

UNDERSTANDING THE LAW



A Guide To New Brunswick's Watershed Protected Area Designation Order

**UNDERSTANDING THE LAW:
A GUIDE TO NEW BRUNSWICK'S WATERSHED PROTECTED AREA
DESIGNATION ORDER**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Who Should Read This Guide?	1
Why This Guide?	1
New Brunswick's Watersheds	1
How Can Watersheds Become Contaminated?	1
Why Not Just Treat the Water After Contamination?	1
Designated Watersheds and Setback Zones	2
The Watershed Protected Area Designation Order	2
How is the Order Designed?	2
The Watershed Protected Area Designation Order in Detail	2
Section 1: Introduction	3
Section 2: General Prohibition	3
Section 3: Public Water Supply Systems	3
Section 4: General Conditions	3
Section 5: Activities Permitted Within Watercourses (Protected Area A)	3
Section 6: Activities Permitted Within Setback Zones (Protected Area B)	3
Section 7: Activities Permitted Within the Rest of the Watershed (Protected Area C)	3
Activities Permitted in Zones A, B and C	4
Further Questions	11
Am I Affected by the Watershed Protected Area Designation Order?	11
What Exactly is Considered a Watercourse?	11
What if I Cannot Comply with the Designation Order?	11
For Additional Information	11
Appendices	12
Appendix A: Glossary of Terms	12
Appendix B: Offices of the Department of Environment and Local Government	13
Appendix C: List of Designated Watersheds	14

Disclaimer

This document is intended for public information and guidance only, and is not a legal text. If an apparent conflict occurs between the Guide and the Order, please note that the Order takes precedence.



Introduction

Who Should Read This Guide?

The Guide provides important information for all residents and business owners located within watersheds that supply municipal drinking water, and for people who operate municipal water systems. It also may be of interest to other New Brunswickers seeking general information on watershed protection. Essentially the Designation Order will manage or control land-use and water-use activities of the Protected Watersheds. If you live and/or work within a watershed used for a municipal drinking water supply, and are involved in one of the affected activities listed below, you should read this guide. The affected activities are:

- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Road Construction
- Commercial and Industrial Development
- Mining
- Recreation
- Aquaculture
- Residential Development

Why This Guide?

This Guide introduces you to the **Watershed Protected Area Designation Order**. The Guide will help you understand and comply with the Order. It first provides background information on designated watersheds, and then examines the Order in detail, section by section, briefly outlining in plain language what is intended by each section.

As you read the Guide, please be aware that it is not a legal interpretation. Rather, it is a detailed overview of the Order and what it may mean to you or your business. The actual Order is the legal reference that explains how you can comply with its requirements and help to safeguard your municipal water supply. In case of any conflict between the Order and Guide, the Order has priority.

Please note, too, that amendments or changes occasionally may be made to the Order. To ensure that the information you have is correct and current, you may contact the Sustainable Planning Branch of the Department of the Environment and Local Government (Appendix B).

New Brunswick's Watersheds

Drinking water usually originates from one of two sources: groundwater or watersheds. A watershed is an area of land that drains a connected system of watercourses such as lakes, streams and rivers. Our provincial landscape encompasses several dozen adjoining watersheds that have evolved slowly over millions of years.

Scientists have identified 30 different watersheds in New Brunswick that supply municipal drinking water. These **designated watersheds** cover only four percent of the province's total land area, but service 21 communities and more than 300,000 residents.

Being located in populated areas makes watersheds highly vulnerable to potential contamination from human activities. One contaminated watershed can mean undrinkable water for thousands of people, and can ruin the habitat for countless other living organisms.

How Can Watersheds Become Contaminated?

Contamination can arise from the chemicals and other toxic materials we generate, use, discard, spill or store incorrectly. They can enter a watercourse directly from a **point source** such as a septic tank or oil drum, or indirectly from **surface runoff** or **subsurface seepage**. Pesticides, sewage, petroleum products, fertilizers and lubricants are some of the contaminants that can possibly find their way into a watercourse.

Physical damage to watercourses can occur when land-use activities involving heavy equipment or improper management practices cause sediment erosion and soil compaction. Soil erosion and compaction can allow sediments and nutrients to enter a watercourse where they could ruin fish habitat, encourage algal growth and alter the shape and flow of waterways.

Why Not Just Treat the Water After Contamination?

Put simply, it is neither cost-effective nor environmentally preferable to treat water after it has become contaminated. Building and operating a water treatment facility can be prohibitively expensive, especially for smaller communities. Moreover, municipal water treatment does not always guarantee safe water. Sometimes, even the most sophisticated system cannot control or remove certain viruses or chemical contaminants, and mechanical failures can disrupt water supplies.

Experience has shown that it is far more cost effective to protect a watershed properly, than to clean a contaminated watershed or to find an alternate water supply. For this reason, the New



Brunswick Government has developed the Watershed Protected Area Designation Order as a pro-active approach to watershed protection. The Order in turn is part of the government's long-term Watershed Protection Program, which is summarized in Appendix C.

Before examining the Watershed Protected Area Designation Order in detail, we will briefly review the concepts of designated watersheds and setback zones, which are crucial to understanding the Order itself.

Designated Watersheds and Setback Zones

The land area immediately adjacent to the banks of a watercourse forms a natural buffer zone that protects the water from contamination if it is left undisturbed. The roots of trees and other vegetation protect soil from erosion, and both soil and vegetation help to adsorb or otherwise filter out nutrients and toxic substances. Over-enrichment caused by excessive quantities of nutrients amongst other things will encourage algal growth that in turn will significantly reduce the quantity of oxygen and increase organic matter in the water.

Each of New Brunswick's 30 designated watersheds has a specified buffer zone called a **setback zone** that comprises the entire area within 75 meters of the banks of most watercourses in the watershed. This zone creates a buffer between the watercourses and

potentially harmful activities. It helps to prevent sediment and other contaminants from entering rivers, streams and lakes in the watershed.

Yet setback zones have only a limited capacity to protect adjacent watercourses from contamination. Excessive quantities of toxic substances, or erosion that originates beyond the buffer zone, can overwhelm its adsorptive capacity. The result may be polluted water. Activities that take place beyond the setback zone but within the watershed thus have the potential to contaminate watercourses, under certain conditions.

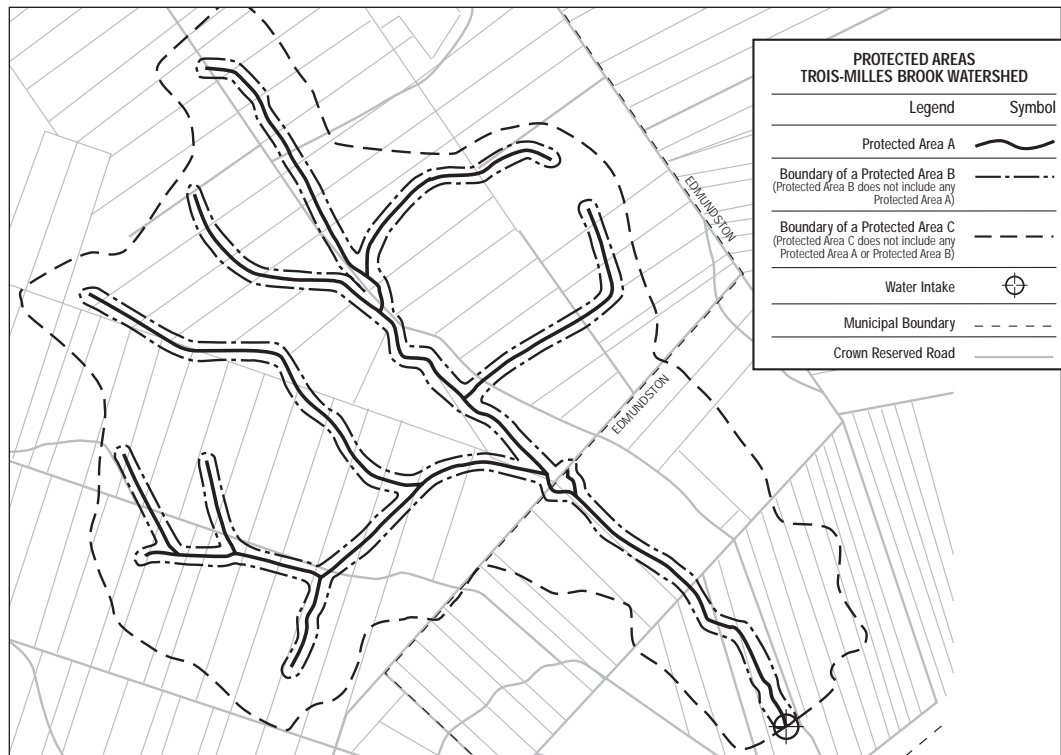
The Watershed Protected Area Designation Order

How is the Order Designed?

Each designated area consists of three distinct zones:

- the 75-m setback zone
- the remainder of the watershed's drainage area, which is the land area located outside the setback zone but inside the watershed boundaries.
- the watercourse itself

The Order refers to these three zones as Protected Area A, Protected Area B and Protected Area C. Phase I of the Watershed Protection Program began in 1990 and placed



standards on land-use activities within the setback zone. Phase II, now being implemented by the Watershed Protected Area Designation Order, involves setting standards for land- and water-use activities within the remainder of the watershed's drainage area and the watercourses themselves.

The Order prohibits some activities anywhere within a drinking water supply watershed. Others are permitted within the remainder of the drainage area, but not the setback zone. Still others may be allowed within the setback zone only under specific conditions. Of course, any activities permitted within the setback zone are also permitted in the remainder of the drainage area.

The Watershed Protected Area Designation Order in Detail

The following pages of the Guide give a detailed account of the Order, explaining in abbreviated form and in plain language what is intended by each section. For the sake of clarity, the information is divided into different land- or water-use activities such as forestry, agriculture, mining and so on.

It is important to understand that the Order is designed to help prevent water pollution *before* it occurs, and to protect New Brunswick's designated watersheds from contamination. In addition to the land and water use requirements provided here, the Department of the Environment and Local Government strongly encourages farmers and forest workers in the province to adopt Best Management Practices (BMPs). These practical techniques have been adopted throughout much of Canada. They increase efficiency and lower operating costs and, at the same time, help to prevent water contamination. Videos and other educational materials on BMPs are available from your nearest Department of the Environment and Local Government office.

Again, please remember that this Guide is not a legal document. The actual Order is the legal reference that explains how you can comply with the Order requirements. You will want to consult the Order as well as this Guide for a more precise account of what is permitted within designated watersheds.

Section 1:

Introduction

Section 1 defines many of the common terms used throughout the Order.

Section 2:

General Prohibition

The Watershed Protected Area Designation Order begins with a general stipulation that all

activities or things *not* described within the Order are prohibited within a designated watershed area. In other words, if you don't see a particular activity or thing mentioned in the Order, it is not allowed within designated watersheds.

Section 3:

Public Water Supply Systems

A person or group can maintain, develop or expand a public water supply system anywhere within a designated watershed provided that they obtain the necessary permits and adhere to the applicable laws outlined in this and other government legislation. As well, they must take care to respect and maintain the quality of water in the watershed.

Section 4:

General Conditions

Any activity permitted under this Order is allowed only on the condition that it does not release any contaminants into watercourses, and that it adheres to all applicable federal, provincial and municipal laws.

If a conflict exists between the Watershed Protected Area Designation Order and other Provincial legislation, the more stringent provisions, including any conditions, would prevail.

Section 5:

Activities Permitted Within Watercourses (Protected Area A)

This section lists activities that are permitted within the water itself; that is, within the actual lakes, rivers, streams and other watercourses of a designated watershed.

Section 6:

Activities Permitted Within the Setback Zone (Protected Area B)

This section lists the various activities that are permitted within the 75-m setback zone or buffer zone located immediately adjacent to watercourses within a watershed.

Section 7:

Permitted Activities within the Rest of the Drainage Area (Protected Area C)

This next section of the Order describes additional activities that are allowed within Protected Area C. As mentioned earlier, all of the activities allowed within a setback zone (Protected Area B) are also permitted in the remainder of a designated watershed's drainage area, or Protected Area C.

The following chart details what activities are permitted in each of the three Protected Areas.



Activities Permitted in Zones A, B, and C

	Zone(s)		
	Activities Permitted Within Watercourses (Protected Area A)	Activities Permitted Within the Setback Zone (Protected Area B)	Activities Permitted Within the Rest of the Drainage Area (Protected Area C)
Use of Non-motorized Watercraft	Non-motorized watercraft may be used for boating and fishing in all designated watersheds.		
Motorized Watercraft and Swimming	<p>Generally not permitted in designated watersheds, with the following exceptions: You can use motorized watercraft and swim on or in watercourses within:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Loch Lomond watershed outside Saint John City Limits • the Chamcook Lake Watershed, provided that you stay more than 500m from the intake of the public water supply system • the Musquash watershed • Moores Mills Lake in the Dennis Stream watershed. <p>Motorized watercraft in these watershed areas must comply with the following conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No two-stroke engines are allowed (that is, engines lubricated with an oil-fuel mixture). As well, the largest allowable engine size for any watercraft is 10 hp in order to prevent shoreline erosion from excessive wave action. • All fuel tanks must be firmly attached to the boat and sealed to prevent leakage if the boat overturns. The boat cannot carry more than 25 litres of fuel in addition to that held by the built-in fuel tank(s). <p>No boats with inboard toilet facilities are allowed.</p>		
Motorized Vehicles		You can operate a motor vehicle on existing provincial highways that pass through setback zones. You can drive motorized recreational vehicles such as ATVs, but must use approved watercourse crossings when fording a stream or river.	



Activities Permitted in Zones A, B, and C

	Zone(s)		
	Activities Permitted Within Watercourses (Protected Area A)	Activities Permitted Within the Setback Zone (Protected Area B)	Activities Permitted Within the Rest of the Drainage Area (Protected Area C)
Recreational Activities		You can fish, hunt, trap (provided you have proper license), portage canoes, study wildlife, cross-country ski, snowshoe and engage in similar activities on a recreational basis.	
Wild Crop Harvesting		You can harvest wild crops such as berries using non-motorized mechanical devices. You can operate a sugar bush within 30 m of a watercourse, provided that you use no mechanical equipment and do not process sap in the area.	
Watercourse Protection and Emergency Measure Activities		You can engage in activities that will protect the shoreline of watercourses, as long as you obtain the necessary permits and follow guidelines described in the Watercourse Alteration Regulation. Any activities associated with emergency operations and law enforcement for the good of public health and safety, or for the protection of natural resources, are permitted.	
Residential Properties		You can maintain or upgrade existing septic systems, and perform routine maintenance on your residence. You can rebuild, renovate or maintain existing single-family and multi-family homes provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The finished structure is not larger than 2000 ft² or the floor area of the finished structure is not more than 1.5 times the area of the old structure, whichever is less • If your original home has been damaged or destroyed, the replacement home is no closer to a watercourse than was the original dwelling • The renovation or rebuilding does not increase the number of family units • You submit your rebuilding, renovation or expansion plans to the Minister of the Environment & Local Gov't before renovation work begins • You take appropriate steps to prevent the discharge of sediments into any adjacent watercourses. 	



Activities Permitted in Zones A, B, and C

	Zone(s)		
	Activities Permitted Within Watercourses (Protected Area A)	Activities Permitted Within the Setback Zone (Protected Area B)	Activities Permitted Within the Rest of the Drainage Area (Protected Area C)
Residential Landscaping		Landscaping activities are allowed, provided that the landscaping is kept at least 5 m away from watercourses, and that all living trees within 15 m of watercourses are left uncut. Dead or blown-down trees, however, may be removed from within 15 m of the watercourses.	
Forestry Note: Selection cutting means that you maintain a well-distributed stand of trees and other vegetation on your property, leaving no forest canopy openings larger than 300 m ² . Tree should not be cut unless their diameter is 10 cm or more at chest height (1.36 m).		<p><i>Within 1 km upstream of a public water supply intake, you can:</i></p> <p>Plant trees between 30 m and 75 m of watercourses</p> <p>Practise selection cutting using mechanical or non-mechanical means within 30 m and 75 m of watercourses, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 30 percent of the trees or up to 30 percent of the wood volume is removed from any one property within the setback zone. • Selection cutting on the property is not carried out more than once every five years • You adhere to the following time frames for selection cutting: South of Bath, Carleton County -- January 1 to March 31 North of Bath, Carleton County -- November 1 to March 31 <p><i>Beyond 1 km upstream of a public water supply intake, you can:</i></p> <p>Plant trees between 15 m and 75 m of watercourses</p> <p>Practise selection cutting using mechanical or non-mechanical means within 15 m and 75 m of watercourses, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than 30 percent of the trees or up to 30 percent of the wood volume is removed within the setback zone from any one property during a five-year period, OR the volume of trees removed follows a forest management plan that has been prepared by a registered professional forester • You adhere to the following time frames for selection cutting: South of Bath, Carleton County -- January 1 to March 31 North of Bath, Carleton County -- November 1 to March 31. 	<p>You can carry out forestry activities, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearcuts are no larger than 25 hectares • You leave an unharvested buffer strip of at least 100 m wide between clearcut areas (or 50 m when the clearcut is located adjacent to property lines); this strip may be selectively cut, but cannot be clearcut for at least 10 years after the initial clearcutting OR until regeneration in the clearcut(s) reaches an average height of 2 m, whichever occurs first • You clearcut no more than 25 percent of the land on holdings larger than 10 hectares in size, and do not clearcut the same portion for at least 10 years OR until regeneration reaches an average height of 2 m, whichever occurs first. • The level of suspended solids in any runoff or drainage flowing into watercourses from landing areas or logging yards, or resulting from scarification activities, does not exceed 25 mg/l above background levels • Any bulldozing activities do not expose mineral soil on more than 5 percent of any land parcel, including all roads and landing areas.



Activities Permitted in Zones A, B, and C

	Zone(s)		
	Activities Permitted Within Watercourses (Protected Area A)	Activities Permitted Within the Setback Zone (Protected Area B)	Activities Permitted Within the Rest of the Drainage Area (Protected Area C)
Agriculture		<p>On agricultural lands located within one km upstream of a public water supply intake, you may continue to carry out existing agricultural activities between 30 m and 75 m of watercourses, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All ploughing and tilling are contoured across the slope, and are not done on slopes greater than 20 percent • You do not allow surface runoff from your fields to flow directly into a watercourse • You spread only inorganic fertilizer or carry out green manuring, and do not spread manure on your land within that zone • Fields where cattle or livestock graze are properly fenced in order to keep livestock at least 30 m away from any watercourses. <p>On agricultural lands located more than one km upstream from a public water supply intake, you can cut and remove hay up to within 5 m of a watercourse. You can carry out other existing agricultural activities between 15 m and 75 m of a watercourse, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All ploughing and tilling are contoured across the slope, and are not done on slopes greater than 20 percent • You do not allow surface runoff from your fields to flow directly into a watercourse • You spread only inorganic fertilizer or carry out green manuring, and do not spread manure on your land within that zone • Fields where cattle or livestock graze are properly fenced in order to keep livestock at least 15 m away from any watercourses. 	<p>You can engage in existing agricultural activities provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You do not spread, store or use manure in the area • The level of suspended solids in any runoff or drainage flowing from agricultural fields into watercourses does not exceed 25 mg/l above background levels • You do not convert a field planted with a non-row crop such as alfalfa to a row crop such as potatoes. • Any existing row crops include a grassy strip at least 5 m wide along the downslope side of the field, and adjacent to any watercourse or farm ditch • All agricultural land is planted with a crop or other vegetation that prevents erosion • No more than 5 percent of each land parcel is cleared for farming in each year. However, an additional 2 hectares of land in Protected Area C can be cleared for agricultural purposes for every hectare of land within Protected Area B that is stabilised and taken out of agricultural production the previous year



Activities Permitted in Zones A, B, and C

	Zone(s)		
	Activities Permitted Within Watercourses (Protected Area A)	Activities Permitted Within the Setback Zone (Protected Area B)	Activities Permitted Within the Rest of the Drainage Area (Protected Area C)
Pesticides		<p>Within 1 km upstream of a public water supply intake, pesticides can be applied between 30 m and 75 m of a watercourse, provided that any person applying the pesticides holds the appropriate certificate as required under the <i>Pesticides Control Act</i>.</p> <p>Beyond 1 km upstream of a public water supply intake, pesticides can be applied between 15 m and 75 m of a watercourse, provided that any person applying the pesticides holds the appropriate certificate as required under the <i>Pesticides Control Act</i>.</p>	
Road Construction		<p>You are permitted to construct roads at watercourse crossings that have been approved by the Minister of the Environment and Local Government under the Watercourse Alteration Regulation.</p> <p>All road construction must follow specifications given in the Watershed Protected Area Designation Order. These specifications describe how to build the appropriate off-take ditches, sediment basins, riprap stabilizers, shoulder widths, roadbeds, water bars, borrow pits, ditches and culverts. The specifications are designed to minimize erosion and ground disturbance, and thus help to prevent sediment from entering watercourses.</p> <p>The Order is available from your nearest Department of the Environmental and Local Government office (Appendix B).</p>	<p>Road construction is permitted in the remainder of the watershed drainage area, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate off-take ditches or water diversion bars are constructed to prevent direct discharge of sediment into watercourses • Appropriate sediment traps are constructed throughout the exposed construction site, including traps placed in ditches, until the entire area is graded and stabilized • All roadbeds except farm and logging roads are surfaced with asphalt, chip-seal or aggregate • All farm and woodlot roads are designed so as to avoid sedimentation of a watercourse during their construction or subsequent use, and are built only where the grade is less than 15 percent • Any constructed roadways that become scoured are restored and stabilized immediately. <p>For further road construction guidelines, please consult the Watercourse Alteration Regulation.</p>



Activities Permitted in Zones A, B, and C

	Zone(s)		
	Activities Permitted Within Watercourses (Protected Area A)	Activities Permitted Within the Setback Zone (Protected Area B)	Activities Permitted Within the Rest of the Drainage Area (Protected Area C)
Surveying, Mineral Development and Mineral Production		<p>Surveying and sign posting are allowed within the setback zone.</p> <p>Surface mineral exploration is permitted. Underground mineral exploration, development and extraction are also allowed, provided that the activities take place at sufficient depth not to disturb or contaminate any watercourses.</p>	<p>Sand, gravel and similar mineral aggregates can be excavated from surface quarries and crushed, but must be moved beyond the watershed area for further processing such as washing and grading.</p> <p>Base metal mining activities are permitted, provided that all effluents from the mining and mineral processing operation are discharged beyond the designated watershed area.</p>
Pumping Stations and Electrical Power Facilities		<p>You can install and operate an electrical pumping station anywhere within the setback zone, and install and operate a fuel-powered pumping station between 30 m and 75 m of a watercourse within the setback zone, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is equipped with a CSA-approved device to prevent backflow • The intake pipes are located at least 100 m downstream or 500 m upstream of the nearest public water supply intake, and do not disturb the bed or shoreline of a watercourse • The intake pipes at the pumping station are filtered at the inlet with a screen that is large enough to permit unimpeded waterflow (see the Designation Order for further measurement details), and that has mesh openings no larger than 57 sq mm • The amount of water being withdrawn from the watercourse allows the lake, river or stream to maintain at least 25 percent of its average monthly flow at all times. • Electrical substations, terminal stations or transmission lines can be constructed or operated as long as they use approved watercourse crossings. 	

Activities Permitted in Zones A, B, and C

	Zone(s)		
	Activities Permitted Within Watercourses (Protected Area A)	Activities Permitted Within the Setback Zone (Protected Area B)	Activities Permitted Within the Rest of the Drainage Area (Protected Area C)
Petroleum Storage			New petroleum tanks can be installed, maintained, used or removed as long as the associated activities comply with the Petroleum Product Storage and Handling Regulation - <i>Clean Environment Act</i> .
Aquaculture		<p>The construction, operation and maintenance of only water intake structures and conveyance works for aquaculture activities are permitted, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The operator obtains the necessary authorizations required under the applicable Acts, by-laws and other laws pertaining to aquaculture operations in New Brunswick. Further regulatory details on aquaculture can be obtained from the Department of the Environment and Local Government. • The operator exercises all possible care to respect and safeguard water quality. 	



Further Questions

Am I Affected by the Watershed Protected Area Designation Order?

Now that you've read this Guide, you likely will want to know whether your home or business is located within a designated watershed - and if so, how you will be affected.

Your first step is to consult the list of designated watersheds given in Appendix C. If it appears that your property might lie within one of these watersheds, you can contact your nearest Department of the Environment and Local Government (Appendix B) or Geographic Information Corporation Office. Individuals at these offices will show you maps of the designated watershed areas, and help you to locate your home or business on the map. They also can explain which streams or other watercourses on your property may be affected by the Order.

What is Considered a Watercourse?

All lakes, rivers and streams within a designated watershed are considered watercourses (see Glossary for detailed definition).

The setback zone restrictions apply only to watercourses that are specifically identified on plans known as the General Register of Setback Zones. You can examine or purchase copies of these plans at your nearest Department of the Environment and Local Government or Geographic Information Corporation Office. They also are available at regional offices of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Natural Resources and Energy, and Department of Health and Wellness.

What if I Cannot Comply with the Designation Order?

What if you discover that you live or work within a designated watershed, and already are developing, constructing, operating or maintaining an activity or thing which is prohibited, controlled or otherwise affected by the Order? And what if you have examined alternative options, locations or activities, and still feel that you are unable to comply with the requirements of the Order?

Undoubtedly, some existing developments or activities inside a designated watershed will not conform to the Order. Your recourse in this case is to request an exemption in writing from the Minister of the Environment and Local Government.

Once you have filled out and submitted your Exemption Form, the Minister of the Environment and Local Government has three options:

- to grant the exemption with specific conditions
- to refuse a request for the exemption
- to acquire all or part of the land.

For Additional Information

For copies of the exemption form or additional information about this Guide or the Watershed Protected Area Designation Order, please contact:

Sustainable Planning Branch
NB Department of Environment and Local Government
PO Box 6000
Fredericton, NB
E3B 5H1
Telephone: (506) 457-4846
Fax: (506) 457-7823

or any of the Department's Regional Offices:
see Appendix B.

The Department's watershed protection web site can be found at:
<http://www.gnb.ca/elg-egl/0373/0001/0002-e.html>.

Note: Copies of the *Clean Water Act* and its regulations can be purchased by contacting The Queens Printer for New Brunswick, P.O. Box 6000, Room 115, Centennial Building, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 5H1, telephone: (506) 453-2520, fax: (506) 457-7899.

Copies of all New Brunswick's Acts can also be accessed electronically through the Department of Justice homepage at <http://www.gnb.ca/justice/index.htm>.



Appendices

Appendix A: Glossary of Terms

Aquatic life: Plant and animal species that live all or part of their lives in an aquatic environment, such as fish, amphibians and aquatic invertebrates.

Approved Watercourse Crossing: Means a watercourse crossing which has been approved by the Minister of the Environment and Local Government under the Watercourse Alteration Regulation - *Clean Water Act*.

BMPs (Best Management Practices): A method, measure or practice that, when installed or used, is consistent with an efficient practical, technically and environmentally sound activity. A BMP designed specifically with respect to water quality will prevent, reduce or correct water pollution.

Drinking Water Supply Watershed: A watershed that is used to provide public drinking water for one or more municipalities. New Brunswick has 30 municipal watersheds.

Fording: To cross a river by passing through shallow water, on the river bed.

Green Manuring: Green or mature plants, rich in Nitrogen that are plowed under to enrich the soil.

Landscaping: Means the alteration of existing ground conditions together with the construction of ground features and includes minor structures, but does not include garages, swimming pools, ponds or other major structures.

Point Source Contamination or Discharge: Pollution discharged directly into the environment, usually (but not always) through a discharge pipe. Includes industrial and commercial process effluent, and collected human wastes.

Protected Area: A Protected Area is an area of land in which standards or restrictions are placed on land- and water-use activities that occur within that area. The existing Protected Area, as designated by the *Watercourse Setback Designation Order*, comprises the 75-m setback zone around watercourses. Phase II of the Watershed Protection Program proposes to redefine Protected Area so that it includes the entire watershed area.

Scarification: To break up and loosen the surface of a field that has been harvested; scarification can have an erosive effect.

Setback zone: That area of land located within 75 m of the banks of all watercourses within a watershed, and designated as Protected Area under the *Watercourse Setback Designation Order*. Strict standards exist on land- and water-use activities within the setback zone.

Watercourse: A stream, lake, river or other body of water. *The Clean Water Act* defines a watercourse as the full width, length, including the bed, banks, sides and shoreline, or any part, of a river, creek, spring, stream, brook, lake, pond, reservoir, canal, ditch, or other natural or artificial channel open to the atmosphere, the primary function of which is to convey or contain water whether or not the flow be continuous.

Watercourse Setback Designation Order: An order under the *Clean Water Act* that lists permitted activities within a 75-m setback, or Protected Area, that can occur along the watercourse of municipal watersheds.

Watershed: An area of land that drains surface water from a connected system of watercourses and that ultimately drains into one particular river, creek, stream or other flowing body of water.



Appendix B: Offices of the Department of the Environment and Local Government

Central Office

New Brunswick Department of the Environment
and Local Government
P.O. Box 6000, E3B 5H1
20 McGloin St.
Fredericton, N.B., E3A 5T8
Tel: 506-457-4846
Fax: 506-457-7823

Region 1

E-mail: elg.egl-region1@gnb.ca

BATHURST

159 Main St., Suite 202
Bathurst, N.B., E2A 1A6
Tel: 506-547-2092
506-547-7443
Fax: 506-547-7655

CAMPBELLTON

157 Water St., 7th Floor
Campbellton, N.B., E3N 3L4
Tel: 506-789-2353
Fax: 506-789-4878

TRACADIE-SHEILA

3518 - 2 Main St.
Tracadie-Sheila, N.B., E1X 1G5
Tel: 506-394-3868
Fax: 506-394-3897

Region 2

E-mail: elg.egl-region2@gnb.ca

MIRAMICHI

316 Dalton Ave.
Miramichi, N.B., E1V 3N9
Tel: 506-778-6032
506-778-6686
Fax: 506-778-6796

Region 3

E-mail: elg.egl-region3@gnb.ca

MONCTON

428 Collishaw St.
Moncton, N.B., E1C 3C7
Tel: 506-856-2374
Fax: 506-856-2370

RICHBUCTO

Carrefour Provincial Building
9239 Main St.
Richibucto, N.B., E4W 5R5
Tel: 506-523-7604
Fax: 506-523-7648

Region 4

E-mail: elg.egl-region4@gnb.ca

SAINT JOHN

8 Castle St.
Saint John, N.B., E2L 3B8
Tel: 506-658-2558
Fax: 506-658-3046

ST. STEPHEN

Carrefour Provincial Building
41 King St.
St. Stephen, N.B., E3L 2C1
Tel: 506-466-7370
Fax: 506-466-7373

HAMPTON

27 Centennial Dr., Unit 2
Carrefour Centennial Building
Hampton, N.B., E5N 6N3
Tel: 506-832-6000
Fax: 506-832-6007

Region 5

E-mail: elg.egl-region5@gnb.ca

FREDERICTON

565 Priestman St., Suite 103
Priestman Centre
Fredericton, N.B., E3B 5X8
Tel: 506-444-5149
506-453-2838
Fax: 506-453-2893

Region 6

E-mail: elg.egl-region6@gnb.ca

GRAND FALLS

65 Broadway Blvd.
Grand Falls, N.B., E3Z 2J6
Tel: 506-473-7744
Fax: 506-475-2510

EDMUNDSTON

Carrefour Assomption, 121 Church St.
3rd Floor
Edmundston, N.B., E3V 3L3
Tel: 506-735-2763
Fax: 506-735-2310

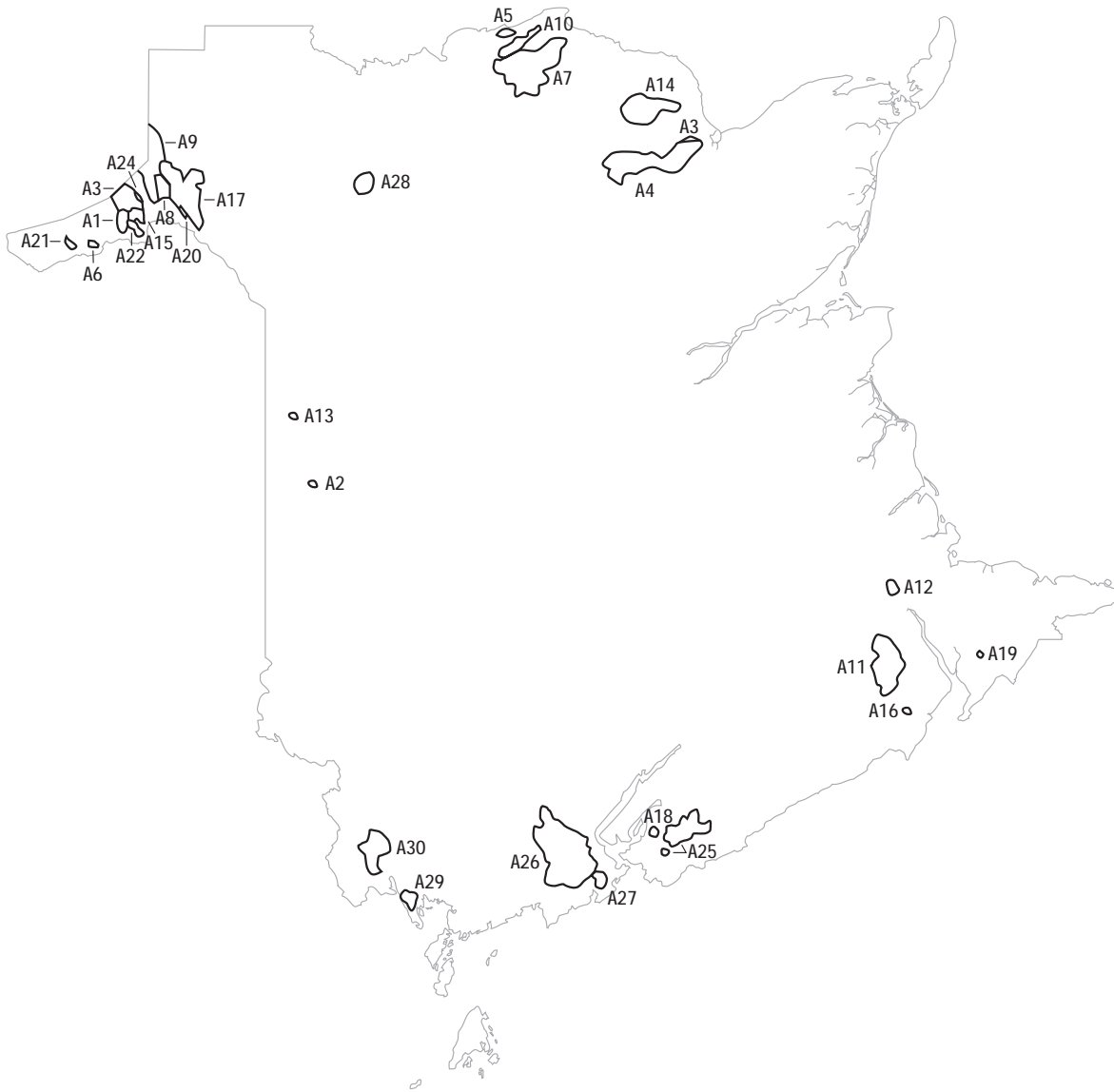
WOODSTOCK

113 Cedar St.
Woodstock, N.B., E7M 2Y3
Tel: 506-325-4465
Fax: 506-325-4541

Note: Mailing addresses may differ from street addresses. Please check with the regional office you wish to write to, to confirm the postal address.



Map of Designated Watersheds



Appendix C: List of Designated Watersheds

Municipality	Map Number	Watershed
Baker Brook	A-1	Ruisseau à Zépherin Watershed
Bath	A-2	Watershed of Unnamed Tributary to Saint John River
Bathurst	A-3	Carters Brook Watershed
	A-4	Middle River Watershed
Campbellton	A-5	Prichard Lake - Smith Lake Watershed
Clair	A-6	Ruisseau Thompson Watershed
Dalhousie	A-7	Charlo River Watershed
Edmundston	A-8	Ruisseau à Blanchette Watershed
	A-9	Rivière Iroquois Watershed
Eel River Crossing	A-10	Eel River Watershed
Moncton	A-11	Turtle Creek Watershed
	A-12	McLaughlin Road Reservoir Watershed
	A-13	Huds Brook Watershed
Perth-Andover	A-13	Huds Brook Watershed
Petit-Rocher	A-14	Nigadoo River Watershed
Verret	A-15	Ruisseau Trois-Milles Watershed
Riverside-Albert	A-16	Arabian Vault Brook Watershed
Rivière Verte	A-17	Rivière Verte Watershed downstream from mouth of Little Forks Branch Rivière Verte
Rothesay	A-18	Carpenter Pond Watershed
Sackville	A-19	Ogden Mill Brook Watershed
Saint-Basile	A-20	Watershed of Unnamed Tributary to Ruisseau Des Smyth
Saint-François-de-Madawaska	A-21	Watershed of Unnamed Tributary to Saint John River
Saint-Hilaire	A-22	Ruisseau à Félix-Martin Watershed
Saint-Jacques	A-23	Rivière à la Truite Watershed
	A-24	Watershed of Unnamed Tributary to Madawaska River
Saint John	A-25	Loch Lomond Watershed
	A-26	East and West Musquash Watershed
	A-27	Spruce Lake Watershed
Saint-Quentin	A-28	Five Fingers Brook Watershed
St. Andrews	A-29	Chamcook Lake Watershed
St. Stephen	A-30	Dennis Stream Watershed



New  Nouveau
Brunswick
Department of the Environment
and Local Government