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SATISFACTION OF THE AUTOMOTIVE FLEET FUEL DEMAND AND ITS IMPACT ON THE OIL REFINING INDUSTRY

M. A. Moore
SRI International
333 Ravenswood Avenue
Menlo Park, CA 94025



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FINAL REPORT

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16. Abstract Because virtually all transportation fuels are based on petroleum, it is essential to include petroleum refining in any assessment of potential changes in the transportation system. A number of changes in the automotive fleet have been proposed to improve efficiency and reduce pollutant emissions. Some of these changes would have an impact on the petroleum refining industry. A mathematical model of the U.S. petroleum refining industry was developed to provide a technologically sound basis for the assessment of such impacts. Case studies performed and included in this report are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>A Potential Shift from Gasoline to Diesel Engines</u>--In a 1995 conservation scenario, automotive diesel-to-gasoline ratios were studied over a range of 0.17/1 to 0.8/1. A minimum refining cost was reached at a ratio of 0.3/1, with a saving of about 2.2 cents per gallon of gasoline plus diesel compared with the cost for the 0.17/1 case. Refining energy consumption reaches a minimum at the 0.5/1 ratio, but it is only 0.08 percentage points below the base of 6.25 percent. • <u>The Potential Requirement of Sulfur Removal from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel</u>--In the same scenario, gasoline hydrodesulfurization (HDS) to an average sulfur content of 100 ppm costs about 2 cents per gallon, and diesel HDS to 200 ppm costs about 3 cents per gallon. <p>This work was performed during the 1975-1977 time period. Therefore, it predates and does not consider the possible implications of the current synfuels program.</p>					
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PREFACE

This report presents the results of developing a mathematical model of the U.S. oil refining industry and applying this model in case studies of dieselization and automotive fuel desulfurization. This work was performed for the U.S. Department of Transportation, Transportation Systems Center, under Contract Number DOT-TSC-1064 during the 1975-1977 time period. It, therefore, predates and does not include any consideration of the possible implications of the current synfuels program.

The author wishes to acknowledge the contributions of Mr. Jerry Horton and Mr. Norman Rosenberg of the Transportation Systems Center and of Mr. K. Ushiba and Ms. Meera Rao of SRI.

METRIC CONVERSION FACTORS

Approximate Conversions to Metric Measures

Symbol	When You Know	Multiply by	To Find	Symbol
LENGTH				
in	inches	2.5	centimeters	cm
ft	feet	30	centimeters	cm
yd	yards	0.9	meters	m
mi	miles	1.6	kilometers	km
AREA				
in ²	square inches	6.5	square centimeters	cm ²
ft ²	square feet	0.09	square meters	m ²
yd ²	squre yards	0.8	square meters	m ²
mi ²	square miles	2.6	square kilometers	km ²
	acres	0.4	hactares	ha
MASS (weight)				
oz	ounces	28	grams	g
lb	pounds	0.45	kilograms	kg
	short tons	0.9	tonnes	t
	(2000 lb)			
VOLUME				
teaspoons	teaspoons	5	milliliters	ml
tablespoons	tablespoons	15	milliliters	ml
fl oz	fluid ounces	30	milliliters	ml
c	cups	0.24	liters	l
pt	pints	0.47	liters	l
qt	quarts	0.95	liters	l
gal	gallons	3.8	liters	l
ft ³	cubic feet	0.03	cubic meters	m ³
yd ³	cubic yards	0.76	cubic meters	m ³

TEMPERATURE (exact)

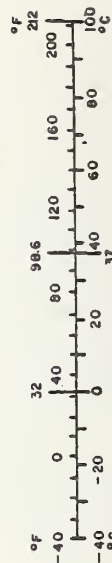
°F	Fahrenheit temperature	5/9 (after subtracting 32)	Celsius temperature	°C
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Approximate Conversions from Metric Measures

Symbol	When You Know	Multiply by	To Find	Symbol
LENGTH				
mm	millimeters	0.04	inches	in
cm	centimeters	0.4	inches	in
m	meters	3.3	feet	ft
km	kilometers	1.1	yards	yd
		0.6	miles	mi
AREA				
cm ²	square centimeters	0.16	square inches	in ²
m ²	square meters	1.2	square yards	yd ²
km ²	square kilometers	0.4	square miles	mi ²
ha	hactares (10,000 m ²)	2.5	acres	
MASS (weight)				
g	grams	0.035	ounces	oz
kg	kilograms	2.2	pounds	lb
t	tonnes (1000 kg)	1.1	short tons	
VOLUME				
ml	milliliters	0.03	fluid ounces	fl oz
l	liters	2.1	pints	pt
l	liters	1.06	quarts	qt
l	liters	0.26	gallons	gal
m ³	cubic meters	36	cubic feet	ft ³
m ³	cubic meters	1.3	cubic yards	yd ³

TEMPERATURE (exact)

°C	Celsius temperature	9/5 (then add 32)	Fahrenheit temperature	°F
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* 1 in = 2.54 (exactly). For other exact conversions and more detailed tables, see NBS Misc. Publ. 286, Units of Weights and Measures, Price \$2.25, SD Catalog No. C13.10-286.

CONTENTS

Section	Page No.
1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
2 INTRODUCTION.	5
2.1 Overview and Scope	5
2.2 General Approach	6
3 MODEL DESCRIPTION AND DEVELOPMENT	7
3.1 Refinery Model	7
3.1.1 Petroleum Refining Overview	7
3.1.2 Description of Refinery Model	9
3.2 Refining Industry Model.	11
3.2.1 The Oil Refining Industry--Overview	11
3.2.2 Refining Industry Model--Objectives, Scope, and Conceptual Design	13
3.2.3 Validation of Refining Industry Model (RIM) for 1974 Industry Operation	18
4 CASE STUDIES.	21
4.1 Base 1995 Scenario	21
4.1.1 Product Demand.	22
4.1.2 Petroleum Supply.	22
4.1.3 Facilities.	24
4.1.4 Prices of Crude Oil and Imported Products	27
4.1.5 Federal, State, and Local Regulations	27
4.1.6 Technology for Diesel Production and Sulfur Removal from Gasoline and Diesel.	27

Section	CONTENTS (Continued)	Page No.
4.2	Impact of Increased Diesel to Gasoline Production Ratio on the Refining Industry	27
4.2.1	Overview.	27
4.2.2	Summary and Conclusions	28
4.2.3	Discussion and Analysis	30
4.2.4	Review of Prior Studies	31
4.2.5	Technology for Increasing Diesel Availability .	44
4.3	Impact of Transportation Fuel Desulfurization on the Refining Industry.	53
4.3.1	Overview.	53
4.3.2	Summary and Conclusions	53
4.3.3	Discussion and Analysis	55
4.3.4	Review of Previous Studies.	56
4.3.5	Gasoline Desulfurization Technologies	56
5	GENERAL CONCLUSIONS	67
6	RECOMMENDATIONS	69
7	REFERENCES.	71
APPENDIXES		
A	DESCRIPTION OF REFINERY MODEL.	73
B	REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL.	95
C	REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL VALIDATION	131
D	INDUSTRY DATA SOURCES.	201
E	DEMAND FORECASTS FROM SRI STUDY FOR THE ELECTRIC POWER RESEARCH INSTITUTE	213
F	REPORT OF INVENTIONS	221

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure		Page No.
3.1.1-1	Typical Refinery Process Flow	8
3.1.2-1	Refining and Petrochemical LP Model	10
3.2.2-1	Refining Industry Model Conceptual Matrix for One District.	17
4.2.5.1-1	Cetane Improvement by Additive.	47
4.2.5.1-2	Calculated Cetane Index	49
4.2.5.2-1	Cetane Index Improvement Through Hydrotreating. . . .	50

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page No.
1.1 Cases Studied.	2
1.2 1995 Demand Scenario for Study Cases	2
1.3 Diesel Penetration Study Results	3
1.4 Fuels Desulfurization Study Results, 1995.	3
3.2.1-1 Refining Industry Geographical Distribution.	11
3.2.1-2 Refining Industry Plant Size Distribution.	12
3.2.1-3 Refining Industry Process Application.	13
3.2.2-1 Typical Refinery Modes in the Refining Industry Model for Pad District II Refinery Data Input.	16
3.2.3-1 Validation of Refining Industry Model--Total U.S. Refinery Input/Output, 1974.	19
4.1.1-1 Major Petroleum Products--Demand Scenario.	23
4.1.2-1 Petroleum Supply Limits in Refining Industry Model Case Studies	24
4.1.3.1-1 Refining Capacity Limits, 1995 Base Case	25
4.1.3.2-1 Transportation Capacity Limits and Costs	26
4.2.2-1 Summary of Rim Results for Dieselization Cases	29
4.2.3-1 Dieselization Case Data Summary.	32
4.2.3-2 1995, Base Refinery Input/Output Summary	33
4.2.3-3 1995, Base Product Consumption Summary	34
4.2.3-4 1995, Base Utility Summary	35
4.2.3-5 1995, 15 PCT Diesel Refinery Input/Output Summary. . .	36
4.2.3-6 1995, 15 PCT Diesel Product Consumption Summary. . . .	37
4.2.3-7 1995, 15 PCT Diesel Utility Summary.	38
4.2.3-8 1995, 30 PCT Diesel Refinery Input/Output Summary. . .	39
4.2.3-9 1995, 30 PCT Diesel Product Consumption Summary. . . .	40
4.2.3-10 1995, 30 PCT Diesel Utility Summary.	41
4.2.4-1 Comparison of Dieselization Studies.	43
4.2.4-2 Product Distribution	45
4.2.5.2-1 Economics of Incremental Hydrotreating for Upgrading Heating Oil Stocks to Diesel Quality	51

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

Table		Page No.
4.2.5.3-1	Incremental Hydrocracking for Diesel Production. . . .	52
4.3.2-1	Fuels Desulfurization Summary.	54
4.3.3-1	Fuels Desulfurization Case Data.	57
4.3.3-2	1995, 30 PCT Diesel, with Gasoline Desulfurization-- Case 5--Refinery Input/Output Summary.	58
4.3.3-3	1995, 30 PCT Diesel, With Gasoline Desulfurization-- Case 5--Product Consumption Summary.	59
4.3.3-4	1995, 30 PCT Diesel, With Gasoline Desulfurization-- Case 5--Utility Summary.	60
4.3.3-5	Refinery Input/Output Summary--Case 6.	61
4.3.3-6	Product Consumption Summary--Case 6.	62
4.3.3-7	Utility Summary--Case 6.	63
4.3.4-1	Comparison of Desulfurization Cost	64

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

b	barrel
b/d	barrels per day
BERC	Bartlesville Energy Research Center
BuMines	U.S. Bureau of Mines
cd	calendar day
D/G	diesel-to-gasoline ratio
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
EPRI	Electric Power Research Institute
ERDA	U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration (now DOE)
FCC	fluidized catalytic cracking
FOB	free on board
FOE	fuel oil equivalent
gal	gallons
HDS	hydrodesulfurization
LP	linear programming
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
M	10^3 ; 1,000; one thousand
MM	10^6 ; 1,000,000; one million
min	minute
MON	motor octane number
PAD	Petroleum Administration for Defense
%	percent
ppm	parts per million
RIM	Refining Industry Model (SRI)
RON	research octane number
sd	stream day
TSC	Transportation Systems Center (DOT)
VFR	vehicle-fuel-refinery
VGO	vacuum gas oil
vol%	volume-percent
wppm	parts per million by weight

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A number of actions proposed to improve the fuel economy and reduce air-polluting emissions of the automotive fleet will involve changes in the quality or quantity of the fuel being used. Such changes, in turn, will affect the refining industry, because automotive fuels are predominantly refined petroleum products.

To assess the extent of the potential impacts in terms of cost and energy efficiency, a mathematical (linear programming--LP) model was developed to simulate the U.S. refining industry. This model covers refining and bulk product distribution for each of the five Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) districts. The refinery sector simulation in the industry model was developed through the use of the detailed SRI refinery and petrochemical LP model.

Two series of case studies were performed with the Refining Industry Model (RIM):

- (1) An assessment of the impact of increased penetration of the diesel-powered vehicle into the automotive market (dieselization study)
- (2) An assessment of the impact of a mandated reduction of sulfur content of both gasoline and diesel fuel (desulfurization study).

Both studies were performed within the framework of a 1995 scenario characterized by extensive petroleum conservation. Estimates of 1995 demand for gasoline and diesel fuel were provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Transportation Systems Center (DOT/TSC). Estimates of demand for other refined products were adapted from a concurrent SRI study for the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI). The resulting 1995 scenario should be viewed as a plausible basis for analysis rather than as a forecast resulting from this project.

In this scenario, the total demand for gasoline plus diesel fuel, 7.3 million barrels per day (b/d), is about 78 percent of the 1978 total of about 9.4 million b/d. Six cases, as defined in Table 1-1, were analyzed. Quantitative results for these cases are summarized in Tables 1-2 through 1-4. The cost analyses shown in the summary tables have been updated to 1979 dollars from the 1974 values used in the original work. The W. L. Nelson construction and operating cost indices, published periodically in the Oil and Gas Journal, were used to adjust the refining costs to 1979 values.

Table 1-1

CASES STUDIED

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
Case 1	RIM validation with 1974 industry data
Case 2	1995 base case for dieselization study
Case 3	1995 scenario with 15 percent diesel penetration of the automotive fuel market
Case 4	1995 scenario with 30 percent diesel penetration of the automotive fuel market
Case 5	Case 4 with desulfurization of all gasoline to 100 ppm (by weight) sulfur content
Case 6	Case 5 with addition of diesel fuel desulfurization to 200 ppm (by weight) sulfur content

Table 1-2

1995 DEMAND SCENARIO FOR STUDY CASES

<u>Case</u>	<u>U.S. Demand (10⁶ b/cd*)</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
1995 base case		
Gasoline	5.4	42
Jet fuel	2.3	18
Diesel	1.8	14
Distillate fuel oil	2.0	16
Residual fuel oil	<u>1.3</u>	<u>10</u>
Total major fuel products	12.8	100
Case 3--15% diesel penetration		
Gasoline	4.7	
Diesel	<u>2.5</u>	
	7.2	
Case 4--30% diesel penetration		
Gasoline	4.0	
Diesel	<u>3.2</u>	
	7.2	

* Barrels per calendar day.

Table 1-3

DIESEL PENETRATION STUDY RESULTS

	1974	1995		
	<u>Case 1</u>	<u>Case 2</u>	<u>Case 3</u>	<u>Case 4</u>
Diesel penetration, %	--	Base	15	30
Diesel/gasoline ratio	0.17/1	0.32/1	0.53/1	0.80/1
Diesel production, % refinery output	8.7	14.2	20.5	27.0
Gasoline production, % refinery output	50.7	43.8	38.9	33.8
Cost differential, \$/b (gasoline + diesel)*	Base	-0.92	-0.78	+0.075
New investment, 10 ⁶ \$*	--	72.4	131	1,967
Energy consumption, % of domestic products (FOE)	6.31	6.25	6.17	7.30

* Cost figures in this table are adjusted for inflation from the 1974 dollars shown in the body of the report to 1979 dollars using the W. L. Nelson inflation indices. The factors used are 1.50 for operating costs and 1.33 for investment.

Table 1-4

FUELS DESULFURIZATION STUDY RESULTS, 1995

	<u>Case 4</u>	<u>Case 5</u>	<u>Case 6</u>
Diesel Penetration, %		30	
Gasoline desulfurization, % (100 ppm S)	0.0	100	100
Diesel desulfurization, % (200 ppm S)	0.0	0.0	100
Incremental cost, ¢/gal desulfurized gasoline*	Base	3.0	3.0
Incremental cost, ¢/gal desulfurized diesel*	--	Base	4.5
Incremental investment, 10 ⁹ \$*			
For gasoline desulfurization	Base	2.7	
For diesel desulfurization		Base	4.8
Incremental energy consumption, % of domestic product (FOE basis)			
For gasoline desulfurization		1.1	
For diesel desulfurization			0.4

* Cost figures in this table are adjusted for inflation from the 1974 dollars shown in the body of the report to 1979 dollars using the W. L. Nelson inflation indices. The factors used are 1.50 for operating costs and 1.33 for investment.

The major conclusions of the dieselization study are summarized as follows.

- If the demand for diesel fuel increases while demand for other distillate fuel oils is maintained at the projected level, a shortage of middle distillate products (jet fuel, diesel, and No. 2 fuel oil) tends to occur when gasoline production equals demand. Conversely, if crude oil runs are increased to meet demand for middle distillates, excess gasoline is produced.
- For the 15 percent diesel penetration case, the incremental cost of refining gasoline plus diesel increased by 0.3 cent per gallon (14 cents per barrel) as the volumetric production ratio of diesel-to-gasoline increased from the 1995 base case (Case 2) ratio of 0.3/1 to a ratio of 0.5/1. At a diesel/gasoline ratio of 0.8/1, the refining cost rises sharply as new hydrocracking capacity is required, reaching about 2.0 cents per gallon of diesel plus gasoline more than the cost for the 0.5/1 ratio case.
- Refining energy consumption reaches a minimum value of 6.17 percent of domestic product output (fuel oil equivalent basis) at the 0.5/1 diesel/gasoline ratio, a decrease of 0.08 percentage points below the 1995 base case.

Two fuels desulfurization cases were examined with the RIM:

- (1) Desulfurization to 100 ppm sulfur of all gasoline produced in the 30 percent diesel penetration case (Case 5).
- (2) Desulfurization to 200 ppm sulfur of all diesel produced in the 30 percent diesel penetration case, as well as desulfurization of gasoline to 100 ppm sulfur (Case 6).

The RIM indicates that desulfurization of all gasoline to 100 ppm sulfur will cost about 3.0 cents per gallon and requires a refining industry investment in new facilities of about \$2.7 billion. Refinery energy consumption for this case increases to 8.4 percent of domestic refinery output, 1.1 percent more than consumption for Case 4.

The addition of diesel desulfurization to 200 ppm sulfur adds about 4.5 cents per gallon to the cost of diesel fuel and increases energy consumption by 0.4 percent of total domestic refined products over Case 5 consumption. The incremental investment for diesel desulfurization is \$4.8 billion.

The cost estimates for both cases assume that new hydrosulfurization (HDS) facilities will be required. Thus, the costs may be reduced to the extent that existing HDS facilities are operable by 1995 and are technologically adequate for meeting the severe requirements. The industry model will facilitate the future examination of these parameters and will permit the analysis of numerous variations from the cases presented in this report.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Overview and Scope

The interactions of the U.S. transportation system and the oil refining industry are extensive. Nearly half of U.S. refinery output by volume is motor gasoline, and substantial quantities of automotive diesel fuel, jet fuel, and bunker fuel are also produced. Virtually all of the energy consumed in U.S. transportation is currently derived from petroleum products. A few exceptions exist, such as electric transit systems, and some potential exists for replacement of petroleum-based fuels with alcohols or other substances that may be derived from nonpetroleum sources. However, for the next 10 to 20 years, petroleum fuels for transportation are unlikely to be extensively displaced by nonpetroleum alternatives. Thus, the petroleum refining industry is expected to continue to play a critical role in supplying the basic energy requirements of the U.S. transportation system.

Concern for environmental quality and energy conservation in recent years has focused on the automobile as a major source of air pollutants and as an inefficient fuel user. A number of changes in the automobile intended to lessen its detrimental effects on the environment and to increase its energy-efficiency are in various stages of implementation. Some changes alleviate one problem only at the expense of exacerbating the other; one example is the requirement for unleaded gasoline to reduce ambient lead concentrations, which increases the amount of crude oil required to produce a gallon of gasoline. Other potential changes in the automobile or in the required quality of automotive fuel could have equally profound effects on the oil refining industry. Two such changes addressed in this study are increased use of automotive diesel fuel and reduction of the allowable sulfur content of automotive fuels.

To provide a sound basis for assessing the effects on the oil refining industry of such changes, the objectives of this project are twofold.

- (1) Develop a mathematical modeling system of the U.S. petroleum refining industry, consisting of:
 - (a) A detailed refinery model
 - (b) A refining industry model.
- (2) Use the models to analyze the impact on the refining industry of the following hypothetical changes in the fuel requirements for the 1995 automotive fleet:

- (a) Two levels of displacement of gasoline by diesel fuel: 15 and 30 percent of automotive fleet fuel requirements
- (b) Reduction of the sulfur content of gasoline and diesel fuel to 100 ppm and 200 ppm by weight, respectively, in the context of a 30 percent diesel penetration of the automotive fuel market.

2.2 General Approach

The steps required in the case study method used in this work are summarized below. These topics are discussed in greater depth in the appropriate sections of the report.

- Define the specific hypothetical issues to be studied (i.e., increased diesel penetration of the automotive fuel market and desulfurization of automotive fuels). These definitions provide a basis for defining specific cases to be studied and indicate the types of information required. They also provide guidelines for making a number of decisions related to the type of model required, as discussed in the next step.
- Select a type of model that can adequately simulate the system under study, and construct the model. In this case, the petroleum refining industry was judged to be adequately simulated by LP techniques. This implies that the important characteristics of the U.S. petroleum refining industry may be mathematically described by linear equations. As constructed for this study, the RIM represents the domestic refining industry aggregated geographically by PAD districts.
- Validation of the RIM is the next logical step. This was performed by operating the model with data on historical industry capacity and product demands to match refinery output and product imports.
- The validated RIM is then modified with case-specific technological options and hypothetical product requirements and exercised to determine optimal industry operations.
- Finally, the case study results are interpreted by applying knowledge of industry practice, economics, and technology. An important aspect of this interpretation is the identification of possible consequences, both economic and noneconomic, for each type of refinery.

3 MODEL DESCRIPTION AND DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Refinery Model

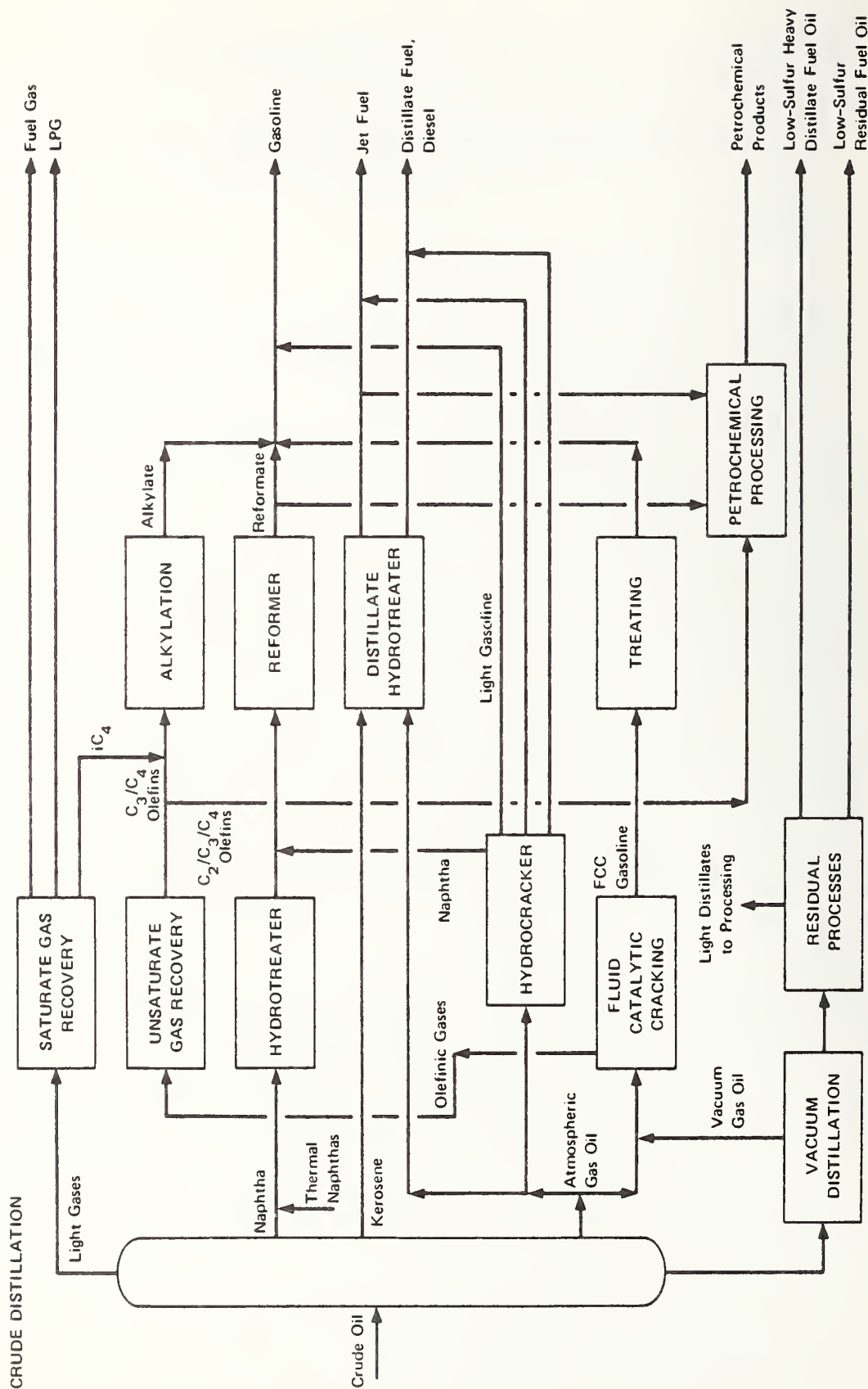
3.1.1 Petroleum Refining Overview

The key element in the petroleum refining industry is, of course, the refinery. The term refinery is used generically to describe any process plant that converts crude oil and other hydrocarbon feedstocks into the various petroleum products. Ideally, these products should be produced in the volumes and qualities required by the market, but the indigenous fractions of crude oil do not, in general, match either the quantities or qualities of the products in demand. Thus, the combination of process units called a refinery is required.

Over the years the petroleum refining industry has evolved the process technology to produce marketable volumes of products meeting various specifications from crude oils of varying quality. Although no two refineries in the United States are identical, there is considerable uniformity in the types of refining processes used.

As shown in the flow chart of a typical refinery depicted in Figure 3.1.1-1, catalytic reforming is the major process used to increase the octane number of low-octane naphthas. Catalytic cracking is the major process used to convert heavy distillate oils to gasoline. The light olefins--propylene and butylene--that are by-products of catalytic cracking are generally reacted with isobutane in a process called alkylation to produce a high-quality gasoline blend stock. Hydrocracking, a process commercialized in the 1960s, is used in many refineries to supplement catalytic cracking in the production of additional gasoline and jet fuel.

Residual oil processing in U.S. refineries has been directed primarily at converting much of this residual fraction to lighter, more valuable products. Thermal cracking processes ranging in severity from visbreaking to coking are the major processes in general refinery use for residual reduction, although solvent deasphalting is used in some cases. As the prices of low-sulfur residual fuel oil have moved closer to prices of distillates and gasoline, considerable interest has developed in residual HDS technology, and the first installations that use this type of process have recently started operating. In refineries that process high-sulfur (sour) crudes, hydroprocessing is extensively applied for sulfur removal from both naphtha and distillate streams.



SOURCE: R. M. DeVierman, Presentation at FEA-NPRA Conference, September 1974.

FIGURE 3.1.1-1 TYPICAL REFINERY PROCESS FLOW

3.1.2 Description of Refinery Model

This subsection briefly describes the LP refinery model used to develop the refinery sectors of the RIM. A more detailed description of the refinery model is included as Appendix A to allow interested readers to judge the level of detail considered in this work.

The LP refinery model used in this study is a generalized model that may be constrained and calibrated to simulate a specific existing refinery or used to simulate typical refineries in assessments of refining industry economics. A block flow diagram of the model is shown in Figure 3.1.2-1. The model is comprehensive in process coverage, including virtually all modern commercial petroleum refining processes, and in coverage of specifications for blending fuel products. It is capable of handling multiple crude oils and other hydrocarbon feedstocks. In addition, the model includes the process options for the production of basic olefin and aromatic petrochemicals. The investment, operating cost, product blending quality, and yield factors are modeled in sufficient detail to permit budgeting and scheduling of existing refinery operations, planning of new facilities, and determination of feedstock values and product pricing.

In specific mathematical terms, the model consists of a number of simultaneous linear equations and inequalities in the form of a matrix. The specific size of the matrix may vary with the problem being assessed and is thus influenced by such factors as the number of crude oils under study, the number of process options allowed, and the number of products or grades of products under study. The version used for the major part of this work covers four crude oils and a typical set of products; it requires 476 equations with 1,169 variables.

The specific processes included in the model are considered to be representative of the types most prevalent in the industry. Each process is represented in the LP model as an entity defined in terms of an investment, utility requirements, catalyst cost, feedstock requirements, yield streams as generally produced in the industry, and the blending qualities of each of these streams that pertain to the appropriate product options. If the operating severity of a process may vary in practice, the model has multiple sets of yields, utility, and feedstock requirements corresponding to the various severity levels. Each severity implies a set of process variables--temperature, pressure, space velocity, recycle ratio, and the like--that is not explicitly stated in the refinery model.

The refinery processes in which variation in operating severity is most critical are catalytic reforming and fluidized catalytic cracking (FCC). Multiple severity options are included in the proposed refinery for both of these processes. The catalytic reformer has five severities, ranging from 91 to 103 research octane number (RON). FCC conversion*

*In general practice, FCC conversion means the volume percent of feedstock cracked to 430°F and lighter material.

varies from 60 to 90 percent. In addition, the hydrocracking process has options for maximum gasoline, turbofuel, and diesel operations.

3.2 Refining Industry Model

3.2.1 The Oil Refining Industry--Overview

On 1 January 1979, the U.S. oil refining industry consisted of 289 operating refineries of various sizes distributed unevenly throughout the country. Table 3.2.1-1 shows that the largest number of refineries and the greatest share of capacity are situated in PAD District III, which includes the Gulf Coast states. A significant portion of the PAD III refinery output is transported to East Coast markets by coastal tankers and product pipelines.

Table 3.2.1-1

REFINING INDUSTRY GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

<u>Region</u>	<u>PAD District</u>	<u>Number of Refineries*</u>		<u>Capacity (10³ b/d)</u>		<u>Percent of U.S. Capacity</u>	
		<u>1974</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1977</u>
East Coast	I	28	28	1,678	1,732	11	11.2
Midwest	II	68	69	4,030	4,145	28	26.1
Gulf Coast	III	83	96	6,132	6,837	41	43.1
Rocky Mountain	IV	29	29	547	546	4	3.4
West Coast	V	<u>51</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>2,432</u>	<u>2,550</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16.1</u>
Total		259	273	14,819	15,862	100	100.0
Average				57.2	58.1		

* Reported as operating.

Source: Bureau of Mines, Petroleum Refineries, U.S. Department of the Interior (1 January 1974, and 1 January 1977).

The distribution of refineries by size is also a significant parameter in a study of the industry. Significant economies of scale are realized in petroleum refining, and the larger plants are generally more flexible in adjusting to changes in the feedstock qualities and product demand. On the other hand, some of the small refiners efficiently serve market

areas outside of the economic marketing areas of the large refiners. As shown in Table 3.2.1-2, the 42 percent of U.S. refineries with capacities less than 20,000 b/d produce 5 percent of U.S. petroleum products. On the other hand, about 60 percent of U.S. refining capacity exists in plants with capacities greater than 100,000 b/d, though such size plants account for only 18 percent of U.S. refineries.

Table 3.2.1-2

REFINING INDUSTRY PLANT SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Class (10 ³ b/d)	Number of Plants*		Percent of Plants		Capacity (10 ³ b/d)		Percent of Capacity	
	1974	1977	1974	1977	1974	1977	1974	1977
0-20	109	112	42	42	805	860	5	5
20-50	65	62	25	23	2,249	2,113	15	13
50-100	40	45	15	17	3,002	3,269	21	19
100-200	30	31	12	11	4,149	4,352	28	26
200+	<u>15</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4,614</u>	<u>6,156</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>37</u>
Total	259	269	100	100	14,819	16,750	100	100

*Refineries operating on 1 January of given year.

Source: "Annual Refining Surveys," Oil and Gas Journal (1 April 1974 and 28 March 1977)

Comparison of the 1974 and 1977 data in this table indicates that the number of refineries in each size class has changed little. However, the continuing trend to larger refineries is evident; about 80 percent of the 2 million b/d increase in capacity has come from refineries in the 200,000 b/d class. This suggests that refiners are generally expanding by adding capacity at existing sites rather than by building new refineries in other areas.

A third characteristic that has a significant impact on the flexibility of the industry in adjusting to changes in product mix or product quality is the application of "downstream" processes. As shown in Table 3.2.1-3, the major processes downstream of the primary crude distillation are the vacuum distillation of the residual stream from the primary crude unit, FCC, catalytic reforming, and the various applications of hydro-processing. Because several of these processes are used in sequence, the percentages do not add up to 100 percent.

Table 3.2.1-3

REFINING INDUSTRY PROCESS APPLICATION

Process	Process Capacity as Percent of Crude Oil Capacity	
	1974	1977
Atmospheric distillation	100.0	100.0
Vacuum distillation	35.6	36.7
FCC	30.2	29.2
Catalytic reforming	22.4	21.7
Alkylation	5.6	5.2
Hydrocracking	5.7	5.4
Hydroprocessing	38.5	43.6
Coking	6.7	7.6
Lube production	1.4	1.4
Asphalt production	4.4	4.7

Source: "Annual Refining Surveys," Oil and Gas
Journal (1 April 1974 and 28 March 1977)

3.2.2 Refining Industry Model--Objectives, Scope, and Conceptual Design

The basic objective of the industry model is to assess the effects on the oil refining industry of potential changes in the automotive fleet. The model is intended to permit assessment of:

- The ability of the industry to produce fuel products in amounts or qualities different from those currently produced
- The capital and energy requirements for such changes
- Effects of such changes on various sectors of the industry by geographic and refinery size classification
- The effects of supplies of supplemental feedstocks such as natural gas liquids.

The model covers the entire U.S. refining industry and is aggregated by PAD district. (Product transportation modes include major product pipelines and marine transportation.) Aggregation by PAD districts was

selected for consistency with the data base developed by Bureau of Mines (BuMines)* on refinery yields and crude oil and product movements.

LP was selected for this modeling effort for several reasons. From a theoretical standpoint, most of the quantifiable characteristics of the petroleum refining industry may be adequately expressed as linear quantities. Product output, capacity limitations, and product distribution are essentially material balance equations, which are inherently linear. Investment, though it is nonlinear for a single refinery, tends to approach linearity when it is calculated for an industry of several hundred refineries. Refinery operating costs that are not investment-related are generally linear, insofar as small process units can be designed with the same utility and catalyst requirements per barrel of capacity as larger units.

LP modeling has a number of advantages.

- The structure of an LP model is relatively simple, compared with that of heuristic, dynamic, stochastic, or other types of models
- LP modeling is widely used in the oil refining industry, and thus the advantages and limitations of the model are generally known
- Elaborate LP systems have been developed, and these are accessible to the public through several computer service vendors. The Control Data Corporation Apex III system was used in this work. The availability of an existing system for performing the mathematical procedure obviates the need for a considerable amount of programming needed to use other modeling techniques.

This discussion is not intended to be a comprehensive comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of LP with those of other modeling techniques. Such a comprehensive comparison is beyond the scope of the project. More detailed discussions of mathematical modeling as applied to the oil refining industry may be found in numerous sources.¹⁻³

The objective function selected for optimization in the case studies is that of minimizing industry costs of products delivered to hypothetical bulk terminals in each of the PAD districts. This quantity was judged to be an acceptable indicator of the effects of a given change on the industry.

The generally good agreement of the RIM results with industry data shown in the validation work appears to support the use of cost minimization to reflect industry behavior. However, it may be of interest in further studies to examine other quantities for optimization. Energy used in refining and capital for new facilities are monitored in the model and could be selected for optimization.

* Now available from Department of Energy (DOE), Energy Information Administration (EIA).

Structurally, the model comprises a refining submatrix (Table 3.2.2-1) and a distribution submatrix (Figure 3.2.2-1) for each PAD district. The refining submatrix is defined by equations that sum each product, feedstock, and resource used, and variables that represent each mode of refinery operation and the total of each product. As shown, the single-district refining industry matrix includes large and small refineries with sweet and sour crude operations, each of which has base conversion, * low conversion, and high conversion operating modes. In our analysis of PAD district III refineries, an intermediate size class was observed that differed in process configuration from the average configurations for small and large refineries. A medium capacity refinery mode was added to District III to account for this. Each of the refining modes in the model is derived from an optimal solution of the detailed Refinery Model described in Section 3.1. This approach assures that the yields and costs will accurately reflect the refinery process technology used.

New refining facilities that did not exist in 1974 are modeled as incremental refining modes. These incremental modes include the parameter of investment in addition to the operating cost parameters of the existing refinery modes. The existing incremental refinery modes are case-specific, as in the case of additional hydrotreating or hydrocracking for diesel fuel production and hydrotreating for gasoline and diesel desulfurization. Twenty-two types of refinery products are represented in the model, including aromatic chemicals.

The possible need for additional refining and pipeline capacity is allowed for in the aggregate total for a given facility in a given district, and the appropriate investment is included. The distribution submatrix in each district is defined by a second set of equations, one for each product and cost item. The variables in these equations are (1) the total production of a given product within the district; (2) the product volumes transferred in and out of the district; and (3) the consumption within the district. The submatrices for the various districts are linked by the transfer of the various products from one district to another. Two transportation modes--marine and pipeline--are available to all applicable product movements between the PAD districts and the foreign sector. Transfers that are physically improbable, such as marine transport from or to the Rocky Mountain district (PAD IV), have been excluded from the model.

The major user input data are the delivered product requirements in each PAD district, in thousands of barrels (42 gallons) per calendar day (b/cd). Output of the RIM consists of the Apex system listing of row and column values, plus a FORTRAN report providing tabular analyses of the optimal inter-PAD product movements, refining capacity utilization, utility and energy requirements, labor, operating costs, and investment.

* Conversion in the general sense used in the industry describes the "cracking" of heavy crude oil fractions to lighter stocks, as by FCC, hydrocracking, and coking.

Table 3.2.2-1

TYPICAL REFINERY MODES IN THE REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL FOR PAD DISTRICT II
REFINERY DATA INPUT

	20 CALHC*	20 CALLC	20 CASBA	20 CASHC	20 CASLC	20 CBLBA	20 CBLLC	20 CBLHC
Input								
Sweet crude	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00			
Sour crude						-100.00	-100.00	-100.00
California crude								
Alaskan crude								
Natural gasoline	-1.85	-1.85	-2.14	-2.14	-2.01	-1.85	-1.85	-1.85
Isobutane	-1.33	-1.33	-1.48	-1.48	-1.39	-1.33	-1.33	-1.33
Normal butane	-1.33	-1.33	-1.48	-1.48	-1.33	-1.33	-1.33	-1.33
Total	-104.51	-104.51	-105.10	-105.10	-104.53	-104.51	-104.51	-104.50
Output								
C ₃ LPG	2.44	2.44	1.97	2.30	1.85	2.44	2.44	2.44
C ₄ LPG	0.54	0.54	0.49	0.59	0.46	0.54	0.44	0.54
Naphtha	0.88	0.88				1.08	0.88	0.88
Regular gasoline	20.78	19.45	19.31	14.91	13.01	25.39	21.56	27.07
Premium gasoline	16.07	16.07	12.20	4.97	4.34	16.07	16.07	16.07
Low-lead gasoline	9.01	7.20	8.37	14.91	13.01	11.04	7.20	13.24
Lead-free gasoline	13.31	9.54	7.27	14.91	13.01	9.54	9.54	12.40
JP-4 jet fuel	1.34	1.09	1.27	1.27	1.20	1.34	1.09	1.09
Jet A jet fuel	5.36	4.37	4.01	4.01	0.94	4.59	4.37	4.59
Diesel	7.75	18.75	11.00	10.00	23.96	6.32	15.51	5.69
No. 2 fuel oil	15.61	15.61	22.19	20.69	17.99	15.61	15.61	11.48
High-sulfur No. 6	1.78	2.24	3.89	3.54	3.65	2.24	2.24	1.78
Low-sulfur No. 6	2.73	2.24	3.89	3.54	3.65	2.24	2.24	1.78
Lube stocks	1.22	1.22				1.22	1.22	1.22
Asphalt and road oil	3.01	3.01	7.65	7.65	5.72	3.01	3.01	3.01
Coke (low-sulfur)	0.63	0.61						
Coke (high-sulfur)						0.94	0.87	0.94
Coke (California crude)								
Benzene						0.14	0.14	0.14
Toluene						0.10	0.10	0.10
Mixed xylenes						0.19	0.19	0.07
Miscellaneous products	2.72	1.40	1.37	1.51	1.29	1.40	1.40	1.40
Total	105.18	106.66	104.88	104.80	104.08	105.43	106.12	105.93
Operating cost factors								
Purchased electric power	398.00	379.00	262.90	270.00	267.72	447.00	424.00	465.00
Total fuel required	5.86	5.62	4.70	4.88	4.62	5.85	5.85	6.09
Refinery energy consumption	6.59	6.33	5.20	5.39	5.12	6.69	6.64	6.97
Labor	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Operating costs	16.04	14.01	11.27	12.00	9.38	16.40	14.90	18.57

* Refinery nomenclature code is as follows:

20 PAD district II
 CA Low-sulfur crude
 CB High-sulfur crude
 L Large refinery, >50,000 BPCD
 S Small refinery, <50,000 BPCD
 BA Base operating mode
 LC Low conversion mode
 HC High conversion mode.

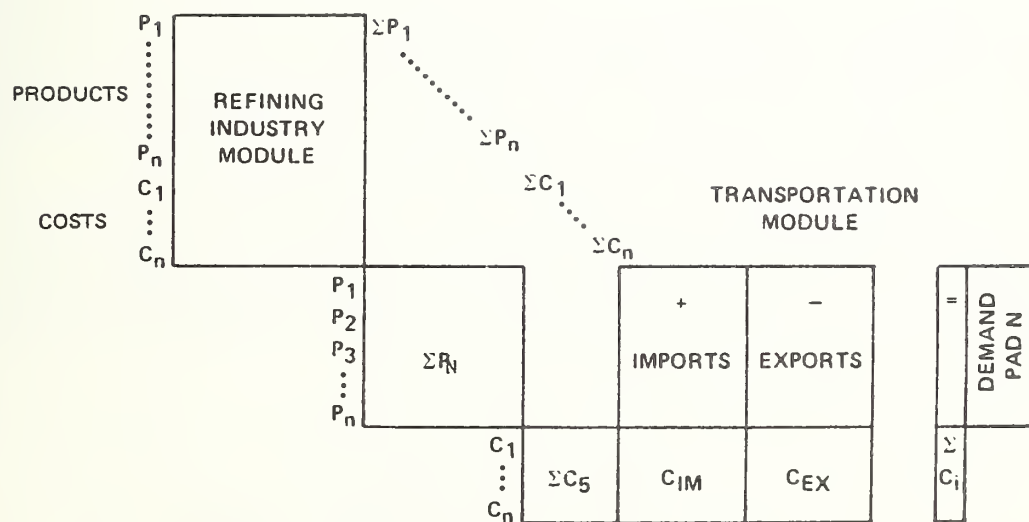


FIGURE 3.2.2-1 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL CONCEPTUAL MATRIX FOR ONE DISTRICT

A complete equation listing of the RIM is presented in Appendix B, along with the naming conventions used. An example of the procedure for operating the RIM is provided in the validation work described briefly in the following section and in greater detail in Appendix C.

3.2.3 Validation of Refining Industry Model (RIM) for 1974 Industry Operation

In principle, the procedure for validating the RIM is straightforward; it consists of matching the output of the constrained model with actual industry data for a given base period. The RIM is exercised with the product demands, refining capacities, and prices presented in Appendix C to obtain an optimal solution. This gives values by PAD district for crude oil and other feedstocks used, refinery output, inter-PAD district product transfers by pipeline or marine modes, and products exported or imported. The corresponding actual industry values are reported in Appendix D.

A comparison of the total U.S. refinery input and output of major products of the RIM with BuMines data is summarized in Table 3.2.3-1. In general, the RIM has a tendency to minimize imported products by processing additional crude oil. This tendency may be explained by the relative price structure of domestic crudes versus that of imported products. Domestic crude oil prices are, on the average, lower by several dollars per barrel than international crude prices. This difference is largely the result of the regulation of domestic prices and volume allocations by the federal government. The order of magnitude of the resulting crude oil price differentials has ranged from \$4 to \$5.50/b, as indicated in the following tabulation.

Average Crude Oil Refiner Acquisition Cost ⁴ (dollars per barrel)					
	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Foreign	12.52	13.93	13.48	14.53	14.57
Domestic	<u>7.18</u>	<u>8.39</u>	<u>8.84</u>	<u>9.55</u>	<u>10.61</u>
Difference	5.34	5.54	4.64	4.98	3.96

The imported product prices used in this study reflect the higher foreign crude oil prices plus the product import fee of \$0.63/b. In addition, some of the product volumes reported in the import statistics come from U.S.-owned refineries in U.S. possessions in the Caribbean, such as the Amerada-Hess refinery on St. Croix. Because essentially all of the crude oil processed by these refineries is foreign, these refiners benefit from

Table 3.2.3-1

VALIDATION OF REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL--
 TOTAL U.S. REFINERY INPUT/OUTPUT, 1974
 (Thousands of Barrels per Calendar Day)

	<u>RIM</u>	<u>BuMines</u>	<u>RIM-BuMines</u>	<u>Percent Difference From (BuMines base)</u>
Inputs				
Crude oil	12,530	12,133	397	+3.2
Natural gas liquids	<u>512</u>	<u>746</u>	<u>-234</u>	<u>-31.4</u>
Total input	13,042	12,879	163	1.3
Products				
Liquefied refinery gas	277	320	-43	-13.4
Naphtha	198	262	-64	-24.4
Gasoline (includes Avgas)	6,582	6,401	181	2.8
Naphtha-type jet fuel	181	195	-14	-7.2
Jet fuel (includes kerosene)	947	796	151	19.0
Distillate fuel oil	2,911	2,668	243	9.1
Residual fuel oil	1,063	1,070	-7	-0.6
Lubes and waxes	216	213	3	1.4
Asphalt and road oil	424	469	-45	-9.6
Petroleum coke (10 ³ b, FOE)	200	339	-139	-41
Imported products (net)				
Gasoline	0	201	-201	-100
Jet A/kerosene	0	138	-138	-100
Distillate fuel oil	51	278	-227	-82
Residual fuel oil	1,472	1,558	-86	-5.5

* Fuel oil equivalent barrels.

the DOE entitlements program.* This program allows these refiners to charge lower prices than other foreign refiners charge, which could explain why volumes of imports are larger than the optimal amount indicated by the RIM.

The RIM/BuMines refining input/output comparison by PAD district is shown in Appendix C. Note that the demand limits were set only for the major fuel products--gasoline, Jet-A, diesel, No. 2 fuel oil, and No. 6 fuel oil. The minor products are produced in proportion to the crude processed, at average 1974 yields.

Similar comparisons of RIM/BuMines data for inter-PAD transfers for gasoline, Jet-A, distillate fuels, and residual fuels are given in Appendix C. The RIM estimates of product movements from PAD III to PAD I and PAD II are generally in accordance with the reported statistics. A complete set of RIM output tables for the 1974 validation case is also included in Appendix C.

* The DOE entitlements program is a scheme of intercompany transfer payments designed to alleviate crude oil pricing inequities resulting from price ceilings previously imposed under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973. A layman's explanation of these programs is presented in the DOE's "Monthly Energy Review" for January 1977.

4 CASE STUDIES

The application of the RIM to the quantitative evaluation of the effects on the refining industry of diesel penetration of the automotive fleet and reduction of the sulfur content of automotive fuels is described in this section. The general scenario (base case) used for the studies and the detailed analyses is described first.

4.1 Base 1995 Scenario

The development of a scenario for an industry as complex as the petroleum refining and distribution industry requires consideration of a large number of variables, which can be outlined as follows:

- (1) Product demand by product and region
- (2) Petroleum supply
 - Domestic crude--high- and low-sulfur
 - Alaskan crude
 - Foreign crude--high- and low-sulfur
 - California crude
- (3) Facilities
 - New domestic capacity compared with product imports
 - Modifications for diesel production, desulfurization
 - Transportation--pipeline, marine
 - Construction cost inflation
 - Site considerations for new capacity
- (4) Prices (domestic product prices are not required for cost minimizing objective)
 - Crude oil
 - Product imports
- (5) Federal, state, and local regulations
- (6) Technology for diesel production and sulfur removal.

4.1.1 Product Demand

The estimates used for the first of these factors--demand for major petroleum products by product and by region--are presented in Table 4.1.1-1. The gasoline and diesel demand forecasts were supplied by DOT/TSC.⁵ These projections were reasonably consistent with those developed by SRI in a recent study⁶ sponsored by EPRI for a high-conservation, low-demand growth case (see Appendix E). The projections for demand for fuel products other than gasoline and diesel fuel were, therefore, derived from the study for EPRI performed with the SRI National Energy Model. In brief, this model is a dynamic programming model that determines equilibrium prices for energy products needed to meet estimated energy demands for primary consumption such as vehicle miles traveled, space heating, and so on. The scope of the model covers the entire energy industry, from the primary energy resources through a network of conversion, refining, transportation, and transmission facilities.

A separate model is used to develop estimates of the primary energy demands over time by sector and region, and to determine price elasticities of demand. See the SRI report⁶ on the EPRI study for detailed descriptions of these models. The basic assumptions used for the energy forecasts and the SRI energy model demand projections for the low-demand case are presented in Appendix E for the transportation, industrial, residential/commercial, and electric power sectors.

4.1.2 Petroleum Supply

The RIM includes four types of crude oil:

- Low-sulfur, as typified by a South Louisiana crude
- High-sulfur, as typified by a West Texas sour crude
- California, a blend of Wilmington and West Texas sour
- Alaskan North Slope.

For the high- and low-sulfur crudes, the RIM does not distinguish between domestic and foreign sources. The implicit assumption is that refiners will selectively buy foreign crudes similar to the domestic crudes represented in the model.

The upper limits of crude availability in the RIM apply primarily to the low-sulfur crudes, as shown in Table 4.1.2-1. Alaskan crude is limited to the expected maximum of 2 million b/d. Total crude oil throughput is controlled by the refining capacity limits discussed in the following subsection.

Table 4.1.1-1

MAJOR PETROLEUM PRODUCTS^{*} --DEMAND SCENARIO
(Millions of Barrels per Calendar Day)

	PAD District					Total
	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>United States</u>
1995 base case						
Gasoline	1.85	1.92	0.645	0.170	0.790	5.375
Avgas and military (est.)	<u>0.02</u>	<u>0.02</u>	<u>0.020</u>	<u>0.005</u>	<u>0.020</u>	<u>0.085</u>
Total gasoline	1.87	1.94	0.665	0.175	0.810	5.460
Jet fuel (Jet A)	0.773	0.386	0.242	0.048	0.628	2.080
Kerosene fuel oil	<u>0.070</u>	<u>0.050</u>	<u>0.040</u>	<u>0.003</u>	<u>0.008</u>	<u>0.171</u>
Total kerosene-type fuel	0.843	0.436	0.282	0.051	0.636	2.251 [†]
Diesel, No. 1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Diesel, No. 2	0.605	0.630	0.210	0.055	0.260	1.760
Distillate fuel	0.870	0.608	0.242	0.091	0.180	1.991
Residual fuel	0.784	0.131	0.131	0.044	0.217	1.307
1995--15 percent diesel penetration						
Gasoline	1.610	1.680	0.580	0.155	0.700	4.735
Diesel, No. 1	0.250	0.260	0.085	0.020	0.110	0.725
Diesel, No. 2	<u>0.605</u>	<u>0.630</u>	<u>0.210</u>	<u>0.055</u>	<u>0.260</u>	<u>1.760</u>
Total diesel	0.855	0.890	0.295	0.075	0.370	2.485
1995--30 percent diesel penetration						
Gasoline	1.370	1.420	0.495	0.130	0.595	4.010
Diesel, No. 1	0.500	0.520	0.170	0.045	0.215	1.450
Diesel, No. 2	<u>0.605</u>	<u>0.630</u>	<u>0.210</u>	<u>0.055</u>	<u>0.260</u>	<u>1.760</u>
Total diesel	1.105	1.150	0.380	0.100	0.475	3.210

^{*} Demands for other coproducts were not fixed for this study.

[†] The RIM could not meet this demand if production of other middle distillates was held constant and imports were limited; therefore, requirements in the final cases were relaxed to 60 percent of values shown.

Table 4.1.2-1

PETROLEUM SUPPLY LIMITS IN REFINING INDUSTRY
MODEL CASE STUDIES

PAD District	Maxima (10 ³ b/cd)			
	Low-Sulfur	High-Sulfur	California Blend	Alaskan
I	690	NL*	--	--
II	1,920	NL	--	--
III	3,132	NL	--	NL
IV	240	NL	--	--
V	<u>680</u>	NL	NL	2,000
Total	6,662			

* NL means not explicitly limited.

4.1.3 Facilities

4.1.3.1 Refining. The value for the upper limit on domestic refining capacity is based on the 1977 level of about 16 million b/d. These limits are presented in Table 4.1.3.1-1. New capacity is allowed for large refineries at an average investment level of \$4,000 per daily barrel and for small refineries at \$6,000 per daily barrel. These expansion options have been added to the aggregate total for each district to allow flexibility in the selection of any of the available refining modes. The issue of additional domestic refining capacity may be of limited significance in this study, because the conservation demand scenario requires little expansion beyond current capacity if U.S.-owned Caribbean capacity is included.

4.1.3.2 Transportation. Transportation capacity limits and costs used in the study cases are presented in Table 4.1.3.2-1. Major product pipeline capacities are modeled with an option to expand at investment costs appropriate for the estimated sizes of required lines and distances. In making these estimates, it is assumed for this study that no major changes from the 1974 base pattern will occur.

Installation of new refining and pipeline capacity is allowed to occur at the optimal locations determined by the model. Marine transportation of products, where feasible, has unrestricted capacity.

Table 4.1.3.1-1

REFINING CAPACITY LIMITS, 1995 BASE CASE
(Thousands of Barrels per Calendar Day*)

Limits	PAD District					United States Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Lower	1,337	2,425	4,226	410	1,912	10,310
Upper [†]	1,693	3,937	6,497	518	2,422	12,645
Model usage	1,647	3,801	4,226	469	1,912	12,055
1976 reported runs [‡]	1,590	3,610	5,733	443	2,078	13,453
1976 reported capacity [§]	1,466	4,172	5,827	561	2,588	15,561

* Crude oil throughput.

[†] Expansion allowed at investment cost of \$4,000 per daily barrel for large refineries, \$6,000 per daily barrel for small refineries.

[‡] Source: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, Crude Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Natural Gas Liquids (March 1977).

[§] Source: Federal Energy Administration, Trends in Refinery Capacity and Utilization (June 1976).

Table 4.1.3.2-1

TRANSPORTATION CAPACITY LIMITS AND COSTS

From PAD District	To PAD District							
	I		II		III		IV	
Pipeline	10 ⁶ b/cd	\$/b	10 ⁶ b/cd	\$/b	10 ⁶ b/cd	\$/b	10 ⁶ b/cd	\$/b
I	--		200	0.30	0		0	
II	80	0.27	--		100	0.99	10	0.58
III	2,000	0.42	600	0.50	--		40	0.60
IV	0		30	0.38	15	0.60	--	
V	0		0		0		60	0.60
Marine (cost only)								
III		1.20		1.50				
								2.50

Sources: Limits based on pipeline movements for 1974, multiplied by 1.25, as reported in U.S. Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement (February 1975)
Representative costs in \$/b derived from various issues of "Platt's Oil Price Service" daily

4.1.4 Prices of Crude Oil and Imported Products

For the current studies, the RIM is being operated on the assumption that the objective is to meet projected regional product demands at minimum total cost. Because crude oil transportation facilities are not currently included in the model, estimated crude oil transportation costs are included in the total cost of crude in each region. Imported products are assumed to come from a Caribbean supply source at prices FOB refinery plus shipping cost. These prices are summarized in Appendix C.

The set of price and cost parameters used in the 1974 case has produced a reasonable simulation of actual 1974 refining and product transportation patterns. Therefore, the study cases are defined in terms of constant 1974 dollars.

4.1.5 Federal, State, and Local Regulations

The RIM is currently structured to take into account regulations related to transportation fuels--fuel efficiency and vehicle sulfur emissions. Variations in regulations concerning the quality or use of residual fuels are beyond the scope of this study. However, the refinery model could readily be modified to develop additional refining options to conform with such regulations.

4.1.6 Technology for Diesel Production and Sulfur Removal from Gasoline and Diesel

The technology applied in this study for diesel production and desulfurization is commercially mature; however, the extension of the diesel desulfurization to very low levels has not been practiced commercially. The estimates of the costs of this operation are thus less certain than those for the other processes. The specific processes used for additional diesel production and for desulfurization (hydrocracking and HDS) are discussed in greater detail in later subsections.

4.2 Impact of Increased Diesel to Gasoline Production Ratio on the Refining Industry

4.2.1 Overview

The superior fuel efficiency of the diesel engine over the conventional spark-ignited gasoline engine has created widespread interest in diesel engines as a means of improving the fuel economy of the nation's automotive fleet. The possibility of significant penetration of the diesel into the automotive market raises questions of fuel supply and effects on the refining industry. This study addresses these impacts in terms of product mix, refining and transportation costs, energy consequences, and potential new investment required.

4.2.2 Summary and Conclusions

The effects of increased diesel-to-gasoline ratios have been studied over the range of 0.17/1 to 0.8/1. The major results are summarized in Table 4.2.2-1. Detailed model output is presented in Appendix C for Case 1. Summary output for Cases 2, 3, and 4 of the dieselization study are presented at the end of this section.

The major conclusions drawn from the output of the RIM runs for the study cases are as follows.

- Given the conservation-oriented scenario selected for this study, a significant increase in diesel fuel consumption when production of other middle distillate products is held constant will tend to produce a shortage of domestic output of middle distillates. Even at the 1995 base case (Case 2) ratio of 0.3/1 diesel to gasoline, imports of No. 2 fuel oil will reach the maximum allowed for this study. At 15 percent diesel penetration (Case 3, 0.5/1 diesel-to-gasoline ratio), No. 2 fuel imports remain at the maximum, and jet fuel imports of 174,000 b/cd are required. At the maximum diesel penetration of 30 percent (Case 4, 0.8/1 diesel-to-gasoline ratio), the maximum allowed import volumes of 400,000 b/cd each of No. 2 fuel oil and jet fuel are reached. The required volumes of diesel fuel are provided by increased hydrocracking, although options exist in the RIM for refining No. 2 fuel oils to diesel fuel by hydro-treating or the use of a cetane-improving additive.
- At the 0.3/1 ratio (Case 2), the model indicates that about half of existing hydrocracking capacity (907,000 b/d as of 1 January 1977⁷) would be shifted to diesel production from gasoline. Refining industry investment for Case 3 is \$90 million, compared with \$54 million for the 1995 base case (Case 2). Case 3 uses all of the existing hydrocracking capacity. At the Case 4 diesel penetration of 30 percent (0.8/1 diesel-to-gasoline ratio), the need for new hydrocracking capacity raises the required investment sharply to \$1.5 billion.
- Refinery energy consumption for Cases 2 and 3 decreases from the 1974 industry operation by about 0.06 percent and 0.14 percent, respectively. The Case 4 requirement for new hydrocracking capacity increases the refining energy consumption to 7.3 percent of domestic refinery output, or 1.13 percent more than the minimum for Case 3.
- The refining industry cost savings over Case 1 are greatest for Case 2, \$0.61/b of domestic production of gasoline plus diesel. The cost saving is less for Case 3, \$0.52/b of gasoline plus diesel. At 30 percent diesel penetration, the cost for Case 4 is \$0.05/b greater than the 1974 cost.

Table 4.2.2-1

SUMMARY OF RIM RESULTS FOR DIESELIZATION CASES

	<u>Case 1--1974</u>	<u>Case 2--1995</u>	<u>Case 3--1995</u>	<u>Case 4--1995</u>
Percent diesel penetration [*]	--	Base	15	30
Diesel production, 10 ³ b/cd (%) [†]	1, 127(8.7)	1, 767(14.2)	2, 492(20.5)	3, 211(27.0)
Gasoline production, 10 ³ b/cd	6, 582(50.7)	5, 460(43.8)	4, 734(38.9)	4, 010(33.8)
Diesel/gasoline ratio	0.17/1	0.32/1	0.53/1	0.80/1
Imported products, 10 ³ b/cd				
Jet A, 10 ³ b/cd			174	400 [‡]
No. 2 Fuel Oil, 10 ³ b/cd	51	400 [‡]	400 [‡]	400 [‡]
No. 6 Fuel Oil, 10 ³ b/cd	1, 971	273	338	433
Domestic Crude runs, 10 ³ b/cd	13, 042	12, 539	12, 284	12, 083
Cost differentials, \$/b gasoline + diesel [§]	Base	-0.61	-0.52	+0.05
New investment, 10 ⁶ \$	--	54.4	98.8	1, 479
Energy consumption, percent of domestic products (FOE basis)	6.31	6.25	6.17	7.30
Percent reduction from base	Base	-0.06	-0.14	+0.99

^{*} Substitution of light diesel for motor gasoline, as forecast by DOT/TSC.

[†] Total production, thousands of barrels per calendar day, estimate for 1974 based on U.S. Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, Fuel Oil Sales (1975). Values in parentheses are percent of domestic refinery output.

[‡] Maximum allowed in study cases.

[§] Computed from RIM objective function for total U.S. fuels refining industry; includes 20 percent before-tax simple return on new investment; constant 1974 dollar values for costs, including crude oil and imported products.

- Case 4 approaches the lower limit of gasoline production if naphtha is used only for gasoline blending, as it now is. This is a limit of the model. Under an option for alternative uses for naphtha (e.g., as a petrochemical feedstock or in turbine fuel), the industry could show a preference for running additional crude to reduce the imports of middle distillates and selling the excess naphtha at a potential premium price.
- The proportion of crude oil used for petroleum products other than the major fuel products is assumed to be the same in 1995 as it was in 1974. This assumption is not intended to be a prediction. The use of refining facilities specifically for production of petrochemicals and other nonfuel products could add significantly to the crude oil requirements indicated in the cases shown in this study.

4.2.3 Discussion and Analysis

The effect of increasing the diesel-to-gasoline ratios in U.S. refining and distribution industries depends on several critical factors:

- Demands for other refined coproducts
- The extent of the change
- Refining facilities and process technology available
- Crude oil availability
- Product import policy.

Diesel fuel is one of the several fuels called middle distillates that have distillation temperatures in the range of about 400 to 650°F. No. 2 heating oil has virtually the same boiling range as No. 2 diesel, and kerosene (No. 1 heating oil) and commercial jet fuel (Jet-A) are similar to No. 1 diesel fuel. In many instances, the products sold as fuel oils will also meet diesel specifications.

In the current demand pattern, these distillate products are, as the name implies, produced from crude oil primarily by the distillation process; hydrotreating is required only for the stocks derived from sour crudes. In general, the volume demands for these products are in balance with the corresponding yield fractions of the crude oil processed, as implied in the previous statement. However, the United States, with its emphasis on gasoline production, is an exception to the pure "straight-run" distillate content of these products. Some cracked distillate by-products of the FCC and coking processes are blended into No. 2 fuel oil. The cracked stocks tend to have a high content of aromatic components, which results in low cetane^{*} quality, and they are therefore not suitable

* Cetane number is a measure of the quality of combustion in the diesel engine, analogous to the octane rating for gasoline.

stocks for diesel fuel unless hydrotreated. Hydrocracking, used primarily in the United States for gasoline production, may be operated at lower severity to produce excellent diesel or jet fuel blend stocks. The cost of this process is substantially greater than that of FCC.

The effect on cost of changing the diesel-to-gasoline ratio may be analyzed as a function of the extent of change. When demand figures for Jet A and No. 2 heating oil are "protected" (i.e., held constant), the first increment of additional diesel fuel is the volume of distillate oil in the crude that exceeds distillate demand. In the United States, this material is generally fed to the FCC unit for conversion to gasoline; it could be made available for diesel blending at the expense of reducing the production of gasoline. The next increment of diesel production is made by operating existing hydrocracking at reduced severity; again, the result is a reduction in gasoline production. This approach is carried further by adding new hydrocracking capacity to process vacuum gas oil (650-1000°F) feed currently being cracked in FCC units for gasoline production. The FCC units are also operated at low severity, and the distillate product is hydrotreated to improve cetane ratings.

The quantitative effects of these changes on an industry-wide basis for several diesel-to-gasoline ratios were studied with the RIM. Results were summarized in the preceding section. The RIM output for the diesel study cases is summarized in Table 4.2.3-1, and the RIM summary output for each of the dieselization cases is shown in Tables 4.2.3-2 through 4.2.3-10. Changing the proportions of gasoline and diesel fuel produced should have little effect on the distribution and marketing sectors through 1995 because both products are compatible with existing facilities.

Production of U.S. cars requiring premium gasoline (98-100 RON) virtually ceased in 1971.⁸ At the historical scrapping rate for cars of about 10 percent per year, virtually all of the pre-1971 models will no longer be in use by 1995. If production of higher compression-ratio engines is not resumed, the need for three gasoline grades will not exist in 1995. Thus, the retail system that now provides three grades of gasoline can be adapted to provide two grades of gasoline and one grade of diesel. Our projections assume that leaded gasoline will be phased out entirely by 1995.

4.2.4 Review of Prior Studies

Several other studies of possible changes in gasoline-to-distillate ratio have been published. All have used a refinery LP model to evaluate "typical" refinery cases for various levels of diesel penetration, but they have been based on different scenarios, which, predictably, yield different absolute values for the effects of diesel penetration on the refining industry. For comparison with this study, it is particularly significant to note that these studies do not explicitly quantify the effects of the substantial regional differences in relative distillate product demands, crude oil qualities, and product imports.

Table 4.2.3-1
DIESELIZATION CASE DATA SUMMARY

	Case 1--1974 Validation Case	Case 2--1995 Base	Case 3--1955, 15 Percent Diesel Penetration	Case 4--1995, 30 Percent Diesel Penetration
Refining industry cost* (10 ³ \$/d)	149,026	135,145	135,817	139,913
Total refinery input† (10 ³ b/cd)	13,042	12,539	12,284	12,083
Domestic refinery production, 10 ³ b/cd (vol%)‡				
Gasoline	6,582 (50.7)	5,460 (43.8)	4,734 (38.9)	4,010 (33.8)
JP-4	181 (1.4)	165 (1.3)	166 (1.4)	171 (1.4)
Jet-A	947 (7.3)	1,350 (10.8)	1,176 (9.6)	950 (8.0)
Diesel	1,127 (8.7)	1,767 (14.2)	2,492 (20.5)	3,211 (27.0)
No. 2 fuel oil	1,784 (13.7)	1,591 (12.8)	1,591 (13.1)	1,591 (13.4)
No. 6 fuel oil	1,063 (8.2)	1,001 (8.0)	936 (7.7)	841 (7.1)
Other	<u>1,301 (10.0)</u>	<u>1,141 (9.1)</u>	<u>1,083 (8.9)</u>	<u>1,106 (9.3)</u>
Total production	12,985 (100.0)	12,475 (100.0)	12,179 (100.0)	11,280 (100.0)
Imported products				
Jet fuel (Jet A)	--	--	174	400
No. 2 fuel oil	51	400	400	400
No. 6 fuel oil	<u>1,471</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>338</u>	<u>433</u>
Total imports	1,522	674	912	1,233
Total domestic demand	14,507	13,149	13,090	13,113
Energy consumed by domestic refining (10 ³ b/cd, FOE)	820	780	751	867
Incremental investment (10 ⁶ \$, 1974)	--	54.4	90.8	1,479
Facilities for diesel (10 ³ b/cd)				
Existing hydrocracker conversion	--	486	811	856
New hydrocracking	--			325

* Includes feedstock costs, imported product costs, refinery operating costs, and capital recovery costs for new facilities (in 1974 dollars).

† Crude oil and natural gas liquids.

‡ Volume percentage values given in parentheses refer to total production output, including the contribution of natural gas liquids. These values are, therefore, not comparable to BuMines/Mineral Industry Surveys yields expressed as percentage of crude input.

SECTION A. 25

Table 4.2.3-2

O. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, BASE

REFINERY INPUT/OUTPUT SUMMARY

P. A. D. DISTRICT

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.	IMPORT	EXPORT	TOTAL
INPUT									
SWEET CRUDE	690.0	1376.2	2454.0	240.0	478.0	5239.2			5239.2
SOUR CRUDE	957.0	2425.0	1772.0	228.8		5382.7			5382.7
CALIF CRUDE					1434.0	1434.0			1434.0
ALASKAN CRUDE	16.5	74.3	105.7	26.2	26.8	249.4			249.4
NATURAL GASOLINE	9.9	52.6	42.7	3.5	26.3	135.0			135.0
NORMAL BUTANE	1.9	52.6	29.6	1.5	14.3	99.9			99.9
ISOBUTANE									
TOTAL INPUT	1675.3	3980.8	4403.9	506.0	1979.4	12539.3			12539.3
OUTPUT									
C3 LPG	51.7	85.1	26.9	5.0	27.6	196.2			196.2
C4 LPG	14.3	15.9		.2	6.1	36.4			36.4
NAPHTHA	1.8	21.3	37.2		24.9	65.1			65.1
REGULAR GASOLINE									
PREMIUM GASOLINE									
LOW LEAD GASOLINE									
LEAD FREE GASOLINE									
JP-4 JET FUEL	729.1	1922.8	1823.0	196.5	788.5	5460.0			5460.0
JET A JET FUEL	9.7	43.9	54.9	13.7	42.8	165.0	1.5		166.5
DIESEL	353.0	318.8	266.2	30.0	382.0	1350.0			1350.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	89.3	476.3	815.8	138.9	247.0	1767.3			1767.3
HI SULFUR NO. 6	183.0	620.9	731.8	48.9	6.4	1501.0	400.0		1991.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6	81.0	107.9	118.3	15.0	184.2	506.4	130.6		637.0
LUBE STOCKS	69.6	107.9	118.3	15.0	184.2	495.0	142.0		637.0
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	40.8	29.6	84.5	1.1	19.6	175.6			175.6
COKE (LU SULFUR)	63.9	178.3	73.3	25.5	66.8	407.9			407.9
COKE (HI SULFUR)	1.9		9.1	1.1	1.3	13.3			13.3
COKE (CAL CRUDE)	4.3	21.0	10.6	1.3		37.3			37.3
BENZENE	1.3	3.4	13.7		10.6	10.6			10.6
TOLUENE	.9	2.3			1.7	20.2			20.2
MIXED XYLENES	.7	4.7	25.6		4.2	32.7			32.7
MISC. PRODUCTS	12.9	52.8	22.3		3.7	34.6			34.6
TOTAL OUTPUT	1709.2	4012.7	4266.9	492.2	2604.0	12475.1	674.0		13149.1
OUTPUT/INPUT,PCT	102.3	100.8	96.7	98.5	101.2	99.5			104.9

SECTION 8. 11

Table 4.2.3-3

O. O. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, BASE

	PRODUCT CONSUMPTION SUMMARY						
	P. A. O. DISTRICT						
	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.	TOTAL
C3 LPG	51.7	85.1	26.9	5.0	27.6	196.2	196.2
C4 LPG	14.3	15.9		.2	6.1	36.4	36.4
NAPHTHA	1.8	21.3	37.2		24.9	85.1	85.1
REGULAR GASOLINE							
PREMIUM GASOLINE							
LOW LEAD GASOLINE							
LEAD FREE GASOLINE							
JP-4 JET FUEL	1870.0	1940.0	665.0	175.0	810.0	5460.0	5460.0
JET A JET FUEL	42.8	31.5	30.0	6.8	49.5	166.5	166.5
DIESEL	506.0	262.0	170.0	30.0	382.0	1350.0	1350.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	605.0	630.0	210.0	62.3	260.0	1767.3	1767.3
HI SULFUR NO. 6	870.0	608.0	242.0	91.0	180.0	1991.0	1991.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6	392.0	65.0	65.0	15.0	100.0	637.0	637.0
LUBE STOCKS	392.0	65.0	65.0	15.0	100.0	637.0	637.0
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	40.8	29.6	84.5	1.1	19.6	175.6	175.6
COKE (LO SULFUR)	63.9	178.3	73.3	25.5	66.8	407.9	407.9
COKE (HI SULFUR)	1.9		9.1	1.1	1.3	13.3	13.3
COKE (CAL CRUDE)	4.3	21.0	10.6	1.3		37.3	37.3
BENZENE					10.6	10.6	10.6
TOLUENE	1.3	3.4	13.7		1.7	20.2	20.2
MIXED XYLENES	.9	2.3	25.3		4.2	32.7	32.7
MISC. PRODUCTS	.7	4.7	25.6		3.7	34.6	34.6
	12.9	52.8	22.3		2.4	90.4	90.4
TOTAL	4972.2	4015.8	1781.5	429.3	2050.3	13149.1	13149.1

D. U. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, BASE

SECTION C. 4

UTILITY SUMMARY

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ELEC. PWR (1000KWH/D)	6056.5	13906.1	16615.7	1443.6	9448.3	47464.2
FUEL REQD. (1000FOEB/D)	76.6	204.1	243.7	23.3	113.1	660.6
ENERGY CONS. (1000FOEB/D)	94.6	232.6	291.7	28.0	133.1	779.9
LABOR (NO. EMPLOYEES)	8235.0	19006.1	21130.0	2343.8	9560.0	67274.8
OPER COSTS (M\$/D)	136.1	491.6	296.8	30.6	149.3	1174.5
INVESTMENTS (MM\$)	12.0	4.5	30.2	3.7	4.1	54.4

SECTION A. 25

Table 4.2.3-5

O. O. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, 15 PCT DIESEL

REFINERY INPUT/OUTPUT SUMMARY

P. A. O. DISTRICT

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.	IMPORT	EXPORT	TOTAL
INPUT									
SWEET CRUDE	690.0	1413.0	3132.0	240.0	478.0	5953.0			5953.0
SOUR CRUDE	647.0	2425.0	1126.4	220.0		4427.1			4427.1
CALIF CRUDE					1434.0	1434.0			1434.0
ALASKAN CRUDE	13.4	75.1	106.6	26.2	26.8	240.0			240.0
NATURAL GASOLINE	8.0	53.2	37.0	3.8	24.7	126.6			126.6
NORMAL BUTANE	1.9	53.2	23.5	1.9	14.3	94.9			94.9
ISOBUTANE									
TOTAL INPUT	1360.3	4019.5	4425.4	500.6	1977.8	12283.6			12283.6
OUTPUT									
C3 LPG	39.3	79.4	27.2	4.7	22.9	173.5			173.5
C4 LPG	9.8	7.9		.2	1.7	19.4			19.4
NAPHTHA	1.8	21.3	42.2		25.2	90.6			90.6
REGULAR GASOLINE									
PREMIUM GASOLINE									
LOW LEAD GASOLINE									
LEAD FREE GASOLINE	546.9	1704.7	1620.4	194.0	661.0	4735.0			4735.0
JP-4 JET FUEL	8.3	44.4	57.4	13.7	42.8	166.5			166.5
JET A JET FUEL	231.0	262.0	271.0	30.0	302.0	1176.0	174.0		1350.0
DIESEL	139.6	744.7	1034.2	141.3	432.4	2492.2			2492.2
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	173.1	652.4	710.1	49.0	6.4	1591.0	460.0		1991.0
HI SULFUR NO. 6	68.9	109.3	120.6	15.0	180.9	494.7	142.3		637.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6	57.5	109.3	120.6	15.0	139.2	441.6	195.4		637.0
LUBE STOCKS	37.1	29.6	85.4	1.1	17.3	170.5			170.5
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	51.3	181.1	70.3	25.5	56.2	384.5			384.5
COKE (LO SULFUR)	1.9		11.6	.9	1.1	15.5			15.5
COKE (HI SULFUR)	2.9	21.0	6.8	1.3		32.0			32.0
COKE (CAL CRUDE)					10.6	10.6			10.6
BENZENE	.9	3.4	13.8		1.7	19.9			19.9
TOLUENE	.6	2.3	25.4		4.2	32.5			32.5
MIXED XYLENES	.5	4.7	27.6		3.7	36.5			36.5
MISC. PRODUCTS	10.4	53.3	33.0		2.4	96.1			96.1
TOTAL OUTPUT	1381.8	4030.6	4262.7	491.9	1991.7	12178.7	911.7		13090.3
OUTPUT/INPUT,PCT	101.6	100.3	96.8	96.2	130.7	99.1			106.6

Table 4.2.3-6

D. O. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, 15 PCT DIESEL

SECTION 8. 11

PRODUCT CONSUMPTION SUMMARY

P. A. O. DISTRICT

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.	EXPORTS	EXP TOT	TOTAL
C3 LPG	39.3	79.4	27.2	4.7	22.9	173.5			173.5
C4 LPG	9.8	7.8		.2	1.7	19.4			19.4
NAPHTHA	1.8	21.3	42.2		25.2	90.6			90.6
REGULAR GASOLINE									
PREMIUM GASOLINE									
LOW LEAD GASOLINE	1620.0	1680.0	580.0	155.0	700.0	4735.0			4735.0
LEAD FREE GASOLINE	42.8	31.5	36.0	6.8	49.5	166.5			166.5
JP-4 JET FUEL	506.0	262.0	170.0	30.0	382.0	1350.0			1350.0
JET A JET FUEL	855.0	890.0	295.0	82.2	370.0	2492.2			2492.2
DIESEL	870.0	608.0	242.0	91.0	180.0	1991.0			1991.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	392.0	65.0	65.0	15.0	100.0	637.0			637.0
HI SULFUR NO. 6	392.0	65.0	65.0	15.0	100.0	637.0			637.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6	392.0	65.0	65.0	15.0	100.0	637.0			637.0
LUBE STOCKS	37.1	29.6	85.4	1.1	17.3	170.4			170.4
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	51.3	181.1	70.3	25.5	56.2	384.5			384.5
COKE (LO SULFUR)	1.9		11.6	.9	1.1	15.5			15.5
COKE (HI SULFUR)	2.9	21.0	6.8	1.3		32.0			32.0
COKE (CAL CRUDE)									
BENZENE	.9	3.4	13.8		10.6	10.6			10.6
TOLUENE	.6	2.3	25.4		1.7	19.9			19.9
MIXED XYLENES	.5	4.7	27.6		4.2	32.5			32.5
MISC. PRODUCTS	10.4	53.3	30.0		3.7	26.5			32.5
					2.4	96.1			96.1
TOTAL	4834.1	4005.4	1793.4	428.8	2028.5	13500.3			13090.3

Table 4.2.3-7

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, 15 PCT DIESEL

SECTION C. 4

UTILITY SUMMARY

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ELEC. PWR (1000KWH/D)	4781.4	13996.9	16091.7	1420.7	9448.3	45739.1
FUEL REQD. (1000FOEB/D)	59.8	192.8	236.5	22.9	103.3	615.5
ENERGY CONS. (1000FOEB/D)	75.5	234.5	283.7	27.6	130.2	751.4
LABOR (NO. EMPLOYEES)	6685.0	19190.2	21291.8	2343.8	9560.0	59070.7
OPER COSTS (M\$/D)	93.8	364.6	269.5	36.6	79.6	844.1
INVESTMENTS (MM\$)	12.0	26.0	30.5	3.7	16.6	90.8

SECTION A. 25

Table 4.2.3-8

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, 30 PCT. DIESEL

REFINERY INPUT/OUTPUT SUMMARY

P. A. O. DISTRICT

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.	IMPORT	EXPORT	TOTAL
INPUT									
SWEET CRUDE	696.0	1920.0	3132.0	240.0	478.0	6450.0			6450.0
SOUR CRUDE	647.0	1127.0	1724.1	228.8		3726.8			3726.8
CALIF CRUDE					1434.0	1434.0			1434.0
ALASKAN CRUDE									
NATURAL GASOLINE	13.4	58.2	124.1	22.7	26.8	245.1			245.1
NORMAL BUTANE	8.0	41.5	43.7	1.3	26.3	120.9			120.9
ISOBUTANE	1.9	41.5	36.8	2.1	14.3	96.7			96.7
TOTAL INPUT	1360.3	3188.1	5060.7	494.9	1979.4	12083.4			12083.4
OUTPUT									
C3 LPG	39.3	63.8	32.2	5.0	24.2	164.5			164.5
C4 LPG	9.8	5.2		.2	1.7	16.8			16.8
NAPHTHA	1.8	21.3	49.9		24.9	97.9			97.9
REGULAR GASOLINE									
PREMIUM GASOLINE									
LOW LEAD GASOLINE									
LEAD FREE GASOLINE	546.9	1259.3	1478.8	167.0	558.0	4010.0			4010.0
JET A JET FUEL	8.3	34.3	71.9	13.7	42.8	171.0			171.0
JET A JET FUEL	71.4	148.7	317.9	30.0	382.0	950.0	400.0		1350.0
DIESEL	235.4	804.2	1505.7	164.3	499.0	3210.7			3210.7
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	237.0	509.4	793.6	44.5	6.4	1591.0	400.0		1991.0
H1 SULFUR NO. 2	68.9	78.5	162.8	15.0	184.2	509.5			637.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6	57.5	57.9	65.0	15.0	136.0	331.4			637.0
LUBE STOCKS	37.1	24.6	102.2	1.1	19.6	189.6			189.6
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	51.3	120.6	114.3	25.5	64.8	379.4			378.6
COKE (LO SULFUR)	1.9	7.9	8.8	1.1	1.3	21.0			21.0
COKE (HI SULFUR)	2.9	9.8	10.3	1.3		24.4			24.4
COKE (CAL CRUDE)									
BENZENE	.9	1.6	13.9	10.6	1.7	10.6			10.6
TOLUENE	.6	1.1	25.5	1.7	18.1	16.1			16.1
MIXED XYLENES	.5	2.2	28.8	4.2	31.4	31.4			31.4
MISC. PRODUCTS	10.4	42.5	63.4	3.7	35.2	35.2			35.2
TOTAL OUTPUT	1301.6	3197.9	4945.3	485.7	1969.5	11340.2	1233.1		13113.3
OUTPUT/INPUT,PCT	101.6	100.3	97.7	98.1	94.5	94.3			108.5

SECTION 8. 11

Table 4.2.3-9

D. U. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, 30 PCT. DIESEL

PRODUCT CONSUMPTION SUMMARY

P. A. D. DISTRICT

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.	EXPORTS	EXP TOT	TOTAL
C3 LPG	39.3	63.8	32.2	5.0	24.2	164.5			164.5
C4 LPG	9.8	5.2		.2	1.7	16.8			16.8
NAPHTHA	1.8	21.3	49.4		24.9	97.9			97.9
REGULAR GASOLINE									
PREMIUM GASOLINE									
LOW LEAD GASOLINE									
LEAD FREE GASOLINE									
JP-4 JET FUEL	1370.0	1420.0	495.0	130.0	585.0	4010.0			4010.0
JET A JET FUEL	42.8	31.5	36.0	11.3	49.5	171.0			171.0
DIESEL	506.0	262.0	170.0	30.0	382.0	1350.0			1350.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	1105.0	1150.0	380.0	100.7	475.0	3210.7			3210.7
H1 SULFUR NO. 6	876.0	608.0	242.0	91.0	180.0	1991.0			1991.0
H1 SULFUR NO. 6	392.0	65.0	65.0	15.0	100.0	637.0			637.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6	392.0	65.0	65.0	15.0	100.0	637.0			637.0
LUBE STOCKS	37.1	24.6	102.2	1.1	19.6	189.6			189.6
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	51.3	120.6	114.3	25.5	66.8	378.6			378.6
COKE (LO SULFUR)	1.9	7.9	8.8	1.1	1.3	21.0			21.0
COKE (HI SULFUR)	2.9	9.8	10.3	1.3		24.4			24.4
COKE (CAL CRUDE)									
BENZENE	.9	1.6	13.9		10.6	10.6			10.6
TOLUENE	.6	1.1	25.5		1.7	18.1			18.1
MIXED XYLENES	.5	2.2	28.8		4.2	31.4			31.4
MISC. PRODUCTS	16.4	42.5	63.4		3.7	35.2			35.2
					2.4	119.7			119.7
TOTAL	4834.1	3907.0	1902.5	427.2	2142.5	13113.3			13113.3

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, 30 PCT. DIESEL

SECTION C. 4

UTILITY SUMMARY

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ELEC. PWR (1000KWH/D)	4781.4	12825.9	24725.5	1485.0	12940.4	56758.1
FUEL REQD. (1000FOEB/D)	59.8	152.7	252.1	23.2	106.2	594.0
ENERGY CONS. (1000FOEB/D)	68.9	197.3	396.4	26.0	178.7	867.2
LABOR (NO. EMPLOYEES)	6685.0	15270.9	24451.2	2343.8	9644.2	58395.0
OPER COSTS (M\$/D)	93.8	262.2	331.5	25.4	75.5	788.4
INVESTMENTS (MM\$)	12.0	199.1	847.1	3.7	416.8	1478.7

The studies reviewed in the following discussion are the major ones that were available to the author when this report was written. The omission of a study implies no value judgment about their quality or validity. Comparisons of cost and energy savings estimates for various studies are presented in Table 4.2.4-1.

A 1974 Exxon study⁹ for EPA indicates a maximum saving of about \$0.50/b of automotive fuel (diesel plus gasoline) at a 1/1 ratio of diesel to gasoline. This is compared with a base case of a 1/10 diesel-to-gasoline ratio. The corresponding process energy savings is about 2 percent of the total process energy consumption. This study was based on a new, 100,000 barrels per stream day (b/sd) refinery that would come on-stream between 1990 and 2000. Thus, much of the cost saving is attributable to the smaller investment required for a refinery specifically designed to produce the 1/1 ratio of diesel to gasoline. This differs from SRI's model, which recognizes no investment credit for idle facilities. Investment and operating costs are in 1973 dollars.

A 1976 study released by Bonner and Moore Associates, Inc.,¹⁰ also based on a refinery LP model, is somewhat more comprehensive in its coverage of multiple demand scenarios derived from an earlier SRI report.¹¹ The comparable diesel scenario from this study provides cases covering a range of diesel/gasoline ratios from 0.1/1 to 1.2/1. The consumer cost effects for these cases result from changes in costs of refining, marketing, and distribution. Distribution costs are based on the assumption that three grades of gasoline will continue to be marketed until 1990, so that additional facilities will be required for diesel marketing. This study indicates a maximum net saving of \$2.34/b (\$0.056/gallon) of gasoline plus diesel in 1990 dollars* at a gasoline/diesel ratio of about 0.7/1. The maximum refinery and distribution energy saving of about 1.1 percent below the baseline case occurs at the 1.2/1 ratio.

The approach of optimizing the vehicle-fuel-refinery (VFR) system was analyzed in a study by Wilson and Tierney of Texaco.¹² This study also used a single refinery LP model. A base case representing the U.S. refining industry in 1972 included process capacities typical of the industry configuration for that year. Parametric cases were developed in which only production of highway transportation fuels was allowed to vary, with other products held stable at base case volumes. These cases were:

- An all unleaded 91 RON gasoline case with base case diesel production
- A maximum diesel case
- Two maximum broadcut fuel (100-650°F) cases with base case diesel volume.

* Escalated from the 1975 base year at the various rates given in Reference 11.

Table 4.2.4-1

COMPARISON OF DIESELIZATION STUDIES

Study	Range of Diesel/Gasoline (D/G) Ratios Studied	Maximum Cost Saving (corresponding D/G volume ratio)		Maximum Refinery Energy Saving, Percent of Domestic Products (FOE)			Industry Incremental Investment at Maximum Energy Saving, 10 ⁶ 1974 \$	
		\$/b D + G	D/G	Base	Saving	D/G	Total	\$/b/d, D + G
SRI/DOT	0.17-0.80	0.61	0.32	6.31	0.14	0.53	90.8	12.5
Kant et al. ⁹	0.11-2.7	0.52	1.0	9.1	1.9	0.76	*	16.1
Bonner and Moore ¹⁰	0.11-1.20	2.34 (1.57) [†]	0.69	8.1	1.1	1.2	720	102.7
Shearer and Wagner ¹³	0.09-0.69	None [‡]		15.4	1.4	0.46	*	41.0

* Single refinery effect, not extrapolated to U.S. industry.

† Deflated to 1974 costs at 3 percent per year.

‡ This study¹³ indicated cost increases for D/G ratios higher than the base case.

For the maximum diesel case, the diesel/gasoline ratio was about 0.36/1, compared with 0.18/1 in the base case. The refinery fuel requirement decreased from 8.6 percent of crude in the base case to 7.2 percent in the maximum diesel case. Cost data were not presented. Only existing process unit capacities were considered, and it is not clear whether the option of hydrocracking for maximum distillate production was permitted.

A study by Shearer and Wagner¹³ of Amoco showed that raw material and variable operating costs increased for all cases of increased diesel/gasoline ratios. In this study, based on a single refinery model with Arabian light crude, the increase in feedstock cost more than offset the reduction in refinery fuel requirement. The base refinery configuration did not include hydrocracking and did not produce residual fuel oil.

As shown in Table 4.2.4-1, the cost and energy savings estimates developed in these studies vary considerably. The major difference between the SRI study and the others is that SRI applied an industry-wide model, whereas the others used single refinery models. In particular, the SRI model's flexibility in balancing regional product demands with imported products and interregional transfers leads to more moderate estimates of changes required in the domestic refinery sectors. The effect of this feature is particularly evident in SRI's lower estimates of energy savings for dieselization. The numerous other differences in scenarios also undoubtedly contribute to the differences in results of various studies. The major source of these variations is probably differences in the product mixes (see Table 4.2.4-2) used in the studies. The projected demand for jet fuel is especially critical because the major components of this product are also the major components of automotive diesel fuel.

Beyond this general discussion, a detailed quantitative reconciliation of the study results is probably not feasible. The differences among the studies may be considered useful as a measure of the range of uncertainty in quantifying effects of dieselization on the refinery industry. The maximum refinery energy saving found in any study is only about 2 percent,⁹ and that saving was calculated for a new refinery optimally designed to handle a product mix different from today's demand pattern. Existing U.S. refining capacity, supplemented by U.S.-owned Caribbean refineries, may be sufficient to obviate the need for any substantial amount of new U.S. refining capacity. Thus, the economics of new refineries are probably not a realistic reflection of the industry-wide impact of changes in the product mix.

4.2.5 Technology for Increasing Diesel Availability

As discussed in the preceding section, a number of steps may be taken in a refinery to increase diesel fuel production at the expense of reductions in output of other products. The effects of reductions in light gas oil feed to FCC units and reduced conversion severity of FCC units are implicitly accounted for in the low-conversion refinery modes in the RIM.

Table 4.2.4-2

PRODUCT DISTRIBUTION

	<u>SRI^{11*}</u>	<u>Kant et al.^{11†}</u>	<u>Bonner and Moore^{10‡}</u>	<u>Stearer and Wagner^{13§}</u>
Domestic products (volume percent of refinery output)				
Liquid propane gas	**	3.2	**	
Gasoline	43.8	57.0	33.03	40.1
Jet fuel	12.1	9.2	18.42	9.8
Diesel	14.2	5.6	8.92	18.3
Heating oil	12.8	17.9	14.28	16.9
Residual	8.0	7.2	12.69	††
Other	<u>9.1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>12.66</u>	<u>14.9</u>
	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.0
Imported products (volume percent of corresponding refinery product)				
Jet fuel	0.0	--	--	
Heating oil	25.0	--	--	
Residual	27.3	--	54.4	
All products (volume percent of total domestic demand)				
Domestic	94.9	--	93.5	--
Imported	<u>5.1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>--</u>
	100.0		100.0	

* Case 2, 1995 base domestic refinery output.

† Low fuel oil case.

Baseline scenario for 1995.

§ Case of maximum energy savings.

** LPG included in "Other" product category.

†† Produced coke instead of residual fuel oil.

The following discussion describes explicit incremental options in the RIM for increased diesel production.

Any significant increase in the proportion of diesel fuel produced is likely to require the use of refinery streams that are deficient in cetane quality. Cetane quality improves as the aliphatics content of the blend stocks increases and the aromatics content decreases. Therefore, increasing the hydrogen content of the stock (e.g., by hydrotreating or hydrocracking) improves cetane quality. Additives such as amyl or hexyl nitrates also increase cetane quality.

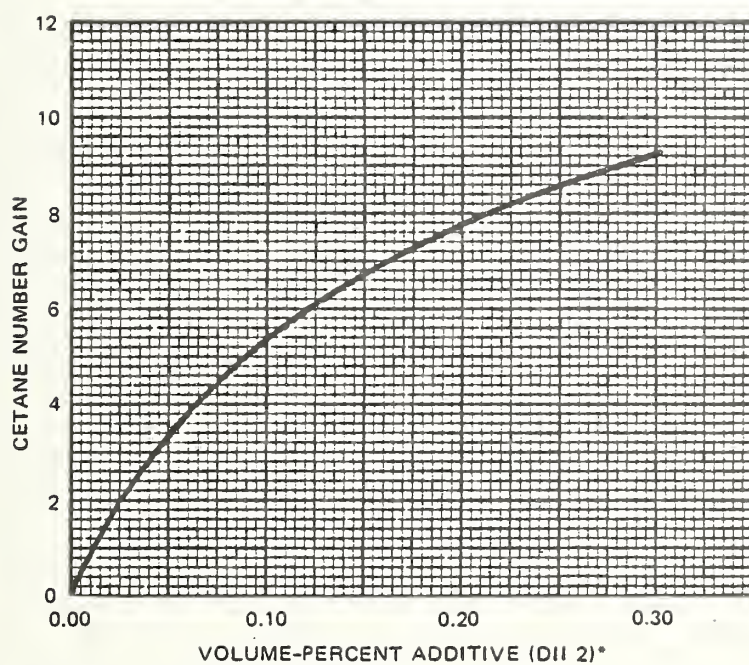
4.2.5.1 Additives for Cetane Improvement. Amyl and hexyl nitrates produce cetane number improvement, as shown in Figure 4.2.5.1-1. The cost of a four-point cetane index improvement resulting from additives is about 0.22 cents/gallon of diesel fuel, based on a recent price of 45 cents per pound in tank-car quantities.¹⁴ According to the response curve in Figure 4.2.5.1-1, this quality increase corresponds to an additive requirement of 0.06 volume-percent.

This level of cetane improvement was selected for inclusion in the RIM for the sake of consistency with the hydrotreating option described in the following section. If this option for incremental production of diesel fuel at the expense of No. 2 fuel oil were to be studied in depth, several levels of cetane improvement could be developed from the response curve and cost data.

However, a basic problem exists in assessing cetane improvement methods in evaluations of incremental diesel production. The volume of marginal cetane quality blend stocks that could be added to the national diesel pool by upgrading is not explicitly known. Production of FCC light cycle oil and light coker gas oil may be estimated from published capacity data for the two relevant cracking processes, but such estimates were not made for this study because the chosen scenarios indicated that No. 2 fuel oil would be in short supply.

Surveys of the qualities of No. 1 and No. 2 fuel oils produced in the United States are published annually by the DOE (formerly ERDA) Bartlesville Energy Research Center (BERC).¹⁵ The available quantities corresponding to the reported sample qualities are noted only by classes of volumes produced. It is thus only possible to estimate roughly the extent of cetane improvement required and the corresponding volume of incremental diesel fuel produced.

Note also that the average cetane values reported in the annual survey of diesel fuel quality by BERC¹⁶ exceed the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) minimum of 40 by 5-10 points. This study has not established whether the apparent excess cetane quality is the result of the need to meet specifications required for market competition, or is simply characteristic of the distillate stocks of the crude oils currently processed in U.S. refineries. Some indication supporting the latter



*Mixture of Primary Hexyl Nitrates

SOURCE: Ethyl Corporation, "Diesel Fuel Additives," Brochure PCD417872 (Undated)

FIGURE 4.2.5.1-1 CETANE IMPROVEMENT BY ADDITIVE

explanation is obtained by calculating the average cetane index of No. 1 and No. 2 heating oils from data reported in the annual BERC fuel oil survey. Using the ASTM D-613 correlation of cetane index versus API gravity and mid-boiling point (Figure 4.2.5.1-2), the sample averages are well above 40 cetane index. This suggests a general availability of excess cetane quality in the U.S. refining industry distillate pool at current levels of diesel production.

4.2.5.2 Hydrotreating for Cetane Improvement. The traditional commercial application of distillate hydrotreating has been in sulfur removal required to meet SO₂ emission regulations. In this application, some degree of aromatic ring saturation occurs, and this saturation improves the cetane quality of diesel blend stocks. In the refinery model, an allowance of a four-point cetane number improvement is provided for hydro-treated kerosene stocks and a two-point improvement is provided for light gas oils. More severe hydrotreating with catalysts designed for aromatic ring saturation could provide a considerably greater cetane improvement than the four point improvement allowed in the Refinery Model, but published data on this particular type of operation are scarce, probably because of the previously discussed traditional lack of incentive for applying such severe hydroprocessing. However, an analogy may be drawn to hydrotreating for jet fuel smoke point improvement, which is practiced to a limited extent in the refining industry.¹⁷ Using the increase in gravity (°API) as a measure of aromaticity reduction, several examples given in this reference show a 2-4°API increase between feed and product. Applying this to the D976 correlation presented in Figure 4.2.5.2-1 at a constant mid-boiling point of, say 440°F, 36°API, the calculated cetane index increases from 39 to 47 for a 4°API increase in gravity.

The economics of this process as represented in the RIM as an option for incremental diesel production were adopted from the distillate hydro-treating data in the Refinery Model, as summarized in Table 4.2.5.2-1. The problem of estimating the limits of potential application are the same as those discussed for the additive option.

4.2.5.3 Hydrocracking for Diesel. Of the three options developed for the production of incremental diesel fuel, only hydrocracking produces diesel fuel at the sacrifice of gasoline production. The rationale is that heavy gas oil feedstocks currently being cracked in FCC units for gasoline production may alternatively be charged to hydrocracking for production of high-quality diesel fuel. It should be noted that the FCC process may be operated at low cracking severity to produce a lower gasoline-to-cracked-distillate ratio. However, the cetane quality of the cracked distillate is poor, so this stock is usually blended into the No. 2 fuel oil pool. As mentioned previously, severe hydrotreating may be used to upgrade cracked distillates to diesel or even jet fuel quality, but this option has little commercial application with the traditional product mix. If extensive diesel penetration occurs, this approach will probably be explored by the refining industry.

CALCULATED CETANE INDEX

BASED ON EQUATIONS:

$$CALC. C.I. = 0.49083 + 1.06577 (X) - 0.0010552 (X)^2$$

$$X = 97.833 (\log \text{ MID B. PT. } ^\circ\text{F})^2 + 2.2088 (\text{API}) (\log \text{ MID B. PT. } ^\circ\text{F}) + 0.0247 (\text{API})^2$$

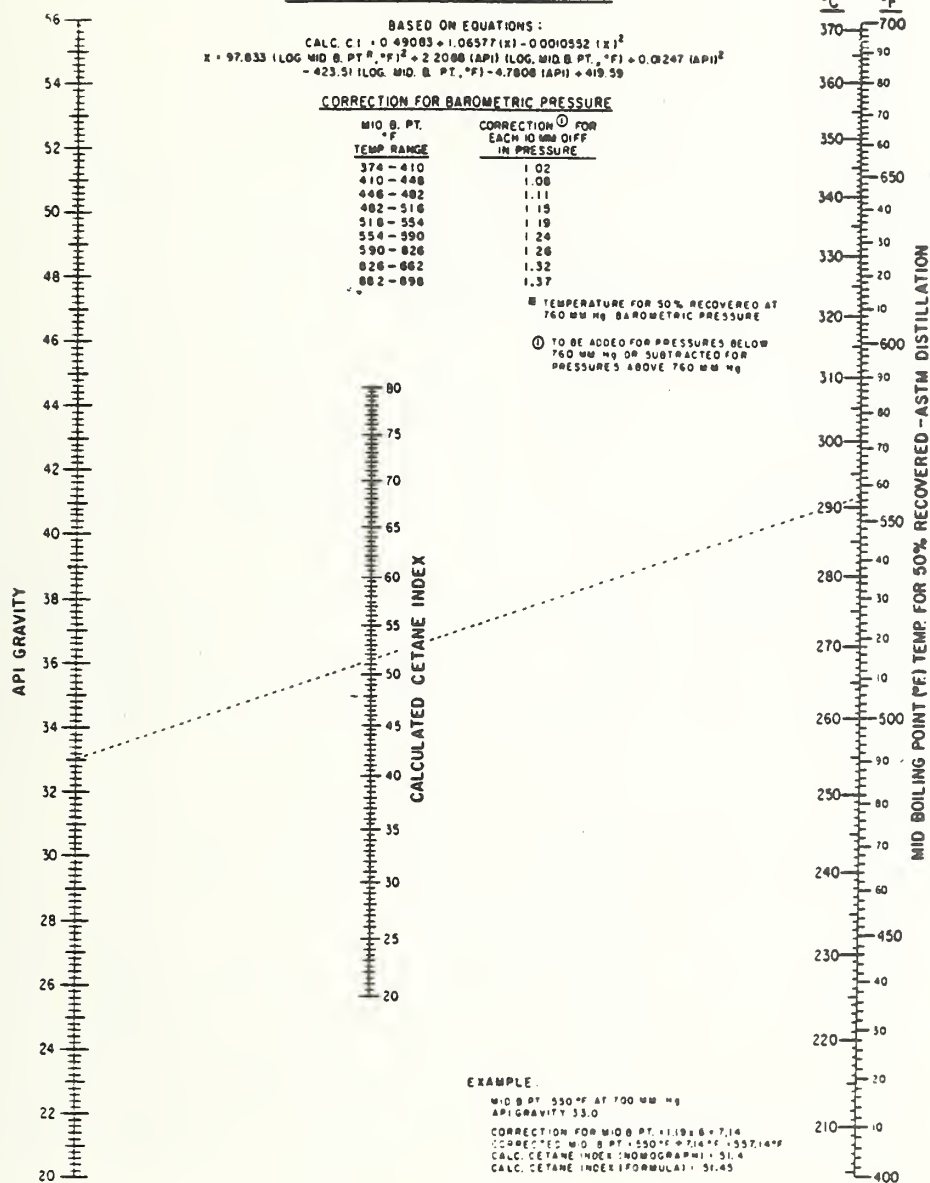
$$- 423.51 (\log \text{ MID B. PT. } ^\circ\text{F}) - 4.7808 (\text{API}) + 419.59$$

CORRECTION FOR BAROMETRIC PRESSURE

MID B. PT. °F	CORRECTION ① FOR EACH 10 MM DIFF IN PRESSURE
TEMP RANGE	
374 - 410	1.02
410 - 448	1.08
448 - 482	1.11
482 - 516	1.15
516 - 554	1.19
554 - 590	1.24
590 - 626	1.28
626 - 662	1.32
662 - 698	1.37

① TEMPERATURE FOR 50% RECOVERED AT
760 MM Hg BAROMETRIC PRESSURE

① TO BE ADDED FOR PRESSURES BELOW
760 MM Hg OR SUBTRACTED FOR
PRESSURES ABOVE 760 MM Hg



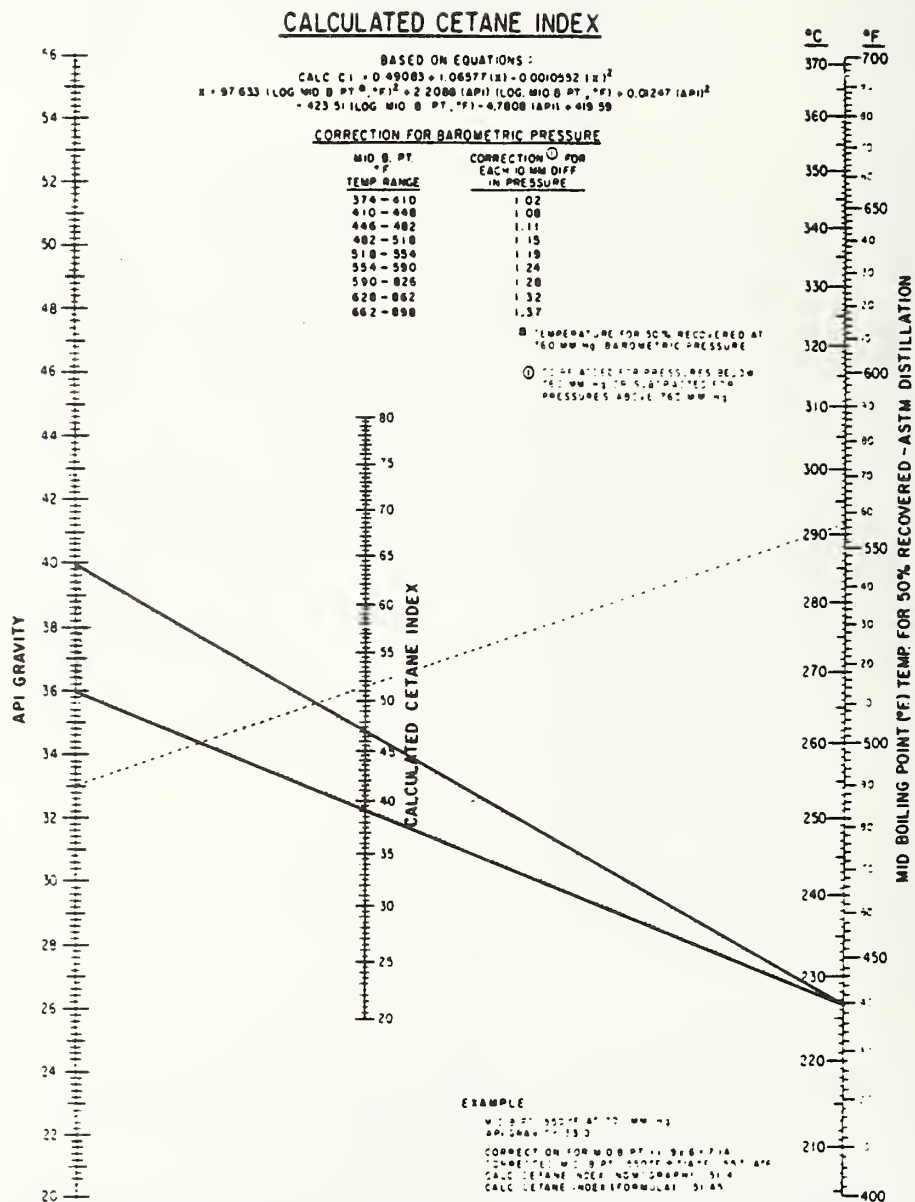
NOTE—The Calculated Cetane Index equation represents a useful tool for *estimating* cetane number. Due to inherent limitations in its application, Index values may not be a valid substitute for ASTM Cetane Numbers as determined in a test engine.

FIG. 1 Nomograph for Calculated Cetane Index (ECS-I Meter Basis—Method D 613).

By publication of this standard no position is taken with respect to the validity of any patent rights in connection therewith, and the American Society for Testing and Materials does not undertake to insure anyone utilizing the standard against liability for infringement of any Letters Patent nor assume any such liability.

SOURCE: 1974 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Petroleum Products and Lubricants (1), Part 23 (1974).

FIGURE 4.2.5.1-2 CALCULATED CETANE INDEX



NOTE—The Calculated Cetane Index equation represents a useful tool for estimating cetane number. Due to inherent limitations in its application, Index values may not be a valid substitute for ASTM Cetane Numbers as determined in a test engine.

FIG. 1 Nomograph for Calculated Cetane Index (ECS-I Meter Basis—Method D 613).

By publication of this standard no position is taken with respect to the validity of any patent rights in connection therewith, and the American Society for Testing and Materials does not undertake to insure anyone utilizing the standard against liability for infringement of any Letters Patent nor assume any such liability.

SOURCE: 1974 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Petroleum Products and Lubricants (I), Part 23 (1974).

FIGURE 4.2.5.2-1 CETANE INDEX IMPROVEMENT THROUGH HYDROTREATING

Table 4.2.5.2-1

ECONOMICS OF INCREMENTAL HYDROTREATING FOR UPGRADING
HEATING OIL STOCKS TO DIESEL QUALITY

Yields (barrels)

No. 2 fuel	-1.0
Diesel	+1.0
Refinery fuel (FOE b)	-0.022
Electric power (kWh/b of incremental diesel)	0.008
Labor (No./10 ³ b/d)	0.50
Operating cost (\$/b diesel)	0.0125
Total energy (FOE b/b of diesel)	0.025
Investment (10 ³ \$/b/d)	0.510

Hydrocracking is a versatile, if relatively costly, process for converting heavy gas oils to lighter products ranging from diesel fuel to gasoline and even lighter fuels. Most of the hydrocracking capacity now installed is intended to operate in the maximum gasoline mode, but may be used to produce additional jet fuel or diesel, as the particular refiner's market requires.

To quantify the incremental effects of using hydrocracking to produce diesel at the expense of gasoline produced by FCC, the Refinery Model was run in (1) a high gasoline demand mode with limited hydrocracking capacity available, and (2) in a high diesel demand mode with unlimited hydrocracking capacity available. The differences in yields and costs between these two operations represent the incremental effects used in the RIM. Table 4.2.5.3-1 summarizes the two refinery model runs described. As shown in this table, the yield and cost differences are normalized on a quantity per barrel of gasoline reduction for inclusion in the RIM. The investment requirement for this operation is based on requirements for incremental capacity only; no credit is allowed for unused process capacity.

The units per barrel of gasoline values are the coefficients used in the RIM, as shown in Table 4.2.5.3-1, with the exception of gasoline. The 1.0 value for gasoline is based on a reduction weighted to reduce production of leaded premium and regular grades in greater proportion than low-lead and unleaded grades, as is consistent with existing trends.

A separate set of hydrocracking options is included in the RIM to represent the conversion of existing gasoline hydrocracking capacity to the maximum diesel mode. The upper limits of these options are set at 1.3 times the existing capacity to allow for the potential of higher

Table 4.2.5.3-1
INCREMENTAL HYDROCRACKING FOR DIESEL PRODUCTION

	High Gasoline	High Diesel	Difference	Difference per Barrel of Gasoline
Yields, volume percent of crude				
C ₃ LPG	0.83	0.83	--	--
C ₄ LPG	0.25	0.25	--	--
Naphtha	0.88	0.88	--	--
BTX	2.85	2.85	--	--
Gasoline	44.01	32.69	-11.32	-1.0
JP-4	1.80	1.80	--	--
Kerosene	1.40	1.40	--	--
Jet-A	4.70	4.70	--	--
Diesel	17.40	31.38	+13.98	+1.235
No. 2 fuel	12.00	12.00	--	--
No. 6 fuel	9.89	5.60	-4.29	-0.379
Lubes	2.00	2.00	--	--
Asphalt	1.40	1.40	--	--
Coke	0.29	0.29	--	--
Refinery fuel	5.67	6.38	0.89	0.0786 *
Utilities				
Electricity [(kWh × 10 ³)/d]	337.95	713.38	375.43	33.16
Operating cost (10 ³ \$/d)	3.78	3.36	-0.432	-0.0382
Labor (no. people/10 ³ b/d)				0.8
Energy consumption (FOE b/b gasoline)				0.520
				Investment
				10 ⁶ 1973 \$
Incremental facilities (10 ³ b/d)				
Vacuum still	37.5	40	2.5	0.22
Gas recovery	3.0	4.4	1.4	0.46
Gasoline reformer	16.0	18.5	2.5	1.6
Distillate merox	1.4	4.2	2.8	0.12
Hydrogen plant	--	0.88	0.88	7.04
Isomerization unit	0.25	1.23	0.98	0.43
Hydrocracking	0.90	19.5	18.6	16.6
Electrical distribution (MW)	12.66	29.7	17.02	1.6
Steam (10 ³ lb/hr)	141	164	23	0.23
Cooling water (gal/min)	24.0	35.8	11.8	0.33
				28.63

Notes: Correction for inflation: $\$28.6 \times 10^6 \times 1.54^\dagger = \43.0×10^6 .

Investment per barrel of gasoline reduction: $\$43.0/11.32 = \3.8×10^3 b/day.

* Included with No. 6 fuel reduction.

[†] Based on Nelson Inflation Index, published periodically in Oil and Gas Journal.

throughput at the lower severity required for diesel operation. A nominal investment of \$100/b/d is allowed for minor process modification. The yield and utility differentials used in this option are based on the values for the gasoline and diesel options in the refinery model.

4.3 Impact of Transportation Fuel Desulfurization on the Refining Industry

4.3.1 Overview

The primary impetus for further reduction of sulfur in gasoline is the finding that the catalytic converters applied to 1975 and later model cars for reduction of undesirable exhaust emissions convert sulfur to sulfuric acid and sulfate particles. Catalyst systems now used in the catalytic converters require an essentially lead-free gasoline. Coincidentally, the major refinery processes used to provide the octane quality previously provided by tetraethyl lead produce blend stocks with a very low sulfur content. This has resulted in current lead-free gasoline sulfur levels of about 300 ppm. Although other approaches to the automobile emission reduction problem could be used, this study analyzes only the effects of reducing the sulfur in gasoline to 100 ppm.

Further sulfur removal from distillate (diesel) fuels is related to concern for sulfur emissions because the diesel exhaust inherently contains low concentrations of hydrocarbons and CO without converters. Control of NO_x emissions is a complex issue that is excluded from this study.

4.3.2 Summary and Conclusions

For gasoline desulfurization, it is assumed for this study that all gasoline produced in 1995 will be lead-free, and that the predominant process used for gasoline desulfurization will be HDS of light straight-run stocks and FCC feedstock. These assumptions are supported by the studies cited in Section 4.3.3. The costs and investments in this study are based on the total cost of desulfurizing all gasoline produced to 100 parts per million by weight (wppm) sulfur and all the diesel production to 200 wppm sulfur, using presently known commercial catalytic HDS technology.

The base case for the desulfurization studies is Case 4, the 30 percent diesel penetration case. Table 4.3.2-1 summarizes the RIM results for Case 5. The reduction of the sulfur content of 4,010 b/cd of gasoline production to 100 wppm costs \$0.834/b, or about 2 cents/gallon of gasoline produced. The facilities investment required is about \$2 billion, and the energy increase in refining is indicated to be 1.1 percent above the base, or 7.3 percent of total domestic refinery output.

Table 4.3.2-1

FUELS DESULFURIZATION SUMMARY

	<u>Case 4</u>	<u>Case 5</u>	<u>Case 6</u>
Percent diesel penetration	30	30	30
Percent of gasoline desulfurized [*]	Base	100	100
Percent of diesel desulfurized [†]	Base	Base	100
Incremental cost, \$/b desulfurized product	Base	0.834 [‡]	1.01 [§]
Incremental cost, \$/b desulfurized product	--	Base	0.18
Incremental investment, 10 ⁶ \$ ^{**}	Base	1,940	5,580
Incremental investment, 10 ⁶ \$	--	Base	3,640
Energy consumption (FOE basis), percent of domestic production	7.3	8.4	8.8
Incremental	Base	1.1	1.5
Incremental	--	Base	0.4

* From Case 4 sulfur level (about 300 wppm) to an average of 100 wppm.

† From Case 4 sulfur level (600-1,700 wppm) to an average of 200 wppm.

‡ \$/b gasoline.

§ \$/b gasoline plus diesel.

** Investment based on constant 1974 dollars.

Reducing the sulfur content of the Case 4 production of 3,210 b/cd of diesel fuel to 200 wppm adds about \$0.18/b of gasoline plus diesel output. Applied to diesel only, the incremental cost above Case 5 is \$1.22/b, or about 3 cents/gallon of diesel. The increase in energy consumption for diesel desulfurization over Case 5 is 0.4 percent of total domestic refined products.

For both the gasoline and diesel desulfurization cases, the costs shown represent the maximum cost case, which assumes that all new facilities will be required by 1995. To the extent that existing facilities for desulfurization will be operable and technologically adequate by 1995, the costs presented may be higher than actual costs. Estimates of the potential for adapting existing facilities is beyond the scope of this study, as is estimation of the effects of potential new developments in technology.

4.3.3 Discussion and Analysis

Reduction of sulfur in leaded gasoline to current levels has long been practiced to minimize the unfavorable effect of sulfur on octane improvement by tetraethyl-lead.¹⁸ Lead-free gasoline has a higher concentration of very low-sulfur, high-octane components than leaded gasoline. The major gasoline components that are not already desulfurized for refinery process requirements are the light straight-run (C₅-175°F) stocks, coker gasoline, and FCC gasoline, an important component for improving octane rating and increasing volume. Because we expect only lead-free gasoline to be produced by 1995, this analysis of the major technological options for further sulfur reduction focuses on these blend stocks. Naphtha for catalytic reformer feed is currently desulfurized to a level of 1-2 wppm to protect the reformer catalyst.

FCC gasoline desulfurization does, however, present several technological options for consideration. These are summarized briefly here and discussed in detail in Section 4.3.5.

- (1) The full range of FCC gasoline may be desulfurized using existing commercial processes, with a potential loss of octane quality resulting from the concomitant saturation of olefins. The octane loss may be a minimal problem if the recently announced "Selective Ultrafining" process¹⁹ developed by Amoco proves to be commercially feasible.
- (2) The FCC feed may be desulfurized to provide low-sulfur gasoline and low-sulfur fuel oil blend stocks with the additional benefits of improved FCC yields and reduced FCC sulfur emissions.
- (3) As proposed in a recent study by Bonner and Moore, Inc.,²⁰ for BERC, the FCC gasoline octane loss problem in HDS may be ameliorated by prior fractionation of the FCC gasoline into a light fraction containing most of the olefins and little sulfur and applying HDS to the heavier fraction containing more sulfur and less olefins.

The process economics selected for inclusion in the RIM for this study are based on a 1974 study by Pullman-Kellogg²¹ sponsored by EPA. This study concluded that FCC feed HDS plus light naphtha HDS were economically preferable to the alternatives mentioned.

Analyzing the possibility of reducing the sulfur content of diesel fuel from the current averages of 600-1,000 wppm to about 200 wppm presented a problem of data availability. Because specific data on this operation could not be developed within the time frame allowed for this phase of the study, the economics used in the RIM for this operation were assumed to be similar to those for vacuum gas oil desulfurization (VGO) for 95 percent desulfurization. This assumption may overstate the cost of HDS of diesel fuel to 200 wppm, but perhaps our cost estimates represent a maximum-cost case.

The availability of hydrogen for fuels HDS is another issue that requires further investigation. Our analyses of both gasoline and diesel sulfur removal assumed that the incremental HDS facilities would be supplied with hydrogen available from existing refinery sources, primarily the catalytic reformers. Because the actual situation may be characterized by reduced gasoline consumption, and thus perhaps by less gasoline reforming and greater HDS hydrogen requirements, the hydrogen balance requires further analysis.

The RIM output for the study cases is summarized in Table 4.3.3-1. Detailed results by PAD district are presented in Tables 4.3.3-2 through 4.3.3-7 for Cases 5 and 6.

4.3.4 Review of Previous Studies

The Bonner and Moore, Inc., study²⁰ provides a detailed analysis and critique of prior assessments of gasoline desulfurization costs. The comparison summary from Volume II of that study is presented in Table 4.3.4-1, with the SRI results added, adjusted to first-quarter 1976 dollars with the same factors indicated in the table for mid-1974. As shown in Table 4.3.4-1, the cost values derived from the RIM are at least within the range of the reported values that could be explained by the widely varying scenarios used in the different estimates. A detailed reconciliation of these figures with those of one or more of the other studies cited is beyond the scope of this study.

4.3.5 Gasoline Desulfurization Technologies

Two basic refining approaches can be used to achieve the required gasoline sulfur reductions. One is to desulfurize individual gasoline blending stocks. The other is to desulfurize feedstocks for process units such as the cat cracker that produce gasoline blending stocks. Specific operations belonging to these two different approaches are listed below. All of these operations are commercially feasible, and some are already practiced.

(1) Option 1: Desulfurize Gasoline Blending Stocks

- (a) Hydrotreat cat gasoline.
- (b) Hydrotreat straight-run gasoline.
- (c) Hydrotreat coker gasoline.
- (d) Hydrocrack coker gasoline.
- (e) Cat crack straight-run gasoline, coker gasoline, or cat gasoline.
- (f) Merox-extract sulfur compounds in gasoline.

Table 4.3.3-1

FUELS DESULFURIZATION CASE DATA

	Case 4 (1995)-- 30% Diesel Penetration	Case 5 (1995)-- Case 4 with Gasoline Desulfurization	Case 6 (1995)-- Gasoline and Diesel Desulfurization
Refining industry cost,* 10 ³ \$/dsy			
Total refinery input, † 10 ³ b/cd	139,913	143,157	147,185
Domestic refinery production, 10 ³ b/cd (vol%)	12,083	12,090	12,090
Gasoline	4,010 (33.8)	4,010 (33.9)	4,010 (33.9)
JP-4	171 (1.4)	172 (1.4)	172 (1.4)
Jet-A	950 (8.0)	950 (8.0)	950 (8.0)
Diesel	3,211 (27.0)	3,210 (27.2)	3,210 (27.2)
No. 2 fuel	1,591 (13.4)	1,591 (13.5)	1,591 (13.5)
No. 6 fuel	841 (7.1)	786 (6.6)	786 (6.6)
Other	1,106 (9.3)	1,100 (9.3)	1,100 (9.3)
Total production	11,880 (100.0)	11,819 (100.0)	11,819 (100.0)
Imported products			
Jet fuel (Jet A) ‡	400	400	400
No. 2 fuel ‡	400	400	400
No. 6 fuel	433	488	488
Total imports	1,233	1,288	1,288
Total domestic demand	13,113	13,107	13,107
Energy consumed by domestic refining, 10 ³ b/cd--FOE	867	990	1,035
Incremental investment, 10 ⁶ \$, 1974	Base	1,941	5,581
Facilities for desulfurization, 10 ³ b/cd feed			
Light naphtha HDS	--	385	385
FCC feed HDS	--	3,031	3,031
Diesel HDS	--	--	1,670

* Includes feedstock costs, imported product costs, refinery operations costs, and capital recovery costs for new facilities (1974 dollars).

† Crude oil and natural gas liquids.

‡ Imports of Jet A and No. 2 as shown are at maximum value allowed.

SECTION A. 25

Table 4.3.3-2

D. O. F. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, 30 PCT. DIESEL, W/CASO, DESU F, --CASE 5

REFINERY INPUT/OUTPUT SUMMARY

P. A. D. DISTRICT

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.	IMPORT	EXPORT	TOTAL
INPUT									
SWEET CRUDE	690.0	1920.0	3132.0	240.0	478.0	6460.2			6460.2
SOUR CRUDE	647.0	1292.1	1531.4	228.8		3699.3			3699.3
CALIF CRUDE					1434.0	1434.0			1434.0
ALASKAN CRUDE									
NATURAL GASOLINE	13.4	61.7	118.5	22.7	26.8	243.0			243.0
NORMAL BUTANE	8.8	45.6	44.7	1.6	27.1	127.7			127.7
ISOBUTANE	5.8	52.5	46.0	3.3	18.2	125.7			125.7
TOTAL INPUT	1364.9	3371.9	4872.5	496.3	1984.1	12599.8			12599.8
OUTPUT									
C3 LPG	39.3	67.1	30.6	5.0	24.2	166.1			166.1
C4 LPG	9.8	5.8		.2	1.7	17.4			17.4
NAPHTHA	1.8	21.3	46.1		24.9	94.0			94.0
REGULAR GASOLINE									
PREMIUM GASOLINE									
LOW LEAD GASOLINE									
LEAD FREE GASOLINE									
JET A JET FUEL							400.0		
JET A JET FUEL									
DIESEL									
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	546.9	1221.0	1516.3	167.0	558.0	4010.0			4010.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	8.3	36.4	70.6	13.7	42.8	171.8			171.8
LO SULFUR NO. 6	93.2	137.5	307.3	30.0	382.3	950.0			950.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6	222.3	974.6	1347.8	166.3	499.0	3210.0			3210.0
LUBE STOCKS	225.5	547.1	771.1	43.7	3.6	1591.0			1591.0
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	68.9	84.9	149.2	15.0	184.2	502.3			502.3
COKE (LO SULFUR)	57.5	9.9	65.0	15.0	136.6	293.4			293.4
COKE (HI SULFUR)	37.1	29.6	46.8	1.1	19.6	144.2			144.2
COKE (CAL CRUDE)	51.3	133.2	100.1	25.5	66.8	377.0			377.0
BENZENE	1.9	6.9	8.8	1.1	1.3	19.9			19.9
TOLUENE	2.9	11.2	9.2	1.3		24.6			24.6
MIXED XYLENES	.9	1.8	13.9	10.6	1.7	10.6			10.6
MISC. PRODUCTS	.6	1.2	25.4	4.2	31.5	31.5			31.5
TOTAL OUTPUT	1379.1	3327.6	4650.9	484.9	1466.7	11119.2	1218.3		13107.5
OUTPUT/INPUT,PCT	101.0	99.0	95.5	97.7	99.1	87.9			106.4

SECTION 8. 11

Table 4.3.3-3

O. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, 30 PCT. DIESEL, W/GASO. DESU F---CASE 5

PRODUCT CONSUMPTION SUMMARY						
P. A. D. DISTRICT						
	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
C3 LPG	34.3	67.1	30.6	5.0	24.2	166.1
C4 LPG	9.6	5.0		.2	1.7	17.4
NAPHTHA	1.8	21.3	46.1		24.9	94.0
REGULAR GASOLINE						
PREMIUM GASOLINE						
LOW LEAD GASOLINE						
LEAD FREE GASOLINE						
JP-4 JET FUEL	42.8	31.5	36.1	12.0	49.5	171.8
JET A JET FUEL	506.0	262.0	170.0	30.0	342.0	1350.0
DIESEL	1105.0	1150.0	360.0	100.0	475.0	3210.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	470.0	608.0	242.0	91.0	180.0	1991.0
HI SULFUR NO. 6	392.0	65.0	65.0	15.0	100.0	637.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6	392.0	65.0	65.0	15.0	100.0	637.0
LUBE STOCKS	37.1	29.6	96.6	1.1	19.6	184.2
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	51.3	133.2	107.1	25.5	66.8	377.0
COKE (LO SULFUR)	1.9	6.9	8.8	1.1	1.3	19.9
COKE (HI SULFUR)	2.9	11.2	9.2	1.3	24.6	24.6
COKE (CAL CRUDE)						
BENZENE	.9	1.8	13.9	10.6	10.6	10.6
TOLUENE	.6	1.2	25.4	1.7	14.3	16.3
MIXED XYLENES	.5	2.5	27.9	4.2	31.5	31.5
MISC. PRODUCTS	10.4	44.7	64.9	3.7	34.5	34.5
				2.4	122.4	122.4
TOTAL	4834.1	3926.9	1876.7	427.2	2042.5	13107.5
						13107.5

Table 4.3.3-4

D. O. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

SECTION C. 4

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1995, 30 PCT. DIESEL, W/GASO. DESU F.--CASE

UTILITY SUMMARY

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ELEC. PWR (1000KWH/D)	5355.6	18559.7	24871.8	1660.4	13526.2	63973.7
FUEL REQD. (1000FOEB/D)	68.6	180.4	272.1	25.9	115.1	662.1
ENERGY CONS. (1000FOEB/D)	78.7	290.2	403.1	29.0	188.7	989.7
LABOR (NO. EMPLOYEES)	7013.1	16924.8	24374.1	2444.0	9979.0	60735.1
OPER COSTS (M\$/D)	101.0	293.6	357.5	27.5	82.8	862.4
INVESTMENTS (MM\$)	230.8	1135.6	1339.2	70.5	640.0	3420.0

Table 4.3.3-5

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

SECTION A. 25

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL

REFINERY INPUT/OUTPUT SUMMARY--CASE 6

U. A. D. DISTRICT

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.	IMPORT	EXPORT	TOTAL
INPUT									
SWEET CRUDE	650.0	1920.0	3132.0	240.0	478.0	4460.0			6460.0
SOUR CRUDE	647.0	1292.1	1531.4	228.6		3594.3			3699.3
CALIF CRUDE					1434.0	1434.0			1434.0
ALASKAN CRUDE									
NATURAL GASOLINE	13.4	61.7	118.5	22.7	26.8	243.0			243.0
NORMAL BUTANE	9.8	45.6	44.7	1.6	27.1	127.7			127.7
ISOBUTANE	5.8	52.5	46.0	3.3	18.2	125.7			125.7
TOTAL INPUT	1364.9	3371.4	4872.5	496.3	1984.1	12089.8			12089.8
OUTPUT									
C3 LPG	39.3	67.1	30.6	5.0	24.2	166.1			166.1
C4 LPG	9.8	5.8		.2	1.7	17.4			17.4
NAPHTHA	1.8	21.3	46.1		24.9	94.0			94.0
REGULAR GASOLINE									
PREMIUM GASOLINE									
LOW LEAD GASOLINE									
LEAD FREE GASOLINE	546.9	1221.8	1516.3	167.0	558.0	4010.0			4010.0
JP-4 JET FUEL	8.3	36.4	70.6	13.7	42.8	171.8			171.8
JET A JET FUEL	91.2	137.5	307.3	30.0	382.0	950.0	400.0		1350.0
JPSEL	222.3	974.6	1347.8	166.3	499.0	3210.0			3210.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	225.5	547.1	771.1	43.7	3.6	1591.0	400.0		1991.0
HI SULFUR NO. 6	68.9	84.9	149.2	15.0	184.2	502.3	134.7		637.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6	57.5	9.9	65.0	15.0	136.0	283.4	353.6		637.0
LUKE STOCKS	37.1	29.6	46.8	1.1	19.6	184.2			184.2
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	51.3	133.2	100.1	25.5	66.8	377.0			377.0
COKE (LO SULFUR)	1.9	6.9	8.8	1.1	1.3	19.9			19.9
COKE (HI SULFUR)	2.9	11.2	9.2	1.3		24.6			24.6
COKE (CAL CRUDE)					10.6	10.6			10.6
REFRIGERANT	.9	1.8	13.9		1.7	18.3			18.3
TOLUENE	.6	1.2	25.4		4.2	31.5			31.5
MIXED XYLENES	.5	2.5	27.4		3.7	34.5			34.5
PISC. PRODUCTS	10.4	44.7	64.9		2.4	122.4			122.4
TOTAL OUTPUT	1379.1	3337.6	4650.9	484.9	1866.7	11419.2	1248.3		13107.5
OUTPUT/INPUT,PCT	101.0	99.0	95.5	97.7	99.1	97.8			108.4

Table 4.3.3-6

U. S. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

SECTION F. 11

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL

PRODUCT CONSUMPTION SUMMARY--CASE 6

	U. S. DISTRICT							U.S.	EXP.	FAP	TOT.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	U.S.	EXP.	FAP	TOT.
REGULAR GASOLINE	1370.0	1420.0	495.0	130.0	595.0	4010.0	4010.0	166.1	17.4	166.1	17.4
PREMIUM GASOLINE	42.4	31.5	36.1	12.0	44.5	171.8	171.8	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4
LOW LEAD GASOLINE	506.0	262.0	170.0	30.0	342.0	1350.0	1350.0	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.4
JP-4 JET FUEL	1105.0	1150.0	350.0	100.0	475.0	3210.0	3210.0	1991.0	637.0	1991.0	637.0
DIESEL	470.0	604.0	242.0	91.0	140.0	1991.0	1991.0	637.0	637.0	637.0	637.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	392.0	65.0	65.0	15.0	100.0	637.0	637.0	637.0	637.0	637.0	637.0
CO SUEFUR NO. 6	37.1	29.6	96.8	1.1	19.6	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	51.3	133.2	100.1	25.5	66.8	377.0	377.0	377.0	377.0	377.0	377.0
COKE (LT SULFUR)	1.9	6.9	8.8	1.1	1.3	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9
COKE (HT SULFUR)	2.4	11.2	9.2	1.3	10.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6
COKE (CAL CRUDE)	9	13.9	13.9	1.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
BENZENE	9	13.9	13.9	1.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
TOLUENE	9	13.9	13.9	1.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
MIXED XYLENES	9	13.9	13.9	1.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
MISC. PRODUCTS	10.4	44.7	64.9	7.6	7.6	122.4	122.4	122.4	122.4	122.4	122.4
TOTAL	4834.1	4926.9	1874.7	427.2	2042.5	13107.5	13107.5	13107.5	13107.5	13107.5	13107.5

Table 4.3.3-7

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL

SECTION C. 4

UTILITY SUMMARY--CASE 6

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
PURCH FLECTRIC POWER	6044.3	21600.3	29076.9	2179.1	15083.3	73988.9
TOTAL FUEL REQUIRED	70.4	188.2	282.9	27.2	119.1	687.7
REFY ENERGY CONSUMPTION	81.8	303.9	422.0	31.3	195.7	1034.7
LAHOR	7146.5	17504.6	25182.8	2543.7	10278.5	62661.1
OPFRATING COSTS	102.3	299.5	365.5	28.5	85.8	681.6
INVESTMENTS	482.9	2244.7	2867.6	259.1	1205.9	7060.1

Table 4.3.4-1

COMPARISON OF DESULFURIZATION COST

Study	Investment (millions of first-quarter 1976 \$)*	Increased Gasoline Cost, ¢/gal (first-quarter 1976)	Average Gasoline Sulfur Level (ppm)	Percent of Total Gasoline Desulfurized	Net Energy Requirement, 10 ³ FOE b/cd
SRI/DOT: total United States	3,270	2.32	100	100	123 [†]
Bonner and Moore/ERDA, United States including California					
Primary study	455	0.23	100	60	23
	580	0.30	50	60	26
Total desulfurization	975	0.37	100	100	36
	1,181	0.50	50	100	52
Restricted Cat gasoline splitting (United States excluding California only)	2,963	1.01	74	100	94.1
NPRA survey	4,460		100	100	100-200 [†]
			50 [‡]		
Pullman Kellogg/EPA study	2,520	1.98 to 0.83 [§]	80	100	82
ADL/EPA	780	0.49	100	60	18
	1,440	1.23	50	60	68
	2,880	0.86	100	100	42
	4,430	1.81	50	100	160
Battelle/API study	4,450		100	49	82
	15,580		30	49	287
	4,570		100	86	84
	15,930		30	86	292
Texaco EPA testimony	8,440 to 12,060	4.86 to 6.00	100 ^{**}	100	180
	9,650 to 13,270	5.46 to 6.80	50 ^{**}	100	211

* All of the cost data have been converted to first-quarter 1976 dollars using the following inflation factors: 1974 dollars, 1.21; January 1974 dollars, 1.24; mid-1974 dollars, 1.17; 1975 dollars, 1.11.

[†] This is the additional energy consumed by the additional facilities, as opposed to the net energy requirement, which includes a credit for increased product yields.

[‡] Respondents questioned the feasibility of this.

[§] The increased cost increases with decreasing refinery size.

** Texaco referred to the 100 and 50 wppm sulfur level as specifications, not as the average sulfur level of production referred to in the rest of the data.

Source: Reference 20
SRI International

(2) Option 2: Desulfurize Process Feedstocks

- (a) Desulfurize regular cat-cracking feed.
- (b) Desulfurize, demetallize, and saturate asphaltenes in residual oil for cat cracking.
- (c) Desulfurize, demetallize, and saturate asphaltenes in whole crude oil.

Note that Options 1(a) through 1(c) are not the same as the naphtha pretreatment used in connection with reforming. Although the process schemes for both are the same, the extent of sulfur removal differs: The reformer pretreatment reduces sulfur levels to 1-2 wppm, whereas gasoline hydrotreating reduces it typically to 80-200 wppm.

Gasoline hydrotreating is already in commercial use, and its application has been growing rapidly in the past several years. According to the annual refining capacity survey conducted by Oil and Gas Journal, naphtha desulfurization capacity, in which desulfurization of gasoline stocks is the principal operation, was about 710,000 b/d in January of 1977, but in 1972, it was only 148,000 b/d.

One drawback of hydrotreating is the potential for loss of octane numbers resulting from saturation (hydrogenation) of high-octane components in the feed, such as olefins and aromatics. Such losses are particularly likely with light, cat-cracked gasoline. Therefore, the refiner may be required to increase the reforming capacity to make up the octane losses.

Option 1(d) refers to the use of hydrocracking for desulfurization. Although the process is normally used to convert gas oils into light boiling products, it can be used for desulfurizing high-sulfur gasoline stocks, such as coker naphtha. However, hydrocracking is much more expensive than hydrotreating, and use of hydrocracking solely for gasoline desulfurization is not generally cost-effective. Refiners may choose to use it only when they have excess capacity.

The cat cracker can be used to desulfurize gasoline stock because about 50 percent of feed sulfur is converted to hydrogen sulfide by cracking reactions. Some volume losses due to cracking are unavoidable, but these are partially compensated for by the probable increase in octane rating in the desulfurized gasoline and the ability to use light gases from cracking in alkylation for the production of premium gasoline.

Option 1(f), Merox Treatment, is widely practiced today. The process is basically a deodorizing scheme; the odor-causing sulfur compounds in gasoline, called mercaptans, are extracted or converted into odorless compounds by Merox Treatment. Active mercaptans are extracted by the Merox solution, whereas less active mercaptans are catalytically dimerized to disulfides and remain in the gasoline. Because nonmercaptan sulfur compounds, which account for a large fraction of the total sulfur in gasoline, are unaffected in Merox Treatment, the process is not a primary desulfurization process.

Unlike the schemes in Option 1, which feature desulfurization of individual gasoline stocks, Option 2 features desulfurization of cat-cracker feedstocks. When feedstocks are pretreated, cracked gasoline will be low in sulfur and can be blended directly into low-sulfur gasoline pool. Pretreatment processes are already used commercially, and according to the Oil and Gas Journal annual survey, current cat-cracker feed pretreatment capacity is about 530,000 b/d (in 1972, it was about 300,000 b/d). Desulfurization of feedstocks will not only eliminate the need for downstream desulfurization of cat gasoline, but will also improve cat cracker operation by increasing gasoline yield, decreasing sulfur content of cycle oil and slurry oil, decreasing catalyst consumption, decreasing sulfur emissions, and so on.

5 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

If consumption of diesel fuel increases, as a proportion of gasoline, it appears that the existing refining industry can achieve roughly a threefold increase in the diesel/gasoline production ratio while reducing costs and improving energy efficiency. Our results, like those of other studies of this issue, suggest that the elimination of gasoline production is not cost- or energy-effective. Desulfurization of gasoline and diesel fuels to very low sulfur contents would require major capital outlays by the refining industry. However, the cost of desulfurization per unit of product is only a few cents per gallon.

Given the conservation premises of this study, the crude oil runs required to meet the projected 1995 requirements for the major fuel products could be less than current levels if demand for other petroleum-derived products (e.g., petrochemicals) is reduced as demand for the major fuel products declines. Because reductions in demand for petrochemicals do not appear likely, significant petrochemical production facilities will presumably be integrated with existing refining capacity.

The sharp reduction in residual fuel requirements and the short supply of middle distillates indicated by this scenario could lead to changes in the current residual fuel emphasis in the product mix of the Caribbean export refineries. Like fuel desulfurization, this change would require major capital outlays, but it would probably add only a few cents per gallon to product costs.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

In a sense, the use of the word "conclusions" in previous sections of this report is not precisely appropriate. The results reported here are based on a complex set of inputs. Although these inputs are mathematically explicit in the model, they reflect numerous assumptions, approximations, and omissions of indirect factors that could alter the outcomes reported. The assumptions, approximations, and indirect factors that could significantly affect the reported results are outlined in the following paragraphs.

- (1) The conservation scenario may reflect realistic possibilities in the transportation sector, but be overly optimistic in estimating the potential for conservation of other petroleum products. Hence, future studies should consider the effects of higher demand levels for other fuel products.
- (2) Similarly, the petrochemical industry, the natural gas liquids industry, and the fuel products portion of the petroleum refining industry may become even more closely integrated in the future. A more explicit treatment of this possibility should be included in future work.
- (3) Demand levels for the major fuel products were forecast separately and input to the model as explicit requirements. It is possible, with an optimizing model, to structure demand as a function of primary requirements, such as vehicle miles of travel, and use the model to determine the optimal product mix where alternatives exist. Future work should explore this option.
- (4) Synthetic fuels and fuels without octane or cetane requirements were not included in this study. By the end of the century, both of these kinds of fuel could become significant sources of energy for the transportation sector. Further study should observe these technological possibilities, especially in post-2000 scenarios.

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Appendix A

DESCRIPTION OF REFINERY MODEL

Appendix A

DESCRIPTION OF REFINERY MODEL

A.1 General Product and Process Specifications

This appendix provides additional description of the refinery model first mentioned in Section 3.1. A flow sheet of the model is provided in Figure A-1, and a schematic representation of a generalized LP system is presented in Figure A-2. General specifications for products and processes are shown in Tables A-1 through A-4. More specific processes are detailed in later subsections.

A.2 Crude Fractionation

Before distillation, crude oil is treated in a desalter to remove brine and solids that are usually present in the form of a suspension or an emulsion. The desalted crude is then heated to 650-670°F and charged to the distillation column for separation into light ends, naphthas, kerosene, gas oil, and topped crude. Distillation occurs at near atmospheric pressure (4-10 psig), and hence the unit is frequently referred to as an atmospheric unit. The model specifications for the process are outlined in Table A-5.

A.3 Hydrotreater

Catalytic hydrogen treating, often called hydrotreating, is used to remove sulfur compounds, nitrogen compounds, and other undesirable impurities in petroleum fractions. The process is extremely flexible in dealing with many types of feedstocks and achieving widely varying product qualities. By far the greatest application is in hydrotreatment of reformer feedstocks. Also, applications for desulfurization of middle distillates and heavy fuel oil fractions, improvement of lube oil oxidation stability, and jet fuel smoke point improvement are widespread. Yields for the process are given in Tables A-6, and hydrogen consumption is given in Table A-7.

A.4 Catalytic Reforming

Catalytic reforming is a continuous process to upgrade low-octane naphthas to high-octane premium blending stock for gasoline. The process is also used for the production of aromatics for use in petrochemicals. The model inputs for the gasoline reformer are shown in Table A-8; and those for the aromatics reformer are shown in Table A-9.

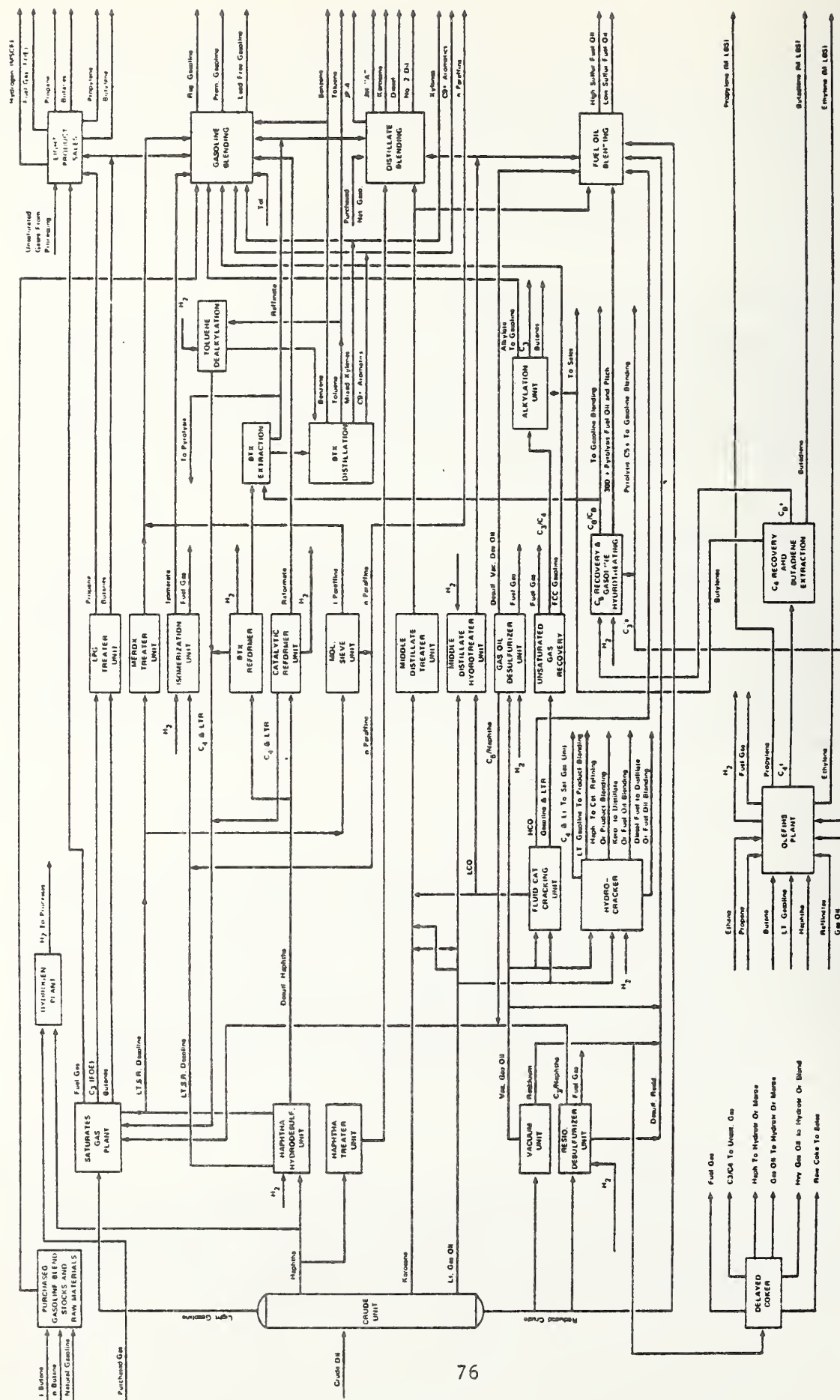


FIGURE A-1 REFINING AND PETROCHEMICAL LP MODEL

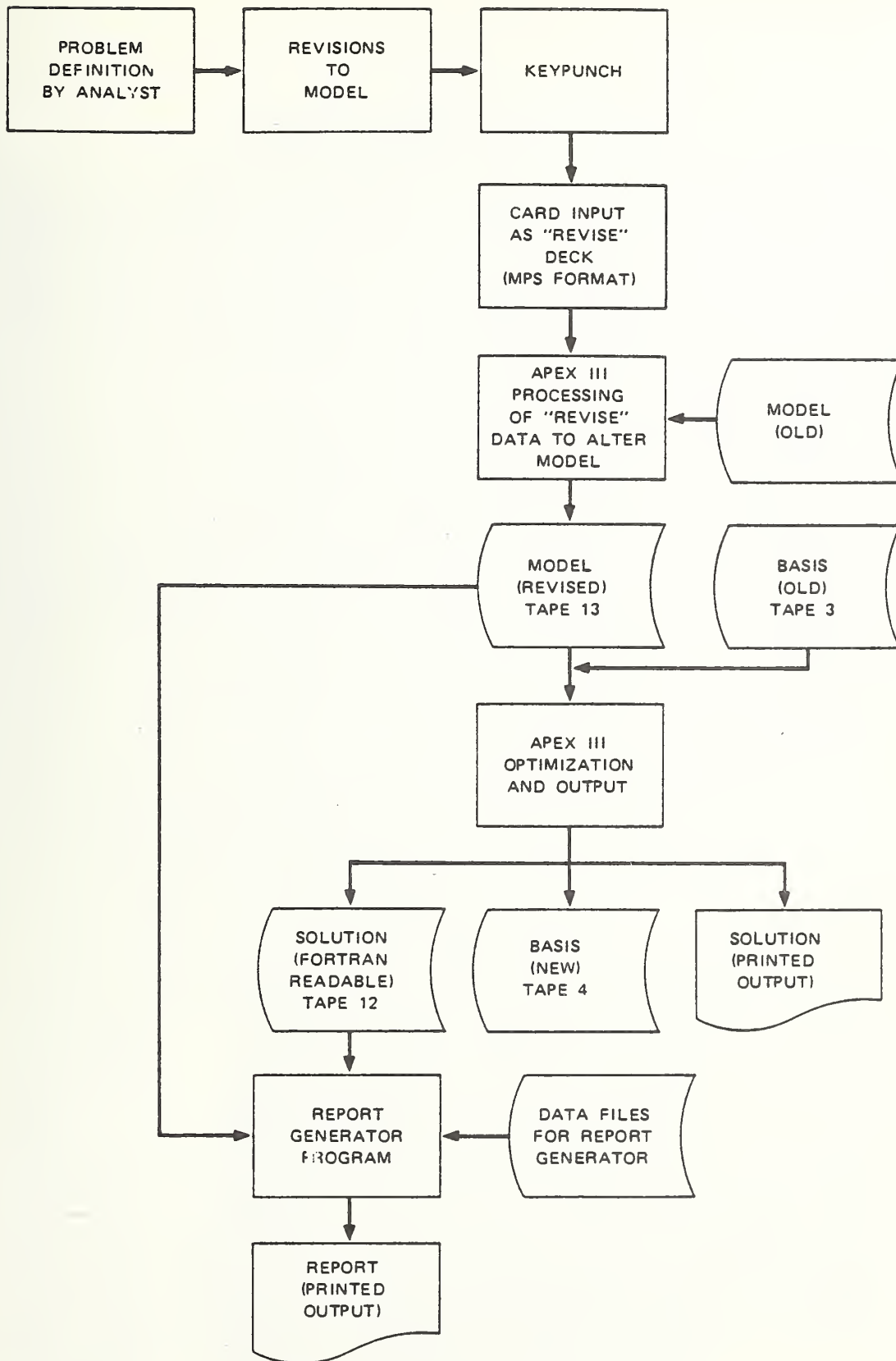


FIGURE A-2 LINEAR PROGRAMMING SYSTEM

Table A-1

CRUDE OIL YIELDS AND PROPERTIES

CRUDE NAME: Delta - Ostrica

FIELD, LOCATION: Plaquemine, La.

TOTAL CRUDE, NAPHTHAS, AND DISTILLATES								
CUT NAME	Total Crude	Light Gasoline	Light Gasoline	Medium Naphtha	Medium Naphtha	Heavy Naphtha	Kerosene	Light Gas Oil
TBP Cut Points, °F		C5/160	C5/175	160/295	175/295	295/375	375/530	530/650
Yield, LV%	100.00	3.6	4.6	9.8	8.8	7.5	19.1	15.1
Yield, Wt.%	100.00	2.72	3.59	8.53	7.66	6.91	18.53	15.24
Gravity, °API	33.6	86.9	80.3	58.2	58.1	47.6	38.7	32.1
Density, Lbs/Bbl	299.8	226.6	233.6	260.9	261.1	276.3	290.8	302.5
Specific Gravity	0.8571	0.6479	0.6682	0.7459	0.7464	0.7901	0.8314	0.8649
Characterization Factor, UOP K		12.93	12.64	11.83	11.87	11.72	11.66	11.75
Sulfur Content, Wt.%	0.356	0.001	0.002	0.011	0.012	0.027	0.061	0.171
RVP, psia	3.5	10.3	9.6	2.2	2.1	2.9	0.1	
RVP Index		162.0	150.0	28.3	26.9	10.5	0.9	
Research Octane, Clear		72.0	70.8					
+0.5 gm Pb/gal		78.7	78.6					
+1.0 gm Pb/gal		83.7	82.7					
+2.0 gm Pb/gal		88.2	87.3					
+3.17 gm Pb/gal		91.1	90.2					
Motor Octane, Clear		69.2	68.8					
+0.5 gm Pb/gal		76.2	75.7					
+1.0 gm Pb/gal		81.5	80.8					
+2.0 gm Pb/gal		87.0	86.0					
+3.17 gm Pb/gal		91.1	90.2					
Total Paraffins, LV%		100.0	88.7	81.2	43.4	41.2		
Total Naphthenes, LV%		0.0	8.8	16.4	47.1	51.8		
Total Aromatics, LV%		0.0	2.5	2.7	9.5	15.0	22.0	
Freeze Point, °F				-105.0	-105.0	-88.0	-43.0	
Freeze Point Index				15.2	16.0	25.0	105.0	
Pour Point, °F	-40.0						-60.0	0.0
Pour Point Index							63.0	360.0
Smoke Point, mm						21.7	13.6	
Aniline Point, °F						130.0	145.0	164.0
Diesel Number								
Cetane Number								
Cetane Index							47.5	55.0
Viscosity, cs @ 122°F				0.75	0.77	1.63	1.75	4.1
Viscosity Index @ 122°F				79.0	79.0	70.0	60.0	48.0
Nitrogen Content, Wt.%								
Nickel Content, ppm wt.								
Vanadium Content, ppm wt.								
ASTM Distillation Temp., °F, TBP		93	94	179	191	309	408	567
10%		125	109	192	204	320	420	570
30%		113	119	203	216	325	439	559
50%		121	130	220	229	332	454	601
70%		136	145	234	241	337	471	614
90%		157	171	259	261	351	498	634
EP		173	228	232	230	362	529	656
VABP, °F		128	132	227	235	335	452	590

RESIDUES			
CUT NAME	Topped Crude	Vacuum Gas Oil	Vacuum Bottoms
TBP Cut Point, °F	650+	650/1050	1050+
Yield, LV%	43.5	33.2	10.3
Yield, Wt.%	47.17	35.25	11.32
Gravity, °API	70.7	24.0	11.1
Density, Lbs/Bbl	325.1	318.3	347.1
Specific Gravity	0.9795	0.9100	0.9923
UOP K		11.30	
VABP, °F		811.0	
Sulfur Content, Wt.%	0.669	0.533	1.070
Pour Point, °F	85.0	75.0	100.0
Viscosity, cs @ 122°F	420.0	120.0	70.000
Viscosity Index @ 122°F	20.5	25.0	6.0
Nitrogen Content, Wt.%	0.139	0.063	0.364
Nickel Content, ppm wt.	4.05	0.08	15.80
Vanadium Content, ppm wt.	3.01	0.11	11.60
Aniline Point, °F		192.0	
Aromatics, Wt.%			
Conradson Carbon, Wt.%	4.34	0.80	14.80
Asphaltenes, Wt.%	1.0	0.053	3.8
Refrac. Index @ 57°C		1.4894	

LIGHT HYDROCARBONS	% in Crude	
	wt.	vol.
Methane	0.0	0.0
Ethane	0.04	0.1
Propane	0.18	0.3
Isobutane	0.20	0.3
n-Butane	0.48	0.7
Isopentane		0.8
n-Pentane		0.7
Cyclopentane		0.02
Isosixanes		0.48
n-Hexane		0.39
Methylcyclopentane		0.39
Benzene		0.19
Cyclohexane		0.42
Isosheptanes		1.30
Normal Heptane		0.27
C7 Cyclopentanes		1.02
Methylcyclohexane		0.55
Toluene		0.34
Isosoctanes		1.43
Normal Octane		0.29
C8 Cyclopentanes		0.69
C8 Cyclohexanes		0.37
Ethylbenzene		0.07
Paraxylene		0.09
Metaxylene		0.14
Orthoxylene		0.12
C9 Paraffins		
C9 Naphthenes		
C9 Aromatics		

Table A-2

REFINERY PRODUCTS AND FEEDSTOCKS

Products

C₃ LPG
C₄ LPG
Propylene
Propane
Butylenes
Isobutane
Normal butane
Benzene
Toluene
Mixed xylenes
C₉ aromatics
Regular gasoline
Premium gasoline
Low-lead gasoline
Lead-free gasoline
Naphtha-type jet fuel (JP-4)
Kerosene
Kerosene-type jet fuel (Jet A)
Diesel fuel
No. 2 heating oil
High-sulfur fuel oil
Low-sulfur fuel oil
Ethylene
Butadiene
Coke (low-sulfur)
Coke (high-sulfur)

Feedstocks

Louisiana sweet crude
West Texas sour crude
California heavy crude
Alaskan North Slope crude
Normal butane
Isobutane
Natural gasoline
Ethane
Propane

Table A-3

REFINERY MODEL PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Gasoline Specification

	Density (lb/b)	Sulfur (wt%)	RVP Index	TEL (G/gal)	Vaporization (vol%)			RON*	MON*
					130°F	235°F	356°F		
Regular									
Minimum	--	--	87.5	--	10	50	90	94	86
Maximum	265	0.1	166.0	3.17	--	70	--	--	--
Premium									
Minimum	--	--	87.5	--	10	50	90	100	92
Maximum	265	0.1	166.0	3.17	--	70	--	--	--
Low lead									
Minimum	--	--	87.5	--	10	50	90	92	84
Maximum	265	0.1	166.0	0.5	--	70	--	--	--
Lead-free									
Minimum	--	--	87.5	0	10	50	90	91	83
Maximum	265	0.1	166.0	0	--	70	--	--	--

Jet Fuel and Kerosene Specifications

	Density (lb/b)	RVP Index	Sulfur (wt%)	Aromatics (vol%)	Smoke Point	Vaporization (vol%)					
						290°F	350°F	370°F	400°F	450°F	470°F
JP-4											
Minimum	262.5	25.5	--	--	--	20	--	50	--	--	90
Maximum	280.3	40.1	--	25.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kerosene											
Minimum	271.1	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maximum	290.2	--	0.3	25	--	--	10	--	50	--	--
Jet A											
Minimum	--	--	--	--	25	--	--	--	10	50	--
Maximum	288.5	--	0.3	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Distillates and Fuel Oil Specifications

	Density (lb/b)	Sulfur (wt%)	Pour Point Index	Cetane Index	Visc Index	Vaporization (vol%)	
						540°F	590°F
Diesel							
Minimum	--	--	--	50	--	--	90
Maximum	297.2	0.5	410	--	--	90	--
No. 2							
Minimum	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Maximum	306.4	0.5	615	--	--	90	--
No. 6 (low sulfur)							
Minimum	--	--	--	--	19.1		
Maximum	350	1.0	--	--	--		
No. 6 (high sulfur)							
Minimum	--	--	--	--	19.1		
Maximum	350	3.0	--	--	--		

LPG Specifications

	Density (lb/b)	RVP (psia)
C3 LPG		
Minimum	104.4	--
Maximum	--	215.0
C4 LPG		
Minimum	104.4	--
Maximum	--	85.0
Refy F.G.		
Minimum	104.4	--
Maximum	--	--

* Clear (lead-free) octane numbers.

Table A-4

PROCESS UNITS IN REFINERY LP MODEL

Process	Type
Crude (atmospheric fractionation)	Conventional distillation
Saturates gas recovery plant	Fractionating absorber with debutanizer and depropanizer
Vacuum tower	Conventional vacuum distillation
Fluid catalytic cracker	Riser cracking, zeolite catalyst
Catalytic reformer--gasoline manufacture	Cyclic regeneration, bimetallic catalyst
Catalytic reformer--aromatics manufacture	Cyclic regeneration, bimetallic catalyst
Aromatics extraction	Sulfolane
Aromatics recovery	Distillation and clay treat
Benzene tower	
Toluene tower	
Xylene tower	
Toluene dealkylation	Noncatalytic hydrodealkylation
Treating and sweetening	Merox
LPG	
Gasoline	
Naphtha	
Kerosene	
Diesel	
Hydrodesulfurization	Fixed bed CoMo catalyst
Naphtha (catalytic reformer feed preparation)	
Kerosene	
Distillate	
Vacuum gas oil	
Residuum hydrodesulfurization	
Hydrocracking--gas oil	2 stage, fixed bed
Alkylation	HF Acid catalyst
Propylene	
Butylene	
N-paraffin separation	Molecular sieve
C ₅ /C ₆ isomerization	Fixed bed catalytic
Unsaturated gas recovery	Same as Satgas plant
Hydrogen manufacture--steam reforming	High temperature fixed bed
Fuel gas	
Refinery fuel gas	
Naphtha	
Olefins manufacture	Pyrolysis, cryogenic recovery
Butadiene extraction	Extraction distillation
Pyrolysis naphtha hydrotreater	2-stage catalytic
Delayed coking	

Table A-5

FRACTIONATION OF LOUISIANA CRUDE
(Barrels per Barrel of Feed)

<u>Operating Mode</u>	<u>Atmospheric Distillation</u>	<u>Vacuum Distillation</u>	<u>Gas Recovery</u>
Crude (b/d)	-1.000		
Products (b/d)			
Ethane (FOE)	0.00046		
Propane	0.0030		
I-Butane	0.0030		-1.000 (feed)
N-Butane	0.0070		
C5/160 LSR	0.0360		
Naphtha 160/295	0.0980		
Heavy naphtha	0.0750		
Kerosene	0.1910		
Light gas oil	0.1510		
Topped crude	0.4350	-1.000 (feed)	
Vacuum gas oil		0.7632	
Vacuum bottoms		0.2368	
I-Butane			1.000

Table A-6

CATALYTIC HYDROTREATER YIELDS
(Barrels per Barrel of Feed)

<u>Feedstock</u>	<u>Kerosene</u>	<u>Atmospheric Gas Oil (AGO)</u>	<u>Light Cycle Gas Oil (LCO)</u>	<u>VGO</u>	<u>Atmospheric Residual</u>
Hydrogen (FOE)	-0.0056	-0.0076	-0.0094	-0.0198	-0.0208
Hydrogen sulfide (FOE)	0.0002	0.0006	0.0021	0.00363	0.0075
Methane (FOE)	0.00004	0.00008	0.00008	0.0025	0.0031
Ethane (FOE)	0.00005	0.00009	0.00009	0.0027	0.0027
Propane	0.0001	0.0003	0.0003	0.0069	0.0072
Isobutane	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0014	0.0020
Normal butane	0.0	0.0001	0.0001	0.0026	0.0032
C5/375 Hydrotreated (HT)					
Naphtha				0.0091	0.0346
375/650 Hydrotreated (HT)					
Distillate				0.0085	0.1131
Desulfurized kerosene	1.0010				
Desulfurized AGO		1.0000			
Desulfurized LCO			1.000		
Desulfurized VGO				0.986	
Desulfurized residual					0.8542
Unit Liquid Volume (LV) loss (gain)	0.00411	0.00633	0.0066	0.0025	-0.0073

Table A-7

HYDROGEN CONSUMPTION IN NAPHTHA HYDROTREATING
FOR CATALYTIC REFORMER FEED
(FOE Barrels of H₂ per Barrel of Feed)

	<u>Hydrogen Consumption</u>
Light naphtha	0.0028
Medium naphtha	0.0038
Heavy naphtha	0.0038
Full-range naphtha	0.0038
Cat-cracked naphtha	0.0154
Coker naphtha	0.0154

Table A-8

GASOLINE REFORMER YIELDS^{*}
(Barrels per Barrel of Feed)

	<u>Yields</u>	
Severity, RON clear	94	93
Hydrogen (FOE)	0.0459	0.0359
Hydrogen lost to fuel	0.0115	0.0090
Methane	0.0049	0.0074
Ethane	0.0073	0.0130
Propane	0.0191	0.0304
Isobutane	0.0090	0.0123
Normal butane	0.0120	0.0158
94 RON reformate	0.8880	
93 RON reformate (heavy naphtha)		0.8870
Unit LV loss (gain)	0.0023	-0.0109
	Severity Range <u>RON Clear</u>	Corresponding Gasoline Yield Range <u>(b/b of feed)</u>
Full-range and medium naphtha feeds	91-103	0.908-0.783
Heavy naphtha feeds	91-103	0.903-0.769

^{*}Base yields shown are adjusted for N + 2A difference from base.

Table A-9

AROMATICS REFORMER YIELDS
(Barrels per Barrel of Feed)

Naphtha (160/295°F)	-1
Hydrogen (FOE)	0.0472
Hydrogen to fuel	0.0118
Hydrogen sulfide (FOE)	0.0003
Methane (FOE)	0.0190
Ethane (FOE)	0.0332
Propane	0.0776
Isobutane	0.0277
Normal Butane	0.0381
CS/160 reformat	0.1064
Raffinate	0.1299
Benzene	0.0717
Toluene	0.1734
Mixed Xylenes	0.1584
C9+ aromatics	0.1060
Unit LV loss (gain)	-0.00043
Naphtha HDU feed	-1
Extraction unit feed	-0.6394
BTX distillation feed	-0.5095

A.5 Fluid Catalytic Cracker

Fluid catalytic cracking unit, otherwise called FCC or cat cracker, is one of the major processing units in U.S. refineries, with a combined total capacity of more than 4,600,000 b/d. The unit is basically a gasoline producer. By employing a fluidized catalyst system, heavy petroleum fractions are converted into gasoline or lighter products. Unlike the hydrocracker, FCC conversion does not require hydrogen and a high-pressure reactor system. FCC model inputs are shown in Table A-10.

A.6 Hydrocracking

Hydrocracking is an efficient, low-temperature catalytic method of converting refractory middle-boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel, and high-grade fuel oil. Unlike reforming, in which hydrogen is produced at the expense of a yield loss, hydrocracking consumes a large amount of hydrogen but results in a liquid yield increase of as much as 25 percent over the feed.

Table A-10

FCC YIELDS
(Barrels per Barrel of Fuel)

	<u>Light Gas Oil</u> <u>Base* Yield</u>	<u>Heavy Gas Oil</u> <u>Base* Yield</u>
Atmospheric gas oil	-1	
Vacuum gas oil		-1
Hydrogen (FOE)	0.0009	0.0010
Hydrogen sulfide (FOE)	0.0004	0.0009
Methane (FOE)	0.0038	0.0047
Ethylene (FOE)	0.0033	0.0039
Ethane (FOE)	0.0033	0.0039
Propylene	0.0521	0.0577
Propane	0.0185	0.0206
Butylenes	0.0603	0.0661
Isobutane	0.0588	0.0634
Normal butane	0.0163	0.0177
C5/150 CC Naphtha	0.1651	0.1771
150/300 CC Naphtha	0.2477	0.2657
300/430 CC Naphtha	0.1376	0.1476
Light cycle oil	0.2462	0.2453
Slurry oil	0.0538	0.0547
CC Coke (10 ³ lb)	0.01154	0.0120
Unit LV loss (gain)	-0.0681	-0.1303

*Base yields at 70 percent conversion are corrected for Δ conversion in 60 to 90 percent range, feed density, and feed nitrogen content.

Reactions involved in hydrocracking are cracking, hydrogenation, cyclization, and isomerization. The product gasoline cut is rich in saturated cyclic components (naphthenes) and can be reformed to a premium grade blending stock. The model inputs for maximum gasoline inputs are shown in Table A-11; those for distillate production are shown in Table A-12.

A.7 Alkylation

High-octane gasoline stock called alkylate is produced in the alkylation reaction between olefins, usually propylene and butylene, and isobutane with sulfuric acid or hydrogen fluoride as catalyst. The total alkylation capacity in the United States is 868,5000 b/d. Of this, about 60 percent is produced in the plants that use sulfuric acid, and the

Table A-11

HYDROCRACKER--MAXIMUM GASOLINE OPERATION
(Barrels per Barrel of Feed)

Atmospheric gas oil	-1	
Vacuum gas oil		-1
Hydrogen (FOE)	-0.0922	-0.1251
Hydrogen losses (FOE)	0.0128	0.0128
Hydrogen sulfide (FOE)	0.0006	0.0020
Methane (FOE)	0.0023	0.0027
Ethane (FOE)	0.0067	0.0068
Propane	0.0364	0.0370
Isobutane	0.0965	0.0920
Normal butane	0.0504	0.0480
C5/180 Hydrocrackate	0.3483	0.3340
180/400 Hydrocrackate	0.7086	0.7911
Unit LV loss (gain)	-0.1704	-0.2013

Table A-12

HYDROCRACKER--DISTILLATE PRODUCTION
(Barrels per Barrel of Feed)

	<u>Jet Fuel or Kerosene Operation</u>	<u>Diesel or No. 2 Fuel Oil Operation</u>
Vacuum gas oil	-1	-1
Hydrogen (FOE)	-0.0996	-0.0846
Hydrogen losses (FOE)	0.0128	0.0102
Hydrogen sulfide (FOE)	0.0020	0.0020
Methane (FOE)	0.0024	0.0021
Ethane (FOE)	0.0059	0.0051
Propane	0.0260	0.0161
Isobutane	0.0479	0.0302
Normal butane	0.0270	0.0261
C5/180 Hydrocrackate	0.1955	0.0873
180/300 Hydrocrackate	0.3438	
180/345 Hydrocrackate		0.2625
300/550 Hydrocrackate	0.5932	
345/650 Hydrocrackate		0.7564
Unit LV gain (loss)	-0.1569	-0.1134

remainder in plants that use hydrogen fluoride. Alkylates are highly branched paraffins having clear research octane rating of 93 to 97. Model inputs for alkylation are shown in Table A-13.

Table A-13

ALKYLATION UNIT
(Barrels per Barrel of Feed)

	<u>Propylene Alkylation</u>	<u>Butylene Alkylation</u>
Propylene	-0.5682	
Butylenes		-0.5650
Isobutane	-0.7743	-0.6497
C ₃ Alkylate	1.00	
C ₄ Alkylate		1.0
Unit LV loss (gain)	0.3425	0.2147

A.8 Isomerization and Molecular Sieve Isoparaffin Separation

An isomerization unit is used to convert normal paraffins into isoparaffins for octane upgrading. This is a catalytic reaction carried out in a hydrogen atmosphere. The feed is heated with recycle hydrogen and charged to reactors loaded with solid catalyst. Reaction conditions are generally at temperatures of 250° to 350°F and pressures between 250 and 400 psig. Chlorine on the catalyst promotes isomerization reactions. A small amount of chlorine in the form of decomposable chloride is continuously added to replace the depleted portion. The model inputs are shown in Tables A-14 and A-15.

Table A-14

ISOMERIZATION OPERATION
(Barrels per Barrel of Feed)

C5/C6 feed (b/d)	-1.00
H ₂ consumption (FOE b/d)	-0.0097
Products (b/d)	
Methane (FOE)	0.00095
Ethane (FOE)	0.00167
Propane (FOE)	0.01398
Isomerate	1.000

Table A-15

MOLECULAR SIEVE UNIT (N-PARAFFIN SEPARATION)
(Barrels per Barrels of Feed)

C5/160 Light straight run	-1	
C5/175 Light straight run		-1
C5/C6 Normal paraffin	0.416	0.338
C5/C6 Isomerate	0.584	0.662

A.9 Hydrogen Plant

The hydrogen produced from the catalytic reforming operation is often sufficient to replace the hydrogen consumed by the usual naphtha and mid-distillate hydrotreating. A hydrogen plant becomes necessary when the refinery installs a major hydrogen-consuming unit, such as a hydrocracker or a fuel oil desulfurization unit.

Hydrogen can be produced from natural gas, naphtha, or heavier feedstocks. The heavier the feedstock, the higher the production costs. Model inputs are shown in Table A-16.

Table A-16

HYDROGEN PLANT YIELDS
(Barrels per Barrel of Feed)

	<u>Fuel Gas</u>	<u>Naphtha</u>
Hydrogen (FOE)	1.0	1.0
Fuel gas (FOE)	-0.8747	
Naphtha (10 ³ lb)		-0.299
Unit LV loss (gain)	-0.1253	-1

A.10 Delayed Coker

Delayed coking is used to convert the low-grade pitch materials such as vacuum column bottoms, FCC slurry oil, etc., into lighter liquids and raw coke. The delayed coking capacity in the United States is now about 43,400 short tons of raw coke per day, or about 900,000 b/d as liquid feed. Because a large percentage of sulfur in the feed ends up in coke, the process provides an efficient means of controlling the sulfur level in fuel oils. Raw coke, often called green coke, has numerous uses other than as fuel when it can meet certain specifications. For example, if the sulfur content is less than 1.5 percent, it is calcined and used as

electrode in metallurgical applications (primary aluminum production and steel production). Model inputs are shown in Table A-17.

Table A-17

DELAYED COKER YIELDS
(Barrels per Barrel of Feed)

Vac Resid	-1
Hydrogen (FOE)	0.0023
H ₂ S (FOE)	0.0019
CH ₄ (FOE)	0.0360
C ₂ H ₆ (FOE)	0.0032
C ₂ S (FOE)	0.0242
Propylene	0.0152
Propane	0.0337
Butylene	0.0171
I-Butane	0.0073
N-Butane	0.0167
Coker gasoline	0.27
Light coker GO	0.28
Heavy coker GO	0.14
Raw coke (b/10 ³ lb)	0.1123
Unit LV loss (gain)	0.1524

A.11 Hydrodealkylation

Dealkylation of alkylbenzene (toluene, ethylbenzene, etc.) is an important source of benzene because the demand for benzene as a petrochemical raw material often exceeds the amount recoverable from reformat, pyrolysis gasoline, or other hydrocarbon streams. Dealkylation reaction removes side chains of aromatics molecules and thus produces benzene and gaseous products. Model inputs are shown in Table A-18.

A.12 Gasoline Blending Properties

The gasoline blending properties specified for this model are shown in Table A-19.

A.13 Distillate Blending

The distillate blending properties assumed for this report are shown in Table A-20.

Table A-18

TOLUENE DEALKYLATION YIELDS
(Barrels per Barrel of Feed)

Operating mode	TDA
Feed (b/d)	
Toluene	-1.00
H ₂ consumption (FOE)	-0.0753
Product (b/d)	
H ₂ (FOE)	0.0050
Methane (FOE)	0.2072
Ethane (FOE)	0.0053
Propane	0.0072
I-Butane	0.0040
N-Butane	0.0019
Benzene	0.800

Table A-19

GASOLINE BLENDING PROPERTIES

ANTIKNOCK LEVEL G PB/GAL	RESEARCH OCTANE NUMBERS					MOTOR OCTANE NUMBERS				
	0.0	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.17	0.0	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.17
	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
NATURAL GASOLINE	66.6	74.9	79.3	84.5	88.3	68.7	75.7	79.5	84.1	87.6
ISOBUTANE	102.8	106.3	108.4	110.7	111.6	100.7	104.8	107.5	110.6	112.2
NORMAL BUTANE	97.4	99.8	101.4	103.2	104.1	92.5	97.3	99.9	103.1	104.7
LSR (C5/160) A	72.0	79.7	83.7	88.2	91.1	68.2	76.9	81.5	87.0	91.1
LSR (C5/160) B	72.1	77.3	80.1	84.4	88.6	71.5	76.7	79.6	83.3	86.4
LSR (C5/175) A	70.8	78.6	82.7	87.3	90.2	68.8	76.7	80.8	86.0	90.0
LSR (C5/175) B	71.0	76.3	79.2	83.5	87.6	70.0	75.4	78.3	82.2	85.3
PROPYLENE ALKYLATE	91.0	95.0	97.2	99.8	102.0	89.0	94.5	97.4	100.9	104.0
BUTYLENE ALKYLATE	97.0	100.2	102.5	105.5	108.0	95.0	99.5	102.4	106.5	110.0
C5/C6 ISOMERATE	83.4	89.1	92.2	95.8	98.2	80.2	87.9	91.8	96.3	99.3
RAFFINATE	62.7	72.1	77.1	82.9	87.2	64.1	72.5	76.9	81.7	84.4
C5/180 HYDROCRACKATE	81.0	86.4	89.2	92.6	95.0	78.4	85.2	88.8	92.9	95.7
180/400 HYDROCRACKATE	52.0	60.4	64.9	70.3	74.0	52.7	61.7	66.5	72.2	76.1
180/300 HYDROCRACKATE	56.0	65.3	70.3	76.0	80.0	56.4	65.3	70.1	75.7	79.5
180/345 HYDROCRACKATE	54.0	62.8	67.6	73.1	77.0	54.5	63.5	68.3	73.9	77.8
C5/150 CC NAPHTHA	94.4	97.3	99.0	101.1	103.0	83.6	87.1	89.1	91.4	93.1
150/300 CC NAPHTHA	91.6	94.1	95.5	97.2	98.4	75.7	79.3	81.3	83.7	85.5
300/430 CC NAPHTHA	86.0	88.9	90.5	92.4	93.8	77.4	80.0	81.4	83.2	84.5
COKER GASO C5-400 (A)	60.0	64.0	67.0	76.0	83.0	51.0	55.0	62.0	68.0	72.0
COKER GASO C5-400 (B)	60.0	64.0	67.0	76.0	83.0	51.0	55.0	62.0	68.0	72.0
C5/160 REFORMATE	86.4	91.7	94.6	97.7	99.4	82.9	89.7	92.9	96.9	100.0
BENZENE	108.8	111.9	113.8	115.9	116.9	93.3	97.3	99.5	102.5	104.8
TOLUENE	114.1	115.9	117.1	118.8	120.4	99.0	102.8	105.4	108.2	109.3
MIXED XYLENES	111.6	112.2	112.6	113.0	113.4	107.2	108.8	109.8	111.1	112.1
C9+ AROMATICS	108.7	110.2	110.8	111.7	112.7	92.9	93.2	93.7	94.5	95.0
PYROLYSIS C5 S	93.0	94.7	95.7	96.9	97.8	76.3	78.0	79.0	80.3	81.2
PYROLYSIS GASOLINE	100.7	101.8	102.5	103.4	104.1	90.0	91.5	92.4	93.5	94.3
PYROLYSIS RAFFINATE	62.7	72.1	77.1	82.9	87.2	64.1	72.5	76.9	81.7	84.4
C5/375 VHT NAPHTHA	52.0	60.4	64.9	70.3	74.0	52.7	61.7	66.5	72.2	76.1
C5/375 RHT NAPHTHA	52.0	60.4	64.9	70.3	74.0	52.7	61.7	66.5	72.2	76.1
91 RON REFORMATE	91.0	94.2	96.0	98.1	99.6	81.9	85.4	87.3	98.6	91.3
94 RON REFORMATE	94.0	96.6	98.1	99.8	101.3	83.9	87.1	88.9	91.1	92.7
97 RON REFORMATE	97.0	98.9	100.0	101.7	103.0	85.9	88.9	90.6	92.6	94.1
100 RON REFORMATE	100.0	101.5	102.5	103.7	104.7	87.8	90.6	92.2	94.1	95.5
103 RON REFORMATE	103.0	104.1	104.8	105.6	106.3	89.8	92.4	93.8	95.5	96.8
91 RON REFORMATE (HN)	91.1	93.1	94.3	95.7	96.7	84.0	86.2	87.4	89.0	90.1
93 RON REFORMATE (HN)	93.1	94.9	96.0	97.3	98.2	85.8	87.8	89.0	90.4	91.4
95 RON REFORMATE (HN)	94.9	96.6	97.5	98.7	99.5	87.6	89.4	90.4	91.7	92.6
100 RON REFORMATE (HN)	100.0	100.9	101.5	102.2	102.8	91.6	92.8	93.4	94.3	94.9
103 RON REFORMATE (HN)	103.0	104.1	104.8	105.6	106.3	94.4	95.2	95.7	96.3	96.7

Table A-19 (Concluded)

	GASO.				MEROX		TEL	DENSITY	SULFUR	RVP	RVP	LV PCT EVAPORATED AT T F				
	POOL				TREAT		G/GAL	LBS/BBL	WT PCT	PSIA	INDEX	130	158	235	356	365
	A	B	C	D	GT	NT	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
NATURAL GASOLINE	1	1	1	1				230.6	0.017	13.9	231.0	56	76	95	100	100
ISOBUTANE	1	1	1	1				197.0	0.0	72.0	1450.0	100	100	100	100	100
NORMAL BUTANE	1	1	1	1				204.4	0.0	10.3	162.4	62	92	100	100	100
LSR (C5/160) A	1	1	1	1	1			226.6	0.001	52.0	1120.0	100	100	100	100	100
LSR (C5/160) B	1	1	1	1	1			226.9	0.042	9.6	149.8	50	80	100	100	100
LSR (C5/175) A	1	1	1	1	1			233.7	0.002	12.2	197.8	66	92	100	100	100
LSR (C5/175) B	1	1	1	1	1			236.1	0.050	11.2	178.8	50	80	100	100	100
PROPYLENE ALKYLATE	1	1	1	1				250.3	0.0	4.7	58.5	3	8	79	98	99
BUTYLENE ALKYLATE	1	1	1	1				248.4	0.0	4.9	66.4	2	6	88	99	100
C5/C6 ISOMERATE	1	1	1	1				228.5	0.001	14.2	236.6	72	100	100	100	100
RAFFINATE	1	1	1	1				251.0	0.001	4.2	58.5	0	7	49	92	94
C5/180 HYDROCRACKATE	1	1	1	1	1			231.4	0.0005	13.0	213.0	50	90	100	100	100
180/400 HYDROCRACKATE		1				1		270.4	0.001	1.0	11.8	0	0	10	86	90
180/300 HYDROCRACKATE	1					1		261.3	0.001	1.4	17.1	0	0	27	100	100
180/345 HYDROCRACKATE	1					1		264.0	0.001	1.2	14.4	0	0	14	100	100
C5/150 CC NAPHTHA	1	1	1	1				226.8	0.01	18.9	330.9	85	95	100	100	100
150/300 CC NAPHTHA	1	1	1	1				263.8	0.025	3.9	53.8	0	8	72	100	100
FCC HVY NAPH	1	1	1	1				294.6	0.075	0.2	2.0	0	0	0	31	44
COKER GASO C5-400 (A)	1	1	1	1	1			263.0	0.27	4.0	55.0	0	1	60	98	99
COKER GASO C5-400 (B)	1	1	1	1	1			263.0	0.60	4.0	55.0	0	1	60	98	99
C5/160 REFORMATE	1	1	1	1				232.7	0.0	13.0	213.0	62	91	100	100	100
BENZENE	1	1	1	1				309.3	0.0005	3.2	43.1	0	0	100	100	100
TOLUENE	1	1	1	1				303.8	0.0005	1.3	15.7	0	0	100	100	100
MIXED XYLENES	1	1	1	1				304.8	0.0005	0.4	4.2	0	0	0	100	100
C9+ AROMATICS	1	1	1	1				308.4	0.001	0.2	2.0	0	0	0	30	75
PYROLYSIS C5 S	1	1	1	1				241.4	0.0	15.6	262.8	85	95	100	100	100
PYROLYSIS GASOLINE								291.0	0.009	2.0	25.5	0	2	62	98	99
PYROLYSIS RAFFINATE		1						251.8	0.0	4.7	66.4	0	7	49	92	94
C5/375 VHT NAPHTHA		1				1		269.7	0.01	1.0	11.8	0	2	23	97	99
C5/375 RHT NAPHTHA	1	1				1		269.7	0.01	1.0	11.8	0	2	23	97	99
91 RON REFORMATE	1	1	1	1				273.9	0.0	3.0	40.1	0	5	43	93	94
94 RON REFORMATE	1	1	1	1				276.0	0.0	3.2	43.1	0	6	42	92	94
97 RON REFORMATE	1	1	1	1				278.2	0.0	3.4	46.1	1	7	43	92	93
100 RON REFORMATE	1	1	1	1				281.4	0.0	3.6	49.2	2	8	43	92	93
103 RON REFORMATE	1	1	1	1				285.8	0.0	3.9	53.8	3	10	43	92	93
91 RON REFORMATE (HN)	1	1	1	1				286.6	0.0	0.8	9.2	0	1	7	59	71
93 RON REFORMATE (HN)	1	1	1	1				287.6	0.0	1.0	11.8	0	2	8	58	70
95 RON REFORMATE (HN)	1	1	1	1				289.1	0.0	1.1	13.1	0	3	9	57	69
100 RON REFORMATE (HN)	1	1	1	1				281.4	0.0	1.3	15.7	1	4	12	49	61
103 RON REFORMATE (HN)	1	1	1	1				285.8	0.0	1.0	11.8	0	1	6	40	55

Table A-20

DISTILLATE BLENDING PROPERTIES

	Density Lbs/bbl A	Sulfur Wt Pct B	Rvp, Psia C	Rvp Index D	Lv Pct Aro- matics E	Freeze Point		Pour Point		Smoke Point MM J
						Deg F	Index	Deg F	Index	
						F	G	H	I	
LSR (C5/160) A	226.6	0.001	10.3	162.4	0.0					
LSR (C5/175) A	233.6	0.002	9.6	149.8	2.5					
NAPHTHA (160/295) A	260.9	0.011	2.2	28.3	9.7	-105.0	16.0			
NAPHTHA (175/295) A	261.1	0.012	2.1	26.9	9.5	-105.0	16.0			
HEAVY NAPHTHA A	276.3	0.027	0.9	10.5	16.0	-88.0	25.0			21.7
KEROSENE A	290.8	0.061	0.1	0.9	22.0	-43.0	105.0	-60.0	63.0	18.6
LT GAS OIL A	302.5	0.171						0.0	360.0	
REDUCED CRUDE A	325.1	0.669						85.0		
LRS (C5/160) B	226.9	0.042	12.2	197.8	0.0					
LRS (C5/175) B	236.1	0.050	11.2	178.8	2.7					
NAPHTHA (160/295) B	260.8	0.152	3.1	41.6	12.6	-105.0	16.0			
NAPHTHA (175/295) B	261.0	0.163	2.5	32.7	13.0	-105.0	16.0			
HEAVY NAPHTHA B	279.1	0.420	0.9	10.5	21.8	-93.0	21.5			27.4
KEROSENE B	289.3	0.832	0.1	0.9	25.0	-37.0	126.0	-37.0	126.0	19.2
LT GAS OIL B	303.3	1.345						23.0	665.0	
REDUCED CRUDE B	328.6	2.175								
VACUUM GAS OIL A	318.3	0.533						75.0		
VACUUM RESID A	347.1	1.070						100.0		
VACUUM GAS OIL B	319.5	1.774						92.0		
VACUUM RESID B	351.5	3.000								
HVY NAPH A VIA KHT	276.3	0.003	0.9	10.5	16.0	-88.0	25.0			25.7
KEROSENE A VIA KHT	290.8	0.006	0.1	0.9	22.0	-43.0	105.0	-60.0	63.0	22.6
HVY NAPH B VIA KHT	278.4	0.042	0.9	10.5	21.8	-93.0	21.5			31.4
KEROSENE B VIA KHT	287.7	0.083	0.1	0.9	25.0	-37.0	126.0	-37.0	126.0	23.2
DESULF FCC HVY NAPH	290.0	0.01	1.0	12.0	32.0	-98.0	19.0	-80.0	30.0	22.0
DESULF LGO (A)	298.8	0.017						0.0	360.0	
DESULF LGO (B)	296.1	0.135						23.0	665.0	
DESULF LCGO (A) VIA GH	304.3	0.065						-23.0	190.0	
DESULF LCGO (B) VIA GH	302.4	0.19						-23.0	190.0	
C5/375 HT NAPHTHA	269.7	0.01	1.0	11.8	22.0					
375/650 HT DISTILLATE	295.5	0.02						-20.0	206.0	
DESULF VGO (B)	309.6	0.20						95.0	3800.0	
DESULF HCGO (A) VIA VH	314.9	0.11						35.0	900.0	
DESULF HCGO (B) VIA VH	311.0	0.38						35.0	900.0	
C5/375 HT NAPHTHA	269.7	0.01	1.0	11.8	22.0					
375/650 HT DISTILLATE	295.5	0.02						-20.0	206.0	
DESULFURIZED RESID B	324.6	0.30						60.0	1660.0	
RAFFINATE	251.0	0.001	4.2	58.5	8.5					
FCC HVY NAPH 300-430	294.6	0.075	0.20	2.0	40.0	-98.0	19.0	-80.0	30.0	18.0
LIGHT CYCLE OIL	337.9	1.615								
SLURRY OIL	382.2	2.77								
C5/180 HYDROCRACKATE	231.4	0.0005	13.0	213.0	0.0					
180/400 HYDROCRACKATE	270.5	0.001	1.0	11.8	8.0					
180/300 HYDROCRACKATE	261.3	0.001	1.4	17.1	5.0					
180/345 HYDROCRACKATE	264.0	0.001	1.2	14.4	5.0					
300/550 HYDROCRACKATE	284.5	0.004			8.0	-60.0	62.5	-60.0	62.5	30.0
345/650 HYDROCRACKATE	289.1	0.01			10.0	-50.0	86.0	-50.0	86.0	
COKER GASO C5-400	263	0.26	10	160	13					
LCGO 400-650	308.0	0.65						-20.0	206.0	
HCGO 650-950	319.0	1.10						40.0	1000.0	
COKER GASO C5-400	263	0.6	10	160	13					
LCGO 400-650	308.0	1.89						-20.0	206.0	
HCGO 650-950	319.0	3.78						40.0	1000.0	
C5/160 REFORMAT	232.7	0.0	13.0	213.0	2.5					
PYROLYSIS FUEL OIL	315.0	0.1						-25.0	180.0	
PYROLYSIS PITCH	350.0	1.5								

Table A-20 (Concluded)

Cetane Index	Diesel Index	Viscosity		LV Pct Evaporated at Temp T (Deg F)										
		at 122 F												
		CS	Index	290	350	370	400	450	470	540	590	625		
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W		
LSR (C5/160) A				100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
LSR (C5/175) A				100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
NAPHTHA (160/295) A		0.75	79.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
NAPHTHA (175/295) A		0.77	78.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
HEAVY NAPHTHA A		1.08	70.0	0	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
KEROSENE A	47.5	56.1	1.75	60.0	0	0	0	0	50	70	100	100		
LT GAS OIL A	55.0	52.6	4.1	48.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	80		
REDUCED CRUDE A		420.0	20.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
LSR (C5/160) B				100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
LSR (C5/175) B				100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
NAPHTHA (160/295) B				100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
NAPHTHA (175/295) B				100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
HEAVY NAPHTHA B		0.95	73.0	0	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
KEROSENE B	48.5	54.2	1.5	63.0	0	0	0	0	50	70	100	100		
LT GAS OIL B	53.5	49.5	3.7	49.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	80		
REDUCED CRUDE B		440.0	20.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
VACUUM GAS OIL A		120.0	25.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
VACUUM RESID A			6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
VACUUM GAS OIL B		100.0	25.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
VACUUM RESID B			6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
HVY NAPH A VIA KHT		1.08	70.0	0	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
KEROSENE A VIA KHT	47.5	56.1	1.75	60.0	0	0	0	0	50	70	100	100		
HVY NAPH B VIA KHT		0.95	73.0	0	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
KEROSENE B VIA KHT	48.5	54.2	1.5	63.0	0	0	0	0	50	70	100	100		
DESULF FCC HVY NAPH	33			7	30	49	88	100	100	100	100	100		
LT GAS OIL A VIA GHT	55.0	52.6	4.1	48.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	80		
LT GAS OIL B VIA GHT	53.5	49.5	3.7	49.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	80		
LCCO (DESULFURIZED)		1.8	60.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
LCCO (DESULFURIZED)		1.8	60.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
C5/375 HT NAPHTHA				60	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
375/650 HT DISTILLATE	48.5	46.2	1.5	63.0	0	0	0	0	10	25	85	100		
VGO B VIA HT		26.0	32.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
HCCO (DESULFURIZED)		100.0	26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
HCCO (DESULFURIZED)		100.0	26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
C5/375 HT NAPHTHA				60	95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
375/650 HT DISTILLATE	48.5	46.2	1.5	63.0	0	0	0	0	10	25	85	100		
DESULFURIZED RESID B		150.0	24.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
RAFFINATE				74	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
FCC HVY NAPH 300-430	32			5	29	47	85	100	100	100	100	100		
LIGHT CYCLE OIL		3.0	52.0	0	0	0	0	0	7	62	90	100		
SLURRY OIL		50.0	29.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
C5/180 HYDROCRACKATE				100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
180/400 HYDROCRACKATE				50	84	91	100	100	100	100	100	100		
180/300 HYDROCRACKATE				97	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
180/345 HYDROCRACKATE				70	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
300/550 HYDROCRACKATE	50.0	61.6	1.5	63.0	0	16	33	48	67	74	96	100		
345/650 HYDROCRACKATE	56.0	63.5	2.1	57.0	0	2	6	12	28	36	66	85		
COKER GASO C5-400				50	75	90	100	100	100	100	100	100		
LCCO 400-650	42.5	40.0	1.8	60.0	0	0	0	10	25	50	85	100		
HCCO 650-950		100.0	26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
COKER GASO C5-400				50	75	90	100	100	100	100	100	100		
LCCO 400-650	42.5	40.0	1.8	60.0	0	0	0	10	25	50	85	100		
HCCO 650-950		100.0	26.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
C5/160 REFORMATE				100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
PYROLYSIS FUEL OIL	25.5	30.0	6.5	42.6	0	8	12	22	40	50	74	89		
PYROLYSIS PITCH			5.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Appendix B
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL

Appendix B

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL

This appendix is a supplement to Section 3.2.2. Included are:

- A brief description of the model
- A list of tables generated by the FORTRAN report program
- The naming conventions for the equations and variables
- A complete listing of the refining industry model (RIM) by equation order.

B.1 Model Description

The RIM is a linear programming (LP) mathematical representation of the refining and bulk transportation sectors of the U.S. petroleum industry. The geographic aggregation of the model is by the five Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) districts and one foreign sector. The refining industry in each district is represented by a large and a small refinery type, each having three operating modes (base, low, and high conversion) on each of two basic crude oil types (high- and low-sulfur). Additional crude oils included are the heavy, high-sulfur crude used for District V (West Coast) refining, and Alaskan North Slope crude for PAD districts III and V. Twenty-two types of refinery products are included.

The model is coded in the Mathematical Programming System (MPS) format, which is compatible with many LP mathematical systems. The associated report generating program is written in FORTRAN and is, in part, specific to the Control Data 6000 series computer and to the APEX III LP system.

A step-by-step description of the technique for application of the RIM is included in Appendix C, which describes model validation.

For an optimal solution of the model, the results are reported in the following sets of output tables:

- (1) Analysis of production and movements between districts and foreign sector for each product
- (2) Refinery capacity utilization by refinery types (high-sulfur, low-sulfur, West Coast), refinery size classes, and PAD districts

- (3) Analysis of production and movements of all products from other districts and foreign sector for each district
- (4) Utility summary by type and district
- (5) Utility consumption by refinery types, sizes, and PAD districts for each utility
- (6) Investment summary by refinery types, sizes, and districts for future investment options to be added.

B.2 Refining Industry Model Naming Conventions

B.2.1 Equations

- (1) Refining section

XXYYYZ

XX = PAD District No. (extra digit for future subdistrict)

YYY = Product Code (see Table B-1)

Z = P for production

D for distribution

R for utility requirement

Example:

105CAP = PAD 1 production of diesel

Others:

ØJBF = Overall objective function

XXØBJ = Subobjective function in District XX

XXLRG = Sum large refinery capacity in District XX

XXSML = Ditto small refinery

- (2) Transportation section

XXPCAPYY = Pipeline capacity from PADXX to YY

XXMCAPYY = Ditto marine capacity

XXPCOST = Sums DIST XX pipeline cost based on total volume

XXMCOST = Ditto marine.

Table B-1

INDUSTRY MODEL
NOMENCLATURE CODE

The Refineries

L	Large refinery
M	Medium refinery
S	Small refinery

The Crudes

CA	Sweet crude
CB	Sour crude
CC	California crude
CD	Alaskan crude

The Cases

BA	Base conv
HC	High conv
LC	Low conv
MD	Max dist

The Products

C3P	C3 LPG
C4P	C4 LPG
NAP	Naphtha
4AA	Regular gasoline
4BA	Premium gasoline
4CA	Low-lead gasoline
4DA	Lead-free gasoline
5AA	JP-4 jet fuel
5BB	Jet A jet fuel
5CA	Diesel (No. 1)
5CB	No. 2 fuel oil
5CC	Diesel (No. 2)
5DA	High sulfur No. 6
5DB	Low sulfur No. 6
VGO	Vacuum gas oil
VRD	Vac residue
CKA	Coke (low sulfur)
CKB	Coke (high sulfur)
CKC	Coke (California crude)
CKD	Coke (Alaskan crude)
1A6	Benzene
1A7	Toluene
1A8	Mixed xylenes
1A9	C ₉ + aromatics
NC4	Normal butanes
IC4	Isobutanes
NGF	Natural gasoline
MIS	Miscellaneous products
KWH	Purchased electric power
BTU	Net fuel required
LAB	Labor
OPC	Operating costs
INV	Investments

B.2.2 Variable Names

(1) Products

XXYYYYZ

XX = PAD District

YYY = Product code

Z = Disposition code: blank = sum of DISTXX production

C = Dist XX demand

(2) Crudes

XXCYIN = Sum of crude of type N to Dist XX

XX = PAD District

Y = A Sweet crude

B Sour crude

C California heavy crude

D Alaskan North Slope crude

Other inputs

XXYYYY = Sum of input YYYY to Dist XX

YYYY = NGFN = Nat gasoline

TNC4 = n-Butane

TIC4 = i-Butane

(3) Refinery types

XXCYZZZ

XX = Dist. No.

Y = A Sweet crude

B Sour crude

C California heavy crude

D Alaskan North Slope crude

ZZZ = LBA = Large, Base

LLC = Large, Low Conversion

LHC = Large, High Conversion

S-- = Ditto for small refinery

M-- = Ditto for medium refinery

XXTLRG = Total large refinery capacity in district XX

XXTSML = Ditto small refinery

(4) Incremental refinery processes

XXDLHCY = Hydrocracking

XX = District No.

DLHC = Diesel Hydrocracking

Y = 1, Shift existing HC capacity from maximum gasoline operation to maximum distillate operation

Y = 2, New HC capacity for distillate production

XXDLHTI = Hydrotreating No. 2 to diesel fuel cetane specification

XXDSHTY = Hydrodesulfurization of motor fuel

Y = A, HDS light gasoline and FCC feed for 100 ppm S, maximum

Y = C, HDS diesel fuel to 200 ppm S, maximum

XXZPREM = Option to shift premium gasoline to unleaded with credit for TEL saved

XX5CXX = Option to shift marginal No. 2 fuel oil to No. 1 diesel pool by use of cetane-improving additive

XX5BBX = Option to blend incremental Jet A fuel out of No. 1 diesel and No. 2 fuel oil

(5) Inter-PAD transfers, by product

XXYYYZZK

XX = PAD Dist source of product

YYY = Product code

ZZ = PAD Dist destination of product

K = P = pipeline

M = marine

(6) Total transfers, by transport mode

XXTPIPY = TOTAL volume of product moved from Dist XX to Dist YY by pipeline

XXTMARY = Ditto marine

(7) Sub-cost function totals

XXØBJT = Total cost of refining and transportation in District XX, M\$/CD

B.3 Model Listing

MAP NAME =

***** E Q U A T I O N L I S T I N G *****

KEY TO COLUMN TYPES (SEE SELECTION FOR EFFECTIVE VECTORS)

X : FIXED VARIABLE L : PLUS VARIABLE WITH BOUNDS (S)
 P : PLUS VARIABLE R : MINUS VARIABLE WITH BOUNDS (S)
 M : MINUS VARIABLE I : VARIABLE IS SOS-1 SET MEMBER
 F : FREE VARIABLE 2 : VARIABLE IS SOS-2 SET MEMBER

08JF	RHS L0:	FR	1	1.000000000	P	100BJT	1.000000000	P	300BJT	1.000000000	P	400BJT
	RHS UP:	-INF		1.000000000	P	500BJT	1.000000000	P	600BJT			
100BJ	RHS L0:	EQ	2	-9.650000000	L	10CA1A	-9.650000000	P	100BN	-8.300000000	P	100GN
	RHS UP:	0.000000000		-7.300000000	P	10TIC4	-7.300000000	P	100BN	-13.740000000	P	100BTU
	RHS UP:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P	100PC	-1.000000000	P	100BN	-300000000	X	100PREM
				1.000000000	P	100BJT	1.000000000	P	100PCST	-1.000000000	P	100NCST
10LKG	RHS L0:	EQ	3	-1.000000000	P	100BLBA	-1.000000000	P	100BLLC	-1.000000000	P	100BLHC
	RHS UP:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P	100ALHC	-1.000000000	P	100ALLC	1.000000000	L	100LR6
10SML	RHS L0:	EQ	4	-1.000000000	P	100CASBA	-1.000000000	P	100CASHC	-1.000000000	P	100CASLC
	RHS UP:	0.000000000		1.000000000	P	100SMLN	1.000000000	P				
10CA1D	RHS L0:	EQ	5	1.000000000	L	10CA1N	1.000000000	P	100ALBA	-1.000000000	P	100ALHC
	RHS UP:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P	100CASBA	-1.000000000	P	100CASHC	-1.000000000	P	100CASLC
10CB1D	RHS L0:	EQ	6	1.000000000	P	10CB1N	1.000000000	P	100BLBA	-1.000000000	P	100BLLC
	RHS UP:	0.000000000										
10MGFD	RHS L0:	EQ	7	1.000000000	P	10MGFN	1.000000000	P	100BLBA	-0.010000000	P	100BLLC
	RHS UP:	0.000000000		-0.000000000	P	100ALBA	-0.010000000	P	100ALHC	-0.010000000	P	100ALLC
	RHS UP:	0.000000000		-0.010000000	P	100CASHC	-0.010000000	P	100CASLC			
10NC4D	RHS L0:	EQ	8	1.000000000	P	10TNC4	1.000000000	P	100BLBA	-0.006000000	P	100BLLC
	RHS UP:	0.000000000		-0.000000000	P	100ALBA	-0.006000000	P	100ALHC	-0.006000000	P	100ALLC
	RHS UP:	0.000000000		-0.006000000	P	100CASHC	-0.006000000	P	100CASLC	-0.001000000	P	100SHTA
10IC4D	RHS L0:	EQ	9	1.000000000	P	10TIC4	1.000000000	P	100BLBA	-0.006000000	P	100BLLC
	RHS UP:	0.000000000		-0.000000000	P	100ALLC	-0.002000000	P	100CASBA	-0.002000000	P	100CASHC
	RHS UP:	0.000000000		-0.002000000	P	100SHTA	-0.002000000	P				
10C3PP	RHS L0:	EQ	10	0.340000000	P	100BLBA	0.340000000	P	100BLLC	0.040000000	P	100BLHC
	RHS UP:	0.000000000		-0.000000000	P	100ALHC	-0.027000000	P	100ALLC	0.015000000	P	100CASBA
	RHS UP:	0.000000000		0.014000000	P	100CASLC	-0.027000000	L	100LHC2	-1.000000000	P	100C3P
10C4PP	RHS L0:	EQ	11	0.170000000	P	100BLBA	0.170000000	P	100BLLC	0.014700000	P	100BLHC
	RHS UP:	0.000000000		-0.000000000	P	100ALHC	-0.008000000	P	100ALLC	0.001000000	P	100CASBA
	RHS UP:	0.000000000		0.000000000	P	100CASLC	-0.003000000	L	100LHC2	-1.000000000	P	100C4P
10NAP	RHS L0:	EQ	12	0.034000000	P	100ALBA	0.034000000	P	100ALHC	0.003400000	P	100ALLC
	RHS UP:	0.000000000										
104BAP	RHS L0:	EQ	13	0.240000000	P	100BLBA	0.240000000	P	100BLLC	0.095000000	P	100BLHC
	RHS UP:	0.000000000								0.000000000	P	100CASBA

10CK80	EQ	56	-1.0000000000	P	10CK80	1.0000000000	P	10CK80
RHS L01	0.0000000000							
RHS UP1	0.0000000000							
101A60	EQ	57	-1.0000000000	P	101A60	1.0000000000	P	101A60
RHS L01	0.0000000000							
RHS UP1	0.0000000000							
101A70	EQ	58	-1.0000000000	P	101A70	1.0000000000	P	101A70
RHS L01	0.0000000000							
RHS UP1	0.0000000000							
101A80	EQ	59	-1.0000000000	P	101A80	1.0000000000	P	101A80
RHS L01	0.0000000000							
RHS UP1	0.0000000000							
10M150	EQ	60	-1.0000000000	P	10M150	1.0000000000	P	10M150
RHS L01	0.0000000000							
RHS UP1	0.0000000000							
20C810	EQ	61	-9.4000000000	P	20C810	-9.4000000000	P	20C810
RHS L01	0.0000000000							
RHS UP1	0.0000000000							
20C820	EQ	62	-1.0000000000	P	20C820	1.0000000000	P	20C820
RHS L01	0.0000000000							
RHS UP1	0.0000000000							
20C830	EQ	63	-1.0000000000	P	20C830	1.0000000000	P	20C830
RHS L01	0.0000000000							
RHS UP1	0.0000000000							
20C840	EQ	64	-1.0000000000	P	20C840	1.0000000000	P	20C840
RHS L01	0.0000000000							
RHS UP1	0.0000000000							
20C850	EQ	65	-1.0000000000	P	20C850	1.0000000000	P	20C850
RHS L01	0.0000000000							
RHS UP1	0.0000000000							
20C860	EQ	66	-1.0000000000	P	20C860	1.0000000000	P	20C860
RHS L01	0.0000000000							
RHS UP1	0.0000000000							
20C870	EQ	67	-1.0000000000	P	20C870	1.0000000000	P	20C870
RHS L01	0.0000000000							
RHS UP1	0.0000000000							
20C880	EQ	68	-1.0000000000	P	20C880	1.0000000000	P	20C880
RHS L01	0.0000000000							
RHS UP1	0.0000000000							
20C890	EQ	69	-1.0000000000	P	20C890	1.0000000000	P	20C890
RHS L01	0.0000000000							
RHS UP1	0.0000000000							
20C900	EQ	70	-1.0000000000	P	20C900	1.0000000000	P	20C900
RHS L01	0.0000000000							
RHS UP1	0.0000000000							
20C910	EQ	71	-1.0000000000	P	20C910	1.0000000000	P	20C910
RHS L01	0.0000000000							
RHS UP1	0.0000000000							

201ATP	EQ	6000000000	P	20C8LBA	000960000	P	20C8LHC	000970000	P	20CALBA
RHS L01	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	000960000	P	20C8LHC	000970000	P	20CALBA
RHS UP1	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	000960000	P	20C8LHC	000970000	P	20CALBA
201ADP	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	001920000	P	20C8LHC	000700000	P	20CALBA
RHS L01	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	001920000	P	20C8LHC	000700000	P	20CALBA
RHS UP1	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	001920000	P	20C8LHC	000700000	P	20CALBA
20MISP	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	014000000	P	20C8LHC	014000000	P	20CALBA
RHS L01	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	014000000	P	20C8LHC	014000000	P	20CALBA
RHS UP1	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	014000000	P	20C8LHC	014000000	P	20CALBA
20KMR	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	4.650000000	P	20C8LHC	4.650000000	P	20CALBA
RHS L01	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	4.650000000	P	20C8LHC	4.650000000	P	20CALBA
RHS UP1	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	4.650000000	P	20C8LHC	4.650000000	P	20CALBA
20BTUR	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	058460000	P	20C8LHC	058460000	P	20CALBA
RHS L01	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	058460000	P	20C8LHC	058460000	P	20CALBA
RHS UP1	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	058460000	P	20C8LHC	058460000	P	20CALBA
20FNER	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	066400000	P	20C8LHC	066400000	P	20CALBA
RHS L01	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	066400000	P	20C8LHC	066400000	P	20CALBA
RHS UP1	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	066400000	P	20C8LHC	066400000	P	20CALBA
20LABR	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	5.000000000	P	20C8LHC	5.000000000	P	20CALBA
RHS L01	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	5.000000000	P	20C8LHC	5.000000000	P	20CALBA
RHS UP1	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	5.000000000	P	20C8LHC	5.000000000	P	20CALBA
20DPCR	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	145000000	P	20C8LHC	145000000	P	20CALBA
RHS L01	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	145000000	P	20C8LHC	145000000	P	20CALBA
RHS UP1	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	145000000	P	20C8LHC	145000000	P	20CALBA
20IANR	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	134000000	P	20C8LHC	134000000	P	20C8LBA
RHS L01	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	134000000	P	20C8LHC	134000000	P	20C8LBA
RHS UP1	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C8LBA	134000000	P	20C8LHC	134000000	P	20C8LBA
20C3PD	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C3P	1.000000000	P	10C3P02P	1.000000000	P	20C3P0FM
RHS L01	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C3P	1.000000000	P	10C3P02P	1.000000000	P	20C3P0FM
RHS UP1	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C3P	1.000000000	P	10C3P02P	1.000000000	P	20C3P0FM
20C4PD	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C4P	1.000000000	P	10C4P02P	1.000000000	P	20C4P0FM
RHS L01	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C4P	1.000000000	P	10C4P02P	1.000000000	P	20C4P0FM
RHS UP1	EQ	0.000000000	P	20C4P	1.000000000	P	10C4P02P	1.000000000	P	20C4P0FM
20NAP0	EQ	0.000000000	P	20NAP	1.000000000	P	10NAP02P	1.000000000	P	20NAP0FM
RHS L01	EQ	0.000000000	P	20NAP	1.000000000	P	10NAP02P	1.000000000	P	20NAP0FM
RHS UP1	EQ	0.000000000	P	20NAP	1.000000000	P	10NAP02P	1.000000000	P	20NAP0FM
20ABAD	EQ	0.000000000	P	20ABA	1.000000000	P	10ABA02P	1.000000000	P	20ABA0FM
RHS L01	EQ	0.000000000	P	20ABA	1.000000000	P	10ABA02P	1.000000000	P	20ABA0FM
RHS UP1	EQ	0.000000000	P	20ABA	1.000000000	P	10ABA02P	1.000000000	P	20ABA0FM

20CKAD	EQ 114	-1.000000000 P 20CKA	1.000000000 P 20CKAC
RHS L0:	0.000000000		
RHS UP:	0.000000000		
20CKBD	EQ 115	-1.000000000 P 20CKB	1.000000000 P 20CKBC
RHS L0:	0.000000000		
RHS UP:	0.000000000		
20IABD	EQ 116	-1.000000000 P 20IAB	1.000000000 P 20IABC
RHS L0:	0.000000000		
RHS UP:	0.000000000		
20IATD	EQ 117	-1.000000000 P 20IAT	1.000000000 P 20IATC
RHS L0:	0.000000000		
RHS UP:	0.000000000		
20IABD	EQ 118	-1.000000000 P 20IAB	1.000000000 P 20IABC
RHS L0:	0.000000000		
RHS UP:	0.000000000		
20MISD	EQ 119	-1.000000000 P 20MIS	1.000000000 P 20MISC
RHS L0:	0.000000000		
RHS UP:	0.000000000		
30CBJD	EQ 120	-9.250000000 L 30CBIN	-9.000000000 P 30CBIN
RHS L0:	0.000000000	-6.500000000 P 30TNC4	-7.300000000 P 30TIC4
RHS UP:	0.000000000	-0.000000000 P 30LAB	-1.000000000 P 30DPC
		-0.000000000 P 30SCXA	1.000000000 P 30BXT
30LRG	EQ 121	-1.000000000 P 30CLBA	-1.000000000 P 30CLLC
RHS L0:	0.000000000	-1.000000000 P 30CALHC	-1.000000000 P 30CALLC
RHS UP:	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 30LRGN	
30MED	EQ 122	-1.000000000 P 30CAPBA	-1.000000000 P 30CALC
RHS L0:	0.000000000	-1.000000000 P 30CBMLC	-1.000000000 P 30CBMHC
RHS UP:	0.000000000		
30SML	EQ 123	-1.000000000 P 30CASBA	-1.000000000 P 30CASHC
RHS L0:	0.000000000	1.000000000 P 30SMLN	
RHS UP:	0.000000000		
30CALD	EQ 124	1.000000000 L 30CBIN	-1.000000000 P 30CBMBA
RHS L0:	0.000000000	-1.000000000 P 30CALBA	-1.000000000 P 30CALHC
RHS UP:	0.000000000	-1.000000000 P 30CASHC	-1.000000000 P 30CASLC
30CBID	EQ 125	1.000000000 P 30CBIN	-1.000000000 P 30CBMBA
RHS L0:	0.000000000	-1.000000000 P 30CLBA	-1.000000000 P 30CLLC
RHS UP:	0.000000000		
30CDID	EQ 126	1.000000000 P 30CDIN	-1.000000000 P 30CDLBA
RHS L0:	0.000000000		
RHS UP:	0.000000000		
30NGFD	EQ 127	1.000000000 P 30NGFN	-0.025000000 P 30CANBA
RHS L0:	0.000000000	-0.025000000 P 30CBMBA	-0.025000000 P 30CBMLC
RHS UP:	0.000000000	-0.025000000 P 30CLLC	-0.025000000 P 30CLHC
		-0.025000000 P 30CALLC	-0.025000000 P 30CALLC
		-0.025000000 P 30CASLC	-0.025000000 P 30CASLC
30NCAD	EQ 128	1.000000000 P 30TNC4	-0.015000000 P 30CANBA
RHS L0:	0.000000000	-0.015000000 P 30TNC4	-0.015000000 P 30CLLC

30C4HR	EQ	152	3.203000000 P 30CAMBA 3.350000000 P 30CBMLC 4.549100000 P 30CBMLC 4.380000000 P 30COLBA 33.160000000 P 30DLHC1 -1.000000000 P 30KWH	3.163000000 P 30CAMLC 3.412000000 P 30CBMHC 3.839700000 P 30CALBA 2.483000000 P 30CASBA .068000000 P 30DLHT1	3.215000000 P 30CAMHC 4.334500000 P 30CBLLA 3.903800000 P 30CALHC 2.439100000 P 30CASHC 1.050000000 P 30DSHTA	3.370700000 P 30CBMBA 4.156700000 P 30CBLLC 3.805600000 P 30CALLC 2.483000000 P 30CASLC 3.120000000 P 30DSHTC
30BTUR	EQ	153	0.000000000 P 30CAMBA 0.000000000 P 30CBMLC 0.000000000 P 30CBMLC 0.000000000 P 30COLBA -0.000000000 L 30DLHC2	0.059600000 P 30CAMLC 0.057300000 P 30CBMHC 0.060560000 P 30CBMLC 0.042890000 P 30CASBA .016000000 P 30DSHTA	0.058900000 P 30CAMHC 0.060700000 P 30CBLLA 0.063040000 P 30CALHC 0.057300000 P 30CASHC .008000000 P 30DSHTC	0.056660000 P 30CBMBA 0.056190000 P 30CBLLC 0.059000000 P 30CALLC 0.042890000 P 30CASLC -1.000000000 P 30BTU
30ENER	EQ	154	0.000000000 P 30CAMBA 0.000000000 P 30CBMLC 0.000000000 P 30CBMLC 0.000000000 P 30COLBA -0.000000000 L 30DLHC2 0.014000000 P 30DSHTC	0.062910000 P 30CAMLC 0.063700000 P 30CBMHC 0.067780000 P 30CBMLC 0.047560000 P 30CASBA -0.050000000 L 30DLHC2 -1.000000000 P 30ENE	0.065010000 P 30CAMHC 0.069320000 P 30CBLLA 0.070450000 P 30CALHC 0.061910000 P 30CASHC 0.025000000 P 30DLHT1	0.057000000 P 30CBMBA 0.064000000 P 30CBLLC 0.066150000 P 30CALLC 0.047560000 P 30CASLC 0.018000000 P 30DSHTA
30LABR	EQ	155	0.000000000 P 30CAMBA 0.000000000 P 30CBMLC 0.000000000 P 30CBMLC 0.000000000 P 30COLBA -0.000000000 L 30DLHT1 0.000000000 P 30DPC	0.000000000 P 30CAMLC 0.000000000 P 30CBMHC 0.000000000 P 30CBMLC 0.000000000 P 30CASBA 0.000000000 P 30DLHT1	0.000000000 P 30CAMHC 0.000000000 P 30CBLLA 0.000000000 P 30CALHC 0.000000000 P 30CASLC 0.000000000 P 30DLHT1	0.000000000 P 30CBMBA 0.000000000 P 30CBLLC 0.000000000 P 30CALLC 0.000000000 P 30DLHC1 -1.000000000 P 30LAB
30UPCR	EQ	156	0.000000000 P 30CAMBA 0.000000000 P 30CBMLC 0.000000000 P 30CBMLC 0.000000000 P 30COLBA -0.000000000 L 30DLHC2 -1.000000000 P 30DPC	0.096600000 P 30CAMLC 0.108500000 P 30CBMHC 0.138600000 P 30CBMLC 0.112900000 P 30CASBA 0.012900000 P 30DLHT1	0.075000000 P 30CAMHC 0.162100000 P 30CBLLA 0.104200000 P 30CALHC 0.111700000 P 30CASLC 0.013000000 P 30DSHTA	0.138200000 P 30CBMBA 0.093800000 P 30CBLLC 0.118400000 P 30CALLC 0.036200000 P 30DLHC1 0.000000000 P 30DSHTC
30INVR	EQ	157	0.000000000 P 30DLHC1 0.000000000 P 30DSHTC 0.000000000 P 30NP1P01	0.100000000 L 30DLHC2 0.000000000 P 30LRGN 1.700000000 P 30NP1P02	0.510000000 P 30DLHT1 0.000000000 P 30MLN	0.400000000 P 30DSHTA -1.000000000 P 30INV
30C3PO	EQ	158	0.000000000 P 30C3P 0.000000000 P 20C3P03P 1.000000000 P 30C3P01P 1.000000000 P 30C3P02P 1.000000000 P 30C3P03P -1.000000000 P 30C3P03P	-1.000000000 P 10C3P03M 1.000000000 P 30C3P0FM 1.000000000 P 30C3P02M 1.000000000 P 30C3P05P -1.000000000 P 30C3P03M	-1.000000000 P 10C3P03P 1.000000000 P 30C3P0FM 1.000000000 P 30C3P02P 1.000000000 P 40C3P03P -1.000000000 P 30C3P03P	-1.000000000 P 20C3P03M 1.000000000 P 30C3P01M 1.000000000 P 30C3P04P -1.000000000 P 50C3P03M 1.000000000 L 30C3PC
30C4PO	EQ	159	0.000000000 P 30C4P -1.000000000 P 20C4P03P 1.000000000 P 30C4P01P 1.000000000 P 30C4P05M -1.000000000 P 50C4P03P	-1.000000000 P 10C4P03M 1.000000000 P 30C4P0FM 1.000000000 P 30C4P02M 1.000000000 P 30C4P05P -1.000000000 P 30C4P03M	-1.000000000 P 10C4P03P 1.000000000 P 30C4P0FM 1.000000000 P 30C4P02P 1.000000000 P 40C4P03P -1.000000000 P 30C4P03P	-1.000000000 P 20C4P03M 1.000000000 P 30C4P01M 1.000000000 P 30C4P04P -1.000000000 P 50C4P03M 1.000000000 L 30C4PC
30NAPD	EQ	160	0.000000000 P 30NAP -1.000000000 P 20NAP03P 1.000000000 P 30NAP01P 1.000000000 P 30NAP05M -1.000000000 P 50NAP03P	-1.000000000 P 10NAP03M 1.000000000 P 30NAP0FM 1.000000000 P 30NAP02M 1.000000000 P 30NAP05P -1.000000000 P 30NAP03M	-1.000000000 P 10NAP03P 1.000000000 P 30NAP0FM 1.000000000 P 30NAP02P 1.000000000 P 40NAP03P -1.000000000 P 30NAP03P	-1.000000000 P 20NAP03M 1.000000000 P 30NAP01M 1.000000000 P 30NAP04P -1.000000000 P 50NAP03M 1.000000000 P 30NAPC
304BAD	EQ	161	0.000000000 P 304BA -1.000000000 P 204BA03P 1.000000000 P 304BA01P 1.000000000 P 304BA05M -1.000000000 P 504BA03P	-1.000000000 P 104BA03M 1.000000000 P 304BA0FM 1.000000000 P 304BA02M 1.000000000 P 304BA05P -1.000000000 P 304BA03M	-1.000000000 P 104BA03P 1.000000000 P 304BA0FM 1.000000000 P 304BA02P 1.000000000 P 404BA03P -1.000000000 P 304BA03P	-1.000000000 P 204BA03M 1.000000000 P 304BA01M 1.000000000 P 304BA04P -1.000000000 P 504BA03M 1.000000000 P 304BAC
304AAD	EQ	162	0.000000000 P 304AA -1.000000000 P 204AA03P 1.000000000 P 304AA01P 1.000000000 P 304AA05P -1.000000000 P 504AA03P	-1.000000000 P 104AA03M 1.000000000 P 304AA0FM 1.000000000 P 304AA02M 1.000000000 P 304AA05P -1.000000000 P 304AA03M	-1.000000000 P 104AA03P 1.000000000 P 304AA0FM 1.000000000 P 304AA02P 1.000000000 P 404AA03P -1.000000000 P 304AA03P	-1.000000000 P 204AA03M 1.000000000 P 304AA01M 1.000000000 P 304AA04P -1.000000000 P 504AA03M 1.000000000 P 304AA0P

304CA0	EQ	123	-1.000000000	P 304CA	-1.000000000	P 104CA03M	-1.000000000	P 104CA03P	-1.000000000	P 204CA03M
RHS LU:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P 304CA03P	1.000000000	P 304CA03M	1.000000000	P 304CA03P	1.000000000	P 304CA03M
RHS UP:	0.000000000		1.000000000	P 304CA03P	1.000000000	P 304CA03M	1.000000000	P 304CA03P	1.000000000	P 304CA03M
304DAD	EQ	124	-1.000000000	P 304DA	-1.000000000	P 104DA03M	-1.000000000	P 104DA03P	-1.000000000	P 204DA03M
RHS LU:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P 304DA03P	1.000000000	P 304DA03M	1.000000000	P 304DA03P	1.000000000	P 304DA03M
RHS UP:	0.000000000		1.000000000	P 304DA03P	1.000000000	P 304DA03M	1.000000000	P 304DA03P	1.000000000	P 304DA03M
305GAS0	EQ	125	-1.000000000	P 305AAC	-1.000000000	P 305AAC	-1.000000000	P 305AAC	-1.000000000	P 305AAC
RHS LU:	0.000000000		1.000000000	P 305AAC	1.000000000	P 305AAC	1.000000000	P 305AAC	1.000000000	P 305AAC
RHS UP:	0.000000000		0.000000000	P 305AAC	1.000000000	P 305AAC	1.000000000	P 305AAC	1.000000000	P 305AAC
305AAD	EQ	126	-1.000000000	P 305AA	-1.000000000	P 105AA03M	-1.000000000	P 105AA03P	-1.000000000	P 205AA03M
RHS LU:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P 305AA03P	1.000000000	P 305AA03M	1.000000000	P 305AA03P	1.000000000	P 305AA03M
RHS UP:	0.000000000		1.000000000	P 305AA03P	1.000000000	P 305AA03M	1.000000000	P 305AA03P	1.000000000	P 305AA03M
305880	EQ	127	-1.000000000	P 30588	-1.000000000	P 1058803M	-1.000000000	P 1058803P	-1.000000000	P 2058803M
RHS LU:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P 3058803P	1.000000000	P 3058803M	1.000000000	P 3058803P	1.000000000	P 3058803M
RHS UP:	0.000000000		1.000000000	P 3058803P	1.000000000	P 3058803M	1.000000000	P 3058803P	1.000000000	P 3058803M
305CA0	EQ	128	-1.000000000	P 305CA	-1.000000000	P 105CA03M	-1.000000000	P 105CA03P	-1.000000000	P 205CA03M
RHS LU:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P 305CA03P	1.000000000	P 305CA03M	1.000000000	P 305CA03P	1.000000000	P 305CA03M
RHS UP:	0.000000000		1.000000000	P 305CA03P	1.000000000	P 305CA03M	1.000000000	P 305CA03P	1.000000000	P 305CA03M
3050LIM	GE	129	-0.750000000	L 305CAC	1.000000000	L 305CCC				
RHS LU:	0.000000000									
RHS UP:	+INF									
305C80	EQ	170	-1.000000000	P 305C8	-1.000000000	P 105C803M	-1.000000000	P 105C803P	-1.000000000	P 205C803M
RHS LU:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P 305C803P	1.000000000	P 305C803M	1.000000000	P 305C803P	1.000000000	P 305C803M
RHS UP:	0.000000000		1.000000000	P 305C803P	1.000000000	P 305C803M	1.000000000	P 305C803P	1.000000000	P 305C803M
30V600	EQ	171	-1.000000000	P 30V60	-1.000000000	P 10V6003M	-1.000000000	P 10V6003P	-1.000000000	P 20V6003M
RHS LU:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P 30V6003P	1.000000000	P 30V6003M	1.000000000	P 30V6003P	1.000000000	P 30V6003M
RHS UP:	0.000000000		1.000000000	P 30V6003P	1.000000000	P 30V6003M	1.000000000	P 30V6003P	1.000000000	P 30V6003M
30V0AD	EQ	172	-1.000000000	P 30V0A	-1.000000000	P 10V0A03M	-1.000000000	P 10V0A03P	-1.000000000	P 20V0A03M
RHS LU:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P 30V0A03P	1.000000000	P 30V0A03M	1.000000000	P 30V0A03P	1.000000000	P 30V0A03M
RHS UP:	0.000000000		1.000000000	P 30V0A03P	1.000000000	P 30V0A03M	1.000000000	P 30V0A03P	1.000000000	P 30V0A03M
30V080	EQ	173	-1.000000000	P 30V08	-1.000000000	P 10V0803M	-1.000000000	P 10V0803P	-1.000000000	P 20V0803M
RHS LU:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P 30V0803P	1.000000000	P 30V0803M	1.000000000	P 30V0803P	1.000000000	P 30V0803M
RHS UP:	0.000000000		1.000000000	P 30V0803P	1.000000000	P 30V0803M	1.000000000	P 30V0803P	1.000000000	P 30V0803M
30V80D	EQ	174	-1.000000000	P 30V80	-1.000000000	P 10V8003M	-1.000000000	P 10V8003P	-1.000000000	P 20V8003M
RHS LU:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P 30V8003P	1.000000000	P 30V8003M	1.000000000	P 30V8003P	1.000000000	P 30V8003M
RHS UP:	0.000000000		1.000000000	P 30V8003P	1.000000000	P 30V8003M	1.000000000	P 30V8003P	1.000000000	P 30V8003M
30CKAD	EQ	175	-1.000000000	P 30CKA	-1.000000000	P 10CKA03M	-1.000000000	P 10CKA03P	-1.000000000	P 20CKA03M
RHS LU:	0.000000000		-1.000000000	P 30CKA03P	1.000000000	P 30CKA03M	1.000000000	P 30CKA03P	1.000000000	P 30CKA03M
RHS UP:	0.000000000		1.000000000	P 30CKA03P	1.000000000	P 30CKA03M	1.000000000	P 30CKA03P	1.000000000	P 30CKA03M

301A60 RHS L31 RHS U31	EQ 177 0.00000000 0.00000000	-1.00000000 P 301A60	1.00000000 P 301A60		
301A70 RHS L31 RHS U31	EQ 178 0.00000000 0.00000000	-1.00000000 P 301A70	1.00000000 P 301A70		
301A80 RHS L31 RHS U31	EQ 179 0.00000000 0.00000000	-1.00000000 P 301A80	1.00000000 P 301A80		
30MISD RHS L31 RHS U31	EQ 180 0.00000000 0.00000000	-1.00000000 P 30MIS	1.00000000 P 30MIS		
400B1 RHS L31 RHS U31	EQ 181 0.00000000 0.00000000	-9.25000000 L 400B1 -7.30000000 P 400B1 -1.00000000 P 400B1 1.00000000 P 400B1	-9.25000000 P 400B1 -7.30000000 P 400B1 -1.00000000 P 400B1 1.00000000 P 400B1		
405ML RHS L31 RHS U31	EQ 182 0.00000000 0.00000000	-1.00000000 P 405ML -1.00000000 P 405ML	-1.00000000 P 405ML -1.00000000 P 405ML		
40CA1D RHS L31 RHS U31	EQ 183 0.00000000 0.00000000	1.00000000 L 40CA1D	1.00000000 P 40CA1D		
40CB1D RHS L31 RHS U31	EQ 184 0.00000000 0.00000000	1.00000000 P 40CB1D	1.00000000 P 40CB1D		
40NGFD RHS L31 RHS U31	EQ 185 0.00000000 0.00000000	1.00000000 P 40NGFD -0.73000000 P 40NGFD	1.00000000 P 40NGFD -0.73000000 P 40NGFD		
40NC4D RHS L31 RHS U31	EQ 186 0.00000000 0.00000000	1.00000000 P 40NC4D -0.11000000 P 40NC4D	1.00000000 P 40NC4D -0.11000000 P 40NC4D		
40IC4D RHS L31 RHS U31	EQ 187 0.00000000 0.00000000	1.00000000 P 40IC4D -0.00000000 P 40IC4D	1.00000000 P 40IC4D -0.00000000 P 40IC4D		
40C3PP RHS L31 RHS U31	EQ 188 0.00000000 0.00000000	0.12800000 P 40C3PP 0.12800000 P 40C3PP	0.12800000 P 40C3PP 0.12800000 P 40C3PP		
40C4PP RHS L31 RHS U31	EQ 189 0.00000000 0.00000000	0.03100000 P 40C4PP 0.03100000 P 40C4PP	0.03100000 P 40C4PP 0.03100000 P 40C4PP		
40NAPF RHS L31 RHS U31	EQ 190 0.00000000 0.00000000	-1.00000000 P 40NAPF	-1.00000000 P 40NAPF		
40424P RHS L31 RHS U31	EQ 191 0.00000000 0.00000000	0.13680000 P 40424P -0.40000000 P 40424P	0.13680000 P 40424P -0.40000000 P 40424P		
40444P RHS L31 RHS U31	EQ 192 0.00000000 0.00000000	0.27030000 P 40444P -0.30000000 P 40444P	0.27030000 P 40444P -0.30000000 P 40444P		

404CAP	EQ	193	0.00000000	0.00000000	P	40C8SBA	0.14000000	P	40C8SLC	-0.17500000	P	40C8SHC	-0.05950000	P	40CASBA
RHS LJI			0.00000000	0.00000000	P	40CASHC	0.12150000	P	40CASLC	-0.15000000	P	40DLHC1	-0.15000000	L	40DLHC2
RHS UPI			0.00000000	-1.00000000	P	404CA									
404DAP	EQ	194	0.00000000	0.00000000	P	40C8SBA	0.14000000	P	40C8SLC	0.17500000	P	40C8SHC	0.03970000	P	40CASBA
RHS LJI			0.00000000	0.00000000	P	40CASHC	0.12150000	P	40CASLC	-0.15000000	P	40DLHC1	-0.15000000	L	40DLHC2
RHS UPI			0.00000000	-1.00000000	P	404DA	1.00000000	X	40ZPEM						
405GASP	EQ	195	0.00000000	0.00000000	P	404SBA	1.00000000	P	404AA	1.00000000	P	404CA	1.00000000	P	404DA
RHS LJI			0.00000000	-1.00000000	P	40TGAS									
RHS UPI			0.00000000												
405AAP	EQ	196	0.00000000	0.00000000	P	40C8SBA	0.03520000	P	40C8SLC	-0.03090000	P	40C8SHC	0.02340000	P	40CASBA
RHS LJI			0.00000000	0.00000000	P	40CASHC	0.02340000	P	40CASLC	-1.00000000	P	405AA			
RHS UPI			0.00000000												
405BAP	EQ	197	0.00000000	0.00000000	P	40C8SBA	0.04330000	P	40C8SLC	0.04560000	P	40C8SHC	0.05620000	P	40CASBA
RHS LJI			0.00000000	0.00000000	P	40CASHC	0.05380000	P	40CASLC	-1.00000000	P	405BB	1.00000000	P	405BBX
RHS UPI			0.00000000												
405CAP	EQ	198	0.00000000	0.00000000	P	40C8SBA	0.26890000	P	40C8SLC	0.14600000	P	40C8SHC	0.20970000	P	40CASBA
RHS LJI			0.00000000	0.00000000	P	40CASHC	0.30430000	P	40CASLC	1.23500000	P	40DLHC1	0.97400000	L	40DLHC2
RHS UPI			0.00000000	1.00000000	P	40DLHT1	-1.00000000	P	405CA	1.00000000	P	405CX	-0.60000000	P	405BBX
405CBP	EQ	199	0.00000000	0.00000000	P	40C8SBA	0.08800000	P	40C8SLC	0.08800000	P	40C8SHC	0.13200000	P	40CASBA
RHS LJI			0.00000000	0.00000000	P	40CASHC	0.11300000	P	40CASLC	-1.00000000	P	40DLHT1	-0.00500000	P	40DSHTA
RHS UPI			0.00000000	-1.00000000	P	405CB	-1.00000000	P	405CX	-0.40000000	P	405BBX			
40VGOP	EQ	200	0.00000000	0.00000000	P	40C8SBA	0.00240000	P	40C8SLC	0.00240000	P	40C8SHC	0.00240000	P	40CASBA
RHS LJI			0.00000000	0.00000000	P	40CASHC	0.00240000	P	40CASLC	-1.00000000	P	40VGD			
RHS UPI			0.00000000												
405DAP	EQ	201	0.00000000	0.00000000	P	40C8SBA	0.03200000	P	40C8SLC	0.03200000	P	40C8SHC	0.03200000	P	40CASBA
RHS LJI			0.00000000	0.00000000	P	40CASHC	0.03200000	P	40CASLC	-1.00000000	P	405DA			
RHS UPI			0.00000000												
405DBP	EQ	202	0.00000000	0.00000000	P	40C8SBA	0.03200000	P	40C8SLC	0.03200000	P	40C8SHC	0.03200000	P	40CASBA
RHS LJI			0.00000000	0.00000000	P	40CASHC	0.03200000	P	40CASLC	-0.45800000	P	40DLHC1	-0.02200000	P	40DLHT1
RHS UPI			0.00000000	-1.00000000	P	405DB									
40VRDP	EQ	203	0.00000000	0.00000000	P	40C8SBA	0.05450000	P	40C8SLC	0.05450000	P	40C8SHC	0.05450000	P	40CASBA
RHS LJI			0.00000000	0.00000000	P	40CASHC	0.05450000	P	40CASLC	-1.00000000	P	40VRD			
RHS UPI			0.00000000												
40CKAP	EQ	204	0.00000000	0.00000000	P	40CASBA	0.00460000	P	40CASHC	0.00460000	P	40CASLC	-1.00000000	P	40CKA
RHS LJI			0.00000000	0.00000000	P										
RHS UPI			0.00000000												
40CKBP	EQ	205	0.00000000	0.00000000	P	40C8SBA	0.00580000	P	40C8SLC	0.00580000	P	40C8SHC	-1.00000000	P	40CKB
RHS LJI			0.00000000	0.00000000	P										
RHS UPI			0.00000000												
401AP	EQ	206	0.00000000	0.00000000	P	401A6	-1.00000000	P							
RHS LJI			0.00000000	0.00000000	P										
RHS UPI			0.00000000												
401AP	EQ	207	0.00000000	0.00000000	P	401A7	-1.00000000	P							
RHS LJI			0.00000000	0.00000000	P										
RHS UPI			0.00000000												
401AP	EQ	208	0.00000000	0.00000000	P	401A8	-1.00000000	P							
RHS LJI			0.00000000	0.00000000	P										
RHS UPI			0.00000000												

40KWHR	EQ	21C	3.265000000	P	40C8SBA	3.241400000	P	40C8SLC	3.258700000	P	40C8SHC	2.729000000	P	40C8SBA
RHS L0:			2.527000000	P	40CASHC	3.098600000	P	40CASHC	33.16300000	P	40DLHC1	.068000000	P	40DLHT1
RHS UP:			1.050000000	P	40DSHTA	3.120000000	P	40DSHTC	-1.000000000	P	40KWH	-1.000000000	P	
40BTUR	EQ	211	.054500000	P	40C8SBA	.053170000	P	40C8SLC	.056650000	P	40C8SHC	.051630000	P	40C8SBA
RHS L0:			.054800000	P	40CASHC	.054300000	P	40CASHC	-.055500000	L	40DLHC2	.016000000	P	40DSHTA
RHS UP:			.000000000	P	40DSHTC	-1.000000000	P	40BTU	-1.000000000	P				
40ENR	EQ	212	.066090000	P	40C8SBA	.059260000	P	40C8SLC	.062780000	P	40C8SHC	.056760000	P	40C8SBA
RHS L0:			.060300000	P	40CASHC	.060260000	P	40CASHC	.520000000	P	40DLHC1	-.055000000	L	40DLHC2
RHS UP:			.025000000	P	40DLHT1	.018000000	P	40DSHTA	.014000000	P	40DSHTC	-1.000000000	P	40ENE
40LABR	EQ	213	.500000000	P	40C8SBA	.500000000	P	40C8SLC	5.000000000	P	40C8SHC	5.000000000	P	40C8SBA
RHS L0:			.500000000	P	40CASHC	5.000000000	P	40CASHC	.800000000	P	40DLHC1	.500000000	P	40DLHT1
RHS UP:			.600000000	P	40DSHTA	.600000000	P	40DSHTC	-1.000000000	P	40LAB			
40UPCR	EQ	214	.195000000	P	40C8SBA	.099100000	P	40C8SLC	.130400000	P	40C8SHC	.170200000	P	40C8SBA
RHS L0:			.118900000	P	40CASHC	.097100000	P	40CASHC	-.038200000	P	40DLHC1	-.557000000	L	40DLHC2
RHS UP:			.012500000	P	40DLHT1	.013000000	P	40DSHTA	.006000000	P	40DSHTC	-1.000000000	P	40DPC
401NVR	EQ	215	3.600000000	P	40DLHC1	.100000000	L	40DLHC2	.510000000	P	40DLHT1	.400000000	P	40DSHTA
RHS L0:			1.134000000	P	40DSHTC	6.000000000	P	40SHLN	-1.000000000	P	40INW			
RHS UP:														
40C3PO	EQ	216	-1.000000000	P	40C3P	-1.000000000	P	10C3P04P	-1.000000000	P	20C3P04P	-1.000000000	P	30C3P04P
RHS L0:			1.000000000	P	40C3P0FP	1.000000000	P	40C3P01P	1.000000000	P	40C3P02P	1.000000000	P	40C3P03P
RHS UP:			1.000000000	P	40C3P05P	-1.000000000	P	50C3P04P	-1.000000000	P	F0C3P04P	1.000000000	L	40C3PC
40C4PD	EQ	217	-1.000000000	P	40C4P	-1.000000000	P	10C4P04P	-1.000000000	P	20C4P04P	-1.000000000	P	30C4P04P
RHS L0:			1.000000000	P	40C4P0FP	1.000000000	P	40C4P01P	1.000000000	P	40C4P02P	1.000000000	P	40C4P03P
RHS UP:			1.000000000	P	40C4P05P	-1.000000000	P	50C4P04P	-1.000000000	P	F0C4P04P	1.000000000	L	40C4PC
40NAPD	EQ	218	-1.000000000	P	40NAP	-1.000000000	P	10NAP04P	-1.000000000	P	20NAP04P	-1.000000000	P	30NAP04P
RHS L0:			1.000000000	P	40NAP0FP	1.000000000	P	40NAP01P	1.000000000	P	40NAP02P	1.000000000	P	40NAP03P
RHS UP:			1.000000000	P	40NAP05P	-1.000000000	P	50NAP04P	1.000000000	P	F0NAP04P	1.000000000	P	40NAPC
404BAD	EQ	219	-1.000000000	P	404BA	-1.000000000	P	104BA04P	-1.000000000	P	204BA04P	-1.000000000	P	304BA04P
RHS L0:			1.000000000	P	404BACFP	1.000000000	P	404BA01P	1.000000000	P	404BA02P	1.000000000	P	404BA03P
RHS UP:			1.000000000	P	404BAC5P	-1.000000000	P	504BA04P	-1.000000000	P	F04BA04P	1.000000000	P	404BAC
404AAD	EQ	220	-1.000000000	P	404AA	-1.000000000	P	104AA04P	-1.000000000	P	204AA04P	-1.000000000	P	304AA04P
RHS L0:			1.000000000	P	404AALFP	1.000000000	P	404AA01P	1.000000000	P	404AA02P	1.000000000	P	404AA03P
RHS UP:			1.000000000	P	404AAL5P	-1.000000000	P	504AA04P	-1.000000000	P	F04AA04P	1.000000000	P	404AAC
404CAD	EQ	221	-1.000000000	P	404CA	-1.000000000	P	104CA04P	-1.000000000	P	204CA04P	-1.000000000	P	304CA04P
RHS L0:			1.000000000	P	404CALFP	1.000000000	P	404CA01P	1.000000000	P	404CA02P	1.000000000	P	404CA03P
RHS UP:			1.000000000	P	404CAL5P	-1.000000000	P	504CA04P	1.000000000	P	F04CA04P	1.000000000	P	404CAC
404DAD	EQ	222	-1.000000000	P	404DA	-1.000000000	P	104DA04P	-1.000000000	P	204DA04P	-1.000000000	P	304DA04P
RHS L0:			1.000000000	P	404DACFP	1.000000000	P	404DA01P	1.000000000	P	404DA02P	1.000000000	P	404DA03P
RHS UP:			1.000000000	P	404DA05P	-1.000000000	P	504DA04P	-1.000000000	P	F04DA04P	1.000000000	P	404DAC
404CASU	EQ	223	-1.000000000	P	404AAC	-1.000000000	P	104AAC	-1.000000000	P	204AAC	-1.000000000	P	304AAC
RHS L0:			1.000000000	P	404TAS5C									
RHS UP:														
405AAD	EQ	224	-1.000000000	P	405AA	-1.000000000	P	105AA04P	-1.000000000	P	205AA04P	-1.000000000	P	305AA04P
RHS L0:			1.000000000	P	405AALFP	1.000000000	P	405AA01P	1.000000000	P	405AA02P	1.000000000	P	405AA03P
RHS UP:			1.000000000	P	405AAL5P	-1.000000000	P	505AA04P	-1.000000000	P	F05AA04P	1.000000000	L	405AAC
405BAD	EQ	225	-1.000000000	P	405BA	-1.000000000	P	105BA04P	-1.000000000	P	205BA04P	-1.000000000	P	305BA04P
RHS L0:			1.000000000	P	405BACFP	1.000000000	P	405BA01P	1.000000000	P	405BA02P	1.000000000	P	405BA03P
RHS UP:			1.000000000	P	405BA05P	-1.000000000	P	505BA04P	-1.000000000	P	F05BA04P	1.000000000	L	405BAC

405CA0	EQ	226	-1.0000000000 P 405CA	-1.0000000000 P 105CA04P	-1.0000000000 P 205CA04P	-1.0000000000 P 305CA04P
RHS L01	0.0000000000		1.0000000000 P 405CA04P	1.0000000000 P 405CA02P	1.0000000000 P 405CA03P	1.0000000000 P 405CA03P
RHS UP1	0.0000000000		1.0000000000 P 405CA04P	1.0000000000 P 405CA04P	1.0000000000 P 405CA04P	1.0000000000 L 405CAC
405DLIM	GE	227	-0.7500000000 L 405CAC	1.0000000000 L 405CCC		
RHS L01	0.0000000000					
RHS UP1	0.0000000000					
405C80	EQ	228	-1.0000000000 P 405C8	-1.0000000000 P 105C804P	-1.0000000000 P 205C804P	-1.0000000000 P 305C804P
RHS L01	0.0000000000		1.0000000000 P 405C804P	1.0000000000 P 405C802P	1.0000000000 P 405C803P	1.0000000000 P 405C803P
RHS UP1	0.0000000000		1.0000000000 P 405C804P	1.0000000000 P 405C804P	1.0000000000 P 405C804P	1.0000000000 L 405C8C
405G00	EQ	229	-1.0000000000 P 405G0	1.0000000000 P 405G0C		
RHS L01	0.0000000000					
RHS UP1	0.0000000000					
405DA0	EQ	230	-1.0000000000 P 405DA	1.0000000000 L 405DA0C		
RHS L01	0.0000000000					
RHS UP1	0.0000000000					
405C80	EQ	231	-1.0000000000 P 405C8	1.0000000000 L 405C8C		
RHS L01	0.0000000000					
RHS UP1	0.0000000000					
405R00	EQ	232	-1.0000000000 P 405R0	1.0000000000 P 405R0C		
RHS L01	0.0000000000					
RHS UP1	0.0000000000					
40CKA0	EQ	233	-1.0000000000 P 40CKA	1.0000000000 P 40CKAC		
RHS L01	0.0000000000					
RHS UP1	0.0000000000					
40CKB0	EQ	234	-1.0000000000 P 40CKB	1.0000000000 P 40CKBC		
RHS L01	0.0000000000					
RHS UP1	0.0000000000					
401A00	EQ	235	-1.0000000000 P 401A0	1.0000000000 P 401A0C		
RHS L01	0.0000000000					
RHS UP1	0.0000000000					
401A70	EQ	236	-1.0000000000 P 401A7	1.0000000000 P 401A7C		
RHS L01	0.0000000000					
RHS UP1	0.0000000000					
401A80	EQ	237	-1.0000000000 P 401A8	1.0000000000 P 401A8C		
RHS L01	0.0000000000					
RHS UP1	0.0000000000					
40M150	EQ	238	-1.0000000000 P 40M15	1.0000000000 P 40M15C		
RHS L01	0.0000000000					
RHS UP1	0.0000000000					
5006J	EQ	239	-0.2500000000 L 5006J	-9.0000000000 P 5006J	-8.5000000000 P 5006J	-8.7500000000 L 5006J
RHS L01	0.0000000000		0.0000000000 P 5006J	-6.0000000000 P 5006J	-7.0000000000 P 5006J	-0.2000000000 P 5006J
RHS UP1	0.0000000000		0.0000000000 P 5006J	-0.0000000000 P 5006J	-1.0000000000 P 5006J	-0.9500000000 P 5006J
501K6	EQ	240	-1.0000000000 P 501K6	-1.0000000000 P 501K6C	-1.0000000000 P 501K6C	-1.0000000000 P 501K6C
RHS L01	0.0000000000		1.0000000000 P 501K6C	1.0000000000 P 501K6C	1.0000000000 P 501K6C	1.0000000000 P 501K6C
RHS UP1	0.0000000000		1.0000000000 P 501K6C	1.0000000000 P 501K6C	1.0000000000 P 501K6C	1.0000000000 L 501K6C
501PL	EQ	241	-1.0000000000 P 501PL	-1.0000000000 P 501PLC	-1.0000000000 P 501PLC	-1.0000000000 L 501PLC

505AP	EQ	257	.033600000 P 50CCLBA	.027700000 P 50CALHC	.022400000 P 50CALLC	.033600000 P 50CCLBA
RHS L01			.022400000 P 50CCLBA	.022400000 P 50CCLHC	.022400000 P 50CDLBA	.022400000 P 50CASBA
RHS UP1			.027500000 P 50CASHC	.022400000 P 50CASLC	-1.000000000 P 505AA	
505BAP	EQ	258	.071400000 P 50CALBA	.071400000 P 50CALHC	.069400000 P 50CALLC	.071400000 P 50CCLBA
RHS L01			.069400000 P 50CCLLC	.069400000 P 50CCLHC	.069400000 P 50COLBA	.051800000 P 50CASBA
RHS UP1			.069400000 P 50CASHC	.051800000 P 50CASLC	-1.000000000 P 505B8	1.000000000 P 505B8X
505CAP	EQ	259	.088800000 P 50CALBA	.088800000 P 50CALHC	.274200000 P 50CALLC	.059200000 P 50CCLBA
RHS L01			.059200000 P 50CCLLC	.059200000 P 50CCLHC	.093100000 P 50COLBA	.120000000 P 50CASBA
RHS UP1			.120000000 P 50CASHC	.252600000 P 50CASLC	1.233300000 L 50DLHC1	.974000000 L 50DLHC2
505CBP	EQ	260	.055200000 P 50CALBA	.055200000 P 50CALHC	.036810000 P 50CALLC	.044300000 P 50CCLBA
RHS L01			.036800000 P 50CCLLC	.036800000 P 50CCLHC	.053200000 P 50COLBA	.118700000 P 50CASBA
RHS UP1			.074500000 P 50CASHC	.118700000 P 50CASLC	-1.000000000 P 50DLHT1	-.005000000 P 50DSHTA
505GDP	EQ	261	.010200000 P 50CALBA	.010200000 P 50CALHC	.010200000 P 50CALLC	.010200000 P 50CCLBA
RHS L01			.010200000 P 50CCLLC	.010200000 P 50CCLHC	.010300000 P 50CASBA	.010300000 P 50CASHC
RHS UP1			.005600000 P 50CASLC	-1.000000000 P 505CB		
505DAP	EQ	262	.072800000 P 50CALBA	.072800000 P 50CALHC	.072800000 P 50CALLC	.072800000 P 50CCLBA
RHS L01			.072800000 P 50CCLLC	.072800000 P 50CCLHC	.072800000 P 50COLBA	.167000000 P 50CASBA
RHS UP1			.147500000 P 50CASHC	.166600000 P 50CASLC	-1.000000000 P 5050A	
505DBP	EQ	263	.072800000 P 50CALBA	.072800000 P 50CALHC	.072800000 P 50CALLC	.072800000 P 50CCLBA
RHS L01			.072800000 P 50CCLLC	.072800000 P 50CCLHC	.072800000 P 50COLBA	.167000000 P 50CASBA
RHS UP1			.147500000 P 50CASHC	.072800000 P 50CASLC	-1.000000000 P 50DLHT1	
505RDP	EQ	264	.020000000 P 50CALBA	.020000000 P 50CALHC	.020000000 P 50CALLC	.020000000 P 50CCLBA
RHS L01			.020000000 P 50CCLLC	.020000000 P 50CCLHC	.020000000 P 50COLBA	.079800000 P 50CASBA
RHS UP1			.079800000 P 50CASHC	.057600000 P 50CASLC	-1.000000000 P 50VRD	
505KAP	EQ	265	.001400000 P 50CALHC	.002700000 P 50CASBA	.002700000 P 50CASHC	.002200000 P 50CASLC
RHS L01			.000000000 P 50CCLBA			
RHS UP1			.000000000 P 50CCLBA			
505KBP	EQ	266	.015500000 P 50CLBA			
RHS L01						
RHS UP1						
505KCP	EQ	267	.005500000 P 50CCLBA		.016200000 P 50CCLHC	-1.000000000 P 50CKC
RHS L01						
RHS UP1						
501AP	EQ	268	.001200000 P 50CALBA	.001200000 P 50CALHC	.001200000 P 50CALLC	.001400000 P 50CCLBA
RHS L01			.001200000 P 50CCLLC	.001200000 P 50CCLHC	.001370000 P 50CDLBA	-1.000000000 P 501A6
RHS UP1						
501ATP	EQ	269	.002900000 P 50CALBA	.002900000 P 50CALHC	.002900000 P 50CALLC	.002900000 P 50CCLBA
RHS L01			.002900000 P 50CCLLC	.002900000 P 50CCLHC	.002900000 P 50CDLBA	-1.000000000 P 501A7
RHS UP1						
501ABP	EQ	270	.002600000 P 50CALBA	.002600000 P 50CALHC	.002600000 P 50CALLC	.002600000 P 50CCLBA
RHS L01			.002600000 P 50CCLLC	.002600000 P 50CCLHC	.003500000 P 50CDLBA	-1.000000000 P 501A8
RHS UP1						
50HISP	EQ	271	.005000000 P 50CCLBA	.005000000 P 50CASBA	.014400000 P 50CASHC	.005000000 P 50CASLC
RHS L01			-1.000000000 P 50H15			
RHS UP1						

SUBTOK	EQ	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781</
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F05DLH	6L 325	-750000000	P F05CAC	1000000000	P F05CCC	
RHS L01	C000000000					
RHS UP1	+INF					
F05CDD	EQ 326	-1000000000	L F05CB	-1000000000	P 105CB0FM	-1000000000 P 205CB0FM
RHS L01	C000000000	-1000000000	P 205CB0FM	-1000000000	P 305CB0FM	-1000000000 P 405CB0FM
RHS UP1	C000000000	-1000000000	P 305CB0FM	-1000000000	P 405CB0FM	-1000000000 P 505CB0FM
		1000000000	P F05CB02M	1000000000	P F05CB02P	1000000000 P F05CB03P
		1000000000	P F05CB04P	1000000000	P F05CB05M	1000000000 P F05CB05P
F05DAD	EQ 327	-1000000000	P F05DA	-1000000000	P 105DA0FM	-1000000000 P 205DA0FM
RHS L01	C000000000	-1000000000	P 205DA0FM	-1000000000	P 305DA0FM	-1000000000 P 405DA0FM
RHS UP1	C000000000	-1000000000	P 405DA0FM	-1000000000	P 505DA0FM	-1000000000 P 605DA0FM
F05LBO	EQ 328	-1000000000	P F05DB	-1000000000	P 105DB0FM	-1000000000 P 205DB0FM
RHS L01	C000000000	-1000000000	P 205DB0FM	-1000000000	P 305DB0FM	-1000000000 P 405DB0FM
RHS UP1	C000000000	-1000000000	P 405DB0FM	-1000000000	P 505DB0FM	-1000000000 P 605DB0FM
F05GDD	EQ 329	-1000000000	P F05GD	-1000000000	P 105GD0FM	-1000000000 P 205GD0FM
RHS L01	C000000000	-1000000000	P 205GD0FM	-1000000000	P 305GD0FM	-1000000000 P 405GD0FM
RHS UP1	C000000000	-1000000000	P 405GD0FM	-1000000000	P 505GD0FM	-1000000000 P 605GD0FM
F05VRDD	EQ 330	-1000000000	P F05VRD	-1000000000	P 105VR0C	-1000000000 P 205VR0C
RHS L01	C000000000	-1000000000	P 205VR0C	-1000000000	P 305VR0C	-1000000000 P 405VR0C
RHS UP1	C000000000	-1000000000	P 405VR0C	-1000000000	P 505VR0C	-1000000000 P 605VR0C
F06KAD	EQ 331	-1000000000	P F06KA	-1000000000	P 106KAC	-1000000000 P 206KAC
RHS L01	C000000000	-1000000000	P 206KAC	-1000000000	P 306KAC	-1000000000 P 406KAC
RHS UP1	C000000000	-1000000000	P 406KAC	-1000000000	P 506KAC	-1000000000 P 606KAC
F06KBD	EQ 332	-1000000000	P F06KB	-1000000000	P 106KBC	-1000000000 P 206KBC
RHS L01	C000000000	-1000000000	P 206KBC	-1000000000	P 306KBC	-1000000000 P 406KBC
RHS UP1	C000000000	-1000000000	P 406KBC	-1000000000	P 506KBC	-1000000000 P 606KBC
F06KCD	EQ 333	-1000000000	P F06KC	-1000000000	P 106KCC	-1000000000 P 206KCC
RHS L01	C000000000	-1000000000	P 206KCC	-1000000000	P 306KCC	-1000000000 P 406KCC
RHS UP1	C000000000	-1000000000	P 406KCC	-1000000000	P 506KCC	-1000000000 P 606KCC
F06IAD	EQ 334	-1000000000	P F06IA	-1000000000	P 106IAC	-1000000000 P 206IAC
RHS L01	C000000000	-1000000000	P 206IAC	-1000000000	P 306IAC	-1000000000 P 406IAC
RHS UP1	C000000000	-1000000000	P 406IAC	-1000000000	P 506IAC	-1000000000 P 606IAC
F06IAD	EQ 335	-1000000000	P F06IA7	-1000000000	P 106IA7C	-1000000000 P 206IA7C
RHS L01	C000000000	-1000000000	P 206IA7C	-1000000000	P 306IA7C	-1000000000 P 406IA7C
RHS UP1	C000000000	-1000000000	P 406IA7C	-1000000000	P 506IA7C	-1000000000 P 606IA7C
F06IAD	EQ 336	-1000000000	P F06IA8	-1000000000	P 106IAC	-1000000000 P 206IAC
RHS L01	C000000000	-1000000000	P 206IAC	-1000000000	P 306IAC	-1000000000 P 406IAC
RHS UP1	C000000000	-1000000000	P 406IAC	-1000000000	P 506IAC	-1000000000 P 606IAC
F06IAD	EQ 337	-1000000000	P F06IA5	-1000000000	P 106IAC	-1000000000 P 206IAC
RHS L01	C000000000	-1000000000	P 206IAC	-1000000000	P 306IAC	-1000000000 P 406IAC
RHS UP1	C000000000	-1000000000	P 406IAC	-1000000000	P 506IAC	-1000000000 P 606IAC
10PCAP02	EQ 338	-1000000000	L 10PTIP02	-1000000000	P 10NPI02	-1000000000 P 10C3P02P
RHS L01	C000000000	-1000000000	P 10NPI02P	-1000000000	P 10C3P02P	-1000000000 P 10C4P02P
RHS UP1	C000000000	-1000000000	P 10C4P02P	-1000000000	P 10C5P02P	-1000000000 P 10C6P02P
10PCAP03	EQ 339	-1000000000	L 10PTIP03	-1000000000	P 10C3P03P	-1000000000 P 10NAP03P
RHS L01	C000000000	-1000000000	P 10NAP03P	-1000000000	P 10C4P03P	-1000000000 P 10C5P03P
RHS UP1	C000000000	-1000000000	P 10C5P03P	-1000000000	P 10C6P03P	-1000000000 P 10C7P03P
10PCAP04	EQ 340	-1000000000	L 10PTIP04	-1000000000	P 10C3P04P	-1000000000 P 10NAP04P
RHS L01	C000000000	-1000000000	P 10NAP04P	-1000000000	P 10C4P04P	-1000000000 P 10C5P04P
RHS UP1	C000000000	-1000000000	P 10C5P04P	-1000000000	P 10C6P04P	-1000000000 P 10C7P04P

126

128

FORCAP02 RHS L01 RHS UP1	EQ 365 0.00000000 0.00000000	-1.00000000 P F01MAR02 1.00000000 P F04A02M 1.00000000 P F05A02M 1.00000000 P F05DA02M	1.00000000 P F0C3P02M 1.00000000 P F04B02M 1.00000000 P F05B02M 1.00000000 P F05DB02M	1.00000000 P F0C4P02M 1.00000000 P F04CA02M 1.00000000 P F05CA02M	1.00000000 P F0NAP02M 1.00000000 P F04DA02M 1.00000000 P F05C02M
FORCAP03 RHS L01 RHS UP1	EQ 366 0.00000000 0.00000000	-1.00000000 P F01MAR03 1.00000000 P F04A03M 1.00000000 P F05A03M 1.00000000 P F05DA03M	1.00000000 P F0C3P03M 1.00000000 P F04B03M 1.00000000 P F05B03M 1.00000000 P F05DB03M	1.00000000 P F0C4P03M 1.00000000 P F04CA03M 1.00000000 P F05CA03M	1.00000000 P F0NAP03M 1.00000000 P F04DA03M 1.00000000 P F05C03M
FORCAP05 RHS L01 RHS UP1	EQ 367 0.00000000 0.00000000	-1.00000000 P F01MAR05 1.00000000 P F04A05M 1.00000000 P F05A05M 1.00000000 P F05DA05M	1.00000000 P F0C3P05M 1.00000000 P F04B05M 1.00000000 P F05B05M 1.00000000 P F05DB05M	1.00000000 P F0C4P05M 1.00000000 P F04CA05M 1.00000000 P F05CA05M	1.00000000 P F0NAP05M 1.00000000 P F04DA05M 1.00000000 P F05C05M
10PC0ST RHS L01 RHS UP1	EQ 368 0.00000000 0.00000000	-0.30000000 L 10TPI02 -9.90000000 X 10TPI05	-0.30000000 P 10MPI02 -12.00000000 L 10TPI0F	-9.90000000 X 10TPI03 1.00000000 P 10TPI0T	-0.50000000 X 10TPI04 1.00000000 P 10TPI04
20PC0ST RHS L01 RHS UP1	EQ 369 0.00000000 0.00000000	-0.27000000 L 20TPI01 -0.58000000 L 20TPI04	-0.27000000 P 20MPI01 -9.90000000 X 20TPI05	-0.90000000 L 20TPI03 -12.00000000 L 20TPI0F	-0.90000000 P 20NPI03 1.00000000 P 20TPI0T
30PC0ST RHS L01 RHS UP1	EQ 370 0.00000000 0.00000000	-0.42000000 L 30TPI01 -0.60000000 L 30TPI04	-0.42000000 P 30MPI01 -1.00000000 L 30TPI05	-0.50000000 P 30NPI02 -12.00000000 X 30TPI0F	-0.50000000 L 30TPI02 1.00000000 P 30TPI0T
40PC0ST RHS L01 RHS UP1	EQ 371 0.00000000 0.00000000	-0.90000000 X 40TPI01 -12.00000000 X 40TPI04	-0.90000000 P 40TPI02 1.00000000 P 40TPI0T	-0.60000000 L 40TPI03 1.00000000 P 40TPI0F	-0.60000000 L 40TPI05 1.00000000 P 40TPI0T
50PC0ST RHS L01 RHS UP1	EQ 372 0.00000000 0.00000000	-0.90000000 X 50TPI01 -12.00000000 L 50TPI04	-0.90000000 P 50TPI02 1.00000000 P 50TPI0T	-1.05000000 X 50TPI03 1.00000000 P 50TPI0F	-0.80000000 X 50TPI05 1.00000000 P 50TPI0T
FORC0ST RHS L01 RHS UP1	EQ 373 0.00000000 0.00000000	-1.10000000 X F01PI01 -0.60000000 X F01PI04	-0.75000000 X F01PI02 1.00000000 P F01PI0T	-0.90000000 X F01PI03 1.00000000 P F01PI0F	-0.50000000 X F01PI05 1.00000000 P F01PI0T
10M0CST RHS L01 RHS UP1	EQ 374 0.00000000 0.00000000	-0.90000000 P 10TMA02 1.00000000 P 10TMC0T	-1.20000000 P 10TMA03 1.00000000 P 10TMC0T	-3.00000000 P 10TMA05 1.00000000 P 10TMC0T	-12.00000000 P 10TMA0F 1.00000000 P 10TMC0T
20M0CST RHS L01 RHS UP1	EQ 375 0.00000000 0.00000000	-0.90000000 P 20TMA01 1.00000000 P 20TMC0T	-0.60000000 P 20TMA03 1.00000000 P 20TMC0T	-0.90000000 P 20TMA05 1.00000000 P 20TMC0T	-12.00000000 P 20TMA0F 1.00000000 P 20TMC0T
30M0CST RHS L01 RHS UP1	EQ 376 0.00000000 0.00000000	-1.20000000 P 30TMA01 1.00000000 P 30TMC0T	-1.80000000 P 30TMA03 1.00000000 P 30TMC0T	-2.50000000 P 30TMA05 1.00000000 P 30TMC0T	-12.00000000 P 30TMA0F 1.00000000 P 30TMC0T
50M0CST RHS L01 RHS UP1	EQ 377 0.00000000 0.00000000	-3.00000000 P 50TMA01 1.00000000 P 50TMC0T	-4.90000000 P 50TMA03 1.00000000 P 50TMC0T	-3.50000000 P 50TMA05 1.00000000 P 50TMC0T	-12.00000000 P 50TMA0F 1.00000000 P 50TMC0T
FORC0ST RHS L01 RHS UP1	EQ 378 0.00000000 0.00000000	-0.20000000 P F01MA01 1.00000000 P F01MC0T	-0.20000000 P F01MA03 1.00000000 P F01MC0T	-1.50000000 P F01MA05 1.00000000 P F01MC0T	-0.40000000 P F01MA0F 1.00000000 P F01MC0T

END OF DATA LISTING

Appendix C

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL VALIDATION

Appendix C

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL VALIDATION

C.1 Background and Overview

From a statistical analysis of U.S. refining industry capacity data (see Appendix D), the capacity limits shown in Table C-1 were developed for each PAD for large, medium, and small refinery size classifications.

Table C-1

REFINING CAPACITY LIMITS--1974 VALIDATION CASE
(Thousands of Barrels per Calendar Day)

	PAD District					<u>U.S. Total</u>
	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>V</u>	
Small refineries*						
Lower limit	180	700	700	420	500	
Upper limit	190	890	835	550	630	
1974 reported [†]	211	888	832	547	627	3,102
Large refineries [‡]						
Lower limit	1,200	2,500	4,520	--	1,400	
Upper limit [†]	1,300	3,150	6,130	--	1,850	
1974 reported [†]	1,466	3,142	5,300	--	1,850	<u>11,712</u>
						14,814

* $0-50 \times 10^3$ b/d.

[†] Reported stream-day capacities as of 1 January 1975, reported in Oil and Gas Journal (7 April 1975).

[‡] More than 50×10^3 b/d.

Product requirements were based on those reported in Appendix D. Because the product categories reported in the "Petroleum Statement" do not in all cases correspond to those in the model, it was necessary to allocate as shown in Table C-2. Lower demand limits at the reported values were established for each of the major products in each district. For the validation work, the minor products were left unbounded. Limits were set

Table C-2

ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF MINES PRODUCT CATEGORIES
TO MODEL CATEGORIES

Product	BuMines Category	Industry Model Category*
Liquefied gases	X	0.77
C ₃ LPG		0.25 X
C ₄ LPG		X
Naphtha	X	X
Premium gasoline		0.25 X
Regular gasoline		0.40 X
Low-lead gasoline		0.20 X
Lead-free gasoline		0.15 X
Mogas and avgas	X	X
JP-4	X	X
Jet-A	X	X
Kerosine	X	X
Distillate fuel oil	X	0.332
Diesel		0.668 X
No. 2 fuel oil		X
Vacuum gas oil		X
Lubricants	X	X
Wax	X	X
Asphalt	X	X
Road oil	X	X
Vacuum residual		X
Residual fuel oil	X	0.5
Low-sulfur residual		0.5 X
High-sulfur residual		X
Petrochem feeds	X	0.60
Benzene		0.25 X
Toluene		0.10 X
Xylenes		0.5 X
C ₉ aromatics		X
Coke	X	X
Low-sulfur coke		X
High-sulfur coke		X

* Allocations were based on the following sources:

Gasoline--"National Petroleum News, Factbook
Issue" (May 1975)

Distillates--Mineral Industry Surveys, "Fuel
Oil Sales, Annual" (1974)

Others--SRI estimates.

on inter-PAD pipeline capacities at an arbitrary 120 percent of reported 1974 rates (Appendix D) because actual capacities are not readily available in published literature. No minimum utilization requirements were set on either pipeline or marine shipments.

The remaining category of case-specific input data is that of prices of crude oil, natural gas liquids (NGL), and imported products. The prices used in the 1974 validation case are presented in Table C-3. Domestic product prices are not required for operating the refining industry model (RIM) in a cost-minimizing objective mode. Similarly, investment for existing facilities is considered a "sunk cost" and is not included in the validation process.

Detailed comparisons of RIM and BuMines data, by major product, are presented in Tables C-4 to C-6 for each PAD district. Refinery output, interdistrict movements by transportation mode, imports, and district demands are presented. Full output of the RIM validation case follows the comparison tables.

Table C-3

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL
FEEDSTOCK AND IMPORTED PRODUCT PRICES*
(Dollars per Barrel)

	PAD District				
	1	2	3	4	5
Feedstocks					
Sweet crude	9.65	9.65	9.25	9.25	9.25
Sour crude	9.40	9.40	9.00	9.00	9.00
California blend	--	--	--	--	8.50
Natural gasoline	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30
Isobutane	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
Normal butane	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90
Product imports					
C ₃ LPG	8.19				
C ₄ LPG	9.03				
Naphtha	14.15				
Gasoline (no-lead)	15.83				
JP-4	14.53				
Jet A	15.75				
Diesel (No. 2)	14.32				
No. 2 fuel oil	14.32				
No. 6 fuel oil (low S)	12.48				
No. 6 fuel oil (high S)	10.48				

*Feedstock prices are estimated composite representative 1974 refinery acquisition costs. Product imports are representative 1974 prices FOB Caribbean refinery.

Sources: Platt's Oil Price Handbook and Oil Manual, 1974 prices, McGraw-Hill, New York (1974)
Federal Energy Administration, "Monthly Energy Review" (July 1976)

Table C-4

SECTION A. 8

D. J. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE					
SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT					

(MBPD)					
PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)					
	1	2	3	4	5
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
REFINERY OUTPUT	814.5	700	2004.4 (1947)	2527.0 (260)	256.3 (225) 9A.1(883) 6582.0(6365)

U.S.					

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..					
DISTRICT 1					(126)
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 2					(34)
PIPE-LINE					(54)
MARINE					(7)
DISTRICT 3					(14)
PIPE-LINE	1324.4 (1373)	214.6 (259)			
MARINE	1230.9	214.6			
	93.5				
DISTRICT 4					(36)
PIPE-LINE	33.3 (14)	15.0			
MARINE	30.0	15.0			
DISTRICT 5					
PIPE-LINE	21.1				
MARINE	21.1				
TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS	1345.5 (1407)	244.6 (399)	15.0 (54)		(33)
PIPE-LINE	1230.9	244.6	15.0		
MARINE	114.6				
DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS	(126)	(95)	1539.0 (1646)	45.0 (50)	21.1 (12)
FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS	(176)	(1)	(19)	(1)	(7)
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS	1345.5 (1407)	244.6 (399)	15.0 (54)		(33)
PIPE-LINE	1230.9	244.6	15.0		
MARINE	114.6				
DISTRICT DEMAND	2160.0 (2160)	224.9.0 (2249)	1003.0 (1003)	211.0 (211)	959.0 (959) 6582.0 (6582)

NOTE: Figures in parentheses are from the Bureau of Mines for 1974.

Table C-5

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

SECTION A. 10

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

(MBPD)

JET A JET FUEL

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
REFINERY OUTPUT	47.0 (42)	177.4 (163)	473.6 (405)	25.0 (16)	224.0 (170)	947.0 (796)

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

5

DISTRICT 1

PIPE-LINE

MARINE

DISTRICT 2

PIPE-LINE

MARINE

DISTRICT 3

PIPE-LINE

MARINE

DISTRICT 4

PIPE-LINE

MARINE

DISTRICT 5

PIPE-LINE

MARINE

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS

PIPE-LINE

MARINE

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS

PIPE-LINE

MARINE

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS

PIPE-LINE

MARINE

DISTRICT DEMAND

NOTE: The figures in parentheses are from the Bureau of Mines for 1974.

SECTION 4. 13

Table C-6

U. S. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

MIDDLE DISTILLATE BLEND -----	SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT -----				
	(MPP)	1	2	3	4
PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)					
		1	2	3	4
REFINERY OUTPUT		361.7 (372.0)	748.0 (769.0)	1347.0 (1177.0)	141.1 (25.0)
					U.S.
INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM:					
DISTRICT 1				(32.0)	
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 2		66.4 (3.0)		(15.0)	(1.0)
PIPE-LINE		66.4			
MARINE					
DISTRICT 3		96.2 (731.0)	147.7 (86.0)	(2.0)	23.3 (19.0)
PIPE-LINE		769.1	147.7		23.3
MARINE		91.1			53.1
DISTRICT 4					53.1
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 5					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS		926.6	147.7		76.3
PIPE-LINE		835.5	147.7		76.3
MARINE		91.1			91.1
DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS			66.4	1031.2	53.1
FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS		50.7 (257.0)	(1.0)	(15.0)	(7.0)
PIPE-LINE		0.0			0.0
MARINE		50.7			50.7
TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS		977.3	147.7		76.3
PIPE-LINE		835.5	147.7		76.3
MARINE		141.8			141.8
DISTRICT DEMAND		1334.1 (1338.0)	11879.0 (879.0)	356.0 (355.0)	128.0 (260.0)
					2942.0 (2939.0)

NOTE: The figures in parentheses are from the Bureau of Mines for 1974.

Table C-6 (Concluded)

SECTION A. 6 D. O. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

RESID FUEL OIL (MBPD)

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
REFINERY OUTPUT	126.6 (154)	155.4 (180)	355.8 (362)	34.0 (34)	370.8 (340)	1062.6 (1070)

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
DISTRICT 2	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
DISTRICT 3	
PIPE-LINE	55.8 99
MARINE	36
DISTRICT 4	
PIPE-LINE	155.8
MARINE	1
DISTRICT 5	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS	155.8
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	155.8

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

155.8 (36)

1

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS	1417.6 (1459)	24.6 (22)	32	29.2 (59)	1471.4 (1572)
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE	1417.6	24.6		29.2	1471.4

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS

1573.4 (1558)

24.6 (58)

1

1627.2

PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	24.6

1627.2

DISTRICT DEMAND

200. (252)

34.0 (340)

400 (392)

2534.0 (2624)

NOTE: The figures in parentheses are from the Bureau of Mines for 1974.

C.2 Refining Industry Model: Full Output for 1974 Validation Case

The output tables on the pages that follow cover the matters tabulated below.

<u>Section</u>	<u>Content</u>
A.	Refinery output, inter-PAD transfers, imports, and demand by product
B.	Refinery output, inter-PAD transfers, imports, and demand by PAD district
C.	Refinery capacity utilization by PAD district, size, crude type, and conversion severity
D.	Refinery utility, manpower, operating costs, and energy requirements
E.	Summary of refinery input and output options existing in the industry model

SECTION A. 1
 D. O. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 197- VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
REFINERY OUTPUT	54.6	79.6	45.2	6.1	29.5	214.6

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

- DISTRICT 1
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 2
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 3
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 4
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 5
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS
 PIPE-LINE
 MARINE

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS
 PIPE-LINE
 MARINE

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS
 PIPE-LINE
 MARINE

DISTRICT DEMAND 54.6 79.6 45.2 6.1 29.5 214.6

SECTION A. 2

D. D. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

C4 LPG	(MBPD)	PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)					U.S.
		1	2	3	4	5	
REFINERY OUTPUT	19.1	17.9	13.4	1.6	10.5	62.7	

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM

DISTRICT 1
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 2
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 3
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 4
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 5
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DISTRICT DEMAND 19.1 17.9 13.4 1.6 10.5 62.7

SECTION A. 3

D. O. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

NAPHTHA -----	(MBO)				
	1	2	3	4	5
PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)					
REFINERY OUTPUT	29.1	45.5			U.S. 100.2

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 2
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 3
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 4
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 5
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DISTRICT DEMAND

29.1 45.5 25.5 100.2

SECTION A. 4

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALUATION CASE

REGULAR GASOLINE	SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT				
	(MBBL)	1	2	3	5
REFINERY OUTPUT	212.5	820.4	753.6	77.0	273.6
					2135.1

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)				
	1	2	3	5
	212.5	820.4	753.6	77.0
				273.6
				2135.1

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM...

DISTRICT 1					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 2					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 3					
PIPE-LINE	539.0	214.6			
MARINE	539.0	214.6			
DISTRICT 4					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 5					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS	539.0	214.6			
PIPE-LINE	539.0	214.6			
MARINE					
DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS			753.6		
FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS	539.0	214.6			
PIPE-LINE	539.0	214.6			
MARINE					
DISTRICT DEMAND	751.4	1035.0	77.0	273.6	2135.1

SECTION A. 5

D. I. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

PREMIUM GASOLINE		SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT				

		(MRPD)				

		PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAO)				

		1	2	3	4	5
		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
REFINERY OUTPUT	124.6	519.1	245.3	25.6	135.2	1693.8
						U.S.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1 PIPE-LINE MARINE						
DISTRICT 2 PIPE-LINE MARINE						
DISTRICT 3 PIPE-LINE MARINE						
DISTRICT 4 PIPE-LINE MARINE	25.6					
DISTRICT 5 PIPE-LINE MARINE	25.6					
TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS PIPE-LINE MARINE	25.6 25.6					25.6 25.6
DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS				25.6		
FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS PIPE-LINE MARINE						
TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS PIPE-LINE MARINE	25.6 25.6					25.6 25.6
DISTRICT DEMAND	124.6	519.1	245.3			1693.8

SECTION A. F

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT					

(MBOB)					

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)					

1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
223.7	356.5	692.0	76.4	253.1	1667.7

REFINERY OUTPUT					

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 2					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 3					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 4					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 5					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS	692.0				692.0
PIPE-LINE	692.0				692.0
MARINE					
DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS			692.0		
FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS	692.0				692.0
PIPE-LINE	692.0				692.0
MARINE					
DISTRICT DEMAND	915.7	356.5	76.4	253.1	1667.7

SECTION A. 7

O. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS REVIEW
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALUATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

LEAD FREE GASOLINE

(MBOB)

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

	1	2	3	4	5
REFINERY OUTPUT	249.2	308.4	790.2	76.4	315.2
					1745.4

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DISTRICT 2
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DISTRICT 3
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DISTRICT 4
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DISTRICT 5
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DISTRICT DEMAND

93.5

93.5

21.1

21.1

114.6

114.6

114.6

114.6

114.6

363.4

1745.4

134.0
19.4
114.6

21.1

19.4

93.5

4.4

15.0

15.0

4.4

15.0

134.0
19.4
114.6

1745.4

SECTION A. 11
O. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALUATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

DIESEL	(MPPD)				
-----	1	2	3	4	5
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
REFINERY OUTPUT	95.6	232.3	552.1	133.9	113.2
					U.S.
					1127.0

PETROLFUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 2					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
DISTRICT 3					
PIPE-LINE	172.4	147.7			
MARINE	172.4	147.7			
DISTRICT 4					
PIPE-LINE					46.8
MARINE					46.8
DISTRICT 5					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS	172.4	147.7			46.8
PIPE-LINE	172.4	147.7			46.8
MARINE					365.9
					366.9
DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS			322.1	46.8	
FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS					
PIPE-LINE					
MARINE					
TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS	172.4	147.7			46.8
PIPE-LINE	172.4	147.7			46.8
MARINE					365.9
					366.9
TOTAL DISTRICT DEMAND	266.5	383.0	232.1	47.3	165.5
LIGHT DIESEL	134.0	192.3	116.0	33.3	86.3
HEAVY DIESEL	134.0	190.0	116.0	54.3	86.3
					1127.0
					553.0
					574.0

SECTION A. 12

U. S. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

NO. 2 FUEL OIL

(MAD)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
REFINERY OUTPUT	265.1	566.4	835.1	47.2	73.5	1784.3

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
DISTRICT 2						
PIPE-LINE	66.4					
MARINE	66.4					
DISTRICT 3					23.3	
PIPE-LINE	687.8				23.3	
MARINE	596.7					
DISTRICT 4	91.1				5.2	
PIPE-LINE					6.2	
MARINE						
DISTRICT 5						
PIPE-LINE						
MARINE						
TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS	754.2				23.5	763.7
PIPE-LINE	663.1				29.5	692.6
MARINE	91.1					91.1
DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS		65.4	711.1	6.2		
FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS	50.7					50.7
PIPE-LINE	0.0					0.0
MARINE	50.7					50.7
TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS	834.9				23.5	834.4
PIPE-LINE	663.1				29.5	692.6
MARINE	141.8					141.8
DISTRICT DEMAND	1970.0	503.0	124.0	+1.0	10.0	1835.0

O. J. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

PEPPERLEIGH ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISBURS (PAD)

REFINERY OUTPUT

DISTRICT 1
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 2
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 3
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 4
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 5
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

14.6 013.6
14.6 013.6

117.0	233.0	1267.0
-------	-------	--------

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALUATION CASE

(MDF)

LOT SULFUR NO. 6

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PADDD)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
REFINERY OUTPUT	63.3	87.7	179.8	17.7	195.4	533.2

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM...

DISTRICT 1
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 2
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 3
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 4
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 5
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

79.8
79.8

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

74.8

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

14.6	733.0A
10.0	6.0
14.6	733.0A

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

14.6	013.6
14.6	013.6

DISTRICT DEMAND

17.5	200.0	1267.0
------	-------	--------

SECTION A. 16

U. S. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS OTHER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

LUBE STOCKS

(MRPD)

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
REFINERY OUTPUT	39.5	32.9	122.8	1.3	13.4	216.0

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM:

DISTRICT 1
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 2
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 3
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 4
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 5
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DISTRICT DEMAND 39.5 32.9 122.8 1.3 13.4 216.0

SECTION A. 17

O. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT					

ASPHALT AND ROAD OILS	(MBPD)				

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)					
	1	2	3	4	5
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
REFINERY OUTPUT	56.9	134.8	134.3	29.3	67.9
					424.9
					U.S.

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
DISTRICT 2	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
DISTRICT 3	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
DISTRICT 4	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
DISTRICT 5	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS	
FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
DISTRICT DEMAND	

SECTION A. 18

0. 0. 1. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

(MOPD)

COKE (LO SULFUR)

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
REFINERY OUTPUT	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
			5.4	.1	1.4	6.9

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

- DISTRICT 1
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 2
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 3
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 4
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE
- DISTRICT 5
- PIPE-LINE
- MARINE

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DISTRICT DEMAND

	5.4	.1	1.4	6.9
--	-----	----	-----	-----

SECTION A. 19

U. S. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974, VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

COKE (HI SULFUR)	(MBBL)	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
		5.9	25.2	19.3	2.1		52.3

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

REFINERY OUTPUT

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 2
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 3
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 4
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 5
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DISTRICT DEMAND

1.1	25.2	19.3	2.1	52.3
-----	------	------	-----	------

SECTION A. 2J

D. C. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT					

COKE (CAL CRUDE)	(MBPD)				

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)					

	1	2	3	4	5 U.S.
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
REFINERY OUTPUT					20.9
					20.9

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
DISTRICT 2	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
DISTRICT 3	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
DISTRICT 4	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
DISTRICT 5	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS	
FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	
TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS	
PIPE-LINE	
MARINE	

DISTRICT DEMAND 20.9 20.9

SECTION A. 21

U. S. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

REFINERY OUTPUT	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
1.0	3.0	16.3	1.7	23.6		

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 2
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 3
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 4
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 5
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DISTRICT DEMAND

SECTION A. 22

D. 2. 1. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM CENTER

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

TOLUENE					

(MBPD)					

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT					

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)					

1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1.2	2.6	27.6		+0.1	35.5

REFINERY OUTPUT

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FPO4..

DISTRICT 1
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 2
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 3
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 4
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 5
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DISTRICT DEMAND 1.2 2.6 27.6 4.1 35.5

SECTION A. 23

N. J. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT

MIXED XYLENES -----	(MMPG)				
	1	2	3	4	5
REFINERY OUTPUT	0.9	5.2	29.0	3.6	U.S. 39.7

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD) -----

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 2
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 3
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 4
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 5
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DISTRICT DEMAND 0.9 5.2 29.0 3.6 39.7

SECTION A. 24

D. O. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY PRODUCT					

MISC. PRODUCTS		(MBPD)			

	1	2	3	4	5

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)					

REFINERY OUTPUT	11.9	47.4	42.4	2.5	104.1
					U.S.

INTER-PAD MOVEMENTS FROM..

DISTRICT 1
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 2
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 3
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 4
PIPE-LINE
MARINE
DISTRICT 5
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DOMESTIC SHIPMENTS

FOREIGN IMPORTS/-EXPORTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

TOTAL SUPPLY MOVEMENTS
PIPE-LINE
MARINE

DISTRICT DEMAND 11.9 47.4 42.4 2.5 104.1

SECTION A. 25

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS OFFICE
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE Case 1

REFINERY INPUT/OUTPUT SUMMARY

P. A. O. DISTRICT

Thousands of barrels per calendar day (2)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.	IMPORT	EXPORT	TOTAL
INPUT									
SWEET CRUDE	190.0	70.0	2078.4	25.3	503.0	3431.7 (Note 1)			3483.7
SOUR CRUDE	1320.0	2694.8	3141.6	505.9		7555.4			7646.4
CALIF CRUDE					1430.0	1430.0			1400.0
ALASKAN CRUDE									
NATURAL GASOLINE	14.8	64.9	133.5	22.7	26.6	262.6			262.6
NORMAL BUTANE	8.9	46.3	54.8	3.1	26.0	133.1			139.1
ISOBUTANE	.5	46.3	50.5	2.7	3.9	109.6			109.8
TOTAL INPUT	1504.1	3556.3	5458.7	560.0	1962.5	13041.6			13041.6
OUTPUT									
C3 LPG	54.6	79.6	45.0	6.8	24.5	214.6			214.6
C4 LPG	19.1	17.9	13.4	1.6	10.5	62.7			62.7
NAPHTHA		23.1	45.5		25.5	105.2			105.2
REGULAR GASOLINE	212.3	820.4	753.6	77.6	270.6	2135.1			2135.1
PREMIUM GASOLINE	128.6	519.1	285.3	25.6	135.2	1043.8			1043.8
LOW LEAD GASOLINE	223.7	356.6	632.0	76.4	259.1	1607.7			1607.7
LEAN PREF GASOLINE	249.2	309.4	796.2	76.4	315.2	1745.4			1745.4
JP-4 JET FUEL	7.7	46.1	67.8	18.2	42.0	181.2			181.2
JET A JET FUEL	47.3	177.4	473.6	25.6	224.0	947.0			947.0
DIESEL	35.6	232.3	552.1	133.9	113.2	1127.0			1127.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	265.1	566.4	835.1	47.2	73.5	1783.3			1835.3
HI SULFUR NO. 6	53.3	67.7	176.0	17.6	135.4	529.4	50.7		580.1
LO SULFUR NO. 6	63.3	87.7	173.8	17.0	135.4	531.2	737.6		1267.0
LUBRIC STOCKS	39.5	32.3	122.8	1.3	19.4	216.0	733.8		949.8
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	58.3	134.8	134.3	29.0	67.9	424.9			424.9
COKE (LO SULFUR)			5.4	.1	1.4	6.9			6.9
COKE (HI SULFUR)									
COKE (CAL CRUDE)									
BENZENE	1.8	3.8	16.3		23.9	52.3			52.3
TOLUENE	1.2	2.6	27.6		1.7	24.9			20.3
MIXED XYLENES	.9	5.2	24.0		4.1	35.5			23.5
MISC. PRODUCTS	11.9	47.4	42.4		3.0	34.7			35.5
TOTAL OUTPUT	1550.3	4572.6	5311.5	556.1	1337.2	12344.6	1522.1		14506.7
OUTPUT/INPUT, PCT	1.331	127.7	97.3	99.3	101.3	90.8			111.2

Note 1.-- Model does not currently define sources of the sweet and sour crudes as to domestic and imported.

2.-- Petroleum coke is reported in millions of pounds per day.

SECTION B. 1

O. O. Y. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	INTER-STATE RECEIPTS FROM					TOTAL DOMESTIC	IMPORT /-EXPORT	TOTAL MOVEMENTS	DISTRICT OUTPUT	DISTRICT DEMAND
	1	2	3	4	5					
C3 LPG PIPE-LINE MARINE									54.6	54.6
C4 LPG PIPE-LINE MARINE									19.1	19.1
NAPHTHA PIPE-LINE MARINE										
REGULAR GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE			539.0			539.0		539.0	212.9	751.9
PREMIUM GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE									128.6	128.6
LOW LEAD GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE			692.0			692.0		692.0	223.7	915.7
LFAD FREF GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE			93.5		21.1	114.6		114.6	249.2	363.8
JP-4 JET FUEL PIPE-LINE MARINE	13.6		21.5		21.1	114.6		114.6	7.7	42.8
JET A JET FUEL PIPE-LINE MARINE	13.6		21.5			15.1		35.1		
	13.6					13.6		13.6		
						21.5		21.5		
DIESEL PIPE-LINE MARINE			339.0			339.0		339.0	47.0	386.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL PIPE-LINE MARINE			172.4			172.4		172.4	95.6	134.0
			172.4			172.4		172.4		
	16.4		647.8			754.2	50.7	804.9	265.1	1070.0
	66.4		546.7			613.1		613.1		
			91.1			91.1	50.7	141.8		

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974, VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL DOMESTIC	IMPORT /-EXPORT	TOTAL MOVEMENTS	DISTRICT OUTPUT	DISTRICT DEMAND
INTER-STATE RECEIPTS FROM										
HI SULFUR NO. 6 PIPE-LINE MARINE		76.0				76.0	710.7	786.7	63.3	850.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6 PIPE-LINE MARINE			76.0			76.0	710.7	786.7		
		79.8				79.8	706.9	786.7	63.3	850.0
		79.8				79.8	706.9	786.7		
LUBE STOCKS PIPE-LINE MARINE									39.5	39.5
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL PIPE-LINE MARINE									58.9	58.9
COKE (LO SULFUR) PIPE-LINE MARINE										
COKE (HI SULFUR) PIPE-LINE MARINE									5.9	5.9
COKE (CAL CRUDE) PIPE-LINE MARINE										
BENZENE PIPE-LINE MARINE									1.8	1.8
TOLUENE PIPE-LINE MARINE									1.2	1.2
MIXED XYLENES PIPE-LINE MARINE									.9	.9
MISC. PRODUCTS PIPE-LINE MARINE									11.9	11.9
TOTAL IMPORTS PIPE-LINE MARINE										
		27,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	33,000.0	14,633.3	427,000.0	1,000.0	5686.6
		7,000.0	7,000.0	7,000.0	7,000.0	28,000.0	14,633.3	248,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0

SECTION 9. 3
D. C. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL DOMESTIC	IMPORT /-EXPORT	TOTAL MOVEMENTS	DISTRICT OUTPUT	DISTRICT DEMAND
INTER-STATE RECEIPTS FROM										
C3 LPG PIPE-LINE MARINE						214.6 214.6			79.6	79.6
C4 LPG PIPE-LINE MARINE									17.9	17.9
NAPHTHA PIPE-LINE MARINE									29.1	29.1
REGULAR GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE			214.6 214.6			214.6 214.6			820.4	1035.0
PREMIUM GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE				25.6 25.6		25.6 25.6			519.1	544.7
LOW LEAD GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE									356.5	356.5
LEAD FREE GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE				4.4 4.4		4.4 4.4			308.4	312.0
JP-4 JET FUEL PIPE-LINE MARINE									45.1	31.5
JET A JET FUEL PIPE-LINE MARINE			24.6 24.6			24.6 24.6			177.4	202.0
DIESEL PIPE-LINE MARINE			147.7 147.7			147.7 147.7			232.3	190.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL PIPE-LINE MARINE									560.4	500.0

SECTION B. 4
 O. O. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALUATION CASE
 SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	2	INTER-STATE RECEIPTS FROM					TOTAL DOMESTIC	IMPORT /-EXPORT	TOTAL MOVEMENTS	DISTRICT OUTPUT	DISTRICT DEMAND
	1	2	3	4	5						
MI SULFUR NO. 6 PIPE-LINE MARINE							12.3	12.3	12.3	87.7	100.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6 PIPE-LINE MARINE							12.3	12.3	12.3	87.7	100.0
LUBE STOCKS PIPE-LINE MARINE							12.3	12.3	12.3	32.9	32.9
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL PIPE-LINE MARINE									134.0	134.0	
COKE (LO SULFUR) PIPE-LINE MARINE										25.2	25.2
COKE (HI SULFUR) PIPE-LINE MARINE										3.0	3.0
COKE (CAL CRUDE) PIPE-LINE MARINE										2.6	2.6
BENZENE PIPE-LINE MARINE										5.2	5.2
TOLUENE PIPE-LINE MARINE										47.4	47.4
MIXED HYDROGENS PIPE-LINE MARINE											
MISC. PRODUCTS PIPE-LINE MARINE											
TOTAL IMPORTS PIPE-LINE MARINE							41.6	41.6	41.6	3570.6	3751.1

SECTION B. 5
 O. O. Y. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS DEMAND
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE
 SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL DOMESTIC	IMPORT /-EXPORT	TOTAL MOVEMENTS	DISTRICT OUTPUT	DISTRICT DEMAND
C3 LPG PIPE-LINE MARINE									45.0	45.0
C4 LPG PIPE-LINE MARINE									13.4	13.4
NAPHTHA PIPE-LINE MARINE									45.5	45.5
REGULAR GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE									751.6	
PREMIUM GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE									285.3	285.3
LOW LEAD GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE									692.0	
LEAD FREE GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE				15.0 15.3		15.0 15.0		15.3 15.0	796.2	717.7
JP-4 JET FUEL PIPE-LINE MARINE									67.8	46.2
JET A JET FUEL PIPE-LINE MARINE									477.6	110.0
DIESEL PIPE-LINE MARINE									552.1	116.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL PIPE-LINE MARINE									835.1	124.0

U. S. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE
 SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	INTER-STATE RECEIPTS FROM					TOTAL DOMESTIC	IMPORT /-EXPORT	TOTAL MOVEMENTS	DISTRICT OUTPUT	DISTRICT DEMAND
	1	2	3	4	5					
HI SULFUR NO. 6 PIPE-LINE MARINE									176.6	100.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6 PIPE-LINE MARINE									179.8	100.0
LUBE STOCKS PIPE-LINE MARINE									122.0	122.0
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL PIPE-LINE MARINE									134.3	134.3
COKE (LO SULFUR) PIPE-LINE MARINE									5.4	5.4
COKE (HI SULFUR) PIPE-LINE MARINE									10.3	10.3
COKE (CAL CRUDE) PIPE-LINE MARINE										
BENZENE PIPE-LINE MARINE									16.3	16.3
TOLUENE PIPE-LINE MARINE									27.6	27.6
MIXED XYLENES PIPE-LINE MARINE									29.0	29.0
MISC. PRODUCTS PIPE-LINE MARINE									42.4	42.4
TOTAL IMPORTS PIPE-LINE MARINE								15.1 16.0	531.5	269.4

SECTION No. 7

9. O. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE
 SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	INTER-STATE RECEIPTS FROM					TOTAL DOMESTIC /-EXPORT	TOTAL MOVEMENTS	DISTRICT OUTPUT	DISTRICT DEMAND
	1	2	3	4	5				
C3 LPG PIPE-LINE MARINE								6.8	6.8
C4 LPG PIPE-LINE MARINE								1.6	1.6
NAPHTHA PIPE-LINE MARINE									
REGULAR GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE								77.6	77.6
PREMIUM GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE								25.6	
LOW LEAD GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE								76.4	76.4
LEAD FREE GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE								76.4	57.0
JP-4 JET FUEL PIPE-LINE MARINE								18.2	11.3
JET A JET FUEL PIPE-LINE MARINE								25.6	25.0
DIESEL PIPE-LINE MARINE								113.9	33.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL PIPE-LINE MARINE								47.2	41.0

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL DOMESTIC	IMPORT /-EXPORT	TOTAL MOVEMENTS	DISTRICT OUTPUT	DISTRICT DEMAND
HI SULFUR NO. 6 PIPE-LINE MARINE									17.0	17.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6 PIPE-LINE MARINE									17.0	17.0
LURE STOCKS PIPE-LINE MARINE									1.3	1.3
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL PIPE-LINE MARINE									29.0	29.0
COKE (LO SULFUR) PIPE-LINE MARINE									.1	.1
COKE (HI SULFUR) PIPE-LINE MARINE									2.9	2.9
COKE (CAL CRUDE) PIPE-LINE MARINE										
BENZENE PIPE-LINE MARINE										
TOLUENE PIPE-LINE MARINE										
MIXED XYLENES PIPE-LINE MARINE										
MISC. PRODUCTS PIPE-LINE MARINE										
TOTAL IMPORTS PIPE-LINE MARINE									556.1	397.1

SECTION 8. 9

O. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	5	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL DOMESTIC	IMPORT /-EXPORT	TOTAL MOVEMENTS	DISTRICT OUTPUT	DISTRICT DEMAND
C3 LPG PIPE-LINE MARINE										28.5	28.5
G4 LPG PIPE-LINE MARINE										10.5	10.5
NAPHTHA PIPE-LINE MARINE										25.5	25.5
REGULAR GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE										270.6	270.6
PREMIUM GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE										135.2	135.2
LOW LEAD GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE										259.1	259.1
LEAD FREE GASOLINE PIPE-LINE MARINE										315.2	294.1
JP-4 JET FUEL PIPE-LINE MARINE					6.9 6.9		6.9 6.9		6.9 6.3	42.6	49.5
JET A JET FUEL PIPE-LINE MARINE										224.0	224.0
DIESEL PIPE-LINE MARINE					46.4 46.4		46.4 46.4		46.4 46.4	113.2	80.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL PIPE-LINE MARINE			23.1 23.3		6.2 6.2		29.5 31.5		29.5 29.5	70.5	100.0

SUPPLY DEMAND BALANCE BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	5	INTER-STATE RECEIPTS FROM					TOTAL DOMESTIC	IMPORT /-EXPORT	TOTAL MOVEMENTS	DISTRICT OUTPUT	DISTRICT DEMAND
1	2	3	4	5							
MI SULFUR NO. 6 PIPE-LINE MARINE							14.6	14.6	14.6	185.4	200.0
LO SULFUR NO. 6 PIPE-LINE MARINE							14.6	14.6	14.6	185.4	200.0
LURE STOCKS PIPE-LINE MARINE							14.6	14.6		19.4	19.4
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL PIPE-LINE MARINE										67.9	67.9
COKE (LO SULFUR) PIPE-LINE MARINE										1.4	1.4
COKE (HI SULFUR) PIPE-LINE MARINE											
COKE (CAL CRUDE) PIPE-LINE MARINE									20.9	20.9	
BENZENE PIPE-LINE MARINE									1.7	1.7	1.7
TOLUENE PIPE-LINE MARINE									4.1	4.1	4.1
MIXED XYLENES PIPE-LINE MARINE									3.6	3.6	3.6
MISC. PRODUCTS PIPE-LINE MARINE									2.5	2.5	2.5
TOTAL IMPORTS PIPE-LINE MARINE	27.3	24.3	60.0	60.3		93.7	29.2	112.4	1987.2	1998.5	
						83.3	29.2	83.3			

SECTION 8. 11

7. 9. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

PRODUCT CONSUMPTION SUMMARY

P. A. D. DISTRICT

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.	EXP TOT	TOTAL
C3 LPG	54.6	77.4	45.0	6.8	24.5	214.6		214.5
C4 LPG	19.1	17.9	13.4	1.6	13.5	62.7		62.7
NAPHTHA		22.1	45.5		25.5	122.2		122.2
REGULAR GASOLINE	751.9	1115.0	285.3	77.6	273.6	2135.1		2135.1
PREMIUM GASOLINE	128.6	543.7			135.2	1033.8		1033.8
LOW LEAD GASOLINE	915.7	356.5			253.1	1627.7		1627.7
LEAD FREE GASOLINE	353.8	312.0			234.1	1745.4		1745.4
JP-4 JET FUEL	42.9	31.5	717.7	57.0	49.5	181.2		181.2
JET A JET FUEL	196.3	202.0	46.2	11.3	69.5	947.0		947.0
DIESFL	268.0	280.0	110.0	25.3	224.3	1127.0		1127.0
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	1376.0	500.6	232.0	87.0	163.0	1435.6		1435.6
HI SULFUR NO. 5	450.3	100.0	124.0	41.9	153.0	1267.3		1267.3
LO SULFUR NO. 6	956.0	123.0	100.0	17.0	203.0	1267.0		1267.0
LUBE STOCKS	19.5	12.0	122.8	1.3	13.4	216.0		216.0
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	53.3	134.9	134.3	29.0	57.3	424.9		424.9
COKE (LO SULFUR)			5.4	.1	1.4	6.9		6.9
COKE (HI SULFUR)	5.9	25.2	18.3	2.9		52.3		52.3
COKE (CAL CRUDE)					23.9	21.9		21.9
PENTENE	1.8	3.6	16.3		1.7	23.6		23.6
TOLUENE	1.2	2.6	27.6		4.1	35.5		35.5
MIXED XYLENES	.9	5.0	29.0		3.6	38.7		38.7
MISC. PRODUCTS	11.3	47.0	42.4		2.5	104.1		104.1
TOTAL	5426.6	3941.1	2215.4	451.1	2074.5	14506.7		14506.7

SECTION C. 1

O. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

REFINERY CAPACITY UTILIZATION (MADJ)

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PADDD)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
LARGE REFINERY						
SWEET CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
SOUR CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
CALIF CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
ALASKAN CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
TOTAL FOR LARGE REFINERY						
MED REFINERY						
SWEET CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
SOUR CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						

LARGE REFINERY

SWEET CRUDE
BASE CASE
HIGH CONV
LOW CONV
SUBTOTAL

SOUR CRUDE
BASE CASE
HIGH CONV
LOW CONV
SUBTOTAL

CALIF CRUDE
BASE CASE
HIGH CONV
LOW CONV
SUBTOTAL

ALASKAN CRUDE
BASE CASE
HIGH CONV
LOW CONV
SUBTOTAL

TOTAL FOR LARGE REFINERY

MED REFINERY

SWEET CRUDE
BASE CASE
HIGH CONV
LOW CONV
SUBTOTAL

SOUR CRUDE
BASE CASE
HIGH CONV
LOW CONV
SUBTOTAL

2698.8
1300.0
1300.0

2698.8
2950.0
2950.0

1198.7
201.3
1400.0

8348.8
1400.0

1378.4
1378.4

191.6
191.6

SECTION C. 2

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

REFINERY CAPACITY UTILIZATION (MPPD)

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.

MED REFINERY

CALIF CRUDE

RASE CASE

HIGH CONV

LOW CONV

SUBTOTAL

ALASKAN CRUDE

RASE CASE

HIGH CONV

LOW CONV

SUBTOTAL

TOTAL FOR MED REFINERY

SMALL REFINERY

SWEET CRUDE

RASE CASE

HIGH CONV

LOW CONV

SUBTOTAL

SOUR CRUDE

RASE CASE

HIGH CONV

LOW CONV

SUBTOTAL

CALIF CRUDE

RASE CASE

HIGH CONV

LOW CONV

SUBTOTAL

ALASKAN CRUDE

RASE CASE

HIGH CONV

LOW CONV

SUBTOTAL

TOTAL FOR SMALL REFINERY

GRAND TOTAL

SECTION C. 3

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS SERIES

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VARIATION CASE

REFINERY CAPACITY UTILIZATION (MBPD)

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

INCREMENTAL PROCESSES

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.

DIESEL

HYDROCRACKING

EXIST. HC FOR DSL

HYDROTREATING

GASO DESULF

DIESEL DESULF

TOTAL FOR DIESEL

DESULFURIZATION

HYDROCRACKING

EXIST. HC FOR DSL

HYDROTREATING

GASO DESULF

DIESEL DESULF

TOTAL FOR DESULFURIZATION

SECTION D. 4

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

UTILITY SUMMARY

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICTS (PAD)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
ELEC. PWR (1000KWH/D)	5759.4	13964.1	19730.0	1714.9	10638.2	51066.5
FUEL PEED. (1000FOE3/Y)	76.2	190.7	305.7	26.5	121.2	722.2
ENERGY CONS. (1000FOE3/Y)	97.0	216.9	342.8	31.7	141.3	819.7
LABOR (NO. EMPLOYEES)	7406.0	18994.2	26100.0	2656.3	9500.0	62650.5
OPER COSTS (M\$/D)	190.3	521.5	592.7	54.7	215.6	1575.9
INVESTMENTS (MM\$)						

SECTION D. 1

D. 2. 1. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE
SUMMARY OF FLEC. PWR. (100KWH/7)

1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

LARGE REFINERY

SWEET CRUDE

BASE CASE
HIGH CONV
LOW CONV
SUBTOTAL

SOUR CRUDE

BASE CASE
HIGH CONV
LOW CONV
SUBTOTAL

CALIF CRUDE

BASE CASE
HIGH CONV
LOW CONV
SUBTOTAL

ALASKAN CRUDE

BASE CASE
HIGH CONV
LOW CONV
SUBTOTAL

TOTAL FOR LARGE REFINERY

MFO REFINERY

SWEET CRUDE

BASE CASE
HIGH CONV
LOW CONV
SUBTOTAL

5191.2	12063.8	12977.3		12063.8
5331.2	12063.8	12977.3		18368.6
				30432.4

8443.1	8440.1
1182.0	1182.0
9622.1	9622.1

5191.2	12063.8	12977.3	9622.1	40054.5
--------	---------	---------	--------	---------

4363.8	4366.8
4363.8	4366.8

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SMALL REFINERY						

CALIF CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
ALASKAN CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
TOTAL FOR SMALL REFINERY	368.2	1844.3	1738.1	1714.9	1075.1	6737.5
INCREMENTAL PROCESSES						

DIESEL						

HYDROCRACKING						
EXIST. MC FOR OSL						
HYDROTREATING						
GASO DESULF						
DIESEL DESULF						
SUBTOTAL						
DESULFURIZATION						

HYDROCRACKING						
EXIST. MC FOR OSL						
HYDROTREATING						
GASO DESULF						
DIESEL DESULF						
SUBTOTAL						
UTILITY TOTAL	5759.29	13994.13	19729.98	1714.95	10039.17	51906.52

SECTION D. 4

U. S. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALUATION CASE

SUMMARY OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION (FOE/HD)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
LARGE REFINERY						
SWEET CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
SOUR CRUDE						
BASE CASE		157.8				157.8
HIGH CONV	70.8		186.1			256.9
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL	70.8	157.8	186.1			414.7
CALIF CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV					87.5	87.5
LOW CONV					13.5	13.5
SUBTOTAL					101.9	101.9
ALASKAN CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
TOTAL FOR LARGE REFINERY	70.8	157.8	186.1		101.9	515.6
MED REFINERY						
SWEET CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						

U. S. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUMMARY OF FUEL REQD. (100000000)

1	2	3	4	U.S.

MED REFINERY

SOUR CRUDE

BASE CASE	11.0	11.0
HIGH CONV		
LOW CONV		
SUBTOTAL	11.0	11.0

CALIF CRUDE

BASE CASE		
HIGH CONV		
LOW CONV		
SUBTOTAL		

ALASKAN CRUDE

BASE CASE		
HIGH CONV		
LOW CONV		
SUBTOTAL		

TOTAL FOR MED REFINERY

SMALL REFINERY

SWEET CRUDE

BASE CASE	32.9	32.9	21.3	83.2
HIGH CONV			1.4	1.4
LOW CONV	5.4			5.4
SUBTOTAL	38.3	32.9	22.7	90.9

SOUR CRUDE

BASE CASE				2.4
HIGH CONV			2.3	2.3
LOW CONV			24.3	24.3
SUBTOTAL			26.6	26.7

SECTION D. b

U. S. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUMMARY OF FUEL REQD. (100:FOE1/0)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

SMALL REFINERY

CALIF CRUDE

BASE CASE
HIGH CONV
LOW CONV
SUBTOTAL

ALASKAN CRUDE

BASE CASE
HIGH CONV
LOW CONV
SUBTOTAL

TOTAL FOR SMALL REFINERY 5.4 32.9 31.0 28.5 21.3 117.0

INCREMENTAL PROCESSES

DIESEL

HYDROCRACKING
EXIST. HC FOR OSL
HYDROTREATING
GASO DESULF
DIESEL DESULF
SUBTOTAL

DESULFURATION

HYDROCRACKING
EXIST. HC FOR OSL
HYDROTREATING
GASO DESULF
DIESEL DESULF
SUBTOTAL

UTILITY TOTAL

76.15 190.70 315.66 28.46 121.18 722.15

D. D. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUMMARY OF ENERGY CONS. (100,000,000)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
LARGE REFINERY						
SWEET CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
SOUR CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
CALIF CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
ALASKAN CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
TOTAL FOR LARGE REFINERY						
MID REFINERY						
SWEET CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						

LARGE REFINERY

SWEET CRUDE

 BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

SOUR CRUDE

 BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

CALIF CRUDE

 BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

ALASKAN CRUDE

 BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

TOTAL FOR LARGE REFINERY

MID REFINERY

SWEET CRUDE

 BASE CASE
 HIGH CONV
 LOW CONV
 SUBTOTAL

 180.6
 291.5
 472.1

 103.3
 15.7
 119.0

591.1

 86.7
 86.7

SECTION D. 8

U. S. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER

REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUMMARY OF ENERGY CONS. (100,000,000)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
MED REFINERY						
SOUR CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV			12.2			12.2
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL			12.2			12.2
CALIF CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
ALASKAN CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
TOTAL FOR MED REFINERY			98.9			98.9
SMALL REFINERY						
SWEET CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV		36.4	33.3	1.5	22.3	91.9
LOW CONV	6.1					1.5
SUBTOTAL	6.1	36.4	33.3	1.5	22.3	99.5
GROUP CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
SMALL REFINERY						
CALIF CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
ALASKAN CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
TOTAL FOR SMALL REFINERY	6.1	36.4	33.3	31.7	22.3	129.7
INCREMENTAL PROCESSES						
DIESEL						
HYDROCRACKING						
EXIST. HC FOR DSL						
HYDROTREATING						
GASO DESULF						
DIESEL DESULF						
SUBTOTAL						
DESULFURIZATION						
HYDROCRACKING						
EXIST. HC FOR DSL						
HYDROTREATING						
GASO DESULF						
DIESEL DESULF						
SUBTOTAL						
UTILITY TOTAL	46.03	216.94	172.84	11.54	141.67	814.72

SECTION No. 11

O. C. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUMMARY OF LABOR (NO. EMPLOYEES)

1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

LARGE REFINERY

SWEET CRUDE

BASE CASE
HIGH CONV
LOW CONV
SUBTOTAL

SOUR CRUDE

BASE CASE
HIGH CONV
LOW CONV
SUBTOTAL

CALIF CRUDE

BASE CASE
HIGH CONV
LOW CONV
SUBTOTAL

ALASKAN CRUDE

BASE CASE
HIGH CONV
LOW CONV
SUBTOTAL

TOTAL FOR LARGE REFINERY

MED REFINERY

SWEET CRUDE

BASE CASE
HIGH CONV
LOW CONV
SUBTOTAL

13494.2
21250.0
34744.2

5993.4
1066.6
7060.0

41744.2

6892.1
6892.1

D. D. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
 REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALUATION CASE
 SUMMARY OF LABOR (100. EMPLOYEES)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
MED REFINERY						
SOUR CRUDE						
BASE CASE			957.9			957.9
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV			957.9			957.9
SUBTOTAL						
CALIF CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
ALASKAN CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
TOTAL FOR MED REFINERY			7850.0			7850.0
SMALL REFINERY						
SWEET CRUDE						
BASE CASE		3500.0	3500.0		2500.0	9500.0
HIGH CONV				126.6		126.6
LOW CONV	900.0					900.0
SUBTOTAL	900.0	3500.0	3500.0	126.6	2500.0	10526.6
SOUR CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV				245.0		245.0
LOW CONV				2614.1		2614.1
SUBTOTAL				2529.7		2529.7

SECTION D. 12

D. J. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 137, VALIDATION CASE

SUMMARY OF LABOR (NO. EMPLOYEES)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
--	---	---	---	---	---	------

SMALL REFINERY

CALIF CRUDE

BASE CASE
HIGH CONV
LOW CONV
SUBTOTAL

ALASKAN CRUDE

BASE CASE
HIGH CONV
LOW CONV
SUBTOTAL

TOTAL FOR SMALL REFINERY

INCREMENTAL PROCESSES

DIESEL

HYDROCRACKING
EXIST. HC FOR DSL
HYDROTREATING
GASO DESULF
DIESEL DESULF
SUBTOTAL

DESULFURIZATION

HYDROCRACKING
EXIST. HC FOR DSL
HYDROTREATING
GASO DESULF
DIESEL DESULF
SUBTOTAL

UTILITY TOTAL

900.0 3500.0 3500.0 2656.3 2500.0 13056.3

7430.0 16994.23 24100.00 2674.23 4500.00 62450.47

D. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 197- VALIDATION CASE

SUMMARY OF OPER COSTS (M\$/O)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
LARGE REFINERY						
SWEET CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
SOUR CRUDE						
BASE CASE		442.6				442.6
HIGH CONV	177.3		357.8			535.2
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL	177.3	442.6	357.8			977.8
CALIF CRUDE						
BASE CASE					173.6	173.6
HIGH CONV					21.2	21.2
LOW CONV					194.8	194.8
SUBTOTAL						
ALASKAN CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
TOTAL FOR LARGE REFINERY	177.3	442.6	357.8	194.8		1172.6
MED REFINERY						
SWEET CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
			135.9			135.9
			135.9			135.9

SECTION D. 14

D. J. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

SUMMARY OF OPER COSTS (M\$/D)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
MED REFINERY						
SOUR CRUDE						
BASE CASE			26.8			20.8
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV			23.0			20.8
SUBTOTAL						
CALIF CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
ALASKAN CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
TOTAL FOR MED REFINERY			156.7			156.7
SMALL PEFINEPY						
SHEET CRUDE						
BASE CASE		78.4	78.2	21.9		174.9
HIGH CONV				3.1		3.0
LOW CONV	13.6					13.6
SUBTOTAL	13.6	78.4	78.2	25.0	21.9	195.6
SOUR CRUDE						
BASE CASE				6.4		6.4
HIGH CONV				45.3		45.3
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL				51.7		51.7

SUMMARY OF OPEP COSTS (M\$/D)

	1	2	3	4	5	U.S.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SMALL REFINERY						

CALIF CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
ALASKAN CRUDE						
BASE CASE						
HIGH CONV						
LOW CONV						
SUBTOTAL						
TOTAL FOR SMALL REFINERY	13.0	79.9	78.2	54.7	21.9	246.6
INCREMENTAL PROCESSES						

DIESEL						

HYDROCRACKING						
EXIST. HC FOR NSL						
HYDROTREATING						
GASO DESULF						
DIESEL DESULF						
SUBTOTAL						
DESULFURIZATION						

HYDROCRACKING						
EXIST. HC FOR NSL						
HYDROTREATING						
GASO DESULF						
DIESEL DESULF						
SUBTOTAL						
UTILITY TOTAL	191.33	521.51	592.72	54.69	216.64	1575.88
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

SECTION 5. 1

O. G. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

REFINERY DATA INPUT

INPUT										
10CALNA	10CALHC	10CALLC	10CASNA	10CASMC	10CASTL	10CBLRA	10CALLC	10CBLMC	20CALBA	
-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	
-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	
-31	-29	-29	-25	-25	-25	-20	-60	-60	-1.35	
-60	-57	-60	-60	-60	-60	-60	-60	-60	-1.35	
-101.91	-101.97	-101.99	-101.85	-101.85	-101.85	-101.80	-102.20	-101.60	-104.50	
TOTAL										
OUTPUT										
C3 LPS	2.74	3.40	2.74	1.45	1.45	3.40	3.04	4.00	2.48	
C4 LPS	.86	1.52	.86	.01	.01	.71	.86	1.47	.55	
NAPHTHA	.34	.34	.34						1.09	
REGULAR GASOLINE	13.35	14.82	13.83	11.50	9.13	14.60	14.97	15.21	21.11	
PREMIUM GASOLINE	14.60	4.94	4.81	7.50	3.34	23.40	4.99	9.53	16.32	
LOW LEAD GASOLINE	7.73	14.82	13.83	4.90	9.13	9.60	14.97	16.04	9.15	
LEAD FREE GASOLINE	5.63	14.82	13.83	4.20	9.13	8.00	14.97	18.00	8.91	
JP-4 JET FUEL	.70	.70	.70	1.00	1.00	.70	.45	.45	1.36	
JET A JET FUEL	3.23	3.23	3.23	5.00	5.00	3.20	2.00	3.23	5.45	
DIESEL	9.70	9.70	14.60	15.00	15.00	6.30	21.05	5.00	7.88	
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	19.52	19.50	19.51	17.50	15.50	17.71	12.70	17.93	15.86	
HI SULFUR NO. 5	6.19	6.10	6.11	7.00	7.00	3.90	3.90	3.93	2.77	
LO SULFUR NO. 6	5.26	3.90	3.90	7.00	7.00	3.90	3.90	3.93	2.77	
LUBE STOCKS	1.20	1.20	1.20	13.30	13.30	1.20	1.20	1.23	1.52	
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.50	3.50	5.82	4.60	4.04	3.06	
COKE (LO SULFUR)	.36	.36	.36						.61	
COKE (HI SULFUR)										
COKF (CAL CRUDE)						.45	.45	.45		
BENZENE	.14					.14	.13	.14	.14	
TOLUENE	.10					.10	.10	.10	.10	
MIXED XYLENES	.07					.19	.19	.07	.07	
MISC. PRODUCTS	.94	.94	.74	.82	.82	.40	.27	.80	2.46	
TOTAL	102.16	103.94	104.67	99.68	100.01	104.52	103.94	105.43	103.66	
INPUT-OUTPUT										
OPERATING COST FACTORS	.25	2.37	2.18	-2.17	-1.84	2.64	1.74	3.89	-9.92	
ELEC. PMP (1000KWH/D)	14.20	15.15	135.62	213.60	214.70	403.00	392.84	414.71	408.00	
FUEL REQD. (1000FOEB)	3.07	3.07	5.61	3.08	3.14	5.42	5.01	5.44	5.62	
ENERGY CONS. (111,000)	6.72	5.28	5.65	3.49	3.55	6.18	5.74	6.22	6.39	
LABOR (NO. EMPLOYEES)	59.70	50.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	
OPER. COSTS (M\$/D)	1.76	8.94	11.60	7.23	7.23	16.60	11.31	13.64	14.58	
INVESTMENTS (M\$)										

D. O. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

REFINERY DATA INPUT

	20CALMC	20CALLC	20CASBA	20CASHC	20CASLC	20CBLBA	20CBLLC	20CBLMC	30CAMRA	30CAMLC
INPUT										
SWEET CRUDE	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00
SOUR CRUDE										
CALIF CRUDE										
ALASKAN CRUDE										
NATURAL GASOLINE	-1.05	-1.05	-2.14	-2.14	-2.01	-1.05	-1.05	-1.05	-2.50	-2.50
ISOBUTANE	-1.33	-1.33	-1.48	-1.48	-1.39	-1.33	-1.33	-1.33	-1.00	-1.00
NORMAL BUTANE	-1.33	-1.33	-1.48	-1.48	-1.13	-1.33	-1.33	-1.33	-1.15	-1.15
TOTAL	-104.51	-104.51	-105.10	-105.10	-104.53	-104.51	-104.51	-104.50	-103.65	-103.50
OUTPUT										
C3 LPG	2.44	2.44	1.97	2.30	1.85	2.44	2.44	2.44	.83	.83
C4 LPG	.54	.54	.49	.59	.46	.54	.54	.54	.25	.25
NAPHTHA	.80	.80				1.04	.80	.80	.80	.80
REGULAR GASOLINE	20.70	19.45	19.31	14.91	13.01	25.39	21.56	27.07	18.40	10.50
PREMIUM GASOLINE	16.07	16.07	12.20	4.97	4.34	10.67	16.07	16.07	9.95	3.53
LOW LEAD GASOLINE	9.11	7.26	8.37	14.91	13.01	11.64	7.20	13.24	5.51	10.50
LEAN FREE GASOLINE	13.31	9.54	7.27	14.91	13.01	9.54	9.54	12.40	3.71	10.50
JP-4 JET FUEL	1.34	1.09	1.27	1.20	1.20	1.34	1.09	1.09	1.91	1.30
JET A JET FUEL	5.36	4.37	4.01	4.01	.94	4.59	4.37	4.59	7.10	6.30
DIESEL	7.75	19.75	11.00	10.00	23.96	6.32	15.51	5.69	9.80	25.99
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	15.61	15.61	23.19	20.69	17.99	15.61	15.61	11.88	18.00	18.86
HI SULFUR NO. 6	1.70	2.24	3.89	3.54	3.65	2.24	2.24	1.78	4.30	2.80
LO SULFUR NO. 6	2.73	2.24	3.89	3.54	3.65	2.24	2.24	1.78	5.21	2.80
LUBE STOCKS	1.22	1.22				1.22	1.22	1.22	3.19	2.00
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	3.01	3.01	7.65	7.65	5.72	3.01	3.01	3.31	2.19	1.40
COKE (LO SULFUR)	.61	.61				.94	.87	.94	.23	.23
COKE (HI SULFUR)										
COKE (CAL CRUDE)										
RENZENE									.53	.59
TOLUENE						.14	.14	.14	.63	.69
MIXED XYLENES						.10	.10	.10	.87	.87
MISC. PRODUCTS	2.72	1.44	1.37	1.51	1.29	1.44	1.40	1.40	2.63	2.17
TOTAL	105.19	106.05	104.88	104.90	104.84	105.43	106.12	105.93	96.24	102.99
INPUT-OUTPUT	.65	2.15	-.22	-.30	-.45	.92	1.63	1.42	-7.41	-.51
OPERATING COST FACTORS										
ELEC. PWR (1000KWH/0)	335.11	335.11	242.81	271.00	267.77	407.00	424.00	465.00	326.31	316.36
FUEL PWR (1000000 BTU/0)	7.36	7.36	4.77	4.44	4.02	7.36	7.36	6.39	5.63	5.70
ENERGY COST (100000 BTU/0)	6.05	6.05	3.39	3.39	3.12	6.05	6.05	6.37	6.30	6.29
LABOR (NO. EMPLOYEES)	71.00	60.00	50.00	50.00	60.00	60.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	500.00
OPER. COSTS (MILLION)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	9.86
INVESTMENTS (MILLION)										

SECTION E. 3
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALUATION CASE

REFINERY DATA INPUT

	30CASHC	30CALBA	30CALHC	30CALLC	30CASBA	30CASHC	30CASLC	30CASHA	30CASHC	30CASHC
INPUT										
SWEET CRUDE	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00
SOUR CRUDE										
CALIF CRUDE										
ALASKAN CRUDE										
NATURAL GASOLINE	-2.50	-2.50	-2.50	-2.50	-2.93	-2.81	-2.93	-2.50	-2.50	-2.50
ISOBUTANE	-7.73	-7.73	-7.73	-7.73	-7.75	-7.51	-7.75	1.00	-1.00	-1.00
NORMAL BUTANE	-1.16	-1.12	-1.13	-1.13	-1.14	-1.19	-1.14	1.00	-1.00	-1.00
TOTAL	-103.45	-103.44	-103.74	-104.06	-104.82	-104.51	-104.82	-104.42	-103.53	-104.82

OUTPUT

	30CASHC	30CALBA	30CALHC	30CALLC	30CASBA	30CASHC	30CASLC	30CASHA	30CASHC	30CASHC
OUTPUT										
C3 LPS	.83	.83	.83	.83	1.07	1.02	1.07	.83	.83	.83
C4 LPS	.25	.25	.25	.25	.30	.29	.30	.25	.25	.25
NAPHTHA	.88	.88	.88	.88	.32	.79	.80	.88	1.32	.88
REGULAR GASOLINE	11.15	21.11	14.76	12.30	15.00	11.70	10.63	21.19	11.63	14.61
PREMIUM GASOLINE	3.72	15.90	4.92	4.10	3.80	3.69	3.54	15.90	3.93	4.87
LOW LEAD GASOLINE	11.15	6.10	14.76	12.30	6.23	11.70	10.63	5.50	11.63	14.61
LEAN FREE GASOLINE	14.15	6.10	17.73	12.30	4.10	11.70	10.63	1.70	11.73	17.88
JP-4 JET FUEL	1.30	1.90	1.30	1.30	1.29	1.24	1.29	1.30	1.90	1.30
JET A JET FUEL	7.30	7.10	6.30	6.30	6.33	6.07	6.33	6.30	6.33	6.30
DIESEL	11.80	9.80	9.80	29.65	13.91	18.91	23.42	6.50	19.83	6.50
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	14.00	18.00	18.00	12.00	20.25	20.25	13.11	12.00	12.00	12.00
HI SULFUR NO. 6	4.30	2.80	2.80	2.80	7.06	4.72	4.92	2.40	2.40	2.40
LO SULFUR NO. 6	4.20	2.80	2.80	2.80	7.06	4.72	4.92	4.20	4.40	4.80
LUBE STOCKS	6.20	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.81	2.70	2.81	7.10	6.30	8.67
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	6.56	6.30	6.56	2.20	2.20	2.20
COKE (HI SULFUR)	.23	.30	.47	.47	.32	.31	.32	.29	.29	.29
COKE (HI SULFUR)										
BENZENE	.59	.24	.24	.24				.61	.73	.59
TOLUENE	.69	.57	.57	.57				.69	.69	.69
MIXED XYLENES	.47	.52	.52	.52				.47	.87	.87
MISC. PRODUCTS	1.01	2.18			1.43	1.57	1.43	2.57	1.33	1.29
TOTAL	102.12	103.74	103.74	103.01	103.31	103.31	102.71	98.38	100.68	102.23

INPUT-OUTPUT

OPERATING COST FACTORS

	30CASHC	30CALBA	30CALHC	30CALLC	30CASBA	30CASHC	30CASLC	30CASHA	30CASHC	30CASHC
OPERATING COST FACTORS										
FUEL, PMA (1000KWH)	321.54	321.54	321.54	321.54	321.54	321.54	321.54	321.54	321.54	321.54
FUEL, PMA (1000KWH)	321.54	321.54	321.54	321.54	321.54	321.54	321.54	321.54	321.54	321.54
ENERGY COST (1000KWH)	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
LABOR (1000 HOURS)	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
OPER. COSTS (1000)	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
TRV (1000)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

D. D. I. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALIDATION CASE

REFINERY DATA INPUT

	30C0L0A	30C0L1C	30C0LHC	30C0LHA	40CAS0A	40CASHC	40CASLC	40C0S0A	40C0S1C	40C0S0C
INPUT										
SWEET CRUDE	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00
SOUR CRUDE										
CALIF CRUDE										
ALASKAN CRUDE										
NATURAL GASOLINE	-2.50	-2.50	-2.50	-1.40	-7.30	-7.30	-5.04	-7.30	-3.73	-7.30
ISOBUTANE	-1.00	-0.82	-1.00	-0.46	-0.45	-0.06	-0.33	-0.34	-0.59	-0.59
NORMAL BUTANE	-1.50	-1.16	-1.50	-1.50	-1.10	-0.91		-1.26	-0.59	-0.67
TOTAL	-105.00	-114.48	-105.00	-103.36	-108.85	-108.27	-106.17	-108.30	-104.97	-107.97
OUTPUT										
C3 LPG	.83	.63	.63	1.50	1.06	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.29	1.28
C4 LPG	.25	.25	.25	1.00	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31
NAPHTHA	.88	1.32	.88	.96						
REGULAR GASOLINE	25.67	12.90	16.13	11.40	27.03	17.30	12.15	34.62	14.03	18.87
PREMIUM GASOLINE	15.90	4.30	5.38	31.80	13.68	5.16	4.05	13.68	4.70	5.80
LOW LEAD GASOLINE	6.10	12.90	16.13	6.24	5.95	15.20	12.15	5.95	14.03	17.50
LEAD FREE GASOLINE	6.10	12.90	19.95	4.16	3.97	15.20	12.15	3.97	14.00	17.50
JP-4 JET FUEL	1.90	1.30	1.36	2.24	2.34	2.34	2.34	3.52	3.52	3.09
JET A JET FUEL	5.30	6.30	6.30	6.58	5.62	5.38	5.38	4.57	4.33	4.56
DIESEL	6.50	24.09	6.50	9.51	21.97	19.03	36.43	16.86	26.89	14.60
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	15.33	12.00	15.87	5.52	13.20	13.20	11.36	8.90	8.00	8.00
HI SULFUR NO. 6	2.80	2.80	2.80	7.28	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
LO SULFUR NO. 6	2.80	2.80	2.80	7.28	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
LUBE STOCKS	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24	.24
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.00	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.64
COKE (LO SULFUR)	.60	.60	.60	1.55	.32	.40	.46	.50	.50	.50
COKE (HI SULFUR)										
COKE (CAL CRUDE)										
BENZENE	.24	.25	.24	.14						
TOLUENE	.57	.58	.57	.29						
MIXED XYLENES	.69	.71	.69	.35						
MISC. PRODUCTS	2.34									
TOTAL	100.00	111.04	101.25	99.58	106.54	106.85	104.15	106.23	104.50	105.17
INPUT-OUTPUT	-5.00	-3.43	-3.75	-3.78	-2.31	-1.42	-2.02	-2.67	-.47	-2.80
OPERATING COST FACTORS										
ELEC. PMF (100KWH/D)	433.75	415.07	439.41	643.80	272.90	202.57	309.60	326.50	324.14	325.87
FUEL REOP. (1000000)	6.09	5.63	6.31	7.22	5.10	5.44	5.44	5.46	5.32	5.67
ENERGY CONG. (100000)	5.50	6.43	7.14	8.43	5.64	6.17	6.02	6.07	5.93	6.28
LABOR (NO. EMPLOYEES)	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
OPER. COSTS (M\$/D)	15.21	9.34	12.13	23.53	17.52	11.93	9.71	19.50	9.91	13.04
INVESTMENTS (M\$)										

O. O. T. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS COMPANY
REFINING INDUSTRY MODEL - 1974 VALUATION CASE

REFINERY DATA INPUT

	50CALHA	50CALHC	50CALLC	50CASRA	50CASHC	50CASLC	50CCLRA	50CCLLC	50CCLMC	50CCLBA
INPUT										
SWEET CRUDE	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00	-100.00
SOUP CRUDE										
CALIF CRUDE										
ALASKAN CRUDE										
NATURAL GASOLINE	-1.40	-1.40	-1.40	-1.40	-1.72	-1.40	-1.40	-1.40	-1.40	-1.40
ISOBUTANE	.07	-1.00	-1.00			.60	.60	-1.00	.66	.46
NORMAL BUTANE	-1.50	-1.17	-1.50	-1.00	-1.84	.66	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50	-1.50
TOTAL	-102.97	-112.57	-113.90	-112.40	-113.56	-112.06	-113.50	-113.90	-113.56	-113.36

OUTPUT

	50CALHA	50CALHC	50CALLC	50CASRA	50CASHC	50CASLC	50CCLRA	50CCLLC	50CCLMC	50CCLBA
OUTPUT										
C3 LPG	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.84	1.23	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
C4 LPG	.91	1.00	.55	1.00	2.10	1.30	.31	.19	.43	1.00
NAPHTHA	.96	.61	.64	3.70	.63	3.76	.96	.50	.50	.96
REGULAR GASOLINE	13.56	16.66	13.32	4.50	7.99	5.46	16.30	15.40	16.11	11.40
PREMIUM GASOLINE	31.56	5.55	4.42	10.50	2.66	2.31	31.60	5.13	6.04	31.60
LOW LEAD GASOLINE	6.24	16.66	13.32	2.20	6.76	5.00	6.24	15.40	18.11	6.24
LEAD FREE GASOLINE	4.16	19.56	13.32	2.30	7.99	5.86	6.24	15.40	22.75	4.16
JP-4 JET FUEL	3.36	2.77	2.24	2.24	2.75	2.24	3.36	2.24	2.24	2.24
JET A JET FUEL	7.14	7.14	6.94	5.18	6.60	5.18	7.14	6.94	6.94	6.56
DIESEL	8.88	9.88	27.42	12.00	12.00	25.26	5.92	21.24	5.92	9.51
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	5.52	5.52	3.68	11.07	7.45	11.07	4.43	3.68	3.63	5.52
HI SULFUR NO. 5	7.28	7.28	7.28	16.70	14.75	16.00	7.28	7.28	7.28	7.28
LO SULFUR NO. 6	7.28	7.28	7.28	16.70	14.75	7.28	7.28	7.28	7.28	7.28
LUBE STOCKS	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.03	.56	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
ASPHALT AND ROAD OIL	2.00	2.00	2.00	7.98	7.98	5.76	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
COKE (LO SULFUR)		.14	.27	.27	.27	.22				1.55
COKE (HI SULFUR)								.74	1.62	.14
COKE (CAL CRUDE)								.12	.12	.14
BENZENE	.12	.12	.12				.65	.29	.29	.35
TOLUENE	.29	.29	.29				.14	.26	.26	.35
MIXED XYLENES	.26	.26	.26				.26	.26	.26	.35
MISC. PRODUCTS						.50	.50			
TOTAL	112.04	104.27	105.60	106.17	98.99	99.91	103.42	106.61	106.09	99.50
INPUT-OUTPUT	-.93	1.70	1.70	-2.23	-4.57	-2.15	-.68	2.71	2.53	-3.78

OPERATING COST FACTORS

	50CALHA	50CALHC	50CALLC	50CASRA	50CASHC	50CASLC	50CCLRA	50CCLLC	50CCLMC	50CCLBA
OPERATING COST FACTORS										
FLEC. PMP (1000000)	661.52	650.21	506.93	215.22	233.61	215.22	647.56	587.14	704.11	643.80
FUEL RECON. (1000000)	7.27	7.27	6.24	4.05	4.05	3.46	8.40	6.69	7.30	7.22
ENERGY CONS. (1000000)	3.51	8.58	7.19	4.45	4.53	3.86	9.62	7.90	8.62	8.43
LABOR (NO. EMPLOYEES)	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
OPER. COSTS (1974)	21.51	12.43	9.67	4.37	5.83	4.37	21.94	10.54	14.43	23.59
INVESTMENT (1974)										

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MC7  WDC  COOPE 3.4.3  406.448  11/15/77
15.14.09.51.302J FROM /51
15.14.09.51.302JF76 WOPDS - FILE INPUT , DC 31. 51
15.14.09.8SEQUENCE.303.
15.14.09.8AOP,P4,1106.M11.
15.14.11.USER(JMA72MC,1)
15.14.11.ATTENTION - PLEASE CHANGE YOUR CDC
15.14.11.SUPPLIED PASSW040.
15.14.12.LABEL(MAG1,R,VSN=P16501,L=NOV77INDUSPLJ.
15.14.12.NORING)
15.15.44.MT22 VOLUME SERIAL NUMBER IS P16261
15.15.44.MT22 ASSIGNED TO MAG1
15.15.49.VSN=P16561, RD ACCESS GRANTED
15.15.48. LABEL READ WAS NOV77INDUSPL06
15.15.49. RETENTION NUMBER 01
15.15.48. RETENTION CYCLE 300
15.15.48. CREATION DATE 77311
15.15.49. REEL NUMBER 0001
15.15.48. COPYR(MAG1,01,1)
15.15.51. COPYR COMPLETE
15.15.51.UNLOAD(MAG1)
15.15.52.REWIND(01,1)
15.15.52.UPDATE(P=01,01,N=NEW1,C=COM1,0,F)
15.15.55. UPDATE COMPLETE.
15.15.55.REWIND(COM1)
15.16.13.FIN1=COM1,R=2,OPI=2,L=0,R=01)
15.18.39. 9.696 CP SECONDS COMPILATION TIME
15.18.39. COPYCR(INPUT,TAPE5)
15.18.39.LABEL(MAG2,R,VSN=P1-276,L=RIM749ASEN12,M
15.18.39.0RING)
15.19.11.MT23 VOLUME SERIAL NUMBER IS P14276
15.19.11.MT23 ASSIGNED TO MAG2
15.19.14.VSN=P1-276, RD ACCESS GRANTED
15.19.14. LABEL READ WAS RIM749ASEN12
15.19.14. RETENTION NUMBER 01
15.19.14. RETENTION CYCLE 000
15.19.14. CREATION DATE 77316
15.19.14. REEL NUMBER 0001
15.19.14. COPYCF(MAG2,TAPE13,1)
15.19.26. COPYCF(MAG2,0,1)
15.19.26.UNLOAD(MAG2)
15.19.26.REWIND(31,TAPE5,TAPE12,TAPE13)
15.19.26.RFL(22000)
15.19.33.01.
15.22.42. STOP
15.22.42.RFL(15000)
15.22.43.REWIND(TAPE16,TAPE17,TAPE18,TAPE19,TAPE2
15.22.43.C)
15.22.43.COPY(TAPE16,OUTPUT)
15.22.46.COPY(TAPE17,OUTPUT)
15.22.47.COPY(TAPE18,OUTPUT)
15.22.47.COPY(TAPE19,OUTPUT)
15.22.49.COPY(TAPE20,OUTPUT)
15.22.49.EXIT.
15.22.49.03. 15.17. WOPDS - FILE OUTPUT , DC 31. 51
15.22.49.100J, ENDED WOPDS 15.10.21 7704
15.22.49.100J, ENDED WOPDS 15.10.21 7704
15.22.49.100J, ENDED WOPDS ( 24726, 100 J, 0)
15.22.49.04 17.002 000.
15.22.49.10 22.012 000.
15.22.49.04 1 15.507 000.

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Appendix D
INDUSTRY DATA SOURCES

Appendix D

INDUSTRY DATA SOURCES

The primary sources of refining industry data used in this work are listed below. The data are summarized in Tables D-1 through D-4.

- Refining capacity by PAD district and size class: Oil and Gas Journal, pp. 100-118 (4 April 1975)
- Supply and demand by PAD districts: Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, "Petroleum Statement," monthly, Table 32, pp. 36-40, U.S. Department of the Interior (January 1975)
- Movements of petroleum products by pipeline: Bureau of Mines, "Petroleum Statement," monthly, Table 12, p. 13, U.S. Department of the Interior (December 1974)
- Movements by tanker and barge: Bureau of Mines, "Petroleum Statement," monthly, Table 13, p. 14, U.S. Department of the Interior (December 1974)
- Crude oil and product prices: Crude oil--Federal Energy Administration, "Monthly Energy Review" (July 1976); products--Platt's Oil Price Handbook and Oilmanac, 1974 prices, McGraw-Hill, New York (1975).

Table D-1

REFINERY CAPACITY ANALYSIS

Refinery Capacity (10 ³ b/cd)	PAD District									
	I		II		III		IV		V	
	No.	10 ³ b/cd	No.	10 ³ b/cd	No.	10 ³ b/cd	No.	10 ³ b/cd	No.	10 ³ b/cd
0-20	15	115	22	197	35	228	15	67	22	197
20-50	2	96	19	691	18	604	13	427	13	430
50-100	6	534	13	854	12	915	1	52	8	647
100-200	4	667	12	1,645	7	909	--	--	7	928
200+	1	265	2	643	11	3,476	--	--	1	230
	28	1,678	68	4,030	83	6,132	29	547	51	2,432
									259	14,819

Source: Oil and Gas Journal, p. 100-118 (7 April 1975)

Table D-2

SUPPLY, DEMAND AND STOCKS OF ALL OILS BY PAD DISTRICTS FOR YEAR 1974
(Thousands of Barrels per Day)

	PAD Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	I-IV	V
Domestic Prod.: Crude & lease condensate-----	120	915	5,959	691	7,685	1,080
Receipts from other districts-----	24	249	1,336	47	1,656	32
Imports:-----	2,947	2,610	206	61	23	185
Natural gasoline and plant condensate-----	8	52	--	23	83	6
Crude oil-----	1,174	687	795	45	2,701	776
Unfinished oils-----	39	3	52	--	94	27
Refined products-----	2,046	85	115	16	2,262	2/ 139
Other hydrocarbons and hydrogen input-----	2	3	18	24	47	12
Total new supply-----	6,360	4,604	8,481	884	14,528	2,257
Unaccounted for crude oil-----	--	58	-86	12	16	--
Processing gain-----	64	135	187	10	396	85
Total supply-----	6,424	4,797	8,582	906	14,908	2,342
Change in stocks of all oil-----	-10	+56	+92	+7	+145	+34
Total disposition of primary supply-----	6,434	4,741	8,490	899	14,763	2,308
Exports:-----	--	--	3	--	3	--
Crude oil-----	17	10	99	--	126	92
Refined products-----	244	211	5,102	429	185	23
Shipments to other districts-----	1	2	8	1	12	1
Crude losses (est. for individual Dist. I-IV)-----	--	--	--	--	--	--
Domestic demand for products:-----	2,160	2,249	1,003	211	5,623	959
Gasoline, total-----	2,150	2,238	992	209	5,589	948
Motor gasoline-----	10	11	11	2	34	11
Aviation gasoline-----	370	192	118	31	711	282
Jet Fuel, total-----	57	42	48	9	156	66
Naphtha - type-----	313	150	70	22	555	216
Kerosina - type-----	5	40	294	1	340	1
Ethane (including ethylene)-----	158	352	473	25	1,008	56
Liquefied gases-----	73	52	40	3	168	8
Kerosina-----	1,338	879	355	107	2,679	260
Distillate fuel oil-----	1,706	240	252	34	2,232	392
Residual fuel oil-----	30	30	286	--	346	17
Petrochemical feedstocks-----	21	30	21	--	72	15
Special naphtha-----	61	38	41	2	142	13
Lubricants-----	7	4	6	--	17	3
Wax-----	32	98	69	11	210	29
Coke-----	136	154	84	27	401	62
Asphalt-----	1	11	--	2	14	5
Road oil-----	53	122	206	15	396	85
Still gas for fuel-----	--	17	--	--	17	--
Plant condensate-----	21	10	30	--	61	5
Miscellaneous products-----	6,172	4,318	3,278	459	14,437	2,192
Total-----	16,864	79,553	110,410	15,807	222,634	42,386
Stocks of all oils (10 ³ barrels)-----	15,055	22,143	39,600	2,900	79,698	26,333
Crude oil and lease condensate-----	165	1,622	5,458	218	7,463	87
Unfinished oils-----	194,129	201,596	213,178	17,705	626,608	68,437
Natural gasoline and plant condensate-----	226,213	304,914	368,646	36,630	936,403	137,243
Refined products-----	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total-----	6,172	4,318	3,278	459	14,437	2,192
Stocks of all oils (10 ³ barrels)-----	16,864	79,553	110,410	15,807	222,634	42,386
Crude oil and lease condensate-----	15,055	22,143	39,600	2,900	79,698	26,333
Unfinished oils-----	165	1,622	5,458	218	7,463	87
Natural gasoline and plant condensate-----	194,129	201,596	213,178	17,705	626,608	68,437
Refined products-----	226,213	304,914	368,646	36,630	936,403	137,243
Total-----	6,172	4,318	3,278	459	14,437	2,192
Stocks of all oils (10 ³ barrels)-----	16,864	79,553	110,410	15,807	222,634	42,386
Crude oil and lease condensate-----	15,055	22,143	39,600	2,900	79,698	26,333
Unfinished oils-----	165	1,622	5,458	218	7,463	87
Natural gasoline and plant condensate-----	194,129	201,596	213,178	17,705	626,608	68,437
Refined products-----	226,213	304,914	368,646	36,630	936,403	137,243
Total-----	6,172	4,318	3,278	459	14,437	2,192
Stocks of all oils (10 ³ barrels)-----	16,864	79,553	110,410	15,807	222,634	42,386
Crude oil and lease condensate-----	15,055	22,143	39,600	2,900	79,698	26,333
Unfinished oils-----	165	1,622	5,458	218	7,463	87
Natural gasoline and plant condensate-----	194,129	201,596	213,178	17,705	626,608	68,437
Refined products-----	226,213	304,914	368,646	36,630	936,403	137,243
Total-----	6,172	4,318	3,278	459	14,437	2,192
Stocks of all oils (10 ³ barrels)-----	16,864	79,553	110,410	15,807	222,634	42,386
Crude oil and lease condensate-----	15,055	22,143	39,600	2,900	79,698	26,333
Unfinished oils-----	165	1,622	5,458	218	7,463	87
Natural gasoline and plant condensate-----	194,129	201,596	213,178	17,705	626,608	68,437
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Refined products-----	226,213	304,914	368,646	36,630	936,403	137,243
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Refined products-----	226,213	304,914	368,646	36,630	936,403	137,243
Total-----	6,172	4,318	3,278	459	14,437	2,192
Stocks of all oils (10 ³ barrels)-----	16,864	79,553	110,410	15,807	222,634	42,386
Crude oil and lease condensate-----	15,055	22,143	39,600	2,900	79,698	26,333
Unfinished oils-----	165	1,622	5,458	218	7,463	87
Natural gasoline and plant condensate-----	194,129	201,596	213,178	17,705	626,608	68,437
Refined products-----						

Table D-2 (Continued)

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS														
	Refinery Output	Natural gas liquids blended at refinery	Plant produc- tion	Other 2/ hydro- carbons blended	From by District						Stock change	Shipments to other Districts	Local demand	Inventories 3/ First of year
					I	II	III	IV	V					
Motor gasoline - District	I	688	-	2	176	-	1,364	-	-	-1	-	126	58,891	58,641
II	1,755	166	-	3	1	126	-	234	-	-6	-	95	65,402	67,314
III	2,123	463	3	18	19	-	-	-	-	+17	-	1,669	54,319	60,354
IV	103	40	-	1	-	-	16	-	-	-	12	50	7,625	7,682
1-IV	4,749	700	3	34	197	-	-	-	-	+21	-	73	5,589	106,757
V	876	46	-	12	7	-	-	36	-	+9	-	12	25,219	25,219
U.S. Total	5,375	746	3	36	204	-	-	-	-	+24	-	3	209,478	210,410
Aviation gasoline - District	I	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	10	597
II	11	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	11	919
III	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-	-	1,660	1,229
IV	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	54
1-IV	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-	-	34	3,230
V	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	701
U.S. Total	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-	-	45	3,939
Naphtha type jet fuel - District	I	9	-	-	19	-	30	-	-	-	-	1	37	293
II	41	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	+1	-	1	42	1,214
III	80	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	35	2,254	2,119
IV	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	230	298
1-IV	142	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	+1	-	6	156	3,991
V	53	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	-1	-	-	65	1,608
U.S. Total	195	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	222	5,359
Kerosene type jet fuel - District	I	20	-	-	75	-	214	-	-	-	-	4	313	5,235
II	125	-	-	-	5	4	15	-	-	-1	-	-	150	5,480
III	112	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-4	-	246	70	6,178
IV	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	285	449
1-IV	479	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-3	-	6	355	17,024
V	162	-	-	-	47	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	216	5,121
U.S. Total	641	-	-	-	135	-	7	-	-	+3	-	-	771	33,955
Ethanol (incl. ethylene) - District	I	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
II	1	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	+1	-	-	40	1,255
III	15	-	277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2	-	-	294	3,795
IV	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
2-IV	16	-	323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-	-	340	5,083
V	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
U.S. Total	32	-	323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-	-	341	5,083
Liquefied gases - District	I	47	16	-	15	-	48	-	-	-4	-	-	130	3,590
II	76	-83	152	-	32	-	207	-	-	+10	-	39	352	32,976
III	149	-104	691	-	26	-	-	10	-	+31	-	230	473	52,903
IV	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	22	864
1-IV	275	-200	890	-	109	-	-	-	-	+38	-	0	1,004	92,135
V	46	-19	14	-	12	-	-	0	-	+31	-	5	15	1,433
U.S. Total	321	-317	904	-	172	-	-	-	-	+39	-	-	1,064	93,418

Table D-2 (Continued)

	Refinery output	Natural gas liquids		Other 2/ hydro- carbons blended	Imports	DOMESTIC RECEIPTS						Stock change	Exports	Shipments to other Districts	Local demand	Inventories 3/ Year at	
		Blended at refinery	Plant produc- tion			From			From								
						1	From 11	From 111	From IV	From V		Year	End of year				
Kerosene - District I	14	-	-	-	4	-	-	32	-	-	-4	-	-	73	8,501	8,907	
II	30	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-3	-	-	32	6,214	6,295	
III	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-3	-	-	40	3,512	3,542	
IV	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-13	-	-	143	30,407	15,157	
1-IV	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-13	-	-	143	30,407	15,157	
V	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-13	-	-	176	31,032	15,157	
U.S. Total																	
Distillate fuel oil - District I	372	-	-	-	237	-	3	731	-	-	-7	-	32	1,330	79,470	76,739	
II	769	-	-	-	-	32	-	86	10	-	+13	-	19	61,379	61,354	61,354	
III	1,177	-	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-	+13	-	330	37,014	43,676	43,676	
IV	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	107	4,150	3,982	
1-IV	2,483	-	-	-	273	-	-	-	-	-	+9	-	33	2,679	102,636	103,733	
V	213	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	16	-	+1	-	3	260	13,022	16,313	
U.S. Total	2,668	-	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-	+10	-	5	2,519	156,461	200,054	
Residual fuel oil - District I	154	-	-	-	1,639	-	-	99	-	-	+4	-	-	1,706	23,610	27,639	
II	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-1	-	-	240	8,293	8,032	
III	361	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	+9	-	136	232	7,066	10,072	
IV	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	881	881	823	
1-IV	730	-	-	-	1,313	-	-	-	-	-	+14	-	2	2,232	41,638	46,678	
V	240	-	-	-	59	-	-	1	-	-	+3	-	12	392	11,032	13,016	
U.S. Total	1,070	-	-	-	1,572	-	-	-	-	-	+17	-	16	2,616	53,490	59,654	
Petrochemical feedstocks - District I	20	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	50	12	196	
II	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	+2	-	-	50	474	480	
III	299	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	206	1,390	2,235	
IV	346	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+2	-	-	346	2,076	2,909	
1-IV	23	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	+2	-	-	17	211	277	
V	369	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	+3	-	13	383	2,367	3,486	
U.S. Total																	
Special asphalt - District I	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	1	21	945	1,167	
II	20	-	-	-	3	-	-	9	-	-	+1	-	-	50	801	1,144	
III	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+2	-	30	21	1,990	2,719	
IV	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	72	
1-IV	13	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	+3	-	-	73	3,033	3,072	
V	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	646	648	
U.S. Total														67	5,531	5,720	
Lubricants - District I	33	-	-	-	4	-	-	33	-	-	+4	-	9	61	3,374	4,932	
II	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	+2	-	1	30	2,177	3,039	
III	113	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	+4	-	31	41	3,229	6,444	
IV	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1-IV	179	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	+10	-	6	143	11,091	16,504	
V	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	13	1,093	1,354	
U.S. Total	194	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	+11	-	33	135	12,186	16,060	

Table D-2 (Continued)

Item -	Refinery output	Natural gas liquids at refinery	Other 3/ hydrocarbons blended	DOMESTIC RECEIPTS						Stock change	Exports	Shipments to other districts	Local demand	Inventories 3/	
				From by Districts				From 1V	From V						
				From 1	From 11	From 111	From 1V								
Gas -	District I	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	206	222	
	II	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	426	510	
	III	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	510	546	
	IV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	63	
	1-IV	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	918	1,099	
	V	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	52	96	
	1-5	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	950	1,195	
Coke 3/ -	District I	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2	5	52	2,726	1,094	
	II	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2,533	496	
	III	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	41	69	561	244	
	IV	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1,872	1,821	
	1-IV	252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-9	31	210	7,445	4,783	
	V	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-4	62	29	2,529	1,137	
	1-5	339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-13	113	239	9,374	3,420	
Asphalt -	District I	93	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	65	-	136	4,329	3,335	
	II	153	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	69	-	154	4,536	2,031	
	III	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	84	2,766	4,122	
	IV	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	27	1,270	1,651	
	1-IV	266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+16	-	401	12,059	10,900	
	V	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	2,125	2,382	
	1-5	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+1	-	463	15,024	21,370	
Gas oil -	District I	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+17	-	-	64	9	
	II	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	181	551	
	III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	IV	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	31	18	
	1-IV	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	36	318	
	V	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-21	-	5	532	721	
	1-5	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-21	-	19	779	1,080	
Miscellaneous products -	District I	13	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	2	21	180	229	
	II	11	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	+1	-	10	275	435	
	III	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	640	706	
	IV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1-IV	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1	-	61	1,110	1,384	
	V	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	16	
	1-5	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	276	441	
	1-5	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+1	-	66	1,394	1,823	
Still gas 1/ -	District I	1,563	21	2	2,046	66	-	2,637	-	+5	17	164	195,946	184,120	
	II	5,463	101	5	85	-	166	649	25	-	10	136	189,450	201,596	
	III	5,281	359	23	115	80	-	7	10	+78	99	3,378	184,476	213,126	
	IV	433	30	3	2,365	8	-	29	-	-	17	469	17,403	17,203	
	1-IV	10,496	486	1,110	2,865	-	-	-	-	+2	136	14,420	593,083	626,608	
	V	33,716	537	19	2,139	92	-	73	66	-27	23	2,132	65,723	68,527	
	1-5	33,716	537	19	2,401	-	-	-	-	199	218	16,612	639,640	693,043	
U.S. Total															

Table D-2 (Concluded)

	Production	SUPPLY										DISTRIBUTION							STOCKS			
		Imports	Domestic				From Dist. V	Total new supply	Stock change	Total supply	Runs to utilize		Transfers to products	Shipped to other Districts	Exports	Loss	Un-accounted for	First of year	End of year			
			From Dist. I	From Dist. II	From Dist. III	From Dist. IV					Domestic	Foreign										
Crude oil and lease condensate-	District																					
	I	120	1,174	-	36	153	1	-	190	1,484	-3	1,487	255	1,175	-	78	-	1	-	10,110	16,064	
	II	915	607	-	-	1,497	268	-	1,765	5,367	+35	5,334	2,654	679	2	-	50	-	67,425	79,553		
	III	5,959	795	78	19	-	11	-	108	6,862	+5	6,857	4,317	786	5	1,452	3	-66	-	100,705	110,410	
	IV	691	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	736	+7	739	576	64	1	519	-	12	-	13,251	15,907
1-IV		7,085	2,701	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,386	+42	10,344	7,382	2,682	8	41	3	12	-16	-	207,479	222,634
	V	1,080	276	-	-	2	39	-	41	1,097	+20	1,077	1,099	770	7	-	-	-	-16	-	25,999	57,386
U.S. Total		8,765	3,577	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,522	+62	12,188	8,981	3,452	15	-	3	13	-16	-	267,578	285,020
Natural gasoline, isopentane and plant condensate-	District																					
	I	3	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	11	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	165	
	II	97	52	-	-	7	-	-	7	116	-2	116	101	-	-	-	17	-	2,270	1,422		
	III	561	-	1	-	-	5	-	6	367	+1	366	59	-	-	7	-	-	5,061	5,658		
	IV	13	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	38	30	-	-	8	-	-	392	218		
1-IV		636	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	519	-1	520	500	-	-	3	-	-	7,745	7,415		
	V	10	6	-	-	-	3	-	3	27	-	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	90	87		
U.S. Total		654	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	564	-1	564	527	-	-	-	-	-	7,835	7,350		
Unrefined oil-	District																					
	I	91	59	-	1	50	-	-	51	-1	-2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	15,712	15,055		
	II	-5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	+6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	30,126	32,145		
	III	-9	52	1	1	-	-	-	2	65	+8	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	56,709	59,600		
	IV	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2,472	2,800		
1-IV		60	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	+12	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	75,361	79,498		
	V	22	27	-	-	1	1	-	3	19	+7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,812	36,232		
U.S. Total		107	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	+19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121,354	128,021		

C Crude. Includes bonded naphtha Jet 4, bonded kerosene Jet 50, 64 distillate fuel 59, bonded distillate fuel 10, bonded residual fuel 88, and military offshore use of residual fuel 4.

1/ Includes bonded naphtha Jet 1, bonded kerosene Jet 52, 64 distillate fuel 1, bonded distillate fuel 1, bonded residual fuel 9, and military offshore use of residual fuel 4.

2/ Includes crude oil transfers Dist. I - V, Dist. II 2, Dist. III 5, Dist. IV 1, Dist. V 7, U.S. Total 15.

3/ Includes rail and truck shipments to and from Dist. V only.

4/ Thousands of barrels.

5/ Refinery output. Includes marketable catalyst coke Dist. I 20, Dist. II 55, Dist. III 65, Dist. IV 8, Dist. V 24, U.S. Total 168.

6/ Still gas production-demand Dist. I 53, Dist. II 122, Dist. III 206, Dist. IV 15, Dist. V 85, U.S. Total 481.

7/ Included in domestic demand on Page of Table

Source: Bureau of Mines, "Petroleum Statement," monthly, Table 32, pp. 36-40, U.S. Department of the Interior (January 1975)

Table D-3

MOVEMENT OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS BY PIPELINE BETWEEN PAD DISTRICTS
(Thousands of Barrels)

	December 1974	November 1974	December 1973	January - December (Incl.)	
				1974	1973
From District 1 to District 2:					
Gasoline, total.....	3,818	3,958	3,709	46,032	45,438
Motor.....	3,811	3,958	3,709	45,986	45,385
Aviation.....	7	-	-	46	53
Jet fuel, total.....	148	158	212	1,786	2,612
Naphtha-type.....	-	-	35	302	595
Kerosine-type.....	148	158	177	1,484	2,017
Kerosine.....	37	30	50	270	403
Distillate fuel oil.....	1,134	1,101	991	11,605	11,662
From District 2 to District 1:					
Gasoline, total.....	975	912	871	12,440	10,066
Motor.....	975	912	871	12,440	10,066
Jet fuel, total.....	-	-	-	-	57
Naphtha-type.....	-	-	-	-	57
Kerosine.....	21	4	-	45	49
Distillate fuel oil.....	147	151	69	1,167	980
Natural gas liquids.....	1,403	770	1,117	10,351	11,910
From District 2 to District 3:					
Gasoline, total.....	1,659	1,556	1,555	19,582	18,591
Motor.....	1,659	1,556	1,555	19,582	18,591
Jet fuel, total.....	1	30	1	320	47
Naphtha-type.....	-	30	-	513	41
Kerosine-type.....	1	-	1	7	6
Distillate fuel oil.....	484	44	452	5,466	4,743
Natural gas liquids.....	364	307	330	3,886	3,267
From District 2 to District 4:					
Gasoline, total.....	242	257	360	2,415	674
Motor.....	242	257	360	2,415	674
Distillate fuel oil.....	41	42	27	585	92
From District 3 to District 1:					
Gasoline, total.....	28,998	26,973	27,035	321,271	329,835
Motor.....	28,983	26,973	27,027	321,065	329,616
Aviation.....	15	-	8	206	219
Jet fuel, total.....	4,815	5,066	4,952	51,375	55,504
Naphtha-type.....	142	133	116	1,423	747
Kerosine-type.....	4,673	4,933	4,836	49,952	54,757
Kerosine.....	1,007	838	1,022	8,147	11,134
Distillate fuel oil.....	14,932	14,110	17,591	173,417	180,331
Natural gas liquids.....	2,447	1,383	1,875	15,846	18,112
From District 3 to District 2:					
Gasoline, total.....	4,062	6,333	5,957	66,521	64,857
Motor.....	3,948	6,217	5,852	65,254	63,660
Aviation.....	114	116	105	1,267	1,197
Jet fuel, total.....	147	454	503	3,178	4,614
Naphtha-type.....	-	2	-	69	3
Kerosine-type.....	147	452	503	3,109	4,611
Kerosine.....	25	202	355	2,043	2,505
Distillate fuel oil.....	1,925	2,972	3,097	25,088	39,938
Natural gas liquids.....	9,141	7,765	7,706	75,576	71,698
From District 3 to District 4:					
Gasoline, total.....	347	460	312	5,305	4,759
Motor.....	336	452	297	5,146	4,499
Aviation.....	11	8	15	159	260
Jet fuel, total.....	340	309	345	3,824	4,175
Kerosine-type.....	340	309	345	3,824	4,175
Kerosine.....	-	-	-	1	4
Distillate fuel oil.....	61	46	68	562	688
Natural gas liquids.....	153	106	155	963	1,259
From District 3 to District 5:					
Gasoline, total.....	1,031	1,028	1,164	12,190	11,873
Motor.....	1,031	1,028	1,164	12,190	11,873
Jet fuel, total.....	241	199	122	2,146	1,708
Naphtha-type.....	122	90	37	894	652
Kerosine-type.....	119	109	85	1,252	1,056
Distillate fuel oil.....	419	446	322	4,481	4,532
From District 4 to District 2:					
Gasoline, total.....	462	361	430	5,020	4,552
Motor.....	462	361	430	5,020	4,552
Jet fuel, total.....	44	67	16	450	310
Naphtha-type.....	44	60	16	389	310
Kerosine-type.....	-	7	-	61	-
Kerosine.....	9	-	2	19	59
Distillate fuel oil.....	349	321	320	3,720	3,304
Natural gas liquids.....	-	-	-	14	-
From District 4 to District 3:					
Natural gas liquids.....	288	252	285	3,751	3,699
From District 4 to District 5:					
Gasoline, total.....	862	715	595	10,540	7,805
Motor.....	862	715	595	10,540	7,805
Jet fuel, total.....	131	112	79	1,566	828
Naphtha-type.....	72	59	69	862	351
Kerosine-type.....	59	53	10	704	477
Distillate fuel oil.....	714	340	440	4,851	3,672

Source: Bureau of Mines, "Petroleum Statement," monthly, Table 12, p. 13, U.S. Department of the Interior (December 1974)

Table D-4

INTERDISTRICT MOVEMENTS BY TANKER AND BARGE OF CRUDE OIL
AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
(Thousands of Barrels)

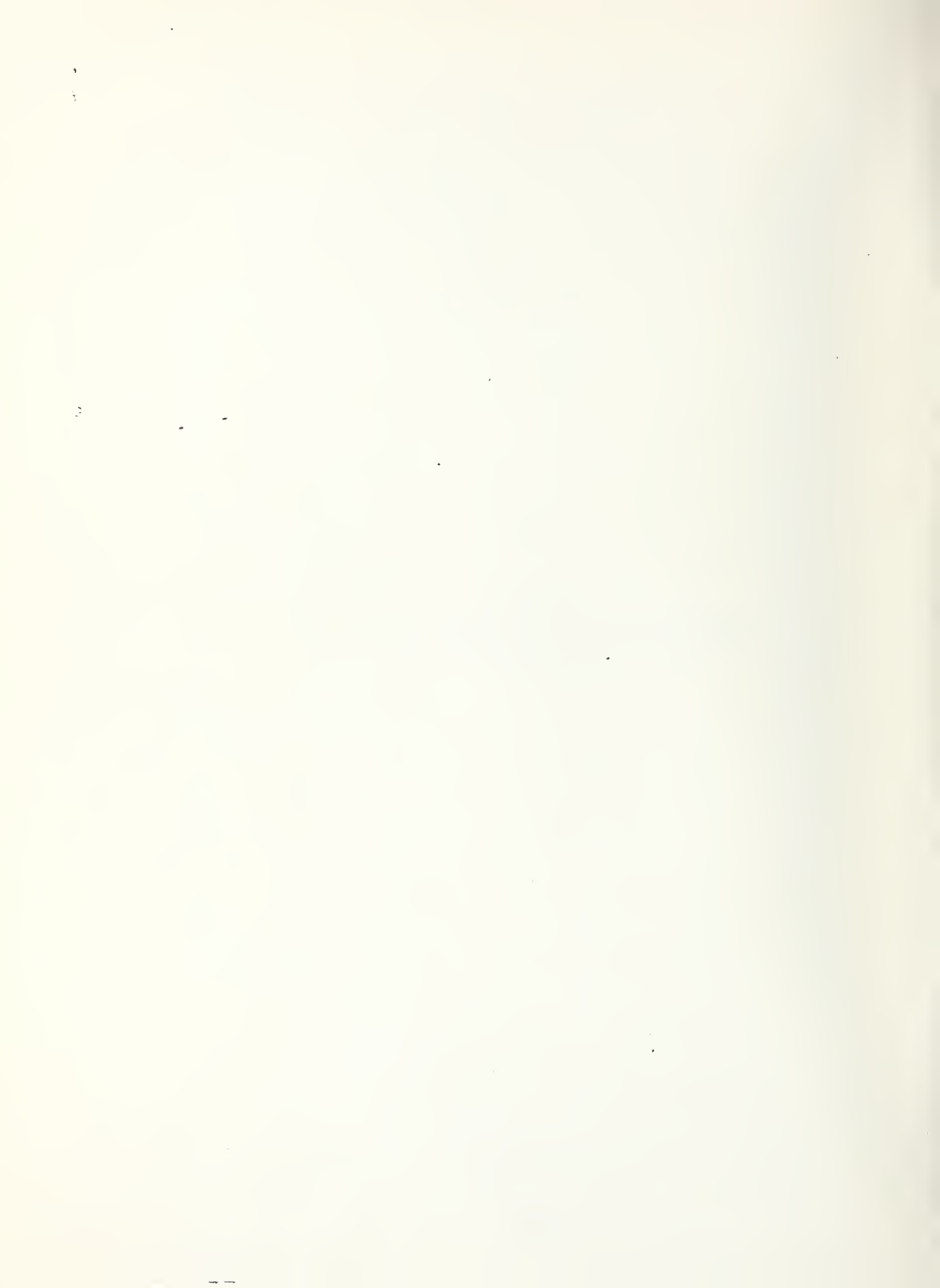
Item	December 1974	November 1974	December 1973	January - December (Incl.)	
				1974	1973
Gulf Coast to East Coast, total:¹					
Crude oil	2,330	2,914	4,155	52,337	56,614
Unfinished oils	1,089	918	1,291	18,128	14,797
Gasoline, total	16,899	17,571	17,463	179,888	207,474
Motor	16,633	17,312	17,188	176,908	204,258
Aviation	266	259	275	2,980	3,216
Special naphthas	681	692	629	7,646	7,192
Kerosine	1,224	1,076	1,328	10,879	15,078
Distillate fuel oil	13,195	10,068	8,973	93,460	96,283
Residual fuel oil	3,312	3,961	2,129	36,023	16,960
Jet fuel, total	3,072	3,136	3,734	37,475	41,034
Naphtha-type	608	643	1,226	9,481	9,480
Kerosine-type	2,464	2,493	2,508	27,994	31,554
Lubricating oil	1,134	1,402	1,198	12,922	12,342
Wax	15	28	32	353	573
Asphalt and road oil	364	440	276	5,796	5,689
Liquefied gases	144	111	131	1,541	1,304
Petrochemical feedstocks	192	211	463	3,757	3,226
Other products	338	222	121	2,536	1,654
Total	43,989	42,750	41,923	462,741	480,220
Gulf Coast to P.A.D. District II:					
Crude oil	1,010	1,300	974	12,841	10,250
Unfinished oils	-	-	-	59	120
Gasoline, total	2,497	2,659	3,184	27,890	32,730
Motor	2,470	2,614	3,121	27,357	31,998
Aviation	27	45	63	533	732
Special naphthas	252	238	365	3,275	3,187
Kerosine	-	96	144	764	956
Distillate fuel oil	620	524	855	6,449	9,224
Residual fuel oil	1,776	1,234	1,127	13,209	10,523
Jet fuel, total	276	175	184	2,698	2,626
Naphtha-type	-	-	-	227	14
Kerosine-type	276	175	184	2,471	2,612
Lubricating oil	329	310	259	4,125	3,692
Wax	-	-	-	8	-
Asphalt and road oil	118	212	348	3,684	3,523
Liquefied gases	-	13	112	71	654
Petrochemical feedstocks	98	78	184	1,381	1,872
Other products	28	11	47	1,095	993
Total	7,004	6,850	7,783	77,549	80,350
Gulf Coast to West Coast:					
Crude oil	-	-	-	564	-
Unfinished oils	-	-	-	288	372
Motor gasoline	-	-	-	1,392	675
Kerosine	-	-	-	-	36
Distillate fuel oil	46	-	43	2,279	687
Residual fuel oil	-	-	315	316	1,898
Jet fuel, total	-	-	801	2,021	801
Naphtha-type	-	-	110	489	110
Kerosine-type	-	-	691	1,532	691
Lubricating oil	251	35	199	1,671	1,491
Wax	-	-	-	-	-
Petrochemical feedstocks	26	-	-	105	4
Other products	-	-	8	15	105
Total	323	35	1,366	8,651	6,069
West Coast to East Coast:					
Motor gasoline	-	-	-	-	-
Special naphthas	-	-	-	-	4
Distillate fuel oil	-	-	-	-	-
Residual fuel oil	-	-	-	-	-
Lubricating oil	88	41	29	785	690
Other products	22	16	11	324	242
Total	110	57	40	1,109	936

¹ Breakdown by region shown in Table 13a.

Source: Bureau of Mines, "Petroleum Statement," monthly, Table 13, p. 14,
U.S. Department of the Interior (December 1974)

Appendix E

DEMAND FORECASTS FROM SRI STUDY FOR THE
ELECTRIC POWER RESEARCH INSTITUTE



Appendix E

DEMAND FORECASTS FROM SRI STUDY FOR THE ELECTRIC POWER RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The petroleum product demands used in the diesel penetration and desulfurization study cases for 1990 are based on the "low demand" projections of an SRI report* produced for the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI). This appendix presents the summary exhibits of primary petroleum product demands from this report.

Table E-1

ASSUMPTIONS

(a) Per Capita Gross National Products (1975 Dollars)

<u>Case</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2025</u>
High demand	\$7,030	\$11,200	\$18,700	\$40,600
Base	7,030	10,081	13,783	20,713
Low demand	7,030	8,800	10,100	9,600

(b) Growth in Per Capita Gross National Products

<u>Case</u>	<u>1975-1985</u>	<u>1985-2000</u>	<u>1975-2000</u>	<u>2000-2022</u>
High demand	4.8%	3.5%	4.0%	3.1%
Base	3.7	2.1	2.7	1.6
Low demand	2.3	0.9	1.5	0.2

Source: EPRI EA-433, Vol. I, p. 3-2

* Stanford Research Institute, Fuel and Energy Price Forecasts, report for the Electric Power Research Institute, EPRI Research Project 759-1 (June 1977).

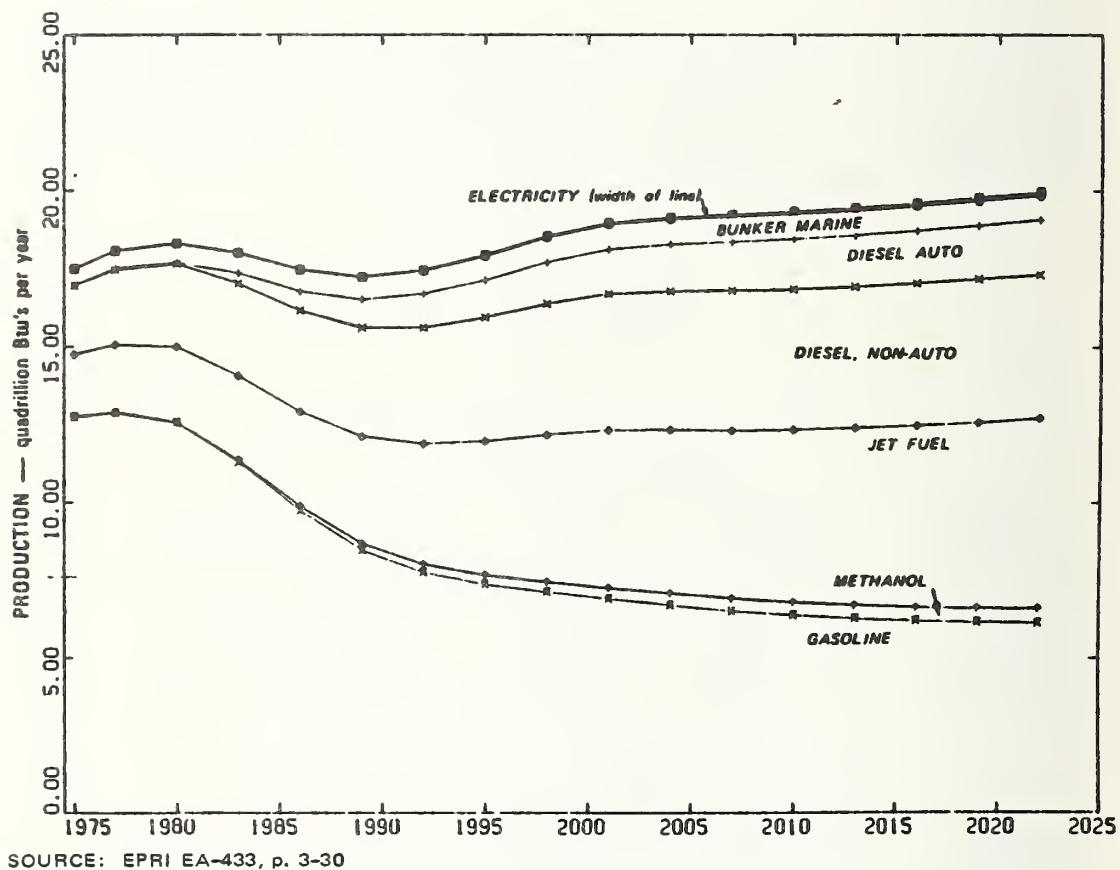
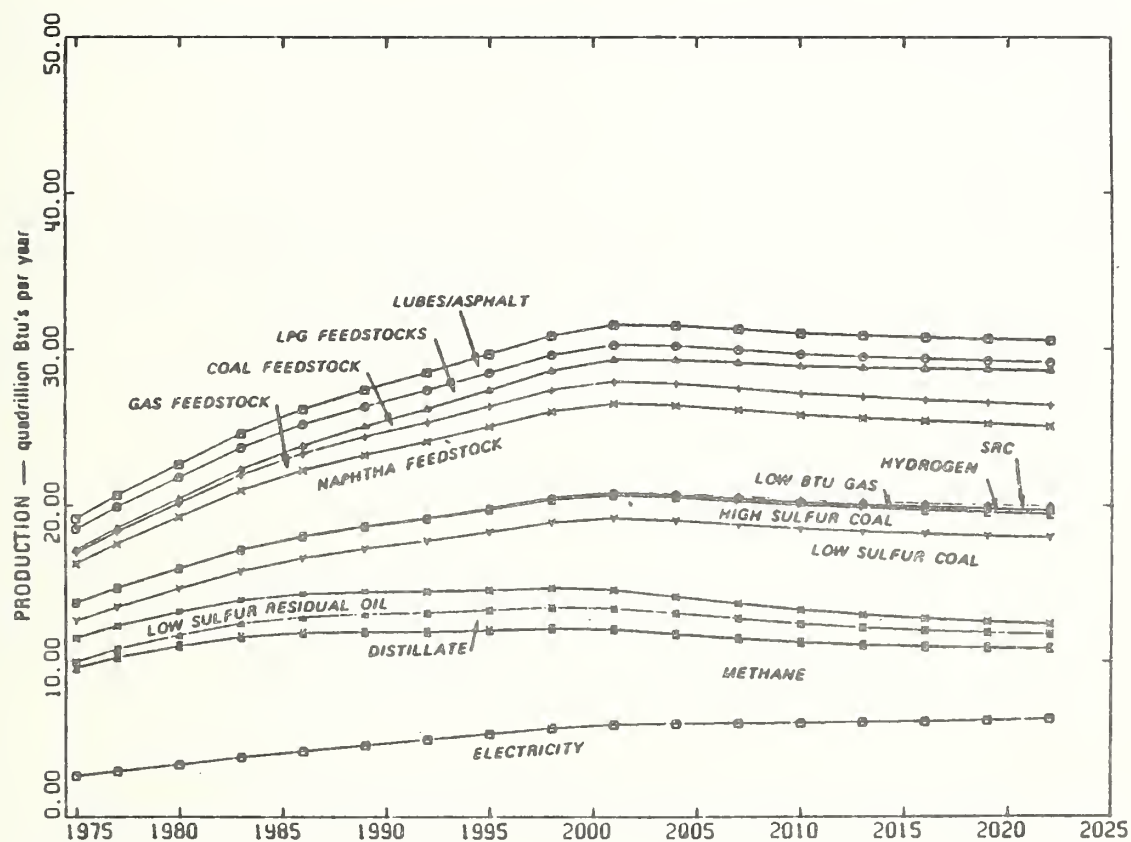
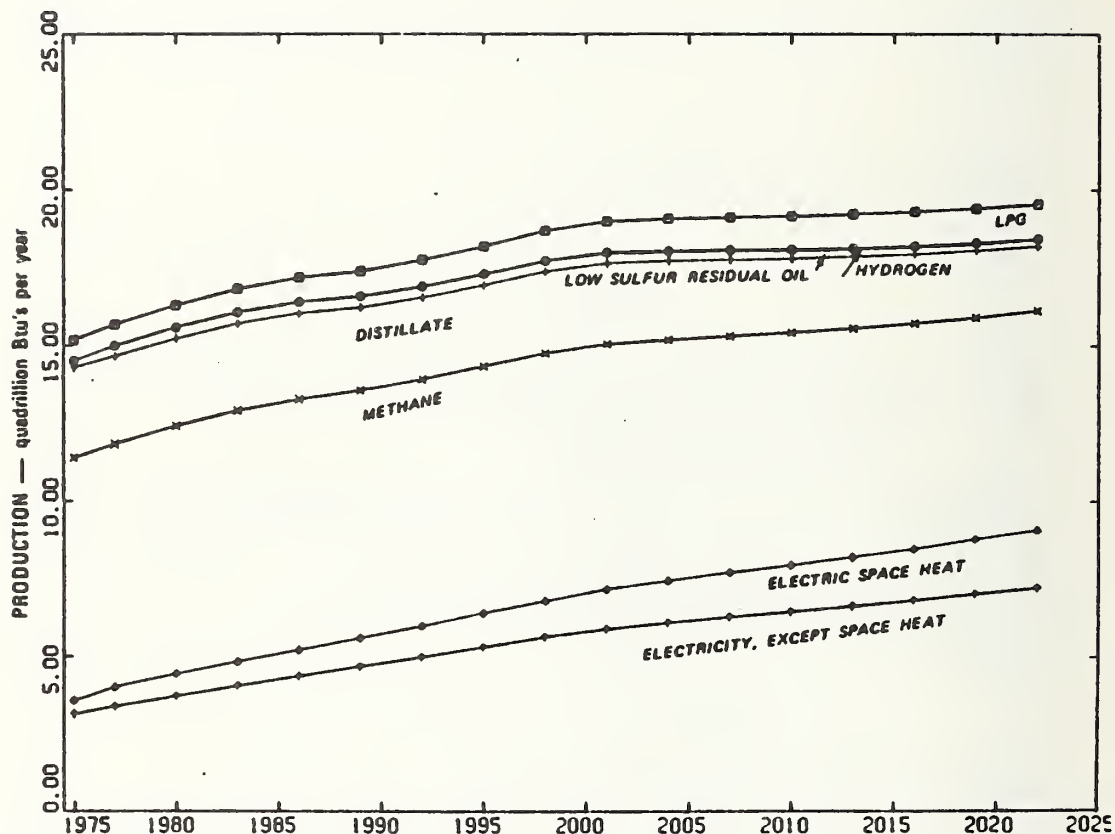


FIGURE E-1 DISTRIBUTED PRODUCTS IN THE TRANSPORTATION SECTOR — LOW DEMAND CASE



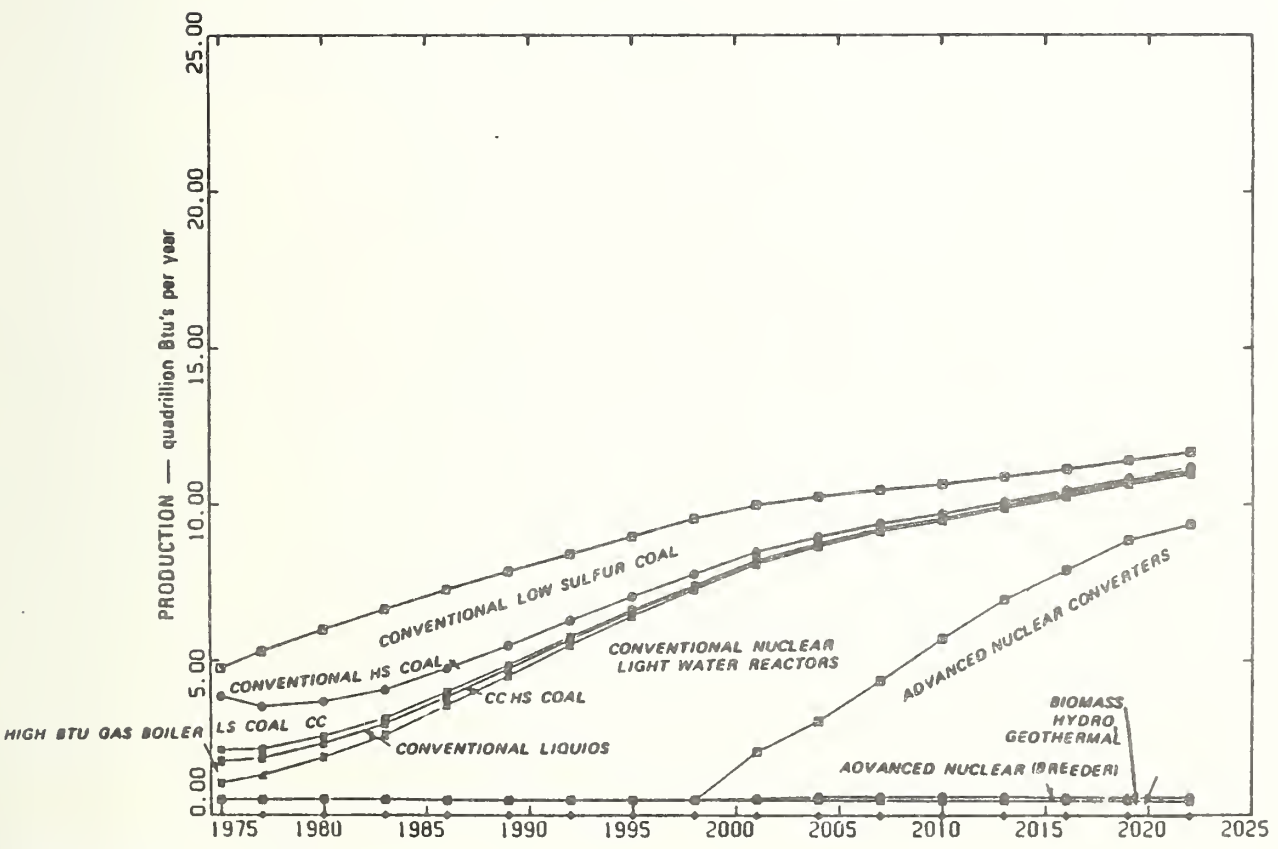
SOURCE: EPRI EA-433, p. 3-34.

FIGURE E-2 DISTRIBUTED PRODUCTS IN THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR — LOW DEMAND CASE



SOURCE: EPRI EA-433, p. 3-39.

FIGURE E-3 DISTRIBUTED PRODUCTS IN THE RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL SECTOR — LOW DEMAND CASE



SOURCE: EPRI EA-433, p. 3-43.

FIGURE E-4 BASE LOAD ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION — LOW DEMAND CASE

Appendix F

REPORT OF NEW TECHNOLOGY

A mathematical model of the U.S. oil refining industry has been developed. This model covers refining and bulk product distribution for each of the five Petroleum Administration for Defense districts. The model was validated against historical capacity and product demands and, after modification, applied to several case studies relating to desulfurization of automotive fuel and dieselization of the automotive fleet.

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