



Hardisty 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

For more than 70 years, the Gibson Hardisty Terminal has been a key piece of energy infrastructure in Western Canada. We possess approximately 14 million barrels of storage, comprised of 43 tanks at four separate terminals, touching one in four barrels exported from Western Canada. Gibson's Hardisty Terminal also has exclusive access to the Hardisty Unit Rail Facility, which has the ability to load up to three-unit trains per day, moving approximately 210,000 barrels per day.



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
Condensate CAS # 64741-47-5 / 68919-39-1 UN # 1268 TC ERG Guide # 128	Condensate (Petroleum Distillate, N.O.S.) is a pale yellow to brown liquid with a petroleum odour. It is a hydrocarbon mixture separated as a liquid from natural gas during the production process and used for feedstock for Petroleum Refineries. It is extremely flammable as both a liquid and a vapour. Contains benzene, a proven human carcinogen. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flashback. Vapours may spread along the ground and may enter sewers, basements and other confined spaces.	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 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.	C - Combustible
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 is a mixture of naturally occurring hydrocarbons that are refined into thousands of products. It is 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

Ethane CAS # 74-84-0 UN # 1035 TC ERG Guide # 115	Ethane is a colourless odourless gas. It is easily ignited. The vapours are heavier than air. It can asphyxiate by the displacement of air. Under prolonged exposure to fire or heat, the container may rupture violently and rocket. Contact with the liquid may cause frostbite.	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 HIGHLY 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 the 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
LPG CAS # 68476-85-7 UN # 1075 TC ERG Guide # 115	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is a colourless gas that is shipped, stored, and consumed as a liquified gas under pressure. LPG's are hydrocarbons removed (condensed) as a liquid from a hydrocarbon stream that is typically in a vapour phase. This typically includes a mix of butane, isobutane, propane, propylene, butylenes and other hydrocarbons of low molecular weight. Contact with the unconfined liquid can cause frostbite from evaporative cooling. Vapours are heavier than air and a flame can flashback to the source of the leak very easily. The leak may be either a liquid or a vapour. LPG 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. FIRE OR EXPLOSION HIGHLY 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 the 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
Propane CAS # 74-98-6 UN # 1978 TC ERG Guide # 115	A colourless gas with a faint petroleum-like odour. It is shipped as a liquefied gas under its vapour pressure. For transportation it may be stenciled. Contact with the unconfined liquid can cause frostbite by evaporative cooling. Easily ignited. The vapours are heavier than air and a flame can flashback to the source of leak very easily. The leak may be either a liquid or a vapour leak. The vapours can asphyxiate by the displacement of air. 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. FIRE OR EXPLOSION HIGHLY 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 the 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

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 modeled scenarios involve the greatest potential for off-site impact.

Communication in an Emergency

In the event of an emergency that has the potential to impact the surrounding community at Gibson's Hardisty Terminal, Gibson will keep you informed either in person directly or through Gibson's Everbridge mass notification system.

If your questions are not answered by our notification system, please contact Gibson Energy directly at the number provided in the emergency notification.

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
- given Call 9-1-1 if there is a life-threatening situation.

