

N.S. Regulations 245/2026  
**FILED**  
Date October 6, 2026  
RACHEL L. JONES  
REGISTRAR OF REGULATIONS

**In the matter of Section 154 of Chapter 20 of the Acts of 2025,  
the *Traffic Safety Act***

**-and-**

**In the matter of new regulations respecting vehicle equipment, safety and inspection  
made by the Minister of Public Works**

**Order**

I, Fred Tilley, Minister of Public Works for the Province of Nova Scotia, pursuant to Section 154 of Chapter 20 of the Acts of 2025, the *Traffic Safety Act*, hereby make new regulations respecting vehicle equipment, safety and inspection in the form set forth in the attached Schedule "A".

This order is effective on and after the date that Chapter 20 of the Acts of 2025, the *Traffic Safety Act*, comes into force.

Dated and made September 8, 2026, at Halifax Regional Municipality, Province of Nova Scotia.



Honourable Fred Tilley  
Minister of Public Works

## **Schedule “A”**

### **Regulations Respecting Vehicle Equipment, Safety and Inspection made by the Minister of Public Works under Section 154 of Chapter 20 of the Acts of 2025, the *Traffic Safety Act***

## **Part 1: Interpretation**

### **1 Citation**

These regulations may be cited as the *Vehicle Equipment, Safety and Inspection Regulations*.

### **2 Definitions**

In these regulations,

“Act” means the *Traffic Safety Act*;

“antique vehicle” means a motor vehicle that is eligible to be issued or has been issued an antique number plate under the *Vehicle Document Regulations*;

“CMVSS” means a Canada Motor Vehicle Safety Standard prescribed by and set out in the *Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations* made under the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada);

“CSA” means the Canadian Standards Association;

“equipment manufacturer”, in relation to equipment installed or used in a vehicle, means the manufacturer of the equipment;

“federal legislation” means the *Motor Vehicle Safety Act* (Canada) and the regulations made under that Act that apply to vehicle equipment;

“federal standard” means a standard prescribed in the federal legislation;

“fifth wheel assembly” means a fifth wheel assembly as defined in the *Weights and Dimensions of Vehicles Regulations*;

“hitch” means a hitch as defined in the *Weights and Dimensions of Vehicles Regulations*;

“National Safety Code Standard 11” means the Canadian Council of Motor Transporter Administrators’ National Safety Code Standard 11, *Maintenance and Periodic Inspection Standards*, as amended;

“OEM”, in relation to a vehicle, means the original equipment manufacturer and refers to the manufacturer of the equipment that was installed or used in the vehicle at the time the vehicle was manufactured;

“*Official Inspection Station Manual*” means the latest version of the *Official Inspection Station Manual* prepared and published by the Registrar under Section 131 of the Act;

“SAE” means the Society of Automotive Engineers International;

“slow-moving vehicle sign” means a slow-moving vehicle sign defined in the *Using the Road Regulations*;

“specialized or auxiliary equipment” means a device or equipment mounted on any component of the body, chassis or wheels of a vehicle, including moose guards, hood ornaments, windshield visors, extendable mirrors, auxiliary or decorative lighting, hood or stone deflectors, decorative accessories and aerodynamic devices or attachments;

“spot lamp” means a lamp of high intensity that may be mounted on a motor vehicle and that is capable of being operated and directed from inside the motor vehicle;

“tow bar” means a towing structure that is connected to a semi-trailer, trailer or trailer converter dolly and that includes an eye or equivalent device for coupling with a trailer hitch;

“trailer” includes a farm implement that is being towed in Sections 43, 57 and 72 to 78;

“trailer converter dolly” means a device consisting of 1 or more axles, a fifth wheel assembly and a tow bar used to convert a semi-trailer into a trailer;

“*Vehicle Document Regulations*” means the *Vehicle Document Regulations* made under the Act;

“*Weights and Dimensions of Vehicles Regulations*” means the *Weights and Dimensions of Vehicles Regulations* made under the Act.

### **3 Standards incorporated by reference**

Except as otherwise provided in these regulations, a standard incorporated by reference by these regulations is incorporated as amended from time to time.

## **Part 2: Vehicle Equipment**

### **General Equipment Requirements**

#### **4 Equipment required for all vehicles**

- (1) Except as provided in this Section, for the purpose of subsection 127(1) of the Act, a vehicle is equipped with the equipment required by the regulations if it is equipped in accordance with the requirements of the following in effect at the time that the vehicle was manufactured:
  - (a) any applicable federal legislation;
  - (b) these regulations.
- (2) The requirements of any applicable federal legislation prevail if there is a conflict between the applicable federal legislation and these regulations.

#### **5 Federal standards prevail**

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), for the purpose of subsection 127(3) of the Act, vehicle equipment must conform with the following:
  - (a) the applicable federal standards; and
  - (b) the applicable standards incorporated by reference by these regulations.
- (2) Except as otherwise provided in these regulations, the federal standard prevails if there is a conflict between the federal standard and the following:
  - (a) a requirement in these regulations;
  - (b) another standard incorporated by reference by these regulations.

#### **6 Replacement equipment**

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) for an antique vehicle, replacement equipment installed in a vehicle must meet or exceed the requirements in these regulations.
- (2) For an antique vehicle, modifications to the equipment and replacement equipment are permitted if they do not compromise the safety of the antique vehicle.

#### **7 General equipment requirements for recreational trailers and school buses**

- (1) A recreational trailer must be equipped in accordance with the version of CSA standard CSA Z240, *Recreational Vehicles* that was in effect at the time of the vehicle's manufacture.

- (2) A school bus must be equipped in accordance with the version of CSA standard CSA D250, *School Buses*, that was in effect at the time of vehicle's manufacture.

## Vehicle Lamps

### 8 Vehicle lamp requirements

- (1) A lamp on a vehicle to be used when driving on highway, wherever the lamp is located, must comply with CMVSS 108, *Lights and Retro-reflective Devices*.
- (2) A lamp or replacement lamp on a vehicle complies with subsection (1) if it meets 1 of the following criteria:
  - (a) it meets the OEM's specification for the vehicle it is incorporated in or attached to;
  - (b) it has a mark or label on it that indicates in words or symbols that the appropriate standard has been met.
- (3) A vehicle must not be equipped with a lamp that is not required or permitted by these regulations.
- (4) Subject to subsection (5), a vehicle that is intended for off-highway use may have more than the maximum number of the following types of lamps permitted elsewhere in these regulations:
  - (a) auxiliary driving lamps;
  - (b) fog lamps;
  - (c) spot lamps.
- (5) A lamp permitted under subsection (4) must be capable of being controlled independently from other lamps, from the interior of the vehicle.
- (6) A farm implement is exempt from the requirements in these regulations to be equipped with vehicle lamps if both of the following criteria apply:
  - (a) it is exempt from the requirement to be registered under the *Vehicle Document Regulations*;
  - (b) it displays a slow-moving vehicle sign.

### 9 Headlamps

- (1) This Section applies to headlamps on motor vehicles.

- (2) The light from a headlamp must be white and the lens and bulb of the headlamp must be made of clear, untinted material.
- (3) A person must not attach or apply anything that colours the light from a headlamp to the headlamp, part of the headlamp or a bulb in the headlamp.
- (4) A headlamp shutter or retracting headlamp must either
  - (a) operate over its full range of movement; or
  - (b) be secured in the fully open position.

#### **10 Location of headlamps**

- (1) A motor vehicle other than a motorcycle or a vehicle to which Section 14 applies must be equipped with at least 2 headlamps, 1 on each side of the front of the motor vehicle.
- (2) A headlamp must be adjusted or angled to the OEM's specifications, or if no specifications are available, to the right of centre of the vehicle with a downward trajectory.

#### **11 High and low beams for headlamps**

- (1) Other than on a motor vehicle permitted in Sections 12 and 14 to be equipped with single beam headlamps, each headlamp on a motor vehicle must have a low beam and a high beam that operate in accordance with this Section.
- (2) A motor vehicle must be equipped so that the driver is able to choose 1 or both of the following methods of changing the headlamps to high beams or to low beams:
  - (a) manually changing to high beams or to low beams;
  - (b) switching to the control that automatically changes to high beams or to low beams.

#### **12 Motor vehicles permitted to have single beam headlamps**

- (1) A motor vehicle, other than a homemade vehicle, that was not equipped at the time of manufacture with headlamps that meet the requirements of Section 11 may be equipped with headlamps that are arranged to provide a single distribution of light instead of a low beam and high beam.
- (2) Headlamps arranged to provide a single distribution of light must be adjusted or angled to the OEM's specifications, or if no specifications are available, angled
  - (a) to the right of centre of the vehicle with a downward trajectory; and

- (b) so that they are capable of revealing a person or a vehicle that is at least 60 m ahead under clear atmospheric conditions.

**13 Headlamps on motorcycles**

- (1) A motorcycle must be equipped with at least 1 headlamp.
- (2) If a motorcycle is equipped with a headlamp modulator, the headlamp modulator must meet both of the following requirements:
  - (a) it must be the only one installed on the motorcycle;
  - (b) it must comply with the requirements of the federal legislation for headlamp modulators.

**14 Headlamps on farm tractors, farm machines, road-building machines**

- (1) This Section applies to any of the following motor vehicles that was originally equipped with headlamps:
  - (a) a farm tractor;
  - (b) a farm machine;
  - (c) a road-building machine.
- (2) A motor vehicle referred to in subsection (1) must be equipped with at least 1 and no more than 4 headlamps that are of sufficient intensity to reveal a person or another vehicle at a distance of at least 60 m ahead under clear atmospheric conditions.
- (3) The headlamps of a motor vehicle referred to in subsection (1) may be single beam or multiple beam.

**15 Daytime running lamps**

- (1) A motor vehicle manufactured after January 1, 1990, must be equipped with daytime running lamps that comply with subsection (2).
- (2) The daytime running lamps on a motor vehicle must turn on and stay lit and emit amber or white light, when activated.

**16 Tail lamps**

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), vehicles must be equipped with at least 2 tail lamps mounted at the rear.
- (2) The following vehicles must be equipped with at least 1 tail lamp mounted at the rear:

- (a) a motorcycle;
  - (b) a farm tractor;
  - (c) a farm machine;
  - (d) a road-building machine.
- (3) If there are 2 or more tail lamps on a vehicle, the tail lamps must be as widely spaced laterally as practicable.
- (4) A tail lamp must be capable of emitting a red light that is clearly visible from at least 150 m to the rear under clear atmospheric conditions.
- (5) A tail lamp must turn on and stay lit
- (a) on a motor vehicle, when the motor vehicle's headlamps or auxiliary driving lamps are lit;
  - (b) on a trailer, when the headlamps or auxiliary driving lamps of the motor vehicle towing the trailer are lit.

## **17 Back-up lamps**

- (1) A motor vehicle must be equipped with the following number of back-up lamps on the rear of the vehicle that turn on and stay lit when the vehicle is in reverse:
- (a) for a Type 1 vehicle, as defined in Part 4, other than a motorcycle or a 3-wheeled motor vehicle, at least 2 back-up lamps;
  - (b) for a Type 2 vehicle, as defined in Part 4, or a 3-wheeled motor vehicle, at least 1 back-up lamp.
- (2) A back-up lamp described in subsection (1) must emit white light.

## **18 Number plate lamp**

- (1) A vehicle must be equipped with a tail lamp or a separate number plate lamp that illuminates the number plate so that it is clearly visible from at least 15 m to the rear.
- (2) A separate number plate lamp for illuminating a rear licence plate must turn on and stay lit
- (a) on a motor vehicle, when the motor vehicle's headlamps are lit;
  - (b) on a light motor vehicle, when the parking lamp is lit; and
  - (c) on a trailer, when the headlamps of the motor vehicle towing the trailer are lit.

- (3) A separate number plate lamp must emit white light.

## **19 Stop lamps**

- (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3), a motor vehicle must be equipped with at least 3 stop lamps mounted at the rear, including a centre high-mounted stop lamp.
- (2) The following motor vehicles are not required to be equipped with a centre high-mounted stop lamp:
  - (a) a truck tractor;
  - (b) a motor vehicle with a GVWR of greater than 4536 kg;
  - (c) a 3-wheeled motor vehicle.
- (3) A motorcycle must be equipped with at least 1 stop lamp mounted at the rear.
- (4) A trailer must be equipped with at least 2 stop lamps.
- (5) A stop lamp must emit a red light.

## **20 Location of stop lamps**

- (1) A stop lamp must be permanently mounted on a rigid part of the vehicle.
- (2) A single stop lamp on a motorcycle must be located on the vertical centre line.
- (3) Multiple stop lamps, other than a centre high-mounted stop lamp, must be as far apart as is practicable and located symmetrically about the vertical centre line.
- (4) A centre high-mounted stop lamp must be located on a motor vehicle so that the lamp's centre is at any place on the vertical centre line of the motor vehicle, including on the glazing, as the motor vehicle is viewed from the rear.

## **21 Lighting of stop lamps**

- (1) A stop lamp on a motor vehicle must turn on and stay lit when the motor vehicle's service brake is applied.
- (2) A stop lamp on a trailer must turn on and stay lit when the service brake of the motor vehicle towing the trailer is applied.
- (3) A lit stop lamp on a vehicle must be clearly visible from at least 100 m to the rear, under clear atmospheric conditions.

**Turn signal lamps**

- (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3), a vehicle must be equipped with at least 2 sets of turn signal lamps, as follows:
  - (a) 1 set of turn signal lamps must be located at or near the front of a motor vehicle and meet all of the following requirements:
    - (i) they must be on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable;
    - (ii) when lit, they must emit amber light that is clearly visible under clear atmospheric conditions from the following distances:
      - (A) for a vehicle that is less than 2.05 m wide, at least 100 m ahead,
      - (B) for a vehicle that is 2.05 m or more in over-all width, at least 150 m ahead.
  - (b) 1 set of turn signal lamps must be located at or near the rear of a vehicle and meet all of the following requirements:
    - (i) they must be on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable
    - (ii) when lit, they must emit red or amber light that is clearly visible under clear atmospheric conditions from the following distances:
      - (A) for a vehicle that is less than 2.05 m wide, at least 100 m to the rear,
      - (B) for a vehicle that is 2.05 m or more in over-all width, at least 150 m to the rear.
- (2) A trailer must be equipped with 1 set of turn signal lamps at the rear of the trailer, in accordance with clause (1)(b).
- (3) A truck tractor with front turn signal lamps that are double-faced is not required to be equipped with a set of rear turn signal lamps if the front turn signal lamps are clearly visible from at least 150 m ahead and to the rear under clear atmospheric conditions.
- (4) A turn signal lamp on a vehicle must be mounted on a rigid part of the vehicle that is not glazing.
- (5) A turn signal lamp on a motor vehicle must be self-cancelling, except on any of the following:
  - (a) a motorcycle;

- (b) a motor vehicle that has a registered weight of 4501 kg or more;
- (6) A motor vehicle must be equipped so that the driver is able to indicate the direction they intend to turn the motor vehicle by turning on and flashing the front and rear turn signal lamps on the side of the vehicle toward which the turn is to be made.
- (7) A motor vehicle towing a trailer must be equipped so that the driver is able to indicate the direction they intend to turn the motor vehicle and the trailer being towed by turning on and flashing simultaneously both of the following sets of turn signals:
  - (a) on the motor vehicle, the front and rear turn signal lamps on the side toward which the turn is to be made;
  - (b) on the trailer, the turn signal lamps on the side toward which the turn is to be made.

## **23 Prohibitions on flashing lamps and coloured lights**

- (1) A vehicle or other conveyance must not be equipped with a flashing lamp unless it is permitted or required by these regulations to have the lamp.
- (2) A vehicle or other conveyance must not be equipped with a lamp that emits a coloured light unless it is permitted or required by the regulations to have the lamp.
- (3) Nothing in these regulations prohibits flashing lamps that emit any of the following:
  - (a) a flashing white or amber light to the front or a flashing red or amber light to the rear of a vehicle or other conveyance when the driver is signalling an intended change of direction;
  - (b) simultaneously flashing vehicular hazard warning signal lights to the front and rear of a vehicle, if the lamps emitting the hazard lights are installed in accordance with the federal legislation;
  - (c) flashing headlamps on a motorcycle equipped with a headlamp modulator;
  - (d) flashing headlamps and rear lamps on a bicycle, power-assisted bicycle, electric kick-scooter or personal transporter.
- (4) Nothing in these regulations prohibits decorative lamps that emit a coloured light installed by the vehicle's OEM or installed according to the OEM's specifications and in compliance with the SAE Standard SAE J3098, "*Front Decorative Lamp*".

## **24 Mounting and removing flashing lamp**

- (1) A flashing lamp mounted on a vehicle or other conveyance in accordance with these regulations may remain mounted on the vehicle or other conveyance even if the lamp is not lit.

- (2) A flashing lamp must be removed from a vehicle or other conveyance that no longer meets the criteria for the vehicle or other conveyance to be permitted to be equipped with the flashing lamp under these regulations.

**25 Flashing and coloured lamps on law enforcement vehicles**

- (1) A law enforcement vehicle is permitted to be equipped with flashing headlamps and 1 or more flashing lamps that emit light of the following colours or any combination of these colours:
  - (a) red;
  - (b) blue;
  - (c) amber;
  - (d) white.
- (2) A vehicle that is towed by a motor vehicle referred to in subsection (1) is permitted to be equipped with the same type of lamps as the towing vehicle.

**26 Flashing and coloured lamps on medical or fire response vehicles and emergency support vehicles**

- (1) A medical or fire response vehicle and an emergency support vehicle is permitted to be equipped with flashing headlamps and 1 or more flashing lamps that emit light of the following colours or any combination of these colours:
  - (a) red;
  - (b) white;
  - (c) amber.
- (2) A vehicle that is towed by a motor vehicle referred to in subsection (1) is permitted to be equipped with the same type of lamps as the towing vehicle.

**27 Other vehicles eligible for red, white and amber flashing lamps**

All of the following motor vehicles are permitted to be equipped with 1 or more flashing lamps that emit red, white or amber light or any combination of red, white and amber light:

- (a) a school bus;
- (b) a recovery truck;
- (c) a service truck;

- (d) a vehicle used by a peace officer appointed under Section 10 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (Canada).

## 28 Other vehicles eligible for amber flashing lamp

All of the following vehicles are permitted to be equipped with a flashing lamp that emits amber light:

- (a) a vehicle used for transporting explosives;
- (b) a vehicle used to tow a trailer that is wider than the towing vehicle;
- (c) a vehicle used in constructing, maintaining or repairing communication or power systems;
- (d) a vehicle used under the terms of a special permit issued under the *Weights and Dimensions of Vehicles Regulations* made under the Act;
- (e) any of the following motor vehicles:
  - (i) a farm machine,
  - (ii) a farm tractor,
  - (iii) miscellaneous powered equipment;
- (f) a vehicle owned or engaged by the Province or a municipality and used for 1 or more of the following activities:
  - (i) constructing, surveying or testing a highway,
  - (ii) maintaining or repairing a highway;
- (g) a vehicle that is used to plow or remove snow or for ice control or other winter maintenance operations;
- (h) a public transit system service vehicle used to provide service to a disabled bus;
- (i) a vehicle owned or engaged by any of the following and used to provide a public service that requires the operator to drive at a reduced speed or to make repeated stops along a highway:
  - (i) the Government of Canada or a federal crown corporation,
  - (ii) the Province or a Nova Scotia crown corporation,
  - (iii) a municipality;
- (j) a vehicle used in constructing, maintaining, surveying, testing or repairing a public utility;

- (k) a vehicle owned by a search and rescue organization.

**29 Flashing purple lamp on motor vehicle leading funeral procession**

A motor vehicle that is used to lead a funeral procession is permitted to be equipped with a flashing or revolving lamp that, when activated, shows only purple light in all directions.

**30 Side marker lamps**

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, a motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle, and a trailer must be equipped with all of the following:
  - (a) 1 side marker lamp that emits amber light on each side and as close to the front, excluding a trailer tongue, as is practicable;
  - (b) 1 side marker lamp that emits red light on each side and as close to the rear as is practicable;
  - (c) if it is longer than 9.2 m in length, 1 intermediate side marker lamp on each side that emits amber light at or near its midpoint.
- (2) The amber side marker required by clause (1)(a) is not required for a trailer that is shorter than 1.83 m in length, including the trailer tongue.
- (3) The red side marker required by clause (1)(b) is not required for a truck tractor.

**31 Hazard warning lamps**

- (1) A motor vehicle other than a motorcycle must be equipped with hazard warning lamps that all flash simultaneously and operate independently of the ignition switch.
- (2) Hazard warning lamps must comply with the requirements for turn signal lamps set out in subsections 22(1) to (4).
- (3) A trailer that is being towed by a motor vehicle that requires hazard warning lamps must also be equipped with hazard warning lamps that show to the rear and that flash simultaneously with each other and with the hazard warning lamps of the motor vehicle towing the trailer.

**32 Identification lamps for wide vehicle**

- (1) In this Section and Section 33,  
  
“wide vehicle” means a motor vehicle or trailer that is 2.05 m wide or wider, including its load.

- (2) A wide vehicle must be equipped with 3 identification lamps at the front and rear, as follows:
  - (a) 3 identification lamps that emit amber light mounted on its front;
  - (b) for a wide vehicle other than a truck tractor, 3 identification lamps that emit red light mounted on its rear.
- (3) A trailer that is a wide vehicle must be equipped with 3 identification lamps that emit red light mounted on its rear.
- (4) The identification lamps on a wide vehicle must be located in accordance with both of the following:
  - (a) they must be as close as practicable to the top and in a horizontal row symmetrically about the vertical centre line;
  - (b) they must be positioned so that no 2 lamp centres are closer to each other than 152 mm or farther apart than 300 mm.
- (5) The identification lamps on a wide vehicle must be controlled by a circuit that is independent of the circuit that controls the headlamps of the vehicle.

### **33 Clearance lamps for wide vehicle**

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (5), a wide vehicle must be equipped with
  - (a) 2 clearance lamps that emit amber light mounted on its front; and
  - (b) for a wide vehicle other than a truck tractor, 2 clearance lamps that emit red light mounted on its rear.
- (2) The clearance lamps on a wide vehicle must be controlled by a circuit that is independent of the circuit that controls the headlamps of the vehicle.
- (3) Except as provided in subsections (4) and (5), the clearance lamps on a wide vehicle must be located in accordance with all of the following:
  - (a) they must be located as close as practicable to the top of the vehicle;
  - (b) they must be in a horizontal row symmetrically about the vertical centre line;
  - (c) they must indicate the width of the vehicle, including its load.
- (4) The front clearance lamps on a wide vehicle that is a truck tractor are permitted to indicate the width of the cab only.
- (5) A wide vehicle that is a boat trailer shorter than 6 m in length, including the tongue, is permitted to be equipped with 1 clearance lamp mounted on each side that emits

amber light to the front and red light to the rear, so that together the lamps indicate the overall width of the boat and the trailer.

**34      Visibility of side marker lamps, hazard warning lamps, identification lamps and clearance lamps**

All of the following lamps must be clearly visible from 150 m under clear atmospheric conditions:

- (a)      side marker lamps,
- (b)      hazard warning lamps,
- (c)      identification lamps,
- (d)      clearance lamps.

**35      Spot lamps**

- (1)      A motor vehicle is permitted to be equipped with spot lamps to be used when driving on a highway, in accordance with this Section.
- (2)      A motor vehicle other than a motorcycle must not be equipped with more than 2 spot lamps.
- (3)      A motorcycle must not be equipped with more than 1 spot lamp.
- (4)      A spot lamp mounted on a motor vehicle must be aimed so that no part of the beam is directed to the left of the centre of the highway or more than 30 m ahead of the motor vehicle when the motor vehicle is being driven on a highway approaching oncoming traffic.

**36      Driving lamps and fog lamps**

- (1)      A motor vehicle is permitted to be equipped with auxiliary driving lamps and fog lamps to be used when driving on a highway, in accordance with this Section.
- (2)      An auxiliary driving lamp or a fog lamp on a motor vehicle must emit amber or white light only.
- (3)      An auxiliary driving lamp or fog lamp on a motor vehicle must be mounted on the front of the motor vehicle, and the centres of the lamps must be lower than the centres of the headlamps.
- (4)      A motor vehicle must not be equipped with more than the following:
  - (a)      2 auxiliary driving lamps, with 1 mounted on each side of the vertical centre line;

- (b) 2 fog lamps, with 1 mounted on each side of the vertical centre line.
- (5) An auxiliary driving lamp on a motor vehicle must be capable of being activated only simultaneously with activation of the high beams on the motor vehicle's headlamps.
- (6) A fog lamp on a motor vehicle must not be capable of being activated at the same time that the high beams on the motor vehicle's headlamps are activated.
- (7) An auxiliary driving lamp or fog lamp on an unloaded motor vehicle must be adjusted and aimed so that none of the high-intensity portion of the light to the left of centre of the vehicle projects, at a distance of 8 m ahead, higher than 100 mm below the centre of the lamp.

### Reflectors and Conspicuity Systems

#### 37 Standard applicable to reflectors

A reflector on a vehicle that is to be used when driving on highway, wherever the reflector is located, must comply with CMVSS 108, *Lights and Retro-reflective Devices*.

#### 38 Location of reflectors on trailers

- (1) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, a trailer must be equipped with all of the following reflectors, permanently mounted on a rigid part of the vehicle other than glazing:
  - (a) for a trailer that is 762 mm wide or wider,
    - (i) 1 amber reflector on each side and as close to the front, excluding a trailer tongue, as is practicable,
    - (ii) 1 red reflector on each side at the same height above the ground and as close to the rear as is practicable,
    - (iii) if the vehicle is longer than 9.1 m in length, 1 amber reflector on each side at or near its midpoint;
  - (b) for a trailer that is narrower than 762 mm in width,
    - (i) 1 red reflector on the rear on the vertical centre line;
    - (ii) 1 red reflector on each side of the rear at the same height above the ground.
- (2) The amber reflector required by subclause (1)(a)(i) is not required on a trailer that is shorter than 1.8 m in length including the trailer tongue.

- (3) The reflectors on a trailer must be mounted to be clearly visible from 150 m under clear atmospheric conditions when the high beam of an approaching motor vehicle shines on them.
- (4) A trailer equipped with a conspicuity system under Section 39 is not required to be equipped with reflectors provided that the conspicuity treatment is placed at the locations of the reflectors required by this Section.

### **39 Conspicuity systems on trailers**

- (1) In this Section,  
  
“conspicuity system” means the display of retroreflective sheeting and reflex reflectors on a trailer.
- (2) This Section applies to a trailer that meets all of the following criteria:
  - (a) it has a GVWR of greater than 4536 kg;
  - (b) it is 2032 mm wide or wider, including its load;
  - (c) it is not used, or intended for use, exclusively as living quarters or a business office or both.
- (3) Regardless of the date it is manufactured, a trailer must meet the requirements of the federal legislation for conspicuity systems on trailers manufactured after January 24, 1997.
- (4) Retroreflective sheeting or reflex reflectors on a trailer must conform to the applicable federal standards for retroreflective sheeting or reflex reflectors.

### **40 Multi-function lamps and reflective devices**

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a lamp or reflective device on a vehicle is permitted to be used for more than 1 function if it complies with these regulations in respect of each function for which it is used.
- (2) A clearance lamp must not be combined optically with a tail lamp or an identification lamp.

## **Brakes**

### **41 Adequacy of brakes**

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), for the purposes of Sections 42 and 43, brakes are adequate if they meet the federal standards.

- (2) For a motor vehicle or a combination of vehicles to which the federal standards do not apply, the brakes of the motor vehicle must be adequate to bring the motor vehicle and any vehicle towed by the motor vehicle, when travelling at a speed of 32 km per hour, to a standstill in its line of travel within the following distances:
  - (a) a distance of 12.2 m, if the brakes are 2-wheel brakes;
  - (b) a distance of 9.14 m, if the brakes are 4-wheel brakes.

**42 Motor vehicles to be equipped with adequate brakes**

- (1) Unless otherwise exempted by the Act, the regulations or the federal legislation, a motor vehicle other than a motorcycle must be equipped with all of the following:
  - (a) adequate service brakes;
  - (b) an adequate emergency brake;
  - (c) an adequate parking brake.
- (2) The brakes required by clauses (1)(b) and (c) may be a combined emergency brake system and parking brake system.
- (3) Each type of brake required by subsection (1) must be capable of being operated separately from the other, other than a combined system permitted by subsection (2).
- (4) A motor vehicle, including a motorcycle, must be equipped with an adequate service brake for each wheel, other than the wheel of a motorcycle sidecar.
- (5) The service brakes on a vehicle that is towing 1 or more trailers must be capable of controlling the safe movement of all of the trailers towed.

**43 Trailers to be equipped with brakes**

- (1) Except as provided in subsections (4) and (5), a trailer must be equipped with both of the following:
  - (a) service brakes that are adequate to control the safe movement of the trailer, whether loaded or unloaded;
  - (b) a breakaway switch that automatically applies the service brakes if the trailer breaks away from the towing vehicle.
- (2) The service brakes on a trailer with a gross vehicle weight of greater than 1815 kg must work together with the service brakes of the towing vehicle.
- (3) The service brakes on a trailer with a gross vehicle weight of 1815 kg or less are permitted to work independently of the service brakes of the towing vehicle.

- (4) A trailer meeting 1 of the following criteria is not required to be equipped with service brakes:
  - (a) it is a trailer with a gross vehicle weight of 1360 kg or less;
  - (b) it is a farm implement without motive power that
    - (i) displays a slow-moving vehicle sign, and
    - (ii) is towed at a speed no faster than 20 km/hr unless the farm implement can be stopped within 10 m when travelling at a speed of 20 km/hr.
- (5) A trailer that is not required to be equipped with service brakes is not required to be equipped with a breakaway switch.

#### **44 Standards for brake fluids**

- (1) Hydraulic brake fluid sold for use in a motor vehicle or trailer must comply with CMVSS 116, *Motor Vehicle Brake Fluid*, that is in effect at the time of sale.
- (2) Hydraulic brake fluid used in a motor vehicle or trailer must comply with the specifications of the OEM or the equipment manufacturer.

#### **45 Required components for air brake systems**

As part of its air supply system, a motor vehicle with air brakes must be equipped with a low-pressure warning system audible to a person in the normal driving position when the ignition is activated and the air pressure in the service reservoir system is below 413.4 kPa (60 psi).

### **Tires**

#### **46 Pneumatic tires**

- (1) In this Section,
  - “retreaded tire” means a pneumatic tire that has undergone a remanufacturing process to replace the worn treads on the tire.
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (3), a pneumatic tire that is used, or is intended to be used, on a motor vehicle or a trailer must comply with the federal legislation.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a retreaded tire if the federal legislation has no applicable requirements.
- (4) A motor vehicle equipped by the OEM with pneumatic tires must be equipped with all pneumatic tires.

- (5) A trailer equipped by the OEM with pneumatic tires must be equipped with all pneumatic tires.

**47 Prohibition on use of tire marked “not for highway use”**

Other than the following vehicles, a vehicle must not be equipped with a tire that is labelled “not for highway use”:

- (a) a farm tractor;
- (b) a farm machine;
- (c) a farm implement;
- (d) miscellaneous powered equipment.

**48 Restrictions on use of studded tires**

- (1) In this Section,

“studded tires” means pneumatic tires fitted with metal studs.

- (2) Each stud on a studded tire must meet all of the following requirements:
  - (a) it must not protrude farther than 3.20 mm (1/8 in.) from the tread or traction surface of a tire;
  - (b) it must be securely and safely embedded in the tire so that it does not cause damage to property or constitute a hazard to the safety of any individual using the highway;
  - (c) its diameter, including the stud casing, must not be longer than 12.70 mm (1/2 in.).
- (3) A studded tire must not have more than 175 studs.

### Exhaust Systems

**49 Motor vehicle to be equipped with exhaust system**

- (1) This Section applies to a motor vehicle that is propelled by an internal combustion engine.
- (2) A motor vehicle must be equipped with an exhaust system that cools and expels the exhaust gases from the engine without producing any of the following:
  - (a) loud or unnecessary noise;
  - (b) flames or sparks.

- (3) Except as provided in subsection (4), a motor vehicle must be equipped with pollution control equipment designed to reduce the emission of hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and oxides to the atmosphere.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply to any of the following:
  - (a) a vehicle that is fuelled with natural gas or propane;
  - (b) a motor vehicle with a model year of 1990 or earlier.

## **50 Prohibitions relating to exhaust systems**

- (1) Pollution control equipment required by subsection 49(3) must not be modified, bypassed or removed.
- (2) A motor vehicle must not be equipped with a device attached to the exhaust system or the muffler that
  - (a) increases the noise made by the expulsion of gases from the engine; or
  - (b) allows a flame to be ignited from the exhaust system.
- (3) A muffler must not be modified so that any baffles present in the muffler are removed.
- (4) A motor vehicle must not be equipped with an exhaust system that
  - (a) has any part that passes through an occupant compartment or expels exhaust gases into the cab, passenger compartment or sleeper section of a truck cab; or
  - (b) is shortened or modified from the OEM's specifications in a manner so that it fails to direct the exhaust beyond the perimeter of the cab, passenger compartment or sleeper section of a truck cab.
- (5) Unless it meets the OEM's specifications, a motor vehicle must not be equipped with an exhaust system that has any part that is closer than 50 mm from any of the following equipment in the vehicle:
  - (a) wiring;
  - (b) any part of a fuel line;
  - (c) any brake component;
  - (d) any combustible material that is not protected by heat shields that meet the OEM's specifications.

- (6) A motor vehicle must not be equipped with an exhaust system that has any part that is closer than 25 mm from the vehicle's diesel or gasoline fuel tank unless it is protected by a heat shield that meets the OEM's specifications.

## Vehicle Windows

### 51 Standard for motor vehicle windshield and windows

- (1) In this Section and Section 52,
- “American National Standard” means American National Standard Institute standard ANSI/SAE Z26.1, Safety Glazing Materials for Glazing Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Equipment Operating on Land Highways.
- (2) The window glazing in a motor vehicle must meet all of the following standards:
- (a) a windshield must be made of safety glass of the type known as laminated glass;
  - (b) a window must be made of safety glass of the type known as tempered or laminated glass;
  - (c) for a commercial vehicle, all window glazing must comply with the American National Standard.
- (3) Except as provided in subsection (4), a motor vehicle must be equipped with a windshield and windows that
- (a) are appropriate to the make and model of the motor vehicle; and
  - (b) meet the standards set out in subsection (2).
- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply to any of the following motor vehicles unless the windshield or window was installed as part of the original manufacture:
- (a) a motorcycle;
  - (b) miscellaneous powered equipment;
  - (c) a farm machine;
  - (d) a 3-wheeled motor vehicle;
  - (e) a road-building machine.

**52 Markings on motor vehicle window glazing**

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (3), a piece of glazing material installed in a motor vehicle that is a commercial vehicle must be visibly, legibly and permanently marked with all of the following markings:
  - (a) “American Standard” or “AS”;
  - (b) the appropriate numeral as set out in Section 6 of the American National Standard.
- (2) A piece of glazing material marked as required by subsection (1) is deemed to comply with the American National Standard.
- (3) Replacement glazing that is cut from flat sheets and installed in a motor vehicle is not required to be marked as required by subsection (1) if the glazing meets or exceeds the American National Standard.

**53 Prohibitions relating to motor vehicle window glazing**

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), the window glazing in a windshield or in a left-hand or right-hand side window of a motor vehicle that is beside or forward of the driver must not be covered with a transparent, translucent or opaque material.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a motor vehicle that is equipped with any of the following:
  - (a) a tinted windshield or window that was tinted during the manufacture of the glazing;
  - (b) a windshield or window that has clear untinted frost shields installed.
- (3) The rear window glazing in a motor vehicle must not be covered with a transparent, translucent or opaque material unless the motor vehicle has outside rear-view mirrors on both the left and right that comply with these regulations.
- (4) The window glazing in a motor vehicle must not be covered with a material that reflects any of the following:
  - (a) sunlight;
  - (b) the headlamps of approaching vehicles.
- (5) The window of a motor vehicle may have a sticker affixed to it only if the sticker does not limit the driver’s field of vision or otherwise impair the safe operation of the motor vehicle.

**54 Motor vehicle windshield wiper and washer system**

- (1) A motor vehicle with a windshield, other than a motorcycle or a 3-wheeled motor vehicle, must have a self-operating windshield wiper and washer system that is designed to remove water, road splash and other opaque material from the outside of the windshield.
- (2) The controls for equipment required by this Section must be located so that the driver of the motor vehicle is able to operate the equipment from the driver's seat.

**55 Motor vehicle defrosting and defogging system**

- (1) A motor vehicle with a windshield, other than a motorcycle or a 3-wheeled motor vehicle, must be equipped on each half of the windshield with a self-operating defrosting and defogging system that is designed to remove moisture and frost from the inside of the windshield.
- (2) The controls for equipment required by this Section must be located so that the driver of the motor vehicle is able to operate the equipment from the driver's seat.

**Suspension Systems**

**56 Vehicle suspension system**

- (1) A vehicle must be equipped with a suspension system that is capable of supporting the GVWR of the vehicle.
- (2) A 3-wheeled motor vehicle and a 3-wheeled motorcycle must be equipped in a manner that ensures that the vehicle meets the stability requirements set out in the federal standards.

**Body Components**

**57 Vehicle wheel splash and stone throw protection**

A motor vehicle or trailer must, as part of its body, be equipped with a fender or a mudguard that covers the width of each of its tires for the purpose of wheel splash protection and stone throw protection.

**58 Bumpers**

- (1) Except as provided in this Section, a motor vehicle must be equipped with a front and a rear bumper.
- (2) A motorcycle or a 3-wheeled motor vehicle is not required to be equipped with a bumper.

- (3) A truck tractor or a truck with a GVWR of 4536 kg or greater is not required to be equipped with a rear bumper.
- (4) A replacement bumper must provide protection equivalent to that of the OEM's equipment and must be mounted in a method similar to the OEM's specifications.

**59 Hood latches**

- (1) A motor vehicle's hood that opens from the front must be equipped with a primary and a secondary hood latch mechanism.
- (2) A secondary hood latch mechanism must prevent the hood from opening if the primary hood latch mechanism fails.

**60 Door latches**

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a hinged door on a motor vehicle that leads directly to a driver's seat or a passenger seat must have a door latch and striker assembly with a fully latched closed position and a secondary latched closed position.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to any of the following types of doors:
  - (a) cargo door;
  - (b) sliding door;
  - (c) rolling door;
  - (d) folding door;
  - (e) a 2-part door that closes by 1 part latching to the other part.

**61 Override for power-operated bus door**

Each power-operated service door and power-operated exit door on a bus must be equipped with a manual override device.

**Mirrors**

**62 Motor vehicle mirrors to meet standard**

A motor vehicle must be equipped with the mirrors required by CMVSS 111 that applied at the time the motor vehicle was manufactured.

**63 Rear-view mirrors**

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a motor vehicle other than a motorcycle must be equipped with both of the following rear-view mirrors:
  - (a) an inside rear-view mirror that is designed to give the driver a clear view of the roadway behind the motor vehicle and of any other vehicle approaching from behind;
  - (b) a driver-side mirror that meets CMVSS 111.
- (2) An inside rear-view mirror is not required if the view from an inside rear-view mirror would be obstructed because of the design of the motor vehicle.
- (3) A motor vehicle must be equipped with a mirror on each side of the motor vehicle in any of the following circumstances to give the driver a clear view of the roadway behind and on each side of the motor vehicle:
  - (a) the motor vehicle is not equipped with an inside rear-view mirror in accordance with subsection (2);
  - (b) the view from the inside rear-view mirror of the motor vehicle is obstructed or interfered with in any way;
  - (c) the motor vehicle is a motorcycle.

**64 Bus mirrors**

In addition to the requirements of Sections 62 and 63, a bus must be equipped with the following mirrors to give the bus driver the specified view from the driver's normal operating position:

- (a) at least 1 mirror with a complete view of the interior of the bus;
- (b) for a bus that has an exit located at a position other than on the right side of the bus at the front of the bus, at least 1 mirror with a complete view of the other exit and the steps leading to that exit.

**Miscellaneous Equipment**

**65 Vehicle horns**

A motor vehicle must be equipped with a horn capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of at least 60 m.

**66 Sirens**

- (1) An emergency vehicle is permitted to be equipped with a siren.

- (2) A vehicle that is not an emergency vehicle must not be equipped with a siren.

**67 Location of high beam indicator on instrument panel**

A motor vehicle must be equipped with an instrument panel that has a high beam indicator in a location that meets both of the following requirements:

- (a) the driver is able to see the high beam indicator when the high beam of a headlamp is turned on;
- (b) the high beam indicator does not create glare in the driver's eyes.

**68 Speedometer and odometer**

A motor vehicle must be equipped with an instrument panel that has both of the following indicators:

- (a) a speedometer that indicates the speed of the motor vehicle when it is moving forward;
- (b) an odometer that indicates the accumulated distance the motor vehicle has travelled since it was manufactured.

**69 Interior indicator lamp for flashing lamp**

A motor vehicle that is equipped with a flashing lamp must be equipped with a switch or an indicator lamp inside the vehicle that meets both of the following requirements:

- (a) it can be seen by the driver of the vehicle;
- (b) it indicates when the flashing lamp is activated.

**70 Occupant restraint systems**

- (1) In this Section,

“child restraint system” means a device that meets all of the following:

- (i) it is installed in a motor vehicle by the OEM at the time of manufacture or is designed to be installed in a motor vehicle from time to time,
- (ii) it is capable of restraining the movement of a child in order to prevent or mitigate injury to the child;

“occupant restraint system” means a seat belt assembly and other components, including an air bag, installed in a motor vehicle to restrain an occupant's

movement in order to prevent or mitigate injury, and includes a child restraint system;

“seat belt assembly” means a device or assembly of devices that meets all of the following:

- (i) it is securely fastened to a motor vehicle,
  - (ii) it is composed of straps, webbing or similar material and includes a pelvic restraint or an upper torso restraint, or both,
  - (iii) it is capable of restraining a person’s movement in order to prevent or mitigate injury to the person.
- (2) A motor vehicle other than a motorcycle or a 3-wheeled motor vehicle must be equipped with an occupant restraint system.
- (3) An occupant restraint system must meet all of the following requirements:
  - (a) except as permitted in subsections (4) and (6), it must not be removed except to be replaced by an equivalent occupant restraint system;
  - (b) it must not be rendered partly or wholly inoperative;
  - (c) it must not be modified so as to reduce its effectiveness.
- (4) An air bag must be removed once it has deployed and is not required to be replaced.
- (5) An airbag must not be replaced with a rebuilt or remanufactured air bag.
- (6) An occupant restraint system may be removed and not replaced if the occupant restraint system is in an area of the vehicle not intended to be used to transport the driver or passengers.

## **71 Prohibited equipment**

- (1) A motor vehicle must not be equipped with a radar warning or jamming device.
- (2) A vehicle must not be equipped with specialized or auxiliary equipment that is designed or installed so that it protrudes in a manner that could cause injury to a person or damage to property.

## **Trailers**

## **72 Rear impact guards on trailers**

- (1) In this Section,

“Standard 224” means Standard 224 under Part 571.224 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (United States), Title 49, for trailers manufacture on or before August 31, 2007.

- (2) This Section applies to a trailer with a GVWR of 4536 kg or greater, other than 1 of the following trailers:
  - (a) a low-chassis trailer, as defined in CMVSS 223;
  - (b) a pulpwood trailer, as defined in CMVSS 223;
  - (c) a wheels back trailer, as defined in CMVSS 223;
  - (d) a pole trailer;
  - (e) a trailer designed to be used as temporary living quarters;
  - (f) a trailer that is designed to interact with, or has, work-performing equipment that meets the exemption criteria of CMVSS 223.
- (3) Except as provided in subsection (4), a trailer manufactured on or after September 23, 2005, must be equipped with a rear impact guard as defined in, and in accordance with, CMVSS 223.
- (4) A trailer that was manufactured between September 23, 2005, and August 31, 2007, is permitted to be equipped with a rear impact guard as defined in CMVSS 223 and in accordance with the Standard 224 applicable at the date of manufacture.

### **73 Attachment equipment for towing trailers**

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (4), a vehicle towing 1 or more trailers and the trailers being towed must be equipped in a manner that attaches the trailer being towed to the vehicle by a primary and a secondary means of attachment that are designed so that the failure of 1 attachment does not cause the trailer to separate from the towing vehicle.
- (2) Each means of attachment described in subsection (1) and each of their components must have sufficient strength to pull all the weight towed by the towing vehicle, as specified by the equipment manufacturer.
- (3) In a combination of vehicles, the lead trailer is the towing vehicle for the 2nd trailer.
- (4) A vehicle equipped with a fifth wheel assembly for towing a trailer to which Section 75 applies is not required to be equipped with a secondary means of attachment.

### Secondary means of attachment for towing trailers

A secondary means of attachment required by Section 73 for a trailer must meet all of the following requirements:

- (a) it must not be attached to any part of a trailer hitch that would render the attachment ineffective if the primary means of attachment fails;
- (b) it must have the minimum slack necessary for adequate articulation;
- (c) each chain, cable or other link and its attachments must have a breaking strength equal to the gross vehicle weight of the trailer or trailers being towed;
- (d) it must be connected in a manner that
  - (i) prevents the bar of the primary means of attachment from dropping to the ground, and
  - (ii) keeps the swing of the trailer within safe limits if the primary means of attachment fails or becomes disconnected;
- (e) it must be equipped with a hook or hooks or other means of attachment that cannot become disconnected accidentally;
- (f) for a primary means of attachment that includes a hinged tow bar, the secondary attachment must meet 1 of the following requirements:
  - (i) it must consist of 2 chains, 2 cables or 2 other links, attached as follows:
    - (A) at 2 points as far apart as the configuration of the axle or frame permits, and
    - (B) equidistant from the centreline of the combination of vehicles,
  - (ii) it must consist of 1 chain or 1 cable that
    - (A) has its ends attached to the centreline of the combination of vehicles, and
    - (B) leads along the tow bar;
- (g) for a primary means of attachment that includes a non-hinged tow bar, the secondary means of attachment must meet 1 of the following requirements:
  - (i) it must consist of 2 chains, 2 cables or 2 other links, attached to the tow bar behind the eye of the tow bar, in 1 of the following manners:
    - (A) at a single point on the centreline of the tow bar,

- (B) at 2 points equidistant from the centreline of the tow bar,
- (ii) it must consist of 1 chain, cable or other link, attached to the tow bar on the centreline of the tow bar at any point behind the eye of the tow bar;
- (h) for a secondary attachment that consists of 2 chains, 2 cables or 2 other links, attached at separate points, the separate points must be equidistant from the centreline of the combination of vehicles;
- (i) for a secondary attachment that is attached at a single point and consists of either of the following, it must be attached to a point on the centreline of the combination of vehicles:
  - (i) 2 chains, 2 cables or 2 other links, attached to the same point,
  - (ii) a bridle, single chain, single cable or other single link.

## **75 Fifth wheel assemblies for towing trailers**

- (1) This Section applies to a fifth wheel assembly mounted on a vehicle, including a trailer converter dolly, that is used to tow 1 or more trailers.
- (2) A fifth wheel assembly must be attached with a mounting that has all of the following components:
  - (a) brackets, mounting plates or angles;
  - (b) bolts or equivalent devices.
- (3) The mounting components of a fifth wheel assembly must meet all of the following requirements:
  - (a) they must be capable of withstanding a force, without causing residual deformation to the mounting parts, that is both of the following:
    - (i) applied at the coupling point of the fifth wheel assembly,
    - (ii) equivalent to the gross vehicle weight of the trailer or trailers being towed;
  - (b) they must be installed so that the frame or point of attachment is not deformed;
  - (c) they must be installed in a manner that prevents shifting of the lower half of the fifth wheel assembly on the frame or point of attachment.
- (4) The upper half of a fifth wheel assembly must be attached to the underside of a semi-trailer in a manner that prevents any of the following:

- (a) warping or cracking of the assembly or the underside of the semi-trailer;
  - (b) separation from the semi-trailer.
- (5) A fifth wheel assembly must be equipped with a locking device that prevents separation of its upper half from its lower half.
- (6) A fifth wheel assembly that includes a manual release system must be equipped with a locking device or devices that apply automatically on the coupling of the towing vehicle or trailer converter dolly.
- (7) The lower half of a fifth wheel assembly must be mounted in a manner that ensures that the load distribution does not unduly interfere with the steering, braking or maneuverability of the towing vehicle or trailer converter dolly.

### **Tow Bars, Trailer Hitches and Towing Structures**

#### **76      Tow Bars**

- (1) A trailer must be equipped with a tow bar that is of sufficient strength to withstand a force through its attachments equivalent to the gross vehicle weight of the trailer or trailers being towed, without residual deformation to the tow bar.
- (2) A tow bar used to tow a trailer must be connected to the trailer with an attachment that meets all of the following requirements:
  - (a) it has a strength equal to or greater than that of the tow bar;
  - (b) in the case of a hinged tow bar, it has the minimum clearance necessary for adequate articulation;
  - (c) it is attached in the manner for which it was designed.

#### **77      Trailer Hitches**

- (1) A trailer hitch installed on a vehicle or trailer must meet all of the following requirements:
  - (a) it is of sufficient strength to withstand a force applied at the point to which the tow bar is connected, equivalent to the gross vehicle weight of the trailer or trailers being towed, without residual deformation to the trailer hitch;
  - (b) it provides the minimum clearance necessary for adequate articulation in its connection to the trailer being towed;
  - (c) it has a locking device to prevent accidental separation of the vehicle or trailer from the trailer being towed.

- (2) The attachment of a trailer hitch to the towing structure of a vehicle or trailer must have a strength that is equal to or greater than that of the trailer hitch.

## **78 Towing Structures**

- (1) A towing structure to which a trailer hitch is attached must have a strength equal to or greater than that of the trailer hitch.
- (2) The attachment of a towing structure to a vehicle or trailer must meet both of the following requirements:
  - (a) it is reinforced or braced to prevent distortion of the frame or point of attachment of the vehicle or trailer;
  - (b) it has a strength equal to or greater than that of the trailer hitch.

## **Motorcycles**

### **79 Equipment on motorcycles**

A motorcycle must be equipped with all of the following:

- (a) handlebars that are securely fastened and that do not exceed 305 mm (12 in.) in height as measured vertically from their point of attachment at the frame;
- (b) a frame or forks that are not altered so as to adversely affect safe operation of the motorcycle;
- (c) footrests that may be used in the normal sitting position by the driver;
- (d) a belt, chain or drive-shaft guard, if the motorcycle is not constructed so as to protect the driver or a passenger from the belt, chain or driveshaft.

### **80 Passenger equipment on motorcycles**

A motorcycle that is carrying a passenger must be equipped with all of the following for use by the passenger:

- (a) an adequate pillion seat;
- (b) adequate hand grips;
- (c) adequate footrests that may be used in the normal sitting position by the passenger.

## Conveyances Other Than Vehicles

### 81 Pedicabs

A pedicab must be equipped with all of the following equipment:

- (a) both of the following lamps:
  - (i) a white lamp that can be seen for at least 150 m from in front of the pedicab under clear atmospheric conditions,
  - (ii) a white or red light that can be seen for at least 150 m from behind the pedicab under clear atmospheric conditions;
- (b) running lights and rear turn signals;
- (c) a reflex mirror;
- (d) a brake that is designed to effectively stop the pedicab;
- (e) a bell or horn;
- (f) a seat for the driver;
- (g) a seat for each passenger.

### 82 Bicycles and power-assisted bicycles

A conveyance that is a bicycle or power-assisted bicycle must be equipped with all of the following:

- (a) a seat for the driver;
- (b) seat for each passenger for which the bicycle is designed;
- (c) a brake that is designed to effectively stop the conveyance;
- (d) a headlamp and a rear light or reflector that meet the requirements set out in Section 84.

### 83 Electric kick-scooters

A conveyance that is an electric kick-scooter must be equipped with all of the following:

- (a) a brake system that acts independently on the steerable wheel and the back wheel using separate hand levers;
- (b) an emergency stop switch to cut electrical supply to the motor if the scooter's control system fails;

- (c) a battery with terminals that are completely insulated and covered and that is securely fastened to the electric kick-scooter to prevent movement while the scooter is in motion;
- (d) a headlamp and a rear light or reflector that meet the requirements set out in Section 84.

**84 Lamps and reflectors on bicycles, power-assisted bicycles, electric kick-scooters and personal transporters**

- (1) A conveyance that is a bicycle, power-assisted bicycle, electric kick-scooter or personal transporter must be equipped with both of the following lamps or reflectors:
  - (a) a lamp mounted on the front that, when lit, is visible under clear atmospheric conditions from a distance of at least 100 m in front of the conveyance;
  - (b) a lamp or a reflector mounted on the rear that, when lit or illuminated by the headlamps of an approaching vehicle, displays a red light that is visible under clear atmospheric conditions from a distance of at least 60 m to the rear of the conveyance.
- (2) A lamp required by subsection (1) is permitted to be a flashing lamp.

**85 Bell or horn on bicycles, power-assisted bicycles, electric kick-scooters and personal transporters**

A conveyance that is a bicycle, power-assisted bicycle, electric kick-scooter or personal transporter must be equipped with a bell or horn.

**86 No siren on conveyance other than a vehicle**

A conveyance that is not a vehicle must not be equipped with a siren.

## **Part 3: Maintenance Standards for Vehicle Equipment**

**87 Vehicles to be maintained in accordance with standards**

Vehicle equipment installed in a vehicle by the OEM to meet the federal standards or as required by Part 2: must be maintained so that the equipment meets the following standards:

- (a) for a commercial vehicle, the vehicle maintenance standards set out in Part A of the National Safety Code Standard 11;

- (b) for all other vehicles, in a manner that meets the vehicle inspection acceptance criteria in the *Official Inspection Station Manual* for a vehicle of that type.

**88      Publication of *Official Inspection Station Manual***

The *Official Inspection Station Manual* must be available to the public as follows:

- (a) on the Department's website;
- (b) at an office of the Department as indicated on the website.

## **Part 4: Vehicle Inspections**

### **Interpretation of Part 4**

**89      Application of Part 4**

A vehicle that is required to be registered must be inspected in accordance with this Part.

**90      Definitions for Part 4**

In this Part,

“active safety system” means a motor vehicle system that does all of the following:

- (i) it senses and monitors conditions inside and outside the motor vehicle to identify perceived present and potential dangers to any of the following:
  - (A) the motor vehicle,
  - (B) the motor vehicle's occupants,
  - (C) other road users,
- (ii) it automatically intervenes to help avoid or mitigate potential collisions using various methods, including 1 or more of the following:
  - (A) alerts to the driver,
  - (B) vehicle system adjustments,
  - (C) active control of the motor vehicle subsystems, including

- (I) brakes,
- (II) throttle, and
- (III) suspension;

“certified mechanic” means an individual who holds 1 of the following certificates:

- (i) a certificate of qualification or certificate of proficiency as an automotive service technician, transport trailer technician or truck and transport mechanic issued under the *Apprenticeship and Trades Qualification Act*,
- (ii) a certificate of qualification as an automotive service technician, transport trailer technician or truck and transport technician with an interprovincial red seal endorsement issued in another Canadian jurisdiction;

“inspection before transfer” means a vehicle inspection required by Section 94 for specified vehicles before the vehicle is transferred;

“new vehicle” means a vehicle that has never been registered nor had the equivalent status in another jurisdiction and is sold to its owner by a licensed dealer in the Province;

“PDI work order” means a PDI work order as defined in the *Vehicle Document Regulations*;

“periodic vehicle inspection” means a periodic vehicle inspection required by Section 99;

“pre-delivery inspection” means a pre-delivery inspection as defined in the *Vehicle Document Regulations*;

“professional engineer” means an engineer who is licensed to practise as a professional engineer in the Province in accordance with the *Engineering Profession Act*;

“roadside inspection” means a vehicle inspection at the roadside conducted by a motor vehicle inspector under subsection 61(1) of the Act;

“transfer” means transfer as defined in the *Vehicle Document Regulations*;

“Type 1 vehicle” means any of the following types of vehicles:

- (i) a passenger car or multi-purpose passenger vehicle, other than a vehicle for hire,
- (ii) a 3-wheeled motor vehicle;
- (iii) a truck with a registered weight of 4500 kg or less,

- (iv) a motorcycle,
- (v) a trailer with a registered weight of 4500 kg or less,
- (vi) a recreational vehicle,
- (vii) a recreational trailer;

“Type 2 vehicle” means any of the following types of vehicles:

- (i) a truck or truck tractor with a registered weight of greater than 4500 kg,
- (ii) a trailer with a registered weight of greater than 4500 kg,
- (iii) an ambulance,
- (iv) a hearse,
- (v) a service truck,
- (vi) a vehicle for hire,
- (vii) a fire response vehicle,
- (viii) a bus that is a passenger vehicle as defined in clause 2(h) of the *Motor Carrier Act*, that is not licensed as a public passenger vehicle under that Act,
- (ix) miscellaneous powered equipment that has permanently mounted equipment on a truck chassis,
- (x) a motor vehicle provided by a driving school or a driving instructor that is used for driver training;

“*Licensing of Regulated Vehicle Activities Regulations*” means the *Licensing of Regulated Vehicle Activities Regulations* made under the Act.

## General Provisions Respecting Inspections

91

### **Required procedures and criteria for vehicle inspections**

Except as otherwise stated in this Part, a vehicle inspection must be conducted in accordance with the procedures and criteria set out in the following applicable document:

- (a) for a commercial vehicle, Part B of the National Safety Code Standard 11;
- (b) for all other vehicles, the Official Inspection Station Manual.

**Individuals qualified to conduct vehicle inspections**

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), an individual is permitted to conduct vehicle inspections as specified in the following table:

| Individual              | Vehicle Inspections Permitted                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| tester                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• periodic vehicle inspection</li> <li>• pre-delivery inspection</li> <li>• inspection before transfer</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| motor vehicle inspector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• roadside inspection</li> <li>• inspection before transfer</li> <li>• inspection of a homemade vehicle in accordance with Sections 112 and 113</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| certified mechanic      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• inspection of a motor vehicle under Section 110 to determine whether it meets the eligibility requirements for an antique number plate</li> <li>• inspection of an imported vehicle in accordance with Section 116</li> <li>• mechanical fitness inspection that is part of an inspection of a reconstructed vehicle in accordance with Sections 117 and 118 or of a rebuilt vehicle in accordance with Sections 120 and 121</li> </ul> |
| professional engineer   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• inspection of a homemade vehicle in accordance with Sections 112 and 113</li> <li>• inspection of a reconstructed vehicle in accordance with Sections 120 and 121</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

- (2) A person other than a motor vehicle inspector may inspect only those vehicles that are of a type or class that they are qualified to inspect.
- (3) The types and classes of vehicles that a tester is qualified to inspect are as set out in the *Licensing of Regulated Vehicle Activities Regulations*.
- (4) A person who is designated the function by the Registrar may conduct vehicle identification number inspections under Sections 123 and 124.
- (5) An individual must not falsely certify a vehicle inspection conducted under these regulations.

**Vehicle equipment to be inspected**

A person conducting a vehicle inspection must inspect the vehicle equipment specified in the applicable inspection document prescribed in Section 91 to ensure that it meets the criteria in the document.

**94            Inspections required to be done at licensed inspection stations**

The following inspections by a tester must be conducted at a licensed inspection station only:

- (a)     periodic vehicle inspection;
- (b)     inspection before transfer.

**95            Duties of testers and motor vehicle inspectors**

- (1)     Testers and motor vehicle inspectors must conduct and certify vehicle inspections in accordance with this Part and do all of the following:
  - (a)     before conducting an inspection, if no registration certificate or vehicle permit has been issued for the vehicle, check the proof of ownership information for the vehicle to be inspected and ensure that the information, including any of the following, corresponds with the actual vehicle in all respects:
    - (i)     the vehicle identification number,
    - (ii)    the make, model and year of the vehicle;
  - (b)     when conducting an inspection, check the registration certificate and any vehicle permit issued for the vehicle being inspected, and notify the Registrar no later than 3 business days after the inspection date, on the form required by the Registrar, if the information on the registration certificate or vehicle permit, including any of the following, does not correspond with the actual vehicle in any respect:
    - (i)     the vehicle identification number,
    - (ii)    the make, model and year of the vehicle.
- (2)     A discrepancy referred to in clause (1)(b) between the registration certificate or vehicle permit information and the actual vehicle is not sufficient reason for a tester or motor vehicle inspector to refuse to inspect the vehicle.
- (3)     A tester or motor vehicle inspector must ensure that the information on the inspection certificate corresponds with the actual vehicle in all respects.
- (4)     A tester or motor vehicle inspector must not do any of the following:
  - (a)     falsely certify a vehicle inspection;
  - (b)     knowingly issue a rejection sticker for a vehicle that should be approved;
  - (c)     knowingly issue an approval sticker for a vehicle that should be rejected;

- (d) issue a voided inspection certificate or voided inspection sticker for a vehicle or affix a voided inspection sticker to a vehicle.

## Periodic Vehicle Inspections

### **96 Periodic vehicle inspections required**

- (1) Other than a vehicle listed in Section 97, a vehicle must be periodically inspected as set out in this Section.
- (2) A Type 1 vehicle must be inspected every 2 years, except as provided for a new vehicle in subsection (3).
- (3) A new Type 1 vehicle does not require a periodic inspection until 3 years after the later of the following dates:
  - (a) the date of a pre-delivery inspection;
  - (b) the date of an initial periodic inspection.
- (4) A Type 2 vehicle must be inspected annually.

### **97 Vehicles that do not require periodic vehicle inspections**

None of the following vehicles requires a periodic vehicle inspection:

- (a) an antique vehicle;
- (b) a mobile home;
- (c) a farm machine;
- (d) a farm tractor;
- (e) miscellaneous powered equipment, other than miscellaneous powered equipment that has permanently mounted equipment on a truck chassis;
- (f) a vehicle that is exempt from registration under the Act;
- (g) a vehicle that has a valid certificate of inspection under the *Motor Carrier Act* or its regulations

### **98 Payment of fee for periodic vehicle inspection**

The fee for a periodic vehicle inspection charged by a licensed inspection station in accordance with the *Licensing of Regulated Vehicle Activities Regulations* is payable on inspection.

## Pre-delivery Inspections and Inspections Before Transfer

### 99 Vehicles requiring pre-delivery inspection or inspection before transfer

Except as provided in Section 100, the vehicles set out in the following table must not be transferred unless the vehicle has passed the specified inspection;

| Type of Vehicle               | Inspection Required                                                                               |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Type 1 vehicle – new vehicle  | pre-delivery inspection or periodic vehicle inspection no sooner than 30 days before the transfer |
| Type 1 vehicle – used vehicle | inspection before transfer, no sooner than 30 days before the transfer                            |
| Type 2 vehicle                |                                                                                                   |

### 100 Transferring vehicle without inspection

- (1) A vehicle is permitted to be transferred without being inspected in any of the following circumstances:
  - (a) the purchaser gives written acknowledgment of the absence of an inspection to the Registrar;
  - (b) a valid inspection sticker exists for the vehicle and the ownership of the vehicle is being changed as a result of any of the following:
    - (i) a transfer of ownership to an immediate family member, as defined in the *Income Tax Act* (Canada),
    - (ii) a transfer of ownership from the lessor to the lessee, if the lessor is not a licensed dealer,
    - (iii) a transfer to a licensed dealer,
    - (iv) a transfer to a salvage yard,
    - (v) a transfer from a deceased person to the deceased person's estate,
    - (vi) a transfer into or from joint ownership if 1 of the original owners remains an owner;
  - (c) it is a new vehicle with a valid PDI work order that is being transferred to a licensed dealer.
- (2) A vehicle that is not required to have a periodic vehicle inspection is not required to be inspected before transfer.

**101      Transferor to pay fee for inspection before transfer**

The fee for an inspection before transfer charged by a licensed inspection station in accordance with the *Licensing of Regulated Vehicle Activities Regulations* is payable by the transferor of the inspected vehicle.

**Roadside Inspections**

**102      Roadside inspection if vehicle unroadworthy**

A motor vehicle inspector who is conducting a roadside inspection may require the vehicle to be towed from the highway or repaired on site if, in addition to any other reason for doing so under subsection 61(1) of the Act, they determine that the vehicle is unroadworthy.

**103      No fee chargeable for roadside inspection**

No fee may be charged for a roadside inspection.

**Inspection Certificates and Inspection Stickers**

**104      Testers and motor vehicle inspectors authorized**

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), only a tester or a motor vehicle inspector may do any of the following in relation to a vehicle:
  - (a) issue an inspection sticker;
  - (b) issue an inspection certificate;
  - (c) affix an inspection sticker to the vehicle;
  - (d) remove an inspection sticker from the vehicle, except as provided in subsection (3).
- (2) A tester or motor vehicle inspector may act in accordance with subsection (1) only in relation to a vehicle that they have inspected.
- (3) A person who is transferring a vehicle may remove an inspection sticker from the vehicle if the purchaser acknowledges in writing, using the form prescribed by the Registrar, that the vehicle is being transferred without an inspection.

**105      Location for issuing, affixing, removing inspection stickers**

- (1) An inspection sticker issued, affixed or removed by a tester must be done only at a licensed inspection station.

- (2) An inspection sticker issued, affixed or removed by a motor vehicle inspector may be done at any location.

#### **106 Issuing inspection stickers and inspection certificates**

- (1) After completing a periodic vehicle inspection, inspection before transfer or pre-delivery inspection, a tester or a motor vehicle inspector must do all of the following:
  - (a) remove and destroy any existing inspection sticker and destroy any existing inspection certificate;
  - (b) issue an approval sticker or a rejection sticker for the vehicle, together with a corresponding inspection certificate signed by the tester or motor vehicle inspector;
  - (c) affix the inspection sticker to the vehicle in accordance with the *Vehicle Document Regulations*.
- (2) After completing a roadside inspection and determining that the vehicle has passed, a motor vehicle inspector must leave the existing inspection sticker and inspection certificate in place.
- (3) A tester or a motor vehicle inspector may issue a replacement inspection sticker without inspecting a vehicle, if the tester or motor vehicle inspector is satisfied that the existing inspection sticker has been lost, damaged or stolen, and all of the following requirements are met:
  - (a) the owner provides the original corresponding valid inspection certificate;
  - (b) the replacement inspection sticker is issued with the same expiry date as the corresponding valid inspection certificate;
  - (c) the replacement inspection certificate is clearly marked “replacement”;
  - (d) the transferor pays the fee for the replacement inspection sticker charged by a tester in accordance with the *Licensing of Regulated Vehicle Activities Regulations*.

#### **107 Issuing rejection sticker**

Except as provided in Section 108 for a vehicle found to be unroadworthy and Section 109 for a vehicle with an unexpired inspection certificate, a tester or motor vehicle inspector who has completed a vehicle inspection must issue a rejection sticker and a corresponding inspection certificate for the vehicle if any of the following apply to any equipment that is required to be inspected in accordance with Section 93:

- (a) the equipment does not meet the requirements of the Act, these regulations or any standards incorporated by reference by these regulations;
- (b) the equipment is missing and either of the following applies:
  - (i) the vehicle was designed by its manufacturer to be equipped with the equipment,
  - (ii) the equipment is required by Part 2: .

**108 Duties when vehicle unroadworthy**

- (1) A tester or motor vehicle inspector must not affix a rejection sticker to a vehicle that the tester or motor vehicle inspector has determined to be unroadworthy.
- (2) A tester or a motor vehicle inspector who determines that a vehicle is unroadworthy must do both of the following:
  - (a) record “unroadworthy” on the copy of the inspection certificate to be retained by the licensed inspection station or the motor vehicle inspector;
  - (b) affix a rejection sticker to that copy of the inspection certificate.
- (3) Neither the operator of a licensed inspection station nor a tester has authority to detain a vehicle that is recorded as unroadworthy.

**109 Rejected vehicle with unexpired inspection certificate**

If the existing inspection sticker on a vehicle is valid for 10 or more days from the date the vehicle is being inspected, a tester or motor vehicle inspector who determines that the vehicle is roadworthy but cannot pass the vehicle inspection may, at the vehicle owner’s request, leave the existing inspection sticker on the vehicle and return the existing inspection certificate to the owner.

**Antique Vehicle Inspections**

**110 Mechanical fitness inspection and certification**

- (1) In this Section,

“mechanical fitness inspection” means a mechanical fitness inspection required by the *Vehicle Document Regulations* for eligibility for an antique number plate.
- (2) A mechanical fitness inspection must be conducted before the initial issuance of an antique number plate for the motor vehicle.

- (3) In conducting a mechanical fitness inspection, a certified mechanic must consider the equipment requirements that applied in the year the motor vehicle was manufactured.
- (4) An individual who conducts a mechanical fitness inspection in accordance with this Section and determines that a motor vehicle has passed the mechanical fitness inspection must complete a mechanical fitness certificate, certifying in writing that all of the following are true and correct in their opinion:
  - (a) that taking into account the year the motor vehicle was manufactured, the motor vehicle contains the equipment that is required by these regulations;
  - (b) that the motor vehicle is mechanically fit to be driven safely on a highway;
  - (c) that the motor vehicle is an authentic antique vehicle and has not been reconstructed.

**111 Cost of vehicle inspections for antique vehicle**

- (1) A certified mechanic may charge a fee for any vehicle inspection that they conduct under Section 110 and in setting the fee may take only the following into consideration:
  - (a) the time spent on the inspection;
  - (b) the hourly shop rate for the facility where the inspection was conducted;
  - (c) the expenses incurred for the inspection.
- (2) A vehicle inspection fee set in accordance with subsection (1) is payable by the owner of the inspected motor vehicle.

**Homemade Vehicle Inspections**

**112 Inspection of homemade motor vehicle or homemade trailer**

The vehicle inspection required to determine eligibility for registration of a homemade vehicle under the *Vehicle Document Regulations*, must be conducted for the vehicle by 1 of the following individuals:

- (a) a motor vehicle inspector;
- (b) if requested by a motor vehicle inspector, a professional engineer.

**113 Certifying that homemade vehicle has passed inspection**

- (1) An individual who conducts a vehicle inspection in accordance with Section 112 and determines that a homemade motor vehicle has passed the vehicle inspection,

must complete a mechanical fitness certificate, certifying in writing that both of the following are true and correct in their opinion:

- (a) that the motor vehicle is equipped as required by these regulations;
  - (b) that the motor vehicle is mechanically fit to be driven safely on a highway, based on an inspection of the vehicle and its components.
- (2) An individual who conducts a vehicle inspection in accordance with Section 112 and determines that a homemade trailer has passed the vehicle inspection must confirm the vehicle's GVWR and certify in writing that both of the following are true and correct in their opinion:
- (a) that the vehicle is equipped as required by these regulations;
  - (b) that the vehicle is suitable to be towed safely on a highway, based on an inspection of the vehicle and its components including the trailer couplings.

**114 Cost of inspection of homemade vehicle by professional engineer**

- (1) A professional engineer may charge a fee for any vehicle inspection of a homemade vehicle that they conduct under Section 112, and in setting the fee may take only the following into consideration:
- (a) the time involved in the inspection;
  - (b) the travel expenses incurred for the inspection.
- (2) A vehicle inspection fee set in accordance with subsection (1) is payable by the owner of the inspected vehicle.

**115 Cost of inspection of homemade trailer by motor vehicle inspector**

Any prescribed fee for a motor vehicle inspector's inspection of a homemade vehicle under Section 112 is payable by the owner of the vehicle inspected.

### Imported Vehicle Inspections

**116 Inspection of imported vehicle**

An imported vehicle that is required to pass a vehicle inspection for eligibility for registration under the *Vehicle Document Regulations* must pass a periodic vehicle inspection before it is registered.

## Inspection of Reconstructed Vehicle

### 117 Inspection of reconstructed vehicle

The vehicle inspection that the Registrar may require to approve a reconstructed vehicle under the *Vehicle Document Regulations* must be conducted by a professional engineer or a certified mechanic, as directed by the Registrar.

### 118 Certifying that reconstructed vehicle has passed inspection

An individual who conducts a vehicle inspection in accordance with Section 117 and determines that a reconstructed vehicle has passed the inspection must certify in writing that both of the following are true and correct in their opinion:

- (a) that the vehicle is mechanically fit to be driven safely on the highway;
- (b) that the features of an active safety system have been recalibrated or defeated, as necessary.

### 119 Cost of inspection of reconstructed vehicle

- (1) An individual may charge a fee for any vehicle inspection they conduct in accordance with Sections 117 and 118 for a reconstructed vehicle, and in setting the fee may take only the following into consideration:
  - (a) the time involved in the inspection;
  - (b) the travel expenses incurred for the inspection.
- (2) An inspection fee set in accordance with subsection (1) is payable by the owner of the inspected vehicle.

## Rebuilt Vehicle Inspection

### 120 Inspections to determine eligibility for status of rebuilt

- (1) In this Section and Sections 121 and 122

“mechanical fitness inspection” means a vehicle inspection for a salvage vehicle for which the status of rebuilt is sought, to determine whether the vehicle is mechanically fit to be safely driven on a highway.
- (2) The vehicle inspection required to determine eligibility for registration of a salvage vehicle with the status of rebuilt under the *Vehicle Document Regulations* is a mechanical fitness inspection conducted by a certified mechanic in accordance with Section 121.

**121 Mechanical fitness inspection and certification**

- (1) In conducting a mechanical fitness inspection, a certified mechanic must take into account the equipment requirements that applied in the year the vehicle was manufactured.
- (2) An certified mechanic who conducts a mechanical fitness test in accordance with subsection (1) and determines that a vehicle has passed the mechanical fitness inspection must complete a mechanical fitness certificate, certifying in writing that all of the following are true and correct in their opinion:
  - (a) taking into account the year the vehicle was manufactured, the vehicle meets the equipment requirements of these regulations;
  - (b) the vehicle is mechanically fit to be driven safely on a highway;
  - (c) the features of an active safety system have been recalibrated or defeated, as necessary.

**122 Cost of mechanical fitness inspection**

- (1) A certified mechanic may charge a fee for any mechanical fitness inspection that they conduct under Section 121, and in setting the fee may take only the following into consideration:
  - (a) the time spent on the inspection;
  - (b) the hourly shop rate for the facility where the inspection was conducted;
  - (c) the expenses incurred for the inspection.
- (2) A vehicle inspection fee set in accordance with subsection (1) is payable by the owner of the inspected vehicle.

**Vehicle Identification Number Inspection**

**123 Inspection to verify absence of VIN**

A vehicle inspection required by the Registrar under the *Vehicle Document Regulations* to determine eligibility for assigning, replacing or reproducing a vehicle identification number must be conducted by a person who is designated for that function by the Registrar to verify the absence of a vehicle identification number and to determine, if possible, the reason for the absence.

**124 Inspection to verify presence of VIN**

- (1) If the Registrar authorizes a new, replacement or reproduction vehicle identification number for a vehicle under the *Vehicle Document Regulations*, the vehicle must be

inspected by a person who is designated for that function by the Registrar to verify that the vehicle identification number has been affixed to the vehicle.

- (2) An individual who inspects a vehicle under subsection (1) must certify in writing that the vehicle identification number has been affixed to the vehicle.

**125 Cost of inspection associated with VIN**

Any prescribed fee for an inspection associated with an application for assigning, replacing or reproducing a vehicle identification number is payable by the applicant.