



Atlas of Canada 6th Edition
(archival version)

Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resources

Canada has significant proven reserves of crude oil (178 billion barrels), second only to those of Saudi Arabia. Canadian natural gas reserves were 58 trillion cubic feet as of year-end 2006. These resources are found in the country's seven major sedimentary basins. The primary petroleum-producing sedimentary basin is the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin (WCSB), which extends from the Canadian Shield to the Rocky Mountains through Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and northeastern British Columbia. There are also producing basins in southern Ontario, offshore Newfoundland, and the Scotian Shelf. Potential reserves are also found in Northern Canada, where an estimated 30 per cent of Canada's conventional oil resources are located. The map shows the major petroleum-producing fields (or pools) of conventional natural gas, crude oil and the oil sands, as well as the extensive pipeline network.

0 150 300 450 600 km

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection. Standard Parallels 49°N and 77°N

Oil and Natural Gas Resources	Sedimentary Basins	Populated Places
Oil Field (or oil pool)	Western Canada Sedimentary Basin	0 - 999
Oil Sands	Atlantic Margin	1 000 - 4 999
Natural Gas Field (or gas pool)	Arctic Cratonic	5 000 - 24 999
Oil Sand Projects	Arctic Margin	25 000 - 99 999
Pipeline Infrastructure	Pacific Margin	100 000 - 499 999
Crude Oil Pipelines	Intermontane	500 000 or greater
Natural Gas Pipelines	Eastern Cratonic	Abbreviations: (FN) First Nation Community
Transmission Trunk Line	Other (Cordillera, Inuitia, Appalachia, Canadian Shield)	Capital Cities
Gathering System Field Line		National: Ottawa
Transmission Trunk Line		Provincial or Territorial
Gathering System Field Line		Boundaries
Local Distribution Line		International
		Provincial / Territorial
		Canada's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)
		Canada / Kalaallit Nunaat dividing line

Source(s):
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Resources
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Sedimentary Basins
Not all of the sedimentary basins depicted on the map conform to the strict definition of the term 'basin'. A sedimentary basin is a geographical feature which exhibits subsidence and consequent infilling by sedimentation. Some of the basins on the map are erosional remnants or outliers and others are defined by their physiographic or bathymetric extent rather than by their surface geology. Map compiled by G.D. Mossop, K.E. Wallace-Dudley, G.G. Smith and J. C. Harrison. Geological Survey of Canada. 2004. Map: Sedimentary Basins of Canada. Open File 4673. Scale 1:5 000 000.

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