

DRAFT DOCUMENT - AQUATIC HERBICIDE PERMIT APPLICATION GUIDE 2023

Contents

1.0 Introduction	3
1.1 Permits and Licences	3
1.2 Integrated Pest Management	4
1.2 When a Permit is Not Required	5
1.3 Ontario Endangered Species Act (Species at Risk Legislation)	5
1.4 Fisheries Act legislation and Federal Waterways	6
2.0 Contained Ponds - Application for a Letter Confirming Exemption	6
3.0 Basic Requirements for all Permit Types	7
3.1 Aesthetic Aquatic Weed Control	7
3.2 Licences	7
3.3 Identification of Aquatic Plants	7
3.4 Pesticide Selection	7
3.5 Species at Risk Considerations	8
4.0 Application for a Permit to Perform an Aquatic Extermination in a Non-Contained Pond	8
4.1 Pond Assessment	8
4.2 Apply for a Permit to Perform an Aquatic Extermination in a Pond	8
5.0 Application for a Permit to Control Vegetation in Open Water, Marinas and Water Lots in Lakes and Rivers	9
5.1 Determine Water Lot Ownership	10
5.2 Notification Considerations and Identification of Objectors	10
5.3 Notification Plan	11
5.4 Indigenous Consultation	11
5.5 Determine the Treatment Area: Individual Water Lots (Lakes and Rivers)	11
5.6 Determine the Treatment Area: Multiple Properties – Water Lots (Lakes and Rivers)	12
5.7 Determine the Treatment Area: Marinas (Lakes and Rivers)	13
5.8 Determine Treatment Area: Emergent Plant Control Projects (e.g., Phragmites)	14
5.9 Apply for a Permit to Perform an Aquatic Extermination in Open Water, Marinas and Water Lots in Lakes and Rivers	14

6.0 Permit Submission.....	15
7.0 Permit Review Process.....	16
7.1 Permit Review Outcomes.....	16
Appendix 1.....	17
Appendix 2	18
Appendix 3	19
Appendix 4	25
Appendix 5	26

DRAFT

1.0 Introduction

This guide provides information on the regulatory requirements to obtain a permit to perform a water extermination to control aquatic plants (including algae) and outlines the supporting documentation that must accompany a permit application. The permit application form (Application for a Permit to Perform a Water Extermination) is available online through the Ontario Central Forms Repository at <http://www.forms.ssb.gov.on.ca/mbs/ssb/forms/ssbforms.nsf>.

In Canada, the management of pesticides is a joint responsibility of the federal and provincial/territorial governments. Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency is responsible for assessing the health and environmental risks of pesticides and registering the product under the Pest Control Products Act (Canada) prior to use in Canada.

In Ontario, the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks regulates the sale, use, transportation, storage, and disposal of federally registered pesticides under the Pesticides Act and Ontario Regulation 63/09. There are 5 classes of pesticides under Ontario Regulation 63/09. The class determines the restrictions and requirements for the sale, use, storage, transportation, display, and disposal of the pesticide.

To ensure protection of the natural environment, additional federal and provincial regulations exist that help ensure modifications to habitat do not significantly impact species that rely on the aquatic vegetation. The federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada has requirements for the protection of fish and fish habitat under the Fisheries Act and species at risk under the Species at Risk Act. The Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks also has requirements for the protection of species at risk under the Endangered Species Act. In addition, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry is the lead agency for fisheries management, for setting timing guidelines for work in and around water and under the Invasive Species Act, the prevention and management of invasive species. It is the responsibility of the person using the pesticide to ensure they are complying with all provincial and federal legislation.

1.1 Permits and Licences

Sections 5 and 7 of the Pesticides Act and sections 82 to 85 of Ontario Regulation 63/09 prescribe the licence and permit requirements for managing pests in water.

Section 5(1) of the Pesticides Act states that unless specifically exempt under the regulations, only a person who holds an appropriate licence may use a pesticide. Section 82 of Ontario Regulation 63/09 prescribes the licensing requirements for water exterminations. The appropriate licence for performing a water extermination to control submergent and emergent aquatic vegetation is an Aquatic Vegetation Exterminator Licence or Aerial Exterminator Licence if the herbicide will be applied by an aircraft.

In addition, under section 5 (2) of the Pesticides Act any person or company who collects a fee or payment for performing an extermination requires a valid Operator's (business) licence from the ministry.

Section 7(2) of the Pesticides Act requires that, unless exempt under the regulations, a person must obtain a permit issued by the Director under the Act that authorizes that person to apply a pesticide to a water body to control a pest (referred to as a water extermination).

The ministry's licensing and permitting system ensures that:

- only properly trained people apply pesticides
- the proper pesticide is selected
- a proper amount of pesticide is used
- the pesticide is applied at the proper time
- appropriate areas are treated
- environmentally sensitive areas are protected
- where necessary, public notification methods are in place
- pre and post treatment monitoring is conducted (if required)
- any site-specific conditions are established

All the terms and conditions set forth on a permit must be strictly followed. Anyone using a pesticide without first obtaining an appropriate licence and/or permit or violating any of the terms and conditions of a licence or permit, may be subject to prosecution and the penalties for offences as outlined under the Pesticides Act. Information regarding how to apply for a permit can be found in sections 3 to 6 of this guide.

1.2 Integrated Pest Management

Using a combination of methods to control or manage aquatic vegetation is highly encouraged to reduce pesticide use. IPM involves planning and managing ecosystems to prevent organisms from becoming pests. IPM strategies may include a combination of biological, physical, cultural, mechanical, and chemical control. The goal of IPM is to reduce pest populations to acceptable levels, rather than complete eradication, overall reducing the amount of pesticide used. Aquatic vegetation harvesting, hand cutting, or physical modification of the location may be helpful to reduce vegetation growth without the use of herbicides. Taking time to investigate other options that can reduce or eliminate the use of aquatic herbicides is recommended.

1.3 When a Permit is Not Required

Section 83 of Ontario Regulation 63/09 outlines the exemptions from requiring a water exterminator's licence and/or permit for the performance of a water extermination.

Subsection 83(2) of Ontario Regulation 63/09 provides an exemption from the requirement of an exterminator licence for a person who is the owner, occupier or a full-time employee of the owner or occupier of the premises where the water extermination is to be performed.

Subsection 83(3) of Ontario Regulation 63/09 provides an exemption from the requirement for a permit where a person is the owner, occupier or a full-time employee of the owner or occupier of the premises where the water extermination is to be performed. The extermination must be performed on surface water that is located wholly within the boundaries of the premises and that has no discharge into any water or watercourse located wholly or partly beyond the boundaries of that property at any time of the year other than by percolation.

Section 84 (1) provides an exemption from a permit for an extermination of plants that emerge from or float on the surface of the water in a drainage ditch provided that:

1. There is no moving water in the ditch at the time of the extermination
2. A Class B, C or D pesticides is used
3. The label permits the extermination
4. The pesticide does not contain diuron or acrolein and
5. The application area meets the definition of drainage ditch below:

Definition: drainage ditch means an artificial watercourse, added to the natural land drainage system, primarily to collect and convey water and that, for some period each year, does not contain moving water.

In Ontario, a pesticide vendor may only sell Class B or C pesticide products to individuals with certain qualifications (e.g., persons who hold a valid exterminator licence, a qualified farmer or holder of a valid permit). A person who is exempt from the requirement of a licence and permit with respect to a water extermination will be required to provide the pesticide vendor with a letter signed by the Director under the Pesticides Act confirming that they are exempt from licensing and permitting requirements. Information regarding this process can be found in section 2.0 of this guide.

1.4 Ontario Endangered Species Act (Species at Risk Legislation)

Aquatic Pesticide Permit applications are not assessed for compliance with Species at Risk legislation. It is the responsibility of the applicant to determine if Species at Risk

legislation applies to their project and obtain the necessary reviews or permits if required. Contact information for the Species at Risk Branch is provided in appendix 5. [The ministry's website](#) can provide more information on authorizations required under the Ontario Species at Risk program.

1.5 Fisheries Act and Species at Risk Act legislation, and Federal Waterways

Aquatic vegetation removal projects that have potential to impact species at risk may require review or approval by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans under the Fisheries Act and Species at Risk Act. The application of herbicides in certain federal waterways, such as the Trent-Severn water, will require additional review or approval from Parks Canada. Contact information is provide in appendix 5.

2.0 Contained Ponds - Application for a Letter Confirming Exemption from Licence and Permit Requirements

If the proposed water extermination is to be performed in a pond completely contained on the applicant's property and has no inflow or outflow at any point in the year, the owner of the property may apply for a Director's letter confirming they qualify for the exemption under Regulation 63/09 (Director Letter Confirming Exemption from Licence and Permit Requirements for a Water Extermination). The Director's letter allows the applicant to purchase the pesticide from a licenced vendor and is valid for the period indicated in the letter. Vendors are not permitted to sell products to persons presenting an expired Director's letter. If the property owner holds a valid Aquatic Vegetation Exterminator's Licence then the Director's letter is not required as the licence authorizes the purchase of Class B and C aquatic pesticide products.

If the property owner elects to hire a licensed operator and exterminator to perform the application, the exterminator will need to apply for a permit to conduct the application.

How to Assess Your Pond and Obtain a Director's Letter

1. Check the pond for any water inflow or outflow locations. The pond must be entirely contained year-round with no inflow or outflow. If the pond has flow in the spring or during rain events, then this exemption does not apply, and a permit to perform an aquatic extermination is required (see sections 3 to 4).
2. Select the pesticide that you will need to control the aquatic vegetation. You should review the pesticide label prior to submitting the application to ensure you can use the product in the pond. Pesticide labels can be reviewed on the [Health Canada Website](#).
3. Prepare a location map. The location map helps the reviewer to determine the pond's location in relation to the nearest city or town. Ideally the map should plot

the location within the municipal boundaries to make the general area easily identifiable.

4. Prepare a site map. The site map must be of sufficient detail and scale to allow the reviewer to confirm that there are no inflows or outflows from the pond. This map can be hand drawn or it can be generated from an aerial or satellite imagery. The map must include the location of the pond and the property boundaries. Additionally, if only a portion of the pond is to be treated, outline the treatment area.
5. Fill out the form titled - Director Letter Confirming Exemption from Licence and Permit Requirements for a Water Extermination (see appendix 1). The form contains information on how to submit a completed application. Submit the completed form to sdb-pesticideapproval@ontario.ca for approval from the Director under the Pesticides Act.

3.0 Basic Requirements for all Permit Types

3.1 Aesthetic Aquatic Weed Control

Aquatic herbicide permits will not be issued purely for aesthetic purposes. Consider other control options if this is the goal of your project.

3.2 Licences

An exterminator licence is not required to apply for a permit to use pesticides in water on a property or water lot you own or occupy however, the acquisition of a permit is required to purchase and use the pesticide. It is strongly recommended that a licenced exterminator be hired to perform the extermination as the exterminator will have the experience and equipment to ensure effective management of the aquatic vegetation. If an exterminator is hired to do the work, the exterminator must apply for the permit. The required licence types are provided in section 1.1.

3.3 Identification of Aquatic Plants

Identify the aquatic vegetation intended for treatment. Identification is important since some forms of algae such as Chara (stonewort) resemble vascular plants but will not be controlled with pesticide application. Various resources are available online to identify aquatic plants. If you require assistance for aquatic plant identification, you can contact a local consultant or your Regional Pesticides Specialist for additional resources that may be helpful.

3.4 Pesticide Selection

To legally use a pesticide, the aquatic plant must be listed on the label. This is to ensure that the pesticide will be effective against the plant. When choosing a pesticide, read the

product label to ensure that it can be used at the intended location and has the target plant listed on the label. Up to date pesticide labels can be found on [Health Canada's website](#). There are a limited number of pesticides for the control of aquatic plants available and some limit where the pesticide may be applied and what plants it may be used to control. Anyone using a pesticide is required by law to follow the pesticide label. Any use of the pesticides not according to label directions is an offence under the Federal Pest Control Products Act and the Ontario Pesticides Act and Regulation 63/09.

3.5 Species at Risk Considerations

The Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks administers the provincial Species at Risk program. Any person intending to use pesticides in a water extermination is required to assess their project to determine if any impacts to species at risk may occur and separately obtain any required permits or authorizations accordingly. Approvals under the federal Species at Risk Act may also be required. See appendix 5 for federal contact information. Information on the provincial Species at Risk legislation can be found on the [ministry's website](#) or by contacting the Species at Risk Branch SAROntario@ontario.ca.

4.0 Application for a Permit to Perform an Aquatic Extermination in a Non-Contained Pond

4.1 Pond Assessment

Assess the pond to determine how much water is entering and leaving the pond. Understanding the outflow from the pond is important as for some pesticides, the pond must be able to contain all water entering it for 5 days after the application to avoid movement of herbicide downstream, where it may cause adverse impacts. Some products can only be used in ponds with no outflow. If the pond has a method of controlling depth, consider a drawdown of water depth if levels are high, or delay the application until water flows and levels are reduced.

Consider the treatment area. Spot treatments on problem areas such as in shallower water, may be effective in controlling the problem aquatic vegetation and reduce the amount of herbicide needed for the treatment. A combination of control methods including physical removal of vegetation may also be helpful to control the weed growth in the pond.

4.2 Apply for a Permit to Perform an Aquatic Extermination in a Pond

Submit the following information:

- A completed application form: Application to Perform a Water Extermination. The person conducting the extermination is responsible for filling out and signing the

form. This form is a legal document and can only be processed if signed by the applicant (see appendix 2).

- If the pond abuts another property, the applicant is responsible for ensuring that the abutting property owner is aware of the application. The application form requires the exterminator to specify if all adjacent property owners have been notified, and if any objectors to the application have been identified. If the pond is completely contained within the owner's property and is only accessible by the owner, notification is not required.
- Provide a letter from the property owner authorizing treatment to the pond unless the property owner/occupier is the applicant.
- Indicate any species at risk that have been identified in the location, if any.
- A Location Map of sufficient quality, detail, and scale, identifying the location of the property in relation to neighbouring towns, cities, major roads, and water bodies with specific directions to the property from these major roads/cities to facilitate a visit to the property by the ministry.
- A Site Map of sufficient quality, detail, and scale, clearly indicating:
 - A unique title or identifier for each site map
 - The size and shape of the water body
 - The dimensions, calculated area, and depth of the proposed treatment zone
 - Property ownership boundaries
 - Locations of all public or common use areas around the water body
 - All water intakes and outflows from the water body

These maps may be hand drawn so long as they clearly depict these requirements. Examples of acceptable maps can be found in appendix 3.

5.0 Application for a Permit to Control Vegetation in Open Water, Marinas and Water Lots in Lakes and Rivers

Aquatic plants play an important role in aquatic ecosystems as they provide spawning, nursery and feeding habitat for fish and other organisms. Consequently, plant removal can seriously harm certain fish populations. Applicators should make every effort to identify and document the location of important fish habitat in the vicinity of areas proposed for treatment. Particular attention should be paid to the quality and quantity of fish spawning, nursery and feeding areas which could be affected by the treatment. Special consideration should also be given to habitat types provided by plant species

that may be in limited supply in the water body in question. For example, wetland areas may be identified and protected (see Species at Risk information). Removal of large blocks of vegetation will not be permitted. Only limited areas will be approved as described in sections 5.4 to 5.7.

5.1 Determine Water Lot Ownership

Permission from the owner of the water lot is required for the extermination to occur. In most cases the water lot is on crown land and will not require additional permissions unless the crown land is being rented. In some cases, private property boundaries extend into the water lot. In other situations, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry or the Department of Fisheries and Oceans is the water lot owner. It is the responsibility of the applicant to identify the ownership of the water lot.

5.2 Notification Considerations and Identification of Objectors

All property owners or occupiers who may be impacted by the treatment will need to be informed of the intention to conduct the water extermination. Notification must include any water use restrictions and information on how to contact the ministry if they have any objections to the exterminations. Examples of notification needed for common situations include:

- **Individual property:** Application for swimming area, boat channel and/or other submergent or emergent vegetation control programs such as invasive species management. Must notify: Properties on either side of property directly adjacent to application area.
- **Multiple property:** Application for swimming areas and boat channels. Must notify: Owner/occupier of the Properties on either side of swimming areas and all properties where boat channels run in front of properties that are not part of the extermination.
- **Other submergent or emergent vegetation control programs** such as invasive species management. Must notify: Any property owners/occupiers adjacent to the locations where exterminations will be performed that may be impacted by the extermination. This may include common use areas such as beaches, or along property lines where there is no method of excluding people from entering the application area.
- **Marinas:** Application for boat channel within the marina and out to open water. Must notify: Any property owner/occupier adjacent to the application area where people may enter the application area from their property or water lot. For other submergent or emergent vegetation control programs such as invasive species management see the multiple property requirements above.

5.3 Notification Plan

Larger programs with multiple application locations may require a plan to describe how property owners, adjacent landowners/occupiers and water users are notified of the use of the pesticide prior to and during the application. The applicant must provide the type of notification planned for property/adjacent landowners, and how notice will be provided for water users where public access can occur, such as the posting of signs. This plan may be requested during the permit application review process.

5.4 Indigenous Notification and Consultation

Some projects may require Indigenous consultation prior to the work being done. The Government has a duty to consult Indigenous communities when it knows of an established or reliably declared Aboriginal or treaty right which may be impacted by the proposed work. Projects such as large-scale invasive plant control conducted on crown land is an example of a project that may be subject to the consultation process, but other projects may also require consultation. Applicants may be advised of a duty to consult during the permit review process and the applicant may be required to conduct certain aspects of the consultation. Additional information on Indigenous consultation can be found at: [Duty to consult with Aboriginal peoples in Ontario | Ontario.ca](http://www.ontario.ca/indigenous/consultation).

5.5 Determine the Treatment Area: Individual Water Lots (Lakes and Rivers)

Use the following guidelines to determine the size of the permitted treatment area. In waters with extensive plant growth, the area in which plant control is permitted for individual properties is based on the frontage of each property. Requests that exceed the recommended area will be reviewed on an individual basis. Limits for plant control are as follows:

Frontage of Property	Maximum Width of Treatment Area	Maximum Length of Treatment Area	Maximum Width of Boat Channel
> 22m	15m	30m	6m
< 22m	8m	30m	6m

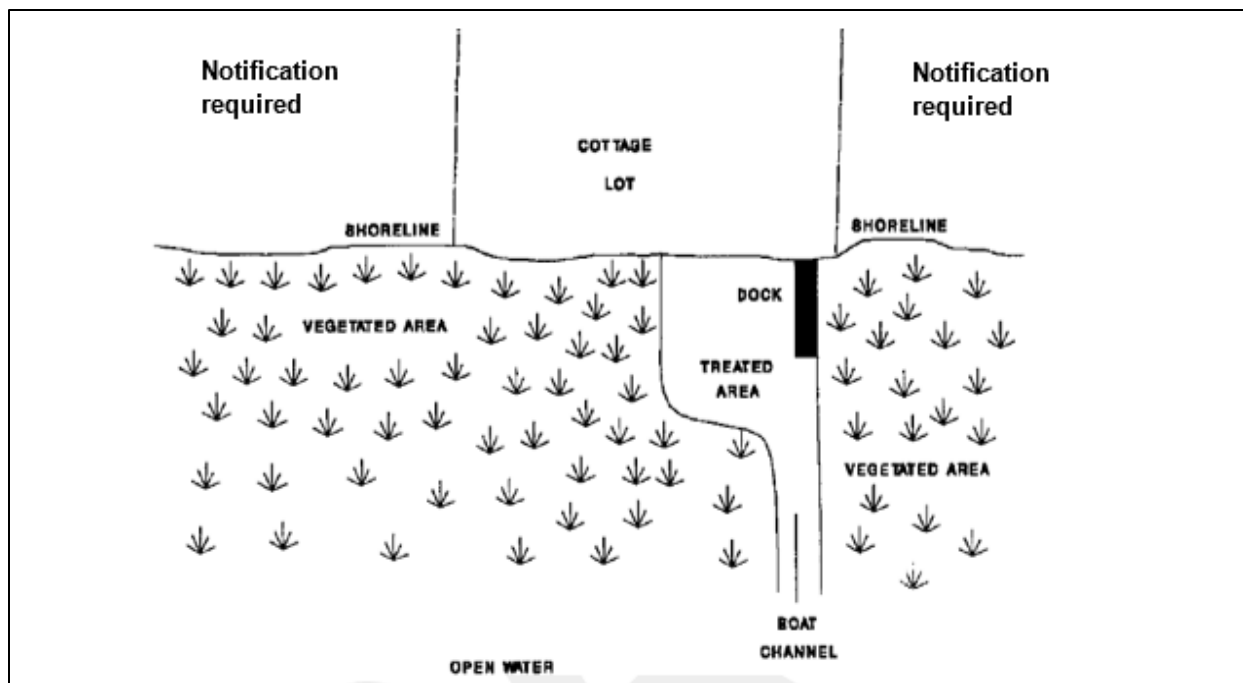


Figure 1. Single property with swimming area and boat channel to open water with neighbouring properties to be notified. Notification is required to neighbouring properties on either side of the treated water lot.

5.6 Determine the Treatment Area: Multiple Properties – Water Lots (Lakes and Rivers)

Where several adjacent properties are to be treated, a single boat channel can be shared among property owners. It is suggested that one channel for every 5 properties be used (see Figure 2). For safety reasons these “community” channels may need to be wider than those serving individual properties (Figure 2).

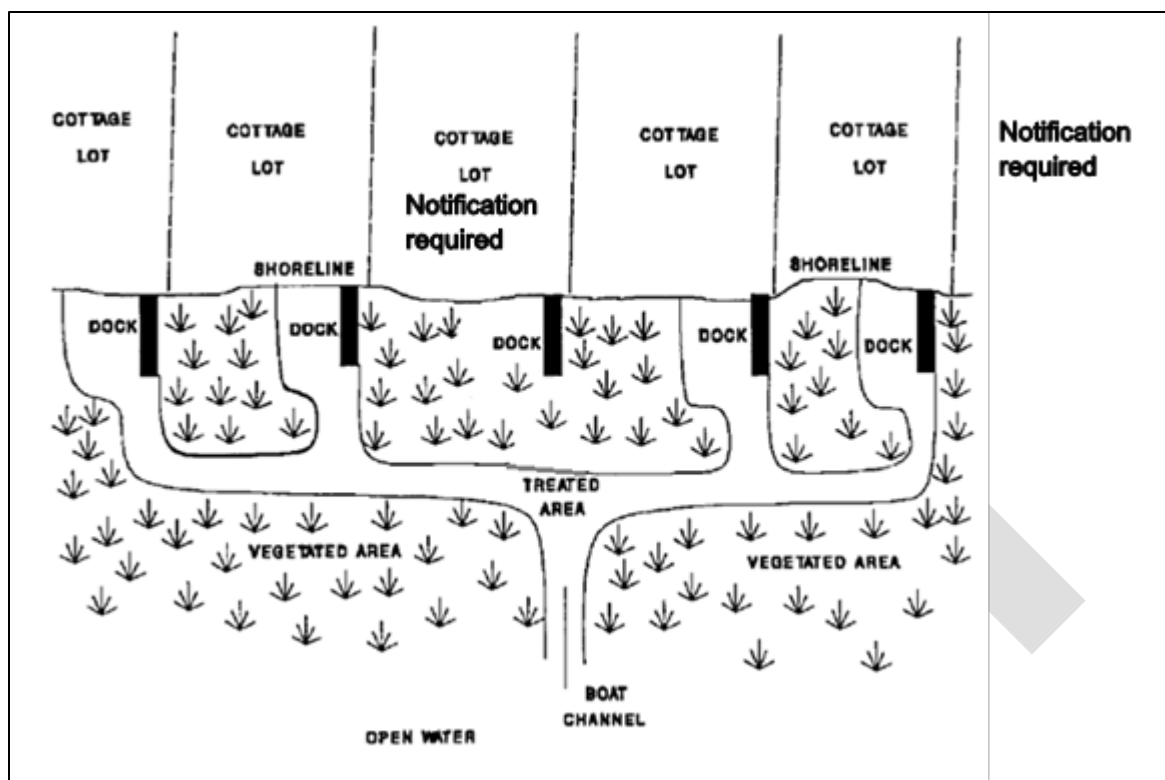


Figure 2. Multiple property treatment including common boat channel with neighbouring properties to be notified. Notification required to neighbouring properties including properties where the boat channel passes but not are included as part of the multiple property extermination.

5.7 Determine the Treatment Area: Marinas (Lakes and Rivers)

For safe navigation within marinas, pesticides may be used to create boat channels free of submergent vegetation. The width of the channels will be dependent on traffic volume and the size of the boats using the marina but are typically 6 to 8 meters wide. In large marinas with heavy traffic in main channels, a channel going each direction may be approved. This will result in a treatment area that is 12 to 16 meters wide. Assessing the width of the channels for boat traffic prior to permit submission will help the review process move smoothly. Channels wider than 8 meters may be approved if the applicant can provide information demonstrating the need for additional channel width. Treatments are not permitted in boat slips.

5.8 Determine Treatment Area: Emergent Plant Control Projects (e.g., Phragmites)

Determining the treatment area for control of emergent plants such as Phragmites will need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis as there will be different issues that require consideration such as the:

- purpose of the proposed treatment (e.g., habitat restoration, reclamation, etc.).
- use of the water lot(s) where the herbicide is to be applied. For example, waterfowl hunting may occur in the treatment area or water access through the treatment area may be needed.
- Location of drinking water intakes for municipal or private drinking water sources

Attributes of the treatment area will need to be carefully considered. For the control of invasive plants like Phragmites, a pest management plan should be developed, as procedures other than pesticide application will be required for successful control. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry has produced a [guidance document](#) to assist in the development of Phragmites control. Important: The management plan must include the proposed amount of area to be treated.

It should be noted that a permit to use an aquatic pesticide for control of emergent plants authorizes pesticide use in water which, for emergent vegetation, will be in marshy areas where there is visible surface water (puddles) on the soil and in deeper water. Vegetation growing in, on or over dry land is not covered by an aquatic herbicide permit. Treatment of these areas will be considered a land extermination and are subject to the land extermination requirements under Regulation 63/09 including Ontario's cosmetic pesticide ban and public notification requirements. Visit [Ontario.ca](#) for [more information](#) on land exterminations and the exceptions to the cosmetic ban allowed under the regulation.

5.9 Apply for a Permit to Perform an Aquatic Extermination in Open Water, Marinas and Water Lots in Lakes and Rivers

Prepare and include the following information for your permit application:

- A completed application form: Application to Perform a Water Extermination. The person conducting the extermination is responsible for filling out and signing the form. This form is a legal document and can only be processed if signed by the applicant (see appendix 2).
- Contact all adjacent properties that may be impacted by the treatment. The application form requires the applicant to specify if all adjacent property owners have been notified and if any objectors to the application have been identified.
- Provide details of indigenous consultation if required.

- If the applicant in an exterminator, provide a letter from the water lot owner authorizing treatment to the water lot or a statement from the property owner that the water lot is crown land.
- Indicate any species at risk that have been identified in the location. Provide any review decisions, permits or other documentation provided by Ministry of the Environment Conservation and Parks Species at Risk Branch and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, if available.
- A location map of sufficient quality, detail, and scale, identifying the location of your property in relation to neighbouring towns, cities, major roads, and water bodies with specific directions to your property from these major roads/cities to facilitate a visit to your property by the Ministry.
- A site map of sufficient quality, detail, and scale, clearly indicating:
 - A unique title or identifier for each site map
 - The locations of all proposed treatment zones
 - The length, width, calculated area, and depth of each proposed treatment zone
 - Layout of docks, slips and other structures
 - Property ownership boundaries
 - Locations of all public or common use areas
 - Location and distance of all water intakes from the application area(s)
 - Location of indigenous communities if applicable

This map may be hand drawn, so long as it clearly depicts these requirements.

Additional Information on Maps

Maps are an important part of the review process because they provide a visual representation of the application area and allow the reviewer to get the best understanding of potential impacts associated with the extermination. If the applicant chooses, maps may be submitted in electronic format as a KML or KMZ file. Refer to the examples provided in appendix 3. As noted above, hand drawn, and scanned maps are acceptable if they meet the information requirements needed to properly assess the proposed use of an aquatic herbicide.

6.0 Permit Application Submission

Ensure the information required for a complete permit application is included. Completed applications are submitted to the Regional Pesticide Specialist for review. See appendix 4 to determine where to send your permit application. Electronic

submissions are strongly recommended and preferred. Contact your regional office for information on electronic submissions.

7.0 Permit Review Process

The Regional Pesticide Specialist will review the application for completeness and legislative and technical requirements. Incomplete applications will be returned to the applicant. Each application will be reviewed on an individual basis and additional information may be requested. A site visit to confirm the details of the permit application may also be required. Allow up to 45 business days for processing once all required information is submitted to the ministry

7.1 Permit Review Outcomes

The Director under the *Pesticides Act* has the authority to approve or refuse to issue a permit, to impose terms and conditions in issuing a permit, and may alter the terms and conditions of a permit that has been issued. If the request for a permit is refused, the applicant will be notified in writing. The reasons for the refusal and the appeal procedure will be outlined in writing. The issuance of a permit does not relieve the individual or commercial permit holder of the responsibility to ensure that no adverse impacts or other undesirable consequence result from the use of a pesticide. Anyone using a pesticide without first obtaining an appropriate licence and/or permit or violating any of the terms and conditions of a licence or permit, may be subject to prosecution and the penalties for offences outlined under the *Pesticides Act*.

Appendix 1

[Form 012-0031E Director Letter Confirming Exemption from Licence and Permit Requirements for a Water Extermination](#) is available online at the Ontario Central Forms Repository. Completed forms are submitted to sdb-pesticideapproval@ontario.ca by email or by clicking the electronic submit button on the letter.

DRAFT

Appendix 2

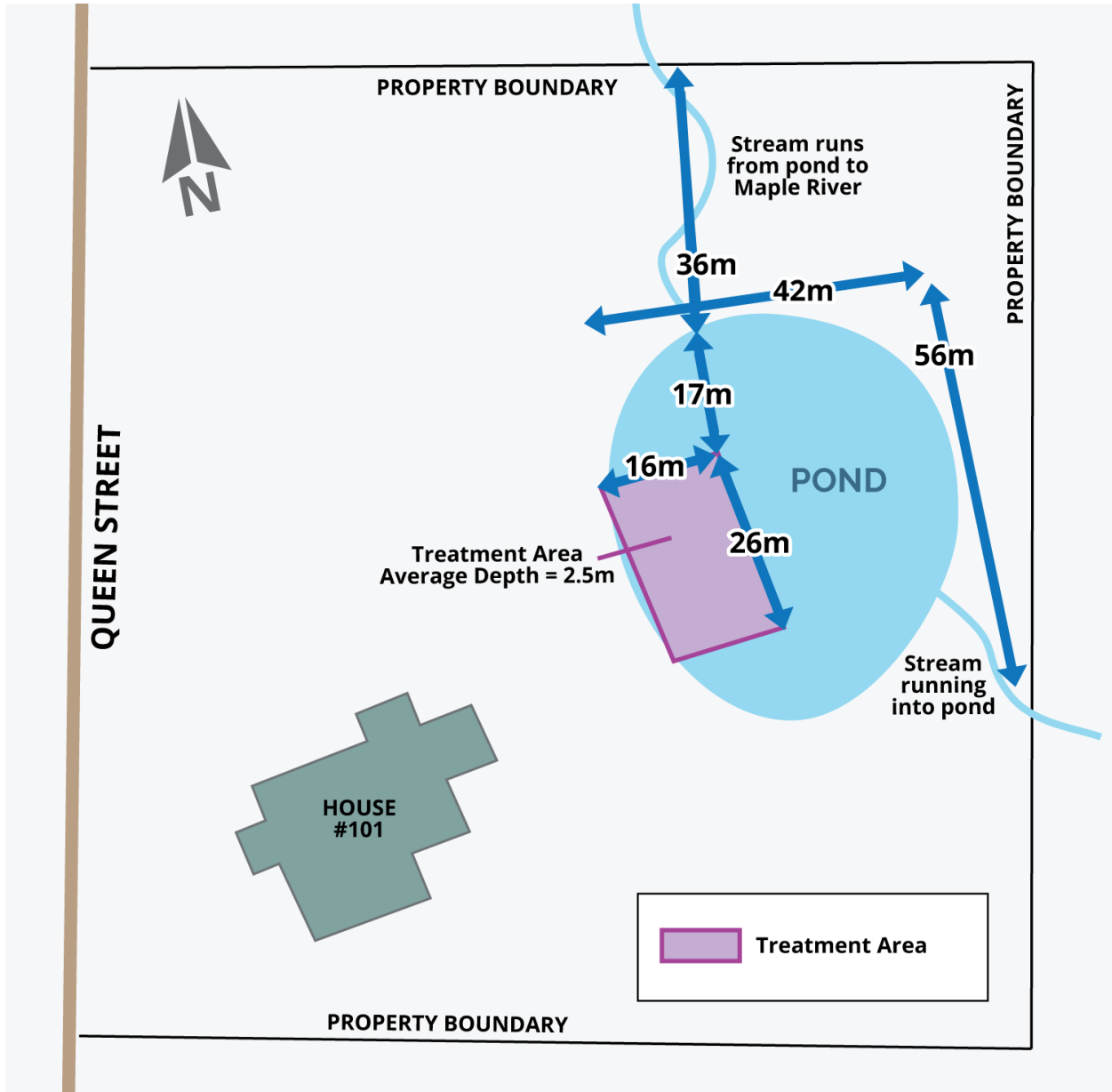
[Form 012-2034 Application for a Permit to Perform a Water Extermination](#) is available online at the Ontario Central Forms Repository. Completed applications are submitted to the Regional Pesticide Specialist responsible for the region the treatment area is located (see Appendix 4).

Important: The Ministry requests that the permit application be signed by a licensed exterminator or the person responsible for the extermination.

DRAFT

Appendix 3 Example Maps

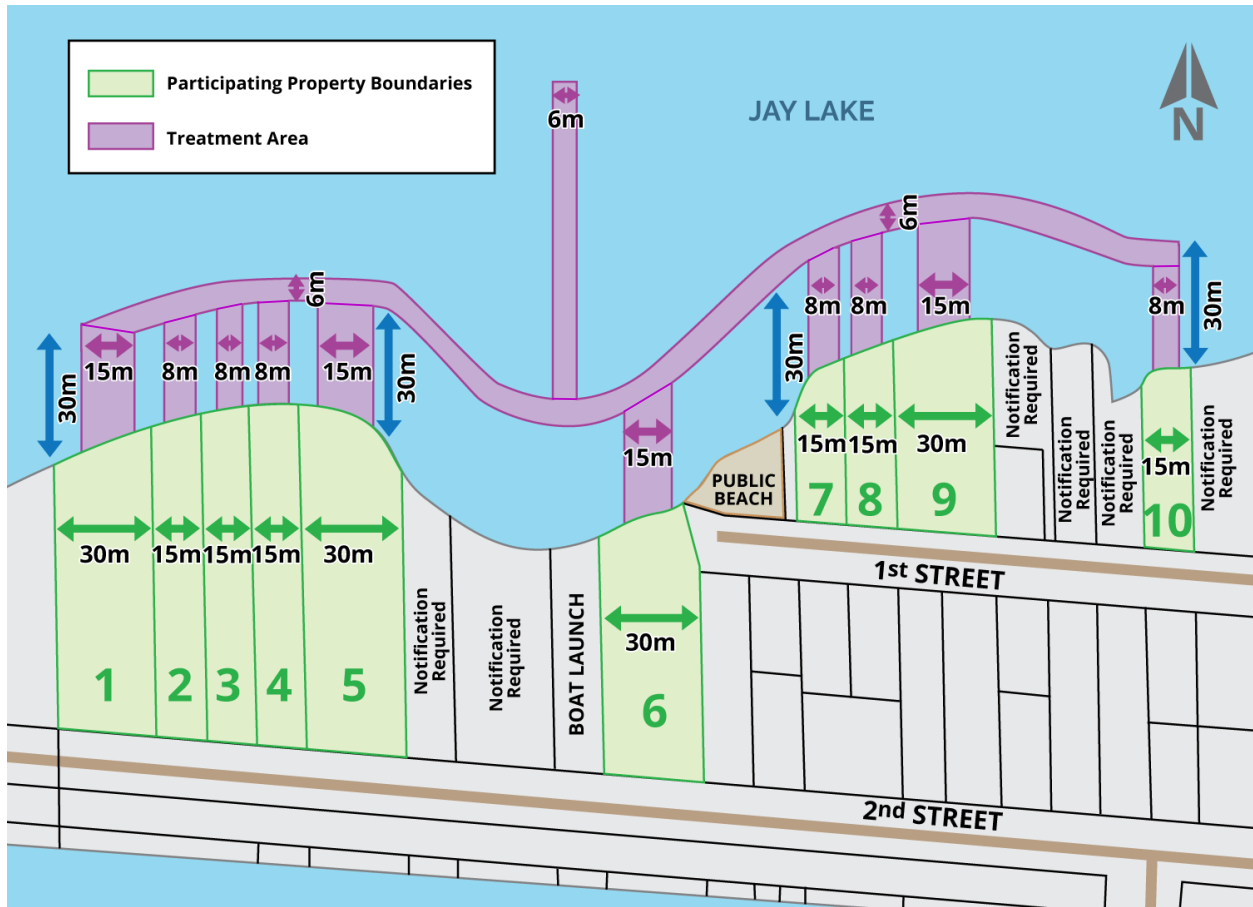
Map 1. Pond



Map 2. Individual Swimming Area and Boat Channel



Map 3. Multiple Property Swimming Areas and Common Boat Channel



Map number	Name	Address	Size of treatment area
1	Cary Elwes	12 2 nd Street	450 m ²
2	Robin Write	13 2 nd Street	120 m ²
3	Billy Crystal	14 2 nd Street	120 m ²
4	Mandy Pantinkin	15 2 nd Street	120 m ²
5	Wallace Shawn	16 2 nd Street	120 m ²
6	Fred Savage	20 2 nd Street	450 m ²
7	Chris Sarandon	3 1 st Street	120 m ²
8	Chris Guest	4 1 st Street	120 m ²
9	Andre Rene	5 1 st Street	450 m ²
10	Carol Kane	9 1 st Street	120 m ²
	Connecting channel	NA	1,800 m ²
	Channel to open water	NA	480 m ²

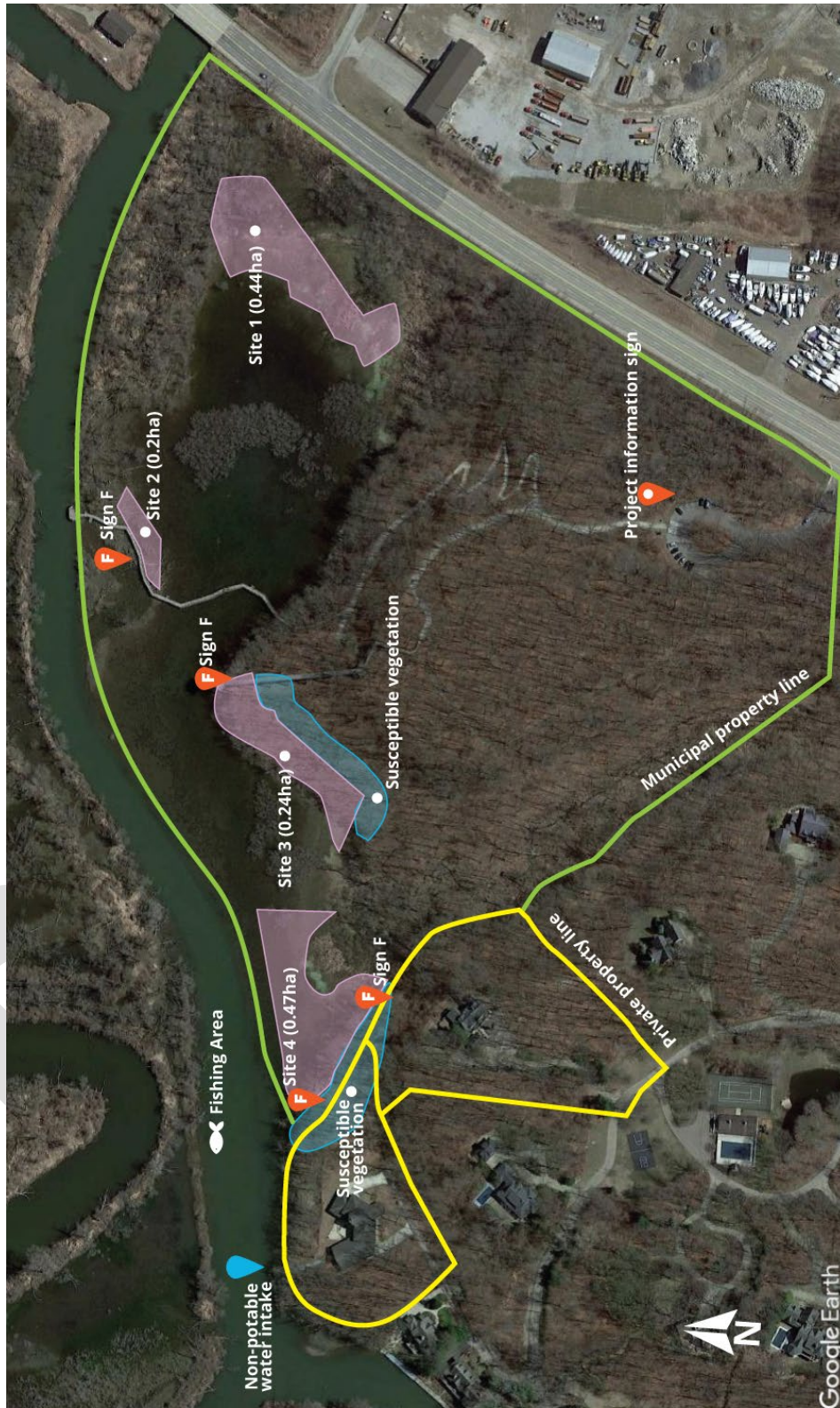
Map 4. Marina



Table With Section Measurements for the Marina Application Sections

Section	Length	Width	Area	Section	Length	Width	Area
1	677m	12m	8004m ²	12	48m	6m	288m ²
2	51m	6m	306m ²	13	50m	6m	300m ²
3	39m	6m	234m ²	14	57m	6m	342m ²
4	48m	6m	288m ²	15	161m	12m	192m ²
5	60m	6m	360m ²	16	347m	12m	4164m ²
6	71m	6m	426m ²	17	70m	6m	420m ²
7	73m	6m	438m ²	18	75m	6m	450m ²
8	75m	6m	450m ²	19	76m	6m	456m ²
9	93m	6m	558m ²	20	90m	6m	540m ²
10	183m	12m	2196m ²	21	86m	6m	516m ²
11	42m	6m	252m ²	22	98m	12m	1176m ²
				23	212	6m	1272m ²
					Total	23,628m² or 2.36 ha	

Map 5. Emergent Vegetation Aerial Photograph



Appendix 4

Pesticide Specialist Contact Information

Regional Office and County/Township	Telephone/Toll Free Fax
Central Region Toronto, Halton, Peel, York and Durham, Muskoka, Simcoe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toll Free: 1-800-810-8048 • Fax: 416-325-6347
West-Central Region Haldimand, Norfolk, Niagara, Hamilton-Wentworth, Dufferin, Wellington, Waterloo, Brantford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telephone: 905-512-0981 • Toll Free: 1-800-668-4557 • Fax: 905-521-7820
Eastern Region Frontenac, Hastings, Lennox & Addington, Prince Edward, Leeds & Grenville, Prescott & Russell, Stormont/Dundas & Glengarry Peterborough, Kawartha Lakes, Northumberland, Renfrew, Ottawa, Lanark, District of Nipissing (Twp. of South Algonquin), Haliburton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telephone: 613-540-6874 • Toll Free: 1-800-810-8048 (in Eastern Region only) • Fax: 613-548-6908
Southwestern Region Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Essex, Kent, Lambton, Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telephone: 519-668-9292 • Toll Free: 1-800-265-7672 • Fax: 519-873-5020
Northern Region Manitoulin, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Sudbury, Algoma (East), Timiskaming, Sault Saint Marie Northern Region (west) Algoma (West), Cochrane, Kenora, Rainy River, Timmins, Thunder Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telephone: 705-562-0853 • <u>Toll Free: 1-800-890-8516</u> • <u>Fax: (705) 564-4180</u>

Appendix 5

Ontario Species at Risk Branch and Federal Programs Contact Information

Contact the Ontario Species at Risk Branch to:

- Obtain information on requirements under the Ontario SAR legislation
- Submit a request for review of a project
- Submit a request for a permit under the Species At Risk legislation

Email the Species at Risk Branch: SARontario@ontario.ca

Contact the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Species at Risk Act Program to:

- Protect fish and fish habitat, [request a project review or authorization](#).

Email the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Triage Inbox:

fisheriesprotection@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Phone the General Inquires inbox: 1-855-852-8320

Contact Parks Canada to:

- Conduct aquatic vegetation control in Parks Canada controlled waterways

Rideau Canal Email: pc.rideau.pc@canada.ca

Phone the Rideau Office 613-283-5170; Toll-free in North America: 888-773-8888

Trent-Severn Waterway Email: pc.trentsevern.pc@canada.ca

Phone the Trent-Severn Waterway Office: 705-750-4900; Toll-free in North America only 1-888-773-8888