



Compliance and Enforcement Policy

Table of Contents	Page No.
Introduction	4
Defintions	4
Principles Governing Enforcement	5
Measures To Promote Compliance	5
Communication Strategies and Public Education	
Consultation with Stakeholders	
New Technologies	
Standards, Codes of Practice, and Guidelines	
Contingency Plans	
Environmental Audits	
Enforcement Measures To Achieve Compliance	7
Criteria	
Enforcement Process	
1 – Report of Environmental Occurrence	
2 – Inspection	
3 – Administrative Options to Compel Compliance	
Warnings	
Schedules of Compliance	
Orders & Injunctions	
Government Initiated Remediation	
4 – Verification of Compliance	
5 – Investigations	
6 - Administrative Penalties	
7 - Ticketable Offences	
8 – Prosecution	
9 – Penalties and Court Orders	
Cost Recovery	12
Agencies Responsible For Environmental Enforcement	12
Federal	
Provincial	
The Department of Environment	
The Department of Natural Resources	
The Department of Health	
Municipalities	
Public Participation	14
Department Of Environment Contact Information.....	16
Appendix “A”	17

Environmental Law

“The appropriate measure of the success of environmental law is not the number of convictions obtained in a year or the dollar value of the fines...

Environmental law should aim, at least to preserve, and perhaps to improve, the existing environmental quality.”

The Role of Civil Litigation in Environment-Economy Law and Policy
The Newsletter of the Canadian Institute of Resource Law
No. 43 (Summer 1993), Pg. 8.

Introduction

With the aforementioned quotation on environmental law in mind, the Department of Environment's mandate strengthens the statement's goals even further by, "committing to protecting and enhancing the environment to enable a sustainable future for all New Brunswickers."

The primary purpose of this document is to outline the process followed by the Department in administering its regulatory responsibilities.

To promote and assess compliance with environmental laws, the Department conducts regular scheduled and unscheduled compliance inspections or audits and responds to information received from the public and other government agencies.

This Compliance and Enforcement Policy sets out the framework for enforcement activities undertaken by the Department. It is also intended to provide the public with a clear understanding of the Department's enforcement responsibilities, and identifies other agencies that play a role in enforcing New Brunswick's environmental statutes. Definitions of "compliance" and "enforcement" are given and the general principles which govern enforcement activities are presented herein.

Since suspected violations vary, so will the appropriate responses. They will in all cases, however, follow the criteria outlined in this document. The primary goal is to protect the environment and to promote compliance with the law. Should compliance not be achieved, enforcement options according to this policy will be applied.

Protection of the environment is everyone's business. To assist in reporting environmental irregularities, a section is provided at the end of the document outlining the procedures to be followed by members of the public in this regard. It is the responsibility of every New Brunswicker to respect and protect the environment for present and future generations.

Definitions

Compliance	a state of conformity with the law.
Enforcement	undertaking various actions which encourage and/or compel compliance.
Inspector	a person appointed by the Minister of Environment to verify compliance with environmental legislation.
Investigator	an Inspector with additional training in investigative techniques which are used in the gathering of information and obtaining evidence to be used when presenting a case for prosecution.
Violator	a person who fails to comply with any provision of an <i>Act</i> or <i>Regulation</i> .
Person	in addition to a natural person, includes a corporation, partnership or society and the heirs, executors, administrators or other legal representatives of a person, a city, town or village and includes Her Majesty in right of Canada and Her Majesty

in right of New Brunswick; and for the purposes of this Policy, includes a “responsible party”.

Responsible Party a person who, in accordance with applicable legislation, may be subjected to the “polluter pays principle” for any necessary clean-up of contaminants that have been released into the environment.

Principles Governing Enforcement

The following principles govern the implementation of this Compliance and Enforcement Policy by the Department of Environment:

- Compliance with the law is mandatory;
- Enforcement officials will apply environmental law in a fair, firm and consistent manner;
- Environmental law will be administered with emphasis on the prevention of damage to the environment;
- Enforcement officials will examine every suspected violation of which they have knowledge and undertake appropriate action consistent with this policy;
- The “polluter pays principle” will be applied so that the public funds are not a principal source of funding for environmental clean-ups; and,
- Communication strategies and public education will be undertaken to promote compliance with environmental law, and assist members of the public with the reporting of suspected violations.

Measures To Promote Compliance

The Department pursues a wide range of proactive activities aimed at promoting compliance with its environmental laws, in addition to active enforcement measures.

Communication Strategies and Public Education

Greater understanding of environmental protection and regulation is encouraged through provision of:

- Information on specifics of the relevant legislation and the Department’s Compliance and Enforcement Policy;
- The Department’s Annual Report includes yearly enforcement statistics;
- Information and workshops with stakeholders (organizations, industry or individuals) involved in activities that are or may be a source of pollution;
- Information on regulatory requirements for government and non-government agencies with programs that financially support new enterprises and/or technologies;
- Information on precedent setting cases; and,
- Environmental education and awareness tools.

Consultation with Stakeholders

As environmental legislation continues to evolve, the Department places high priority on consultation with stakeholders subject to regulatory action, as well as those stakeholders who will benefit from proposed regulatory amendments.

New Technologies

The Department cooperates with other government agencies, industry, and universities in the appropriate application of new environmental protection technology. It will also participate in the evaluation of existing technology in use elsewhere to enable its use in New Brunswick from a regulatory perspective.

Standards, Codes of Practice, and Guidelines

The Department of Environment develops standards, codes of practice, and guidelines to assist the general public, other government departments and industry to comply with the environmental legislation of the Province of New Brunswick.

Where applicable the Department also makes available standards, codes of practices, and guidelines developed by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment and other agencies.

Contingency Plans

The Province believes that prevention is the best way to protect the environment; however discharges of contaminants do occur. To minimize the damage, the owners/operators of potential sources are encouraged, or in some cases, required to have contingency plans in place in the event of a discharge to the environment.

Facility Initiated Environmental Audits

Environmental audits are internal evaluations conducted by companies and government agencies to verify compliance with legal requirements as well as their own internal policies and standards. Audits can identify compliance problems, weaknesses in management systems, or areas of risk.

Federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments, as well as private companies, recognize the value of environmental audits and promote their use.

Many lending institutions are now requiring environmental audits prior to lending funds.

Although not currently required by law, the Department recognizes environmental audits as a valuable tool to raise awareness and promote responsibility for environmental compliance.

Enforcement Measures To Achieve Compliance

Although the Department strives continuously to promote compliance through mechanisms outlined above, violations will inevitably occur and require enforcement action. As an overarching principle, all suspected violations that come to the attention of the Department will be assessed in relation to the criteria outlined below and subject to the enforcement process described herein. However, if the initial assessment determines there is insufficient evidence that a violation has taken place, no further legal action can be taken. If it is found that a violation has taken place, enforcement actions will be pursued.

Criteria

Enforcement of environmental law is primarily entrusted to the Departmental officials operating in the field. Inspectors and investigators must work within established principles based on the fair, firm, and consistent application of environmental laws when dealing with a suspected violation.

The following criteria will be applied by Departmental officials when considering a course of action in response to suspected violations:

Gravity of Violation The inspector will consider whether there is a threat to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life or long term harm to the environment.

Effectiveness of Achieving Desired Results Compliance by the violator in a timely manner, without further intervention or violations, is the desired result. Factors considered by the Department are the violator's history of compliance, willingness to cooperate with inspectors, and clear evidence of action already taken to achieve compliance.

Equitable and Consistent Enforcement When faced with an infraction of environmental law, inspectors will attempt to ensure fairness by considering the circumstances and how similar situations have been dealt with before deciding how to bring about compliance.

Compliance and Enforcement Process

In applying environmental law within the Department of Environment, investigations into each alleged violation will normally follow the following steps:

1. Report of Environmental Occurrence;
2. Inspection;
3. Administrative Options to Compel Compliance;
 - Warnings
 - Schedules of Compliance
 - Orders & Injunctions
 - Government Initiated Remediation
 - Suspend or cancel a current approval, permit, registration or licence
4. Verification of Compliance;
5. Investigation;
6. Ticketable Offences;
7. Administrative Penalties;
8. Prosecution; and,

9. Penalties and Court Orders.

NOTE: Once compliance has been achieved, further enforcement action may or may not be initiated depending on the nature of the infraction.

1. Report of Environmental Occurrence

Information on any actual or suspected environmental occurrence is routinely recorded through the Department's occurrence reporting system. The information may be generated by staff of the Department through routine monitoring of potential pollution sources, from individuals or organizations responsible for the occurrence, or from a member of the public or another agency.

2. Inspection

Inspections are used to verify compliance with environmental laws. Departmental Inspectors have the authority, without a warrant, to enter into any place, other than a private dwelling, for the purpose of inspecting for environmental non-compliance. In the case of a private dwelling, the inspector must either obtain the consent of the occupant or an Entry Warrant from the appropriate authorities, but in an emergency situation (immediate and serious threat to the health and safety of persons or the environment) may enter to carry out an inspection.

For the purpose of protecting the environment, the inspector may, during an inspection, retain any raw or manufactured material or substance, or any documentary material regardless of physical form or characteristics as evidence of the commission of an offence under the Department's legislation as outlined in Appendix "A".

Based on the initial inspection, further action may follow one or more routes. If compliance can best be achieved through an Administrative Option, that course of action will be pursued. If the violation is blatant, or there is a threat to human health or life or severe environmental damage, the Department may begin an immediate site remediation program and commence an investigation by the Department's Enforcement Services unit.

3. Administrative Options to Produce Compliance

If the inspector finds that the alleged violator/responsible party did not take all reasonable steps to prevent damage to the environment, the inspector can initiate one or more of the following to produce compliance: warnings; schedules of compliance; Ministerial Orders and injunctions; or the suspension or cancellation of a current approval, licence, registration or permit. The normal course of action is to employ each of these options progressively. However, under certain circumstances as noted above, the Department may move directly to initiate remediation measures at a site.

Warnings

Warnings may be issued by inspectors if they have reasonable and probable grounds to believe that a violation of environmental law has occurred, or is continuing, but the harm or potential harm to the environment, human life, or health is thought to be minimal.

Warnings may be initially given verbally but will be confirmed in writing and include:

- The section of the *Act* or *Regulation* violated;

- A description of the offence, including the time and date of the offence, if known;
- The time and date of the verbal warning;
- A time limit by which compliance must be achieved; and
- The statement that if the warning is not heeded, further action will be undertaken to ensure compliance.

The Department may also issue an “Official Warning” signed by a Director on a case-by-case basis. This type of warning will become part of the violator’s documented record of compliance with the Department of Environment.

Schedule of Compliance

If the alleged violator is unable to comply immediately with the law, a schedule of compliance stipulating the action which must be taken to produce compliance may be issued. This schedule establishes a date by which compliance must be achieved. If the person does not comply, further action will be taken by the Department. For industrial facilities that are operating under the terms and conditions of an Approval to Operate, a Schedule of Compliance may be attached to that Approval to address an on-going operational issue.

Orders

This action is another administrative option available to produce compliance, prior to a decision to pursue the matter in the courts. These Orders are issued in writing under the Minister’s signature, and in specific situations where inspectors have been designated to act on behalf of the Minister, and require the responsible party to carry out a range of activities, such as but not limited to:

- to stop, limit or control the release of contaminant or other activity which is not in compliance with the Province’s environmental legislation;
- to alter the manner of releasing any contaminant;
- to install, replace or repair equipment or thing designed to control, reduce or eliminate the release of a contaminant ;
- to install, replace or alter a sewage treatment facility or waterworks to control, reduce, eliminate or remedy the release of a contaminant;
- to remediate a contaminated site.

in accordance with the order making authorities provided by the relevant legislation.

Injunctions

Acting on the advice and in conjunction with the Office of the Attorney General, an injunction can be sought in rare situations to stop or prevent a violation of environmental law.

Government-initiated Remediation

If all other administrative measures fail, and the responsible party cannot be identified or found or refuses to take action or requests assistance, or there is immediate threat to human health or to the environment, the Department can take immediate remediation measures to mitigate the contamination. The Department will attempt to notify the responsible party of its intention to conduct the cleanup prior to beginning the actual work. Once given notice, the responsible party shall conduct no other remedial work on the site without the Minister’s permission.

Once the remediation has been completed, the Department may pursue the recovery of the expenditure of public funds from the responsible party responsible for the contamination.

4. Verification of Compliance

Follow-up inspections to verify compliance with previously agreed-upon actions are a critical component of the process. When compliance is achieved, the enforcement process changes to a routine monitoring function.

Although the violation may have been brought into compliance through one of the administrative options, the responsible party/violator may still be subject to prosecution through the courts for the alleged violation of environmental law.

5. Investigations

An investigation involves the gathering of evidence and information relevant to an alleged violation for the purpose of supporting a prosecution in the courts. Investigations are carried out by inspectors or investigators within the provision of the relevant *Act*. Inspectors and/or investigators carrying out such an investigation may, by using appropriate legal procedures, obtain for the purpose of evidence, any object, substance or material which he or she believes, on reasonable grounds, may afford evidence of a violation.

6. Ticketable Offences

A number of environmental offences have been identified by the ticketing provisions of the *Provincial Offences Procedures Act – General Regulation*, allowing for a ticket to be immediately issued to a violator, rather than following the more formal process required to initiate a prosecution. The violator may choose to pay the ticket without having to appear in court (guilty plea) or choose to appear in court to contest the ticket (not guilty plea). The fines generally remain the same whether the ticket is paid out of court or the fine is imposed by the courts.

7. Administrative Penalties

Administrative Penalties are a legislated enforcement option. It is a financial penalty for a violation of the *Clean Air Act* or the associated Regulations and is issued through an *administrative process* within the Department as an alternative to prosecution. The assessment of an Administrative Penalty only applies to offences which are considered to be minor and any environmental impact is minimal. The penalties for this enforcement option range from a minimum of \$200.00 to a maximum of \$5,000.00. Persons to whom an Administrative Penalty has been assessed have the option of voluntarily paying the penalty, acknowledging that a violation did occur without receiving a conviction. Should the person decline to accept an Administrative Penalty, the matter will be referred to the Office of the Attorney General to initiate a prosecution of the violator.

8. Prosecution

When an environmental law has been violated, the Department will gather information that may be used as evidence in a prosecution. The Department may either proceed directly to prosecution, or proceed concurrently while administrative orders are in place against the person responsible.

When a schedule of compliance or an Order is the most appropriate course of action to achieve compliance with the legislation, the Department may choose to pursue these options prior to initiating a prosecution.

When an inspector has reasonable grounds to believe that an offence has been committed, and believes there is sufficient evidence to prove the offence, the inspector must submit the evidence to a Crown Prosecutor for approval, prior to laying the charge before the court.

Notwithstanding criteria previously mentioned, the Department will pursue prosecution when an environmental law has been violated in one or more of the following circumstances:

- There has been a death or bodily harm to any person;
- There is significant harm or risk to human health or the environment;
- The alleged violator does not take all reasonable steps to comply with the terms and conditions of an approval, licence, permit, registration, certificate, exemption, determination, an Order or a Designation Order;
- A violation is repeated, warnings disregarded or there is an unsatisfactory record of compliance;
- The violation is deliberate in nature, or if inexcusably negligent, the degree of negligence involved will be considered;
- The alleged violator provides false or misleading information to an inspector, obstructs an inspector during his or her duties, conceals information of an offence, or interferes with a substance seized by an inspector;
- The violation is a result of not having taken reasonable preventative measures prior to the event.

9. Penalties and Court Orders

Upon conviction for a violation of the Province's environmental legislation, enforcement officials will, on behalf of the Minister, recommend that Crown prosecutors request penalties that are provided by law. Penalties provided under the legislation can include fines or court directed orders to do remedial work as recommended by enforcement officials.

If the offence was committed for financial advantage or to avoid the financial burden of compliance with an *Act* or a *Regulation*, the courts can impose, in addition to any maximum fine set for the offence, such a fine that will ensure that no financial advantage is gained from the commission of the offence. If the offence continues for more than one day, the court may impose a fine for each day that the offence continues.

Offences under the *Pesticides Control Act*, the *Beverage Containers Act* and the *Topsoil Preservation Act* are POPA (Provincial Offences Procedures Act) categorized offences with fines range from a minimum of \$140.00 to a maximum of \$100,250.00 for a first offence.

Offences currently under the *Clean Air Act*, *Clean Water Act* and *Clean Environment Act* all have the same fine structure. If the violator is an individual, the minimum fine is \$500.00 and the maximum is \$50,000.00. If the violator is a person other than an individual (i.e. a company), the minimum fine is \$1,000.00 with the maximum fine of \$1,000,000.00.

In certain cases, the Department may request that the court impose a “*creative sentence*”, whereby the violator is required to undertake an environmental enhancement project or make a donation to a recognized environmental organization, in addition to any fine that is prescribed by the *Act* or *Regulation* that was contravened.

Cost Recovery

In keeping with the “polluter pays principle” and in the interests of fairness, when public funds are expended to achieve compliance with environmental law (e.g. to expedite an emergency clean-up), the Department is empowered to take action to recover those costs from the responsible party.

In many cases this can be accomplished using cost recovery powers granted to the Minister under the Province’s environmental legislation, and, in some instances, may require legal action through the courts.

Agencies Responsible For Environmental Enforcement

In New Brunswick, environmental regulation is a cooperative effort involving all three levels of government. Although this approach can sometimes result in duplication of effort among those being regulated, it also helps to ensure that regulatory efforts, and the role of enforcement of environmental laws, are undertaken by the appropriate jurisdiction. Governments continue to work toward improved integration of environmental laws, while being mindful of the role each level of government plays in enforcing them.

Federal

The Federal government administers several pieces of legislation that directly or indirectly impacts a wide range of environmental issues. These include the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act*, the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act*, the *Species at Risk Act*, the *Canada Water Act*, the *Navigable Waters Protection Act* and the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, among others. One key strength associated with federal involvement related to environmental areas within federal constitutional authority is in the ability to implement certain regulatory standards in each provincial jurisdiction across Canada. This ensures a level playing field for many industrial sectors.

Provincial

The Department of Environment

The Minister has responsibility for the administration of the legislation as outlined in Appendix “A”. The Minister must act in accordance with legislation and is accountable to the Legislature for his or her action. Under the authority of the Minister, the task of ensuring compliance lies with inspectors appointed under the Department’s environmental legislation.

Inspectors

Generally, inspectors are technical or professional staff from the Department but may include any other person whom the Minister deems appropriate for the protection of the environment.

Inspectors have frequent and regular contact with corporations, individuals, municipalities, and government departments and agencies affected by environmental legislation. The primary duties of inspectors include:

- Carrying out inspections to verify compliance with the law;
- Reviewing options for prevention, suggesting corrective action, explaining regulatory requirements and issuing warnings;
- Directing that corrective measures be taken where a release of a contaminant has occurred or is about to occur; and,
- Conducting, when trained as an investigator, investigations to obtain evidence of violations.

By virtue of specific powers granted to inspectors by the Minister, an Order given by an inspector has the same weight as if it had been given by the Minister.

As part of the inspection process, the inspector will interview all parties involved in an incident in a fair, consistent and unbiased manner.

Investigators

Investigators are inspectors who have expertise in:

- Investigative techniques
- Gathering of evidence for court purposes
- Taking statements and soliciting information from witnesses;
- Procedures involved in the obtaining and execution of search warrants;
- Preparation of briefs for Crown prosecutors; and
- Appearing as a witness in court proceedings;

These investigators investigate alleged violations which are complex and time consuming and could result in court actions.

The Department of Natural Resources

Under an agreement with the Department of Natural Resources, certain staff of that Department are appointed as inspectors to enforce various provisions of the *Watercourse and Wetland Alteration Regulation* relating to forestry operations.

In addition, cooperative arrangements have been established relating to such issues as the regulation of ice fishing shelters and burning (open) permits.

The Department of Health

Under the *Clean Water Act* and the *Potable Water Regulation – Clean Water Act*, the Department of Health has a key role to play in the protection of potable water. This includes approved sampling plans for a regulated water supply system and specific reporting requirements contained in a Water Quality Approval to operate issued by the Minister of Environment for a potable water distribution system. The

Minister of Health also has the authority under the *Clean Water Act* to issue orders to address health related issues within a potable water supply system and to designate a substance as a contaminant when in or upon potable water. The Chief Medical Officer and two other Department of Health employees are standing members on the Potable Water Advisory Committee established by the *Clean Water Act*.

Municipalities

Many municipalities have enacted by-laws related to specific environmental concerns within their jurisdictions. The enforcement of these bylaws, which complement the Provincial laws, is the responsibility of the municipality. These bylaws can be more stringent than the provincial statutes, but under no circumstances can they be less stringent or contravene the provisions of the provincial laws. Except where excluded by legislation, all environmental laws enacted by the Province apply. In addition, some municipal staff are appointed as inspectors to administer the Watershed Protected Area Designation Order and the Wellfield Protected Area Designation Order.

Public Participation

Protection of the environment is the responsibility of everyone in the Province of New Brunswick. The Department's primary goal is to promote compliance with environmental legislation so that the environment is protected and enhanced for all. In many cases, the Department relies on the people of the Province to bring information on environmental incidents to its attention.

The Department receives over several thousand reports each year. The information can be telephoned, faxed, mailed or e-mailed into the Department.

Any member of the public who wishes to report such incidents to the Department must be able to provide specific dates, time, location and particulars of the event. While it is not mandatory for a person to leave his or her name when making a report, the Department does require individuals to provide such information if they wish to be notified of the outcome of the inspection.

The Department is committed to being responsive to incidents that come to its attention and will prioritize the response based on the nature and severity of the incident. In order to ensure that the Department acts on each incident in a timely manner, the public must be aware that reporting an incident of an alleged violation of environmental law is a serious matter and requires considerable time on behalf of Departmental staff to investigate each incident.

Where there is uncertainty about making a formal report of an incident, members of the public should call the nearest Regional Office and discuss the situation with an inspector. Experience has shown that this is the most expedient method of resolving a situation. If further action is required, an inspector will conduct an inspection. However, it should be noted, it is not within the purview of the Department's mandate to attempt to resolve complaints that are considered civil disputes.

Legislation requires that the Minister give notice to the general public that an application to issue, renew or amend an Air Quality Approval for a Class 1A or Class 1B source has been received by the Department. The *Public Participation Regulation* establishes the procedure by which the public can make submissions to the Minister respecting the application. The *Regulation* requires that prior to making a decision with respect to an application for the Approval, the Minister must determine that reasonable steps have been taken to inform the public of all relevant information with respect to the

application that is in the possession of the Minister and that the public has been provided a reasonable opportunity to comment on that information.

Legislation has established a procedure by which two or more residents of the Province may apply to the Minister for an investigation of an alleged violation of the *Clean Air Act* or the associated *Regulations*. The applicants must, by way of affidavit, identify the alleged offender, the section of the *Act* or *Regulation* alleged to have been violated and a precise statement containing evidence or information in support of their allegation. The investigation must be completed within legislated time frames and at the conclusion of the investigation; a report must be delivered to both the applicants for the investigation and to the person whose conduct was investigated. The report will contain the information gathered during the course of the investigation and the final disposition to the complaint, which could be one of the enforcement options as previously described in the Compliance and Enforcement Policy.

The *Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation* provides members of the public with the opportunity to provide input regarding certain proposed projects before they occur. All private and public sector projects listed in Schedule "A" of the *Regulation* must undergo an environmental impact assessment review before they are allowed to proceed, and all proponents of such projects must seek public input as part of this review.

Department of Environment

Contact Information

General Information:

Telephone: (506) 453-2690 (Mon. to Fri.: 8:15 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.)

Fax: (506) 457-4991

Web site: www.gnb.ca/environment

Headquarters:

Physical Address:

Marysville Place
20 McGloin Street
Fredericton, NB
E3A 5T8
Canada

Mailing Address:

P. O. Box 6000
Fredericton, NB
E3B 5H1
Canada

[Regional Boundaries and Office Contact Information](#) attached and available on the Department website (PDF document Requires [Adobe Acrobat Reader](#)).

Regional Directors in 6 offices situated in designated regions

Region 1 (Bathurst) 159 rue Main St., Suite/bureau 202, Bathurst, N.B. (N.-B.) E2A 1A6	tel 506-547-2092 fax 506-547-7655	elg.egl-region1@gnb.ca
Region 2 (Miramichi) 316 ave. Dalton Ave. Miramichi, N.B. (N.-B.) E1V 3N9	tel 506-778-6032 fax 506-778-6796	elg.egl-region2@gnb.ca
Region 3 (Moncton) 355 Dieppe Blvd. Suite C Dieppe, N.B. (N.-B.) E1A 8L5	tel 506-856-2374 fax 506-856-2370	elg.egl-region3@gnb.ca
Region 4 (Saint John) 8 rue Castle St., Saint John, N.B. (N.-B.) E2L 3B8	tel 506-658-2558 fax 506-658-3046	elg.egl-region4@gnb.ca
Region 5 (Fredericton) 12 McGloin St. Fredericton, N.B. (N.-B.) E3A 5T8	tel 506-444-5149 fax 506-453-2893	elg.egl-region5@gnb.ca
Region 6 (Grand Falls) 65 boul. Broadway Blvd., Grand Falls, N.B. (N.-B.) E3Z 2J6	tel 506-473-7744 fax 506-475-2510	elg.egl-region6@gnb.ca

Environmental Emergencies:

Work Hours: Regional Offices (see Regional Boundaries and Office Contact Information above)

After Hours: Canadian Coast Guard at 1-800-565-1633

Appendix “A”

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT’S ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

Beverage Containers Act B-2.2

**General Regulation 99-66*

Clean Air Act C-5.2

**Administrative Penalties Regulation 98-41*

**Air Quality Regulation 97-133*

**Appeal Regulation 97-131*

**Ozone Depleting Substances and Other Halocarbons Regulation 97-132*

**Public Participation Regulation 2001-98*

Clean Environment Act C-6

**Appeal Regulation 84-179*

**Environmental Impact Assessment 87-83*

**Designated Materials Regulation 2008-54*

**Petroleum Product Storage and Handling Regulation 87-97*

**Regional Solid Waste Commissions 96-11*

**Water Quality Regulation 82-126*

**Used Oil Regulation 2002-19*

Clean Water Act C-6.1

**Appeal Regulation 90-78*

**Fees for Industrial Approvals 93-201*

**Potable Water Regulation 93-203*

**Protected Area Exemption Regulation 90-120*

**Watershed Protected Area Designation Order 2001-83*

**Water Well Regulation 90-79*

**Watercourse and Wetland Alteration Regulation 90- 80*

**Wellfield Protected Area Designation Order 2000-47*

**Water Classification Regulation 2002-13*

Topsoil Preservation Act T-7.1

General Regulation 95-66

Pesticides Control Act P-8

General Regulation 96-126

Environmental Trust Fund Act E-9.3