



Barges are the most energy-efficient and safest way to move commodities such as coal, grain, iron, steel, petroleum and chemical products. A typical barge carries significantly more cargo than a single truck or rail car, making it a mode of transportation that reduces congestion while keeping commerce on the move. The inland marine highways move commerce to and from 38 states throughout the nation's heartland, serve industrial and agricultural centers, and facilitate imports and exports at gateways on the Gulf Coast.

Increasing Cargo Capacity

INLAND WATERWAYS PROVIDE GREAT CAPACITY TO EASE CONGESTION.

The inland waterways system provides great capacity to ease congestion by carrying cargo that would otherwise travel by truck or rail.

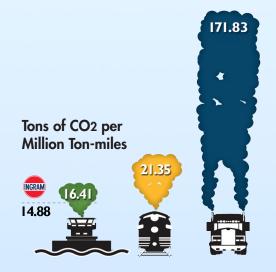
Modal Freight Use	Standard Capacity
Barge - Liquid Bulk	10,000 Barrels
Barge - Dry Bulk	1,750 Tons
Rail - Bulk Car	110 Tons
Highway Tractor-Trailer	25 Tons

Moving Forward, Saving Energy

TRANSPORTING FREIGHT BY WATER IS THE MOST ENERGY-EFFICIENT CHOICE.

Barges move one ton of cargo 616 miles per gallon of fuel. A rail car moves the same ton of cargo 478 miles; a truck only 150 miles.

INGRAM 689 616 478 Ton-miles Traveled per Gallon of Fuel



The Greener Way to Go

INLAND BARGES PRODUCE LESS CO2 WHILE MOVING AMERICA'S CARGOES.

In terms of CO₂ produced per ton of cargo moved, inland barges have a significant advantage over trains and trucks. A recent study conducted by the Texas Transportation Institute compared transport emissions per ton-mile (emissions generated while moving one ton of cargo one mile). Researchers calculate that transport by rail emits 30% more CO2, and transport by truck emits in excess of 900% more CO2, than transport by inland barge.

With the least impact of any surface mode on air quality, public safety and the environment, waterways are truly the transportation solution for the future.