

# Modelización de la capacidad de las cadenas de suministro de combustible

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Reunión del Clúster de Logística Global

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Transportation & Logistics

<https://ctl.mit.edu>

# Motivación



- El combustible es esencial en situaciones de emergencia
  - Facilitación de la movilidad de los supervivientes
  - Suministro temporal de electricidad
  - Transporte de bienes esenciales
- El aumento de la demanda y los daños en las infraestructuras provocan escasez y largas colas



## 'The whole system imploded': How Ida crippled Louisiana's gasoline distribution

BY SAM KARLIN | STAFF WRITER SEP 1, 2021 - 5:58 PM



People wait in line for gas at the Triangle Deli in the Gentilly neighborhood of New Orleans, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 2021. (Staff photo by David Grunfeld, NOLA.com | The Times-Picayune | The New Orleans Advocate)

PHOTO BY DAVID GRUNFELD DIRECTOR OF PHOTOGRAPHY

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WORLD | EUROPE | U.K.

## Panic Buying in U.K. Creates Shortages at Gas Stations

British government keeps soldiers on standby to deliver fuel supplies if necessary



Drivers lined up for fuel in London on Saturday. PHOTO: DOMINIC LIPINSKI/PA WIRE/ZUMA PRESS

By [Max Colchester](#)  
Sept. 27, 2021 9:40 am ET



# Motivación

Durante el huracán Irma, los camiones cisterna hicieron colas de hasta 4 horas para acceder a los surtidores de combustible.

Fuente: Departamento de Transporte de Florida. (enero de 2018). "Hurricane Irma's Effect on Florida's Fuel Distribution System and Recommended Improvements". Extraído de [http://www.fdot.gov/info/CO/news/newsreleases/020118\\_FDOT-Fuel-Report.pdf](http://www.fdot.gov/info/CO/news/newsreleases/020118_FDOT-Fuel-Report.pdf).

*¿Por qué se forman colas en los surtidores?*



Port Canaveral

@PortCanaveral

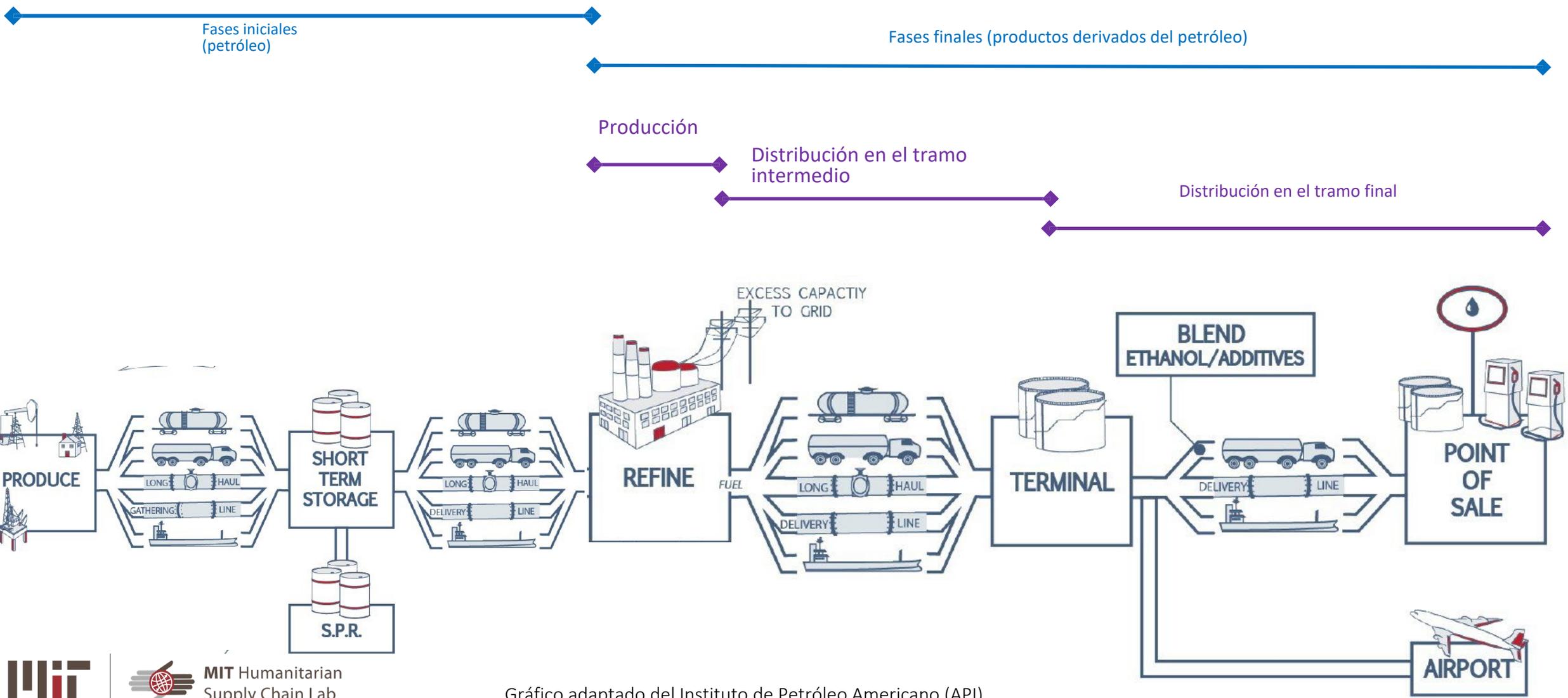
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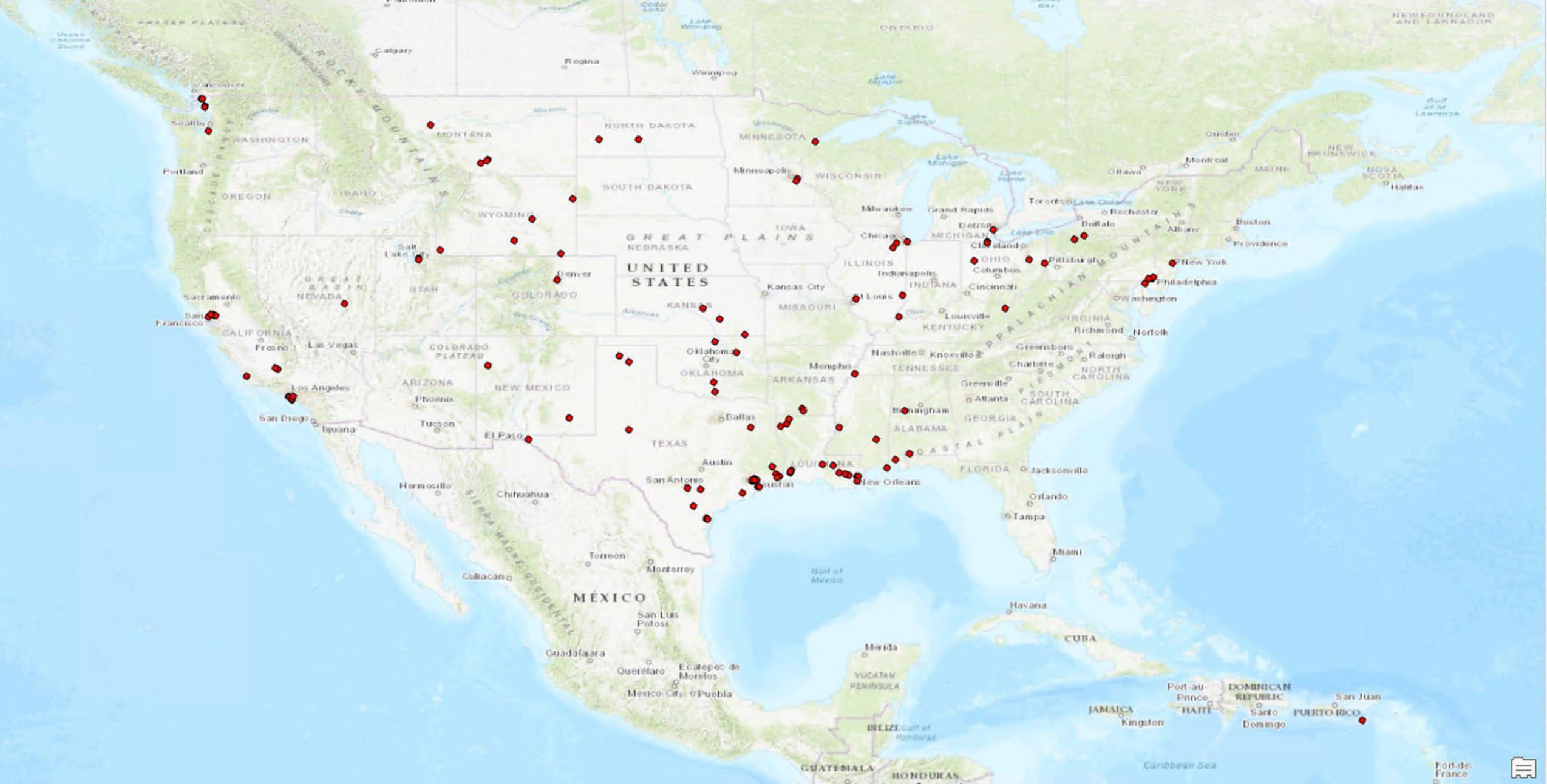
Over 750 tankers loaded and rolling with fuel across Florida from Seaport Canaveral in last 48 hours.

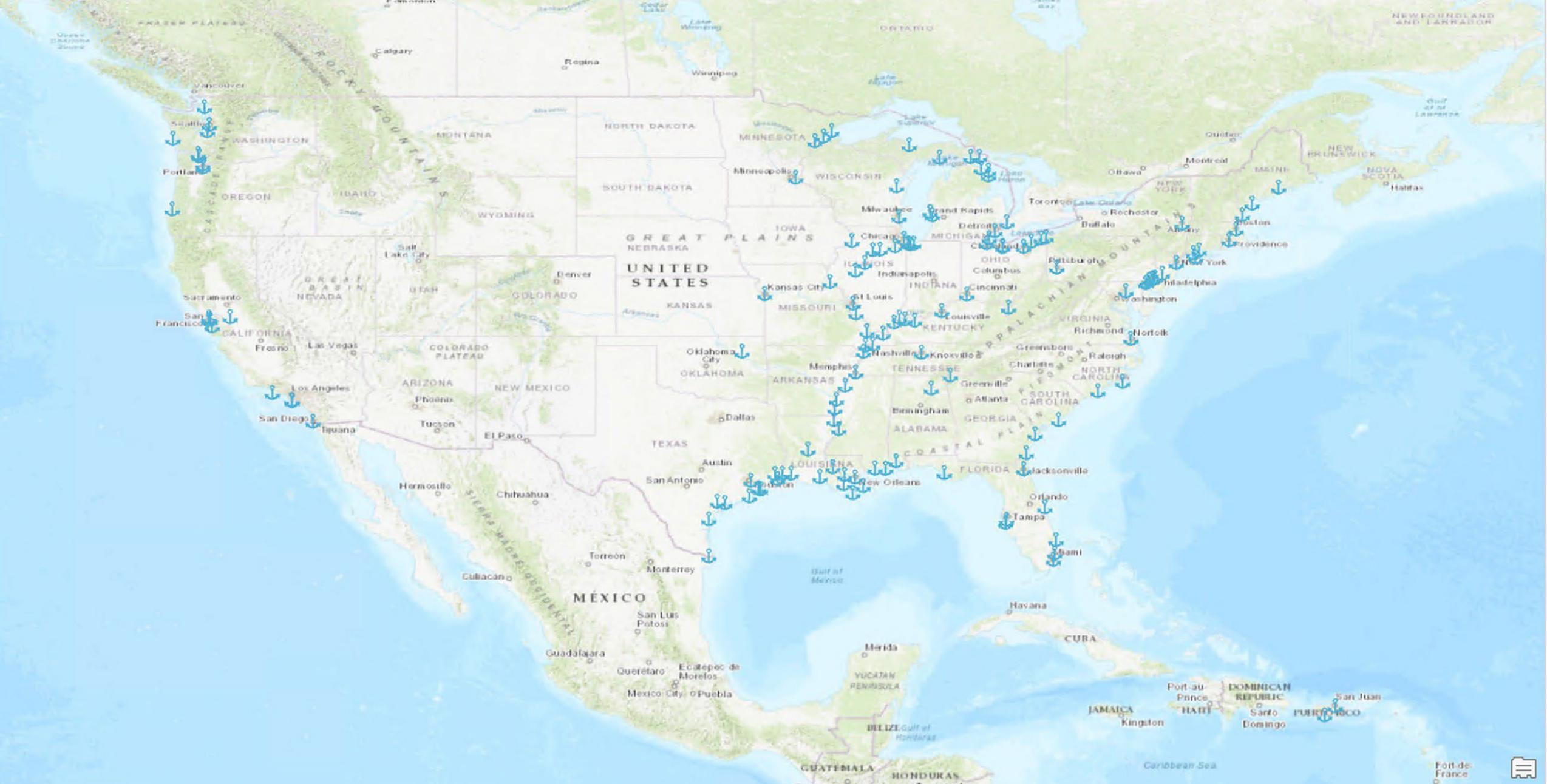


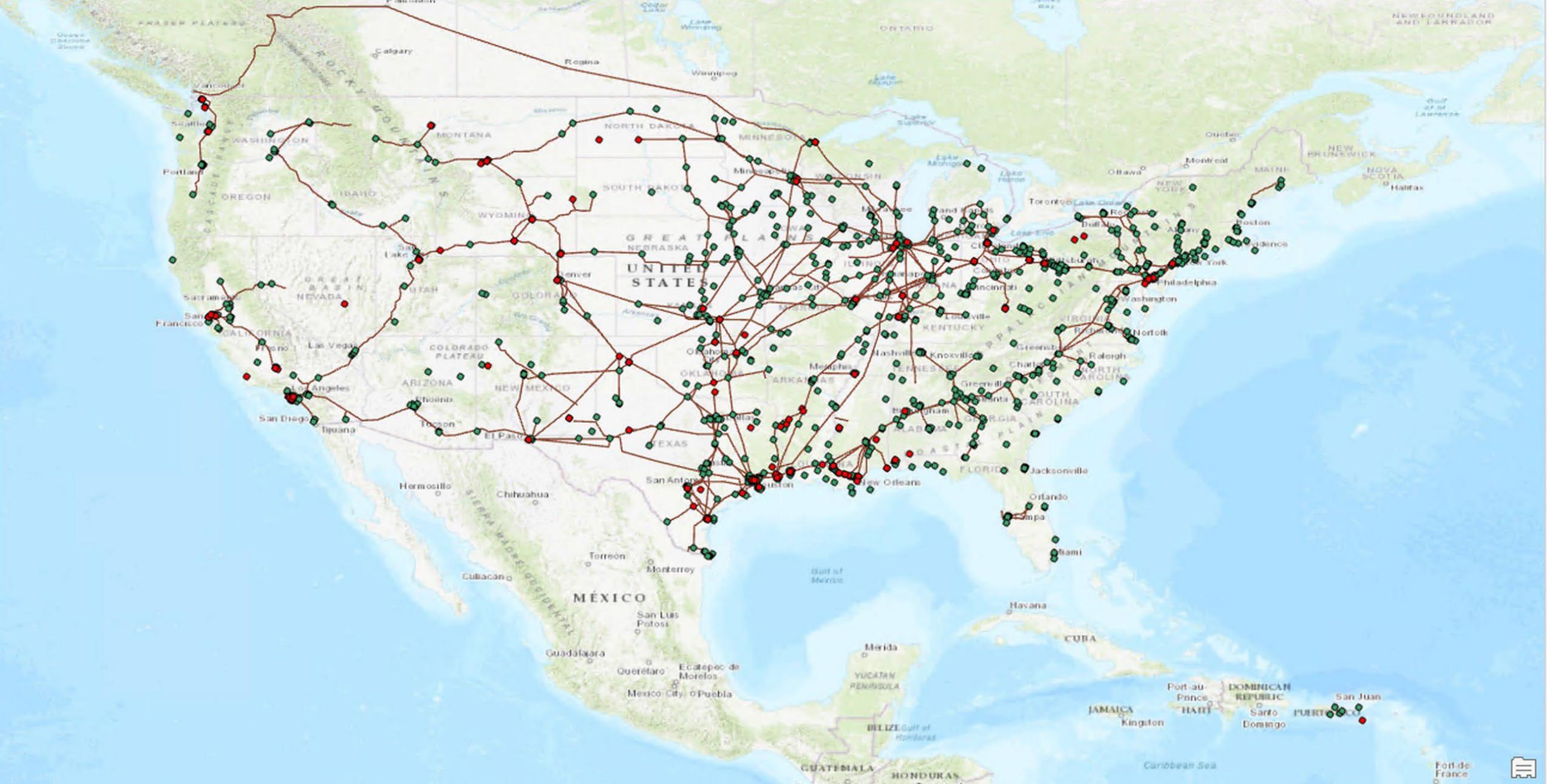
4:15 PM - 14 Sep 2017

# Cadena de suministro de combustible





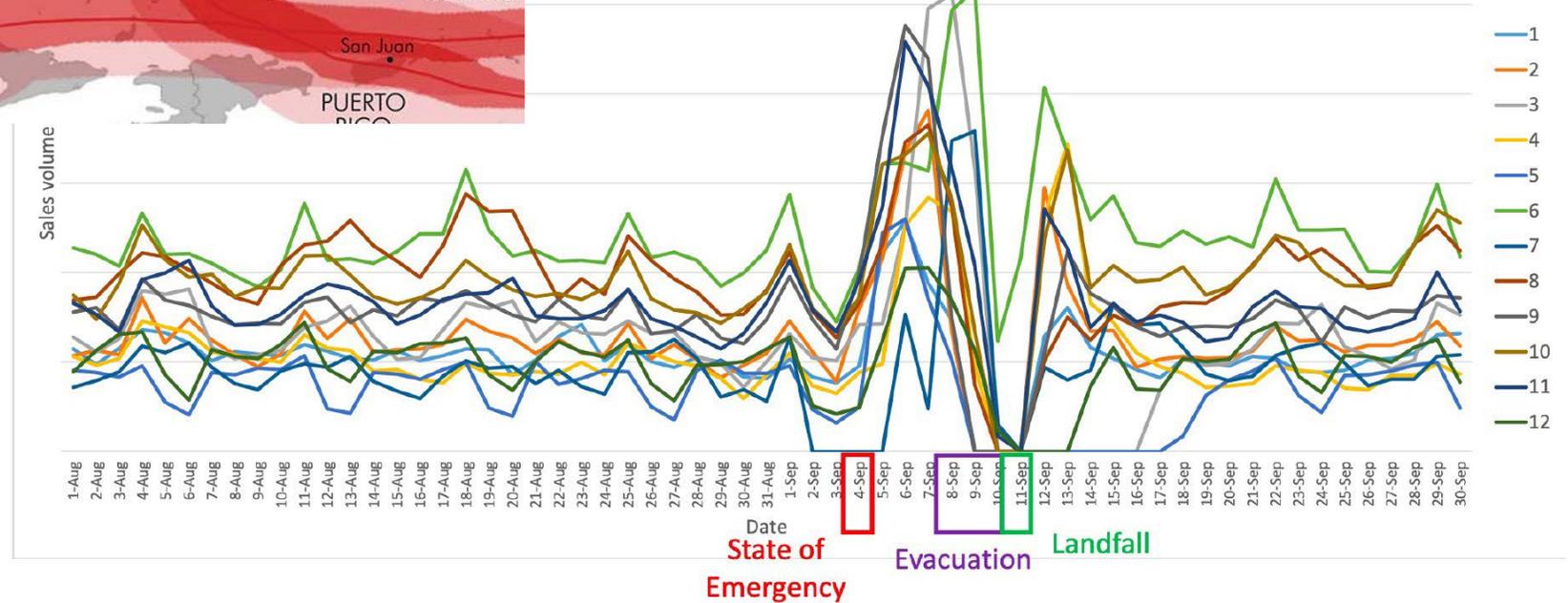
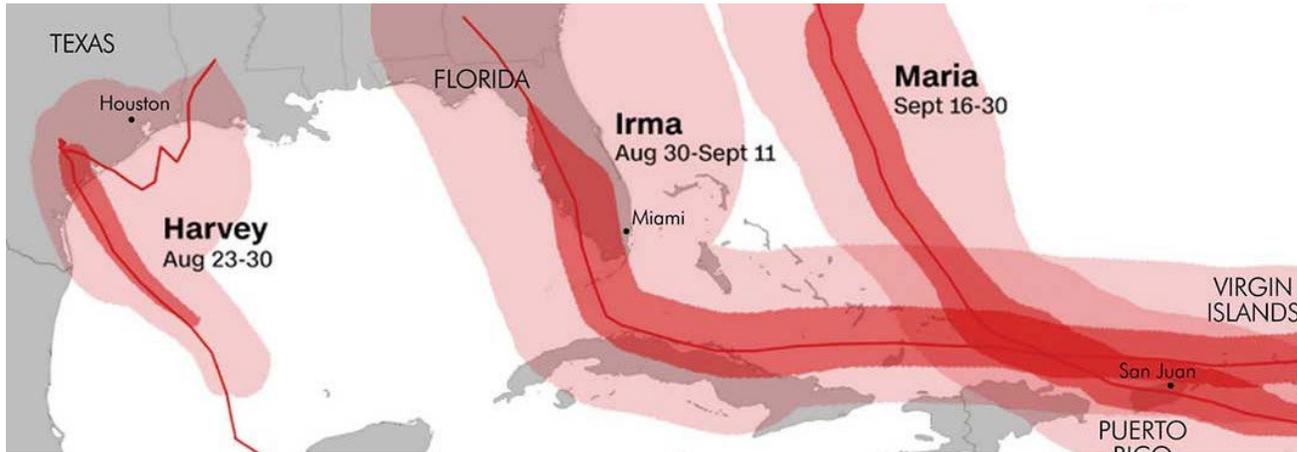




MIT Humanitarian Supply Chain Lab

Las refin er as aparecen en rojo y las terminales en verde. Los oleoductos se representan con l neas y los puertos, con anclas.

# ¿Qué ocurrió durante el huracán Irma?



Fuente: Laboratorio de Cadena de Suministro Humanitaria del MIT, Centro de Transporte y Logística del MIT. (2019).

*Disaster Supply Chains: Moving from Situational Awareness to Actionable Analysis.* Cambridge, MA: Boutilier, J., Goentzel, J. y Windle, M.

<http://dspace.mit.edu/handle/1721.1/127186>



Figure 13: Regular fuel sales volume for 12 retailer locations in Florida during August and September 2017. Source: Retailer(s), MIT analysis.

# No se trata de un problema de suministro

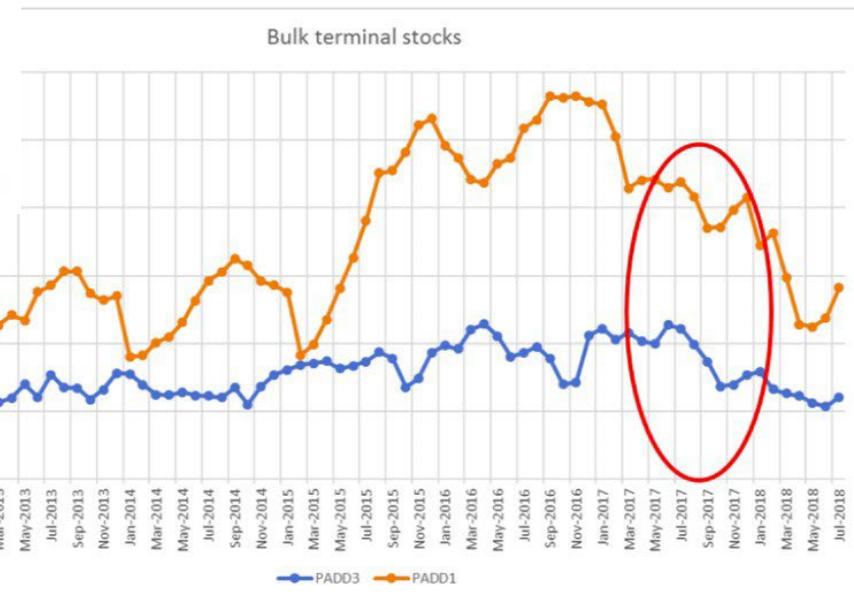
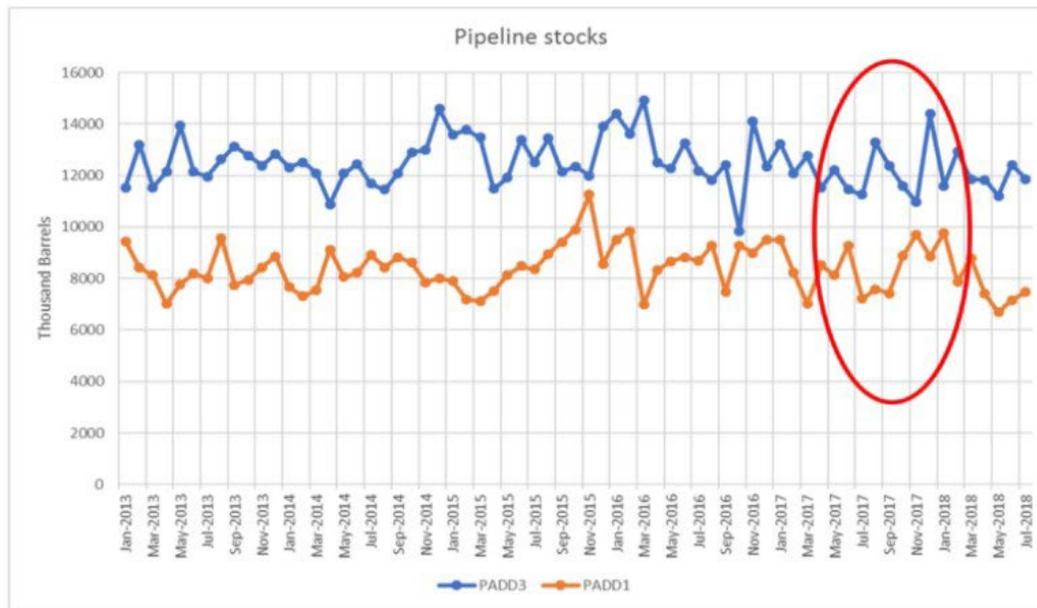


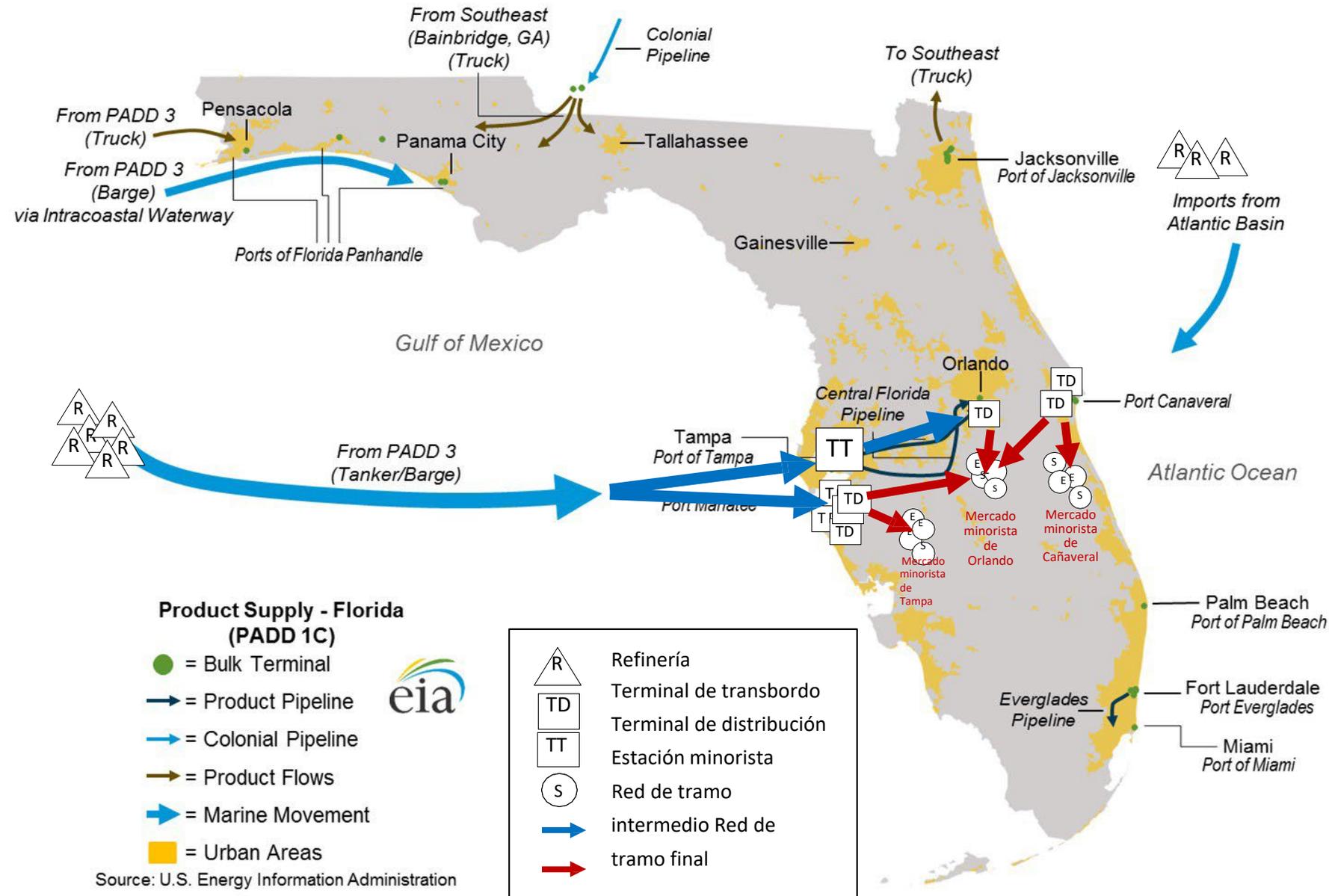
Figure 10: Aggregate pipeline stocks in PADD1 and PADD3. Source: EIA.

Fuente: Laboratorio de Cadena de Suministro Humanitaria del MIT, Centro de Transporte y Logística del MIT. (2019). *Disaster Supply Chains: Moving from Situational Awareness to Actionable Analysis*. Cambridge, MA: Boutilier, J., Goentzel, J. y Windle, M.

<http://dspace.mit.edu/handle/1721.1/127186>

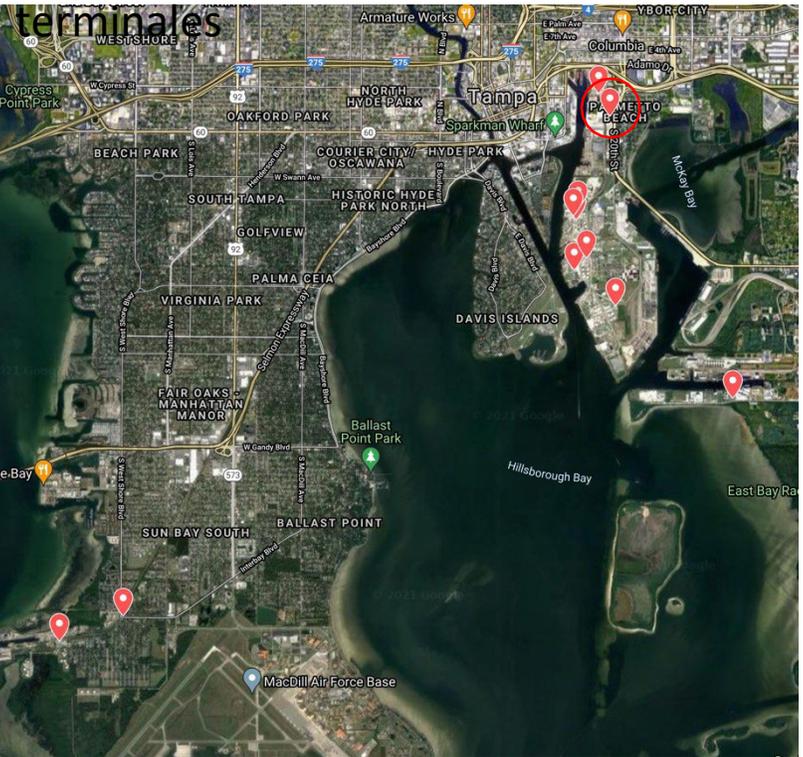
Figure 11: Aggregate bulk terminal stocks in PADD1 and PADD3. Source: EIA.

# Análisis de los cuellos de botella en la distribución

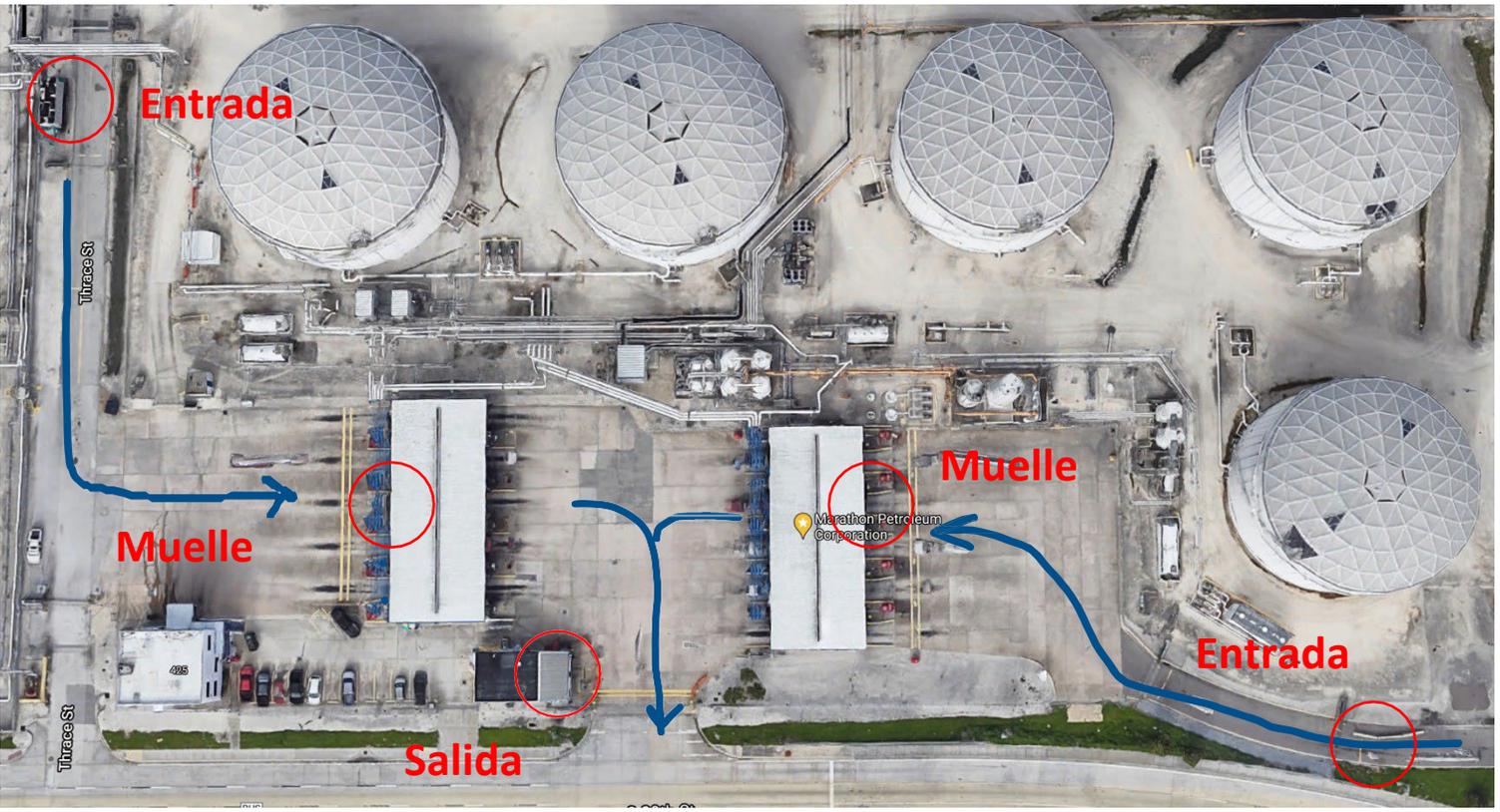


# Análisis detallado de los cuellos de botella en la distribución

Agrupación de



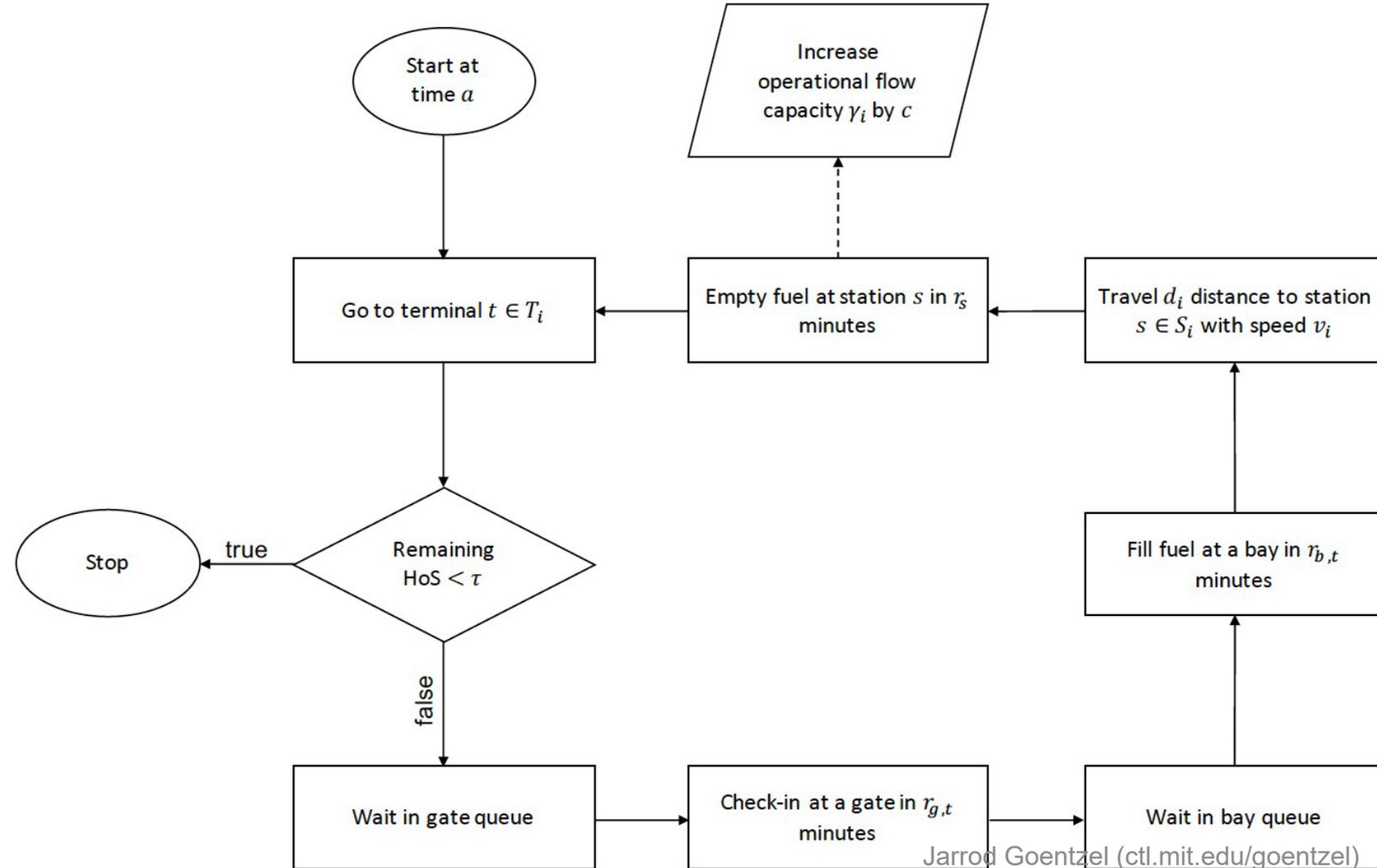
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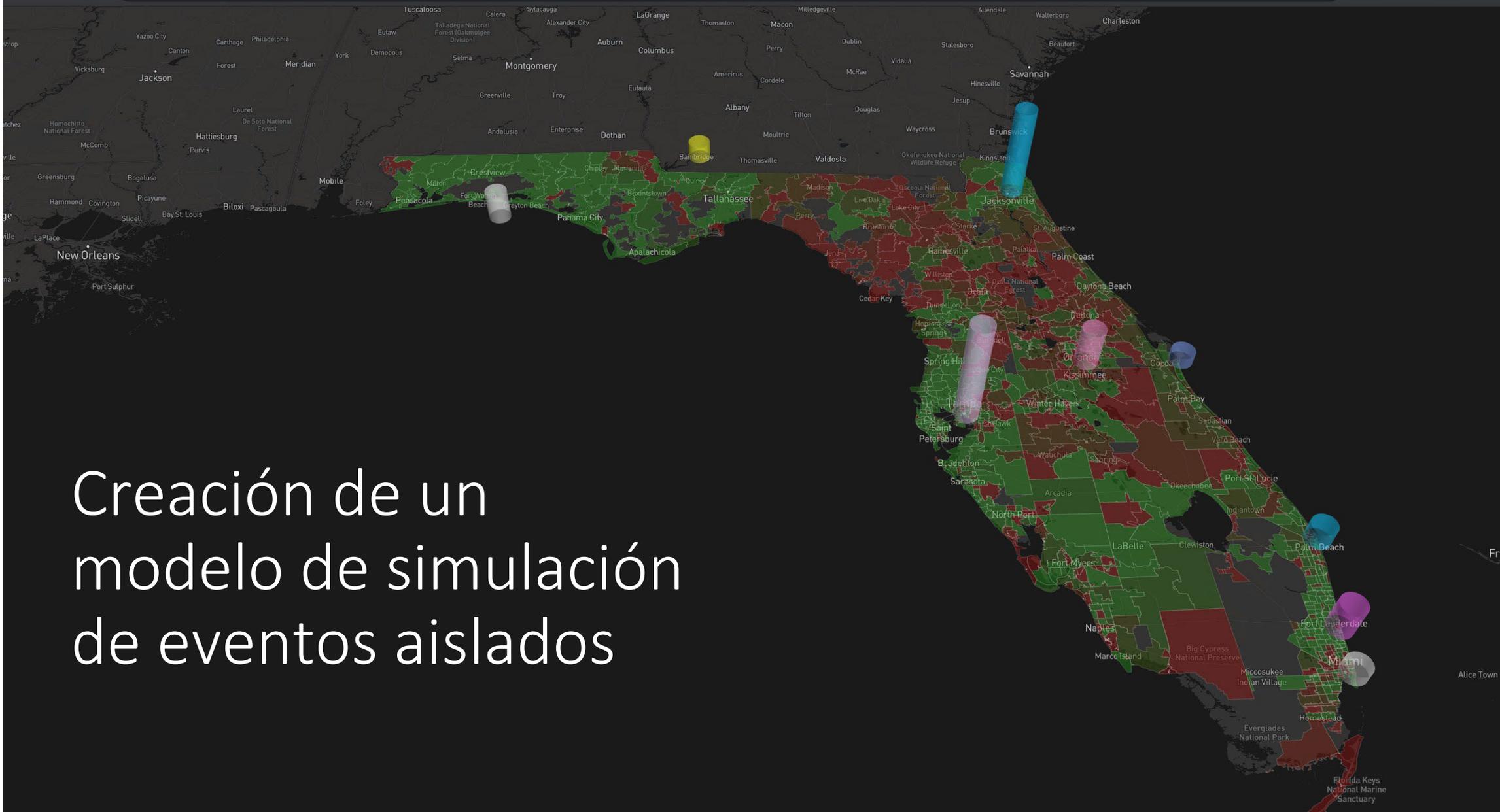


# Creación de un modelo de simulación de eventos aislados

Parameter	Description
$n_g$	Number of check-in gates
$n_b$	Number of fuel fueling bays
$d$	Station distance in miles
$S$	Set of stations
$m$	Number of parking spaces
$a$	Start time for trucks in hour of day
$\tau$	Stopping criteria for trucks in mins
$c$	Capacity of trucks in gallons
$h$	Hours of service of drivers
$r_s$	Time taken at stations in mins
$r_g$	Time taken at terminal gates in mins
$r_b$	Time taken at terminal bays in mins
$v$	Speed of trucks in miles/hr
$f$	Fleet size

Figure 2 Flow chart of the process cycle of a truck serving terminal group  $i$ .

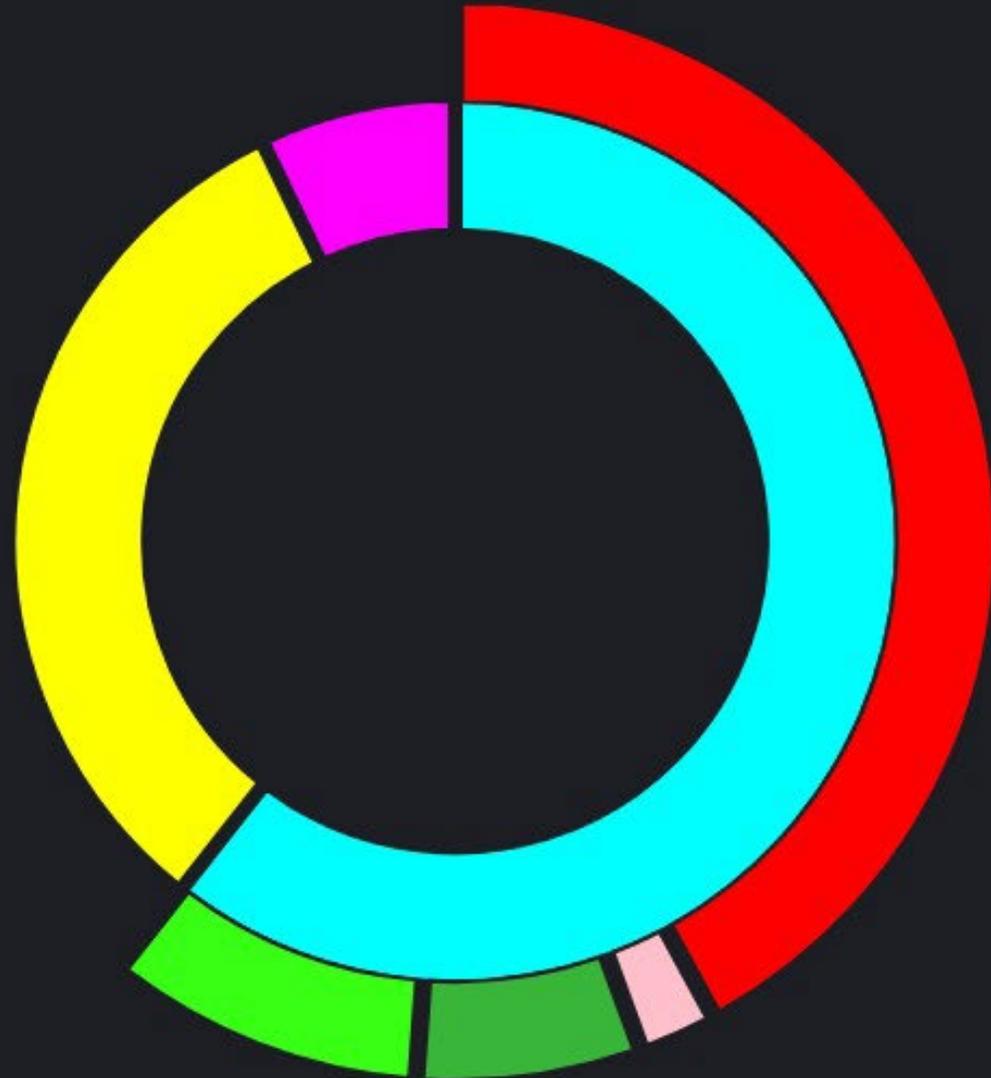




# Creación de un modelo de simulación de eventos aislados

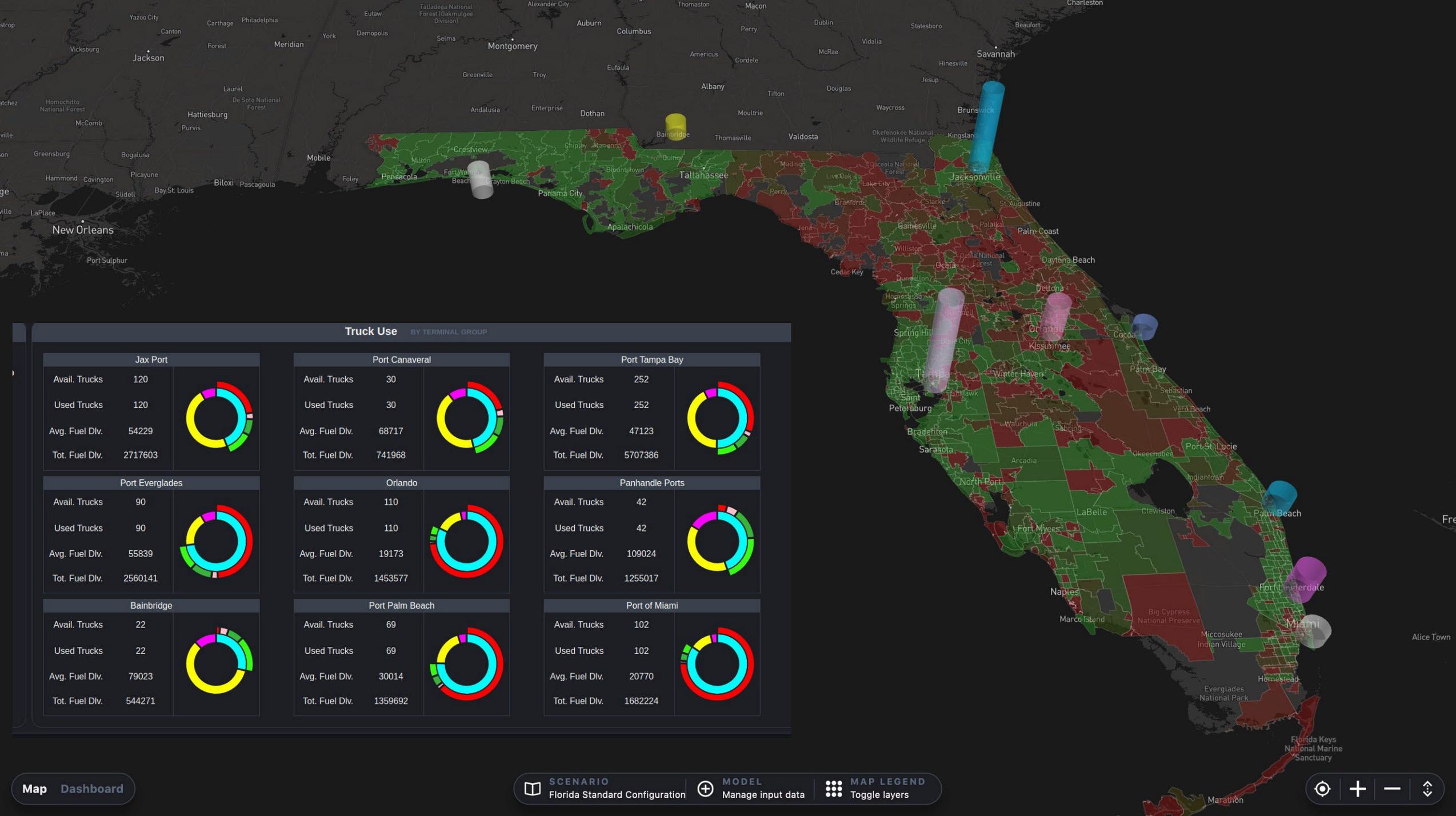
# System Results

## TRUCK USE AND DEMAND SUMMARY



### LEGEND

- Closed
- Driving
- Station
- Terminal
- Terminal - Waiting for Gate to Open
- Terminal - In Gate Queue
- Terminal - At Gate
- Terminal - Waiting for Bay to Open
- Terminal - In Bay Queue
- Terminal - Filling Truck



### Truck Use BY TERMINAL GROUP

Jax Port	
Avail. Trucks	120
Used Trucks	120
Avg. Fuel Div.	54229
Tot. Fuel Div.	2717603



Port Canaveral	
Avail. Trucks	30
Used Trucks	30
Avg. Fuel Div.	68717
Tot. Fuel Div.	741968



Port Tampa Bay	
Avail. Trucks	252
Used Trucks	252
Avg. Fuel Div.	47123
Tot. Fuel Div.	5707386



Port Everglades	
Avail. Trucks	90
Used Trucks	90
Avg. Fuel Div.	55839
Tot. Fuel Div.	2560141



Orlando	
Avail. Trucks	110
Used Trucks	110
Avg. Fuel Div.	19173
Tot. Fuel Div.	1453577



Panhandle Ports	
Avail. Trucks	42
Used Trucks	42
Avg. Fuel Div.	109024
Tot. Fuel Div.	1255017



Bainbridge	
Avail. Trucks	22
Used Trucks	22
Avg. Fuel Div.	79023
Tot. Fuel Div.	544271



Port Palm Beach	
Avail. Trucks	69
Used Trucks	69
Avg. Fuel Div.	30014
Tot. Fuel Div.	1359692



Port of Miami	
Avail. Trucks	102
Used Trucks	102
Avg. Fuel Div.	20770
Tot. Fuel Div.	1682224



# Trazado de perfiles de 43 iniciativas de los sectores público y privado para aumentar el suministro de combustible en los Estados Unidos

Segmento de la cadena de suministro    Subclasificaciones de las iniciativas

Oferta	Existencias nacionales	Públicas
		Privadas
	Existencias internacionales	
	Adquisiciones prioritarias	Calificaciones prioritarias
		Contratos de emergencia
Aumento de la producción		
Demanda	Limitación de la demanda	Largo plazo
		Corto plazo
	Sustitución de combustible	Largo plazo
		Corto plazo
Distribución	Tramo intermedio	Aumento del caudal
		Aumento de la capacidad

*43 iniciativas identificadas*

*Se recopilaron datos sobre varias características de cada iniciativa, entre ellas:*

- *Contexto*
- *Uso histórico*
- *Impacto*
- *Limitaciones*
- *Tipo: operacional o facilitadora*

# Trazado de perfiles de 43 iniciativas de los sectores público y privado para aumentar el suministro de combustible en los Estados Unidos

## 5 Appendix A: Policy and Operational Levers

This section includes summaries of 43 policy and/or operational levers that government and private sector actors in the fuel supply chain can pull.

### 5.1 Lever Attributes

The table below includes descriptions of each of the attributes the levers were evaluated on in the ‘Lever Summaries’ section.

Attribute	Description
<b>Actor</b>	Decision maker. Who “pulls” the lever?
<b>Background</b>	Relevant information about the lever, the challenge in the system it aims to solve, or reasoning for including it
<b>Standard requirements</b>	What are the baseline requirements (with no lever). This is most appropriate for levers that are waivers of existing regulations.
<b>Action</b>	Action that the actor takes and/or process for activating/initiating the lever
<b>Historic Use</b>	Data on past use of this lever (where possible)
<b>Time Horizon</b>	Short term (emergency, can be initiated in a matter of days to a couple of weeks following a disruption) Long term (preparedness)
<b>Impact</b>	Impact of “pulling” the lever. Described in one of three ways, either (a) quantitative estimate of the lever’s impact on fuel flow at a node or through the system, based on model or simulation, (b) quantitative “back of the envelope” estimate, or (c) description of data needed and how the impact could be assessed if data were available
<b>Limitations/caveats</b>	Limitations to the lever’s use, or caveats to consider
<b>Political consideration</b>	Does the lever carry “political weight” or demonstrate government action
<b>Enabling/Operational</b>	Is the lever enabling another actor (usually Private sector) to operate (e.g., waiver) or is the lever actor operating (e.g., activating a bulk fuel contract)
<b>Source(s)</b>	Include link to source or reference for information included. Note: in many cases, hyperlinks are included throughout the lever summary.

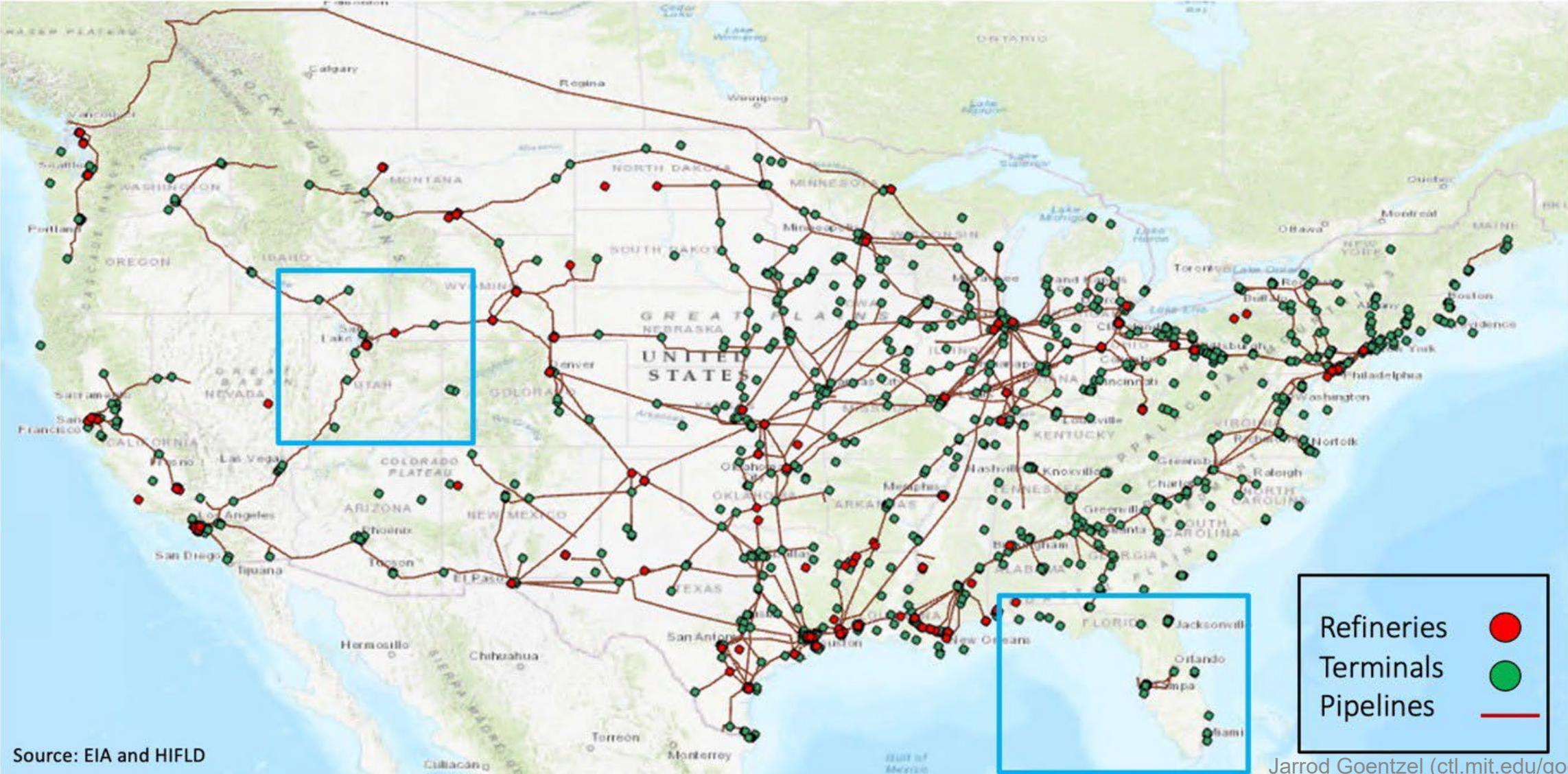
## 5.2 Lever Summaries

Below are summaries of the 43 levers assessed. This list is not meant to be exhaustive, but represents a broad range of levers available to public and private sector actors in the fuel supply chain.

### 1. Interstate Hours of Service Waiver

Attribute	Description
<b>Actor</b>	DOT – Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)
<b>Background</b>	Hours of service apply to drivers of commercial motor vehicles. Interstate commerce refers to the transfer of goods, services, people across state borders.
<b>Standard requirements</b>	<p><a href="#">Set by the FMCSA</a>, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11 Hour Drive Limit: 11 hours max drive time after 10 consecutive hours off duty</li> <li>• 14 Hour Rule: 14-hour window – may not drive beyond 14<sup>th</sup> hour after coming on duty</li> <li>• 30 min breaks after 8 hours of driving</li> <li>• 70 Hour Rule: 70 hours in 8 days, or 60 hours in 7 days is the total time spent driving and on-duty</li> <li>• 34 Hour Restart: After 60 hours in 7 days or 70 hours in 8 days driver must be off duty 34 hours to drive again</li> </ul>
<b>Action</b>	FMCSA can waive the interstate hours of service restrictions. Regional waivers are more impactful, as they give flexibility to, for example, allow trucks to refuel in another state and travel in to an affected area.
<b>Historic Use</b>	<p><a href="#">May 9 Emergency Declaration related to Colonial Pipeline system</a>: Granted relief from Parts 390 through 399 of Title 49 Code (Part 395 is related to waiver of hours of service limits) for those carriers providing direct assistance transporting gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, and other refined petroleum products into the Affected States, and was <a href="#">subsequently modified</a> May 12 to include additional states. The declaration <a href="#">was expanded May 26</a> for those carriers providing direct assistance hauling medical supplies, food, paper products, raw materials related to the national emergency.</p> <p><i>This is an example of recent use; however, these waivers are frequently granted following natural disasters, including hurricanes, prolonged cold weather, etc. <a href="#">FMCSA maintains records of current and past waivers.</a></i></p>
<b>Time Horizon</b>	Short-term
<b>Impact</b>	Based on Florida and Utah models and assumptions, hours of service waivers increase surge capacity 49% to 67% over normal operations by allowing trucks to complete more trips per day.
<b>Limitations/caveats</b>	Emergency declaration should include items/identify elements NOT being granted emergency relief like the May 26, 2021 COVID Emergency Declarations (i.e., carriers not requiring fatigued drivers that request rest to continue to operate). Drivers still need appropriate rest for safety, and drivers (or their employers) may not be willing or able to work an extreme number of hours.
<b>Political consideration</b>	Yes, demonstrates Federal action
<b>Enabling/Operational</b>	Enabling
<b>Source(s)</b>	Links included above <span style="float: right;">Jarrod Goentzel (<a href="http://ctl.mit.edu/goentzel">ctl.mit.edu/goentzel</a>)</span>

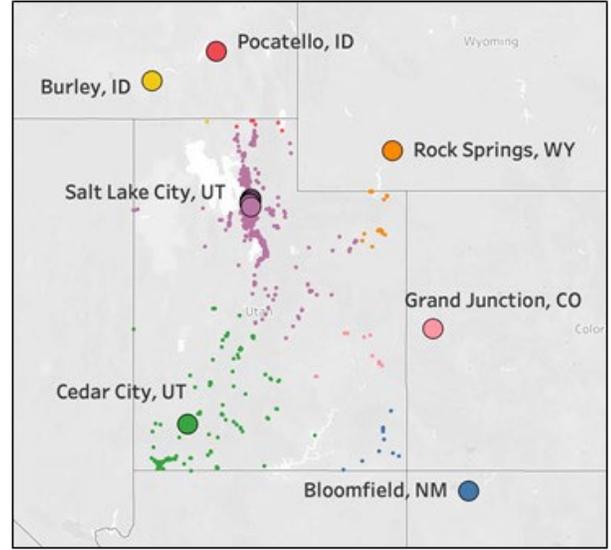
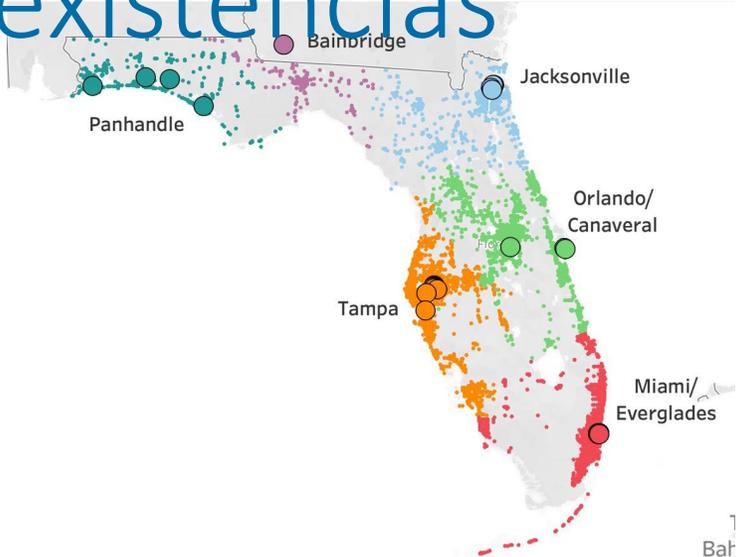
# ESTUDIOS DE CASO



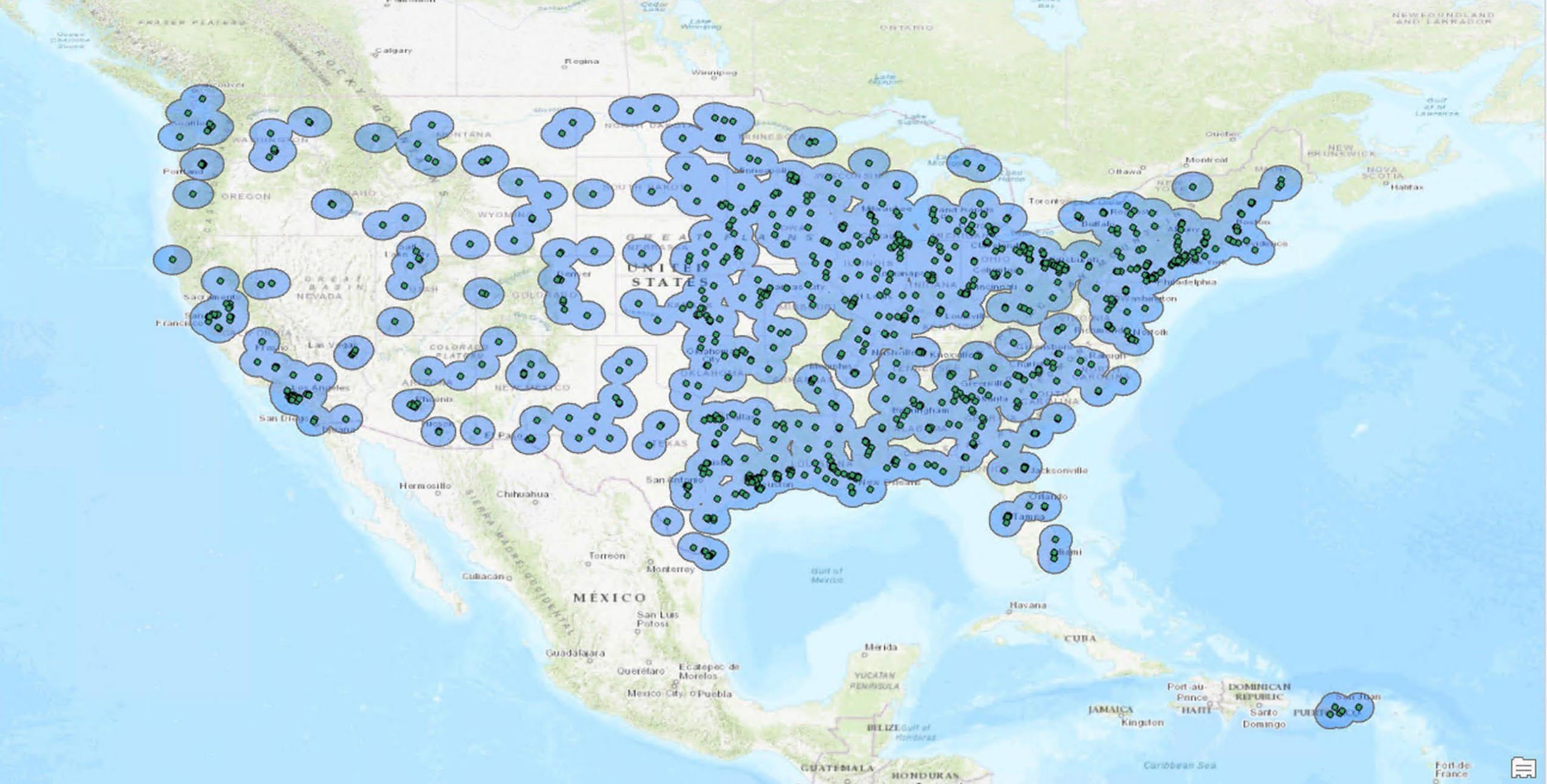
Source: EIA and HIFLD

Jarrod Goentzel ([ctl.mit.edu/goentzel](http://ctl.mit.edu/goentzel))

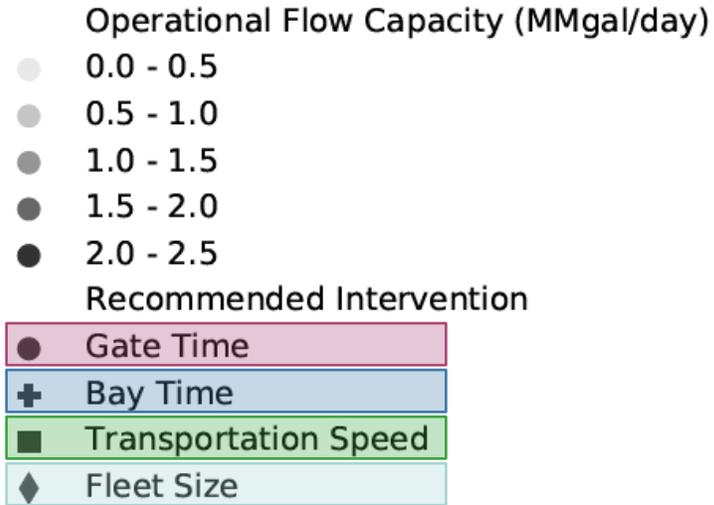
# Capacidad de refuerzo en el tramo final si las terminales tienen existencias



Lever Status					Simulation Results - Surge Capacity			
Gate Rate	Bay Rate	Speed	Fleet Size	Hours of Service	FL Nominal	FL No Tampa	UT Nominal	UT No SLC
Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	136%			
Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	High	186%			
High	High	High	High	High	247%			

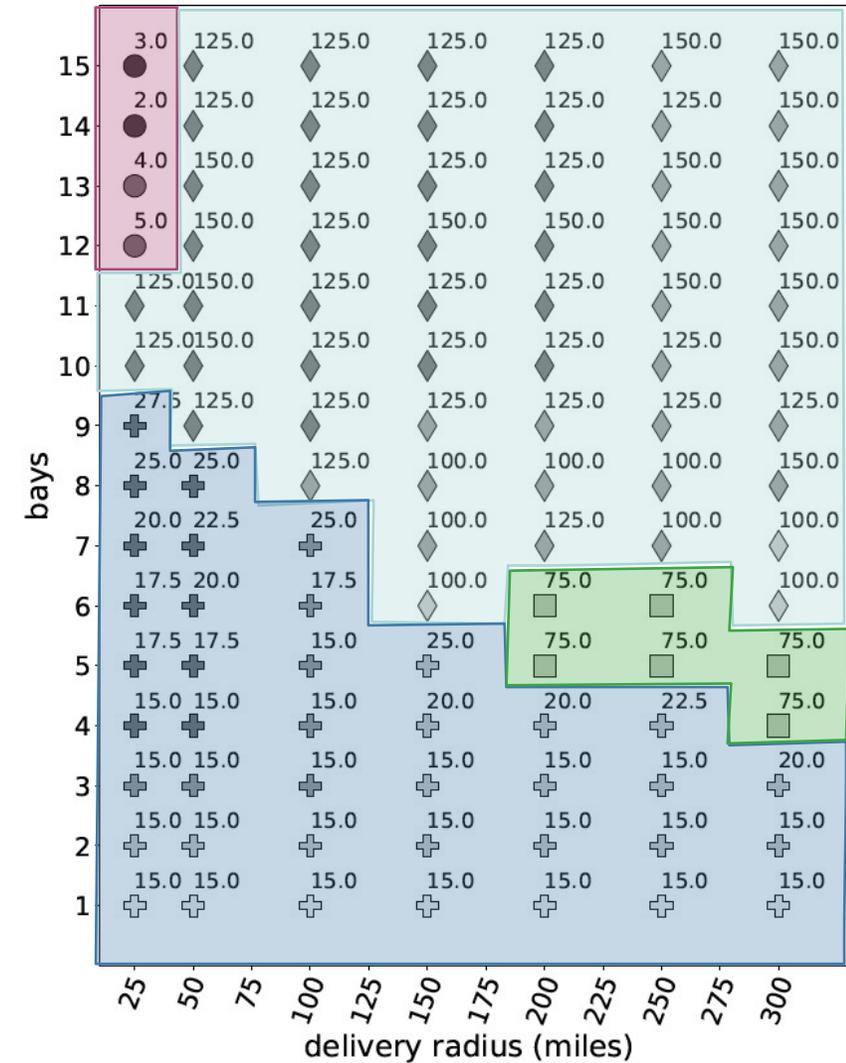
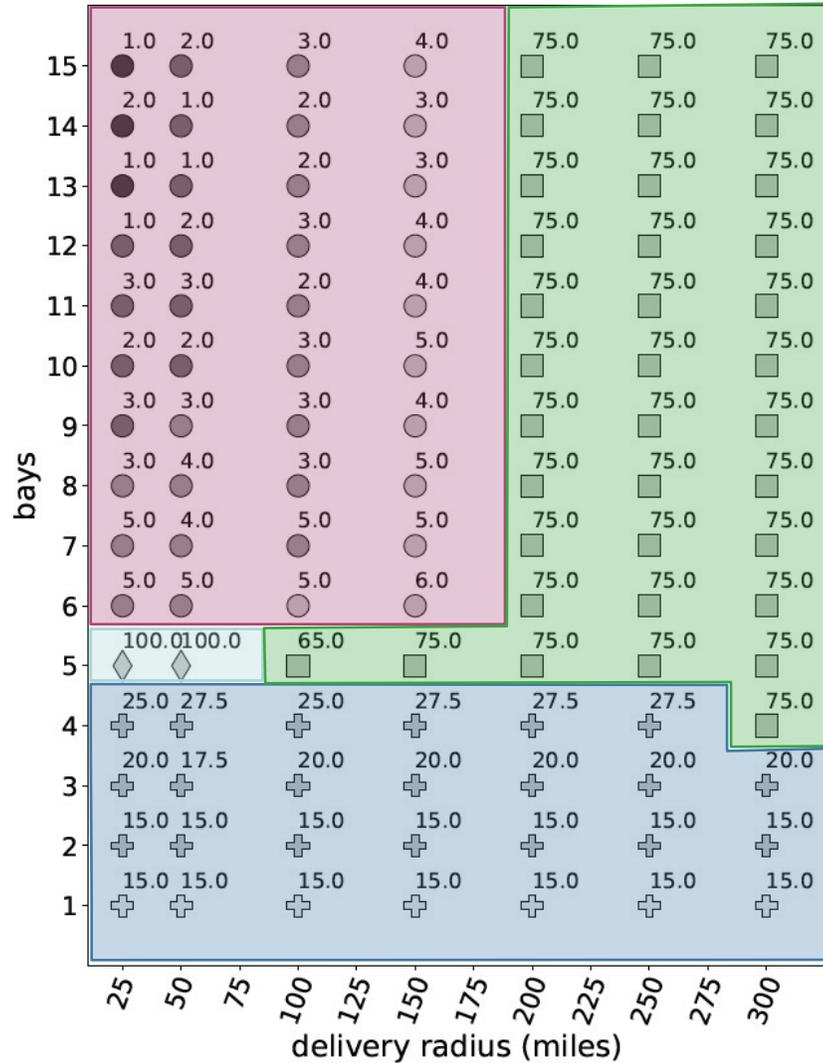


# Orientaciones de las iniciativas por tipo de terminal



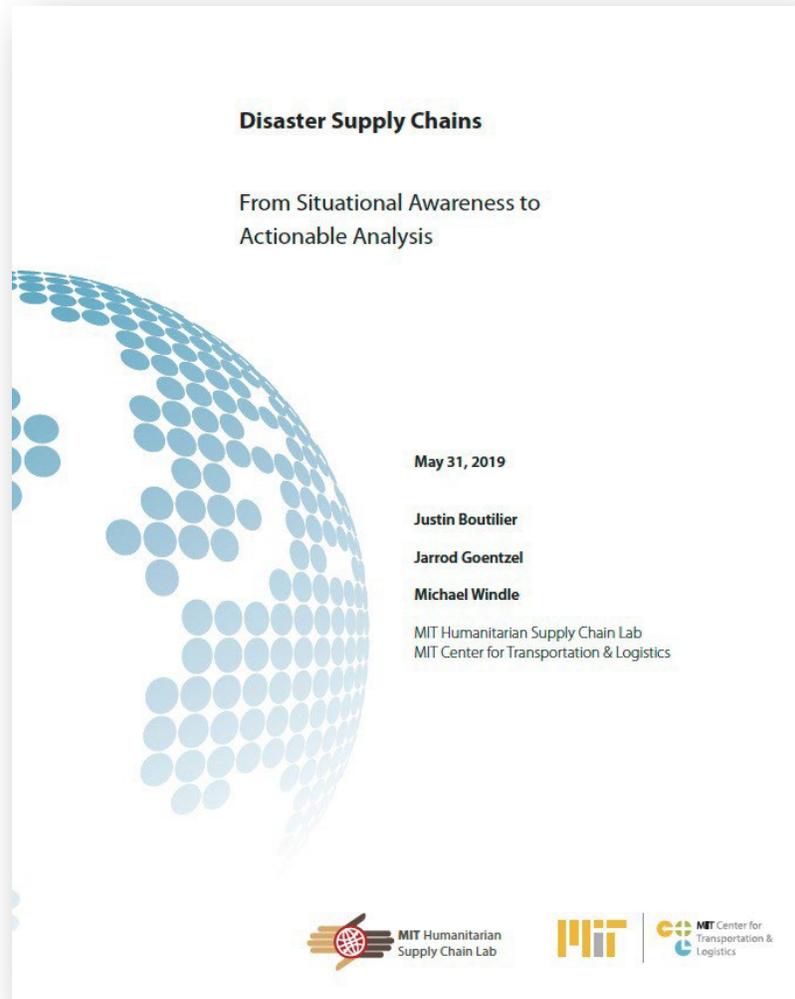
Valores de referencia

Tiempo en la entrada	7,7 min
Tiempo en el muelle	38,5 min
Velocidad del camión	49,5 millas/hora
Tamaño de la flota	50 camiones



# Referencias adicionales

Publicación pendiente: Rana, S., Russell, T., Boutilier, J., and Goentzel, J. “Modeling Operational Flow Capacity and Evaluating Disaster Interventions for Downstream Fuel Distribution”. En revisión mínima para *Gestión de Producción y Operaciones*.



Fuente: Laboratorio de Cadena de Suministro Humanitaria del MIT, Centro de Transporte y Logística del MIT. (2019). *Disaster Supply Chains: Moving from Situational Awareness to Actionable Analysis*. Cambridge, MA: Boutilier, J., Goentzel, J. y Windle, M.

MIT Humanitarian Supply Chain Lab

**National Fuel Ecosystem Assessment**  
Prepared for FEMA as part of the SCAN team

This document presents a summary of the National Fuel Ecosystem Assessment (“the study”) performed by the Supply Chain Analysis Network (SCAN). SCAN is a team of supply chain subject matter experts, including the MIT Humanitarian Supply Chain Lab, that supports FEMA with real-time analysis in the event of disasters or other supply chain disruptions, and systemic analysis during non-disaster times.

**Summary of work**  
The study focused on the US Fuel Ecosystem, specifically diesel and gasoline networks in the **downstream** segments of the fuel supply chain: from **refinery-to-terminal (“middle mile”)** and **terminal-to-customer (“last mile”)**. The Department of Energy, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, and others closely monitor the upstream and midstream segments of the supply chain, and those segments – particularly refining capacity – have shown to be remarkably resilient during major disasters. Issues often arise in the downstream segments of the supply chain. The study included three sections, which built on each other:

1

System Description

Defining and describing the US Fuel System with a concentration on the downstream end of the fuel supply chain.

2

Policy and Operational Levers

Identifying and analyzing the dynamics of the US fuel system and the levers that could be available to the federal government and private sector partners to address disruptions in the fuel supply chain.

3

Scenarios

Scenarios that exemplify disruptions in the fuel supply chain from refinery to last mile, suggest levers that can be applied to mitigate the impacts of the disruptions, and, for the Florida and Utah scenarios, model the impacts of levers on flow through the system.

**System Description:** The last mile is similar across most geographies – tanker trucks haul fuel locally from terminals to retail fuel stations or commercial tanks at facilities like hospitals. The study highlighted that the structure of middle mile distribution in a given geography is key to understanding how the fuel system can respond to a disruption. For example, in areas where the supply chain is optimized around a middle mile pipeline and not near port facilities that are equipped to handle fuel tankers, tanker trucks do not have the capacity to replace pipeline flow. Replacing the flow of the Colonial pipeline would require 11,500 large tanker trucks each day. On the other hand, areas that are near both

Mode of Transportation	Fuel Transportation Capacity
Small tanker truck “bobtail”	3,500 gallons
Large tanker truck	9,100 gallons
Railroad tanker	30,000 gallons
Medium-range tanker ship	8-15 million gallons
Long-range tanker ship	15-26 million gallons
Colonial Pipeline	105 million gallons per day

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The background, points-of-view, and opinions expressed in this document do not necessarily represent the positions or policies of the Department of Homeland Security or the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

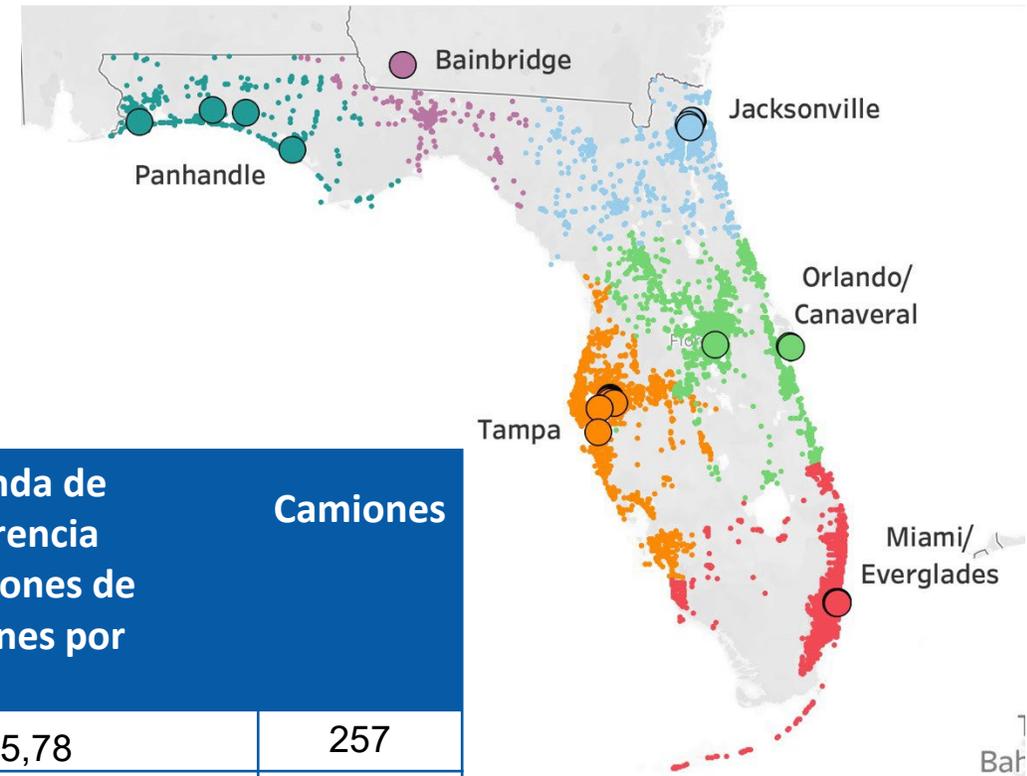
<https://dspace.mit.edu/handle/1721.1/126769>

Diapositivas  
de reserva

# Florida: Capacidad de refuerzo + Huracán de Tampa

La frecuencia de los huracanes en Florida hace que la red de distribución de gasolina sea vulnerable a los aumentos de la demanda y a las limitaciones de capacidad. Medimos su capacidad para satisfacer el aumento de la demanda y los efectos de estas iniciativas para mejorar el servicio. Además, incluimos un análisis en el que Port Tampa queda fuera de servicio para investigar el impacto sistémico de este resultado.

Last Mile Service Network for Florida



Iniciativas	Indicadores clave de desempeño
Tasa de entrada	Capacidad de refuerzo
Tasa de muelle	
Velocidad del camión	Tiempo de espera en la entrada
Tamaño de la flota	Tiempo de conducción
Horas de servicio	
	Viajes/día

Grupo	Demanda de referencia (millones de galones por día)	Camiones
Tampa	5,78	257
Panhandle	3,94	175
Orlando/Cañaveral	5,33	237
Miami	4,87	216
Jacksonville	2,15	96
Bainbridge	1,22	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,29</b>	<b>1025</b>

Jarrod Goentzel (ctl.mit.edu/goentzel)

# Florida: Iniciativas de transporte > iniciativas de terminales; las horas de servicio son cruciales

Sistema nominal

- El sistema satisface hasta un 36 % de la demanda por encima de la base de referencia (condiciones normales)
- Durante las tormentas, el sistema funciona peor y puede satisfacer una demanda apenas superior a la de referencia.
- Horas de servicio más eficaces, con un aumento de la capacidad de refuerzo al 85,66 % sobre la base de referencia.
- La combinación de iniciativas ayuda al sistema a satisfacer más del doble de la demanda final.
- Con Tampa interceptada, las terminales de Orlando abastecen al 99 % de las estaciones de Tampa.
- Con Tampa cerrada, el sistema estatal no puede satisfacer la demanda de referencia.
- Orlando solo puede atender el 44,78 % de la demanda combinada (no se muestra en el gráfico)
- Así, Florida debe planificar el racionamiento y el abastecimiento de combustible en terminales lejanas cuando cierra un grupo de terminales.

Sin Tampa

Sistema nominal

Sin Tampa

Tasa de entrada	Tasa de muelle	Velocidad	Tamaño de la flota	Horas de servicio	Capacidad de refuerzo	Tiempo de espera en la entrada (horas)	Tiempo de conducción (horas)	Viajes por día
Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	136,0 %	0,63	4,49	2,24
Bajo	Bajo	Normal	Normal	Normal	119,9 %	0,98	3,98	2,01
Normal	Normal	Bajo	Bajo	Normal	110,0 %	0,17	5,67	2,27
Bajo	Bajo	Bajo	Bajo	Normal	101,8 %	0,39	5,19	2,10
Alto	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	141,6 %	0,48	4,67	2,33
Normal	Alto	Normal	Normal	Normal	148,3 %	0,47	4,90	2,44
Normal	Normal	Alto	Normal	Normal	142,3 %	0,74	3,95	2,35
Normal	Normal	Normal	Alto	Normal	145,0 %	0,99	4,03	2,01
Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Alto	185,7 %	0,70	6,32	3,06
Alto	Alto	Normal	Normal	Normal	160,9 %	0,20	5,37	2,65
Normal	Normal	Alto	Alto	Alto	202,9 %	1,34	4,76	2,79
Alto	Alto	Alto	Alto	Alto	247,4 %	0,70	5,88	2,40
Tasa de entrada	Tasa de muelle	Velocidad	Tamaño de la flota	Horas de servicio	Capacidad de refuerzo	Tiempo de espera en la entrada (horas)	Tiempo de conducción (horas)	Viajes por día
Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	96,8 %	1,38	3,55	1,88
Alto	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	102,3 %	1,27	3,59	1,91
Normal	Alto	Normal	Normal	Normal	107,7 %	1,14	3,89	2,07
Normal	Normal	Alto	Normal	Normal	99,7 %	1,47	3,07	1,94
Normal	Normal	Normal	Alto	Normal	100,4 %	1,75	3,26	1,72
Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Alto	131,7 %	1,71	4,46	2,30
Alto	Alto	Normal	Normal	Normal	120,3 %	0,96	3,99	2,10
Normal	Normal	Alto	Alto	Alto	138,9 %	2,33	3,44	2,15
Alto	Alto	Alto	Alto	Alto	177,3 %	1,72	4,08	2,51



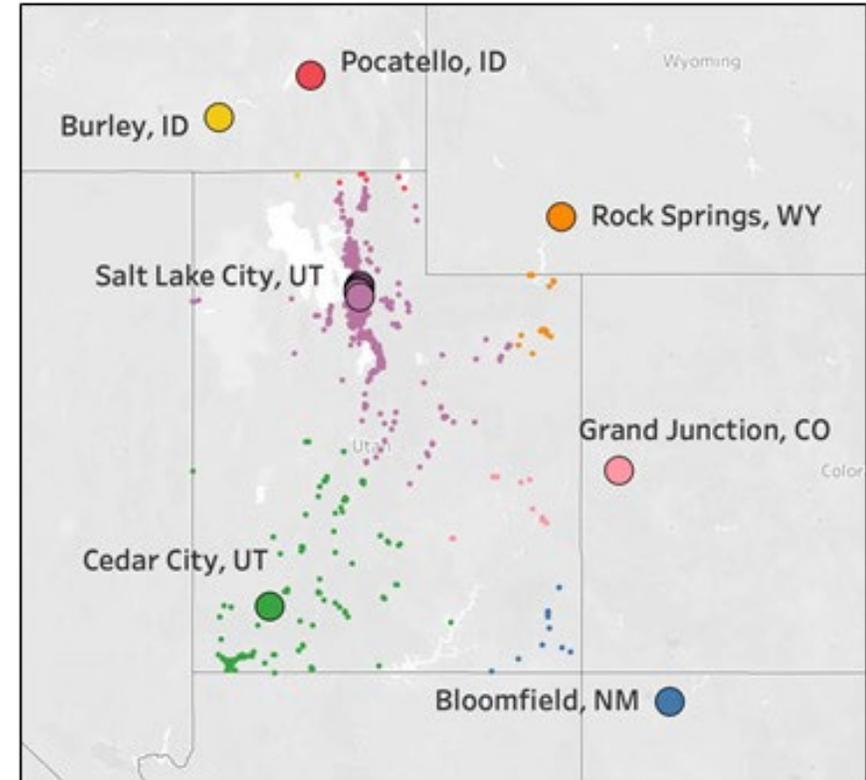
# Utah: posibilidad de terremoto en la zona de la falla de Wasatch

La red de distribución descendente de gasolina de Utah es vulnerable a los terremotos. Medimos su capacidad para satisfacer el aumento de la demanda y los efectos de estas iniciativas para mejorar el servicio. Además, incluimos un análisis en el que la falla de Wasatch se rompe y la capacidad de la refinería queda fuera de servicio en Salt Lake City para investigar el impacto sistémico.

Iniciativas
Tasa de entrada
Tasa de muelle
Velocidad del camión
Tamaño de la flota
Horas de servicio

Indicadores clave de desempeño
Capacidad de refuerzo
Tiempo de espera en la entrada
Tiempo de conducción
Viajes/día

Grupo	Demanda de referencia en Utah (millones de gales por día)	Camiones
Salt Lake City	2,63	179
Cedar City	0,64	44
Rock Springs	0,08	6
Grand Junction	0,07	5
Bloomfield	0,05	4
Pocatello	0,02	2
Burley	0,01	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,50</b>	<b>241</b>



# Análisis de Utah

Sistema nominal

- En comparación, Utah tiene una demanda menor que Florida, lo que se traduce en una mayor capacidad de refuerzo.
- Salt Lake City (grupo de terminales) puede atender casi el doble de la demanda de referencia en condiciones normales y hasta el triple de la demanda de referencia cuando se aplican todas las iniciativas.
- Iniciativas en cuanto a horas de servicio más eficaces.

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- Cuando se intercepta Salt Lake City, el sistema queda en gran medida comprometido.
- Con todas las iniciativas, las demás terminales solo son capaces de satisfacer la mitad de la demanda de referencia de Utah.
- Las distancias son largas, por lo que los camiones no pueden hacer suficientes viajes al día.
- Para los sistemas descendentes que dependen en gran medida de un grupo central de terminales, la interceptación supone una mayor amenaza para el rendimiento y las fuentes alternativas de suministro cobran importancia.

Sistema nominal

Tasa de entrada	Tasa de muelle	Velocidad	Tamaño de la flota	Horas de servicio	Capacidad de refuerzo	Tiempo de espera en la entrada (horas)	Tiempo de conducción (horas)	Viajes por día
Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	178,9 %	0,05	5,26	2,89
Bajo	Bajo	Normal	Normal	Normal	161,8 %	0,30	4,74	2,61
Normal	Normal	Bajo	Bajo	Normal	127,7 %	0,01	5,8	2,61
Bajo	Bajo	Bajo	Bajo	Normal	124,9 %	0,04	5,56	2,56
Alto	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	183,1 %	0,02	5,38	2,95
Normal	Alto	Normal	Normal	Normal	186,8 %	0,04	5,53	3,01
Normal	Normal	Alto	Normal	Normal	192,0 %	0,11	4,78	3,10
Normal	Normal	Normal	Alto	Normal	201,0 %	0,23	4,90	2,73
Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Alto	247,3 %	0,05	7,45	3,99
Alto	Alto	Normal	Normal	Normal	196,0 %	0,01	5,63	3,16
Normal	Normal	Alto	Alto	Alto	274,0 %	0,43	5,85	3,72
Tasa de entrada	Tasa de muelle	Velocidad	Tamaño de la flota	Horas de servicio	Capacidad de refuerzo	Tiempo de espera en la entrada (horas)	Tiempo de conducción (horas)	Viajes por día
Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	27,9 %	0,16	6,46	1,14
Alto	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	28,7 %	0,11	6,55	1,17
Normal	Alto	Normal	Normal	Normal	28,9 %	0,14	6,78	1,18
Normal	Normal	Alto	Normal	Normal	33,0 %	0,14	6,23	1,35
Normal	Normal	Normal	Alto	Normal	31,4 %	0,24	6,43	1,14
Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Alto	38,5 %	0,14	8,83	1,57
Alto	Alto	Normal	Normal	Normal	28,9 %	0,06	6,75	1,18
Normal	Normal	Alto	Alto	Alto	48,4 %	0,22	8,29	1,76
Alto	Alto	Alto	Alto	Alto	50,2 %	0,06	8,77	1,82

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