

Trans Mountain Pipeline.—The system of Trans Mountain Oil Pipe Line Company extends from Edmonton to Vancouver, enabling West Coast refineries to use Alberta crude oil in place of foreign crude brought in by tanker. The line was completed in 1953 and consists of 718 miles of 24-inch pipe. Crude oil is piped to refineries at Vancouver and at Ferndale and Anacortes in the State of Washington. The extensions to the United States were built in 1954 and 1955. Although the pumping capacity of the line is 250,000 bbl. per day, the average daily throughput for the five-year period from the beginning of 1957 until the end of 1961 was 121,000 bbl., with annual average daily throughputs varying from a low of 81,000 bbl. per day in 1958 to a maximum of 156,500 bbl. per day in 1961. 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, and at Kamloops from the recently completed pipeline of Western Pacific Products & Crude Oil Pipelines, Ltd., which delivers oil from fields in northeastern British Columbia.

Other Oil Pipelines.—Federated Pipe Lines Ltd. has a 123-mile main line which delivers crude oil from the Swan Hills group of fields to the Edmonton pipeline and refinery centre. Pembina Pipe Line Ltd. serves the Pembina and Willesden Green fields, also delivering their crude to Edmonton. Britam Oil Pipe Line Company Limited operates a pipeline that originates 140 miles south of Edmonton in the Drumheller area and gathers crude from several fields en route to Edmonton. The Imperial Pipe Line Company Limited has four systems that serve the fields in the Edmonton area including Leduc-Woodbend, Golden Spike and Redwater. Many fields between Edmonton and Calgary are served by a composite pipeline owned by three companies: Texaco Exploration Company, which owns the Edmonton-Rimbey section; Rangeland Pipe Lines Company Limited, the Rimbey-Sundre section; and Home Oil Company Limited-Cremona Pipeline Division, Sundre to Calgary. There are also numerous shorter or smaller-diameter oil pipelines in Alberta.

In Saskatchewan, Producers Pipelines Ltd. and its wholly owned subsidiary Westspur Pipe Line Company gather crude from most of the fields in the southeastern part of the province and deliver it to the Interprovincial pipeline at Cromer, Man. Trans-Prairie Pipelines, Ltd. has three systems which serve separate areas: the Weyburn field in southeastern Saskatchewan, connected to Westspur by one system; fields in southwestern Manitoba, linked to Interprovincial by another; and five fields in northeastern British Columbia served by the company's third system. The trunk and gathering system of South Saskatchewan Pipe Lines Company delivers oil from the group of fields in southwestern Saskatchewan to Moose Jaw, Regina and the Interprovincial pipeline at Regina.

Pipeline Tariffs.—The changing pattern of crude oil distribution to the West Coast in 1961 resulted in Trans Mountain Oil Pipe Line Company altering some tariff rates on Jan. 1, 1962. Because of the growing importance of the export market, the rate from Edmonton to Puget Sound refineries in the State of Washington was reduced two cents to equalize it with the Edmonton-Vancouver rate; the latter remained unchanged. Trans Mountain had to cut its tariff rate from Edmonton to Kamloops by five cents to equalize the delivered price of Alberta oil at Kamloops with that of British Columbia oil delivered there by the new Western Pacific pipeline. Interprovincial Pipe Line Company retained the tariff rates it had set late in 1960. Some examples of tariffs for the two major systems follow.

<i>Route</i>	<i>Transmission Distance</i>	<i>Tariff as of Jan. 1, 1962</i>
	miles	cts. per bbl.
Edmonton, Alta., to—		
Regina, Sask.....	438	20
Superior, Wis., U.S.A.....	1,098	37
Sarnia, Ont.....	1,743	50
Port Credit, Ont.....	1,899	54
Kamloops, B.C.....	510	33
Vancouver, B.C.....	718	40
Anacortes, Wash., U.S.A.....	740	40