

In addition to construction on these trunk pipelines, the system of oil-gathering lines was extended. The capacity of Texaco Exploration Company's pipeline to Edmonton from the fields on the Bonnie Glen-Pigeon Lake trend was increased to 47,000 bbl. a day, and the Imperial Pipe Line Company line from Leduc was increased to 96,000 bbl. a day. Other construction included small lines to serve the Cessford field in Alberta; the Cantuar, Fosterton and Success fields in Saskatchewan; and a 12-mile line to tie in the Daly field to the Interprovincial line at Cromer, Man.

In Eastern Canada, the capacity of the Portland (Maine) to Montreal oil pipeline was expanded from 158,000 to 190,000 bbl. a day. The pipeline is 236 miles long, of which 70 miles are in Canada. It consists of parallel lines 12 and 18 inches in diameter. A 200-mile, 8-inch products line was constructed by Sun-Canadian Pipe Line Company from Sarnia to Toronto. Initially the line carried 17,500 bbl. a day but ultimate capacity is double that amount. This line is in addition to that of Imperial Oil Limited from Sarnia to Toronto, the capacity of which is to be increased from 39,000 to 55,000 bbl. a day. The capacity of Trans Northern Pipe Line Company's 397-mile, 10-inch line from Montreal to Toronto, with a spur to Ottawa, was increased to 54,000 bbl. a day by additional compression.

At the end of 1953, there were approximately 3,700 miles of crude-oil trunk lines, gathering lines and oil-products lines in Canada, exclusive of loops. In addition there were 960 miles of lines in the United States, between Gretna, Man., and Sarnia, Ont., carrying Canadian crude oil.

Plans are under way for the building of extensive gas lines in Canada in the next few years but construction so far has been confined to local areas. The town of Grande Prairie in the Peace River area of Alberta is being supplied with gas from the Rycroft field by a pipeline about 40 miles in length. In Saskatchewan, the city of Saskatoon is being supplied with gas from the Brock field near Kindersley by a pipeline 102 miles long. In 1953, more than 4,000 domestic services were installed.

An interesting development that will ultimately affect the building of pipelines in Canada was the construction in the United States of a plastic, oil pipeline from a field in the Williston basin of Montana to a rail point 10 miles distant. The plastic used was cellulose acetate butyrate: a 20-foot length of pipe weighs only 13 lb. compared with 153 lb. for steel of the same length and diameter. The pipeline was laid in five days.

Section 2.—Oil Pipeline Statistics*

There were 17 oil pipelines operating in Canada at Dec. 31, 1953, nine of which were directly linked with the Interprovincial Pipe Line Company's system. The British American Alberta Pipe Line Limited, Canadian Gulf, Edmonton, and Imperial Pipe Line Companies and the Texaco Exploration Company all deliver crude oil to Interprovincial, either at Redwater, Alta., or at the Edmonton terminal. The British American Saskatchewan Pipe Line Limited and Saskatoon Pipe Line Company link the Interprovincial system to Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, respectively; Anglo-Canadian Oils Limited and the Winnipeg Pipe Line Company are offshoots which supply crude oil to Brandon and Winnipeg, Man. The Trans Mountain

* Statistics of oil pipelines are given in greater detail in the DBS monthly report, *Pipe Lines (Oil) Statistics*.