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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
J. A. KRUG, SECRETARY

BUREAU OF MINES
JAMES BOYD, DIRECTOR

REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS

NATIONAL MOTOR-GASOLINE SURVEY, SUMMER 1948

The work upon which this report is based was done under a cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior, and the American Petroleum Institute



BY

O. C. BLADE

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By O. C. Blade^{2/}

INTRODUCTION

This report on the properties of motor fuels sold through service stations in the United States was made in accordance with a cooperative agreement between the American Petroleum Institute and the Bureau of Mines of the United States Department of the Interior. This paper is a continuation of a series made in cooperation with the Coordinating Fuel Research (CFR) Committee of the Coordinating Research Council (CRC), Inc. The first of this series of reports presented data on motor gasolines sold during the winter of 1935-36, and succeeding reports described motor gasolines sold during the summers and winters to and including the summer of 1941.^{3/} No reports were made on motor gasolines sold during the winter of 1941-42 and during the summer of 1942. However, starting with the winter of 1942-43, the semiannual reports were resumed.^{3/}

SUMMARY

Octane numbers of motor gasolines sold in the United States during the summer of 1948 were slightly higher than for those of the preceding summer and represent a less-pronounced but continued trend upward from the low-octane fuels sold during the summer of 1945, when wartime restrictions were still in effect.

The national average octane value of premium-price motor fuels (motor method) from filling stations throughout the country is 79.5, compared with 79.2 for the summer of 1947 and with 78.3 and 74.9 for the summers of 1946 and 1945, respectively. Regular-price gasolines have an average value of 75.2, compared with 75.1 for the summer of 1947 and with 74.4 and 69.7 for the two summers preceding, respectively.

^{1/} Work on manuscript completed December 1948. The Bureau of Mines will welcome reprinting of this paper providing the following footnote acknowledgment is used: "Reprinted from Bureau of Mines Report of Investigations 4444."

^{2/} Associate petroleum chemist, Bureau of Mines.

^{3/} See list of National Motor-Gasoline Surveys, p. 5.

Average octane numbers by the research method are virtually the same as those of a year ago; but they, too, reflect the upward trend since the war. Premium-price fuels have a figure of 86.1, compared with 85.9 for the summer of 1947 and with 84.7 and 79.7 for the two preceding summers, respectively. The average value of regular-price gasolines is 80.1, while the value was 80.2 for the summer of 1947 and 79.3 and 73.3 for the two summers preceding, respectively.

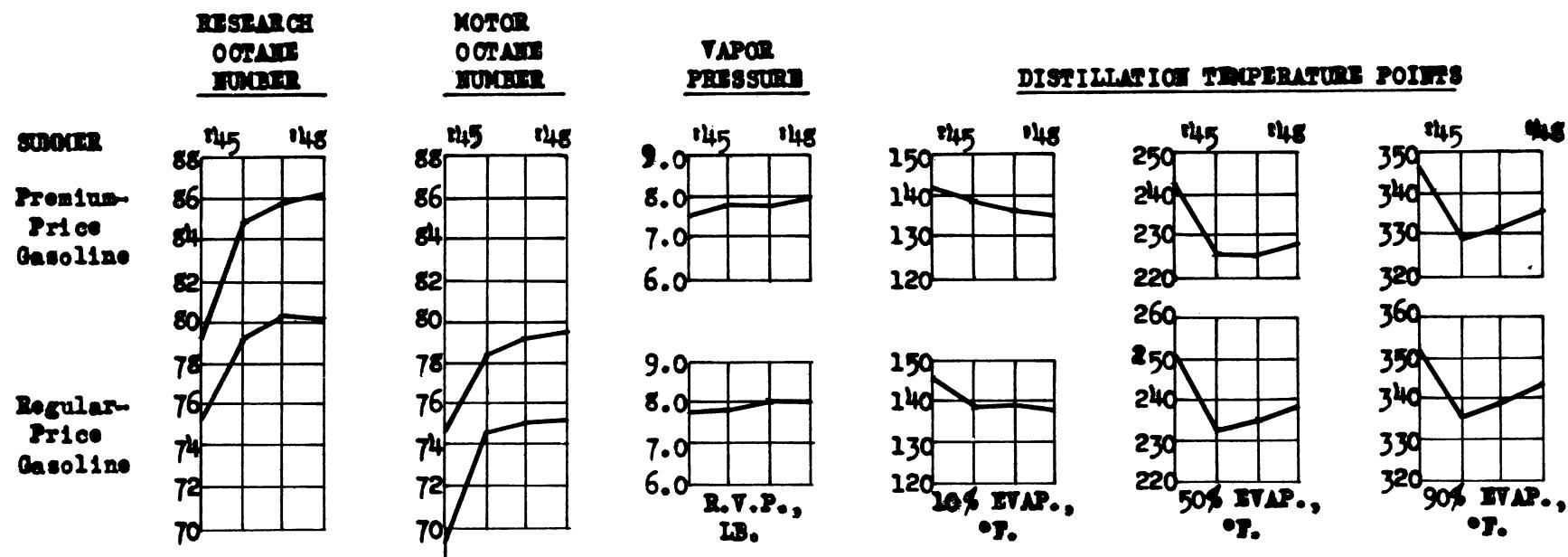
Some changes in volatility characteristics are noticeable. Reid vapor pressure of premium-price gasolines is 8.0 pounds for the summer of 1948 - slightly more than for three previous summers, when 7.8, 7.8, and 7.6 pounds were average values, respectively. The Reid vapor pressure of regular-price gasolines also is 8.0 pounds, compared with 8.0 for the summer of 1947 and with 7.8 and 7.7 pounds for the two summers before. The summer 1948 figures of the distillation tests indicate somewhat lower temperatures at the 10-percent-evaporated point but higher temperatures at the 50-percent and 90-percent-evaporated points, compared with the figures for the postwar gasolines of the summers of 1946 and 1947. Compared with gasolines in the survey of summer 1945 the present data show lower average figures at all the distillation points. The average 10-percent points in the present survey are 136° and 138°F. for the premium- and regular-price fuels, respectively, and do not differ greatly from those of the two summers before. At the 50-percent points, however, average figures of 228° and 238°F. are 2° to 3° higher than for the summer preceding and 2° to 5° higher than the average 50-percent temperatures for the summer of 1946. Temperatures of 335° and 343°F. for the premium- and regular-price gasolines, respectively, at the 90-percent-evaporated point are 4° over those of the preceding year and 6° to 7° above those of the summer of 1946.

These figures reflect the changes from wartime gasoline and the trends since. The table of average values and the set of charts on the following page illustrate the comparisons.

In addition to these figures, data were compiled on tests of six other properties of motor fuels. National average values are: Gravity, 60.5°A.P.I. for premium-price and 60.2°A.P.I. for regular-price gasolines. Corrosion, negative for all but two of the samples tested. Sulfur content, 0.078 percent for the premium- and 0.099 for the regular-price fuel. Gum-test results, 2.7 mg. per 100 ml. for premium- and 2.4 mg. per 100 ml. for regular-grade gasoline. Tetraethyllead contents, 1.99 ml. per gal. and 1.58 ml. per gal. for the two grades, respectively.

The present report presents analytical data for 2,997 samples, representing the products of approximately 115 companies. The samples represented in this report were obtained during July and August 1948. As in previous surveys, the gasolines covered by this survey include those from both large and small suppliers. The data cover two groups of samples - regular-price and premium-price gasolines.

	<u>Summer</u>	<u>Research Octane No.</u>	<u>Motor Octane No.</u>	<u>R.V.P., lb.</u>	<u>10% evap., °F.</u>	<u>50% evap., °F.</u>	<u>90% evap., °F.</u>
Premium-price gasoline	1945	79.7	74.9	7.6	142	243	346
	1946	84.7	78.3	7.5	139	226	329
	1947	85.9	79.2	7.5	137	226	331
	1948	86.1	79.5	8.0	136	228	335
Regular-price gasoline	1945	73.3	69.7	7.7	145	251	351
	1946	79.3	74.4	7.8	139	233	336
	1947	80.2	75.1	8.0	139	235	339
	1948	80.1	75.2	8.0	138	238	343



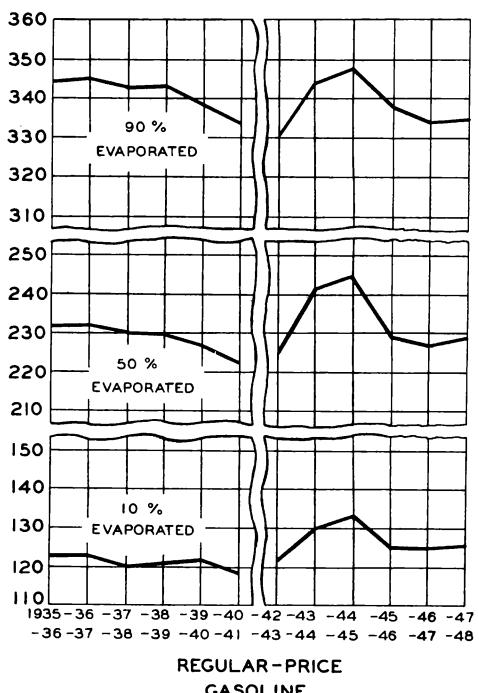
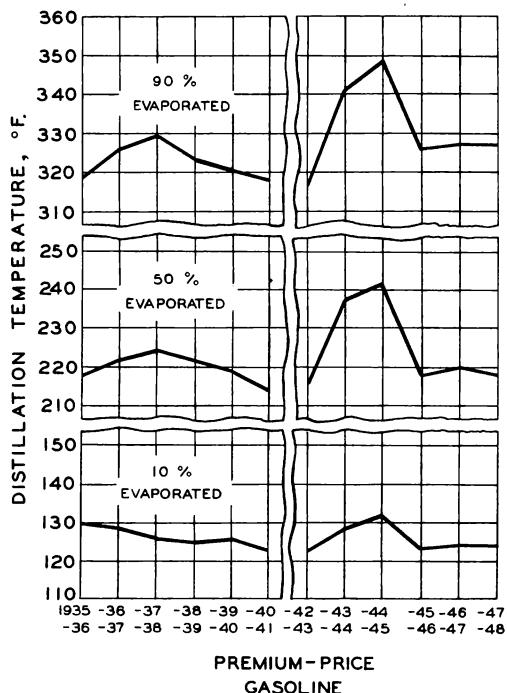
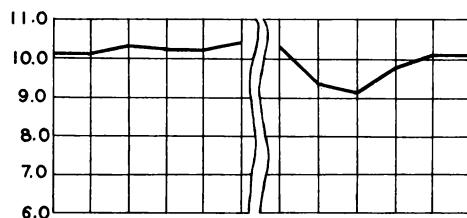
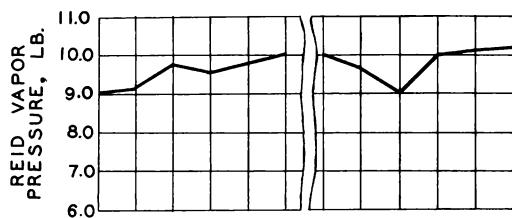
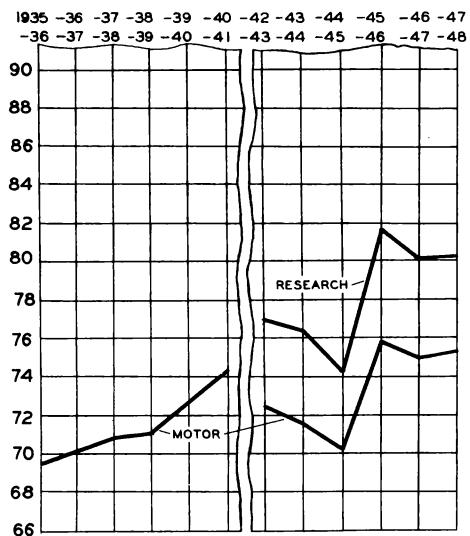
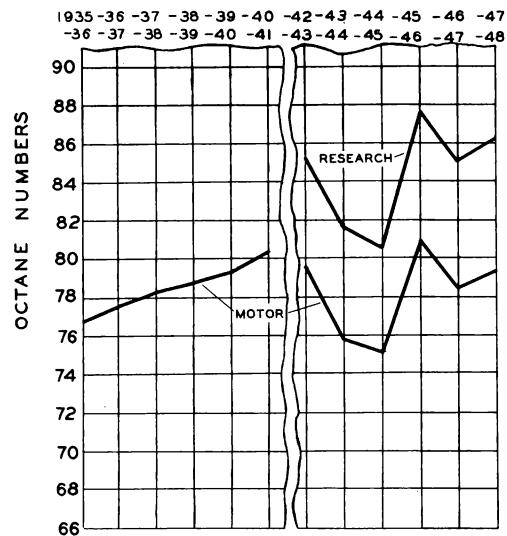


FIGURE I.—COMPARISON OF GASOLINE CHARACTERISTICS FROM WINTER SURVEYS OF 1935-36 THROUGH 1947-48.

NO PLOTS ARE SHOWN FOR THE WINTER OF 1941-42 AS THE SURVEYS WERE DISCONTINUED DURING 1942.

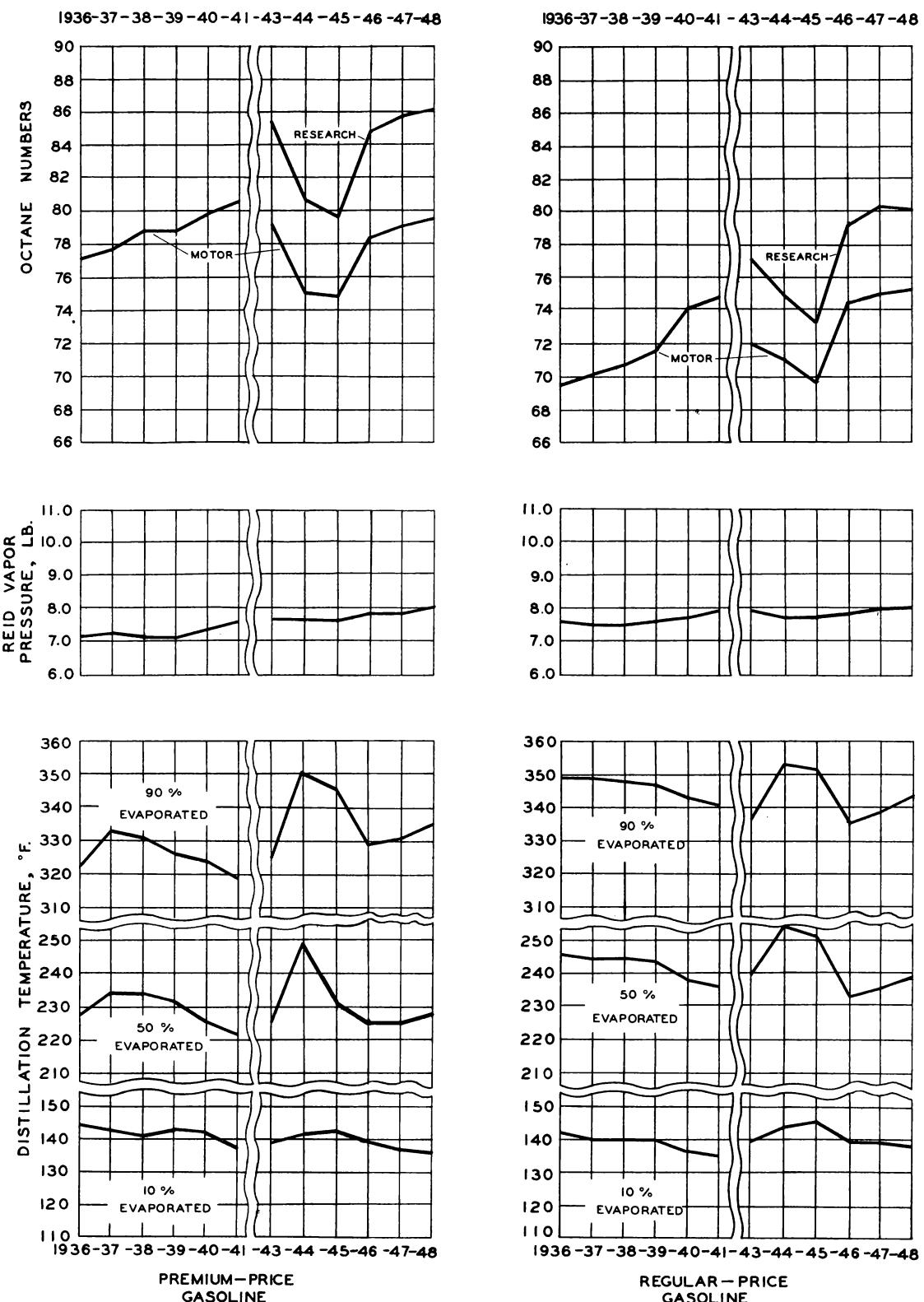


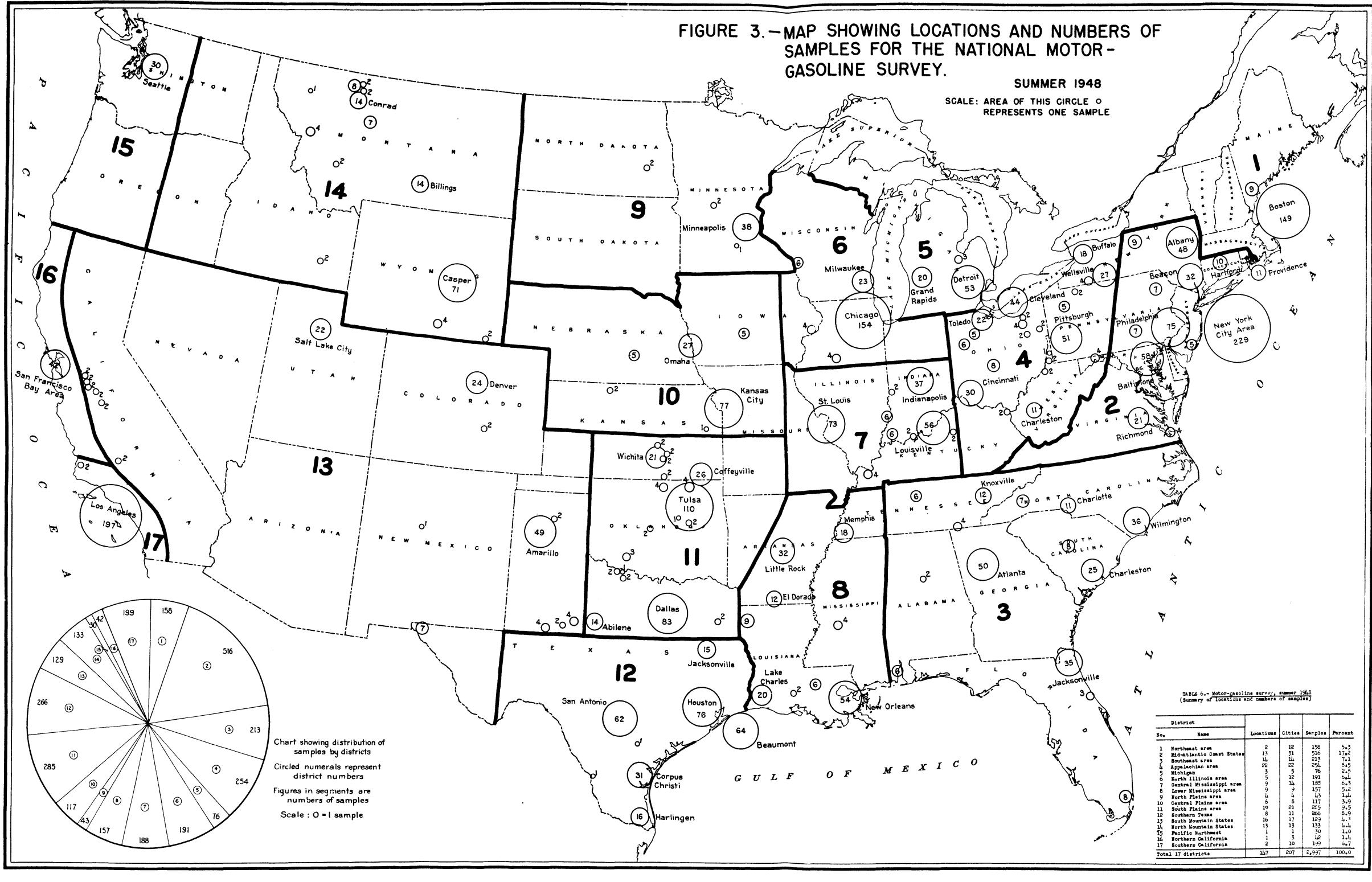
FIGURE 2.—COMPARISON OF GASOLINE CHARACTERISTICS FROM SUMMER SURVEYS OF 1936 THROUGH 1948

NO PLOTS ARE SHOWN FOR THE SUMMER OF 1942 AS THE SURVEYS WERE DISCONTINUED DURING 1942.

FIGURE 3.—MAP SHOWING LOCATIONS AND NUMBERS OF SAMPLES FOR THE NATIONAL MOTOR-GASOLINE SURVEY.

SUMMER 1948

SCALE: AREA OF THIS CIRCLE O REPRESENTS ONE SAMPLE



The number of samples, items, and brands comprising each group is as follows: Regular-price, 1,592 samples, 294 items, and 110 brands; premium-price, 1,405 samples, 251 items, and 86 brands. The meanings of these terms as used in the surveys are as follows:

Sample: The individual supply of gasoline obtained at the filling station and analyzed in the laboratory.

Brand: The gasoline sold in a given price group under a given trade name. The figure representing the total number of brands sometimes is only approximate, because in some instances the name of the marketer is not reported.

Item: The index number assigned to a given brand in a given marketing area or district. The data for each item represent the average of those submitted for that brand in any one particular area. There is no relationship between the same item numbers of different districts in table 1.

The new arrangement of marketing districts used in the two preceding reports has been continued (see fig. 3). This arrangement of districts was developed by the CFR Committee and now comprises 17 districts (as compared with 21 in previous reports), which have been selected with reference to the specifications on motor gasolines, petroleum-refinery locations, population centers, and arteries of commerce such as navigable rivers. The States or parts of States in each district are indicated in the headings of table 1.

Characteristics of regular- and premium-price motor gasolines are reported, based upon data contributed through the American Petroleum Institute for compilation by the Bureau of Mines.

EXPLANATION OF TABLES AND FIGURES

In table 1 are shown data for gravity, corrosion, sulfur, gum, T.E.L. (tetraethyllead), research- and motor-method octane numbers, Reid vapor pressure, and distillation characteristics for motor fuels sold in 17 marketing districts in the United States during the summer 1948. Preceding those values in table 1 are given, in the second column, the number of samples of gasoline represented for each item. The data for a given item are the average values of results submitted on that brand from the district designated. The tests were made according to procedures standardized by the American Society for Testing Materials, and the A.S.T.M. method designations.⁴

⁴ American Society for Testing Materials, A.S.T.M. Standards on Petroleum Products and Lubricants (With Related Information), Prepared by A.S.T.M. Committee D-2 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants, October 1947, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania.

are shown in the column headings. The data reported for the gum tests fall into two classes - those that represent true gum and data on "gums" that are oily in character and therefore abnormally high. In the tables only those values that appear to represent true gum content are reported; all other results are reported as "oily." Octane numbers included in this report have been determined by both the A.S.T.M. motor and research method.^{5/} The distillation temperatures have been corrected to a common pressure, that of sea level, and are on the "percent-evaporated" basis, as was done for the winter of 1942-43 and subsequent reports, rather than on the "percent-recovered" basis, as in reports before that date. Averages for regular- and premium-price gasolines are given at the foot of each column of table 1. On the two lines following the averages are shown, for the first time, the minimum and maximum values of each grade of gasoline in that district.

The averages of table 1 have been assembled in table 2. The fourth column in table 2, headed "Items (Brands)," indicates the numbers of brands in the districts whose averages are here summarized. Thus, the data listed for a given district are averages of figures of that number of items and not of the number of samples shown in parentheses in the third column, although that many samples are represented. The figures at the foot of each column of data are national averages based on 17 districts. Table 3 gives the minimum, maximum, and average figures for each characteristic of the regular- and premium-price gasolines. Table 4 shows similar figures for the summer survey of 1947.

Figure 1 is a plot of the average data for octane number (motor method), vapor pressure, and certain distillation points, taken from tables 2 and 3 of the reports for the winter surveys beginning with 1935-36 and for research octane numbers beginning with 1942-43. Figure 2 is a similar plot of data from tables 2 and 3 of the reports for the summer surveys beginning with 1936 with the exception of research octane number which begins with 1943. The distillation data have been converted, where necessary, from the recovered to the evaporated basis.

Detailed information regarding the geographical sources of the samples is given in table 5. The system used in identifying sample sources is as follows: The entire country is divided into 17 districts, as shown on the map (fig. 3), and as listed in table 6; within each district are one or more "locations," named for the principal city in that immediate vicinity, many locations include neighboring cities and towns in addition to the principal city. The complete listing of districts, locations, and cities, together with the respective number of samples for each, are presented in table 5.

^{5/} American Society for Testing Materials, A.S.T.M. Manual of Engine Test Methods for Rating Fuels, 1948, A.S.T.M. Designation: D357-47, pp. 7-18 and D908-47T, pp. 21-30, respectively.

Table 6 is a recapitulation of table 5 and shows for each district the total number of locations, cities, and samples and the relative percentages of the latter based on the total of 2,997 samples reported.

The information in tables 5 and 6 is shown graphically in figure 3. On this map the 17 marketing districts, with designating numbers, have been outlined by wide border lines. Circles centered on or near the locations show both by relative size and inserted figures the numbers of samples represented by those locations. Under the title of figure 3 is a small circle whose area represents one sample as the scale unit. In the lower left corner is a large circle, drawn to this scale, whose segments represent the relative proportions of the samples from the different districts.

LIST OF NATIONAL MOTOR-GASOLINE SURVEYS

Bureau of Mines reports of investigation on survey of motor gasoline:

Published in cooperation with the Coordinating Research Council:

Lane, E. C., and Kraemer, A. J., Cooperative Fuel-Research Motor-Gasoline Survey,

Winter 1935-36: R. I. 3311, September 1936, 63 pp.

Lane, E. C., Cooperative Fuel-Research Motor-Gasoline Survey,

Summer 1936: R.I. 3335, January 1937, 61 pp.

Winter 1936-37: R.I. 3348, May 1937, 56 pp.

Summer 1937: R.I. 3374, December 1937, 57 pp.

Winter 1937-38: R.I. 3408, June 1938, 31 pp.

Summer 1938: R.I. 3429, December 1938, 31 pp.

Winter 1938-39: R.I. 3455, June 1939, 30 pp., 1 fig.

Summer 1939: R.I. 3492, February 1940, 30 pp., 2 figs.

Winter 1939-40: R.I. 3524, June 1940, 29 pp., 2 figs.

Summer 1940: R.I. 3550, January 1941, 29 pp., 2 figs.

Winter 1940-41: R.I. 3576, June 1941, 29 pp., 2 figs.

Summer 1941: R.I. 3611, January 1942, 31 pp., 2 figs.

Kraemer, A. J., and Blade, O. C., Cooperative Fuel-Research Motor-Gasoline Survey.

Winter 1942-43: R.I. 3716, June 1943, 28 pp.

Kraemer, A. J., and Blade, O. C., National Motor-Gasoline Survey,

Summer 1943: R.I. 3735, December 1943, 28 pp.

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Blade, O. C., National Motor-Gasoline Survey,

Winter 1943-44: R.I. 3758, May 1944, 28 pp., 1 fig.
Summer 1944: R.I. 3796, January 1945, 28 pp., 2 figs.
Winter 1944-45: R.I. 3820, June 1945, 27 pp., 2 figs.
Summer 1945: R.I. 3883, January 1946, 34 pp., 3 figs.

Blade, O. C., and Sponsler, C. R., National Motor-Gasoline Survey,

Winter 1945-46: R.I. 3959, July 1946, 39 pp., 3 figs.

Blade, O. C., National Motor-Gasoline Survey,

Summer 1946: R.I. 4063, December 1946, 37 pp., 3 figs.
Winter 1946-47: R.I. 4146, August 1947, 38 pp., 3 figs.
Summer 1947: R.I. 4248, January 1948, 31 pp., 3 figs.

Published in cooperation with the American Petroleum Institute:

Blade, O. C., National Motor-Gasoline Survey,

Winter 1947-48: R.I. 4354, July 1948, 31 pp., 3 figs.
Summer 1948: This report.

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District 15

TABLE 1.- Motor-gasoline survey, summer 1948
(Average values of different brands)

Pacific Northwest: western Washington and western Oregon

Regular-price gasoline

Item	Sam- ples, No.	Gravity A.S.T.M. D-287 *A.P.I.	Corro- sion A.S.T.M. D-90 percent	Sulfur	Gum	T.E.L.	Octane number	R.V.P.	Distillation, A.S.T.M. Method D-86										Percent Resid. Loss		
				A.S.T.M. D-381	A.S.T.M. D-526	Research	Motor	A.S.T.M. D-908	A.S.T.M. D-357	Temperature range, °F. (Corrected to sea level)					Percent evaporated						
				ml./100 ml.	ml./gal.			lb.	I.B.P.	5	10	20	30	50	70	90	95				
1	1	60.2	-	0.170	3.0	1.34	82.0	76.0	8.3	96	122	143	180	209	246	276	318	346	376	1.0	1.0
2	5	57.1	Neg.	.204	3.2	.93	82.0	76.3	7.3	104	122	139	166	191	241	293	362	388	422	1.1	2.0
3	3	57.4	do	.247	2.0	1.97	82.7	77.2	8.0	98	114	134	171	204	253	295	346	365	398	1.0	2.3
4	3	57.3	do	.205	2.0	1.65	81.8	76.7	8.3	99	115	134	169	204	252	293	347	369	404	1.0	2.0
5	1	58.2	-	.190	3.0	1.38	82.0	76.0	6.2	98	122	138	164	191	246	295	357	385	415	1.0	1.0
6	1	56.9	-	.220	1.0	2.62	82.0	76.0	7.9	96	124	147	182	220	262	303	366	388	416	1.0	2.0
7	1	57.7	-	.120	1.0	1.36	82.0	76.0	7.9	102	129	145	174	201	251	298	357	382	403	1.0	2.0
Average	-	57.8	Neg.	0.194	2.2	1.61	82.1	76.3	7.7	99	121	140	172	203	250	293	350	375	405	1.0	1.8
Minimum	-	56.9	-	0.120	1.0	0.93	81.8	76.0	6.2	96	114	134	164	191	241	276	318	346	376	1.0	1.0
Maximum	-	60.2	-	.247	3.2	2.52	82.7	77.2	8.3	104	129	147	182	220	262	303	366	388	422	1.1	2.3
Samples	15																				

Premium-price gasoline

8	3	57.1	Neg.	0.105	8.0	1.89	90.1	81.4	7.1	101	123	139	165	190	240	287	347	369	393	0.9	1.6
9	3	61.6	do	.104	1.3	2.93	90.9	82.8	6.3	110	134	146	161	176	208	238	285	307	341	.5	1.2
10	1	58.8	-	.130	3.0	1.33	90.0	82.0	6.5	100	126	143	170	190	230	270	324	352	368	1.0	1.0
11	5	58.5	Neg.	.136	1.4	2.15	90.0	81.6	7.4	104	126	141	165	186	224	261	315	338	378	.9	1.5
12	1	57.5	-	.110	4.0	2.31	89.0	82.0	6.3	101	135	153	180	202	237	275	350	380	405	1.0	1.0
13	1	56.9	-	.150	3.0	1.36	90.0	82.0	5.5	107	135	149	169	190	232	274	343	377	405	1.0	1.0
14	1	57.2	-	.130	3.0	1.98	91.0	83.0	8.5	96	121	137	163	187	237	286	342	363	388	1.0	1.0
Average	-	58.2	Neg.	0.124	3.4	1.99	90.1	82.1	6.8	103	129	144	168	189	230	270	329	355	383	0.9	1.2
Minimum	-	56.9	-	0.104	1.3	1.33	89.0	81.4	5.5	96	121	137	161	176	208	238	285	307	341	0.5	1.0
Maximum	-	61.6	-	.150	8.0	2.93	91.0	83.0	8.5	110	135	153	180	202	240	287	350	380	405	1.0	1.6
Samples	15																				

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TABLE 3.- Motor-Gasoline survey, summer 1945
(Summary of data of the survey)

Test	Regular-price gasoline			Premium-price gasoline		
	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum
Gravity, degrees A.P.I.	52.8	60.2	67.7	54.7	60.5	68.7
Sulfur content, percent	.005	.099	.798	.010	.078	.270
Gum, mg. per 100 ml.	.0	2.4	11.0	.0	2.7	17.0
Tetraethyllead, ml. per gal.	.00	1.58	3.05	.00	1.99	3.16
Octane number, Research	70.0	80.1	87.9	77.8	86.1	93.0
Octane number, Motor	68.1	75.2	81.4	74.6	79.5	84.3
Reid vapor pressure, pounds	5.4	8.0	10.5	5.4	8.0	10.6
Initial boiling point, °F.	86	99	126	84	101	125
5% evaporated	101	120	152	106	121	146
10% evaporated	113	138	169	118	136	162
20% evaporated	128	166	198	136	161	198
30% evaporated	143	192	224	153	184	210
50% evaporated	173	238	275	177	228	256
70% evaporated	196	282	313	202	273	300
90% evaporated	274	343	384	277	335	371
95% evaporated	299	369	408	290	362	423
End point	323	401	440	325	396	453
Distillation loss, percent	.5	1.5	4.5	.5	1.4	4.4

TABLE 4.- Motor-gasoline survey, summer 1947
(Summary of data of the survey)

Test	Regular-price gasoline			Premium-price gasoline		
	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum
Gravity, degrees A.P.I.	55.3	60.7	71.6	55.4	61.0	68.6
Sulfur content, percent	.003	.092	.712	.006	.075	.250
Gum, mg. per 100 ml.	.0	2.2	11.0	.0	2.6	13.0
Tetraethyllead, ml. per gal.	.00	1.46	3.04	.00	1.86	3.24
Octane number, Research	69.4	80.2	86.5	77.2	85.9	94.0
Octane number, Motor	68.0	75.1	81.3	76.1	79.2	88.7
Reid vapor pressure, pounds	5.6	8.0	10.5	5.5	7.8	11.6
Initial boiling point, °F.	89	100	126	89	102	118
5% evaporated	105	121	152	102	122	153
10% evaporated	113	139	175	113	137	168
20% evaporated	124	165	201	131	161	190
30% evaporated	135	190	226	151	183	210
50% evaporated	168	235	273	188	226	255
70% evaporated	216	279	314	218	269	303
90% evaporated	272	339	373	262	331	384
95% evaporated	297	364	400	286	357	415
End point	338	396	439	322	389	449
Distillation loss, percent	.7	1.5	3.4	.5	1.5	3.5

TABLE 5. Motor-gasoline survey, summer 1948
 (Locations and numbers of samples)

District 1 (Northeast area)

<u>Location</u> <u>Portland, and South</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Samples</u>	
	Maine	9	
	Mass.		
		(Boston, and South	64
		(Braintree	2
		(Brookline	2
		(Cambridge	12
		(Chelsea	1
		(Dorchester	12
Boston		149	
		(Everett	31
		(Malden	6
		(Roxbury	15
		(Waltham	2
		(Wellesley	2
<u>2 locations (12 cities)</u>		<u>158</u>	

District 2 (Mid-Atlantic Coast States)

Hartford	Conn.	10	
Baltimore	Md.	58	
Atlantic City	N.J.	5	
		(Bayonne	10
		(Bayway	2
		(Elizabeth	88
		(Hillside	2
		(Jersey City	2
New York		229	
		(Linden	10
		(Newark	65
		(Brooklyn, N.Y.	4
		(Long Island City	21
		(New York	25
Syracuse		9	
Albany		48	
		(Albany	43
		(Renssalaer	5
Beacon		32	
		(Beacon	20
		(Fishkill	2
		(Poughkeepsie	2
		(Wappingers Falls	8
Harrisburg	Penn.	7	
		(Chester	24
		(Lansdowne	2
Philadelphia		75	
		(Philadelphia	40
		(Trainer	2
Scranton		7	
		(Claymont, Del.	5
		(Collingswood, N.J.	2
Providence	R.I.	11	
Norfolk	Va.	4	
Richmond		21	
<u>13 locations (31 cities)</u>		<u>516</u>	

TABLE 5.- Motor-gasoline survey, summer 1948 (Cont'd.)
 (Locations and numbers of samples)

District 3 (Southeast area)

Location	State	Samples
Birmingham	Ala.	2
Mobile		6
Daytona Beach	Fla.	3
Jacksonville		35
Miami		8
Atlanta	Ga.	50
Asheville	N.C.	7
Charlotte		11
Wilmington		36
Charleston	S.C.	25
Columbia		8
Chatanooga	Tenn.	4
Knoxville		12
Nashville		6
<u>14 locations (14 cities)</u>		<u>213</u>

District 4 (Appalachian area)

Ashland	Ky.	2
Cumberland	Md.	4
Buffalo	N.Y.	18
Olean		4
Wellsville		27
Canton	Ohio	2
Cincinnati		30
Cleveland		44
Columbus		8
Cuyahoga Falls		2
Findlay		5
Hudson		4
Lima		6
Salem		2
Toledo		22
Oil City	Penn.	5
Pittsburgh		51
Warren		2
Charleston	W.Va.	11
Elm Grove		1
Moundsville		2
Sistersville		2
<u>22 locations (22 cities)</u>		<u>254</u>

TABLE 5.- Motor-gasoline survey, summer 1948 (Cont'd.)
 (Locations and numbers of samples)

District 5 (Michigan)

<u>Location</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Samples</u>		
	Mich.		(Detroit	48
Detroit		53	(Keego Harbor	3
			(Pontiac	2
Grand Rapids		20		
Saginaw		3		
<u>3 locations (5 cities)</u>		<u>76</u>		

District 6 (North Illinois area)

Peoria	Ill.	4	(Chicago	111
			(Chicago Heights	1
			(Elmwood Park	6
Chicago		154	(Joliet	4
			(Oak Lawn	2
			(Oak Park	3
			(River Forest	1
Davenport	Iowa	4	(East Chicago, Ind.	26
LaCrosse	Wis.	6		
Milwaukee		23		
<u>5 locations (12 cities)</u>		<u>191</u>		

District 7 (Central Mississippi area)

Lawrenceville	Ill.	6	(Lawrenceville	3
			(Robinson	3
Indianapolis	Ind.	37		
Evansville		6	(Evansville	2
			(Mt. Vernon	4
Tell City		2		
Terre Haute		2		
Lawrenceburg	Ky.	2		
Louisville		56		
Paducah		4	(East Alton, Ill.	6
			(Hartford	1
			(Wood River	1
St. Louis	Mo.	73	(St. Louis, Mo.	65
<u>9 locations (14 cities)</u>		<u>188</u>		

TABLE 5.- Motor-gasoline survey, summer 1948 (Cont'd.)
 (Locations and numbers of samples)

District 8 (Lower Mississippi area)

Location	State	Samples
El Dorado	Ark.	12
Little Rock		32
Baton Rouge	Ia.	6
Lafayette		2
Lake Charles		20
New Orleans		54
Shreveport		9
Jackson	Miss.	4
Memphis	Tenn.	18
9 locations (9 cities)		157

District 9 (North Plains area)

Le Seur	Minn.	1
Minneapolis		38
Sauk Center		2
Valley City	N. Dak.	2
4 locations (4 cities)		43

District 10 (Central Plains area)

Des Moines	Iowa	5	
Phillipsburg	Kans.	2	
Ottawa		1	(Kansas City, Kans. 21
Kansas City	Mo.	77	(Olathe 1
			(Kansas City, Mo. 55
Grand Island	Nebr.	5	
Omaha		27	
6 locations (8 cities)		117	

TABLE 5.- Motor-gasoline survey, summer 1948 (Cont'd.)
(Locations and numbers of samples)

District 11 (South Plains area)

<u>Location</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Samples</u>	
Arkansas City	Kans.	2	
Augusta		2	
Coffeyville		26	
El Dorado		2	
Newton		2	
Wichita		21	
Bartlesville	Okla.	4	
Bristow		1	
Lawton		3	
Oklahoma City		2	
Okmulgee		2	
Ponca City		4	
Tulsa		110	
Abilene	Texas	14	
Burkburnett		1	
Dallas		83	(Dallas 64)
Electra			(Forney 1)
Gladewater			(Fort Worth 18)
Wichita Falls		2	
<u>19 locations (21 cities)</u>		<u>285</u>	

District 12 (Southern Texas)

Beaumont	Texas	64	(Beaumont 58)
			(Nederland 2)
			(Port Arthur 4)
Corpus Christi		31	
Harlingen		16	
Houston		76	(Galena Park 2)
Jacksonville		15	(Houston 74)
Laredo		1	
San Antonio		62	
Tulsita		1	
<u>8 locations (11 cities)</u>		<u>266</u>	

TABLE 5.- Motor-gasoline survey, summer 1948 (Cont'd.)
 (Locations and numbers of samples)

District 13 (South Mountain States)

<u>Location</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Samples</u>	
Bakersfield	Calif.	2	
Los Banos		2	
Madera		2	
Newman		2	
Patters on		2	
Westby		2	
Denver	Colo.	24	(Denver (Englewood
Pueblo		2	
Albuquerque	N. Mex.	1	
Amarillc	Texas	49	
Big Spring		4	
Borger		2	
Colorado		2	
El Paso		7	
Sweetwater		4	
Salt Lake City	Utah	22	
<u>16 locations (17 cities)</u>		<u>129</u>	

District 14 (North Mountain States)

Pocatello	Idaho	2	
Billings	Mont.	14	
Butte		2	
Conrad		14	
Cut Bank		8	
Great Falls		7	
Kalispell		1	
Kevin		2	
Missoula		4	
Shelby		2	
Casper	Wyo.	71	
Cheyenne		2	
Sinclair		4	
<u>13 locations (13 cities)</u>		<u>133</u>	

District 15 (Pacific Northwest)

<u>Seattle</u>	<u>Wash.</u>	<u>30</u>	
<u>1 location (1 city)</u>			

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TABLE 5.- Motor-gasoline survey, summer 1948 (Cont'd.)
(Locations and numbers of samples)

District 16 (Northern California)

<u>Location</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Samples</u>		
San Francisco Bay area	Calif.	42	{ Oakland { San Francisco { San Leandro	2 30 10
1 location (3 cities)		42		

District 17 (Southern California)

	Calif.			
		(Fillmore		2
		(Glendale		8
		(Long Beach		94
		(Los Angeles		80
Los Angeles		197	(Manhattan Beach (Midway City (Montebello (Pico (San Fernando	2 3 4 2 2
Santa Maria		2		
2 locations (10 cities)		199		
Total:	147 locations (207 cities)	2,997 samples		

TABLE 6.- Motor-gasoline survey, summer 1948
 (Summary of locations and numbers of samples)

District		Locations	Cities	Samples	Percent
No.	Name				
1	Northeast area	2	12	158	5.3
2	Mid-Atlantic Coast States	13	31	516	17.2
3	Southeast area	14	14	213	7.1
4	Appalachian area	22	22	254	8.5
5	Michigan	3	5	76	2.5
6	North Illinois area	5	12	191	6.4
7	Central Mississippi area	9	14	188	6.3
8	Lower Mississippi area	9	9	157	5.2
9	North Plains area	4	4	43	1.4
10	Central Plains area	6	8	117	3.9
11	South Plains area	19	21	285	9.5
12	Southern Texas	8	11	266	8.9
13	South Mountain States	16	17	129	4.3
14	North Mountain States	13	13	133	4.4
15	Pacific Northwest	1	1	30	1.0
16	Northern California	1	3	42	1.4
17	Southern California	2	10	199	6.7
Total 17 districts		147	207	2,997	100.0

