How do pipeline regulations protect Canadians and the environment?

Did you know that Canada has had pipeline rules and guidelines in place for almost 40 years longer than it’s been required to wear a seat belt in every province?

In fact, the Pipelines Act of 1949 started Canada down the path to having one of the most highly-regulated, safest pipeline industries in the world. Today, Canada has strong provincial and federal regulatory oversight over the 119,000 kilometres of underground transmission pipelines crossing our country.

Pipelines in Canada are regulated based on jurisdiction, so if a pipeline crosses provincial or international borders, it’s regulated by the National Energy Board (NEB). Pipelines that operate within a province/territory fall under the provincial/territorial regulator’s authority.

No matter who regulates them, pipelines are held to strict requirements throughout their entire lifecycle – from design and construction to operation and retirement.

Ground rules
Pipelines carry 97 per cent of Canada’s daily natural gas and onshore crude oil production...
Pipelines are regulated throughout their entire life to ensure that people, communities and the environment are protected.

Regulators are also involved in establishing pipeline tariffs and tolls to make sure they are fair and reasonable.

**Regulation for life**
Before a pipeline or facility can be built, an operator must file an application with the regulator. The application includes, among other things, information on how the pipeline will be built and operated and measures the operator proposes to use to minimize environmental impacts.

When considering an application for a new pipeline, regulators assess the pipeline’s proposed design, construction and operation to make sure it’s focused on safety and the environment and is the public’s best interest.

If a pipeline project is approved, the regulator continues to monitor, assess and review the pipeline’s operations as long as it’s in service. And if an operator decides to take the pipeline out of service (“abandon it”) permanently, the operator must file a request for abandonment with the regulator.

In fact, operators must have pipeline abandonment plans in place, and the process requires pipeline operators to address issues like land use management, ground settling, soil erosion and restoring the land. Even after restoration work is over, pipeline companies have an ongoing responsibility to landowners and the public to ensure the pipeline right-of-way and associated facilities remain safe.