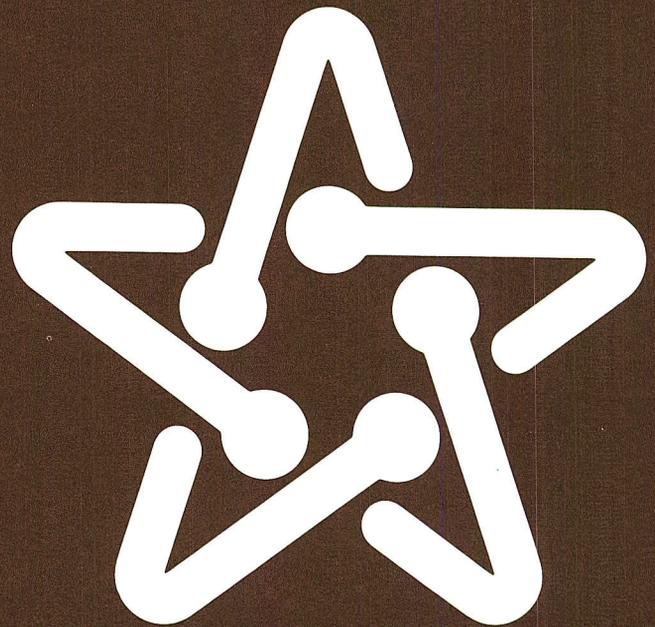


Monthly Energy Review

November 1975



Federal Energy
Administration

National Energy
Information Center

Washington
D.C. 20461

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Nuclear Power – April 1975

The Price of Crude Oil – June 1975

U.S. Coal Resources and Reserves – July 1975

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Part 1

Overview

The United States produced 4.96 quadrillion Btu of energy in September, an increase of 5 percent from average daily production in August. Most of the increase was attributable to a 17-percent rise in daily coal production. (August coal output was abnormally low because of the wildcat strike of the Appalachian coal miners.) Crude oil production also increased during the month (by 2 percent), but output from other energy sources declined.

During the first three quarters of 1975, domestic energy output was more than 3 percent below the level for the corresponding period in 1974. Natural gas production was 8 percent below the 1974 level, and crude oil was down 5 percent. However, the decrease in crude oil production during the third quarter was 195,000 barrels per day (40 percent) less than the average decline during the previous two quarters. Coal production was up 1 percent from the level for the first 9 months of 1974.

September imports of fossil fuels averaged 7.25 million barrels per day of crude oil equivalent (or 42.1 trillion Btu per day), slightly higher than in August. During the first 9 months of the year, total imports showed no change from the comparable period in 1974, though crude oil imports did rise 20 percent and natural gas imports were up 1 percent. These increases were offset by a 24-percent decline in imports of refined petroleum products. Compared with the same months in 1973, total fossil fuel imports have declined almost 4 percent.

Nigeria and Saudi Arabia were the major sources of crude oil imports in September, providing 16.4 percent and 13.8 percent, respectively, of the total, according to Bureau of the Census data. Canada and Libya were also large contributors, each supplying 12.4 percent. The total OPEC contribution was 81.5 percent of crude imports, nearly half of which was from Arab members. (In 1974, all of OPEC and Arab OPEC countries supplied 73.1 percent and 20.5 percent, respectively, of total U.S. crude imports.)

Predictably, consumption of energy in the United States was seasonally higher in August than in July. Consumption averaged 185 trillion Btu per day, up slightly more than 1 percent from the previous month. The increase reflected greater use of coal, residual fuel oil, and natural gas by utilities to generate electricity during the peak of the air-conditioning season. August was also, as is normal, the peak demand month for motor gasoline. During the first three quarters of 1975, the United States consumed 2 percent less energy than in the corresponding months of 1974 and almost 5 percent less than the same period in 1973.

Stocks of crude oil and the major petroleum products all exhibited buildups in September, which is normal just prior to the winter heating season. Increases ranged from 2 percent for crude oil to 12 percent for distillate fuel. Compared with inventory levels reported to FEA in September 1974, no significant differences were noted.

Following a seasonal high in August, production of electricity by utilities declined 13 percent in September to 155 billion kilowatt hours. Total production during the first three quarters of the year was 2 percent greater than the same period in 1974. This increase was, however, considerably less than the 7-percent average annual growth rate experienced over the previous decade. Kilowatt-hour sales of electricity to consumers for the period January through July were also about 2 percent greater than in 1974. Residential and commercial sales were up 7 percent and 8 percent, respectively. Industrial sales, on the other hand, were down 6 percent.

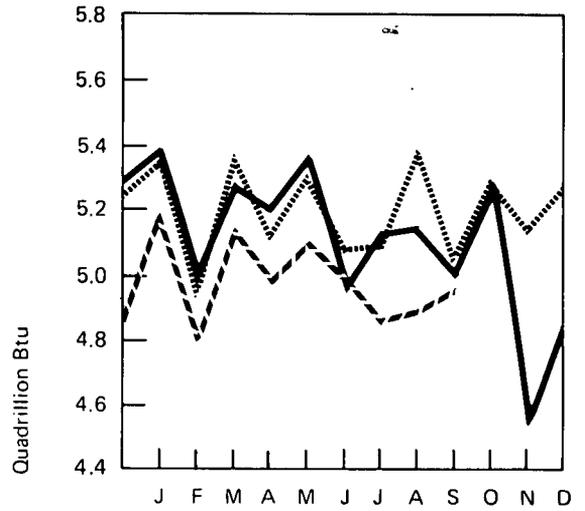
Despite the legal lapse in price controls during most of September, the average nationwide selling price of regular motor gasoline advanced only 0.1 cent per gallon to 59.3 cents. The retailers' purchase price rose 0.3 cent, however, and, as a consequence, the dealers' margin declined 0.2 cent to 8.2 cents per gallon.

Following a 57-cent increase in July, the average wellhead price of "new" crude oil rose only 8 cents in August to \$12.38 per barrel. In August 1974, the wellhead price for "new" oil was \$9.98. Refiner acquisition costs also increased during the month. The average cost of domestic crude purchased by refiners climbed 11 cents to \$8.48 per barrel, while imported crude costs advanced 22 cents to \$14.25. A composite barrel of crude (the weighted average of domestic and foreign purchases) cost \$10.81 in August, up 24 cents from the cost in July.

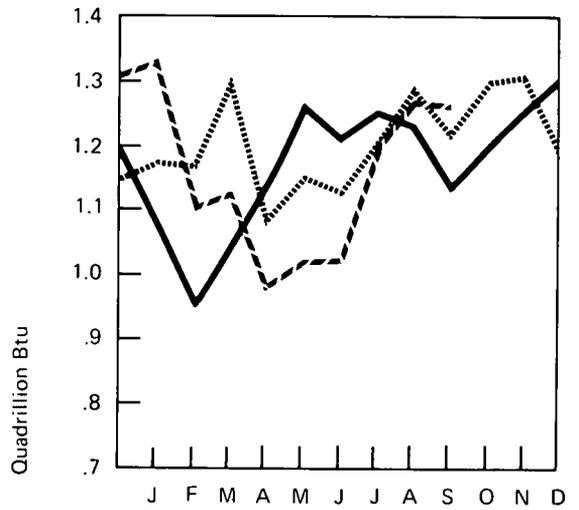
Exploration activity for oil and gas continued to post significant gains in September. The number of rotary rigs drilling for petroleum reached 1,699, the highest September rig count in 14 years. Well completions increased by 21 percent over the same month in 1974. If the drilling rate continues at its current pace, total well completions could approach 36,000 by the end of the year.

Worldwide production of crude oil in August increased 1.2 million barrels per day to 55.4 million barrels per day, with most of the increase attributed to a 0.9-million-barrel-per-day rise in Arab OPEC production. The amount of crude production shut in by Arab OPEC countries declined to 28 percent of the total, down from a 12-month high of 42 percent in February.

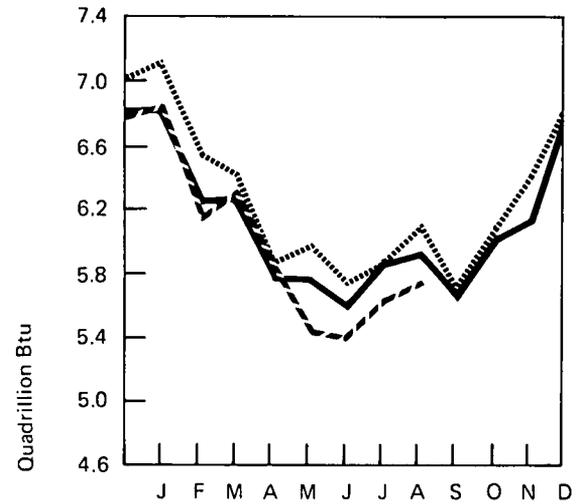
Domestic Production of Energy*



Imports of Fossil Fuels



Domestic Consumption of Energy**



*See Explanatory Note 1.
**See Explanatory Note 2.

..... 1973
——— 1974
- - - 1975

CRUDE OIL

Crude oil production in September is estimated to have increased to 8,427,000 barrels per day. However, because of apparently low output in August, production in the third quarter averaged only 8,330,000 barrels per day, compared with 8,625,000 barrels per day in the third quarter of 1974. This 295,000-barrel-per-day decrease is considerably less than the decline for the previous quarters, which indicates a slowing in the rate of decline. The following tabulation shows, in barrels per day, the amount by which production declined from the same quarter of the previous year.

1975 3rd quarter -	295,000
1975 2nd quarter -	472,000
1975 1st quarter -	505,000
1974 4th quarter -	583,000

Crude input to refineries in September declined seasonally to 12,904,000 barrels per day because some refineries were shut down for maintenance and repairs during the period just prior to the heating season.

Crude oil imports during the third quarter of 1975 averaged 4,545,000 barrels per day. This compares with 3,939,000 and 3,522,000 barrels per day for the third quarters of 1974 and 1973, respectively.

Crude oil inventories increased slightly to 254.7 million barrels but were essentially unchanged from the level for September 1974.

TOTAL REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Domestic demand for refined products declined seasonally in the third quarter. Average demand was 15,958,000 barrels per day, 2.0 percent less than that for the third quarter of 1974, and 5.3 percent less than that for the same period in 1973 (immediately preceding the Arab embargo).

Imports of total refined petroleum products in September increased by more than 200,000 barrels per day from the level for August. Residual fuel oil recorded the most significant increase (26.3 percent).

NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS

July production of natural gas liquids at both processing plants and refineries aver-

aged 2,023,000 barrels per day, about the same as in July 1974. Production for the first 7 months, however, was down 5.3 percent from the same period in 1974.

Domestic demand for NGL in July was 3.7 percent higher than last year.

Imports of NGL during July averaged 179,000 barrels per day, 9.8 percent greater than imports for July 1974. Imports for the first 7 months of the year averaged 175,000 barrels per day, representing a sharp decline of 22.1 percent from the comparable 1974 period.

Stocks of natural gas liquids rose to their highest level since September 1974 (131,359,000 barrels).

NATURAL GAS

Marketed production of natural gas in September was estimated to be 7.7 percent below the volume for September 1974. During the first 9 months of 1975, marketed production totaled 15,051 billion cubic feet, 7.8 percent below the 16,316 billion cubic feet marketed during the same period of 1974.

Imports of natural gas in September are estimated at 75 billion cubic feet, 7.1 percent above the September 1974 level. In contrast to the 1.2-percent decline in imports during the first two quarters of 1975, third quarter imports are expected to be 6.4 percent higher than they were a year ago.

COAL

Coal production totaled 472.7 million tons during the first 9 months of 1975, up 5.5 million tons, or 1.2 percent, from the level for the comparable period in 1974.

September production totaled 55.7 million tons, an increase of 3.2 million tons, or 6.1 percent, over the level for September 1974.

August coal exports were 24.9 percent higher than the exports for the previous month and 15.2 percent higher than for August 1974.

Crude Oil

		Crude Input to Refineries		Domestic Production		Imports		Stocks*	
		In thousands of barrels per day							
		BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
1972	January	11,388		9,114		2,046		236,776	
	February	11,356		9,336		2,081		238,882	
	March	11,345		9,462		2,067		244,860	
	April	11,184		9,513		2,004		253,492	
	May	11,478		9,614		2,160		265,305	
	June	11,841		9,522		2,085		257,601	
	July	11,885		9,496		2,182		251,913	
	August	11,915		9,483		2,112		244,333	
	September	12,112		9,508		2,364		237,085	
	October	11,871		9,482		2,516		239,949	
	November	11,851		9,426		2,299		237,519	
	December	12,113		9,335		2,667		232,803	
		AVG.	11,696		9,441		2,216		
1973	January	12,190		R9,176		2,732		224,056	
	February	12,187		9,395		2,873		221,893	
	March	12,201		9,272		3,162		230,696	
	April	12,208		9,292		3,049		235,383	
	May	12,281		9,262		3,215		244,777	
	June	12,862		9,214		3,220		235,846	
	July	12,750		9,217		3,501		230,750	
	August	12,635		9,169		3,593		235,660	
	September	12,560		9,065		3,471		228,280	
	October	12,758		9,224		3,739		233,520	
	November	12,374		9,161		3,452		237,001	
	December	12,150		9,063		2,891		229,504	
		AVG.	12,431		9,208		3,244		
1974	January	11,491		8,907		2,382		220,261	
	February	11,102		9,156		2,248		228,004	
	March	11,355		8,950		2,462		231,705	
	April	11,823		8,952		3,267		243,687	
	May	12,333	12,777	8,903		3,908	3,748	256,726	252,270
	June	12,697	12,709	8,777		3,925	3,957	255,762	253,008
	July	12,811	12,905	8,754	8,698	4,091	4,167	255,936	252,399
	August	12,644	12,731	8,682	8,717	3,924	3,852	251,905	247,040
	September	12,124	12,253	8,432	8,622	3,797	3,758	253,623	249,476
	October	12,286	12,430	8,616	8,651	3,810	3,936	256,430	255,003
	November	12,332	12,402	8,569	8,458	3,958	3,997	258,123	256,271
	December	12,519	12,671	8,514	8,471	3,869	3,979	252,158	248,808
		AVG.	12,133		8,765		3,477		
1975	January	12,297	12,442	8,439	8,644	4,029	3,964	258,163	253,836
	February	12,135	12,144	8,575	8,488	3,828	4,061	264,348	264,833
	March	11,905	11,961	8,476	8,333	3,656	3,853	267,564	271,410
	April	11,803	11,837	8,440	8,567	3,378	3,416	269,294	275,393
	May	11,983	11,985	8,371	8,464	3,486	3,493	263,336	274,123
	June	12,417	12,421	8,409	8,344	3,905	3,907	262,873	268,564
	July		13,002		8,304		4,337		256,965
	August		R13,120		R8,261		R4,661		R250,354
	September		**12,904		**8,427		**4,640		**254,728
		AVG.*** (9 months)	12,399		8,409		3,993		

*See definitions.

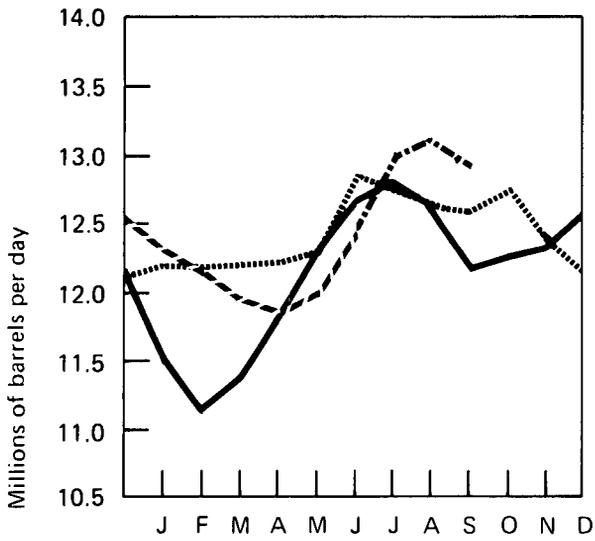
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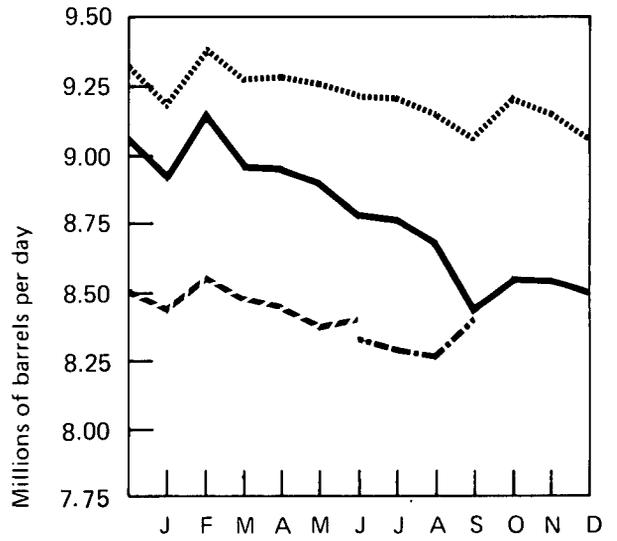
R=Revised data.

Sources: BOM and FEA as indicated.

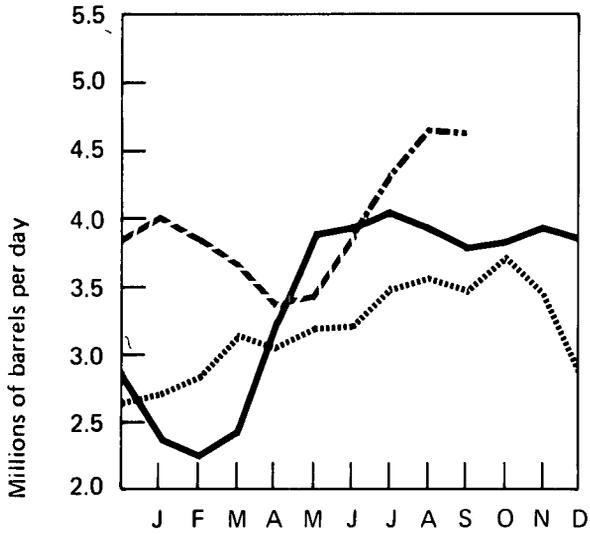
Crude Input to Refineries*



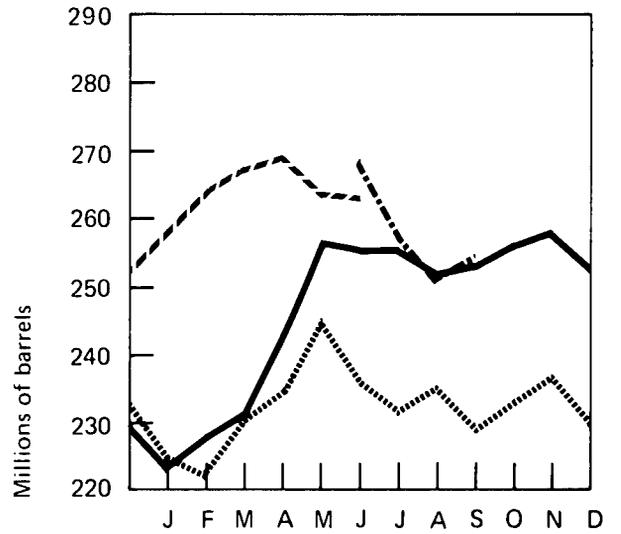
Domestic Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



..... 1973
 ——— 1974 BOM
 - - - 1975 BOM
 - . - 1975 FEA

*See Explanatory Note 3.

Total Refined Petroleum Products

	Domestic Demand		Imports*	
	In thousands of barrels per day			
	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
1972				
January	16,735		2,721	
February	17,861		2,764	
March	16,870		2,730	
April	15,529		2,298	
May	14,801		2,208	
June	15,615		2,382	
July	14,821		2,215	
August	15,936		2,344	
September	15,489		2,342	
October	16,455		2,607	
November	17,610		2,653	
December	18,738		3,039	
AVG.	16,367		2,525	
1973				
January	18,713		3,125	
February	19,094		3,635	
March	17,216		3,448	
April	15,921		2,545	
May	16,626		2,626	
June	16,481		2,670	
July	16,372		2,678	
August	17,499		2,999	
September	16,656		2,941	
October	17,202		2,894	
November	18,492		3,470	
December	17,538		3,164	
AVG.	17,308		3,012	
1974				
January	17,270		2,973	
February	17,371		2,973	
March	16,045		2,753	
April	15,919		2,703	
May	15,720	15,740	2,580	2,454
June	16,176	16,191	2,493	2,218
July	16,301	15,853	2,397	2,140
August	16,546	15,803	2,434	2,281
September	15,994	16,318	2,225	2,180
October	17,025	17,121	2,340	2,361
November	17,214	17,129	2,704	2,581
December	17,997	17,588	2,781	2,638
AVG.	16,629		2,611	
1975				
January	17,983	18,112	2,811	2,484
February	17,248	17,370	2,348	2,138
March	16,316	16,567	2,074	1,920
April	16,041	16,105	1,655	1,810
May	15,118	15,306	1,690	1,776
June	15,611	15,688	1,502	1,602
July		15,880		1,875
August		R16,241		R1,870
September		**15,746		**2,098
AVG.***		16,220		1,990
(9 months)				

*See definitions.

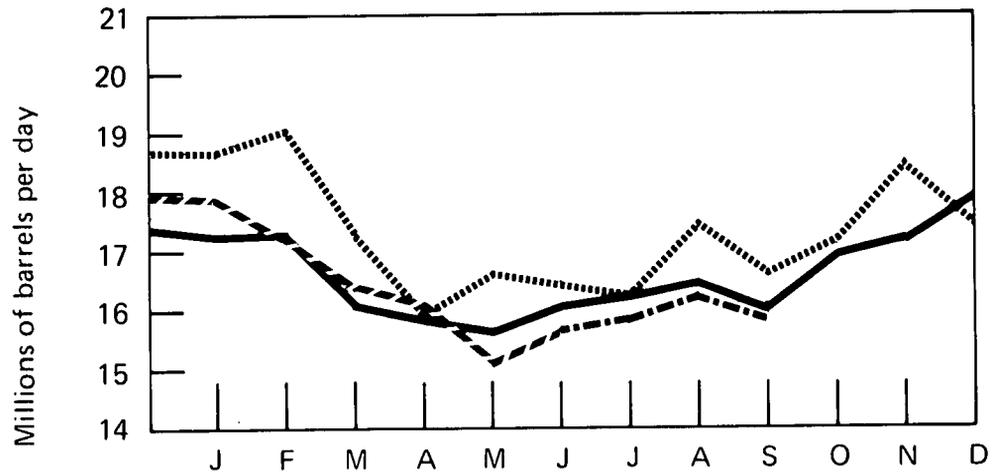
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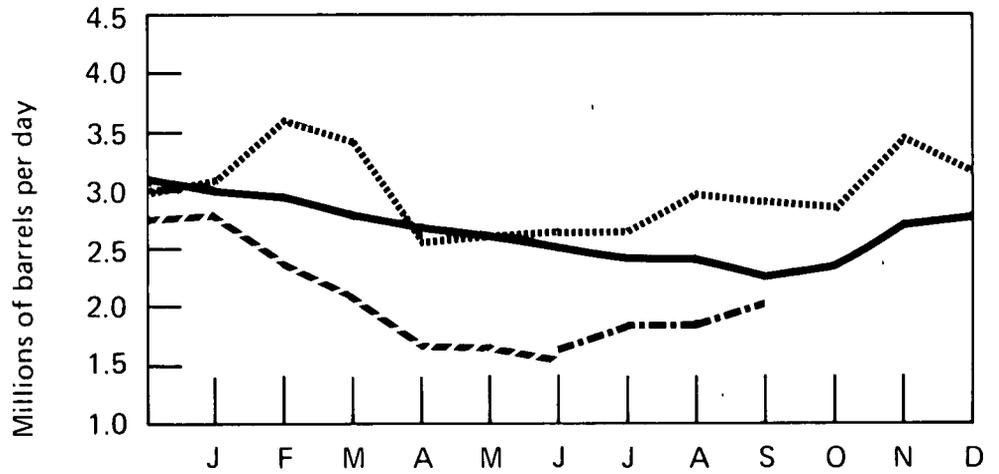
R=Revised data.

Sources: BOM and FEA as indicated.

Domestic Demand*



Imports*



- 1973
- 1974 BOM
- 1975 BOM
- · - · - 1975 FEA

*See Explanatory Note 3.

Motor Gasoline

	Domestic Demand		Production*		Imports		Stocks*	
	In thousands of barrels per day							
	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
1972								
January	R 5,548		6,151		51		239,633	
February	5,710		5,989		66		249,927	
March	6,412		5,913		67		236,831	
April	6,283		5,833		52		225,153	
May	6,445		6,023		74		214,736	
June	6,822		6,244		75		200,143	
July	6,673		6,612		69		200,710	
August	6,938		6,588		81		192,706	
September	6,453		6,605		R69		199,690	
October	6,350		6,532		71		207,776	
November	6,479		6,436		69		208,930	
December	6,378		6,424		69		212,770	
AVG.	6,376		6,281		68			
1973								
January	6,118		6,341		59		221,823	
February	6,437		6,855		95		216,367	
March	6,513		6,150		71		207,581	
April	6,541		6,377		63		204,708	
May	6,907		6,714		101		202,081	
June	6,964		6,993		174		208,374	
July	7,023		6,986		133		211,488	
August	7,257		6,880		164		205,122	
September	6,581		6,619		127		210,278	
October	6,677		6,621		194		214,525	
November	6,823		6,375		216		207,343	
December	6,237		6,099		202		209,395	
AVG.	6,674		6,527		134			
1974								
January	5,804		5,900		163		217,463	
February	6,100		5,969		184		219,058	
March	6,162		5,982		225		220,307	
April	6,457		6,311		260		223,752	
May	6,745	6,406	6,328	6,301	250	228	218,670	229,878
June	6,919	6,895	6,663	6,642	211	145	217,381	226,652
July	6,959	6,941	6,792	6,835	212	122	218,838	227,195
August	7,061	6,849	6,815	6,776	253	192	218,951	231,015
September	6,388	6,652	6,453	6,485	202	140	227,031	230,181
October	6,712	6,542	6,336	6,340	171	175	220,748	229,275
November	6,547	6,659	6,292	6,257	174	264	218,385	225,226
December	6,558	6,551	6,419	6,451	141	170	224,719	227,363
AVG.	6,537		6,358		204			
1975								
January	6,206	6,228	6,509	6,574	262	203	242,285	244,425
February	6,096	6,205	6,276	6,279	171	168	251,915	251,189
March	6,326	6,408	6,070	6,068	150	146	248,685	245,181
April	6,718	6,574	6,046	5,997	133	127	232,556	231,542
May	6,871	6,855	6,126	6,063	142	135	213,947	211,183
June	7,076	6,951	6,669	6,622	177	156	207,114	205,713
July		6,957		6,992		167		211,942
August		R7,103		R6,843		R275		R212,370
September		**6,691		**6,771		**204		**220,875
AVG.***		6,676		6,480		187		
(9 months)								

*See definitions.

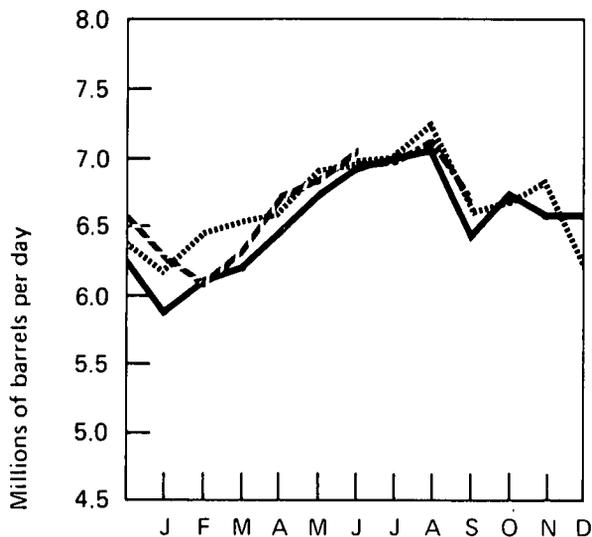
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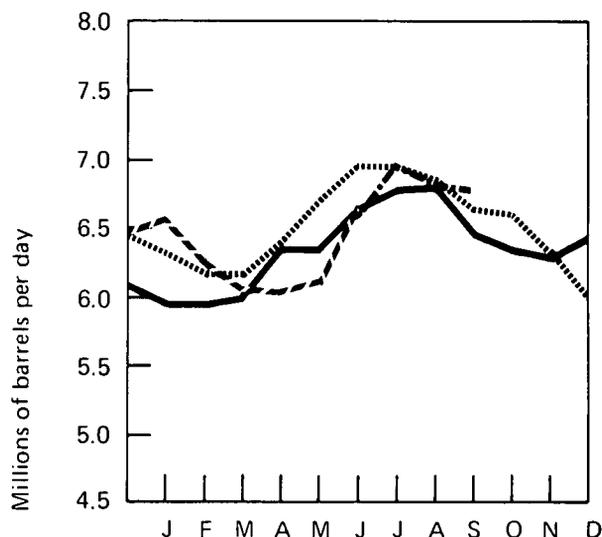
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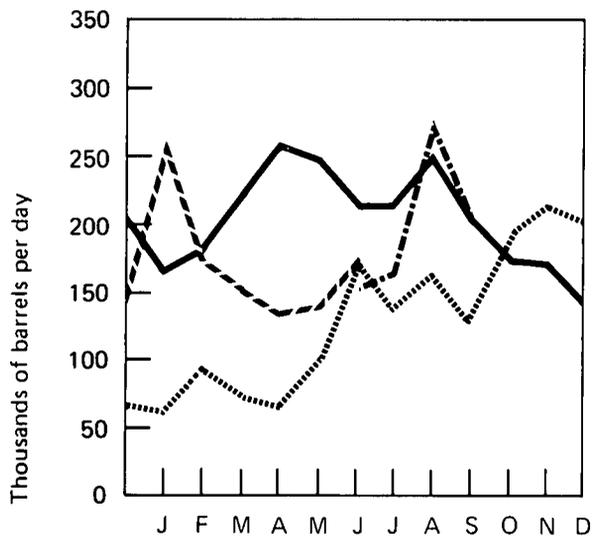
Domestic Demand*



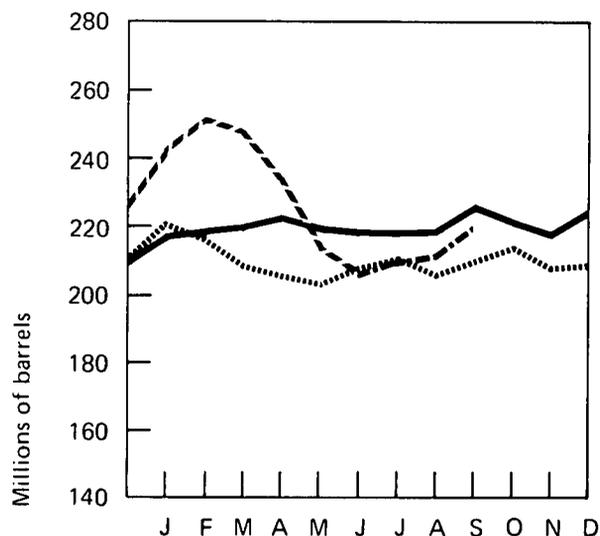
Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



*See Explanatory Note 3.

..... 1973
 — 1974 BOM
 - - - 1975 BOM
 - · - 1975 FEA

Jet Fuel

	Domestic Demand		Production		Imports		Stocks	
			In thousands of barrels per day				In thousands of barrels	
	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
1972								
January	1,021		784		179		25,857	
February	1,141		900		220		25,230	
March	1,008		906		167		27,147	
April	986		877		124		27,568	
May	999		887		159		28,885	
June	1,163		859		292		28,356	
July	1,000		873		165		29,429	
August	946		837		181		31,649	
September	1,035		810		190		30,597	
October	1,171		822		286		28,633	
November	1,050		800		184		26,650	
December	1,030		811		189		25,493	
AVG.	1,045		847		194			
1973								
January	1,110		864		231		24,814	
February	1,090		898		221		25,437	
March	994		917		152		27,585	
April	1,015		887		145		27,881	
May	1,112		840		211		25,825	
June	1,007		836		164		25,447	
July	1,046		825		232		25,661	
August	1,049		844		180		24,851	
September	1,070		847		235		25,149	
October	1,104		875		246		25,577	
November	1,025		852		275		28,539	
December	1,087		830		259		28,544	
AVG.	1,059		859		212			
1974								
January	895		800		136		29,732	
February	860		783		75		29,617	
March	956		832		139		29,996	
April	941		868		132		31,725	
May	1,053	915	868	873	205	97	32,324	33,574
June	952	1,016	810	886	141	115	32,200	33,128
July	1,028	1,032	802	813	214	188	31,671	32,231
August	1,031	1,076	805	849	206	202	30,989	31,594
September	1,109	1,100	867	883	217	183	30,186	30,587
October	1,011	1,092	868	905	161	216	30,564	31,488
November	1,032	1,055	863	861	140	222	29,616	31,303
December	1,043	1,138	861	908	178	219	29,776	30,957
AVG.	993		836		163			
1975								
January	1,041	1,001	831	847	229	164	30,321	31,221
February	1,075	1,032	835	849	200	167	29,133	30,641
March	982	1,018	896	892	130	136	30,456	30,906
April	1,006	1,034	864	863	138	212	30,263	32,083
May	977	996	861	857	133	124	30,719	31,587
June	989	996	839	837	106	112	29,337	30,122
July		984		880		106		30,167
August		1,032		R955		108		R31,105
September		*948		*902		*116		*33,157
AVG.**		1,003		874		140		
(9 months)								

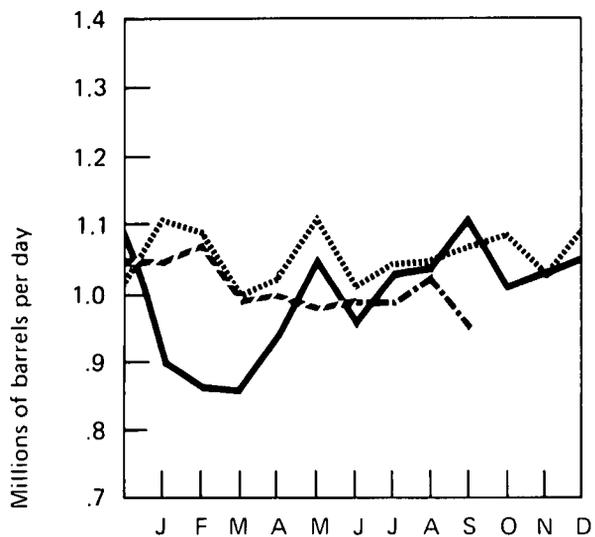
*Preliminary data.

**9-month average is based on Bureau of Mines (BOM) data for January through June and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) data for July through September.

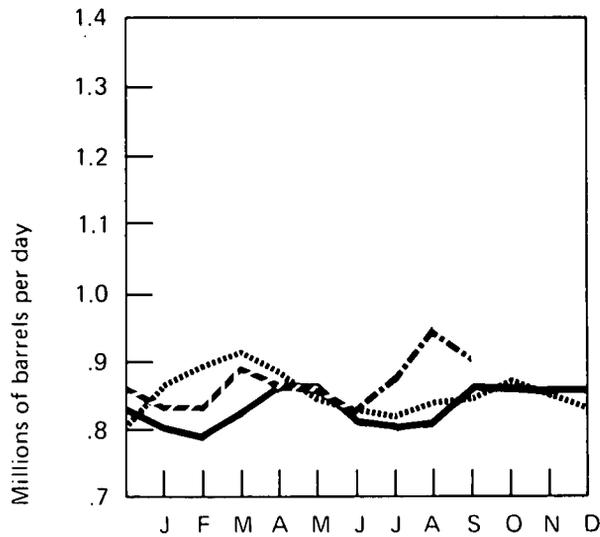
R=Revised data.

Sources: BOM and FEA as indicated.

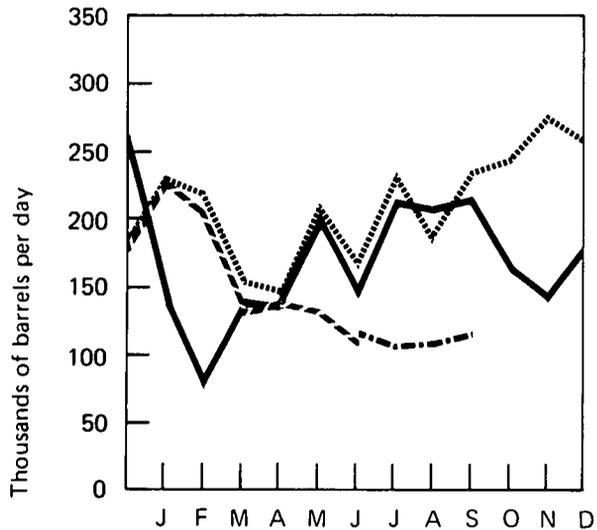
Domestic Demand*



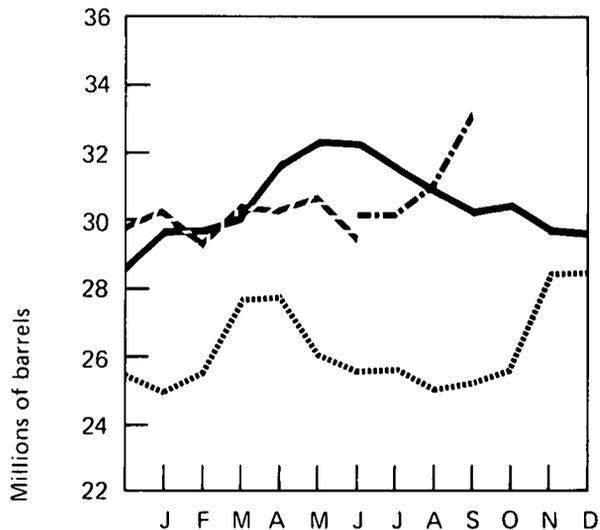
Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



..... 1973
 ——— 1974 BOM
 - - - 1975 BOM
 - · - 1975 FEA

*See Explanatory Note 3.

Distillate Fuel Oil

	Domestic Demand		Production*		Imports		Stocks*	
			In thousands of barrels per day				In thousands of barrels	
	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
1972								
January	3,723		2,538		197		160,027	
February	4,164		2,653		204		122,154	
March	3,482		2,564		257		101,728	
April	2,778		2,476		189		98,288	
May	2,250		2,585		132		112,892	
June	2,194		2,623		96		128,739	
July	1,765		2,529		97		155,557	
August	2,064		2,582		92		174,674	
September	2,205		2,624		99		190,250	
October	2,759		2,722		203		195,530	
November	3,383		2,719		227		182,581	
December	4,232		2,938		382		154,284	
AVG.	2,913		2,630		182			
1973								
January	4,138		3,028		364		130,958	
February	4,302		2,937		731		113,276	
March	3,337		2,667		602		111,270	
April	2,635		2,510		240		114,698	
May	2,673		2,544		268		119,104	
June	2,419		2,825		222		137,844	
July	2,328		2,752		318		160,869	
August	2,555		2,801		288		177,271	
September	2,675		2,813		313		190,171	
October	2,930		2,911		451		202,965	
November	3,508		2,922		492		200,182	
December	3,690		3,136		439		196,421	
AVG.	3,092		2,820		392			
1974								
January	3,820		2,880		449		181,179	
February	3,835		2,399		293		149,125	
March	3,145		2,226		267		128,822	
April	2,848		2,522		216		125,553	
May	2,453	2,616	2,704	2,741	271	288	141,806	151,345
June	2,386	2,249	2,783	2,818	228	175	160,645	173,639
July	2,302	2,251	2,792	2,881	214	168	182,458	198,374
August	2,295	2,271	2,704	2,779	111	112	198,673	217,632
September	2,377	2,473	2,551	2,655	144	143	208,269	227,069
October	2,863	2,816	2,770	2,787	213	264	209,908	234,257
November	3,145	3,058	2,801	2,883	443	403	212,875	241,125
December	3,855	3,923	2,924	3,028	517	466	223,717	227,877
AVG.	2,939		2,668		281			
1975								
January	3,953	4,055	2,852	2,954	324	350	199,715	204,576
February	3,967	4,004	2,679	2,707	302	295	176,696	176,530
March	3,293	3,460	2,531	2,614	256	217	161,111	156,980
April	3,094	3,103	2,486	2,532	110	131	146,214	143,714
May	2,382	2,435	2,431	2,496	136	144	152,027	150,068
June	2,266	2,272	2,574	2,639	68	74	163,306	163,252
July		2,147		2,659		124		182,975
August		R2,237		R2,650		91		R198,539
September		**2,160		**2,839		**111		**222,243
AVG.***		2,808		2,633		168		
(9 months)								

*See definitions.

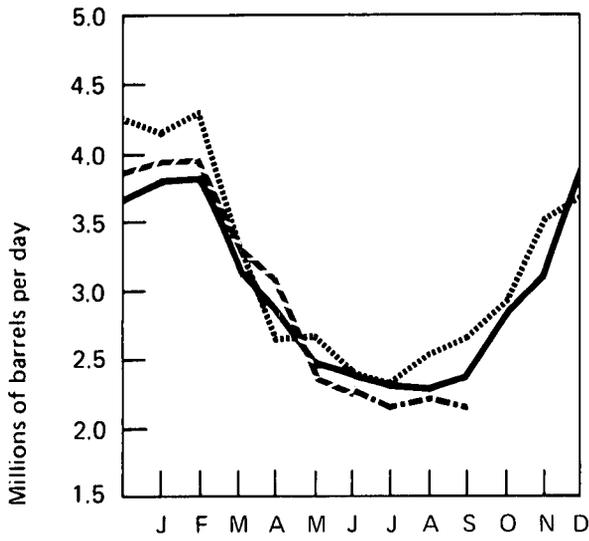
**Preliminary data.

***9-month average is based on Bureau of Mines (BOM) data for January through June and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) data for July through September.

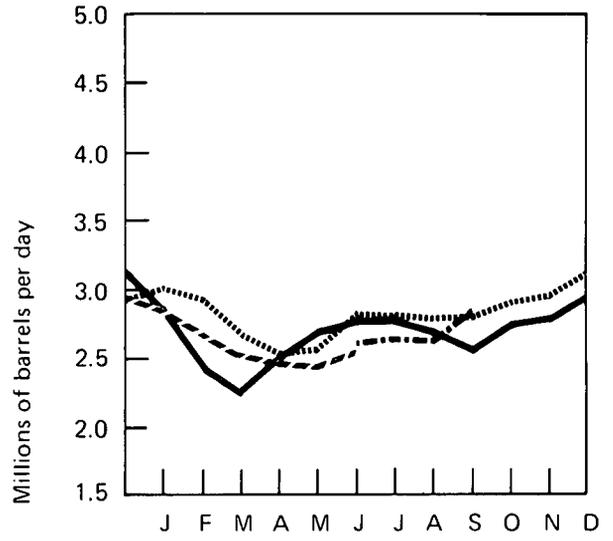
R=Revised data.

Sources: BOM and FEA as indicated.

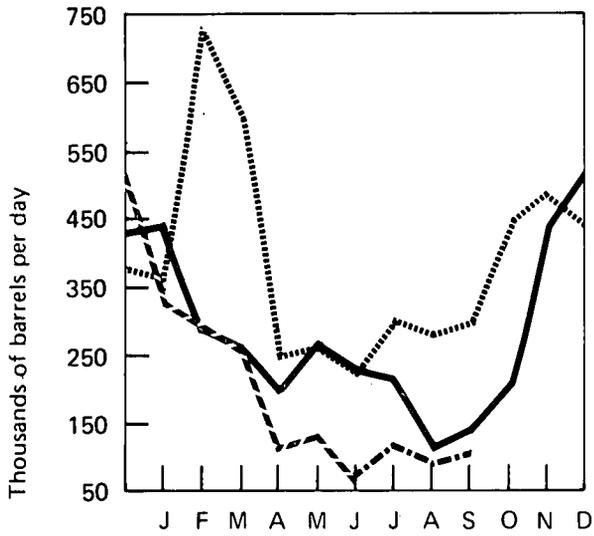
Domestic Demand*



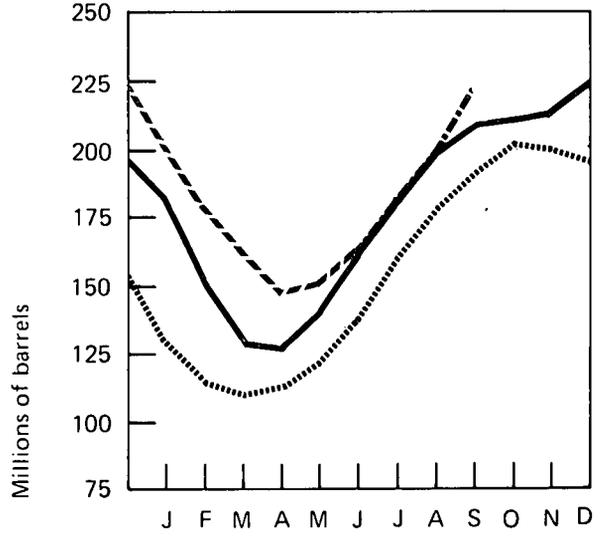
Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



..... 1973
 — 1974 BOM
 - - - 1975 BOM
 - · - 1975 FEA

*See Explanatory Note 3.

Residual Fuel Oil

	Domestic Demand		Production		Imports		Stocks	
	In thousands of barrels per day							
	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA	BOM	FEA
1972	In thousands of barrels							
January	2,815		924		1,892		59,440	
February	3,171		963		1,923		50,891	
March	2,682		828		1,926		51,566	
April	2,444		739		1,676		49,425	
May	2,111		664		1,573		53,035	
June	2,196		661		R1,648		56,109	
July	2,107		673		1,594		60,230	
August	2,257		674		1,653		61,399	
September	2,239		710		1,625		63,692	
October	2,362		745		1,655		63,758	
November	2,843		890		1,769		57,702	
December	3,151		1,124		1,968		55,216	
AVG.	2,529		799		1,742			
1973	In thousands of barrels							
January	3,306		1,112		2,019		49,154	
February	3,382		1,038		2,147		43,058	
March	3,084		955		2,196		44,711	
April	2,477		877		1,705		47,044	
May	2,521		948		1,668		49,207	
June	2,607		915		1,761		51,811	
July	2,412		882		1,597		53,363	
August	2,755		851		1,913		53,586	
September	2,676		878		1,849		55,091	
October	2,590		984		1,597		54,964	
November	3,158		1,061		1,979		51,985	
December	2,944		1,158		1,826		53,480	
AVG.	2,822		971		1,853			
1974	In thousands of barrels							
January	3,035		1,072		1,732		46,548	
February	3,010		1,029		1,923		45,004	
March	2,516		912		1,674		47,222	
April	2,432		984		1,587		51,339	
May	2,251	2,111	995	992	1,353	1,250	54,356	64,548
June	2,455	2,177	1,026	1,058	1,549	1,260	57,891	68,646
July	2,432	2,135	1,056	1,091	1,433	1,197	59,787	73,066
August	2,539	2,368	1,067	1,126	1,530	1,342	60,988	76,011
September	2,454	2,419	1,032	1,070	1,400	1,274	60,251	72,723
October	2,610	2,501	1,099	1,112	1,464	1,369	58,679	72,090
November	2,819	2,631	1,229	1,226	1,636	1,453	60,363	73,581
December	2,965	2,881	1,335	1,350	1,612	1,561	74,939	74,521
AVG.	2,624		1,070		1,572			
1975	In thousands of barrels							
January	3,242	3,103	1,415	1,399	1,647	1,529	60,233	68,628
February	2,849	2,723	1,354	1,304	1,402	1,308	66,495	65,061
March	2,668	2,589	1,299	1,244	1,292	1,252	64,148	61,891
April	2,225	2,184	1,245	1,204	1,047	1,069	66,340	64,121
May	2,049	1,909	1,151	1,113	1,123	1,068	73,498	72,088
June	2,179	2,201	1,152	1,118	904	953	69,660	67,641
July		2,141		1,160		1,110		71,358
August		R2,217		R1,151		1,044		R70,489
September		*2,435		*1,179		*1,319		*72,073
AVG.**		2,442		1,233		1,209		
(9 months)								

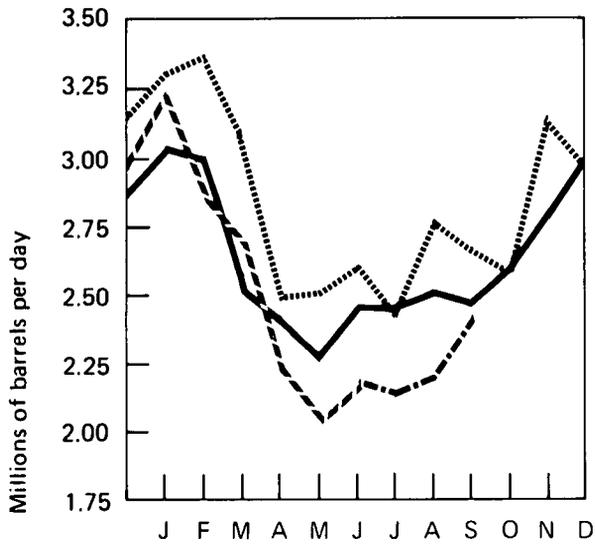
*Preliminary data.

**9-month average is based on Bureau of Mines (BOM) data for January through June and Federal Energy Administration (FEA) data for July through September.

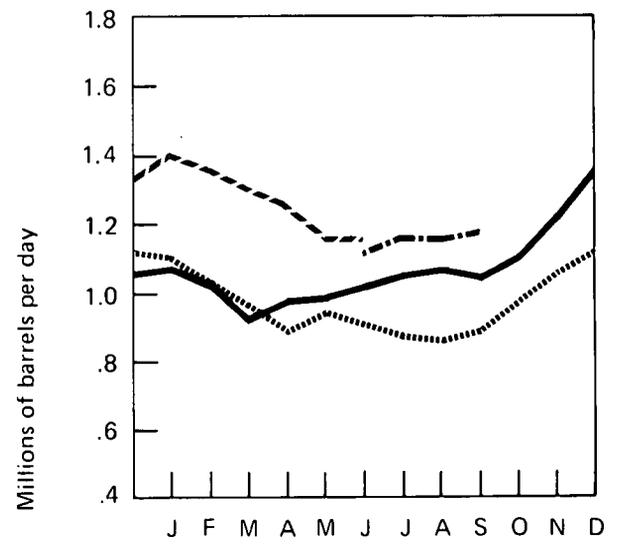
R=Revised data.

Sources: BOM and FEA as indicated.

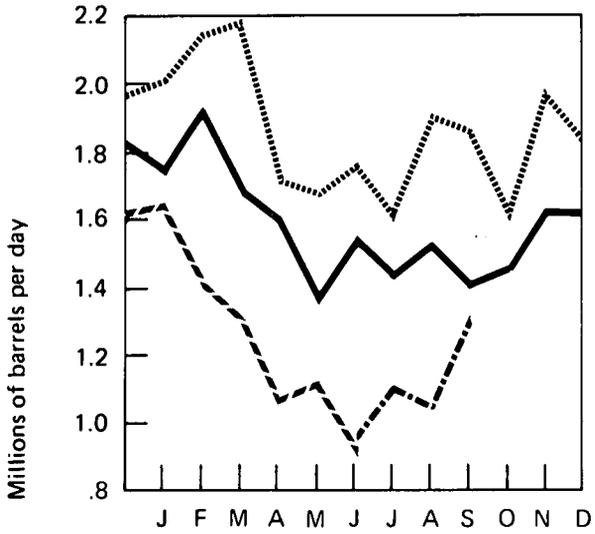
Domestic Demand*



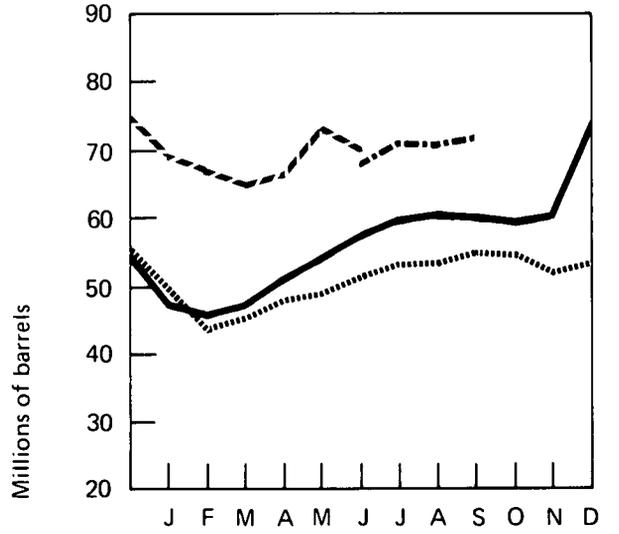
Production*



Imports*



Stocks*



..... 1973
 — 1974 BOM
 - - - 1975 BOM
 - · - 1975 FEA

*See Explanatory Note 3.

Natural Gas Liquids

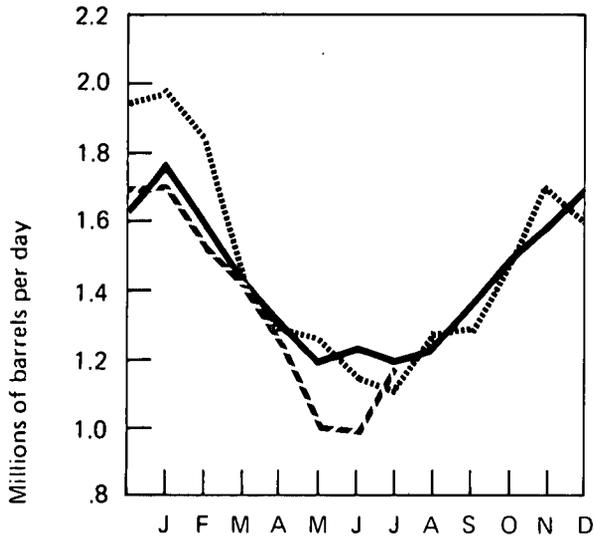
		Domestic Demand*	Production*		Used at Refineries*	Imports	Stocks*
			At processing plants	At refineries			
In thousands of barrels per day							
1972	January	1,746	1,705	339	832	196	82,805
	February	1,752	1,747	359	842	182	73,170
	March	1,416	1,768	360	811	186	73,438
	April	1,181	1,769	361	775	119	79,754
	May	996	1,737	364	791	147	91,512
	June	1,114	1,734	361	795	134	99,556
	July	1,121	1,731	372	794	141	107,330
	August	1,244	1,739	369	791	164	112,246
	September	1,244	1,751	359	835	169	116,184
	October	1,525	1,769	345	869	202	111,983
	November	1,768	1,757	336	917	222	100,130
	December	1,946	1,721	350	866	231	84,243
	AVG.	1,420	1,744	356	826	174	
1973	January	1,994	1,680	361	839	312	68,792
	February	1,857	1,745	359	836	312	60,606
	March	1,407	1,734	378	790	260	63,873
	April	1,299	1,750	373	733	201	71,266
	May	1,270	1,739	421	733	217	80,650
	June	1,149	1,727	388	757	163	89,433
	July	1,109	1,737	410	849	199	99,631
	August	1,281	1,748	390	858	240	105,068
	September	1,297	1,741	370	833	206	110,002
	October	1,499	1,756	377	835	249	109,639
	November	1,703	1,774	331	876	286	104,192
	December	1,607	1,729	338	842	232	98,940
	AVG.	1,454	1,738	375	815	239	
1974	January	1,778	1,699	327	794	304	91,210
	February	1,593	1,728	337	777	294	90,145
	March	1,408	1,741	341	720	224	94,817
	April	1,321	1,696	353	690	215	101,352
	May	1,180	1,690	340	678	182	110,881
	June	1,242	1,684	368	718	199	117,915
	July	1,187	1,657	364	723	163	125,427
	August	1,221	1,676	361	742	163	131,675
	September	1,360	1,638	348	738	166	133,215
	October	1,493	1,686	330	788	200	130,557
	November	1,596	1,694	301	795	199	124,447
	December	1,692	1,670	286	796	230	114,295
	AVG.	1,422	1,688	338	746	211	
1975	January	1,708	1,630	307	756	257	105,400
	February	1,512	1,646	296	734	181	100,945
	March	1,404	1,658	280	731	178	99,168
	April	1,242	1,635	273	667	176	100,408
	May	1,002	1,607	299	628	97	112,737
	June	R998	1,646	323	659	166	125,215
	July	1,191	1,621	336	701	173	131,359
		AVG. (7 months)	1,292	1,635	302	697	175

*See Explanatory Note 4.

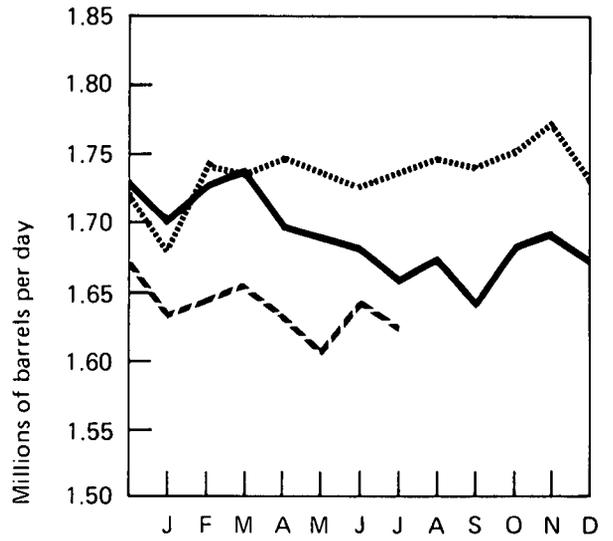
R=Revised data.

Source: Bureau of Mines.

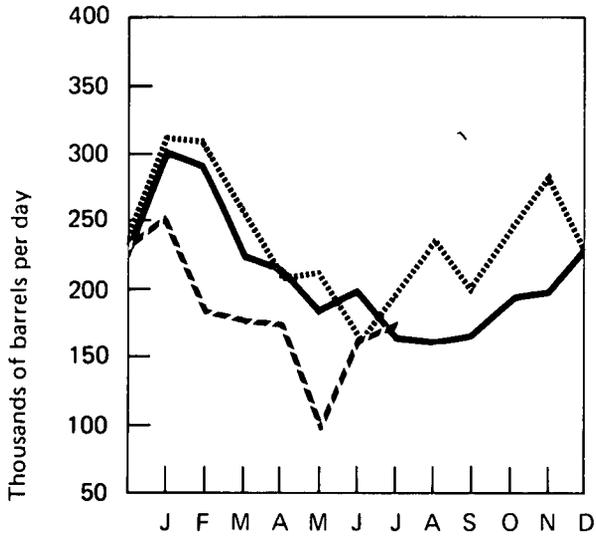
Domestic Demand



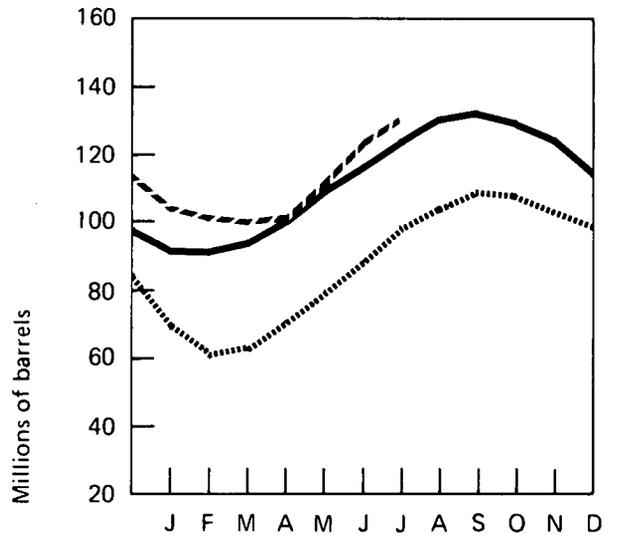
Production at Processing Plants



Imports



Stocks



..... 1973
 ——— 1974
 - - - 1975

Natural Gas

		Marketed Production	Domestic Producer Sales to Major Interstate Pipelines	Imports
In billion cubic feet				
1972	January	1,994	1,086	117
	February	1,902	1,035	112
	March	1,937	1,091	88
	April	1,893	1,050	134
	May	1,867	1,045	111
	June	1,797	985	108
	July	1,837	1,013	102
	August	1,859	1,007	97
	September	1,854	970	114
	October	1,889	1,040	103
	November	1,896	1,041	111
	December	1,961	1,065	111
	TOTAL	*22,532	12,429	*1,019
1973	January	1,994	1,069	93
	February	1,821	963	84
	March	1,952	1,052	91
	April	1,864	1,007	88
	May	1,898	1,026	86
	June	1,839	963	79
	July	1,880	999	80
	August	1,896	994	85
	September	1,840	956	82
	October	1,875	1,001	91
	November	1,863	1,000	85
	December	1,926	1,038	89
	TOTAL	22,648	12,067	1,033
1974	January	1,929	1,033	86
	February	1,759	941	79
	March	1,886	1,027	85
	April	1,793	987	83
	May	1,846	981	80
	June	1,740	928	74
	July	1,818	947	74
	August	1,790	932	76
	September	1,755	871	70
	October	1,767	936	83
	November	1,729	921	82
	December	1,790	959	87
	TOTAL	21,601	11,463	959
1975	January	1,771	950	81
	February	1,635	867	75
	March	1,733	948	83
	April	1,669	906	83
	May	1,681	898	81
	June	R1,626	859	78
	July	R**1,666	873	R79
	August	***1,650		R***80
	September	***1,620		***75
TOTAL	(9 months) 15,051	(7 months) 6,301	(9 months) 715	

*Yearly total reflects subsequent data revisions and therefore does not agree with cumulative monthly data.

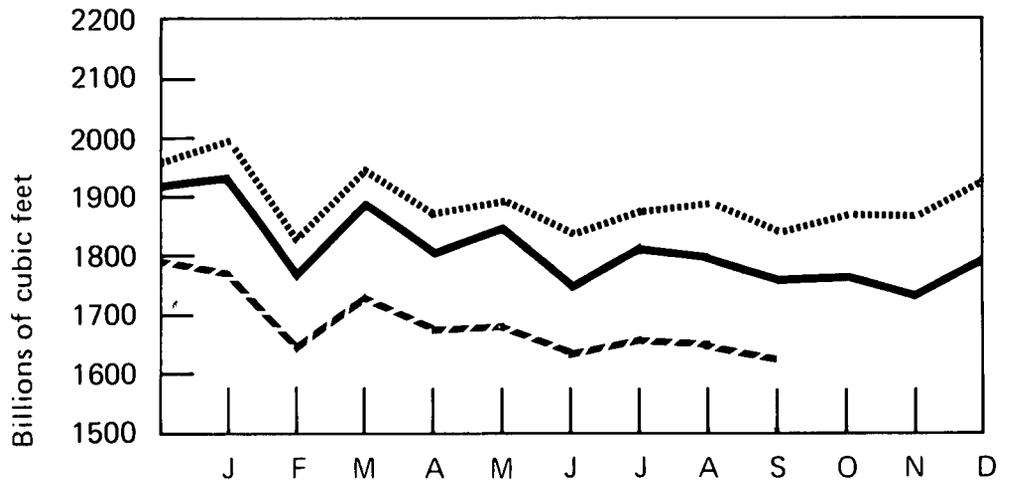
**Preliminary data.

***Projected data.

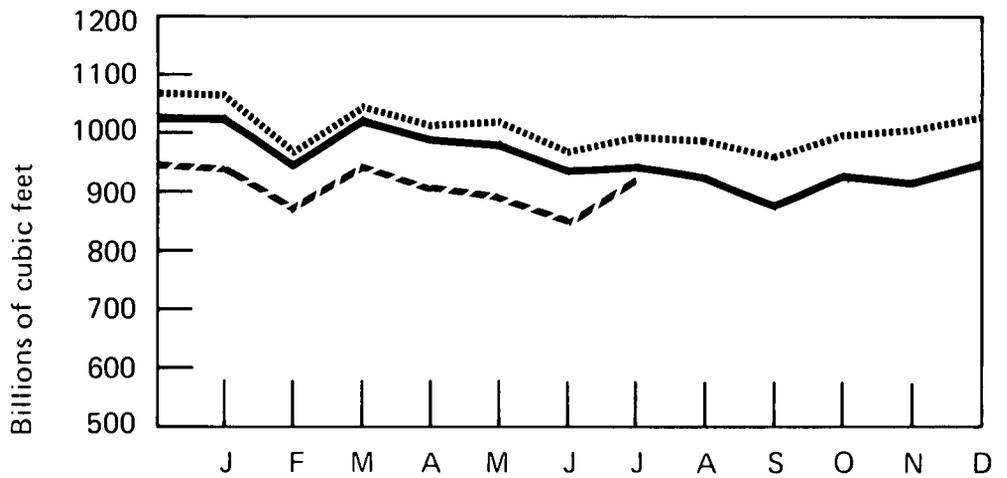
R=Revised data.

Sources: Marketed Production and Imports—Bureau of Mines. Domestic Producer Sales—Federal Power Commission.

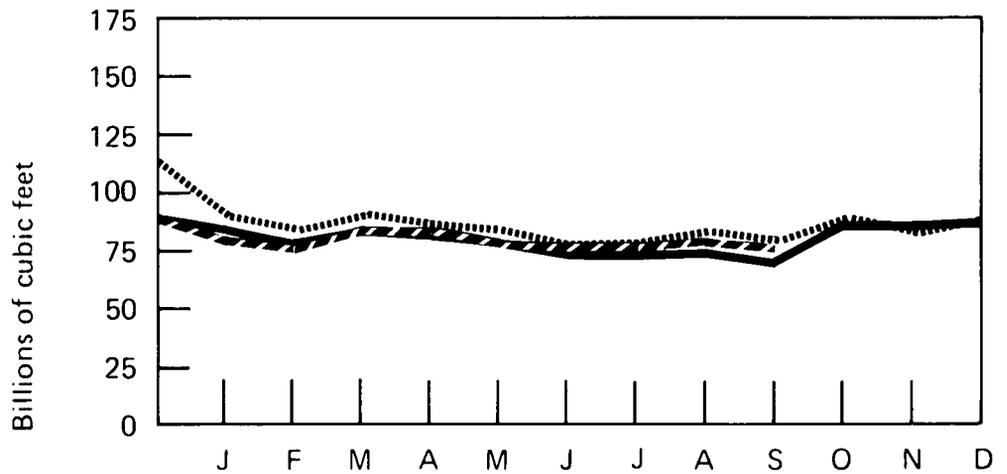
Marketed Production



Domestic Producer Sales to Major Interstate Pipelines



Imports



..... 1973
 ——— 1974
 - - - 1975

Coal

Bituminous and Lignite

		Domestic Consumption*	Production**	Exports	Stocks
In thousands of short tons					
1972	January	43,951	49,680	3,660	91,178
	February	43,178	49,112	3,630	92,183
	March	43,773	54,438	4,624	96,795
	April	40,158	49,814	4,915	102,981
	May	40,588	52,879	5,416	110,577
	June	40,505	50,083	4,882	115,723
	July	43,071	40,964	3,627	111,353
	August	44,698	52,169	6,337	114,665
	September	42,002	49,374	4,923	116,196
	October	43,050	51,671	5,210	120,135
	November	44,104	50,297	5,380	121,401
	December	47,698	44,904	3,392	117,442
	TOTAL	516,776	595,386	55,997	
1973	January	49,838	49,379	2,954	111,120
	February	44,652	45,893	2,669	108,870
	March	44,814	50,547	3,377	111,490
	April	42,689	46,999	5,063	112,585
	May	43,628	51,420	5,140	116,890
	June	45,115	46,613	4,969	109,960
	July	47,715	43,801	4,188	107,390
	August	48,840	55,874	5,133	106,910
	September	45,471	48,338	3,424	106,230
	October	46,427	54,382	5,882	107,490
	November	46,703	49,826	5,214	107,169
	December	50,130	48,666	4,889	103,022
	TOTAL	556,022	591,738	52,903	
1974	January	R50,046	53,530	2,813	R97,836
	February	R44,929	49,851	4,627	R95,812
	March	R45,858	51,027	3,179	R101,568
	April	R43,595	54,181	4,944	R107,167
	May	R44,951	57,448	6,032	R112,882
	June	R44,315	47,884	6,369	111,935
	July	48,605	R49,206	5,307	R106,160
	August	R48,579	51,605	5,088	R105,478
	September	R43,844	R52,470	4,893	R109,173
	October	R45,868	60,293	7,342	R118,670
	November	R44,598	33,524	6,744	R109,192
	December	R47,521	39,980	2,587	R95,528
	TOTAL	552,709	601,000	59,926	
1975	January	49,669	54,885	4,254	96,024
	February	45,725	51,135	4,470	97,164
	March	47,396	51,910	5,653	97,904
	April	43,753	53,135	6,159	102,745
	May	42,683	55,370	7,011	109,796
	June	44,876	55,730	6,269	114,791
	July	R47,485	45,560	4,691	R109,313
	August		49,345	5,859	
	September		***55,660		
		TOTAL	321,587	472,730	44,366
		(7 months)	(9 months)	(8 months)	

*See Explanatory Note 5.

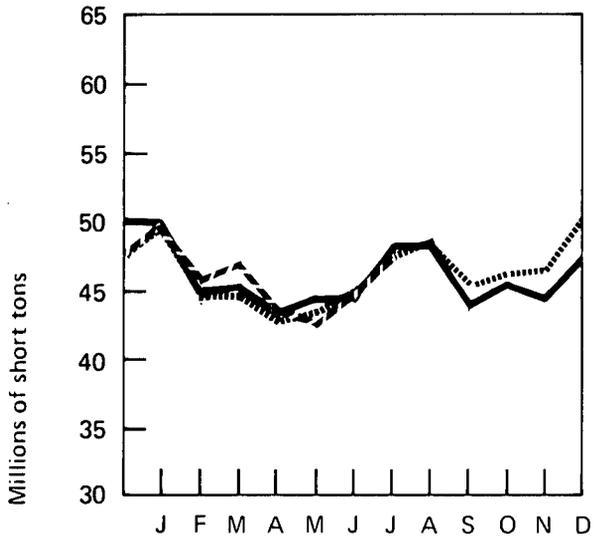
**See Explanatory Note 6.

***Preliminary data.

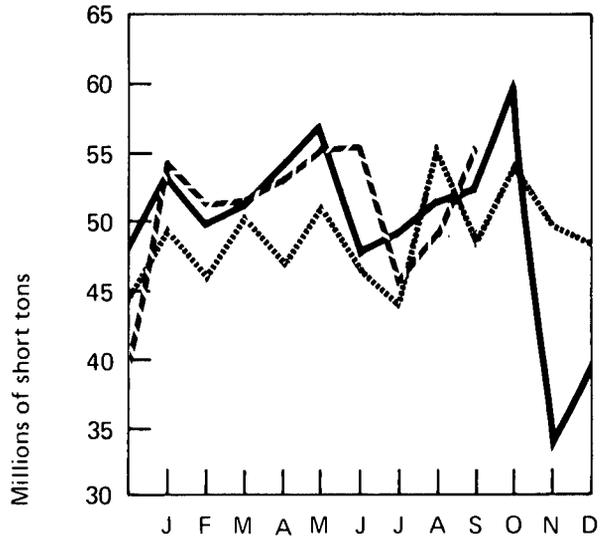
R=Revised data.

Source: Bureau of Mines.

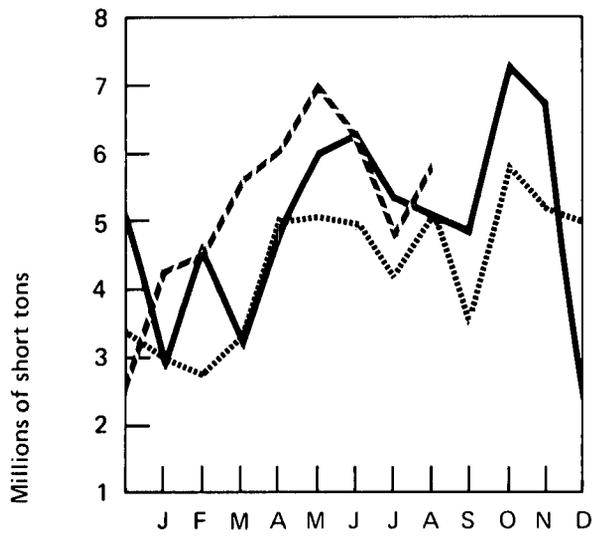
Domestic Consumption



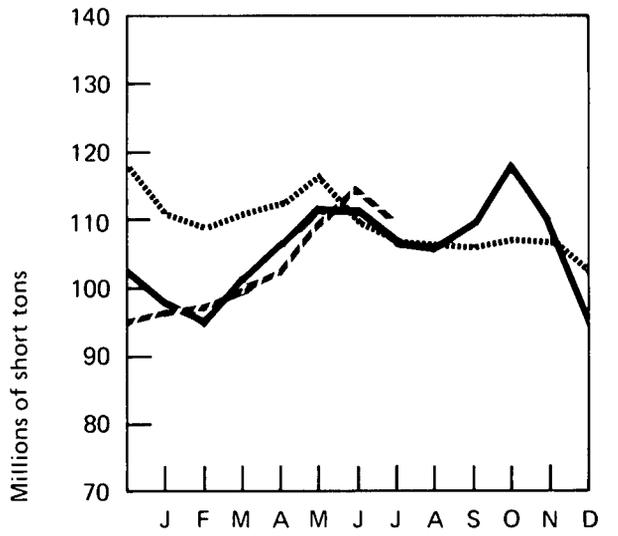
Production



Exports



Stocks



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ELECTRIC UTILITIES

Preliminary data indicate that September production of electricity by utilities was 154,595 million kilowatt hours, 1.6 percent above the level for September 1974. Production during the first 9 months of 1975 totaled 1,429,985 million kilowatt hours, up 1.8 percent from the 1,404,171 million kilowatt hours produced during the same period in 1974.

Coal stockpiles at powerplants declined slightly from an 80-day supply at the end of July to a 79-day supply at the end of August; oil stockpiles declined from an 85- to a 76-day supply during the same period.

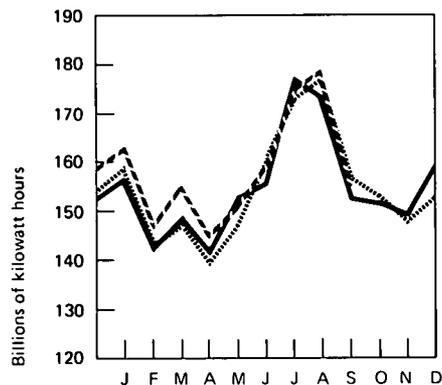
Electric utility consumption of natural gas in August was 358,502 million cubic feet, 5.8 percent below consumption in August 1974. During the first 8 months of 1975, utilities consumed 10.9 percent less gas, but 0.6 percent more oil and 2.5 percent more coal than during the same months in 1974.

Kilowatt-hour sales of electricity to residential and commercial customers during the first 7 months of the year totaled 586,677 million kilowatt hours, up 6.6 percent for residential customers and 8.0 percent for commercial customers from the same period in 1974. Sales to industry, on the other hand, totaling 374,571 million kilowatt hours, were down 5.6 percent from the first 7 months of 1974.

Electric Utilities

		Total Net Production	Percentage Produced from Each Source					
		In millions of kilowatt hours	Coal	Oil	Gas	Nuclear	Hydro- electric	Other*
1972	January	144,575	45.5	18.0	16.6	2.9	16.9	0.1
	February	137,301	45.8	17.3	18.1	2.6	16.1	0.1
	March	140,056	44.4	15.2	20.0	3.1	17.2	0.1
	April	132,138	43.6	13.5	22.3	2.8	17.7	0.1
	May	137,745	43.4	12.7	24.0	2.1	17.7	0.1
	June	145,523	42.4	13.4	25.5	2.6	16.0	0.1
	July	157,846	42.2	14.1	25.7	3.0	14.9	0.1
	August	162,822	42.8	13.8	25.8	3.5	14.0	0.1
	September	147,358	43.5	14.7	25.5	3.2	13.0	0.1
	October	143,742	44.4	16.4	22.2	3.4	13.5	0.1
	November	143,867	45.7	18.3	17.2	3.8	14.9	0.1
	December	154,350	46.0	19.5	14.4	3.9	16.1	0.1
	TOTAL	1,747,323	AVERAGE	44.1	15.6	21.5	3.1	15.6
1973	January	159,320	47.2	19.4	13.1	3.9	16.3	0.1
	February	143,109	47.4	18.2	14.1	4.1	16.1	0.1
	March	147,754	45.7	16.2	16.2	4.5	17.3	0.1
	April	139,273	46.1	14.4	17.9	4.2	17.3	0.1
	May	147,021	44.3	14.7	20.2	3.9	16.8	0.1
	June	160,962	43.3	16.1	21.6	4.2	14.7	0.1
	July	173,461	43.9	16.5	22.6	4.0	12.9	0.1
	August	177,022	44.4	17.3	21.9	4.4	11.9	0.1
	September	156,294	45.7	17.3	21.1	4.9	10.9	0.1
	October	153,797	45.6	17.7	19.9	4.9	11.8	0.1
	November	147,823	47.2	17.6	16.1	5.5	13.5	0.1
	December	153,284	47.9	16.3	13.3	5.3	17.0	0.2
	TOTAL	1,859,090	AVERAGE	45.7	16.8	18.3	4.5	14.6
1974	January	156,906	47.0	16.6	13.3	4.8	18.2	0.1
	February	142,371	46.6	15.7	13.3	5.6	18.6	0.2
	March	149,933	45.3	14.6	15.8	5.8	18.4	0.1
	April	141,913	44.5	13.9	16.9	4.9	19.6	0.2
	May	153,439	44.3	14.7	18.4	4.2	18.2	0.2
	June	156,027	43.3	14.7	20.3	4.4	17.1	0.2
	July	177,797	42.9	15.6	20.9	5.6	14.8	0.2
	August	173,699	43.1	15.6	20.3	7.0	13.8	0.2
	September	152,083	42.9	16.4	19.3	7.1	14.1	0.2
	October	151,786	44.3	16.7	18.6	7.0	13.2	0.2
	November	149,581	44.9	18.4	15.2	7.2	14.1	0.2
	December	159,309	45.6	19.3	12.4	8.1	14.4	0.2
	TOTAL	1,864,847	AVERAGE	44.5	16.1	17.2	6.0	16.1
1975	January	163,498	45.8	18.7	12.1	8.1	15.2	0.1
	February	146,338	46.0	17.0	12.3	8.3	16.3	0.1
	March	154,932	44.6	15.0	13.0	9.2	18.1	0.1
	April	145,289	44.2	14.6	14.0	8.7	18.3	0.2
	May	151,168	42.5	13.9	16.9	8.2	18.3	0.2
	June	159,963	43.4	14.3	18.0	7.2	16.9	0.2
	July	175,856	43.1	14.2	19.4	8.6	14.5	0.2
	August	R178,346	43.8	15.5	19.0	8.6	12.9	0.2
	September	154,595						
	TOTAL (9 months)	1,429,985	AVERAGE (8 months)	44.1	15.4	15.7	8.4	16.2

Total Net Production



*Includes electricity produced from geothermal power, wood, and waste.

R=Revised data.

Sources: Federal Power Commission.

Production data for latest month are from Edison Electric Institute.

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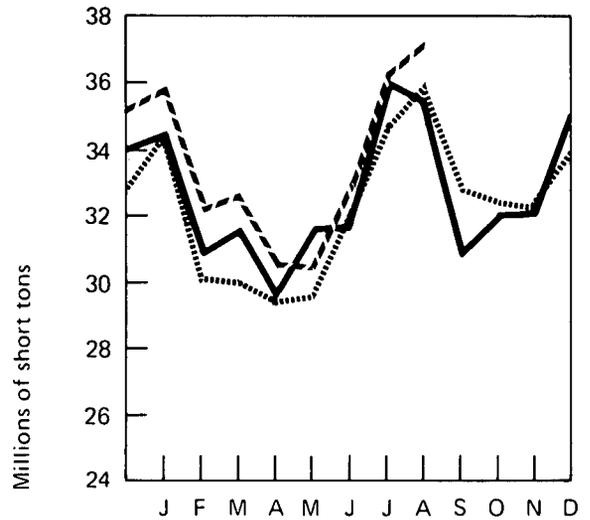
Fuel Consumption

	Coal	Oil	Gas
	In thousands of short tons	In thousands of barrels	In millions of cubic feet
1972			
January	30,231	46,555	251,029
February	28,946	43,325	258,859
March	28,472	38,809	294,804
April	26,093	32,325	312,229
May	26,823	32,106	351,543
June	27,749	35,098	394,585
July	30,214	40,646	433,533
August	31,651	41,073	448,594
September	28,988	38,723	398,799
October	29,133	42,876	337,567
November	29,926	47,914	262,447
December	32,817	54,479	234,683
TOTAL	351,043	493,929	3,978,672
1973			
January	34,591	55,773	219,270
February	30,921	46,978	212,983
March	30,746	42,701	255,314
April	29,209	35,845	267,151
May	29,683	38,097	316,989
June	31,951	46,421	371,221
July	34,863	51,352	422,396
August	36,093	55,356	419,507
September	32,814	48,103	353,040
October	32,470	48,188	328,630
November	32,154	46,420	252,341
December	34,141	44,850	216,988
TOTAL	389,636	560,084	3,635,830
1974			
January	34,599	46,745	219,338
February	30,857	40,687	201,587
March	31,638	39,645	254,175
April	29,679	35,959	259,313
May	31,700	40,831	306,945
June	31,719	41,227	346,584
July	36,111	50,119	403,391
August	35,555	48,970	380,585
September	30,989	44,550	313,079
October	32,127	45,268	298,109
November	32,211	48,525	238,908
December	35,176	53,648	207,095
TOTAL	392,361	536,174	3,429,109
1975			
January	35,853	54,169	204,931
February	32,104	43,670	188,684
March	32,783	40,399	210,283
April	30,452	37,099	213,580
May	30,410	37,015	271,790
June	33,058	40,791	306,147
July	36,367	44,329	359,160
August	37,272	48,858	358,502
TOTAL	268,299	346,330	2,113,077
(8 months)			

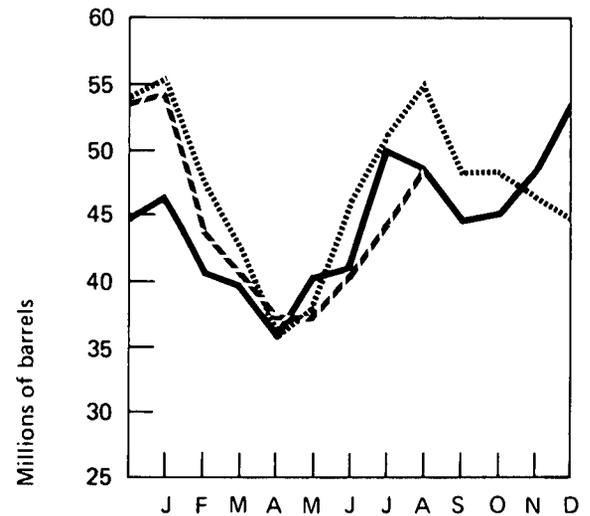
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Source: Federal Power Commission.

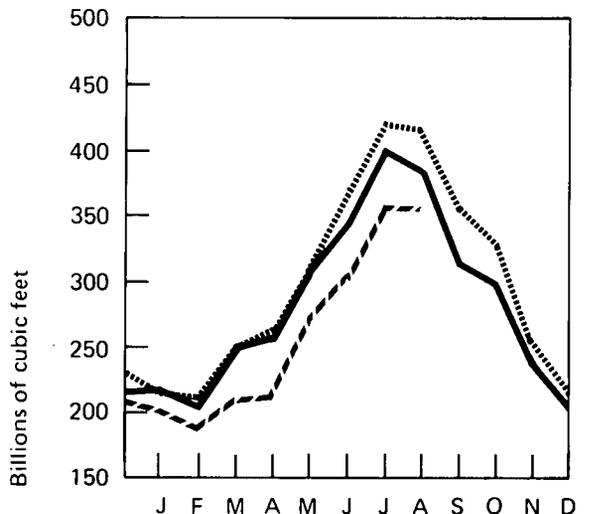
Coal Consumption



Oil Consumption

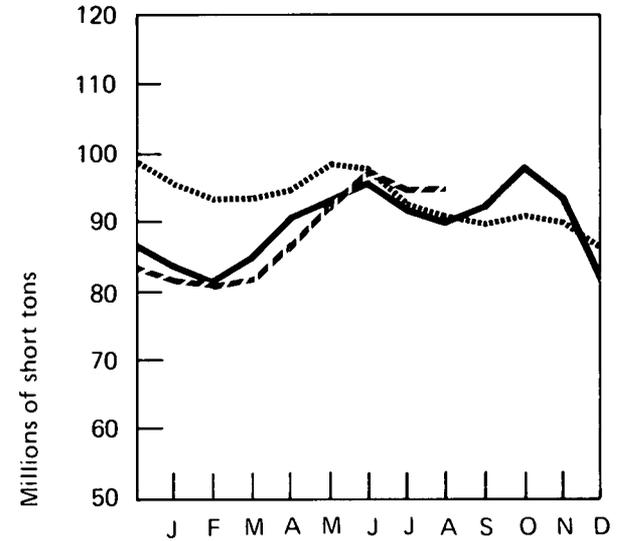


Gas Consumption



Electric Utilities (Continued)

Coal Stocks

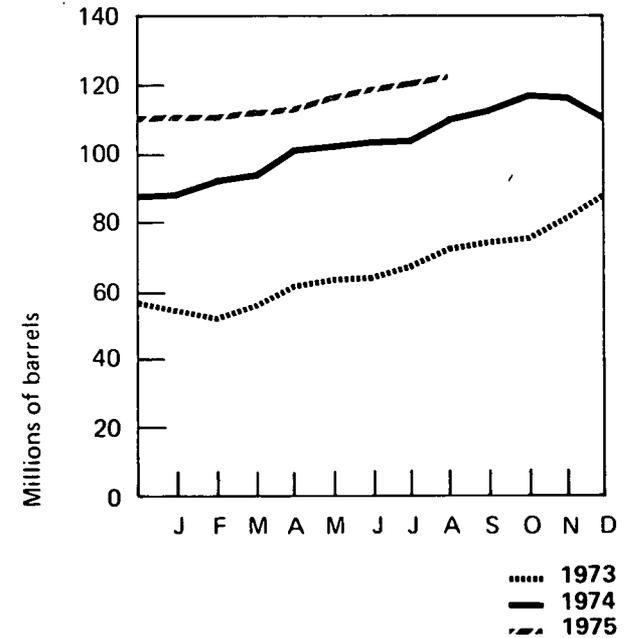


Stocks at End of Month

		Coal	Oil
		In thousands of short tons	In thousands of barrels

1972	January	76,876	46,055
	February	77,138	47,111
	March	80,296	52,213
	April	84,984	55,730
	May	91,778	57,399
	June	96,553	58,815
	July	93,760	60,786
	August	96,611	66,024
	September	98,396	66,004
	October	102,205	65,531
	November	102,477	62,067
	December	98,671	57,686
1973	January	95,017	53,691
	February	92,993	50,858
	March	93,986	54,885
	April	94,991	62,411
	May	98,722	64,259
	June	97,995	65,003
	July	92,215	67,987
	August	91,356	73,259
	September	90,156	74,863
	October	91,428	76,343
	November	90,369	81,224
	December	86,880	88,228
1974	January	83,366	89,053
	February	80,962	92,645
	March	84,257	94,187
	April	90,901	100,210
	May	93,628	103,606
	June	95,811	104,316
	July	91,616	105,919
	August	89,691	110,997
	September	92,704	113,570
	October	98,373	117,564
	November	93,825	116,558
	December	83,652	111,990
1975	January	81,429	110,304
	February	81,065	111,581
	March	81,872	113,377
	April	86,656	113,930
	May	93,027	116,940
	June	97,834	119,653
	July	94,067	121,076
	August	94,743	120,369

Oil Stocks

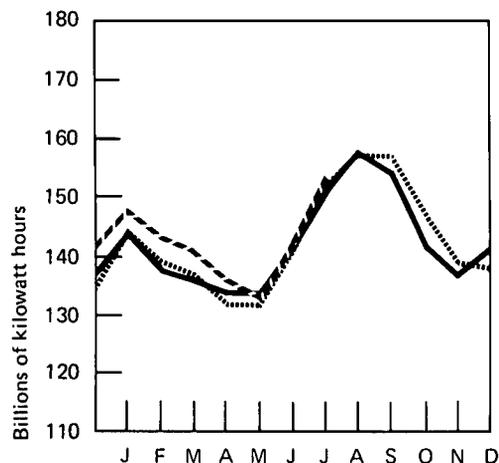


Source: Federal Power Commission.

Sales

		Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other*	Total
In millions of kilowatt hours						
1972	January	46,353	27,965	50,526	4,579	129,423
	February	45,652	27,921	50,552	4,619	128,744
	March	43,559	27,856	52,086	4,606	128,107
	April	40,460	27,765	51,992	4,422	124,639
	May	38,044	27,983	53,489	4,430	123,946
	June	41,213	30,257	53,673	4,469	129,612
	July	47,813	32,211	52,702	4,666	137,392
	August	51,463	33,535	55,023	4,723	144,744
	September	50,888	33,522	55,548	4,928	144,886
	October	44,352	31,068	56,213	4,823	136,456
	November	41,672	29,426	55,251	4,986	131,335
	December	47,139	29,764	53,923	5,060	135,886
	TOTAL	538,608	359,273	640,978	56,311	1,595,170
1973	January	52,840	31,182	55,274	5,209	144,505
	February	49,601	30,445	54,591	4,909	139,546
	March	46,315	30,100	55,866	4,822	137,103
	April	41,821	29,038	55,937	4,571	131,367
	May	39,825	30,060	56,838	4,638	131,361
	June	44,967	33,194	57,368	4,764	140,293
	July	54,123	36,147	57,152	5,140	152,562
	August	56,742	36,820	58,865	5,054	157,481
	September	56,210	36,711	59,178	5,211	157,310
	October	47,207	33,289	60,514	5,032	146,042
	November	43,175	31,363	58,464	5,085	138,087
	December	46,442	29,788	56,190	4,896	137,316
	TOTAL	579,268	388,137	686,237	59,331	1,712,973
1974	January	52,846	30,608	55,754	4,995	144,203
	February	47,832	29,542	54,978	4,708	137,060
	March	46,154	29,309	55,999	4,693	136,155
	April	43,294	28,986	56,497	4,610	133,387
	May	41,215	29,876	57,386	4,685	133,162
	June	46,596	32,800	58,077	4,641	142,114
	July	53,435	35,229	57,899	4,965	151,528
	August	56,558	36,414	59,803	5,069	157,844
	September	53,252	35,830	60,366	4,983	154,431
	October	44,177	32,112	60,053	4,792	141,134
	November	42,773	30,968	57,361	4,969	136,071
	December	50,368	31,757	53,878	4,974	140,977
	TOTAL	578,500	383,431	688,051	58,084	1,708,066
1975	January	55,547	33,026	54,280	5,245	148,098
	February	52,185	32,441	53,142	4,984	142,752
	March	49,974	32,005	53,182	4,914	140,075
	April	46,883	31,335	52,526	4,737	135,481
	May	43,226	31,608	53,364	4,745	132,943
	June	48,461	35,266	54,104	4,777	142,608
	July	56,829	37,891	53,973	5,052	153,745
TOTAL	353,105	233,572	374,571	34,454	995,702	
(7 months)						

Total Sales



*Includes street lighting and trolley cars.
Source: Federal Power Commission.

..... 1973
— 1974
- - - 1975

NUCLEAR POWER

The 49 nuclear powerplants in commercial operation performed at 59 percent of capacity during September, down from 68 percent in August. Although the average operating power level for these plants also decreased, nuclear power provided a record 9.2 percent of the Nation's total generation for the month.

Cook 1, an 839-megawatt pressurized water reactor operated by the Indiana and Michigan Power Company, achieved commercial status in late August, and performed at 95 percent of capacity during the month of September.

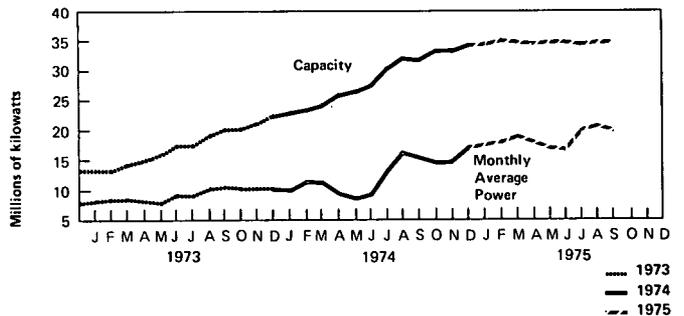
Uranium enrichment deliveries in September decreased 14 percent from August; 768 metric tons of separative work were performed. Foreign orders constituted 62 percent of this total and amounted to nearly \$25 million in revenues. As in August, the majority of foreign deliveries went to Euratom and Japan Atomic.

The Westinghouse Electric Corporation has received extensive legal challenges from utilities affected by the company's default on future uranium contracts. Of the 20 domestic utilities involved, 11 have filed suits appealing for enforcement of their contracts or appropriate compensation costs. In defaulting, Westinghouse revealed that as of January 1, 1976, the company would have been 80 million pounds short on its commitments (or approximately half of the domestic utility requirements for the period 1975-84). The net liability, at a potential future price of \$25 per pound for concentrate, could have been as much as \$1.2 billion, since most of the negated contracts were signed at a delivery price of \$10 per pound.

U.S. Nuclear Powerplant Operations

		Net Electrical Capacity	Net Monthly Average Power	Percent of Total Domestic Electricity Generation
In thousands of kilowatts				
1972	January	8,896	5,720	2.9
	February	8,896	5,165	2.6
	March	9,400	5,750	3.0
	April	10,200	5,124	2.7
	May	10,680	3,918	2.1
	June	11,350	5,375	2.6
	July	12,138	6,227	2.9
	August	12,138	7,742	3.5
	September	12,138	6,589	3.2
	October	13,594	6,539	3.2
	November	13,594	7,475	3.7
	December	13,594	8,125	3.9
	AVG.	11,394	6,151	3.1
1973	January	13,594	8,395	3.9
	February	13,594	8,821	4.1
	March	14,382	8,991	4.5
	April	15,253	8,161	4.2
	May	16,126	7,657	3.9
	June	17,827	9,429	4.2
	July	17,827	9,355	4.0
	August	19,349	10,463	4.4
	September	20,400	10,815	4.9
	October	20,400	10,036	4.9
	November	21,271	11,308	5.5
	December	22,826	10,543	5.3
	AVG.	17,761	9,513	4.5
1974	January	23,156	10,194	4.8
	February	23,926	11,992	5.6
	March	24,455	11,715	5.8
	April	26,012	9,826	4.9
	May	26,820	8,791	4.2
	June	27,898	9,740	4.4
	July	30,524	13,577	5.6
	August	32,195	16,442	7.0
	September	31,759	15,159	7.1
	October	33,614	14,409	7.1
	November	33,630	14,528	7.2
	December	34,467	17,375	8.1
	AVG.	29,071	12,865	6.0
1975	January	34,841	17,843	8.1
	February	35,049	18,063	8.3
	March	34,836	19,091	9.2
	April	34,167	17,516	8.7
	May	34,167	16,613	8.2
	June	34,472	16,097	7.2
	July	34,472	20,297	8.6
	August	34,730	20,618	8.6
	September	*34,730	*19,704	*9.2
	AVG. (9 months)	34,604	18,439	8.5

U.S. Nuclear Powerplants



*Preliminary data.

Sources: Average Power for latest month and Capacity are from U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission; Percent of Total Domestic Electricity Generation for latest month is based on data from Edison Electric Institute; remaining data are from Federal Power Commission.

Status of Nuclear Powerplants – September 30, 1975

Status	Number of Plants					Capacity
	Boiling Water Reactors	High-Temperature Gas Reactors	Pressurized Water Reactors	Other*	Total	In Electrical Megawatts
Licensed to operate	23	1	30	0	54	37,000
Construction permit granted	19	0	45	0	64	64,000
Construction permit pending	22	4	51	1	78	87,000
Orders placed for plant	10	0	16	0	26	30,000
Publicly announced	—	—	—	18	18	23,000
Total	74	5	142	19	240	241,000

*Includes 1 Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor and 18 announced intentions to order for which a reactor type has not been chosen.

Source: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

U.S. Uranium Enrichment – September 1975

	Domestic Customers	Foreign Customers	Total
Separative Work Performed (in metric tons of separative work units)	288.441	479.394	767.835
Cost (in millions of dollars)	14.394	24.743	39.137
Product Quantity (in metric tons of uranium)	80.821	179.916	260.737
Average Enrichment (in percent U-235)	2.651	2.208	2.345
Feed Requirement (in metric tons of uranium)	387.679	707.467	1,095.146

Source: U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration.

Commercial Nuclear Power Generation by Major Non-Communist Countries – September 1975

Country	Number of Reactors	Capacity	Generation of Electricity		
			Generation September	Percent of Capacity September	Year 1974
		In thousands of gross electrical kilowatts	In millions of gross kilowatt hours		
Canada	5	2,380	1,247	73	74
Federal Republic of Germany	7	3,450	2,080	84	57
France	10	3,070	1,408	64	57
Great Britain	29	6,140	*2,510	*57	61
India	3	620	114	26	55
Italy	3	630	270	69	61
Japan	8	3,890	796	28	61
Spain	3	1,120	718	89	75
Sweden	5	3,310	963	40	20
Switzerland	3	1,050	641	85	76
United States	52	37,330	15,151	56	57
Total	128	62,990	25,898	57	58

*Figures are for 5-week operating period.

Source: Nucleonics Week Magazine.

Summary of Monthly Nuclear Fuel Cycle – August 1975

Fuel Cycle Activity	Product	Processed Material* In MTU except where noted	Percent Utilization of Industry Capacity	Energy Content of Processed Material**	Energy Consumed in Fuel Cycle Activity***	Cost Contribution to Electric Power† In mills per kilowatt hour
					In billion Btu	
Milling	Yellowcake (U ₃ O ₈) Deliveries	450	41	154,000	250	0.54
Conversion	Uranium Hexafluoride (UF ₆) Deliveries	462	32	158,000	100	0.07
Enrichment	Enriched UF ₆ Deliveries	240 (890 MT-SWU)	—	492,000	25,900	0.86
Fabrication	Finished Fuel Assemblies Produced	690	26	129,000	100	0.46
Powerplant Operation	New Fuel Receipts	192	—	393,000	—	—
	Electricity Generated	16,786 (million kWhe)	68	166,000	2,900	8.37
	Spent Fuel Discharged	0	—	—	—	—
Reprocessing	Spent Fuel Received	4	—	—	—	0.02
	Spent Fuel Reprocessed	0	—	—	—	—

*Units of measure are discussed in Explanatory Notes 7 and 8.

** Assumes 25,000 MWD/MTU for heat content of enriched uranium and a 6:1 feed-to-product ratio at the enrichment plant.

*** Energy requirements for processing are obtained from U.S.A.E.C. Report No.WASH 1248.

† Cost contribution is computed from unit prices paid for current month's production and requirement for a model 1000-MWe reactor operating at 80 percent capacity factor, given in U.S.A.E.C. Report No.WASH 1174-74. Because of the long lead time required for nuclear fuel processing, the sum of the numbers in this column does not necessarily reflect the fuel cost of current electricity production.

†† ERDA's enrichment plants are presently operating at maximum utilization of available electric power, with the excess production being placed in the "preproduction stockpile" in anticipation of high demand for enriched uranium in the 1980's.

Source: FEA.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Domestic energy consumption in August 1975 totaled 5.750 quadrillion Btu, 3.0 percent below the August 1974 level of 5.927. No sectoral breakdown is available for the month as yet.

The revised consumption total for July was 5.675 quadrillion Btu, of which 2.012 quadrillion Btu was consumed by the residential and commercial sector, up 1.9 percent from the level for July 1974. Direct consumption of primary fuels amounted to 39.9 percent of total sector consumption (coal was 0.8 percent, dry natural gas, 14.3 percent, and petroleum products, 24.8 percent). Consumption of electricity accounted for the remaining 60.1 percent.

The industrial sector consumed 2.118 quadrillion Btu in July 1975, down 9.6 percent from the level for July 1974. Coal accounted for 14.1 percent of the total, 33.0 percent was dry natural gas, 21.5 percent was petroleum products, and 31.4 percent was electricity.

Consumption in the transportation sector was 1.545 quadrillion Btu, down 1.6 percent from July 1974. Petroleum products comprised 96.5 percent of the total. Natural gas use for pipeline transportation and electricity used by railroads and for street and highway lighting accounted for the balance.

PETROLEUM CONSUMPTION AND FORECAST

Total demand for petroleum products during September was 15.746 million barrels per day. This was 117,000 barrels per day above the forecast level, but 248,000 barrels per day below the level for last September.

Domestic demand for motor gasoline in September was 6.691 million barrels per day, which was only 3,000 barrels per day above the forecast level of 6.688 million barrels per day.

Domestic demand for distillate fuel oil was 2.160 million barrels per day in September. This was 176,000 barrels per day, or 7.5 percent, below the forecast level.

Domestic demand for residual fuel oil during September was 2.435 million barrels per day, which was 531,000 barrels per day, or 27.9 percent, above the forecast level of 1.904 million barrels per day, but 19,000 barrels per day below the level for the same period last year.

Energy Consumption

Energy Consumption by Economic Sector and Primary Source – July 1975 [In quadrillion (10¹⁵) Btu]

Sector ¹	Primary Energy Source					Primary Energy Consumption
	Coal ²	Natural Gas (dry) ³	Petroleum ⁴	Hydroelectric ⁵	Nuclear ⁶	
Residential and Commercial	0.017	0.287	0.499	—	—	0.803
Industrial	0.298	0.699	0.455	0.003	—	1.454
Transportation	0.001	0.036	1.491	—	(⁹)	1.528
Electric Utilities	0.815	0.366	0.271	0.275	0.161	1.889
TOTAL	1.131	1.389	2.716	0.278	0.161	5.675

¹ See Explanatory Note 9 (page 67) for definitions of the Residential and Commercial, Industrial, Transportation, and Electric Utilities Sectors.

² Data are from the Bureau of Mines. Includes anthracite and bituminous coal and lignite.

³ Aggregate data are from the Bureau of Mines. FPC provided data on natural gas consumed by electric utilities. Data from the American Gas Association are used for the Residential and Commercial Sector, adjusted to include a portion of the AGA "Other" category. Natural gas used in transportation, mostly for pipeline use, is estimated to be 3.5 percent of total natural gas consumption less electric utilities. This percentage is derived from 1974 Bureau of Mines data on consumption. The Industrial Sector is then the difference between the total and the sum of the other sectors.

⁴ Aggregate petroleum data are from the Bureau of Mines. FPC provided data on oil consumed by electric utilities. Petroleum consumed in transportation was calculated based on Department of Transportation data as follows: Motor gasoline - 100 percent; naphtha jet fuel - 100 percent; kerosine jet fuel - 97 percent; distillate fuel oil - 30.3 percent; residual fuel oil - 11.2 percent; all other products - 4.7 percent. The remainder is distributed to economic sectors using the following percentage shares, derived from 1974 Bureau of Mines data on consumption: Residential and Commercial - 52.3 percent; Industrial - 47.7 percent.

⁵ FPC hydroelectric power production plus net imports of electricity from Canada. These imports, estimated at 0.011 quadrillion Btu per month, were assumed to be from hydroelectric power sources. Monthly industrial hydroelectric power consumption is estimated to be one-twelfth of the preliminary Bureau of Mines annual figure for 1974.

⁶ FPC nuclear power production.

⁷ Electricity was distributed using FPC and Edison Electric Institute data on kilowatt-hour sales to ultimate customers. Electrical energy consumed by railroads and for street and highway lighting was distributed to the Transportation Sector. All "other" sales, largely for use in government buildings, were distributed to the Residential and Commercial Sector.

⁸ In generating electricity with nuclear or fossil fuels, approximately 65 percent of the energy is lost in the form of heat. Transmission and distribution losses consume about an additional 3 percent of the energy inputs of the utility industry. In order to fully account for all energy consumed both directly and indirectly (i.e., ultimate energy disposition), the electricity losses are allocated to the final end-use sectors in proportion to their direct kilowatt-hour usage.

⁹ Negligible.

Electricity Distributed ⁷	Net Energy Consumption	Electrical Energy Loss Distributed ⁸	Ultimate Energy Disposition
0.336	1.139	0.873	2.012
0.184	1.639	0.479	2.118
0.005	1.533	0.013	1.545
—	—	—	—
0.525	4.310	1.365	5.675

Percent Changes in Energy Consumption for July 1975 by Source

	July 1975 Consumption In quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu	Percent Change from July 1974	Cumulative Percent Change from 1974 (January through July)
Refined Petroleum Products	2.716	- 2.6	- 0.5
Motor Gasoline	1.132	- 0.0	+ 2.5
Jet Fuel	0.171	- 4.3	+ 5.3
Distillate	0.388	- 6.7	+ 1.5
Residual	0.417	-12.0	- 4.2
Other Petroleum Products	0.608	+ 2.0	- 6.7
Natural Gas (Dry)	1.389	-10.2	- 7.4
Coal (Anthracite, bituminous, and lignite)	1.131	- 2.4	- 0.4
Electricity (Sales)	0.525	+ 1.5	+ 1.9
Total Energy Use	5.675	- 3.6	- 1.8
Economic Sector Consumption			
Residential and Commercial	2.012	+ 1.9	+ 4.3
Industrial	2.118	- 9.6	-10.2
Transportation	1.545	- 1.6	+ 2.0

Energy Consumption (Continued)

Energy Consumption by the Residential and Commercial Economic Sector¹

		Coal	Natural Gas (dry)	Petroleum ²	Electricity Distributed	Electrical Energy Loss Distributed	Total Energy Use	Cumulative Total Energy Use
In quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu								
1973	January	0.038	1.277	0.707	0.299	0.716	3.037	3.037
	February	0.032	1.131	0.653	0.285	0.610	2.711	5.748
	March	0.025	0.939	0.620	0.272	0.629	2.486	8.233
	April	0.016	0.755	0.527	0.253	0.569	2.120	10.353
	May	0.017	0.543	0.562	0.250	0.612	1.983	12.336
	June	0.017	0.350	0.511	0.279	0.714	1.869	14.205
	July	0.017	0.270	0.503	0.321	0.814	1.925	16.130
	August	0.018	0.243	0.560	0.332	0.835	1.987	18.118
	September	0.024	0.269	0.538	0.330	0.690	1.852	19.970
	October	0.028	0.339	0.592	0.287	0.651	1.987	21.867
	November	0.031	0.617	0.658	0.266	0.615	2.188	24.055
	December	0.033	0.897	0.648	0.271	0.665	2.515	26.569
	TOTAL	0.295	7.632	7.077	3.445	8.120	26.569	
1974	January	0.041	1.174	0.663	0.296	0.705	2.880	2.880
	February	0.035	1.040	0.593	0.275	R0.607	R2.550	R5.430
	March	0.028	0.912	0.567	R0.268	R0.650	R2.426	R7.856
	April	0.019	0.760	0.532	0.258	R0.602	R2.170	R10.026
	May	0.017	0.500	0.499	0.254	R0.661	R1.930	R11.956
	June	0.016	0.353	0.510	0.282	0.692	1.853	R13.809
	July	0.015	0.286	0.506	0.315	0.852	1.974	R15.783
	August	0.021	0.257	0.522	0.330	R0.817	R1.946	R17.729
	September	0.026	0.271	0.513	0.316	0.659	1.786	R19.515
	October	0.028	0.393	0.591	R0.271	R0.643	R1.927	R21.441
	November	0.028	0.574	0.575	0.263	R0.644	R2.084	R23.525
	December	0.032	0.944	0.630	0.292	R0.745	R2.643	R26.167
	TOTAL	0.306	7.463	6.701	3.420	R8.277	R26.167	
1975	January	0.036	1.210	0.651	0.315	0.772	2.984	2.984
	February	0.023	1.127	0.556	0.300	0.661	2.668	5.652
	March	0.025	1.058	0.568	0.291	0.711	2.653	8.305
	April	0.011	0.902	0.508	0.278	0.649	2.349	10.654
	May	0.011	0.529	0.459	0.267	0.678	1.944	12.598
	June	0.015	0.331	0.454	0.297	0.754	1.851	14.449
	July	0.017	0.287	0.499	0.336	0.873	2.012	16.460
	TOTAL	0.139	5.444	3.696	2.084	5.097	16.460	

Energy Consumption by the Industrial Economic Sector¹

		Coal	Natural Gas (dry)	Petroleum ³	Hydroelectric	Electricity Distributed	Electrical Energy Loss Distributed	Total Energy Use	Cumulative Total Energy Use
		In quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu							
1973	January	0.393	0.812	0.640	0.003	0.189	0.452	2.488	2.488
	February	0.362	0.746	0.591	0.003	0.186	0.399	2.286	4.775
	March	0.369	0.787	0.561	0.003	0.191	0.441	2.351	7.126
	April	0.363	0.783	0.477	0.003	0.191	0.430	2.247	9.373
	May	0.369	0.843	0.508	0.003	0.194	0.475	2.392	11.764
	June	0.351	0.792	0.462	0.003	0.196	0.502	2.305	14.069
	July	0.345	0.845	0.455	0.003	0.195	0.494	2.337	16.406
	August	0.340	0.898	0.506	0.003	0.201	0.505	2.453	18.859
	September	0.329	0.883	0.487	0.003	0.202	0.422	2.327	21.186
	October	0.363	1.014	0.535	0.003	0.206	0.469	2.591	23.777
	November	0.374	1.005	0.595	0.003	0.199	0.460	2.637	26.413
	December	0.412	1.031	0.586	0.003	0.192	0.470	2.693	29.107
		TOTAL	4.370	10.438	6.403	0.036	2.341	5.518	29.107
1974	January	0.390	0.807	0.605	0.003	0.190	0.452	2.448	2.448
	February	0.365	0.785	0.541	0.003	0.188	R0.414	R2.296	R4.744
	March	R0.370	0.812	0.518	0.003	0.191	R0.463	R2.355	R7.099
	April	R0.364	0.651	0.485	0.003	0.193	R0.451	R2.146	R9.246
	May	0.354	0.783	0.455	0.003	0.196	R0.510	R2.300	R11.546
	June	0.337	0.723	0.465	0.003	0.198	0.486	2.212	R13.758
	July	0.336	0.809	0.462	0.003	0.198	0.535	2.342	R16.100
	August	R0.347	0.856	0.476	0.003	0.204	R0.505	2.391	R18.491
	September	R0.336	0.935	0.468	0.003	0.206	0.430	R2.378	R20.869
	October	R0.359	0.994	0.539	0.003	0.205	R0.486	R2.585	23.454
	November	0.323	0.991	0.525	0.003	0.196	R0.479	2.516	R25.971
	December	0.319	0.926	0.575	0.003	0.184	R0.470	R2.476	R28.447
		TOTAL	R4.200	10.072	6.111	0.036	2.348	R5.679	R28.447
1975	January	0.356	0.680	0.594	0.003	0.185	0.454	2.272	2.272
	February	0.355	0.601	0.507	0.003	0.181	0.399	2.047	4.320
	March	0.378	0.611	0.518	0.003	0.181	0.443	2.134	6.454
	April	0.353	0.514	0.464	0.003	0.179	0.418	1.931	8.386
	May	0.333	0.529	0.419	0.003	0.182	0.463	1.929	10.314
	June	0.314	0.639	0.414	0.003	0.185	0.468	2.023	12.338
	July	0.298	0.699	0.455	0.003	0.184	0.479	2.118	14.455
		TOTAL	2.387	4.273	3.371	0.021	1.278	3.124	14.455

Energy Consumption (Continued)

Energy Consumption by the Transportation Economic Sector¹

		Coal	Natural Gas (dry) ⁴	Petroleum	Electricity Distributed	Electrical Energy Loss Distributed	Total Energy Use	Cumulative Total Energy Use
In quadrillion (10 ¹⁵) Btu								
1973	January	0.001	0.085	1.511	0.005	0.013	1.615	1.615
	February	0.001	0.076	1.417	0.005	0.011	1.510	3.125
	March	0.001	0.070	1.502	0.005	0.012	1.589	4.714
	April	0.001	0.062	1.412	0.005	0.010	1.490	6.204
	May	0.001	0.056	1.540	0.004	0.011	1.612	7.816
	June	0.001	0.046	1.471	0.004	0.011	1.533	9.350
	July	0.001	0.045	1.528	0.004	0.011	1.589	10.939
	August	0.001	0.046	1.588	0.005	0.011	1.651	12.590
	September	0.001	0.047	1.437	0.005	0.010	1.499	14.089
	October	0.001	0.055	1.520	0.005	0.011	1.592	15.681
	November	0.001	0.066	1.523	0.005	0.012	1.607	17.288
	December	0.001	0.078	1.491	0.005	0.013	1.589	18.877
	TOTAL	0.009	0.733	17.940	0.058	0.137	18.877	
1974	January	0.001	0.072	1.398	0.005	0.013	1.489	1.489
	February	0.001	0.066	1.300	0.005	0.011	1.384	2.873
	March	0.001	0.063	1.416	0.005	0.012	1.496	4.369
	April	0.001	0.051	1.397	0.005	0.011	1.465	5.834
	May	0.001	0.047	1.484	0.005	0.012	1.547	7.381
	June	0.001	0.039	1.449	0.005	0.011	1.505	8.885
	July	0.001	0.040	1.513	0.005	0.012	1.570	10.456
	August	0.001	0.040	1.532	0.005	0.012	1.590	12.046
	September	0.001	0.044	1.392	0.005	0.010	1.452	13.497
	October	0.001	0.050	1.506	0.005	0.012	1.574	15.072
	November	0.001	0.057	1.453	0.005	0.013	1.529	R16.600
	December	0.001	0.068	1.546	0.006	0.014	1.634	R18.234
	TOTAL	R0.007	0.636	17.386	0.060	0.145	18.234	
1975	January	0.001	0.069	1.499	0.006	0.014	1.587	1.587
	February	0.001	0.063	1.334	0.005	0.012	1.415	3.002
	March	0.001	0.061	1.456	0.005	0.013	1.536	4.538
	April	0.001	0.051	1.456	0.005	0.012	1.524	6.062
	May	0.001	0.038	1.481	0.005	0.012	1.536	7.598
	June	0.001	0.035	1.466	0.005	0.012	1.518	9.116
	July	0.001	0.036	1.491	0.005	0.013	1.545	10.662
	TOTAL	0.004	0.352	10.183	0.036	0.087	10.662	

¹ See Explanatory Note 9 for definitions of the Residential and Commercial, Industrial, and Transportation Sectors. The methodology used for sector calculations is provided in the footnotes of the previous table. Printed totals may differ slightly from the sum of their row/column components due to independent rounding.

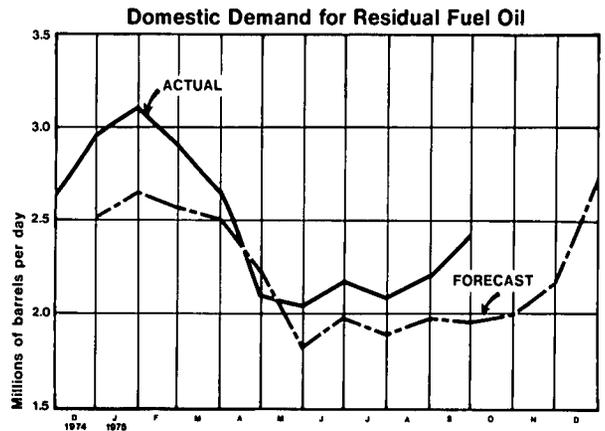
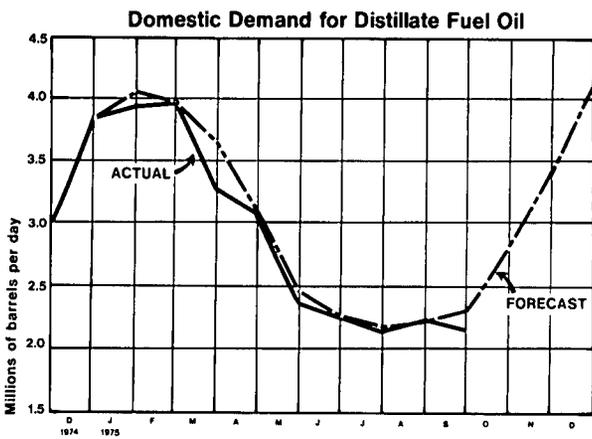
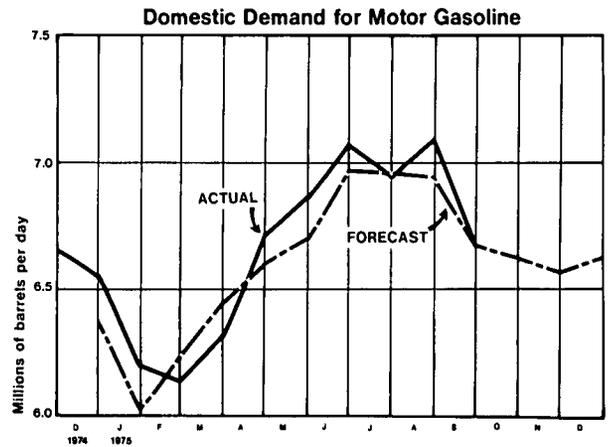
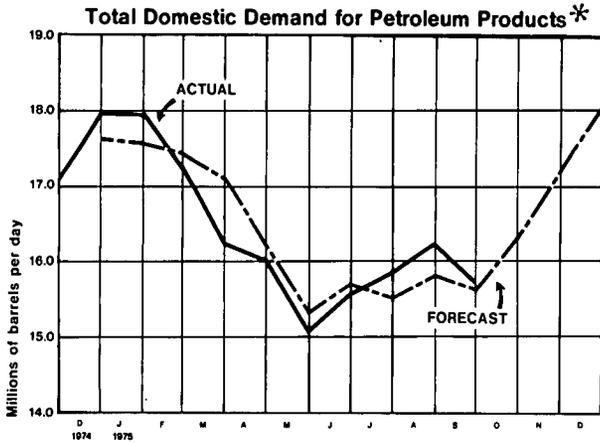
² The percentage share used in calculating Residential and Commercial consumption of petroleum was 52.5 percent for 1973 and 52.3 percent for 1974 and 1975.

³ The percentage share used in calculating Industrial consumption of petroleum was 47.5 percent for 1973 and 47.7 percent for 1974 and 1975.

⁴ The percentage share used in calculating Transportation consumption of natural gas was 3.9 percent for 1973 and 3.5 percent for 1974 and 1975.

R=Revised data.

Petroleum Consumption and Forecast



*See Explanatory Note 10.

Notes:

Domestic Demand – Demand for products, in terms of real consumption, is not available; production plus imports plus withdrawals from primary stocks is used as a proxy for consumption. Secondary stocks, not measured by FEA, are substantial for some products.

Actuals – Based on BOM data except for three most recent months, which are based on FEA data.

Forecast – Forecast petroleum product demand assumes normal weather conditions and projected economic activity. The forecast is periodically revised to take into account actual weather conditions and actual values of other predictor variables as they become available.

OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION

Drilling rig activity continued to post significant gains in September. There were 1,699 rigs drilling for oil and gas during the month, an increase of 54 over the number drilling in August. This was the highest September rig count in 14 years and represented an increase of 11.3 percent over the count for the same month last year. During the first 9 months of 1975, the number of active rigs averaged 1,630 compared with 1,430 in the same period of 1974.

September well completions were also up substantially from last year. There were 3,500 wells drilled during the month, 21.1 percent more than were reported for September 1974. In the first three quarters of 1975, 25,725 wells were drilled, representing increases of 13.2 percent and 36.4 percent over the same months in 1974 and 1973, respectively.

The number of marine seismic crews engaged in exploration for oil and gas in September remained unchanged from the August level of 40. The number of land crews however, dropped by 15 to 234. Since the 1975 high of 278 in February, active land crews have declined 15.8 percent. On the other hand, marine crews, which log about 20 times as much mileage per month as land crews, have increased 40.0 percent since February.

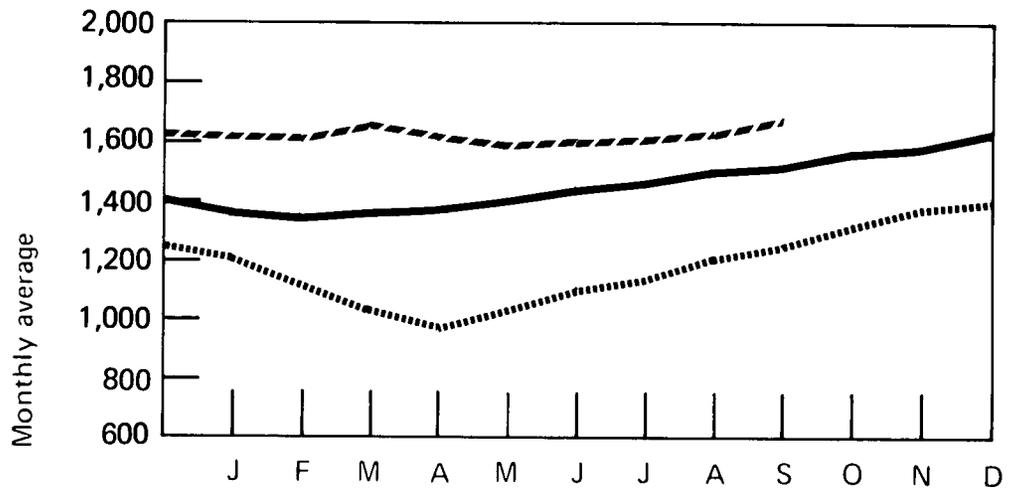
Oil and Gas Exploration

		Rotary Rigs in Operation	Wells Drilled				Total Footage of Wells Drilled
		Monthly average	Oil	Gas	Dry	Total	In thousands of feet
1972	January	1,147	807	281	851	1,939	9,441
	February	1,071	965	350	955	2,270	12,382
	March	1,034	1,210	394	889	2,493	12,406
	April	1,002	923	355	788	2,066	9,902
	May	1,005	920	332	816	2,068	10,218
	June	1,049	1,042	395	903	2,340	11,010
	July	1,104	833	335	795	1,963	9,213
	August	1,130	946	410	924	2,280	11,335
	September	1,152	1,065	468	1,009	2,542	11,634
	October	1,165	792	539	919	2,250	10,944
	November	1,186	860	535	975	2,370	12,361
	December	1,241	985	536	1,290	2,811	14,190
		AVG.	1,107	*TOTAL 11,306	4,928	11,057	27,291
1973	January	1,219	758	406	899	2,063	10,973
	February	1,126	777	487	765	2,029	10,656
	March	1,049	953	504	909	2,366	12,318
	April	993	699	489	777	1,965	10,434
	May	1,046	749	407	647	1,803	9,622
	June	1,118	767	432	795	1,994	10,815
	July	1,155	912	504	840	2,256	10,996
	August	1,222	724	456	739	1,919	9,633
	September	1,266	854	690	940	2,484	12,075
	October	1,334	790	554	958	2,302	11,694
	November	1,390	822	606	865	2,293	11,823
	December	1,405	1,087	827	1,208	3,122	15,530
		AVG.	1,194	*TOTAL 9,902	6,385	10,305	26,592
1974	January	1,372	763	577	803	2,143	10,392
	February	1,355	901	600	816	2,317	12,160
	March	1,367	936	638	1,003	2,577	12,844
	April	1,381	947	700	945	2,592	13,349
	May	1,412	957	520	870	2,347	11,460
	June	1,432	1,238	586	982	2,806	12,976
	July	1,480	1,008	461	884	2,353	11,802
	August	1,518	1,210	555	968	2,733	12,410
	September	1,527	1,200	600	1,091	2,891	12,676
	October	1,584	1,131	551	1,241	2,923	14,081
	November	1,596	1,088	626	1,053	2,767	11,795
	December	1,643	1,339	791	1,274	3,404	15,707
		AVG.	1,475	*TOTAL 12,784	7,240	11,674	31,698
1975	January	1,615	1,299	655	1,040	2,994	13,189
	February	1,611	1,097	458	933	2,488	12,071
	March	1,651	1,341	658	1,091	3,090	15,472
	April	1,604	1,181	506	1,071	2,758	13,545
	May	1,592	1,100	451	891	2,442	12,054
	June	1,613	1,246	509	1,022	2,777	13,540
	July	1,616	1,229	557	920	2,706	12,545
	August	1,645	1,272	587	1,122	2,981	14,221
	September	1,699	1,504	831	1,165	3,500	15,636
		AVG. (9 months)	1,630	*TOTAL 11,264 (9 months)	5,214	9,247	25,725

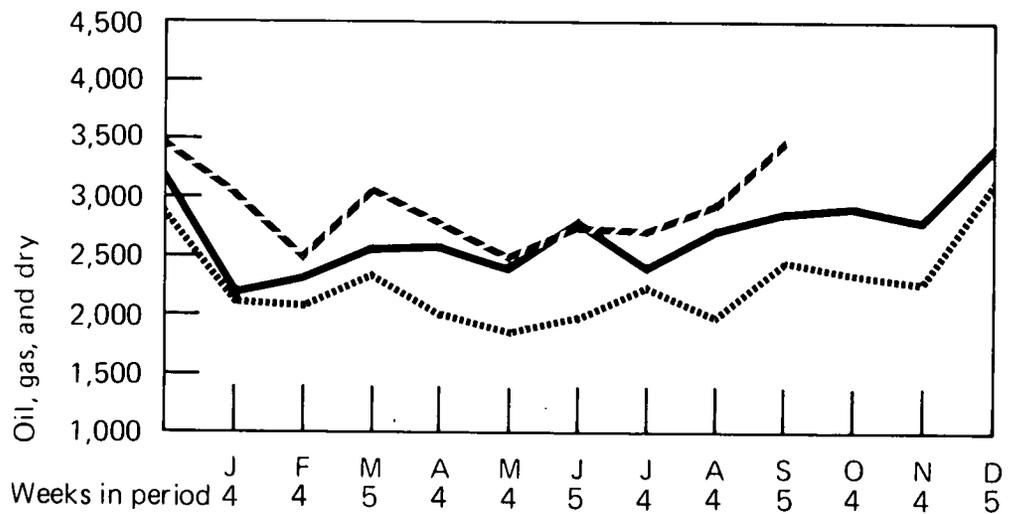
*Totals reflect subsequent data revisions and therefore may not agree with cumulative monthly data.

Sources: Rotary Rigs - Hughes Tool Company.
Wells - American Petroleum Institute.

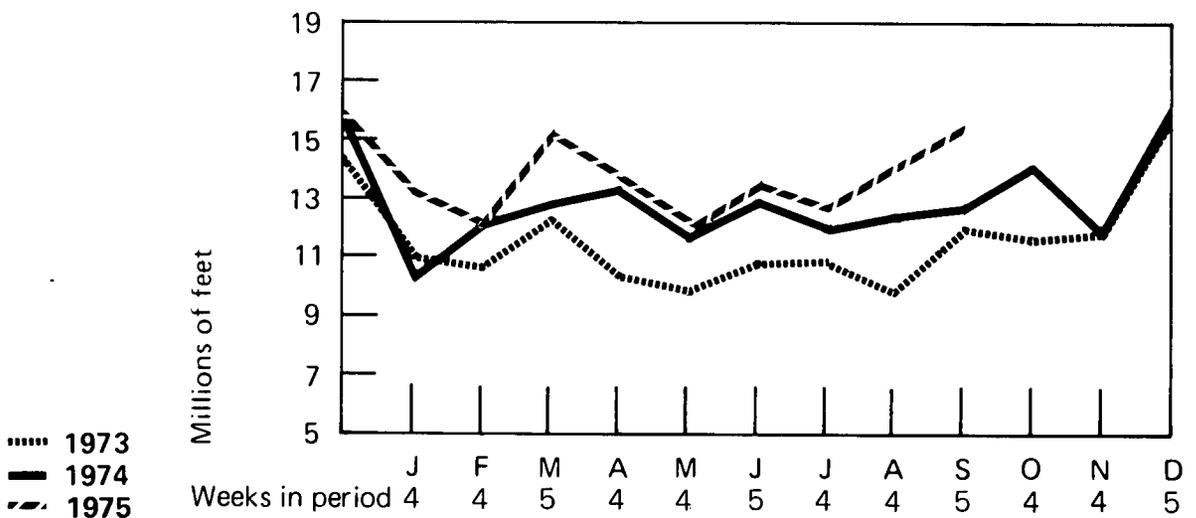
Rotary Rigs in Operation



Total Wells Drilled



Total Footage of Wells Drilled

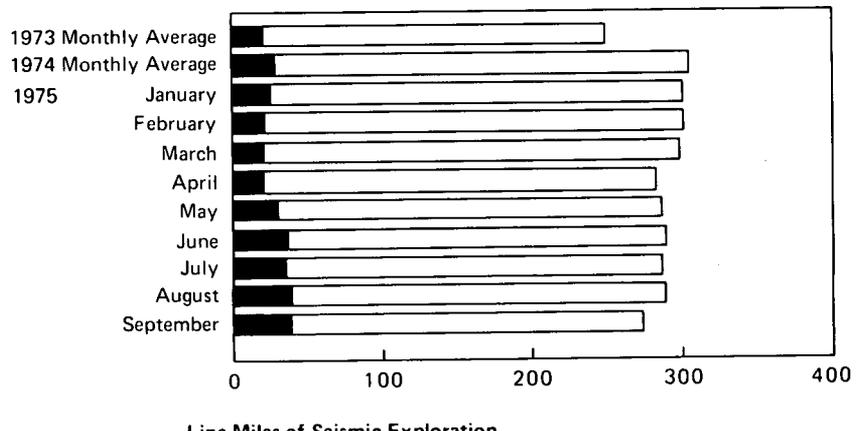


..... 1973
 ——— 1974
 - - - 1975

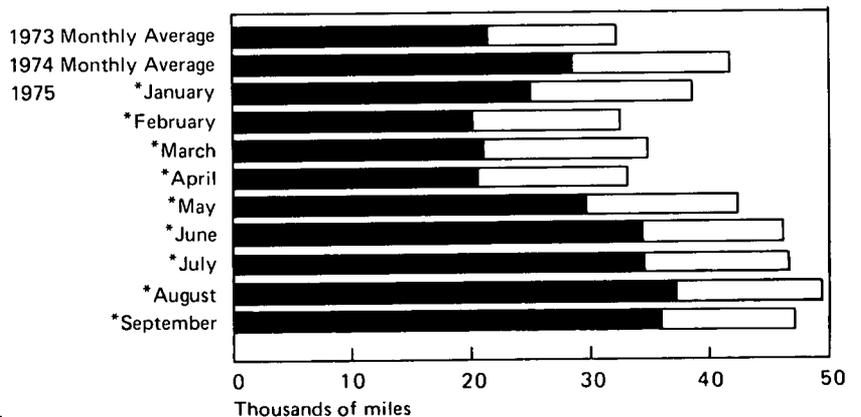
Oil and Gas Exploration (Continued)

	Crews Engaged in Seismic Exploration			Line Miles of Seismic Exploration		
	Offshore	Onshore	Total	Offshore	Onshore	Total
1972 Monthly Average	12	239	251	10,306	9,333	19,639
1973 Monthly Average	23	227	250	21,579	10,597	32,175
1974 Monthly Average	31	274	305	28,482	13,219	41,701
					Estimates*	
May	35	278	313	32,550	13,677	46,227
June	38	279	317	34,200	13,283	47,483
July	35	299	334	32,550	14,710	47,260
August	34	287	321	31,620	14,120	45,740
September	34	287	321	30,600	13,664	44,264
October	32	288	320	29,760	14,169	43,929
November	30	276	306	27,000	13,140	40,140
December	25	275	300	23,250	13,529	36,779
1975						
January	27	274	301	25,110	13,480	38,590
February	24	278	302	20,160	12,353	32,513
March	23	276	299	21,390	13,578	34,968
April	23	260	283	20,700	12,379	33,079
May	32	254	286	29,760	12,496	42,256
June	38	251	289	34,200	11,950	46,150
July	37	249	286	34,410	12,250	46,660
August	40	249	289	37,200	12,250	49,450
September	40	234	274	36,000	11,141	47,141
AVG. (9 months)	32	258	290	29,120	12,420	41,540

Crews Engaged in Seismic Exploration



Line Miles of Seismic Exploration



*See Explanatory Note 11.

Source: Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

MOTOR GASOLINE

Even though there were no price controls from August 31 to September 29, retailers did not raise their prices significantly. The average nationwide selling price for regular gasoline advanced slightly over the August price by 0.1 cent per gallon. The retailers' purchase price increased slightly more by 0.3 cent per gallon to 51.1 cents, while the dealer margin declined 0.2 cent per gallon.

FEA's monthly survey of 21 of the Nation's largest marketers of gasoline indicated that 5 companies decreased their prices in September, and the remainder held prices constant.

HEATING OIL

The national average selling price for heating oil sold to residential customers during July was 37.6 cents per gallon, 2.4 cents higher than July 1974.

FEA's September survey of 21 of the Nation's largest producers of heating oil showed that 8 of them increased their prices and the remainder held prices constant.

CRUDE OIL

During August, the average domestic "new" oil price was \$12.38 per barrel, 8 cents above the July price of \$12.30 per barrel.

The preliminary estimate for the average cost of domestic crude purchased by refiners during August was \$8.48 per barrel, 11 cents higher than July's cost.

The preliminary August estimate for the refiner acquisition cost of imported crude was \$14.25 per barrel, 22 cents above the July figure of \$14.03 per barrel. This increase can be attributed to an increase in purchases from countries with higher priced crude.

The preliminary estimate for the composite cost of crude petroleum purchased by refiners during August was \$10.81 per barrel, 24 cents above the July figure of \$10.57 per barrel. This increase reflects greater volumes of foreign crude purchased by refiners during August before the OPEC price increase on October 1.

NATURAL GAS

In June, the average price of natural gas purchased by major interstate pipeline companies increased 0.4 cent per thousand cubic feet to 40.2 cents. The average selling price

of natural gas for these companies increased 1.2 cents per thousand cubic feet to 84.0 cents.

In September, the average price of natural gas sold to residential customers for heating use advanced 3.9 cents per thousand cubic feet to 155.7 cents. This was the largest increase since April 1975.

UTILITY FOSSIL FUELS

The national average cost of fossil fuels delivered to utilities during June was 99.3 cents per million Btu, 1.7 cents below the cost in May. This decrease can be attributed to a decline in the cost of all fossil fuels purchased by utilities and to a continuing increase in the percentage of less expensive gas purchases. The increase in natural gas purchases by utilities is normal for the warmer summer months when less natural gas is needed by residential consumers, allowing more to be available for utilities to purchase.

The national average cost of coal dropped 0.4 cent during June to 81.4 cents per million Btu. Contract and spot coal prices exhibited reductions of 5 cents and 42 cents per short ton, respectively. The decline in the contract price average can be attributed to changes in the market mix, including increased purchases of lower quality coal.

Nationally, residual fuel costs decreased for the second consecutive month, by 5.6 cents to 200.0 cents per million Btu. This cost decrease was the result of a 15.0-cent decline in the cost of residual fuel purchased by steam-electric plants in the Pacific region. The majority of the decline in residual fuel costs in this region appeared to be due to natural gas and hydroelectric substitution for some of the more expensive residual purchases.

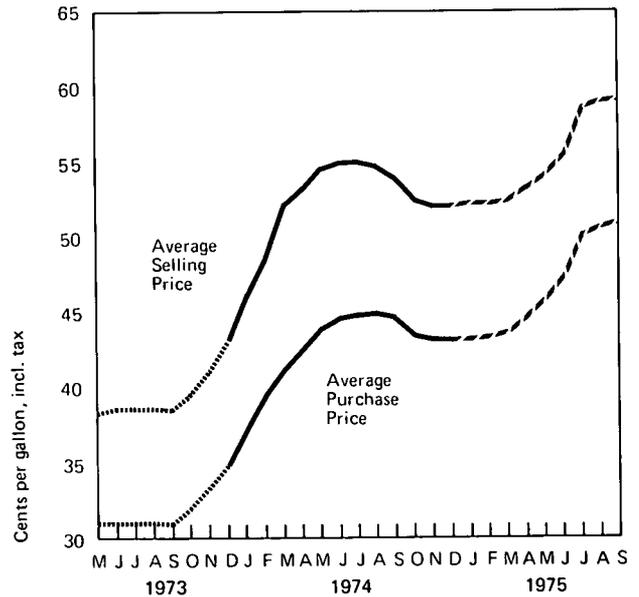
The national average cost of natural gas delivered to utilities dropped 1.3 cents per million Btu during June. The West South Central region, one of the largest utility gas consuming regions, reported a cost reduction of 2.1 cents per million Btu.

Motor Gasoline

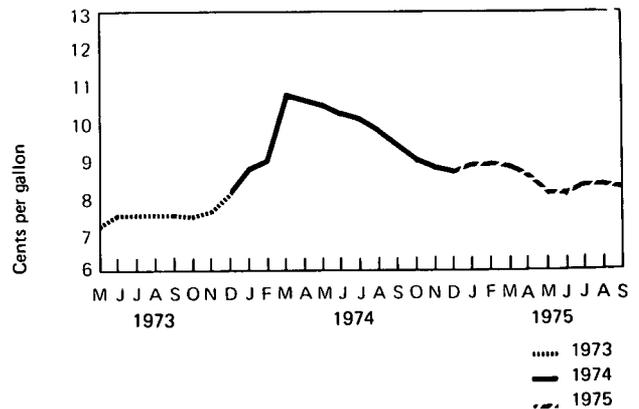
Regular Gasoline at Retail Outlets

		Average Selling Price	Average Purchase Price	Average Dealer Margin
Cents per gallon, including tax*				
1973	January	37.3	30.5	6.8
	February	36.8	30.1	6.7
	March	37.9	30.8	7.1
	April	38.3	31.0	7.3
	May	38.5	31.2	7.3
	June	38.8	31.2	7.6
	July	38.8	31.2	7.6
	August	38.8	31.2	7.6
	September	38.7	31.1	7.6
	October	39.7	32.2	7.5
	November	41.3	33.6	7.7
	December	43.3	35.1	8.2
1974	January	46.3	37.4	8.9
	February	48.8	39.7	9.1
	March	52.3	41.4	10.9
	April	53.4	42.7	10.7
	May	54.7	44.1	10.6
	June	55.1	44.8	10.3
	July	55.2	45.0	10.2
	August	54.9	45.1	9.8
	September	54.2	44.8	9.4
	October	52.4	43.4	9.0
	November	52.0	43.2	8.8
	December	52.0	43.3	8.7
1975	January	52.4	43.4	9.0
	February	52.5	43.5	9.0
	March	52.6	43.8	8.8
	April	53.5	44.9	8.6
	May	54.3	46.0	8.3
	June	55.6	47.5	8.1
	July	58.7	50.3	8.4
	August	59.2	50.8	8.4
	September	59.3	51.1	8.2

Average Retail Prices For Regular



Average Margins For Regular



*To derive prices excluding taxes, 12.0 cents per gallon may be deducted for 1973 and 12.2 cents per gallon may be deducted for 1974 and 1975.

Sources: Platts Oilgram through September 1973. FEA from October 1973 through December 1974. Lundberg Survey, Inc., from January 1975 forward.

Average Selling Prices at Major and Independent Retail Outlets – September 19, 1975

	Cents per gallon, including tax
Regular Gasoline	
Major	60.0
Independent	55.7
National Average	59.3
Premium Gasoline	
Major	64.4
Independent	59.7
National Average	63.8
Diesel Fuel*	
Truck Stops	
Major	52.8
Independent	50.9
National Average	52.1
Service Stations	
Major	54.4
Independent	51.5
National Average	52.7

*See Explanatory Note 12.
Source: Lundberg Survey, Inc.

Average Margins for Major and Independent Retail Dealers – September 19, 1975

	Cents per gallon
Regular Gasoline	
Major	8.4
Independent	6.0
National Average	8.2
Diesel Fuel*	
Truck Stops	
Major	5.6
Independent	8.8
National Average	7.4
Service Stations	
Major	7.7
Independent	10.1
National Average	8.7

*See Explanatory Note 12.
Source: Lundberg Survey, Inc.

Average Regional Retail Selling Prices and Dealer Margins for Regular Gasoline – September 19, 1975

FEA Region	Selling Price	Margin
	Cents per gallon, including tax	
1A New England	59.5	7.8
1B Mid Atlantic	60.8	7.9
1C Lower Atlantic	59.5	8.2
2 Mid Continent	59.3	7.9
3 Gulf Coast	57.1	9.3
4 Rocky Mountain	59.3	9.1
5 West Coast	59.9	8.1
National Average	59.3	8.2

Source: Lundberg Survey, Inc.

Motor Gasoline (Continued)

Retail Gasoline Price Changes for Major Oil Companies During September 1975 and Entitlement Position* During August

Company	Effective Date of Change	Amount of Change Cents per gallon	Entitlement Position (August)
American Petrofina		None	Seller
Ashland	September 16	-1.50 (Balt, Pitts, Atlanta) -1.00 (All other areas)	Seller
Atlantic Richfield		None	Seller
B.P.		None	Seller
Cities Service	September 23	-1.00	Buyer
Champlin		None	Buyer
Continental	September 12	-1.00	Buyer
Exxon		None	Buyer
Getty	September 18	-1.00	Buyer
Gulf		None	Buyer
Kerr-McGee		None	Buyer
Mobil		None	Buyer
Phillips		None	Seller
Shell		None	Buyer
Standard Oil of California		None	Seller
Standard Oil of Indiana		None	Buyer
Standard Oil of Ohio	September 27	-1.00 to -3.00 (Selected areas in Ohio)	Seller
Sun		None	Buyer
Texaco		None	Buyer
Union Oil of California		None	Buyer

*See definitions.

Source: FEA.

Jobber Prices for Major Brand Regular Gasoline by Marketing Region

Region	Cents per gallon, excluding tax																			
	1974												1975							
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Northeast	21.4	23.7	25.4	26.7	28.5	29.8	29.7	29.3	28.0	27.8	27.7	27.8	28.4	28.9	29.6	30.9	32.4	34.4	35.3	35.2
Mid-Atlantic	21.4	23.6	25.2	26.1	28.4	29.4	29.3	29.4	28.9	27.2	27.3	27.6	27.8	28.2	28.8	29.9	31.0	32.5	34.6	35.1
Southeast	21.1	22.5	24.1	24.8	26.8	28.0	28.0	28.6	28.0	26.6	26.6	26.9	27.4	27.8	28.4	29.4	30.5	32.0	33.9	34.6
Central	21.3	23.9	25.3	26.0	28.2	29.3	29.4	29.6	28.8	27.5	27.5	27.7	28.2	28.7	29.1	30.4	31.6	33.1	34.9	35.6
Western	22.2	23.5	24.5	25.6	27.7	29.3	28.9	29.1	28.7	27.0	27.5	27.9	28.5	28.3	29.0	29.8	31.2	32.6	34.5	35.2
Southwest	20.1	22.5	24.2	24.7	26.3	27.1	27.8	28.1	27.4	26.2	26.2	26.7	27.2	27.6	27.8	29.2	30.4	31.6	33.4	34.1
Pacific	21.0	22.6	25.2	25.0	26.3	27.2	28.0	28.6	27.8	26.6	27.3	27.3	27.8	27.5	28.0	29.8	31.0	32.6	33.7	34.5
National Average	21.2	23.2	24.8	25.6	27.5	28.6	28.8	29.0	28.4	27.0	27.2	27.4	27.8	28.1	28.6	29.7	30.9	32.4	34.2	34.9

Source: FEA.

Heating Oil

Price Changes for Major Oil Companies During Spetember 1975

Company	Effective Date	Amount of Change
		Cents per gallon
Amerada Hess	September 9	1.00
American Petrofina	September 5	1.00
Ashland		None
Atlantic Richfield		None
B.P.	September 16	1.00
Cities Service		None
Champlin	September 22	0.50
Continental		None
Exxon		None
Getty		None
Gulf	September 30	1.00
Kerr-McGee	September 30	1.00
Mobil		None
Phillips		None
Shell		None
Standard Oil of California		None
Standard Oil of Indiana	September 26	1.60
Standard Oil of Ohio	September 16	1.00
Sun		None
Texaco		None
Union Oil of California		None

Source: FEA.

Residential Heating Oil Prices

		Average Selling Price	Average Purchase Price	Average Dealer Margin
In cents per gallon				
1974	January	31.1	23.4	7.7
	February	32.8	25.4	7.4
	March	33.8	25.9	7.9
	April	34.0	25.9	8.1
	May	35.1	26.8	8.3
	June	35.3	27.5	7.8
	July	35.2	28.1	7.1
	August	35.8	28.1	7.7
	September	36.3	28.7	7.6
	October	35.6	28.9	6.7
	November	37.9	29.1	8.8
	December*	36.9	28.5	8.4
1975	January*	37.4	29.1	8.3
	February	37.0	28.7	8.3
	March	36.6	28.4	8.2
	April	36.1	29.3	6.8
	May	36.7	30.0	6.7
	June	36.1	30.3	5.8
	July	37.6	30.7	6.9

*December 1974 and January 1975 prices are revised.
Source: FEA.

Crude Oil

Percentage of Domestic Production Sold at Controlled and Uncontrolled Prices

		Controlled	Uncontrolled	Released	Stripper
		Old Oil	New Oil		
1974	January	60	17	10	13
	February	62	15	10	13
	March	60	16	11	13
	April	60	16	11	13
	May	62	15	10	13
	June	63	15	9	13
	July	64	15	9	12
	August	66	14	8	12
	September	67	13	8	12
	October	66	14	8	12
	November	67	13	8	12
	December	66	14	8	12
1975	*January	58	19	10	12
	*February	61	17	9	12
	March	60	18	10	12

*Total does not add to 100 due to rounding.
Source: FEA.

Domestic Crude Petroleum Prices at the Wellhead

		Old	New
		Dollars per barrel	
1974	January	5.25	9.82
	February	5.25	9.87
	March	5.25	9.88
	April	5.25	9.88
	May	5.25	9.88
	June	5.25	9.95
	July	5.25	9.95
	August	5.25	9.98
	September	5.25	10.10
	October	5.25	10.74
	November	5.25	10.90
	December	5.25	11.08
1975	January	5.25	11.28
	February	5.25	11.39
	March	5.25	11.47
	April	5.25	11.64
	May	5.25	11.69
	June	5.25	11.73
	July	5.25	12.30
	August	5.25	*12.38

*Preliminary figure based on early reports.
Source: FEA.

Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Petroleum*

		Domestic	Imported	Composite
		Dollars per barrel		
1974	January	6.72	9.59	7.46
	February	7.08	12.45	8.57
	March	7.05	12.73	8.68
	April	7.21	12.72	9.13
	May	7.26	13.02	9.44
	June	7.20	13.06	9.45
	July	7.19	12.75	9.30
	August	7.20	12.68	9.17
	September	7.18	12.53	9.13
	October	7.26	12.44	9.22
	November	7.46	12.53	9.41
	December	7.39	12.82	9.28
1975	January	7.78	12.77	9.48
	February	8.29	13.05	10.09
	March	8.38	13.28	9.91
	April	8.23	13.26	9.83
	May	8.33	13.27	9.79
	June	8.33	14.15	10.33
	July	8.37	14.03	10.57
	August	**8.48	**14.25	**10.81

*See Explanatory Note 13.

**Preliminary data.

Source: FEA.

Estimated Landed Cost of Imported Crude Petroleum From Selected Countries*

		Algeria	Canada	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	U. A. Emirates	Venezuela
		Dollars per barrel							
1973	December	NA	6.32	6.42	6.37	8.54	5.49	NA	6.70
1974	January	NA	6.70	NA	8.53	12.13	NA	NA	10.28
	February	NA	10.90	NA	12.11	12.74	NA	NA	11.31
	March	NA	11.14	12.13	13.02	13.26	NA	NA	11.78
	April	13.63	11.02	12.49	12.83	13.67	11.59	NA	11.38
	May	14.67	11.47	12.95	13.84	13.83	11.53	NA	11.28
	June	14.43	12.56	13.21	13.44	13.03	11.32	13.06	10.39
	July	13.65	12.65	13.77	13.02	12.75	11.97	12.34	10.64
	August	13.96	12.49	14.38	12.31	12.70	12.16	12.69	11.20
	September	13.83	12.51	13.42	11.87	12.28	11.45	NA	11.01
	October	13.20	12.53	14.24	12.07	12.12	11.51	12.84	10.95
	November	13.43	12.33	13.45	12.15	12.83	12.15	13.54	11.15
	December	13.08	12.15	14.15	11.63	12.88	11.75	14.59	11.37
1975	January	12.72	12.43	13.30	12.11	12.07	12.07	13.14	11.37
	**February	12.11	12.15	13.52	11.86	12.18	11.94	12.67	11.56
	**March	12.46	12.79	13.94	12.08	12.56	11.78	13.40	11.66
	**April	12.36	12.95	13.71	12.34	12.46	12.16	12.55	11.61
	**May	12.41	12.08	13.71	11.93	12.34	12.27	13.29	11.54
	**June	12.37	11.90	13.73	12.51	12.49	11.93	12.48	11.51
	**July	12.69	12.15	13.98	11.83	12.37	12.08	12.78	11.46
	**August	12.68	12.27	13.85	12.17	12.32	12.10	12.60	11.44

NA=Not available.

*See Explanatory Note 13.

**Does not include supplemental fees.

Source: FEA.

Natural Gas

Natural Gas Prices Reported by Major Interstate Pipeline Companies

		PURCHASES			SALES		
		From Domestic Producers	From Canadian and Mexican Sources	Total Purchases	To Industrial Users*	To Resellers**	Total Sales
		Cents per thousand cubic feet					
1973	December	24.5	47.6	26.3	46.4	52.2	52.3
1974	January	24.3	42.7	25.7	48.1	55.0	55.1
	February	25.4	43.2	26.8	49.8	56.4	56.4
	March	25.7	43.2	27.0	50.8	56.9	56.9
	April	25.8	46.4	27.4	49.3	57.6	57.4
	May	25.7	49.3	27.5	49.9	58.6	57.9
	June	26.0	47.7	27.5	50.8	59.4	58.5
	July	26.3	58.7	28.6	52.5	62.0	61.1
	August	26.1	57.5	28.4	55.2	64.4	63.5
	September	27.3	58.8	29.5	54.7	65.2	64.3
	October	27.5	58.9	29.9	56.3	64.4	64.0
	November	28.5	70.9	31.7	58.7	66.8	66.6
	December	32.6	74.5	35.8	60.3	67.2	67.4
1975	January	29.8	104.0	35.2	67.6	71.1	71.4
	February	29.5	105.8	35.2	70.1	74.1	74.4
	March	31.6	102.5	37.0	70.4	77.8	77.9
	April	32.9	102.8	38.3	71.1	82.3	81.9
	May	34.7	100.6	39.8	71.1	83.7	82.8
	June	35.3	98.3	40.2	72.2	85.2	84.0

*Represents direct sales by pipelines to industrial users. Does not include sales to industrial users by resellers.

**Includes the cost of gas to the distributing utility at entrance of distribution system or point of receipt.

Source: Federal Power Commission.

Average Retail Prices for Natural Gas Sold to Residential Customers for Heating Use

		Price
		In cents per thousand cubic feet
1974	January	113.3
	February	115.2
	March	116.9
	April	118.2
	May	119.9
	June	120.3
	July	122.0
	August	124.2
	September	125.6
	October	127.4
	November	131.4
	December	134.2
1975	January	137.9
	February	141.3
	March	142.7
	April	147.1
	May	150.1
	June	152.1
	July	151.1
	August	151.8
	September	155.7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Utility Fossil Fuels

COST OF FOSSIL FUELS DELIVERED TO STEAM-ELECTRIC UTILITY PLANTS

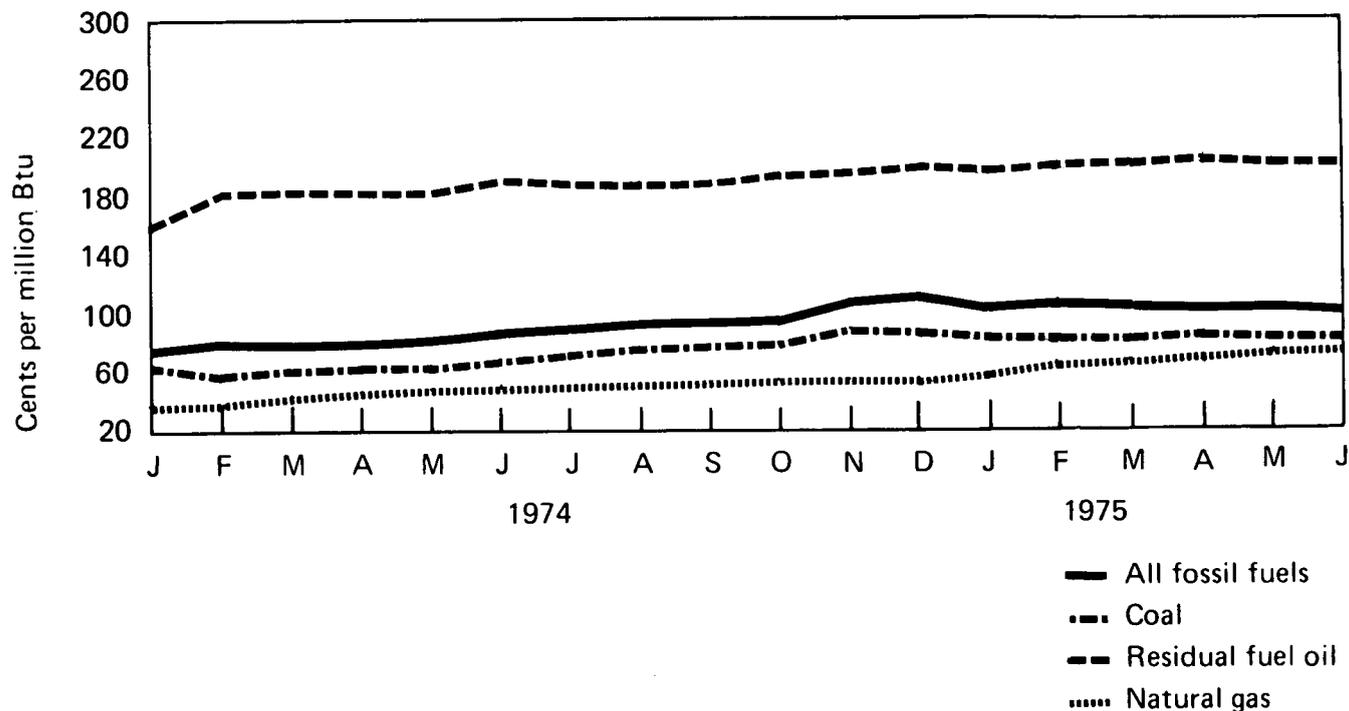
All Fossil Fuels*

Cents per million Btu

Region	1974						1975						
	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
New England	184.7	186.2	191.4	191.6	192.6	198.7	196.6	193.6	198.8	192.2	196.3	190.5	192.7
Middle Atlantic	137.6	144.7	147.8	137.5	139.1	170.7	181.6	145.2	147.1	141.3	138.3	138.5	140.4
East North Central	76.9	79.1	82.7	82.5	84.6	102.0	100.9	86.6	85.6	86.9	86.6	87.4	87.5
West North Central	47.2	45.3	50.3	51.0	50.0	60.0	63.3	63.5	69.0	85.5	64.5	60.3	62.8
South Atlantic	119.0	123.7	128.2	132.3	128.4	144.3	144.2	125.1	120.2	120.4	120.4	120.1	122.5
East South Central	62.5	65.7	68.2	69.7	75.2	86.7	86.4	79.4	83.1	83.0	83.0	84.8	85.3
West South Central	50.0	59.4	57.1	52.1	53.7	58.0	57.5	59.8	67.4	68.9	70.0	72.9	71.2
Mountain	40.3	45.0	46.8	45.0	47.8	45.8	46.8	54.6	62.9	54.5	51.7	52.1	50.9
Pacific	117.9	118.9	118.8	127.3	132.8	157.7	191.3	190.0	194.4	196.3	209.7	187.3	154.5
National Average	87.7	92.2	95.4	95.9	97.7	111.3	114.7	104.3	106.4	104.2	101.5	101.0	99.3

*See Explanatory Note 14.

National Average



Coal

Cents per million Btu

Region	1974						1975						
	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
New England	95.9	106.8	93.7	93.9	110.3	108.0	93.5	113.0	134.8	126.9	135.4	125.7	116.5
Middle Atlantic	88.6	94.3	97.4	95.2	94.6	117.4	114.4	99.1	104.7	99.7	98.2	101.7	101.6
East North Central	71.7	73.0	77.7	78.1	79.5	95.0	92.2	80.0	78.4	79.3	80.4	82.0	82.4
West North Central	42.0	44.0	48.3	50.5	48.7	57.0	56.0	56.7	57.9	59.4	60.9	57.7	58.9
South Atlantic	90.2	100.4	107.5	114.5	112.6	126.8	125.8	102.3	97.0	97.4	100.8	98.8	98.4
East South Central	57.9	57.7	61.6	64.1	69.7	77.8	80.7	76.3	79.5	80.1	80.1	81.5	80.5
West South Central	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Mountain	25.7	25.0	25.1	25.1	26.7	28.3	26.4	27.9	30.6	32.0	30.3	31.1	31.0
Pacific	35.5	37.8	38.3	39.0	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.4	57.7	57.2	56.8	57.0	58.4
National Average	69.5	72.9	77.3	79.1	80.9	90.3	88.9	80.9	81.7	80.6	80.5	81.8	81.4

Residual Fuel Oil*

Cents per million Btu

Region	1974						1975						
	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
New England	201.1	199.2	201.8	199.8	202.0	207.5	207.5	202.5	204.1	204.3	202.9	200.1	201.7
Middle Atlantic	207.7	208.6	204.5	200.7	205.4	205.7	211.5	202.7	204.1	204.4	203.2	200.1	201.5
East North Central	198.2	182.7	164.4	161.5	161.3	167.1	164.6	144.9	165.0	163.4	183.1	157.0	168.3
West North Central	179.3	152.7	178.1	182.6	179.5	190.7	190.6	189.6	182.3	171.5	167.8	163.9	165.5
South Atlantic	181.5	178.7	178.9	179.3	183.3	182.2	182.2	180.9	181.6	186.8	188.9	187.7	189.3
East South Central	171.5	169.6	172.6	173.9	171.8	167.9	172.0	174.0	171.6	163.4	159.7	161.0	165.5
West South Central	161.1	187.5	179.3	108.8	186.0	179.7	171.7	177.1	178.2	175.8	191.5	177.7	182.0
Mountain	199.2	176.2	179.0	186.7	185.0	185.1	180.0	192.3	192.4	190.3	206.0	198.0	199.0
Pacific	202.5	204.9	220.3	222.3	223.8	219.5	233.0	223.6	235.0	241.1	261.1	260.6	245.6
National Average	194.9	194.2	194.6	194.3	198.2	198.9	202.1	197.7	202.0	204.8	209.3	205.6	200.0

Natural Gas

Cents per million Btu

Region	1974						1975						
	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
New England	124.7	138.7	141.2	132.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	97.1	112.4	110.8	121.7
Middle Atlantic	77.3	85.2	74.2	80.5	64.8	70.0	64.3	86.1	84.5	82.4	101.7	98.3	92.7
East North Central	76.1	77.3	80.5	84.3	83.3	80.3	93.9	91.0	92.7	93.0	105.5	120.8	111.6
West North Central	41.7	42.1	43.3	43.8	43.0	44.8	42.3	43.6	43.8	51.5	54.5	58.6	58.1
South Atlantic	59.8	60.9	58.3	55.8	58.5	60.2	64.7	60.3	68.5	72.6	70.2	71.2	72.2
East South Central	52.8	63.3	58.9	71.2	74.3	76.9	87.8	76.2	79.5	82.2	82.7	76.4	77.0
West South Central	43.6	43.8	46.8	46.0	47.8	51.5	52.2	55.6	63.0	64.5	67.0	71.3	69.2
Mountain	49.2	50.8	49.5	52.1	55.7	56.6	70.7	66.9	66.7	63.7	67.4	68.1	69.6
Pacific	50.7	60.0	64.0	64.7	65.9	64.0	68.4	83.2	83.6	80.5	90.1	82.4	84.1
National Average	47.9	49.8	51.8	52.4	53.2	54.0	55.0	58.2	65.2	66.4	68.9	72.6	71.3

NA=Not available.

*See Explanatory Note 14.

**Includes small quantities of coke oven gas, refinery gas, and blast furnace gas.

Source: Federal Power Commission.

Utility Fossil Fuels (Continued)

U.S. Average Delivered Prices of Coal at Utilities

		Contract	Spot
		In dollars per short ton	
1973	January	8.09	9.91
	February	8.31	10.01
	March	8.42	10.07
	April	8.43	10.44
	May	8.51	10.24
	June	8.62	10.43
	July	8.44	10.40
	August	8.45	10.44
	September	8.71	10.67
	October	8.86	11.24
	November	9.13	12.05
	December	9.19	13.34
1974	January	9.83	17.02
	February	10.40	20.57
	March	10.63	22.54
	April	11.28	23.70
	May	11.80	24.21
	June	11.87	25.84
	July	12.05	27.99
	August	12.50	28.87
	September	12.89	30.64
	October	13.30	30.67
	November	14.16	31.95
	December	14.20	31.05
1975	January	14.57	28.12
	February	15.71	25.93
	March	15.68	25.02
	April	15.88	24.52
	May	16.45	23.78
	June	16.40	23.36

PETROLEUM CONSUMPTION

Little new petroleum consumption information is available for the International Energy Agency countries since the last issue. Total IEA consumption of petroleum has been reduced from a high of 36.8 million barrels per day in February 1973 to 30.2 million barrels per day in April 1975, the last month complete data are available. It is interesting to note that Japan's highest consumption was during the embargo and the first few months of the crude price rise of 1973-74. Since then, Japan has reduced consumption by 24 percent, the largest drop of any of the industrialized countries.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

In August, Arab OPEC production of crude oil increased substantially from 16.8 million to 17.7 million barrels per day, continuing a trend that had begun in March. Between the February low and August, Arab OPEC production rose almost 11 percent. Saudi Arabia's increase from 7.0 million to 8.2 million barrels per day was only partially offset by smaller decreases in production by other Arab states. The estimated amount shut in by Arab OPEC countries declined again in August by 3.6 percentage points to 28.3 percent. August production by non-Arab OPEC countries was 11.2 million barrels per day, up 0.1 million barrels from July. The amount shut in was reduced by 1.4 percentage points.

For the second consecutive month, world-wide crude oil production increased 1.2 million barrels per day, reaching 55.4 million.

Petroleum Consumption

Petroleum Consumption for Major Free World Industrialized Countries

	Total IEA*	Japan	West Germany	France**	United Kingdom	Canada	Italy***	Other IEA+	
In thousands of barrels per day									
1973	Jan	35,100	4,121	2,868	2,743	2,315	1,667	1,781	3,681
	Feb	36,800	4,532	2,850	2,687	2,313	1,747	1,866	4,551
	Mar	33,500	4,450	2,707	2,528	2,271	1,584	1,710	3,585
	Apr	31,000	4,008	2,809	2,296	2,038	1,431	1,420	3,371
	May	30,900	3,822	2,546	1,890	1,939	1,486	1,285	3,219
	Jun	30,600	3,950	2,674	1,685	1,697	1,474	1,255	3,079
	July	29,600	3,783	2,196	1,566	1,637	1,490	1,303	2,855
	Aug	31,600	3,790	2,738	1,495	1,615	1,557	1,255	3,232
	Sept	31,000	3,813	2,618	1,932	1,727	1,427	1,462	3,333
	Oct	33,600	4,212	2,969	2,482	2,150	1,680	1,610	3,777
	Nov	35,200	4,562	2,883	2,593	2,258	1,801	1,551	3,653
	Dec	33,700	4,716	2,481	2,768	1,906	1,828	1,698	3,533
	AVG.	32,717	4,146	2,695	2,222	1,989	1,598	1,516	3,489
1974	Jan	33,200	4,273	2,556	2,523	2,045	1,823	1,755	3,478
	Feb	33,200	4,708	1,969	2,389	2,127	1,863	1,751	3,411
	Mar	31,200	4,508	2,173	2,249	2,133	1,658	1,621	3,062
	Apr	30,200	3,804	2,539	1,970	1,899	1,560	1,396	3,083
	May	29,600	3,718	2,403	1,915	1,704	1,572	1,349	3,134
	Jun	29,600	3,710	2,414	2,103	1,545	1,455	1,290	3,010
	July	29,900	3,573	2,548	1,703	1,531	1,534	1,368	3,045
	Aug	30,100	3,787	2,476	1,506	1,513	1,463	1,237	3,078
	Sept	30,600	3,868	2,473	1,996	1,663	1,414	1,487	3,701
	Oct	32,300	3,843	2,613	2,045	2,049	1,680	1,536	3,554
	Nov	32,700	4,086	2,432	2,260	2,108	1,713	1,587	3,559
	Dec	33,900	4,401	2,261	2,492	1,983	1,831	1,707	3,720
	AVG.	31,375	4,023	2,405	2,096	1,858	1,631	1,507	3,320
1975	Jan	32,900	3,850	2,183	2,185	1,993	1,691	1,725	3,475
	Feb	33,000	4,242	2,455	2,238	1,913	1,870	1,737	3,535
	Mar	30,300	3,978	2,234	1,948	1,773	1,548	1,482	2,969
	Apr	30,200	3,463	2,431	2,202	1,872	1,606	1,403	3,384
	May	NA	3,304	2,253	R1,640	1,488	1,522	1,171	NA
	Jun	NA	3,323	2,106	R1,643	1,404	1,512	1,194	NA
	July	NA	3,548	2,319	1,488	1,324	NA	NA	NA
	Aug	NA	3,573	2,360	1,291	NA	NA	NA	NA
	AVG.	31,600	3,660	2,293	1,829	1,681	1,625	1,452	3,341
	(through last available date)								

*The 18 signatory nations of the International Energy Agency (IEA) are: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States. Except for the United States, inland consumption excludes bunkers, refinery fuel, and losses.

**Not a member of IEA.

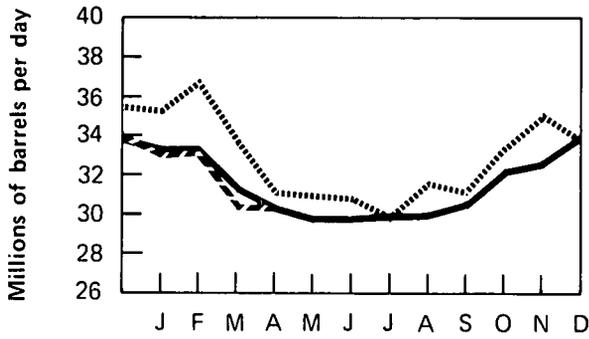
***Principal products only.

+Excludes the United States.

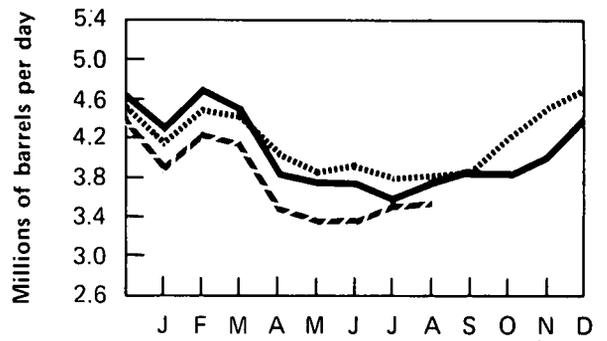
NA=Not available.

Source: Central Intelligence Agency.

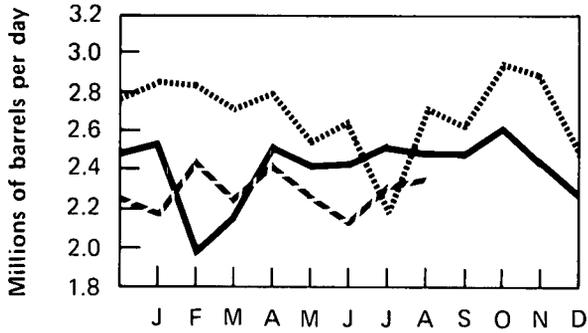
Total IEA



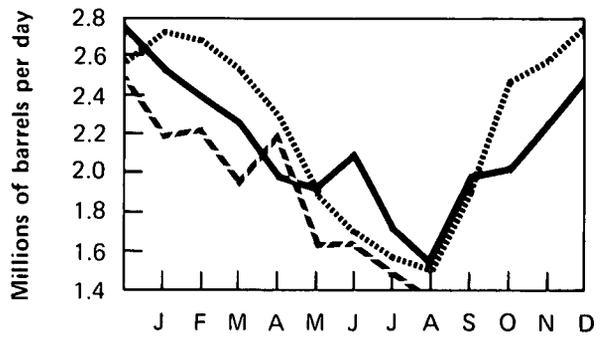
Japan



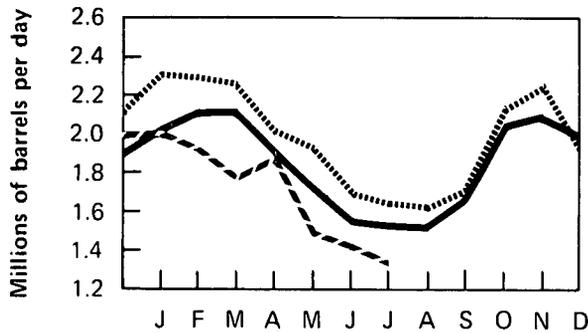
West Germany



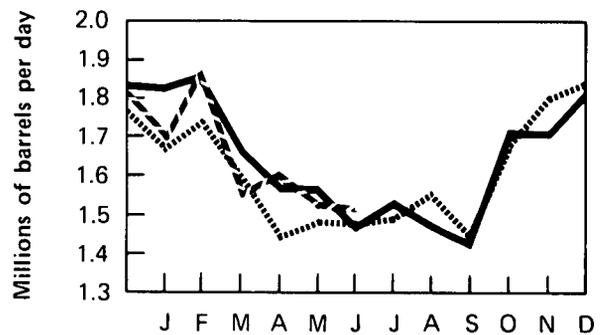
France*



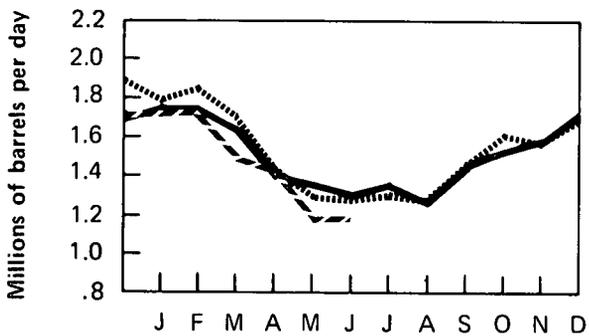
United Kingdom



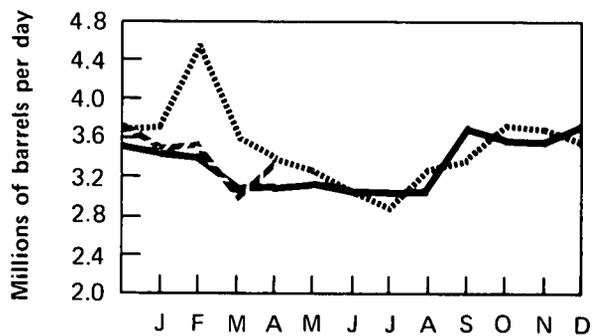
Canada



Italy**



Other IEA***



*Not a member of IEA.

**Principal products only.

***Excludes the United States.

..... 1973
 ——— 1974
 - - - 1975

Crude Oil Production

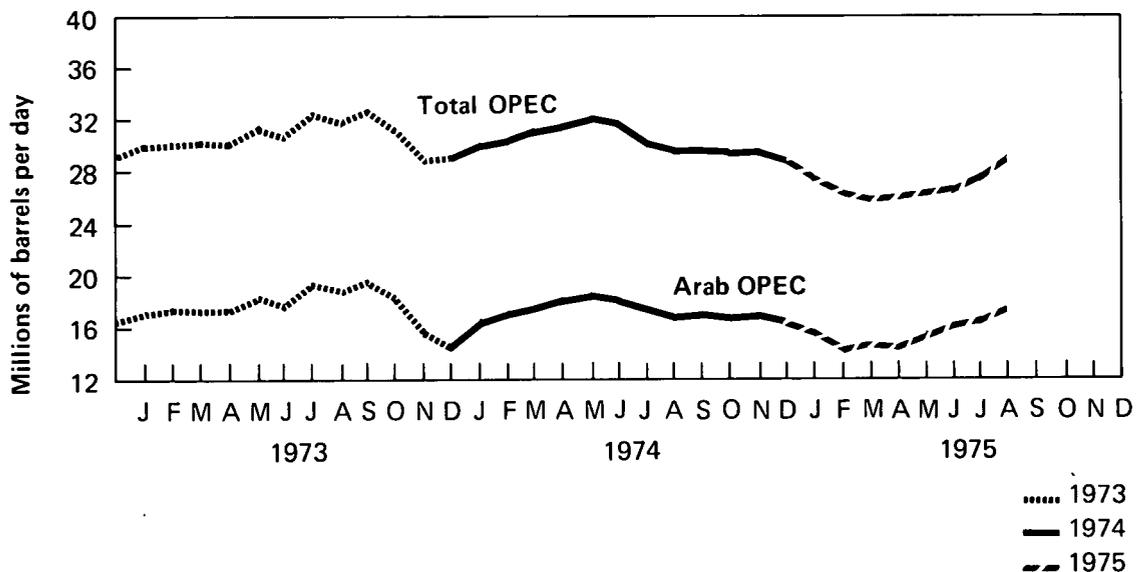
Crude Oil Production for Major Petroleum Exporting Countries – August 1975

Country	Production				Production Capacity	Production Shut in
	1973	1974	1975 (8 months)	August	August	August In percent
In thousands of barrels per day						
Algeria	1,070	940	922	900	1,000	10.0
Iraq	1,964	1,820	2,211	2,260	2,600	13.1
Kuwait*	3,024	2,550	2,110	1,960	3,500	44.0
Libya	2,187	1,520	1,384	2,100	3,000	30.0
Qatar	570	520	423	410	700	41.4
Saudi Arabia*	7,607	8,480	7,014	8,210	11,500	28.6
United Arab Emirates	1,518	1,680	610	1,870	2,400	22.1
Subtotal: Arab OPEC	17,940	17,510	15,674	17,710	24,700	28.3
Ecuador	204	160	155	210	240	12.5
Gabon	147	180	210	210	250	16.0
Indonesia	1,339	1,380	1,266	1,380	1,700	18.8
Iran	5,861	6,040	5,441	5,510	6,500	15.2
Nigeria	2,053	2,260	1,695	1,760	2,500	29.6
Venezuela	3,364	2,970	2,475	2,280	3,100	26.5
Subtotal: Non-Arab OPEC	12,968	12,990	11,242	11,350	14,290	20.6
Total: OPEC	30,908	30,500	26,912	29,060	38,990	25.5
Canada	1,798	1,695	1,440	1,520	2,016	24.6
Mexico	465	580	785	840	840	0
Total: OPEC, Canada, Mexico	33,171	32,775	29,141	31,420	41,846	24.9
Total World	55,715	55,855	52,869	55,360		

*Includes about one-half of Neutral Zone production which amounted to approximately 530,000 barrels per day in August.

Source: Central Intelligence Agency.

OPEC Countries Crude Oil Production



Definitions

Base Production Control Level

The total number of barrels of domestic crude petroleum produced from a particular property in the corresponding month of 1972.

Branded Independent Marketer

A firm which is engaged in the marketing or distribution of refined petroleum products pursuant to (1) an agreement or contract with a refiner (or a firm which controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with such refiner) to use a trademark, trade name, service mark, or other identifying symbol or name owned by such refiner (or any such firm), or (2) an agreement or contract under which any such firm engaged in the marketing or distribution of refined petroleum products is granted authority to occupy premises owned, leased, or in any way controlled by a refiner (or firm which controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with such refiner), but which is not affiliated with, controlled by, or under common control with any refiner (other than by means of a supply contract, or an agreement or contract described in parts (1) or (2) of this definition), and which does not control such refiner.

Ceiling Price

The maximum permissible selling price for a particular grade of domestic crude petroleum in a particular field is the May 15, 1973, posted price plus \$1.35 per barrel.

Controlled Crude Oil

Domestically produced crude petroleum that is subject to the ceiling price for crude oil. For a particular property which is not a stripper-well lease, the volume of controlled oil equals the base production control level minus an amount of released oil equal to the new oil production from that property.

Crude Oil Domestic Production

The volume of crude oil flowing out of the ground. Domestic production is measured at the wellhead and includes lease condensate, which is a natural gas liquid recovered from lease separators or field facilities.

Crude Oil Imports

The monthly volume of crude oil imported which is reported by receiving refineries, including crude oil entering the U.S. through pipelines from Canada.

Crude Oil Input to Refineries

Total crude oil used as input for the refining process, less crude oil lost or used for refinery fuel.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks held at refineries and at pipeline terminals. Does not include stocks held on leases (storage facilities adjacent to the wells), which historically total approximately 13 million barrels.

Dealer Tankwagon (DTW) Price

The price at which a retail dealer purchases gasoline from a distributor or a jobber.

Distillate Fuel Oil

The lighter fuel oils distilled off during the refining process. Included are products known as ASTM grades Nos. 1 and 2 heating oils, diesel fuels, and No. 4 fuel oil. The major uses of distillate fuel oils include heating, fuel for on- and off-highway diesel engines, and railroad diesel fuel. Minor quantities of distillate fuel oils produced and/or held as stocks at natural gas processing plants are not included in this series.

Domestic Demand for Refined Petroleum Products

A calculated value, computed as domestic production plus net imports (imports less exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. It, therefore, represents the total disappearance of refined products from primary supplies.

Domestic Uncontrolled Crude Oil

That portion of domestic crude oil production including new, released, and stripper oil which may be sold at a price exceeding the ceiling price.

Electricity Production

Production at electric utilities only. Does not include industrial electricity generation.

Entitlement Position

The monthly "entitlement" position of a refiner indicates whether he bought or sold entitlements in that month. An entitlement is the right to purchase "old" oil. A refiner must purchase entitlements for the amount of "old" oil he processes in excess of the national "old" oil supply ratio, defined as total "old" oil purchases by refiners as a percent of total crude runs to stills.

Firm Natural Gas Service

High priority gas service in which the pipeline company is under contract to deliver a specified volume of gas to the customer on a non-interruptible basis. Residential and small commercial facilities usually fall into this category.

Interruptible Natural Gas Service

Low priority gas service in which the pipeline company has the contractual option to temporarily terminate deliveries to customers by reason of claim of firm service

customers or higher priority users. Large commercial facilities, industrial users, and electric utilities usually fall into this category.

Jet Fuel

Includes both naphtha-type and kerosine-type fuels meeting standards for use in aircraft turbine engines. Although most jet fuel is used in aircraft, some is used for other purposes, such as for generating electricity in gas turbines.

Jobber

A petroleum distributor who purchases refined product from a refiner or terminal operator for the purpose of reselling to retail outlets and commercial accounts or for the purpose of retailing through his own retail outlets.

Jobber Margin

The difference between the price at which a jobber purchases refined product from a refiner or terminal operator and the price at which the jobber sells to retail outlets. This does not reflect margins obtained by jobbers through retail sales or commercial accounts.

Jobber Price

The price at which a petroleum jobber purchases refined product from a refiner or terminal operator.

Landed Cost

The cost of imported crude oil equal to actual cost of crude at point of origin plus transportation cost to the United States.

Line Miles of Seismic Exploration

The distance along the earth's surface that is covered by seismic traverses.

Motor Gasoline Production

Total production of motor gasoline by refineries, measured at refinery outlet. Relatively small quantities of motor gasoline are produced at natural gas processing plants, but these quantities are not included.

Motor Gasoline Stocks

Primary motor gasoline stocks held by gasoline producers. Stocks at natural gas processing plants are not included.

Natural Gas Imports

This is based on data collected by the Federal Power Commission from major interstate pipeline companies.

Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)

Products obtained from natural gasoline plants, cycling plants, and fractionators after processing the natural gas. Included are ethane, liquefied petroleum (LP) gases (propane, butane, and propane-butane mixtures), natural

gasoline, plant condensate, and minor quantities of finished products such as gasoline, special naphthas, jet fuel, kerosine, and distillate fuel oil.

Natural Gas Marketed Production

Gross withdrawals from the ground, less gas used for repressuring and quantities vented and flared. Gas volumes are reported at a base pressure of 14.73 pounds per square inch absolute at 60°F. Data are from Bureau of Mines and are collected from reports received from the Interstate Oil Compact Commission provided by State agencies.

New Oil

The volume of domestic crude petroleum produced from a property in a specific month which exceeds the base production control level for that property.

Nonbranded Independent Marketer

A firm which is engaged in the marketing or distribution of refined petroleum products, but which (1) is not a refiner, (2) is not a firm which controls, is controlled by, is under common control with, or is affiliated with a refiner (other than by means of a supply contract), and (3) is not a branded independent marketer.

Old Oil

Same as controlled crude oil.

Power Ascension Nuclear Powerplant

A nuclear powerplant that has been licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to operate, but which is in the initial testing phase during which production of electricity may not be continuous. In general, when the electric utility is satisfied with the plant's performance, it formally accepts the plant from the manufacturer, and places it in "commercial operation" status. A request is then submitted to the appropriate utility rate commission to include the powerplant in the rate base calculation.

Primary Stocks of Refined Petroleum Products

Stocks held at refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. They do not include stocks held in secondary storage facilities, such as those held by jobbers, dealers, independent marketers, and consumers.

Refiner Acquisition Cost

The cost to the refiner, including transportation and fees, of crude petroleum. The composite cost is the average of domestic and imported crude costs and represents the amount of crude cost which refiners may pass on to their customers.

Released Oil

That portion of the base production control level for a property which is equal to the volume of new oil pro-

duced in that month and which may be sold above the ceiling price. The amount of released oil may not exceed the base production control level for that property.

Residual Fuel Oil

The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are boiled off in refinery operations. Included are products known as ASTM grades Nos. 5 and 6 oil, heavy diesel oil, Navy Special Oil, Bunker C oil, and acid sludge and pitch used as refiner fuels. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, for heating, and for various industrial purposes.

Rotary Rig

Machine used for drilling wells that employs a rotating tube attached to a bit for boring holes through rock.

Separative Work Unit (SWU)

The measure of work required to produce enriched uranium from natural uranium. Enrichment plants separate natural uranium feed material into two groups, an enriched product group with a higher percentage of U-235 than the feed material and a depleted tails group with a lower percentage of U-235 than the feed material. To produce 1 kilogram of enriched uranium containing 2.8 percent U-235, and a depleted tails assay containing 0.3 percent U-235, it requires 6 kilograms of natural uranium feed and 3 kilograms of separative work units (3 SWU).

Stripper Well Lease

A property of which the average daily production of crude petroleum and petroleum condensates, including natural gas liquids, per well did not exceed 10 barrels per day during the preceding calendar year.

Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG)

A product resulting from the manufacture, conversion, or reforming of petroleum hydrocarbons which may be easily substituted for or interchanged with pipeline quality natural gas.

Total Refined Petroleum Products Imports

Imports of motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosine-type jet fuel, liquefied petroleum gases, kerosine, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petro-chemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, and asphalt. Imports of bonded bunkers, jet fuel, distillate and residual fuel oils for onshore military use, and receipts from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam are based on data reported to the FEA Office of Oil Imports.

Well

Hole drilled for the purpose of finding or producing crude oil or natural gas or providing services related to

the production of crude oil or natural gas. Wells are classified as oil wells, gas wells, dry holes, stratigraphic tests, or service wells. This is a standard definition of the American Petroleum Institute.

Explanatory Notes

1. Domestic production of energy includes production of crude oil and lease condensate, natural gas (wet), and coal (anthracite, bituminous, and lignite), as well as electricity output from hydroelectric and nuclear powerplants and industrial hydroelectric power production. The volumetric data were converted to approximate heat contents (Btu-values) of the various energy sources using conversion factors listed in the Units of Measure.

2. Domestic consumption of energy includes domestic demand for refined petroleum products, consumption of coal (anthracite, bituminous, and lignite) and natural gas (dry), electricity output from hydroelectric and nuclear powerplants, industrial hydroelectric power production, and imports of electric power. Approximate heat contents (Btu-values) were derived using conversion factors listed in the Units of Measure. Electricity imports were converted using the Btu-content of hydroelectric power. 1975 electricity imports were estimated on the basis of imports levels during 1974.

3. Graphic presentations of petroleum volumetric data show Bureau of Mines (BOM) figures for 1973 through June 1975 and FEA figures for July 1975 forward. FEA monthly data for May 1974 through March 1975 were based on the *Weekly Petroleum Statistics Report* which presented volumetric data on domestic petroleum receipts and imports for all refiners and bulk terminal operators, as well as production and stock levels for each major petroleum product. In April 1975, the FEA weekly report was replaced by the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* which presents essentially the same data on a monthly basis.

Conceptually, the major difference between FEA and BOM data occurs in the "Stocks" series. Stock levels reported by FEA for the major petroleum products are higher than those reported by BOM, because the FEA series includes stocks of independent terminal operators not counted by BOM. Beginning in December 1974, however, BOM data reflect the inclusion of approximately 100 additional bulk terminals in the coverage of primary stocks, bringing the data base for the 2 series into closer agreement.

In the current issue, cumulative 1972, 1973, and 1974 petroleum data presented in the text are based on BOM figures. Discussions of cumulative 1975 data are based on BOM figures for January through June and FEA figures for July forward.

4. Domestic demand figures for natural gas liquids (NGL) as reported by BOM and reproduced in this publi-

cation do not include amounts utilized by refineries for blending purposes in the production of finished products, principally gasoline. Use of NGL at refineries is reported in a separate column. The production series cited in this publication shows both NGL produced at processing plants and liquefied gases produced at refineries. NGL produced at refineries is extracted from crude oil and hence, to avoid double counting, should not be included in calculations of total U.S. production of petroleum liquids. The NGL stock series shown in this volume includes liquids held as stocks at both natural gas processing plants and at refineries.

5. Bituminous coal and lignite consumption data reported by the Bureau of Mines are derived from information provided by the Federal Power Commission, Department of Commerce, and reports from selected manufacturing industries and retailers. Domestic consumption data in this series, therefore, approximate actual consumption. This is in contrast to domestic demand reported for petroleum products, which is a calculated value representing total disappearance from primary supplies.

6. Bituminous coal and lignite production is calculated from the number of railroad cars loaded at mines, based on the assumption that approximately 60 percent of the coal produced is transported by rail. Production data are estimated by the Bureau of Mines from Association of American Railroads reports of carloadings.

7. Quantities of uranium are measured by various units at different stages in the fuel cycle. At the mill, quantities are usually expressed as pounds or short tons of U_3O_8 . After the conversion stage, the units of measure are either metric tons (MT) of UF_6 or metric tons of uranium (MTU). The latter designation expresses only the elemental uranium content of UF_6 .

Following the enrichment stage, the same units are used, but the U-235 content has been enhanced at the expense of loss of material. At the fabrication stage, UF_6 is changed to UO_2 , and the standard unit of measure is the MTU. We have chosen to present all uranium quantities as MTU; conversion factors to other units are given in the section on Units of Measure.

8. The units used to describe power generation at nuclear plants are all based on the watt, which is a unit of power. (Power is energy produced per unit of time.) As with fossil-fueled plants, nuclear plants have three design power ratings. The thermal rating (expressed in thermal megawatts) is the rate of heat production by the reactor core. The gross electrical rating (expressed in electrical megawatts, MWe) is the generator capacity at the stated thermal rating of the plant. The net electrical rating (also expressed in MWe) is the power available as input to the

electrical grid after subtracting the power needed to operate the plant. (A typical nuclear plant needs 5 percent of its generated electricity for its own operation.)

The electrical energy produced by a plant is expressed either as megawatt hours (MWh) or kilowatt hours (KWh). Tables in the nuclear section show generated electricity as average electrical power. This enables a more direct comparison to design capacity and to previous months' performances. To obtain the quantity of electricity generated during a given time period (in megawatt hours), multiply the average power level (in megawatts) by the number of hours during that period.

The energy extracted from uranium fuel is expressed as thermal megawatt days per metric ton of uranium (MWD/MTU). The production of plutonium in the fuel rods is expressed as kilograms of plutonium per metric ton of discharged uranium (kg/MTU).

9. The Residential and Commercial Sector consists of housing units, non-manufacturing business establishments (e.g., wholesale and retail businesses), health and educational institutions, and government office buildings. The Industrial Sector is made up of construction, manufacturing, agriculture, and mining establishments. The Transportation Sector consists of both private and public passenger and freight transportation, as well as government transportation, including military operations. The Electric Utilities Sector is made up of privately- and publicly-owned establishments which generate electricity primarily for resale.

10. While FEA's forecasts of demand for the major products have proved to be reasonably good, the forecasts for "other" products have been consistently low which similarly affects the forecast for total refined products. When planned revisions to the forecasts are incorporated, it is expected that the forecast for total demand will be reduced by several hundred thousand barrels per day.

11. Monthly mileage estimates for 1974 and 1975 are based on the average number of miles traversed per crew day in 1974.

12. Prior to January 1975, diesel fuel prices were obtained from retail gasoline dealers that also sold diesel fuel. Beginning in January 1975, the diesel fuel survey was expanded to include selected truck stops plus additional retail gasoline dealers that sold diesel fuel. Consequently, diesel fuel prices for January 1975 forward are not exactly comparable to prior data. Selling price estimates are based on a survey of 31 cities. Margins are based on a survey of 10 cities.

13. The refiner acquisition cost of imported crude petroleum is the average landed cost of imported crude petroleum to the refiner and represents the amount which may be passed on to the consumer. The estimated landed cost of imported crude petroleum from selected countries does not represent the total cost of all imported crude. Imported crude costs to U.S. company-owned refineries in the Caribbean are not included in the landed cost, and costs of crude petroleum from countries which export only small amounts to the U.S. are also excluded.

14. The weighted average utility fuel cost for the total United States includes distillate fuel oil delivered to utilities whereas the regional breakdown for residual fuel oil prices represents only No. 6 fuel oil prices.

Units of Measure

Weight

1 metric ton *contains* 1.102 short tons

Conversion Factors for Crude Oil

Average gravity

1 barrel (42 gallons) *weighs* 0.136 metric tons
(0.150 short tons)

1 metric ton *contains* 7.33 barrels

1 short ton *contains* 6.65 barrels

Conversion Factors for Uranium

1 short ton (U₃O₈) *contains* 0.769 metric tons of uranium

1 short ton (UF₆) *contains* 0.613 metric tons of uranium

1 metric ton (UF₆) *contains* 0.676 metric tons of uranium

Approximate Heat Content of Various Fuels

Petroleum

Crude Oil 5.800 million Btu/barrel

Refined products

Imports, average 6.000 million Btu/barrel

Consumption, average 5.517 million Btu/barrel

Gasoline 5.248 million Btu/barrel

Jet Fuel, average 5.592 million Btu/barrel

Naphtha-type 5.355 million Btu/barrel

Kerosine-type 5.670 million Btu/barrel

Distillate fuel oil 5.825 million Btu/barrel

Residual fuel oil 6.287 million Btu/barrel

Natural gas liquids 4.031 million Btu/barrel

Natural gas

Wet 1,093 Btu/cubic foot

Dry 1,021 Btu/cubic foot

Coal

Bituminous and lignite

Production 24.01 million Btu/short ton

Consumption 23.65 million Btu/short ton

Anthracite 25.40 million Btu/short ton

Electricity Conversion Heat Rates

Fossil fuel steam-electric

Coal 10,176 Btu/kilowatt hour

Gas 10,733 Btu/kilowatt hour

Oil 10,826 Btu/kilowatt hour

Nuclear steam-electric 10,660 Btu/kilowatt hour

Hydroelectric 10,389 Btu/kilowatt hour

Electricity Consumption 3,412 Btu/kilowatt hour

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