



Edmonton CEPA Notification

About Gibson Energy

Gibson Energy is a North American liquids infrastructure company based in Calgary, Alberta. With 25.2 million barrels of storage and over 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
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.	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.

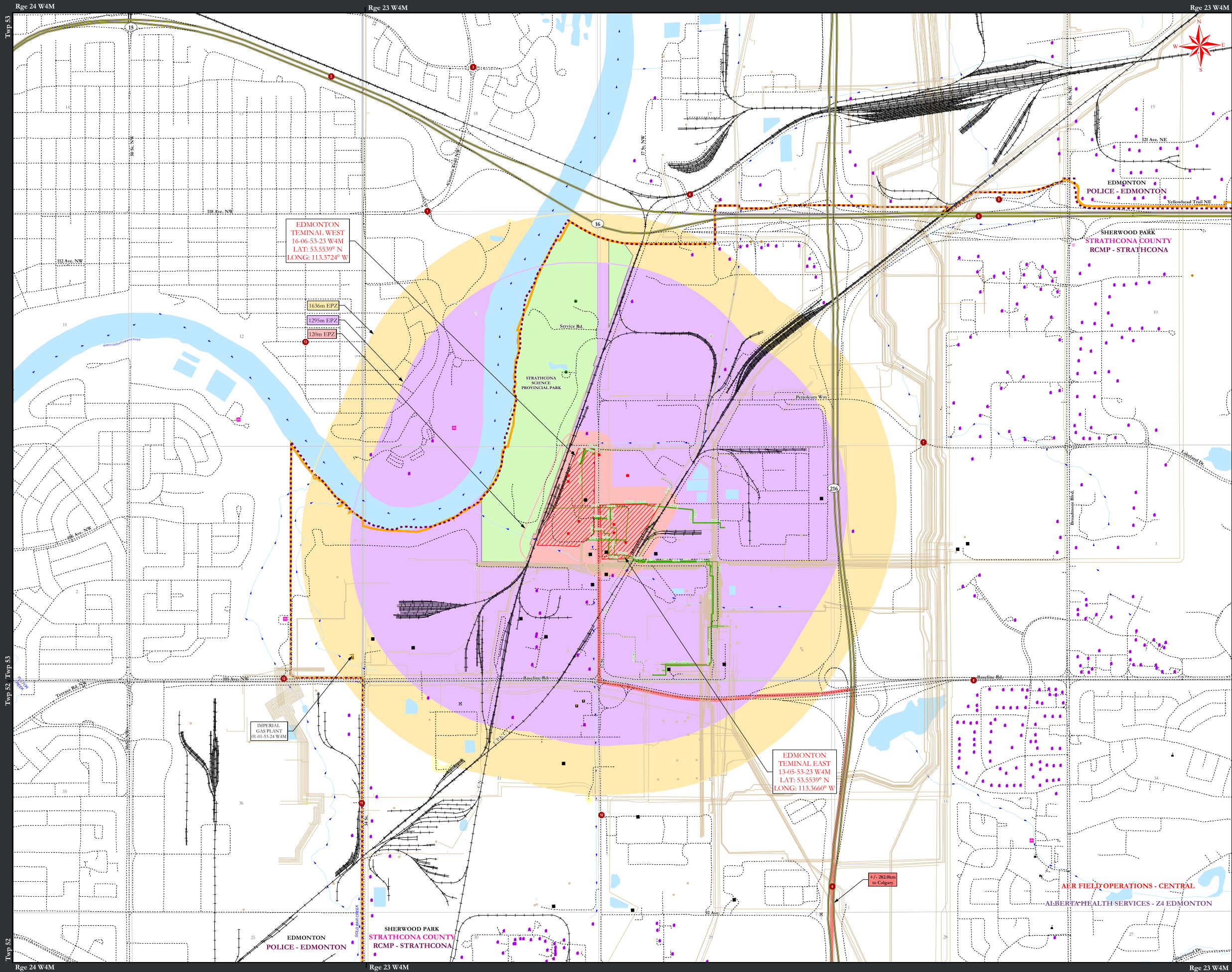
Gibson Energy 24/7 Emergency Line
1-866-553-0111

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](#)



EDMONTON TERMINAL

EDMONTON ERP

Draft Date: December 13, 2021 GLG

Scale: 1:12,000

Map: 12858

Revision Date: October 7, 2025 ET

UTM ZONE 12 NAD83

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

MAP PRODUCED BY

H2Safety
h2safety.ca