

*Westcoast Transmission Company Limited.*—The Westcoast Transmission pipeline, which was completed in October 1957, connects the producing fields of the Peace River district of British Columbia and adjacent areas in Alberta with consuming areas in the interior and lower mainland of British Columbia and with a United States pipeline on the Washington-British Columbia boundary. The completed system is made up of 803 miles of pipe. There are 650 miles of mainline 30-inch pipe linking Taylor with the areas to the south, 27 miles of 12-inch gathering lines in Alberta, 37 miles of 26-inch line connecting the Alberta fields with Taylor, and 89 miles of gathering lines varying in diameter from 26 inches to 8 inches in British Columbia.

Gas from fields in Alberta is free of sulphur or 'sweet' and does not require treatment in the Taylor processing plant. Gas from the British Columbia fields is 'sour' or contains sulphur and also condensates which must be removed in the processing plant prior to entering the transmission line.

When operations commenced, deliveries were made to Inland Natural Gas Company Limited for distribution in localities in the interior of British Columbia as far east as Trail; to British Columbia Electric Company for sale in Vancouver and environs; and to Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corporation in the United States.

*Trans-Canada Pipeline.*—Construction of the Trans-Canada pipeline began in June 1956 and by the time winter conditions halted work 210 miles of the 34-inch western section were completed. During 1957, 1,153 miles of pipeline were added; by September the line was completed to Winnipeg, which began receiving natural gas at that time, and by the end of the year companies in Brandon, Rivers, Hamiota, Neepawa and Portage la Prairie in Manitoba and Kenora in Ontario were being supplied by pipeline. By the end of January 1958, gas was being delivered to the Lakehead and the main construction had been halted for the winter. During 1957 Trans-Canada also constructed the 20-inch section of line from Toronto to Montreal with smaller laterals to Lindsay and to Ottawa. Domestic natural gas from southwestern Ontario fields and imported United States gas was 'borrowed' by Trans-Canada from Union Gas Company of Canada Limited to serve communities along the completed eastern section pending completion of the line making Alberta natural gas available in Eastern Canada. Construction of the final section of the line from the Lakehead to Toronto was completed in October 1958.

Initial capacity of the line was 300,000,000 cu. feet daily. Additional compressors to be installed during the first four years of operation will raise the capacity to 570,000,000 cu. feet a day and provision is made for an ultimate daily capacity of 780,000,000 cu. feet.

*Other Natural Gas Pipelines.*—British Columbia Electric Company Limited converted its Vancouver manufactured gas system to natural gas by mid-January 1957 and by the end of the year had added a further 585 miles of line to serve 15 communities in the lower Fraser River Valley. In October, Inland Natural Gas Company Limited completed its system to serve communities in the Cariboo, Okanagan and West Kootenay areas.

Gas pipeline developments in Alberta were highlighted by the construction of the initial gathering system of Alberta Gas Trunk Line Company. At the end of 1957 the company had 117 miles of 34- and 18-inch pipe in place to connect the Bindloss and Provost fields in Alberta with the Trans-Canada pipeline terminal at Burstall, Sask. In 1958, Alberta Gas Trunk extended its system to the Pincher Creek field in the Foothills region of southern Alberta. Northern Utilities Limited continued expanding its system and added 12 communities to its system. Canadian Western Natural Gas Company completed a distribution system in one community during the year.