



Category 1

Work Type	Work Sub-Type	Definition
1. Boathouse		Structure designed for the shelter and storage of vessels.
2. Boatlift		Structure designed to secure and store a vessel by lifting the vessel out of the water.
3. Dock – Recreational		Structure connected to the shore, lying alongside or projecting into the water, for the berthing of vessels intended for recreational use.
4. Fountain		Structure from which one or more jets of water are pumped into the air.
5. Helicopter logging area		Area demarcated by ropes, booms or other similar works in the water, used for dropping of logs brought by helicopter.
6. Mooring system		System consisting of a single mooring buoy and a line that attaches to a vessel.
7. Raft		Anchored floating platform that is not connected to the shore and that may be used for the practice of aquatic activities, or the mooring of vessels intended for the private use of a residential owner.
8. Scientific equipment		Device or structure placed in, on, under, through or across the water for the purpose of monitoring, measuring or recording data.
9. Slipway and boat launching ramp – recreational		Any type of inclined path or structure, such as a marine railway, by which vessels can be launched into or retrieved from the water, for the private use of a residential owner.
10. Swimming area		Area for swimming that has been demarcated from the rest of a navigable water by ropes, booms or other similar works.

Category 2

Work Type	Work Sub-Type	Definition
11. Aerial Cable		Cable suspended in the air, such as a telecommunication or power cable or a zipline, including the towers and poles from which it is suspended.
12. Aquaculture facility – species other than finfish		Facility used for the production, maintenance and breeding of harvestable freshwater, estuarine or marine plants or shellfish.
13. Cofferdam		Watertight enclosure pumped dry to permit construction work below the waterline.
14. Culvert		Opening allowing water to pass through an obstruction.
15. Dock – Commercial		Structure connected to the shore, lying alongside or projecting into the water for the berthing of vessels intended for commercial or public use.
	Jetty	Structure or path typically made up of rubble and concrete at which vessels can dock or be moored.
	Pier	Structure raised on pilings that extends into a navigable water from the shore and is primarily used by people to walk or to berth vessels requiring deeper water to load or unload goods or to board or disembark passengers.
	Wharf	Structure that is used to load or unload goods or to board or disembark passengers from vessels and does not have integrated machinery for those purposes.
16. Dredging		Excavation of material from the bed of a navigable water.
17. Dumping Site		Site for the dumping of materials excavated from the bed of a navigable water.

18. Embankment	Wall or bank of earth or stone constructed to prevent flooding of an area, except for low-lying lands.
19. Environmental or fish habitat compensation installation	Structure designed to create a habitat for fish and protect certain species or to compensate for the loss of environmental resources.
Artificial reef	Human-created underwater structure, typically constructed to support marine life.
Fishway	Structure used to facilitate the migration and movement of fish around artificial or natural barriers, also known as a fish ladder.
20. Erosion protection installation	Structure designed to protect against erosion
Berm	Structure used to control erosion and sedimentation by reducing the rate of surface runoff.
Groyne	Rigid structure constructed out into the water from the shore to control and protect against erosion.
Riprap	Rock or other material used to protect shoreline structures against scour and erosion due to water, waves or ice.
21. Fence	Upright structure, placed in a navigable water, that encloses an area to mark a boundary, control access or prevent intrusion or escape.
Counting fence	Structure, typically composed of nets and poles, used for counting and measuring fish and other aquatic species.
22. Fish trap	Device for catching fish that consists of a net or another structure that directs the fish into an enclosure.
23. Floating Park	Floating structure for commercial or public use, such as a water amusement park or play area.
24. Geotechnical testing installation	Drill rig and its associated platform and equipment, used for the excavation of the bed of a navigable water to investigate the physical

	properties of earthworks and foundations around a potential construction project. This work type includes all boreholes that are drilled for a specific project or are within the footprint of a planned work.	
25. Geothermal loop	Device placed in a loop system in a navigable water to capture geothermal energy for heating or cooling.	
26. Log dumping area	Area demarcated by ropes, booms or other similar works in the water where logs are dumped or stored, including installations with a ramp for the loading or unloading of logs from the water to land.	
27. Aquatic sports utilities Installation	Structure used for the practice of aquatic sports.	
	Aquatic sports jump	Ramp used in aquatic sports to perform jumps.
	Water ski course	Series of buoys that create a designated course.
28. Outfall	Point of conveyance, such as a drain or pipe, of wastewater or other effluents into a navigable water.	
29. Platform	Floating or suspended platform, typically used for commercial purposes.	
	Scaffolding	Structure installed on, or close to, a work and used to facilitate access to the work for various purposes such as repair, construction and inspection.
30. Retaining wall	Wall used to separate elevated land from a navigable water.	
31. Rock reinforcement	Structure offering additional support to another structure or a natural bank to improve its stability and load-carrying capacity.	
32. Shore laying	Laying of sand, rocks or boulders to enlarge a shore or create a new shore that is integrated with and follows the existing bank of a navigable water, other than for protection against erosion.	

33. Silt Curtain	Structure, often of a temporary nature, placed in the water to control and contain silt and sediment disturbed by construction activities in or near a navigable water, dredging operations or rainwater runoff.
34. Slipway and boat-launching ramp – commercial	Any type of inclined path or structure, such as a marine railway, by which vessels can be launched into or retrieved from the water, for commercial or public use.
35. Spillway	Structure typically used to control the release of water from a dam or levee downstream.
36. Stilling well	Structure, including any attached water intakes, connected to a navigable water or flow channel to dampen waves or surges.
37. Submarine cable	Cable of any kind submerged or buried under the bed of a navigable water.
38. Walkway	Raised passage or path across a navigable water for walking and connecting different parts of an area.
39. Water filtration system	Structure placed in a navigable water to treat, clean and purify water.
40. Water intake	Structure used for collecting water from a navigable water and conveying it via pipeline.
41. Winter road crossing or ice bridge	Structure placed in a navigable water to aid the formation of ice to create a frozen water surface for crossing over.
Category 3	
Work Type	Work Sub-Type
	Definition
42. Aquaculture facility – finfish	Facility used for the production, maintenance and breeding of finfish.
43. Artificial Island	Land mass that is created artificially.

44. Boom and barrier	Structure that is placed in the water to control and contain oil, floating debris, invasive aquatic plants, trash and turbidities, or any other type of obstruction.
Debris boom	Boom designed to contain or deflect debris, such as aquatic plants, floating particles, plastic packaging and branches in an area.
Ice boom	Boom designed to retain ice and maintain water flow.
Log boom	Boom designed to collect or contain floating logs.
Protective barrier	Barrier designed to protect an area from tides, vessels or other hazards.
Safety boom	Safety and security boom that restricts the circulation of vessels or swimmers or acts as a safety barrier for dams or against obstructions.
45. Breakwater	Structure designed to protect an anchorage, harbour or other work from the effects of weather conditions and waves.
Floating breakwater	Floating wave attenuator used to protect an area from waves.
46. Bridge	Elevated structure carrying a road, path, railroad or any other similar thing across a navigable water.
47. Building	Structure having a roof or walls that is constructed on a navigable water and not otherwise identified in this Schedule.
Floating building	Building with a floatation system that is moored or secured and not used for navigating.
Helicopter/landing pad	Structure constructed in a navigable water used for landing and takeoff of helicopters.
Observation tower	Structure used to observe the surroundings.

48. Canal	Artificial watercourse typically constructed in a size suitable for navigation.
49. Causeway	Raised path, railway or road across a navigable water, typically made of compacted earth, sand and rocks.
50. Dam	Structure designed to hold back water and raise its level, forming a reservoir.
51. Dolphin	Structure consisting of closely driven piles used as a fender for a dock or as a mooring guide for vessels or other works.
52. Drilling platform	Structure with facilities for well drilling and deep-sea mining for minerals or other resources beneath the seabed.
Oil production platform	Structure with facilities for well drilling used to explore, extract, store and process petroleum and natural gas that are contained in rock formations beneath the seabed.
53. Dyke	Structure typically constructed parallel to a shore to contain water along low-lying land and regulate its effects, or to guide its flow.
54. Ferry Cable	Cable connected to two shores of, and used to guide a ferry across, a navigable water.
55. Harbour	Group of structures that shelter anchored or moored vessels from rough waters and bad weather and allow for the loading or unloading of goods or the boarding or disembarking of passengers.
56. Infill	Dumping of fill in a concentrated area for construction or development.
57. Lock	Confined section of a canal or other navigable water in which the water level can be changed using gates and sluices for the purpose of raising and lowering vessels between two gates.

58. Marina	Group of structures that provide mooring or berthing capacity for recreational vessels and may have supply, repair and other facilities required for the use of the vessels.	
59. Mooring facility	Group of more than eight mooring systems situated within a concentrated area and belonging to the same owner, offering mooring services to vessels.	
60. Pilings	Posts driven vertically into the bed of a navigable water to support the foundations of a structure.	
61. Pipeline	Pipe for conveying any type of matter.	
62. Power Project	Any type of facility that generates power.	
	Hydro-electric station	Structure used to produce electricity from the flow of water, typically through the use of a dam.
	Tidal turbine	Structure used to produce electrical energy from the tides.
	Wind turbine	Structure used to produce electrical energy from the wind.
63. Scuttled vessel	Vessel that has been deliberately sunk by allowing water to flow into the hull.	
64. Spud Barge	Flat-bottomed vessel moored by steel shafts or through-deck pilings that is used for the construction, placement, alteration, rebuilding, removal, repair, or decommissioning of another work.	
65. Terminal	Structure with integrated machinery used to load and unload container vessels, bulk carrier, tanker ships or roll-on roll-off vessels, or to allow passengers to board or disembark from vessels.	
	Deep water terminal	Terminal used to load and unload, or to allow passengers to board or disembark from vessels that require water depth of 9.144m (30 feet) or more.

	Ferry terminal	Structure that typically has integrated mechanisms used primarily to board or disembark passengers from ferries.
66. Tunnel		Underground passageway that allows crossing beneath a navigable.
	Underwater corridor	Underwater passageway containing supporting structures for cables and joints or other elements of wiring systems and whose dimensions allow people to pass freely throughout its entire length.
67. Water control structure		Structure designed to manage water levels and flows in channels and pipes.
	Water Diversion	System of structures that divert water from an area upstream to and area downstream of a navigable water or toward another body of water.
68. Weir		Structure constructed across a navigable water used to slightly raise the water level on the upstream side and allow a steady flow of water over parts of that structure.
	Fish weir	Weir, typically made of rock or concrete, constructed entirely or partially across a navigable water and used to direct the passage of, or trap fish.
	Submerged weir	Weir constructed entirely below the surface of a navigable water.