

Preface

The *Petroleum Marketing Monthly* (PMM) provides information and statistical data on a variety of crude oils and refined petroleum products. The publication presents statistics on crude oil costs and refined petroleum products sales for use by industry, government, private sector analysts, educational institutions, and consumers. Data on crude oil include the domestic first purchase price, the f.o.b. and landed cost of imported crude oil, and the refiners' acquisition cost of crude oil. Refined petroleum product sales data include motor gasoline, distillates, residuals, aviation fuels, kerosene, and propane. The Office of Petroleum and Biofuels Statistics, U.S. Energy Information Administration ensures the accuracy, quality, and confidentiality of the published data in the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly*.

Scope of Data

The data within the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly* are compiled from five Energy Information Administration (EIA) survey forms. The crude oil statistics are calculated from data collected on the following three survey forms: Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report"; Form EIA-856, "Monthly Foreign Crude Oil Acquisition Report"; and Form EIA-14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report."

The statistics on petroleum product sales prices and volumes are derived from Form EIA-782A, "Refiners'/Gas Plant Operators' Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report."

The data presented in Tables 45 to 47 are derived from aggregations of data from Form EIA-782C, "Monthly Report of Prime Supplier Sales of Petroleum Products Sold for Local Consumption."

Sections

Monthly statistics on purchases of crude oil and sales of petroleum products are presented in the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly* in six sections:

- Highlights
- Summary Statistics
- Crude Oil Prices
- Prices of Petroleum Products
- Volumes of Petroleum Products
- Prime Supplier Sales Volumes of Petroleum Products for Local Consumption.

The publication highlights salient statistics for the United States in the Summary Statistics section. More detailed geographic coverage occurs in the other four sections. Geographic coverage for crude oil includes country of origin for foreign crude and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts and individual States for domestic crude oil. Geographic coverage of the petroleum products includes PAD Districts and individual States.

Detailed statistics for crude oil, including the price of imported crude oil by country of origin, by gravity, and by crude stream, can be found in the Crude Oil Prices section.

PAD District and/or State-level statistics for petroleum products are presented in the Prices, Volumes, and Prime Supplier Sales of Petroleum Products sections. To aid the reader in determining the market changes, the majority of the tables show data for the report month and previous month for the current year, and the report month for the previous year.

Notes on the Tables

- For the crude oil statistics referencing Form EIA-182, United States includes the 50 States, the outer continental shelf, and the District of Columbia. For crude oil statistics referencing either Form EIA-14 or Form EIA-856, United States includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and all American territories and possessions. For the petroleum products data, United States includes the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
- Prices exclude taxes. Refer to the Explanatory Notes for a tax table on motor fuels.
- Some of the tables use State abbreviations. Refer to the Explanatory Notes for a table of U.S. Postal State abbreviations.
- Sales of leaded gasoline are a component of averages and totals prior to October 1993.
- References to “Refiners” include gas plant operators (see the Glossary for definition of “Gas Plant Operators”).
- “Prime Supplier” refers to a firm that produces, imports, or transports any of the selected petroleum products across State boundaries and local marketing areas and sells the product to local distributors, local retailers, or end users.
- The category “Retail Outlet” refers to any company-operated outlet selling gasoline, on-highway diesel fuel, or propane for on-highway vehicle use (see Glossary).
- No. 2 distillate volumes and prices are classified in accordance with what the product was sold as, regardless of the actual specifications of that product (see definitions of No. 2 distillate in the Glossary).
- Beginning with the February 2007 data release, EIA revised the table formats and content for the *Petroleum Marketing Monthly (PMM)* to eliminate oxygenated gasoline as a separate category and to revise the categories of diesel fuel (i.e., ultra-low sulfur, low sulfur, and high sulfur). In conjunction with these changes, the Total columns in certain PMM tables have been eliminated to help ensure that sensitive data reported to EIA by individual survey respondents may not be closely estimated using the aggregates published by EIA. Refer to the Product Guide for new table numbers.
- As of January 2012, EIA changed the methodology used to calculate the initial price estimates for refiner acquisition costs of crude oil. The price estimate for domestic crude oil comes from a regression model based on West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil spot market prices. The price estimate for imported crude oil comes from a regression model that uses a basket of world crude oil prices. The composite price estimate is a weighted average of the domestic and imported prices based on refinery receipts data found in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

NOTICE

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