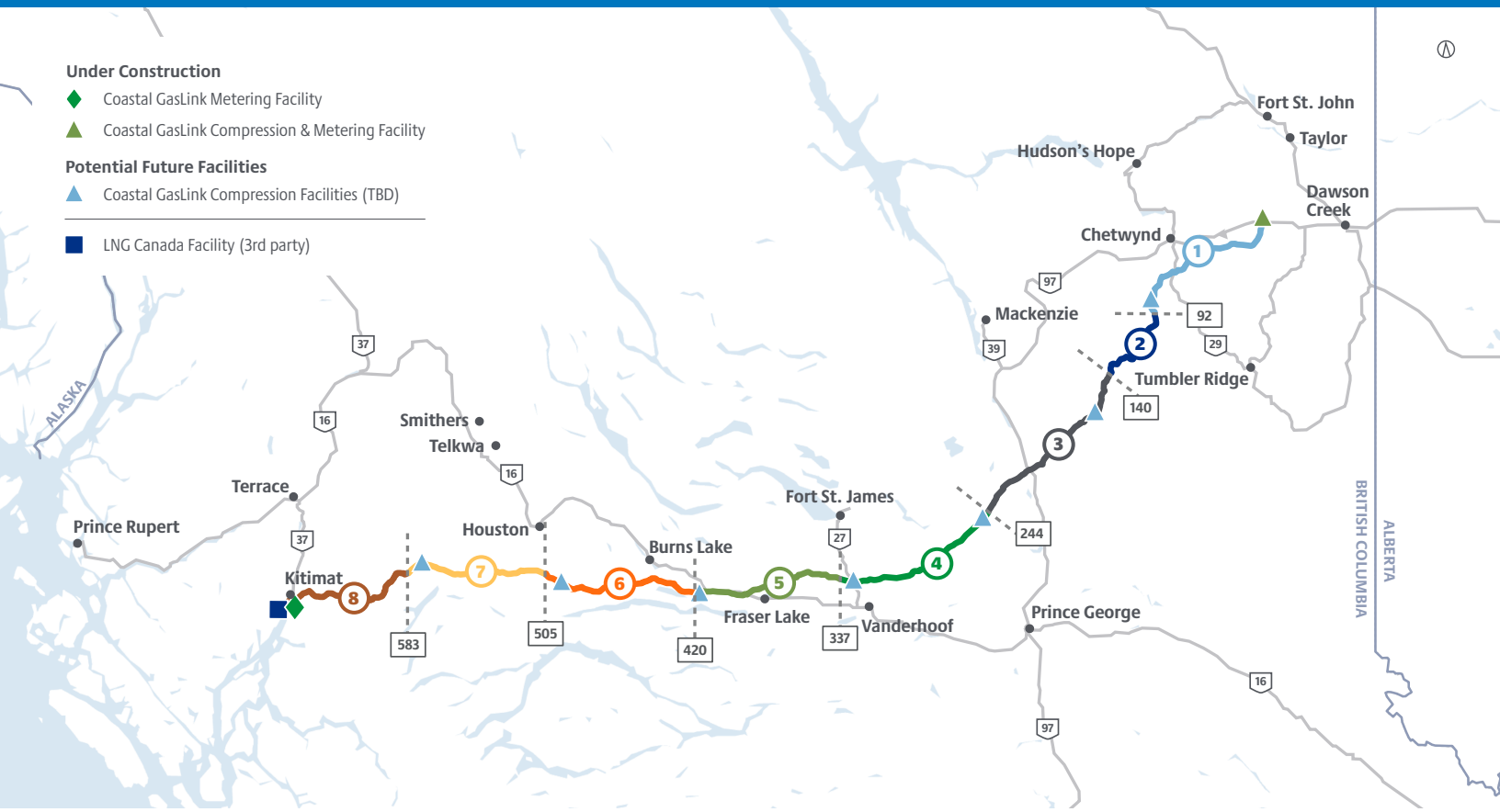
Coastal GasLink

Compressor and Meter Facilities



About Coastal GasLink

Approximately 670 kilometres-long, the Coastal GasLink project will safely deliver natural gas from northeastern B.C. to Kitimat. The fully-permitted Coastal GasLink project was approved following consideration of Indigenous and local community input, the environment, archaeological and cultural values, land use compatibility, safety, constructability and economics.

The Coastal GasLink project includes the construction and operation of compressor and meter stations that support the 670-kilometre pipeline to deliver clean Canadian natural gas to LNG Canada's liquefaction facility in Kitimat.

The project includes construction of a compressor and meter facility near the Dawson Creek area (Wilde Lake) and a meter facility near Kitimat to move 2.1 billion cubic feet per day (bcf/d) of natural gas. The Wilde Lake facility will power the transportation of 2.1 bcf/d of natural gas. The project has the potential to move up to 5 bcf/d with additional facilities along the pipeline as contemplated within Coastal GasLink's approved Environmental Assessment Certificate (EAC), subject to further project applications.

Compressor and meter facilities are important pieces of infrastructure for a natural gas pipeline system that ensure natural gas moves through the pipeline safely and efficiently.

What is a compressor station?

Example of a compressor station

As natural gas flows along a pipeline, it slows due to friction with the pipe, resulting in a drop in pressure. To keep the gas flowing at a required rate, it is re-pressurized at locations along the pipeline. This is done by mechanically compressing the gas at sites connected to the pipeline, known as compressor stations.

The location and number of compressor stations needed on a pipeline system is dependent on a number of factors, including the operating pressure of the pipeline, the diameter of the pipe, elevation changes along the pipeline route and the volume of gas transported.

Coastal GasLink is advancing construction of one compressor station at Wilde Lake. Should a decision be made about potential future increase in capacity, up to seven additional compressor stations could be constructed, as permitted as part of the project's Environmental Assessment Certificate (EAC).

What is a meter station?

A meter station measures the amount of natural gas that enters and exits the pipeline. Meter stations also ensure that the natural gas in the line meets required specifications. These stations are used at all locations where natural gas enters the pipeline (receipt meter station) or leaves the pipeline (delivery or sales meter station).

Coastal GasLink is beginning construction of meter facilities at both the Kitimat and Wilde Lake facility locations. Should a decision be made about potential future increase in capacity, additional meter infrastructure could be constructed at the Wilde Lake and Kitimat facilities, as permitted as part of the project's EAC.

Example of a meter station

Safety is our number one value

Safety is our number one value when planning, constructing, and operating compressor and meter stations.

A number of safety systems are built into the stations to ensure the safety of the facility, our employees, the surrounding community, and the environment. The pipeline is constantly monitored for any abnormalities. If a potentially hazardous condition is recognized, the system would be shut down.

Compressor stations and meter stations are monitored 24/7 by safety systems, which automatically shut the system down in case of abnormal operating conditions. Technicians will also be employed to monitor and maintain each compressor station location. Compressor and meter station equipment communicates with TC Energy's Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system.

Environmental considerations

Coastal GasLink will meet strict environmental and safety standards, while meeting the growing global demand for cleaner energy. The project, including compressor and meter stations, was approved through a rigorous multi-year environmental assessment, which included extensive fieldwork and consultation and engagement with local and Indigenous communities.

The assessment considered the potential effects of the project on a number of environmental factors such as soil, wildlife, aquatic resources, air quality, noise, land use, and traditional uses.

Activities related to construction and operations will be managed to protect the environment through environmental mitigation measures, management plans, and environmental monitoring.

Environmental studies are underway to support decision making on potential future facility additions, including air dispersion modeling, noise assessments, and archaeological studies.

Engagement with Indigenous and local communities is an important part of the evaluation of any potential future facility additions.

Minimizing community impacts

Coastal GasLink is committed to minimizing impacts on the local community throughout construction and operation of the project. Where there may be localized impacts from noise or increased traffic volumes, these activities and potential impacts are expected to be short in duration and in many cases, in remote areas away from communities.

During construction, there will be heavy equipment on-site, which will be used for earth-moving, excavation material handling/hauling, welding and testing. Equipment may include graders, bulldozers, backhoes, bucket wheel trenchers for pipeline sections, welding equipment, portable cranes and sideboom cranes.

Coastal GasLink will adhere to all applicable codes, standards and regulations on noise throughout construction and operation of the facilities.

Timeline

Construction along the 670 kilometre-long project is underway.

Coastal GasLink continues to engage with Indigenous and local communities as construction progresses, and is assessing potential options to improve the capacity of the project. This could involve the construction and operation of up to seven additional compressor stations to move natural gas more efficiently through the pipeline, as approved in our environmental assessment certificate (EAC).

2012
LNG Canada selects Coastal GasLink; our ongoing engagement process begins, followed by environmental and engineering studies

2014
B.C. Environmental Assessment Office (EAO) issues EAC for Coastal GasLink Project, including potential future facilities

2016
Further engagement and study of alternate route options initiated

2017
Amendment applications for proposed alternate routing filed with EAO and OGC

2018
EAO issues amendment to EAC for proposed alternate routing (May 2018)

Final Investment Decision (October 2018)

2019
BC Oil & Gas Commission (BCOGC) issues amendment to Pipeline Permit for proposed alternate routing (May 2019)

2020–2021
Pipeline and facilities construction; establish additional workforce accommodation sites

Planning for potential future facilities

2023
Anticipated in-service

Coastal GasLink

TC Energy

We'd like to hear from you
If you have any questions or comments about the project, please reach out.

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