Cite as: Wilson Fuel Company v. Nova Scotia (Attorney General), 1990 NSCA 98

S.C.A. No. 02233

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NOVA SCOTIA

## APPEAL DIVISION

Jones, Chipman and Freeman, JJ.A.

## BETWEEN:

94,200

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WILSON FUEL COMPANY LIMITED	) G.A. Richard ) J.T. Rafferty
	) for the appellant
Appellant	)
	) J. McGowan, Q.C.
	) A.S. Beveridge
- and -	) for Irving Oil
	) W.M. Wilson
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL	) for Attorney General
OF NOVA SCOTIA, THE	) of Nova Scotia
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS	)
OF PUBLIC UTILITIES FOR	) Appeal Heard:
THE PROVINCE OF NOVA	) December 13, 1990
SCOTIA, IRVING OIL	)
LIMITED, THE RETAIL	) Judgment Delivered:
GASOLINE DEALERS	) December 13, 1990
ASSOCIATION OF NOVA	)
SCOTIA, FRED GEORGE,	)
JERRY BERMAN, ROY TRUDE	)
	, N

)

Respondents

THE COURT:

Appeal dismissed without costs per oral reasons for judgment of Jones, J.A.; Chipman and Freeman, JJ.A. concurring The reasons for judgment were delivered orally by:

JONES, J.A.:

This is an appeal from the decision of the Public Utilities Board dismissing the appellant's application for the issuance of a retailer's license to sell gasoline at a service station to be located on Pleasant Street, in the City of Dartmouth.

The application was opposed by the operators of three other service stations in the area. There conflicting evidence regarding the for was need additional public service in the general area and the effect of increased competition. One of the proposals of the appellant was to sell gasoline at a price of 2 cents per litre less than competitors. This fact is referred to in the decision of the Board particularly when commenting on the appellant's expert The Board also referred to the appropriate witness. criteria to be considered as set forth in the Board's decision in 1981 on an application by Shell Canada.

## The Board concluded by saying:

"The Board has carefully reviewed all the evidence and the exhibits before it, together with the submissions of counsel for the parties. It is to be noted that the Board is not satisfied from the evidence that the applicant either owns or has an option to obtain the property upon which it proposes to locate its station. It is also to be noted that no evidence was presented which would establish that the public in this area is not presently being adequately served.

The Board is satisfied that the granting gasoline a license for an additional of outlet in the proposed area would have an adverse effect upon those outlets presently licensed. It is satisfied that those stations are not operating at maximum capacity. It is not satisfied that there have been any developments within the Pleasant Street area which would justify the granting of this application and it is satisfied that the number of presently existing stations operation provide and their hours of adequately for the requirements of the public in this area.

The application is therefore dismissed."

The appellant has raised two issues on this

appeal:

"1. Did the Board improperly foreclose the application on the basis that it was not satisfied that the appellant had sufficient legal interest in the property where the proposed site was to be located?

2. Did the Board err in law by failing to give consideration to the evidence presented regarding the applicant's proposed pricing policy and the implications of that policy?"

On the first issue the Court is not prepared to say that the interest of an applicant in a proposed site for a retail outlet is not a relevant consideration for the Board on an application for a retailer's license. We see no error in law in the Board considering that factor. The primary issue on this appeal is the second ground of appeal. An appeal to this Court is restricted to a question of law or jurisdiction. The consideration of what is in the public interest, convenience and necessity is a matter for the Board. See Union Gas Co. of Canada v. Sydenham Gas & Petroleum Co. Ltd. (1957), S.C.R. 185, a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada.

The main contention of the appellant is that the Board failed to consider the applicant's proposed pricing policy. This is based on the failure of the Board to deal specifically with the issue. From a review of the record we cannot conclude that the Board failed to consider that issue. The record in fact establishes the contrary. Apart from this case it is the duty of the Board under the **Gasoline** and Fuel Oil Licensing Act to fix gasoline prices in Nova Scotia. We are satisfied that the Board did consider the issue of pricing and accordingly we see no merit in the second ground of appeal.

The appeal is dismissed without costs.

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Concurred in: Chipman, J.A.

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DRS

1 2	Boardroom Halifax, Nova Scotia October 10, 1989
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4	PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA
5	BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC UTILITIES
6	
7	IN THE MATTER OF THE GASOLINE FUEL LICENSING ACT
8	THE MATTER OF AN AFFEIGATION OF WILDON O FOLL COMPANY
9	LIMITED FOR A RETAIL GASOLINE LICENSE UNDER SAID ACT
10	
: :	
10	BEFORE: Mr. A. Green, Q.C. Chairman-Commissioner
:2	Mr. B. Nickerson, Q.C. Commissioner
15	Mr. E. Rowe Commissioner
16	PRESENT: D. Livingstone,
17	Solicitor for the Applicant
:24	Mr. J.M. MacGowan,
19	Solicitor in Opposition for Irving Oil
20	with Mr. R. Chipman, Article Clerk
21	Mr. D. Mader, in
27 23	Opposition for the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association
24	WITNESSES: Mr. David Collins, Manager of Wilson Fuels
25	Limited

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1 2	WITNESS	ES: Dr. Arun Mukhopadhyay, Professor at St. Mary's University
3		Mr. Fred George, Lessee of Pleasant Street Irving Station
5		Mr. Roger Burns, Area Supervisor for Irving Oil for Halifax-
7		Dartmouth
8		Mr. Dale Mader, Executive Director of the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association
10		
		Mr. Jerry Berman, Owner of Shell Service Station on Pleasant Street
• 21		Mr. Roy Trude, Retailer of Woodside Texaco
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