




**Ministry of Environment's
Introductory Presentation**


at

**Regional First Nations'
Workshops**



Mitigating the Potential Impacts of Pest Management on First Nations interests.

How is Pest Management regulated?
How can First Nations ensure their interests
are considered?



What is a pest?

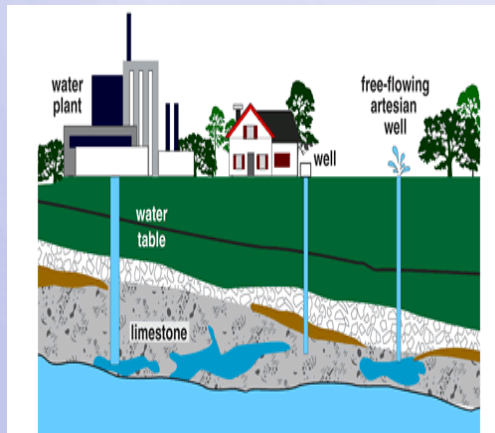
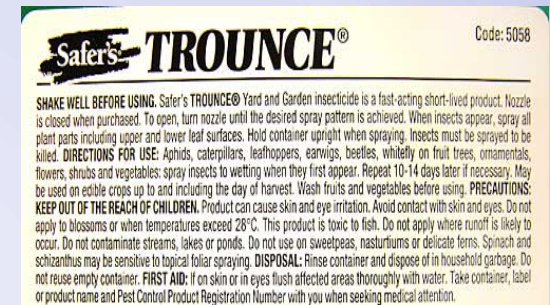
- **A pest is any injurious, noxious or troublesome plant or animal**

Plants pests include weeds in agricultural crops, plants on industrial sites that cause damage or are a fire or safety hazard, plants that interfere with growth of forest seedlings and noxious weeds that invade grazing lands.

Animal pests include some insects, mites and rodents that damage crops or buildings or carry disease.



Health Canada – oversees research and approves Pest Control Products for use in Canada and sets strict requirements for product safety and labeling



BC Ministry of Environment deals with

- *Certify venders and applicators*
- *BC specific rules e.g. Water protection*
- *Licenses for smaller scale uses of products*
- *Pest Management Plans for large scale uses of pest control products*
- *Permits for uses that may impact the public*

Integrated Pest Management Act (IPMA)

Integrated Pest Management Regulations (IPMR)

- What they are
- What they mean for First Nations
- What is your advice as to how industry should be approaching/working with your Nations.

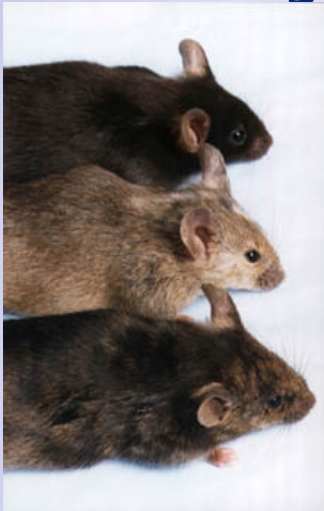


Need for Balance

- MOE recognizes that all plant & animal species are important to the environment, yet some land uses are not compatible with certain species.
- Accordingly, there must be a range of different approaches to dealing with pests.
- The protection of people, air & water quality is of paramount importance



Key Goals of *IPM Act* & Regulations



- Pesticide use if essential - only when no suitable alternatives available
- Strict standards & measures to protect people & environment
- Safe use of pesticides by registered commercial users





Shift in Emphasis

- Previously the ***Pesticide Control Act*** focused on setting prescriptive approaches to pest control
- **Integrated Pest Management** recognizes there are multiple ways to deal with various pests: E.G.
 - **Prevention**
 - **Selected plant treatments**
 - **Hand clearing**
 - **Broadcasted foliar treatments**
 - **Treat insect larvae**
 - **Treatment of poles and rail ties**

Pest Licenses & Permits

- **pesticide use license** for smaller scale uses
I.E. Managing termites or carpenter ants, landscape pests, and vegetation on various rights-of-way
- **pesticide use permit** for pesticide uses that have the potential of causing public concern. I.E. Aerial application of pesticides, use of pesticides in or on a body of water, and use of pesticides on public land



Pest Management plans are required for large scale programs e.g.

- Vegetation management on rights of way
- Mosquito management on public lands

Pest Management plans may be associated with:

- Forest Stewardship Plans
- Range Management Plans
- Municipal Land Use Plans
- Regional Land Use Plans

Elements of an Integrated Pest Management Program



Identify & implement pest prevention measures

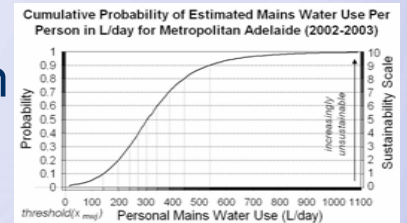


Identify pest species & complexes to be managed



Monitor pest populations and locations

Determine injury thresholds to know when to use a pesticide



Select pest treatment methods

Evaluate effectiveness of the use





Engaging First Nations In Integrated Pest Management Planning & Activities



How should a company approach your Nation?

Who should the company contact?

What information should they provide?



What is your role in this process?

Where does government fit in this
process?

