



BC Pipeline

Enbridge's BC Pipeline, a natural gas transmission pipeline, is 2,858 kilometres (1,776 miles) long. It stretches from Fort Nelson, in northeast British Columbia (B.C.), and from Gordondale near the B.C.-Alberta border, south to the Canada-United States border at Huntingdon/Sumas.

The BC Pipeline can move 2.9 billion cubic feet of natural gas a day (Bcf/d). The northern section of the BC Pipeline (Transmission North, or T-North) is designed to move gas production sourced from third-party processing plants in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin, Montney and Horn River resource areas. The southern section of the BC Pipeline (Transmission South, or T-South) delivers gas supply from the T-North system to downstream markets within B.C. and the U.S. Pacific Northwest.

The BC Pipeline is regulated by the National Energy Board, and the southern portion (Transmission South, or T-South) has served markets in B.C.'s Lower Mainland and the U.S. Pacific Northwest since 1957.

Serving B.C., U.S. markets

The BC Pipeline transports about 55 percent of the natural gas produced in British Columbia. It serves markets throughout B.C. and the Lower Mainland, and it supplies about 50 percent of natural gas demand in the U.S. states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

The BC Pipeline is also interconnected with the North American pipeline grid, serving markets beyond B.C. and the U.S. Pacific Northwest as well.

Quick Facts

Location: British Columbia (northeast B.C. to Lower Mainland)

Length: 2,858 km (1,776 miles) of natural gas transmission pipelines

Transportation Capacity: 2.9 Bcf/d

Compressor stations: 19

Compression horsepower: 622,000

T-North

The T-North section of the BC Pipelines is a series of gas transmission pipelines, located in northeastern British Columbia, that transports production sourced from various processing plants to a compressor station near Chetwynd.

From there, gas is either delivered to the T-South mainline or flows easterly along T-North to interconnecting pipelines at either Sunset Creek, BC or Gordondale, AB.

T-North includes the Alberta Mainline, the Fort Nelson Mainline, the Fort St. John Mainline, the Stewart Lake Pipeline and the Boundary Lake Pipeline, whose lines range in diameter from 16 inches to 42 inches.

T-South

T-South, the southern mainline of the BC Pipeline, connects production from northeastern B.C. to downstream markets within B.C. and export markets in the U.S. Pacific Northwest.

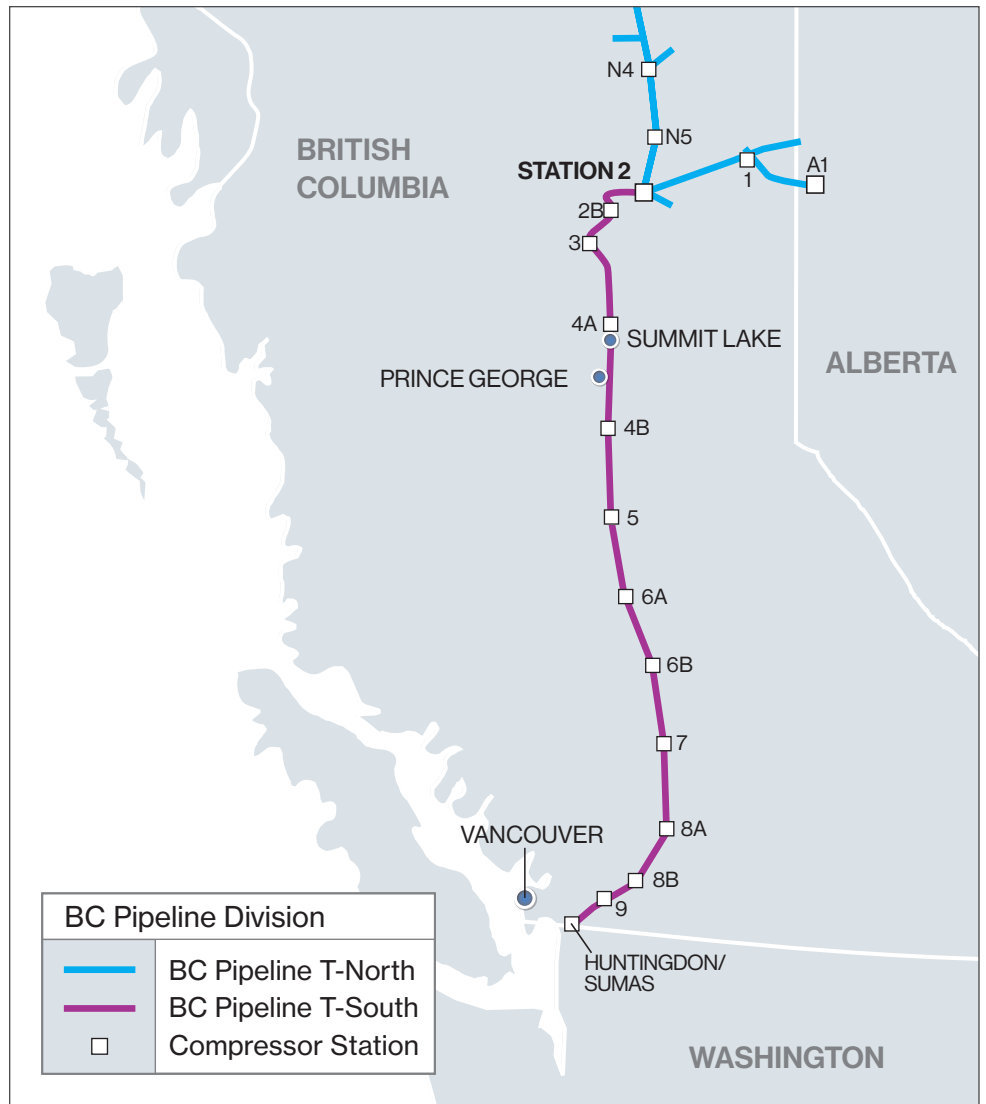
Important connections

The BC Pipeline is connected to a number of other key pipeline systems, including FortisBC, Pacific Northern Gas, Williams Northwest Pipeline, Alliance Pipeline and TransCanada Pipelines (Nova Gas Transmission Ltd.).

Compressor stations: Getting a boost

Like other transmission lines, the BC Pipeline uses a series of compressor stations to transport natural gas.

A series of 19 mainline compressor stations (typically 80 kilometres, or



50 miles, apart) compress and push the gas to maintain its velocity and pressure as it travels through the system. Over distance, friction and elevation differences slow the movement of natural gas and reduce its pressure; these compressor stations give it a boost.

BC Pipeline compressor stations are located at Prophet River, Sikanni, Cypress, Mackie Creek, Taylor, Gordondale, Willow Flats/Chetwynd, Sunset, Azouzetta Lake, McLeod Lake,

Summit Lake, Hixon, Kersley, 150 Mile House, Lone Butte, Savona, Merritt, Hope and Rosedale.

These 19 mainline compressor stations have 622,000 in compression horsepower.