

Banks but none was successful, although a few were reported to indicate the presence of hydrocarbons.

Eastern provinces. In Ontario during 1972 and 1973 only a few small oil discoveries were made. In Quebec, seven exploratory wells were drilled, all of which were unsuccessful.

13.3.3 Production

Demand for crude oil in 1973 resulted in a record Canadian production year as both export and domestic demand quickened considerably. In the last two months of the year western crude began to move through the Panama Canal to the Montreal refineries as they began to feel the effects of a shortfall in imported oil feedstocks. There was a 17.1% increase in conventional crude production in 1973. Alberta accounted for 83.8% of Canadian crude oil and equivalent production in 1973. The other provinces' production continued the trend of recent years exhibiting a slight decline of 2.8% in 1973 (see Table 13.6).

13.3.4 Transportation

Canadian produced crude oil and equivalent is moved to market over a large network of interconnected oil pipelines extending in either direction from the producing fields in western Canada to a western extremity at Sumas, BC, near Vancouver and a present eastern extremity at Niagara, Ont. Between those points the network serves the Canadian refining markets in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario and US markets located in the Puget Sound, Mid-West, Chicago and Upper New York State areas. In 1972 the mileage of the entire pipeline system was 18,181 miles. Operating statistics of oil pipelines for the period 1969-72 appear in Table 13.7.

The prime components of this system are the trunk lines of the Interprovincial Pipe Line Company and the Trans Mountain Oil Pipe Line Company. Both pipelines start in Edmonton, the centre of the Alberta producing areas, and are fed by a network of gathering pipelines which transport oil to the main trunk lines at Edmonton from as far away as the Zama Lake field in the northwestern corner of Alberta and from as close as Redwater, 32 miles from Edmonton.

In addition to the Edmonton delivery point there are other important connection points in Alberta on the major trunk lines. At Hardisty, 100 miles southeast of Edmonton, Interprovincial receives oil from three sources: the fields adjacent to the Hardisty terminal; the Lloydminster heavy asphaltic crude field which provides a blend of pentanes plus and crude; and, through the Bow River Pipe Line Ltd., oil from the most southerly fields in the province. At Edson, approximately 100 miles to the west of Edmonton on the Trans Mountain pipeline, an interconnection with the Peace River pipeline brings oil from fields located in northwestern Alberta.

The other prime mover of oil from Alberta is the Aurora pipeline. This trunk line, with a length of only one mile within Canada, receives 95,000 b/d of crude oil and equivalent from the Rangeland gathering system and moves it to Billings, Montana, both for refining and further shipment to points in the US mid-west.

Outside Alberta, the Interprovincial pipeline receives and transports Saskatchewan and Manitoba crude oil production. The main gathering systems deliver a blend of crude oil and pentanes plus from the Lloydminster area to Kerrobert on the Interprovincial system. South-west Saskatchewan crude oil joins the Interprovincial pipeline at Regina and southeast Saskatchewan crude at Cromer, Man. which is also the junction for the delivery of south-western Manitoba crude oil.

In British Columbia a gathering pipeline system carries crude over a distance of 500 miles from fields near Fort St. John to connect with the Trans Mountain system at Kamloops.

Interprovincial Pipe Line Company's system is Canada's largest oil pipeline. It incorporates a wholly-owned subsidiary in the United States, Lakehead Pipe Line Company Incorporated, and in 1972 had a right-of-way of 2,747 miles accommodating 5,350 miles of main pipeline. This was augmented in 1973 with the addition of 142 miles of large-inch looping in western Canada and 28 miles of small-inch looping in southern Ontario. In 1972 the system received 1,121,800 b/d and delivered 1,115,500 b/d, most of it in the form of crude oil. Western Canada and Ontario received 530,200 b/d of this throughput, the remainder was delivered in the US.