

Integrated Pest Management Program: Policy Updates

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Overview



- ENV IPM Program Updates
- Policy Updates & Explanatory Notes
- **Spotlight:** Using Pesticides Near Water
 - Demystifying PFZs, NTZs, and buffers
 - “*body of water*” and “*drains directly*”
- Recent Program Initiatives
 - Certification Improvements
 - Rodenticide Action Plan

IPM Program

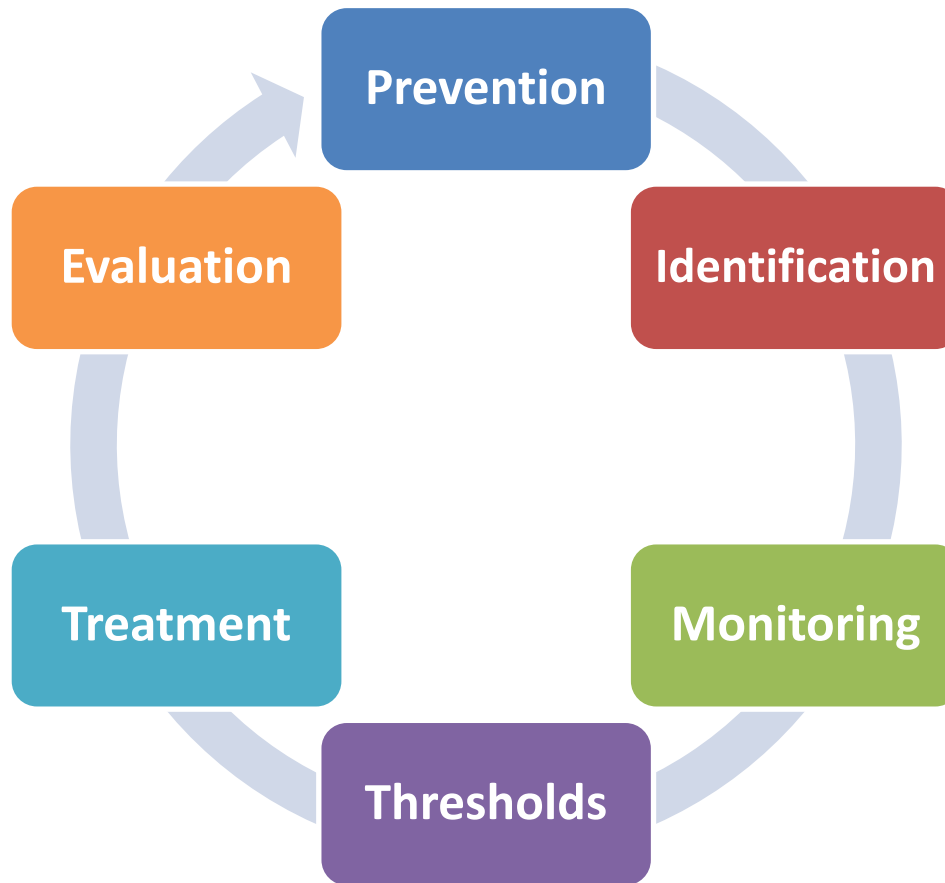
Role of IPM Program:

- Regulate the sale & use of pesticides in B.C.
- Set standards and promote understanding
- Issue authorizations
- Monitor and verify compliance/effectiveness

GOALS:

- No unreasonable adverse effects from pesticide use
- Promote use of IPM to reduce unnecessary pesticide use

IPM Principles



IPM Program Structure

BC.IPM@gov.bc.ca

Environmental Standards Branch

- Responsible for legislation, policy, certification, and training materials

Regional Operations Branch

- Responsible for **authorization issuance, compliance inspections, enforcement, and complaint response, compliance promotion**

Joint responsibilities

Protection of human health and the environment from pesticides; industry and public outreach and promotion



Who's Who at ESB?

BC.IPM@gov.bc.ca



**Director /
IPM Act
Administrator**

Christa
Zacharias-
Homer



IPM Unit Head
Jon Mullan



**Large Industry
Specialist**
Lauren Hall



**Senior Policy
Analyst**
Rob Au



Licence Officer
Sima Mpofu

Policy Update: Adjuvants

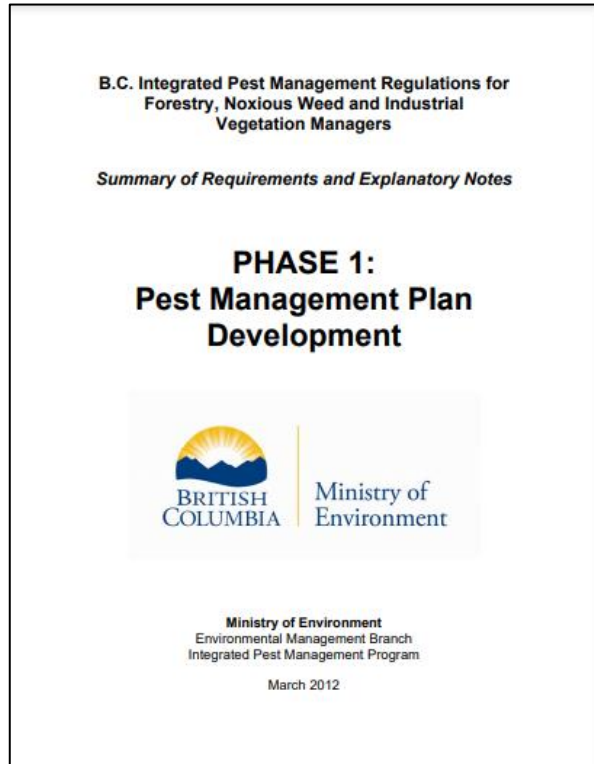
- PMRA *DIR93-15*: adjuvants are **subject to registration as pest control products** if they are intended to directly improve efficacy or enhance performance
- IPMR Schedule 2: “surfactants”
- Are all adjuvants excluded? **No**
- Status: Policy scoping completed and future amendment recommended

Policy Update: Pesticides Near Water

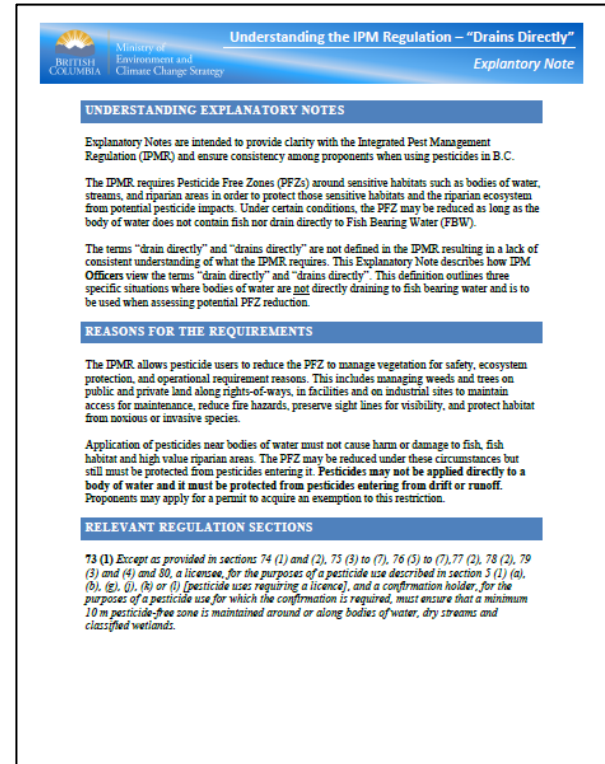
- Additional guidance was requested
- Status: 3 relevant policies recently completed
- Explanatory Note: Using Pesticides Near Water – Work Plan 2021/22



Explanatory Notes



86 pages

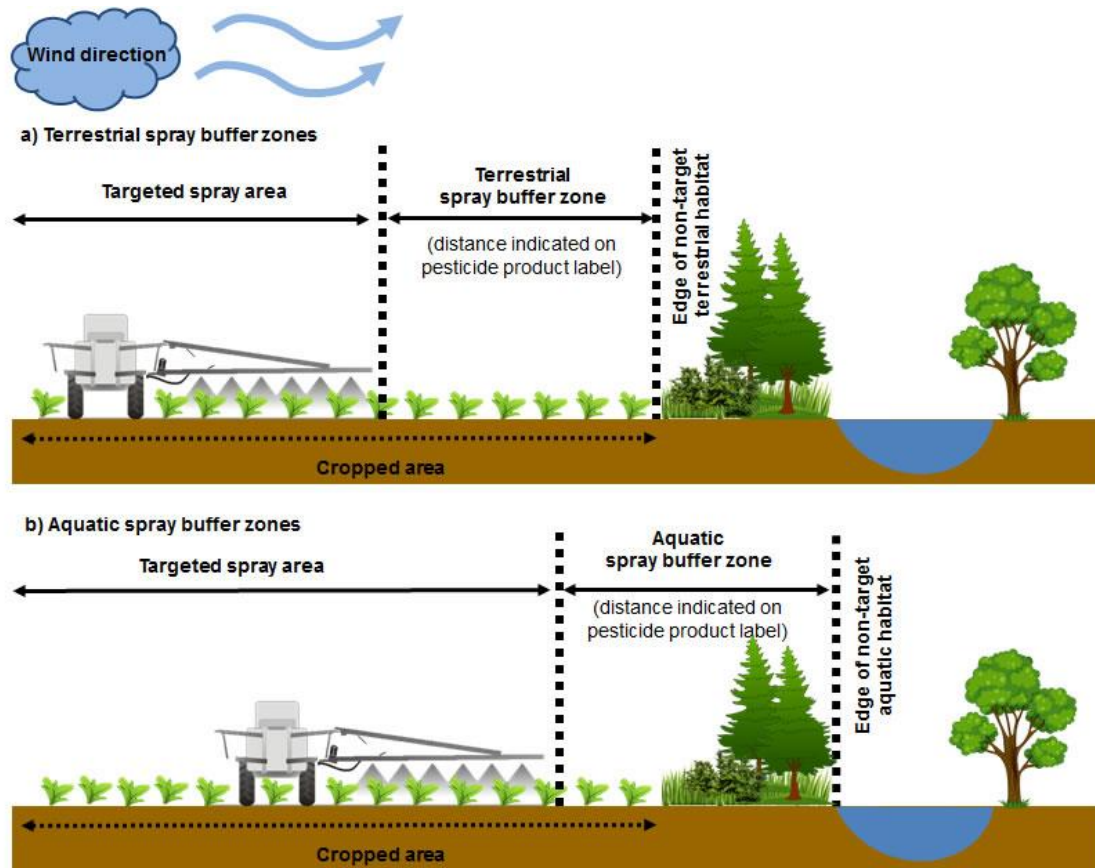


5 pages

www.gov.bc.ca/PestManagement

Demystifying PFZs, NTZs, buffers

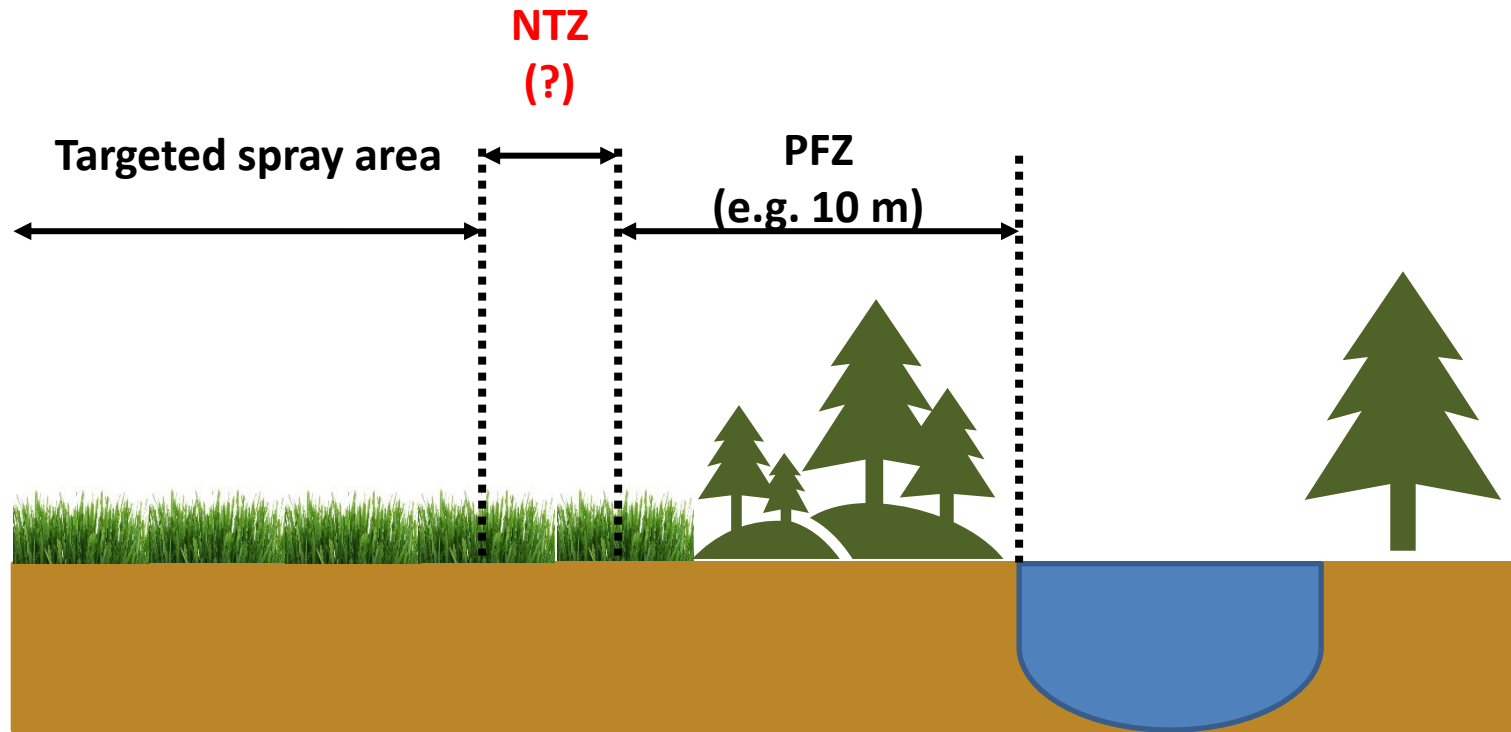
No-treatment zone (NTZ)	an area of land that must not be treated with pesticide.
Pesticide-free zone (PFZ)	an area of land that a) must not be treated with pesticide, <u>and</u> b) must be protected from pesticide moving onto it.
Spray buffer zone	not used in the IPMR; may be used on federal labels. ➤ Follow both federal & provincial rules. Use the most restrictive (furthest) distance!



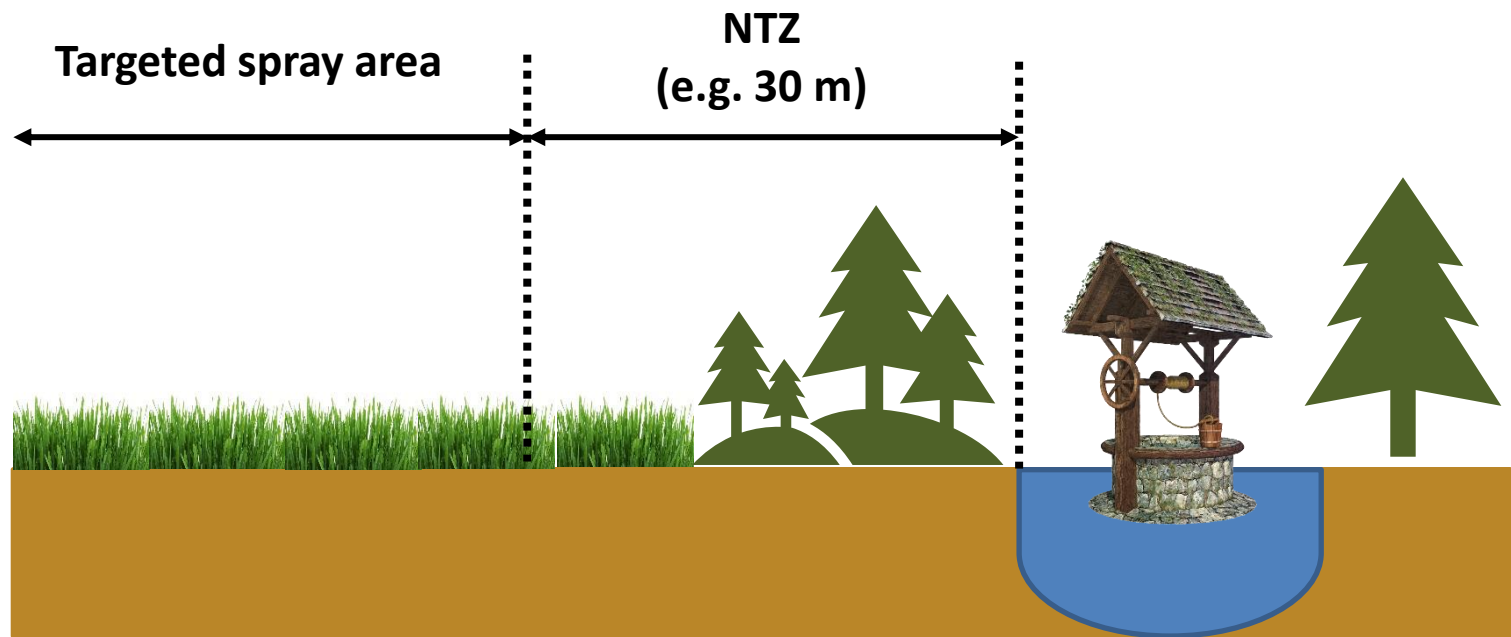
PMRA: Spray buffer zone

“the downward distance between the point of direct pesticide application, usually the end of the spray swath, and the nearest boundary of a sensitive habitat”.

IPMR: PFZ & NTZ



IPMR: PFZ & NTZ



Use near water: Pesticide-free zone

- General*: Minimum **10 m PFZ** maintained around and along bodies of water, dry streams and classified wetlands
 - PFZ measured in horizontal distance from the **high water mark** (HWM)
 - User must ensure appropriate NTZ in place to maintain PFZ

Reducing the PFZ: IPMR standards

- May reduce PFZ under certain conditions
 - Some are sector specific
 - Several sections in IPMR (ss.74, 75, 76, 77, 78)
- Many limited to:
 - Using **glyphosate**
 - Selective application
 - **Not** if it “drains directly” to fish-bearing water
- Must still not apply directly to BOW
 - And must prevent release into BOW!

Example: Reducing the PFZ for invasive plants/noxious weeds (IPMR)

Fish-bearing (or drains directly) at any time of year (IPMR s.77)	• Selective application • Using glyphosate	• 1 m PFZ
Fish-bearing (or drains directly) at any time of year (IPMR s.74)	• Using glyphosate	• 5 m PFZ • (Or 2 m PFZ for listed industrial sites)
<u>Not fish-bearing</u> (and does not drain directly) at any time of year (IPMR s.74)	• Using glyphosate	• 2 m NTZ (body of water) • HWM (temp. free standing body of water) • Over (dry stream)

Reducing the PFZ: Permit

- Can request exemption from requirements in IPMR
- Issuing a permit is a statutory decision
- Permit process can take 5-9 months depending on complexity and risk/concern
 - Advertising, public consultation
- Cost = \$1000 & max 3 years
- Proponent should identify risks & propose mitigation

Recent Policy Work

Directly Draining Policy

- Interpretation of the term “drains directly” used in the IPMR
 - e.g. “...a body of water or a classified wetland that is fish bearing or that **drains directly** into a fish bearing body of water...”
- Links to assessing potential PFZ reduction

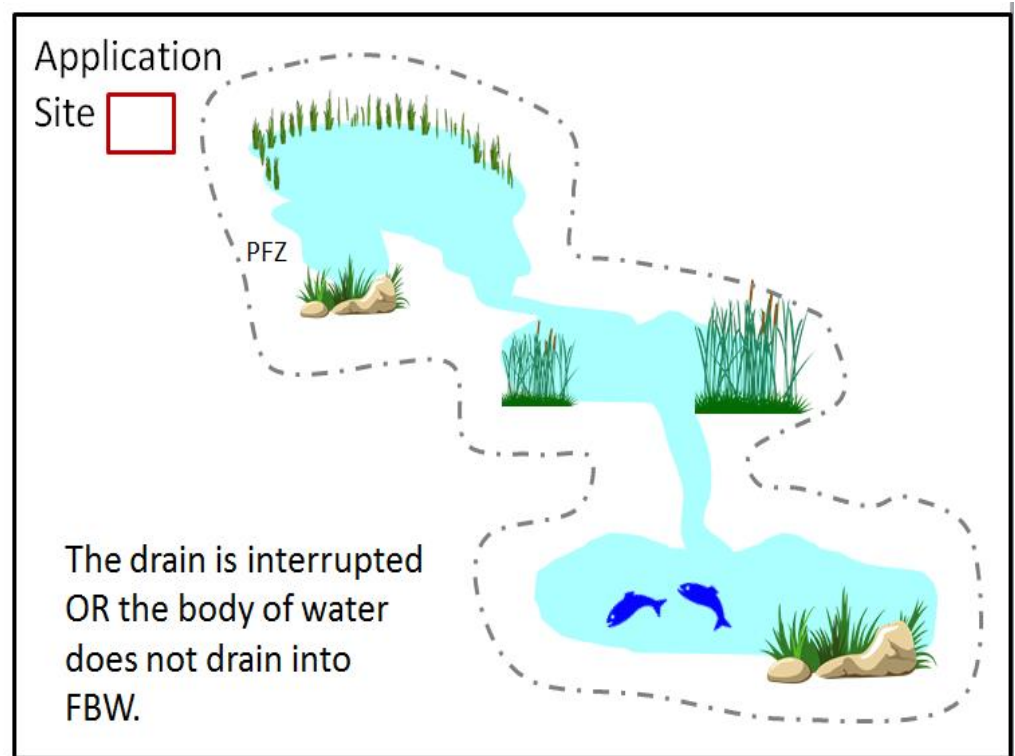
Directly Draining Policy (contd)

- 3 scenarios where a body of water or wet or dry stream is NOT directly draining to fish bearing water (FBW):
 1. **Termination/Interruption:** before reaching fish bearing water
 2. **Distance:** >100 m from fish bearing water
 3. **Dilution:** sufficiently converges with other water before reaching fish bearing water
- Explanatory note available

1. Termination/Interruption

Does not drain directly if:

- **Ends** in BOW that is not FBW; *OR*
- Empties into a BOW that is not FBW and then eventually empties into FBW



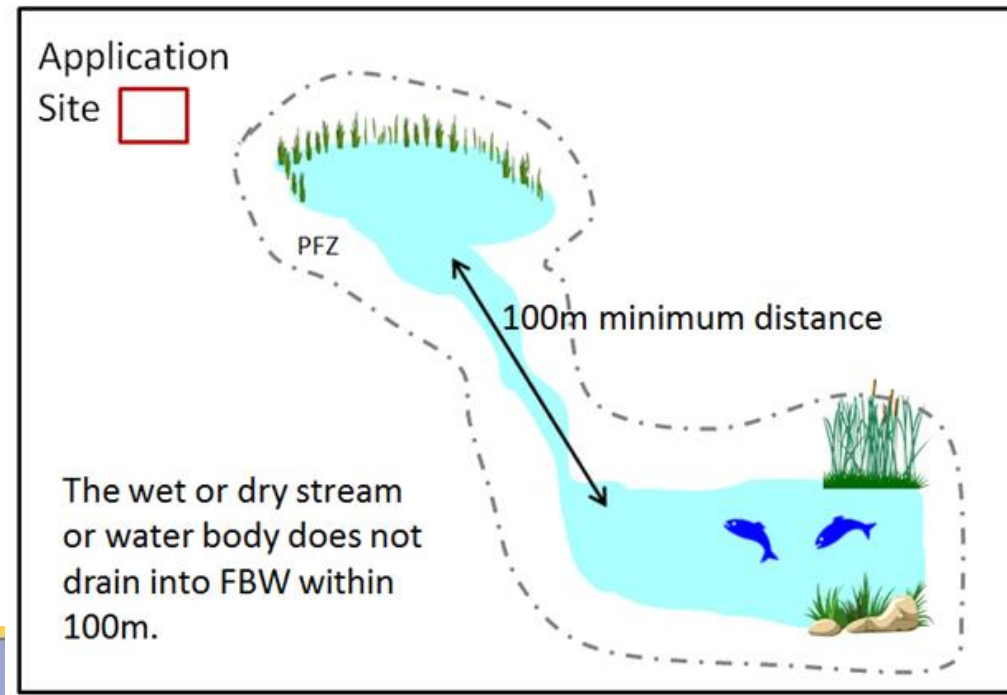
2. Distance to FBW

Does not drain directly if:

- Using **glyphosate** and
- Stream/BOW is > 100m away from FBW*

Other actives:

- e.g. Rail - S.76(6)
- **no minimum distance**
- can't use this option
- limited to glyphosate



3. Dilution Prior to FBW

Does not drain directly if:

- A “significant” stream converges before FBW
 - Options to determine if significant
 - Respects 2 main classification systems
 - Stream Classification (FPRA)
 - Stream Order
 - Either equal or higher stream order OR equal or lower stream classification
- Convergence must be > 10 m away from FBW

Body of Water Policy



- IPMR: "body of water" does not include a **human-made, self-contained** body of or structure for water

Body of Water Policy (contd)

- **Human-made** means:
 - a. a depression or structure **deliberately** constructed to contain or transport water; and/or
 - b. entirely constructed of human-made materials.
- **Self-contained** means wholly contained within a depression or structure that **prevents** water movement, via surface water or groundwater, to a body of water or aquifer.

Interim: High water mark

- Interpretation of the term “high water mark” used in the IPMR
 - E.g. “...*Pesticide-free zones must be measured in horizontal distance from the **high water mark** of the body of water, dry stream or classified wetlands..*”
- Implications for measuring the PFZ

Interim: High water mark (contd)

- **High Water Mark** means the level frequently wetted during the season of high water
 - includes the high tide level for tidal waters.
 - not meant to include unusually high levels that may be experienced in extreme flood events.

Recent Initiatives:

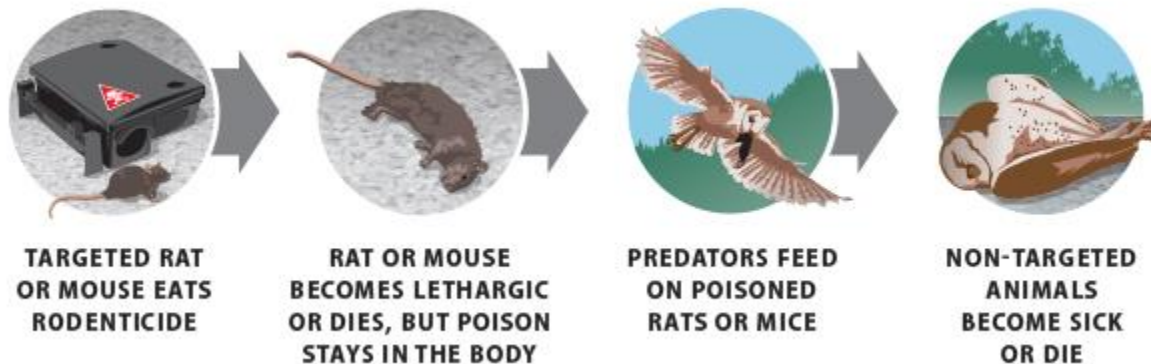
Certification Improvements

- Updates to Forestry exam (2020)
- New Wood Preservation manual (2021)
- Streamlined exam marking
- Website improvements
- Invigilator standards
- Online ordering for training materials (Print on Demand)

Recent Initiatives:

Rodenticide Action Plan

- To protect wildlife, an 18-month **ban** on second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides (SGARs) came into effect on July 21, 2021
- Exemptions: Essential Services & Agriculture



Rodenticide Action Plan (contd)

www.gov.bc.ca/RodentIPM



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For more information:

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