

Prime Supplier Survey Data



2018 SHOPP Workshop

June 6, 2018 / Washington, D.C.

Maureen Klein, EIA-782C Survey Manager

Prime Supplier Survey Data

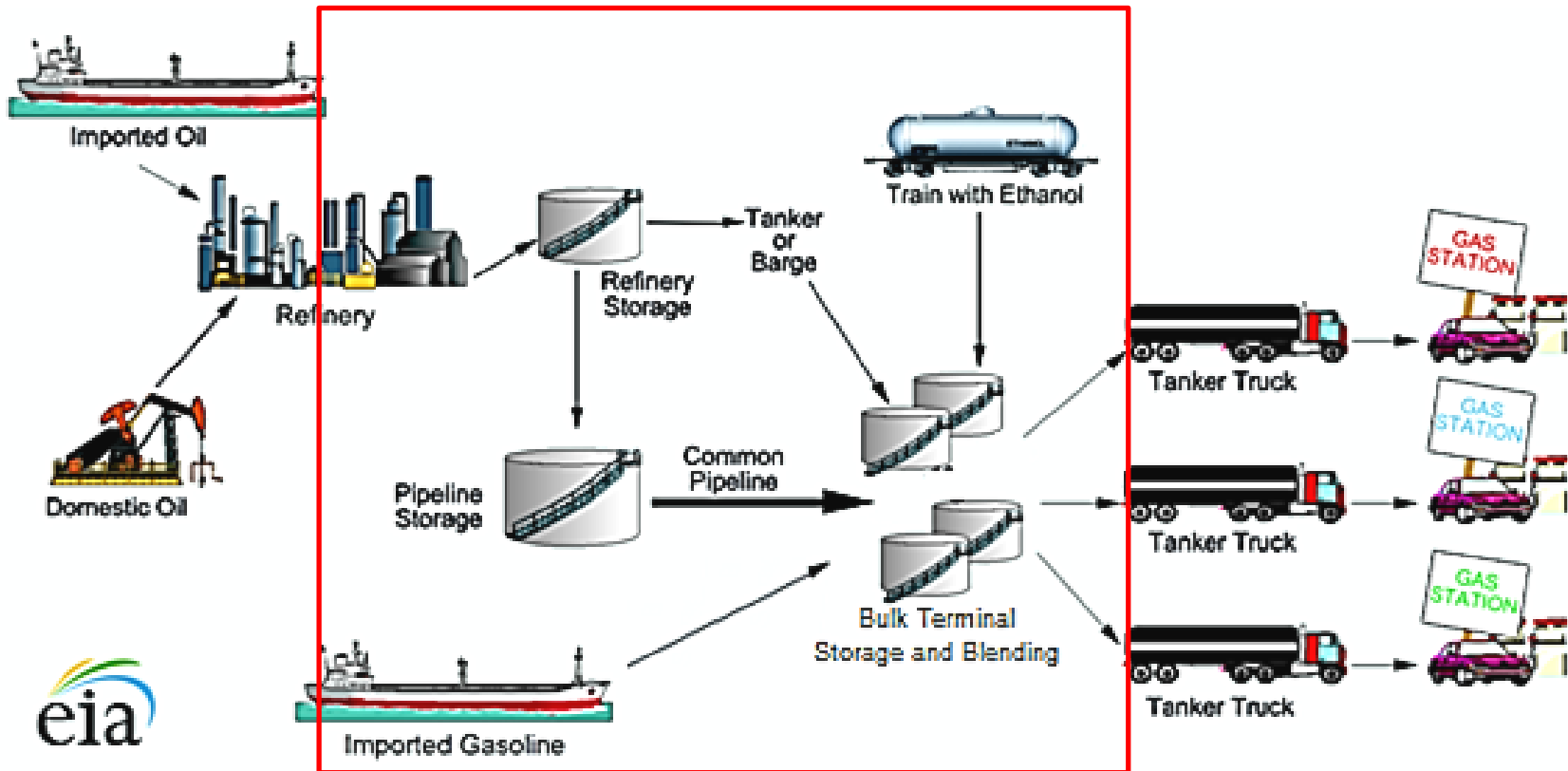
- Who is a prime supplier?
- Background of the EIA-782C, “Monthly Report of Prime Supplier Sales of Petroleum Products Sold for Local Consumption”
- Prime Supplier data
- Other sources of information that are similar to Prime Supplier data

Who is a Prime Supplier?

- A firm that produces, imports, or transports selected petroleum products across state boundaries and local marketing areas, and sells product to local distributors, local retailers, or end users (DREs)
- The frame of Prime Supplier companies includes refiners, gas plant operators, interstate resellers, importers, and some large retailers



Product Supply Flow

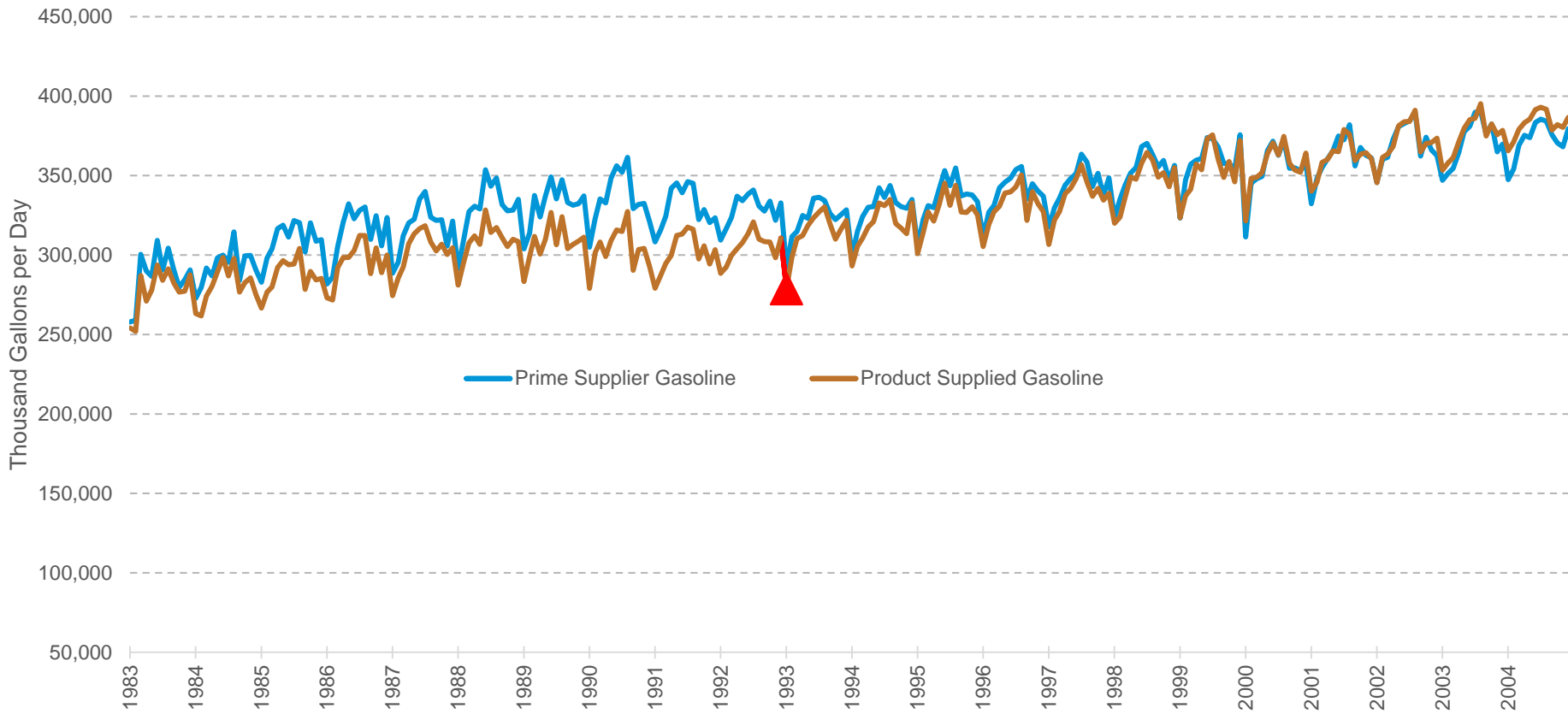


History of Form EIA-782C

In the Beginning

- Began in 1983 as the “**Monthly Report of Petroleum Products Sold into States for Consumption**”
- Mandatory monthly data collection justified under the [Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974, Public Law 93-275](#)
- Designed to “track, review, and analyze petroleum products supply, marketing, and distribution, and to anticipate and/or respond to potential supply disruptions or market structure changes”
- Designed to capture sales data at the state-level for the principal products (motor gasoline, Nos. 1, 2, and 4 distillates, aviation fuels, kerosene, residual fuel oils, and propane)

U.S. Gasoline



Notable Changes to the EIA-782C

- 1993—Clarification of the conceptual design of the survey
 - Issue: Prime Supplier data exceeded Product Supply data on a regular basis at the U.S-level
- Clarification of the term “first sale”
- The universe of petroleum companies was divided into the three categories; respondents now asked to report sales to DREs
- Expansion of the EIA-782C Exclusionary List (X-List)
 - The X-List is used to prevent double-counting sales
- Newly identified companies that qualified as prime suppliers were added to the survey’s frame

Other Changes Over the Years

- October 1993: leaded gasoline data no longer collected or published
- January 1994: gasoline split into three formulations (reformulated, oxygenated, and conventional), midgrade added, and No. 2 diesel fuel broken out into low- and high-sulfur categories
- 2004: naphtha-type jet fuel removed
- 2007: oxygenated gasoline as a separate category was eliminated and diesel fuel categories were revised to include ultra-low sulfur, low sulfur, and high sulfur products

Current Prime Supplier Data

Prime Supplier Data

- Present-day [Prime Supplier data](#) include 27 data series for petroleum products published at the state level
 - Motor gasoline, all grades and two formulations
 - Aviation gasoline
 - Distillate fuels (No.1, No. 2, No. 4, kerosene, jet fuel)
 - Residual fuel oil
- No price data
- Data are not broken out by sales type/category
- Current month data are preliminary, previous month data are final

Prime Supplier Data (continued)

- Prime Supplier and Refiner volumetric data are related, but conceptual differences exist
 - In general, differences between the two data series can exist at the state, regional, and U.S. levels
 - Refiner volumes are intended to reflect sales of products into all secondary and tertiary markets and data are to be reported in the state where the title to the product transfers
 - Prime Supplier volumes are designed to measure sales into the state of final consumption and data are reported in the destination state for the product
 - The frame of respondents for the EIA-782C is significantly larger than its sister survey, the EIA-782A, “Refiners’/Gas Plant Operators’ Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report”

Prime Supplier Data (continued)

- The company-level data are protected from disclosure to the public to the extent that it meets the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)
- Data protection methods are applied to the aggregate data published from Form EIA-782C to ensure that the risk of disclosure of identifiable information is very small
- State governments may request a duplicate copy of Form EIA-782C submitted by responding companies for their state
 - We advise respondents that the information provided to state energy offices are not subject to federal regulations governing disclosure of company-level data

Pop Quiz! Do You Know What Caused This Shift In Prime Supplier PADD 2 Gasoline Data in 2013?

Date	Regular (thousand g/d)	Midgrade (thousand g/d)
Jan-2013	79354.7	6903.9
Feb-2013	81477.1	6859.8
Mar-2013	81974.3	6738.2
Apr-2013	84328.9	7214.9
May-2013	86951.3	7462.4
Jun-2013	86238.6	7516.4
Jul-2013	85949	7754.5
Aug-2013	86225.8	7464
Sep-2013	84004.7	5397.7
Oct-2013	86785.2	2575.9
Nov-2013	87851.1	2207.3
Dec-2013	86820.3	2215.4
Jan-2014	81020.5	1956.9
Feb-2014	84729.3	1997.1
Mar-2014	84370.2	2000.6
Apr-2014	86667.8	2024.6
May-2014	90620.5	2131.9
Jun-2014	89895.7	1976.7
Jul-2014	91005.6	2059.1
Aug-2014	89327.1	1995.8
Sep-2014	88186.9	1896.1
Oct-2014	90139.7	1847.9
Nov-2014	88916.6	1845.3
Dec-2014	89187.6	1807.5

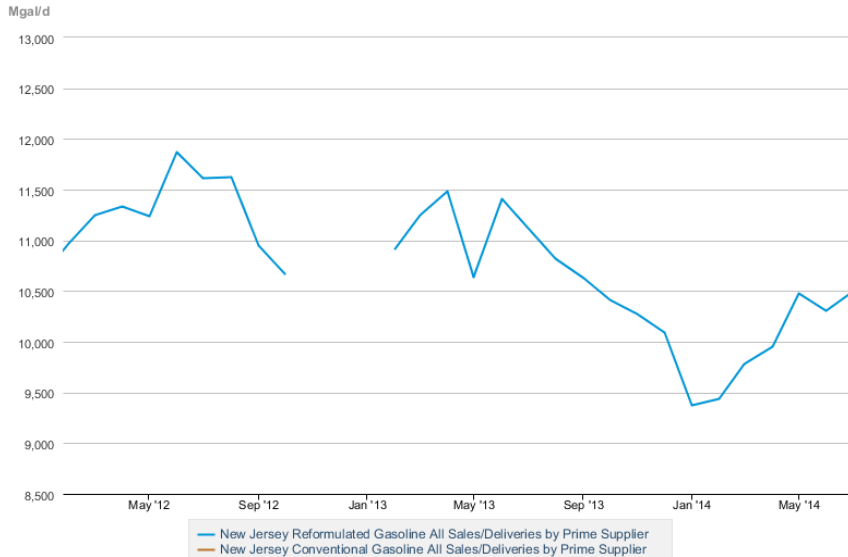
- “...Magellan (is) halting shipments of conventional gasoline through its Tulsa hub. **The introduction of a sub-octane or CBOB-type blendstock reflects the adoption of ethanol into the US gasoline pool.** ...the launch of V-grade remained on schedule and conventional gasoline would be cleared from Magellan terminal racks by September 20 (2013).” – Platts Oilgram News
- Magellan's refined products pipeline system runs from Houston through northern Minnesota, with a major injection point located in Tulsa, Oklahoma
- N-grade was 87 octane—when blended with 10% ethanol, the product had an 89 octane rating, and maps to a midgrade product according to the EIA-782C survey instructions
- The current V-grade is a 84 octane gasoline product

Oh No, We're Not Done Yet!

What Caused This Disconnect in New Jersey Gasoline Data?

- [October and November 2012 Fuel Waivers Related to Hurricane Sandy](#)

Prime Supplier Sales Volumes



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

Other Sources of State-Level Data

Other Sources of Data

- From EIA:
 - [Annual Fuel Oil and Kerosene Sales Report](#) (Form EIA-821)
 - Survey data covering sales of distillate and residual fuel oils and kerosene by end use and state of destination
 - [State Energy Data System](#) (SEDS)
 - Modeled estimates of state-level consumption by energy source and sector
 - Annual time-series back to 1960
 - Maps
 - [Energy Disruptions](#)
 - Energy infrastructure with real-time storm information and other helpful links on this page, including DOE's [Emergency Situation Reports](#)
 - [State Profiles and Energy Estimates](#)
 - [Spot](#) and [Futures](#) price data

Other Sources of Data (continued)

- Outside of EIA:
 - Federal Highway Administration
 - Office of Highway Policy Information's [Monthly Motor Fuels Reports](#)
 - Volumes of taxable gallons of gasoline and diesel fuel
 - Your State's Department of Revenue
 - Most sales of fuel are taxable
 - [New York State Publication 532](#), Registered Distributors of Petroleum Business Tax Fuels and Licensed Importing Transporters and Terminal Operators
 - These lists will include both prime suppliers and DREs
 - U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
 - [Consumer Price Indexes](#) (CPI) and [Producer Price Indexes](#) (PPI) for Petroleum Refining
 - [U.S. Gasoline Requirements Map](#)
 - Produced by ExxonMobil and available through API

In Closing...

Questions or comments?

Contact me by email at Maureen.Klein@eia.gov or 202-586-8013