

The oil pipeline network consists of two major components—the trunk line system of Interprovincial Pipe Line Company which delivers oil to Eastern Canada, and the trunk line system of Trans Mountain Oil Pipe Line Company which transports oil to the Pacific Coast. Numerous gathering systems and smaller trunk lines operate in Western Canada, transporting crude oil from oil fields to local refining centres and to the two major trunk line systems. Altogether there are more than 8,000 miles of trunk and gathering oil pipelines in Canada, as well as extensions to Canadian facilities in the United States which are used exclusively for carrying Canadian crude oil.

In 1960 there were no new oil pipeline construction projects undertaken in Canada but a number of additions were made to existing systems. In Alberta, Federated Pipe Lines Limited added 78 miles of loop to its line from the Swan Hills field to Edmonton and extended its system 32 miles in the Judy Creek and Virginia Hills fields. Pembina Pipeline Limited added 70 miles to its gathering system in the Pembina field. The new Simonette field was connected to the Peace River pipeline by 37 miles of eight-inch pipe. Northeastern British Columbia obtained its first oil pipeline when 30 miles of gathering line and a main line to the refinery near Fort St. John were built by Trans-Prairie Pipelines Limited. The line was also extended to Dawson Creek, B.C., to supply the small refinery there. At the end of 1960, plans were under way to provide a pipeline outlet to the Pacific Coast for northeastern British Columbia crude oil. In Saskatchewan, Producers Pipelines Limited added over 65 miles of extension to its gathering facilities in the southeastern part of the province.

As a result of negotiations between Canada and the United States, more than 570 miles of pipeline in the Yukon Territory, together with extensive storage facilities at Whitehorse, were purchased by Canada in March 1960. These lines were originally part of the Canol system constructed by the United States during World War II to supply fuel for naval operations in the Pacific. Source of the oil was Norman Wells, N.W.T., but the main line through the Mackenzie Mountains was dismantled as uneconomic in 1947. Another part of the system—the Canadian portion of the line between Whitehorse and Skagway on the Alaskan coast—was transferred to Canada in 1958. The remainder, consisting of petroleum products lines running along the Alaska Highway between the Alaska boundary and Whitehorse and between Carcross and Watson Lake, has now been transferred to Canadian ownership.

*Interprovincial Pipeline.*—Canada's longest oil pipeline, the system of Interprovincial Pipe Line Company, extends from the Redwater field, 25 miles northeast of Edmonton, to Port Credit near Toronto. This includes the line of its wholly owned subsidiary in the United States, the Lakehead Pipe Line Company Incorporated. The length of the route from the Redwater field to Port Credit is 1,934 miles. The system consists of two parallel lines from Edmonton to Superior, Wis., at the head of Lake Superior; a 30-inch line from Superior to Sarnia; and a 20-inch line from Sarnia to Port Credit. The capacity of the system is approximately 325,000 bbl. per day out of Edmonton, 428,000 bbl. per day out of Cromer, Man., and 333,500 bbl. per day out of Superior. Interprovincial takes deliveries from 12 pipeline companies in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and serves 13 refineries in Canada and seven in the United States.

*Trans Mountain Pipeline.*—The Trans Mountain pipeline of 24-inch pipe was completed over a 719-mile route from Edmonton to Vancouver in 1953, enabling West Coast refineries to use Alberta crude oil in place of foreign crude brought in by tanker. Crude oil is transported to refineries at Ferndale and Anacortes in the State of Washington through extensions added to the Trans Mountain line in 1954 and 1955. The pumping capacity of the line is now 250,000 bbl. per day but for the past three years considerably less than half of this capacity has been utilized. Peak annual throughput was attained in 1957 when deliveries averaged 155,000 bbl. per day as a result of increased oil demand during the Suez crisis. In addition to taking deliveries at Edmonton, Trans Mountain receives crude at Edson, Alta., from the Peace River pipeline which serves the Sturgeon Lake, Kaybob and Simonette areas.