

# Richmond's Pesticide Use Control Bylaw



Many pesticides can no longer be used for garden and lawn beautification on residential and City land.

## Bylaw summary

As part of the City's Enhanced Pesticide Management Program, Richmond City Council adopted the Pesticide Use Control Bylaw No. 8514 on October 13, 2009, regulating the cosmetic use of pesticides on all residential and City-owned land. The Bylaw is now in full force and effect.

## How is the Bylaw applied?

The Bylaw restricts pesticide use for cosmetic purposes such as lawn and garden beautification, on residential and City properties. This includes the lawn and garden space of all single- and multi-family residences, along with all playing fields and parks operated by the City.

## The Bylaw does not apply to:

- management of pests that transmit human or animal diseases
- management of pests that impact agriculture or forestry
- use on buildings or inside of buildings
- ALR properties used for farming, including the residential areas of farms
- land used for forestry, transportation, public utilities or pipelines (except when utilities or pipelines are owned by the City)
- golf courses
- management of designated noxious weeds listed under the BC Weed Control Act

## What is a pesticide?

Pesticide is the general term for any substance designed to suppress unwanted organisms such as insects, weeds and rodents. Pesticides come in many forms and categories including herbicides (for weeds), insecticides (for insects) and fungicides (for fungal diseases).

## Are all pesticides now restricted?

Most conventional pesticides, including products labelled herbicide, insecticide, fungicide or combined fertilizer/herbicide products (often referred to as "weed and feed") are now restricted, except:

- Pesticides listed as "excluded" in the provincial Integrated Pest Management Regulation are still permitted.
- Biological pest controls, which include nematodes, lady beetles and micro-organisms such as *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) bacteria or fungi.

## How do I know if a pesticide is restricted or permitted?

Read the label. Common active ingredients in most conventional pesticides, such as 2,4-D, Mecoprop, Dicamba, Glyphosate, Carbaryl and Malathion are now restricted under the Bylaw.

However, many safer alternatives are available, effective and exempt from the Bylaw. To help identify these permitted pesticides, look for the "active ingredient" on the product label. If the active ingredient of your product is on the list on the other side of this brochure, it is still allowed by this Bylaw.

## How do I safely dispose of pesticides?

Pesticides are hazardous substances and must be disposed of properly. The City's Recycling Depot accepts consumer pesticides bearing both the poison symbol and a Pest Control Product number (maximum 10 litre container).

### City's Recycling Depot:

5555 Lynas Lane, open Wednesday to Sunday from 9:00 a.m. to 6:15 p.m.

## Are there penalties for pesticide use?

The City may ticket residents and businesses that do not comply with the Bylaw. The Bylaw includes escalating fines for the first (\$100), second (\$500) and third (\$1,000) offence. Any violation is an offence punishable upon conviction with a fine up to \$10,000.

If a landscaper or lawn care specialist maintains your property, it is important for you to confirm that they comply with this new Bylaw, together with ensuring they are certified and licensed professionals.

## How can I learn more about green lawns?

If you are concerned about the impact of this Bylaw on your lawn, watch for the City's Live Green publications and for free workshops designed to help keep your lawn and garden green without the use of traditional pesticides.

Please call or visit the City website for more information and to learn about upcoming opportunities. Please note, registration for workshops is required and can be done by phone at 604-276-4300 or online at [www.richmond.ca/register](http://www.richmond.ca/register).

## Who do I contact about this Bylaw?

For your convenience, the online version of the City's Pesticide Use Control Bylaw No. 8514 is available on the City's website at [www.richmond.ca/pesticides](http://www.richmond.ca/pesticides). If you have any questions or comments, please call **604-276-4398**.



# List of Permitted Pesticides

Regulated by the City of Richmond's Pesticide Use Control Bylaw No. 8514.



- Acetic acid
- Animal repellents except thiram
- Anti-fouling paints
- Antisapstain wood preservatives
- Asphalt solids (pruning paints)
- Bacillus sphaericus, also referred to as Bs
- Bacillus subtilis
- Bacillus thuringiensis var. israelensis, also referred to as Bti
- Bacillus thuringiensis var. kurstaki, also referred to as Btk
- Bactericides used in petroleum products
- Boron compounds
- Boron compounds with up to 5% copper for insect control and wood preservation
- Capsaicin
- Citric acid
- Cleansers
- Copper (oxychloride and tribasic only)
- Corn cellulose
- Corn gluten
- Deodorizers
- d-phenothrin
- d-trans-allethrin, also referred to as d-cis-trans allethrin
- Fatty acids
- FeHEDTA
- Ferric phosphate
- Ferric sodium EDTA
- Ferrous sulphate
- Formic acid
- Garlic
- Hard surface disinfectants
- Insect repellents
- Insect semiochemicals, including pheromones, kairomones, attractants and repellents
- Insect bait stations
- Kaolin
- Lactic acid
- Laundry additives
- Material preservatives
- Methoprene
- Mineral oils for insect and mite control
- Naphthalene for fabric protection
- N-Octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide
- Octenol
- Oxalic acid
- Paradichlorobenzene for fabric protection
- Pesticides in aerosol containers
- Pesticides registered under the Pest Control Products Act (Canada) for application to pets
- Phoma macrostoma
- Piperonyl butoxide
- Plant growth regulators
- Polybutene bird repellents
- Pyrethrins
- Pyriproxyfen
- Resmethrin
- Sclerotinia minor
- Silica aerogel, also referred to as silica gel, amorphous silica and amorphous silica gel
- Silicon dioxide also referred to as "diatomaceous earth"
- Slimicides
- Soaps
- Sodium chloride
- Spinosad
- Sulphur, including lime sulphur, sulphide sulphur and calcium polysulphide
- Surfactants
- Swimming pool algicides and bactericides
- Tetramethrin
- Thymol
- Wood preservatives
- Zinc strips

**Note:** This list is compiled from Schedule 2 and 5 "Excluded Pesticides" of the BC Integrated Pest Management Regulation



## Natural and Permitted Pesticides Solutions to Common Pest Problems

Carefully read the label and follow all instructions and safety precautions when using pesticides

Pest	Natural Solution	Permitted Pesticide Active ingredient (common name)
Weeds in gardens	<b>In soil:</b> cover with thick mulches or hand-weed. <b>In hard surfaces:</b> use boiling water and pour over weeds.	Acetic acid, fatty acid, sodium chloride (salt)
Weeds in lawns	To prevent weeds, grow dense, deep rooted, healthy lawns by raising your mower blades to 6-9cm when cutting your grass, over-seed in February and hand weed.	<b>Lawns:</b> corn gluten meal, Sclerotinia minor <b>Hard surfaces:</b> acetic acid, fatty acid
Aphids	Use a power washer or high pressure hose to blast colonies off plants with sharp blasts of water.	Soap (insecticidal soap), pyrethrins
Caterpillars	Physically remove caterpillars with your hands and place them in a suitable area outside of your garden.	Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt)
Leaf Disease	Avoid getting moisture on leaves while watering or grow disease resistant varieties of plants.	Sulphur (rust), Bacillus subtilis for blackspot and powdery mildew

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