

Legislation and Farming Practices

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Factsheet

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Any farm practice involving the management of water, nutrients, land use, construction or other environmentally related activity raises certain legal obligations for the person undertaking that farm practice. This Factsheet gives an overview of the federal and provincial laws that could affect farming operations.

Legislation is listed alphabetically within each category listed below, for easy reference. Information on each Act includes: purpose, applicability to agriculture, administering agency, permits required and related legislation (if applicable). Local contacts for the administering agency can be found in the telephone directory blue pages or online. If there is any doubt if an Act applies to a project, contact the relevant government agencies before starting the project.

Ontario legislation is available at the Ontario e-laws site: www.e-laws.gov.on.ca. Statutes and associated regulations for all Ontario Acts are available at the site. Protocols for various acts are available from the websites of the relevant administering agencies (e.g., protocols for the *Nutrient Management Act, 2002*, are available at www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/environment/laws.htm). Federal legislation is available at www.laws.justice.gc.ca.

Legislation is presented in the following categories:

- general environmental issues
- water resources and conservation
- land use and provincial plans
- livestock and poultry issues
- crop production
- safety and employment
- wildlife protection and conservation
- general

GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Aggregate Resources Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. A. 8, as amended

Purpose: Provide for the management of aggregate resources, control and regulate aggregate operations; require the rehabilitation of land from which aggregate is excavated; and minimize environmental impacts of such operations.

Applicability to Agriculture: Quarries, pits and excavations on private land are regulated by this Act.

Administering Agency: Ministry of Natural Resources

Permits Required: Licences are required to remove material from a pit or quarry on private land and rehabilitation is required as a condition of licensing.

Conservation Land Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. C. 28, as amended

Purpose: Create programs that provide grants to encourage protection or stewardship of specific natural heritage features. Enable creation of conservation easements that are registered on title and provide for protection, maintenance, restoration or enhancement of the land for conservation purposes, including preservation or protection of the land for agriculture.

Applicability to Agriculture: Terms and conditions of conservation easements carry with the sale of a property. Conditions associated with protection of natural heritage features may restrict agricultural activities. Conservation easements can also be used to ensure farm properties are protected from alternative uses in the future.

Administering Agency: Ministry of Natural Resources

Permits Required: None.

**Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1990,
c. A. 31, as amended**

Purpose: Provide for property tax incentive programs, such as the Managed Forest Tax Incentive Program (MFTIP) — promotes enhanced stewardship of forested land, and the Conservation Land Tax Incentive Program (CLTIP) — encourages private landowners to protect provincially important natural heritage features.

Applicability to Agriculture: Provides tax relief for the stewardship and conservation of certain types of lands, such as forested lands greater than 4 ha in size (MFTIP) or provincially significant wetlands, areas of natural and scientific interest (ANSI), endangered species habitats, designated Niagara Escarpment natural area or certain lands owned by conservation authorities or charitable conservation organizations (CLTIP). The Farm Property Class Tax Rate Program (the Program), under the *Assessment Act*, gives owners of property, classified as falling under the farm property class, a significant tax reduction (i.e., pay 25% of the assessed rate). The Program is created under sections 8 and 8.1 of Ontario Regulation 282/98. To be eligible, a person must have a valid Farm Business Registration Number and the property must be owned by certain entities (as set out in section 8(2)3 of Ontario Regulation 282/98).

Administering Agency: Ministry of Finance

Permits Required: None.

**Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1990,
c. A. 18, as amended**

Purpose: Provide for the protection, conservation and wise management of the environment; establish a process for evaluating the impact of public sector and some large private sector undertakings on the environment (e.g., landfills, roads); and define public consultation requirements for environmental assessments.

Applicability to Agriculture: Generally does not apply to day-to-day farm operations, but provides for the agricultural sector's input into public projects.

Administering Agency: Ministry of the Environment

Permits Required: None.

**Environmental Bill of Rights, 1993, S.O.
1993, c. 28, as amended**

Purpose: Protect Ontarians' rights to a healthy and sustainable environment by providing them with the right to become involved in decisions that affect the environment, and by bringing accountability and transparency to ministry decision-making.

Applicability to Agriculture: Indirectly affects the agricultural sector, but is not a regulatory Act for the industry. Requirements are set for public comment on prescribed government policy, legislation and regulations. Environmental registry provides opportunities for public comment.

Administering Agency: Ministry of the Environment, Environmental Commissioner's Office and prescribed Ministries

Permits Required: None.

**Environmental Protection Act, R.S.O. 1990,
c. E. 19, as amended**

Purpose: Provide for protection and conservation of the natural environment in the province of Ontario — defined as air, land, water or any combination of these. The Act prohibits the discharge of contaminants that are likely to cause an adverse affect.

Applicability to Agriculture:

1. Spills: A discharge into the natural environment from or out of a structure, vehicle or other container, that is abnormal in quantity or quality in light of all the circumstances of the discharge. Ministry of the Environment (MOE) must be notified immediately at 1-800-268-6060 following an occurrence. The owner and person in charge of the material at the time are required to contain, clean up and dispose of the material in a timely manner to the satisfaction of the MOE. All farming operations with nutrient management strategies (NMS) and plans (NMP) are required to have a contingency plan in place for handling spills related to manure or other prescribed materials. A discharge is not considered a spill if it is "in accordance with both normal farming practices and the regulations made under the *Nutrient Management Act, 2002*."

2. Waste disposal/recycling: Spreading of non-agricultural waste materials (e.g., biosolids) on agricultural land is regulated by the *Environmental*

Protection Act and the *Nutrient Management Act, 2002*, and may still have a Certificate of Approval until January 2016 or a non-agricultural source materials (NASM) plan if applied for after January 1, 2011. If applied to agricultural land as a nutrient to improve the growing of agricultural crops, they are NASM and are regulated by the *Nutrient Management Act, 2002*. Manure spreading does not require a Certificate of Approval, but the *Environmental Protection Act* sets out provisions for prosecution of instances of pollution (i.e., as a result of a spill).

3. Septic systems: Approval of small septic systems (e.g., household with up to 10,000 litres capacity serving one lot) has been delegated to the municipalities. MOE is responsible for the approval of large septic systems.

Administering Agency: Ministry of the Environment, municipalities, boards of health or conservation authorities for septic systems

Permits Required: Certificates of Approval or NASM plans are required for spreading non-agricultural waste materials on agricultural land. Building permits are required for the installation of septic tank systems.

**Green Energy Act, 2009, S.O. 2009,
c. 12, Schedule A, as amended**

Purpose: Foster growth of and investment in renewable energy projects (wind, solar, biogas, biomass, hydroelectric), to remove barriers and promote opportunities for renewable energy projects. Foster increased energy efficiency and conservation to promote a green economy in Ontario. Focus is on electricity.

Applicability to Agriculture: Creates enhanced opportunities for the agricultural sector to generate green energy from a variety of sources, and provides a revenue stream from the renewable electricity produced. Provides a streamlined approval framework for renewable energy projects, and promotes programs to encourage conservation of electricity and management of the demand for electricity in industries including the agricultural sector.

Administering Agency: Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Infrastructure

Permits Required: None.

**Nutrient Management Act, 2002, S.O. 2002,
c. 4, as amended**

Purpose: Provide for the management of materials containing nutrients in ways that will enhance protection of the natural environment and provide a sustainable future for agricultural operations and rural development.

Applicability to Agriculture: Livestock operations of a minimum size (greater than 5 Nutrient Units) seeking a building permit for a structure to house animals, store manure or treat manure through an anaerobic digester require a nutrient management strategy (NMS) and possibly a nutrient management plan (NMP). The need for a NMP depends on the size and location of the operations. The same requirements for a NMS and NMP apply to livestock operations constructing an earthen manure storage, which does not require a building permit.

The Act also applies to the management of non-agricultural source materials (NASM). NASM are materials not generated by farm operations, but applied to agricultural land as a nutrient and include sewage biosolids, pulp and paper biosolids, and several by-products from the food industry such as culled vegetables, washwater and organic waste matter. NASMs are classified into three main categories — Category 1, 2 or 3. NASM plans are required for all Category 2 and 3 materials. As detailed in Ontario Regulation 267/03, some NASM plans must be approved by a Director with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs prior to NASM being stored or land applied.

Note: Farmers who have a NMS, NMP or a NASM plan may still be subject to the requirements of the *Environmental Protection Act, 1990*, and the *Ontario Water Resources Act, 1990*.

Administering Agency: Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs and Ministry of the Environment

Permits Required: NMS to be submitted to OMAFRA for approval when constructing or expanding livestock housing or manure storage/treatment facilities with greater than 5 Nutrient Units (NU) on the farm unit. A NMS and NMP must be prepared and kept on site if the farm unit has 300 NU or greater. For farm units required to have a NMS, and located within 100 metres of a municipal well, a NMP is also

required. Some materials generated off-farm that can be applied to farm fields, such as sewage biosolids and/or organic by-products of food processing, may require a NASM plan. Certificates or licences are required for preparation of nutrient management strategies, plans and NASM plans, and for brokers, application businesses and technicians.

WATER RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION

Agricultural Tile Drainage Installation Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. A. 14, as amended

Purpose: Ensure tile drainage systems installed on agricultural land are properly designed and accurately installed.

Applicability to Agriculture: Businesses, tile drainage machines and machine operators must be licensed to install private tile drainage systems on agricultural land. Machine operators are required to successfully complete drainage courses, but this does not apply to agricultural landowners installing tile drainage on their own land using their own equipment.

Administering Agency: Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Permits Required: No licence needed if the farmer is doing the work on his/her own land. A licence is required if someone else does the work.

Clean Water Act, 2006, S.O. 2006, c. 22, as amended

Purpose: Protect existing and future sources of drinking water.

Applicability to Agriculture: Any land use activity classified as a significant drinking water threat in an Assessment Report, must meet the risk mitigation requirements stipulated in a local Source Protection Plan.

Administering Agency: Local municipality or organizations (i.e., board of health, planning board, source protection authority) acting on behalf of the local municipality.

Permits Required: A Risk Management Plan negotiated between the Risk Management Official may be required for significant drinking water threats, depending on the requirements of the local Source Protection Plan.

Conservation Authorities Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. C. 27, as amended

Purpose: Provide for the establishment of conservation authorities (CAs) to undertake a program in the provincial and municipal interest in a watershed for conservation, restoration, development and management of natural resources. The provincial interest is related to public safety and water-based natural hazard prevention and management. CAs are involved in flood and erosion control, flood forecasting and warning, ice management, regulating development in hazard areas, and municipal plan and site plan application review for natural hazard considerations. A local program approved by the CA board — comprised of municipal representatives — can include additional activities such as stewardship, forest management, habitat rehabilitation, education, natural heritage and watershed studies.

Applicability to Agriculture: Through a permitting process, CAs regulate proposed activities that may alter or interfere with wetlands or the existing channel of a watercourse. Agricultural drains are generally included in the definition of a watercourse under the act. CAs also regulate development, including the placement or removal of fill, in areas which may be affected by water-related natural hazards — floodplains, shorelines, wetlands and areas around wetlands — as well as other hazard lands.

Administering Agency: Ministry of Natural Resources

Permits Required: Permits may be required from CAs for certain works taking place within designated regulated areas.

Drainage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. D. 17, as amended

Purpose: Provide landowners with a procedure to resolve drainage problems through the establishment of communal drainage systems, called municipal drains. Also provides for the subsequent improvement, repair and maintenance of municipal drains by the local municipality.

Applicability to Agriculture: Landowners may petition their local municipality for the construction of a municipal drain. The municipality appoints an engineer to prepare a report that includes plans, profiles and specifications of the drain and assessment schedules. After a public input process,

the report is adopted by municipal bylaw, the drain is constructed and costs are assessed to the landowners. A conservation authority, the Ministry of Natural Resources or a municipality may request an environmental appraisal. Future maintenance and repair of municipal drains is a municipal responsibility with costs charged to the landowners.

Administering Agency: Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, municipalities

Permits Required: Activities affecting a municipal drain must be authorized by the local municipality.

Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. L. 3, as amended

Purpose: Protect the natural amenities, and manage and preserve the use of water to ensure flow and water level characteristics of lakes and rivers are not altered to the point of placing other water users at a disadvantage. Also regulates the construction, operation and maintenance of dams.

Applicability to Agriculture: Any work forwarding, holding back or diverting water must receive prior approval.

Administering Agency: Ministry of Natural Resources

Permits Required: Approvals required for any construction, alteration or deposition in a lake, river or shoreline.

Ontario Water Resources Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O. 40, as amended

Purpose: Provide for the conservation, protection and management of Ontario's waters and for their efficient and sustainable use, in order to promote Ontario's long-term environmental, social and economic well-being.

Applicability to Agriculture:

1. Prohibits discharge or deposit of any material into any water body or watercourse that may impair water quality.
2. Prohibits removal of more than 50,000 litres of water per day from wells or a surface water source without a permit, except for wells used as a waste disposal site.
3. Permits are not required for water taking for domestic, livestock or firefighting purposes.

4. If water leakage or flow from any well, diversion or excavation interferes with public or private interests, Ministry of the Environment may require the person responsible to stop or mitigate the problem.

Administering Agency: Ministry of the Environment

Permits Required: Certificates of approval required for discharge of a material to land or surface water, permits required for water takings of more than 50,000 litres per day (approximately ½ acre irrigated with 1 in. of water), permits required for well construction, and licences required for well contractors and technicians.

Tile Drainage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. T. 8, as amended

Purpose: Provide access to loan funds to agricultural landowners for the installation of tile drainage works on private agricultural land.

Applicability to Agriculture: Agricultural landowners may receive a 10-year term loan at competitive interest rates from their local municipality through the provincial government. Loan repayments are treated in the same manner as property taxes.

Administering Agency: Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, municipalities

Permits Required: None.

LAND USE LEGISLATION & PROVINCIAL PLANS

Farming and Food Production Protection Act, 1998, S.O. 1998, c. 1, as amended

Purpose: Protect farmers from nuisance complaints about odour, noise, dust, flies, light, smoke and vibration, resulting from normal farm practices. Also protects farmers against restrictive municipal bylaws that constrain normal farm practices.

Applicability to Agriculture: Complainants can ask Normal Farm Practices Protection Board to rule on a complaint. **Note:** A practice that is not consistent with standards under the *Nutrient Management Act, 2002*, is not deemed a normal farm practice.

Administering Agency: Normal Farm Practices Protection Board, as part of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Permits Required: None.

**Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990,
c. P. 13, as amended**

Purpose: Establish the ground rules for land use planning in Ontario, including issuance of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS). The PPS sets direction on matters of provincial interest such as prime agricultural areas, natural heritage and growth management, and requires setback distances between livestock facilities and other uses (see Minimum Distance Separation Formulae). Act also describes how land uses are controlled in Ontario using tools such as official plans and zoning bylaws.

Applicability to Agriculture: The PPS requires the protection of prime agricultural areas and provides rules on permitted uses, lot creation and removal of land from prime agricultural areas. Also addresses areas such as growth management and natural heritage that may impact agriculture. Municipal official plans typically include maps and policies to guide the future development of an area, consistent with PPS policies. Zoning bylaws direct how land including farmland may be used, where buildings may be placed and parking requirements.

Administering Agency: Municipalities are charged with adopting official plans and zoning bylaws that are consistent with the PPS, and Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing provides land use planning advice and information on behalf of the province.

Permits Required: A specific process must be followed to amend official plan policies and zoning bylaws. This includes public consultation.

Minimum Distance Separation I & II (MDS I & II) 2006 (Planning Act, 1990)

Purpose: Minimum Distance Separation (MDS) is a formula developed by the province under the *Planning Act, 1990*, to separate land uses and reduce incompatibility concerns about odour from livestock facilities. MDS I determines the minimum separation distances between proposed new development and existing livestock facilities and/or permanent manure storages. MDS II determines the minimum separation distances between proposed new, enlarged or remodelled livestock facilities and/or permanent manure storages, and other existing or approved development. Compliance to MDS is required by the Provincial Policy Statements authorized by the *Planning Act, 1990*.

Applicability to Agriculture: Separates incompatible land uses, reducing potential land use conflicts.

Administering Agency: municipalities

Permits Required: None.

**Municipal Act, 2001, S.O. 2001,
c. 25, as amended**

Purpose: Provide for the organization and operation of municipalities. The Act provides for broad permissive powers to municipalities to pass bylaws ranging from local governance structure to economic, social and environmental wellbeing of communities to the protection of persons and property.

Applicability to Agriculture: The agriculture industry is subject to municipal bylaws unless superseded by a provincial Act, such as the *Nutrient Management Act, 2002*, or Normal Farm Practices Protection Board, which is established under the *Farming and Food Production Protection Act, 1998*, finds that the bylaw interferes with a normal farming practice. Specific municipal powers are outlined in Section 3 (see Act for complete list) and include the following selected sections:

- Section 135 regulates the destruction of woodlands (former *Trees Act*)
- Section 142 allows for the bylaws for the site alteration and prohibition or regulation of topsoil (defined as mineral soil and organic/peat)

Administering Agency: Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, municipalities

Permits Required: None.

PROVINCIAL LAND USE PLANS

**Greenbelt Act, 2004, S.O. 2004,
c. 1, as amended**

Purpose: Enable the creation of the Greenbelt Plan to protect approximately 1.8 million acres in the Golden Horseshoe area of Ontario. The Greenbelt Plan identifies where urban development should not occur in order to secure the agricultural land base, and the ecological features and functions of the greenbelt area. The protected countryside contains an agricultural system comprised of specialty crop areas (Niagara tender fruit and grape lands and the Holland Marsh), prime agricultural areas and rural areas. Areas within

the Greenbelt covered by the Niagara Escarpment Plan and the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan are subject to the policies of those plans, rather than the Greenbelt Plan.

Applicability to Agriculture: Provides for permanent protection of agricultural lands for agricultural uses, and permits a full range of agricultural uses and normal farm practices.

Administering Agency: Municipal official plans are required to contain policies reflecting the Greenbelt Plan, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing provides advice and information.

Permits Required: None.

Lake Simcoe Protection Act, 2008, S.O. 1998, c. 23, as amended

Purpose: Protect and restore the ecological health of the Lake Simcoe watershed. Enables the establishment of the Lake Simcoe Protection Plan (Plan) that uses policies to achieve the goals of the Act. The Plan's objectives are to protect, improve or restore the elements that contribute to the ecological health of the watershed, including the reduction of pollutant discharges, and loadings of phosphorus and other nutrients of concern to the lake and its tributaries. The plan promotes sustainable land and water use, activities and development practices, and builds on the protections in other provincial plans (as applicable) including the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan and the Greenbelt Plan. Other Acts that have applicability include the *Conservation Authorities Act, 1990*, the *Ontario Water Resources Act, 1990*, and the *Planning Act, 1990*. The Act that provides the most protection to the ecological health of the Lake Simcoe watershed prevails.

Applicability to Agriculture: The Plan adopts a stewardship-first approach to agricultural activities. Stewardship programming is supported, as is related research, monitoring, pilots and demonstrations to promote sector innovation.

Administering Agency: Ministry of Environment

Permits Required: Permits normally required under other legislation apply (e.g., under the *Conservation Authorities Act, 1990*, the *Ontario Water Resources Act, 1990*, and the *Planning Act, 1990*). Permits from the CA are required for any work within designated fill lines or flood areas, or which alters or interferes in any way with the existing channel of a watercourse.

Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. N. 2, as amended

Purpose: Provide for the maintenance of the Niagara Escarpment and land in its vicinity substantially as a continuous natural environment, and to ensure only such development occurs as is compatible with that natural environment.

Applicability to Agriculture: Farming and forestry practices must be compatible with maintaining the Niagara Escarpment and adjoining land as a continuous natural environment.

Administering Agency: Niagara Escarpment Commission (NEC) as part of Ministry of Natural Resources

Permits Required: Niagara Escarpment Development Permits (similar to building permits) are required for a range of development and activities, i.e., construction of buildings, changing the use of a property, establishing a home business, constructing a pond or altering a watercourse.

Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Act, 2001, S.O. 2001, c. 31, as amended

Purpose: Provide for the establishment of the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan (the plan) — an ecologically based plan that provides land use and resource management direction under four land use designations — natural core areas, natural linkage areas, countryside areas and settlement areas.

Applicability to Agriculture: The plan encourages the continuation of agriculture and other rural land uses, and normal farm practices. Barns and other associated farm buildings and structures are considered a component of the permitted agriculture uses. The plan addresses activities which may relate to agriculture within areas such as wellhead protection areas. Questions on site specific matters related to planning approvals should be directed to the municipality.

Administering Agency: Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, and municipalities are responsible for implementing the plan through municipal official plans and zoning bylaws.

Permits Required: None.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY ISSUES

Animal Health Act, 2009, S.O. 2009, c. 31, as amended

Purpose: Provide for the protection of animal health in Ontario. The Act provides an enabling legislative framework based on the concepts of prevention, detection, response, control and recovery from animal health hazards, such as animal diseases. It authorizes officials to address activities that may affect animal health or human health (or both), including the safety of food and animal products. The Act gives the Chief Veterinarian for Ontario and appointed inspectors the power to conduct inspections of animals and things related to animals in appropriate circumstances, and make orders that further the legislation's purposes.

Applicability to Agriculture: Having a healthy livestock and poultry population helps minimize risks to animal health, human health and the agri-food economy.

Administering Agency: Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Permits Required: There are no licensing, registration or permit requirements under the Act at the present time. Permission for certain activities could be required during an animal health emergency.

Related Legislation: *Health of Animals Act, 1990*, S.C. 1990, c. 21, as amended

Beef Cattle Marketing Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. B. 5, as amended

Purpose: Establishment and standardization of procedures affecting the sale of cattle or carcasses, and designation and financing of an association with power to make recommendations on procedures and expend money to:

- stimulate, increase and improve the sale of cattle or carcasses
- disseminate information concerning the cattle industry
- co-operate with any person or persons or any department of the Government of Canada or of the government of any province in the carrying out of its objects

Applicability to Agriculture: This legislation applies to all persons who sell cattle in Ontario.

Administering Agency: Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs provincial inspectors

Permits Required: Permits required for the sale of cattle in Ontario.

Bees Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. B. 6, as amended

Purpose: Assist beekeepers in maintaining a healthy honeybee population. Honeybees can carry disease organisms over great distances, so beekeepers are directly affected by a neighbour's management.

Applicability to Agriculture: The pests and diseases addressed under the *Bees Act, 1990*, are specific to honeybees. Under this Act, third-party bee inspectors inspect honeybee colonies for bee diseases and can give orders to destroy infected beehives. This inspection program assists in keeping apiculture viable in Ontario, and validates the health of honeybee colonies before they can move to other provinces for sale, pollination or honey production. This program also facilitates the inspection of honeybee material in co-ordination with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) when honeybees are sold to the U.S. and other countries.

Administering Agency: Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs appointed provincial apiarist and bee inspectors

Permits Required: Permits are required for the removal or sale of bees and beekeeping equipments. Permits can be obtained from an inspector appointed by OMAFRA. Permits also required for the transport of bees and beekeeping equipment which can be obtained from the provincial apiarist. Permits required for importing honey bees and beekeeping equipment into Ontario.

**Feeds Act, R.S.C. 1985,
c. F-5, as amended (Federal)**

Purpose: Regulate the content, registration, and appropriate and safe use of livestock feeds in Canada.

Applicability to Agriculture: Ensures quality control of livestock feed (composition and nutrient content). All livestock feed ingredients must be approved. All products must be properly labelled. Allows for routine inspection and analysis of suspect materials from commercial feed mills and farms involved in the manufacture of medicated feeds.

Administering Agency: Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Permits Required: Certification of CFIA inspectors

**Food Safety and Quality Act, 2001, S.O. 2001,
c. 20, as amended**

Purpose: Provide for the quality and safety of food, agricultural or aquatic commodities and agricultural inputs, the management of food safety risks, and the control and regulation of certain regulated activities.

Applicability to Agriculture: Regulations under this Act govern (among other things):

- slaughter of livestock and processing of meat for food
- grading and marketing of eggs, processed egg, honey and maple syrup
- marketing of other maple products and fresh produce including fruit and vegetables, sprouts, culinary herbs, edible fungi, and in-shell nuts and peanuts
- grading of beef, veal, ovine and poultry carcasses
- off-farm disposal of livestock mortalities including the collecting, transferring, salvaging, rendering and composting of carcasses

Administering Agency: Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Permits Required: Licences are required for slaughter and meat processing activities, and activities related to deadstock disposal.

**Health of Animals Act, S.C. 1990,
c. 21, as amended (Federal)**

Purpose: Establish lists of reportable diseases of significant risk to animal and/or human health, and control procedures in the event of an outbreak; regulate importation and feeding of organic waste products (recycled food products) to livestock; and regulate care, handling and disposition of animals.

Applicability to Agriculture: Specifies notification of reportable diseases or poisons to the nearest veterinary inspector and subsequent procedures, and regulates the importation of animal-based feeds.

Administering Agency: Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Health Canada

Permits Required: For the importation and movement of animals and animal products.

**Health Protection and Promotion Act,
R.S.O. 1990, c. H. 7, as amended**

Purpose: Provide for the organization and delivery of public health programs and services, the prevention of the spread of disease and the promotion and protection of the health of the people of Ontario.

Applicability to Agriculture: Prohibits the sale of any food unfit for human consumption. A medical officer of health is required to ensure inspections are conducted in the health unit for the purpose of preventing, eliminating or decreasing the effect of health hazards. A health hazard means a plant, animal (other than humans), substance or thing; conditions of a premise; or a solid, liquid or gas that has or that is likely to have an adverse effect on the health of any person.

A medical officer of health or a public health inspector can require a person to take or refrain from taking any action necessary to decrease the effect of or eliminate a health hazard. The Act provides a medical officer of health and a public health inspector with the authority to seize and destroy or dispose of any plant, animal, substance or thing that is a health hazard or to take any action necessary to eliminate or decrease the health hazard.

Administering Agency: Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care

Permits Required: None.

Livestock and Livestock Products Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. L. 20, as amended

Purpose:

- License people dealing in cattle (abattoirs, livestock auctions and slaughter plants)
- Govern terms of payment of cattle purchased by dealers, and provide protection for producers and dealers of cattle from non-payment
- Provide for the non-payment of livestock found contaminated
- Regulate the grading of wool

Applicability to Agriculture: Issuing licences to cattle dealers, appointing inspectors and creating standards for all aspects of livestock and livestock marketing.

Administering Agency: Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Permits Required: Licences for cattle dealers.

Livestock Community Sales Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. L. 22, as amended

Purpose: Provide confidence in an orderly market, ensure marketing of healthy livestock, provide a disease monitoring/control effort, monitor the humane handling of livestock and facility standards, and ensure financial stability of the licensed operator. The Act and regulations provide for an inspection system where appointed veterinarians and inspectors examine livestock, facilities and handling techniques to meet certain standards, and ensure livestock is marketed in compliance with mandated programs and Codes of Practice.

Applicability to Agriculture: Monitors marketing, movement, health and welfare of more than 1 million livestock through livestock community sales facilities in Ontario each year. These animals may move to other farms in Ontario, Canada, or the U.S. or be slaughtered for consumption.

Administering Agency: Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Permits Required: Licenses for livestock community sales facilities

Livestock Identification Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. L. 21, as amended

Purpose: Regulate the branding of livestock.

Applicability to Agriculture: Requires all livestock brands used in Ontario be allotted and controlled by the Ontario Cattlemen's Association.

Administering Agency: Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Permits Required: All brands used must be allotted by the Ontario Cattlemen's Association.

Livestock Medicines Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. L. 23, as amended

Purpose: Regulate the sale of livestock medicines in Ontario through licensed outlets, and evaluate proper procedure for the maintenance, handling and storage of livestock medicines.

Applicability to Agriculture: Makes livestock drugs available directly to farmers, and designates drugs or classes of drugs available under this Act. Also provides for licences and specifies record keeping for retailers, and for inspectors to ensure proper sales and handling of over-the-counter drugs.

Administering Agency: Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Permits Required: Licences for retailers.

Milk Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. M. 12, as amended

Purpose:

- Stimulate, increase and improve the production of milk within Ontario
- Provide for the control and regulation of the production and marketing within Ontario of milk, cream or cheese
- Provide for the control and regulation of the quality of raw milk, fluid milk and milk products within Ontario

Applicability to Agriculture: The Act and its regulations are the provincial framework that allows for the functioning of the dairy supply management system in Ontario, and provides the quality control of milk and milk products from cows and goats. The delivery of the

raw milk quality program for the cow dairy sector has been delegated to the marketing board.

Administering Agency: Ontario Farm Products Marketing Commission, Dairy Farmers of Ontario (through delegation of authorities) and the Food Inspection Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Permits Required: Dairy producer licences including terms and conditions of licences are required and issued to all cow milk producers by the marketing board. Dairy processing plants and distributors are issued licences by the Food Inspection Branch, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs.

Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O. 36, as amended

Purpose: Establish the Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (OSPCA) and affiliated humane societies, and authorize the OSPCA to investigate cases of animal cruelty in Ontario.

Applicability to Agriculture: Provides inspectors for the investigation of farm animal-related issues of cruelty, neglect or poor management that has an adverse effect on farm animals.

Administering Agency: OSPCA (legislative authority), government authority with Solicitor General

Permits Required: None.

Related Legislation: *Innkeepers Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. I. 7, as amended (as it relates to the boarding of animals)

Protection of Livestock and Poultry from Dogs Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. L. 24, as amended

Purpose: Provide for the protection of livestock and poultry from dogs.

Applicability to Agriculture: Allows for the killing of dogs found injuring livestock or poultry, or straying within livestock areas. The local municipality is liable to make a payment to the owner of livestock or poultry killed by a dog. The municipality may then recover the amount paid from the owner of the dog through court action.

Administering Agency: Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Permits Required: None.

CROP PRODUCTION

Farm Products Containers Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. F. 7, as amended

Purpose: Require producers of specific farm products to be licensed, and pay a mandatory licence fee for the purchase of containers for marketing products, in order to fund designated farm associations.

Applicability to Agriculture: Applies to specific farm products (fruit, vegetables, honey, maple products, plants, flowers, mushrooms, seeds, and also food and drink made from any those farm products). Under current regulation, the licence fee is limited to fruits and vegetables with the money going to the Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association (OFVGA). The licence fees must be collected and submitted by the seller on behalf of the OFVGA.

Administering Agency: Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Permits Required: None. Every producer who buys a container is deemed to be licensed.

Fertilizers Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. F-10, as amended (Federal)

Purpose: Protect farmers and the general public against potential health hazards and misrepresentation in marketing, and ensure a fair marketplace by regulating the content, labelling and registration of fertilizers and supplements in Canada.

Applicability to Agriculture: Ensures the safety, efficacy and proper labelling of all fertilizers and supplements offered for sale in Canada. Allows for the inspection and analysis of fertilizer and supplement products regulated under the *Fertilizers Act, 1985*.

Administering Agency: Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Permits Required: Some fertilizers and most supplements are subject to registration and require a comprehensive pre-market assessment prior to their import and/or sale in Canada.

**Grains Act, R.S.O. 1990,
c. G. 10, as amended**

Purpose: Regulate the sale of grain and the operation of grain elevators in Ontario.

Applicability to Agriculture: Applies to the sale of grain (barley, beans, corn, oats, oil seeds, wheat, mixed grains and any farm product designated in the regulations) and the operation of all grain elevators.

Administering Agency: AgriCorp

Permits Required: Any person who purchases grain (except for personal consumption) must be licensed. Grain elevator operators must also be licensed.

**Seeds Act, R.S.O. 1985,
c. S-8, as amended (Federal)**

Purpose: Ensure seed meets established standards and labelling requirements, which facilitate domestic and international trade. Administer regulatory provisions regarding the environmental release of plants with novel traits (PNTs).

Applicability to Agriculture: Seeds sold in, imported into and exported from Canada must meet established standards for quality, be labelled to be properly represented in the marketplace and be registered prior to sale in Canada (most agricultural crop varieties). It allows for the inspection and analysis of regulated seed.

Administering Agency: Canadian Food Inspection agency (CFIA)

Permits Required: Varieties of most agricultural field crops require registration under the *Seeds Act, 1985*, before they may be imported or sold in Canada. Pedigreed seed can be processed, sampled, tested and labelled only by establishments, laboratories and individuals registered, accredited or licensed to do so. Plants with novel traits must receive authorization from CFIA before they are released into the environment. Genetically modified organisms that are not authorized for unconfined release must obtain a CFIA import permit prior to importation.

**Pest Control Products Act, S.C. 2002,
c. 28, as amended (Federal)**

Purpose: Protect human health and safety, and the environment by regulating products used for the control of pests.

Applicability to Agriculture: Ensure pest control products of acceptable risk and value can contribute significantly to the goals of sustainable pest management in agricultural food production.

Administering Agency: The Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) of Health Canada has the mandate to protect human health, safety and the environment by minimizing risks associated with pesticides, while providing Canadians access to the pest management tools they require for agriculture, forestry, industry and personal use. Pesticides imported into, sold or used in Canada are regulated nationally under the *Pest Control Products Act, 2002*, and regulations. The PMRA is responsible for administering this legislation, registering pest control products, re-evaluating registered products and setting maximum residue limits under the *Food and Drugs Act, 1985*.

Permits Required: None.

**Pesticides Act, R.S.O. 1990,
c. P. 11, as amended**

Purpose: Protect human health and the natural environment by controlling the sale, use, storage, display, disposal and transportation of pesticides and fertilizers containing pesticides.

Applicability to Agriculture: Prohibits use of pesticides in a manner that may cause, or likely cause, damage to the quality of the environment, greater than would necessarily result from the proper use of the pesticide; and requires safe and proper pesticide storage facilities.

Administering Agency: Ministry of the Environment

Permits Required: Licences are required to undertake regulated activities.

Related Legislation: *Pest Control Products Act, S.C. 2002, c. 28, as amended (Federal)*

**Plant Diseases Act, R.S.O. 1990,
c. P. 12, as amended**

Purpose: Ensure control or eradication of specific regulated plant diseases listed in the regulation that exist in Ontario.

Applicability to Agriculture: Prevent the spread of a plant diseases or injury to a plant that is caused by an insect, virus, fungus, bacterium or other organism, and that is a specific regulated pest listed in the regulation. The Act requires the treatment or destruction of infected plants, disinfection of contaminated containers, buildings and vehicles, and the possible prohibition of growing certain plants for a period of time in contaminated soils.

Administering Agency: Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Permits Required: None.

**Plant Protection Act, S.C. 1990,
c. 22, as amended (Federal)**

Purpose: Protect plant life and the agricultural sector by preventing the importation, exportation and spread of pests injurious to plants and to provide for their control and eradication and for the certification of plants and other things.

Applicability to Agriculture: Allows for the implementation of policies and operational programs designed to prevent or manage the introduction of plant pests, including pest plants that pose a threat to Canada's plant life or economic health. It also outlines requirements and measures that may be taken to prevent the spread, import or export of plant pests. This includes the duty to notify the CFIA if a new pest (plant, insect, fungus or other) is present in a crop; a prohibition of the intentional movement, possession or improper disposal of a pest into, or out of Canada; and the inspection practices that may be used to detect a suspected pest. An area, place or thing suspected of being infested can be placed under quarantine, detained or seized under this Act.

Administering Agency: Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Permits Required: CFIA issued import permits may be required to ensure imported plants, plant products or products potentially infested with plant pests meet Canadian requirements. CFIA inspection

and certification may be required to ensure exported products meet foreign requirements. Inspection and issuance of movement certificates may be required prior to movement of regulated articles outside of a regulated area.

**Weed Control Act, R.S.O. 1990,
c. W.5, as amended**

Purpose: Protect agricultural and horticultural production from the negative impacts of noxious weeds.

Applicability to Agriculture: Landowners must destroy noxious weeds on their property and remove noxious weed seeds from machinery to avoid spread. Operators of grain elevators or grain processing plants must destroy weed seeds in a manner that will prevent growth or spread.

Administering Agency: Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, enforced by municipalities

Permits Required: None.

Related Legislation: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Wild Animal and Plant Protection, and *Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act, 1992* (Environment Canada)

SAFETY AND EMPLOYMENT

**Building Code Act, 1990, S.O. 1990,
c. 23, as amended**

Purpose: Ensure the protection of humans from hazards associated with buildings and structures, and establish associated services.

Applicability to Agriculture: Applies to the construction or alteration of all farm structures including manure storage and transfer facilities.

Administering Agency: Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, municipalities

Permits Required: Permit is required for building and demolition of buildings.

Agricultural Employees Protection Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c. 16, as amended

Purpose: Protect the rights of agricultural employees to associate and recognize certain rights of employers and the unique characteristics of agricultural production.

Applicability to Agriculture: Gives the right to agricultural workers to organize.

Administering Agency: Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Permits Required: None.

Employment Standards Act, 2000, S.O. 2000, c. 41, as amended

Purpose: Establish minimum standards and wages for employment.

Applicability to Agriculture: Some exceptions apply to farm labourers due to the nature and perishability of farm products and their susceptibility to weather.

Administering Agency: Ministry of Labour

Permits Required: None.

Farm Implements Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. F. 4, as amended

Purpose: Regulate the sale of farm machinery and promote farm machinery safety.

Applicability to Agriculture: Establishes machinery safety standards and requirements, and minimum warranties; provides for the return of defective machinery and the supply of repair parts; and provides a process for the resolution of disputes.

Administering Agency: Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Permits Required: Dealers and distributors are required to be registered under this Act.

Highway Traffic Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. H. 8, as amended

Purpose: Ensure safe movement of vehicles on highways.

Applicability to Agriculture: Slow moving vehicle signs must be attached to the rear of a slow moving vehicle or a trailer or other device being towed by that vehicle. The Act also prescribes conditions for the movement of over-sized farm vehicles.

Administering Agency: Ontario Ministry of Transportation

Permits Required: For information on permits, refer to the ministry publication, "Farm Guide – Farm Equipment on the Highway." See www.mto.gov.on.ca.

Occupational Health and Safety Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O. 1, as amended

Purpose: Set out minimum health and safety requirements in the work place.

Applicability to Agriculture: Applies to employers with paid workers.

Administering Agency: Ministry of Labour

Permits Required: None.

Technical Standards and Safety Act, 2000, S.O. 2000, c. 16, as amended

Purpose: Authorize Technical Standard and Safety Authority (TSSA) as a delegated administrative authority to provide public safety services in the province of Ontario by administering prescribed technical standards. TSSA is a not-for-profit corporation that has been given authority to enforce technical standards previously found in the following legislations: *Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act*, *Elevating Devices Act*, *Energy Act*, *Gasoline Handling Act* and the *Operating Engineers Act*.

Applicability to Agriculture: Ensures:

- heating (steam, hot water) and refrigeration systems are approved for use in Ontario and only appropriately licensed/trained people install and maintain them
- elevators and similar devices are approved, functional and safe

- safe handling, transmission and storage of hydrocarbon fuels primarily used for heat generation (propane, natural gas, fuel oil)
- contractors, equipment, storages, transporters, transmission lines, etc., for hydrocarbon fuels (gasoline, diesel, used oil, etc.) are safe (meet Canadian Standards Association (CSA) or Underwriter Laboratory of Canada (ULC) requirements) and people who work on these types of facilities are properly trained and licensed

Administering Agency: Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) as authorized by the Ministry of Consumer Services

Permits Required: Certificates, licences or registration required for contractors, transporters.

***Wages Act, R.S.O. 1990,
c. W. 1, as amended***

Purpose: Establish priority for recovery of wages owed to employees where the employer makes an assignment of property to a creditor.

Applicability to Agriculture: Gives employees a priority on recovering up to 3 months of wages under certain situations.

Administering Agency: Ministry of Labour

Permits Required: None.

***Workplace Safety and Insurance Act, 1997,
S.O. 1997, c. 16, Schedule A, as amended***

Purpose: Provide workplace injury insurance for workers and employers, promote health and safety in workplaces, and prevent or reduce the occurrence of workplace injuries and occupational diseases.

Applicability to Agriculture: Injured workers receive compensation for lost work time due to injury, and employers receive liability coverage. Also provides for inspections by the Board.

Administering Agency: Workplace Safety & Insurance Board (WSIB), Farm Safety Association (FSA), Ministry of Labour

Permits Required: None.

WILDLIFE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

***Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997,
S.O. 1997, c. 41, as amended***

Purpose: Provide management, perpetuation and rehabilitation of fish and wildlife.

Applicability to Agriculture: Covers general hunting and trapping regulations and restrictions, and allows farmers to protect their property from damage by wildlife. Defines “farmed animals” to include white-tailed deer, American elk and certain fur farmed species (i.e., mink, fox), but applies only where specified. People that keep wildlife in captivity (e.g., deer/elk, fur farms) must ensure animals do not escape and must report if an escape occurs. Hunting “farmed animals” or wildlife in captivity is not permitted. The Act regulates the raising of game birds, the operation of game bird hunting preserves, and dog train and trialing areas.

Administering Agency: Ministry of Natural Resources

Permits Required: Farmers require licences to hunt white-tailed deer, moose, caribou, elk, black bear and wild turkey on their land. Some municipal restrictions may be in effect regarding licences for other game. Authorization is required to allow for the harassment and removal of deer or elk that are causing significant damage, when other reasonable methods to prevent damage are ineffective. Fur farmed animals and their pelts exported outside of Ontario require an Ontario Fur Export Permit. A licence is required to keep game birds in captivity or to buy or sell them and operate a game bird hunting preserve. A licence is also required to operate a dog train and trial area.

***Fisheries Act, R.S.C. 1985,
c. F-14, as amended (Federal)***

Purpose: Provide for the conservation and preservation of fish and fish habitat, and stipulates that no person shall carry on any work or undertaking that results in the harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of fish or fish habitat.

Applicability to Agriculture: Prohibits the discharge of pollutants near or in water that would harm fish or fish habitat, and prohibits stream alterations that have the potential to harm or disturb fish habitat.

Administering Agency: Fisheries and Oceans Canada (habitat protection) and Environment Canada (pollution prevention)

Permits Required: Permits and approvals required for any alterations that may affect fish or fish habitat.

***Fish Inspection Act, R.S.O. 1990,
c. F. 18, as amended***

Purpose: Provide for the sale of fish and fish products from the commercial fishery, fish farms and fish processors offered for sale in Ontario. The Act is a provincial law of general application and applies to all Ontarians including Aboriginal people.

Applicability to Agriculture: In general, does not apply to day-to-day farm operations, but regulations may be in place controlling fish product and processing standards.

Administering Agency: Ministry of Natural Resources

Permits Required: Non-federally registered fish processors in Ontario are not required to register or license their business under the current regulations.

***Migratory Birds Convention Act, S.C. 1994,
c. 22, as amended (Federal)***

Purpose: Protect migratory birds and nests.

Applicability to Agriculture: Protects migratory birds and nests, but makes provision for their removal where it is deemed necessary to do so to avoid injury to agricultural interests.

Administering Agency: Environment Canada

Permits Required: Permits are required to remove or eliminate migratory birds or nests.

Related Legislation: Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Wild Animal and Plant Protection, and *Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act, 1992* (Environment Canada)

***Endangered Species Act, 2007, S.O. 2007,
c. 6, as amended***

Purpose: To identify species at risk, to protect species at risk and their habitats and promote the recovery of species already at risk.

Applicability to Agriculture: Farmers are prohibited from killing or harming any species or destroy the habitat of a species — on their own property or elsewhere — that is on the Species at Risk in Ontario List.

Administering Agency: Ministry of Natural Resources

Permits Required: Permit can be obtained from the Ministry of Natural Resources that allows a person to engage in activities otherwise prohibited by this Act.

GENERAL

***Farm Products Marketing Act, R.S.O. 1990,
c. F. 9, as amended***

Purpose: Provide for the control and regulation of the producing and marketing of farm products within Ontario.

Applicability to Agriculture: Under the Act, the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Commission (the Commission) is responsible for regulating the producing and marketing of farm products in Ontario. The Commission can delegate various authorities to marketing boards required to operate a regulated marketing systems for designated farm products.

Administering Agency: The Commission, as part of Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Permits Required: Licences may be required by the Commission or marketing boards for the production, marketing, or processing of farm products regulated under the Act.

**Farm Products Payments Act, R.S.O. 1990,
c. F. 10, as amended**

Purpose: Provide assurance of payment to producers for farm products, purchased from licensed dealers, in the event of default.

Applicability to Agriculture: Establishes funds for the specified classes of producer (grain, corn, soybean, canola, wheat and beef cattle), boards to administer these funds and general conditions for payments to producers who have not been paid by dealers for farm products.

Administering Agency: Livestock Financial Protection Board and the Grain Financial Protection Board, through the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Permits Required: None.

**Farm Registration and Farm Organization
Funding Act, 1993, S.O. 1993,
c. 21, as amended**

Purpose: Provide for the registration of farm businesses and the accreditation of farm organizations.

Applicability to Agriculture: Requires that all persons carrying on a farm business with annual income at or above \$7,000 to obtain a farm business registration form and to direct a refundable payment to an accredited farm organization

Administering Agency: AgriCorp, through the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Permits Required: Farm businesses are required to have a farm business registration number.

**Ontario Food Terminal Act, R.S.O. 1990,
c. O. 15, as amended**

Purpose: Establish the Ontario Food Terminal Board (the Board) and its mandate — to manage and operate a wholesale fruit and produce terminal in the Toronto area — and regulate Board composition and procedures, compensation of Board members, business conduct and rental of warehouse units.

Applicability to Agriculture: The Board provides a centralized location, along with supporting facilities and services for Ontario wholesale buyers and sellers of fruit and produce. It also operates/includes a dedicated wholesale farmers' market for distribution of Ontario and Canadian produce, and acts as a landlord and leases land, warehouse units, offices and other facilities to farmers, wholesalers and allied services. The Board operates a cold storage facility for use by wholesale tenants and farmers.

Administering Agency: Ontario Food Terminal Board, through the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

Permits Required: None.

DISCLAIMER: The information contained in this Factsheet is not authoritative and is for informational purposes only. It has been compiled from various Acts and regulations. Although every effort has been made to make the contents of this Factsheet as accurate as possible, in the event of any conflict or inconsistency or an error or omission, take notice that the Act and its regulations prevail. The Government of Ontario assumes no liability for any inaccurate, delayed or incomplete information nor for any actions taken in reliance thereon. It is strongly recommended to review the Acts and regulations set out in this Factsheet and seek appropriate advice (e.g., legal advice or other professional advice from qualified persons) before making any changes to farm practice(s).

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FOR YOUR NOTES

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