

**THE CORPORATION OF THE  
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH HURON**

**BY-LAW NO. 23-2016**

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Being a by-law to adopt a Minimum Maintenance Standards for  
Municipal Highways within the Township of North Huron.

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**WHEREAS** the Municipal Act, 2001, as amended permits the Councils of all municipalities to enter into certain agreements;

**AND WHEREAS** Council is desirous of executing a Minimum Maintenance Standards for Municipal Highways within the Township of North Huron;

**NOW THEREFORE**, the Council of the Corporation of the Township of North Huron ENACTS the following:

1. The Reeve and Clerk to sign, on behalf of Council, a Minimum Maintenance Standards for Municipal Highways within the Township of North Huron;
2. A copy of the said Agreement is attached hereto and designated as Schedule A to this By-law.
3. That this By-law shall come into force and takes effect on the day of the final passing thereof.

READ A FIRST AND SECOND TIME THIS 16<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2016.

READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED THIS 16<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF FEBRUARY, 2015.

CORPORATE SEAL

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Neil G. Vincent, Reeve

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Kathy Adams, Clerk

## ONTARIO REGULATION 239/02

### MINIMUM MAINTENANCE STANDARDS FOR MUNICIPAL HIGHWAYS

Consolidation Period: From January 25, 2013 to the e-Laws currency date.

Last amendment: O. Reg. 47/13.

*This Regulation is made in English only.*

#### Definitions

1. (1) In this Regulation,

“cm” means centimetres;

“day” means a 24-hour period;

“ice” means all kinds of ice, however formed;

“motor vehicle” has the same meaning as in subsection 1 (1) of the *Highway Traffic Act*, except that it does not include a motor assisted bicycle;

“non-paved surface” means a surface that is not a paved surface;

“Ontario Traffic Manual” means the Ontario Traffic Manual published by the Ministry of Transportation, as amended from time to time;

“paved surface” means a surface with a wearing layer or layers of asphalt, concrete or asphalt emulsion;

“roadway” has the same meaning as in subsection 1 (1) of the *Highway Traffic Act*;

“shoulder” means the portion of a highway that provides lateral support to the roadway and that may accommodate stopped motor vehicles and emergency use;

“snow accumulation” means the natural accumulation of any of the following that, alone or together, covers more than half a lane width of a roadway:

1. Newly-fallen snow.
2. Wind-blown snow.
3. Slush;

“substantial probability” means a significant likelihood considerably in excess of 51 per cent;

“surface” means the top of a roadway or shoulder;

“weather” means air temperature, wind and precipitation. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 1 (1); O. Reg. 23/10, s. 1 (1); O. Reg. 47/13, s. 1.

(2) For the purposes of this Regulation, every highway or part of a highway under the jurisdiction of a municipality in Ontario is classified in the Table to this section as a Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class 4, Class 5 or Class 6 highway, based on the speed limit applicable to it and the average annual daily traffic on it. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 1 (2).

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2) and the Table to this section, the average annual daily traffic on a highway or part of a highway under municipal jurisdiction shall be determined,

(a) by counting and averaging the daily two-way traffic on the highway or part of the highway; or

(b) by estimating the average daily two-way traffic on the highway or part of the highway. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 1 (3); O. Reg. 23/10, s. 1 (2).

(4) For the purposes of this Regulation, a municipality is deemed to be aware of a fact if, in the absence of actual knowledge of the fact, circumstances are such that the municipality ought reasonably to be aware of the fact. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 1 (3).

TABLE  
CLASSIFICATION OF HIGHWAYS

Average Annual Daily Traffic (number of motor vehicles)	Posted or Statutory Speed Limit (kilometres per hour)						
	91 - 100	81 - 90	71 - 80	61 - 70	51 - 60	41 - 50	1 - 40
15,000 or more	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
12,000 - 14,999	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
10,000 - 11,999	1	1	2	2	3	3	3
8,000 - 9,999	1	1	2	3	3	3	3
6,000 - 7,999	1	2	2	3	3	3	3
5,000 - 5,999	1	2	2	3	3	3	3
4,000 - 4,999	1	2	3	3	3	3	4
3,000 - 3,999	1	2	3	3	3	4	4
2,000 - 2,999	1	2	3	3	4	4	4
1,000 - 1,999	1	3	3	3	4	4	5
500 - 999	1	3	4	4	4	4	5
200 - 499	1	3	4	4	5	5	5
50 - 199	1	3	4	5	5	5	5
0 - 49	1	3	6	6	6	6	6

O. Reg. 613/06, s. 1.

#### Application

2. (1) This Regulation sets out the minimum standards of repair for highways under municipal jurisdiction for the purpose of clause 44 (3) (c) of the Act. O. Reg. 288/03, s. 1.

(2) Revoked: O. Reg. 23/10, s. 2.

(3) This Regulation does not apply to Class 6 highways. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 2 (3).

#### MINIMUM STANDARDS

#### Patrolling

3. (1) The minimum standard for the frequency of patrolling of highways to check for conditions described in this Regulation is set out in the Table to this section. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 3 (1).

(2) If it is determined by the municipality that the weather monitoring referred to in section 3.1 indicates that there is a substantial probability of snow accumulation on roadways, ice formation on roadways or icy roadways, the minimum standard for patrolling highways is, in addition to that set out in subsection (1), to patrol highways that the municipality selects as representative of its highways, at intervals deemed necessary by the municipality, to check for such conditions. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 2.

(3) Patrolling a highway consists of observing the highway, either by driving on or by electronically monitoring the highway, and may be performed by persons responsible for patrolling highways or by persons responsible for or performing highway maintenance activities. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 3 (1).

(4) This section does not apply in respect of the conditions described in section 10, subsections 11 (0.1) and 12 (1) and section 16.1. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 3 (1).

TABLE  
PATROLLING FREQUENCY

Class of Highway	Patrolling Frequency
1	3 times every 7 days
2	2 times every 7 days
3	once every 7 days
4	once every 14 days
5	once every 30 days

O. Reg. 239/02, s. 3, Table; O. Reg. 23/10, s. 3 (2).

#### Weather monitoring

3.1 (1) From October 1 to April 30, the minimum standard is to monitor the weather, both current and forecast to occur in the next 24 hours, once every shift or three times per calendar day, whichever is more frequent, at intervals determined by the municipality. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 3.

(2) From May 1 to September 30, the minimum standard is to monitor the weather, both current and forecast to occur in the next 24 hours, once per calendar day. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 3.

#### Snow accumulation

4. (1) The minimum standard for addressing snow accumulation is,

- (a) after becoming aware of the fact that the snow accumulation on a roadway is greater than the depth set out in the Table to this section, to deploy resources as soon as practicable to address the snow accumulation; and
- (b) after the snow accumulation has ended, to address the snow accumulation so as to reduce the snow to a depth less than or equal to the depth set out in the Table within the time set out in the Table,
  - (i) to provide a minimum lane width of the lesser of three metres for each lane or the actual lane width, or
  - (ii) on a Class 4 or Class 5 highway with two lanes, to provide a total width of at least five metres. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 4.

(2) If the depth of snow accumulation on a roadway is less than or equal to the depth set out in the Table to this section, the roadway is deemed to be in a state of repair with respect to snow accumulation. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 4.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the depth of snow accumulation on a roadway may be determined in accordance with subsection (4) by a municipal employee, agent or contractor, whose duties or responsibilities include one or more of the following:

- 1. Patrolling highways.
- 2. Performing highway maintenance activities.
- 3. Supervising staff who perform activities described in paragraph 1 or 2. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 4.

(4) The depth of snow accumulation on a roadway may be determined by,

- (a) performing an actual measurement;
- (b) monitoring the weather; or
- (c) performing a visual estimate. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 4.

(5) For the purposes of this section, addressing snow accumulation on a roadway includes, but is not limited to,

- (a) plowing the roadway;
- (b) salting the roadway;
- (c) applying abrasive materials to the roadway; or

(d) any combination of the methods described in clauses (a), (b) and (c). O. Reg. 47/13, s. 4.

(6) This section does not apply to that portion of the roadway designated for parking. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 4.

TABLE  
SNOW ACCUMULATION

Class of Highway	Depth	Time
1	2.5 cm	4 hours
2	5 cm	6 hours
3	8 cm	12 hours
4	8 cm	16 hours
5	10 cm	24 hours

O. Reg. 47/13, s. 4.

#### Ice formation on roadways and icy roadways

5. (1) The minimum standard for the prevention of ice formation on roadways is doing the following in the 24-hour period preceding an alleged formation of ice on a roadway:

1. Monitor the weather in accordance with section 3.1.
2. Patrol in accordance with section 3.
3. If the municipality determines, as a result of its activities under paragraph 1 or 2, that there is a substantial probability of ice forming on a roadway, treat the roadway to prevent ice formation within the time set out in the Table to this section, starting from the time that the municipality determines is the appropriate time to deploy resources for that purpose. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 5.

(2) If the municipality meets the minimum standard set out in subsection (1) and, despite such compliance, ice forms on a roadway, the roadway is deemed to be in a state of repair until the earlier of,

- (a) the time that the municipality becomes aware of the fact that the roadway is icy; or
- (b) the applicable time set out in the Table to this section for treating the roadway to prevent ice formation expires. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 5.

(3) The minimum standard for treating icy roadways after the municipality becomes aware of the fact that a roadway is icy is to treat the icy roadway within the time set out in the Table to this section, and an icy roadway is deemed to be in a state of repair until the applicable time set out in the Table for treating the icy roadway expires. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 5.

(4) For the purposes of this section, treating a roadway means applying material to the roadway, including but not limited to, salt, sand or any combination of salt and sand. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 5.

TABLE  
ICE FORMATION PREVENTION AND ICY ROADWAYS

Class of Highway	Time
1	3 hours
2	4 hours
3	8 hours
4	12 hours
5	16 hours

O. Reg. 47/13, s. 5.

#### Potholes

6. (1) If a pothole exceeds both the surface area and depth set out in Table 1, 2 or 3 to this section, as the case may be, the minimum standard is to repair the pothole within

the time set out in Table 1, 2 or 3, as appropriate, after becoming aware of the fact. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 6 (1).

(2) A pothole is deemed to be in a state of repair if its surface area or depth is less than or equal to that set out in Table 1, 2 or 3, as appropriate. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 6 (2); O. Reg. 47/13, s. 6.

TABLE 1  
POTHOLES ON PAVED SURFACE OF ROADWAY

Class of Highway	Surface Area	Depth	Time
1	600 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	4 days
2	800 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	4 days
3	1000 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	7 days
4	1000 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	14 days
5	1000 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	30 days

O. Reg. 239/02, s. 6, Table 1.

TABLE 2  
POTHOLES ON NON-PAVED SURFACE OF ROADWAY

Class of Highway	Surface Area	Depth	Time
3	1500 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	7 days
4	1500 cm <sup>2</sup>	10 cm	14 days
5	1500 cm <sup>2</sup>	12 cm	30 days

O. Reg. 239/02, s. 6, Table 2.

TABLE 3  
POTHOLES ON PAVED OR NON-PAVED SURFACE OF SHOULDER

Class of Highway	Surface Area	Depth	Time
1	1500 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	7 days
2	1500 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	7 days
3	1500 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	14 days
4	1500 cm <sup>2</sup>	10 cm	30 days
5	1500 cm <sup>2</sup>	12 cm	60 days

O. Reg. 239/02, s. 6, Table 3.

#### Shoulder drop-offs

7. (1) If a shoulder drop-off is deeper, for a continuous distance of 20 metres or more, than the depth set out in the Table to this section, the minimum standard is to repair the shoulder drop-off within the time set out in the Table after becoming aware of the fact. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 7 (1).

(2) A shoulder drop-off is deemed to be in a state of repair if its depth is less than or equal to that set out in the Table. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 7 (2); O. Reg. 47/13, s. 7.

(3) In this section,

“shoulder drop-off” means the vertical differential, where the paved surface of the roadway is higher than the surface of the shoulder, between the paved surface of the roadway and the paved or non-paved surface of the shoulder. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 7 (3).

TABLE  
SHOULDER DROP-OFFS

Class of Highway	Depth	Time
1	8 cm	4 days
2	8 cm	4 days
3	8 cm	7 days
4	8 cm	14 days
5	8 cm	30 days

O. Reg. 239/02, s. 7, Table.

### Cracks

8. (1) If a crack on the paved surface of a roadway is greater, for a continuous distance of three metres or more, than both the width and depth set out in the Table to this section, the minimum standard is to repair the crack within the time set out in the Table after becoming aware of the fact. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 8 (1).

(2) A crack is deemed to be in a state of repair if its width or depth is less than or equal to that set out in the Table. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 8 (2); O. Reg. 47/13, s. 8.

TABLE  
CRACKS

Class of Highway	Width	Depth	Time
1	5 cm	5 cm	30 days
2	5 cm	5 cm	30 days
3	5 cm	5 cm	60 days
4	5 cm	5 cm	180 days
5	5 cm	5 cm	180 days

O. Reg. 239/02, s. 8, Table.

### Debris

9. (1) If there is debris on a roadway, the minimum standard is to deploy resources, as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the fact, to remove the debris. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 9 (1).

(2) In this section,

“debris” means any material (except snow, slush or ice) or object on a roadway,

(a) that is not an integral part of the roadway or has not been intentionally placed on the roadway by a municipality, and

(b) that is reasonably likely to cause damage to a motor vehicle or to injure a person in a motor vehicle. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 9 (2); O. Reg. 47/13, s. 9.

### Luminaires

10. (0.1) The minimum standard for the frequency of inspecting all luminaires to check to see that they are functioning is once per calendar year, with each inspection taking place not more than 16 months from the previous inspection. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 6; O. Reg. 47/13, s. 10 (1).

(1) For conventional illumination, if three or more consecutive luminaires on a highway are not functioning, the minimum standard is to repair the luminaires within the time set out in the Table to this section after becoming aware of the fact. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 10 (1).

(2) For conventional illumination and high mast illumination, if 30 per cent or more of the luminaires on any kilometre of highway are not functioning, the minimum standard is to repair the luminaires within the time set out in the Table to this section after becoming aware of the fact. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 10 (2).

(3) Despite subsection (2), for high mast illumination, if all of the luminaires on consecutive poles are not functioning, the minimum standard is to deploy resources as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the fact to repair the luminaires. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 10 (3).

(4) Despite subsections (1), (2) and (3), for conventional illumination and high mast illumination, if more than 50 per cent of the luminaires on any kilometre of a Class 1 highway with a speed limit of 90 kilometres per hour or more are not functioning, the minimum standard is to deploy resources as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the fact to repair the luminaires. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 10 (4).

(5) Luminaires are deemed to be in a state of repair,

(a) for the purpose of subsection (1), if the number of non-functioning consecutive luminaires does not exceed two;

- (b) for the purpose of subsection (2), if more than 70 per cent of luminaires on any kilometre of highway are functioning;
- (c) for the purpose of subsection (3), if one or more of the luminaires on consecutive poles are functioning;
- (d) for the purpose of subsection (4), if more than 50 per cent of luminaires on any kilometre of highway are functioning. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 10 (5); O. Reg. 47/13, s. 10 (2).

(6) Subsections (1), (2) and (3) only apply to,

- (a) Class 1 and Class 2 highways; and
- (b) Class 3, Class 4 and Class 5 highways with a posted speed of 80 kilometres per hour or more. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 10 (6).

(7) In this section,

“conventional illumination” means lighting, other than high mast illumination, where there are one or more luminaires per pole;

“high mast illumination” means lighting where there are three or more luminaires per pole and the height of the pole exceeds 20 metres;

“luminaire” means a complete lighting unit consisting of,

- (a) a lamp, and
- (b) parts designed to distribute the light, to position or protect the lamp and to connect the lamp to the power supply. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 10 (7).

TABLE  
LUMINAIRES

Class of Highway	Time
1	7 days
2	7 days
3	14 days
4	14 days
5	14 days

O. Reg. 239/02, s. 10, Table.

## Signs

11. (0.1) The minimum standard for the frequency of inspecting signs of a type listed in subsection (2) to check to see that they meet the retro-reflectivity requirements of the Ontario Traffic Manual is once per calendar year, with each inspection taking place not more than 16 months from the previous inspection. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 7 (1); O. Reg. 47/13, s. 11 (1).

(0.2) A sign that has been inspected in accordance with subsection (0.1) is deemed to be in a state of repair with respect to the retro-reflectivity requirements of the Ontario Traffic Manual until the next inspection in accordance with that subsection, provided that the municipality does not acquire actual knowledge that the sign has ceased to meet these requirements. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 11 (2).

(1) If any sign of a type listed in subsection (2) is illegible, improperly oriented, obscured or missing, the minimum standard is to deploy resources as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the fact to repair or replace the sign. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 11 (1); O. Reg. 23/10, s. 7 (2).

(2) This section applies to the following types of signs:

1. Checkerboard.
2. Curve sign with advisory speed tab.
3. Do not enter.
- 3.1 Load Restricted Bridge.



- 3.2 Low Bridge.
- 3.3 Low Bridge Ahead.
4. One Way.
5. School Zone Speed Limit.
6. Stop.
7. Stop Ahead.
8. Stop Ahead, New.
9. Traffic Signal Ahead, New.
10. Two-Way Traffic Ahead.
11. Wrong Way.
12. Yield.
13. Yield Ahead.
14. Yield Ahead, New. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 11 (2); O. Reg. 23/10, s. 7 (3).

#### Regulatory or warning signs

12. (1) The minimum standard for the frequency of inspecting regulatory signs or warning signs to check to see that they meet the retro-reflectivity requirements of the Ontario Traffic Manual is once per calendar year, with each inspection taking place not more than 16 months from the previous inspection. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 8; O. Reg. 47/13, s. 12 (1).

(1.1) A regulatory sign or warning sign that has been inspected in accordance with subsection (1) is deemed to be in a state of repair with respect to the retro-reflectivity requirements of the Ontario Traffic Manual until the next inspection in accordance with that subsection, provided that the municipality does not acquire actual knowledge that the sign has ceased to meet these requirements. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 12 (2).

(2) If a regulatory sign or warning sign is illegible, improperly oriented, obscured or missing, the minimum standard is to repair or replace the sign within the time set out in the Table to this section after becoming aware of the fact. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 8.

(3) In this section,

“regulatory sign” and “warning sign” have the same meanings as in the Ontario Traffic Manual, except that they do not include a sign listed in subsection 11 (2) of this Regulation. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 8.

TABLE  
REGULATORY AND WARNING SIGNS

Class of Highway	Time
1	7 days
2	14 days
3	21 days
4	30 days
5	30 days

O. Reg. 239/02, s. 12, Table.

#### Traffic control signal systems

13. (1) If a traffic control signal system is defective in any way described in subsection (2), the minimum standard is to deploy resources as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the defect to repair the defect or replace the defective component of the traffic control signal system. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 13 (1).

(2) This section applies if a traffic control signal system is defective in any of the following ways:

1. One or more displays show conflicting signal indications.

2. The angle of a traffic control signal or pedestrian control indication has been changed in such a way that the traffic or pedestrian facing it does not have clear visibility of the information conveyed or that it conveys confusing information to traffic or pedestrians facing other directions.
3. A phase required to allow a pedestrian or vehicle to safely travel through an intersection fails to occur.
4. There are phase or cycle timing errors interfering with the ability of a pedestrian or vehicle to safely travel through an intersection.
5. There is a power failure in the traffic control signal system.
6. The traffic control signal system cabinet has been displaced from its proper position.
7. There is a failure of any of the traffic control signal support structures.
8. A signal lamp or a pedestrian control indication is not functioning.
9. Signals are flashing when flashing mode is not a part of the normal signal operation. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 13 (2).

(3) Despite subsection (1) and paragraph 8 of subsection (2), if the posted speed of all approaches to the intersection or location of the non-functioning signal lamp or pedestrian control indication is less than 80 kilometres per hour and the signal that is not functioning is a green or a pedestrian “walk” signal, the minimum standard is to repair or replace the defective component by the end of the next business day. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 13 (3).

(4) In this section and section 14,

“cycle” means a complete sequence of traffic control indications at a location;

“display” means the illuminated and non-illuminated signals facing the traffic;

“indication” has the same meaning as in the *Highway Traffic Act*;

“phase” means a part of a cycle from the time where one or more traffic directions receive a green indication to the time where one or more different traffic directions receive a green indication;

“power failure” means a reduction in power or a loss in power preventing the traffic control signal system from operating as intended;

“traffic control signal” has the same meaning as in the *Highway Traffic Act*;

“traffic control signal system” has the same meaning as in the *Highway Traffic Act*. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 13 (4).

#### **Traffic control signal system sub-systems**

14. (1) The minimum standard is to inspect, test and maintain the following traffic control signal system sub-systems once per calendar year, with each inspection taking place not more than 16 months from the previous inspection:

1. The display sub-system, consisting of traffic signal and pedestrian crossing heads, physical support structures and support cables.
2. The traffic control sub-system, including the traffic control signal cabinet and internal devices such as timer, detection devices and associated hardware, but excluding conflict monitors.
3. The external detection sub-system, consisting of detection sensors for all vehicles, including emergency and railway vehicles and pedestrian push-buttons. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 14 (1); O. Reg. 47/13, s. 13 (1).

(1.1) A traffic control signal system sub-system that has been inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with subsection (1) is deemed to be in a state of repair until the next inspection in accordance with that subsection, provided that the municipality does

not acquire actual knowledge that the traffic control signal system sub-system has ceased to be in a state of repair. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 13 (2).

(2) The minimum standard is to inspect, test and maintain conflict monitors every five to seven months and at least twice per calendar year. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 14 (2); O. Reg. 47/13, s. 13 (3).

(2.1) A conflict monitor that has been inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with subsection (2) is deemed to be in a state of repair until the next inspection in accordance with that subsection, provided that the municipality does not acquire actual knowledge that the conflict monitor has ceased to be in a state of repair. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 13 (4).

(3) In this section,

“conflict monitor” means a device that continually checks for conflicting signal indications and responds to a conflict by emitting a signal. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 14 (3).

#### **Bridge deck spalls**

15. (1) If a bridge deck spall exceeds both the surface area and depth set out in the Table to this section, the minimum standard is to repair the bridge deck spall within the time set out in the Table after becoming aware of the fact. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 15 (1).

(2) A bridge deck spall is deemed to be in a state of repair if its surface area or depth is less than or equal to that set out in the Table. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 15 (2); O. Reg. 47/13, s. 14.

(3) In this section,

“bridge deck spall” means a cavity left by one or more fragments detaching from the paved surface of the roadway or shoulder of a bridge. O. Reg. 239/02, s. 15 (3).

TABLE  
BRIDGE DECK SPALLS

Class of Highway	Surface Area	Depth	Time
1	600 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	4 days
2	800 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	4 days
3	1,000 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	7 days
4	1,000 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	7 days
5	1,000 cm <sup>2</sup>	8 cm	7 days

O. Reg. 239/02, s. 15, Table.

#### **Roadway surface discontinuities**

16. (1) If a surface discontinuity on a roadway, other than a surface discontinuity on a bridge deck, exceeds the height set out in the Table to this section, the minimum standard is to repair the surface discontinuity within the time set out in the Table after becoming aware of the fact. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 9.

(1.1) A surface discontinuity on a roadway, other than a surface discontinuity on a bridge deck, is deemed to be in a state of repair if its height is less than or equal to the height set out in the Table to this section. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 15.

(2) If a surface discontinuity on a bridge deck exceeds five centimetres, the minimum standard is to deploy resources as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the fact to repair the surface discontinuity on the bridge deck. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 9.

(2.1) A surface discontinuity on a bridge deck is deemed to be in a state of repair if its height is less than or equal to five centimetres. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 15.

(3) In this section,

“surface discontinuity” means a vertical discontinuity creating a step formation at joints or cracks in the paved surface of the roadway, including bridge deck joints, expansion joints and approach slabs to a bridge. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 9.

TABLE  
SURFACE DISCONTINUITIES

Class of Highway	Height	Time
1	5 cm	2 days
2	5 cm	2 days
3	5 cm	7 days
4	5 cm	21 days
5	5 cm	21 days

O. Reg. 239/02, s. 16, Table.

#### Sidewalk surface discontinuities

**16.1 (1)** The minimum standard for the frequency of inspecting sidewalks to check for surface discontinuity is once per calendar year, with each inspection taking place not more than 16 months from the previous inspection. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 10; O. Reg. 47/13, s. 16 (1).

(1.1) A sidewalk that has been inspected in accordance with subsection (1) is deemed to be in a state of repair with respect to any surface discontinuity until the next inspection in accordance with that subsection, provided that the municipality does not acquire actual knowledge of the presence of a surface discontinuity in excess of two centimetres. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 16 (2).

(2) If a surface discontinuity on a sidewalk exceeds two centimetres, the minimum standard is to treat the surface discontinuity within 14 days after acquiring actual knowledge of the fact. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 10; O. Reg. 47/13, s. 16 (3).

(2.1) A surface discontinuity on a sidewalk is deemed to be in a state of repair if it is less than or equal to two centimetres. O. Reg. 47/13, s. 16 (4).

(3) For the purpose of subsection (2), treating a surface discontinuity on a sidewalk means taking reasonable measures to protect users of the sidewalk from the discontinuity, including making permanent or temporary repairs, alerting users' attention to the discontinuity or preventing access to the area of discontinuity. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 10.

(4) In this section,

“surface discontinuity” means a vertical discontinuity creating a step formation at joints or cracks in the surface of the sidewalk. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 10.

#### REVIEW OF REGULATION

#### Review

**17. (1)** The Minister of Transportation shall conduct a review of this Regulation and Ontario Regulation 612/06 (Minimum Maintenance Standards for Highways in the City of Toronto) made under the *City of Toronto Act, 2006* every five years. O. Reg. 613/06, s. 2.

(2) Despite subsection (1), the first review after the completion of the review started before the end of 2007 shall be started five years after the day Ontario Regulation 23/10 is filed. O. Reg. 23/10, s. 11.

**18.** Omitted (provides for coming into force of provisions of this Regulation). O. Reg. 239/02, s. 18.