

## Section 1.—Pipeline Developments\*

**Oil Pipelines.**—Almost all of the important oil-producing countries rely on pipelines to transport oil from producing regions to markets or to ocean ports for trans-shipment. In some countries the distances are small; in others, such as Canada, the distances are great and pipelines constitute the only means of providing economic access to consuming areas. In most cases crude oil, rather than petroleum products, is transported long distances because refineries that produce petroleum products are generally market-oriented.

The gathering and trunkline systems that make up the Canadian pipeline network total about 9,500 miles of pipe. There are two major arterial systems, both originating in the chief oil-producing province of Alberta at Edmonton. One extends eastward as far as Toronto and the other southwestward to Vancouver and the State of Washington.

In 1961, about 1,000 miles of new oil pipeline were laid in Canada. This was the greatest mileage laid in one year since 1953, although no very large diameter lines were built.

An important new pipeline was completed in British Columbia, providing British Columbia's oil fields with pipeline access to the Vancouver market for the first time. This line, owned by Western Pacific Products & Crude Oil Pipelines, Ltd., consists of 504 miles of 12-inch pipe running from Taylor in northeastern British Columbia to Kamloops where it joins the Trans Mountain pipeline and is served partly by the previously built system of Trans-Prairie Pipelines, Ltd. This company had laid 169 miles of pipe in northeastern British Columbia by early 1961, providing pipeline connections between Taylor, where the Western Pacific line begins, and the Boundary Lake, Peejay, Milligan Creek, Beaton River, and Beaton River West fields. Also serving the Western Pacific pipeline is a new 66-mile, eight-inch line from the Blueberry field to Taylor, owned by British Columbia Oil Transmission Co., Ltd.

Peace River Oil Pipe Lines Co. Ltd. laid the longest oil pipeline in Alberta in 1961, to connect the Kaybob field with Edmonton by 161 miles of 12-inch pipe. The system has an eight-mile, eight-inch lateral from the Windfall field. Rimbey Pipe Line Company Ltd. installed a 64-mile eight-inch line from the large new Rimbey gas processing plant to Edmonton for delivering natural gas liquids. Rangeland Pipe Lines Company Limited built a 41-mile pipeline to transport natural gas liquids from the Waterton and Pincher Creek fields to the proposed new half-mile export line of the Aurora Pipe Line Company near Carway, Alta. In the United States, the Continental Oil Company was awaiting presidential approval at the end of 1961 to construct the Aurora pipeline across the Alberta-Montana boundary to connect with the United States Glacier pipeline system.

*Interprovincial Pipeline.*—The system of the Interprovincial Pipe Line Company is Canada's longest oil pipeline. The line extends from the Redwater field, 29 miles north-northeast of Edmonton, through the main terminal at Edmonton, to Port Credit near Toronto, a right-of-way distance of 1,928 miles. This includes the portion of the line passing through the United States which is operated by Interprovincial's wholly owned subsidiary, the Lakehead Pipe Line Company Incorporated. The Interprovincial system has various throughput capacities in different sections of the system to meet market requirements; the maximum is 434,000 bbl. per day near Gretna, Man.

The efforts made by industry and government to encourage greater use of Canadian crude oil in Ontario and the Great Lakes region of the United States proved highly beneficial to Interprovincial Pipeline in 1961. Deliveries of crude and natural gas liquids averaged 399,816 bbl. daily, 14.4 p.c. more than for the preceding year. Of the total deliveries, 55 p.c. were to Ontario, 23 p.c. to the United States, and 22 p.c. to the western provinces.

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