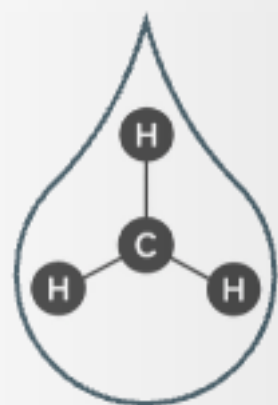
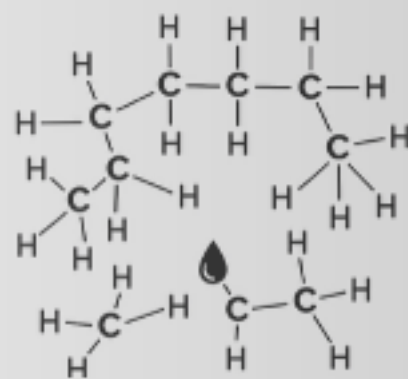


What Are Natural Gas Liquids?

Canada's natural gas can be found either "dry" (methane only) or "rich" (containing ethane, propane, butane, and condensate). There are many variables to calculating the precise value, but common rule of thumb is 30% to 60% to a well's economics.



Methane Only = "Dry" Gas



Methane + Ethane, Propane,
Butane, Condensate = "Rich Gas"

Produced natural gas requires processing before it can be injected into the "sales gas" pipeline that delivers it to your burner tip and to export markets. Impurities such as water, acid gases, and solids are removed. Heavier hydrocarbons—like condensate and propane—are then "dropped out" of the gas in liquid form by cooling the gas.

Liquids removed at the processing plant (often referred to as "NGL mix") are predominantly transported by pipeline. They are moved to fractionation and storage facilities for further processing (more on that soon!).

Even after upstream processing, some liquids remain in gaseous form within the natural gas stream. With the exception of gas moving directly to export facilities where the residual gas may be exported as is, most natural gas flows through "straddle plants." There, the gas is super-cooled to remove remaining liquids before being re-injected into the sales gas line as dry gas. The straddle operator pays fees for the extracted liquids and replaces the heating value removed from the system by purchasing and returning equivalent dry gas to the pipeline.

As we follow the molecule, the next stage of the journey takes us to fractionation facilities, where the midstream industry's expertise in processing, storage, and transportation ultimately delivers these valuable products to demand markets.

Follow the Molecule!

