

The Animal Production Regulations

being

[Saskatchewan Regulations 45/2024](#) (effective July 1, 2024, except clauses 8-9(c) and (j), effective January 1, 2025) as amended by [Saskatchewan Regulations 64/2025](#).

NOTE:

This consolidation is not official. Amendments have been incorporated for convenience of reference and the original statutes and regulations should be consulted for all purposes of interpretation and application of the law. In order to preserve the integrity of the original statutes and regulations, errors that may have appeared are reproduced in this consolidation.

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SASKATCHEWAN REGULATIONS 45/2024

The Animal Production Act

PART 1

Preliminary Matters

Title

1-1 These regulations may be cited as *The Animal Production Regulations*.

Definitions

1-2(1) In these regulations:

“**Act**” means *The Animal Production Act*;

“**carcass**” means the edible portion of a slaughtered animal remaining after the animal has been eviscerated;

“**contributor**” means a person who:

- (a) sends livestock;
 - (i) to a market for sale; or
 - (ii) for entry into a feedlot; or
- (b) offers livestock for sale, transport or slaughter;

“**feedlot**” means a site used for the purpose of maintaining, feeding or fattening livestock, and includes the buildings, fences, gates, chutes, weigh scales and other equipment situated on the site that is used in connection with the feedlot;

“**livestock**” means:

- (a) bovines, including cattle and bison;
- (b) caprines, including goats;
- (c) equines, including horses, donkeys, mules and hinnies;
- (d) ovines, including sheep; and
- (e) porcines, including swine;

“**livestock dealer**” means a livestock dealer within the meaning of Part 14;

“**manifest**” means a document completed by a producer or a person transporting animals that records a declaration of ownership of animals in a form and format approved by the minister for the purpose of facilitating inspection or movement of animals, and includes a comparable document issued by another jurisdiction;

“**market operator**” means the owner or operator of a stockyard, abattoir or auction market where livestock is held for sale, slaughter, inspection or assembly;

“**stockyard**” means a site used for purchasing, assembling or inspecting livestock and includes the buildings, fences, gates, chutes, weigh scales and other equipment on the site used for purchasing, assembling or inspecting livestock;

“**veterinarian**” means a registered member of the Saskatchewan Veterinary Medical Association;

“**wild boar**” means a member of the *Sus scrofa scrofa* subspecies, including those commonly known as wild boar, European boar, Russian Boar, old world swine, iron age pig, razorback and any hybrid animal that has an ancestor within and including four generations that was an individual of the subspecies;

“**wildlife officer**” means a wildlife officer as defined in *The Wildlife Act, 1998*.

(2) In the Act and in these regulations:

“**licence**” means a licence issued pursuant to these regulations.

(3) For the purposes of clause (d) of the definition of “identifier” in the Act, an identifier in these regulations includes a notch but does not include an identifier registered pursuant to the *Livestock Pedigree Act (Canada)*.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s1-2; 1 Aug 2025 SR 64/2025 s3.

PART 2 Licences

Licence application

2-1(1) Every person who wishes to obtain, renew, amend or reinstate any of the following licences shall apply to the minister and shall complete any form provided by the minister and provide all information required by the minister:

- (a) a domestic game farm licence within the meaning of Part 3;
- (b) a fur farm licence within the meaning of Part 4;
- (c) a wild boar licence within the meaning of Part 5;
- (d) a domestic abattoir licence within the meaning of Part 6;
- (e) a domestic meat processing facility licence within the meaning of Part 6;
- (f) a site operating as both a domestic abattoir and a domestic meat processing facility within the meaning of Part 6;
- (g) a milk processing licence within the meaning of Part 7;
- (h) a livestock dealer licence within the meaning of Part 14;
- (i) a livestock agent licence within the meaning of Part 14.

(2) The minister may conduct an examination of the premises where the activities governed by a licence are to be or are being carried out.

- (3) Subject to these regulations, the minister may grant, refuse, renew, reinstate, amend, suspend or cancel a licence, and in doing so, the minister may consider:
- (a) the person's suitability to engage in the activity for which the licence is required;
 - (b) whether the person will comply, is complying or has complied with the Act, these regulations and all other related legislative and regulatory obligations that govern the activity for which the licence is required;
 - (c) whether the person will comply, is complying or has complied with the terms and conditions the minister will impose or has imposed in the licence;
 - (d) whether the person has engaged in misrepresentation, fraud or other dishonesty;
 - (e) whether the person has defaulted on payment of any sum payable to the ministry; and
 - (f) the public interest.
- (4) The minister may impose any terms or conditions that the minister considers appropriate when granting, renewing, amending, transferring or reinstating a licence.
- (5) Table 1 of the Appendix sets out:
- (a) the fee payable to the minister or an inspector for a licence or certificate issued pursuant to these regulations or the renewal, amendment, transfer or reinstatement of a licence or certificate; and
 - (b) the term of a licence or certificate mentioned in clause (a).

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s2-1.

Opportunity to be heard

- 2-2(1)** Before the minister takes any action to refuse, amend, suspend or cancel a licence pursuant to subsection 2-1(3) or to impose terms or conditions pursuant to subsection 2-1(4), the minister shall provide the person affected with:
- (a) written notice of the minister's intended action and the reasons for that intended action; and
 - (b) an opportunity to make written representations to the minister, within a period set by the minister of at least 10 days from the receipt of the notice mentioned in clause (a), as to why the intended action should not be taken.
- (2) The minister is not required to give an oral hearing to any person to whom a notice has been provided pursuant to subsection (1).
- (3) After considering any representations mentioned in subsection (1), the minister shall issue a written decision and shall provide the affected person with a copy of the decision.
- (4) Notwithstanding subsection (1), if the minister considers that it is necessary to protect the public interest, the minister may immediately take any action described in subsection (1) without giving the person an opportunity to be heard, but the minister shall give the person an opportunity to be heard within 20 business days after the date on which the minister takes the action.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s2-2.

Licences respecting Eurasian lynx and wild boar

2-3(1) Subject to Parts 4 and 5 and subsections (2) and (3), no new licences shall be issued for:

- (a) a fur farm that raises Eurasian lynx; or
 - (b) a wild boar farm.
- (2) A licence mentioned in subsection (1) may be issued:
- (a) if an existing licence that allows such activities is permanently relinquished or cancelled;
 - (b) the person requesting a new licence has obtained the animals that were covered by the licence mentioned in clause (a); and
 - (c) the person seeking a new licence is granted one in accordance with section 2-1.
- (3) The granting of a licence pursuant to subsection (2) does not prevent the minister from:
- (a) issuing further licences; or
 - (b) cancelling all licences.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s2-3.

Suspension and cancellation of licences in addition to other penalties

2-4 The suspension or cancellation of a licence pursuant to these regulations is in addition to any other penalty that may be imposed by law.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s2-4.

PART 3 Domestic Game Farms

Definitions for Part

3-1 In this Part:

“big game animal” means any of the following animals that is not held in captivity or that is held in captivity but not for the purpose of producing animal products for commercial purposes:

- (a) a caribou;
- (b) an elk;
- (c) a moose;
- (d) a mule deer;
- (e) a pronghorn antelope;
- (f) a white-tailed deer;

“cervid” means:

- (a) an animal that is a member of the species of caribou, elk, moose or deer mentioned in clauses (b) to (g) of the definition of “domestic game farm animal”; or
- (b) an embryo from a member of the species mentioned in clause (a);

“cervid movement permit” means a permit for the movement of cervids issued pursuant to the *Health of Animals Act* (Canada) by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency;

“chronic wasting disease” means the disease commonly known as CWD:

- (a) that is from the family of diseases known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies; and
- (b) that can affect cervids;

“CWD surveillance program” means the Cervid Chronic Wasting Disease Surveillance Program continued pursuant to section 3-13;

“domestic game farm” means the land and facilities on which domestic game farm animals are held for commercial purposes;

“domestic game farm animal” means an animal that is held for the purposes of producing animal products for commercial purposes and that is a member of one of the following species or subspecies, and includes any hybrid animal that has an ancestor, within and including 4 generations, that was an individual of the species or subspecies:

- (a) the species of pronghorn antelope having the scientific name *Antilocapra americana*;
- (b) the species of caribou and reindeer having the scientific name *Rangifer tarandus*;
- (c) the subspecies of elk having the scientific name *Cervus elaphus nelsoni*, *Cervus elaphus roosevelti*, *Cervus elaphus manitobensis*, and *Cervus elaphus nannodes*;
- (d) the species of moose having the scientific name *Alces alces*;
- (e) the species of mule deer having the scientific name *Odocoileus hemionus*;
- (f) the species of white-tailed deer having the scientific name *Odocoileus virginianus*;
- (g) the species of fallow deer having the scientific name *Dama dama*;
- (h) the species of bighorn sheep having the scientific name *Ovis canadensis*;
- (i) the species of American thimhorn sheep having the scientific name *Ovis dalli*, including stone and dall sheep;
- (j) the species of argali sheep having the scientific name *Ovis ammon*;

- (k) the species of musk deer having the scientific name *Moschus* spp.;
- (l) the species of mountain goat having the scientific name *Oreamnos americanus*;

“domestic game farm licence” means a licence required by section 3-2 and granted pursuant to these regulations;

“domestic game farm operator” means a person who holds or held a domestic game farm licence;

“game farm animal manifest” means a manifest for domestic game farm animals in a form approved by the minister;

“herd inventory record” means a herd inventory record maintained by a domestic game farm operator pursuant to section 3-12;

“identification tag” means an identification tag that is issued or approved by the minister pursuant to subsection 3-10(8) for a species of domestic game farm animal;

“import licence” means an import licence issued pursuant to *The Wildlife Act, 1998*;

“process” means:

- (a) to slaughter a domestic game farm animal;
- (b) to process a domestic game farm animal into a carcass or products; or
- (c) to both slaughter a domestic game farm animal and to process a game farm animal into a carcass or products;

“unique identification” means the tagging and marking of a domestic game farm animal by:

- (a) placing an identification tag on the animal; and
- (b) ensuring that the animal is further identified by a tag, mark or electronic device that is chosen by the domestic game farm operator;

“velvet antler” means antler before ossification.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s3-1.

Licence required

3-2(1) Subject to section 3-3, no person shall establish or operate a domestic game farm or trade in domestic game farm animals or domestic game farm animal parts without a domestic game farm licence.

(2) No person without a game farm licence may own or possess a domestic game farm animal.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s3-2.

Suspension, cancellation and non-renewal of licence

3-3(1) In this section, “**licensed slaughter plant**” means a facility that is licensed by the Government of Saskatchewan or the Government of Canada for the slaughter of animals for the purpose of producing animal products.

(2) If a domestic game farm licence is suspended pursuant to subsection 2-1(3), the domestic game farm operator is:

(a) not required to dispose of the domestic game farm animals and is not in contravention of section 3-2 for keeping domestic game farm animals during the suspension period; and

(b) permitted to sell the domestic game farm animals to an operator of a licensed slaughter plant.

(3) If a domestic game farm licence is cancelled or relinquished, or if a domestic game farm licence expires and is not renewed by the minister, the person who held the domestic game farm licence shall dispose of the domestic game farm animals within 365 days after the cancellation, expiry or non-renewal of the licence by:

(a) slaughtering the domestic game farm animals:

(i) on the domestic game farm; or

(ii) at a licensed slaughter plant; or

(b) transferring or selling the domestic game farm animals:

(i) within Saskatchewan, to a person authorized to hold that species of domestic game farm animal, including a licensed domestic game farm or a person licensed pursuant to *The Wildlife Act, 1998*; or

(ii) outside of Saskatchewan if permitted by the other jurisdiction.

(4) If the minister cancels or refuses to renew a domestic game farm licence or if the domestic game farm licence expires, the minister may impose any terms and conditions on the person who held the domestic game farm licence that the minister considers necessary to protect:

(a) the domestic game farm animals that are in the care of that person; and

(b) the public.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s3-3.

Crown land

3-4(1) Subject to subsection (2), no person shall establish or operate a domestic game farm on Crown lands administered pursuant to *The Provincial Lands Act, 2016* without obtaining permission to do so in accordance with that Act and the regulations made pursuant to that Act.

(2) No person shall establish or operate a domestic game farm on lands designated as wildlife habitat lands pursuant to *The Wildlife Habitat Protection Act* or the regulations made pursuant to that Act.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s3-4.

Obtaining domestic game farm animals

3-5 No domestic game farm operator shall purchase or acquire a domestic game farm animal unless the animal:

- (a) is purchased or acquired from a person who:
 - (i) holds a domestic game farm licence; or
 - (ii) held a domestic game farm licence and that person is disposing of that person's animals in accordance with section 3-3;
- (b) is the offspring of a domestic game farm animal in the lawful possession of the domestic game farm operator;
- (c) is imported in accordance with this Part; or
- (d) is obtained in accordance with a licence issued pursuant to *The Captive Wildlife Regulations, 2021*.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s3-5.

Enclosure

3-6(1) Every domestic game farm operator shall ensure that the perimeter fence of the enclosure for the domestic game farm animals in the operator's care:

- (a) is at least 2.44 metres high for:
 - (i) the species of mule deer mentioned in clause (e) of the definition of "domestic game farm animal" in section 3-1; and
 - (ii) the species of white-tailed deer mentioned in clause (f) of the definition of "domestic game farm animal" in section 3-1;
 - (b) is at least 2.1 metres high for all domestic game farm animals other than those mentioned in clause (a); and
 - (c) has all entrances and exits securely locked or latched so as to prevent the escape of domestic game farm animals.
- (2) If a domestic game farm operator has a feed store, the operator shall secure the feed with an enclosure fence at least 2.44 metres in height.
- (3) Every person who holds a domestic game farm animal shall ensure that the animal is held in an enclosure that:
- (a) prevents the animal's escape; and
 - (b) provides for the safety and protection of the public.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s3-6.

Stocking

3-7(1) No domestic game farm operator shall stock a new or expanded enclosure with domestic game farm animals without first obtaining the written approval of the minister.

(2) A domestic game farm operator shall make every reasonable effort to ensure that all big game animals are removed from the enclosure before stocking the enclosure with domestic game farm animals.

(3) A domestic game farm operator who finds a big game animal in an enclosure after stocking the enclosure with domestic game farm animals in accordance with this section shall deal with the big game animal in accordance with section 3-9.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s3-7.

Escape or release from captivity

3-8(1) No domestic game farm operator shall allow any domestic game farm animal in the operator's possession to:

- (a) escape from captivity; or
- (b) be released from captivity.

(2) Every domestic game farm operator who operates a domestic game farm from which a domestic game farm animal escapes shall, immediately after discovering that the animal has escaped:

- (a) make all reasonable efforts to restore the escaped animal to captivity; and
- (b) report the full details of the escape to the minister.

(3) For the purposes of section 10-2 of the Act, the minister may assess a penalty in an amount set out in Table 7 of the Appendix against a domestic game farm operator who contravenes clause (2)(b).

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s3-8.

Intrusion of big game animals

3-9(1) Every domestic game farm operator who finds a big game animal that is actively fighting through or that has gained entrance into a secure enclosure mentioned in section 3-6 shall, in addition to complying with any obligations pursuant to *The Wildlife Act, 1998*, immediately report the circumstances to the minister.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the big game animal is a pronghorn antelope.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s3-9.

Identification

3-10(1) Every domestic game farm operator shall ensure that every domestic game farm animal in the operator's possession is uniquely identified in a manner and at a time that complies with this section.

(2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4), every domestic game farm operator shall ensure that all domestic game farm animals born on the operator's domestic game farm are uniquely identified by December 31 in the year in which they are born.

(3) Domestic game farm animals of the species of mule deer and white-tailed deer mentioned in clauses (e) and (f) of the definition of "domestic game farm animal" in section 3-1 must be uniquely identified by March 31 of the year following the year in which they are born.

- (4) Domestic game farm animals of the species of fallow deer mentioned in clause (g) of the definition of “domestic game farm animal” in section 3-1 must be uniquely identified by July 31 of the year following the year in which they are born.
- (5) Every domestic game farm operator shall ensure that all domestic game farm animals that the operator proposes to import into Saskatchewan:
- (a) bear, on their entry into Saskatchewan, an approved tag within the meaning of the *Health of Animals Regulations* (Canada), CRC, c296 or a tag recognized by the exporting jurisdiction; and
 - (b) are uniquely identified on arrival at their first destination in Saskatchewan.
- (6) Every domestic game farm operator shall ensure that every domestic game farm animal that the operator slaughters or transports or causes to be slaughtered or transported is uniquely identified.
- (7) If a domestic game farm animal loses its unique identification, the domestic game farm operator shall replace the animal’s identification during normal operation and handling.
- (8) The minister may:
- (a) issue identification tags; or
 - (b) approve identification tags:
 - (i) issued or approved by an exporting jurisdiction; or
 - (ii) issued by a person approved by the minister to issue identification tags, on any terms and conditions that the minister considers advisable.
- (9) No person shall use an identification tag on an animal other than a domestic game farm animal.
- (10) No person shall use an identification tag on a domestic game farm animal that identifies a year other than the year in which the domestic game farm animal was born.
- (11) No person shall modify or deface an identification tag.
- (12) The minister may charge a fee for issued identification tags that does not exceed the minister’s cost recovery.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s3-10; 1 Aug 2025 SR
64/2025 s4.

Identification records

- 3-11(1)** Within 30 days after the dates specified in subsections 3-10(2) to (4), the domestic game farm operator shall submit to the minister, or to any party designated by the minister, a copy of the record maintained in accordance with subsection (2) of all births, deaths and changes in identification that occurred on the domestic game farm in the year, including all on-farm slaughters.
- (2) Every domestic game farm operator shall:
- (a) maintain a written record, in a form acceptable to the minister, indicating:
 - (i) the birth and death, including slaughter, of each domestic game farm animal on the domestic game farm; and
 - (ii) any movement of a domestic game farm animal onto or from the domestic game farm;

- (b) record the date of each event listed in clause (a) and the unique identification of the domestic game farm animal to which the event relates; and
 - (c) on the day a change in unique identification occurs, enter in the record:
 - (i) the change in identification; and
 - (ii) the date on which the change occurred.
- (3) Every person who is required to maintain a record pursuant to subsection (2) shall:
- (a) retain the record for at least 6 years after the expiration of the person's taxation year in which the record was created; and
 - (b) make the record available for inspection by the minister at all reasonable times.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s3-11.

Herd inventory record

3-12(1) Every domestic game farm operator shall maintain a herd inventory record, in writing and in a form and format acceptable to the minister, indicating with respect to each domestic game farm animal kept by the domestic game farm operator:

- (a) the animal's species;
 - (b) the animal's unique identification, including any changes in unique identification and the date the change occurred;
 - (c) the animal's sex;
 - (d) the animal's date of birth;
 - (e) if the animal was not born on the operator's domestic game farm:
 - (i) the date on which the domestic game farm operator acquired the animal;
 - (ii) the name and address of the person from whom the animal was acquired; and
 - (iii) the location of the farm from which the animal was acquired;
 - (f) the animal's date of death, the cause of death, if known, and any test results; and
 - (g) if the animal is removed from the operator's domestic game farm:
 - (i) the date of removal;
 - (ii) the location to which the animal was moved; and
 - (iii) the name and address of the person acquiring the animal.
- (2) Within 10 business days after being requested by the minister to do so, a domestic game farm operator shall submit to the minister a copy of the operator's herd inventory record.

- (3) Every domestic game farm operator shall:
- (a) retain the domestic game farm operator's herd inventory record for at least 6 years after the expiration of the operator's taxation year in which the herd inventory record was created; and
 - (b) make the domestic game farm operator's herd inventory record available for inspection by the minister at all reasonable times.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s3-12.

CWD surveillance program

- 3-13(1)** The Cervid Chronic Wasting Disease Surveillance Program is continued.
- (2) The minister shall administer the CWD surveillance program.
- (3) The purpose of the CWD surveillance program is to detect and contribute to the control of chronic wasting disease in cervids held on domestic game farms.
- (4) The minister may authorize veterinarians, or other persons whom the minister considers to be qualified, to carry out the inspection, sampling and testing of cervids that are necessary for the purposes of the CWD surveillance program.
- (5) The minister shall cause information about the program to be published on the ministry's website and made available to the public in any other manner that the minister considers appropriate.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s3-13.

Mandatory participation in CWD surveillance program

- 3-14(1)** Subject to subsection (2), every domestic game farm operator who keeps cervids shall participate in and comply with the requirements of the CWD surveillance program mentioned in section 3-13.
- (2) A domestic game farm operator who keeps a species of fallow deer mentioned in clause (g) of the definition of "domestic game farm animal" in section 3-1 is exempt from participation with respect to those fallow deer.
- (3) The minister may suspend or cancel the domestic game farm licence of any domestic game farm operator who fails to participate in and comply with the requirements of the CWD surveillance program.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s3-14; 1 Aug 2025 SR
64/2025 s5.

CWD surveillance program requirements

- 3-15(1)** For the purposes of the CWD surveillance program, every domestic game farm operator who keeps cervids shall:
- (a) make all cervids kept by the domestic game farm operator available at all reasonable times for any inspection, sampling or testing that the minister considers necessary for the purposes of the CWD surveillance program;
 - (b) ensure there are adequate handling facilities on the domestic game farm for an inspector, or for a veterinarian or other person authorized by the minister to carry out any inspection, sampling or testing mentioned in clause (a); and

- (c) if a cervid dies for any reason, including slaughter:
 - (i) within 24 hours after the domestic game farm operator discovers the death, report the animal's death to the minister; and
 - (ii) within 15 days after the domestic game farm operator discovers the death, submit to a laboratory designated by the minister any parts, tissues or other samples from the animal that the minister may specify, in a state adequate for laboratory inspection and testing.
- (2) For the purpose of regulating domestic game farming respecting cervids or administering programs for the detection, prevention or eradication of diseases, the minister may disclose to any government, ministry, department or agency within or outside Saskatchewan any information provided to or obtained by the minister pursuant to these regulations respecting the domestic game farm operator's cervid herd.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s3-15.

Import

- 3-16(1)** No domestic game farm operator shall import any domestic game farm animal, domestic game farm animal semen or domestic game farm animal embryo without:
- (a) obtaining an import licence pursuant to *The Wildlife Act, 1998*;
 - (b) complying with any import restrictions or protocols imposed by the minister pursuant to *The Animal Health Act* or by the minister responsible for *The Wildlife Act, 1998*; and
 - (c) complying with any regulations made pursuant to *The Animal Health Act* or *The Wildlife Act, 1998*.
- (2) Every domestic game farm operator who imports a domestic game farm animal that dies within 30 days after its acquisition shall:
- (a) immediately report that death to the minister; and
 - (b) on request of the minister:
 - (i) have the dead domestic game farm animal examined by a veterinarian; and
 - (ii) report the findings of the examination mentioned in subclause (i) to the minister.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s3-16.

Veterinarian's report

3-17 If a domestic game farm animal is imported into Saskatchewan and the animal is examined by a veterinarian during a provincially imposed quarantine period, the person who imported the animal shall provide a copy of the veterinarian's report made respecting that animal to the minister within 10 business days after the examination and before the animal is released from quarantine.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s3-17.

Transport

3-18(1) Every domestic game farm operator, when importing a live domestic game farm animal into Saskatchewan or exporting a live domestic game farm animal out of Saskatchewan, shall complete a game farm animal manifest.

(2) A game farm animal manifest mentioned in subsection (1) is not required if the person is required to obtain a cervid movement permit issued by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

(3) Every person who transports a live domestic game farm animal within or out of Saskatchewan shall:

(a) hold in that person's immediate possession at all times during transport a cervid movement permit or game farm animal manifest; and

(b) provide the cervid movement permit or game farm animal manifest to the person who receives the domestic game farm animal from that person.

(4) Every domestic game farm operator who authorizes the transport of a live domestic game farm animal shall submit a copy of the cervid movement permit or game farm animal manifest mentioned in subsections (1) and (3) to the minister within 30 days after the date of transport.

(5) Every domestic game farm operator and every person who operates an abattoir or slaughterhouse who receives a copy of a cervid movement permit or game farm animal manifest pursuant to this section shall:

(a) retain the permit or manifest for at least 6 years after the expiration of the person's taxation year in which the permit or manifest was created; and

(b) make the permit or manifest available for inspection by the minister at all reasonable times.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s3-18.

Processing

3-19(1) Subject to subsection (2), every domestic game farm operator who slaughters or authorizes the slaughter of a domestic game farm animal on the operator's domestic game farm shall ensure that the hard antlers, horns, hide and carcass of the animal are labelled with the following particulars before the hard antlers, horns, hide and carcass are removed from the domestic game farm:

(a) the date of the slaughter;

(b) the tag number of the unique identification of the animal;

(c) the species and sex of the animal;

(d) the domestic game farm licence number or the name of the domestic game farm operator.

(2) With respect to the species of fallow deer mentioned in clause (g) of the definition of "domestic game farm animal" in section 3-1, only the carcass of the fallow deer must be labelled in accordance with subsection (1).

(3) Every person who processes a domestic game farm animal, product or carcass shall, on receipt of the animal, product or carcass, other than velvet antler and hides, maintain a written record indicating:

- (a) the date the animal, product or carcass was acquired;
- (b) the species of animal or the species of animal from which the product or carcass was derived;
- (c) the domestic game farm licence number or name of the domestic game farm operator from whom the animal, product or carcass was acquired; and
- (d) if an animal product is to be used for the purposes of taxidermy, the name and address of the person from whom the product was acquired.

(4) Every person who is required to maintain a record pursuant to subsection (3) shall:

- (a) retain the record for at least 6 years after the expiration of the person's taxation year in which the record was created; and
- (b) make the record available for inspection by an inspector at all reasonable times.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s3-19.

Labelling of products intended for human consumption

3-20(1) Subject to subsection (2), every person who processes a domestic game farm animal or carcass for human consumption shall ensure that the meat or meat by-product or its package is labelled with:

- (a) the name of the species of domestic game farm animal from which the product was derived; and
- (b) either:
 - (i) the domestic game farm licence number or the name of the domestic game farm operator from whom the animal or carcass was acquired; or
 - (ii) the name of the person who processed the animal or carcass.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a domestic game farm operator who processes a domestic game farm animal or carcass into meat or meat by-products that are consumed on the domestic game farm.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s3-20.

Export certificate

3-21(1) A person who wishes to obtain an export certificate from the minister to aid in the export of a domestic game farm animal or domestic game farm animal product shall:

- (a) apply to the minister in the form and format required by the minister;

- (b) pay the fee set out in Table 1 of the Appendix; and
 - (c) provide the minister with any information that the minister may reasonably require.
- (2) On receipt of the items mentioned in subsection (1), the minister may issue an export certificate to the applicant.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s3-21.

Inspection

3-22(1) Every domestic game farm operator shall make the domestic game farm and all domestic game farm animals held by that operator available for inspection by an inspector at all reasonable times.

(2) Every domestic game farm operator who processes domestic game farm animals shall make all of that person's domestic game farm animal facilities available for inspection by an inspector at all reasonable times.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s3-22.

PART 4 Fur farming

Definitions and Interpretation for Part

4-1(1) In the Act and in this Part:

“fur farm animal” means a member of the following species, raised in captivity for commercial purposes, primarily for the harvest of its pelt:

- (a) bobcat having the scientific name *Lynx rufus*;
- (b) coyote having the scientific name *Canis latrans*;
- (c) Eurasian lynx having the scientific name *Lynx lynx*;
- (d) fisher having the scientific name *Martes pennanti*;
- (e) fox having the scientific name *Vulpes vulpes*;
- (f) lynx having the scientific name *Lynx canadensis*;
- (g) mink having the scientific name *Neovison vison*;
- (h) wolf having the scientific name *Canis lupus*;
- (i) wolverine having the scientific name *Gulo gulo*.

(2) In this Part:

“fur farm” means the land and facilities on which fur farm animals are held for commercial purposes;

“fur farm animal product” means the pelt and any commercial product used from the remains of a fur farm animal;

“**fur farm licence**” means a licence required by section 4-2 and granted pursuant to these regulations;

“**fur farm operator**” means a person who holds or held a fur farm licence;

“**pelt**” means the skin or hide of a fur farm animal;

“**trade**” means offer for sale, sell, buy, barter, exchange, deal or solicit.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s4-1.

Licence required

4-2 Subject to section 4-3, no person shall establish or operate a fur farm or trade in fur farm animals or fur farm animal products without a fur farm licence.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s4-2.

Suspension, cancellation and non-renewal of licence

4-3(1) If a fur farm licence is suspended pursuant to subsection 2-1(3), the fur farm operator is:

- (a) not required to dispose of the fur farm animals and is not in contravention of section 4-2 for keeping fur farm animals during the suspension period; and
- (b) permitted to sell the fur farm animals to a person mentioned in clause (2)(b).

(2) If a fur farm licence is cancelled or relinquished, or if a fur farm licence expires and is not renewed by the minister, the person who held the fur farm licence shall dispose of the fur farm animals within 180 days after the cancellation or expiry of the licence by:

- (a) harvesting the pelts of any remaining fur farm animals; or
- (b) transferring or selling the fur farm animals;
 - (i) within Saskatchewan, to a person authorized to hold that species of fur farm animal, including a licensed fur farm or a person licensed pursuant to *The Wildlife Act, 1998*; or
 - (ii) outside of Saskatchewan if permitted by the other jurisdiction.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s4-3.

Obtaining fur farm animals

4-4 No fur farm operator shall purchase or acquire a fur farm animal unless the animal:

- (a) is purchased or acquired from a person in Saskatchewan who:
 - (i) holds a fur farm licence; or
 - (ii) held a fur farm licence and that person is disposing of fur farm animals in accordance with subsection 4-3(2);

- (b) is the offspring of a fur farm animal in the lawful possession of the fur farm operator;
- (c) is imported in accordance with this Part; or
- (d) is obtained in accordance with a licence issued pursuant to *The Captive Wildlife Regulations, 2021*.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s4-4; 1 Aug 2025 SR 64/2025 s6.

Prohibitions

4-5 No fur farm operator shall:

- (a) display a fur farm animal for public viewing; or
- (b) hunt or permit hunting of fur farm animals.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s4-5.

Escape or release from captivity

4-6(1) No fur farm operator shall allow any fur farm animals in the operator's possession to:

- (a) escape from captivity; or
- (b) be released from captivity.

(2) Every fur farm operator who operates a fur farm from which a fur farm animal escapes shall, immediately after discovering that the animal has escaped:

- (a) make all reasonable efforts to restore the escaped animal to captivity; and
- (b) report the full details of the escape to the minister.

(3) For the purposes of section 10-2 of the Act, the minister may assess a penalty in an amount set out in Table 7 of the Appendix against a fur farm operator who contravenes clause (2)(b).

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s4-6.

Import

4-7(1) No fur farm operator shall import any fur farm animal, fur farm animal semen or fur farm animal embryo without:

- (a) obtaining an import licence pursuant to *The Wildlife Act, 1998*;
- (b) complying with any import restrictions or protocols imposed by the minister pursuant to *The Animal Health Act* or by the minister responsible for *The Wildlife Act, 1998*; and
- (c) complying with any regulations made pursuant to *The Animal Health Act* or *The Wildlife Act, 1998*.

(2) No fur farm operator shall import Eurasian lynx.

- (3) Every fur farm operator who imports a fur farm animal that dies within 30 days after its acquisition shall:
- (a) immediately report that death to the minister; and
 - (b) on request of the minister:
 - (i) have the dead fur farm animal examined by a veterinarian; and
 - (ii) report the findings of the examination mentioned in subclause (i) to the minister.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s4-7.

Transport

4-8(1) Every person who transports fur farm animals or fur farm animal products, whether or not for export, within Saskatchewan, shall hold in that person's possession at all times during the transport:

- (a) a copy of the licence issued to the fur farm operator with respect to the fur farm animals or fur farm animal products; or
 - (b) if the fur farm animals or fur farm animal products are being transferred or sold, a copy of the transfer or bill of sale that includes the following:
 - (i) the date on which the transfer or sale occurred;
 - (ii) the name and address of the fur farm operator from whom the fur farm animals or the fur farm animal products were obtained;
 - (iii) the name and address of the person to whom the fur farm animals or fur farm animal products are being transferred or sold;
 - (iv) a description of the fur farm animals or fur farm animal products, including species, product and the number of animals or amount of product;
 - (v) the signature of the fur farm operator from whom the fur farm animals or the fur farm animal products were obtained.
- (2) Every person who transports fur farm animals shall transport those animals in a covered vehicle.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s4-8.

Export certificate

4-9(1) A person who wishes to obtain an export certificate from the minister to aid in the export of a fur farm animal or fur farm animal product shall:

- (a) apply to the minister in the form and format required by the minister;
 - (b) pay the fee set out in Table 1 of the Appendix; and
 - (c) provide the minister with any information that the minister may reasonably require.
- (2) On receipt of the application and information mentioned in subsection (1), the minister may issue an export certificate to the applicant.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s4-9.

Disease

4-10(1) The minister or the minister responsible for the administration of *The Wildlife Act, 1998* may designate a disease that presents a threat of epidemic in fur farm animals as a named disease.

(2) If a named disease is designated pursuant to subsection (1), the minister shall cause that named disease to be published, as soon as is reasonably practicable, in the Gazette and to be posted on the ministry's website.

(3) The minister or the minister responsible for the administration of *The Wildlife Act, 1998* may authorize a veterinarian to conduct examinations of diseased fur farm animals for the purposes of subsections (5) and (6).

(4) The minister or the minister responsible for the administration of *The Wildlife Act, 1998* may:

(a) order the fur farm where a named disease is found to have infected a fur farm animal to be quarantined until that minister is satisfied that the disease is under control; or

(b) order any fur farm animal that minister believes to be infected with a named disease to be destroyed.

(5) Every fur farm operator who holds a fur farm animal known or suspected to be infected with a named disease shall immediately report the following to the minister:

(a) the animal and the known or suspected named disease;

(b) whether any person was in contact with the animal.

(6) Every fur farm operator who holds a fur farm animal known or suspected to have died from a named disease shall:

(a) have the dead fur farm animal examined by a veterinarian; and

(b) report the findings of the examination to the minister.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s4-10.

Enclosures

4-11(1) Every fur farm operator who holds a fur farm animal in an enclosure shall ensure that the enclosure meets the standards set out in the manuals and codes of practice listed in Table 3 of the Appendix.

(2) Every fur farm operator who holds a fur farm animal shall ensure that the fur farm animal is held in an enclosure that:

(a) prevents the fur farm animal's escape; and

(b) provides for the safety and protection of the public.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s4-11.

Records

4-12(1) Every fur farm operator shall maintain, for each fur farm, a written record accounting for all:

(a) births, deaths, purchases, transfers and sales of fur farm animals; and

(b) purchases, transfers and sales of fur farm animal products.

- (2) Every person required to maintain a record pursuant to subsection (1) shall:
- (a) retain the record for at least 6 years after the expiration of the person's taxation year in which the record was created; and
 - (b) make the record available for inspection by the minister at all reasonable times.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s4-12.

PART 5 Wild Boar Farming

Definitions for Part

5-1 In this Part:

“wild boar farm” means a site where wild boar are raised;

“wild boar farm operator” means a person who holds or held a wild boar licence;

“wild boar licence” means a licence required by section 5-2 and granted pursuant to these regulations.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s5-1.

Licence required

5-2(1) Subject to section 5-3, no person shall operate a wild boar farm or own or possess a wild boar without a wild boar licence.

(2) No person who is not operating a wild boar farm at the coming into force of this Part may apply for a wild boar licence.

(3) A person operating a wild boar farm who wishes to obtain a wild boar licence must apply to the minister for the licence within 6 months after the coming into force of this Part.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s5-2.

Suspension, cancellation and non-renewal of licence

5-3(1) If a wild boar licence is suspended pursuant to subsection 2-1(3), the wild boar farm operator is:

(a) not required to dispose of the wild boars and is not in contravention of section 5-2 for keeping wild boars during the suspension period; and

(b) permitted to sell the animals to a person mentioned in clause (2)(b).

(2) If a wild boar licence is cancelled or relinquished pursuant to subsection 2-1(3), or if a wild boar licence expires and is not renewed, the person who held the wild boar licence shall dispose of the wild boars within 180 days after the cancellation or expiry of the licence:

(a) by slaughtering or destroying the wild boars;

- (b) by transferring or selling the wild boars:
 - (i) within Saskatchewan, to a wild boar farm operator; or
 - (ii) outside of Saskatchewan if permitted by the other jurisdiction.
- (3) If a person operating a wild boar farm without a licence is not issued a licence pursuant to subsection 5-2(3), section 2-1 or section 2-3, that person shall dispose of all wild boars owned or possessed by the person in accordance with subsection (2) within 180 days after the coming into force of this Part.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s5-3.

Obtaining wild boars

5-4 No wild boar farm operator shall purchase or acquire a wild boar unless the animal:

- (a) is purchased or acquired from a person in Saskatchewan who:
 - (i) holds a wild boar licence; or
 - (ii) held a wild boar licence and that person is disposing of wild boars in accordance with subsection 5-3(2);
- (b) is the offspring of a wild boar in the lawful possession of the wild boar farm operator; or
- (c) is imported in accordance with this Part.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s5-4.

Escape or release from captivity

5-5(1) No wild boar farm operator shall allow any wild boar in the possession of the operator to:

- (a) escape from captivity; or
- (b) be released from captivity.

(2) Every wild boar farm operator who operates a wild boar farm from which a wild boar escapes shall, immediately after discovering that the animal has escaped:

- (a) make all reasonable efforts to restore the escaped animal to captivity; and
- (b) report the full details of the escape to the minister.

(3) For the purposes of section 10-2 of the Act, the minister may assess a penalty in an amount set out in Table 7 of the Appendix against a wild boar farm operator who contravenes clause (2)(b).

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s5-5.

Export certificate

5-6(1) A person who wishes to obtain an export certificate from the minister to aid in the export of a wild boar or wild boar product shall:

- (a) apply to the minister in the form and format required by the minister;

- (b) pay the fee set out in Table 1 of the Appendix; and
 - (c) provide the minister with any information that the minister may reasonably require.
- (2) On receipt of the application and information required by subsection (1), the minister may issue an export certificate to the applicant.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s5-6.

Enclosures

5-7(1) Subject to subsection (2), every wild boar farm operator who holds a wild boar in an enclosure shall ensure that the enclosure meets the requirements of one of the following clauses:

- (a) woven wire that is:
 - (i) at least 1.2 metres high;
 - (ii) buried in the ground at least 45 centimetres down, with the wire being secured to posts not more than 5 metres apart; and
 - (iii) supplemented by electrified wire that is 10 to 15 centimetres from the ground and secured to posts not more than 5 metres apart;
 - (b) woven wire that is:
 - (i) at least 1.2 metres high;
 - (ii) flush with the ground, with the wire anchored to the ground every 1.8 metres, and with the wire being secured to posts not more than 5 metres apart; and
 - (iii) supplemented by electrified wire that is 10 to 15 centimetres from the ground and secured to posts not more than 5 metres apart;
 - (c) woven wire that is:
 - (i) at least 1.2 metres high;
 - (ii) double fenced, with a distance between the fences that is not less than 1.2 metres and not more than 5 metres, with the wire for each fence being secured to posts not more than 5 metres apart; and
 - (iii) supplemented by electrified wire that is 10 to 15 centimetres from the ground and secured to posts not more than 5 metres apart;
 - (d) woven wire that is:
 - (i) at least 1.2 metres high; and
 - (ii) buried in the ground at least 45 centimetres down and penetrates into the enclosure at least 45 centimetres, with wire secured to posts not more than 5 metres apart.
- (2) A wild boar farm operator who installs a new enclosure after the coming into force of these regulations shall install an enclosure with woven wire that is:
- (a) at least 1.2 metres high;

- (b) buried in the ground at least 45 centimetres down and penetrates into the enclosure at least 45 centimetres, with wire secured to posts not more than five metres apart; and
 - (c) supplemented by electrified wire that is 10 to 15 centimetres from the ground and secured to posts not more than 5 metres apart.
- (3) Every wild boar farm operator who holds a wild boar shall ensure that the wild boar is held in an enclosure that:
- (a) prevents the wild boar farm animal's escape; and
 - (b) provides for the safety and protection of the public.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s5-7.

Records

- 5-8(1)** Every wild boar farm operator shall maintain, for each wild boar farm, a written record accounting for all:
- (a) purchases, transfers and sales of wild boar;
 - (b) known births and deaths of wild boar as far is reasonably practicable; and
 - (c) purchases, transfers and sales of wild boar products.
- (2) Every person required to maintain a record pursuant to subsection (1) shall:
- (a) retain the record for at least 6 years after the expiration of the person's taxation year in which the record was created; and
 - (b) make the record available for inspection by the minister at all reasonable times.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s5-8; 1 Aug 2025 SR 64/2025 s7.

PART 6 Meat Inspection

Definitions for Part

6-1 In this Part:

“domestic abattoir” means a site operated by a domestic abattoir operator:

- (a) where animals are slaughtered for the purpose of processing meat into food for human consumption; and
- (b) where slaughtered animals are stored;

“domestic abattoir licence” means a licence issued pursuant to clause 6-3(2)(a);

“domestic abattoir operator” means a person who holds a domestic abattoir licence;

“domestic establishment” means a domestic abattoir or a domestic meat processing facility;

“domestic meat processing facility” means:

- (a) a site in which meat products intended for human consumption are processed, that is not a domestic abattoir; and
- (b) is owned or operated by a domestic abattoir operator;

“domestic meat processing facility licence” means a licence issued pursuant to clause 6-3(2)(b);

“domestic meat processing facility operator” means a person who holds a domestic meat processing facility licence;

“edible” means, with respect to a meat product, that the meat product is fit for human consumption;

“meat product” means:

- (a) the edible part of an animal carcass that is the muscle associated with the skeleton, tongue, diaphragm, heart, gizzard or mammalian esophagus, with or without accompanying and overlying fat, together with those parts of the bones, skin, sinews, nerves, blood vessels and other tissues that normally accompany the muscle and are not ordinarily removed in dressing a carcass;
- (b) the blood or edible by-product of an animal, including edible organs; and
- (c) a product containing anything described in clause (a) or (b);

“process” means to transform a slaughtered animal into meat products by cutting, grinding or adding non-animal ingredients and includes packaging and selling those products;

“site” means:

- (a) with respect to a domestic abattoir:
 - (i) the grounds of the abattoir;
 - (ii) all the structures and containers that form part of the domestic abattoir, including the unloading area and the lairage;
 - (iii) the cooler where the carcass is taken after slaughter; and
 - (iv) the area where non-edible material is taken after slaughter but before being permanently disposed of; and
- (b) with respect to a domestic meat processing facility:
 - (i) the areas where meat product from an abattoir is brought for processing;

(ii) the processing area and all structures that form part of the processing area; and

(iii) the area where meat product is stored and shipped, including wholesale and retail areas where the meat products are sold if the wholesale and retail area is owned or operated by the operator of the domestic meat processing facility;

“specified risk material” means specified risk material as defined in section 6.1 of the *Health of Animals Regulations* (Canada), CRC, c 296;

“surveillance” means the sampling of an animal or animal product for disease identification, tracing or similar purposes required by this Part.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s6-1; 1 Aug 2025 SR 64/2025 s8.

Application of Part

6-2 This Part does not apply to an abattoir or a meat processing facility that is regulated by:

- (a) *The Food Safety Regulations*; or
- (b) the *Safe Food for Canadians Act* (Canada).

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s6-2.

Licences for domestic abattoirs and domestic meat processing facilities

6-3(1) A person wishing to operate a domestic abattoir or a domestic meat processing facility may apply for a licence pursuant to Part 2 and this section.

(2) For the purposes of section 3-1 of the Act, and subject to the requirements of these regulations, the minister may issue a licence for:

- (a) a domestic abattoir;
- (b) a domestic meat processing facility; or
- (c) a site operating as both a domestic abattoir and a domestic meat processing facility.

(3) A person applying for a licence mentioned in subsection (1) must apply for a separate licence for each site that the person wishes to operate.

(4) Every domestic abattoir licence issued by the minister must contain provisions setting out:

- (a) the species of animals to be slaughtered and the anticipated maximum number of animals to be slaughtered per day; and
- (b) the days of the week and anticipated hours of operation during which slaughter will take place.

- (5) Every domestic meat processing facility licence issued by the minister must contain provisions setting out the types of meat products anticipated to be processed.
- (6) Each licence issued pursuant to this section may be made subject to terms and conditions that the minister considers to be in the public interest.
- (7) A licence issued pursuant to this Part is not transferrable.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s6-3.

Standard adopted

6-4(1) *Saskatchewan's Domestic Meat Inspection Standard*, as published on the Government's website and as amended from time to time, is adopted for the purposes of this Part.

- (2) Every person on whom an obligation is imposed pursuant to this Part shall comply with the standard mentioned in subsection (1).

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s6-4.

Facility requirements

6-5 Every domestic abattoir operator and domestic meat processing facility operator shall ensure that:

- (a) the domestic establishment with respect to which the operator's licence is issued is designed, maintained and operated to facilitate the humane handling and slaughter of animals and the safe and hygienic production of meat products;
- (b) the domestic establishment with respect to which the operator's licence is issued is supplied with hot and cold water that is safe for human consumption and is available in sufficient quantities and under sufficient pressure to meet the needs of the domestic establishment;
- (c) the domestic establishment with respect to which the operator's licence is issued is operated:
 - (i) in a manner that will prevent or minimize the risk of illness, poisoning or injury to the public from meat products processed at the domestic establishment; and
 - (ii) in a sanitary manner and under sanitary conditions;
- (d) all meat products entering the domestic establishment with respect to which the operator's licence is issued have been inspected pursuant to these regulations or the *Safe Food for Canadians Regulations*, SOR/2018-108;
- (e) no animal is slaughtered in a domestic abattoir with respect to which the operator's licence is issued on a day of the week or at an hour of operation that:
 - (i) is not authorized in the licence as set out in clause 6-3(4)(b); or
 - (ii) is not approved by an inspector;

- (f) the domestic establishment with respect to which the operator's licence is issued has office facilities for the exclusive use of inspectors and facilities for the protection and storage of the equipment and supplies of inspectors; and
- (g) a reasonable level of safety is provided in the domestic establishment with respect to which the operator's licence is issued to every inspector and other employee or agent of the ministry.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s6-5; 1 Aug 2025 SR
64/2025 s9.

Animal and meat product handling

6-6(1) Every domestic abattoir operator shall ensure, with respect to every animal that the operator deals with, that:

- (a) the animal is received and handled in a manner that:
 - (i) the minister is satisfied is humane; and
 - (ii) does not subject the animal to avoidable pain or distress;
 - (b) the animal is stunned in a humane manner that does not subject the animal to avoidable pain or distress and that renders the animal unconscious before and during bleeding;
 - (c) the bleeding of the animal is done in a manner that induces a rapid progression to death;
 - (d) the animal is prepared and eviscerated in a hygienic manner;
 - (e) the animal receives an ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection by an inspector; and
 - (f) after the animal is slaughtered:
 - (i) the animal is eviscerated in a timely manner;
 - (ii) the carcass and all other parts of the slaughtered animal are made available to an inspector for inspection;
 - (iii) except for carcasses of poultry, fowl and rabbits, an identification mark, approved by the minister, is applied to the carcass in the manner specified by the minister; and
 - (iv) in the case where the animal or any portion of the slaughtered animal is found, on inspection by an inspector or a veterinarian who is providing a second opinion, to be non-edible, the animal or portion of the animal:
 - (A) is marked in the manner specified by the minister; and
 - (B) is dealt with in any manner that the inspector considers necessary to protect public health and safety.
- (2) Every domestic meat processing facility operator shall ensure that, with respect to meat products processed by the operator:
- (a) the meat products are produced in a safe and hygienic manner; and

- (b) if a meat product is found, on inspection by an inspector, to be non-edible, the meat product:
- (i) is marked in the manner specified by the minister; and
 - (ii) is dealt with in any manner that the inspector considers necessary to protect public health and safety.
- (3) Every domestic abattoir operator and every domestic meat processing facility operator shall ensure that applicable provisions of the *Safe Food for Canadians Regulations*, SOR/2018-108 for the identification, removal, handling, and disposal of specified risk materials are followed.
- (4) If a slaughtered animal or any portion of a slaughtered animal is found, on inspection, to be non-edible, the domestic abattoir operator or domestic meat processing facility operator may request the inspector to contact a veterinarian to provide a second opinion.
- (5) If the inspector is satisfied that the request of the domestic abattoir operator or the domestic meat processing facility operator is reasonable, the inspector shall arrange for the second opinion and the minister shall pay all costs associated with obtaining the second opinion.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s6-6; 1 Aug 2025 SR
64/2025 s10.

Storage and transportation of meat products

- 6-7** Every domestic meat processing facility operator shall ensure that meat products, while in the operator's possession, are stored and transported:
- (a) under conditions that consistently protect those meat products from contamination;
 - (b) in a manner that consistently protects those meat products from damage or spoilage likely to render them non-edible; and
 - (c) in a manner that the minister considers necessary to ensure the safety of those meat products.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s6-7.

Records

- 6-8** Every domestic abattoir operator and every domestic meat processing facility operator shall, subject to any other period required by law, maintain records for 6 years that contain all of the following respecting every animal slaughtered at the site with respect to which the operator's licence is issued and respecting every meat product processed at that site:
- (a) the date the live animal or the meat product was purchased or otherwise acquired;
 - (b) the name and address of the person from whom the live animal or the meat product was purchased or otherwise acquired;
 - (c) a description of the live animal or the meat product purchased or acquired from the person mentioned in clause (b) and the quantity purchased or acquired;

- (d) in the case of a live animal that was purchased or acquired, the date it was slaughtered;
- (e) the national livestock identification information of a live animal purchased or acquired, if that animal is required by law to have that information;
- (f) information that the minister considers sufficient to enable an inspector to trace the origins of an animal or a meat product;
- (g) in the case of a slaughtered animal, information that the minister considers sufficient respecting the distribution of meat products from the animal to enable an inspector or the minister to trace the meat products' location for recall purposes;
- (h) all information respecting specified risk material that an operator is required to keep by an Act or an Act of the Parliament of Canada;
- (i) any other information that the minister may reasonably require.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s6-8.

Samples

6-9(1) For purposes of the public interest, including analysis and surveillance, an inspector may request a domestic abattoir operator or a domestic meat processing facility operator to provide, without charge to the minister, samples of:

- (a) any animal or part of an animal slaughtered in the domestic abattoir;
- (b) any meat product or constituent of a meat product processed or to be processed in the domestic meat processing facility; or
- (c) any equipment, surface or other material, including water from a water supply, used or to be used in the preparation of or in connection with a carcass or meat product in the domestic establishment for which the operator's licence is issued.

(2) On request, an inspector shall provide to the domestic abattoir operator or domestic meat processing facility operator mentioned in subsection (1) the results of any laboratory examination performed pursuant to subsection (1).

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s6-9.

Exemptions

6-10(1) a domestic abattoir operator or a domestic meat processing facility operator may apply, in writing, to the minister for an exemption from complying with the requirements of clause 6-5(d).

(2) A domestic abattoir operator or a domestic meat processing facility operator may apply, in writing, to the minister for an exemption from complying with all or any of the requirements of clause 6-6(1)(b) on the grounds that complying with the provision would offend against the religious convictions genuinely held by the person on whose behalf an animal is to be slaughtered or any meat product is to be processed.

- (3) An operator who applies for an exemption pursuant to this section shall provide the minister with any additional information that the minister may reasonably require in order to determine whether to grant the exemption.
- (4) Within 30 days after receiving an application for an exemption and any additional information the minister may require, the minister may:
- (a) grant the exemption if the operator applying for the exemption satisfies the minister that:
 - (i) in the case of applying for an exemption pursuant to subsection (2), granting the exemption is necessary to allow conformity to a religious conviction genuinely held by the person on whose behalf an animal is to be slaughtered or the meat product is to be processed;
 - (ii) it is not contrary to the public interest to do so; and
 - (iii) the operator has alternative procedures in place to ensure that:
 - (A) animals will be slaughtered using humane handling practices; and
 - (B) any meat products will be processed:
 - (I) in a manner that will prevent or minimize the risk of illness, poisoning or injury to the public; and
 - (II) in a sanitary manner and under sanitary conditions; or
 - (b) refuse to grant the exemption.
- (5) The minister shall serve the domestic abattoir operator or the domestic meat processing facility operator who applied for the exemption pursuant to this section with a written notice of the minister's decision and reasons for the decision as soon as possible after making the decision.
- (6) The minister may impose any terms and conditions on an exemption that the minister considers appropriate.
- (7) No operator to whom an exemption has been granted shall fail to comply with any term or condition imposed pursuant to subsection (6).
- (8) The minister may cancel an exemption if the minister is satisfied that an operator to whom an exemption has been granted has failed to comply with any term or condition imposed pursuant to subsection (6).
- (9) Before cancelling an exemption pursuant to subsection (8), the minister shall give the operator to whom the exemption was granted an opportunity to be heard.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s6-10.

Emergency response

6-11 In the event of an emergency as determined by the minister, the minister may waive, adjust or add to the requirements of this Part to assist in emergency response.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s6-11.

Inspection fees

6-12 The operator of a domestic establishment shall pay inspection fees as set out in Table 2 of the Appendix.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s6-12.

PART 7**Milk Products Compositional Standards****Definitions for Part**

7-1 In this Part:

“approved laboratory” means a laboratory approved by the minister;

“butterfat” or **“milk fat”** means the natural fat of milk;

“compositional standards” means:

- (a) the compositional standards for milk products set out in the federal regulations mentioned in clause 7-4(1)(e); and
- (b) the compositional standards set out in Table 4 of the Appendix;

“cream” means the fatty liquid prepared from milk product high in fat separated from milk;

“fluid milk” means any milk product that is marketed or offered for sale in Saskatchewan in fluid form other than reconstituted, evaporated or condensed milk;

“improperly branded milk products” means milk products that are marketed with a false or misleading description, name or statement;

“manufacturing” or **“processing”** means changing the nature, quality or condition of milk and includes pasteurizing, standardizing, dehydrating or ultrafiltering milk;

“milk” means the lacteal secretion, free of colostrum, obtained from the mammary gland of a cow;

“milk processing establishment” means a building or a collection of buildings where milk is received, processed into a milk product, cooled, stored, packaged or otherwise prepared for sale for human consumption;

“milk processing licence” means a licence required by section 7-3 and issued pursuant to these regulations;

“milk processor” means any person engaged in the business of manufacturing or processing milk;

“milk product” means any milk product manufactured or processed from milk;

“reconstituted milk” means milk resulting from combining whole milk powder or skim milk powder with water;

“sale to the public” includes offers for sale through a retail or wholesale establishment or other means to the public.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s7-1.

Application of Part

7-2(1) This Part applies to licensed processors as defined in *The Milk Marketing Plan Regulations* who are engaged in manufacturing, processing or marketing milk for the purposes of product testing or sale to the public.

(2) This Part does not apply to milk product manufacturers, processors or marketers with respect to milk products other than fluid milk.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s7-2.

Licence required

7-3(1) No person shall operate a milk processing establishment without a milk processing licence.

(2) A person who wishes to operate a milk processing establishment shall apply to the minister for a milk processing licence pursuant to these regulations.

(3) Every milk processing licence continues in force indefinitely unless it is suspended, cancelled or relinquished in accordance with these regulations.

(4) Every person who is licensed pursuant to this section shall submit annual information updating the person's application as required by the minister.

(5) A separate milk processing licence is required for each milk processing establishment and every person who holds a milk processing licence is deemed to be a separate milk processor with respect to each establishment.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s7-3.

Compositional standards

7-4(1) Every milk processor shall:

(a) be licensed pursuant to *The Food Safety Regulations* or the *Safe Food for Canadians Regulations*, SOR/2018-108;

(b) inform the minister of any change to the status of a licence mentioned in clause (a) within 48 hours after the change;

(c) provide a list to the minister of all processing procedures used in the manufacturing of milk products;

(d) inform the minister of any change to the types of products produced by the milk processing establishment within 5 business days after the change;

(e) ensure that all milk products manufactured or processed for sale in Saskatchewan comply with:

(i) the compositional standards for milk products set out in:

(A) the *Safe Food for Canadians Regulations*, SOR/2018-108; and

(B) Division 8 of Part B of the *Food and Drug Regulations* (Canada), CRC, c 870; and

(ii) the applicable compositional standards set out in Table 4 of the Appendix; and

- (f) ensure that no constituents other than butterfat, water or lactose are removed or broken down from fluid milk except to the extent required or permitted by these regulations or the regulations mentioned in subclause (e)(i).
- (2) If there is a conflict or inconsistency between a provision of the federal regulations mentioned in subclause (1)(e)(i) and a compositional standard set out in Table 4 of the Appendix, the compositional standard set out in the Appendix prevails.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s7-4; 1 Aug 2025 SR
64/2025 s11.

Marketing

- 7-5** No milk processor shall market or possess for sale in Saskatchewan:
 - (a) any milk products not in compliance with the applicable compositional standards;
 - (b) any improperly branded milk products; or
 - (c) any cream that does not identify the percentage of butterfat on the container.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s7-5.

Testing

- 7-6(1)** On the request of the minister, a milk processor shall:
 - (a) submit, without charge, to an approved laboratory for testing a representative sample of any milk products produced at the processing establishment identified by the minister; and
 - (b) direct the approved laboratory to provide a copy of the complete report from the laboratory as soon as possible after completion of the report to:
 - (i) the milk processor who submitted the sample; and
 - (ii) the minister.
- (2) On the request of the minister, a milk processor shall provide, without charge, to the minister a representative sample of any milk products produced at the milk processing establishment identified by the minister.
- (3) The minister:
 - (a) may at any time submit to an approved laboratory for testing a representative sample of the following:
 - (i) milk products produced at a milk processing establishment;
 - (ii) milk products offered for sale in Saskatchewan;

- (b) shall, on submitting a sample pursuant to clause (a), notify the milk processor as soon as is practicable:
- (i) that testing is being conducted on one or more milk products from the establishment; and
 - (ii) of the address of the approved laboratory at which the testing is being performed; and
- (c) shall, as soon as is practicable after receiving a report from the approved laboratory, provide a copy of the report to the milk processor.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s7-6.

Failed compositional tests

7-7(1) If a report from an approved laboratory mentioned in section 7-6 indicates that a compositional standard required by subsection 7-4(1) is not met, the milk processor shall take any action required by the minister, including any or all of the following:

- (a) submit additional milk products for sampling;
- (b) recall all milk products produced in the same production batch as the sample that failed to meet the compositional standards;
- (c) segregate the milk products not in compliance with the requirements of these regulations, including all other milk products produced in the same production batch, from all other products produced;
- (d) destroy the milk products not in compliance with the requirements of these regulations in the manner required by the minister;
- (e) any other action specified by the minister.

(2) If a report from an approved laboratory received pursuant to section 7-6 indicates that the milk products that were tested are improperly branded milk products, the minister may require any person marketing or possessing the milk products for sale in Saskatchewan to take any action required by the minister, including any or all of the actions mentioned in subsection (1).

(3) If the minister finds that a milk product is not in compliance with the requirements of these regulations as determined by any test approved by the minister that the minister may cause to be performed in accordance with section 7-6, the minister may:

- (a) provide the milk processor or person marketing or possessing the milk products offered for sale in Saskatchewan with a notice in writing prohibiting the selling, supplying or offering for sale of the milk products not in compliance with the requirements of these regulations; and
- (b) in the notice mentioned in clause (a), set any terms and conditions for the actions described in subsection (1).

(4) No person to whom notice has been given pursuant to this section shall fail to take the action required by the minister.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s7-7.

PART 8
Livestock Inspection and Transportation

Definitions and interpretation for Part

8-1(1) In this Part:

“inspection certificate” means a certificate issued by a livestock inspector pursuant to section 8-11;

“livestock inspector” means an inspector who conducts ownership inspections of certain animals in accordance with this Part;

“livestock manifest” means a manifest for livestock as required by this Part;

“scale ticket” means a serial numbered document, in a form and format approved by the minister used to record the sale of one or more head of livestock;

“statutory deductions” means any monies payable to the government of Saskatchewan with respect to livestock pursuant to any Act or regulation of Saskatchewan;

“transport” means, subject to subsection (2), to move livestock on foot or by vehicle.

(2) Livestock are not considered to be transported for the purpose of this Part if the livestock are moved:

- (a) to or from a veterinary clinic; or
- (b) between properties:
 - (i) that are located within Saskatchewan;
 - (ii) that are each owned or fully controlled, including by way of lease agreement, by the owner of the livestock; and
 - (iii) in which the animals do not intermingle with animals belonging to another livestock owner.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s8-1.

Inspection

8-2(1) Unless otherwise exempted by this Part, an inspection of livestock by a livestock inspector to confirm ownership shall be conducted before:

- (a) a sale mentioned in section 8-3;
 - (b) shipment out of Saskatchewan in accordance with section 8-4; and
 - (c) movement into a feedlot in accordance with section 8-5.
- (2) The minister may provide livestock inspection services.
- (3) Adequate and safe facilities to allow for livestock inspection must be provided by:
- (a) a person conducting or proposing a sale of livestock;
 - (b) a person planning a shipment of livestock out of Saskatchewan; or
 - (c) a feedlot operator.

- (4) If a livestock inspector considers the inspection facilities to be inadequate or unsafe, the inspector may require an inspection to be moved to a different location.
- (5) A livestock inspector may refuse to issue an inspection certificate if the person requiring the inspection fails or refuses to provide all relevant information and documentation required by the livestock inspector.
- (6) Livestock subject to inspection shall not be moved from the inspection location until the inspection fees are paid or arrangements have been made for payment.
- (7) Inspection fees, special inspection fees and a commission rate in relation to services provided are payable to an inspector at the rates set out in Table 2 of the Appendix.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s8-2.

Notification and manifest for sale

8-3(1) Subject to subsection (2), every person who proposes to conduct a sale of cattle or horses shall:

- (a) notify the minister of the sale at least 7 days before the date of the sale, indicating the date, time, place and the tentative number of livestock being offered for sale; and
- (b) ensure that all livestock contributed to the sale are properly described on a livestock manifest.
- (2) The minister may notify the person mentioned in subsection (1) in writing, that no inspection is necessary for a particular sale.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s8-3.

Notification for shipment

8-4(1) Subject to subsection (2), if a person proposes to ship out of Saskatchewan cattle or horses for which there is no inspection certificate required, that person shall notify the minister, at least 2 business days before the time of the proposed shipment, of:

- (a) the point of origin of the shipment;
- (b) the number of livestock in the shipment;
- (c) the estimated date and time of the departure of the shipment;
- (d) the destination of the shipment; and
- (e) all relevant consignee details.
- (2) An inspection is required in relation to a shipment mentioned in subsection (1) unless:
- (a) the cattle or horses are to be delivered to a livestock market that is an inspection site in Alberta, as that term is defined in the *Livestock Identification and Commerce Act* (Alberta) and the person holds in his or her immediate possession, at all times during transport, a livestock manifest with respect to those cattle or horses;

- (b) the cattle or horses are to be delivered to a stockyard in Manitoba if the minister has negotiated an agreement for the collection of statutory deductions from Saskatchewan cattle or horse owners and if the person holds in the person's immediate possession, at all times during transport, a livestock manifest with respect to those cattle or horses; or
 - (c) the minister has entered into an agreement with another province, service provider or the government of Canada with respect to interprovincial or international movement of animals.
- (3) Livestock transported to Saskatchewan from Alberta must be accompanied by a valid Alberta livestock manifest or a valid Alberta livestock permit.
- (4) Livestock transported to Saskatchewan from Manitoba must be accompanied by a valid Manitoba bill of lading.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s8-4.

Notification from feedlot operator

8-5(1) Every feedlot operator who accepts cattle or horses for which there is no inspection certificate for entry into a feedlot shall:

- (a) notify the minister within 24 hours after the cattle or horses have entered onto the feedlot;
 - (b) keep such livestock separate from any other livestock until the cattle or horses have been inspected or the feedlot operator has been notified by the minister that no inspection is necessary; and
 - (c) make the cattle or horses available for inspection.
- (2) The minister may, with respect to subsection (1):
- (a) send an inspector to a feedlot to inspect the cattle or horses; or
 - (b) notify the operator of the feedlot, in writing, that no inspection is necessary.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s8-5.

Detention for inspection

8-6(1) A livestock inspector may require any livestock being held or transported to be detained for the purpose of:

- (a) inspection; or
 - (b) establishing proof of ownership.
- (2) No person shall remove any livestock from the place where the livestock are being detained pursuant to subsection (1) without the authorization of the livestock inspector.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s8-6.

Questions of ownership

8-7(1) If a livestock inspector conducting an inspection pursuant to this Part is of the opinion that the ownership of any cattle or horses is in doubt, the livestock inspector may:

- (a) order the person in possession of the cattle or horses to retain possession of the livestock until ownership has been verified and to keep the livestock separate from other livestock;
 - (b) order the transportation of the cattle or horses to a stockyard until rightful ownership is established; or
 - (c) subject to subsection (3), allow the cattle or horses to be offered for sale.
- (2) The livestock inspector shall, if of the opinion that the ownership of any cattle or horses is in doubt, take such steps as the livestock inspector considers necessary to establish ownership, including contacting the contributor and any other possible owner known to the livestock inspector to allow each possible owner to establish ownership to the livestock inspector.
- (3) If a livestock inspector allows a sale of cattle or horses pursuant to subsection (1), the livestock inspector shall give to the market operator and contributor a notice to withhold settlement until the question of ownership is resolved.
- (4) If a market operator is given a notice to withhold settlement pursuant to subsection (3), the market operator and any person acting on behalf of the market operator shall not make settlement until the market operator receives a notice to release from the livestock inspector in a form and format approved by the minister.
- (5) If a livestock inspector determines that livestock is owned by a person other than the contributor, and if the owner demands a return of the livestock to the place from which the livestock was transported, the contributor is responsible for all expenses occasioned by the return.
- (6) If a livestock inspector issues a notice to withhold settlement pursuant to subsection (3), the livestock inspector shall, after the question of ownership is settled:
- (a) issue direction to the market operator to release the settlement if the livestock inspector is satisfied the contributor is the owner of the cattle or horses;
 - (b) issue direction to the market operator to make payment to any person that the livestock inspector determines is the owner of the cattle or horses; or
 - (c) direct that the amount of funds held with respect to the cattle or horses be forwarded to the minister if the livestock inspector is unable to identify the owner of the livestock.

Ownership dispute resolution

8-8(1) If funds are forwarded to the minister pursuant to clause 8-7(6)(c), the minister shall hold the funds for up to 60 days to allow any parties claiming ownership to agree on who should receive the funds and:

- (a) pay the funds in accordance with any agreement reached; or
 - (b) direct that the funds be paid to the local registrar of the Court of King's Bench if no agreement has been reached.
- (2) Rightful ownership of the funds mentioned in clause (1)(b) may be determined on application to the Court of King's Bench.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s8-8.

Livestock manifest

8-9 Before livestock are transported, the owner of the livestock or the owner's agent shall complete a livestock manifest, signed by the owner or owner's agent, indicating:

- (a) the date the livestock are to be loaded or shipped;
- (b) the name and address of the owner of the livestock or the owner's agent;
- (c) the premises identification numbers of the places of origin and destination of the livestock;
- (d) the contributor's name and address;
- (e) the species of livestock;
- (f) the number of livestock;
- (g) if the livestock are cattle or horses, the colour description of the livestock;
- (h) the number of each sex of animal;
- (i) if applicable, the description and location of all brands and other marks of ownership on each animal;
- (j) if applicable, any security interest on the animals, including the name and address of any person with a security interest on the animals;
- (k) the name and address of the vehicle owner; and
- (l) the licence numbers of a vehicle mentioned in clause (k), including the licence number of the trailer.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s8-9.

Livestock manifest required for transport

8-10(1) Subject to subsection (2), no person shall transport livestock in Saskatchewan without having, in the person's possession:

- (a) a livestock manifest mentioned in section 8-9; or
- (b) if the livestock is being transported from outside of Saskatchewan, a document comparable to a livestock manifest mentioned in section 8-9 issued by the jurisdiction of origin.

(2) A livestock manifest is not required if the person is transporting cattle or horses and has:

- (a) an inspection certificate issued pursuant to section 8-11; or
- (b) if the cattle or horses are being transported from outside of Saskatchewan, a document comparable to an inspection certificate issued by the jurisdiction of origin.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s8-10.

Inspection certificate required for transport of cattle and horses

8-11(1) A livestock inspector may issue an inspection certificate for cattle or horses after a livestock inspection in a manner and form approved by the minister.

(2) Every person transporting cattle or horses for which an inspection is required must hold in the person's immediate possession, at all times during transport, the inspection certificate with respect to the cattle or horses.

(3) No person shall transport cattle or horses into Saskatchewan unless:

- (a) the cattle or horses have been inspected and a livestock inspection certificate issued pursuant to the laws of the jurisdiction of origin is in the immediate possession of the person transporting the cattle or horses; and
- (b) the cattle or horses are delivered to a location in Saskatchewan where a livestock inspector may conduct an inspection.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s8-11.

Types of inspection certificates

8-12(1) An inspection certificate issued pursuant to section 8-11 may specify:

- (a) single use livestock transportation valid for single use transportation within 7 days after the certificate is issued; or
- (b) annual livestock transportation that is valid for multiple use transportation for 365 days from the day the certificate is issued.

(2) The fee payable to an inspector for an inspection certificate mentioned in subsection (1) is set out in Table 1 of the Appendix.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s8-12.

Transport to stockyard or abattoir

8-13(1) Every person transporting livestock to a stockyard or an abattoir shall ensure that:

- (a) copies of the livestock manifest intended for use by a livestock inspector, the minister or a market operator or abattoir operator with respect to the livestock are:
 - (i) attached to the gate of the pen in which the livestock are being held; or
 - (ii) presented to the market operator when the livestock are unloaded;
- and

- (b) uninspected livestock are kept separate from inspected livestock:
 - (i) until the livestock are inspected; or
 - (ii) until a livestock inspector authorizes otherwise.
- (2) No person shall remove a manifest that has been attached to the gate of the pen in which livestock are being held unless the removal of the manifest has been authorized by a livestock inspector.
- (3) Notwithstanding subsection (1), if the market operator backtags livestock for identification and records them for sale, the market operator shall:
 - (a) accept from the contributor or the contributor's agent the copies of the manifest intended for use by a livestock inspector, the minister and the market operator; and
 - (b) make the copies available for inspection by a livestock inspector.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s8-13.

Transport for several contributors

- 8-14(1) Every person transporting livestock for 2 or more contributors shall keep in that person's immediate possession a separate manifest for the livestock of each contributor.
- (2) If livestock of 2 or more contributors are shipped together, the operator of the vehicle transporting the livestock shall ensure that the livestock are distinctively marked so that the livestock of each contributor are readily identifiable.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s8-14.

Reinspection

- 8-15 All livestock listed on any inspection certificate are subject to reinspection at the discretion of an inspector.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s8-15.

Inspection of transported livestock

- 8-16 Every person operating or in charge of any vehicle in which livestock are being transported shall, if required by a livestock inspector:
 - (a) make available to the livestock inspector all required livestock manifests, inspection certificates or other inspection documents for all livestock that are being transported by the vehicle; or
 - (b) transport the livestock at the person's expense, to the nearest point where suitable unloading and inspection facilities are available for inspection by a livestock inspector.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s8-16.

Retention of documents

8-17(1) Every vehicle owner, livestock dealer and market operator who receives a document as required by this Part shall retain the document for a period of not less than 36 months and is subject to inspection by a livestock inspector.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), manifests and inspection certificates are not required to be retained if the minister has approved, in writing, associated scale tickets or other serial numbered documents to be used.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s8-17.

Information required by the minister

8-18 Every person subject to this Part shall provide to the minister or a livestock inspector any information that the minister may require for the purposes of this Part.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s8-18.

PART 9 Animal Identifiers

Definitions and interpretation for Part

9-1 In this Part:

“brand” means a permanent mark applied to the hide of a head of cattle, or other animal of the bovine species, or of a horse or other animal of the equine species, with a hot or cold metal device intended for that purpose;

“brand design” means all characters that make up a brand;

“character” means a component of a brand design;

“corporate brand registration” means an identifier registered in the name of a corporation pursuant to this Part;

“immediate family” means the spouse, child, child’s spouse, parent, sibling, nephew, niece, aunt, uncle, grandparent or grandchild of the person in whose name a brand is or was registered;

“mark” does not include any mark registered pursuant to the authority of the *Animal Pedigree Act* (Canada);

“notch” means 1 to 4 permanent marks applied to sheep made by removing a portion of the edge of the sheep’s ear or ears in a unique pattern in accordance with generally accepted standards of animal health and welfare;

“unclassified category code” means a brand design that must be coded in the special allotment of 99, 9999 and 999999 ranges, and that cannot be described without the use of a directory that shows each brand design.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s9-1.

Application of Part

9-2(1) This Part applies to the identification of the following animals:

- (a) cattle and other animals of the bovine species;
- (b) horses or other animals of the equine species;
- (c) sheep.

(2) This Part does not apply to the identification of domestic game farm animals mentioned in section 3-10.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s9-2; 1 Aug 2025 SR 64/2025 s12.

Identifier registration

9-3(1) An application to register, renew or transfer an identifier must be in a form and format acceptable to the minister.

(2) The minister, if satisfied that the application conforms to the requirements of the Act and this Part, may register the identifier.

(3) An animal mentioned in subsection 9-2(1) shall not be marked with a brand or notch that may be registered pursuant to this Part unless that brand or notch has been registered.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s9-3.

Requirements for registration

9-4(1) Subject to subsection (2), an identifier may be registered, transferred or renewed:

- (a) if the applicant is a person that is not a corporation, for a 4-year term; and
- (b) if the applicant is a corporation, for a 20-year term.

(2) Subject to section 5-5 of the Act, the registration of an identifier:

- (a) if registered as a 4-year identifier, expires on December 31 in the third year following the year in which the identifier was first registered; and
- (b) if registered as a 20-year identifier by a corporation, expires on the earlier of:
 - (i) the twentieth anniversary of the registration; and
 - (ii) the date on which the corporation is dissolved or otherwise ceases to exist.

(3) The fees applicable for registering, transferring, renewing or revising an identifier registration are set out in Table 2 of the Appendix.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s9-4.

Expiration and re-registration of identifiers

9-5(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), a registration of an identifier that has expired or has been cancelled shall not be re-registered in the name of any other person for a period of 5 years from the day the registration expired or was cancelled.

(2) If an identifier registered for a 4-year term expires, the person in whose name the identifier was registered may apply, within 5 years after the date on which the registration expired, for the identifier to be re-registered.

(3) Upon the death of a person in whose name an identifier is registered, the identifier continues to be registered in the name of the estate and may be renewed, transferred or surrendered upon the direction of the executor or administrator of the estate.

(4) If an identifier registered for a 20-year term is expired, the corporation in whose name the identifier was registered may apply, within 5 years after the date on which the registration expired, for the identifier to be re-registered.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s9-5.

Certificate of registration

9-6(1) The minister shall, after registering or renewing a registration of an identifier, forward a certificate of registration to the person in whose name the identifier is registered.

(2) A certificate of registration or registration in the registry established pursuant to section 9-13 is evidence that the person in whose name the identifier is registered has, during the period shown in the certificate or registration, the exclusive right to the use and benefit of that identifier.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s9-6.

Declaration of error

9-7 If a person in whose name an identifier is registered has knowledge that the identifier has been applied incorrectly to any animal owned by that person, that person shall:

- (a) submit to the minister a declaration, in a form and format acceptable to the minister, describing the branding or notching error; and
- (b) retain a true copy of the declaration for presentation to the inspector at the time of inspection of the animal.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s9-7.

Cattle brands

9-8(1) Brands for use on cattle are to consist of at least two characters.

(2) Each brand for use on cattle is to measure at least 75 millimetres in height and 50 millimetres in width when applied to an animal that weighs 200 kilograms or more when the brand is applied.

(3) Brands for use on cattle may be applied to the shoulder, rib or hip position on the left or right side of the animal.

(4) Notwithstanding subsections (1) to (3), the mark CΛN may be applied to cattle if the cattle are intended to be fed in the United States of America.

(5) The mark mentioned in subsection (4) may be applied without registering it as a brand.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s9-8.

Horse brands

- 9-9(1)** Subject to section 9-10, brands for use on horses are to consist of:
- (a) one or more capital letters of the English alphabet, Arabic numerals or other characters; or
 - (b) a combination of capital letters of the English alphabet, Arabic numerals and other characters.
- (2) Each brand for use on horses is to measure at least 50 millimetres in height and 25 millimetres in width when applied to an animal.
- (3) Subject to subsections (4) and (5), brands for use on horses may be applied to the shoulder, hip, neck or jaw position on the left or right side of the animal.
- (4) Brands registered in the neck or jaw position before the coming into force of these regulations may only be transferred or renewed.
- (5) No new registrations are to be issued for brands in the neck or jaw position.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s9-9.

Characters

- 9-10(1)** The following characters are acceptable components of a registered brand design:
- (a) capital letters of the English alphabet, except the letter Q;
 - (b) Arabic numerals, except the numerals zero and one;
 - (c) a triangle;
 - (d) a diamond;
 - (e) a bar in the horizontal position that is applied:
 - (i) above or below any letters or numerals; or
 - (ii) before, after or between the letter(s) or numeral(s);
 - (f) a cross or plus sign;
 - (g) a flying wing;
 - (h) a shelter symbol, as prescribed in any regulation made pursuant to Parts VI or VI.1 of *The Farm Financial Stability Act*;
 - (i) a slash that is applied:
 - (i) at a 45° angle from horizontal; and
 - (ii) to the left or right of a letter or numeral;
 - (j) a quarter circle that is applied:
 - (i) above the letters or numerals of a brand with the ends of the arc pointing upward; or
 - (ii) below the letters or numerals of a brand with the arc pointing downward;

- (k) a half diamond that is applied:
 - (i) above the letters or numerals of a brand with the apex pointing upward; or
 - (ii) below the letters or numerals of a brand with the apex pointing downward.
- (2) The capital letters C and E of the English alphabet are to be registered only in the forward position.
- (3) The capital letters M and W of the English alphabet are to be registered only in the upright position.
- (4) The capital letter G of the English alphabet is to be registered only in the reverse position.
- (5) Capital letters of the English alphabet and Arabic numerals that are applied in the horizontal position are classified as lazy characters.
- (6) The capital letters N, I, U and V of the English alphabet cannot be lazy.
- (7) The capital letter L of the English alphabet and the Arabic numeral 7 cannot be lazy right.
- (8) A brand consisting of two acceptable characters aligned vertically may be separated by a single horizontal bar or shelter symbol.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s9-10.

Unclassified brands

9-11(1) In this section, “**unclassified brand**” means a brand:

- (a) that has the letters, numerals or characters joined or enclosed in any manner;
 - (b) that is coded in the unclassified category code; or
 - (c) that has letters, numerals or characters that do not comply with section 9-10.
- (2) A person may apply to register an unclassified brand if the person satisfies the requirements of this section.
 - (3) On receipt of an application pursuant to subsection (2) and if the minister is satisfied that the brand is not identical or similar to any other brand, that the brand is clear and that it is in the public interest to do so, the minister may approve the registration of the unclassified brand.
 - (4) If the registration of an unclassified brand has not expired, that brand may be:
 - (a) renewed;
 - (b) registered to be applied to another available position on an animal; or
 - (c) if registered in the name of an individual:
 - (i) transferred to any member of the immediate family of the individual in whose name that brand is registered; or
 - (ii) transferred to any member of the immediate family of the individual in whose name that brand is registered to be applied to another available position on an animal.

- (5) Subject to subsection (7), if the registration of an unclassified brand has expired, that brand may be re-registered pursuant to section 9-5.
- (6) An unclassified brand may be registered if the brand is currently registered in another jurisdiction to the applicant for similar purposes as registration pursuant to this Part.
- (7) Re-registration of an unclassified brand pursuant to subsection (5) is subject to the approval of the minister.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s9-11.

Additional identifying numerals

9-12 Notwithstanding sections 9-8 and 9-9, the holder of a registered identifier that is a brand may, to facilitate individual animal identification and without registering the numerals, apply one or more Arabic numerals immediately below the registered brand.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s9-12.

Registry accessible to the public

- 9-13(1)** The minister shall establish and maintain a registry of identifiers.
- (2) The electronic registry of identifiers must be accessible and free to the public, and must include:
- (a) the name and location of registrants;
 - (b) an image and description of identifiers; and
 - (c) the species and location on the species where the identifiers are to be located.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s9-13; 1 Aug 2025 SR 64/2025 s13.

Inspection of identifiers

9-14(1) In accordance with subsection 4-3(1) of the Act, an inspector may require of any person in possession of or with a right of control over an animal, a deceased animal or an animal hide or product access to the following for purposes of determining ownership through examination of an identifier:

- (a) a live animal;
 - (b) a deceased animal;
 - (c) an animal hide or product.
- (2) A person mentioned in subsection (1) in possession of or in control over a live animal, a deceased animal or an animal hide or product shall grant access to an inspector to inspect, hold or take possession of the live animal, the deceased animal or the animal hide or product for the purposes mentioned in subsection (1).

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s9-14.

PART 10
Premises Identification

Definitions for Part

10-1 In this Part:

“applicant” means a person who applies for a premises identification number;

“capacity” means the maximum number of animals that a premises or site can reasonably accommodate at any one time;

“commingling site” means a location where animals owned by different owners are kept together temporarily or permanently and includes:

- (a) animal artificial insemination centres;
- (b) animal embryo transfer stations;
- (c) assembling stations;
- (d) boarding stables;
- (e) disposal sites;
- (f) community pastures;
- (g) custom grazing operations;
- (h) abattoirs and slaughterhouses;
- (i) fairs, exhibitions, rodeos and other livestock events;
- (j) feedlots;
- (k) livestock markets;
- (l) race tracks;
- (m) rendering facilities;
- (n) research facilities;
- (o) veterinary clinics;
- (p) veterinary laboratories;
- (q) veterinary hospitals; and
- (r) zoos;

“contact information” means mailing address, email address and primary telephone number, and if available, secondary telephone number and fax number;

“disposal site” means a disposal site containing dead stock of animals from more than one owner;

“kept” includes produced, sold, purchased, slaughtered, processed, handled, bred, raised, displayed, assembled or disposed of;

“number holder” means a holder of a premises identification number assigned pursuant to these regulations;

“**operator**” means a person who is the primary manager of a commingling site and has care and control of the animals at the commingling site;

“**premises identification number**” means a unique identifying series of numbers and letters assigned by the minister to a premises or site;

“**site**” includes a commingling site and a disposal site.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s10-1.

Identification number required

10-2(1) An owner of an animal kept at a premises, other than a commingling site, shall obtain a premises identification number from the minister within 30 days after assuming ownership of the animal.

(2) An owner of an animal may obtain a premises identification number for each premises where the owner’s animal may be kept.

(3) If an intensive livestock operation as defined in *The Agricultural Operations Act* is carried out on a premises, the owner of the premises shall obtain a premises identification number from the minister within 30 days after assuming ownership of the premises.

(4) If two or more intensive livestock operations are carried out on a premises, only one premises identification number is required.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s10-2.

Commingling sites

10-3 Every operator of a commingling site shall ensure that each commingling site has an assigned premises identification number and shall, for every new commingling site, obtain a premises identification number within 30 days after the commencement of operations of the new commingling site.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s10-3.

Application for identification number

10-4 A person requiring a premises identification number shall provide the following information to the minister in a form and format acceptable to the minister:

- (a) the name and contact information of the applicant;
- (b) the business name of the business associated with the applicant, if any;
- (c) the nature of the business, whether a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship or otherwise;
- (d) the legal land description or address of the premises or site;
- (e) the name of the owner of the premises or site;
- (f) if the applicant operates a commingling site, the type of business that is operated at the commingling site;
- (g) the species of animals that will be present on the premises or site;

- (h) except for disposal sites, rendering sites or premises on which bees are located, the capacity of the premises or site with respect to each species;
- (i) any other relevant information required by the minister.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s10-4.

Assignment of identification number

10-5(1) On application pursuant to section 10-4, the minister may assign a premises identification number to a premises or site if the minister is satisfied with the information provided by the applicant.

(2) The minister may, on the minister's own initiative assign a premises identification number to a premises or site if:

- (a) the owner or operator has not obtained a premises identification number;
- (b) the minister believes on reasonable grounds that animals are or have recently been kept at the premises or site; and
- (c) the minister believes a premises identification number is required by this Part.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s10-5.

Correction of identification number

10-6(1) If the minister considers it necessary to correct an error or for any other appropriate reason, the minister may replace a premises identification number.

(2) If the minister replaces a premises identification number pursuant to subsection (1), the minister shall notify the number holder of the replacement.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s10-6.

Change of information

10-7 An owner or operator of a premises or site shall, within 30 days after any change of information that was provided with an application made pursuant to section 10-4, inform the minister of that change.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s10-7.

Information required of number holder

10-8 The minister may require a number holder to provide the information mentioned in section 10-4 if:

- (a) the minister has assigned a premises identification number pursuant to subsection 10-5(2); or
- (b) the number holder has not informed the minister of any change of information as required by section 10-7.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s10-8.

Minister's use of information

10-9(1) The minister may use the information provided to or obtained by the minister pursuant to this Part for any or all of the following purposes:

- (a) to enable producers and the Government of Saskatchewan to comply with an Act of the Parliament of Canada or a regulation made pursuant to an Act of the Parliament of Canada;
 - (b) to detect, prevent, control, manage and eliminate disease;
 - (c) to protect animal and human health;
 - (d) for emergency planning and response;
 - (e) for any other purpose that the minister considers to be in the public interest.
- (2) The minister may disclose any information provided to or obtained by the minister pursuant to this Part to:
- (a) the Government of Canada or the government of another province or territory of Canada;
 - (b) any agency of the Government of Canada, of the Government of Saskatchewan or of the government of any other province or territory of Canada;
 - (c) any person who has entered into an administration agreement mentioned in section 2-1 of the Act that requires information respecting a premises identification number to carry out the agreement; or
 - (d) a person who requires the premises identification number to operate a business in Saskatchewan.
- (3) The minister may prepare and make available to the public a directory of:
- (a) owners and operators and their premises identification numbers; and
 - (b) the type of animals kept or the type of activity in relation to the premises identification numbers.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s10-9.

Identification number on demand

10-10(1) An owner or operator shall provide the relevant premises identification numbers to a person required to have the numbers when moving animals.

(2) No person shall:

- (a) fail to provide a premises identification number when required; or
- (b) provide a wrong premises identification number.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s10-10.

PART 11
Animal Fencing

Application of Part

11-1 This Part applies to fences regulated by the Act.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s11-1.

Fence or enclosure code

11-2 If the minister approves a fence or enclosure code by order in accordance with subsection 6-2(2) of the Act, every person who keeps animals that are governed by the code shall comply with the code.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s11-2.

Wire fence over trail

11-3 Every person who places a wire fence across a trail that has been in common use by the public for a period of 3 months immediately before the placement shall place and maintain for one year a visible and prominent sign, flag or other warning on the fence:

- (a) where it crosses the trail; and
- (b) at 10 metres from the fence on the trail in both directions from the fence.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s11-3.

PART 12
Stray Animals

Definitions for Part

12-1 In Part 7 of the Act and in this Part:

“animal” means an animal as defined in section 1-2 of the Act, but does not include insects, poultry or fowl;

“finder” means a person who restrains a stray;

“owner” includes:

- (a) a person who had care or control of an animal immediately before an animal becomes a stray, but does not include a finder; and
- (b) the person responsible for the custody of a minor if the minor is the owner of the animal that has become a stray;

“pound” means a premises designated by a municipality or the minister where stray animals are confined pursuant to the Act and this Part;

“poundkeeper” means a person appointed by a municipality or the minister to impound and care for strays at a pound;

“restrain” means to capture and confine or hold a stray in an area surrounded by fence, panels or in a building, before impoundment, pursuant to these regulations.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s12-1.

Animals at large

12-2(1) Subject to subsection (2), an owner shall not allow any of the owner's animals to run at large.

(2) An owner may allow an animal to run at large if a bylaw is passed that is consistent with section 7-3 of the Act and these regulations by a municipality in which the animal is located, and the owner complies with the terms of the bylaw.

(3) A bylaw mentioned in section 7-3 of the Act may only allow the following animals to run at large:

- (a) cattle;
- (b) horses;
- (c) sheep and goats, but not including the species of sheep and goats included in the definition of domestic game farm animal in Part 3;
- (d) alpacas and llamas that are companion animals to sheep and goats.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s12-2.

Dangerous strays

12-3 A stray is deemed to be a dangerous stray for the purpose of the Act and this Part if:

- (a) the stray poses an immediate danger to persons or to the life of livestock; or
- (b) the stray:
 - (i) has harmed or damaged property, harassed livestock, wildlife or bees, or constitutes a risk to the public;
 - (ii) there is no reasonable means to capture or restrain the stray; and
 - (iii) a municipal official in the municipality in which the stray is located has authorized in writing the destruction of the stray after first having notified the stray's owner, if known, of the authorization to destroy the stray in accordance with section 12-5.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s12-3.

Valueless strays

12-4(1) A stray is deemed to be a valueless stray if:

- (a) the stray was put up for sale at a public sale and no bids were received for the stray; or
 - (b) a municipal official in the municipality in which the stray is located has stated in writing that the stray has no value.
- (2) A municipality may:
- (a) offer a valueless stray for sale to any person for 1 dollar and issue a bill of sale; or
 - (b) destroy the valueless stray in accordance with section 12-5.

(3) If more than one person is interested in purchasing a valueless stray offered for sale pursuant to clause (2)(a), the animal shall be deemed no longer to be valueless and may be sold pursuant to section 12-10.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s12-4.

Destruction of dangerous and valueless strays

12-5(1) Subject to this Part, a dangerous stray and a valueless stray may be destroyed by any person in accordance with *The Animal Protection Act, 2018*.

(2) The cost of destruction of a dangerous stray or a valueless stray mentioned in subsection (1) may be charged by the person incurring the cost to the owner of the stray, if known, in accordance with Table 5 of the Appendix.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s12-5.

Strays running at large

12-6 If a stray is running at large, the owner of the stray shall:

- (a) take immediate and all appropriate steps to capture the stray as soon as the owner has knowledge that the animal is running at large;
- (b) if the stray is a domestic game farm animal as defined in Part 3, a fur farm animal as defined in Part 4 or a wild boar farmed in accordance with Part 5, immediately report the escape to the minister;
- (c) if the stray is brought into the control of a finder:
 - (i) pay the finder the costs determined in an itemized statement of costs in accordance with Table 5 of the Appendix within 24 hours after a notification mentioned in clause 12-7(2)(a); and
 - (ii) retrieve the animal within 24 hours after notification; and
- (d) if the stray is brought into the control of a municipality:
 - (i) pay to the municipality the cost determined in accordance with Table 5 of the Appendix, including the costs paid by the municipality to the finder; and
 - (ii) retrieve the animal.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s12-6.

Restraint of strays

12-7(1) Any person may restrain a stray in accordance with this Part.

- (2) If a finder restrains a stray and the owner is known to the finder, the finder shall:
- (a) immediately notify the owner of the discovery of the stray and of the restraint;
 - (b) provide to the owner an itemized statement of costs, if any, claimed in accordance with subclause 12-6(c)(i); and
 - (c) immediately release the stray to the owner on receipt of payment of the costs mentioned in clause (b).

(3) If, 24 hours after the restraint of a stray, the owner is not known or cannot be notified by the finder, or if 24 hours after being notified, the owner fails to pay the costs mentioned in subclause 12-6(c)(i), or if 24 hours after being notified, the owner fails to retrieve the animal, the finder shall:

- (a) subject to subsection (4), immediately notify the municipality in which the stray was restrained of all relevant circumstances of the restraint; and
- (b) within 72 hours after notification mentioned in clause (a), make arrangements with the municipality to:
 - (i) deliver the animal to the municipality or have the municipality collect the animal;
 - (ii) provide the municipality with the identification of the owner, if known; and
 - (iii) provide the municipality with an itemized statement of costs claimed by the finder in accordance with Table 5 of the Appendix.

(4) If notification of a municipality mentioned in clause (3)(a) is not immediately possible due to the municipality being unavailable for notification, a finder shall:

- (a) immediately notify local law enforcement of all relevant circumstances of the restraint; and
- (b) notify the municipality at the municipality's earliest availability.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s12-7.

Municipal administration for strays

12-8 In the absence of a contract entered into pursuant to subsection 7-9(2) of the Act, the municipality shall appoint the municipal administrator or other employee of the municipality to act on behalf of the municipality for the purposes of this Part and Part 7 of the Act.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s12-8.

Municipalities and strays

12-9(1) If a municipality is notified pursuant to clause 12-7(3)(a) that a finder has restrained a stray, the municipality shall:

- (a) subject to subsection (5), make arrangements to have the finder deliver the animal to the care of the municipality or arrange to collect the animal from the finder within 72 hours after the notification; and
- (b) accept from the finder any itemized statement of costs mentioned in subclause 12-7(3)(b)(iii).

(2) If a municipality is notified pursuant to clause 12-7(3)(a) that a finder has restrained a stray and the owner of the stray is known, the municipality shall:

- (a) immediately notify the owner of the location of the animal; and

- (b) provide a copy of any itemized statement of costs, within 24 hours after receiving or preparing any of the following itemized statements of costs:
 - (i) an itemized statement of costs claimed by the finder mentioned in subclause 12-7(3)(b)(iii);
 - (ii) an itemized statement of costs claimed by the municipality in relation to the costs incurred by the municipality in accordance with Table 5 of the Appendix;
 - (iii) an itemized statement of costs claimed by a third person service provider in relation to the costs incurred by that provider in accordance with Table 5 of the Appendix.
- (3) If a municipality is notified pursuant to clause 12-7(3)(a) that a finder has restrained a stray and the owner of the stray is unknown, the municipality shall make reasonable inquiries within the boundaries of the municipality, and, if appropriate, with adjacent municipalities, to determine the owner:
 - (a) by informing a livestock inspector if the stray is a horse or head of cattle;
 - (b) by informing local law enforcement;
 - (c) by posting a notice in the municipal office and, if appropriate, in offices of adjacent municipalities containing a description of the stray and the location of the capture of the stray; and
 - (d) by publicizing the capture of the stray in any media the municipality considers may effectively inform the public of the capture.
- (4) Subject to subsection (5), a municipality may establish a pound and:
 - (a) determine where the pound shall be located within the municipality; and
 - (b) appoint a poundkeeper to care for any stray until:
 - (i) appropriate costs are paid pursuant to this Part and the stray is released to the owner of the stray; or
 - (ii) the stray is sold in accordance with this Part; and
 - (c) confirm an agreement in writing with the poundkeeper for the services to be provided to be paid in accordance with Table 5 of the Appendix.
- (5) A municipality:
 - (a) may appoint a finder to be a poundkeeper responsible for the care of a stray restrained by the finder until:
 - (i) appropriate costs are paid pursuant to this Part and the stray is released to the owner of the stray; or
 - (ii) the stray is sold in accordance with this Part;
 - (b) shall confirm any appointment made pursuant to clause (a) in writing; and
 - (c) shall pay the finder for the costs of any services provided as a finder or poundkeeper and for any other costs for services provided in accordance with Table 5 of the Appendix.

- (6) On the request of a municipality, any finder, service provider, poundkeeper, livestock auction market or any other person incurring costs related to the restraint, care or disposal of a stray shall provide to the municipality information related to the costs incurred in accordance with Table 5 of the Appendix.
- (7) A municipality may charge an administrative fee in the amount set out in Table 5 of the Appendix for a first or subsequent escape of a stray.
- (8) The municipality shall release a stray to an owner if:
 - (a) the municipality is in receipt of all costs required by this Part in relation to the stray; and
 - (b) the owner provides to the municipality a declaration of ownership sworn or solemnly affirmed before a commissioner of oaths.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s12-9.

Sale of strays

- 12-10(1)** Subject to subsection (2), if the owner of a stray is unknown or if the owner fails or refuses to reclaim the animal in accordance with this Part, the municipality shall sell the animal at a public sale conducted by a livestock dealer as soon as is practical after notice has been given pursuant to subsection (3).
- (2) If a livestock dealer cannot be found to conduct a sale, or if a sale cannot be conducted in a timely manner or in reasonable proximity to the municipality, the municipality may conduct a sale of the animal by tender or other public manner.
 - (3) The municipality shall:
 - (a) subject to subsection (6), deliver a notice of sale to the owner, if known, at least 7 days before the sale by personal delivery or registered mail to the owner's last known address;
 - (b) post a copy of the notice of sale, whether the owner is known or not, for at least 7 days before the sale:
 - (i) at the location where the sale is to take place, if applicable;
 - (ii) in the office of the municipality; and
 - (iii) in one other conspicuous place within the municipality in which the animal is detained.
 - (4) A notice of sale delivered or posted pursuant to subsection (3) must state:
 - (a) the name of the owner of the animal, if known;
 - (b) a description of the animal;
 - (c) the name of the municipality;
 - (d) the name of the livestock dealer or the manner of sale if conducted by the municipality;
 - (e) the location where the animal will be offered for sale, if applicable; and
 - (f) the date of the sale.

(5) Any stray sold at a public auction must be listed in the sale catalogue if one is published for the auction.

(6) If a municipality is not able to locate an owner after making reasonable inquiries, the municipality may proceed with the sale without delivery of the notice of sale to the owner.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s12-10.

Compensation for costs

12-11(1) A municipality in which a stray is discovered is responsible for:

- (a) the full amount of costs to which a finder is entitled pursuant to section 12-6 as set out in Table 5 of the Appendix;
- (b) the fees of the livestock dealer; and
- (c) the costs of any other service provider in relation to the stray as set out in Table 5 of the Appendix.

(2) A municipality conducting a sale pursuant to section 12-10 may deduct from the proceeds of sale the costs and fees mentioned in subsection (1) and shall pay those costs or fees within 30 days after the date of the sale of the stray.

(3) If the owner of a stray is known, the municipality conducting a sale pursuant to section 12-10 in relation to the stray shall, if proceeds of the sale remain after the amounts mentioned in subsection (1) have been paid, remit the remaining proceeds to the owner.

(4) If the owner is not known at the time of the sale of the stray, any proceeds of the sale remaining after any amount paid pursuant to subsection (1) shall be held for a period of 12 months by the municipality and, after the expiration of the 12-month period, if the owner is still unknown, the funds become a part of the general funds of the municipality and the owner shall no longer have any right or claim to the funds.

(5) If a person, before the expiry of the period mentioned in subsection (4), provides proof of ownership of the stray to the municipality and a declaration of ownership sworn or solemnly affirmed before a commissioner of oaths, the municipality shall pay the amount the owner is entitled to pursuant to subsection (3).

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s12-11.

Liability of owner to municipality

12-12(1) If the proceeds of sale of a stray do not cover the costs set out in subsection 12-11(1), the municipality may maintain an action against the owner to recover any amount owing.

(2) A municipality may add the amount of fees and costs payable by an owner to the municipality pursuant to this Part to the municipal taxes payable by the owner.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s12-12.

Record of strays

- 12-13(1)** A municipality shall maintain a record containing:
- (a) a description of each stray sold;
 - (b) the date of the sale;
 - (c) the record of weight;
 - (d) the name of the buyer; and
 - (e) a statement of the amount realized and the distribution of the proceeds of the sale.
- (2) If a municipality is notified about a stray pursuant to clause 12-7(3)(a), it shall:
- (a) keep a record of when the stray was first reported;
 - (b) keep a record of subsequent steps to address the stray; and
 - (c) preserve all records mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) for at least 24 months after final resolution respecting the stray.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s12-13.

PART 13
Animal Keeper's Liens

Definitions for Part

13-1 In this Part:

“animal” means:

- (a) livestock; and
- (b) domestic game farm animals as defined in Part 3;

“owner” includes:

- (a) any person acting for or on behalf of the owner of an animal; and
- (b) the person responsible for the custody of a minor if the minor is the owner of an animal.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s13-1.

Proper care and recovery for care

13-2 Every animal keeper who exercises the right of detention and sale in accordance with the Act and this Part shall:

- (a) be responsible for the proper care of the detained animal for the period of detention and sale; and
- (b) be entitled to recover the costs associated with care and detention from the proceeds of sale or through civil proceeding against the owner.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s13-2.

Notice of detention

13-3 If an animal is detained pursuant to the Act and this Part, at least 30 days before a sale of the animal, the animal keeper shall:

- (a) provide to the owner written notice of the detention; and
- (b) provide an itemized account of the amount claimed from the owner and inform the owner in writing of the right to reclaim possession of the animal on payment of that amount.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s13-3.

Public sale

13-4(1) An animal sold pursuant to section 8-1 of the Act shall be sold at a public sale conducted by a livestock dealer as soon as is practicable.

- (2) The animal keeper must:
 - (a) subject to subsection (6), deliver a notice of sale to the owner at least 7 days before the sale, by personal delivery, by registered mail to the owner's last known address or by electronic means; and
 - (b) post a copy of the notice of sale at least 7 days before the sale:
 - (i) in the place the animal was detained;
 - (ii) at the premises where the sale is to be held if the sale is to be held in person; and
 - (iii) in a conspicuous place accessible to the public within the municipality.
- (3) The notice of sale mentioned in subsection (2) must state:
 - (a) the name of the owner of the animal, if known;
 - (b) the amount for which a lien is claimed;
 - (c) a description of the animal;
 - (d) the name of the animal keeper;
 - (e) the name of the livestock dealer;
 - (f) the location where the animal will be offered for sale; and
 - (g) the date of the sale.
- (4) Any animal to be sold at a public auction must be listed in the sale catalogue if one is published for that auction.
- (5) If an animal keeper is not able to deliver a notice of sale to the owner pursuant to clause (2)(a) because the owner's whereabouts are unknown, the animal keeper must make reasonable inquiries to locate the owner.
- (6) If an animal keeper is not able to locate an owner after making reasonable inquiries pursuant to subsection (5), the animal keeper may proceed with the sale as if the notice of sale had been delivered to the owner.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s13-4.

Manifest

13-5 If an animal is sold by public sale pursuant to this Part and a manifest is required with respect to that animal, the animal keeper shall ensure that the manifest is completed in the owner's name with the animal keeper identified as the contributor.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s13-5.

Operation of lien

13-6(1) If an animal is sold by public sale pursuant to this Part, the livestock dealer:

- (a) may deduct from the proceeds of the sale any expenses of the livestock dealer respecting the sale of the animal;
 - (b) shall deduct from the balance of the proceeds of sale that remain after a deduction pursuant to clause (a), if any, the amount claimed by the animal keeper to be owing to the animal keeper pursuant to the lien and the detention; and
 - (c) shall pay the balance of the proceeds of sale that remain after a deduction pursuant to clause (b), if any, to the owner.
- (2) If the whereabouts of an owner mentioned in clause (1)(c) are unknown the livestock dealer shall hold the amount owing the owner pursuant to subsection (1) in an interest-bearing account for 12 months.
- (3) The livestock dealer may claim the amount mentioned in subsection (2) as revenue if the owner does not come forward during the period mentioned in subsection (2).

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s13-6.

Written statement

13-7 If an animal is sold pursuant to this Part, the animal keeper must prepare a written record of sale showing the disposition of the proceeds from the sale of the animal, and:

- (a) if the owner is known, deliver the record to the owner; and
- (b) if the owner is unknown, preserve the record for a period of at least 24 months.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s13-7.

PART 14
Livestock Dealers

Definitions and interpretation for Part

14-1(1) In this Part:

- “**auctioneer**” means a person licensed pursuant to *The Auctioneers Act*;
- “**livestock**” includes domestic game farm animals as defined in Part 3;

“livestock agent” means an individual who is an employee or representative of a livestock dealer in purchasing or selling or offering to purchase or sell livestock;

“livestock agent licence” means a licence required by subsection 14-2(2) and issued pursuant to this Part;

“livestock dealer” means a person who purchases or sells, or offers to purchase or sell, livestock on the person’s own account or on the account of another person but does not include:

- (a) subject to subsection (2), a person who operates a farm or ranch and in connection with the farm or ranch:
 - (i) purchases livestock and retains ownership of the livestock for at least 30 days; or
 - (ii) sells livestock after having maintained the livestock since birth or for at least 30 days;
- (b) subject to subsection (3), a person who is registered with the minister as a livestock agent in the registry established pursuant to subsection 14-9(3);
- (c) a 4-H club or an agricultural society that hosts no more than two livestock sales within a year; or
- (d) an auctioneer selling livestock as part of a liquidation of farm or ranch assets if:
 - (i) there are no livestock offered for sale at the auction other than the livestock contributed by the person for whom the sale is being conducted;
 - (ii) there are no more than 25 animals disposed of at the sale;
 - (iii) the auctioneer notifies the minister of the sale at least 72 hours before the sale;
 - (iv) the auctioneer maintains a trust account:
 - (A) into which the funds received through the sale of the livestock are deposited; and
 - (B) the trustee of which is a party at arm’s length to the auctioneer; and
 - (v) within 3 business days after the sale, the auctioneer causes the contributor of the livestock to be paid from the trust account for all livestock purchased or sold through the auctioneer;

“livestock dealer licence” means a licence required by subsection 14-2(1) and issued pursuant to this Part;

“livestock dealer’s branch” means any place of business of a livestock dealer other than the dealer’s principal place of business over which the livestock business has an ownership or leasehold controlling interest;

“livestock manifest” means a manifest for livestock, completed and executed in a manner approved by the minister for use in Saskatchewan pursuant to Part 8;

“yardage” means the cost of caring for, handling, feeding watering and bedding an animal.

(2) For the purposes of clause (a) of the definition of “livestock dealer”, a person who operates a farm or ranch is a livestock dealer when the person purchases or sells livestock not in connection with the farm or ranch.

(3) For the purposes of clause (b) of the definition of “livestock dealer”, a livestock agent is a livestock dealer when the livestock agent purchases or sells, or offers to purchase or sell, livestock not as an employee or representative of a livestock dealer.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s14-1.

Licence required

14-2(1) No person shall operate as a livestock dealer without a livestock dealer licence.

(2) No person shall operate as a livestock agent without a livestock agent licence.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s14-2.

Livestock dealer licence applications

14-3(1) Every person wishing to operate as a livestock dealer must apply for a licence from the minister pursuant to section 2-1 in the manner and form required by the minister.

(2) An applicant for a livestock dealer licence must apply for a separate licence for each livestock dealer’s branch the applicant proposes to operate and may not operate any branch for which a separate licence has not been issued.

(3) Every person who applies for or renews a livestock dealer licence must provide proof of security to the minister pursuant to section 14-7.

(4) The fee payable on application or renewal of a livestock dealer licence is set out in Table 1 of the Appendix.

(5) A livestock dealer licence is not transferrable.

(6) Every livestock dealer licence, unless otherwise cancelled, expires on December 31 of each year.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s14-3.

Livestock agent licence applications

14-4(1) Every person wishing to operate as a livestock agent must apply for a licence from the minister pursuant to section 2-1 in the manner and form required by the minister.

(2) The minister may require an applicant mentioned in subsection (1) to verify that the applicant is employed and in good standing with a licensed livestock dealer before issuing a livestock agent licence.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s14-4.

Conditions of livestock agent licences

14-5(1) A livestock dealer is accountable and responsible for the acts of the dealer's livestock agents.

(2) Immediately after the end of employment of a livestock agent, the livestock dealer shall notify the minister of the end of employment and, if relevant, of any suspected illegal behaviour by the agent in the course of the agent's duties.

(3) If a livestock dealer licence is cancelled, suspended, or reinstated, all livestock agent licences associated with the livestock dealer licence are also cancelled, suspended or reinstated, as the case may be.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s14-5.

Display of licences

14-6(1) Every livestock dealer shall ensure that each relevant livestock dealer licence is displayed at all times in a conspicuous place on the business premises of the principal place of business and at each livestock dealer's branch.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), a livestock agent shall:

(a) have in the livestock agent's possession at all reasonable times a valid official identification card in the form approved by the minister; and

(b) show the card mentioned in clause (a) when requested to do so by an inspector or a person with whom the livestock agent is doing business.

(3) An official identification card shall not be issued to a partnership, firm, association or corporation if a member or employee is licensed as a livestock agent.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s14-6.

Security

14-7(1) No livestock dealer licence shall be issued or renewed until a surety bond in an amount calculated in accordance with this section and with Table 6 of the Appendix has been provided to the minister.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the minister may accept in substitution for a surety bond a letter of credit, a deposit secured to the minister or any other form of security approved by the minister.

- (3) A surety bond mentioned in subsection (1) or other form of security mentioned in subsection (2) must be provided in a form acceptable to the minister.
- (4) If a surety bond mentioned in subsection (1) or other form of security mentioned in subsection (2) is terminated during the term of a livestock dealer licence, the licence is immediately suspended until the security is renewed or replaced by a bond or other form of security approved by the minister in an amount calculated in accordance with this section.
- (5) For new livestock dealer licence applications, the amount of security required shall be based on the estimated number of livestock that the person estimates to purchase or sell in Saskatchewan within a period of 12 months as calculated in accordance with Table 6 of the Appendix.
- (6) The amount of security required of a livestock dealer who has been operating for more than 12 months shall be based on the actual number of livestock purchased or sold in the period of 12 months ending on October 31 preceding the expiration of the livestock dealer's licence.
- (7) The minister may require that a livestock dealer enter into a new surety bond or other form of security approved by the minister at any time if:
- (a) the number of livestock purchased in Saskatchewan by the livestock dealer has increased; and
 - (b) in the opinion of the minister, a larger amount is required for the surety bond or other security.
- (8) If a claim is made or paid under a surety bond or other form of security, the livestock dealer who provided that bond or security shall immediately provide a new surety bond or other form of security in an amount calculated in accordance with this section.
- (9) Notwithstanding that the Crown has not suffered any loss or damages, every surety bond or other form of security is deemed to be a penal bond.
- (10) If a surety bond or other form of security is forfeited, the amount due as a debt to the Crown by the person bound by the surety bond or other form of security shall be determined as if the Crown had suffered loss or damage that would entitle the Crown to be indemnified to the maximum amount of liability established by the surety bond or other form of security.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s14-7.

Forfeit of security

- 14-8(1)** Every surety bond provided pursuant to section 14-7 and every financial instrument accepted in substitution for a bond in accordance with section 14-7 shall be forfeited on demand of the minister if a livestock dealer has failed to pay for all livestock purchased or sold by the livestock dealer:
- (a) for the full amount of the sale price less the deductions authorized by section 14-11; and
 - (b) by the time required for payment as determined in accordance with section 14-11.

(2) If a surety bond or other form of security is forfeited, the minister shall pay the proceeds of the bond or other security to the local registrar of the Court of King's Bench at the judicial centre nearest to the location of the livestock dealer to be held solely for any purchasers or sellers of livestock who have a claim against the livestock dealer.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s14-8.

Registration with minister

14-9(1) A livestock dealer shall, within 24 hours after engaging the services of a livestock agent purchasing or selling or offering to purchase or sell livestock on the behalf of the dealer, register with the minister the name and contact information of that livestock agent.

(2) The minister shall:

(a) establish and maintain a registry of all livestock agents and livestock dealers who register agents; and

(b) allow the public to access the registry at no charge.

(3) Subject to subsection (4):

(a) a livestock dealer may only purchase and sell livestock in the livestock dealer's name; and

(b) a livestock agent may only purchase and sell livestock in the name of the dealer who registered the agent in the registry mentioned in subsection (2).

(4) A livestock dealer and a livestock agent on behalf of the dealer may purchase livestock on behalf of another livestock dealer:

(a) with the prior written consent of the other livestock dealer; and

(b) if the seller of the livestock is informed of the name of the livestock dealer purchasing the livestock.

(5) A livestock dealer is bound:

(a) by the terms of the purchase or sale of livestock arranged by a livestock agent who was registered in the registry in accordance with this section while that agent is registered; and

(b) by the terms of the purchase carried out by another livestock dealer or agent in accordance with subsection (4).

(6) A livestock dealer shall provide written documentation that includes the dealer's licence number on a purchase or sale of livestock to the person purchasing or selling the livestock.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s14-9.

Request by minister

14-10 Every person who purchases or sells livestock shall provide any information respecting the sale when requested to do so by the minister.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s14-10.

Time for payment and scope of payment

14-11(1) Subject to subsection (2), a livestock dealer shall ensure that the contributor is paid for all livestock purchased or sold by the livestock dealer within 3 business days from:

- (a) the date the livestock is purchased or sold;
 - (b) if the livestock was purchased or sold on condition, the date on which the condition has been satisfied or removed; or
 - (c) if the price for the livestock is calculated in railgrade settlement or price pooling, the date the price is determined.
- (2) If a livestock dealer and a contributor have entered into a written agreement that sets the date for payment, the livestock dealer shall ensure the contributor is paid for all livestock purchased on the date stipulated in the written agreement.
- (3) Subject to subsection (5), payment mentioned in subsection (1) must include the full price paid for the livestock with the exception of the following deductions:
- (a) the livestock dealer's fees for the purchase or sale of the livestock;
 - (b) the fees and commission charged for livestock inspections in accordance with Part 8;
 - (c) if the livestock is a type for which that livestock industry charges a checkoff, the checkoff for the livestock purchased or sold;
 - (d) the cost of transportation, yardage, veterinarian care and applicable taxes; and
 - (e) the cost of releasing any security in relation to the livestock purchased or sold.
- (4) If the amounts mentioned in clauses (3)(d) and (e) are unknown at the time that payment is due pursuant to this section, the livestock dealer:
- (a) may withhold an amount representing a reasonable estimate of those deductions for a period not exceeding 30 business days from the date on which payment pursuant to this section is due; and
 - (b) shall pay the balance owing, if any, when the deductions mentioned in clauses (3)(d) and (e) are established.
- (5) Until payment to the contributor is made, a livestock dealer shall hold the payments mentioned in subsection (1) in trust for the contributor.
- (6) A livestock dealer shall pay the fees and costs mentioned in subsection (3) to the persons entitled to those fees or costs.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s14-11.

Operational procedures

14-12(1) A market operator shall:

- (a) mark or otherwise identify the ownership of livestock if livestock of more than one contributor is present in a single pen after inspection; and
 - (b) if livestock of a contributor are separated into more than one pen, identify the livestock in each pen.
- (2) Every livestock dealer who purchases or sells livestock by weight shall supply to the contributor and purchaser a copy of the scale ticket, scale printout or other serial numbered document stating:
- (a) the date;
 - (b) the weight and description of the livestock;
 - (c) the appropriate livestock manifest number; and
 - (d) the name of the contributor of the livestock.
- (3) Except in the case of a scale printout, every scale ticket and serial numbered document must be signed by the operator of the weigh scale.
- (4) Every livestock dealer who purchases or sells livestock without weighing it shall supply to the contributor and purchaser a copy of the scale ticket if the livestock is subsequently weighed or other serial numbered document stating the date, the description of the livestock, the appropriate livestock manifest number and the name of the contributor of the livestock.
- (5) If a livestock dealer accepts livestock on a consignment basis, after the livestock have been sold the livestock dealer shall provide or cause to be provided to the contributor:
- (a) a signed statement setting out:
 - (i) the total weight;
 - (ii) the full selling price;
 - (iii) the charges for transportation, sales commission, yardage or any other costs that may properly be charged against the livestock; and
 - (b) a copy of the scale tickets or other serial numbered documents or other documents required by these regulations respecting the livestock.
- (6) Every livestock dealer shall ensure that livestock weights are determined on weigh scales approved pursuant to the *Weights and Measures Act* (Canada).
- (7) A livestock dealer shall not transport or assign livestock for transportation after inspection until the livestock dealer receives an inspection certificate as defined in Part 8.
- (8) A livestock dealer:
- (a) shall not purchase livestock before having the livestock inspected;
 - (b) shall provide to the minister notice of the livestock dealer's intention to purchase livestock that is not at a regularly scheduled sale at least 24 hours before the purchase;

- (c) shall not alter, remove or add an identifier before inspection of the livestock; and
 - (d) shall ensure inspected livestock is not mixed with uninspected livestock, and if mixed, shall have all livestock reinspected.
- (9) A livestock dealer shall only offer livestock for sale in the name of the owner of the livestock.
- (10) A livestock dealer shall ensure that when livestock are sold, the surname, commonly used given name and initial or initials, or identification number of the purchaser is placed on the scale ticket or other serial numbered document.
- (11) A livestock dealer may use code names on scale tickets or other serial numbered documents where the livestock dealer's surname or the first letters of the surname are a part of the code name.
- (12) Livestock resold at a sale must be reinspected before the subsequent sale.
- (13) A livestock dealer shall ensure that every scale ticket or other serial numbered document matches the livestock invoiced or sold and that the true weight of the livestock is stated at the time of the sale.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s14-12.

Inspection fees

14-13 Every livestock dealer shall:

- (a) collect from a contributor any inspection fees owing by the contributor pursuant to Part 8 with respect to the livestock being purchased or sold by the livestock dealer, by setting aside the appropriate amount from the payment received or made by the livestock dealer on account of the sale of the contributor's livestock; and
- (b) remit the inspection fees mentioned in clause (a), less any commission, to the minister within 30 days after receiving an invoice from the minister for those fees.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s14-13.

Requirements for stockyards

14-14 A licensee operating a stockyard shall:

- (a) operate weigh scales that are approved pursuant to the *Weights and Measures Act* (Canada);
- (b) attach the livestock manifest to the gate of the pen in which the livestock are held for the purposes of inspection; and
- (c) maintain facilities that possess or are made up of:
 - (i) walls, fences, partitions, gates and chutes of adequate height and strength to restrain the types of livestock handled, and free of projections that might bruise or injure livestock;
 - (ii) subdivisions permitting horses, cattle, calves under 200 kilograms, hogs, sheep, goats and sick or crippled animals to be penned separately according to their class;

- (iii) a floor area the majority of which is constructed of concrete or other impervious material and that is scored or otherwise finished or treated to prevent animals from slipping;
- (iv) a totally enclosed area or permanent building of sufficient size to house, at all times, calves under 75 kilograms and hogs;
- (v) a chute that:
 - (A) is designed for the proper inspection of cattle;
 - (B) is connected to an alley that is not wider than 0.75 metres, that is at least 8.0 metres long, and that has direct access to a pen of sufficient size to hold at least 20 head of cattle; and
 - (C) is designed to facilitate access to the backs and sides of the cattle for the inspection of identifying marks;
- (vi) lighting of sufficient illumination to permit inspection of the animal;
- (vii) a 110-120 volt A.C. grounded electrical outlet; and
- (viii) a quarantine area for the segregation of compromised or unfit animals.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s14-14.

Reporting and records

14-15(1) Every livestock dealer shall provide the minister with a report of all purchases, sales, holdings or other information pertaining to livestock handled in the form and format required by the minister.

(2) Every livestock dealer shall:

- (a) maintain a complete record of all transactions;
- (b) retain those records for a period of not less than 36 months; and
- (c) provide an inspector or the minister, on demand, with any information that the minister may require for the purposes of administering and enforcing these regulations.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), if a scale ticket is used, livestock manifests and inspection certificates within the meaning of Part 8 are not required to be retained.

(4) The minister may require a livestock dealer to provide, in a form acceptable to the minister, information that is relevant for the purposes of these regulations respecting persons employed by the livestock dealer for the purchase of livestock.

(5) Every livestock dealer shall, on request, provide the minister with information respecting the names of all persons with whom the livestock dealer is associated or from whom the livestock dealer buys, sells or receives livestock on consignment.

(6) Every livestock dealer shall, on request, provide the minister with copies of the forms of payment used in the course of business.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s14-15.

False advertising prohibited**14-16** No livestock dealer shall:

- (a) publish in any printed, written, electronic or other advertising medium or make in any radio, television or other form of broadcast any statement or announcement that is inaccurate or misleading or that misrepresents in any degree the policies or services of the livestock dealer's business; or
- (b) use or permit any employee or agent to use any form or manner of sales technique that might deceive, tend to deceive or mislead the public.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s14-16.

PART 15
General

Taxonomic identification

15-1 For the purposes of these regulations, the minister may require the holder of any animal to provide to the minister the taxonomic identification of the animal in a manner acceptable to the minister.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s15-1.

Transitional

15-2 Every licence issued pursuant to *The Animal Products Act* and *The Animal Identification Act* remains valid until the earlier of:

- (a) the date on which a licence requires renewal; and
- (b) January 1, 2026.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s15-2.

Transitional security interest

15-3 Any valid surety bond provided to the minister pursuant to *The Livestock Dealer Regulations, 1995* that is in effect on the date of the coming into force of these regulations continues in effect until December 31, 2024 and satisfies the security requirements of section 14-7.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s15-3.

PART 16
Repeals

RRS c A-20.2 Reg 19 repealed

16-1 *The Domestic Game Farm Animal Regulations, 2019* are repealed.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s16-1.

RRS c A-20.2 Reg 18 repealed

16-2 *The Fur Farming Regulations, 2017* are repealed.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s16-2.

RRS c A-20.2 Reg 16 repealed

16-3 *The Meat Inspection (Saskatchewan) Regulations* are repealed.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s16-3.

RRS c A-20.2 Reg 15 repealed

16-4 *The Milk Products Compositional Standards Regulations, 2014* are repealed.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s16-4.

RRS c A-20.1 Reg 1 repealed

16-5 *The Brand Regulations* are repealed.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s16-5.

RRS c A-20.2 Reg 17 repealed

16-6 *The Premises Identification Regulations* are repealed.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s16-6.

RRS c S-60 Reg 1 repealed

16-7 *The Stray Animals Regulations, 1999* are repealed.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s16-7.

RRS c A-20.2 Reg 11 repealed

16-8 *The Animal Custom Care Regulations, 2006* are repealed.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s16-8.

RRS c A-20.2 Reg 9 repealed

16-9 *The Livestock Dealer Regulations, 1995* are repealed.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s16-9.

PART 17

Coming into force

Coming into force

17-1(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), these regulations come into force on the day on which section 1-1 of *The Animal Production Act* comes into force.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), if these regulations are filed with the Registrar of Regulations after the day on which section 1-1 of *The Animal Production Act* comes into force, these regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations.

(3) Clauses 8-9(c) and (j) come into force on January 1, 2025.

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024 s17-1.

Appendix

TABLE 1

[Subsection 2-1(5)]

Licence & Certificate Fees and Terms

Item	Provision	Document	Fee	Term
1	2-1(1)(a)	Domestic Game Farm Licence	\$100	Annual
2	2-1(1)(a)	Domestic Game Farm Licence	\$400	5 Year
3	2-1(1)(b)	Fur Farm Licence	\$500	Annual
4	2-1(1)(c)	Wild Boar Farm Licence	\$0	Annual
5	2-1(1)(d)	Domestic Abattoir Licence	\$0	3 Year
6	2-1(1)(e)	Domestic Meat Processing Facility Licence	\$0	3 Year
7	2-1(1)(f)	Joint Domestic Abattoir and Processing Licence	\$0	3 Year
8	2-1(1)(g)	Milk Processing Licence	\$300	Indefinite
9	2-1(1)(h)	Livestock Dealer Licence	\$200	Annual
10	14-3(2)	Livestock Dealer's Branch Licence	\$200	Annual
11	2-1(1)(i)	Livestock Agent Licence	\$200	Annual
12	3-21	Domestic Game Farm Animal Export Certificate	\$25	One time use
13	4-9, 5-6	Export Certificate (fur farm, wild boar)	\$50.00	One time use
14	8-12	Livestock Inspection Certificate	\$0	7 days
15	8-12	Annual Livestock Inspection Certificate	\$8.50	Annual from point of purchase

1 Aug 2025 SR 64/2025 s14.

TABLE 2

[Sections 6-12, 8-2, 9-4]

Fees for Services

Item	Provision	Service	Fee
1	6-12	Domestic Meat Inspection Fee – regular hours up to 8 hours per day	\$6.16/hr, with a minimum of 4 hours
2	6-12	Domestic Meat Inspection Fee – overtime hours beyond 8 hours per day or days beyond slaughter days as stated in the licence	\$42.96/hr
3	8-2(7)	Cattle or Horse Inspection	\$3.25/ head

Item	Provision	Service	Fee
4	8-2(7)	Special Inspection (for specially requested inspections)	\$65/hr (plus mileage, meal and accommodation at public service of Saskatchewan rates)
5	8-2(7)	Commission rate for the collection and remittance of fees for inspection services for each head of cattle or horse with respect to which an inspection fee is collected and remitted to the minister	\$0.03/head
6	9-4	4-year brand registration, transfer, and renewal	\$50
7	9-4	20-year brand registration, transfer, and renewal	\$250

1 Aug 2025 SR 64/2025 s15.

TABLE 3
[Subsection 4-11(1)]
Fur Farm Enclosure Manuals and Codes of Practice

Item	Species	Document
1	Bobcat, lynx, or Eurasian lynx (meet the standards specified for bobcats)	E.A. Miller, ed, <i>Minimum Standards for Wildlife Rehabilitation, 4th edition</i> , (2012), published by the National Wildlife Rehabilitators Association and the International Wildlife Rehabilitation Council
2	Fox	<i>Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Farmed Fox (Vulpes vulpes)</i> (2013), published by the National Farm Animal Care Council
3	Mink	<i>Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Farmed Mink</i> (2013), published by the National Farm Animal Care Council
4	Coyote, fisher, wolf or wolverine	E.A. Miller, ed, <i>Minimum Standards for Wildlife Rehabilitation, 4th edition</i> , 2012, published by the National Wildlife Rehabilitators Association and the International Wildlife Rehabilitation Council

TABLE 4
[Section 7-1]
Milk Compositional Standards

Item	Milk Product	Compositional Standard
1	buttermilk or cultured buttermilk	A milk product containing not more than 3.25% milk fat and not less than 0.7% lactic acid
2	2% partly or partially skimmed milk	Fluid milk containing not less than 1.9% and not more than 2.1% butterfat and not less than 8.25% non-fat milk solids
3	1% partly or partially skimmed milk	Fluid milk containing not less than 0.9% and not more than 1.1% butterfat and not less than 8.25% non-fat milk solids
4	whipping cream	Fluid milk containing not less than 32% butterfat
5	whole milk	Fluid milk containing not less than 3.25% butterfat and not less than 8.0% non-fat milk solids

TABLE 5
[Part 12]
Stray Animal Fees

Item	Service Provided	Fee
1	Capturing and restraining a stray	Actual Costs
2	Administration fee for first occurrence of impounding a stray from an owner	\$25 per animal
3	Administration fee for subsequent occurrences of impounding a stray from an owner within a twelve-month period	\$100 per animal
4	Providing care and sustenance for a restrained stray	Actual costs up to \$25 per head per day
5	Providing care and sustenance for an impounded stray	Actual costs up to \$25 per head per day
6	Municipal advertising costs	Actual costs
7	Destroying a valueless or dangerous stray	Actual costs
8	Transporting strays and disposing of carcasses of dead strays	Actual costs
9	Providing veterinary services to a stray	Actual costs
10	Livestock inspector services for brand identification of cattle or horses.	Actual costs

TABLE 6
[Section 14-7]
Surety Bond Amounts

Item	Number of Head of Cattle	Minimum Amount of Security
1	12,000 or less	\$50,000
2	12,001 to 25,000	\$62,500
3	25,001 to 35,000	\$75,000
4	35,001 to 45,000	\$87,500
5	45,001 to 55,000	\$100,000
6	55,001 to 65,000	\$112,500
7	65,001 to 75,000	\$125,000
8	75,001 to 85,000	\$137,500
9	85,001 to 95,000	\$150,000
10	95,001 to 110,000	\$187,500
11	110,001 to 135,000	\$218,750
12	135,001 to 175,000	\$250,000
13	over 175,000	\$500,000

Equivalency Ratios to Calculate Surety Bond

Where an applicant or livestock dealer purchases or proposes to purchase livestock other than cattle, the following equivalency ratios are to be used for the purposes of Table 6:

1 horse = 1 cattle.

1 bison = 4 cattle.

6 sheep = 1 cattle.

6 goats = 1 cattle.

6 hogs = 1 cattle.

1 elk = 15 cattle.

1 mule deer = 7 cattle.

1 white-tailed deer = 7 cattle

TABLE 7
 [Sections 3-8, 4-6, 5-5]
Administrative Penalties

Item	Provision	Description of contravention	Penalty Limits
1	3-8, 4-6, 5-5	Failure to immediately report the escape of a wild boar, game farm animal and fur farm animal from captivity.	\$500 - \$2,000

21 Jne 2024 SR 45/2024; 1 Aug 2025 SR 64/2025
s16.