

added 80 miles of gathering line to its system in southeastern Saskatchewan. At the end of 1959 there were over 7,500* miles of oil pipeline in Canada. In addition there was a total of almost 1,400 miles of oil pipeline carrying Canadian crude exclusively within the United States.

There are two principal components of the oil transportation system: the trunk lines of Interprovincial Pipe Line Company and Trans Mountain Oil Pipe Line Company. Feeder lines which carry crude oil to the main terminals of these two systems fan out from Edmonton to fields as far as 125 miles away. In addition to Interprovincial's own line from the Redwater field, six pipeline companies including the new Federated line carry crude to the Edmonton terminals.

The Britam Oil Pipe Line Company operates a pipeline which originates in the Drumheller field about 140 miles south-southeast of Edmonton, and in turn takes crude from West Drumheller, Fenn-Big Valley, Stettler, Joffre, Malmo, New Norway, Duhamel and Battle fields. The Edmonton Pipe Line Company brings crude from the Camrose and Joarcam fields about 40 miles southeast of Edmonton. The Imperial Pipe Line Company system from the fields southwest of Edmonton is composed of three lines which transport crude oil from the Leduc-Woodbend, Acheson and Golden Spike fields. Pembina Pipe Line Limited carries crude from the Pembina field 70 miles west of Edmonton as well as from the Keystone field. Texaco Exploration Company operates a pipeline which takes crude oil from the Rangeland Pipe Line Company and Gibson Crude Oil Purchasing Company pipelines and from Westrose, Bonnie Glen, Wizard Lake and Glen Park fields. Rangeland serves the Sundre field, 125 miles south-southwest of Edmonton, as well as the Garrington, Innisfail, Gilby, Bentley and West Joffre fields. Gibson serves the Homeglen-Rimby field. The Federated pipeline also serves the Edmonton terminals but is covered in some detail below.

Interprovincial Pipeline.—The Interprovincial system which, includes the wholly owned subsidiary Lakehead Pipe Line Company operating the portion of the line in the United States, is the longest oil pipeline in the world. It is 1,934 miles in extent stretching from the Redwater field 35 miles northwest of Edmonton to Port Credit near Toronto in Ontario. The system consists of two complete lines from Edmonton to Superior, Wisconsin, at the head of Lake Superior, a 30-inch line from Superior to Sarnia, Ont., and a 20-inch line from Sarnia to Port Credit. In addition to the lines bringing crude to Edmonton, one other pipeline in Alberta, two in Saskatchewan and two in Manitoba also deliver oil to the line. Deliveries are made to two pipelines in Saskatchewan, two in Manitoba and one in the State of Minnesota. Altogether, 20 refineries (13 in Canada and 7 in United States) are served either directly by Interprovincial or by connecting carriers. The capacities of the various sections of the line are as follows:—

<u>Section</u>	<u>Barrels per Day Capacity</u>
	No.
Edmonton, Alta., to Regina, Sask.	290,000
Regina, Sask., to Gretna, Man.	335,000
Gretna, Man., to Superior, Wisconsin	346,000
Superior, Wisconsin, to Sarnia, Ont.	300,000
Sarnia, Ont., to Port Credit, Ont.	110,000

Trans Mountain Pipeline.—The Trans Mountain pipeline system is a 24-inch pipeline stretching from Edmonton to Vancouver. A lateral line transports crude oil across the border to refineries at Ferndale and Anacortes in the State of Washington. Two 50-mile loops were added earlier at bottlenecks to increase capacity, which in 1959 was 250,000 bbl.

* Milage for 1960 will show the addition of 570 miles of pipeline in the Yukon Territory. These lines, running along the Alaska Highway between the Alaska boundary and Whitehorse and between Carcross and Watson Lake and originally forming part of the Canol system constructed by the United States during the Second World War to supply fuel for naval operations in the Pacific, were purchased by the Canadian Government from the United States on Mar. 31, 1960.