Fuel log

One line per fill-up. Write it down at the pump: odometer, gallons, price, and whether you filled the tank.

milealot.com/templates/fuel-log/
Updated November 12, 2026

Name _____ Vehicle (year, make, model) _____ Fuel (regular, premium, diesel) _____ EPA combined MPG (fueleconomy.gov) _____ Year _____

Date	Odometer	Gallons	Price per gallon ($)	Total cost ($)	Full tank? (Y/N)	Miles since last full fill	MPG	Notes (station, grade, trip)
Page total								

MPG = miles since the last full fill ÷ gallons added since then. A partial fill has no MPG of its own: add its gallons to the next full fill. Use the odometer, not the trip meter. Free from Milealot.

Fuel log (continued)

Name: _____ Vehicle: _____ Year: _____

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Date	Odometer	Gallons	Price per gallon ($)	Total cost ($)	Full tank? (Y/N)	Miles since last full fill	MPG	Notes (station, grade, trip)
Page total								

Year-end summary (full fill to full fill)

A. Odometer at the last full fill	
B. Odometer at the first full fill	
C. Miles (A − B)	
D. Gallons bought after the first full fill, through the last	
E. Average MPG (C ÷ D)	
F. Fuel cost of the same fill-ups ($)	
G. Fuel cost per mile (F ÷ C)	

How to figure MPG

- Fill the tank until the pump clicks off. Write down the odometer.
- Drive as usual. At the next full fill, note the odometer and the gallons.
- Miles driven ÷ gallons = MPG. Example: 312 miles ÷ 10.4 gallons = 30.0 MPG.
- If you added gas in between without filling up, add those gallons too.

A steady drop in MPG over several fill-ups can mean low tire pressure or a part that needs service. Check your owner's manual and have it looked at.

MPG calculator: milealot.com/calculators/mpg/

For taxes, gas costs matter only with the actual expense method; the IRS standard mileage rate already includes gas (IRS Publication 463). This log is not tax advice. Free from Milealot.