

Summary of Pesticide Regulations across Canada (Federal, Provincial and Municipal): Urban Landscapes FINAL DRAFT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Traditionally the responsibility of the Federal and Provincial governments, in 2001 the Supreme Court of Canada upheld the cosmetic pesticide ban in Hudson, QC to further restrict the use of pesticides on their lands. Since then over 180 Canadian municipalities have passed pesticide restrictions which has also led to a number of Provinces to enact blanket provincial pesticide bans. Green industry companies working in these jurisdictions must be aware of these regulations in addition to any pesticide bylaws pertaining to cosmetic or so called “unnecessary” uses of pest control products. This review paper outlines how the various levels of government regulate the pesticide industry in Canada and details how the Provinces and Municipalities restrict their use cosmetically.

PESTICIDE REGULATION IN CANADA

The regulation of pesticides in Canada is a complex process, involving various Acts, regulations, guidelines, directives and by-laws from all three levels of government: Federal, Provincial and Municipal (Table 1). The end goal is to ensure mitigation of risks associated with the use of pesticide products. While the involvement of Federal and Provincial governments is fairly straight forward, the added influence of municipalities further complicates this. Provincial/territorial jurisdictions may allow cities, towns and municipalities to enact by-laws which set further conditions on the use of pesticides, such as when and where certain types of pesticides (usually lawn, turf and garden products) may be used. This can make the job of green industry members who are responsible for the health and safety of clients urban landscapes very complicated when it comes to the selection and use of pesticide products.

Federal Role

Pesticides are regulated in Canada through Health Canada’s Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA). The PMRA’s goal is to protect human health and the environment while at the same time supporting Canada’s agriculture and forestry sectors by ensuring access to safe and effective pest control tools. Under the authority of the Pest Control Products Act (PCPA), the PMRA registers pest control products to be used, sold, manufactured, stored or imported into Canada. These products include chemicals, devices, and some organisms. These registered products cannot be used contrary to the regulations under the PCPA or the directions on the label ([Pest Control Products Act](#)).

Provincial Role

Provinces and territories may further regulate registered pesticides including sale, use, storage, transportation and disposal in their jurisdictions as long as the measures they adopt are consistent with any conditions imposed under the PCPA or other federal legislation. For example, a Province or Territory may prohibit the use of a registered pesticide in its jurisdiction, or it may add more restrictive conditions on the use of a product than those established under the PCPA. However it may not authorize the use of a product that has not been approved under the PCPA, and may not relieve the user of the obligation to comply with conditions, directions and limitations imposed under the PCPA.

Provinces and Territories administer pesticide management programs that includes education and training programs, the licensing/certification of applicators, vendors and growers, and issuing permits

for certain pesticide uses. Response to spills and accidents as well as enforcement and compliance monitoring are carried out in cooperation with PMRA regional offices.

Municipal Role

Provincial/territorial jurisdictions may allow cities, towns, and municipalities to enact by-laws which set further conditions on the use of pesticides, such as when and where certain types of pesticides (usually lawn, turf and garden products) may be used. The Quebec town of Hudson was the first to enact a pesticide bylaw in 1991. This bylaw was challenged numerous times until the Supreme Court upheld a municipality’s power to regulate pesticide usage through a bylaw in 114957 Canada Ltée (Spraytech, Société d'arrosage) v. Hudson (Town) in 2001. It should be noted that municipal bylaws cannot prevent the sale of pesticides, which is a Provincial jurisdiction, but can impact the usage of registered pesticides on their lands. Appendix 1 outlines municipal jurisdictions in Canada that have passed cosmetic pesticide bylaws.

Table 1: Principle Responsibilities by Jurisdiction

(<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/consumer-product-safety/reports-publications/pesticides-pest-management/fact-sheets-other-resources/regulation-pesticides.html>)

Federal	Provincial	Municipal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pest Control Products Act and Regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation, sale, use, storage/disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By-laws for municipal (and in some cases private/residential)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pesticide registration and re-evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training/certification and licensing of applicators/vendors 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human health and safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spills/use restrictions 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance and enforcement 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value/efficacy assessment 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative strategies 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance and enforcement 		

PROVINCIAL LAWS PROHIBITING NON-ESSENTIAL PESTICIDE USE

In addition to the traditional role of Provincial pesticide regulations as illustrated above, recently a number of Provinces have also introduced legislation targeting the “cosmetic” or “non-essential” use of pesticides (Table 2). Bans on the cosmetic uses of pesticides by Provinces range from broad to narrow in

What is the “cosmetic” use of pesticides?

Cosmetic use of pesticides can be considered as the use of pesticides for non-essential or aesthetic purposes. For example, a pesticide may be used in an outdoor situation to improve the appearance of lawns, gardens, landscapes or other green spaces and/or to control unwanted or undesirable organisms.

Non-cosmetic use of pesticides includes use to prevent economic damage or health impacts, such as reducing pest damage to crops or buildings or reducing spread of disease. Exclusions to regulatory provisions addressing the cosmetic use of pesticides have been made to allow the use of pesticides for such activities as public health and safety (including the protection of public works structures), agriculture and preventing impacts to agriculture, forestry, research and scientific purposes, and to protect natural resources.

Regulations that address the cosmetic use of pesticides generally focus on urban landscapes and residential areas.

scope, both in terms of the pesticides and uses covered. Bans that are considered broad in scope prohibit the cosmetic use of pesticides on all landscaping elements (e.g. Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia), while narrowly scoped bans tend to prohibit the cosmetic use of pesticides on lawns only (e.g. Manitoba, New Brunswick, PEI, Newfoundland and Labrador). Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia currently do not have any overarching Provincial legislation restricting cosmetic use of pesticides but many individual municipalities in these Provinces have enacted cosmetic pesticide bylaws on their own.

Ontario

Ontario's Cosmetic pesticides Ban Act (2008) came into effect on April 22, 2009. This Provincial legislation superseded all existing municipal cosmetic pesticides by-laws and created one set of rules concerning these pesticides across the Province. The Act bans the non-essential use of pesticides for cosmetic purposes on lawns, vegetable and ornamental gardens, patios, driveways, cemeteries, and in parks and school yards. More than 250 pesticide products have been banned for sale and over 80 pesticide ingredients are banned for "cosmetic" uses (Appendix). Class 11 pesticide active ingredients are the only products that are legal to use for cosmetic purposes. In order to add new products to this group of chemicals they must be listed as a "biopesticide" by the PMRA or the product must be determined to be a "lower-risk" pesticide (MoECC, 2012). In some cases, pesticides listed under other classifications may be used but only under an exception to the bylaw. For a listing of allowable and banned pesticides in Ontario see Appendix 2.

Pesticide classifications under Ontario Regulation 63/09:

(reference: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/classification-pesticides>)

- Class 1: Concentrates used in manufacturing
- [Class 2](#), [3](#) and [4](#): Hazardous products that may be used under an exemption to the cosmetic pesticide ban
- [Class 5](#) and [6](#): Include low risk pesticides and biopesticides allowed by homeowners for cosmetic uses
- [Class 7](#): Controlled-sale domestic and restricted pesticides allowable for non-cosmetic uses
- [Class 8](#): A list of all banned domestic pesticide products such as weed and feed products and weed and insect control products for lawns and gardens.
- [Class 9](#): Pesticide active ingredients banned for cosmetic use under the Pesticide Act but may be used under an exception.
- [Class 10](#): Ingredients in pesticide products allowed for use under the public health or safety exception for controlling plants that are poisonous to the touch
- [Class 11](#): Full list of active ingredients that may be used under the Pesticide Act to control pests.

There are some exceptions for pesticide use:

(reference <https://news.ontario.ca/ene/en/2009/03/ontarios-cosmetic-pesticides-ban.html>)

- Public health and safety: to control poisonous plants and insects, potentially disease carrying insects (e.g. mosquitoes) and organisms that can potentially damage structures
- Natural resources: to control invasive species that may impact health, environment of the economy and to protect native ecosystems
- Golf courses: are conditionally exempted provided they are Integrated Pest Management accredited and make documented efforts to reduce reliance on pesticides

- Sports fields: exemptions only on the sports turf areas are allowed temporarily when hosting International level sporting competitions
- Specialty turf: may be used to maintain lawn bowling, cricket, lawn tennis and croquet if certain conditions are met (like golf courses above)
- Trees: licensed technicians may use pesticides if deemed necessary and prescribed by a tree care professional
- Agriculture: pesticides are necessary for agriculture from an economic and operational perspective in Ontario
- Forestry: pesticides in forestry are essential to protect trees from pests, and to control competing vegetation in Ontario
- Public works: pesticides are allowed to be used to maintain safe conditions, and the security of and emergency access to public works.

Quebec

Quebec was the first Province to enact a ban on lawn pesticides in 2003 under the Pesticides Management Code. This code set standards to control the storage, sale and use of pesticides and restricted the use of certain pesticides on the lawns of private and commercial green spaces, public, semi-public and municipal properties and on the lawns of private and commercial properties, except for golf courses. It also prohibits the use of most pesticides inside and outside child care centres and schools, and specific rules must be observed when using authorized pesticides. For a listing of banned and allowed pesticide active ingredients under Quebec's Pesticides Management Code see Appendix 3.

The code allows for exceptions for pesticide use in golf courses, plant nurseries, seed orchards or on lawns and land that is used only for outdoor sporting activities by persons older than 14 years of age, fenced in, or equipped with a watering system.

Summary of Pesticide Use Rules: (reference <http://www.mddep.gouv.qc.ca/pesticides/permis-en/code-gestion-en/index.htm>)

- It is prohibited to use certain pesticides on the lawns of private and commercial green spaces, public, semi-public and municipal properties and on the lawns of private and commercial properties, except for golf courses.
- It is prohibited for commercial users to apply on lawn spaces pesticides that are impregnated or mixed with a fertilizer, unless these products are stored in separate containers.
- It is prohibited to use almost all pesticides inside and outside child care centres and elementary and secondary schools, and specific rules must be observed when using authorized pesticides.
- It is prohibited to use certain aerosols indoors.
- Minimal distances must be observed when using pesticides or when preparing pesticide mixtures near lakes, streams, wetlands and water withdrawal sites.
- Specified distances from watercourses and inhabited areas will also have to be observed in the case of certain type of equipment causing significant pesticide drift (in orchards or vineyards for example), during aerial spraying and when pesticides are used in high-traffic vehicle, train or energy corridors.
- Golf courses are required to submit triennial plans for the reduced use of pesticides.
- Application of information modalities for the public and the Ministère when certain pesticides are used in forests and high-traffic vehicle, train or energy corridors.
- Billposting and pesticide warnings when pesticides are used in urban areas and on golf courses.

- Specific rules apply during fumigation (aeration, schedule, posting of warnings).
- Specific rules apply for aerial spraying (for example marking the location).
- Ground applications of pesticides to reduce adult biting insects is prohibited.
- It is prohibited for all, including citizens, to use strychnine and DDT.

In 2018/2019 the Quebec government will be implementing the new Quebec Pesticide Strategy as an effort to modernize the regulations governing the use and sale of the most high-risk pesticides. This will include impacts to agricultural users as well as additional restrictions in urban areas.

Highlights include (starting March 8, 2019):

- The application of neonicotinoid class insecticides to grass surfaces by commercial users will be prohibited (except at golf courses)
- Pesticides may be injected to control the emerald ash borer on daycare and school grounds
- A pesticide containing D-phenothrin and tetramethrin may be applied to destroy wasp, hornet or bee nests on daycare and school grounds
- Direct-to-consumer sales of neonicotinoids intended for lawn application will be prohibited.
- Biopesticides and synthetic pyrethrin analogues may be sold over-the-counter to consumers by grouping them into Class 5.
- Clarification will be provided on the sale of multipacks of household pesticides.

Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia's *Non-Essential Pesticides Control Act* came into effect in 2012. This legislation covers "cosmetic" use of pesticides for lawn care and ornamental plants on residential, commercial, government, and institutional properties including hospitals, long-term care facilities, schools, parks, and recreational facilities. In addition, the sale and use of pesticides not on the list of 'excepted use pesticides' will be prohibited on lawns and ornamental plantings. The Nova Scotia Department of Environment has further advised industry that it will consider adding a pesticide to its allowable list provided its active ingredient is included on the Ontario Class 11 pesticides list (which Nova Scotia's Allowable List is based on). For a list of allowed pesticide active ingredients under Section 6 of Nova Scotia's Non-essential Pesticides Control Act see Appendix 4.

There are exceptions to this legislation including controlling pests that may be health concerns (e.g. European Fire Ant or poisonous plants), invasive species (e.g. invasive plants) or cause structural damage to buildings or infrastructure. In addition, forestry, agriculture (including home vegetable and fruit gardens) and golf courses are exempt.

Manitoba

On June 12, 2014 Manitoba passed the Non-Essential Pesticide Use Regulation (MR 286-14) under the Environment Act which restricts the sale and use of non-essential herbicides. The legislation applies to lawns and adjoining areas (sidewalks, driveways and patios) of residential, commercial, government, and institutional properties. The prohibition of the use of prescribed pesticides extends to any exterior property of a school, hospital or child care centre and also includes parking areas, pathways, and any area around play structures where children play or have access. Under the legislation, any herbicide other than an allowable herbicide is prohibited for use on lawns and associated areas as well as exterior properties around schools, daycares and hospitals.

Allowable herbicides include corn gluten meal, iron-based herbicides, bioherbicides (e.g. corn gluten meal) and some contact herbicide products such as vinegars, soaps and salts. Retailers may openly display and sell these types of herbicides but other restricted products (e.g. Killex and Round-up), although still sellable, must have restricted access and point of sale information (reference: http://www.gov.mb.ca/sd/envprograms/initiatives/pesticide_red/index.html).

There are exceptions to the legislation to allow for control of high risk noxious weeds or invasive species and the protection of public health and safety. Exceptions extend to specialty turf that is used for lawn bowling, tennis or cricket; professional or internationally used sports fields and scientific experiment or research purposes. This legislation also does not apply to vegetable, fruit or ornamental garden beds nor does it apply to controlling pest or nuisance insects.

Note that this legislation is currently under review but remains in effect until such time it is changed.

New Brunswick

In 2009 New Brunswick, under Section 8 of the *Pesticides Control Act*, banned a number of pesticide products used for lawn care including 2,4-d, weed-and-feed products, hose-end pesticides, granular spreadable products and lawn care pesticides that require measuring, mixing or dilution by homeowners.

All New Brunswick companies that have a Business operators license are mandated to be certified under the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program administered by Plant Health Atlantic (PHA). PHA is a group made up of representatives of industry and government and is responsible for managing a certification and audit program for NB company and individuals who must be certified under the IPM program and maintain that certification.

There are exceptions to the legislation. Golf courses are required to be certified integrated pest management practitioners in order to continue using 2,4-D. Lawn care companies are still permitted to use pesticides on lawns but not as blanket treatments (pesticide treatments are limited to a maximum of 50% of turf area to any one property, once per season. Application of insecticides in amounts greater than the 50% limit are allowable provided a permit is obtained in advance. In order to obtain a permit damage/injury thresholds set out under IPM guidelines for common lawn insects (such as chinch bugs and white grubs) must be exceeded and a fee must be paid. (reference: http://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/elg/environment/content/land_waste/content/pesticide_management/pesticides.html)

Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island enacted amendments to its pesticide legislation in 2010. This legislation is similar to New Brunswick which banned 2, 4-D, weed and feed, hose end pesticides and granular pesticides (like but did not mandate specific property limits of pesticide application nor did not ban blanket spraying. It did enact other restrictions, including a requirement to pre-notify neighbouring properties (ie. within 25m of spray area) 24-72 hours in advance of a pesticide application. Individual municipalities do allow the application of banned insecticides provided a municipal permit is obtained in advance. In order to obtain a permit damage/injury thresholds set out under IPM guidelines for common lawn insects (such as chinch bugs and white grubs) must be exceeded and a fee must be paid. (reference: <https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/topic/pesticide-use-and-regulation>)

Newfoundland and Labrador

In 2011, the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador banned the use and sale of certain ingredients for controlling pests in lawns. These active ingredients are listed in section 14 of Newfoundland and Labrador's Pesticides Control Regulations: carbaryl, 2,4-D, mecoprop, dicamba, and MCPA (2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid). Exceptions include golf courses, forestry activities, agricultural activities, sports turfs, and other highly maintained turfs.

(<https://www.assembly.nl.ca/Legislation/sr/Regulations/rc120026.htm>).

Alberta

Alberta does not have Provincial legislation restricting cosmetic use of pesticides. In 2010, however, following PMRA's decision to no longer permit fertilizer-pesticide combinations, Alberta likewise prohibited the use of weed-and-feed products containing 2,4-d. The use of 2,4-d alone is still allowable (reference: PMRA Re-Evaluation Note REV2010-01 Uncoupling of Fertilizer-Pesticide Combination Products for Lawn and Turf Uses (2010)).

British Columbia and Saskatchewan

British Columbia and Saskatchewan currently do not have any Provincial cosmetic pesticide bans.

Table 2: Summary of Provincial Regulations Banning Cosmetic Pesticides (adapted from CAPE report)

Jurisdiction	Date Passed	Pesticides Captured	Scope of Coverage	Exceptions
Newfoundland and Labrador	2011	Carbaryl, 2,4-D, mecoprop, dicamba, MCPA	Lawns	Golf courses, forestry activities, agriculture, sports turf, highly maintained turf
Nova Scotia	2011	All pesticides not on the "List of Allowable Pesticides Regulations"	Lawns, shrubs, trees, flowers, ornamental plants	Public health and safety, forestry activities, agriculture, golf courses
New Brunswick	2009	2,4-D	Lawns	Golf courses, agriculture
PEI	2010	2,4-D	Lawns	Golf courses, agriculture
Quebec	2003	20 active ingredients in Schedule I of Pesticide Management Code	Lawns	Golf courses, plant nurseries, seed orchards, agriculture; lawns and land used for outdoor sporting activities only by persons older than 14 years old, fenced in, or equipped with a watering system
Ontario	2008	All pesticides not included in class 11	In or over land	Public health and safety, golf courses, specialty turfs, arboriculture, specified sports fields, scientific purposes, natural resources
Manitoba	2014	All herbicides that are not allowable herbicides	Lawns	Public health and safety, golf courses, agriculture (including turf and sod farms), forestry, destroy noxious weeds,

				internationally used sports field, scientific purposes
Saskatchewan	No Provincial Restrictions on Cosmetic Pesticide Use			
Alberta				
British Columbia				

MUNICIPAL BYLAWS

In 1991, the Town of Hudson, QC passed a by-law that restricted the use of pesticides in the town to specific locations and applications. This bylaw was upheld in the Supreme Court of Canada in 2001 where the court recognized that the by-law controlling the non-essential use of pesticides fell within the jurisdiction of the municipality to preserve the health and safety of its residents. Since then most municipalities have the authority to pass local by-laws that restrict cosmetic pesticide use on private residential and municipal lands. However, municipalities cannot stop pesticide use on non-residential private property or stop the sale of pesticides (a Provincial responsibility). Currently, there are over 180 pesticide bylaws that have been passed in municipalities across the country (CAPE report).

In Ontario, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, New Brunswick, PEI, Newfoundland, Provincial pesticide restrictions apply to all municipalities. These range from Ontario’s restrictions on all land for gardens and lawns to simple lawn pesticide restrictions in NB, PEI, Nfld and MB. When the Ontario government brought in a blanket cosmetic pesticide ban, all municipal bylaws at the time were struck down and now all towns adhere to the Provincial legislation. In other Provinces, municipalities adhere any Provincial cosmetic pesticide legislation but retained the ability to go above and beyond and further restrict pesticide use if they are able to under their Provincial legislation.

All bylaws aim to restrict the use of certain pesticides for “non-essential” or “cosmetic” uses on lands within the municipality in one way or another. These regulations range from bans that prohibits the use of a pesticide for the purpose of maintaining outdoor trees, shrubs, flowers, other ornamental plants, or turf in, on, or under any private residential land or city land (e.g. City of Richmond, BC) to simply a City’s commitment to sustainable practices like IPM and use of pesticides as a last resort (e.g. City of Edmonton, AB).

Practically all of the cosmetic pesticide laws contain exceptions for the cosmetic use of pesticides in certain situations. In most instances, the exceptions allow the use of a pesticide to protect public health (e.g. destroying poison ivy, controlling stinging insects, purification of water, etc.). There are also typically exceptions in both Provincial laws and municipal bylaws for golf courses, sports fields, in the cases of pest “infestations”, in the promotion of integrated pest management, and the management of public property.

“Infestations” generally mean the presence of pests in numbers or under conditions which involve immediate or potential risk to human health or conditions which involve an immediate or potential risk of substantial loss or damage to property.

British Columbia

British Columbia is in an interesting situation where there is no blanket Provincial urban pesticide restriction but many municipalities have passed restrictions on these kinds of pest control products. This makes it complicated for green industry companies operating in multiple municipalities with

different bylaws. Bylaws in BC may differ in details but are all similar in that they follow the Provincial legislation of “exempted” pesticides. These are the only products allowable by residents and companies for cosmetic uses. Likewise there are exceptions to the use of pesticides and in fact BC’s Provincial legislation also limits municipalities in what may be regulated in terms of pesticides. Except for the City of Vancouver all other municipalities under the BC Community Charter are not able to restrict pesticide use for public safety, agriculture, forestry, the inside of buildings or buildings themselves or on land used for agriculture, forestry, transportation, public utilities, or pipelines unless the public utility or pipeline is vested in the municipality. See Appendix 5 for a complete list of exempted pesticides (Schedule 2 and 5 pesticides) under BC IPM Act and Regulation.

SUMMARY

The regulation of pesticides in Canada is a complex process that has become further complicated by the introduction of cosmetic pesticide bylaws by Canadian municipalities. It is important that green industry companies familiarize themselves with both Federal and Provincial pesticide legislation and how they affect them as potential pesticide applicators – this is generally accomplished through Provincial pesticide applicator certification and training. This training does not encompass municipal pesticide bylaws so companies must also ensure they are compliant with local municipal cosmetic bylaws where they operate. This becomes particularly important in those Provinces without blanket restrictions such as British Columbia.

Appendix 1: Municipal Pesticide Bylaws (By Province)

British Columbia (40 municipalities) <i>Integrated Pest Management Act, 2016</i> Note: The Ministry of Environment has recently amended the Integrated Pest Management Regulations which came into force on July 1, 2016.		
Vancouver (2006)	Surrey (2010)	Burnaby (2008)
Richmond (2009)	Coquitlam (2012)	Kelowna (2008)
Saanich (District) (2010)	Delta (District) (2009)	Kamloops (2009)
North Vancouver (2009)	Nanaimo (2010)	Victoria (2008)
Maple Ridge (2006)	New Westminister (2009)	Port Coquitlam (2011)
North Vancouver (2009)	West Vancouver (2005)	Port Moody (2003)
Langley (2012)	Courtenay (2007)	White Rock (2009)
Oak Bay (2011)	Pitt Meadows (2011)	Salmon Arm (2011)
Esquimalt (District) (2008)	Comox (2006)	Terrace (2011)
Nelson (2007)	Whistler (District) (2008)	Sechelt (District) (2008)
Qualicum Beach (2010)	Revelstoke (2011)	Kimberley (2010)
Fernie (2010)	Gibsons (2005)	Golden (2010)
Cumberland (2006)	Invermere (2009)	Tofino (2009)
Harrison Hot Springs (2010)		

Alberta <i>Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act, 2000</i> Note: As of January 1, 2010 products containing a combination of fertilizer and herbicide (commonly known as weed and feed) will no longer be available for sale or use in Alberta.		
Edmonton (2015)	Grandview (2014)	

Saskatchewan <i>The Pest Control Products Regulations, 2015</i>		
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Manitoba*The Environment Act, 1987**Non-essential Pesticide Use Regulation,*

Note: Manitoba's Non-Essential Pesticide Use Regulation (*The Environment Amendment Act (Reducing Pesticide Exposure), 2015*) under The Environment Act came into force on May 1, 2015.

Winnipeg (2015)

Brandon (2006)

Ontario (35 municipalities)[*Pesticides Act and Regulation, 2009*](#)[*Province of Ontario Cosmetic Pesticide Ban Act, 2008*](#)

Note: Former municipalities which previously adopted pesticide bylaws prior to June 18, 2008 and in effect until April 21, 2009 now amalgamated under the Cosmetic Pesticide Ban Act, 2008

Toronto

Hamilton

Waterloo (Region)

London

Markham

Vaughan

Windsor

Oakville

St Catharines

Kingston

Guelph

Thunder Bay

Peterborough

Caledon

North Bay

Aurora

Cornwall

Georgina

Stratford

Orangeville

Owen Sound

Collingwood

Colbourg

Thorold

Smith-Ennismore-Lakefield

Russell

Brockton

Perth

Gananoque

Deep River

Georgian Bay

Nipigon

Cobalt

The Archipelago (Parry Sound)

Quebec (138 municipalities)[*The Pesticides Act, 2018*](#)[*The Environment Quality Act, 1987*](#)

Note: Quebec was the first Province to regulate cosmetic pesticide use through the Pesticides Act (*Pesticides Management Code, 2003*)

Note: Several former municipalities which previously adopted pesticide bylaws are now boroughs of the amalgamated Ville de Montréal or Ville de Longueuil.

Montreal

Québec City

Longueuil

Sherbrooke

Repentigny

Brossard

Granby

Blainville

Shawinigan

Dollard-des-Ormeaux

Saint-Eustache

Boucherville

Slaberry-de-Valleyfield

Côte-Saint-Luc

Point-Claire

Boisbriand

Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville

Sainte-Thérèse

Magog

Saint-Lambert

Kirkland

Varennes

Beloeil

Westmount

Beaconsfield

Mon-Royal

Saint-Lazare

Dorval

Mont-Saint-Hilaire

Deux-Montagnes

Sainte-Catherine

Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines

Pincourt

Rosemère

Saint-Charles-Borromée

Prévost

Notre Dame de l'Île Perrot

Val-des-Monts

Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts

Saint-Sauveur

Saint-Raymond

Mont-Tremblant

Bois-des-Filion

Lorraine

Notre-Dam-des-Prairies

Otterburn Park

Saint-Hippolyte

Nicolet

Lac-Beauport

Hampstead

Stoneham-et-Tewkesbury

Asbestos

Chelsea

Shefford

Plessisville	Sainte-Catherine-de-la-Jacques-Cartier	Lac-Mégantic
Lac-Brome	Hudson	Montréal-Ouest
Sainte-Martine	Chertsey	Rivière-Rouge
Val-David	Waterloo	Saint-Donat
Morin-Heights	Baie-d'Urfé	East Angus
Saint-Adolphe-d'Howard	Saint-Faustin-Lac-Carré	Saint-Denis-de-Brompton
Sainte-Anne-des-Lacs	Saint-Alphonse-Rodriguez	Saint-Liboire
Ferme-Neuve	Val-Morin	Sainte-Marguerite-du-Lac-Masson
Piedmont	Lacolle	Adstock
Disrali	Huntingdon	Saint-Charles-de-Bellechasse
Saint-Côme	Saint-Ferdinand	Saint-Marc-sur-Richelieu
Nominique	Lac-Supérieur	Austin
Saint-Joseph-de-Coleraine	Dudswell	Saint-Placide
Fossambault-sur-le-Lac	Sainte-Marcelline-de-Kildare	Wentworth-Nord
Saint-Ubalde	Vaudreuil-sur-le-Lac	La Conception
Sainte-Lucie-des-Laurentides	La Minerve	Ayer's Cliff
La Macaza	Montpellier	Lac-Simon
Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci	Senneville	Sainte-Aurélie
Entrelacs	Saint-Donat	Cayamant
Lantier	La Durantaye	Saint-Herménégilde
Bolton-Ouest	Marston	North Hatley
Montcalm	Lac-Delage	Wentworth
Saint-Rémi-de-Tingwick	Lac-Sergent	Piopolis
Lac-Saint-Joseph	Sainte-Paule	Lac-Tremblant-Nord
Anjou *(Montréal)	Greenfield Park *(Longueuil)	LeMoynes *(Longueuil)
L'Île-Bizard *(Montréal)	Pierrefonds *(Montréal)	Roxboro *(Montreal)
Sainte Geneviève *(Montréal)	Saint-Hubert *(Longueuil)	Saint-Laurent *(Montréal)
Verdun *(Montréal)		

New Brunswick (4 municipalities)

[Pesticides Control Act, 2009](#) and [New Brunswick Regulation 96-126, 2011](#)

Note: As of December 16, 2009 the sale and use of more than 240 over-the-counter lawn care pesticide products are banned

Shediac	Sacville	Caraquet
Sainte-Andrews		

Nova Scotia (2 municipalities)

[Environment Act, 2016](#) ([Pesticide Regulations](#) under the Environment Act and the [Non-essential Pesticide Control Act, 2010](#))

[Non-essential Pesticides Control Act, 2011](#)

Note: The sale and use of non-essential lawn care pesticides are not be permitted as of the spring of 2011.

Halifax (Region) (2000)	Truro	
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Newfoundland and Labrador (2 municipalities)

[Environmental Protection Act, 2016](#) and [Pesticide Control Regulations, 2012](#)

Note: In 2012, the following active ingredients are no longer be permitted for use in residential, cosmetic lawn care: carbaryl; 2,4-D (2,4 dichlorophenoxyacetic acid); mecoprop; dicamba and MCPA (2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid).

Glenburnie-Birchy-Head-Shoal Brook		
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Prince Edward Island (2 municipalities) <i>Pesticides Control Act Regulations, 2017</i> Note: As of April 1, 2010 the sale and use of more than 240 over-the-counter lawn care pesticide products are banned.		
Stratford (2016)	Cornwall (2015)	Charlottetown (2017)
Summerside (2017)		

Appendix 2: Banned and Allowed Pesticide Active Ingredients under Ontario's Pesticide Act (current as of June 28, 2018) – Class 9 and 11 pesticide active ingredients

Ontario Class 9 pesticides: Full list of pesticide active ingredients which are banned under the Pesticides Act.		
Note: These are pesticide ingredients that are banned for cosmetic use. Products containing these ingredients may still be used for exceptions to the ban. Refer to the Pesticide Classification Guideline for Ontario for more details.		
2,4-d	Dimethoate	
4-cpa	Diquat	
Abamectin	Difenoconazole	
Acephate	Dichlorprop-p isomer	
Acetamiprid	Diuron	
Aminocyclopyrachlor	D-phenothrin	
Aminopyralid	D-trans allethrin	
Amitrole	Endosulfan	
Atrazine plus related active triazines	Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl (isomer)	Myclobutanil
Azoxystrobin	Ferbam	Naled
Bensulide	Fluazinam	Napropamide
Bentazon (present as the sodium salt)	Fludioxonil	Oxine benzoate
Benzovindiflupyr	Flumioxazin	Oxycarboxin
Bispyribac-sodium	Fluopicolide	Paraquat
Boscalid	Fluopyram	Penthiopyrad
Bromacil	Fluoxastrobin	Permethrin
Captan	Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester	Phosalone
Carbaryl	Folpet	Propamocarb hydrochloride
Carbathiin	Fosamine ammonium	Propiconazole
Carfentrazone-ethyl	Fosetyl-al	Propoxur
Chlorpyrifos	Glufosinate ammonium	Propyzamide
Chlorantraniliprole	Glyphosate	Pyraclostrobin
Chlorothalonil	Halosulfuron-methyl	Pyroxasulfone
Chlorsulfuron	Hexazinone	Pyrethrins
Chlorthal	Imazypyr	Quintozene
Clopyralid	Imidacloprid	Resmethrin
Clothianidin	Indaziflam	Rotenone
Cypermethrin	Isofetamid	S-metolachlor
Cyantraniliprole	Iprodione	Saflufenacil
Cyazofamid	Lambda-cyhalothrin	Simazine plus related active triazines
Cyprodinil	Malathion	Spinosad
D-cis, trans allethrin	Mandestrobin	Tetramethrin plus related active compounds
Dazomet	Maleic hydrazide	Thiabendazole
Diazinon	MCPA	Thiamethoxam
Dichlobenil	Mancozeb	Thiram
Dicamba	Mecoprop	Thiophanate-methyl
Dichlobenil	Mesotrione	Triclopyr
Dichloran	Metalaxyl-m and s-isomer	Trifloxystrobin
Dicofol	Metaldehyde	Trifluralin
Etridiazole	Metam	Triforine
Fenbutatin oxide	Metconazole	Trinexapac-ethyl
Etridiazole	Metiram	Triticonazole
Fenbutatin oxide	Metsulfuron methyl	Zineb

Ontario Class 11 pesticides: Full list of pesticide active ingredients which can be used under the Pesticides Act.

Note: Ingredients contained in pesticide products that are biopesticides or certain lower risk pesticides. Licensed exterminators and persons who perform land exterminations in non-residential areas that use Class 11 pesticides are required to post a notice sign to provide public notice of the use of these pesticides, unless exempt from posting under Ontario Regulation 63/09.

Acetic acid	Diallyl disulfide and related sulfides	Oil of black pepper
Ammonium soaps of fatty acids	Dried blood	<i>Pantoea agglomerans</i> strain c9-1
Ammonium soaps of higher fatty acids	Dried whole eggs	<i>Pantoea agglomerans</i> strain e325
<i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i> strain dsm 14940	Extract of <i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i>	<i>Phoma macrostoma</i> strain 94-44b
<i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i> strain dsm 14941	Fatty acid	Piperine
Azadirachtin	Fish meal mixture	Polyoxin D zinc salt
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> mbi 600	Fish oil mixture	Putrescent whole egg solid
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> qst 713	Garlic	<i>Sclerotinia minor</i>
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki</i>	Hydrogen Peroxide	Silicon dioxide -present as diatomaceous earth
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis tenebrionis</i>	Iron (present as fehedta)	Soap (alkanolamine salts of fatty acid)
Boric Acid	Iron (ferrous or ferric)	Sodium chloride
Borax	Kaolin	Sodium alpha-olefin sulfonate
<i>Brassica hirta</i> - white mustard seed powder	Lactic acid	<i>Streptomyces acidiscabies</i> strain rl-110t
Canola Oil	Lime sulphur or calcium polysulphide	Sulphur
Capsaicin	Liquid corn gluten	<i>Trichoderma virens</i> strain g-41
Castor oil	Meat meal mixture	<i>Trichoderma harzianum rifai</i> strain krl-ag2
<i>Chondrostereum purpureum</i> strain pfc2139	<i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i> strain f-52	<i>Trichoderma harzianum rifai</i> strain t22
Citric acid	Methyl-anthranilate	<i>Typhula phacorrhiza</i> strain 94671
Codling moth and leaf roller pheromone	Mono-and di-potassium salts of phosphorous acid	<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> strain wcs850
Copper	Mineral oil	Wintergreen oil
Corn gluten meal	Nuclear polyhedrosis virus	4-Chloroindole-3-Acetic Acid (Present As Potassium Salt)

Appendix 3: Banned and Allowed Pesticide Active Ingredients under Quebec's Pesticides Management Code (current as of xxx-xxx) – Schedule 1 and 2 pesticide active ingredients
(reference <http://legisquebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/ShowDoc/cr/P-9.3,%20r.%201>)

Schedule 1: List of active ingredients prohibited for lawn maintenance purposes		
Insecticides		
Carbaryl	Dicofol	Malathion
Clothianidin (March 8, 2019)	Imidacloprid (March 8, 2019)	
Herbicides		
2,4-d (all chemical forms)	Chlorthal	MCPA (all chemical forms)
Mecoprop (all chemical forms)		
Fungicides		
Benomyl	Captan	Chlorothalonil
Iprodione	Quintozene	Thiophanate-methyl

Schedule 2: List of authorized active ingredients for cosmetic purposes		
Note: these products are considered least likely to have toxic effects that are permitted to be applied in or around child and youth establishments.		
Insecticides		
Acetamiprid	Boric Acid	Borax
Diatomaceous earth	Methoprene	Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate
Ferrous phosphide	Insecticidal soap	Spinosad
Herbicides		
Acetic acid	Mixture of capric and pelargonic acids	Herbicidal soap
Fungicides		
Sulphur	Calcium sulfide or Calcium polysulfide	

Appendix 4: Allowed Pesticide Active Ingredients under Section 6 of Nova Scotia's Non-essential Pesticides Control Act (reference <https://novascotia.ca/just/regulations/regs/neplist.htm>)

Section 6 of Nova Scotia's Non-essential Pesticides Control Act		
Note: This list was initially compiled from the Ontario Class 11 list		
Acetic acid	extract of <i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i>	nuclear polyhedrosis virus
Ammonium soaps of fatty acids	fatty acid	oil of black pepper
<i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i> strain DSM 14940	fish meal mixture	<i>Phoma macrostoma</i> strain 94-44B
<i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i> strain DSM 14941	fish oil mixture	piperine
azadirachtin	4-chloroindole-3-acetic acid (present as potassium salt)	putrescent whole egg solid
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> mbi 600	garlic	pyrethrins; without the addition of piperonyl butoxide
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> qst 713	hydrogen peroxide	<i>Sclerotinia minor</i>
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki</i>	iron (ferrous or ferric)	silicon dioxide (diatomaceous earth)
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis tenebrionis</i>	iron, if present as FeHEDTA	soap
borax	Lactic Acid	sodium chloride
boric acid	lime sulphur or calcium polysulphide	spinosad
capsaicin	liquid corn gluten	<i>Streptomyces acidiscabies</i> strain RL-110T
castor oil	meat meal mixture	sulphur
Citric Acid	<i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i> strain F52	<i>Typhula phacoriza</i> strain 94671
copper	methyl-anthranilate	<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> strain WCS850
corn gluten meal	Mineral oil	wintergreen oil
dried blood	monosodium, dibasic sodium, potassium, or ammonium phosphites	

Appendix 5: British Columbia Excluded Pesticides (Schedule 2 and 5 BCIPM Act and Regulations)

IPM Regulation Schedule 2 – Excluded Pesticides	
Note: The list presented here only includes chemicals used in pest management and are available for sale off-the-shelf	
Active Ingredient	Pesticide Classification
Acetic acid	Domestic
Animal repellents (except Thiram)	Domestic and Commercial
Boron compounds	Domestic
Boron compounds with up to 5% copper for insect control and wood preservation	Domestic and Commercial
Capsaicin	Domestic and Commercial
Corn Gluten	Domestic and Commercial
d-Phenothrin	Domestic
d-trans-Allethrin, also referred to as d-cis-trans Allethrin	Domestic
Fatty acids	Domestic and Commercial
Ferric phosphate	Domestic and Commercial
Formic acid	Domestic and Commercial
Insect repellents	Domestic
Insect semiochemicals, including pheromones, kairomones, attractants and repellents	Domestic and Commercial
Insecticides sold and used in tamper resistant bait stations	Domestic and Commercial
Kaolin	Domestic and Commercial
Methoprene	Domestic
Mineral oils for insect and mite control	Domestic
n-octyl bicycloheptene dicarboximide	Domestic
Pesticides in aerosol containers	Domestic
Piperonyl butoxide	Domestic
Plant growth regulators	Domestic
Polybutene bird repellents	Domestic and Commercial
Pyrethrins	Domestic
Resmethrin	Domestic
Silicon dioxide, also referred to as diatomaceous earth	Domestic and Commercial
Soaps	Domestic and Commercial
Sulphur, including lime sulphur, sulphide sulphur and calcium polysulphide	Domestic
Tetramethrin	Domestic

IPM Regulation Schedule 5 – Excluded Pesticides	
Note: The list includes pesticides that are only available “over-the-counter” requiring point of sale contact with sales staff	
<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> , also referred to as Bs	Domestic
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	Domestic
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> var. <i>israelensis</i> , also referred to as Bti	Domestic
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> var. <i>kurstaki</i> , also referred to as Btk	Domestic

Citric acid	Domestic
Copper (oxychloride and tribasic only)	Domestic
FeHEDTA	Domestic
Ferric sodium EDTA	Domestic
Garlic	Domestic
Lactic acid	Domestic
<i>Phoma macrostoma</i>	Domestic
Pyriproxyfen	Domestic
<i>Sclerotinia minor</i>	Domestic
Sodium chloride	Domestic
Spinosad	Domestic

Appendix 6: Contacts for questions regarding provincial pesticide regulations, use permits and classifications

Alberta: Pesticide Management Branch, Alberta Environmental Protection
British Columbia: Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks
Manitoba: Manitoba Agriculture
New Brunswick: Department of the Environment
Newfoundland and Labrador: Department of Environment and Labour; Department of Forest Resources and Agrifoods
Northwest Territories: Environmental Protection Service, Resources, Wildlife and Economic Services
Nova Scotia: Department of the Environment
Nunavut: Environmental Protection, Department of Sustainable Development
Ontario: Pesticides Section, Ontario Ministry of Environment and Energy
Prince Edward Island: Department of Agriculture and Forestry
Québec: Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques
Saskatchewan: Sustainable Production Branch, Saskatchewan Agriculture and Foods
Yukon: Department of Renewable Resources

Appendix 7: Pesticide Terminology

Active Ingredient: That ingredient of a pesticide that actually controls the targeted pest.

End-Use Product: A control product that has been manufactured, packaged and labelled in a form that is usable by the consumer.

Formulant: Ingredients that serve a purpose other than the actual control of the targeted pest (e.g. solvents to dissolve solids, emulsifiers to prevent the settling of liquids in the container, carriers to deliver the active ingredient uniformly to the site, etc.)

Guarantee: The amount of active ingredient contained in a product, expressed as either a percentage or weight. The PCPA Act requires that the guarantee be stated on the label.

Label: The product label which is approved as part of the registration process contains the conditions of registration which, along with the PCPA and regulations, govern the use of the product. In effect, therefore, the label is a legislative document. Use of a product in a manner that is inconsistent with the directions or limitations on the label is prohibited. Any control product offered for sale in Canada must bear the approved label. Advertisements for the product must relate only to the claims carried on the label.

PCPA Registration Number: A four or five digit number assigned to each registered pest control product by the PMRA. Unless expressly exempt by regulation under the Act, all pest control products must be registered and be issued a PCPA registration number before being permitted for sale, import or use in Canada.

Pest: Any injurious, noxious or troublesome insect, fungus, bacterial organism, virus, weed, rodent or other plant or animal.

Pesticide/Pest Control Product: Any product, device, organism, substance or thing that is manufactured, represented, sold or used as a means for directly or indirectly controlling, preventing, destroying, mitigating, attracting or repelling any pest. Control products include active ingredients used in the manufacture of end-use products and the end-use products themselves. Includes herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, antimicrobial agents, pool chemicals, microbials, material and wood preservatives, animal and insect repellents, and insect- and rodent-controlling devices.

Registrant: Organization or individual that holds the certificate of registration and is thereby responsible for the product. A registrant can be a chemical company, federal or provincial agency, importer or any person wishing to market a pest control product in Canada. The registrant's name and address must appear on the product label.

Uses: The specific pest(s) the product is designed to control and the sites where the product can be used. Each pest/site combination constitutes a use (e.g. dandelions on lawns; fleas on cats; fungi on potatoes etc.)

For complete, legal definitions of these and other terms, please refer to the PCP Act and Regulations, available from the PMRA, or at <http://canada.justice.gc.ca/STABLE/EN/Laws/Chap/P/P-9.html>