

# Five-year performance data

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>					
Greenhouse gas emissions (thousand tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e) <sup>1</sup>	11,851	11,735	11,819	11,533	<b>11,047</b>
Sulphur dioxide (thousand tonnes)	49.3	48.2	46.7	38.2	<b>34.5</b>
Nitrogen oxides (thousand tonnes)	23.0	21.0	20.8	20.4	<b>18.0</b>
Volatile organic compounds (thousand tonnes)	21.5	20.8	19.9	20.3	<b>19.0</b>
Gas flaring from oil production (million cubic feet per day)	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	<b>0.8</b>
Solution gas recovery from oil production (percent of total solution gas produced) <sup>2</sup>	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	<b>99.7</b>
Freshwater use at Cold Lake operation (cubic metres of fresh water per cubic metre of bitumen produced)	0.53	0.41	0.43	0.43	<b>0.47</b>
Total energy use (million gigajoules)	190.6	185.8	192.5	189.8	<b>180.2</b>
Fuels refining energy intensity (normalized index) <sup>3</sup>	0.835	0.830	0.841	0.837	<b>0.847</b>
Oil and chemical spills (number) <sup>4</sup>	50	28	34	17	<b>28</b>
Volume of product from oil and chemical spills (barrels) <sup>5</sup>	1,332	199	8,389 <sup>6</sup>	126	<b>628</b>
Hazardous waste (thousand tonnes) <sup>7</sup>	10.5	12.5	21.6 <sup>8</sup>	14.5	<b>21.1</b>
Environmental regulatory compliance incidents (number) <sup>9</sup>	38	20	24	41	<b>34</b>
Environmental fines and penalties (thousand dollars) <sup>10</sup>	\$1,138 <sup>11</sup>	\$125 <sup>12</sup>	\$0	\$1 <sup>13</sup>	<b>\$0</b>
Environmental expenditures (million dollars) <sup>14</sup>	\$421	\$620	\$524	\$474	<b>\$620</b> <sup>15</sup>
<b>WORKPLACE</b>					
<b>Health and safety</b>					
Fatalities – employees	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Fatalities – contractors	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Lost-time incident frequency – employees (per 200,000 work hours) <sup>16</sup>	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	<b>0.04</b>
Lost-time incident frequency – contractors (per 200,000 work hours) <sup>16</sup>	0.10	0.01	0.11	0.03	<b>0.05</b>
Total recordable incident frequency – employees (per 200,000 work hours) <sup>17</sup>	0.33	0.20	0.50	0.42	<b>0.35</b>
Total recordable incident frequency – contractors (per 200,000 work hours) <sup>17</sup>	0.93	0.71	0.99	0.80	<b>1.07</b>
<b>Workforce</b>					
Number of employees <sup>18</sup>	6,083	5,096	4,869	4,785	<b>4,843</b>
Workplace representation (percent) <sup>19</sup>					
– Women	28.3	24.9	25.8	25.7	<b>26.4</b>
– Visible minorities	7.9	7.3	7.6	8.1	<b>8.9</b>
– Aboriginal people	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	<b>1.8</b>
– Persons with disabilities	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	<b>0.9</b>
<b>COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL</b>					
Community investment (million dollars) <sup>20</sup>	\$10.4	\$12.0	\$12.4	\$11.3	<b>\$12.1</b>
Contributions to United Way-Centraide campaigns (million dollars) <sup>21</sup>	\$2.7	\$3.0	\$2.9	\$3.0	<b>\$3.2</b>
<b>FINANCIAL AND OPERATING</b> <sup>22</sup>					
Net income (million dollars)	\$2,052	\$2,600	\$3,044	\$3,188	<b>\$3,878</b>
Annual shareholders' return (percent) <sup>23</sup>	25.3	64.0	12.5	28.0	<b>(24.3)</b>
Return on average capital employed (percent)	27.7	32.6	35.9	37.7	<b>44.7</b>
Gross crude oil and natural gas liquids production (thousand barrels per day)	262	261	272	275	<b>256</b>
Gross natural gas production (million cubic feet per day)	569	580	556	458	<b>310</b>
Refinery throughput (thousand barrels per day)	467	466	442	442	<b>446</b>
Chemical sales volumes (thousand tonnes per day)	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	<b>2.8</b>

## Five-year performance data

- 1 Imperial reports both direct and indirect GHG emissions from owned and operated facilities. Direct GHG emissions are from Imperial's own operations. Indirect emissions result from the generation of electricity produced for Imperial by external sources.
- 2 Measures the amount of gas recovered and used (as opposed to being flared or vented) as a percentage of total solution gas production in Imperial's Upstream business.
- 3 The energy intensity index is a measure of energy efficiency for petroleum fuels refining. Performance is shown on a normalized basis with 1990 as a base index of 1.00. A lower energy intensity index number indicates a more energy-efficient facility.
- 4 Measures the number of oil and chemical spills to land and water that are one barrel or greater.
- 5 Measures the volume of product from oil and chemical spills to land and water that are one barrel or greater.
- 6 The increase was largely the result of a failure on the Rainbow Pipeline that released about 7,900 barrels of crude oil in northern Alberta.
- 7 Hazardous wastes are substances requiring specialized procedures for handling and disposal. They come from a variety of sources, the most common being spent catalyst and tank residue, which are generated from tank cleaning and other routine maintenance activities. Volumes of hazardous wastes fluctuate each year, depending on these activities.
- 8 This increase was the result of a major maintenance turnaround at Strathcona refinery, additional tank-cleaning activities and contaminated soil from the Rainbow Pipeline spill.
- 9 These are the number of environmental regulatory incidents where government environmental regulations were temporarily exceeded and other reporting requirements were not met. Typically, these include short-duration exceedance of licence limits (such as higher sulphur dioxide emissions), unintentional errors in required documentation and failures of monitoring equipment. "Short duration" means a few hours or less.
- 10 Environmental fines or penalties are recorded in the year of the incident rather than in the year of conviction or when the fine was paid.
- 11 In 2004, environmental fines totaling \$1.1 million were recorded. Of this total, \$469,000 was associated with two spill incidents that occurred at the Sarnia site, \$200,000 was for a waste water release from Strathcona refinery and \$469,000 was for an underground gasoline leak at a service station near Odessa, Ontario.
- 12 In 2005, one environmental fine of \$125,000 was recorded for an incident in which Sarnia refinery exceeded permitted ground-level emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> due to an upset in operating conditions.
- 13 In 2007, an environmental penalty of \$1,283 was recorded for an incident in which Nanticoke refinery exceeded permitted water discharge limits of volatile suspended solids. To prevent recurrence, the refinery updated operating instructions and increased the frequency of preventive maintenance for effluent filters.
- 14 The annual total of capital and operating expenditures for environmental protection. From 2004 to 2008, these expenditures totalled \$2.6 billion.
- 15 In 2008, capital and other expenditures were spent primarily on emissions reductions at Syncrude and company-owned facilities, remediation of idled facilities and operations, as well as on ultra-low sulphur off-road diesel fuel.
- 16 The lost-time incident frequency is based on the number of injuries or illnesses requiring absence from work per 200,000 hours worked (the equivalent of 100 workers working for one year).
- 17 The total recordable incident frequency is based on the number of recordable incidents per 200,000 hours worked (the equivalent of 100 workers working for one year). Recordable incidents are work-related injuries and illnesses that require medical attention, could restrict a person's ability to do his or her normal job, or prevent a return to work for one or more days.
- 18 All Imperial employees as of December 31.
- 19 Statistics are collected from self-identification questionnaires. Figures do not include subsidiaries or affiliates.
- 20 Community investments consist of contributions to Canadian communities. Contributions are voluntary donations of cash or goods and services made to organizations in compliance with the company's ethics policies and all applicable laws and regulations. Recipient organizations may include registered charities, non-governmental organizations and non-profit education, community, health-related and cultural organizations. Community investments in 2008 included a \$2 million contribution to the Imperial Oil-Alberta Ingenuity Centre for Oil Sands Innovation and \$6.4 million in contributions made through the Imperial Oil Foundation.
- 21 Represents combined donations from the company, employees and retirees.
- 22 For complete disclosure and additional information on Imperial's financial and operating performance, see the 2008 Imperial Oil Annual Report at [www.imperialoil.ca](http://www.imperialoil.ca)
- 23 Includes share appreciation and dividends.