



## ENBRIDGE: BRINGING US A DIRTY ENERGY FUTURE?

Enbridge has asked for approval to reverse the flow of oil in its Line 9 pipeline in Ontario. This is part of a larger project that would carry tar sands oil through Ontario to Quebec and then to Portland, Maine where it would be shipped by tanker to the Gulf Coast. What are the risks?



**SARNIA, ON** // Sarnia already has the worst air quality in Canada, and it could get even worse if the refineries there shift to using more tar sands oil. Refining tar sands brings an increase in emissions of heavy metals, like lead, and sulfurs which trigger asthma attacks.



**NORTH WESTOVER, ON** // Enbridge's pipeline is made of the same material that ruptured in Michigan last year, and now Enbridge wants to increase the pressure that the oil is pumped through the pipeline in Ontario. On top of that, tar sands oil is more corrosive to ships, creating a greater risk of oil spills along the pipeline route.



**TORONTO, ON** // Ontario has made a commitment to reduce the global warming pollution in transportation fuels. Enbridge's plan would cut Ontario off from less polluting oil and force the province to rely more on carbon-heavy tar sands oil.



**MONTREAL, QC** // Montreal has the second worst air quality in Canada. Enbridge's plan would bring tar sands oil into Quebec for the first time, and some of it would likely be refined in Montreal. This brings increased air pollution and greenhouse gas emission in the province.



**QUEBEC, QC** // Quebec is making big investment in greener transportation and has set ambitious goals for tackling global warming pollution. Tar sands oil, with its higher carbon content, would undermine these goals.



**VERMONT** // Vermont is setting aggressive goals now to drastically reduce its own reliance on non-renewable energy sources like tar sands oil. The pipeline runs through thousands of acres of wildlife habitat, rivers and wetlands in the state that could be threatened by a leak or spill.



**PORTLAND, ME** // The Gulf of Maine is vital for Maine's fisheries industry. A single accident involving a tanker in Casco Bay could devastate the fishing and lobstering sectors



**SEBAGO LAKE, ME** // The pipeline would pass next to Sebago Lake, which serves as the drinking water supply for more than 15% of Maine's population. A pipeline accident that leaked into Sebago Lake thus could result in a public health disaster.



Natural Resources  
Council of Maine

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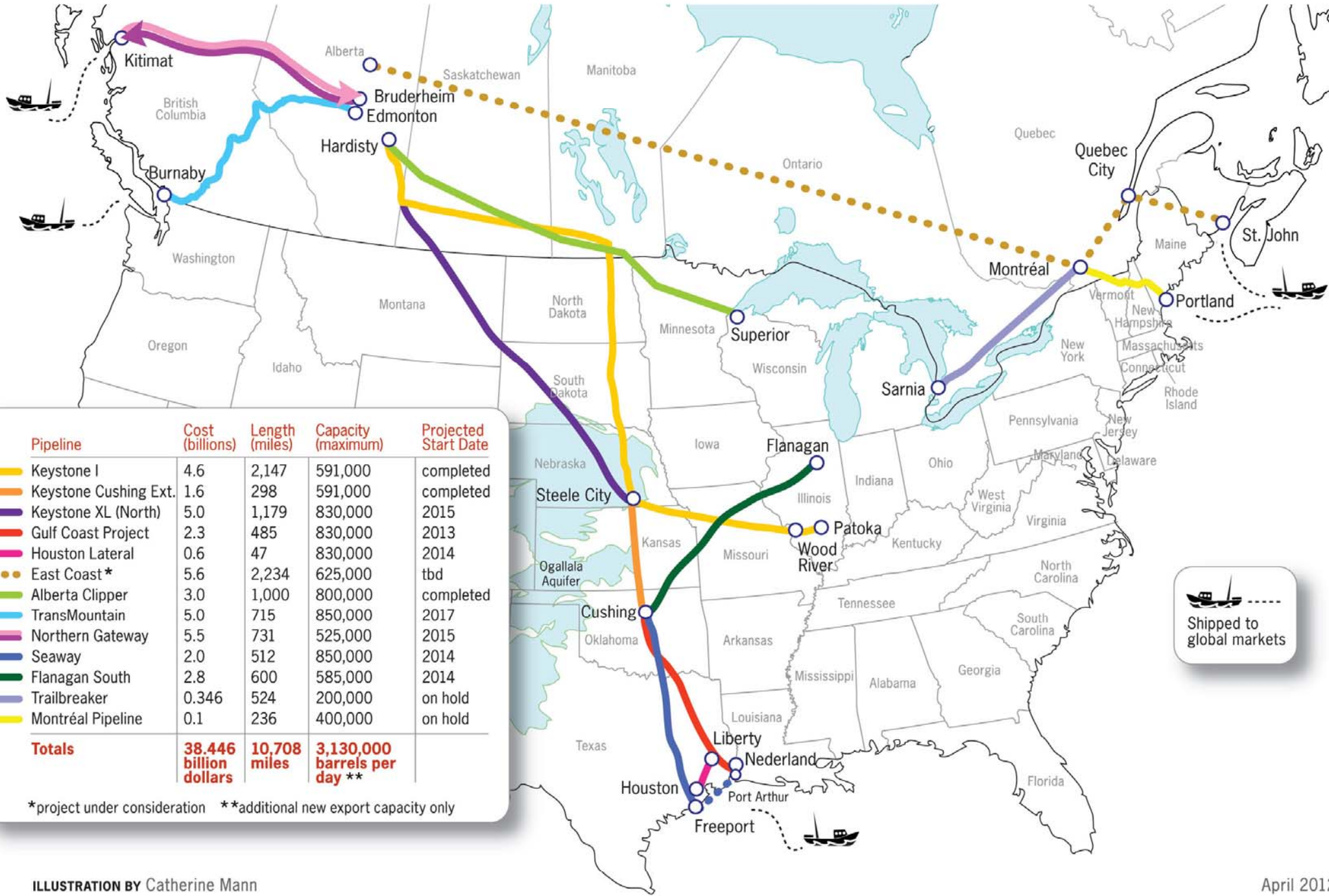
# The Plan to Pump Tar Sands Through Eastern Canada and New England





# THE TAR SANDS PIPELINE BOOM

Industry has announced the intention to build more than 10,000 miles of pipelines at a cost of almost \$40 billion over the next five years to send an additional 3.1 million barrels a day of crude oil from Canada's oil sands to global markets.

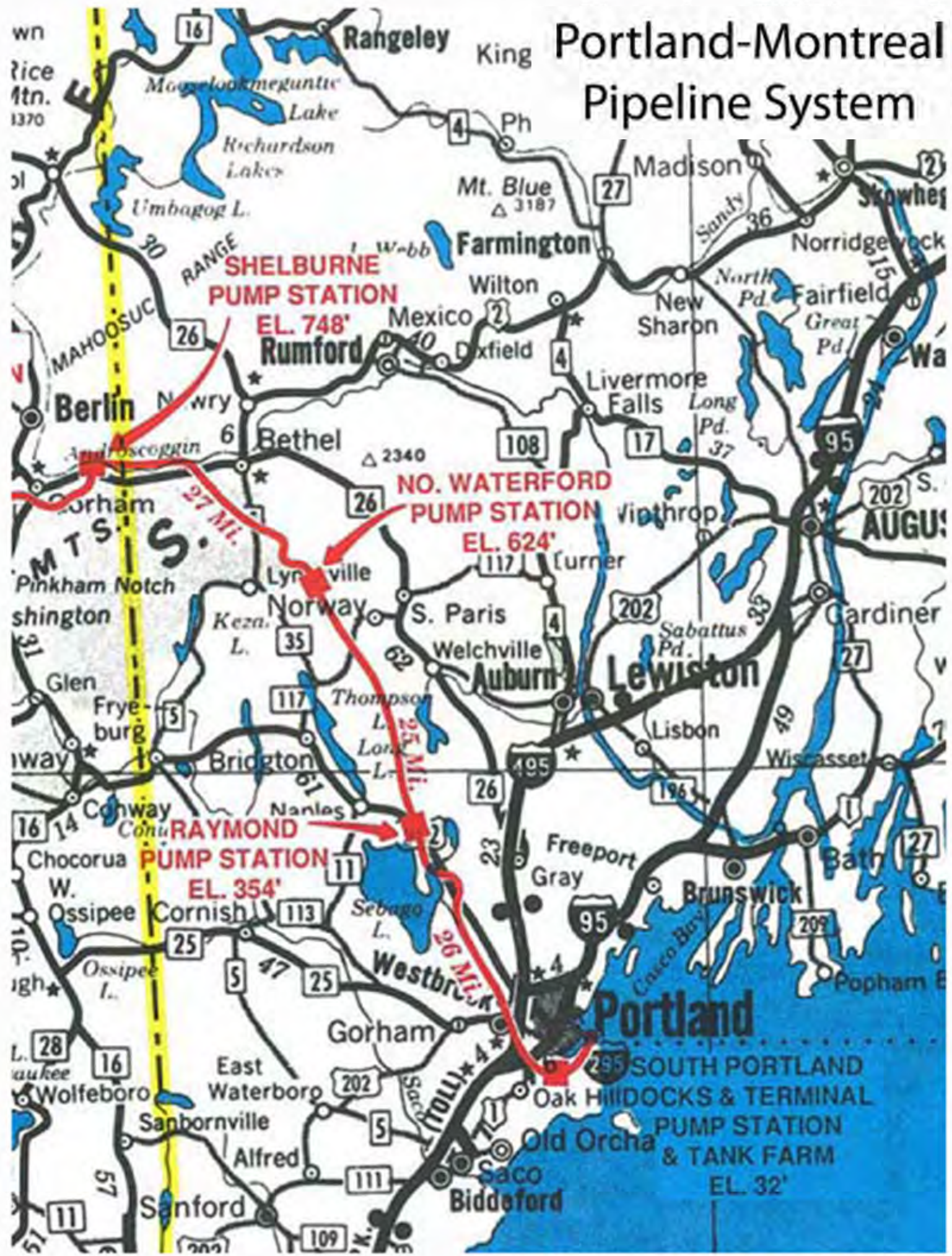


Pipeline	Cost (billions)	Length (miles)	Capacity (maximum)	Projected Start Date
Keystone I	4.6	2,147	591,000	completed
Keystone Cushing Ext.	1.6	298	591,000	completed
Keystone XL (North)	5.0	1,179	830,000	2015
Gulf Coast Project	2.3	485	830,000	2013
Houston Lateral	0.6	47	830,000	2014
East Coast *	5.6	2,234	625,000	tbd
Alberta Clipper	3.0	1,000	800,000	completed
TransMountain	5.0	715	850,000	2017
Northern Gateway	5.5	731	525,000	2015
Seaway	2.0	512	850,000	2014
Flanagan South	2.8	600	585,000	2014
Trailbreaker	0.346	524	200,000	on hold
Montréal Pipeline	0.1	236	400,000	on hold
<b>Totals</b>	<b>38.446 billion dollars</b>	<b>10,708 miles</b>	<b>3,130,000 barrels per day **</b>	

\*project under consideration \*\*additional new export capacity only



# Portland-Montreal Pipeline System





# PORTLAND - MONTREAL PIPE LINE SYSTEM

MAIN LINES : 1 - 18", 1 - 24"  
EACH APPROXIMATELY 236 MILES LONG

■ PUMP STATIONS AND TERMINALS

