

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Committee was reconstituted as the seven-member Standing Committee on Energy, Mines and Resources on March 18, 1986, replacing the previous 15-member Standing Committee on National Resources and Public Works. We are indebted to the former committee members who have helped in preparing this report and are pleased to acknowledge the special contribution of four Parliamentarians: Elliott Hardey, Harry Brightwell, Bill Tupper and Ken James.

In carrying out its mandate to study the feasibility of marketing Canadian gasolines containing alcohols as octane enhancers, the Committee heard testimony from 23 different organizations or individuals (Appendix A) in a series of public meetings held in Ottawa from November 19, 1985 to February 11, 1986. The Committee also received three submissions (Appendix B) and a variety of technical documents made available by interested parties. We extend our thanks to all who contributed to the Committee's study.

The Committee also records its appreciation for the work of its staff: to its advisers, Dean Clay and Lawrence Harris of Dean Clay Associates; to Maija Adamsons and Patricia Russell, Clerks of the Committee; and to the Translation Bureau, Secretary of State, for translating this report.

The Standing Committee on Energy, Mines and Resources has the honour to present its

FIRST REPORT

On Tuesday, October 15, 1985, the Standing Committee on National Resources and Public Works received the following Order of Reference:

That, the Standing Committee on National Resources and Public Works be empowered to study the feasibility of recommending the production and distribution for sale to the motoring public of Canada, gasoline blended with octane enhancers ethanol (3 per cent) and methanol (5 per cent) for the purposes of:

1. removing the additive of lead concentrates and MMT (Methylcyclopentadienyl Manganese Tricarbonyl) from currently-marketed gasolines;
2. creating an expanding market for Canadian-grown corn;
3. utilizing the existing sources and known reserves of natural gas; and
4. reducing the importation of light crude oil products currently used in gasoline production.