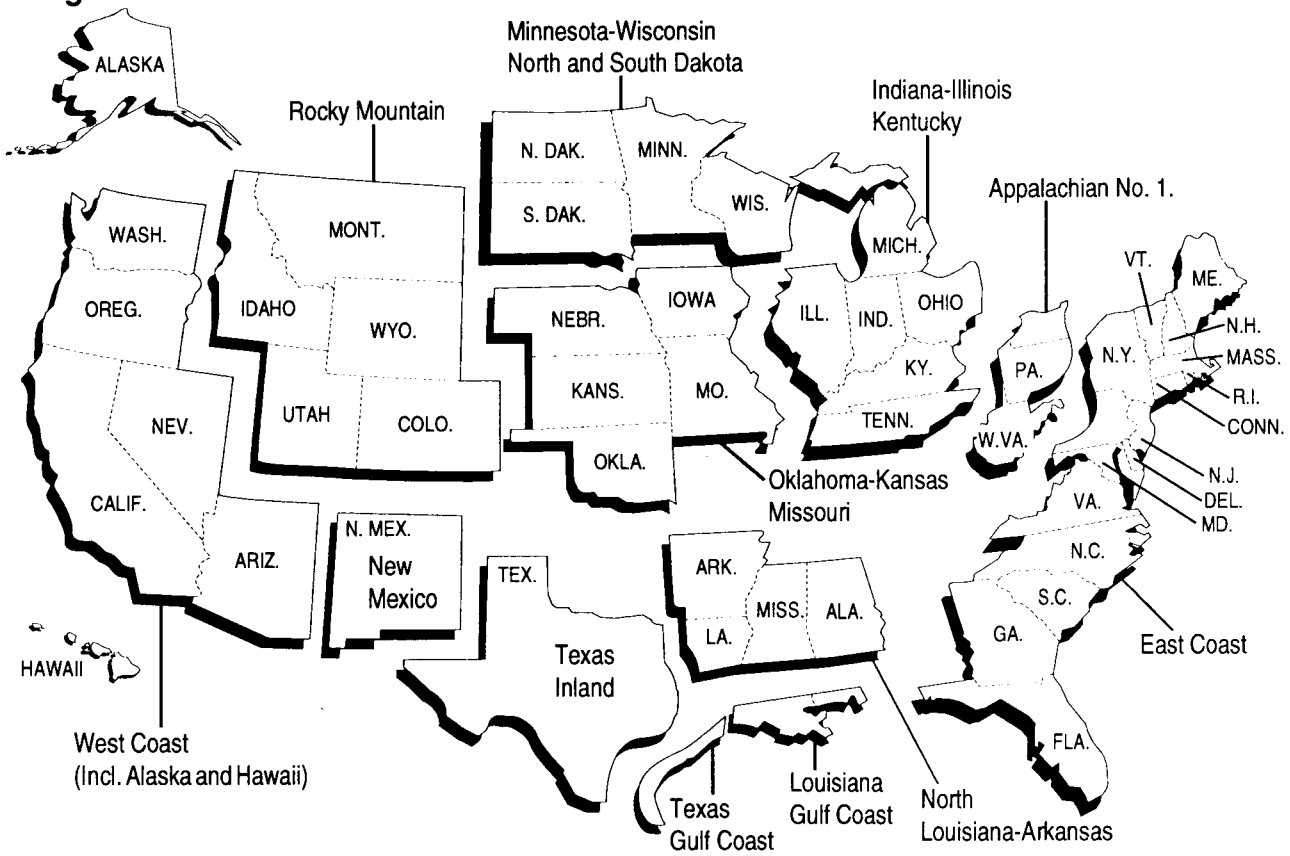
PAD District V

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

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Refining Districts



Appendix B

PSM Explanatory Notes

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.

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.

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 (e.g. propane) for the chemical industry.

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.

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 production 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.

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 refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals.

Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska and crude oil stored in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary

Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska and crude oil stored 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. Product stocks held as reserves by federal and state agencies are excluded from primary stock quantities reported by EIA, but quantities held in selected government reserves are provided in Appendix D.

Primary stocks of crude oil included barrels held on producing sites (lease stocks) until June 2016. Primary stocks of crude oil excluded lease stocks beginning with release of PSM data for July 2016 on September 30, 2016. Historical crude oil stocks in Petroleum Navigator were revised beginning with data for January 2005 to exclude lease stocks. Petroleum Navigator data may be accessed from the following locations on the EIA web site.

http://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_sum_snd_d_nus_mbbl_m_cur.htm
http://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_sum_crdsnd_k_m.htm
http://www.eia.gov/dnav/pet/pet_stoc_typ_c_nus_EPC0_mbbl_m.htm

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-802, "Weekly Product Pipeline Report,"
3. EIA-803, "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report,"
4. EIA-804, "Weekly Imports Report,"
5. EIA-805, "Weekly Terminal Blender Report,"
6. 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 including refineries, fractionators, natural gas processing plants, bulk product storage and blending terminals, crude oil and product pipelines, crude oil stock holders, importers, and renewable fuel (biodiesel and fuel ethanol) and oxygenate producing plants. Monthly surveys also include inter-PAD District movements by pipelines, tankers, and barges. Weekly surveys do not capture petroleum movements. Respondents reporting on weekly surveys are sampled from among the respondents reporting on 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 tank farm operators, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water (to U.S. ports) 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

TThe 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.gov/petroleum/supply/monthly/

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://www.eia.gov/petroleum/data.cfm

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, Idaho, 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, biodiesel, propane, propylene, normal butane, and isobutane moving by railroad is calculated using several data sources including Carload Waybill Sample (CWS) data from the U.S. Surface Transportation Board (STB), data from the National Energy Board of Canada (NEB), data in EIA's Oil and Gas Supply Module (OGSM) within the National Energy Modeling system (NEMS) 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, biodiesel, propane, propylene, normal butane, and isobutane by rail are based on EIA analysis of carload data from the STB CWS. Additional data from the NEB, OGSM, and the EIA-915 are used for estimating factors for converting carloads to barrels of crude oil. Carloads of ethanol, biodiesel, propane, propylene, normal butane, and isobutane 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, recent-month rail movements reported by EIA in the Petroleum Supply Monthly and Petroleum Navigator are modeled based on historical rail movement averages, medians, or correlations of rail movements derived from actual carload data with other regional supply data collected by EIA or other sources including field production, imports, refinery and blender inputs, movements other than rail, exports, and supply adjustments.

Estimates of rail movements 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 held on Producing Sites (Lease Stocks)

The adjustment for lease stocks was discontinued beginning with PSM data for July 2016 released on September 30, 2016 because EIA discontinued reporting crude oil stocks held on producing sites (lease stocks). The lease stock adjustment remains in all historical EIA lease stocks data.

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).

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

TThere 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.

TThe 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.

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	Port Reading, NJ	300
Buckeye Partners LP	Groton, CT	300
Global Companies LLC	Revere, MA	400

Source: U. S. Energy Information Administration

Northeast Regional Refined Petroleum Product Reserve motor gasoline products

Terminal Operator	Location	Thousand Barrels
Kinder Morgan Liq Terminals LLC	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	87
Fuel Ethanol	NY	10
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 and former members (with years of membership) include Algeria (1969-present), Angola (2007-present), Congo (Brazzaville) (June 2018-present), Ecuador (1973-1992 and 2007-present), Gabon (1975-1994 and July, 2016-present), Indonesia (1962-2008 and January, 2016-November, 2016), Iran (1960-present), Iraq (1960-present), Kuwait (1960-present), Libya (1962-present), Nigeria (1971-present), Qatar (1961-2018), Saudi Arabia (1960-present), United Arab Emirates (1967-present), and Venezuela (1960-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 and gilsonite. Excludes natural gas used for fuel or hydrogen feedstock.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401º F. See ***Petrochemical Feedstocks.***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

> ***Catalyst Coke.*** In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.
>
> ***Marketable Coke.*** Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Renewable 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.