

# **Spill Contingency Plan**

## **COMPANY NAME**

Project	Cabin and Road
Location	Pontoon, NT
Date of Submission	July 23, 2021
Version #	Version 1
Submitted by	Grant Beck
Submitted to	Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board

1. [Contents](#)

- 1. What is a Spill? .....4
  - 1.1 Immediately Reportable Spills .....4
  - 1.2 Minor Spills .....4
- 2. How to Report a Spill?.....4
- 3. Project Details .....7
  - 3.1 Corporate Contact Information .....7
  - 3.2 Effective Date .....7
  - 3.3 Revisions .....7
  - 3.4 Recipients.....7
  - 3.5 Copies of Current Version of the Plan.....7
  - 3.6 Purpose and Scope.....8
  - 3.7 Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS).....8
  - 3.8 Project Description.....8
  - 3.9 Site Description .....8
- 4. Inventory of Spill Response Resources .....9
  - 4.1 Fuels and Hazardous Materials .....9
  - 4.2 Miscellaneous .....10
  - 4.2 Off-site Resources .....10
- 5. Preventative Measures to Reduce Risks of Spills.....11
- 6. Key Response Personnel and Duties.....11
- 7. Action Plan Procedures .....13
  - 7.1 Initial Action .....13
  - 7.2 Containing and Cleaning up the Spill .....13
    - 7.2.2 Spills on Land .....14
    - 7.2.3 Spills on Water .....15
    - 7.2.4 Spills on Ice.....16
    - 7.2.5 Spills on Snow .....16
    - 7.2.6 Worst-Case Scenario .....16
  - 7.3 Transferring, Storing, and Managing Spill-related Wastes .....17
  - 7.4 Restoring Affected Areas, Status Updates, and Cleanup Completion .....17

**Tables**

Table 1 – NWT 24-Hour Spill Line Contact information .....	5
Table 2 – Company Contact Information.....	7
Table 3 – Version and Revision History.....	8
Table 4 – Recipients of this Version of the Spill Contingency Plan .....	8
Table 5 – Hazardous Materials Storage Areas.....	11
Table 6 – Spill Kit Locations.....	13
Table 7 -Spill Kit Contents.....	13
Table 8 – Additional Equipment Available On-Site .....	14
Table 9 – Off-Site Resources and Contacts .....	15

**Figures**

Figure 1 - Flow chart of spill response organization .....	6
Figure 2 – Basic Example of Spill Response.....	19

**Appendices**

- Appendix A: Site Maps
- Appendix B: [NWT Spill Report Form](#)
- Appendix C: [Reportable Quantities for NWT Spills](#)

## 1. What is a Spill?

A spill is defined as a release of a substance that is likely to be an imminent environmental or human health hazard. In the event of a spill or other unauthorized discharge, on-site personnel should contact Grant Beck (Refer also to the contact information in Section 3), who will determine if the spilled substances should be immediately reported to the NWT 24-Hour Spill Line or is more minor in nature.

All immediately reportable spills and minor spills are to be documented including approximate quantity, product type, location, whether the spill is still in progress, odour, colour, and weather), along with cleanup responses and any outstanding concerns. This information may be required to be reported to a land-use or water licence inspector and/or included in an annual report to be submitted to fulfil requirements of a land use permit or water licence.

### 1.1 Immediately Reportable Spills

An immediately reportable spill meets or exceeds the volumes outlined in **Appendix A** of this Plan. It must be reported to the NWT 24-Hour Spill Report Line at +1 (867) 920-8130 using a NWT Spill Report Form in **Appendix B** of this Plan. The information submitted will be posted to the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) Hazardous Materials Spills Database online at: <http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/node/3002>. Spills can be more readily recovered when identified and reported.

Additional information can be found at this GNWT – Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) website:

<http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/en/service-categories>.

### 1.2 Minor Spills

Spills less than the quantities outlined in Appendix A do not need to be reported immediately to the NWT 24-Hour Spill Report Line, but need to be tracked and documented so the relevant information can be submitted to the appropriate authority, either immediately upon request or at a pre-determined reporting interval.

If there is any doubt that the quantity spilled exceeds reportable levels outlined in Appendix A, the spill will be reported to the NWT 24-Hour Spill Report Line as per Section 1.1 above.

## 2. How to Report a Spill?

Once it has been determined that a spill should be reported to the NWT 24-Hour Spill Line, the following steps should be taken:

- 1) Grant Beck is to fill out and fax or email the NWT Spill Report Form (in Appendix A) to the NWT 24-Hour Spill Line and as follows:

**Table 1: NWT 24-Hour Spill Line Contact Information**

NWT 24-Hour Spill Line Contact Information	
Phone	(867) 920 8130
Fax	(867) 873 6924
Email	<a href="mailto:spills@gov.nt.ca">spills@gov.nt.ca</a>

2) Initiate Action Plan Procedures described in see Section 7.

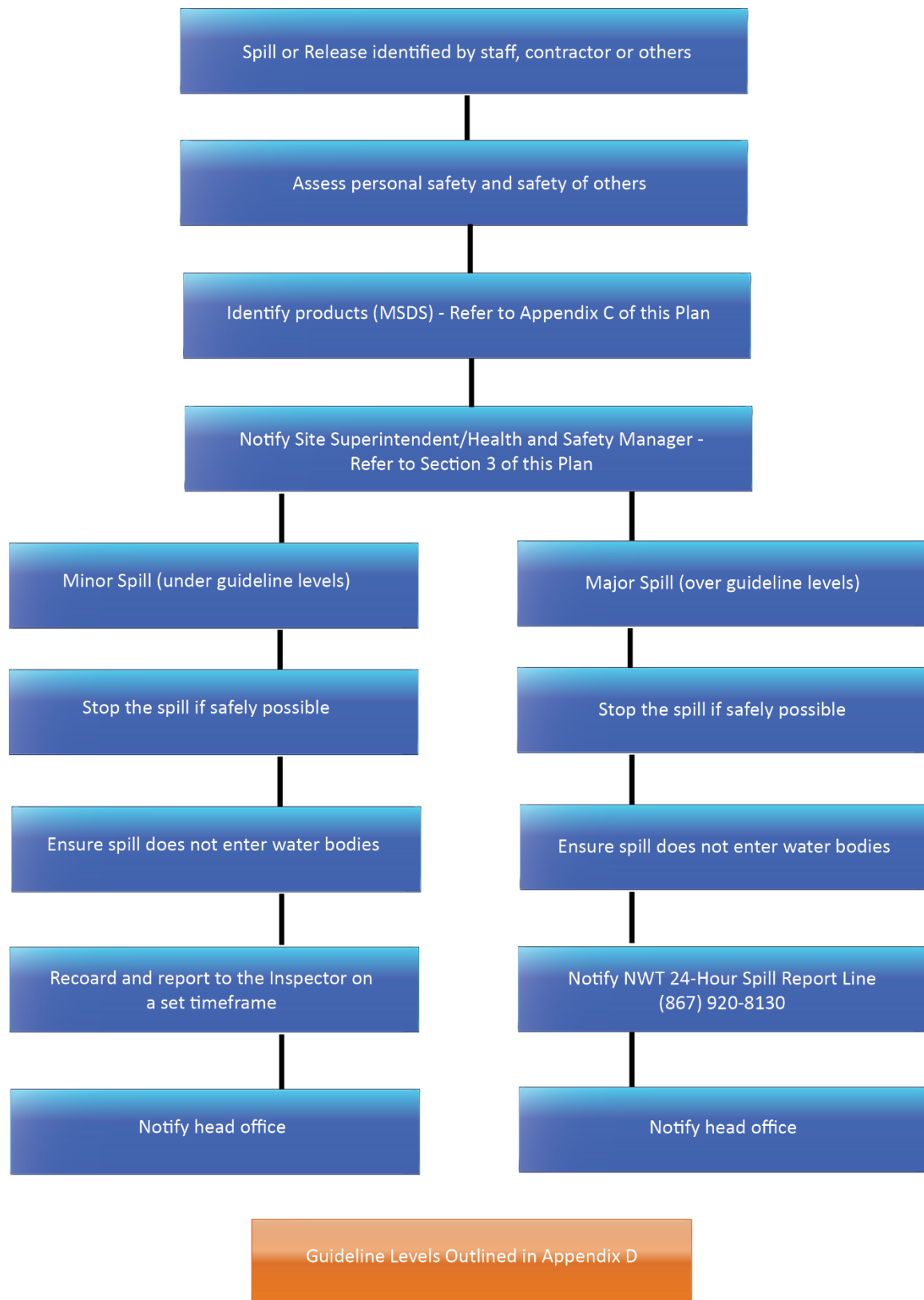


Figure 1: Chain of Command of the Key Response Personnel and Actions

### 3. Project Details

Grant Beck has developed this Spill Contingency Plan (or Plan) for cabin relocation, access road construction and culvert installation in accordance with AANDC's [Guidelines for Spill Contingency Planning](#)) and to comply with the Environmental Protection Act R.R.N.W.T 1990.c.

#### 3.1 Corporate Contact Information

The following Table 1 presents the key corporate contact information for Grant Beck.

**Table 2: Contact Information**

Position	Information
Position Company (Head Office)	Information
	Grant Beck
	124 Curry Drive – Box 1858
	867-446-1445

Section 6 outlines the chain of command of the key response personnel and their general duties, work locations, and contact information when responding to a spill, release, or unauthorized discharge. Specific details of each position's duties are outlined further in Section 7: Action Plan Procedures.

#### 3.2 Effective Date

This Spill Contingency Plan is effective as of July 23, 2021. While this Plan is undergoing a public review, the previous version of the Plan shall take precedence and be acted in accordance with until the Board approves a subsequent Plan version.

#### 3.3 Revisions

The Spill Contingency Plan is a living document that will be reviewed annually, at a minimum, and prior to the start of any site activities, with additional reviews as warranted. Updates should be made to reflect changes such as fuel storage locations, new hazardous materials on-site, new construction, and new personnel and associated contact information. 3 presents a summary of the versions of this Plan and any revisions made; it is updated each time a revision is made to the Plan. This ensures stakeholders have the most current copy of the Plan.

**Table 3: Version and Revision History**

Version #	Date	Sections/Pages revised	Summary of Changes/Comments
v.1	July 23, 2021		First submission

#### 3.4 Recipients

The most recent version of this Plan has been distributed to Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board

#### 3.5 Copies of Current Version of the Plan

Copies of the most current version of this Plan are available on-site at all times with Mr. Grant Beck

Additional copies of the Plan can be obtained by contacting Grant Beck

### **3.6 Purpose and Scope**

The purpose of this Spill Contingency Plan is to outline response actions for potential spills of any size, including worst case scenarios at the Site by Grant Beck and all contractors. The Plan identifies key response personnel and their roles and responsibilities in the event of a spill, as well as the equipment and other resources available to respond to a spill. It details spill response procedures that will minimize potential health and safety hazards and environmental damage, and is a reference resource for when clean-up responses are required. The Plan has been prepared to ensure quick access to all the information required when responding to a spill.

### **3.7 Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS)**

Grant Beck is committed to the concept of sustainable development and the protection of the environment and human health.

The Spill Contingency Plan will be presented to all staff (employees and contractors) during their on-site orientation sessions, including where copies of the Plan can be located on-site, training in using spill equipment, steps to be undertaken in the event of a spill, and where spill kits and related materials are located. We are committed to keeping personnel trained and fluent in the latest technologies and spill response methods.

### **3.8 Project Description**

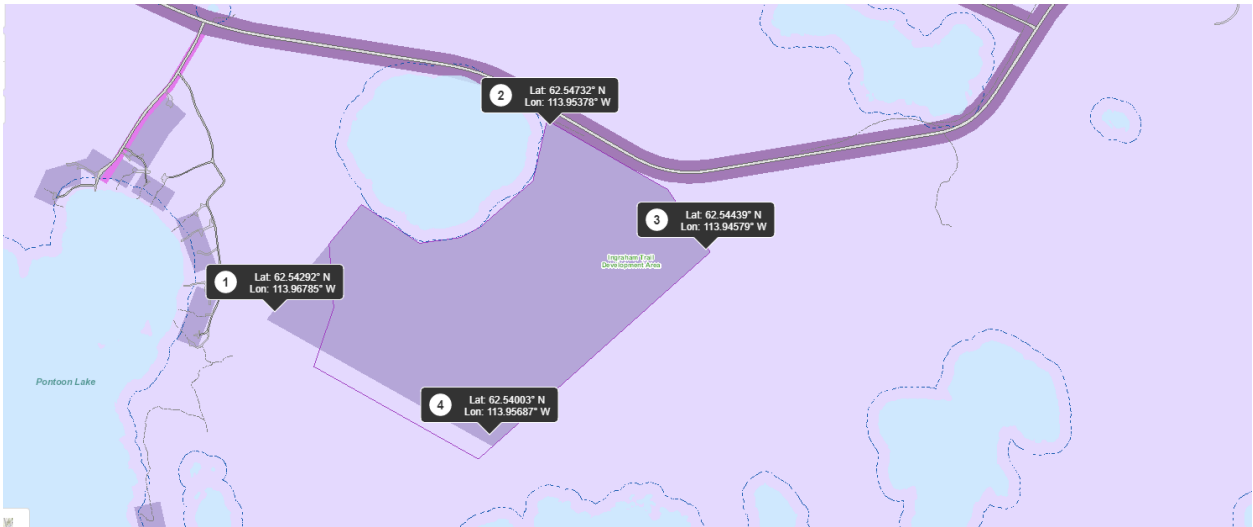
The aim of relocation project is to move the cabins from one lease to another which will involve establishing an access road and the installation of a culvert.

We anticipate these activities will occur for three months

### **3.9 Site Description**

The site is located on a mostly rock outcrop





#### 4. Inventory of Spill Response Resources

##### 4.1 Fuels and Hazardous Materials

Table 5 identifies the areas where fuels and hazardous materials are stored on-site (fuels, lubricants, antifreeze; cleaning supplies etc.).

**Table 5: Fuel and Hazardous Materials Storage Areas**

Material	Type of Storage Container	Amount Normally On-Site	Maximum Amount On-Site	Use
<b>Propane</b>				
Propane	400lb	1600lbs	1600lbs	Cabins

**Propane tanks** and aerosol cans are regulated as a dangerous good and are a potential explosion hazard at all times. Propane tanks can be returned to the retailer or supplier for safe storage and transport. Trained staff can safely evacuate the propane gas, making the tanks safe for scrap metal. Large propane tanks and other compressed gas canisters from the industrial/commercial sector should not be collected at the community SWF.

**Used oil** can be used as feedstock for a used oil furnace if the testing and other conditions in the *Used Oil and Waste Fuel Management Regulations Plain Language Guide* (attached) are met. Used oil can be stored in clearly labelled good quality tanks or drums. Do not let drums or pails be contaminated with glycol or solvents. Do not accept excessive volumes from the industrial/commercial sector.

**Waste Fuel:** Residents generate waste fuel from the use of gas-powered equipment and need a local disposal option. Waste fuel from residents can be bulked into UN-approved steel drums at Household Hazardous Waste collection events, or on a daily basis. The decision to accept waste fuel from residents on a daily basis requires appropriate screening methods to screen out incompatible materials from residents and excessive volumes of fuel or solvents from the industrial/commercial/institutional sector.

#### 4.2 Spill Kits Locations and Contents

A Spill Kit will be available on site.

#### 4.2 Miscellaneous

Table 8 identifies the earthmoving and other miscellaneous equipment on-site which could be used to respond to spills.

**Table 8: Additional Equipment available on-site**

Type	Location
Dozers	On site
Loaders (small and large)	On site

#### 4.2 Off-site Resources

Table 9 identifies the off-site resources and contacts available for responding to spills.

**Table 9: Off-site Resources and Contacts**

Name	Organization/ Position	Contact	Notes
NWT 24-Hour Spill Report Line	GNWT	Phone: (867) 920-8130	Triggers multiple governmental and private organizations for spill response
		Fax: (867) 873-6924	
CANUTEC 24-Hour Emergency	Canadian Transport Emergency Centre – Transportation of Dangerous Goods Directorate - Transport Canada	Phone: (613) 996-6666	Triggers multiple governmental and private organizations for spill response for dangerous goods
Inspector	GNWT	(867) 767-9188	Lands Inspector
Environment Canada (Emergency)	Yellowknife	Phone: (867) 669-4725	

GNWT Environmental Protection Division	North Slave Region	Phone: (867) 767-9238	For spills, fires, and wildlife emergencies
GNWT Environmental Health Officer	Yellowknife	Phone: (867) 669-4725	
	Yellowknife	(867) 873-1111	
	Yellowknife	(867) 873-2222	

## 5. Preventative Measures to Reduce Risks of Spills

Planning for an emergency situation is imperative, due to the nature of the materials stored on-site as well as the remoteness of the site. Adequate training of staff and contractors is paramount. Spills may be the result of any of the following occurrences:

- Leaks, ruptures, material contraction or expansion, or material failures;
- Mechanical failure;
- Improper storage;
- Vandalism;
- Human error; and/or
- Acts of nature.

This section of the Spill Contingency Plan outlines our preventative measures to be taken when receiving, handling, storing, using, transferring, and disposing of fuels and hazardous materials.

Spill kits will be located wherever fuels and hazardous materials are stored or used. Maps of these locations are in Appendix B of this Plan.

## 6. Key Response Personnel and Duties

In general, all positions include the following duties:

- Ensuring the safety of all persons in the vicinity – if necessary, remove staff from the area affected by the spill immediately and restrict further access;
- Making every effort to identify the spilled product;
- Consulting appropriate MSDS and determine principal types of health and safety hazards associated with this product or material;
- Maintaining open lines of communication;
- Wearing appropriate PPE when working on or near the spill;
- If safe to do so, stopping the leak(s);
- Trying to contain the spill;
- Clean up spilled material; and
- Disposing materials in an appropriate and approved manner.

Figure 1 summarizes the chain of command of the key response personnel and their general duties, work locations, and contact information when responding to a spill or release. Specific details of each position's duties are outlined further in Section 7: Action Plan Procedures.

## **7. Action Plan Procedures**

This section outlines the procedures that must be taken in response to a spill. Given we will operate during the fall, procedures are included for containing and cleaning up spills and releases on land, water, ice, and snow.

When developing your examples consider:

- 1) The potential sizes and sources of a spill.
- 2) Determine what will be affected by the spill.
- 3) Assess speed and direction of the spill and cause of movement (water, wind and slope).
- 4) Determine best location for spill containment, avoiding any watercourses.
- 5) Prepare a subsequent contingency plan in case the spill worsens or if the weather or topography impedes containment.
- 6) Keep track of all information received during the incident.

### **7.1 Initial Action**

These procedures are for the first person arriving at the scene of a spill.

These should include:

- 1) Protecting the safety of on-site personnel.
- 2) Notification of all personnel of spill occurrence.
- 3) Shutting of ignition sources, if safe to do so.
- 4) Activating the Spill Response Team.
- 5) Identifying the spilled material.
- 6) Locating the likely source of the spill.
- 7) Stopping the spill at its source, if it is safe to do so.
- 8) Take actions to contain and clean up the spilled material.
- 9) Recording relevant information for reporting purposes (e.g. approximate quantity, product type, location, whether spill is still in progress, odour, colour, weather).

### **7.2 Containing and Cleaning up the Spill**

#### **7.2.1 Basic Example**

Figure 1 depicts a very basic example only that shows the basic key steps to be taken in a spill incident. Due to topography, quantity of material spilled, weather conditions, and staff and equipment immediately available, sub-steps of the spill response can vary.





	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Identify, Assess</b></p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Contain, Notify</b></p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Absorb, Ensure extent of spill</b></p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Clean-up, Dispose of or store securely</b></p>

Figure 2: Basic Example of Spill Response

### 7.2.2 Spills on Land

Spills on land include spills on rock, gravel, soil and/or vegetation. Generally, spills on land occur during the late spring, summer or fall when snow cover is at a minimum. It is important that all measures be undertaken to avoid spills reaching open water bodies.

Dykes can be created using soil surrounding a spill on land. These dykes are constructed around the perimeter or down slope of the spilled fuel. A dyke needs to be built up to a size that will ensure containment of the maximum quantity of fuel that may reach it. A plastic tarp can be placed on and at the base of the dyke such that fuel can pool up and subsequently be removed with sorbent materials or by pump into barrels or bags. If the spill is migrating very slowly a dyke may not be necessary and sorbent can be used to soak up fuels before they migrate away from the source of the spill.

Trenches can be dug out to contain spills as long as the top layer of soil is thawed. Shovels pick axes or a loader can be used depending on the size of trench required. It is recommended that the trench be dug to the bedrock or permafrost, which will then provide containment layer for the spilled fuel. Fuel can be recovered using a pump or sorbent materials.

### **7.2.3 Spills on Water**

Spills on water such as rivers, streams or lakes are the most serious types of spills as they can negatively impact water quality and aquatic life. All measures need to be undertaken to contain spills on open water.

Booms are commonly used to recover fuel floating on the surface of lakes or slow moving streams. They are released from the shore of a watercourse to create a circle around the spill. If the spill is away from the shoreline, a boat will need to be used to reach the spill and then the boom can be set out. More than one boom may be used at once. Booms may also be used in streams and should be set out at an angle to the current. Booms are designed to float and have sorbent materials built into them to absorb fuels at the edge of the boom. Fuel contained within the circle of the boom will need to be recovered using sorbent materials or pumps and placed into barrels or bags for disposal.

Weirs can be used to contain spills in streams and to prevent further migration downstream. Plywood or other materials found on-site can be placed into and across the width of the stream, such that water can still flow under the weir. Spilled fuel will float on the water surface and be contained at the foot of the weir. It can then be removed using sorbents, booms or pumps and placed into barrels or plastic bags.

In some situations, barriers made of netting or fence material can be installed across a stream, and sorbent materials placed at the base to absorb spilled fuel. Sorbents will need to be replaced as soon as they are saturated. Water will be allowed to flow through. This is very similar to the weir option discussed above.

In some cases, it may be appropriate to burn fuel or to let volatile fuels such as gasoline evaporate after containment on the water surface. This should only be undertaken in consultation with and after approval from the lead agency inspector (ENTER INSPECTOR TYPE: Government of the Northwest Territories – for non-federally managed areas and Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada – for federally managed areas).

#### **7.2.4 Spills on Ice**

Spills on ice are generally the easiest spills to contain due to the predominantly impermeable nature of the ice. For small spills, sorbent materials are used to soak up spilled fuel. Remaining contaminated ice/slush can be scraped and shoveled into a plastic bag or barrel. However, all possible attempts should be made to prevent spills from entering ice covered waters as no easy method exists for containment and recovery of spills if they seep under ice.

Dykes can be used to contain fuel spills on ice. By collecting surrounding snow, compacting and mounding it to form a dyke down slope of the spill, a barrier is created thus helping to contain the spill. If the quantity of spill is fairly large, a plastic tarp can be placed over the dyke such that the spill pools at the base of the dyke. The collected fuel can then be pumped into barrels or collected with sorbent materials.

For significant spills on ice, trenches can be cut into the ice surrounding and/or down slope of the spill such that fuel is allowed to pool in the trench. It can then be removed via pump into barrels, collected with sorbent materials or mixed with snow and shoveled into barrels or bags.

Burning should only be considered if other approaches are not feasible and is only to be undertaken with the permission of the lead agency inspector (ENTER INSPECTOR TYPE: Government of the Northwest Territories – for non-federally managed areas and Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada – for federally managed areas) but should be avoided at all costs.

#### **7.2.5 Spills on Snow**

Snow is a natural sorbent, thus as with spills on soil, spilled fuel can be more easily recovered. Generally, small spills on snow can be easily cleaned up by raking and shoveling the contaminated snow into plastic bags or empty barrels and storing these at an approved location.

Dykes can be used to contain fuel spill on snow. By compacting snow down slope from the spill and mounding it to form a dyke, a barrier or berm is created, thus helping to contain the spill. If the quantity of the spill is fairly large, a plastic tarp can be placed over the dyke such that the spill pools at the base of the dyke. The collected fuel/snow mixture can then be shoveled into barrels or bags or collected with sorbent materials.

#### **7.2.6 Worst-Case Scenario**

Dealing with spilled fuel which exceeds the freeboard of a dyke or barrier would present a possible worst case scenario for the PROJECT NAME. To contain the overflow, a trench or collection pit would have to be created downstream of the spill to contain the overflow.

Another worst-case scenario would be an excessive spill on water that may be difficult to contain with the booms present at the site. In this case, an emergency response mobile unit would have to be called in to deal with the spill using appropriate equipment.



### 7.3 Transferring, Storing, and Managing Spill-related Wastes

In most cases, spill cleanups are initiated at the far end of the spill and contained moving towards the center of the spill. Sorbent socks and pads are generally used for small spill cleanups. A pump with attached fuel transfer hose can suction spills from leaking containers or large accumulations on land or ice and direct these larger quantities into empty drums. Hand tools such as cans, shovels and rakes are also very effective for small spills or hard to reach areas. Heavy equipment can be used if deemed necessary and given space and time constraints.

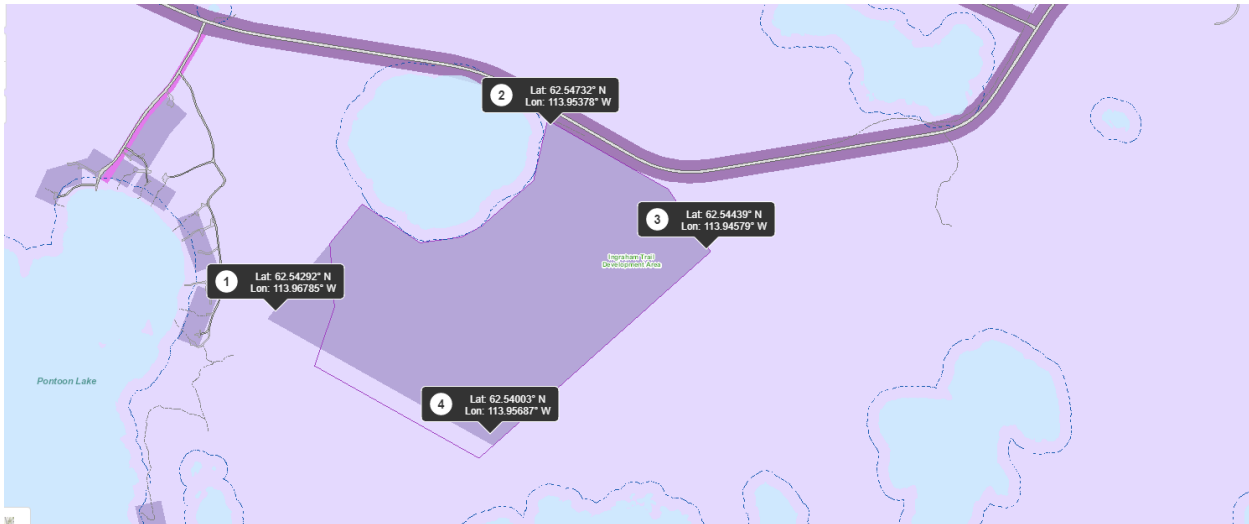
Used sorbent materials are to be placed in plastic bags for future disposal. All materials mentioned in this section are available in the spill kits located at the fuel storage areas, in trucks, the mechanic shop and in the camp. Following clean-up, any tools or equipment used will be properly washed and decontaminated or replaced if this is not possible.

For most of the containment procedures outlined, spilled petroleum products and materials used for containment will be placed into empty waste oil containers and sealed for proper disposal at an approved disposal facility.

### 7.4 Restoring Affected Areas, Status Updates, and Cleanup Completion

Once a spill of reportable size has been contained, COMPANY NAME will consult with the Lead Agency Inspector assigned to the file to determine the level of clean-up required. An Inspector may require a site specific study to ensure appropriate clean-up levels are met. Criteria that may be considered include natural biodegradation of oil, replacement of soil and re-vegetation.

## Appendix A – Site Maps



Appendix B: [NWT Spill Report Form](#)

# NT-NU SPILL REPORT

OIL, GASOLINE, CHEMICALS AND  
OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS



NT-NU 24-HOUR SPILL REPORT LINE  
Tel: (867) 920-8130 • Fax: (867) 873-6924 • Email: [spills@gov.nt.ca](mailto:spills@gov.nt.ca)

REPORT LINE USE ONLY

A	Report Date: MM   DD   YY	Report Time:	<input type="checkbox"/> Original Spill Report OR <input type="checkbox"/> Update # _____ to the Original Spill Report	Report Number:	
	Occurrence Date: MM   DD   YY	Occurrence Time:			
C	Land Use Permit Number (if applicable):	Water Licence Number (if applicable):			
D	Geographic Place Name or Distance and Direction from the Named Location:		Region: <input type="checkbox"/> NT <input type="checkbox"/> Nunavut <input type="checkbox"/> Adjacent Jurisdiction or Ocean		
E	Latitude: _____ Degrees _____ Minutes _____ Seconds		Longitude: _____ Degrees _____ Minutes _____ Seconds		
F	Responsible Party or Vessel Name:	Responsible Party Address or Office Location:			
G	Any Contractor Involved:	Contractor Address or Office Location:			
H	Product Spilled: <input type="checkbox"/> Potential Spill	Quantity in Litres, Kilograms or Cubic Metres:	U.N. Number:		
I	Spill Source:	Spill Cause:	Area of Contamination in Square Metres:		
J	Factors Affecting Spill or Recovery:	Describe Any Assistance Required:	Hazards to Persons, Property or Environment:		
K	Additional Information, Comments, Actions Proposed or Taken to Contain, Recover or Dispose of Spilled Product and Contaminated Materials:				
L	Reported to Spill Line by:	Position:	Employer:	Location Calling From:	Telephone:
M	Any Alternate Contact:	Position:	Employer:	Alternate Contact Location:	Alternate Telephone:

REPORT LINE USE ONLY

N	Received at Spill Line by:	Position:	Employer:	Location Called:	Report Line Number:
Lead Agency: <input type="checkbox"/> EC <input type="checkbox"/> CCG/TCMSS <input type="checkbox"/> GNWT <input type="checkbox"/> GN <input type="checkbox"/> ILA			Significance: <input type="checkbox"/> Minor		File Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Open
<input type="checkbox"/> AANDC <input type="checkbox"/> NEB <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown		<input type="checkbox"/> Closed
Agency:	Contact Name:	Contact Time:	Remarks:		
Lead Agency:					
First Support Agency:					
Second Support Agency:					
Third Support Agency:					

**Appendix C: [Reportable Quantities for NWT Spills](#)**

Note: L = litre; kg = kilogram; PCB = Polychlorinated Biphenyls; ppm = parts per million

Substance	Reportable Quantity	TDG Class
Explosives	Any amount	1.0
Compressed gas (toxic/corrosive)	Any amount	2.3/2.4
Infectious substances		6.2
Sewage and Wastewater (unless otherwise authorized)		6.2
Radioactive materials		7.0
Unknown substance		None
Compressed gas (Flammable)		Any amount of gas from containers with a capacity greater than 100L
Compressed gas (Non-corrosive, non-flammable)	2.2	
Flammable liquid	≥100 L	3.1/3.2/3.3
Flammable solid	≥ 25 kg	4.1
Substances liable to spontaneous combustion		4.2
Water reactant substances		4.3
Oxidizing substances	≥ 50 L or 50 kg	5.1
Organic peroxides	≥1 L or 1 kg	5.2
Environmentally hazardous substances intended for disposal		9.0
Toxic substances	≥ 5 L or 5 kg	6.1
Corrosive substances		8.0
Miscellaneous products, substances or organisms		9.0
PCB mixtures of 5 or more ppm	≥ 0.5 L or 0.5 kg	9.0
Other contaminants--for example, crude oil, drilling fluid, produced water, waste or spent chemicals, used or waste oil, vehicle fluids, wastewater.	≥ 100 L or 100 kg	None
Sour natural gas (i.e., contains H <sub>2</sub> S)	Uncontrolled release or sustained flow of 10 minutes or more	None
Sweet natural gas		
Flammable liquid	≥ 20 L	3.1/3.2/3.3
Vehicle fluid		None

Substance	Reportable Quantity	TDG Class
	When released on a frozen water body that is being used as a working surface	
<p>Reported releases or potential releases of any size that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>are near or in an open water body;</li> <li>are near or in a designated sensitive environment or habitat;</li> <li>Pose an imminent threat to human health or safety;</li> <li>or</li> <li>Pose an imminent threat to a listed species at risk or its critical habitat</li> </ul>	Any amount	None