Ten thousand four hundred and fourteen samples of raw milk produced in south-east of Rio Grande do Sul, during the year 1998, were analyzed. The density, fat content, total dry extract (TDE), defatted dry extract (DDE) and cryoscopic constant were analyzed. The assays were according Official analytic methods for control of animal source products and its ingredients. II – Physical and chemical methods (BRASIL, 1981). The depression of freezing point was determined through of electronical cryoscope. In this work, only samples between –0,530ºH and –0,560ºH were considered. The monthly means were calculated for each parameter. The means of the monthly means were: density 1030,92 g/l, fat content 3,40%, TDE 12,06% and DDE 8,66%. The standard deviations were 0,017, 0,188, 0,221 and 0,033, respectively. According Brazilian legislation (RIISPOA, 1997), the milk is considered normal when shows density between 1028 and 1033 g/l, minimum fat content 3%, minimum TDE 11,5% and minimum DDE 8,5%. However, for integral pasteurized milk to be consumed it must to present minimum TDE 12,2%. The milk produced in studied region showed monthly means that only satisfy this exigency in January, February and March. In the other months, the means were below the minimum value for TDE. Through the results, the necessity to accept regional standards for evaluation of the milk produced in the south-east of Rio Grande do Sul were showed.