



To: Public Works and Transportation Committee **Date:** September 11, 2009
From: Suzanne Bycraft **File:** 10-6125-04-01/2009-Vol
 Manager, Fleet & Environmental Programs 01
 Margot Daykin
 Manager, Sustainability
Re: Pesticide Use Control Bylaw

Staff Recommendation

1. That the Pesticide Use Control Bylaw No. 8514 be introduced and given first, second and third readings.
2. That the Municipal Ticket Authorization Bylaw No. 7321, Amendment Bylaw 8526 be introduced and given first, second and third readings.
3. That a letter be written to the Provincial government strongly urging that they introduce legislation to prohibit the use and sale of pesticides for cosmetic purposes.

Suzanne Bycraft
 Manager, Fleet & Environmental Programs
 (604-233-3338)

Margot Daykin
 Manager, Sustainability
 (604-276-4130)

Att. 4

FOR ORIGINATING DEPARTMENT USE ONLY			
ROUTED TO:	CONCURRENCE	CONCURRENCE OF GENERAL MANAGERS	
Budgets	Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>		
Community Bylaws	Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>		
Law	Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>		
Parks Maintenance & Operations,	Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/>		
REVIEWED BY TAG	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	REVIEWED BY CAO
			YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>

Staff Report

Origin

On April 27, 2009 Council adopted the following resolution relative to pesticide use management in Richmond:

1. That the staff report dated April 16, 2009 from the Director of Parks and Public Works Operations, entitled "Pesticide Use Management in Richmond" be received for information;
2. That Option 4 (as outlined in the staff report dated April 16, 2009 from the Director of Parks and Public Works Operations, entitled "Pesticide Use Management in Richmond"), be enacted and related policies and procedures be reviewed in one year to measure its effectiveness and improve it; and
3. That the timing of budgetary implications be reviewed.

Option 4 is a comprehensive approach that combines a Policy, Enhanced Management Program and Restrictive Bylaw - summarized in Table 1 (Attachment 1).

This report presents the restrictive bylaw component of the Enhanced Management Program through the introduction of Pesticide Use Control Bylaw No. 8514. Municipal Ticket Authorization Bylaw No. 7321, Amendment Bylaw 8526 is also presented to incorporate penalties associated with non-compliance. The report further recommends that Council advocate for more effective measures at the Provincial level.

Background

Pesticide Use Management in Richmond

The City has been actively working to reduce risks associated with pesticides. In 2004, a Pesticide Risk Reduction Policy was adopted which included ongoing corporate actions to reduce our own use of pesticides. Most recently, Council adopted an Enhanced Management Program to include the introduction and implementation of a Pesticide Use Control Bylaw. In addition to the Bylaw, the Enhanced Management Program also incorporated commitments to:

- develop an expanded education program that would include initiatives to inform on the Bylaw and encourage Metro Vancouver to take a strong regional role in community education;
- continue to work with industry on improving accreditation for landscape professionals;
- explore measures for reducing the incidence of horticultural pests (e.g. landscaping guidelines);
- continue to actively lobby the provincial government to restrict the use and sale of pesticides for cosmetic purposes; and
- continue to actively lobby the federal government to better regulate product approval.

Reducing pesticide risks supports Council Term Goal #7:

"Sustainability and the Environment – Demonstrate leadership in and significant advancement of the City's agenda for sustainability through the development and implementation of a comprehensive strategy that among other objectives includes incorporating sustainability into our City policies and bylaws".

Bylaw Jurisdiction

Through the *Community Charter*, B.C. municipalities have the jurisdiction to regulate the application of pesticides for cosmetic purposes on land used for residential purposes and municipally owned land. The Provincial and Federal governments manage all other aspects of pesticide regulation, including the sale of pesticides. The proposed restrictive Pesticide Use Control Bylaw No. 8514 follows model bylaws from across the Province and Lower Mainland with provisions for prohibition, exceptions, offence and penalty.

Proposed Pesticide Use Control Bylaw No. 8514

The Bylaw prohibits the use of pesticides to maintain outdoor trees, shrubs, flowers, other ornamental plants and turf on private residential land and land owned by the City in accordance with the Community Charter.

In addition to the exemptions required by the Community Charter, the Bylaw also exempts:

- the use of a biological control to destroy a pest; and
- the use of a pesticide by an accredited organization to control or eradicate an infestation, a pest that threatens a sensitive ecosystem; and/or an alien invasive species.

Exemptions are also included for the Pitch and Putt Golf Green in Hugh Boyd Park and the Minoru Lawn Bowling Greens. The City Parks Department advises that these facilities could not operate if they were included in the Bylaw. The City will continue to use a rigorous Integrated Pest Management¹ (IPM) approach at these facilities. The IMP approach uses pesticides only as a last resort and continues to incorporate new advancements for alternative treatments. The Bylaw will apply to the maintenance of outdoor vegetation on all other City properties.

The proposed Bylaw is accompanied by an amendment to the Municipal Ticket Information (MTI) Authorization No. 7321 Bylaw. The proposed MTI Bylaw amendments will provide a process for addressing infractions in an efficient manner by reducing the need to engage in legal proceedings. The proposal is to introduce a tiered ticketing regime for first, second and third offences for violations of the Pesticide Use Control Bylaw (\$100 for first offence, \$500 for second and \$1000 for third and subsequent offences).

The City's existing Public Health Protection Bylaw No. 698, *Requirements of the Subdivision Four Pesticide Application - Notification and Signage* will continue to apply for circumstances whereby the prohibition under the proposed Pesticide Use Bylaw does not apply.

Bylaw Highlights

The proposed Pesticide Use Control Bylaw integrates input received from the City's recent public consultation process, internal staff consultation, consultation with City's Advisory Committee on the Environment and the Richmond Health Department of Vancouver Coastal Health as well as staff research conducted on pesticide control bylaws regionally, provincially and nationally.

The proposed Bylaw is generally similar with other Bylaws enacted in the Lower Mainland. A key difference among the bylaws is whether they apply to municipal lands. The proposed Bylaw for Richmond does apply to City lands, establishing the same standards for both residential and City practices.

¹ Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an effective and environmentally sensitive approach to pest management that relies on a combination of common-sense practices. IPM programs use current, comprehensive information on the life cycles of pests and their interaction with the environment. This information, in combination with available pest control methods, is used to manage pest damage by the most economical means, and with the least possible hazard to people, property, and the environment (US EPA).

The proposed Bylaw also builds upon an existing partnership that the City has fostered with PlantHealth B.C., a landscaping industry accreditation program. Prior to the development of this program, industry accreditation for Integrated Pest Management (IPM) was not available. The City has been supporting PlantHealth B.C. in developing the accreditation program and the City Parks Department is among the first few BC Municipalities to acquire the industry accreditation. The intent of the accreditation program is to provide a means for establishing robust industry standards². This program will enable the public to easily identify businesses that adhere to these high standards of practice. The exemption that enable pesticides to be applied in limited circumstances (i.e. to control or eradicate an infestation, a pest that threatens a sensitive ecosystem; and/or an alien invasive species) require that the administrator have the accreditation from Plant Health BC. This requirement ensures that a robust approach would be applied and that pesticides would only be used when all other options have been exhausted.

Public Consultation

A public consultation process was undertaken to invite public feedback on the proposed Bylaw. The consultation process included options to provide comments via correspondence directly, through the City website or at a public information session held on August 20, 2009. Targeted stakeholders included landscapers, pesticide retailers, golf clubs, experts and concerned residents who had previously corresponded with the City on this issue. Advertisements for the public information session were placed in local newspapers and on the City's website.

Attendees at the August 20th session were given a brief staff presentation on the proposed Bylaw content and context followed by a facilitated feedback session on the Bylaw components (i.e. prohibition, exceptions, offence and penalty, definitions and the timing of bylaw implementation) and proposed education program. Meeting minutes from the Public Information Session are presented in Attachment 2. In addition, 14 responses were received through written correspondence or via the City website. A summary of all feedback comments received is presented in Attachment 3. Key issues/suggestions raised are shown on the following table:

Issues/Suggestions	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use defined terminology which is not open to interpretation 	<p>The definitions used in the proposed bylaw are consistent with similar definitions from existing bylaws in other BC municipalities and provincial legislation.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require "individual" as opposed to "industry" accreditation for pesticide application 	<p>Current structure of PlantHealthBC is based on accreditation for organizations and not individuals.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis on use of pesticides as a last resort only 	<p>PlantHealthBC provides training in Integrated Pest Management which considers use of pesticides only as a last resort.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher fines, particularly for businesses who use cosmetic pesticides 	<p>The proposed fine structure provides balance between first time and repetitive offenders: 1st offence - \$100; 2nd offence - \$500; 3rd & subsequent offence - \$1,000. City bylaws have traditionally not assessed fines differently for individuals vs. businesses.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request Province to ban sale of cosmetic pesticides 	<p>The adopted Enhanced Management Program includes commitment to lobbying senior levels of government to strengthen pesticide laws. It is recommended that Council send a letter urging provincial action to prohibit the use and sale of pesticides for cosmetic purposes.</p>

² Industry accreditation has the potential to significantly reduce risks from pesticides use as it is likely to have a wide influence on current practices (i.e., would apply to all types of lands and pesticide uses)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern about consuming blackberries being sprayed on rights of way, railways and other public lands. 	<p>Most blackberries in Richmond are the Himalayan Blackberry variety which is an invasive species. As standard practice, the City does not use pesticides on blackberries growing on City lands. This issue is not addressed in the proposed Bylaw due to legislative restrictions. Local governments do not have jurisdiction to regulate pesticide use on lands other than residential or City-owned or for non-cosmetic purposes (e.g., railway safety, etc.).</p> <p>The adopted Enhanced Management Program incorporates other strategies to address issues of this nature, including an education program which could provide information concerning blackberry and wild blueberry picking and lobbying efforts at the provincial level to ensure greater due diligence and continued efforts to reduce pesticide reliance . The City has recently written to the provincial government requesting that greater notification be afforded to the community when pesticides are used (see Attachment 4).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate information in multiple languages – including to landscapers • Broad promotion of bylaw • Strong emphasis on education • Handling of pesticide use complaints 	<p>Staff is considering these recommendations in the development of the Education and Outreach Program</p>

Overall Program Implementation and Evaluation

Bylaw Implications

Upon enactment of the proposed Pesticide Use Control Bylaw the general aesthetic quality of City landscapes may change due to the use of alternate weed and pest control methods. Over the past few years the City has utilized a number of alternate methods for weed and pest control that may, over-time, result in increased presence of weed and/or pest species on City property. All efforts are and will be made to minimize the presence of these species within the allocated resources. Staff are continually exploring alternative techniques, including the use of new technologies, equipment and educational programs.

It is also recognized that the Bylaw solely represents an enforcement tool. Being successful in actually developing healthy landscapes is dependent upon the community having the necessary information and enabling tools. As such, education and other initiatives that support community behavioural change are critical to achieving the underlying objective of the Bylaw, which is to reduce pesticide risks.

Lobbying the Provincial Government

In addition to adopting the Bylaw, this report recommends that Council advocate for provincial legislation which can more effectively reduce the risks posed by pesticides. Action at the provincial level is more effective than local government bylaws because the Province has the jurisdiction to regulate both the use and sale of pesticides. On August 25th, 2009 Honourable Steven L. Point, OBC, Lieutenant-Governor, announced, in the speech from the Throne, at the Opening of the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth Parliament of the Province of British Columbia, that “*British Columbians will be consulted on new statutory protections to further safeguard our environment from cosmetic chemical pesticides.*” Staff recommend that Richmond Council send a letter to Province which expresses support of this initiative, encouraging the efficient development of this legislation, advocating for legislation that would better regulate use and sale, and advise that the City would like to be involved in the consultation process.

Implementation of Overarching Enhanced Management Program

Implementation of the proposed Pesticide Control Use Bylaw and lobbying for provincial legislation represents the initial phase of action for the Enhanced Pesticide Management Program adopted by Council. The ultimate aim of this more complete approach is to effectively manage risks associated with all types of pesticide use (i.e. commercial, agricultural and residential), not just those used for cosmetic purposes and regulated by the proposed Bylaw.

As such, the Enhanced Management Program includes a wide range of policy, educational, operational and regulatory activities, including: lobbying the federal governments, creating partnerships with regional and local governments as well as the landscape and agricultural sectors to reduce pesticide use, developing landscape guidelines designed to prevent weed infestations, undertaking public education and community liaison, undertaking corporate actions to ensure compliance with Bylaw provisions, and undertaking Bylaw enforcement activities.

Currently, the Enhanced Management Program, including the necessary resources to implement the proposed Bylaw, has been funded on a temporary basis for 2009, with \$120,000 from surplus funding provided. Permanent funding will be sought through the City's 2010 budgeting process.

Bylaw and Program Review

Staff will report back one year after implementation to review the effectiveness of the overall program, including options for improvement. It is anticipated that effectiveness will be measured on a number of social, environmental and economic factors such as, community pesticide uses and habits; participation in the relevant workshops offered by the City; number of Plant Health BC accredited landscapers operating in Richmond; Parks operational considerations; general aesthetic state of City's landscapes; and effectiveness of bylaw enforcement

Financial Impact

The costs for the overall program, including implementation and enforcement of the proposed Bylaw, are \$210,000 annually as outlined in the staff report considered at the April 27, 2009 Council meeting. The funding required is to address resource requirements for bylaw enforcement, overall management of the enhanced program, corporate reduction, education and outreach programs. These costs will be identified and included for Council's consideration as additional level requests in the 2010 budget submissions. The overall program implementation is contingent on the required funding approvals in 2010 and beyond.

Conclusion

This report presents a Pesticide Control Use Bylaw No. 8514 for Council consideration. The Bylaw is one action deliverable identified in the Enhanced Pesticide Management Program adopted by Council at their April 27, 2009 meeting. The Pesticide Control Use Bylaw will prohibit the use of pesticides for cosmetic purposes on residential and City lands. The report also recommends associated amendments to the City's Municipal Ticket Information (MTI) to facilitate enforcement. It is further recommended that the Province be urged to introduce legislation to prohibit the use and sale of cosmetic pesticides to effect consistency and change with broader-reaching impacts.

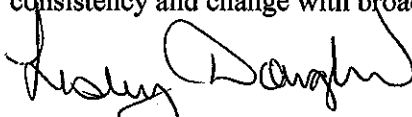

Lesley Douglas, B.Sc., R.P.Bio.
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LE:jep

Table 1 - Option 4 Summary, from April 16, 2009 Report to Committee

		Option 4: Policy, Enhanced Management Program and Restrictive Bylaw
Aim		Targets all types of pesticide use (commercial, agricultural, residential) based on level of risk and benefit
Service Delivery Levels	Corporate Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cease use of non-exempted pesticides immediately –needs formatting
	Education & Community Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded education program that includes initiatives to inform on the restrictive bylaw • Work with industry on accreditation • Explore problem prevention measures (e.g. landscaping guidelines) • Encourage Metro Vancouver to take strong regional role in community education • Significant consultation for draft bylaw recommended • Ongoing liaising/consulting with community
	Senior Government Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively lobby provincial government to better regulate sales (e.g. ban “Weed and Feed”) • Consideration given to lobbying federal government to better regulate product approvals • Explore partnership opportunities (e.g. joint distribution of information on regulations, alternative practices)
	Municipal Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce a Bylaw that restricts the cosmetic use of pesticides on residential and City owned property¹
Cost/Resource Implications		\$210,000 annual operating impact plus \$15,000 for bylaw consultation; 2.7 FTE (1.2 FTE Parks labour; 1 FTE education/advocacy; .5 FTE bylaw enforcement)

¹Exemptions can be specified, and could include lawn bowling greens, the pitch and putt course, or other scenarios in which eliminating pesticide use may lead to substantial loss or damage of amenities.

**CITY OF RICHMOND
PUBLIC INFORMATION SESSION**

**PROPOSED PESTICIDE USE CONTROL BYLAW
COUNCIL CHAMBER**

2009 AUGUST 20
7:00 PM to 9:00PM

Facilitator:

Ann Campbell, Britton Campbell Consultants

City of Richmond Representation:

Gord Barstow, Manager, Parks and Facilities
Suzanne Bycraft, Manager, Fleet & Environmental Programs
Dalton Cross, Senior Environmental Health Officer
Lesley Douglas, Assistant Environmental Programs Manager
J. Eric Portelance, Environmental Coordinator
Wayne Mercer, Manager, Community Bylaws

Recorder:

Sylvia Nedila, Terry Dunlop Consultants

Present: (23 in attendance)

Name	Jurisdiction	Name	Jurisdiction
Linda Seaton	Resident	Lillian Hutton	Resident
Ken Brodie	Richmond Garden Club	Dave Ridout	Richmond Garden Club
Bill Dreher	Resident	Dianne Bell	Resident
Yvonne Bell	RPAC (Richmond Pesticide Awareness Coalition)	Lorraine Bell	RPAC
Petra Blackmore	RPAC	Michelle Li	RPAC
Arzeena Hamir	Richmond Food Security	Rick Scott	R.C.C.
Brett Finlayson	QGCC	Jason Hooper	QGCC
Nancy Trant	Resident, Supporter	Ashley Duyka	CCS – BC & Yukon
Derek Robertson	Weedman	Cynthia Humphrey	Weedman
Kelly Knox	Weedman	Kathy Reneys	Landscaper
Kim Houghton	Corp. Delta, resident	Blair Veitch	BCLNA
Orval Chapman	Supporter		

Presentation

The Public Hearing commenced at 7:00PM. The Facilitator provided staff introductions, welcomed all in attendance and turned the meeting over to Lesley Douglas, Assistant Environmental Programs Manager.

Ms. Douglas provided a brief overview of the context and content of the presentation and requested public participation responses through a common understanding of the proposed Pesticide Control Use Bylaw. She also provided a brief background overview of content,

CITY OF RICHMOND
PUBLIC MEETING RE PROPOSED
PESTICIDE CONTROL USE BYLAW

2009 August 20

2

implementation, education specifics and jurisdiction, ending with a content summary. Following the presentation, Ms. Douglas invited public comment, particularly with respect to clarification and factual standpoints to the presentation and proposed Pesticide Control Use Bylaw.

Note: On the basis of maintaining consistency and acoustical deterrents, specific personal names referring questions have not been listed; alternately, queries have been captured as accurately as possible. Staff responses to queries are denoted in *italics*.

Public Queries:

Q: Under invasive species, what would local blackberries be (for jam)?

Under Community Charter definitions, some may be common blackberries or Himalayan blackberries.

Q. How would we know which are common or otherwise and how would we know whether they have been sprayed or not, it's important that residents know?

Spraying would be carried out under the discretion of staff; but generally, spraying has been carried out to date by Federal/Provincial jurisdiction around and beside railway tracks.

Q. Is ivy considered an invasive species? The reason I am asking is that more and more trees get choked to death and when planted as a groundcover, takes over the tree.

Ivy is an invasive species and is on the list. Ivy can be removed without pesticide.

Q. I am curious over the definition of pesticide?

The definition of pesticide was clarified by verbally outlining its extensive denotation from the definition list.

Q. Is pesticide, herbicide and insecticide considered all the same?

Yes.

Q. When the bylaw comes into effect, what will the Parks Dept. regulate for sale to the public? You can't regulate a million people.

The challenge will be to work with retailers (Kelowna success rate) which measures the return of success.

Q. A lot of pesticides come under different names, how will that be distinguished?

We will continue to keep lobbying for pesticide control.

Q. Chemically or by actual product?

Good question. The active ingredient is regulated and processed by Health Canada. Provincial regulates the sale of those ingredients. As a municipal entity, we don't have the power to regulate.

Q. But as long as the product is on the shelf, consumers will continue to buy.

In the actual package itself, a piece of lobbying information is included. We have clarified what is in control or not.

CITY OF RICHMOND
PUBLIC MEETING RE PROPOSED
PESTICIDE CONTROL USE BYLAW

2009 August 20

3

Q. Define "infestation", doesn't appear to be on list.
Staff verbally provided clarification from definition list.

Q. But what if an unnamed organization came in and said that a dandelion is?
It would have to be an accredited organization, or licensed with the ability to monitor; as well, to register with the City that threshold which lies beyond acceptable levels.

Q. What is the timeline of when the Bylaw will become into effect, immediately, this fall, next year?
It depends whether Council accepts the Bylaw as is, or requests revisions; but if going according to plan, a report is to be presented to Council in September and if the Bylaw is adopted, goes to 3^d reading and is adopted, the Bylaw would be in place by October 13, 2009.

Q. Once the Bylaw is implemented, would a townhouse or strata company be given a warning by "X" date to switch in future?
Pretty well, the Bylaw would be staggered, no issuance of ticketing, but we would be recommending that all would be in place to implement if it's a "done deal" by October 13th.

Q. Would the City provide some notice (Strata Councils notified or a window of opportunity to notify)?
We would want feedback. Stratas have the provision to enact its own bylaws. But to clarify on this, if adopted on the 13th, bylaw officers would not be roaming through the City. Technically, although the Bylaw may be in place on that day, the City will take a reasonable approach and implement education. Council may propose implementation or adoption, which may or may not occur, Council may wish to adopt alternate options.

Q. What about the educational part? Newspapers having a full page re pruning of trees (evidence of horrible savaged techniques and tree will never survive) i.e., David Suzuki – will we have such a team or a little group that get hired just to get into the stores (Home Hardware) before bylaws are enforced?
In the early days of our development, we will be looking for resident feedback.

Q. What about the golf course, assuming they are private and there are many – would they fall under commercial?
Yes.

Q. What is the definition of "biological"?
Staff verbally clarified through the definition list.

At this point of the meeting, the Facilitator requested that attendees provide input to general reactions to the bylaw (exceptions/comments), which follows:

- Suggest that a **STRONG** letter be sent to the Provincial Gov't urging to enact some control of the sale of pesticides, that jurisdiction seems to be moving forward towards Provincial mandate
- Not very familiar with the bylaw or Plant Health BC, why should one person get accreditation, how does Plant Health BC (Pest Management Accreditation) fit into the

CITY OF RICHMOND
PUBLIC MEETING RE PROPOSED
PESTICIDE CONTROL USE BYLAW

2009 August 20

4

picture? *We will be looking for a team, ensuring a good relationship with Plant Health BC.*

- *Suggest that the term "accredited organization" be changed to say instead: "accredited person, individual or professional", but not a summer student. Legal law issues remain.*
- *Since I do know a little about Plant Health BC, has the City been approached by any other organization (or some monopoly), perhaps some private concern? No, the City has not been approached to date, but we would be willing to partner, network as well as participate in any groundswell that is working as we want achievement in this area.*
- *I personally am happy to be here and wish to thank you for doing such a comprehensive and thorough job through your great process. My comments would be around listed definitions and to find other terms re infestation to study as possible. Good comment.*
- *I have a point to make, reading as its worded (3rd bullet point) can I suggest you add "as a last resort" (to spray), blackberry as an example (Himalayan food source), and coming from food source society, TO ENCOURAGE NOT TO SPRAY? The City doesn't spray, the way it is worded means that you could use pesticide, but there are other management techniques, i.e., mowing. It reads that "it is permissible". This is common language, but will definitely take your comments and advise the railway companies.*
- *I have a blackberry issue, have signs ever been put up (now or in past) re spraying, whatever chemical is being used to spray or notification of some kind? There is notification through the Public Health Bylaw. Notification is required on public housing properties or stratas, but not presently on Federal land (railway corridors). Provincial regulations are in place when spraying on railways. It is at the discretion of the utility companies who are not supposed to spray from flowering until it falls off (i.e., berries) probably would use herbicide spray (spray would be yellow).*
- *I have an issue re my neighbour using "weed and feed" or something in his backyard (we are separated by a common fence); he sprayed without our knowledge and without knowing what type of spray he used and 2 days after spraying the rhubarb all wilted, but my wife made approximately 6 rhubarb pies from that rhubarb. We were astounded. I would like to know "Are we Safe?". Spraying should not be done until all the fruit is off the plant. Once the Pesticide Control Bylaw comes into place, all that will be minimized.*
- *My concern is the blackberries that grow in lanes. They may have been sprayed? Once Bylaw is enacted, spraying will only occur on utility corridors.*
- *Will residents be able to spray from their fenceline to the lane, in the brown area? Once the Bylaw is posted. Then the residents should be notified.*
- *I am curious about which other communities or municipalities have spoken with Plant Health Management, some don't have them? Generally, newer municipalities are partnering (i.e., West Van, Kelowna, New Westminster, Saanich to name a few)*

CITY OF RICHMOND
PUBLIC MEETING RE PROPOSED
PESTICIDE CONTROL USE BYLAW

2009 August 20

5

- We have just partnered with Plant Health as well (Corp. of Delta).

The Facilitator requested group comments re Bylaw Penalties, stated as follows:

- The penalty(ies) seem a bit low i.e., lawn care company has been asked by strata re dandelion issue - \$100.00 is not enough of a deterrent.
- With all of this, how are you going to educate people to be serious, especially when purchasing pesticides and the question of how to properly educate residents for products they should not be using? *By actual enforcement, through actual education programs, proposing a combination of both. I don't see us going through the testing of soil (extremely expensive). Generally speaking, enforcement is using creative channels (friendly neighbourhood conversion) and City education programs.*
- I am having difficulty with the fine system rationale (i.e., corporation \$500 \$700 and an individual is \$200) The corporate fine is small change to them. *Staff are flaising with the legal arena to discuss this matter. In Quebec, they have adopted higher fines for companies and corporations. Provincial regulations could also come into play.*
- When this all goes through and we know of someone specific who is abusing the bylaws, would we complain to the Bylaw Dept at City Hall. I have trouble contacting the correct department (each bylaw is under a different heading). The reason I am asking is that I live at #3 Road and Williams, across the street from 3 lots, each with huge real estate signs (did not think that was allowed). By the time I got through to a lady (after playing telephone tag for a while), I never got a call back and the signs are still there. Is the Bylaw Dept. going to follow through or to assure a person that something will be done, especially when you go to all that problem of notifying City Hall? *There are going to be two methods i.e., the message package will contain information as to the proper department or person to contact (the chain of command has not as yet been established) and if it is defined as a preferable business practice, then there will be some form of follow-up. The Manager, Community Bylaws suggested that the resident remain after the meeting and all pertinent information will be obtained to address and resolve her concerns.*
- I would like to see higher fines, particularly for the 2nd offense. \$200. is too low, should not this automatically be higher? How do these relate to City fines? *Under the Community Charter, we cannot fine under the municipal ticket process (cannot go beyond \$1,000), anything over and above that relegates it into a Court situation process which is extremely expensive. As well, since Jan. 2009 (when bylaws were introduced), less than a handful of calls have been received. It is an enforcement issue. Staff also indicated that in some cases it is a matter of diligence or nuisance status (i.e., ticketing (bylaw infraction) or pesticide issue).*
- Going back to the business of rhubarb and the pies, in your educational information, will we be able to phone a certain department to come out that day to look at the damage, or will we have to wait 2 weeks or what? *A dedicated staff individual will be put forward to deal especially with pesticides and most certainly, that person will be available to attend the site. Certainly, we will have staff to manage that.*

CITY OF RICHMOND
PUBLIC MEETING RE PROPOSED
PESTICIDE CONTROL USE BYLAW

2009 August 20

6

- As part of the implementation and education can you force (i.e., Home Depot) to put bylaws in place? *The City of Kelowna has an incredible education component (11 retailers) to remove pesticides off shelves, putting up brochures, bylaws, workshops having green dot (go) and red dot (no) programs. There are amazing brochures across the country and we are liaising with them.*
- If it's a product that's going to be banned, why not just take it off the shelves? Health programs take it off the system (i.e., poisons), why not chemicals? As long as it's on the shelves, people will keep on buying. *Do you have examples of retailers removing products (to Lesley)? Yes, Provincial regulatory package (option 4) lobbying local government to tackle (naming actual pesticides).*
- Our housing co-op sprayed Detinol on the trees, 2-4-D on the grass. If I had not gone to the newspaper, it would have been applied. There was no signage (either before or after), children were playing barefoot several hours after it was applied. Hours after spraying, it could not be seen and had disappeared, but was still there. Even though a bylaw could be in effect, still doesn't stop it from being done. What protection do we have? *By education, lobbying, using package information, partnering, collaborating and all working together, through fairly comprehensive approach and Provincial and Federal lobbying.*
- My personal perspective is that although Provincial consumer bans are to be in place, every municipality has different bylaws and rules are constant and diversified. Education is the key. It is important to educate homeowners as well as companies. Our Weed Man Franchise has spent millions on research for natural products. Some municipalities still work with outdated bylaws, but the proper information and proper information for everyone is of prime importance.
- All the comments are much appreciated, but it also would be helpful to have material just especially focused on landscapers in multilingual language; also focused on smaller companies dealing with complexes. We have found many difficulties in dealing with stratas. Our Association deals with retailers and we would be more than happy to help with education. We have in the past, carried out research to help. (Michelle Li, RPAC).
- How are you planning to educate the public? There is a large cross-section of people – we're all interested; i.e., people who are going to use these pesticides who are not present at this meeting. How are you going to get those people to come to courses, lectures, see the newspaper, educate them? *The City is planning a broad education program, with a multi-pronged approach such as advertising, surveys, education tools to convert.*
- Suggest that the Pesticide Program be taken to the school level. The younger generation is being taught and is moving up the scale to fill up spots in the world. They need to be taught of the dangers of pesticides (i.e., birds in trees) and to be made aware. The school system is a good place to start.

CITY OF RICHMOND
PUBLIC MEETING RE PROPOSED
PESTICIDE CONTROL USE BYLAW

2009 August 20

7

- Key messaging is the key, you need to send the message everywhere and be known everywhere. Coming from Toronto, the education was pro-active and we need to be pro-active here. You are starting too late. If the Bylaw is to be passed in early October and it is now almost September, it is almost too late as people have no idea and are left unaware and in the dark. Education is the biggest thing. *Our long conversation with colleagues have met with and agreed with the same message.*
- Just thinking about educational aspects in the schools (i.e., Smokin Sam went into the school with the message "Not to Smoke" because of damage to lungs). Could not other individuals go up before the class (not necessary big experts), perhaps volunteers to tell the kids to take the message to the parents (i.e., running around pesticide-sprayed lawns will shorten their lifestyle). How about educated volunteers to preach the message. *Agree with this process, but must confirm content-wise material.*
- Going back a step. I have a question relative to any easy method to recycle things like nylon tubes (garbage collection won't take) and things difficult to get rid of. We need a door-to-door collection. You see all types of neighbourhood non-garbage items left at demolition sites, garages full of loads of paints, pesticides, turpentines, thinners, chemicals, properties being sold, but all that is left. What happens to this? Is it the new purchaser's responsibility, should it go to landfill? *Brochures are available at the City Environmental Dept. or Information Desk dealing with recyclables, disposal sites and contact information. The new Bylaw when implemented, will also provide education and disposal services, including pesticides, contact numbers.*
- We need something fool-proof and easy for residents to use and understand.
- Where are pesticides to be used – sidewalks? *Currently, no, there are many challenges and changeover of approaches.*
- A suggestion was made regarding the importance of multilingual education, different societal groups inclusions, language barriers.
- Suggestion that the City followup in approximately 2 months' time with staff survey stats where pesticides are being used, how much, area of heaviest use of pesticides, which would be particularly useful to landscaping companies as well as private individuals.
- It is of prime importance to educate those users and companies not having adopted the 1st language. Education of the bylaws in Mandarin, Cantonese, Japanese, etc. is highly recommended.
- From the perspective of the BCLNA (BC Landscaping Nursery Association) representing more than 800 members including nursery growers, landscape professionals, retail garden centers and associated horticultural businesses and individuals, their mandate is to educate and make the industry better. They host Western Canada's largest horticultural trade show, provide horticultural training, workshops and seminars, provide gardening information and resources and are highly involved with professional development, industry programs, awards, affiliations and website links. Unfortunately,

CITY OF RICHMOND
PUBLIC MEETING RE PROPOSED
PESTICIDE CONTROL USE BYLAW

2009 August 20

8

unless people become members, they can't be educated. They were originally formed to provide alternate methods to control weeds (BC Plant brainchild), but became a separate entity. BCLNA welcome all input, "will grow as much as we want to grow" and welcome anything helpful to improve the organization. They offered their assistance to downplay pesticide use.

- Are all companies that provide landscape-oriented services, in possession of a valid City of Richmond business license? *Unknown at this time.* If business licenses are renewed each year, it would be a good opportunity to educate companies, residents, etc. I agree with the foregoing statements made by BCLNA and the onus falling with stratas to hire professionals who know and are aware of pesticide bylaw use (it is not an excuse that you didn't know). We must come down very heavily on Stratas and if they "slip up more than once", then the City has to be tough on them. As well, SPECIAL MAILINGS TO STRATAS must be in place. Does the City carry strata listings? *The strata issue is stand-alone for Richmond as opposed to other municipalities).*
- I personally contacted all the Delta nurseries (approx. 12), 4 out of 12 did not have business licenses (also agree with BCLNA comments). It is a question of supply and demand, or to supply free lawn care and knowledge of the range of allowed and banned pesticides must be a requisite.

The Facilitator requested that the group take time to review all pertinent issues and to take the necessary time to express their opinions and viewpoints to ensure that all points have been captured.

Q. Is the Schedule "A" document available online, but more specifically, with exemptions? *No, but links are in place with the Provincial and Federal legislation websites.*

Q. How many bylaw officers does the City of Richmond presently have? *There are 6 and 1 is part-time.*

Q. Do these officers enforce all bylaws? *Most regulatory bylaws. Consideration is presently being given to hiring additional part-time bylaw personnel.*

Q. Is it a City of Richmond requirement that the bylaw officers be bilingual as an employment requirement (i.e., Cantonese, Mandarin, etc.)? *Good idea, we will explore that when posting a position.*

Q. I am still not clear on the blackberry thing. Not clear on what is the invasive species. Can you tell me where it's safe to pick? *Of all the years I've lived in Richmond, I thought we were always assured that is our right to pick any blackberry out there (i.e., using blackberries in recipes, Iron Chef). The Manager of Parks & Facilities advised that most areas are safe, except around railway Lines. Particular safe areas are Terra Nova, West Side, excluding Shell Road. The railway lines are unsafe areas due to the high content of chemicals used by them.*

Q. What about the blueberries? *Staff will arrange to obtain the requestor's telephone number to address her concerns.*

CITY OF RICHMOND
PUBLIC MEETING RE PROPOSED
PESTICIDE CONTROL USE BYLAW

2009 August 20

9

Q. I have a question regarding the agricultural land mentioned on screen, particularly that potatoes are the heaviest sprayed crops (that are sprayed 7x). Being a biologist, how safe is it to eat those potatoes after harvest? *Agree that potatoes are heavily sprayed. The topic was raised at the City's Environmental Advisory Committee. Staff advised that the agricultural community processes were beyond the scope and venue of this meeting.*

CONCLUSION:

Following the presentation, question and answer session, Ms. Susan Bycraft, Manager, Fleet & Environmental Programs, extended appreciation to the presence of the group in attending and participating. She provided assurance that all comments will be taken into consideration, researched, bylaw adjustments made if necessary, all comments will be listed and Council informed. Council will determine final integrations of comments into the Bylaw.

Upcoming Pertinent Dates:

- September 23, 2009 – Public Works and Transportation Committee (all public welcome)
- September 28, 2009 – Council meeting (if Bylaw adopted, 1st reading)
- October 13, 2009 – (following 3rd Reading), Final Pesticide Control Bylaw Adoption.

The Public Hearing adjourned at 8:30PM.

*Submitted Concerns by the Community on the Proposed Pesticide Use Control Bylaw
- Pesticide Use Control Bylaw Public Consultation August 2009 -*

	Concerns	Recommended / Not Recommended	Rational on staff response to concerns
Residents			
	Agricultural and forestry practices should also be subjected to pesticide controls. (Submitted 5x)	Not Recommended	The City currently does not have jurisdiction to regulate pesticide use in agricultural or forestry practices. The Provincial regulation limits the current jurisdiction of municipalities to residential and municipal land.
	I would like to see a pesticide ban on private vegetable gardens as well.	Not Recommended	BC Reg. 144/2004- <i>Spheres of Concurrent Jurisdiction- Environment and Wildlife Regulation</i> , which gives the City the authority to regulate pesticide use, is ambiguous about whether the authority includes the ability to ban pesticide use on non-ornamental plants. In light of this ambiguity, staff does not recommend including a specific ban on using pesticides on vegetable gardens. However, the City's Education Program will include a strong organic gardening component to raise awareness about the consequences of pesticide use on food sources and provide sustainable alternatives.
	Banning all pesticides/ herbicides that pose a significant environmental and health risk to the population. (Submitted 2x)	Recommended	In the comprehensive pesticide risk reduction approach, enacted in Option 4, the Enhanced Management and Policy-based Program includes lobbying senior levels of government to strengthen pesticide laws.
	I agree that exemptions should apply to health emergencies. The Right to Farm legislation already exempts farmers from local bylaw restrictions. (Submitted 2x)	Recommended	
	The City could take a proactive role in educating the public about new integrated pest management information that would assist them in the control of pests.	Recommended	As part of the comprehensive pesticide risk reduction approach, enacted in Option 4, the Enhanced Management and Policy-based Program includes an expanded local education and community partnership program to assist a wide range of user groups.
	Would like to exempt Blackberries from invasive species list.	Not Recommended	Himalayan Blackberry (<i>Rubus discolor</i>) is listed as an Alien Invasive Species in the section 1 and 2 of the Schedule in BC Reg. 144/2004. However, the Education component will provide information concerning blackberry and wild blueberry picking. The City has written to the provincial government requesting greater notification
	[...] Until there is a proven alternative this proposal should be shelved.	Not Recommended	On April 27, 2009 City Council chose to enact Option 4, that includes an enhanced management Program to further promote the Pesticide Risk Reduction Policy (7706) and a restrictive Cosmetic Pesticide Use Control Bylaw.
	I am disappointed that you have decided to ban herbicides. There are no science or reputable studies to support your position. [...] In my world, it is not a big deal whether or not we can use herbicides in Richmond. I just prefer decisions made by council be based on logic and facts.	Not Recommended	On April 27, 2009 City Council chose to enact Option 4, that includes an enhanced management Program to further promote the Pesticide Risk Reduction Policy (7706) and a restrictive Cosmetic Pesticide Use Control Bylaw.
Businesses			
Quilchena Golf and Country Club	Golf courses exemption not mentioned in the bylaw.	Not Recommended	Private golf courses in Richmond are located on agricultural land, not on private residential or Public land. BC Reg. 144/2004 does not enable municipalities to regulate pesticide use on agriculture lands.
Landscaping Company	All biological control methods be used including those for weed control not just insects.	Recommended	The proposed Bylaw includes exception "(h) the use of a biological control to destroy a pest". Pests include plants, animals and other organisms.
Landscaping Company	Pest thresholds should be taken into account and application of pesticide by licensed professionals be allowed to minimize economic impact to private or public lands based on IPM standards.	Not Recommended	Under on the proposed bylaw, basic pesticide use will be discontinued. Pesticide application will only be permissible under the few exceptions listed in the Bylaw.
Landscaping Company	Accredited organization should be exempt as well as biological control and preventative products, such as Merit.	Not Recommended	Based on the proposed Bylaw, accredited organization through PlantHealthBC are not exempt from the prohibition of the proposed Bylaw. Merit is not listed as an excluded pesticide in Schedule 2 of the BC Reg. 604/2004 <i>Integrated Pest Management Regulation</i> .

Submitted Concerns by the Community on the Proposed Pesticide Use Control Bylaw

-- Pesticide Use Control Bylaw Public Consultation August 2009 --

Organizations			
Richmond Pesticide Awareness Coalition	Higher fine for repeat offender (\$100, \$500, \$1000).	Recommended	Based on the MTI Bylaw amendment, the proposed fine structure is: 1st offence - \$100; 2nd offence - \$500; 3rd & subsequent offence - \$1,000. This structure provides balance in the case of an uneducated "first time offender" and elevated financial costs for the repeated or chronic offender.
	That City owned golf courses, pitch and putt and lawn bowling facilities are phased out from using pesticides and that other environmentally friendly practices are put into place. (Submitted 2x)	Under Consideration	
	Include strong component for landscapes with multi-lingual information and education.	Under Consideration	
	Information on the Bylaw to be sent out to strata's and strata management companies.	Under Consideration	
	Change "eradicate" to "control" in the exemption clauses.	Not Recommended	
	Implement the Bylaw in October, winter provides natural grace period till spring when pesticide use would occur again. (Submitted 2x).	Recommended	Staff is recommending that the Bylaw come into effect upon the date of adoption.
Canadian Cancer Society, Greater Vancouver Region	Under exceptions: the use of a pesticide by a Plant Health BC accredited organization be changed to read: the use of a pesticide by a Plant Health BC accredited individual. This recommendation would insure that all potential pesticide applicators are properly trained, rather than only the required one in ten staff of an organization. (Submitted 5x)	Not Recommended	Current structure of PlantHealthBC is based on accreditation for organization and not individuals.
	Tightly define the terms used such as: biological control agent, sensitive ecosystem, and alien invasive species to be clearer and less open to interpretation (Submitted 4x)	Recommended	The definitions used in the proposed bylaw come from existing bylaws in other BC municipalities and provincial legislation. PlantHealthBC provides training in Integrated Pest Management which considers use of pesticides only after cultural, mechanical, physical, biological measures and excluded pesticide have proven inefficient. By holding companies and organization accountable to high standard practices through education and on-site audits, it endorses responsible pest management.
	Under exceptions, the phrase: <i>the use of a pesticide as a last resort</i> ; follow exceptions for sensitive ecosystems and alien invasive species (Submitted 2x)	Not Recommended	PlantHealthBC provides training in Integrated Pest Management which considers use of pesticides only after cultural, mechanical, physical, biological measures and excluded pesticide have proven inefficient. By holding businesses and organization accountable to high standard practices through education and on-site audits, it endorses responsible pest management.
	The exception for <i>the use of a pesticide to control an infestation by a Plant Health BC accredited organization</i> be removed. Many effective bylaws throughout BC, and the entire province of Ontario, operate pesticide regulations without this exception. In the case of infestations such as the European chaffer for example, natural alternatives are used, alternative native plants and ground covers can be grown, and preventative measures such as building a healthy soil are used in place of pesticides. (Submitted 3x)	Not Recommended	Staff deems the exceptions necessary in order to control major outbreaks that could cause unlimited damage or threaten sensitive ecosystems. These clauses are to be used by a trained professionals, in limited circumstances only. PlantHealthBC provides training in Integrated Pest Management which considers use of pesticides only after cultural, mechanical, physical, biological measures and excluded pesticide have proven inefficient. By holding businesses and organization accountable to high standard practices through Education and on-site audits, it endorses responsible pest management.



Malcolm D. Brodie
Mayor

City of Richmond

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www.richmond.ca

July 13, 2009

Jeff Fournier
Pesticide Officer, Ministry of Environment
Land Remediation, Environmental Protection
2nd Floor, 10470 152nd Street
Surrey, BC V3R 0Y3

Dear Mr. Fournier:

Re: Resident Concern for Notice of Advance Pesticide Spraying Along Railway Corridors in the City of Richmond

At their June 22, 2009 meeting, Richmond City Council discussed concerns relating to the lack of advance notice of pesticide spraying by provincial agencies and companies. This matter was brought to our attention by a committee who advised us of residents' concerns with pesticide spraying that is conducted along railway corridors in the City of Richmond.

It is the City's understanding that the new Integrated Pest Management Act (IPMA, 2004) does not have the same level of pesticide notification requirements for railways as the previous Act that it replaced -- the Pesticide Control Act. As such, City residents have alerted us to several concerns regarding the lack of adequate advance notification for pesticide spraying in railway corridors throughout Richmond. These concerns include:

- certainty that each rail company has a Pest Management Plan
- certainty that each rail company is in compliance with the Pest Management Plan, in particular, required pesticide notification
- lack of awareness by residents and visitors walking along railway corridors, picking blackberries that have been recently sprayed with pesticides due to insufficient notification.

In light of the above noted resident concerns, the City is requesting that the Ministry of Environment ensure that City residents are afforded advance notification for pesticide spraying, through requirements under the IPMA.

2663382



September 11, 2009

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- 2 -

We look forward to your response on this matter.

Yours truly,



Malcolm Brodie
Mayor

cc Lesley Douglas, Assistant Environmental Manager
Steve Chong, Richmond Health Services
Gord Barstow, Manager Parks Operations
ACE

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PWT - 49



PESTICIDE USE CONTROL BYLAW NO. 8514

The Council of the City of Richmond enacts as follows:

PART ONE: DEFINITIONS

1.1 In this bylaw, definitions used as a noun include the verb and in the singular include the plural and *vice versa*.

1.2 In this bylaw:

ACCREDITED ORGANIZATION means an organization, business, or company certified by the PlantHealthBC: Pest Management Accreditation Program

AGRICULTURAL LAND means land designated as agricultural land under the *Agricultural Land Commission Act*, as amended or replaced from time to time, or land that is classified as a farm under the *Assessment Act*, as amended or replaced from time to time

AGRICULTURE means any activity carried out on **agricultural land** that falls within the definition of "farm operation" in the *Farm Practices Protection (Right to Farm) Act*, as amended or replaced from time to time

ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES has the same meaning as in the *Spheres of Concurrent Jurisdiction – Environment and Wildlife Regulation*, BC Reg. 144/2004, as amended or replaced from time to time

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL means the use of natural agents such as insects, nematodes, fungi, viruses, bacteria, animals or fish to control or eradicate a **pest**

CITY means the City of Richmond

EXCLUDED PESTICIDE means a **pesticide** listed in Schedule A of this bylaw or otherwise listed as an excluded pesticide in Schedule 2 of the *Integrated Pest Management Regulation*, BC Reg. 604/2004, as amended or replaced from time to time

INFESTATION

means the presence of **pests** in numbers or under conditions that, as stated in writing by an **accredited organization**, involve an immediate risk of significant loss or damage to outdoor trees, shrubs, flowers, other ornamental plants or turf

PEST

means an animal, a plant or other organism that is injurious, noxious or troublesome, whether directly or indirectly, and an injurious, noxious or troublesome condition or organic function of an animal, a plant or other organism, but does not include a virus, bacteria, fungus or internal parasite that exists on or in a human or an animal

PESTICIDE

means a chemical, **biological control** or other material that is represented, sold, **used** or intended to be **used** to prevent, destroy, repel or mitigate a **pest**, and includes:

- (a) a plant growth regulator, plant defoliator or plant desiccant;
- (b) a pest control product as defined in the *Pest Control Products Act* (Canada), as amended or replaced from time to time; and
- (c) a substance that is classified as pesticide by the *Integrated Pest Management Act* (British Columbia), as amended or replaced from time to time

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL LAND

means land used for residential purposes, including without limitation, common property of a strata corporation with a residential component

CITY LAND

means land owned by the **City**, with the exception of:

- (a) the West Richmond Pitch and Putt Golf Course located in Hugh Boyd Park; and
- (b) the Minoru Park Lawn Bowling Greens

SENSITIVE ECOSYSTEM

means

- a) land with an area or a landscape feature identified in a **City** plan, map or zoning bylaw as environmentally sensitive, environmentally significant, an environmental protection area, a development permit area for protection of the environment, or for a similar purpose that is compatible with the conservation of ecological features and functions of the land; or

- b) a **City** park or other protected area designated or managed for the conservation of ecological features and functions

USE

with respect to a **pesticide**, includes mix, prepare or apply, or possess for the purpose of applying

PART TWO: PROHIBITION

- 2.1 Except as otherwise provided under this bylaw, a person must not **use**, or permit or cause to be **used**, a **pesticide** for the purpose of maintaining outdoor trees, shrubs, flowers, other ornamental plants or turf in, under or upon any **private residential land** or **City land**.

PART THREE: EXCEPTIONS

- 3.1 This bylaw does not apply to:
 - (a) an **excluded pesticide**;
 - (b) the management of a **pest** that transmits a human or animal disease;
 - (c) the management of a **pest** that impacts **agriculture** or forestry;
 - (d) residential areas of farms;
 - (e) buildings or inside buildings;
 - (f) land used for forestry, transportation, public utilities or pipelines unless the public utility or pipeline is owned by the **City**;
 - (g) the **use** of a **pesticide** in response to a human or animal health issue;
 - (h) the **use** of a **biological control** to control or eradicate a **pest**;
 - (i) the use of a **pesticide** by an **accredited organization** to control or eradicate an **infestation**;
 - (j) the **use** of a **pesticide** by an **accredited organization** to control or eradicate a **pest** that threatens a **sensitive ecosystem**; and
 - (k) the **use** of a **pesticide** by an **accredited organization** to control or eradicate an **alien invasive species**.

PART FOUR: OFFENCE AND PENALTY

- 4.1 A person who does any of the following commits an offence against this bylaw and on conviction is liable to a fine not exceeding \$10,000:
- (a) contravenes any provision of this bylaw;
 - (b) suffers or permits any act or thing to be done in contravention of any provision of this bylaw;
 - (c) neglects to do or refrains from doing anything required to be done by any provision of this bylaw; or
 - (d) does any act or thing that contravenes any provision of this bylaw.
- 4.2 A person is guilty of a separate offence each day that a violation occurs or continues to exist.

PART FIVE: SEVERABILITY

- 5.1 If any portion of this bylaw is found invalid by a court, it will be severed and the remainder will remain in full force and effect.

PART SIX: CITATION

- 6.1 This bylaw is cited as "Pesticide Use Control Bylaw No. 8514".

FIRST READING

SECOND READING

THIRD READING

ADOPTED

CITY OF RICHMOND
REVIEWED for content by originating department 
APPROVED for legality by Solicitor 

MAYOR

CORPORATE OFFICER

Schedule "A" **Excluded Pesticides**

- 1 acetic acid (DOMESTIC)
- 2 animal repellents (DOMESTIC and COMMERCIAL) except thiram
- 3 anti-fouling paints (DOMESTIC and COMMERCIAL)
- 4 antisapstain wood preservatives used on private, industrial land owned by the company or person responsible for the application (COMMERCIAL)
- 5 asphalt solids (pruning paints) (DOMESTIC and COMMERCIAL)
- 6 bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki (Btk) (DOMESTIC)
- 7 bactericides used in petroleum products (DOMESTIC and COMMERCIAL)
- 8 boron compounds (DOMESTIC)
- 9 boron compounds with up to 5% copper for insect control and wood preservation (COMMERCIAL)
- 10 capsaicin (DOMESTIC, COMMERCIAL and RESTRICTED)
- 11 cleansers (DOMESTIC and COMMERCIAL)
- 12 corn gluten meal (DOMESTIC and COMMERCIAL)
- 13 d-phenothryn (DOMESTIC)
- 14 d-trans-allethrin, also referred to as d-cis, trans allethrin (DOMESTIC)
- 15 deodorizers (DOMESTIC and COMMERCIAL)
- 16 fatty acids (DOMESTIC)
- 17 ferric phosphate (DOMESTIC and COMMERCIAL)
- 18 ferrous sulphate (DOMESTIC and COMMERCIAL)
- 19 hard surface disinfectants (DOMESTIC and COMMERCIAL)
- 20 insect bait stations (DOMESTIC)
- 21 insect pheromones (DOMESTIC and COMMERCIAL)
- 22 insect repellents (DOMESTIC)
- 23 laundry additives (DOMESTIC and COMMERCIAL)
- 24 material preservatives (DOMESTIC and COMMERCIAL)
- 25 methoprene (DOMESTIC)
- 26 mineral oils for insect and mite control (DOMESTIC)
- 27 n-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide (DOMESTIC)
- 28 naphthalene for fabric protection (DOMESTIC)
- 29 paradichlorobenzene for fabric protection (DOMESTIC)
- 30 pesticides in aerosol containers (DOMESTIC)
- 31 pesticides registered under the federal Act for application to pets (DOMESTIC and COMMERCIAL)
- 32 piperonyl butoxide (DOMESTIC)
- 33 plant growth regulators (DOMESTIC)
- 34 polybutene bird repellents (DOMESTIC and COMMERCIAL)
- 35 pyrethrins (DOMESTIC)
- 36 resmethrin (DOMESTIC)

Bylaw 8514

- 37 rotenone (DOMESTIC)
- 38 silica aerogel, also referred to as silica gel, amorphous silica and amorphous silica gel (DOMESTIC and COMMERCIAL)
- 39 silicon dioxide, also referred to as "diatomaceous earth" (DOMESTIC and COMMERCIAL)
- 40 slimicides (COMMERCIAL)
- 41 soaps (DOMESTIC and COMMERCIAL)
- 42 sulphur, including lime sulphur, sulphide sulphur and calcium polysulphide (DOMESTIC)
- 43 surfactants (DOMESTIC and COMMERCIAL)
- 44 swimming pool algicides and bactericides (DOMESTIC and COMMERCIAL)
- 45 tetramethrin (DOMESTIC)
- 46 wood preservatives (DOMESTIC)



**Municipal Ticket Information Authorization Bylaw No. 7321,
Amendment Bylaw No. 8526**

The Council of the City of Richmond enacts as follows:

1. Municipal Ticket Information Authorization Bylaw No. 7321, as amended, is further amended by adding the following to Schedule A in numerical order:

Column 1

Column 2

8A. Pesticide Use Control Bylaw No. 8514 - **Bylaw Enforcement Officer**

2. Municipal Ticket Information Authorization Bylaw No. 7321, as amended, is further amended by adding the following to Schedule B in numerical order:

SCHEDULE B 8A

PESTICIDE USE CONTROL BYLAW NO. 8514

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Offence	Bylaw Section	Fine
Using, permitting use or causing use of a pesticide		
First offence	2.1	\$ 100
Second offence	2.1	\$ 500
Third, or subsequent, offence	2.1	\$ 1,000

3. This Bylaw is cited as “**Municipal Ticket Information Authorization Bylaw No. 7321, Amendment Bylaw No. 8526**”.

FIRST READING

SECOND READING

THIRD READING

ADOPTED

MAYOR

CORPORATE OFFICER

CITY OF RICHMOND
APPROVED for content by originating Division
APPROVED for legality by Solicitor