Edmonton CEPA Notification

About Gibson Energy

Gibson Energy is a North American liquids infrastructure company based in Calgary, Alberta. With over 25 million barrels of storage and more than 500 km of crude pipelines, we handle a quarter of WCSB barrels through our terminals. Our strategically located facilities and strong market connections deliver value for customers and long-term returns for investors.

Local Operations

Our Edmonton Terminal provides flexible options for moving crude, liquids, and refined products to high-value markets via both major rail networks. The terminal connects directly to Pipeline Alley, two key refineries, and is the starting point for two major egress pipelines.

Emergency Preparedness & Response

To ensure the safety of the communities in which we operate, we have robust emergency response plans, processes, and response teams for each site. Each plan addresses responsible parties and decision-making, resource mobilization and communications, along with other relevant procedures. Site-specific emergency training includes testing and inspection, as well as response activities for a variety of emergency scenarios. We also conduct regular emergency response exercises in collaboration with local public safety authorities.

Environmental Emergencies

The Environmental Emergency “E2” regulations, which were established by the Canadian government, require preparation and implementation of environmental emergency plans to manage hazardous substances used and stored on each site. As required under section 4(2)(k) of the regulation, Gibson Energy communicates with members of the public who could be adversely affected by an environmental emergency at any of our sites. The table below lists the E2 regulated chemicals present at the Edmonton Terminal and their respective Hazard Category as per Column 5 of Schedule 1 of the regulations.

E2 Regulated Chemical	Product Description	Potential Hazard	E2 Hazard Category
Butane (C4H10) **CAS #** 106-97-8 **UN #** 1011/1075 **TC ERG Guide #** 115	Butane is a colourless gas with a slight petroleum-like odour, typically transported as liquefied gas under its own vapour pressure. For safety during transport, mercaptan is often added to provide a detectable smell, allowing for prompt identification of leaks. Direct exposure to the unconfined liquid can result in frostbite due to rapid evaporative cooling. Butane is highly flammable, with vapours heavier than air; consequently, flames may travel back to the leak source, whether it originates from liquid or vapour. Inhalation of butane vapours poses an asphyxiation risk by displacing atmospheric oxygen. Prolonged exposure of containers to heat or fire may lead to violent ruptures and propulsion of the containers.	**HEALTH HAZARDS** • Vapours may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning. • Some may be irritating if inhaled at high concentrations. • Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury, and/or frostbite. • Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases. **FIRE OR EXPLOSION** **EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE:** • Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks, or flames. • Will form explosive mixtures with air. • Vapours from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground. • Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flashback. • Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release flammable gas through pressure relief devices. Containers may explode when heated. • Ruptured cylinders may rocket.	E -Explosion
Crude Oil **CAS#** 128683-25-0 / 8002-05-09 **UN#** 1267 **TC ERG Guide #** 128	Crude oil is dark brown or black liquid with a petroleum smell. It's a mixture of naturally occurring hydrocarbons that are refined into thousands of products. It's feedstock for refineries where it undergoes distillation. This process breaks the liquid down into various products of different weight, depending on the exact composition of the liquid. Most of the crude is used for gasoline, jet fuel, diesel, and heating oils. Heavier products are used to make tar, asphalt, paraffin wax, and lubricating oils.	**HEALTH HAZARDS** • Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. • Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases. • Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation. • Runoff from fire control may cause pollution. **FIRE OR EXPLOSION** **HIGHLY FLAMMABLE:** • Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks, or flames. • Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. • Vapours may travel to the source of ignition and flashback. • Most vapours are heavier than air. They will spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). • Vapour explosion hazards indoors, outdoors, or sewers. • Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazards. • Containers may explode when heated. • Many liquids are lighter than water.	F – Pool Fire
Diesel **CAS#** 68334-30-5 **UN#** 1202 **TC ERG Guide #** 128	Diesel is a straw yellow to dark coloured liquid with a petroleum-like odour. It's less dense than water and insoluble in water. Hence, floats on water. Vapours are heavier than air.	**HEALTH HAZARDS** • Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. • Fire may produce irritating, corrosive, and/or toxic gases. • Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation. • Runoff from fire control may cause pollution. **FIRE OR EXPLOSION** **HIGHLY FLAMMABLE:** • Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks, or flames. • Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. • Vapours may travel to the source of ignition and flashback. • Most vapours are heavier than air. They will spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). • Vapour explosion hazards indoors, outdoors, or sewers. • Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazards. • Containers may explode when heated. • Many liquids are lighter than water.	F – Pool Fire

Alternative Worst-Case Scenarios

Gibson Energy conducts detailed data analysis to identify potential environmental emergencies with a reasonable likelihood of occurrence and the potential for significant off-site impacts. When assessing the reasonably expected worst-case scenarios, Gibson factors in both active and passive mitigation measures. Additionally, all scenarios are designed and executed with a conservative approach to ensure that actual event impacts are less severe than the modeled incidents.

Once identified, the environmental emergency scenarios are modeled. Outputs from the modeled scenarios provide emergency planning zones (EPZs) and emergency awareness zones (EAZs). Gibson uses modeled outputs to develop specific emergency preparedness and response plans to further minimize or eliminate the anticipated impacts of a potential environmental emergency.

Defining Worst Case & Alternative Scenarios

Worst-Case Scenarios according to Environment and Climate Change Canada, involves the release of the maximum quantity of an E2-regulated substance from the largest container on site. EAZs are calculated to ensure public safety in the event this scenario occurs.

Alternative scenarios involve the release of lesser amounts of the regulated substance(s). EPZs are calculated to ensure public safety in the event this scenario occurs. In each case, the modelled scenarios involve the greatest potential for off-site impact.

Communication in an Emergency

Gibson Energy is an active member of the Strathcona Industrial Association (SIA), Strathcona District Mutual Assistance Program (SDMAP) and Strathcona Northeast Region Community Awareness & Emergency Response (CAER) program.

In the event of an emergency that has the potential to impact the surrounding community at Gibson's Edmonton Terminal, Gibson will keep you informed through the SIA 24/7 UPDATEline (1-866-653-9959). If the update line does not answer your question, call Gibson Energy directly.

Gibson Energy 24/7 Emergency Line
1-866-553-0111

If an emergency occurs at the Gibson Energy Terminal:

- Stay informed. Monitor media and messages from your local authorities.
- Be prepared to act when advised and follow the direction from local authorities until all clear is given
- Call 9-1-1 if there is a life-threatening situation

Visit the links below for more information from Strathcona County on emergency preparedness measures:

- Shelter in place
- Evacuation alerts and orders

EDMONTON TERMINAL
EDMONTON ERP

GIBSON ENERGY

Draft Date: December 13, 2021 GLG	Scale: 1:12,000	Map:12858
Revision Date: October 7, 2025 ET	UTM ZONE 12 NAD83	

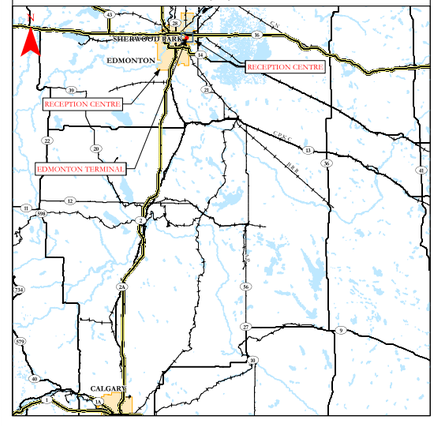
0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 (km)

- Third Party Well
- Third Party Facility
- Third Party Gas Plant
- Facility
- Third Party Pipeline
- Gas Pipeline
- Oil Pipeline
- Discontinued Oil Pipeline
- Other Roads
- Main Hwy
- Divided Hwy
- Access Route
- Railway
- Roadblock
- Business
- Vacant
- School
- Hall
- Public Use
- Occupied Facility
- Abandoned
- Bridge
- Communication Tower
- Dead End
- Golf Course
- Power Station
- Recreation Area
- Road Blocked
- River Flow Direction
- Hydrology
- Waterbody
- Urban Area
- Protected Area
- AER Field Centre
- Health Authority
- Local Authority
- RCMP
- Edmonton Terminal Site
- Resident Quadrant Number i.e. GU223
- EPZ Butane
- EPZ Diesel
- EPZ Crude Oil
- Egress

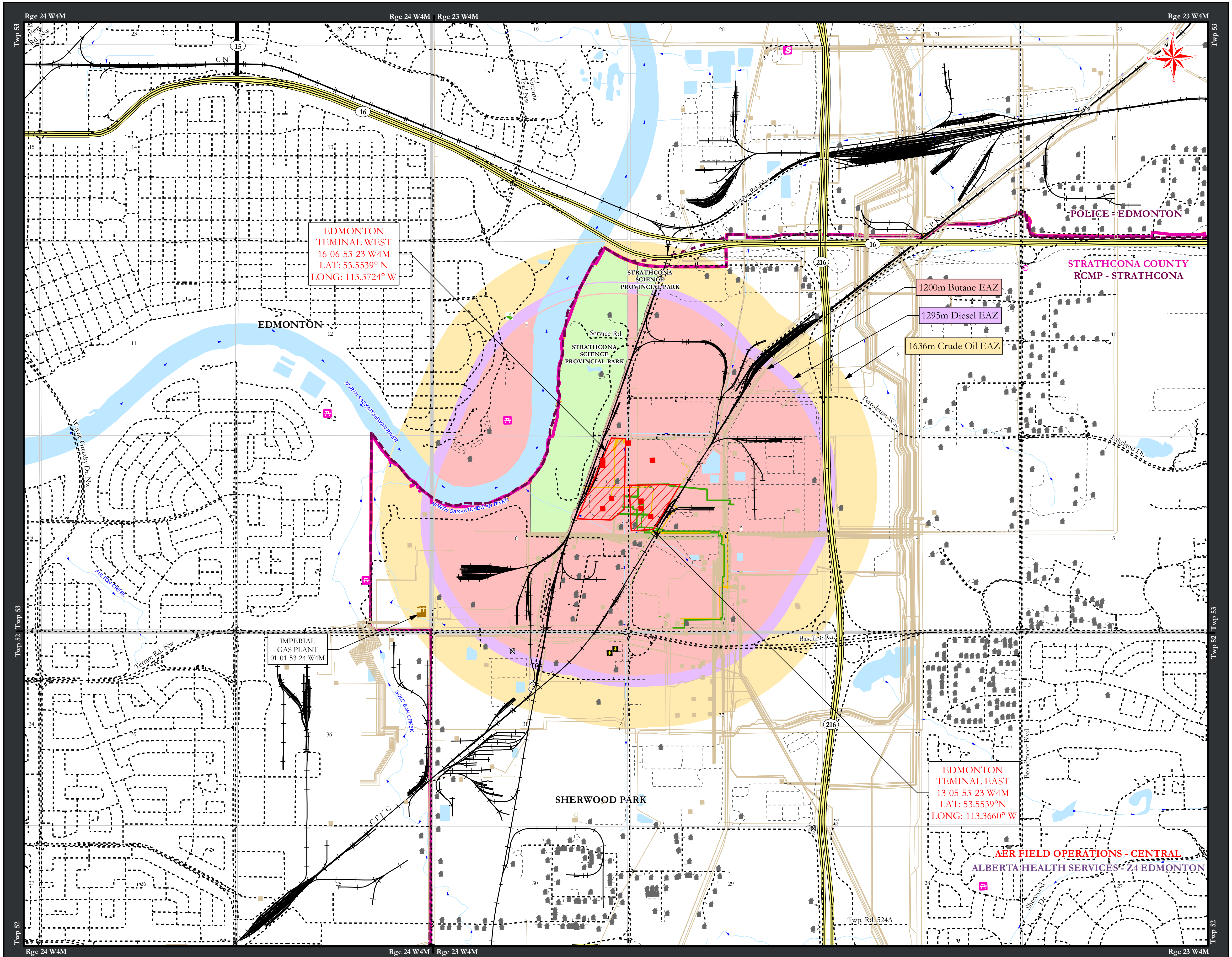
AREA OVERVIEW MAP

0 25 50 100 150 200 (km)

1:2,000,000



MAP PRODUCED BY H2Safety h2safety.ca



EDMONTON TERMINAL

EDMONTON ERP

GIBSON ENERGY

Draft Date: November 3, 2025 MP	Scale: 1:30,000	Map: 17017
Revision Date: November 7, 2025 MP	UTM ZONE 12 NAD83	

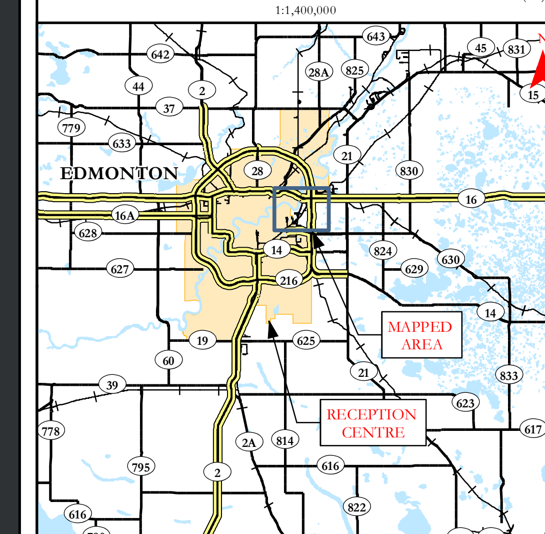
0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 1.25 1.5 (km)

- Third Party Well
- Third Party Facility
- Third Party Gas Plant
- Facility
- Third Party Pipeline
- Gas Pipeline
- Oil Pipeline
- Discontinued Oil Pipeline
- LVP Pipeline
- Discontinued LVP Pipeline
- Other Roads
- Main Hwy
- Divided Hwy
- Railway
- Surface Development
- Abandoned
- Bridge
- Communication Tower
- Golf Course
- Power Station
- Recreation Area
- Road Blocked
- Staging Area
- River Flow Direction
- Hydrology
- Waterbody
- Urban Area
- Protected Area
- AER Field Centre
- Health Authority
- Local Authority
- RCMP
- Facility_Boundary
- Butane EAZ
- Diesel EAZ
- Crude Oil EAZ

AREA OVERVIEW MAP

0 20 40 60 80 (km)

1:1,400,000



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