Royal Gazette

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Part II
Regulations under the Regulations Act

Contents

In force date of regulations: As of March 4, 2005*, the date a regulation comes into force is determined by subsection 3(6) of the *Regulations Act*. The date a regulation is made, the date a regulation is approved, the date a regulation is filed and any date specified in a regulation are important to determine when the regulation is in force.

*Date that subsections 3(6) and (7) and Sections 11 and 13 of the *Regulations Act* and amendments to the *Regulations Act* made by Chapter 46 of the Acts of 2004 were proclaimed in force.

N.S. Reg. 126/2019
Made: September 3, 2019
Filed: September 4, 2019
Governor in Council Education Act Regulations–amendment

Order in Council 2019-233 dated September 3, 2019
Amendment to regulations made by the Governor in Council
pursuant to Section 98 of the *Education Act*

The Governor in Council on the report and recommendation of the Minister of Education and Early Childhood Development dated July 23, 2019, and pursuant to Section 98 of Schedule "A" to Chapter 1 of the Acts of 2018, the *Education Act*, is pleased to amend the *Governor in Council Education Act Regulations*, N.S. Reg. 50/2018, made by the Governor in Council by Order in Council 2018-104 dated March 29, 2018, to replace the compensation grid in Schedule "C" to the regulations with a revised schedule in the manner set forth in Schedule "A" attached to and forming part of the report and recommendation, effective on and after September 3, 2019.

Schedule "A"

Amendment to the *Governor in Council Education Act Regulations*
made by the Governor in Council under Section 98
of Schedule A to Chapter 1 of the Acts of 2018,
the *Education Act*

The *Governor in Council Education Act Regulations*, N.S. Reg. 50/2018, made by the Governor in Council by Order in Council 2018-104 dated March 29, 2018, are amended by repealing Schedule C and substituting the attached Schedule C.

Schedule C: Compensation Grids

effective 31-July-2019

Grid 1: Compensation Grid for Directors

Compa-ratio	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%
Compensation amount	$97,125	$98,340	$99,553	$100,768	$101,982
Compa-ratio	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%
Compensation amount	$103,195	$104,409	$105,623	$106,839	$108,053
Compa-ratio	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%
Compensation amount	$109,267	$110,481	$111,694	$112,908	$114,123
Compa-ratio	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%
Compensation amount	$115,336	$116,551	$117,765	$118,979	$120,193
Compa-ratio	100%	101%	102%	103%	104%
Compensation amount	$121,406	$122,621	$123,835	$125,049	$126,264

Grid 2: Compensation Grid for Regional Executive Directors

Compa-ratio	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%
Compensation amount	$124,621	$126,178	$127,736	$129,293	$130,851
Compa-ratio	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%
Compensation amount	$132,409	$133,967	$135,524	$137,083	$138,641
Compa-ratio	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%
Compensation amount	$140,199	$141,755	$143,313	$144,871	$146,429
Compa-ratio	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%
Compensation amount	$147,986	$149,545	$151,103	$152,661	$154,218
Compa-ratio	100%	101%	102%	103%	104%
Compensation amount	$155,776	$157,334	$158,891	$160,448	$162,006

effective 01-Aug-2019

Grid 1: Compensation Grid for Directors

Compa-ratio	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%
Compensation amount	$98,582	$99,815	$101,046	$102,280	$103,512
Compa-ratio	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%
Compensation amount	$104,743	$105,975	$107,207	$108,442	$109,674
Compa-ratio	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%
Compensation amount	$110,906	$112,138	$113,269	$114,602	$115,835
Compa-ratio	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%
Compensation amount	$117,066	$118,299	$119,531	$120,764	$121,996
Compa-ratio	100%	101%	102%	103%	104%
Compensation amount	$123,227	$124,460	$125,693	$126,925	$128,158

Grid 2: Compensation Grid for Regional Executive Directors

Compa-ratio	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%
Compensation amount	$126,490	$128,071	$129,652	$131,232	$132,814
Compa-ratio	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%
Compensation amount	$134,395	$135,977	$137,557	$139,139	$140,721
Compa-ratio	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%
Compensation amount	$142,302	$143,881	$145,463	$147,044	$148,625
Compa-ratio	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%
Compensation amount	$150,206	$151,788	$153,370	$154,951	$156,531
Compa-ratio	100%	101%	102%	103%	104%
Compensation amount	$158,113	$159,694	$161,274	$162,855	$164,436

N.S. Reg. 127/2019
Made: September 3, 2019
Filed: September 4, 2019
Off-highway Vehicles Fees Regulations–amendment

Order in Council 2019-240 dated September 3, 2019
Amendment to regulations made by the Governor in Council
pursuant to Section 25 of the *Off-highway Vehicles Act*

The Governor in Council on the report and recommendation of the Minister of Lands and Forestry dated July 4, 2019, and pursuant to Section 25 of Chapter 323 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1989, the *Off-highway Vehicles Act*, is pleased to amend the *Off-highway Vehicles Fees Regulations*, N.S. Reg. 103/2004, made by the Governor in Council by Order in Council 2004-138 dated March 30, 2004, to change the trail permit fees payable to the Snowmobilers Association of Nova Scotia by operators of snow vehicles, in the manner set forth in Schedule "A" attached to and forming part of the report and recommendation, effective on and after September 3, 2019.

Schedule "A"

Amendment to the *Off-highway Vehicles Fees Regulations*
made by the Governor in Council under Section 25
of Chapter 323 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1989,
the *Off-highway Vehicles Act*

1 Subsection 3(2) of the *Off-highway Vehicles Fees Regulations*, N.S. Reg. 103/2004, made by the Governor in Council by Order in Council 2004-138 dated March 30, 2004, is repealed and the following subsection substituted:

(2) The fees set out in the following table are prescribed as payable to the Snowmobilers Association of Nova Scotia by operators of snow vehicles for trail permits issued under the *Off-highway Vehicles Designated Trails and Trail Permit Regulations*:

Type of Trail Permit	Fee per Snow Vehicle
Full season	$200
Full season if purchased before December 15	$150
Full season for 3rd or subsequent snow vehicle registered to person(s) at the same residence	$100
Full season—classic (snow vehicle aged 15–29 years on December 1)	$100
Full season—vintage (snow vehicle aged 30 years or older on December 1)	$25
3-day visitor	$50

2 Subsection 3(3) of the regulations is amended by striking out "of the model year 2002 or earlier" and substituting "aged 15 years or older".

N.S. Reg. 128/2019
Made: September 3, 2019
Filed: September 6, 2019
Ministerial Education (CSAP) Act Regulations–amendment

Order dated September 3, 2019
Amendment to regulations made by the Minister of Education and Early Childhood Development
pursuant to Section 145 of the *Education (CSAP) Act*

In the matter of Section 145 of Chapter 1 of the Acts of 1995-96,
the *Education (CSAP) Act*

- and -

In the matter of an amendment to the *Ministerial Education (CSAP) Act Regulations*
made by the Minister of Education and Culture pursuant to
Section 145 of the *Education (CSAP) Act*

Order

I, Zach Churchill, Minister of Education and Early Childhood Development for the Province of Nova Scotia, pursuant to Section 145 of Chapter 1 of the Acts of 1995-96, the *Education (CSAP) Act*, hereby amend the *Ministerial Education (CSAP) Act Regulations*, N.S. Reg. 80/1997, made by the Minister of Education and Culture on June 24, 1997, by replacing the schedule described as "Schedule B: Compensation Grids" with the attached schedule, effective on and after September 3, 2019.

Dated and made at Halifax, Nova Scotia, September 3, 2019.

sgd. *Zach Churchill*
Honourable Zach Churchill
Minister of Education and Early Childhood Development

Schedule B: Compensation Grids

effective 31-July-2019

Grid 1: Compensation Grid for Directors

Compa-ratio	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%
Compensation amount	$97,125	$98,340	$99,553	$100,768	$101,982
Compa-ratio	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%
Compensation amount	$103,195	$104,409	$105,623	$106,839	$108,053
Compa-ratio	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%
Compensation amount	$109,267	$110,481	$111,694	$112,908	$114,123
Compa-ratio	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%
Compensation amount	$115,336	$116,551	$117,765	$118,979	$120,193
Compa-ratio	100%	101%	102%	103%	104%
Compensation amount	$121,406	$122,621	$123,835	$125,049	$126,264

Grid 2: Compensation Grid for Superintendent

Compa-ratio	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%
Compensation amount	$124,621	$126,178	$127,736	$129,293	$130,851
Compa-ratio	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%
Compensation amount	$132,409	$133,967	$135,524	$137,083	$138,641
Compa-ratio	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%
Compensation amount	$140,199	$141,755	$143,313	$144,871	$146,429
Compa-ratio	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%
Compensation amount	$147,986	$149,545	$151,103	$152,661	$154,218
Compa-ratio	100%	101%	102%	103%	104%
Compensation amount	$155,776	$157,334	$158,891	$160,448	$162,006

effective 01-Aug-2019

Grid 1: Compensation Grid for Directors

Compa-ratio	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%
Compensation amount	$98,582	$99,815	$101,046	$102,280	$103,512
Compa-ratio	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%
Compensation amount	$104,743	$105,975	$107,207	$108,442	$109,674
Compa-ratio	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%
Compensation amount	$110,906	$112,138	$113,269	$114,602	$115,835
Compa-ratio	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%
Compensation amount	$117,066	$118,299	$119,531	$120,764	$121,996
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Compensation amount	$123,227	$124,460	$125,693	$126,925	$128,158

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Compa-ratio	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%
Compensation amount	$126,490	$128,071	$129,652	$131,232	$132,814
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Compensation amount	$134,395	$135,977	$137,557	$139,139	$140,721
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Compensation amount	$150,206	$151,788	$153,370	$154,951	$156,531
Compa-ratio	100%	101%	102%	103%	104%
Compensation amount	$158,113	$159,694	$161,274	$162,855	$164,436

N.S. Reg. 129/2019
Made: September 5, 2019
Filed: September 6, 2019
Prescribed Petroleum Products Prices

Order dated September 5, 2019
made by the Nova Scotia Utility and Review Board
pursuant to Section 14 of the *Petroleum Products Pricing Act*
and Sections 16 to 19 of the *Petroleum Products Pricing Regulations*

Order **M09389**

In the matter of the *Petroleum Products Pricing Act*

- and -

In the matter of prescribing prices for petroleum products pursuant to Section 14 of the *Petroleum Products Pricing Act* and Sections 16 to 19 of the *Petroleum Products Pricing Regulations*

Before: Stephen T. McGrath, LL.B., Member

Whereas the purpose of the *Petroleum Products Pricing Regulations* is to ensure just and reasonable prices for specified petroleum products taking into consideration the objectives of preserving the availability of such products in rural areas, stabilizing prices of such products and minimizing the variances in prices of such products across the Province;

And whereas the Nova Scotia Utility and Review Board ("Board") considered the manner in which it would proceed to set petroleum product prices in its decision, 2006 NSUARB 108, issued on October 16, 2006;

And whereas the Board revised the wholesale margin effective January 4, 2013, in its decision, 2012 NSUARB 213, issued on December 12, 2012;

And whereas the Board revised the retail margin and the transportation allowance effective October 28, 2016, in its decision, 2016 NSUARB 168, issued on September 26, 2016;

And whereas the average of the average of the daily high and low reported product prices (in Canadian cents) for the period ended September 4, 2019, are:

Grade 1 Regular gasoline	58.13¢ per litre
Ultra-low-sulfur diesel oil	64.65¢ per litre

Now therefore the Board prescribes the benchmark prices for petroleum products to be:

Gasoline:	
Grade 1	58.13¢ per litre
Grade 2	61.13¢ per litre
Grade 3	64.13¢ per litre
Ultra-low-sulfur diesel oil	64.65¢ per litre

And now therefore the Board has determined, based on historical data regarding price changes and to achieve revenue neutrality, it is appropriate to apply, and the Board so orders, forward averaging corrections of:

Gasoline:	minus 0.70¢ per litre
Ultra-low-sulfur diesel oil:	nil¢ per litre

And whereas a winter blending adjustment of plus 0.34¢ per litre is required for ultra-low-sulfur diesel oil;

And now therefore the Board prescribes the prices for petroleum products as set forth in Schedule "A" effective on and after 12:01 a.m., September 6, 2019.

Dated at Halifax, Nova Scotia, this 5th day of September, 2019.

sgd. *Bruce A. Kiley*
Clerk of the Board

Schedule "A"

Prices Prescribed for Petroleum Products
under the *Petroleum Products Pricing Act* and the
Petroleum Products Pricing Regulations
effective on and after 12:01 a.m. on September 6, 2019

Nova Scotia Petroleum Price Schedule								
Petroleum Prices in Cents/Litre					Self-Service Pump Prices (Pump Prices includes 15% HST)		Full-Service Pump Prices	
	Base Wholesale Price	Fed. Excise Tax	Prov. Tax	Wholesale Selling Price	Min	Max	Min	Max
Zone 1								
Regular Unleaded	65.62	10.0	15.5	91.12	110.7	112.8	110.7	999.9
Mid-Grade Unleaded	68.62	10.0	15.5	94.12	114.1	116.3	114.1	999.9
Premium Unleaded	71.62	10.0	15.5	97.12	117.6	119.7	117.6	999.9
Ultra-Low-Sulfur Diesel	73.44	4.0	15.4	92.84	112.6	114.8	112.6	999.9
Zone 2								
Regular Unleaded	66.12	10.0	15.5	91.62	111.2	113.4	111.2	999.9
Mid-Grade Unleaded	69.12	10.0	15.5	94.62	114.7	116.9	114.7	999.9
Premium Unleaded	72.12	10.0	15.5	97.62	118.1	120.3	118.1	999.9
Ultra-Low-Sulfur Diesel	73.94	4.0	15.4	93.34	113.2	115.4	113.2	999.9
Zone 3								
Regular Unleaded	66.52	10.0	15.5	92.02	111.7	113.9	111.7	999.9
Mid-Grade Unleaded	69.52	10.0	15.5	95.02	115.1	117.3	115.1	999.9
Premium Unleaded	72.52	10.0	15.5	98.02	118.6	120.8	118.6	999.9
Ultra-Low-Sulfur Diesel	74.34	4.0	15.4	93.74	113.7	115.9	113.7	999.9
Zone 4								
Regular Unleaded	66.62	10.0	15.5	92.12	111.8	114.0	111.8	999.9
Mid-Grade Unleaded	69.62	10.0	15.5	95.12	115.3	117.4	115.3	999.9
Premium Unleaded	72.62	10.0	15.5	98.12	118.7	120.9	118.7	999.9
Ultra-Low-Sulfur Diesel	74.44	4.0	15.4	93.84	113.8	116.0	113.8	999.9
Zone 5								
Regular Unleaded	66.62	10.0	15.5	92.12	111.8	114.0	111.8	999.9
Mid-Grade Unleaded	69.62	10.0	15.5	95.12	115.3	117.4	115.3	999.9
Premium Unleaded	72.62	10.0	15.5	98.12	118.7	120.9	118.7	999.9
Ultra-Low-Sulfur Diesel	74.44	4.0	15.4	93.84	113.8	116.0	113.8	999.9
Zone 6								
Regular Unleaded	67.32	10.0	15.5	92.82	112.6	114.8	112.6	999.9
Mid-Grade Unleaded	70.32	10.0	15.5	95.82	116.1	118.2	116.1	999.9
Premium Unleaded	73.32	10.0	15.5	98.82	119.5	121.7	119.5	999.9
Ultra-Low-Sulfur Diesel	75.14	4.0	15.4	94.54	114.6	116.8	114.6	999.9

N.S. Reg. 130/2019
Made: September 4, 2019
Approved: September 5, 2019
Filed: September 9, 2019
Nova Scotia Egg Producers' Egg Regulations–amendment

Order dated September 5, 2019
Amendment to regulations made by the Egg Producers of Nova Scotia
and approved by the Natural Products Marketing Council
pursuant to subsection 9(1) of the *Natural Products Act*

Egg Producers of Nova Scotia

Amendment to the *Nova Scotia Egg Producers' Egg Regulations*

The Egg Producers of Nova Scotia, pursuant to subsection 9(1) of Chapter 308 of Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1989, the *Natural Products Act*, as delegated by Section 6 of the *Nova Scotia Egg Producers' Marketing Plan*, N.S. Reg. 239/82, at a meeting held on September 4, 2019, amended the *Nova Scotia Egg Producers' Egg Regulations*, N.S. Reg. 211/85, in the manner set out in Schedule "A", effective on and after September 8, 2019.

Signed at Truro, in the County of Colchester, Nova Scotia on September 5, 2019.

Egg Producers of Nova Scotia

sgd. *Patti Wyllie*
per: Patti Wyllie
General Manager

Approved by the Natural Products Marketing Council at Truro, in the County of Colchester, Nova Scotia on September 5, 2019.

Natural Products Marketing Council

sgd. *E. A. Crouse*
per: Elizabeth A. Crouse, P.Ag.
Director

Schedule "A"

Amendment to the *Nova Scotia Egg Producers' Egg Regulations*
made by the Egg Producers of Nova Scotia under ~~clause~~ [subsection] 9(1) of
Chapter 308 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1989,
the *Natural Products Act*

1 Section 1.01 of the *Nova Scotia Egg Producers' Egg Regulations*, N.S. Reg. 211/85 is amended by

(a) adding the following definition of "certified enriched housing" immediately following the definition of "cartoned eggs":

(ga) "certified enriched housing" means housing that has been certified by Egg Farmers of Canada as meeting all final housing requirements for enriched cages in the Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Pullets and Laying Hens;

(b) adding the following definitions of "Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Pullets and Laying Hens" and "conventional housing" immediately after the definition of "chick placement permit":

(ia) "Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Pullets and Laying Hens" means the Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Pullets and Laying Hens as established by the National Farm Animal Care Council, as amended from time to time;

(ib) "conventional housing" means housing that meets the conventional cage requirements in the Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Pullets and Laying Hens;

(c) adding the following definitions of "enriched differential amount" and "enriched producer price" immediately after the definition of "Egg Pricing Agreement":

(la) "enriched differential amount" means the difference between the certified enriched housing cost of production and the conventional housing cost of production, as determined by the Egg Farmers of Canada from time to time;

(lb) "enriched producer price" means the producer price plus the enriched differential amount;

(d) adding the following definition of "final housing requirements for enriched cages" immediately following the definition of "facilities":

(ma) "final housing requirements for enriched cages" means the final housing requirements for enriched cages established in the Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Pullets and Laying Hens;

(e) adding the following definitions of "free range housing" and "free run housing" immediately following the definition of "four-week bird inventory period":

(pa) "free range housing" means a free run housing system where laying hens are also allowed access to an outdoor enclosed pasture or range area, weather permitting;

(pb) "free run housing" means a housing system where hens are allowed to roam free inside a laying facility;

(f) adding the following definitions of "market producer price" and "market producer price adjustment" immediately following the definition of "levy":

(sb) "market producer price" means the producer price plus an adjustment amount, as determined by the Board each year, to be paid to producers by grading station operators for ungraded eggs;

(sc) "market producer price adjustment" means the difference between the producer price and the market producer price;

2 Section 7.01 of the regulations is amended by

(a) ~~renumbering~~ [relettering] clauses (b) to (d) as clauses (d) to (f), respectively; and

(b) adding the following clauses immediately after clause (a):

(b) the market producer price;

(c) the enriched producer price;

3 The regulations are further amended by adding the following Sections immediately after Section 7.04:

7.05 (a) All producers must remit to the Board, in the manner and within the time period established by the Board, the market producer price adjustment on all production, other than production from free range housing or free run housing.

(b) If a producer does not pay the market producer price adjustment to the Board under clause (a) within 30 days of the date it becomes due, the Board may suspend 1/13 of the producer's quota for a period of one year for each market producer price adjustment installment not paid by the producer.

(c) If a producer does not pay the market producer price adjustment to the Board under clause (a) within 90 days of the date it becomes due, the Board may permanently revoke 1/13 of the producer's quota for each market producer price adjustment installment not paid by the producer.

7.06 Only eggs produced in certified enriched housing will be eligible for the enriched producer price.

N.S. Reg. 131/2019
Made: September 11, 2019
Filed: September 12, 2019

Region of Windsor and West Hants Municipality Polling Districts and Number of Councillors Order

Order dated September 11, 2019
made by the Nova Scotia Utility and Review Board
pursuant to Section 10 of the *Region of Windsor and West Hants Municipality Act*

Order **M09052**

In the matter of the *Region of Windsor and West Hants Municipality Act*

- and -

In the matter of an application to determine the number of councillors and the boundaries of the polling districts for the new Regional Municipality

Before: Roland A. Deveau, Q.C., Vice Chair
Roberta J. Clarke, Q.C., Member
Stephen T. McGrath, LL.B., Member

Whereas the Board, having heard an application made pursuant to the *Region of Windsor and West Hants Municipality Act*, and having issued its Decision on August 19, 2019;

And whereas the Region of Windsor and West Hants Municipality is to come into effect on April 1, 2020;

It is hereby ordered that the application is approved as follows:

1. The number of polling districts for the Region of Windsor and West Hants Municipality is set at eleven (11);

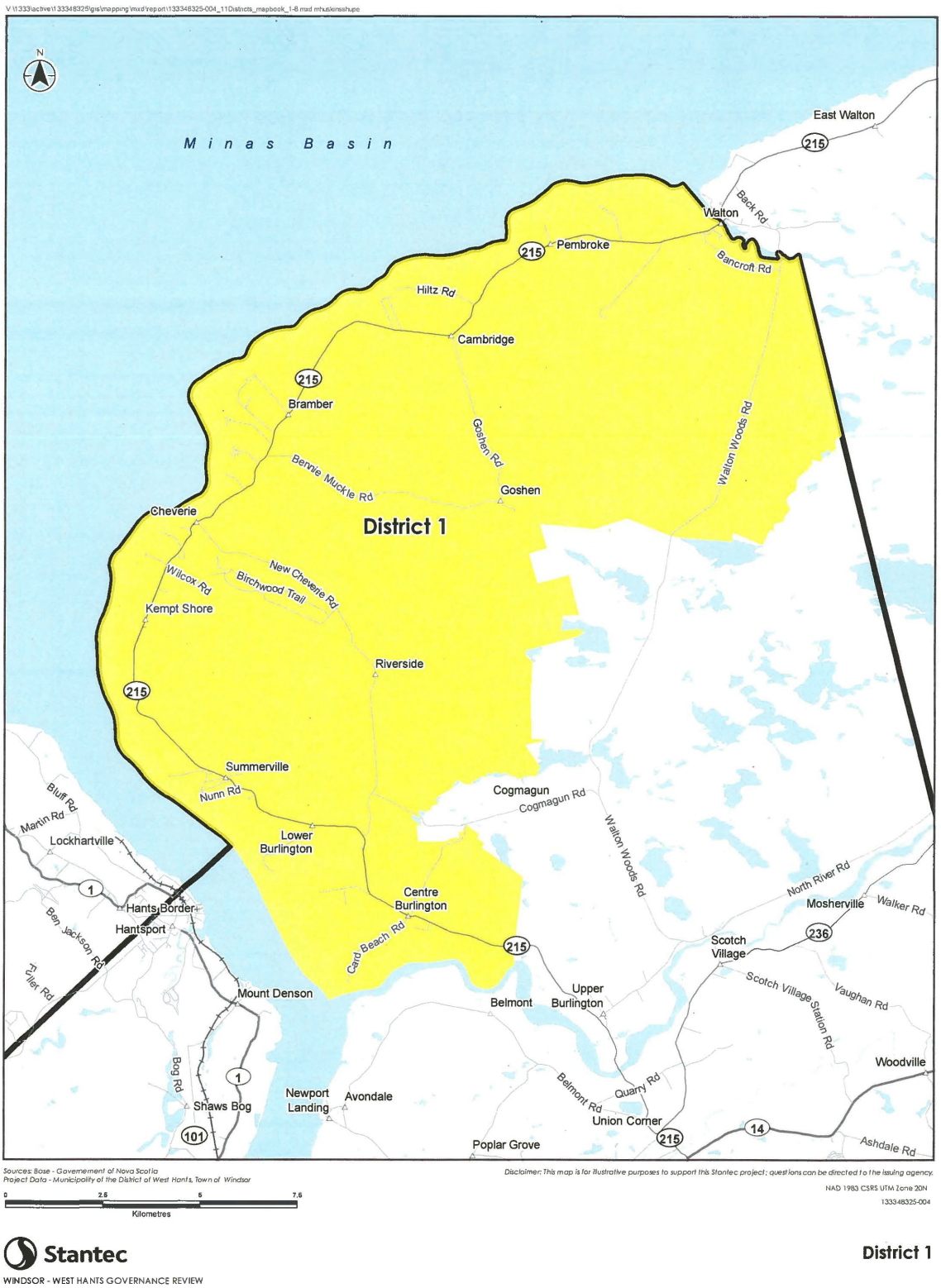
2. The number of councillors is set at eleven (11);

3. The boundaries of the polling districts are set as outlined in the digital maps in Schedule "A", attached to and forming part of this Order. [*sic*]

Dated at Halifax, Nova Scotia this 11th day of September 2019.

sgd. *Bruce A. Kiley*
Clerk of the Board

Schedule "A"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Cheverie
District 1
Wilcox Rd
New Cheverie Rd
Birchwood Trail
Kempt Shore
Riverside
Summerville
Nunn Rd
Bluff Rd
Martin Rd
Lockhartville
Lower Burlington
Cogmagun
Cogmagun Rd
Walton Woods Rd
North River Rd
Mosherville
Walker Rd
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Hants Border
Hantsport
Centre Burlington
Card Beach Rd
236
Scotch Village
Ben Jackson Rd
Tiller Rd
Mount Denson
Belmont
Upper Burlington
Scotch Village Station Rd
Vaughan Rd
Woodville
Bog Rd
Newport Landing
Avondale
Shaws Bog
101
Belmont Rd
Quarry Rd
Union Corner
14
Ashdale Rd
Poplar Grove
Sources: Base - Government of Nova Scotia
Project Data - Municipality of the District of West Hants, Town of Windsor
Disclaimer: This map is for illustrative purposes to support this Stantec project; questions can be directed to the issuing agency.
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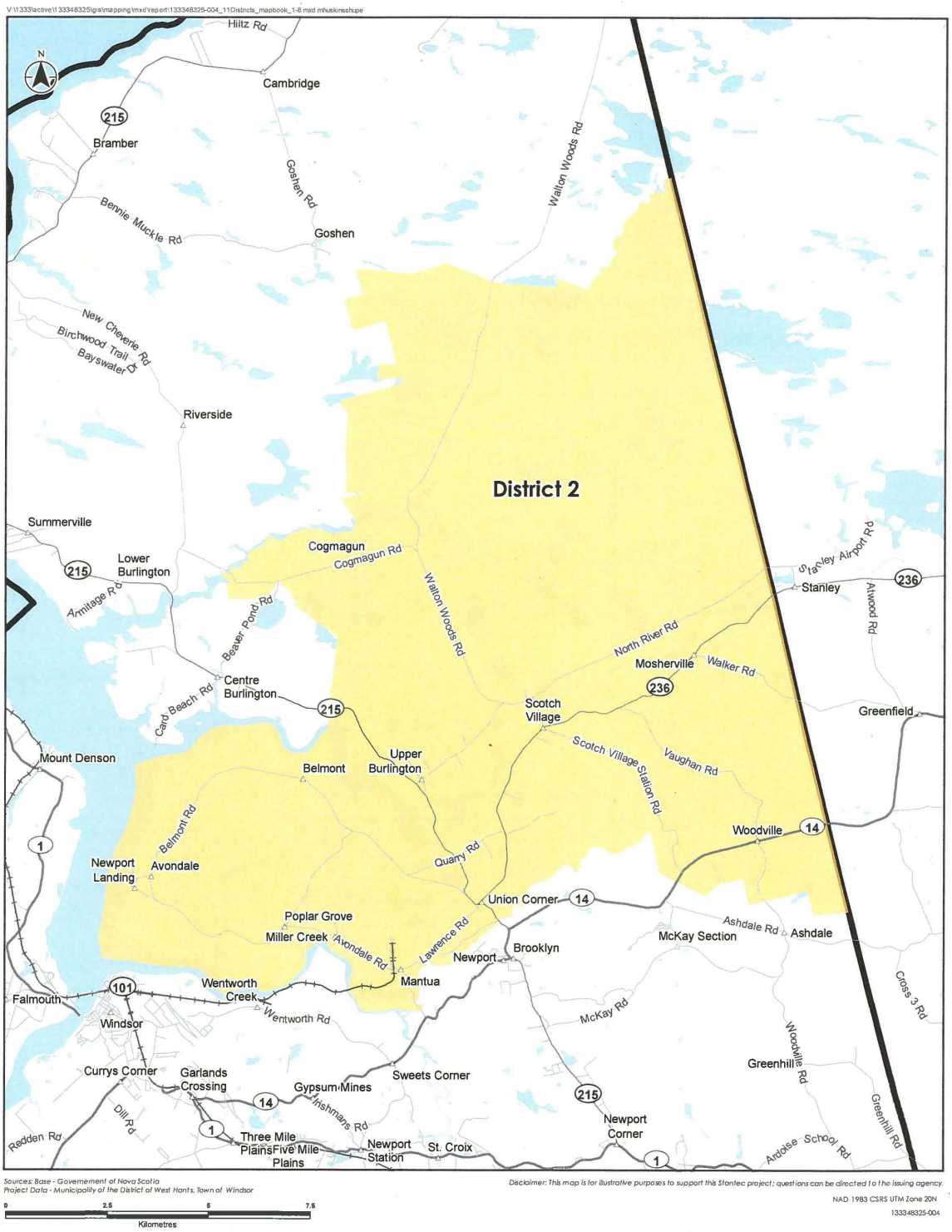
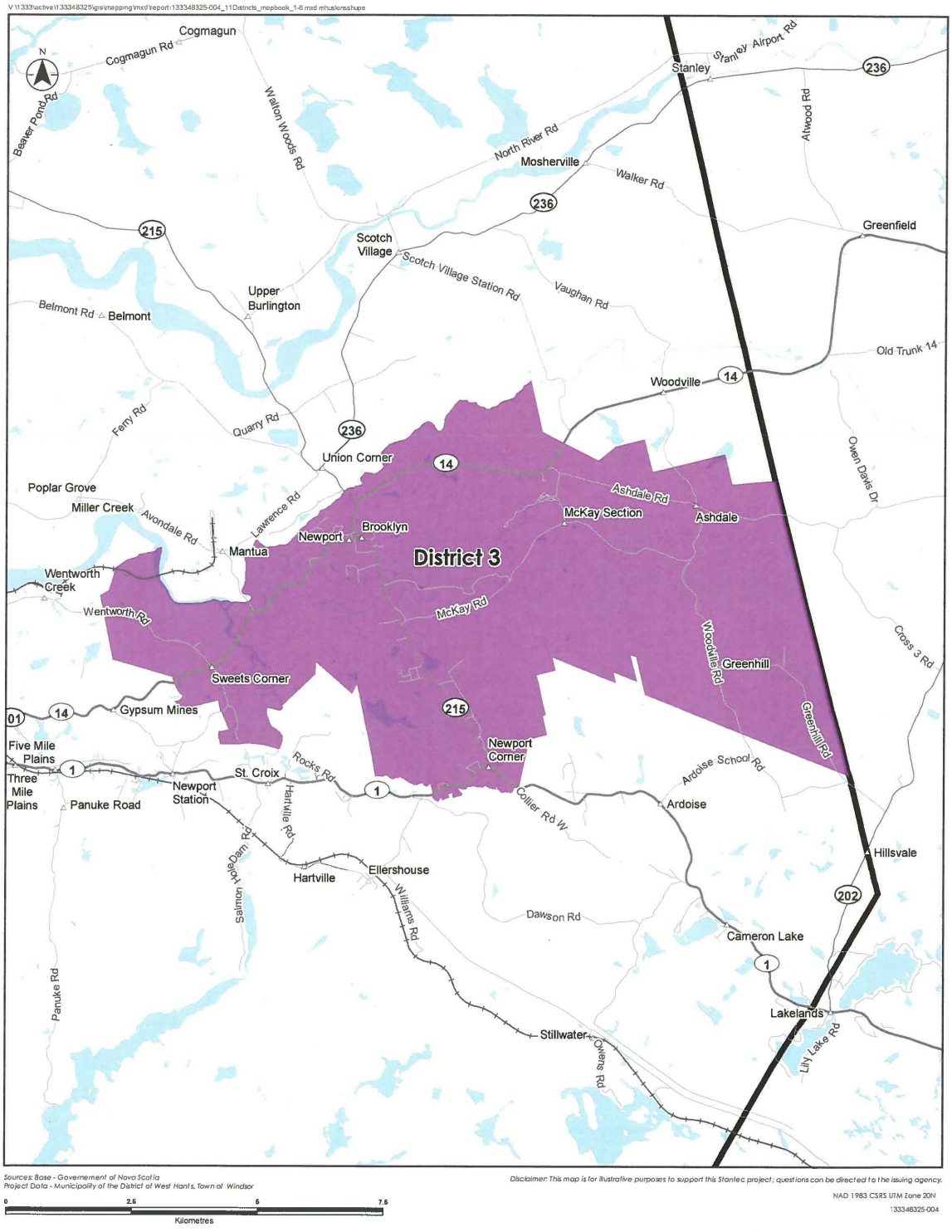
WINDSOR - WEST HANTS GOVERNANCE REVIEW
District 1

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Walton Woods Rd
North River Rd
Mosherville
Walker Rd
Stanley
Stanley Airport Rd
Atwood Rd
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215
Scotch Village
Scotch Village Station Rd
Vaughan Rd
Greenfield
Upper Burlington
Belmont Rd
Belmont
Old Trunk 14
Woodville
14
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236
Union Corner
Owen Davis Dr
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Gypsum Mines
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Greenhill Rd
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Hartville Rd
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Ardoise School Rd
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Hartville
Ellershouse
Salmon
Williams Rd
202
Dawson Rd
Cameron Lake
Panuke Rd
Lakelands
Stillwater
Owens Rd
Lily Lake Rd
Sources: Base - Government of Nova Scotia
Project Data - Municipality of the District of West Hants, Town of Windsor
Disclaimer: This map is for illustrative purposes to support this Stantec project; questions can be directed to the issuing agency.
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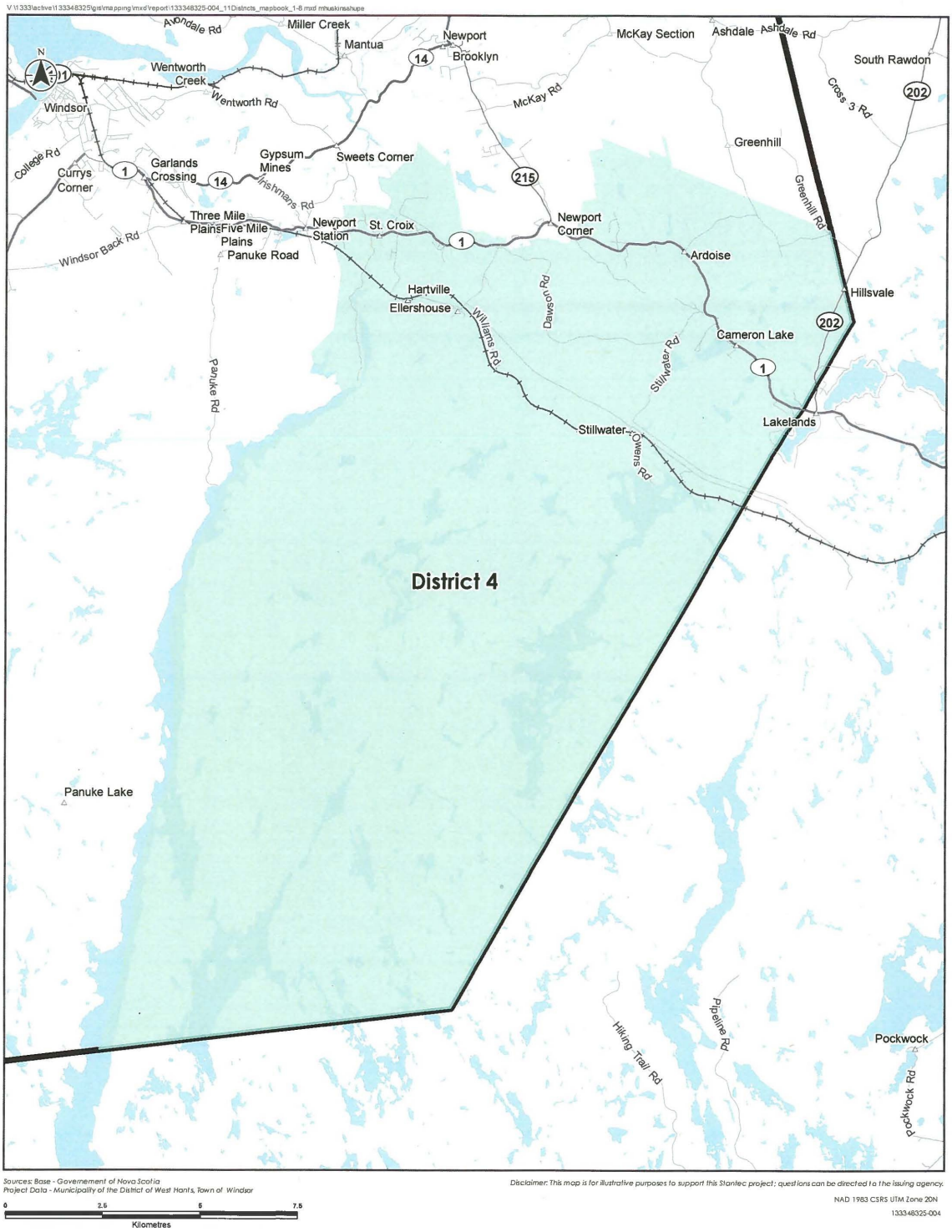
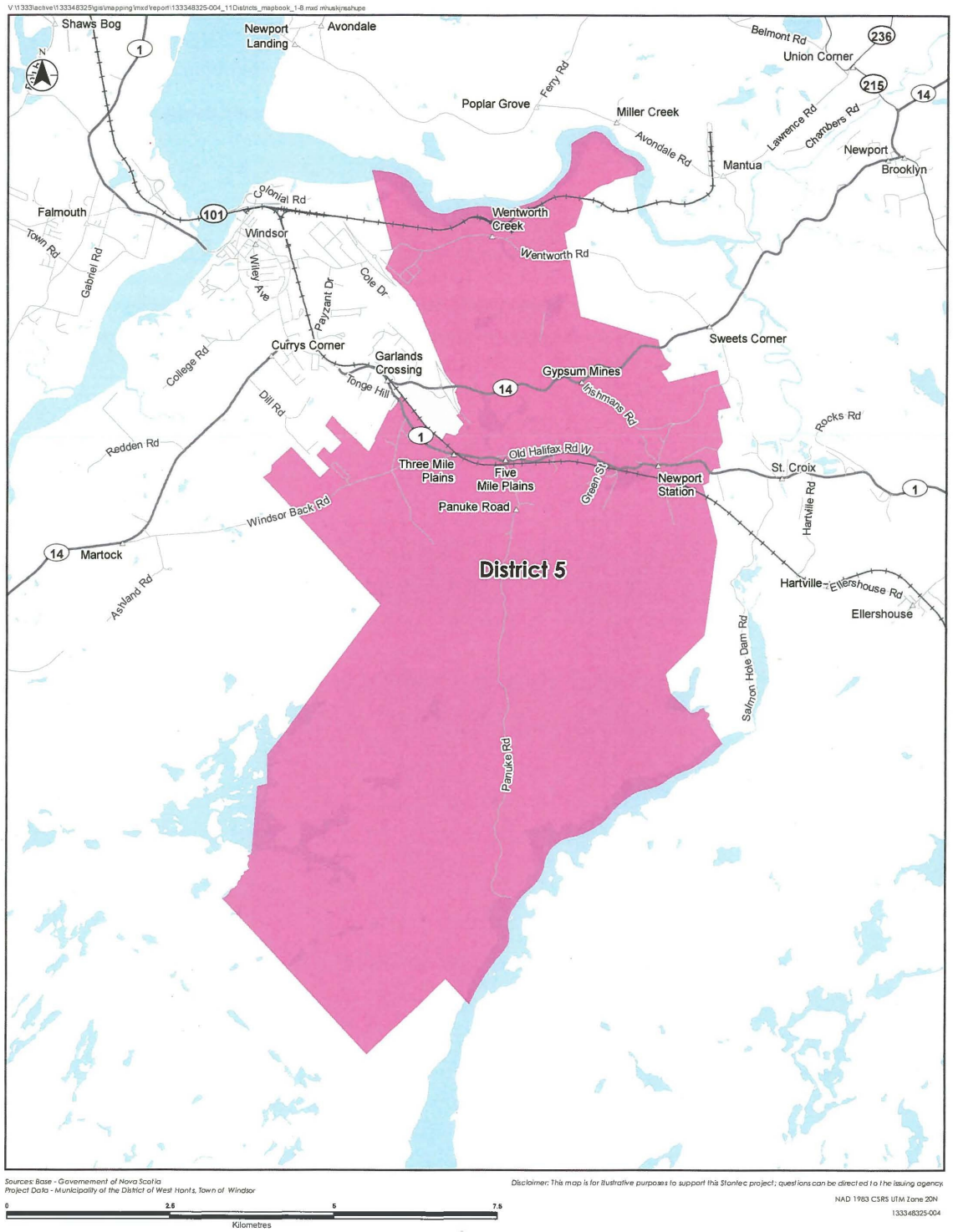
District 3

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Gabriel Rd
Wiley Ave
Payzant Dr
Cole Dr
Sweets Corner
Currys Corner
Garlands Crossing
College Rd
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Gypsum Mines
Nishmans Rd
Dill Rd
Rocks Rd
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Old Halifax Rd W
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Green St
Newport Station
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Hartville Rd
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Martock
District 5
Ashland Rd
Hartville
Ellershouse Rd
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Salmon Hole Dam Rd
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Sources: Base - Government of Nova Scotia
Project Data - Municipality of the District of West Hants, Town of Windsor
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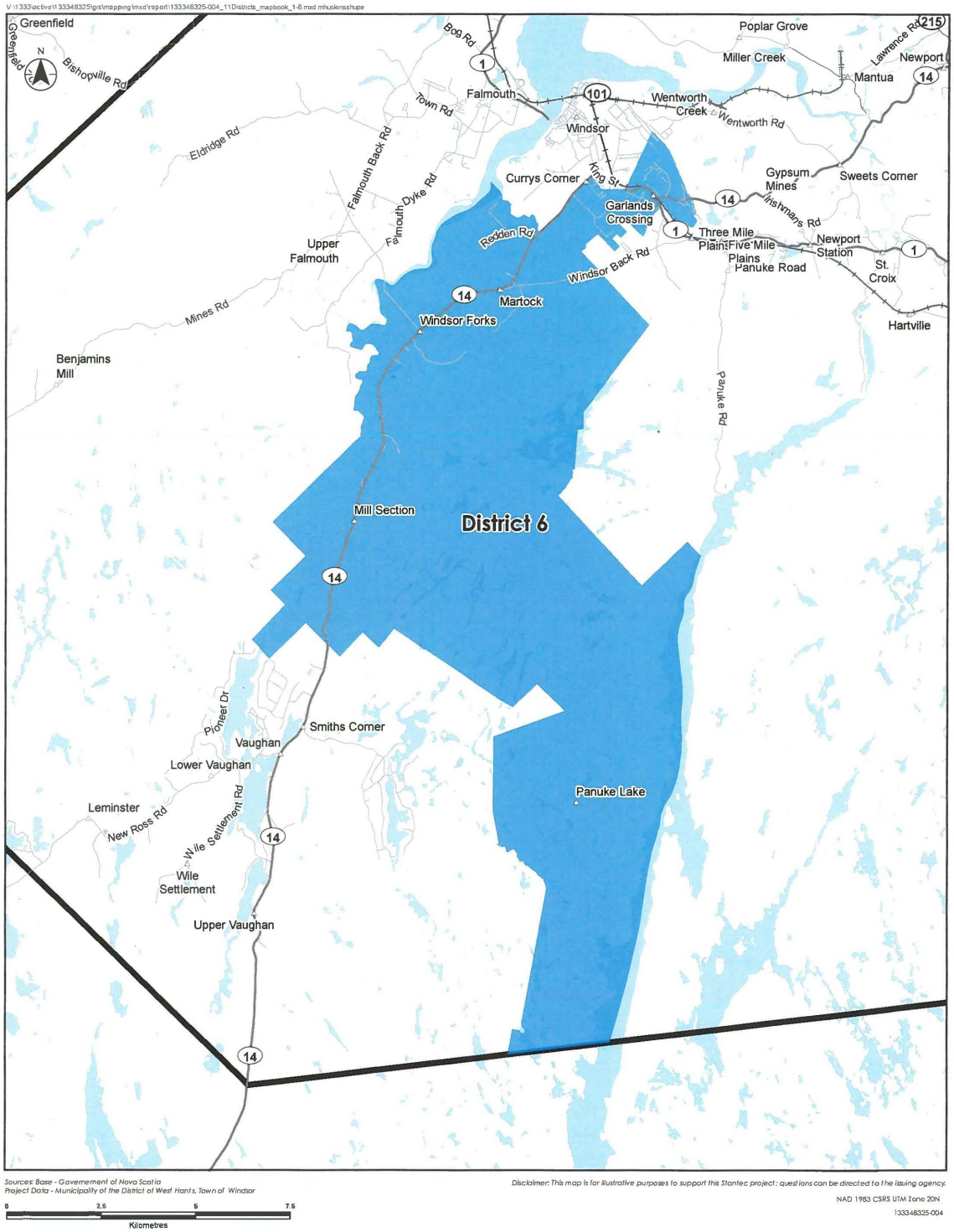
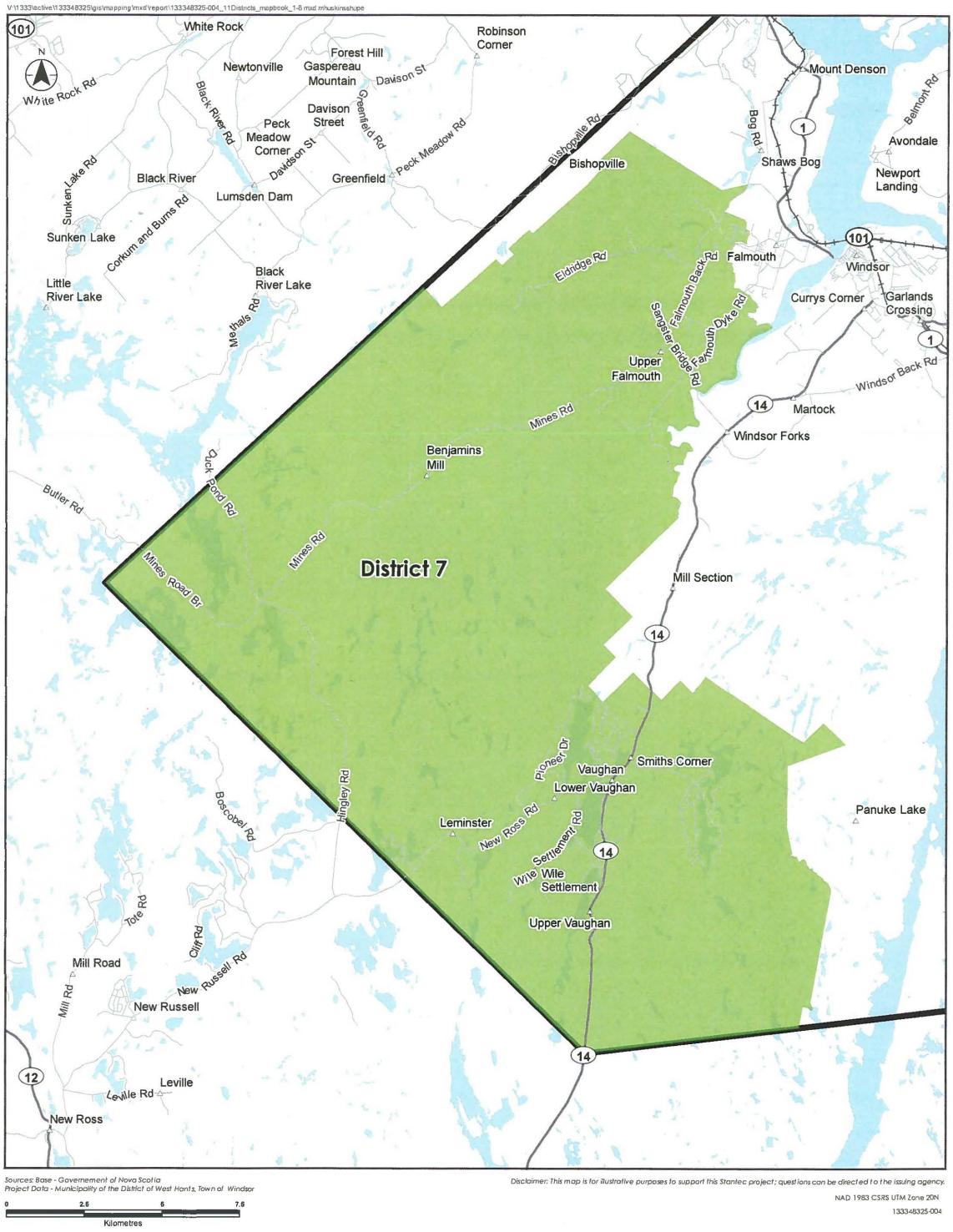
District 5

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Robinson Corner
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Mount Denson
Belmont Rd
Bog Rd
Shaws Bog
Avondale
Newport Landing
White Rock Rd
Black River Rd
Sunken Lake Rd
Black River
Lumsden Dam
Greenfield
Davidson St
Sunken Lake
Corkum and Burns Rd
Little River Lake
Black River Lake
Mahars Rd
Eldridge Rd
Falmouth
Falmouth Back Rd
Falmouth Dyke Rd
Sangster Bridge Rd
Upper Falmouth
Windsor
Currys Corner
Garlands Crossing
Windsor Back Rd
Martock
Windsor Forks
Mines Rd
Benjamins Mill
Duck Pond Rd
Butler Rd
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District 7
Mill Section
Pioneer Dr
Vaughan
Smiths Corner
Lower Vaughan
Hingley Rd
Boscobel Rd
Leminster
New Ross Rd
Settlement Rd
Wile Wile Settlement
Upper Vaughan
Panuke Lake
Tote Rd
Cliff Rd
Mill Road
Mill Rd
New Russell Rd
New Russell
Leville
Leville Rd
New Ross
Sources: Base - Government of Nova Scotia
Project Data - Municipality of the District of West Hants, Town of Windsor
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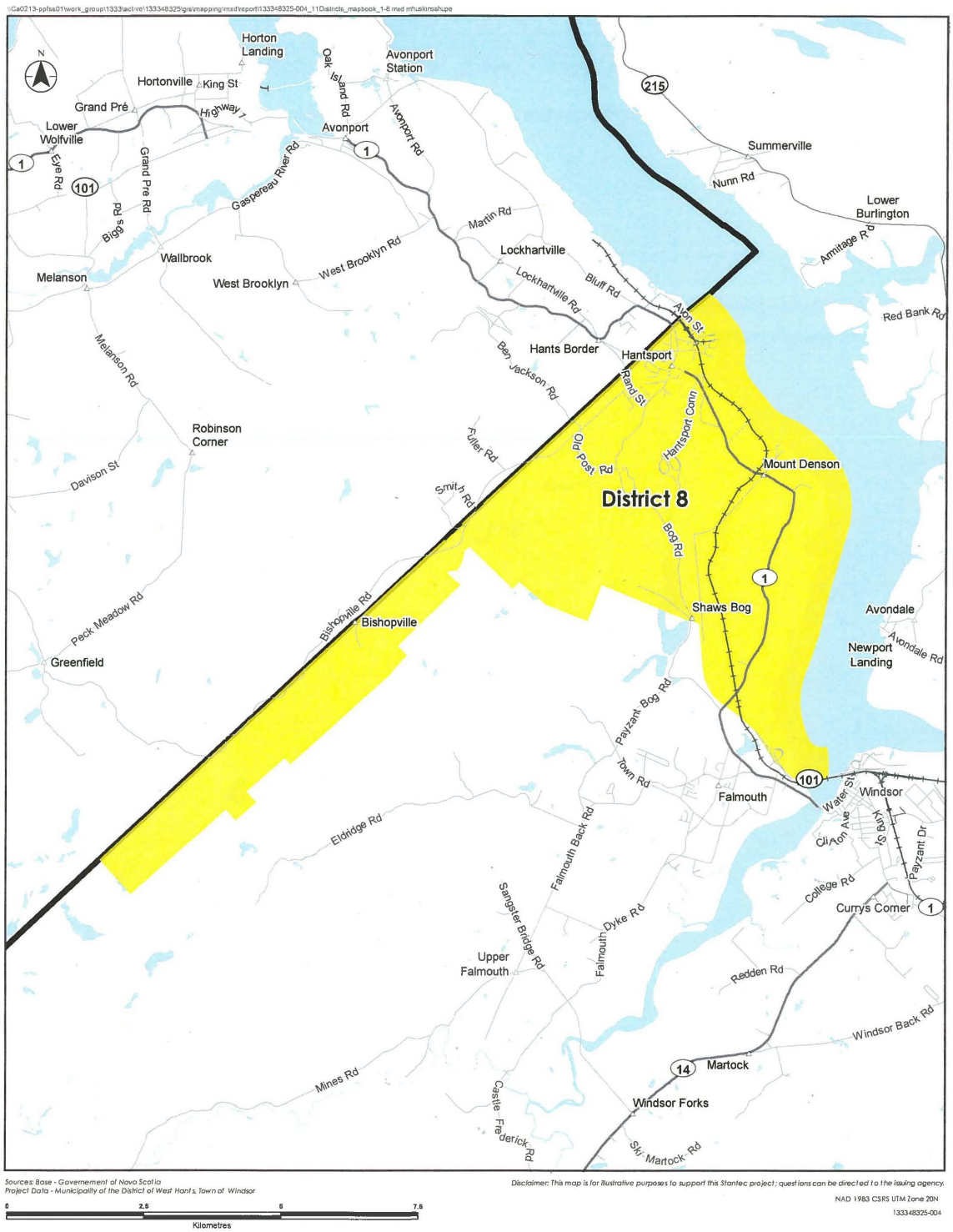
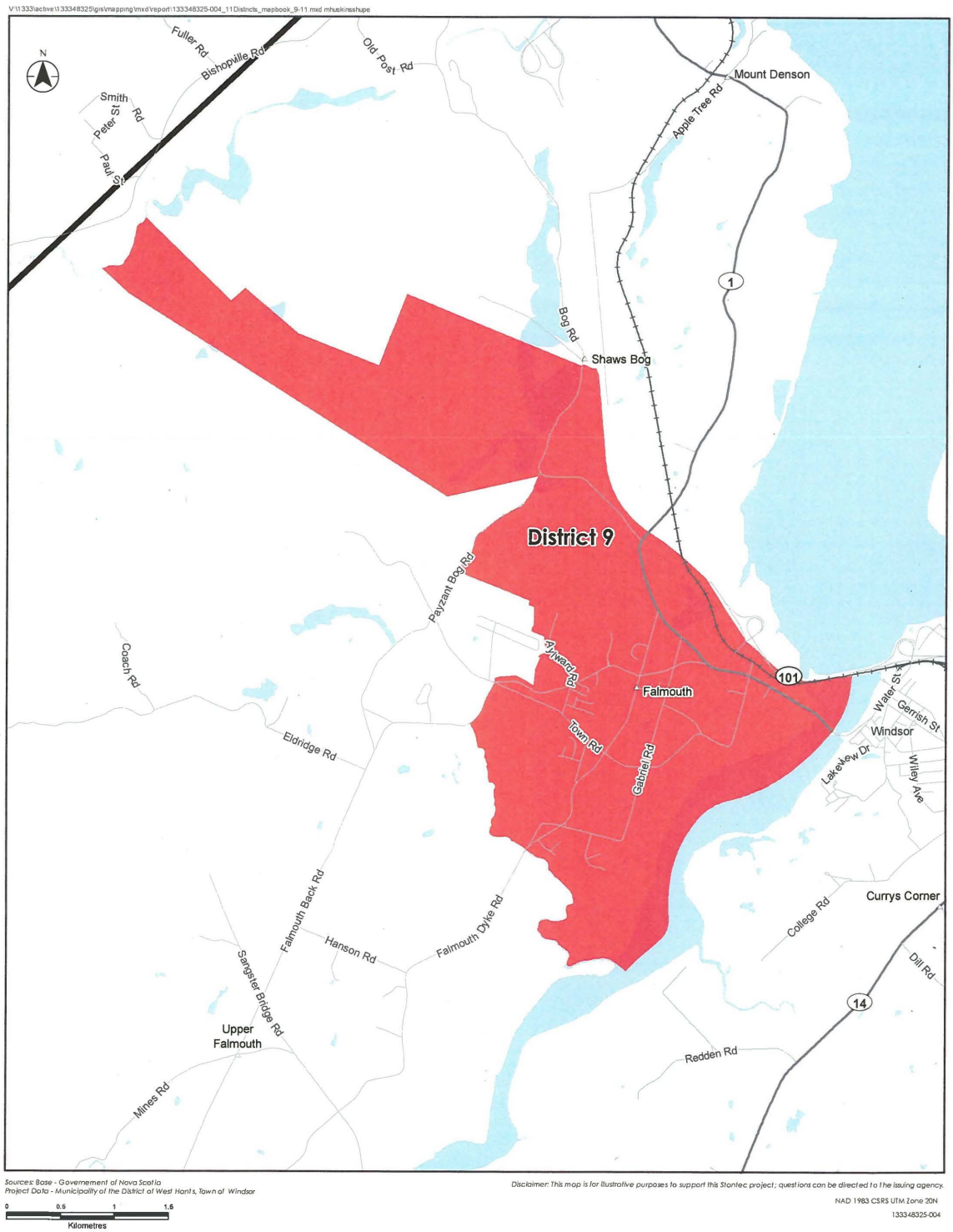
WINDSOR - WEST HANTS GOVERNANCE REVIEW
District 7

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Fuller Rd
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Peter St
Paul St
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Apple Tree Rd
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Bog Rd
Shaws Bog
District 9
Peyzant Bog Rd
Aylward Rd
Falmouth
101
Water St
Garrish St
Windsor
Lakeview Dr
Wiley Ave
Coach Rd
Eldridge Rd
Town Rd
Gabriel Rd
Falmouth Back Rd
Hanson Rd
Falmouth Dyke Rd
College Rd
Currys Corner
Dill Rd
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Sangster Bridge Rd
Upper Falmouth
Redden Rd
Mines Rd
Sources: Base - Government of Nova Scotia
Project Data - Municipality of the District of West Hants, Town of Windsor
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Kilometres
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NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 20N
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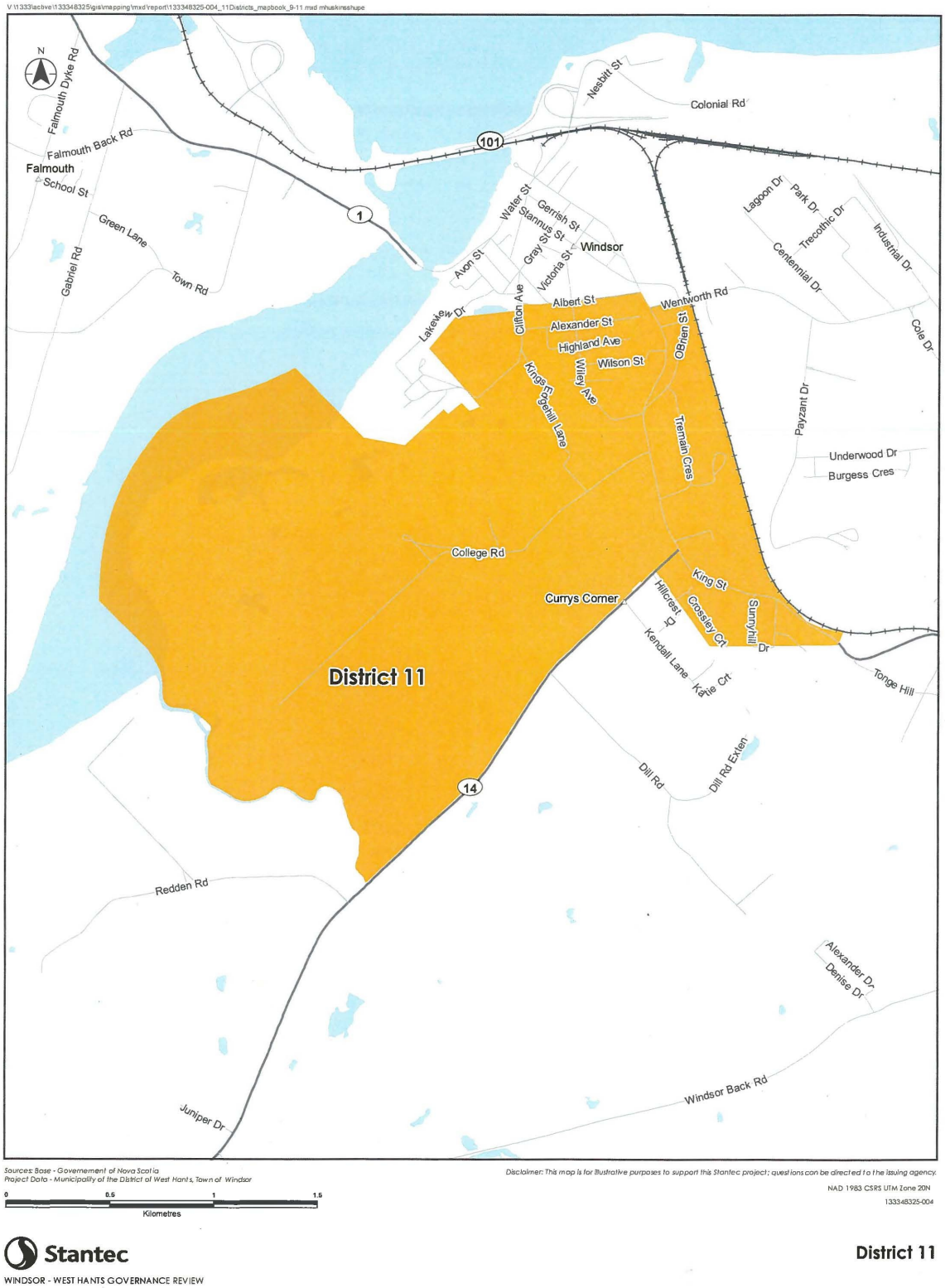
WINDSOR - WEST HANTS GOVERNANCE REVIEW
District 9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School St
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Gabriel Rd
Town Rd
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Water St
Stannus St
Gerrish St
Gray St
Victoria St
Windsor
Avon St
Lakeview Dr
Clifton Ave
Albert St
Alexander St
Highland Ave
Wilson St
Wentworth Rd
OBrien St
Willy Ave
Kings Bygehill Lane
Tremain Cres
Lagoon Dr
Park Dr
Trecothic Dr
Industrial Dr
Centennial Dr
Cole Dr
Payzant Dr
Underwood Dr
Burgess Cres
College Rd
Currys Corner
King St
Hillcrest Dr
Cossley Crt
Sunnyhill Dr
Kendall Lane
Katie Crt
Tonge Hill
District 11
14
Dill Rd
Dill Rd Exten
Redden Rd
Alexander Dr
Denise Dr
Windsor Back Rd
Juniper Dr
Sources: Base - Government of Nova Scotia
Project Data - Municipality of the District of West Hants, Town of Windsor
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Kilometres
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NAD 1983 CSRS UTM Zone 20N
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Stantec
WINDSOR - WEST HANTS GOVERNANCE REVIEW
District 11

N.S. Reg. 132/2019
Made: September 5, 2019
Approved: September 10, 2019
Filed: September 12, 2019
Raw Milk Production and Transportation Regulations

Order dated September 10, 2019
Repeal of regulations and regulations made by the Natural Products Marketing Council
and approved by the Minister of Agriculture
pursuant to Section 11 of the *Dairy Industry Act*

Order

In the matter of Section 11 of Chapter 24 of the Acts of 2000,
the *Dairy Industry Act*

and

In the matter of regulations respecting the production and transportation of raw milk

I, Keith Colwell, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Nova Scotia, pursuant to Section 11 of Chapter 24 of the Acts of 2000, the *Dairy Industry Act*, effective on and after March 15, 2020, hereby approve

(a) the repeal by the Natural Products Marketing Council of all of the following:

(i) the *Abnormal Freezing Point Standard for Cow's Milk Regulations*, N.S. Reg. 59/2012, approved by the Minister of Agriculture on February 19, 2012,

(ii) the *Milk House Water Quality Regulations*, N.S. Reg. 166/2006, approved by the Minister of Agriculture on August 14, 2006,

(iii) Schedule 2—Milk Production Regulations, N.S. Reg. 117/1994, made by the Nova Scotia Dairy Commission on July 18, 1994, under Chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1989, the *Dairy Commission Act*,

(iv) Schedule 5—Transportation of Milk Regulations, N.S. Reg. 202/1989, made by the Nova Scotia Dairy Commission on August 11, 1989, under Chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1989, the *Dairy Commission Act*,

(v) Schedule 12—Goat Milk Production Regulations, N.S. Reg. 122/1994, made by the Nova Scotia Dairy Commission on July 18, 1994, under Chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1989, the *Dairy Commission Act*; and

(b) new regulations respecting the production and transportation of raw milk made by the Natural Products Marketing Council in the form set forth in Schedule "A".

Dated and made at Halifax Regional Municipality, Province of Nova Scotia, on September 10, 2019.

sgd. *Keith Colwell*
Honourable Keith Colwell
Minister of Agriculture

Schedule "A"

Natural Products Marketing Council

I, Elizabeth A. Crouse, Director of the Natural Products Marketing Council, certify that the Natural Products Marketing Council has consulted with the Dairy Farmers of Nova Scotia and the Nova Scotia Milk Processors' Division of the Atlantic Dairy Council in accordance with Section 11 of Chapter 24 of the Acts of 2000, the *Dairy Industry Act* ("the Act") and, at a meeting held September 5th, 2019, the Council, pursuant to Section 11 of the Act, carried a motion to

(a) repeal all of the following:

(i) the *Abnormal Freezing Point Standard for Cow's Milk Regulations*, N.S. Reg. 59/2012, approved by the Minister of Agriculture on February 19, 2012,

(ii) the *Milk House Water Quality Regulations*, N.S. Reg. 166/2006, approved by the Minister of Agriculture on August 14, 2006,

(iii) Schedule 2—Milk Production Regulations, N.S. Reg. 117/1994, made by the Nova Scotia Dairy Commission on July 18, 1994, under Chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1989, the *Dairy Commission Act*,

(iv) Schedule 5—Transportation of Milk Regulations, N.S. Reg. 202/1989, made by the Nova Scotia Dairy Commission on August 11, 1989, under Chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1989, the *Dairy Commission Act*,

(v) Schedule 12—Goat Milk Production Regulations, N.S. Reg. 122/1994, made by the Nova Scotia Dairy Commission on July 18, 1994, under Chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1989, the *Dairy Commission Act*; and

(b) make regulations respecting the production and transportation of raw milk in the form attached.

The repeal and making of regulations referred to in this certificate is effective on and after the later of March 15th, 2020, and the date of approval by the Minister of Agriculture.

Signed at Truro, in Colchester County, Nova Scotia, on September 9, 2019.

sgd. *E. A. Crouse*
Elizabeth A. Crouse, P. Ag.
Director, Natural Products Marketing Council

Regulations Respecting Raw Milk Production and Transportation made by the Natural Products Marketing Council under Section 11 of Chapter 24 of the Acts of ~~Acts of~~ 2000, the *Dairy Industry Act*

Interpretation

Citation

1 These regulations may be cited as the *Raw Milk Production and Transportation Regulations*.

Definitions for regulations

2 In these regulations,

"accredited laboratory" means a laboratory accredited to perform tests under a nationally recognized management standard as certified by an independent third party, such as the Standards Council of Canada;

"Act" means the *Dairy Industry Act*;

"AMS milking area" means a segregated area inside a dairy barn where animals are milked using an automatic milking system, and includes any holding area that separates the automatic milking system from the rest of the dairy barn;

"automatic milking system" means a milking system that does not require a person to manually milk the animals;

"Board sample" means a sample of raw cows' milk taken from a farm bulk tank as required by these regulations and sent to the dairy testing laboratory for testing and providing analyses to the Board, including tests and analyses for the following:

(i) butterfat, protein and other solids,

(ii) somatic cell count,

(iii) the presence of inhibitors;

"bulk milk grader" means a grader who grades

(i) raw milk held in a farm bulk tank, or

(ii) raw milk taken from a dairy animal other than a cow and stored in compliance with Section 45 or 46;

"*Bulk Milk Grader's Course Manual*" means the manual distributed to students participating in the course for bulk milk grader certification in the Province and published on the Board's website;

"bulk milk tank" means a tank for transporting raw milk from a dairy animal other than a cow on a transport vehicle other than a bulk milk truck;

"bulk milk truck" means a vehicle for transporting raw cows' milk that is equipped with all of the following:

(i) a bulk milk truck tank,

(ii) a raw milk transfer hose,

(iii) a pump to transfer raw milk;

"bulk milk truck tank" means a tank with 1 or more compartments for transporting raw cows' milk on a bulk milk truck;

"clean", used as a verb, means to remove dirt and raw milk residue from the equipment using both an alkaline and an acid cleaner and following the directions on the manufacturer's label for the cleaner, or the directions of an equipment specialist;

"cleaner" means an alkaline or acid solution that is used for cleaning equipment;

"clean-in-place system" means a system for cleaning and sanitizing equipment without requiring the equipment to be dismantled or moved from the location where it is used;

"contamination" means exposure to conditions that permit or may permit the introduction or occurrence of any of the following:

(i) a disease-causing microorganism or parasite,

(ii) any biological or chemical agent,

(iii) foreign matter, residue, drugs or any other substance that may compromise the safety or quality of raw milk;

"cow" means the mature female of domestic cattle, genus *Bos*;

"dairy barn" means a barn in which dairy animal feeding and housing areas are used in conjunction with a milking system, and includes any manure storage area on or below the level where dairy animals are housed;

"dairy farm" includes all of the following:

(i) land and buildings necessary for a producer's dairy operation,

(ii) a producer's dairy and farm equipment,

(iii) all of a producer's dairy animals;

"dairy testing laboratory" means the Department's dairy laboratory or another accredited laboratory that has been approved by the Council;

"dairy testing laboratory sample" means a sample of raw milk taken from a farm bulk tank or other storage container as required by these regulations and sent to the dairy testing laboratory for testing, including testing for all of the following:

(i) bacteria,

(ii) freezing point,

(ii) for raw milk from a dairy animal other than a cow, somatic cell count;

"Department" means the Department of Agriculture;

"equipment specialist", in relation to equipment, means a person who is qualified by training or experience to install, use or maintain that equipment;

"farm bulk tank" means a stationary storage tank used only for cooling and storing raw milk in a milk house, and includes related fixtures and equipment required for using the tank;

"free-stall barn" means a barn constructed with alleyways and individual stalls, allowing the dairy animals housed there to have free access to stalls;

"inhibitor" means any substance, other than a bacterial culture, that does not occur naturally in raw milk and inhibits the growth of bacteria in raw milk;

"inhibitor sample" means a sample of raw milk taken from a transport vehicle or other storage container as required by these regulations for testing for the presence of inhibitors;

"loose-housing barn" means a barn that has at least 3 walls and a roof and that does not contain stalls;

"milk house" means a structure or part of a structure included in a dairy farm as required by Section 15;

"milk parlour" means a structure or part of a structure in which dairy animals are milked but no animals are housed;

"*Milk Producer Licensing Regulations*" means the *Milk Producer Licensing Regulations* made under the Act;

"milking equipment" means equipment that is used for collecting, measuring, cooling, holding or storing raw milk;

"pest" means any animal or insect, at any life stage, that may contaminate raw milk;

"plant grader" means a grader who grades raw milk at a processing plant;

"producer registration number" means a unique identifier assigned by the Board to each producer of raw cows' milk;

"raw cows' milk" means raw milk from a cow;

"raw milk transfer equipment" means any equipment used to transfer raw milk, including a raw milk transfer hose;

"sample" means a sample of raw milk taken for the purpose of a test required by these regulations;

"sample vial" means a container that a sample is stored in;

"temperature control sample" means a sample of raw cows' milk taken from a farm bulk tank as required by these regulations to monitor the temperature of the sample;

"tie stall" means a stall that a dairy animal is tied to;

"tie-stall milking barn" means a dairy barn in which dairy animals are held in tie stalls at all times while inside the barn;

"transfer", in relation to raw milk, means to move the raw milk in accordance with these regulations as follows:

(i) from a farm bulk tank to a transport vehicle,

(ii) from a farm bulk tank to an on-farm processing plant,

(iii) for raw milk taken from a dairy animal other than a cow and stored in accordance with Section 45, from the storage equipment to either of the following:

(A) a transport vehicle,

(B) an on-farm processing plant,

(iv) for raw milk taken from a dairy animal other than a cow and stored frozen in accordance with Section 46, to either of the following, in the same container it has been stored in:

(A) a transport vehicle,

(B) an on-farm processing plant,

(v) from a transport vehicle to another transport vehicle, or

(vi) from a transport vehicle to a processing plant;

"transport vehicle" means

(i) a bulk milk truck, or

(ii) a vehicle used to transport raw milk from a dairy animal other than a cow in a bulk milk tank or container;

"veterinarian" means a person who is licensed to practise veterinary medicine in the Province;

"veterinary drug" means a drug or product prescribed for a dairy animal by a veterinarian or approved for dairy animals under any of the following:

(i) the *Food and Drugs Act* (Canada),

(ii) the *Feeds Act* (Canada),

(iii) the *Pest Control Products Act* (Canada),

(iv) the *Canada Agricultural Products Act* (Canada);

"volume measurement device" means either of the devices required by subsection 43(2) as part of a volume measurement system;

"volume measurement system" means a system for measuring the volume of raw milk in a farm bulk tank required by clause 39(1)(e);

"wastewater drainage system" means a system for disposing of wastewater that meets the requirements of all applicable laws and regulations.

Application of regulations

3 These regulations apply to all producers, transporters and processors of raw milk.

Dairy Farm Access and Buildings

Definitions for Sections 5 to 15

4 In Sections 5 to 15,

"dairy farm building" means any of the following:

(i) a dairy barn, including any milk parlour, milk house or AMS milking area within the barn,

(ii) a stand-alone milk parlour or milk house,

(iii) if a milk house is part of a larger building other than a dairy barn, the building that contains the milk house.

Yard and access road

5 (1) A dairy farm must have

(a) a yard surrounding its dairy barn and milk house; and

(b) an access road consisting of a driveway or lane leading from a public road to the milk house.

(2) The yard surrounding a dairy barn and milk house must meet all of the following requirements:

(a) it must be configured and maintained in a manner that does not contribute to the contamination of milk;

(b) it must be kept well-drained and free of all of the following:

(i) refuse,

(ii) animal waste,

(iii) vegetable waste.

(3) The yard and access road of a dairy farm operated by a producer who markets raw milk to the Board must meet all of the following requirements:

(a) the yard and access road must comply with the Board's Yards and Lanes Policy;

(b) the area directly below the hose port required by subsection 16(4) in the exterior milk house wall must be connected to the main entrance of the milk house by a walking surface covered with hard material;

(c) the walking surface referred to in clause (b) must be large enough and adequately maintained to keep the raw milk transfer hose from the bulk milk truck clean.

Dairy farm building design and construction

6 A dairy farm building must be designed and constructed to do all of the following:

(a) provide adequate space for dairy operations;

(b) provide clean conditions for raw milk production and storage;

(c) minimize injury to dairy animals;

(d) minimize contamination of raw milk;

(e) minimize the presence of pests;

(f) minimize damage to the premises by dairy animals.

Construction materials for dairy farm building

7 A dairy farm building must be constructed of durable materials that are free of any toxic or noxious substances.

Floor construction and wastewater drainage

8 **(1)** A dairy farm building floor, except in a bedding area in a free-stall barn or loose-housing barn, must be made of concrete.

(2) A milk house floor must meet all of the following requirements:

(a) it must be designed to support and be capable of supporting the weight of milk house equipment;

(b) it must be sealed at each place it intersects with a wall.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (4) for a milk parlour or milk house, a dairy farm building floor must slope toward 1 of the following drainage intakes:

(a) a covered and trapped floor drain that drains into a wastewater drainage system;

(b) a gutter that empties into a manure disposal system;

(c) a slatted floor that empties into a manure disposal system.

(4) The floor of a milk parlour or a milk house must drain only through a floor drain as described in clause (3)(a) and must be finished and maintained with a smooth surface.

(5) Any drainage intake in a dairy farm building floor must be maintained in good repair and be free of debris.

(6) Wastewater from a dairy farm building must drain into a wastewater drainage system.

Wall and ceiling construction

9 **(1)** Except as provided in subsection (2) for milk houses, milk parlours and tie-stall milking barns, walls and ceilings of a dairy farm building must be hard and washable.

(2) The walls and ceilings of a milk house, milk parlour or tie-stall milking barn must be covered with a material that is all of the following:

(a) hard;

(b) smooth;

(c) washable;

(d) light-coloured;

(e) waterproof.

(3) A ceiling in a milk house or milk parlour must be a closed ceiling with the underside of the roof not exposed.

(4) Each wall and ceiling of a milk house must be insulated to prevent condensation of moisture on the inside walls and ceilings other than condensation caused by steam or hot water in the milk house.

Lighting in dairy farm building

10 **(1)** A dairy farm building must have lighting that allows for inspecting, monitoring and cleaning to be carried out in the building as required by these regulations.

(2) Shatterproof light bulbs, or light bulbs contained in fixtures made of shatterproof material, must be used in a dairy farm building where raw milk may be exposed.

Ventilation in dairy farm building

11 A dairy farm building must be ventilated in a manner that controls condensation and odours in the building.

Feed storage

12 **(1)** A feed storage area must be enclosed in a space that is separate from any other area in a dairy farm building.

(2) No feed may accumulate beyond a designated feed storage area.

(3) Feed must not be stored in a milk house.

Chemical storage

13 All chemicals on a dairy farm, including cleaning materials, must be stored in a way that prevents contamination of raw milk.

Maintenance of dairy farm buildings

14 **(1)** The exterior and interior of a dairy farm building must be kept in good repair and in a clean, tidy condition.

(2) The inside of a dairy farm building must be maintained to prevent the presence or accumulation of all of the following:

(a) dust;

(b) cobwebs;

(c) debris;

(d) refuse;

(e) animal and vegetable waste;

(f) pests.

(3) A floor in a dairy farm building must be kept free of standing water.

(4) All of the following must be rinsed after each milking:

(a) the interior walls and floors of a milk parlour;

(b) the interior floors of a milk house.

(5) The inside walls of a milk house must be kept clean.

(6) The inside surfaces of an automatic milking system stall must be rinsed at least once a day.

(7) This Section also applies to a stand or a platform used in a milking operation.

Milk house use and construction

15 (1) A dairy farm must include a milk house.

(2) A milk house may be used only for the following purposes:

(a) cooling and storing raw milk;

(b) cleaning, sanitizing and storing milking equipment;

(c) storing a veterinary drug in accordance with Section 60;

(d) storing a cleaner, sanitizer or pesticide used in the milk house.

(3) A milk house must be 1 of the following:

(a) a stand-alone dairy farm building;

(b) part of a larger dairy farm building.

(4) A milk house that is part of a larger dairy farm building must meet all of the following requirements:

(a) it must be separated from the rest of the building by walls that extend from the floor to the ceiling;

(b) any doorway between the milk house and the rest of the dairy farm building must be fitted with a door that is kept closed when not in use.

Farm bulk tank in milk house

16 (1) A producer must have a farm bulk tank in their milk house, unless the producer is producing raw milk from a dairy animal other than a cow and using a storage method and equipment in accordance with Section 45 or 46.

(2) There must be sufficient space around a farm bulk tank to provide working access to any part of the farm bulk tank and any farm bulk tank equipment, including, if a dipstick is used for volume measurement, the dipstick.

(3) If any part of a farm bulk tank extends outside of a milk house,

(a) the farm bulk tank must not be used for a wall or ceiling support; and

(b) the milk house wall must be sealed around the farm bulk tank with a gasket.

(4) At a dairy farm of a producer who markets raw milk to the Board, an exterior milk house wall must be equipped with a hose port that meets all of the following criteria:

(a) it is fitted with a cover that is kept closed when not in use;

(b) it is located close to the farm bulk tank outlet;

(c) it is located adjacent to a grounded electrical outlet.

Doors and windows for milk house or milk parlour

17 (1) A milk house must have an exterior doorway.

(2) An exterior doorway of a milk parlour or a milk house must have a door that is solid and tight-fitting.

(3) A door between a milk house and an animal housing area must be fitted with self-closing hardware.

(4) A door referred to in this Section must be closed when not in use.

(5) Each exterior opening in a milk house or milk parlour, other than a doorway, must be fitted with a window or a screen.

Plumbing in milk parlour, milk house, AMS milking area

18 Each milk parlour, milk house and AMS milking area must meet the following plumbing and water requirements:

(a) water must be delivered to it by a plumbing system that provides pressurized hot and cold running water and is protected from contamination;

(b) it must be equipped with hosing that

(i) connects to the plumbing system in the area, and

(ii) reaches all of its equipment and interior building surfaces for rinsing and washing;

(c) the hosing required by clause (b) must be used only for rinsing and washing in the milk parlour, milk house or AMS milking area.

Sinks in milk house

19 (1) A milk house must have at least 2 sinks, including a sink for hand washing and a sink for equipment cleaning, that meet the requirements of this Section.

(2) Each sink must be equipped with a trapped drain.

(3) Each sink for hand washing must be equipped with soap and single-service towels.

(4) If any milking equipment is cleaned by hand, each sink for equipment cleaning must have a concave bottom.

(5) If milking equipment is cleaned using a clean-in-place system, each sink for equipment cleaning must meet the clean-in-place system wastewater requirements specified by the manufacturer or an equipment specialist.

Washroom in milk house

20 **(1)** A washroom in a milk house must be enclosed in a space that is separated from the rest of the milk house and be equipped with all of the following:

(a) a sink for hand washing;

(b) a solid and tight-fitting door.

(2) Each toilet or urinal in a milk house washroom must be connected to a sewage disposal system by a plumbing system.

(3) A sink in a milk house washroom must not be used for cleaning milking equipment.

Water for cleaning surfaces

21 **(1)** In this Section, "water quality standards" means the water quality standards set out in the table in subsection (2).

(2) Water used to clean surfaces that raw milk may contact must be protected from contamination and must meet the water quality standards set out in the following table:

Microbiological Parameters	Standard
Escherichia coli bacteria	no detectable colony forming units (cfu) per 100 ml
total coliform bacteria	fewer than 10 colony forming units (cfu) per 100 ml

(3) A producer must collect a water sample from their milk house at least once each calendar year and submit it for a water quality analysis at an accredited laboratory to ensure it meets the water quality standards.

(4) A producer must follow the procedure for collecting a water sample prescribed by the accredited laboratory that is conducting the analysis.

(5) A producer must retain a record of the results of a water quality analysis for 2 years following the date of analysis.

(6) If a water sample does not meet the water quality standards, the producer must take corrective action immediately and keep a record of the corrective actions.

General Equipment Requirements

Definitions for Sections 23 to 37

22 In Sections 23 to 37, in relation to equipment,

"rinse" means to remove loose deposits of dirt and raw milk residue from the equipment using cold or lukewarm water;

"sanitize" means to remove bacteria and other microorganisms from the equipment by following the directions on the manufacturer's label for the sanitizer or the directions of an equipment specialist.

Raw milk contact surface

23 Any surface that raw milk may contact must be smooth and made of a material that is

(a) non-corrodible;

(b) non-toxic; and

(c) not reactive with cleaners, sanitizers or raw milk.

Equipment maintenance

24 All equipment used to produce or transfer raw milk must be kept clean, in good repair and in working order.

Equipment use

25 All equipment used to produce or transfer raw milk must be used according to the manufacturer's instructions and in a manner that does not contaminate raw milk.

Equipment storage

26 (1) Any surface that equipment used to produce or transfer raw milk may contact in an equipment storage space must meet the requirements of Section 23.

(2) All interior and exterior surfaces of an equipment storage space must be clean.

(3) An equipment storage space, if inside a building, must be located off of the floor.

Cleaning and sanitizing equipment before contact with raw milk from other species

27 Equipment used to produce or transfer raw milk that has been in contact with raw milk produced by a dairy animal of one species and that may come into contact with raw milk produced by a dairy animal of another species must be cleaned and sanitized before it comes into contact with the raw milk produced by the dairy animal of the other species.

Using clean-in-place system

28 (1) A clean-in-place system may be used to clean and sanitize the interior surface of milking equipment, including a farm bulk tank and a holding tank in an automatic milking system.

(2) A clean-in-place system must be used to clean and sanitize the interior surface of a bulk milk truck tank.

(3) A clean-in-place system must be used according to the instructions of

(a) the manufacturer of the clean-in-place system; or

(b) an equipment specialist.

Clean-in-place system for milking equipment other than farm bulk tank

29 Other than as provided in Section 30 for a farm bulk tank, a clean-in-place system for milking equipment must be activated no later than 1 hour after the equipment no longer holds any milk.

Clean-in-place system for farm bulk tank

30 To use a clean-in-place system for a farm bulk tank,

(a) immediately after it is emptied, the farm bulk tank must be rinsed by the person who transferred the milk from it; and

(b) the clean-in-place system must be activated after the farm bulk tank is rinsed, and the process must be completed before the tank is used again.

Clean-in-place system for bulk milk truck tank

31 (1) A bulk milk truck tank must be rinsed and the clean-in-place system activated immediately after the bulk milk truck tank is emptied at the end of the day.

(2) A bulk milk truck tank that has not been used for more than 72 hours must be cleaned and sanitized before its next use.

Manually cleaning and sanitizing milking equipment other than farm bulk tank

32 Other than as provided in Section 33 for a farm bulk tank, manually cleaning and sanitizing milking equipment must be done in accordance with the following procedure:

(a) after milking the herd,

(i) the milking equipment must be rinsed immediately,

(ii) the rinsed milking equipment must be cleaned using brushes designed and used only for that purpose, and

(iii) the cleaned milking equipment and the cleaning equipment must be hung to drain and air-dry;

(b) immediately before the next milking:

(i) the milking equipment must be examined and, if required, cleaned further, and

(ii) the milking equipment must be sanitized.

Manually cleaning and sanitizing farm bulk tank

33 Manually cleaning and sanitizing the interior of a farm bulk tank must be done in accordance with the following procedure:

(a) immediately after it is emptied, the farm bulk tank must be rinsed by the person who transferred the milk from it;

(b) no later than 1 hour after being rinsed, the tank must be cleaned;

(c) immediately before its next use, the tank must be sanitized.

Cleaning and sanitizing bulk milk tank used for raw milk from dairy animal other than cow

34 **(1)** A transporter must rinse, clean and sanitize the interior of the bulk milk tank in accordance with the following procedure:

(a) immediately after the bulk milk tank is emptied, the transporter must rinse the bulk milk tank;

(b) at the end of any day that the transport vehicle is used, the transporter must clean and then sanitize the bulk milk tank.

(2) A bulk milk tank that has not been used for more than 48 hours must be cleaned and sanitized before its next use.

Automatic milking system holding capacity

35 An automatic milking system must have sufficient capacity to hold raw milk while the farm bulk tank is being emptied and cleaned.

Cleaning and sanitizing container used for non-frozen raw milk from dairy animal other than cow

36 **(1)** This Section does not apply to raw milk taken from a dairy animal other than a cow, stored frozen in accordance with Section 46, and transported in the same container it has been stored in.

(2) If raw milk from a dairy animal other than a cow is transported in a container other than a bulk milk tank, the transporter must rinse, clean and sanitize the container in accordance with the following procedure:

(a) immediately after the container is emptied, the transporter must rinse the container;

(b) at the end of any day that a container is used, the transporter must clean the container;

(c) immediately before the container's next use, the transporter must sanitize the container.

(3) A container described in subsection (1) that has not been used for more than 48 hours must be cleaned and sanitized before its next use.

Manually cleaning and sanitizing raw milk transfer equipment

37 **(1)** A transporter must rinse, clean, sanitize, dry and store raw milk transfer equipment and the raw milk transfer hose at the end of each day it is used.

(2) Raw milk transfer equipment or a raw milk transfer hose that has not been used for more than 72 hours must be cleaned and sanitized before its next use.

Milk Cooling and Storage Equipment

Must cool and store in farm bulk tank

38 **(1)** Except as provided in Sections 45 and 46 for raw milk from a dairy animal other than a cow, raw milk must be cooled and stored in a farm bulk tank.

(2) A farm bulk tank must not be used for any purpose other than cooling and storing raw milk.

Required equipment for farm bulk tank

39 **(1)** A farm bulk tank must be equipped with all of the following:

(a) an outlet with a fitted cap;

(b) a thermometer that measures temperature within a range of at least 0 °C to 50 °C and is calibrated to an accuracy of at least 1 °C;

(c) a temperature control device that meets all of the following requirements:

(i) it must operate under automatic control,

(ii) after raw milk has been cooled to between 0 °C and 4 °C, it must maintain a difference of less than 1 °C between the actual raw milk temperature and the control temperature that has been set on the temperature control device;

(d) agitation equipment that meets all of the following requirements:

(i) except as provided in subsection (2) for farm bulk tanks installed before the date these regulations come into force, it must be capable of providing intermittent mechanical agitation for at least 5 minutes in every hour,

(ii) it must be capable of maintaining raw milk homogeneity,

(iii) it must not splash or churn the raw milk;

(e) for a producer who markets raw cows' milk, a volume measurement system that meets the requirements of Section 43.

(2) A farm bulk tank that is installed in a milk house before the date these regulations come into force must meet the requirements of subclause (3)(d)(i) within 12 months after that date.

Support structure for farm bulk tank

40 (1) Leg sockets on a farm bulk tank must be made of corrosion-resistant material.

(2) Legs supporting a farm bulk tank must be capable of being adjusted for height, and must be adjusted to do all of the following:

(a) evenly support the weight of the tank;

(b) prevent torsion, cracking and shifting of the tank;

(c) allow for attaching fittings to and draining the tank.

Level installation for farm bulk tank

41 (1) A farm bulk tank must be levelled in all of the following circumstances:

(a) at the following times when it is installed:

(i) during its installation, by an installer authorized by an inspector,

(ii) within 3 months of its installation, by an inspector;

(b) after it is moved;

(c) after it shifts in position.

(2) If any of the circumstances in subsection (1) occurs to a producer's farm bulk tank, the producer

must notify

(a) an inspector, if the farm bulk tank is holding non-cow's milk; and

(b) an inspector and the Board, if the farm bulk tank is holding cow's milk.

(3) Except as provided in subclause (1)(a)(i), a farm bulk tank may be adjusted or levelled only by, or under the authority of, an inspector.

If farm bulk tank extends outside of milk house

42 In addition to the structural requirements in Section 16, if a farm bulk tank extends outside of a milk house, all of the following requirements must be met:

(a) the manhole, vent and outlet of the farm bulk tank must be located inside the milk house;

(b) any part of the farm bulk tank that extends outside of a milk house must be

(i) kept clean, and

(ii) protected from damage by weather, animals and vehicles.

Volume measurement system for farm bulk tank

43 (1) This Section and Section 44 apply only to a producer who markets raw milk to the Board.

(2) A volume measurement system must be equipped with 1 of the following volume measurement devices:

(a) an external sight glass; or

(b) a dipstick that meets all of the following criteria:

(i) it is marked with scale divisions that begin from the bottom of the dipstick,

(ii) it is suspended in the tank from a fixed point,

(iii) it is supported in the tank in the vertical position in which the tank was calibrated.

(3) A volume measurement system must include a calibration table that displays the number of litres of raw milk in the farm bulk tank corresponding to each graduation on the scale of the volume measurement device.

(4) The same serial number must be marked on a farm bulk tank and its associated calibration table and, if a dipstick system is used, on the dipstick.

(5) A producer may submit a copy of the calibration table for each of their farm bulk tanks to an inspector to be retained on file.

Recalibrating volume measurement system

44 (1) A volume measurement system may be recalibrated at the direction of the Board or of the producer using the system.

(2) Only a person who has the Board's prior approval and who follows the recalibration procedures set out in Board policy may recalibrate a volume measurement system.

(3) The Board is responsible for any cost of a Board-directed recalibration.

Cooling and storage exception for raw milk from dairy animal other than cow

45 (1) A producer may cool or store raw milk from a dairy animal other than a cow by a method inspected and authorized by an inspector and using equipment other than a farm bulk tank.

(2) A producer seeking authorization for a cooling or storing method under this Section must demonstrate to an inspector that the proposed method meets the following requirements:

(a) for cooling, the temperature requirements in Section 73;

(b) for storing, the storage duration requirements in Section 76.

(3) A producer who cools or stores raw milk by a method inspected and authorized by an inspector must comply with any procedures or specifications required by the inspector.

Frozen storage exception for raw milk from dairy animal other than cow

46 (1) Raw milk from a dairy animal other than a cow may be stored in a reusable or single-use container and placed in a freezer.

(2) All of the following apply to each container used under this Section:

(a) it must meet the requirements in Section 23 for raw milk contact surfaces;

(b) if single-use, it must be used only once;

(c) if reusable, it must be cleaned and sanitized in accordance with Section 32;

(d) it must be labelled with all of the following information:

(i) an identifier unique to that container of raw milk,

(ii) the milking date or dates,

(iii) the milk producer's name.

(3) A freezer used under this Section must meet all of the following requirements:

(a) it must be used exclusively for storing raw milk from a dairy animal other than a cow;

(b) its interior must meet the requirements in Section 23 for raw milk contact surfaces;

(c) it must be clean;

(d) it must be equipped with a laboratory grade digital thermometer that meets all of the following requirements:

(i) it must have a thermometer display kept outside the freezer,

(ii) it must have a temperature probe kept inside the freezer,

(iii) it must measure the temperature inside the freezer within a range of at least −30 °C to 30 °C,

(iv) it must not have expired.

(4) A producer must, each day, record the date and the temperature of raw milk stored in a freezer under this Section, and must maintain a written log of the daily recorded information.

Milk Transfer and Transportation Equipment

Inspection of raw milk transfer equipment

47 (1) Raw milk transfer equipment to be used by a producer of raw milk from a dairy animal other than a cow must be inspected and authorized by an inspector.

(2) A producer referred to in subsection (1) must comply with any procedures or specifications required by the inspector for the raw milk transfer equipment.

Application of Sections 49 to 52

48 Sections 49 to 52 apply only to a transporter of raw milk owned by the Board.

Raw milk transfer hose required

49 (1) Unless a raw milk transfer pipe is used in accordance with Section 50, a raw milk transfer hose must be used to transfer raw milk.

(2) During raw milk transfer, a raw milk transfer hose must be secured to a hose connection at both ends.

When raw milk transfer pipe may be used

50 (1) With the Board's approval, a raw milk transfer pipe may be used to transfer raw milk directly from a farm bulk tank to an on-farm processing plant.

(2) A raw milk transfer pipe used to transfer raw milk must be approved by an inspector and meet the food safety requirements of the Department of Environment or the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

Bulk milk truck use

51 (1) Unless another use is approved by the Board in accordance with this Section, a bulk milk truck must not be used for any purpose other than transporting raw milk, potable water and dairy by-products.

(2) A transporter may apply to the Board for approval to transport a substance other than one allowed under subsection (1), and the application must include all of the following information:

(a) name of transporter;

(b) substance to be transported;

(c) frequency at which the transporter proposes to haul the substance and duration of each trip;

(d) expected impact of the substance hauled on raw milk quality.

(3) Before approving an application under subsection (2), the Board must receive a positive recommendation from the Board's Advisory Committee for Milk.

(4) The Board's approval of an application under subsection (2) may include any terms and conditions it considers necessary to maintain the safety and quality of raw milk.

Required equipment for bulk milk truck

52 (1) A bulk milk truck must be equipped with all of the following:

(a) a waterproof and dust-tight container for storing empty sample vials;

(b) a milk sample storage cooler that meets all requirements for a milk sample storage cooler in the *Bulk Milk Grader's Course Manual*;

(c) sample vials;

(d) adequate storage space to permit the storage of raw milk transfer equipment;

(e) raw milk transfer equipment;

(f) a stainless steel dipper;

(g) a sanitizer for the dipper;

(h) a thermometer that is either

(i) a digital thermometer that has not expired, or

(ii) a dial thermometer that meets all of the following requirements:

(A) it must be issued by a processor or transporter,

(B) it must be identified by a unique identifier,

(C) it must measure temperature within a range of at least −30 °C to 30 °C,

(D) it must be properly calibrated by the issuing processor or issuing transporter,

(E) it must have a calibration record maintained by the issuing processor or issuing transporter;

(i) a logbook for recording bulk tank seals that meets all requirements under the Board's Bulk Tanker Sealing Program;

(j) a bulk milk truck tank constructed in a manner that prevents the temperature of raw milk in the tank from increasing more than 2 °C for each 24-hour period the raw milk is in the tank;

(k) equipment allowing for adequate cleaning of the bulk milk truck tank, including a sufficient number of spray balls.

(2) In addition to meeting the requirements of Section 23 for raw milk contact surfaces, surfaces of a bulk milk truck that may come into contact with raw milk must be

(a) free of cavities, open seams and loose particles; and

(b) readily cleanable.

Dairy Animals

Animal access to milk parlour, AMS milking area or milk house

53 **(1)** No animal, other than a dairy animal there to be milked, is permitted in a milk parlour or an AMS milking area.

(2) No animal is permitted in a milk house.

Animal segregation in dairy barn

54 **(1)** An animal must not be housed in a dairy barn unless it is of 1 of the following species:

(a) cow;

(b) domestic goat, genus *Capra*;

(c) domestic sheep, genus *Ovis*;

(d) domestic water buffalo, genus *Bubalus*.

(2) Each species of animal housed in a dairy barn must be housed separately in an area enclosed by walls that extend from the floor to the ceiling.

(3) Any door between the separate housing areas required by subsection (2) must be kept closed when not in use.

(4) Immature dairy animals housed in a dairy barn may be housed either individually or in groups, and must be housed separately from the milking herd in either an open pen or a tie stall.

(5) The housing of any immature dairy animal housed outside of a dairy barn, but in close proximity to the dairy barn, must meet all of the following requirements:

(a) it must be clean, tidy and free from excessive odour;

(b) it must not cause runoff that would compromise milk quality and safety.

Dairy animal health

55 A dairy animal must

(a) be in good physical condition; and

(b) not have a communicable disease that can be transmitted through raw milk.

Dairy animal cleanliness

56 **(1)** A dairy animal in a milking herd must be clean.

(2) Hair on the udder, belly, flanks and sides of a dairy animal in a milking herd must be kept short and free of dirt, manure and debris.

Dairy animal bedding

57 **(1)** A dairy animal must have access to a rest area that is clean, dry and covered with a bedding material.

(2) If milking is done in a tie-stall milking barn or raw milk is collected in open buckets, bedding must

not be changed or disturbed during milking.

Dairy animal manure

58 **(1)** Except as provided in subsection (2), solid and liquid manure must be removed from a dairy barn at least once a day.

(2) Manure may accumulate as follows:

(a) in a loose-housing barn, if there is sufficient bedding to ensure a clean, dry rest area for dairy animals;

(b) below the level of a dairy barn where dairy animals are housed, as part of a manure disposal system.

(3) Manure that accumulates under subsection (2) must be removed from a dairy barn at least once a year.

(4) Manure must be removed from a milk parlour promptly after milking.

(5) A milk house must be kept free of manure.

Veterinary drug use

59 **(1)** A dairy animal must not be administered any drug other than a veterinary drug.

(2) A prescription veterinary drug must be administered as prescribed by a veterinarian.

(3) A non-prescription veterinary drug must be administered as directed by the manufacturer's instructions.

(4) A producer must clearly identify dairy animals from which milk must be withheld because it may contain residues of veterinary drugs.

(5) A producer must maintain a record of all veterinary drug use in their milking herd.

Veterinary drug storage

60 **(1)** A veterinary drug used to treat a dairy animal in a milking herd must not be stored in a milk house except in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) it must be stored in a closed cupboard or refrigerator in a manner that prevents contamination of the raw milk in the milk house;

(b) it must be stored in a manner that meets the requirements specified by the manufacturer or a veterinarian for storing it.

(2) Veterinary drugs that are used to treat non-lactating dairy animals must not be stored in a milk house.

Personal Hygiene

Preventing spread of disease

61 A person who is infected with or carrying any disease that may be transmitted through raw milk must not work in any capacity that involves producing, handling, storing or transporting raw milk.

Clothing and hand-washing

62 **(1)** While in contact with a dairy animal during milking, a person must do all of the following:

(a) wear clean clothing and footwear;

(b) wear waterproof dressings, gloves or clothing over any cut or lesion on their hands or arms;

(c) keep their hands clean and dry.

(2) Any waterproof gloves worn to cover a cut or lesion must meet all of the following requirements:

(a) they must be clean and dry;

(b) they must not react with cleaners, sanitizers or raw milk.

(3) Before touching milking equipment, raw milk transfer equipment, or milking, a person must wash their hands with soap and water, and then their dry hands with a single-service towel.

(4) A person's hands must not be wet while hand-milking a dairy animal.

Bulk milk grader not permitted in animal housing area

63 A bulk milk grader must not enter an animal housing area.

Raw Milk Handling

Restriction on marketing raw milk

64 A person must not market raw milk unless all the requirements in Sections 65 to 77 for handling the raw milk are met.

No altering raw milk

65 **(1)** A person must not contaminate raw milk.

(2) A person must not remove any substance from raw milk before the raw milk is received by a processor.

Segregating raw milk from different species

66 Raw milk taken from dairy animals of 2 or more species must not be mixed before the milk is received by a processor.

No colostrum or veterinary drugs in raw milk

67 Raw milk taken from a dairy animal during any of the following periods must not be marketed:

(a) from 15 days before the date the dairy animal is expected to give birth, up to and including 3 days after it gives birth;

(b) when colostrum or blood is present in the raw milk;

(c) if the dairy animal is being treated with a veterinary drug, the withholding period for the drug as identified on the label of the drug or as specified by a veterinarian.

No marketing colostrum for human consumption

68 A person must not market colostrum or any product containing colostrum for the purpose of human consumption.

Restriction on marketing colostrum for non-human consumption

69 **(1)** Except as provided in subsection (2), a producer must not market colostrum or any product containing colostrum for the purpose of non-human consumption.

(2) A producer may market colostrum obtained from a dairy animal up to 3 days after the dairy animal gives birth for the purpose of non-human consumption, with the prior approval of the following:

(a) for raw cows' milk, the Board;

(b) for raw milk from a dairy animal other than a cow, the Council.

Raw milk discard

70 **(1)** During milking, the first stream of raw milk from each teat of a dairy animal must be examined to determine if it

(a) has an abnormal odour;

(b) contains excessive sediment or any objectionable matter; or

(c) has physical defects.

(2) After examination, the first stream of raw milk examined under subsection (1) must be discarded in a manner that prevents contamination of the milking area.

(3) Any milk as described in clauses (1)(a) to (c) that is produced during milking must be discarded.

(4) An automatic milking system must be capable of meeting the requirements of subsections (1), (2) and (3).

Teat cleaning and sanitizing

71 **(1)** Regardless of whether an automatic milking system is used,

(a) before milking equipment is placed on a dairy animal, all of the dairy animal's teats must be cleaned and sanitized with a product approved for udder hygiene by the federal Department of Health; and

(b) after milking equipment is removed from a dairy animal, a product approved for udder hygiene by the federal Department of Health must be applied to all of the dairy animal's teats.

(2) If an automatic milking system is not used, a dairy animal's teats must be dried hygienically after being cleaned and sanitized under clause (1)(a) and before milking equipment is placed on the dairy animal.

Filtering raw milk

72 **(1)** Raw milk must pass through a filter before it is stored.

(2) A filter must be

(a) designed to filter raw milk; and

(b) used according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Temperature of raw milk in farm bulk tank

73 **(1)** Except as provided in subsection (2) for raw milk obtained using an automatic milking system,

(a) the temperature of raw milk from a first milking stored in a farm bulk tank must meet all of the following requirements:

(i) no later than 1 hour after the first milking is finished, it must be lowered to less than or equal to 10 °C,

(ii) no later than 2 hours after the first milking is finished, it must be lowered to less than or equal to 4 °C and higher than 0 °C,

(iii) after reaching the temperature range in clause (a)(ii) by the time specified in that clause, it must be maintained in that range until raw milk from the next milking is added to the farm bulk tank; and

(b) the temperature of raw milk from the first milking in a farm bulk tank blended with raw milk from any subsequent milkings must meet all of the following requirements:

(i) it must be lower than or equal to 10 °C,

(ii) no later than 1 hour after each subsequent milking is finished, it must be lower than or equal to 4 °C and higher than 0 °C,

(iii) after reaching the temperature range in clause (b)(ii) by the time specified in that clause, it must be maintained in that range until the next milking.

(2) The temperature of raw milk obtained using an automatic milking system and stored in a farm bulk tank must, from within 2 hours after milking starts until the farm bulk tank no longer holds any milk,

(a) be higher than 0°C; and

(b) never go higher than 4°C for longer than 15 consecutive minutes.

Temperature of frozen raw milk from dairy animal other than cow

74 **(1)** This Section applies only to raw milk taken from a dairy animal other than a cow and stored in a freezer in accordance with Section 46.

(2) Before freezing, raw milk must be cooled as provided under Section 73 for raw milk in a farm bulk tank.

(3) Raw milk must be frozen to a temperature of lower than or equal to −18 °C.

(4) Raw milk must be frozen within 72 hours after milking.

(5) Raw milk that has been frozen must remain frozen until it is received by a processor.

(6) Raw milk that has been cooled as required in subsection (2) may be added to a container that holds raw milk that is already frozen.

Temperature in transport vehicle

75 **(1)** Except as provided in subsection (2) for frozen raw milk, the temperature of raw milk being transported on a transport vehicle must be lower than or equal to 6 °C and higher than 0 °C.

(2) While being transported on a transport vehicle, raw milk that has been stored in a freezer in accordance with Section 46 must meet the temperature requirements of Section 74.

Duration of raw milk storage

76 (1) Unless the Board grants an exemption under Section 77, raw milk to be marketed to the Board must not be stored in a farm bulk tank for more than 48 hours.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (4) for frozen storage, raw milk from a dairy animal other than a cow must not be stored for more than 72 hours.

(3) The time periods in subsection (1) and subsection (2) apply to all raw milk, whether stored in a farm bulk tank or in storage equipment that complies with Section 45, from the time that filling of the empty farm bulk tank or storage equipment begins.

(4) Raw milk taken from a dairy animal other than a cow and stored in a freezer in accordance with Section 46 must not be stored for more than 12 months.

Exemption from storage duration limit for raw milk in farm bulk tank

77 (1) In exceptional circumstances, the Board may grant an exemption to the time limit in subsection 76(1) for the storage of raw milk in a farm bulk tank, but in any event the raw milk must not be stored for more than 72 hours.

(2) An exemption under subsection (1) must be in accordance with the Council's Milk Storage Exemption Policy.

(3) A producer may apply for an exemption under subsection (1) by submitting an application to the Board in the form prescribed in the Council's Milk Storage Exemption Policy.

(4) On granting an exemption under this Section, the Board must notify the affected producer, transporter and processor.

(5) A producer must ensure that their farm bulk tank has sufficient holding capacity for additional raw milk that may be stored in exceptional circumstances under an exemption granted under this Section.

(6) An automatic milking system must have sufficient holding capacity for the main farm bulk tank to be emptied and cleaned.

Raw Milk Grading and Transfer

Only grader permitted to transfer raw milk

78 Only a grader may transfer raw milk.

Testing temperature before transfer from storage

79 (1) Before transferring raw milk from where it has been stored at a dairy farm, a bulk milk grader must measure the temperature of the raw milk.

(2) For any temperature measurement under this Section, a bulk grader must use a thermometer that meets the requirements of clause 52(1)(h).

(3) A bulk milk grader must grade raw milk as rejected if any of the following apply:

(a) for raw milk, the temperature of the raw milk is

(i) lower than or equal to 0 °C, or

(ii) higher than 4 °C, other than as allowed under Section 73;

(b) for raw milk taken from a dairy animal other than a cow and frozen under Section 46, the temperature of the raw milk is higher than −18 °C.

(4) If raw milk in a farm bulk tank, or other storage equipment that complies with Section 45, is in the process of cooling, a bulk milk grader may re-measure the temperature of the raw milk in the farm bulk tank or other storage equipment after the cooling times in Section 73 have elapsed.

(5) A temperature measurement taken by a bulk milk grader under subsection (1) or, if the temperature is re-measured, under subsection (4), is final.

Testing temperature before transfer from transport vehicle

80 (1) Before transferring raw milk from a transport vehicle, a plant grader must measure the temperature of raw milk on the transport vehicle.

(2) For any temperature measurement under this Section, a plant grader must use a thermometer that meets the requirements of clause 52(1)(h).

(3) A plant grader must grade raw milk as rejected if any of the following apply:

(a) for raw milk, the temperature of the raw milk is

(i) lower than or equal to 0 °C, or

(ii) higher than 6 °C;

(b) for raw milk taken from a dairy animal other than a cow and frozen under Section 46, the temperature of the raw milk is higher than −18 °C.

(4) A temperature measurement taken by a plant grader under this Section is final.

Examining raw milk

81 (1) In this Section, "rejection criteria" means the mandatory rejection criteria set out in Section 82.

(2) Any examination under this Section must be in accordance with the *Bulk Milk Grader's Course Manual*.

(3) A grader must examine raw milk against the rejection criteria at the following times:

(a) except as provided in clause (b), before transferring the raw milk;

(b) for raw milk taken from a dairy animal other than a cow and frozen in accordance with Section 46,

(i) after the raw milk has been cooled as provided in Section 74 and before the raw milk is frozen, and

(ii) at a processing plant, after the raw milk has thawed and before the raw milk is mixed

with any other raw milk or processed.

(4) While examining raw milk as required by subsection (3), a grader may examine the raw milk for any abnormal flavour.

(5) A grader must grade raw milk as rejected if any of the following apply:

(a) the milk meets any of the rejection criteria;

(b) the milk is examined under subsection (4) and is found to have an abnormal flavour;

(c) the producer's production is too low to allow satisfactory cooling, sampling or measuring as required by these regulations or the *Bulk Milk Grader's Course Manual*.

Mandatory rejection criteria

82 All of the following are mandatory rejection criteria for the purpose of an examination of raw milk under subsection 81(3):

(a) the milk emits an unusual odour;

(b) the milk has a physical defect, including any of the following:

(i) discolouration,

(ii) iciness,

(iii) wateriness,

(iv) thickness,

(v) coagulation,

(vi) flakiness,

(vii) stringiness;

(c) the milk has started to form butter;

(d) the milk contains colostrum;

(e) the milk contains foreign matter, including any of the following:

(i) blood,

(ii) a pest,

(iii) dirt,

(iv) debris;

(f) the milk is not of good quality for reasons other than as listed in clauses (a) to (e).

Milk grading decision final

83 (1) Unless an inspector grades the raw milk under subsection (3), a decision of a grader on whether to grade raw milk as rejected is final.

(2) Before making a decision on the grade of raw milk, a grader may consult with an inspector.

(3) An inspector who is consulted under subsection (2) may decide on the grade of the raw milk, and in that case the decision of the inspector is final.

Rejection report: raw cows' milk

84 (1) A grader or inspector who grades raw cows' milk as rejected must record all of the following information in a form prescribed by the Council:

(a) if the rejected raw milk is in a farm bulk tank,

(i) producer's name,

(ii) producer registration number,

(iii) transporter's name,

(iv) name of the grader or inspector,

(v) date of the rejection,

(vi) time of the rejection,

(vii) volume of raw milk in the tank, determined in accordance with a standard method outlined in the *Bulk Milk Grader's Course Manual*, including

(A) a reading of the volume measurement device, and

(B) the volume according to the tank's calibration table, recorded at no greater than the maximum volume on the calibration table,

(viii) a statement that the raw milk was examined, rejected, and not transferred,

(ix) all reasons for the rejection in accordance with Sections 81 and 82,

(x) any observations supporting the reasons for rejection;

(b) if the rejected raw milk is in a bulk milk truck,

(i) transporter's name,

(ii) bulk milk grader's name,

(iii) processing plant identification,

(iv) name of the plant grader or inspector,

(v) date of the rejection,

(vi) time of the rejection,

(vii) volume of rejected raw milk in the bulk milk truck tank or, if the tank has more than 1 compartment, in the compartment,

(viii) a statement that the raw milk was examined, rejected and not transferred,

(ix) all reasons for the rejection in accordance with Sections 81 and 82,

(x) any observations supporting the reasons for rejection.

(2) Information recorded under subsection (1) about raw milk graded as rejected must be provided to all of the following:

(a) the producer;

(b) the transporter;

(c) an inspector, unless the information was recorded by an inspector;

(d) the Board.

(3) A grader or inspector who grades raw milk in a farm bulk tank as rejected must indicate the rejection by marking the tank in accordance with a method prescribed in the *Bulk Milk Grader's Course Manual*.

Rejection report: raw milk from dairy animal other than cow

85 (1) A grader or inspector who grades raw milk from a dairy animal other than a cow as rejected must record all of the following information in a form prescribed by the Council:

(a) producer's name;

(b) transporter's name;

(c) name of the grader or inspector;

(d) date of the rejection;

(e) time of the rejection;

(f) a statement that the raw milk was examined, rejected and not transferred;

(g) all reasons for the rejection in accordance with Sections 81 and 82;

(h) any observations supporting the reasons for rejection.

(2) Information recorded under subsection (1) about raw milk graded as rejected must be provided to all of the following:

(a) the producer;

(b) the transporter;

(c) an inspector, unless the information was recorded by an inspector.

Sampling and testing for presence of inhibitors

86 (1) After raw milk is graded on arrival at a processing plant, and before it is transferred into the processing plant, a plant grader must

(a) sample the raw milk in accordance with this Section and the general sampling provisions in Sections 95 to 99; and

(b) unless it is necessary to do an off-site test in accordance with subsection (5), test the sample on site for the presence of inhibitors, using a standard test in accordance with subsection 100(2).

(2) For raw milk delivered to a processing plant in a bulk milk truck tank with more than one compartment, a plant grader must take a sample as required by clause (1)(a) directly from each compartment and test the samples separately.

(3) For raw milk taken from a dairy animal other than a cow and delivered in a container to a processing plant, a plant grader must take a sample as required by clause (1)(a) from each container of raw milk.

(4) In either of the following circumstances, a plant grader must take a sample of raw milk as required by clause (1)(a) after it is transferred from the transport vehicle, and test it for the presence of inhibitors as required by clause (1)(b) before it is mixed with any other raw milk or processed:

(a) a portion of the raw cows' milk being transported on a bulk milk truck is delivered to a small processing plant mid-route;

(b) raw milk from a dairy animal other than a cow is delivered to a processing plant frozen.

(5) If a processor of raw milk from a dairy animal other than a cow does not have the facilities to test raw milk on site for inhibitors, a plant grader must arrange to have the test required by subsection (1) conducted using the facilities of another processor or at the dairy testing laboratory.

(6) If the result of a test under this Section is positive for the presence of inhibitors,

(a) for raw cows' milk referred to in subsection (2), all the raw milk from the bulk milk truck tank compartment containing the raw milk that tested positive must be rejected;

(b) for raw milk from a dairy animal other than a cow, all the raw milk from the container or bulk milk tank containing the raw milk that tested positive must be rejected.

Prohibition on marketing milk graded rejected

87 A person must not market raw milk that has been

(a) graded as rejected by a grader under subsection 81(5) or an inspector under subsection 83(3); or

(b) rejected under subsection 86(6) after testing positive for the presence of inhibitors.

When transfer prohibited

88 Except as permitted in this subsection, raw milk must not be transferred if any of the following occur:

(a) it is seized by an inspector;

(b) it is graded as rejected by a grader under subsection 81(5) or an inspector under subsection 83(3), except that the transporter may transfer raw milk between 2 transport vehicles to dispose of milk under subsection 89(2);

(c) it is rejected under subsection 86(6) after testing positive for the presence of inhibitors, except that the transporter may transfer raw milk between 2 transport vehicles to dispose of milk under subsection 89(2);

(d) it is prohibited from being marketed under these or any other applicable regulations.

Required disposal of raw milk

89 (1) A producer must dispose of raw milk that is prohibited under clause 88(b), (c) or (d) from being transferred and is being stored in the producer's farm bulk tank or in equipment that complies with Section 45 or 46.

(2) A transporter must dispose of raw milk that is prohibited under clause 88(b), (c) or (d) from being transferred and is being carried on the transporter's transport vehicle.

(3) Raw milk to be disposed of under this Section must be kept separate from any other raw milk.

Application of Sections 91 to 94

90 Sections 91 to 94 apply only to raw milk owned by the Board.

Transfer of bulk milk between bulk milk truck tanks

91 Except as provided in Section 92 or 93, a transfer of raw milk between 2 bulk milk truck tanks may be carried out only at a processing plant.

Planned transfer between bulk milk truck tanks other than at plant

92 (1) A transporter may apply to the Board for approval to transfer raw milk between bulk milk truck tanks other than at a processing plant.

(2) An application under subsection (1) must include all of the following information:

(a) name of each transporter involved in the transfer;

(b) proposed location of the transfer;

(c) proposed frequency of the transfer;

(d) any special circumstances.

(3) The Board may approve an application under subsection (1) if all of the following requirements are met:

(a) the Board must be satisfied that each transporter involved in the transfer is in compliance with any regulations that the Board considers relevant;

(b) the proposed location must

(i) have a surface paved with concrete or asphalt, and

(ii) be located away from any source of contamination.

(4) The Board must issue written confirmation of an approval under this Section.

Emergency transfer between bulk milk truck tanks

93 (1) If a bulk milk truck tank carrying raw milk is inoperable and, in the bulk milk grader's opinion, the raw milk has not been compromised, the raw milk may be transferred to another bulk milk truck tank.

(2) A bulk milk grader who transfers raw milk between 2 bulk milk truck tanks under subsection (1) must record all of the following information in a form prescribed by the Council:

(a) transporter's name;

(b) bulk milk truck tank identifier;

(c) date of the transfer;

(d) time of the transfer;

(e) description of the conditions that required the transfer;

(f) description of the action taken.

(3) The information recorded under subsection (2) must be provided to each of the following:

(a) an inspector;

(b) the transporter;

(c) the processor receiving the milk;

(d) the Board.

Farm bulk tank milk transfer report

94 (1) Before a bulk milk grader transfers raw milk from a farm bulk tank to a bulk milk truck, the grader must record all of the following information in accordance with the *Bulk Milk Grader's Course Manual*:

(a) producer's name;

(b) provincial producer registration number;

(c) transporter's name;

(d) grader's name;

(e) pick-up date;

(f) pick-up time;

(g) volume of raw milk in the tank, determined in accordance with a standard method outlined in the *Bulk Milk Grader's Course Manual*, including

(i) a reading of the volume measurement device, and

(ii) the volume according to the tank's calibration table, recorded at no greater than the maximum volume on the calibration table;

(h) temperature of raw milk in the farm bulk tank;

(i) the barcode identifying the sample of the producer's bulk tank.

(2) If a bulk milk grader does not fully empty a farm bulk tank before a transfer, the grader must record the information required by clauses (1)(g) and (h) after the transfer as well.

(3) A bulk milk grader must provide the information reported under subsections (1) and (2) to all of the following:

(a) the producer;

(b) the transporter;

(c) the Board.

(4) The Board must provide the information it receives under clauses (1)(a), (b), and (e) and subclause (1)(g)(ii) to the Board's payment agent.

Raw Milk Sampling

Only grader or inspector may collect sample

95 Only a grader or an inspector may collect a sample.

Standard sampling methods

96 (1) A sample must be collected according to the procedure outlined in the *Bulk Milk Grader's Course Manual*.

(2) A sample must be collected at the minimum frequency specified for the type of sample in Schedule A: Summary of Minimum Sampling and Administrative Requirements.

(3) A sample must be collected from the location specified for the type of sample in Schedule A: Summary of Minimum Sampling and Administrative Requirements.

(4) Before collecting a sample from a farm bulk tank, the raw milk in the tank must be agitated for at least 5 minutes.

(5) Except as provided in clause 86(4)(b) for sampling and testing for the presence of inhibitors, for raw milk taken from a dairy animal other than a cow and to be stored frozen in accordance with Section 46, a sample must be taken before the raw milk is frozen and after it has been cooled in accordance with Section 74.

Sample vial

97 (1) An empty sample vial must meet all of the following requirements before being used to collect a sample:

(a) it must be stored in a sample vial storage container;

(b) it must have a sealed lid;

(c) it must be clean on the outside;

(d) it must have remained sterile on the inside, if the sample vial is sterile;

(e) it must be clean on the inside, if the sample vial is non-sterile.

(2) A sample vial must be uniquely identified and labelled in accordance with the *Bulk Milk Grader's Course Manual* and as required by

(a) the Board, for a Board sample; or

(b) the dairy testing laboratory, for a dairy testing laboratory sample, inhibitor sample or temperature control sample.

(3) After a sample is collected,

(a) the full sample vial must be sealed and be kept clean on the outside; and

(b) the sample must be kept at a temperature lower than or equal to 4 °C and higher than 0 °C until it is tested.

If sample does not meet standards

98 (1) A processor or dairy testing laboratory must not accept a sample that does not meet the standards outlined in the *Bulk Milk Grader's Course Manual* and the requirements of these regulations.

(2) If a sample is not accepted, the processor or dairy testing laboratory must notify

(a) the Board, for raw cows' milk; or

(b) the producer, for raw milk from a dairy animal other than a cow.

(3) For a Board sample, or a dairy testing laboratory sample for raw cows' milk, that is not accepted, the Board may require a replacement sample and may specify a time for delivery.

(4) For a dairy testing laboratory sample for raw milk from a dairy animal other than a cow, or inhibitor sample, that is not accepted, the dairy testing laboratory may require a replacement sample and may specify a time for delivery.

(5) A grader or inspector must deliver a replacement sample as required by the Board or dairy testing laboratory under subsection (3) or (4).

Sample storage and handling

99 All samples must be stored and handled in accordance with procedures set out in the Council's Sampling and Storage Policy.

Raw Milk Testing and Quality Standards

Required tests

100 (1) Raw milk must be tested for all of the following, at the times and by the persons specified in Schedule B: Summary of Minimum Analysis and Administrative Requirements:

(a) the chemical and microbiological parameters set out in the table in Section 101;

(b) for cows' milk only,

(i) levels of butterfat, protein and other solids, and

(ii) temperature.

(2) Any test of raw milk required by these regulations must be carried out using a standard test of a type specified for that test by the authority named in Schedule C: Summary of Sampling and Testing Responsibilities.

(3) The cost of any test of raw milk required by these regulations must be paid by the person specified for the type of test in Schedule B: Summary of Minimum Analysis and Administrative Requirements.

(4) The results from any test of raw milk required by these regulations must be reported to the person specified for the type of test in Schedule B: Summary of Minimum Analysis and Administrative Requirements.

(5) The Board may administer the collection and analysis of raw milk samples for tests in addition to those referred to in subsection (1) to support the Board's role under the Act.

(6) The Board must establish a process for setting fees for any testing of Board samples.

Chemical and microbiological standards for raw milk

101 Raw milk must meet the chemical and microbiological quality standards set out in the following table:

Parameter	Chemical or Microbiological Quality Standard
Bacteria	Raw cows' milk: - maximum 50 000 cfu total living mesophilic aerobic bacteria per ml or - maximum 121 000 individual bacterial count per ml measured using method such as Bactoscan®
	Raw goats' milk: - maximum 50 000 cfu total living mesophilic aerobic bacteria per ml or - maximum 321 000 individual bacterial count per ml measured using method such as Bactoscan® Raw sheep's milk: same standard as for raw goats' milk Raw milk from dairy animals other than cows, goats and sheep: same standard as for raw cows' milk
Somatic cells	Raw cows' milk: maximum 400 000 somatic cells per ml Raw goats' milk: maximum 1 500 000 somatic cells per ml Raw sheep's milk: same standard as for raw goats' milk Raw milk from dairy animals other than cows, goats and sheep: same standard as for raw cows' milk

Inhibitors, including veterinary drug residues	Negative for the presence of inhibitory substance residues, including veterinary drug residues, as tested by a testing method approved by the Council
Freezing point	Raw cows' milk: maximum: -0.525°Hortvet or (-0.507 °C) Raw goats' milk: maximum: -0.564°Hortvet or (-0.545 °C) Raw sheep's milk: same standard as for raw goats' milk Raw milk from dairy animals other than cows, goats and sheep: same standard as for raw cows' milk

Further testing for presence of inhibitors

102 (1) If the result of a test of raw milk under Section 86 is positive for the presence of inhibitors,

(a) for raw cows' milk,

(i) the processor may test all Board samples related to the bulk milk truck load containing the milk that tested positive, and

(ii) the processor must deliver all of the following to the dairy testing laboratory for confirmation:

(A) the Board samples related to the bulk milk truck load containing the milk that tested positive,

(B) the samples that tested positive under Section 86;

(b) for raw milk from a dairy animal other than a cow, the processor may deliver all the samples that tested positive to the dairy testing laboratory for confirmation.

(2) The dairy testing laboratory must analyze all samples delivered under subclause (1)(a)(ii) or clause (1)(b) for the presence of inhibitors.

(3) Confirmation from the dairy testing laboratory that a raw milk sample tests positive for inhibitors is sufficient proof that the sample contains inhibitors.

Notification of positive test result

103 (1) On finding that any raw milk analyzed under subsection 102(2) contains inhibitors, the dairy testing laboratory must notify an inspector.

(2) On being notified that raw milk has tested positive for the presence of inhibitors, the inspector or the inspector's designate must, as soon as possible, notify the following:

(a) for any raw milk, the producer whose sample was found to be the source of the inhibitors in the analysis by the dairy testing laboratory under subsection 102(2); and

(b) for raw cows' milk, the Board.

Consequences of Failing to Meet Quality Standards

Application of Sections 105 and 106

104 Sections 105 and 106 apply only to raw cows' milk.

Consequences of testing positive for inhibitors

105 (1) After a producer is notified of a positive test result under subsection 103(2), in addition to the additional consequences and penalties set out in the *Milk Producer Licensing Regulations*, raw milk from the producer's next milking must be tested from the producer's farm bulk tank for inhibitors.

(2) If the raw milk tested under subsection (1) is found to contain an inhibitor, the producer's raw milk must not be marketed until the Board is satisfied that it is free from inhibitors.

Consequences of finding contamination other than inhibitor

106 (1) A producer who is found to be the source of any raw milk contamination, other than an inhibitor, that is identified by grading or analysis and that results in the disposal of the raw milk from a bulk milk truck

(a) is not entitled to be paid for any of their raw milk that is disposed of;

(b) is liable for all of the following in addition to any applicable penalty under the *Milk Producer Licensing Regulations*:

(i) reimbursement to the Board for the value of the remainder of the raw milk disposed of from the bulk milk truck,

(ii) the disposal administration fee under the *Bulk Haulage Regulations* made under the Act,

(iii) expenses incurred by the Board in disposing of the raw milk.

(2) A transporter who is found to be the source of any contamination as described in subsection (1) is liable to the Board for all of the following:

(a) reimbursement of the value of the raw milk disposed of;

(b) expenses incurred by the Board in disposing of the raw milk.

Schedule A: Summary of Minimum Sampling and Administrative Requirements

(*Raw Milk Production and Transportation Regulations*)

Table 1: Minimum Sampling and Administrative Requirements: Raw Cows' Milk

	Milk Sample Type			
	Board	**Dairy Testing Laboratory**	**Inhibitor**	**Temperature Control**
analysis	butterfat, protein, other solids somatic cell count inhibitor test inhibitor confirmatory test other analysis as determined by Board	bacteria freezing point	inhibitor test inhibitor confirmatory test	temperature

collected from	farm bulk tank	farm bulk tank	bulk milk truck tank compartment(s) processing plant (mid-route delivery to small processing plant only) farm bulk tank (on-farm processed only)	farm bulk tank (only first pick-up of run)
collected by	bulk milk grader	bulk milk grader	plant grader	bulk milk grader
collected when	after grading and before or during transfer	after grading and before transfer	after grading and before transfer after grading and before mixed with other raw milk or processed (mid-route delivery to small processing plant only)	before Board sample (only first pick-up of run)
sampling method	standard method under ss. 96–97 RMPT Regulations	standard method under ss. 96–97 RMPT Regulations	standard method under ss. 96–97 RMPT Regulations	standard method under ss. 96–97 RMPT Regulations
sampling frequency	every raw milk pick-up	at least twice a month	every raw milk delivery	each pick-up run
fees for analysis set by	Board	Department	Department (inhibitor confirmatory test)	Department

Table 2: Minimum Sampling and Administrative Requirements: Raw Milk From Dairy Animals Other Than Cows

	Milk Sample Type	
	Dairy Testing Laboratory	**Inhibitor**
analysis	bacteria freezing point somatic cell count	inhibitor test inhibitor confirmatory test (optional)
collected from	farm bulk tank storage equipment under s. 45 or 46 RMPT Regulations	farm bulk tank bulk milk tank storage equipment under s. 45 or 46 RMPT Regulations
collected by	bulk milk grader	plant grader
collected when	after grading and before transfer	after grading and before transfer (non-frozen raw milk) after grading and before mixed with other raw milk or processed (frozen raw milk)
sampling method	standard method under ss. 96–97, RMPT Regulations	standard method under ss. 96–97, RMPT Regulations
sampling frequency	at least once a month	every raw milk delivery
fees for analysis set by	Department	Department (inhibitor confirmatory test)

Schedule B: Summary of Minimum Analysis and Administrative Requirements

(*Raw Milk Production and Transportation Regulations*)

Table 1: Minimum Analysis and Administrative Requirements: Raw Cows' Milk							
	Milk Analysis Type						
	Butterfat, Protein, Other Solids	**Bacteria**	**Freezing Point**	**Somatic Cell Count**	**Inhibitor Test**	**Inhibitor Confirmatory Test**	**Temperature**
testing frequency	at least 4 times a month	at least twice a month	at least twice a month	at least 4 times a month	every raw milk delivery; and Board samples tested when any inhibitor sample tests positive	when any inhibitor sample tests positive (confirmatory test on both Board and inhibitor samples)	every sample delivery
testing provider	accredited laboratory	dairy testing laboratory	dairy testing laboratory	accredited laboratory	processor	dairy testing laboratory	processor; accredited laboratory
test result standard	n/a	s. 101 RMPT Regulations	s. 101 RMPT Regulations	s. 101 RMPT Regulations	s. 101 RMPT Regulations	s. 101 RMPT Regulations	s. 97(3)(b) RMPT Regulations
test result reported to	producer Board	producer Board Inspector	producer Board Inspector	producer Board Inspector	dairy testing laboratory producer inspector	processor inspector* (*inspector notifies producer and Board—s. 103(2) RMPT Regulations)	n/a* (*unless standard for samples not met—if not met, processor or laboratory testing the sample notifies the Board—s. 98(2) RMPT Regulations)
test cost paid by	Board and processor	Board	Board	Board and processor	Board and processor	Board	n/a

Table 2: Minimum Analysis and Administrative Requirements: Raw Milk From Dairy Animals Other Than Cows					
	Milk Analysis Type				
	Bacteria	**Freezing Point**	**Somatic Cell Count**	**Inhibitor Test**	**Inhibitor Confirmatory Test**
frequency	at least once a month	at least once a month	at least once a month	every raw milk delivery	when any inhibitor sample tests positive (optional)

testing provider	dairy testing laboratory	dairy testing laboratory	dairy testing laboratory	processor	dairy testing laboratory
test result standard	s. 101 RMPT Regulations	s. 101 RMPT Regulations	s. 101 RMPT Regulations	s. 101 RMPT Regulations	s. 101 RMPT Regulations
test result reported to	producer inspector	producer inspector	producer inspector	dairy testing laboratory producer inspector	processor inspector* (*inspector notifies producer— s. 103(2) RMPT Regulations)
test cost paid by	processor	processor	Department	processor	Department

Schedule C: Summary of Sampling and Testing Responsibilities

(*Raw Milk Production and Transportation Regulations*)

Table 1: Sampling and Testing Responsibilities: Cows' Milk				
	Authority Responsible, by Raw Milk Sample Type			
Responsibility	Board Sample	Dairy Testing Laboratory Sample	Inhibitor Sample	Temperature Control Sample
specify type of sample vial used for sampling	Board	dairy testing laboratory	dairy testing laboratory	dairy testing laboratory
provide sample vials to transporters	Board	Board	Board	Board
specify type of test	Board	dairy testing laboratory	Council	dairy testing laboratory
schedule collection and testing of samples	Board	dairy testing laboratory	dairy testing laboratory	dairy testing laboratory
manage transportation of samples	Board	Board	dairy testing laboratory	dairy testing laboratory
collect and report test results	Board	dairy testing laboratory and Board	dairy testing laboratory	dairy testing laboratory
administer payment of testing costs and collection of testing fees	Board	Board	dairy testing laboratory	dairy testing laboratory
manage results records	Board	Board	dairy testing laboratory	dairy testing laboratory
prescribe unique sample identification method	Board	dairy testing laboratory	dairy testing laboratory	dairy testing laboratory

Table 2: Sampling and Testing Responsibilities: Raw Milk From Dairy Animals Other Than Cows		
Responsibility	Authority Responsible, by Raw Milk Sample Type	
	Dairy Testing Laboratory Sample	Inhibitor Sample
specify type of sample vial used for sampling	dairy testing laboratory	dairy testing laboratory
provide sample vials to processors	Department	Department
specify type of test	dairy testing laboratory	Council
schedule collection and testing of samples	dairy testing laboratory	dairy testing laboratory
manage transportation of samples	n/a	n/a
collect and report test results	dairy testing laboratory	dairy testing laboratory
administer payment of testing costs and collection of testing fees	dairy testing laboratory	dairy testing laboratory
manage results records	dairy testing laboratory inspector	dairy testing laboratory inspector
prescribe unique sample identification method	dairy testing laboratory	dairy testing laboratory

N.S. Reg. 133/2019

Made: September 12, 2019
Filed: September 13, 2019

Prescribed Petroleum Products Prices

Order dated September 12, 2019
made by the Nova Scotia Utility and Review Board
pursuant to Section 14 of the *Petroleum Products Pricing Act*
and Sections 16 to 19 of the *Petroleum Products Pricing Regulations*

Order **M09392**

In the matter of the *Petroleum Products Pricing Act*

- and -

In the matter of prescribing prices for petroleum products pursuant to Section 14 of the *Petroleum Products Pricing Act* and Sections 16 to 19 of the *Petroleum Products Pricing Regulations*

Before: Richard Melanson, LL.B., Member

Whereas the purpose of the *Petroleum Products Pricing Regulations* is to ensure just and reasonable prices for specified petroleum products taking into consideration the objectives of preserving the availability of such products in rural areas, stabilizing prices of such products and minimizing the variances in prices of such products across the Province;

And whereas the Nova Scotia Utility and Review Board ("Board") considered the manner in which it would proceed to set petroleum product prices in its decision, 2006 NSUARB 108, issued on October 16, 2006;

And whereas the Board revised the wholesale margin effective January 4, 2013, in its decision, 2012 NSUARB 213, issued on December 12, 2012;

And whereas the Board revised the retail margin and the transportation allowance effective October 28, 2016, in its decision, 2016 NSUARB 168, issued on September 26, 2016;

And whereas the average of the average of the daily high and low reported product prices (in Canadian cents) for the period ended September 11, 2019, are:

Grade 1 Regular gasoline	58.98¢ per litre
Ultra-low-sulfur diesel oil	66.24¢ per litre

Now therefore the Board prescribes the benchmark prices for petroleum products to be:

Gasoline:	
Grade 1	58.98¢ per litre
Grade 2	61.98¢ per litre
Grade 3	64.98¢ per litre
Ultra-low-sulfur diesel oil	66.24¢ per litre

And now therefore the Board has determined, based on historical data regarding price changes and to achieve revenue neutrality, it is appropriate to apply, and the Board so orders, forward averaging corrections of:

Gasoline:	minus 0.40¢ per litre
Ultra-low-sulfur diesel oil:	plus 0.40¢ per litre

And whereas a winter blending adjustment of plus 0.53¢ per litre is required for ultra-low-sulfur diesel oil;

And now therefore the Board prescribes the prices for petroleum products as set forth in Schedule "A" effective on and after 12:01 a.m., September 13, 2019.

Dated at Halifax, Nova Scotia, this 12th day of September, 2019.

sgd. *Lisa Wallace*
Clerk of the Board

Schedule "A"

Prices Prescribed for Petroleum Products
under the *Petroleum Products Pricing Act* and the
Petroleum Products Pricing Regulations
effective on and after 12:01 a.m. on September 13, 2019

Nova Scotia Petroleum Price Schedule								
Petroleum Prices in Cents/Litre					Self-Service Pump Prices (Pump Prices includes 15% HST)		Full-Service Pump Prices	
	Base Wholesale Price	Fed. Excise Tax	Prov. Tax	Wholesale Selling Price	Min	Max	Min	Max
Zone 1								
Regular Unleaded	66.77	10.0	15.5	92.27	112.0	114.2	112.0	999.9
Mid-Grade Unleaded	69.77	10.0	15.5	95.27	115.4	117.6	115.4	999.9
Premium Unleaded	72.77	10.0	15.5	98.27	118.9	121.1	118.9	999.9
Ultra-Low-Sulfur Diesel	75.62	4.0	15.4	95.02	115.1	117.3	115.1	999.9

Zone 2								
Regular Unleaded	67.27	10.0	15.5	92.77	112.6	114.7	112.6	999.9
Mid-Grade Unleaded	70.27	10.0	15.5	95.77	116.0	118.2	116.0	999.9
Premium Unleaded	73.27	10.0	15.5	98.77	119.5	121.6	119.5	999.9
Ultra-Low-Sulfur Diesel	76.12	4.0	15.4	95.52	115.7	117.9	115.7	999.9
Zone 3								
Regular Unleaded	67.67	10.0	15.5	93.17	113.0	115.2	113.0	999.9
Mid-Grade Unleaded	70.67	10.0	15.5	96.17	116.5	118.6	116.5	999.9
Premium Unleaded	73.67	10.0	15.5	99.17	119.9	122.1	119.9	999.9
Ultra-Low-Sulfur Diesel	76.52	4.0	15.4	95.92	116.2	118.4	116.2	999.9
Zone 4								
Regular Unleaded	67.77	10.0	15.5	93.27	113.1	115.3	113.1	999.9
Mid-Grade Unleaded	70.77	10.0	15.5	96.27	116.6	118.8	116.6	999.9
Premium Unleaded	73.77	10.0	15.5	99.27	120.0	122.2	120.0	999.9
Ultra-Low-Sulfur Diesel	76.62	4.0	15.4	96.02	116.3	118.5	116.3	999.9
Zone 5								
Regular Unleaded	67.77	10.0	15.5	93.27	113.1	115.3	113.1	999.9
Mid-Grade Unleaded	70.77	10.0	15.5	96.27	116.6	118.8	116.6	999.9
Premium Unleaded	73.77	10.0	15.5	99.27	120.0	122.2	120.0	999.9
Ultra-Low-Sulfur Diesel	76.62	4.0	15.4	96.02	116.3	118.5	116.3	999.9
Zone 6								
Regular Unleaded	68.47	10.0	15.5	93.97	113.9	116.1	113.9	999.9
Mid-Grade Unleaded	71.47	10.0	15.5	96.97	117.4	119.6	117.4	999.9
Premium Unleaded	74.47	10.0	15.5	99.97	120.8	123.0	120.8	999.9
Ultra-Low-Sulfur Diesel	77.32	4.0	15.4	96.72	117.1	119.3	117.1	999.9