

Table 9. Refinery Receipts of Crude Oil by Method of Transportation by PAD District, 2023^a

(Thousand Barrels)

Method	PAD Districts					United States
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Pipeline	27,751	1,388,166	2,687,376	175,692	249,261	4,528,246
Domestic	2,817	740,970	2,229,288	82,590	130,671	3,186,336
Foreign	24,934	647,196	458,088	93,102	118,590	1,341,910
Tanker	217,172	0	428,840	0	469,478	1,115,490
Domestic	24,167	0	24,437	0	167,561	216,165
Foreign	193,005	0	404,403	0	301,917	899,325
Barge	3,584	15,069	110,573	0	30,010	159,236
Domestic	3,519	15,069	88,975	0	314	107,877
Foreign	65	0	21,598	0	29,696	51,359
Tank Cars (Rail)	6,613	0	12,147	0	40,030	58,790
Domestic	2,654	0	2,858	0	33,100	38,612
Foreign	3,959	0	9,289	0	6,930	20,178
Trucks	2,681	1,902	49,690	33,486	7,388	95,147
Domestic	2,552	1,902	49,690	33,486	7,388	95,018
Foreign	129	0	0	0	0	129
Total	257,801	1,405,137	3,288,626	209,178	796,167	5,956,909
Domestic	35,709	757,941	2,395,248	116,076	339,034	3,644,008
Foreign	222,092	647,196	893,378	93,102	457,133	2,312,901

^a

Receipts are reported by the last method of transportation used if the distance traveled is greater than 100 miles. If several methods are used and none are greater than 100 miles, the method which represents the greatest distance traveled is reported. For example, if crude oil traveled by rail for 1,500 miles and then by barge for 120 miles, then the reported mode of transportation would be barge rather than rail.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report."