

# What to do?

In the event of a major industrial incident involving a toxic release...

## How will the population be alerted?

In the event of an incident of this type, the population is at risk and will be notified immediately on local radio and television stations. Safety instructions will be broadcasted in the event of an accidental release.

If you are contacted by an automated phone alert system or, if you hear about an incident on the local radio or television:

Tune into local radio or TV Stations for details and stay tuned for updates.

## In case the alarm is sounded:

- ▶ Unless otherwise instructed, immediately enter the closest building.
- ▶ Shelter in Place: tightly close all doors and windows, turn off all ventilation, heating, air exchange and air conditioning systems.
- ▶ Retrieve your first aid kit and keep it handy.
- ▶ Block any air vents in the room using wet towels, plastic film or tape
- ▶ Do not pick up your children from school. Teachers will apply the same instructions for the safety of your children.
- ▶ The safety and security of people in public areas (malls, hospitals etc.) will be managed by the personnel of those areas with the assistance of police and fire.
- ▶ If you are in a vehicle, immediately drive out of the affected zone as fast as possible while respecting speed limits and other traffic signs. Close your car windows and turn the heat or air conditioning off.
- ▶ Tune into the local radio station and follow the instructions.
- ▶ Evacuation instructions will be broadcast if necessary.
- ▶ Free up the phone lines for emergency services as needed.
- ▶ Do not leave your house or building until you've received information that there is an all-clear or you are instructed by the authorities to do so.

# Gibson Energy's Prevention and Emergency Measures

The principal measure that have been implemented at the Site include:

- ◆ Risk management system to ensure all risks are managed and mitigated;
- ◆ Equipment maintenance procedures and programs;
- ◆ Comprehensive training programs that include start up, shut down, emergency and other operational procedures;
- ◆ Network of high-technology surveillance and control systems;
- ◆ 24-hour monitoring of the process by qualified operators;
- ◆ Policies requiring all equipment or process changes endure a multi disciplinary evaluation and authorization process;
- ◆ Mechanical integrity program that meets or exceeds industrial standards;
- ◆ Environment, health and safety training for all employees and contractors;
- ◆ Regular emergency drills conducted in conjunction with the local fire department;
- ◆ Emergency response team in place 24 hours a day;
- ◆ Comprehensive emergency response plan;
- ◆ Preventative incident -investigation procedures;
- ◆ Regular internal and external audits to ensure risk management.

# Quick Facts

## Chemical Characteristics:

### Gasoline, Unleaded

The product that is stored and distributed from this facility comes in two forms: regular and supreme unleaded gasoline. The physical properties are the same apart from boiling point. Gasoline is often blended with other products such as Benzene (< 1.5% by volume) which is a known carcinogen as noted in SDS. The following properties of the substance are worth noting when related to the risks of release and are provided below.

### Diesel | Ultra Low Sulphur Diesel (ULSD)

Diesel is a combustible liquid and a toxic material. Diesel are rated as a slight health hazard, a flammability hazard and a reactivity hazard.

Diesel can release vapours that can form flammable mixtures. Diesel vapours are heavier than air and may collect in low-lying areas or travel across the ground, reaching remote ignition sources.

### Petroleum Crude Oil (Sour PGII)

Crude oil is a black or green liquid mixture of hydrocarbons that exists as a liquid in underground geologic formations and remains a liquid when brought to the surface. It smells of rotten eggs and is an extremely flammable liquid and vapour. Petroleum is a broad category that includes both crude oil and petroleum products. The terms oil and petroleum are sometimes used interchangeably.

### Butane

Butane is a colorless gas with a faint petroleum-like odour. For transportation it may be odourized. It is shipped as a liquefied gas under its vapour pressure. Contact with the liquid can cause frostbite. It is easily ignited. Its vapours are heavier than air. Any leak can be either liquid or vapour. Under prolonged exposure to fire or intense heat the containers may rupture violently and rocket.

Potential Health Impacts		
<i>Although is it unlikely that such an incident would occur, exposure to Chlorine Dioxide could potentially cause the following health impacts</i>		
Route of Exposure	Description	
Gasoline, Unleaded	Eye Contact	May irritate eyes.
	Skin contact	Causes skin irritation.
	Ingestion	Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Aspiration hazard if swallowed - can enter lungs and cause damage.
	Inhalation	May cause central nervous system effects. Symptoms and signs include headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness.
	Eye Contact	Causes serious eye irritation. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing and blurred or hazy vision. Hydrogen Sulphide may cause eye irritation at 1-20 ppm and acute conjunctivitis at higher concentrations. Above 50 ppm H2S, eye irritation may include symptoms of redness, severe swelling, tearing, sensitivity to light and the appearance of 'halos' around lights.
Diesel   Ultra Low Sulphur Diesel (ULSD)	Eye Contact	Diesel is an irritant to the eyes and all mucous membranes. It can cause ulcerations of the cornea.
	Skin Contact	Causes skin irritation.
	Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Suspected of causing cancer. May cause damage to organs (Liver, thymus, Bone) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
	Ingestion	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Potential Health Impacts		
<i>Although is it unlikely that such an incident would occur, exposure to Chlorine Dioxide could potentially cause the following health impacts</i>		
Route of Exposure	Description	
Petroleum Crude Oil (Sour PGII)	Eye Contact	Causes serious eye irritation. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision. Hydrogen sulphide may cause eye irritation at 1-20 ppm and acute conjunctivitis at higher concentrations. Above 50 ppm H2S, eye irritation may include symptoms of redness, severe swelling, tearing, sensitivity to light and the appearance of 'Halos' around lights.
	Skin contact	Causes skin irritation. Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling and itching.
	Ingestion	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause gastrointestinal irritation. Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Ingestion of Isopentane may cause ventricular fibrillation and kidney, liver, and bone marrow damage.
	Inhalation	May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation. Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness and nose and throat pain. Excessive inhalation may cause headache, dizziness, confusion, loss of appetite and/or loss of consciousness. Inhalation of Toluene may result in peculiar skin sensations (e.g. pins and needles) or numbness. This product may contain small amounts of Hydrogen Sulphide which may accumulate in confined spaces. Inhalation of Hydrogen Sulphide may cause loss of sense of smell, major irritation of the respiratory tract, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and fluid buildup in the lungs (pulmonary edema), which can be fatal. ppm Hydrogen sulphide may cause immediate loss of consciousness; death is rapid and possibly immediate.
Butane	Eye Contact	Contact with rapidly expanding or liquefied gas may cause irritation and/or frostbite. The pain after contact with liquid can quickly subside. Permanent eye damage or blindness could result. May cause eye irritation. Signs/symptoms may include redness, swelling, pain, tearing, and blurred or hazy vision.
	Skin contact	Contact with rapidly expanding or liquefied gas may cause irritation and/or frostbite. Symptoms of frostbite include change in skin color to white or grayish-yellow. The pain after contact with liquid can quickly subside. May cause skin irritation. Signs/symptoms may include localized redness, swelling, and itching.
	Inhalation	May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation. May cause respiratory irritation. Signs/symptoms may include cough, sneezing, nasal discharge, headache, hoarseness and nose and throat pain. This product may contain small amounts of Hydrogen Sulphide. Inhalation of Hydrogen Sulphide may cause loss of sense of smell, major irritation of the respiratory tract, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness and fluid buildup in the lungs (pulmonary edema), which can be fatal.

			
<b>To avoid breathing the toxic substances</b> Quickly and safely enter inside the closest building.	<b>To avoid the toxic substances from entering a building</b> Do not stay outside. Close and block openings for windows and doors. Stop all ventilation.	<b>To avoid exposure of children</b> Do not pick up your children at school.	<b>Call 911 only if you have an emergency and need help.</b> Phone lines must be kept clear for emergency services.

# About Gibson Energy

Gibson Energy is a leading oil-focused infrastructure company headquartered in Calgary, Alberta. With nearly 12 million barrels of storage, and over 500 km of crude pipelines, we touch 1 in every 4 barrels produced in Western Canada. Utilizing this focused asset base, along with our dedicated and talented employees, we help create value for our customers while generating stable, long-term cash flow.

Ultimately, our strategically located facilities, combined with our best-in-class market connectivity and a long-term growth outlook, help us connect our customers to markets, our employees to exciting and rewarding careers and investors to long-term value.

*Gibsons facility attains excellent results by identifying hazards and implementing controls to eliminate injuries.*



## INFORMATION BROCHURE ON RISK MANAGEMENT OF MAJOR INDUSTRIAL INCIDENT



### Why you are receiving this Pamphlet?

You are receiving this Emergency Information Pamphlet, as one of our valued neighbors, located close to our facility, and in accordance with The Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA 1999).

In order to ensure your safety, communication with you is critical. This pamphlet will provide you with information on what to do in the unlikely case of an emergency.

We are also required to request your emergency contact information. Please call or email our Edmonton Terminal and Pipeline Manager, Bill Hawes at 1-780-449-9357, or email him at [Bill.Hawes@gibsonenergy.com](mailto:Bill.Hawes@gibsonenergy.com) and provide your name and preferred contact number.

*Thank you*



**Gibson Energy**  
 700, 440 - 2 Avenue SW | Calgary, Alberta | T2P 5E9  
 Telephone | 403-206-4000  
[www.gibsonenergy.com](http://www.gibsonenergy.com)



*Remember to keep this Information Brochure handy!*