

Table 9. Refinery Receipts of Crude Oil by Method of Transportation by PAD District, 2022^a

(Thousand Barrels)

Method	PAD Districts					United States
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Pipeline	22,982	1,385,701	2,679,632	178,112	250,053	4,516,480
Domestic	2,179	743,576	2,250,954	88,733	142,032	3,227,474
Foreign	20,803	642,125	428,678	89,379	108,021	1,289,006
Tanker	231,077	0	387,887	0	473,778	1,092,742
Domestic	31,816	0	22,668	0	168,535	223,019
Foreign	199,261	0	365,219	0	305,243	869,723
Barge	3,824	10,623	134,588	0	34,373	183,408
Domestic	3,824	10,623	112,778	0	1,109	128,334
Foreign	0	0	21,810	0	33,264	55,074
Tank Cars (Rail)	11,790	0	12,216	0	32,632	56,638
Domestic	2,376	0	1,491	0	24,580	28,447
Foreign	9,414	0	10,725	0	8,052	28,191
Trucks	2,476	2,286	51,582	33,340	7,298	96,982
Domestic	2,354	2,286	51,582	33,340	7,258	96,820
Foreign	122	0	0	0	40	162
Total	272,149	1,398,610	3,265,905	211,452	798,134	5,946,250
Domestic	42,549	756,485	2,439,473	122,073	343,514	3,704,094
Foreign	229,600	642,125	826,432	89,379	454,620	2,242,156

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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."