Moose Jaw 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

Operating year-round with road, rail and pipeline connections, the facility runs a heavy crude feedstock, with the resulting light end products composed of tops, heavy distillate, light distillate and CVGO, while heavy end products include roofing flux and road asphalt.

Emergency Preparedness & Response

To ensure the safety of the communities in which we operate, we develop emergency response plans, processes, and response teams for each site. Each plan addresses responsible parties and decision-making, resource mobilization and communications, among other 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 Moose Jaw Facility 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
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 weights, depending on the exact composition of the liquid. Most of the crude is used for gasoline, jet fuel, diesel, and heating oil. 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 in 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 in sewers. • Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazards. • Containers may explode when heated. • Many liquids are lighter than water.	**F – Pool Fire**
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL) **CAS#** 64741-48-6 **UN#** 1075/1268 **TC ERG Guide #** 6	Natural Gas Liquid (NGL) is a colourless gas that is shipped, stored, and consumed as a liquified gas under pressure. NGLs are hydrocarbons removed (condensed) as a liquid from a hydrocarbon stream that is typically in a vapour phase. This typically includes a mix of ethane, propane, butane, and pentane. Contact with the unconfined liquid can cause frostbite from evaporative cooling. Vapours are heavier than air, and a flame can flash back to the source of the leak very easily. The leak may be either a liquid or a vapour. Vapours can asphyxiate by the displacement of air. NGL is typically denser than air and tends to form a dense cloud of gas that will follow the flow of the ground. NGL is highly flammable. Under prolonged exposure to fire or heat, the containers may rupture violently and rocket.	**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.	**E - Explosion**

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 offsite 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 (EAZ). 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 Area 6 Emergency Response Cooperative, for pipeline emergencies Gibson will activate or notify the members of the Cooperative using the dispatch call out.

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

If an emergency occurs at the Gibson Energy Facility:

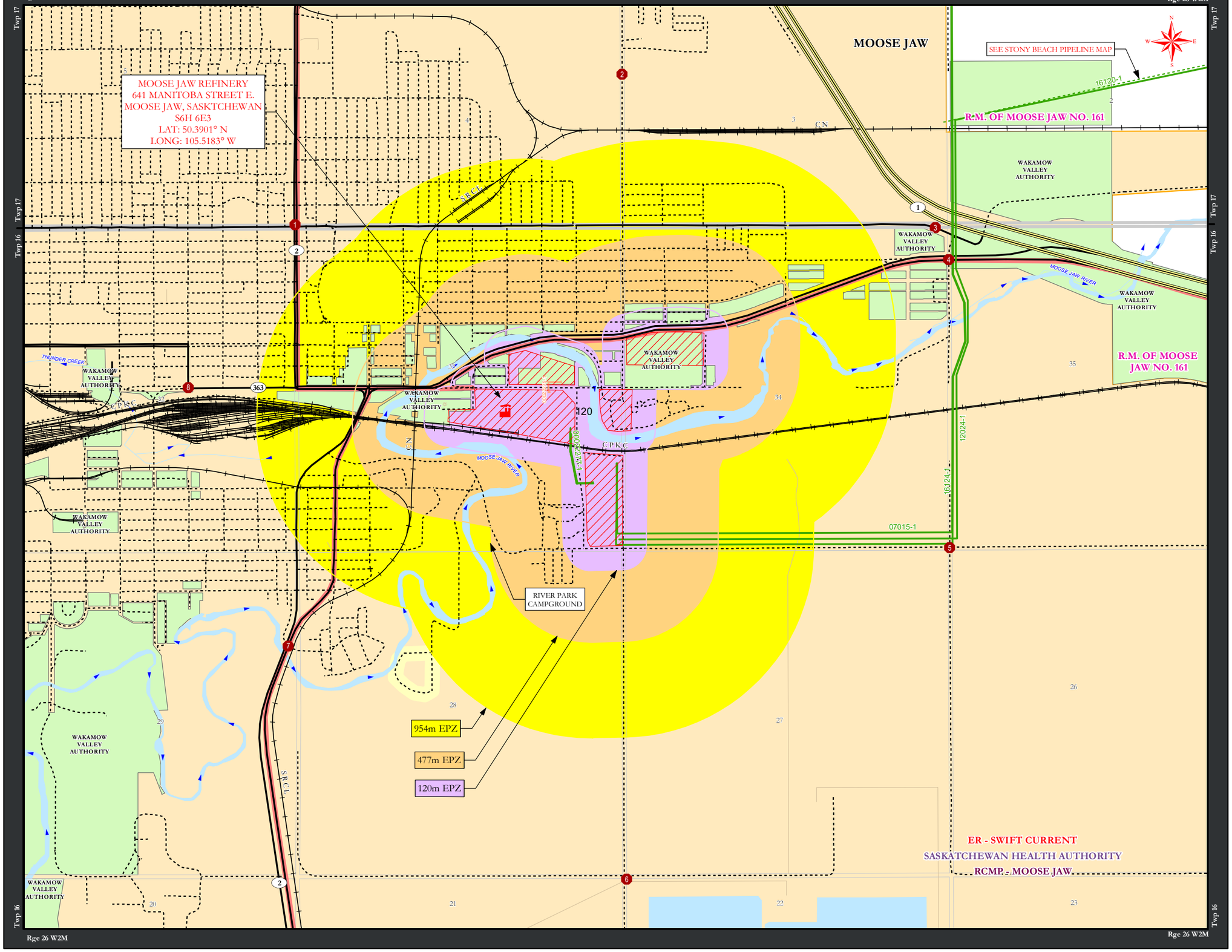
- Stay informed. Monitor media and messages from your local authorities.
- Be prepared to act when advised and follow the direction from local authorities until all clear is given
- Call 9-1-1 if there is a life-threatening situation

Visit the links below for more information from the Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency on emergency preparedness measures:

- Prepare for Emergencies
- Evacuation alerts and orders
- How to get SaskAlerts

MOOSE JAW REFINERY
MOOSE JAW ERP

MOOSE JAW REFINERY
641 MANITOBA STREET E.
MOOSE JAW, SASKTCHEWAN
S6H 6E3
LAT: 50.3901° N
LONG: 105.5183° W



GIBSON ENERGY

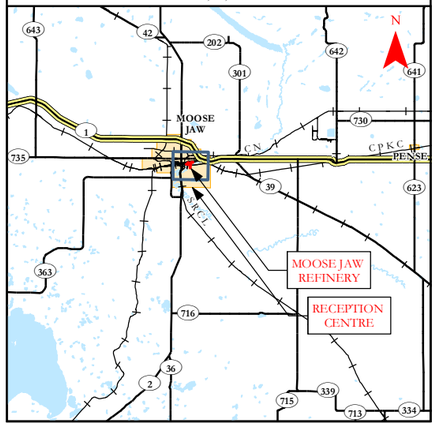
Draft Date: December 20, 2021 GLG	Scale: 1:18,000	Map: 12874
Revision Date: November 20, 2025 MP	UTM ZONE 13 NAD83	

0 0.5 1 (km)

- Third Party Well
- Gas Plant
- Third Party Pipeline
- Oil Pipeline
- Discontinued Oil Pipeline
- Misc. Fluids Pipeline
- Discontinued Misc. Fluids Pipeline
- Other Roads
- Main Hwy
- Divided Hwy
- Railway
- Main Route
- Roadblock
- River Flow Direction
- Hydrology
- Waterbody
- Urban Area
- Protected Area
- Energy Regulator
- Local Authority
- RCMP
- Health Authority
- Moose Jaw Facility Site
- NGL EPZ
- Diesel EPZ
- Crude Oil EPZ
- Egress EPZ

AREA OVERVIEW MAP

0 10 20 30 40 50 (km)
1:1,000,000



MAP PRODUCED BY H2Safety h2safety.ca

MOOSE JAW REFINERY
MOOSE JAW ERP

GIBSON ENERGY

Draft Date: November 4, 2025 MP	Scale: 1:16,000	Map: 17018
Revision Date: November 7, 2025 MP	UTM ZONE 13 NAD83	

0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 (km)

- Third Party Well
- Gas Plant
- Moose Jaw Facility Site
- Third Party Pipeline
- Oil Pipeline
- Discontinued Oil Pipeline
- Misc. Fluids Pipeline
- Discontinued Misc. Fluids Pipeline
- Other Roads
- Main Hwy
- Divided Hwy
- Railway
- River Flow Direction
- Hydrology
- Waterbody
- Urban Area
- Protected Area
- SK Ministry of Energy and Resources
- Local Authority
- RCMP
- Health Authority
- Diesel EAZ
- NGL EAZ
- Crude Oil EAZ

Rge 26 W2M | Twp 17 | Twp 16

MOOSE JAW REFINERY
641 MANITOBA STREET E.
MOOSE JAW, SASKTCHEWAN
S6H 6E3
LAT: 50.3901° N
LONG: 105.5183° W

SEE STONY BEACH PIPELINE MAP

954m Crude Oil EAZ
900m NGL EAZ
477m Diesel EAZ

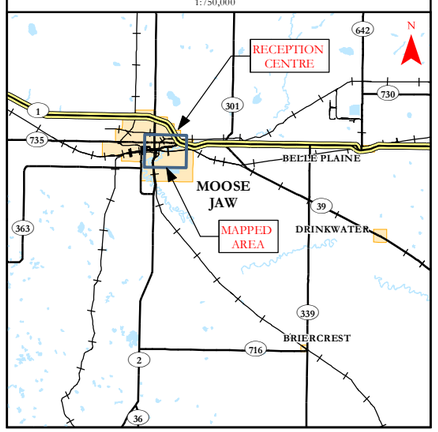
MOOSE JAW
ER - SWIFT CURRENT
SASKATCHEWAN HEALTH AUTHORITY
R.M. OF MOOSE JAW NO. 161
RCMP - MOOSE JAW

WAKAMOW VALLEY AUTHORITY

THUNDER CREEK
MOOSE JAW RIVER
C.N.
C.P.R.
S.R.C.L.
9 Ave. SE

AREA OVERVIEW MAP

0 10 20 30 40 (km)
1:750,000



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