



The entrance of the Ice Hotel at dusk with ice sculpture.

## Chilling Factor

Are you looking for a nice hotel to spend your next vacation and are you in for an adventure? Then we might have something for you. What about a hotel where the architecture changes from year to year but where the concept remains the same: ice, ice and ice.

■ **The Ice Hotel**, according to the Guinness Book of Records, the largest hotel made entirely of ice, is located in Jukkasjarvi, Sweden, about 120 miles (200 kilometer) north of the Arctic Circle. The temperature in the Ice Hotel varies between -4 and -9 degrees centigrade, depending on the temperature outside and the number of guests. In 2002 it had more than 14,000 overnight guests! So be prepared to book in advance.

As the hotel melts each spring, new construction begins every October, when workers use cannons to blast 30,000 tons of snow onto a special frame. Then, they cover the snow with thousands of tons of ice from the nearby Torne River.

When the hotel is finished, it covers around 30,000 square feet and has about 60 rooms, an ice church, an ice art exhibition, an ice sauna and last but not least the world famous »Absolut Ice Bar«. Of course, the hotel's tables, chairs, and even beds are made of ice! Nevertheless, you will find a telephone, TV, and bathrooms with shower and toilet.

In case you find the Ice Hotel not chilly enough, then what about spending some days in the village of Oymyakon in eastern Siberia, Russia. Here the temperature can fall as low as -70 degrees Celsius.

**More information:** [www.scantours.com/ice\\_hotel](http://www.scantours.com/ice_hotel)

# connections

MOVING LIQUIDS: EVENTS AND INSIGHTS

MAY 2004  
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Premieres at OOTS • OT goes for gold • Chilling factor • Year of the monkey • Antwerp keeps on growing • Cross country • Masterpieces on pavement ...

欢迎到  
中国

(Welcome to China!)

■ **CHINA** Sometimes one has to be persistent as well as patient. It has not been an easy process but Oiltanking is now finally moving ahead in China. In April 2004 Oiltanking Daya Bay (OTDB) opened its office.

■ **The new terminal** will be located in the Daya Bay Economic and Technological Development Zone, Huizhou Municipality, Guangdong Province, People's Republic of China, and is situated 80 km northeast of Hong Kong Island. (Continued on page 2)

»Brazilian Working Environment«



**You can even find Oiltankers in the world famous Sambodromo in Rio de Janeiro.** See our colleague Peter van Wessel together with his wife enjoying the Carnival parade in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in February 2004. Don't get the wrong impression! If he is not out on the streets partying he seriously looks for new Oiltanking projects in Brazil, studies Portuguese ambitiously or plays with his little son.

# 欢迎来到中国

(Welcome to China!)

(Continued from first page) Oiltanking will provide storage and logistic services in Daya Bay and will form an integral part of the petrochemical park under development, which will mainly serve the Southern region of China. With over 30 hectares of available land, OTDB will be ready to cater for all requests from the market. OTDB is planning to commence construction of the 1st phase in the 3rd quarter of this year. The start of operations is scheduled early 2006.

Oiltanking is not only proud to welcome this new »family member« but also because the long desired aim of a presence in China has been achieved. This particular project will enable Oiltanking to gain further experience in China where other projects are already being considered. The ambitious and long-term goal is to build a network that covers the entire area of China.



View of the city of Hong Kong from the kowloon side looking towards Hong Kong island.

## Facts and figures

**Name** People's Republic of China  
**Capital** Beijing  
**Language** Standard Chinese or Mandarin (Putonghua, based on the Beijing dialect), Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghaiese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, minority languages (see Ethnic groups entry)  
**Natural resources** coal, iron ore, petroleum, natural gas, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc, uranium, hydropower potential (world's largest)  
**Currency** Yuan (CNY), note: also referred to as the Renminbi (RMB)  
**Climate** extremely diverse; tropical in south to sub arctic in north

**Location** Eastern Asia, bordering the East China Sea, Korea Bay, Yellow Sea, and South China Sea, between North Korea and Vietnam  
**Area** 9.6 million square km; world's fourth-largest country (after Russia, Canada, and US)  
**Population** 1,286,975,468 (July 2003 est.) – about 22% of total population of the world  
**GDP** purchasing power parity - \$5.989 trillion (2002 est.)  
**Ethnic groups** Han Chinese 91.9%, Zhuang, Uygur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu, Mongol, Buyi, Korean, and other nationalities 8.1%  
**Religions** Daoist (Taoist), Buddhist, Muslim 1%–2%, Christian 3%–4%



**Our team in Daya Bay.** From left to right: Grace Li (Accounts Manager), Kim Chuan Tan (General Manager Engineering), Yeong Kwek Leong (General Manager), Celine Tan (Finance Manager), Xiao Chang (Driver), Xiao Ming (Driver). Unfortunately, Steven Goh, our Project Manager was not available on the day this picture was taken.



The Chinese calendar dates back centuries before the Julian calendar we use these days. Actually, the Chinese Lunar New Year is the longest chronological record in history, dating from 2600BC, when the Emperor Huang Ti introduced the first cycle of the zodiac. Like the Western calendar, the Chinese Lunar Calendar is a yearly one, with the start of the lunar year based on the cycles of the moon.

Therefore, because of this cyclical dating, the beginning of the year can fall anywhere between late January and the middle of February. This year it fell on February 12th. A complete cycle takes 60 years and is made up of five cycles of 12 years each. The Chinese Lunar Calendar names each of the twelve years after an animal. The legend tells that the Lord Buddha

summoned all the animals to come to him before he departed from earth. Only twelve came to bid him farewell and as a reward he named a year after each one in the order they arrived: rat, ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, rooster, dog and boar. The Chinese believe the animal ruling the year in which a person is born has a profound influence on personality, saying: »This is the animal that hides in your heart.« 2004 is

the year of the Green Monkey. Maybe you were born in the Year of the Monkey? Just check our table. It is said that monkeys are fun and loving persons who are always cheerful and energetic.

They are also very clever. Give a monkey a boring book to read and he'll turn it into a Musical. Better yet, he'll invite you to see it for free. That's how talented, creative and generous monkeys usually are.

**Tiger or Dragon?** See when you were born and find the animal that according to the Chinese Horoscope will influence your personality.

<b>Rat</b>	1924	1936	1948	1960	1972	1984	1996
<b>Ox</b>	1925	1937	1949	1961	1973	1985	1997
<b>Tiger</b>	1926	1938	1950	1962	1974	1986	1998
<b>Rabbit</b>	1927	1939	1951	1963	1975	1987	1999
<b>Dragon</b>	1928	1940	1952	1964	1976	1988	2000
<b>Snake</b>	1929	1941	1953	1965	1977	1989	2001
<b>Horse</b>	1930	1942	1954	1966	1978	1990	2002
<b>Goat</b>	1931	1943	1955	1967	1979	1991	2003
<b>Monkey</b>	1932	1944	1956	1968	1980	1992	2004
<b>Rooster</b>	1933	1945	1957	1969	1981	1993	2005
<b>Dog</b>	1934	1946	1958	1970	1982	1994	2006
<b>Pig</b>	1935	1947	1959	1971	1983	1995	2007

The Camisea Project is one of the most important and prestigious energy projects in South America.



## The Camisea Project

**LIMA | PERU** On March 15th, 2004, Consorcio Terminales a joint venture of Oiltanking Peru, together with its local partner Graña y Montero Petrolera, have signed an L.O.I. for operations and emergency response services of the Camisea offshore facilities. The final contract is expected to be signed in May 2004.

■ **The Camisea gas fields are located** approximately 500 kilometers south east of Lima in the Amazonian jungle and are considered some of the biggest natural gas sources in South America. Two pipelines have been constructed to transport gas condensates and natural gas to the pacific coast. The two pipelines will run parallel for 500 kilometers until approximately 30 kilometers from the coast. Here the gas pipeline will head north for another 250 km to get to the city of Lima. The condensate pipeline reaches the coast near the city of Pisco where the Camisea Coastal facilities are being constructed. These facilities will consist of a standalone, all-inclusive NGL (Natural Gas Liquids) fractionation, topping, storage, and loading facility, producing propane, butane, naphtha, diesel and jet fuel products. There will be refrigerated and ambient storage facilities, a marine ship loading facility, as well as truck loading facilities. The Marine Berth is located approximately three kilometers offshore within the Buffer Zone of the Paracas National Reserve, a designated World Heritage Site and consists of a loading platform, four

breasting dolphins, four mooring dolphins, a gangway tower, an incinerator platform and interconnecting catwalks. Four sub sea pipelines and a power / communications umbilical connect facilities onshore to the loading platform.

**The operations and emergency** response contract covers among others the following services: Loading operations, preparation of all documentation, provision of pre-arrival and arrival inspection services, provision of tug boats and assist vessels with crews, development of a detailed emergency response execution plan, provision of emergency response services to contain and clean up marine spills, store and maintain emergency response equipment, liaise with maritime agents, provision of shore base facilities, provision of guards and other equipment. It goes without saying that Oiltanking Peru is very pleased with the opportunity to be part of one of the most important and prestigious energy projects in South America. The commencement date for operations is July 15th, 2004.

### SPORTS & LEISURE

## Skiing uphill

After a year of hard work, Oiltanking colleagues were up for some relaxation. What better way to do this than a couple of days on the sunny slopes of the Alps? Like last year, colleagues from all over the world gathered in the picturesque Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, to participate in the second »OT Uphill« event on Thursday, January 29, 2004.

■ **Even though the first day** greeted the skiers with rough blizzards and avalanches, it could not stop them from hitting the slopes. As if their persistence was honoured the next day bestowed on them a crystal blue sky and a fresh layer of powder snow. The advanced groups decided to look for some off ski-runs, while others chose some more relaxing tracks. It was a magnificent day where people from Hamburg were reminded of what the sun looks like, and others from across the Atlantic got in touch with the uniqueness of the Alps. After a day slaloming, helicopter jumping, and speed skiing their stomachs were up for some (real) food and drinks. A pure Bavarian restaurant was the perfect remedy for this. The atmosphere was priceless and most of them also had to feel it the next morning... Nevertheless, it was by then time for some skiing again! The sun was burning, the snow was fresh and the clean air of the Alps filled their red blood cells with enough oxygen to conquer the mountains once more.

When the thirty-nine colleagues from nine different countries had to head home after three days of sportive challenges and sociable encounters they all agreed that »Oiltanking Uphill« was again a big success and that - of course - there will be another »Uphill« next year.



**1** Having a break and enjoying relaxing in the sun: Julio Tellechea (Director Latin America), right, and Peter van Wessel (Oiltanking Brazil).

**2** Crystal blue sky, a fresh layer of powder snow – just perfect skiing conditions for Boris Martynov (Oiltanking Moscow), Carlin Conner (Corporate Center), Jim Schepens (Oiltanking Houston), Jarek Zemlo (Corporate Center), Paul Workman (Skytanking) and Stephanie Dubbel (Marquard & Bahls), from left.

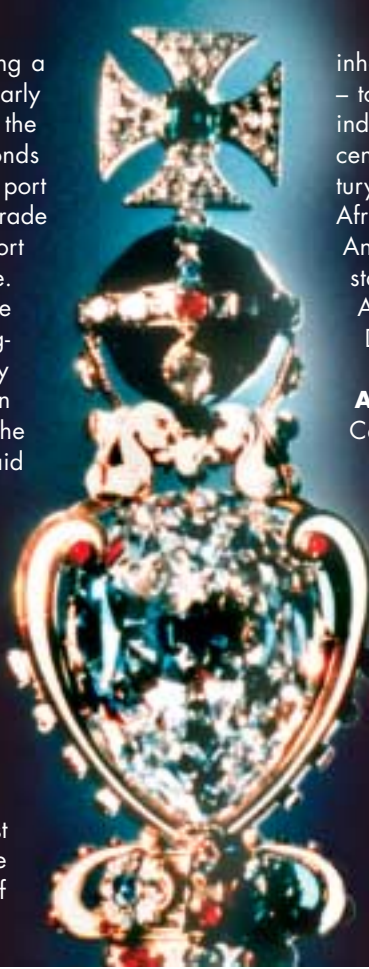
**3** Two others who could not wait to hit the slopes: Luc Jorissen (Oiltanking Ghent/Antwerpen) en Leo Kissel (Corporate Center), from left.

## Sparkling Antwerp

Oiltanking's world-class chemical terminal in Antwerp, Belgium, was acquired and added to the Oiltanking group in the recent past. The country, however, can look back on a long history whilst Antwerp has been known as the diamond center of the world for centuries.

■ **Northern Europe** has been maintaining a continuous trade link with the East from as early as the beginning of the 13th century. Until the beginning of the 18th century, all diamonds came from India, mainly through the Italian port of Venice. One of Venice's most important trade partners was Bruges, Belgium, a thriving port and one of the richest cities in Europe. Bruges became a center of diamond trade and polishing. This is illustrated by the legend that diamond polishing was invented by one of Bruges' citizens, Lodewyk van Bercken. He is said to have discovered the process of working one diamond with the aid of another diamond. Towards the end of the 14th century, Bruges importance as a trade center declined, due to a number of economic factors as well as the silting up of the channel to its harbor. Antwerp took its place and became the most important city of Belgium. By the beginning of the 16th century, Antwerp had become the world center for diamond trade and diamond related industry.

With the struggle for independence against Spain, the tide turned. Antwerp fell to the Spanish in 1585, causing a great number of



inhabitants – among which many skilled workmen – to flee to Amsterdam. Thus diamond trade and industry moved away from Antwerp in the 17th century. However, as of the end of the 19th century, Antwerp recovered. Discoveries in South Africa brought forth a stream of rough stones to Antwerp, which contributed greatly to Antwerp's status as the world's leading diamond center. After World War II, the Antwerp World Diamond Center really boomed.

At the basis of the Antwerp World Diamond Center lies its efficient infrastructure: Concentrated in a top security area of merely two square miles, it comprises more than 1,500 diamond companies and diamond bourses. 85 percent of all the rough diamonds and 50 percent of all the cut diamonds traded in the world are traded in Antwerp, which makes the city clearly world leader.

»The Star of Africa« of »Cullinan I« was named after Sir Thomas Cullinan, owner of the mining company, currently claims the title of the largest cut diamond in the world. It weighs 530.20 carats (1 carat = 0.2 gram), and has 74 facets. The Cullinan now resides in the Tower of London, England, and is set in the scepter of King Edward VII.

### INTERESTING TO KNOW

- Diamonds are made of pure carbon that crystallized under a pressure of 70,000kg/cm<sup>3</sup> and a temperature of up to 2,000 degrees Celsius. These conditions exist only at depths of 150 to 200 km. Volcanic eruptions then drive the diamonds upwards to the surface of the earth. The volcanic materials in which they are found are »kimberlite« and »lamproite«.
- The Antwerp Diamond Museum is the world's

largest and most modern diamond museum, presenting an accurate survey of the history of diamond jewelry and providing interactive information on the modern diamond jewel and current diamond processing.

- Until the 18th century, India was the only source of diamonds in the world. By the second half of the 19th century, Africa had become the largest producer. Today, the most important suppliers are Australia and

Congo for industrial diamonds, and Southern Africa and Australia for gem quality stones.

- The quality of a diamond is defined by means of the four »C's«: Carat, Clarity, Color and Cut. These characteristics do not only determine the stone's quality, they can also be very useful in identifying the diamond, since every diamond is unique.

More infos: [www.diamantmuseum.be](http://www.diamantmuseum.be)

### ANTWERP | BELGIUM

## Antwerp keeps on growing

■ **The last shovel with sand** has just landed on the big mount in Antwerp, covering the four new gas bullets with a total capacity of 11,000 cbm, and yet another big expansion is about to kick off. Due to the increasing demand for tank storage in the ARA region and a visible shift of the chemical production and storage from Rotterdam towards Antwerp, Oiltanking decided to expand the Antwerp facility with another 67.500 cbm of chemical storage capacity. Over a period of three years, 27 state of the art cup tanks will be commissioned. Each year a significant part of this construction will be finalised. A new finger pier will accompany this additional tank capacity with 2 berths for seagoing vessels and 2 barge berths. The jetty will be able to receive vessels up to 100.000 DWT with a draft of 14.5 meters. Furthermore, Oiltanking Antwerp is building a combined tank truck and rail car loading facility.



The four Oxeno II Bullets are safely covered under this pyramid shaped mountain, which is approximately 11 meters high, 100 meters long and 50 meters wide. It took circa 1,000 truck loads to heap up around 22,000 tons of sand.

### SINGAPORE

## Premieres at OOTS



The »Bow Asia« accommodated at the Oiltanking-Odfjell Singapore Terminal on her maiden voyage.

■ **In February 2004** the Oiltanking-Odfjell Singapore Terminal (OOTS) accommodated the »Bow Asia« on her maiden voyage southbound from the shipyard in Japan. This coastal vessel is the latest addition to Odfjell's regional chemical fleet in Asia as part of their recent expansion program. This program is mainly driven by the fact that the Asian region has seen a substantial increase in intra-Asia volumes over the last five years due to the many chemical complexes that have and will come on-stream. Upon arrival alongside berth 11, OOTS presented a traditional maiden voyage gift. A beautiful Royal Selangor Pewter, decorated with the word »FU« which means Prosperity in Chinese, was presented to the Captain. Besides loading a cargo of propylene oxide the terminal provided nitrogen and fresh water. OOTS also did its first »ex wharf« supply of bunkers to the Bow Asia. Delivering bunkers by pipeline from the neighboring OTS system was another step closer to providing vessels with a full range of services whilst being alongside the OOTS chemical terminal.

# OT Sportive II

Do you remember our issue (Vol.15, No.3) where we introduced some of our sportive colleagues? Let's have a look at some others and find out the sportive element of »TV sets«, »Dirty Dancing« and »Gold Rush«.

## CYCLISTS RACE

# THE »RONDE VAN VLAANDEREN«



If there's one day on which every Flemish man or woman is locked to their TV set or wakes up very early in the morning to get a good spot along the track, it's when the cyclists come together for the »Ronde van Vlaanderen«. This classical race over 257 km of hills and the feared round stones makes the heart of the Flemish part of Belgium beat faster and faster. This year, Sunday April 4th, was »the« day for the **commercial team of Oiltanking Antwerp/Ghent**. Together with a group of enthusiastic cyclist-minded customers they woke up early in the morning and were picked up at 6:30 a.m. by a luxurious VIP-van, which took them to Brugge, the starting point of the race. Because of the specially made Oiltanking outfits, they were mistaken for a professional cycling team themselves. After our boys got out of the bus, this misunderstanding was quickly solved, hence the sizes and shapes of the Belgian OT colleagues (no offence meant). After the start of the race, the OT group found itself a race against the clock. Four different stops along

the track were planned to follow the race and to shout motivating words to the men that came flying by. Before the last wheel had passed, everybody had to run to the bus to get to the next stop in time. Fortunately, the OT team received portable TV's at the beginning so even when one stop was missed, they didn't miss a single detail of the race. After seeing the German Steffen Wesemann winning the race before Dave Bruylandts and Leif Hoste, both Flemish, the race was also over for our Oiltanking team. In the reception they enjoyed the deserved food and drinks, because doing the »Ronde van Vlaanderen« in a bus is more tiring than a lot of people think.

Keep on cheering on, guys!

## CROSS COUNTRY

# »DANCING IN THE MUD«

Earlier we talked about sportive Oiltankers taking up the elements in their free time. But also people close to them are giving it their best shot. One successful example is **Gert van Poucke**. The son of **Hubert van Poucke** (Chief Operator OTG) is one of Belgium's finest Athletes in Cross country. This sport, known by many people as »dancing in the mud«, is considered one of the most exhausting sports there is. And that's exactly why Gert loves this sport. He already won lots of prizes on amateur levels and recently he came in 2nd in the Belgian Championships and started at the world championships last March. He's considered one of the biggest talent's Belgium has and he's still getting better and better each year. To show that not only his body is state of the art, Gert is combining all of this with his studies at the University of Ghent. Gert says he loves both his studies and Cross Country, but knows he has to make a decision in the end. Up till then we would like to wish him all the best on both endeavours.



Gert, keep on running (and studying)!

## OIL CUP TROPHY

# OT GOES FOR GOLD

In Germany, each year, several companies of the oil business try to take home the biggest trophy of the year, the Oil Cup. This year, the indoor tournament was organised by Total. Full of expectations, **a team of motivated Ronaldo look-alikes** made the trip to Berlin to go for Gold in the last week of March. After a convincing draw, a victory, an incidental loss and a dramatic end the Oiltanking team found itself just short of a place in the Finals. The crowd went wild for the decisive game of the day between Mabanaft and BP, who's players proved to be the best at the end and took home the desired



Trophy. A great compliment goes out to the organizers of Total for a wonderful tournament. Oiltanking will of course be present again next year and will try once more to go for Gold.

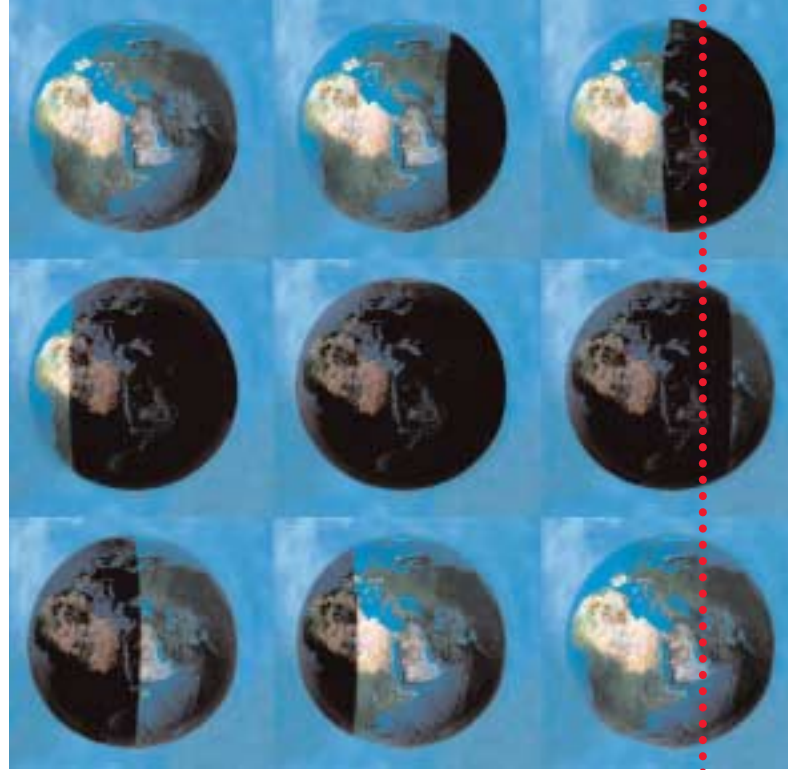
Keep that spirit, Oiltanking team!

## Connections quiz



In these days of globalization and standardization, the world is still divided in 25 integer time zones from -12 hours through 0 to +12 hours according to the Greenwich

Mean Time (GMT). This is something one has to think about when communicating with family, colleagues and business partners all over the world. We were wondering if you could help us find out when at the latest our colleague in Buenos Aires, Argentina, had to make his conference call with his colleague in Hamburg, Germany, (who wants to go to lunch at noon for an hour) and their client in Beijing, People's Republic of China, who won't stay longer in the office than 7 p.m. So as not to make it too complicated, the call took place in January this year and Argentina does not apply daylight savings. (Get a little help from our website and check out: [www.oiltanking.com/tool\\_panel/global\\_current\\_time](http://www.oiltanking.com/tool_panel/global_current_time)).



### QUIZ SOLUTION

## Brilliant ideas

Our thanks goes out to our readers who once again came up with brilliant ideas about the meaning of the holes in the walls close to the steps or main doors of houses seen in Antwerp, Belgium. It's not erroneous to think of it for example as a »cat flap«, a »pets toilet«, a »sewer« or a »mail box«. Nevertheless, the hole dates back in times when streets were unpaved and covered with mud and dirt. Before entering a house one first cleaned the shoe soles by scraping them in the hole. Our congratulations go to all the people with a rich imagination. Our winner is Fabio Ferraz Junto (ExxonMobil Brasil), who will receive a little present.

### ART

## Masterpieces on pavement

Is it summer in the city? Then have a close look at the pavements. In a lot of places you will find these special artists who endure the heat of the sun almost stoically, kneeling and bending over something that at the beginning just looks very big and colorful and will turn out to be a masterpiece of art. We are talking about street painters.

The great tradition of street painting began in Italy in the 16th century. A crowd would gather whenever an itinerant artist used his chalk to turn the ordinary pavement into a fine work of art. These artists were noted for a life of travel and freedom. They survived from the money they received as alms, and from small commissions. In Italy street painters are called »madonnari« after their historical practice of creating chalk paintings of the Madonna. As this name implies, Italian street painting has been a form of religious art since its inception.

Until recently, street painters were true folk artists, reproducing simple images with crude materials. Tragically, the Second World War brought hardship and suffering to many of the artists, greatly reducing their number. The past twenty years has not only brought revival, but also a virtual explosion of this art form. Young artists and art students worldwide began appearing on the streets, bringing with them new ideas, techniques and enthusiasm for what was nearly a lost form of expression. They infused their work with fresh subject matter and innovative materials. Gone were the days of blackboard chalk and a burnt stick of charcoal. Paintings were now being created with high quality commercial and handmade pastels. Artists began experimenting with gold leaf, silver paint, colored sand and glass, even birdseed. Images were no longer confined to the Madonna. Also they began to use paper or canvas as a base. Madonnari were now receiving offers from passengers-by to purchase their work or paint a specifically commissioned piece.

In 1972, the small community of Grazie di Curtatone in northern Italy started the first International Street Painting Competition. The initial purpose of the competition was to record and to publicize the work of those who were considered the last exponents of this traditional art. The oldest of these painters were in their 90's. The festival has drawn younger painters and larger crowds each successive year. The festival has become a model for festivals around the world.



Although the painting would only last until the next rain, the tradition of street painting has endured over 400 years, has been the subject of poets and writers and has discovered its place as a wondrous new form of performance art.