

Section 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Natural Gas, Sour
Synonyms: Not available.
Product Use: Feedstock.
Restrictions on Use: Not available.
Manufacturer/Supplier: Encana Corporation
 500 Centre Street SE
 Calgary, AB T2P 2S5
Phone Number: (403) 645-2000
Emergency Phone: Canotec: (613) 996-6666 or Cellular *666
Date of Preparation of SDS: October 3, 2017

Section 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

GHS INFORMATION

Classification: Flammable Gases, Category 1
 Gases Under Pressure - Compressed Gas
 Acute Toxicity - Inhalation, Category 2
 Toxic to Reproduction, Category 2
 Simple Asphyxiant, Category 1

LABEL ELEMENTS

Hazard

Pictogram(s):



Signal Word: Danger

Hazard Statements: Extremely flammable gas.
 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
 Fatal if inhaled.
 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
 May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention: Obtain special instructions before use.
 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
 Do not breathe gas.
 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.
 Wear respiratory protection.

Response: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
 If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
 Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
 In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources.



Storage: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store locked up.
Store in a well-ventilated place.

Disposal: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified: Not applicable.

Ingredients with Unknown Toxicity: None.

This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, (29 CFR 1910.1200). This material is considered hazardous by the Hazardous Products Regulations.

Section 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Ingredient(s)	Common name / Synonyms	CAS No.	% vol./vol.
Natural gas	Not available.	8006-14-2	100
Methane	Not available.	74-82-8	60 - 95
Ethane	Not available.	74-84-0	5 - 10
Propane	Not available.	74-98-6	1 - 5
Hydrogen sulfide (H2S)	Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	1 - 5
Butane	Not available.	106-97-8	0.5 - 1.5
Propane, 2-methyl-	Isobutane	75-28-5	0.1 - 1
Hexane	Not available.	110-54-3	0.1 - 1

Section 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: Fatal if inhaled. 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. Adverse health effects occur as a result of the displacement of oxygen. Central nervous system depression can occur if product is present in concentrations that will reduce the oxygen content of air below 18 % (vol). Symptoms may include headache, lightheadedness, drowsiness, disorientation, vomiting and seizures. Unconsciousness and death may occur with severe oxygen deprivation. 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. At 300 ppm unconsciousness may occur after 20 minutes. From 300 to 500 ppm, death can occur within 1 to 4 hours of continuous exposure. At 500 ppm the respiratory system is paralyzed, the victim collapses almost instantaneously, and death can occur after exposure of only 30 to 60 minutes. Above 500 ppm Hydrogen sulphide may cause immediate loss of consciousness; death is rapid, and possibly immediate.

Eye Contact: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Flush eyes with plenty of lukewarm

water for at least 15 minutes.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: 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. 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: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. Get immediate medical advice/attention. Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area. Contact with rapidly expanding or liquefied gas may cause irritation and/or frostbite. Flush immediately with warm water. Remove non-adhering contaminated clothing. Do not remove adherent material or clothing.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: 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.

Ingestion: Not a normal route of exposure. IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Acute and delayed symptoms and effects: Not a normal route of exposure. May cause gastrointestinal irritation. Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

General Advice: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label or SDS where possible). If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Note to Physicians: Symptoms may not appear immediately. For inhalation of Hydrogen Sulphide, consider oxygen.

Section 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

FLAMMABILITY AND EXPLOSION INFORMATION

Extremely flammable gas. Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. Flammable; may be ignited by heat, sparks or flames. May form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release toxic and flammable gas through pressure relief devices. Containers may explode when heated. Ruptured cylinders may rocket. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard. DO NOT EXTINGUISH A LEAKING GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED.



If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions.

Fire involving Tanks: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: This material is not sensitive to mechanical impact.

Sensitivity to Static Discharge: This material is sensitive to static discharge.

MEANS OF EXTINCTION

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Small Fire: Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam.

Large Fire: Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Not available.

Products of Combustion: Oxides of carbon. Oxides of sulphur.

Protection of Firefighters: Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely. In case of leakage, eliminate all ignition sources. TOXIC; may be fatal if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite. Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Runoff from fire control may cause pollution. Hydrogen sulphide is heavier than air and may collect in low lying areas and confined spaces. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Wear chemical protective clothing that is specifically recommended by the manufacturer. It may provide little or no thermal protection. Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures: As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 100 meters (330 feet) in all directions. Keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay upwind. Many gases are heavier than air and will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Keep out of low areas. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.

Personal Precautions: Fully encapsulating, vapor protective clothing should be worn for spills and leaks with no fire. Do not touch or walk through spilled

material. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8. Don full-face, positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.

Methods for Containment: Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Do not direct water at spill or source of leak. Use water spray to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material. If possible, turn leaking containers so that gas escapes rather than liquid.

Methods for Clean-Up: Isolate area until gas has dispersed.

Other Information: See Section 13 for disposal considerations.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not breathe gas. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. See Section 8 for information on Personal Protective Equipment.

Storage:

Limit quantity of material in storage. Restrict access to storage area. Post appropriate warning signs. Keep storage area separate from populated work areas. Consider leak detection and alarm systems, as required. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Store away from incompatible materials. See Section 10 for information on Incompatible Materials. Keep out of the reach of children. Head spaces in storage containers may contain toxic hydrogen sulphide gas. Structural materials and lighting and ventilation systems should be corrosion resistant.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Exposure Guidelines
Component**

Natural gas [CAS No. 8006-14-2]

ACGIH: Simple asphyxiant; Explosion hazard

OSHA: No PEL established.

Methane [CAS No. 74-82-8]

ACGIH: Simple asphyxiant; Explosion hazard

OSHA: No PEL established.

Ethane [CAS No. 74-84-0]

ACGIH: Simple asphyxiant; Explosion hazard

OSHA: No PEL established.

Propane [CAS No. 74-98-6]

ACGIH: Simple asphyxiant; Explosion hazard

OSHA: 1000 ppm (TWA), 1800 mg/m³ (TWA);

Hydrogen sulphide [CAS No. 7783-06-4]

ACGIH: 1 ppm (TWA); 5 ppm (STEL); (2009); For Hydrogen sulfide
OSHA: 20 ppm (C); 50 ppm (Peak) (Maximum duration: 10 mins. once only if no other meas. exp. occurs.)
10 ppm (TWA); 15 ppm (STEL) [Vacated];

Butane [CAS No. 106-97-8]

ACGIH: 1000 ppm (STEL); Explosion hazard (2012)
OSHA: 800 ppm (TWA) [Vacated];

Isobutane [CAS No. 75-28-5]

ACGIH: 1000 ppm (STEL); Explosion hazard (2012)
OSHA: No PEL established.

Hexane [CAS No. 110-54-3]

ACGIH: 50 ppm (TWA); Skin, BEI (1996)
OSHA: 500 ppm (TWA), 1800 mg/m³ (TWA); Skin.
50 ppm (TWA) [Vacated];

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
TWA: Time-Weighted Average
STEL: Short-Term Exposure Limit
C: Ceiling

Engineering Controls: Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapour, gas, etc.) below recommended exposure limits.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)



Eye/Face Protection: Safety glasses are recommended. Use equipment for eye protection that meets the standards referenced by CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z94.3-92 and OSHA regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 for Personal Protective Equipment.

Hand Protection: Wear protective gloves. Wear cold insulating gloves. Consult manufacturer specifications for further information.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: Wear respiratory protection. If engineering controls and ventilation are not sufficient to control exposure to below the allowable limits then an appropriate NIOSH/MSHA approved air-purifying respirator that meets the requirements of CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z94.4-11, or self-contained breathing apparatus must be used. Supplied air breathing apparatus must be used when oxygen concentrations are low or if airborne concentrations exceed the limits of the air-purifying

respirators.

General Hygiene Considerations: Handle according to established industrial hygiene and safety practices. Consult a competent industrial hygienist to determine hazard potential and/or the PPE manufacturers to ensure adequate protection.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
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Appearance:	Colourless gas.
Colour:	Colourless.
Odour:	Rotten eggs. May be odourless (due to high H ₂ S concentrations present).
Odour Threshold:	0.0047 ppm, (Hydrogen sulphide)
Physical State:	Gas.
pH:	Not available.
Melting Point / Freezing Point:	Not available.
Initial Boiling Point:	Not available.
Boiling Range:	Not available.
Flash Point:	Not available.
Evaporation Rate:	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas):	Extremely flammable gas.
Lower Flammability Limit:	1.8 % (Butane & Isobutane) 5 % (Methane)
Upper Flammability Limit:	15 % (Methane) 16.4 % (Natural Gas)
Vapor Pressure:	Not available.
Vapor Density:	Not available.
Relative Density:	0.689 (Air = 1) at 15 °C (59 °F) (calculated)
Solubilities:	Not available.
Partition Coefficient: n-Octanol/Water:	Not available.
Auto-ignition Temperature:	225 °C (437 °F) (Hexane) 260 °C (500 °F) (Hydrogen sulphide)
Decomposition Temperature:	Not available.
Viscosity:	Not available.
Percent Volatile, wt. %:	100
VOC content, wt. %:	Not available.

Density: 0.844 kg/m³ at 15 °C (59 °F) (calculated)

Coefficient of Water/Oil Distribution: Not available.

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Contact with incompatible materials. Sources of ignition. Exposure to heat.

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal storage conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: None known.

Conditions to Avoid: Contact with incompatible materials. Sources of ignition. Exposure to heat.

Incompatible Materials: Bases. Strong oxidizers. Metals. Halogens. Metal oxides. Metal salts.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Hazardous sulphur dioxide, and related oxides of sulphur may be generated upon combustion.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**EFFECTS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE****Product Toxicity**

Oral: Not available.

Dermal: Not available.

Inhalation: Not available.

Component Toxicity

Component	CAS No.	LD ₅₀ oral	LD ₅₀ dermal	LC ₅₀
Natural gas	8006-14-2	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Methane	74-82-8	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Ethane	74-84-0	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Propane	74-98-6	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	Not available.	Not available.	444 ppm (rat); 4H
Butane	106-97-8	Not available.	Not available.	658000 mg/m ³ (rat); 4H
Isobutane	75-28-5	Not available.	Not available.	570000 ppm (rat); 15M
Hexane	110-54-3	25000 mg/kg (rat)	Not available.	48000 ppm (rat); 4H

Likely Routes of Exposure: Eye contact. Skin contact. Inhalation.

Target Organs: Skin. Eyes. Respiratory system. Lungs. Blood. Cardiovascular system. Central nervous system. Peripheral nervous system.

Symptoms (including delayed and immediate effects)

Inhalation: Fatal if inhaled. 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. Adverse health effects occur as a result of the displacement of oxygen. Central nervous system depression can occur if product is present in concentrations that will reduce the oxygen content of air below 18 % (vol). Symptoms may include headache, lightheadedness, drowsiness, disorientation, vomiting and seizures. Unconsciousness and death may occur with severe oxygen deprivation. 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. At 300 ppm unconsciousness may occur after 20 minutes. From 300 to 500 ppm, death can occur within 1 to 4 hours of continuous exposure. At 500 ppm the respiratory system is paralyzed, the victim collapses almost instantaneously, and death can occur after exposure of only 30 to 60 minutes. Above 500 ppm Hydrogen sulphide may cause immediate loss of consciousness; death is rapid, and possibly immediate.

Eye: 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. 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 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.

Ingestion: Not a normal route of exposure. May cause gastrointestinal irritation. Signs/symptoms may include abdominal pain, stomach upset, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Skin Sensitization: Not available.

Respiratory Sensitization: Not available.

Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure: Not available.

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE (from short and long-term exposure)

Target Organs: Skin. Eyes. Respiratory system. Lungs. Blood. Cardiovascular system. Central nervous system. Peripheral nervous system.

Chronic Effects: Prolonged exposure to Natural gas can lead to hypoxia, bluish colouration to the skin, numbness, damage to the nervous system, heart sensitization, reduced consciousness and death. Hydrogen sulphide may reduce lung function; cause neurological effects such as headaches, nausea, depression and personality changes; eye and mucous membrane irritation; and damage to cardiovascular system. Chronic inhalation of n-Hexane may cause peripheral nerve disorders and central nervous system effects.

Carcinogenicity: This product does not contain any carcinogens or potential

carcinogens as listed by ACGIH, IARC, OSHA, or NTP.

Mutagenicity: Not available.

Reproductive Effects: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Developmental Effects

Teratogenicity: Not available.

Embryotoxicity: Not available.

Toxicologically Synergistic Materials: Not available.

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

Persistence / Degradability: Not available.

Bioaccumulation / Accumulation: Not available.

Mobility in Environment: Not available.

Other Adverse Effects: Not available.

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions: Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements.

Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Proper Shipping Name: UN1953, COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (Hydrogen sulphide, Natural gas), 2.3 (2.1)

Class: 2.3 (2.1)

UN Number: UN1953

Packing Group: Not applicable.

Label Code:



Canada Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG)

Proper Shipping Name: UN1953, COMPRESSED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S. (Hydrogen sulphide, Natural gas), 2.3 (2.1)

Class: 2.3 (2.1)

UN Number: UN1953

Packing Group: Not applicable.

Label Code:



Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Chemical Inventories

US (TSCA)

The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of TSCA.

Canada (DSL)

The components of this product are in compliance with the chemical notification requirements of the NSN Regulations under CEPA, 1999.

Federal Regulations

United States

This SDS has been prepared to meet the U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SARA Title III

Component	Section 302 (EHS) TPQ (lbs.)	Section 304 EHS RQ (lbs.)	CERCLA RQ (lbs.)	Section 313	RCRA CODE	CAA 112(r) TQ (lbs.)
Methane	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	10000
Ethane	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	10000
Propane	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	10000
Hydrogen sulphide	500	100	100	313	U135	10000
Butane	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	10000
Isobutane	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	Not listed.	10000
Hexane	Not listed.	Not listed.	5000	313	Not listed.	Not listed.

State Regulations

Massachusetts

US Massachusetts Commonwealth's Right-to-Know Law (Appendix A to 105 Code of Massachusetts Regulations Section 670.000)

Component	CAS No.	RTK List
Natural gas	8006-14-2	Listed.
Methane	74-82-8	Listed.
Ethane	74-84-0	Listed.
Propane	74-98-6	Listed.
Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	E
Butane	106-97-8	Listed.
Isobutane	75-28-5	Listed.
Hexane	110-54-3	Listed.

Note: E = Extraordinarily Hazardous Substance

New Jersey

US New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act (New Jersey Statute Annotated Section 34:5A-5)

Component	CAS No.	RTK List
Methane	74-82-8	SHHS
Ethane	74-84-0	SHHS
Propane	74-98-6	SHHS
Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	SHHS
Butane	106-97-8	SHHS
Isobutane	75-28-5	SHHS
Hexane	110-54-3	SHHS

Note: SHHS = Special Health Hazard Substance

Pennsylvania

US Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law (34 Pa. Code Chap. 301-323)

Component	CAS No.	RTK List
Natural gas	8006-14-2	Listed.
Methane	74-82-8	Listed.
Ethane	74-84-0	Listed.
Propane	74-98-6	Listed.
Hydrogen sulphide	7783-06-4	E
Butane	106-97-8	Listed.
Isobutane	75-28-5	Listed.
Hexane	110-54-3	Listed.

Note: E = Environmental Hazard; S = Special Hazardous Substance

California

California Prop 65:



WARNING This product can expose you to chemicals including Toluene, Benzene, and Ethylbenzene which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Disclaimer:

The information contained in this document applies to this specific material as supplied. It may not be valid for this material if it is used in combination with any other materials. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy oneself as to the suitability and completeness of this information for their own particular use.

Date of Preparation of SDS: October 3, 2017

Version: 1.0

GHS SDS Prepared by: **Deerfoot Consulting Inc.**

Phone: (403) 720-3700