

export tax was added to the posted price. British Columbia crude oil and equivalent production was reduced by 13,000 b/d (2 100 m³/d) to 42,000 b/d (6 700 m³/d) while Manitoba showed a decrease of 1,000 b/d (160 m³/d) to 12,000 b/d (1 900 m³/d) (Table 13.7).

Natural gas. Marketable gas production was 2.4 MMMMcf (68 billion m³) in 1975, about the same level as 1974. Alberta produced 85.5% of the supply and British Columbia and the territories 12.4%. Production in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories was adversely affected in 1974 by reservoir-water breakthrough. Damage caused by this development is expected to curtail production from these fields for the foreseeable future.

Transportation

13.2.5

Oil. Canadian oil moves to market through an intricate network of oil pipelines extending from the producing fields west to Sumas, BC, near Vancouver, and east to the Niagara area of Ontario. This network serves Canadian refineries in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, and US markets in the Puget Sound, mid-west, Chicago and upper New York state areas. In 1974 the length of the entire pipeline system was 19,323 miles (31 097 km).

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 and are fed by a network of gathering lines which transport oil to the main trunk lines at that point. Interprovincial also receives oil from the Hardisty fields, 100 miles (161 km) southeast of Edmonton; from 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 (161 km) west of Edmonton on the Trans Mountain pipeline, an interconnection with the Peace River pipeline brings oil from fields in northwestern Alberta.

The other prime mover of oil from Alberta, the Aurora pipeline, with a length of only one mile (1.6 km) within Canada, receives 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. The main gathering systems deliver a blend of crude oil and pentanes plus from the Lloydminster area to Kerrobert. Southwest Saskatchewan crude oil joins the line at Regina and southeast Saskatchewan crude at Cromer, Man., the junction for delivery of southwestern Manitoba crude oil.

In British Columbia a gathering pipeline system carries crude over a distance of 500 miles (805 km) 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 US, Lakehead Pipe Line Company Incorporated, and in 1975 had a right-of-way of 3,263 miles (5 251 km) accommodating 6,101 miles (9 819 km) of main pipeline, of which 3,608 miles (5 807 km) are in Canada. In 1975 the system received 1,162,408 b/d (184 808 m³/d) and delivered 1,160,198 b/d (184 457 m³/d), most of it in the form of crude oil. Domestic refiners received 647,646 b/d (102 967 m³/d) of this throughput; the remainder was delivered in the US.

Trans Mountain Oil Pipe Line Company operates a pipeline system for transporting crude and natural gas liquid from Edmonton and other points in Alberta and British Columbia to Burnaby, BC, and a subsidiary operates branch lines to refineries in the state of Washington. The 24-inch (61 cm) main line is 723 miles (1 164 km) long including a spur line to the US boundary near Sumas, BC. The company operates 20 pumping stations, 18 of them in Canada. The present main line's sustainable capacity is over 410,000 b/d (65 000 m³/d). Nine