

As of 1 Dec. 2023, this is the most current version available. It is current for the period set out in the footer below. It is the first version and has not been amended.

Le texte figurant ci-dessous constitue la codification la plus récente en date du 1er déc. 2023. Son contenu était à jour pendant la période indiquée en bas de page. Il s'agit de la première version; elle n'a fait l'objet d'aucune modification.

THE LIQUOR, GAMING AND CANNABIS CONTROL ACT
(C.C.S.M. c. L153)

Non-Potable Intoxicating Substances, Stomach Bitters and Rubbing Alcohol Regulation

Regulation 65/2014
Registered March 13, 2014

Definitions

1 The following definition apply in this regulation.

"**Act**" means *The Liquor and Gaming Control Act*.

"**denatured alcohol**" means ethyl alcohol that has been made unfit for human consumption as a beverage by the addition of a nauseating or poisonous substance such as methyl alcohol, pyridine or benzene.

"**rubbing alcohol**" means isopropyl alcohol or ethyl alcohol, to which methyl alcohol or any other denaturant is added.

"**stomach bitters**" means any tonic containing more than 1% alcohol by volume in which herbs or roots have steeped or which has been impregnated with a bitter medicine.

Designated non-potable intoxicating substances

2 The following substances are designated as non-potable intoxicating substances under subsection 75(1) of the Act:

- (a) any extract, essence, tincture, or any food flavouring containing alcohol;
- (b) any perfume, lotion, disinfectant, germicide, antiseptic, spray, polish or other similar preparation of a solid, semi-solid or liquid nature containing alcohol;
- (c) denatured alcohol or any preparation containing denatured alcohol;

(d) any cooking wine or cooking liquor or other similar substance containing more than 1% alcohol by volume, other than those cooking wines, cooking liquors or other similar substances that fall within the definition of "liquor" under the Act.

No sale to intoxicated persons

3 A person must not sell a non-potable intoxicating substance to a person who is or who appears to be intoxicated.

Cooking wine and cooking liquor sales restrictions

4(1) A person must not sell any product referred to in clause 2(d) that contains 20% or more alcohol by volume.

4(2) A person must not sell any product referred to in clause 2(d) that contains less than 20% alcohol by volume unless the person makes diligent inquiries of the purchaser and is satisfied that the substance will not be used as a beverage.

4(3) A person must not sell any product referred to in clause 2(d) that contains less than 20% alcohol by volume to a person who appears to be a minor unless the purchaser produces identification that confirms that he or she is not a minor.

Stomach bitters

5(1) Stomach bitters are declared to be liquor under subsection 76(1) of the Act.

5(2) The maximum size of container in which stomach bitters may be sold is 113.7 ml.

Rubbing alcohol

6 Rubbing alcohol is declared to be liquor under subsection 76(1) of the Act.

Rubbing alcohol and stomach bitters sales

7 Stomach bitters and rubbing alcohol may be sold

(a) by a pharmacist licensed under *The Pharmaceutical Act*; or

(b) to a person for industrial, manufacturing, scientific, pharmaceutical or agricultural purposes.

Coming into force

8 This regulation comes into force on the same day that Schedule B of *The Manitoba Liquor and Lotteries Corporation Act and Liquor and Gaming Control Act*, S.M. 2013, c. 51, comes into force.

February 28, 2014 **Liquor and Gaming Authority of Manitoba:**

Donna Roed
Vice-chairperson