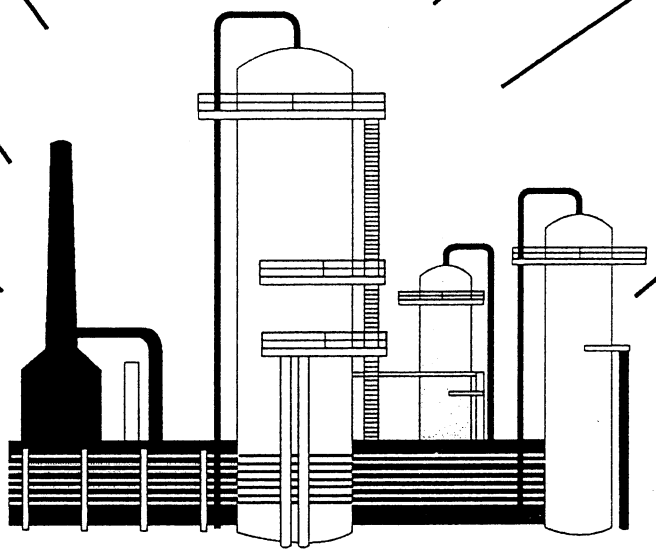
Figure III.1: Petroleum Products and Uses (1997 Percent Refinery Yield)



Kerosene
Illumination
Space Heating
Cooking
Tractor Fuel
(0.4%)

Distillate Fuel Oil
Home Heating Oil
Diesel Fuel
Refinery Fuel
Industrial Fuel
(22.5%)

Petrochemical Feedstocks
Alcohols, Resins, Ethers
Fibers
Medicines
Cosmetics
(2.9%)

Residual Fuel Oil
Boiler Fuel
Refinery Fuel
Bunker Fuel
Wood Preservative
(4.7%)

Special Naphthas
Solvents
Paint Thinner
(0.3%)

Lubricants
Lubricating Oils
Greases
Transmission Oils
Household Oils
Textile Spindle Oils
(1.2%)

Kerosene - Type Jet Fuel
(10.3%)

Asphalt and Road Oil
Paving
Roofing
Waterproofing
(3.2%)

Still Gas Refinery Fuel
(4.4%)

Motor Gasoline
(45.7%)

Petroleum Coke
Carbon Electrodes
Fuel Coke
Electric Switches
(4.6%)

Aviation Gasoline
(0.2%)

Liquefied Refinery Gases
Petrochemical Feedstocks
Space Heating, Cooking
Synthetic Rubber
(4.6%)

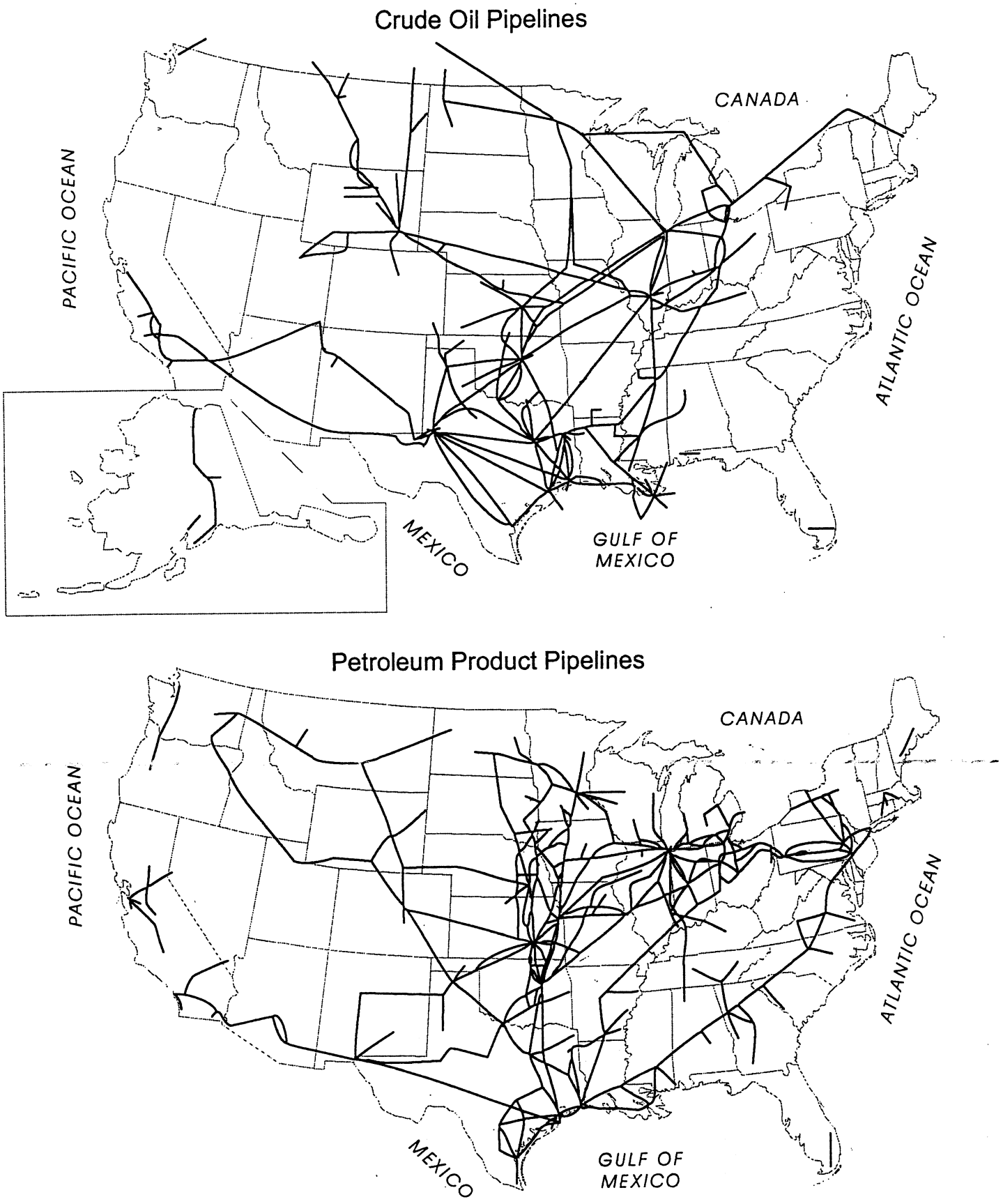
Miscellaneous Products
Absorber Oil
White Machinery Oils
Cutting Oils
Candymaking, Baking Oils
Technical Oils
Medicinal Salves, Ointments
Petroleum Jelly
Acetic Acid
Sulfuric Acid
Fertilizers
(0.3%)

Waxes
Used for:
Fruits, Vegetables
Candy, Chewing gum
Candles, Matches
Crayons, Pencils
Sealing Wax
Canning Wax
(0.2%)

Source: DOE/EIA.

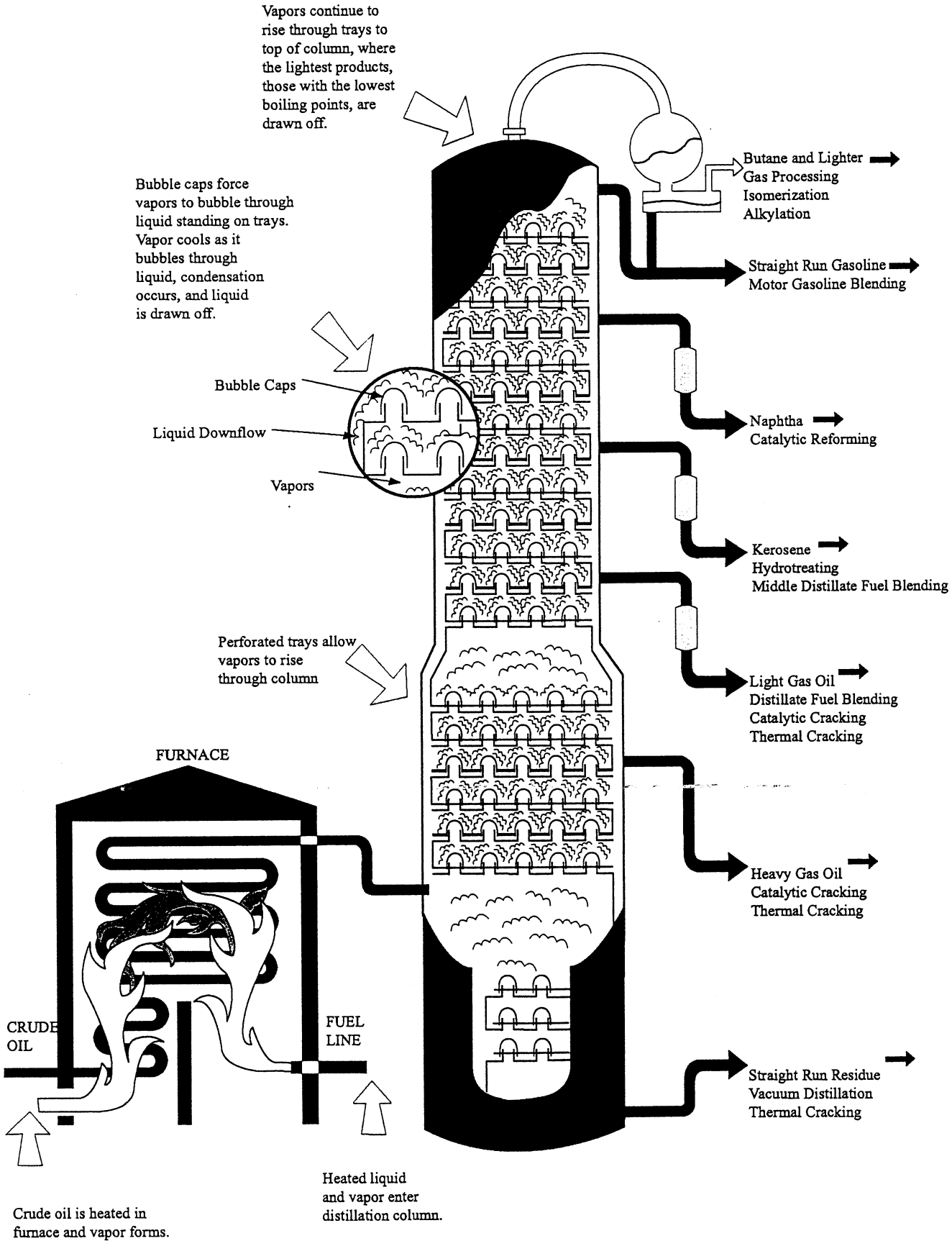
Note: Refinery yield represents the percent of finished product produced at U.S. refineries from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. Components do not add to 100 percent because of processing gain (an increase in volume that occurs during refining).

Figure III.2: Petroleum Pipelines in the United States as of December 31, 1997



Source: DOE/EIA.

Figure III.3: Crude Oil Distillation



Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil and Gas.

Figure III.4 Marketing Structure for Gasoline

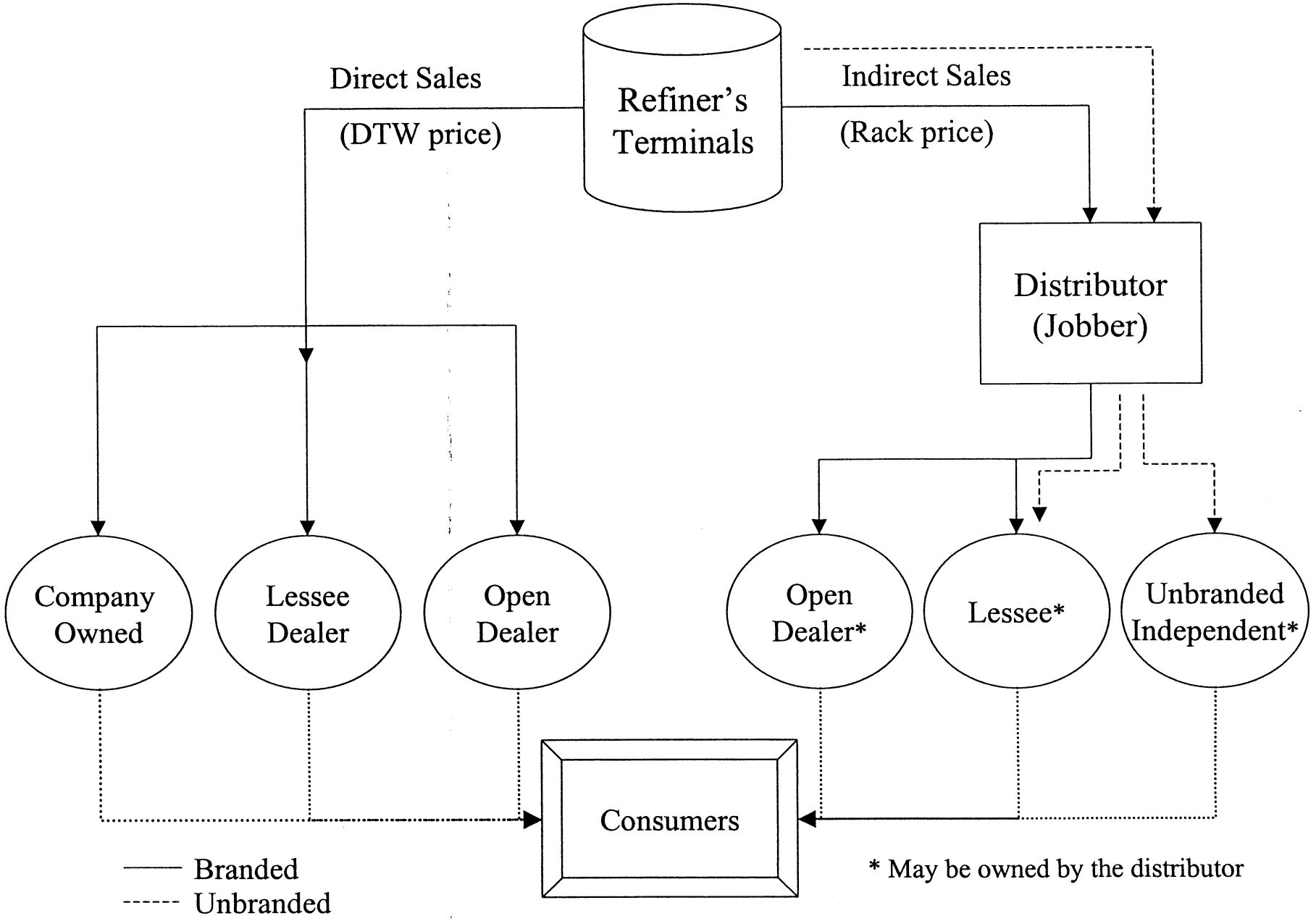
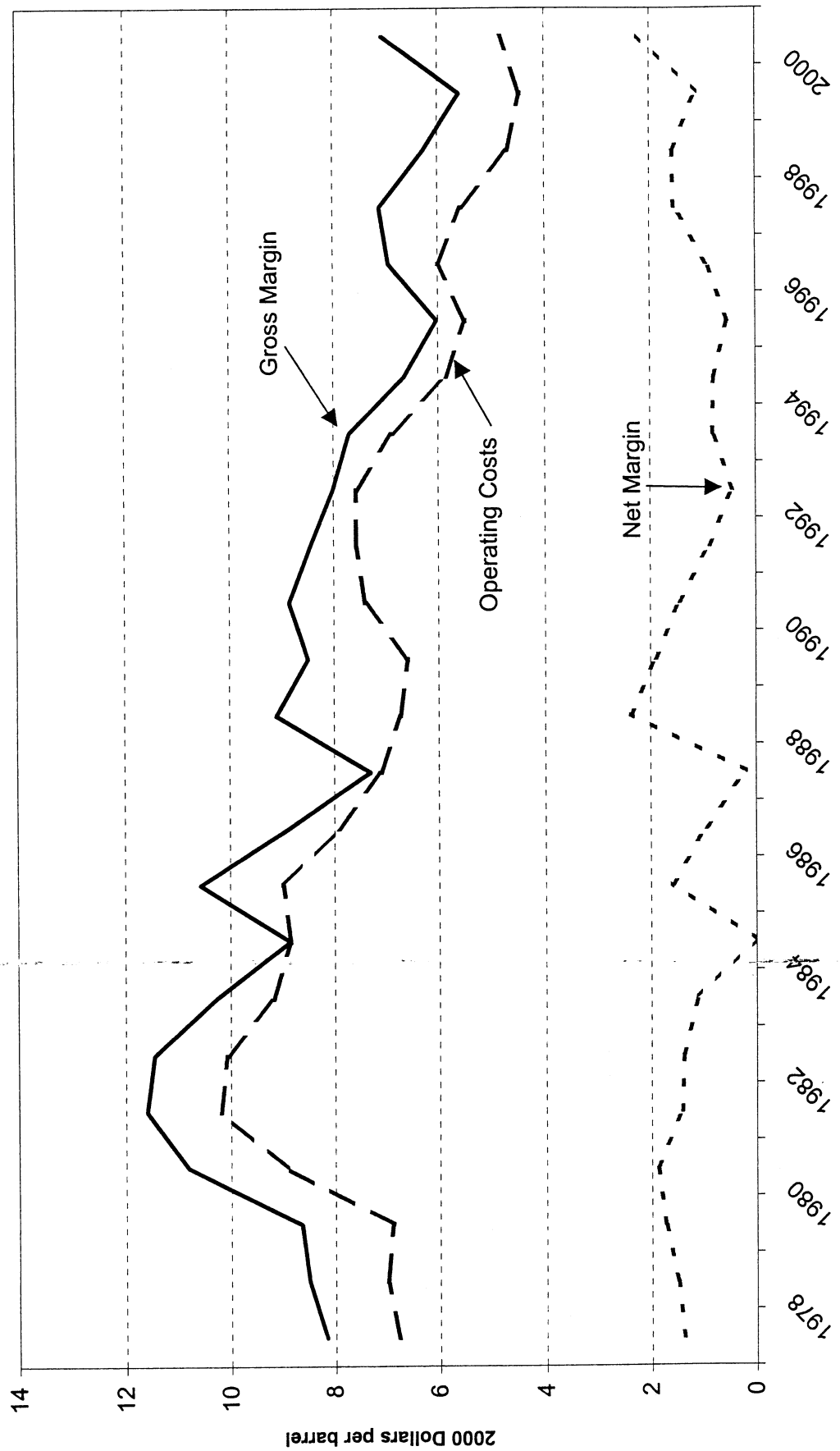
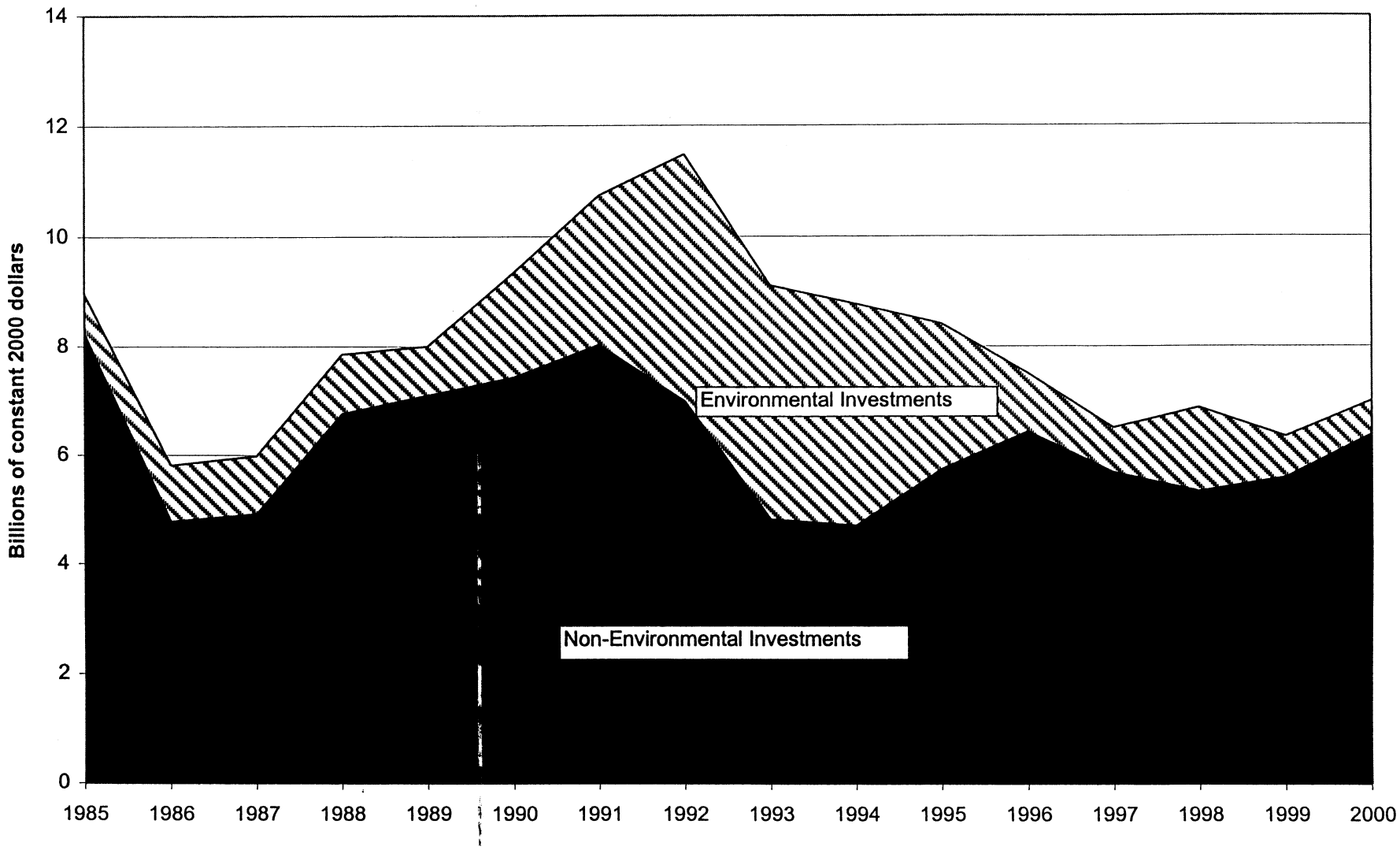


Figure III.5: U.S. Refined Product Margins and Costs per Barrel of Petroleum Product Sold by Major U.S. Energy-Producing Companies, 1977-2000 (In constant 2000 dollars)



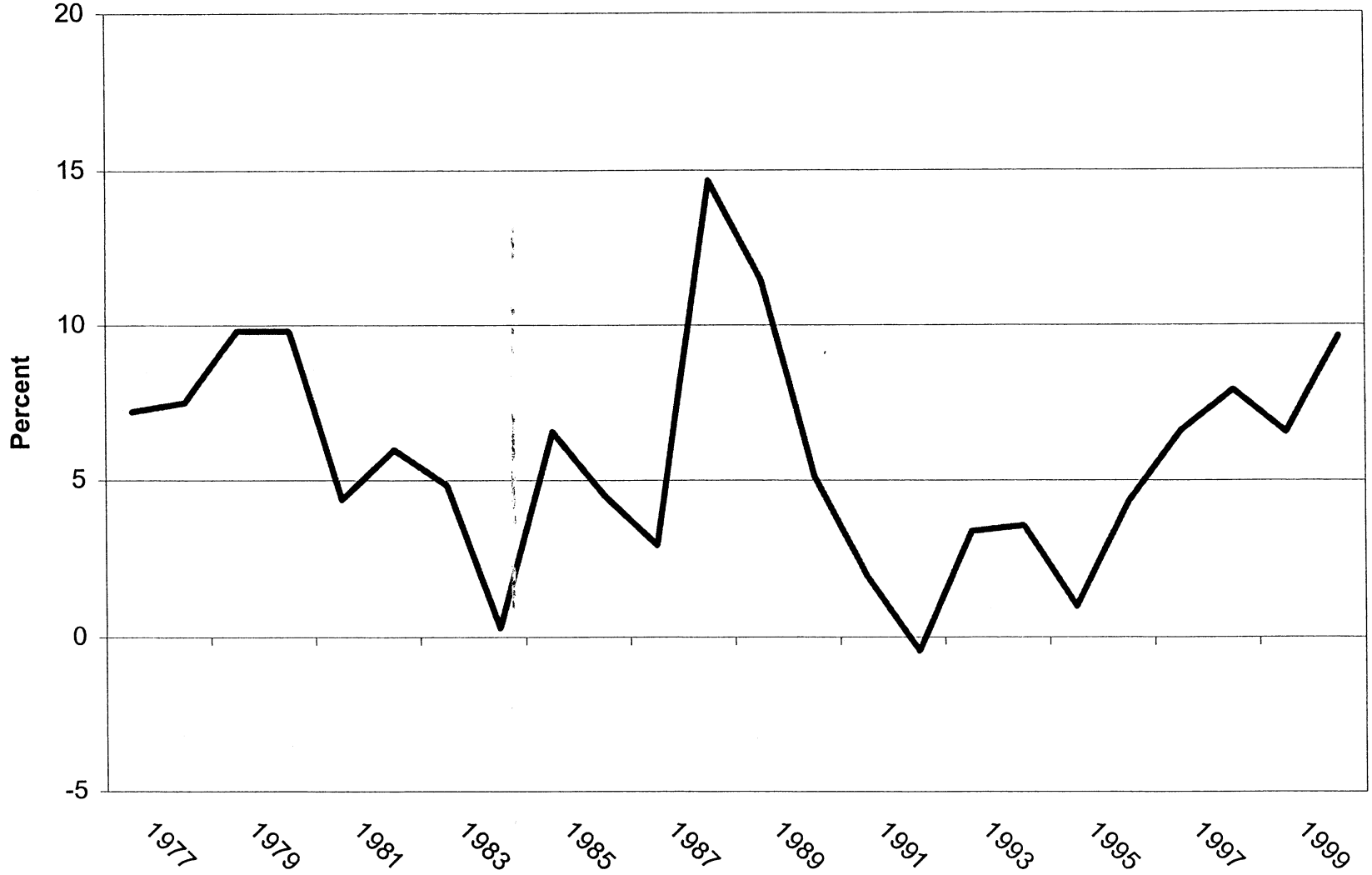
Source: DOE/EIA.

Figure III.6: United States Refining and Marketing Capital Investments, 1985-2000
(In constant 2000 dollars)



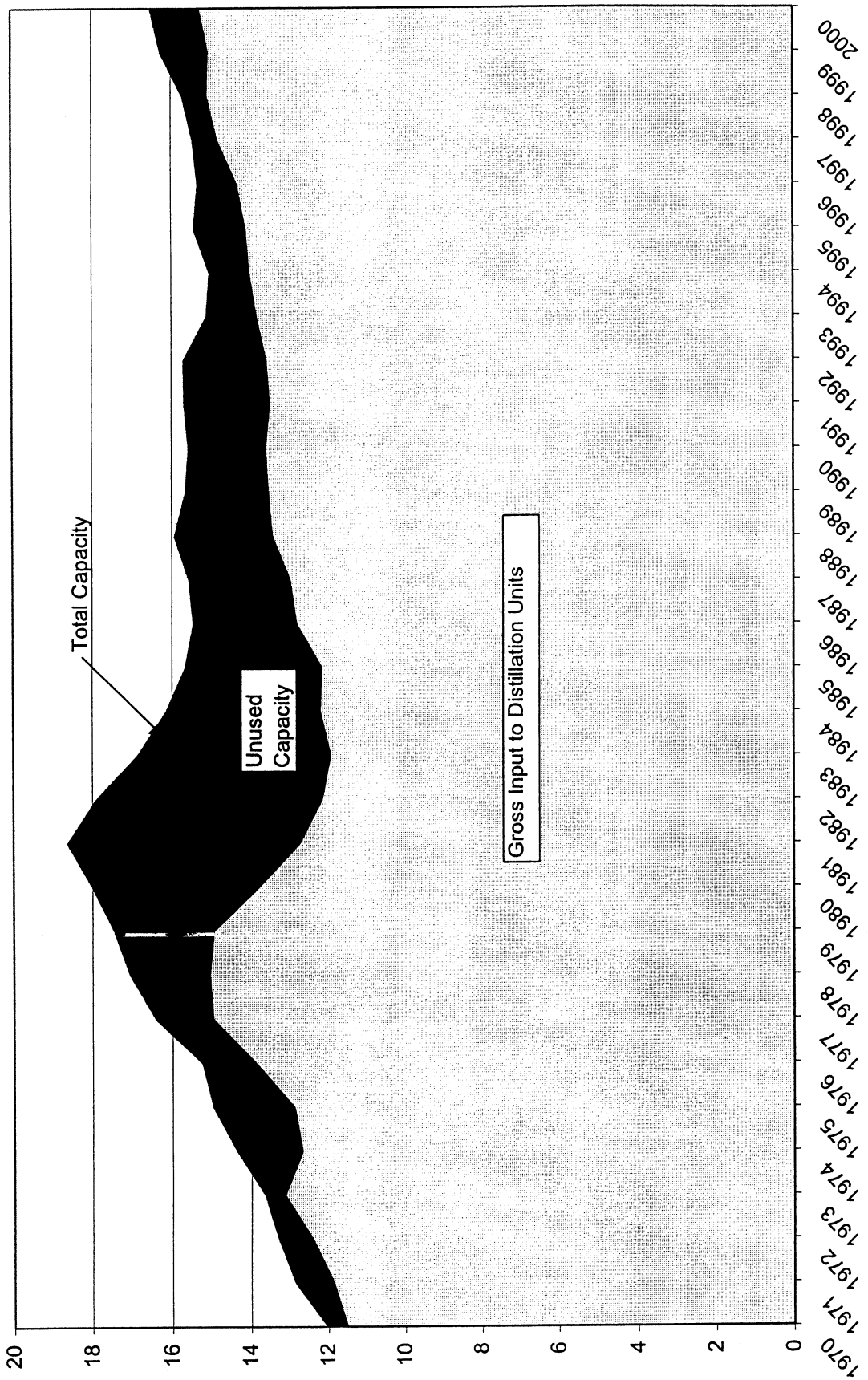
Source: Cambridge Energy Research Associates.

Figure III.7: Return on Investment in Refining/Marketing for Major U.S. Refiners, 1977-2000



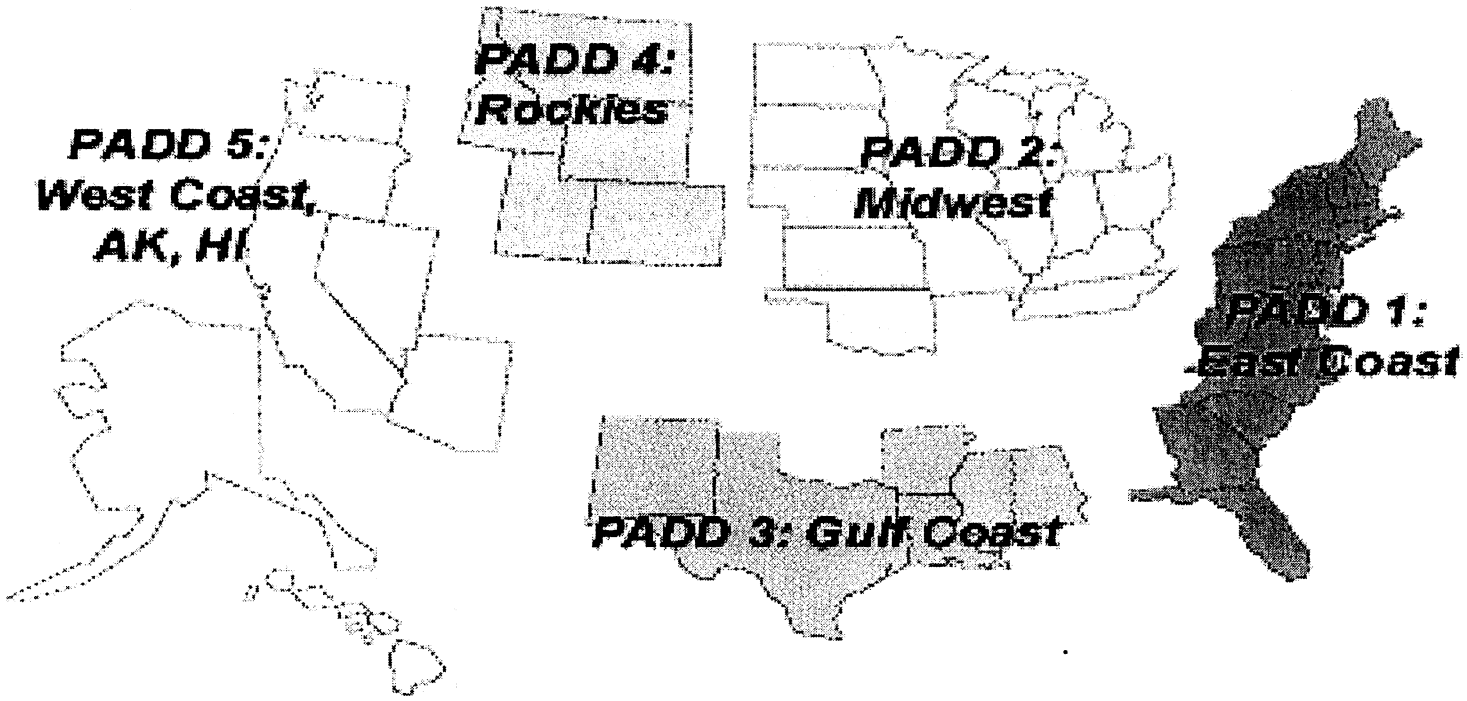
Source: DOE/EIA.

Figure III.8: United States Refinery Capacity and Utilization, 1970-2000



Source: DOE/EIA.

Figure III.9: Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)

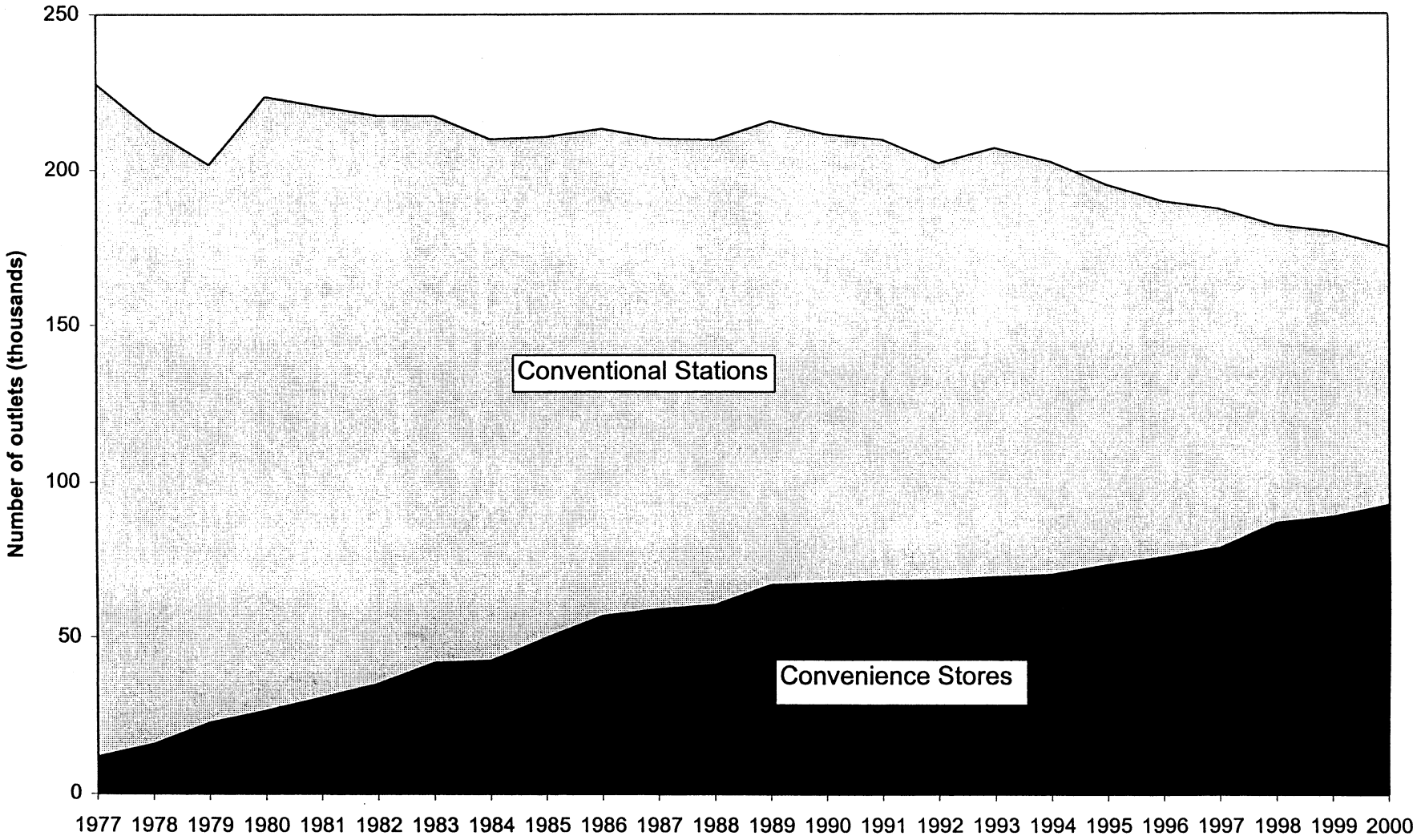


Source: DOE/EIA.

Figure III.10 Total Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, 1984 - 2001

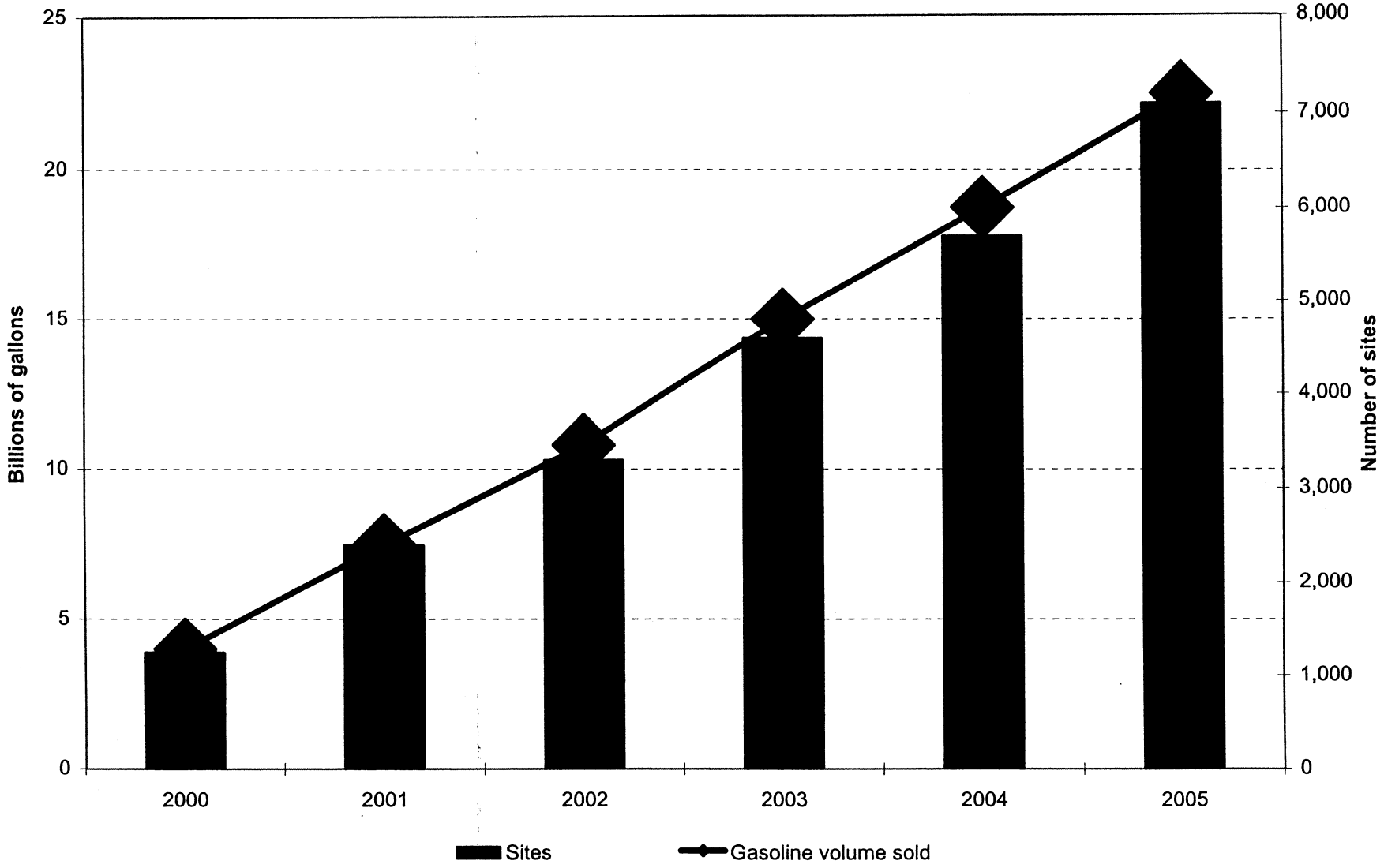
Source: DOE/EIA.

Figure III.11: Retail Gasoline Stations in the United States by Type, 1977-2000



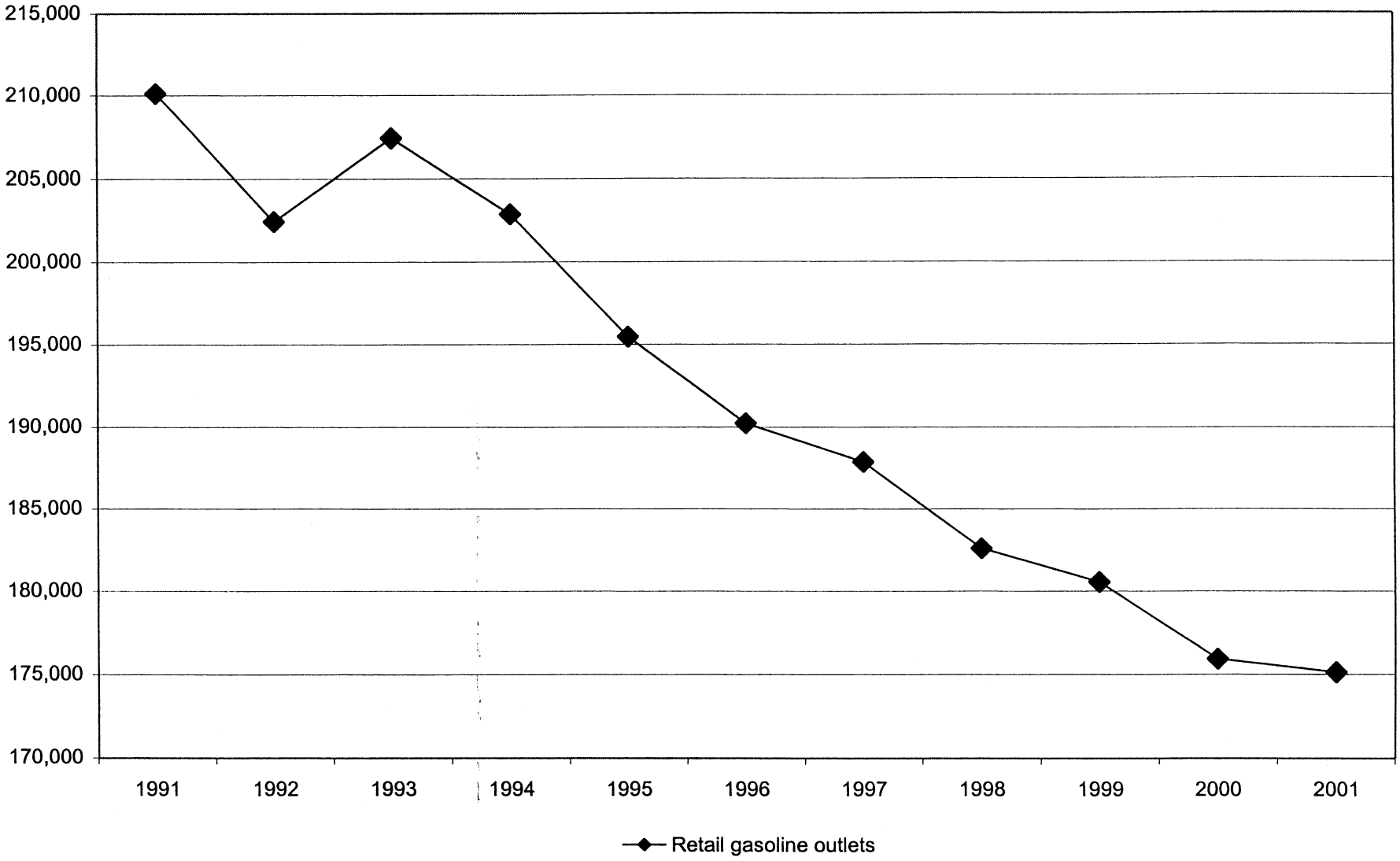
Source: Cambridge Energy Research Associates.

Figure III.12: United States Hypermarket Growth Projections, 2000-2005



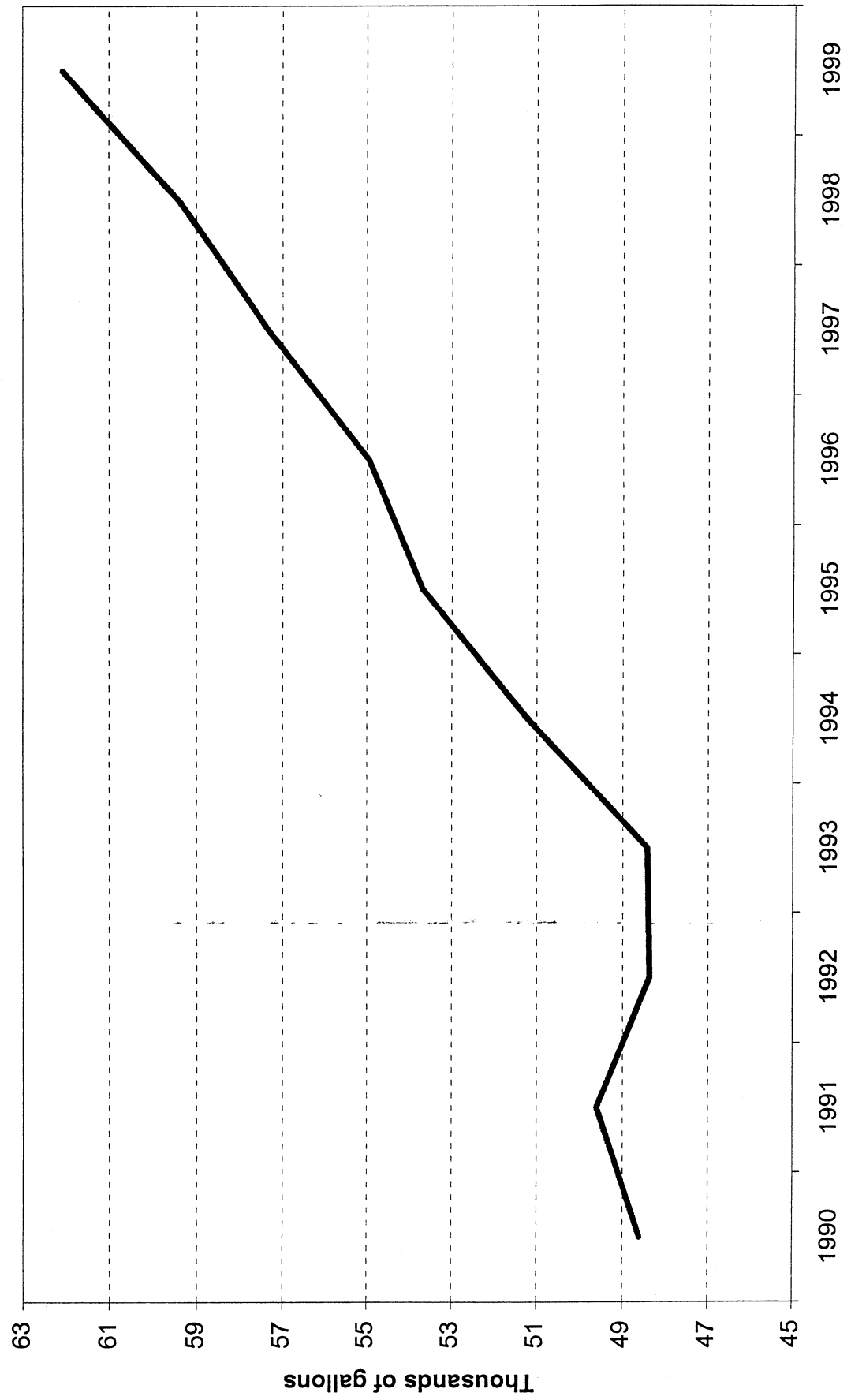
Source: Oil and Gas Journal.

Figure III.13: Total number of Retail Gasoline Outlets in the United States, 1991-2001



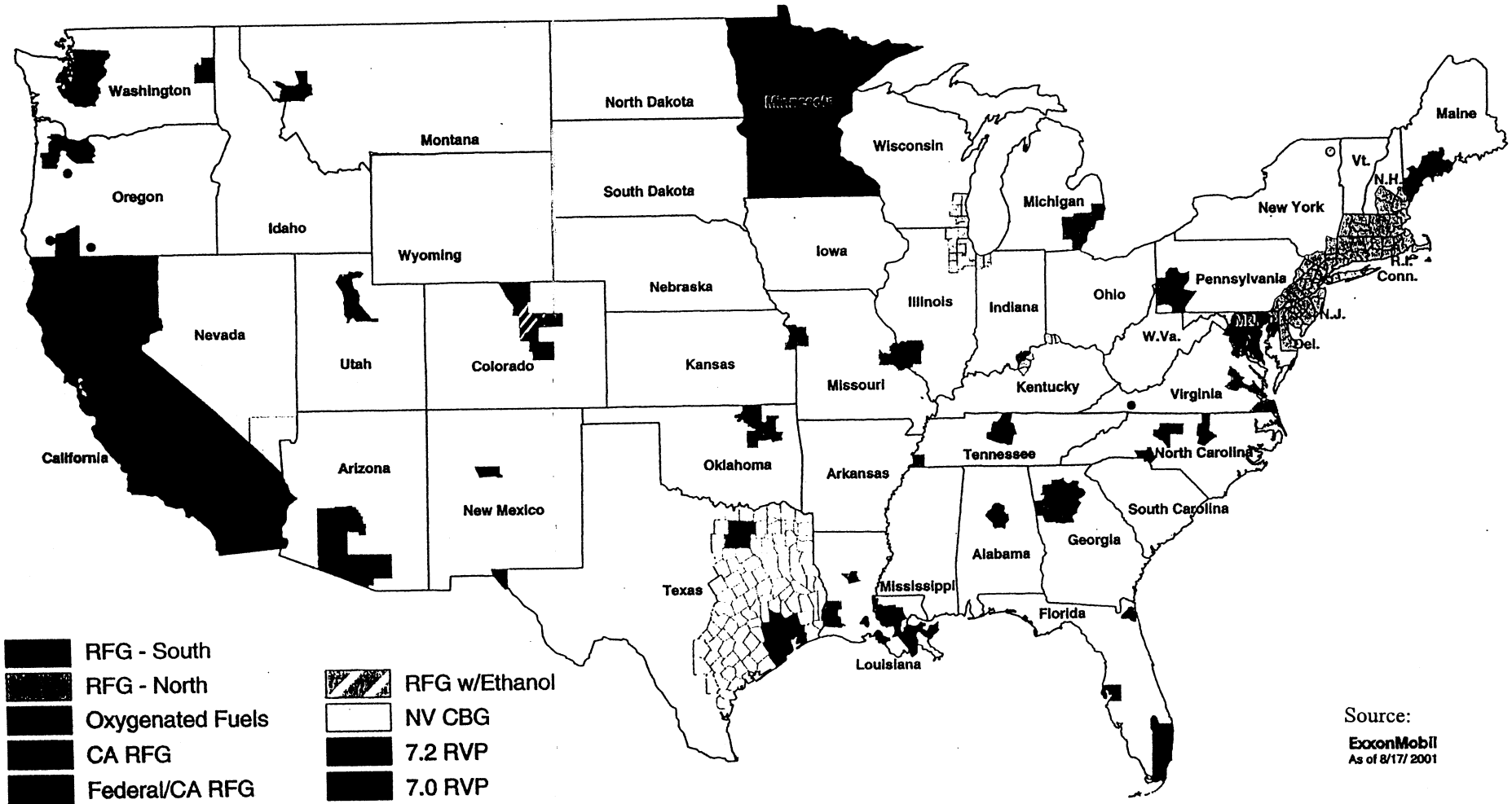
Source: DOE/EIA.

Figure III.14: Average Monthly Motor Gasoline Sales Volume per Retail Outlet, 1990-1999



Source: DOE/EIA.

Figure III.15: U.S. Gasoline Requirements



Source:
ExxonMobil
As of 8/17/2001

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