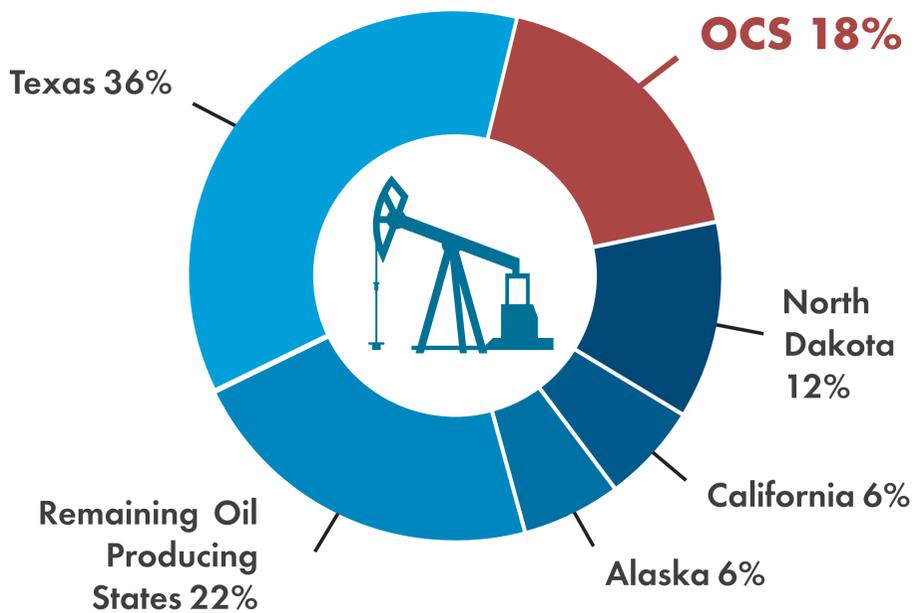


Why is Oil Important?

Oil from the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) helps meet the **U.S. National Energy Needs**. Crude oil is produced from the OCS and other domestic locations and then is converted by refineries into several types of petroleum products which consumers use as both fuel and as a component of non-fuel products.

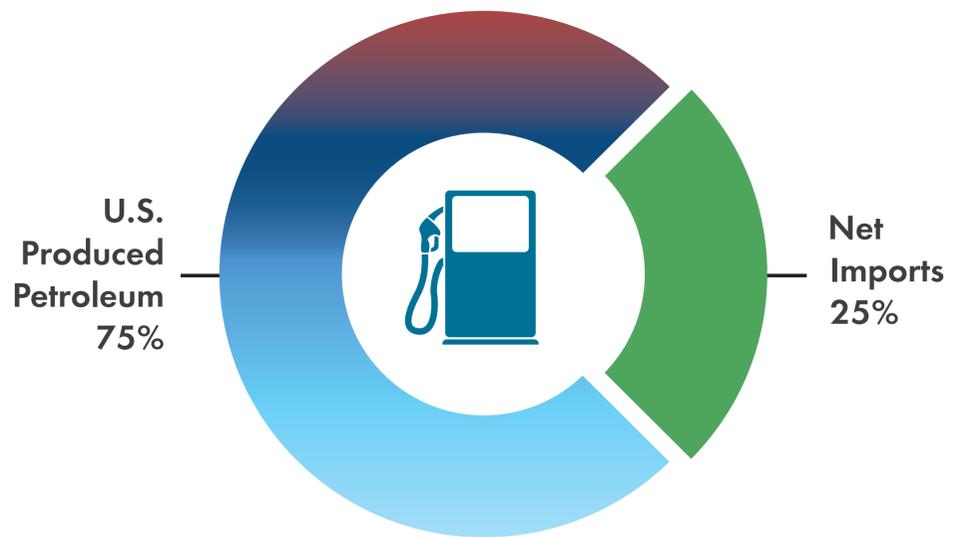
U.S. Crude Oil Production

In 2016, the U.S. produced approximately 9 million barrels of crude oil per day. Eighteen percent was produced on the OCS. U.S. crude oil production feeds U.S. petroleum consumption.



U.S. Petroleum Consumption

While total U.S. petroleum production in 2016 was approximately 15 millions barrels per day, the U.S. consumed nearly 20 million barrels of petroleum a day. As a result, the U.S. continues to import petroleum to meet its **energy needs**.



Crude Oil

Input to refineries

Petroleum Products

As a **fuel** nearly half of U.S. petroleum consumption is for gasoline. Oil also produces distillate which is used to create diesel fuel for trucks, trains, boats, and barges, and heating oil for homes.



As a **non-fuel**, oil is also used as a component in the production of several household items, including:



Petroleum Products From a Barrel of Crude Oil (EIA 2016)

A 42-gallon (U.S.) barrel of crude oil yields about 45 gallons of petroleum products because of refinery processing gain.

