

Unlike oil pipeline companies which are common carriers that transport oil for a fixed charge, gas pipeline companies, with few exceptions, own the gas that is transported. The principal exception is the Alberta Gas Trunk Line Company which delivers virtually all of the gas exported from Alberta to the provincial boundary where main transmission companies accept delivery. This is an important exception because most of the Canadian gas reserves are in Alberta. The right-of-way distance of Alberta Gas Trunk is 1,788 miles.

Some details of the main transmission systems are contained in the following paragraphs. Like oil pipelines, there are two trunk lines serving Canada. One is the Trans-Canada pipeline and the other is the Westcoast pipeline.

*Trans-Canada Pipeline.*—The Trans-Canada pipeline, extending from the Alberta border near Burstall, Sask., makes its way eastward through Saskatchewan and Manitoba to the Ontario Lakehead cities of Port Arthur and Fort William and then follows a broad, northerly-arched route through the clay belt of Ontario, then southward via North Bay to Toronto. There the line divides, one part going to the western region of Ontario and the other eastward along the northern shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River to Montreal. Lateral pipelines serve communities that are not within the immediate reach of the main pipeline. Trans-Canada is Canada's longest pipeline, with a right-of-way distance of 2,462 miles. The maximum amount of gas delivered in any one day by the company in 1966 was 1,356,000 Mcf. Export sales average about 221,000 Mcf. daily.

In August 1966, the company received Federal Government approval to construct a major transmission line, jointly with an American company, across the United States from Emerson, Man., to Sarnia, Ont., after giving certain guarantees regarding the future expansion of its Canadian system. At the end of 1966, the project was awaiting approval of United States regulatory authorities. The company completed looping of its main line from the Alberta-Saskatchewan border to Winnipeg in 1966.

*Westcoast Transmission Company.*—The supply of gas for Westcoast comes mainly from fields in northeastern British Columbia but significant quantities are gathered in northwestern Alberta. The main line from Fort St. John runs in a southerly direction to Vancouver and to the United States border at Sumas, B.C. An extension to its system from the Fort St. John area to the Fort Nelson area permits the pipeline system to pick up gas from the main areas stretching from Dawson Creek to the Yukon-Northwest Territories border. The right-of-way distance of the Westcoast system is 892 miles.

*Alberta Natural Gas Company.*—Although the Alberta Natural Gas pipeline is only 107 miles long, it forms part of one of the major gas export pipelines that carries Canadian gas as far south as California. The line extends from the Alberta border through the Crowsnest Pass to Kingsgate, B.C., where it crosses the International Border and continues through Idaho.

*Other Gas Pipelines.*—There are many other natural gas pipelines operating in Canada. Many are gathering systems and others are exclusively distribution systems. They constitute important sectors of the country's gas pipeline industry, as is evidenced by their aggregate pipeline mileage. To mention a few, Canadian Montana pipeline gathers gas in the southeastern part of Alberta and transports it southward into the State of Montana; the company also operates a line that purchases gas from Alberta Gas Trunk Lines in the southwestern part of the province. In Saskatchewan, the system of the Saskatchewan Power Corporation has gathering, transmission and distribution systems and delivers all of the gas for sale in Saskatchewan; the Corporation had 4,966 miles of pipeline in operation at the end of 1966. Three other systems have gathering, transmission and distribution systems: in Alberta, Canadian Western Natural Gas Company Limited operates in the southern portion of Alberta and Northwestern Utilities in the northern area, the combined length of pipe being 5,243 miles; Union Gas operates mainly in southwestern Ontario, picking up gas from some fields that are the oldest in Canada. These and many other systems make up the fast-growing network of gas pipelines in Canada which serves domestic, commercial and industrial customers in all provinces except the Maritimes.