

*Trans-Canada Pipeline and Connecting Pipelines.*—Trans-Canada is North America's longest pipeline and is the only means of delivering Western Canada's natural gas to Ontario and Quebec. The total length of line, including the new branch to the United States-Manitoba border, is 2,340 miles. Unlike the corresponding west-to-east crude oil pipeline which runs south of the Great Lakes, the Trans-Canada gas pipeline remains wholly within Canadian territory. The main portion of the system was completed in October 1958. It is comprised of 34-inch pipe from the Alberta-Saskatchewan border to Winnipeg, 30-inch pipe from Winnipeg to Toronto, and 20-inch pipe from Toronto to Montreal. There are also two laterals in the Toronto-Niagara Falls area and a 12-inch lateral to Ottawa.

*Westcoast Transmission Pipeline and Connecting Pipelines.*—The Westcoast line transports gas to the Vancouver area from the Peace River region of northeastern British Columbia and northwestern Alberta. The main trunk consists of 650 miles of 30-inch pipe starting at Taylor, B.C. There are about 300 miles of gathering lines connecting the Fort St. John, Buick Creek West, Blueberry, Stoddart, Kiskatimaw and Pouce Coupe fields, all in British Columbia, to the terminal at Taylor. The Westcoast line delivers gas to Inland Natural Gas Company Limited and British Columbia Electric Company in central and southern British Columbia and to Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corporation in the United States. Inland serves the towns of Kamloops, Vernon, Kelowna, Penticton, Trail and Nelson. British Columbia Electric serves the greater Vancouver area.

*Alberta Gas Trunk Line Company.*—This Company's pipeline system gathers gas in Alberta and delivers it to the Trans-Canada pipeline at the Alberta-Saskatchewan border. It consists of about 800 miles of line ranging from 34-inch down to 4-inch. In 1960, 183 miles of line were laid to take gas from several fields including the Homeglen-Rimbey, Cessford and Gilby fields. The Alberta Gas Trunk system is also designed to supply Alberta's gas utilities at a high load factor.

*Saskatchewan Power Corporation.*—This Corporation delivers gas to all cities and towns in Saskatchewan and serves altogether more than 70 urban communities. Much of the Corporation's gas is gathered in the Coleville-Smiley, Milton-Hoosier, Success-Cantuar and Hatton fields in the western part of Saskatchewan and from the Steelman field in the southeast corner of the province. In 1960, over 200 miles of gas pipeline were added to the network.

*Other Gas Pipelines.*—In Manitoba, the Greater Winnipeg Gas Company, with about 350 miles of lines, distributes natural gas to the Winnipeg area. In Ontario, Union Gas Company of Canada Limited serves most of southwestern Ontario, including Windsor, London, Sarnia and Chatham; it gathers gas from most of the small fields of southwestern Ontario. Consumers Gas Limited distributes gas in the Toronto, Ottawa, Niagara Falls, Welland and Fort Erie regions. Northern Ontario Natural Gas Limited and Twin City Gas Company distribute gas to various communities in northwestern Ontario from Fort William eastward to Orillia, including Sudbury. In Quebec, gas is distributed by Quebec Natural Gas Limited in the Montreal area. All of these systems are supplied by the Trans-Canada pipeline which makes deliveries in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec along its 2,340-mile route.

## Section 2.—Pipeline Statistics

**Oil Pipeline Statistics.\***—There were 41 oil pipeline companies operating in Canada at the end of 1960. Pipeline deliveries shown in Table 1 were made to non-pipeline carriers, foreign pipelines, and terminals including refineries and distributing centres.

\* Statistics of oil pipelines are given in greater detail in the DBS monthly report *Oil Pipe Line Transport* (Catalogue No. 55-001). Additional information on the interprovincial movement of oil by pipeline will be found in Chapter XIX, Part I, Section 5.