

Pest risk assessment guide

How to perform a pest risk assessment on your farm. You are required to complete this assessment if you plant neonicotinoid-treated corn or soybean seed. Learn more about (Class E pesticide) neonicotinoid rules

NOTICE:

This document has been created for the purpose of seeking public comment on proposed statutory and regulatory amendments that have not yet been made. This guide represents a draft of the guide that would be used to describe the proposed statutory and regulatory amendments if they were to be adopted by Ontario as proposed.

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Introduction

Ontario Regulation 63/09 (O. Reg. 63/09), made under the *Pesticides Act*, sets out a class of pesticides that consists of corn and soybean seeds treated with imidacloprid, thiamethoxam or clothianidin. This class is referred to as Class E pesticides. Class E pesticides include corn seeds grown for grain or silage and soybean seed.

In accordance with O Reg 63/09, Class E pesticides may be used on a farm property where a pest risk assessment report has confirmed that pest numbers, stand loss percentage or pest risk criteria have been met or exceeded. The pest numbers, stand loss percentage and criteria are outlined in this guideline.

The pest risk assessment referred to as "Inspection of Soil" assists in determining if pests are present above certain numbers. The pest risk assessment referred to as "Inspection of Crop" assists in determining if stand loss caused by pests is present above stand loss percentages. The pest risk assessment referred to as "Pest Risk Criteria" assists in determining if a farm property has factors that increase its risk for pests.

A pest risk assessment report summarizes relevant information pertaining to the pest risk assessment that was conducted and is required to be completed in order to purchase and use Class E pesticides. The pest risk assessment report only needs to be completed once per farm property. This means the pest risk assessment does not need to be repeated yearly. If you have previously completed a pest assessment report that was prepared and signed under O. Reg. 63/09 prior to January XX, 2020, you may continue to use that report to purchase and use Class E pesticides.

This document, entitled *Conducting a Pest Risk Assessment for Use of Class E Pesticides* ("the Guideline"), sets out the methods that must be used to perform a pest risk assessment for the purpose of section 3 of O. Reg. 63/09. A pest risk assessment that is not performed in accordance with this Guideline will not meet the legal requirements of O. Reg. 63/09.

As set out in paragraph 3 of subsection 3 (1) of O. Reg. 63/09, a pest risk assessment report must confirm one of the following:

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- Pest Risk Assessment Method 1 – Inspection of soil: An inspection of the soil was conducted at the farm property in accordance with the Pest Risk Assessment Guideline and the presence of one or more of the pests referred to in the Guideline was detected in a number that was equal to or greater than the applicable number required to be detected under the Guideline in order to use a Class E pesticide.
- Pest Risk Assessment Method 2 – Inspection of a crop: An inspection of a crop was conducted at the farm property in accordance with the Pest Risk Assessment Guideline and the inspection detected a percentage of stand loss caused by one or more of the pests referred to in the Guideline that was equal to or greater than the applicable percentage required to be detected under the Guideline in order to use a Class E pesticide.
- Pest Risk Assessment Method 3 – Pest Risk Criteria: An assessment was conducted at the farm property and one or more of the pest risk criteria set out in the Pest Risk Assessment Guideline were met.

This Guideline sets out:

- The types of pests to look for when conducting an inspection of soil;
- the numbers of pests that must be present or percentage of stand loss caused by those pests in order to be allowed to use a Class E pesticide at the farm property;
- the steps required to be taken to perform a pest risk assessment by an inspection of soil to determine the presence of those pests (i.e. Method 1);
- the steps required to be taken to perform a pest risk assessment by an inspection of a crop to determine percentage of stand loss (i.e. Method 2) caused by those pests;
- the pest risk criteria list to determine a farm property is at an increased risk for pests (i.e. Method 3)

Definitions

In this Guideline,

"bean leaf beetle"

means the bean leaf beetle when in its adult life stage;

"corn rootworm"

means any of the following species of insects when in their larval life stage:

1. Northern corn rootworm
2. Western corn rootworm;

"grub"

means any of the following species of insects when in their larval life stage:

1. European chafer
2. Japanese beetle
3. June beetle;

"Regulation"

means Ontario Regulation 63/09 (General) made under the *Pesticides Act*;

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"wireworm"

means click beetle when in its larval life stage.

For ease of reference, it is noted that O. Reg. 63/09 provides the following definitions of terms that are used in this Guideline:

"farm property"

means an area of land used for an agricultural operation, part of an agricultural operation or more than one agricultural operation;

"stand loss"

means crop damage, such as,

- (a) the failure of plants to emerge; or
- (b) stunted, damaged or dead plants that occur as the result of a lack of plant vigour;

Pests

When conducting an inspection of soil, one or more of the following pests must be detected:

- grub
- wireworm

When conducting an inspection of a soybean crop, the stand loss must be caused by one or more of the following pests:

- grub
- wireworm
- seedcorn maggot
- bean leaf beetle

When conducting an inspection of a corn crop, the stand loss must be caused by one or more of the following pests:

- grub
- wireworm
- corn rootworm
- seedcorn maggot

Thresholds for use of a Class E pesticide

Number of Pests Detected

An average of 2 grubs per scouting location averaged over 5 scouting locations must be detected.

An average of 1 wireworm per scouting location averaged over 5 scouting locations must be detected.

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Percentage stand loss

The percentage stand loss for a corn crop is 15 percent.

The percentage stand loss for a soybean crop is 30 percent.

Pest Risk Assessment Method 1 - Inspection of soil

The objective of Pest Risk Assessment Method 1, inspection of soil, is to determine whether there are grubs or wireworms present at a farm property in a number that meets or exceeds the numbers set out in this Guideline. The following steps must be taken in order to perform Pest Risk Assessment Method 1:

1. The first step in Pest Risk Assessment Method 1 is to identify at least five locations in which to scout for grubs or wireworms. Each location must be at least 10 metres away in all directions from any other location.
2. The second step in Pest Risk Assessment Method 1 is to perform scouting in each location identified in Step 1. A person shall scout for grubs using the Digging Scouting Technique described below. A person shall scout for wireworms using either (i) the Digging Scouting Technique, or (ii) the Bait Trap Scouting Technique described below.

- i. Digging Scouting Technique

To scout for pests that are grubs or wireworms using the Digging Scouting Technique, a person shall dig a hole with a surface area of approximately 30 cm by 30 cm to a depth of 7 - 10 cm and sift through the soil removed from the hole, breaking up any clumps of soil to observe any grubs or wireworms within the soil and hole. Count and record the number of grubs and wireworms observed in the soil and hole in each of the locations.

- ii. Bait Trap Scouting Technique

To scout for pests that are wireworms using the Bait Trap Scouting Technique, a person shall dig a hole with a surface area of approximately 15 cm by 15 cm to a depth of approximately 15 cm and place approximately 1 cup of bait into the hole. Fill in the hole with soil, breaking up any clumps of soil to cover the bait. Mound the soil to prevent standing water. A person may wish to place a flag at the location of the hole to ensure finding the hole later. Seven to 10 days after preparing the bait trap, dig out the bait to observe any wireworms. Count and record the number of wireworms observed in each of the locations.

The following are examples of things that could be used as bait and are not intended to limit the materials that may be used as bait:

- 1 cup of equal parts of soaked untreated corn seed and untreated wheat seed
- 1 cup of flour
- 1 cup of freshly cut potatoes

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3. After the scouting set out in Step 2 is performed at each of the locations identified in Step 1, the third step is to calculate the average number of grubs and wireworms per scouting location identified in Step 1.
 - o To calculate the average number of grubs, add together the number of grubs observed in five scouting locations and divide by five.
 - o To calculate the average number of wireworms, add together the number of wireworms observed in five scouting locations and divide by five.

A Class E pesticide may be used at the farm property provided that the Pest Risk Assessment Report indicates that:

- a. the average number of grubs observed in the five scouting locations within the area is 2 or greater; or
- b. the average number of wireworms observed in the five scouting locations within the area is 1 or greater.

A farm property that meets the above-mentioned criteria must be sketched, clearly indicating the scouting locations, in a pest risk assessment report prepared for the purposes of section 3 of the Regulation.

Pest Risk Assessment Method 2 - Inspection of a crop

The objective of Pest Risk Assessment Method 2, inspection of a crop, is to determine whether the stand loss in a corn or soybean crop that was caused by one or more of the pests set out in this Guideline meets or exceeds the percentage of stand loss set out in this Guideline for that crop.

In particular, the steps set out for Pest Risk Assessment Method 2 shall be performed to determine whether:

- damage to corn plants was caused by one or more of the following pests: grubs, wireworms, seedcorn maggots or corn rootworms; or
- damage to soybean plants was caused by one or more of the following pests: grubs, wireworms, seedcorn maggots or bean leaf beetles.

The following steps must be taken in order to perform Pest Risk Assessment Method 2:

1. The first step in Pest Risk Assessment Method 2 is to identify an area on the farm property on which corn or soybean crops were planted with seed that is not a Class E pesticide in which stand loss is detected.
2. The second step in Pest Risk Assessment Method 2 is to identify, for the area identified in Step 1,
 - o at least five locations in which to inspect for stand loss ("stand loss location"); and
 - o at least five locations in which there is no stand loss evident ("non-stand loss location").

The above-mentioned locations must satisfy the following criteria:

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- i. The number of non-stand loss locations identified must be the same as the number of stand loss locations identified.
 - ii. Each location must be at least 10 metres away in all directions from any other location.
 - iii. The size of each location planted with corn shall be determined using the Row Plant Technique set out in Appendix 1 of this Guideline.
 - iv. The size of each location planted with soybean shall be determined using either the Row Plant Technique or the Quadrat Technique set out in Appendix 1 of this Guideline.
3. The third step in Pest Risk Assessment Method 2 is to inspect the corn or soybean crop in each stand loss location identified in Step 2 for stand loss. If stand loss is found, determine if it was caused in each location by one or more of the following pests:
- grubs, wireworms, seedcorn maggots or corn rootworms in corn plants; or
 - grubs, wireworms, seedcorn maggots or bean leaf beetles in soybean plants.

The rationale for determining which type of pests caused the stand loss shall be recorded.

4. If the stand loss was caused by one or more of the pests mentioned in Step 3, the fourth step in Pest Risk Assessment Method 2 is to determine and record the average number of unaffected plants per acre in the stand loss locations identified in Step 2. To do so, count and record the number of plants that are unaffected, i.e. not stunted, damaged or dead, in each stand loss location identified in Step 2 using the counting methods set out below. Average the number of unaffected plants per acre/ha determined for each stand loss location and record. Counting shall be performed using the following techniques:
- Corn plants shall be counted using the Row Plant Technique set out in Appendix 1 of this Guideline.
 - Soybean plants shall be counted using either the Row Plant Technique or the Quadrat Technique set out in Appendix 1 of this Guideline.
5. The fifth step in Pest Risk Assessment Method 2 is to determine and record the average number of plants per acre/ha in the non-stand loss locations identified in Step 2.
- For corn, this may be accomplished by using the Row Plant Technique mentioned in Step 4 or by using the planting rate used to plant the corn crop.
 - For soybean, this shall be accomplished using the same counting technique that was used to count the number of unaffected plants per acre/ha in stand loss locations in Step 4.

If a counting technique is used, count and record the number of unaffected plants in each non-stand loss location identified in Step 2 and average and record the number of unaffected plants per acre/ha determined for each non-stand loss location.

6. The sixth step in Pest Risk Assessment Method 2 is to calculate and record the percentage of stand loss at the farm property in accordance with the following equation:

$$[(X - Y) \div X] \times 100 = \% \text{ Stand Loss}$$

Where,

X is the average number of plants per acre/ha in the non-stand loss locations as determined in Step 5; and

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Y is the average number of plants per acre/ha in the stand loss locations as determined in Step 4.

This step will provide:

- For corn: The percentage of stand loss caused by grubs, wireworms, seedcorn maggots or corn rootworms at the farm property
- For soybean: The percentage of stand loss caused by grubs, wireworms, seedcorn maggots or bean leaf beetles at the farm property.

A Class E pesticide may be used at a farm property if the Pest Risk Assessment Report indicates that the percentage of stand loss in a corn crop or soybean crop calculated in Step 6 meets or exceeds the following:

- i. 15 % if the stand loss calculated is in respect of a corn crop; or
- ii. 30 % if the stand loss calculated is in respect of a soybean crop.

A farm property that meets the above-mentioned criteria must be sketched, clearly indicating the scouting locations that were inspected for stand loss and no stand loss, in a pest risk assessment report prepared for the purposes of section 3 of the Regulation.

Pest Risk Assessment Method 3 – Pest Risk Criteria

The objective of Pest Risk Assessment Method 3 is to determine whether a farm property has certain characteristics that would indicate that it is at increased risk of having grubs or wireworms present.

The following step must be taken in order to perform Pest Risk Assessment Method 3 for corn and soybean:

1. Determine if the farm property meets any of the following pest risk criteria:
 - 1. The soil of the farm property is sandy or silty, there are hilly knolls on the farm property and there are treelines that border the farm property.
 - 2. The soil of the farm property is sandy or silty and there are frequent grass crop rotations (e.g. cereals, mixed forages, newly broken sod) on the farm property.
 - 3. The soil of the farm property is sandy, silty or muck and there are frequent grass crop (e.g. cereals, mixed forages, grassy weeds, newly broken sod), canola or vegetable crop (e.g. carrots, sugar beets, sweet potatoes and potatoes) rotations on the farm property.
 - 4. The soil of the farm property is sandy, silty or muck, there is grassy/cereal crop cover and reduced tillage methods used at the farm property.
 - 5. The soil of the farm property is sandy, silty or muck and the farm property has been pasture or fallow for the previous two years.
 - 6. The farm property is adjacent to a pasture, sod farm, parkland or golf course
 - 7. The farm property has soil containing greater than 10% organic matter.
 - 8. The farm property had an infestation of grubs or wireworms in the previous three-year period.

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If the pest risk assessment report indicates that one or more risk factors on the farm property are met, a Class E pesticide may be used.

Appendix 1

Plant counting techniques

As mentioned above, a person must use one of these two techniques to count the number of plants in a stand loss location: (A) the Row Plant Technique, and (B) the Quadrat Technique. The steps for each technique are set out below.

A. Row Plant Technique

1. For row crops, measure the row width to determine the length of row that needs to be measured for the assessment.
2. Choose the row length that is set out in Table 1 opposite the row width measured in Step 1 of this counting Technique. For example, if a row width of 76 cm was measured, the length of the row in which to count plants would be 5.3 m.
3. Count the number of plants in the row length indicated in Table 1 to determine a plant population per thousandth of an acre (1/1000).
4. To calculate the number of plants per acre ^{footnote 1[1]}, multiply the number calculated in Step 3 by 1000.

Table 1 - Determining number of plants/acre in various row widths

Row Width: centimetres	Row Width: inches	Length of Row Equal to 1/1000 acre in metres	Length of Row Equal to 1/1000 acre in feet
38	15	10.6	34 ft. 10 in.
51	20	8.0	26 ft. 1 in.
56	22	7.3	23 ft. 10 in.
71	28	5.7	18 ft. 8 in.
76	30	5.3	17 ft. 5 in.
81	32	5.0	16 ft. 4 in.
86	34	4.7	15 ft. 5 in.
91	36	4.4	14 ft. 6 in.
97	38	4.2	13 ft. 9 in.

B. Quadrat Technique

1. Count the number of plants within a hoop or square frame of dimensions set out in Table 2.
2. Multiply the number of plants counted within the hoop or square frame by the factor set out in Column 3 opposite the inside diameter of the hoop or inside dimension of the frame used for the count set out in Column 1 of Table 2 to determine plant population per hectare or acre.

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Table 2 - Determining number of plants per acre/hectare

Inside Diameter of Hoop in Centimetres (inches)	Area in m ² (ft ²)	Factor by Which to Multiply the Number of Plants within the Hoop to Equal: Plants per Hectare	Factor by Which to Multiply the Number of Plants within the Hoop to Equal: Plants per Acre
91 (36)	0.65 (7.0)	15,385	6,165
84 (33)	0.55 (6.0)	18,182	7,334
76 (30)	0.45 (4.9)	22,222	8,874
69 (27)	0.37 (4.0)	27,027	10,956
61 (24)	0.29 (3.2)	34,483	13,865

Table 2 - Determining number of plants per acre/hectare

Inside Dimensions of Square Frame in Centimetres (inches)	Area in m ² (ft ²)	Factor by Which to Multiply the Number of Plants within the Square to Equal: Plants per Hectare	Factor by Which to Multiply the Number of Plants within the Square to Equal: Plants per Acre
50 × 50 (20 × 20)	0.25 (2.7)	40,000	16,133
100 × 100(40 × 40)	1.00 (11.1)	10,000	3,924

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Footnotes

footnote[1] **Back to paragraph^** To calculate the number of plants per hectare, multiply the number of plants in the length of row by 2.47 and then by 1000.

Pest Risk Assessment Report

Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks

Instructions

For instructions in completing the form, refer to the instructions sheet (insert hyperlink).

- Complete one form per agricultural operation (may consist of multiple farm properties) and include each farm property at which a Class E pesticide is intended to be used.
- This Pest Risk Assessment Report is completed for any one of the three Pest Risk Assessment Methods outlined in the Pest Risk Assessment Guide (insert hyperlink). Only one of these three methods are required to be filled out per Farm Property.
- The completed form may be used to purchase Class E pesticides that will be used at each of the farm properties.
- This form only needs to be completed once. If you have previously completed a pest assessment report that was prepared and signed under O. Reg. 63/09 prior to January XX, 2020, you may use that form to purchase and use Class E pesticides.

Note:

- It is an offence under subsection 17(5) of the *Pesticides Act* to provide false information: “No person shall orally, in writing or electronically, give or submit false or misleading information in any statement, document or data to any provincial officer, the Minister, the Ministry, any employee in or agent of the Ministry or any person involved in carrying out a program of the Ministry in respect of any matter related to this Act or the regulations.”

Section 1. Agricultural Operation Contact Information

Name of owner(s)/operator(s) of the agricultural operation responsible for operations at the farm properties listed on this form:

Last name	First name
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Section 2. Farm Property Information

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Sections 2-5 must be completed for every Farm Property at which Class E pesticides are intended to be used. Use the button below to add Farm Properties, repeating sections 2-5 below.

Add Farm Property (+)

Provide information for the farm property at which Class E pesticides are intended to be used.

Farm Property

Acreage of farm property				<input type="checkbox"/> acres	<input type="checkbox"/> hectares
Address of farm property					
Number		Street Name			
Station	Rural route	Lot/Part/Block/Section	Concession		
County/regional municipality/district		Township/Village			
City/Town		Province ON-Ontario	Postal Code		
If no municipal address , provide legal description including, where applicable, every assessment roll number or premises identification number (PID) that relates to the farm property.					

Section 3. Sketch

Attach a sketch (e.g., schematic or aerial/google map identifying field) of the farm property at which a Class E pesticide is intended to be used showing the following:

1. The location and acreage of the farm property at which a Class E pesticide is intended to be used.
2. For method 1, the scouting locations (minimum 5) in which grubs and/or wireworms were detected at the farm property and which were used to calculate the average number of grubs and/or wireworms.
3. For method 2, each location that was inspected for stand loss and no stand loss and that was used to calculate the average number of plants per acre and percentage of stand loss.

List of attached sketches (note: there is no sketch required for method 3)

Section 4. Pest Risk Assessment Method (Complete only one of subsections A, B or C)

Date Pest Risk Assessment conducted (yyyy/mm/dd):

Person who conducted the Pest Risk Assessment

Last name	First name
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Signature	Date (dd/mm/yyyy)
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Indicate which Pest Risk Assessment Method was used and go directly to that section as indicated :

- Inspection of Soil (fill out section 4A)
- Inspection of a Crop (fill out section 4B)
- Pest Risk Criteria (fill out section 4C)

4A - Inspection of Soil

For the farm property in which a Class E pesticide is intended to be used, indicate the number of grubs and/or wireworms detected at each location:

Scouting location	Number of grubs identified	Number of wireworms identified
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

4B - Inspection of a Crop

For the farm property in which a Class E pesticide is intended to be used, indicate the number of plants unaffected by crop damage at each location as well as the pests that caused the stand loss:

Corn						
Scouting Locations (Minimum of 5 locations required per plot)	Number of Plants unaffected by Crop Damage		Pest that Caused Stand Loss (Check all appropriate pests for each scouting site)			
	Stand Loss Locations	Non-Stand Loss Locations	Grub	Wireworm	Seedcorn Maggot	Corn Rootworm
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
Average Number of Plants per acre						
Percentage of stand loss						

Provide the rationale for determining that stand loss was caused by one or more of the pests referred to in the Pest Risk Assessment Guideline:

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Soybean						
Scouting Locations (Minimum of 5 locations required per plot)	Number of Plants unaffected by Crop Damage		Pest that Caused Stand Loss (Check all appropriate pests for each scouting site)			
	Stand Loss Locations	Non-Stand Loss Locations	Grub	Wireworm	Seedcorn Maggot	Bean Leaf Beetle
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
Average Number of Plants per acre						
Percentage of stand loss						

Provide the rationale for determining that stand loss was caused by one or more of the pests referred to in the Pest Risk Assessment Guideline:

4C - Pest Risk Criteria

For the farm property in which a Class E pesticide is intended to be used, indicate which risk factors your farm property meets below :

- 1. The soil of the farm property is sandy or silty, there are hilly knolls on the farm property and there are treelines that border the farm property.
- 2. The soil of the farm property is sandy or silty and there are frequent grass crop rotations (e.g. cereals, mixed forages, newly broken sod) on the farm property.
- 3. The soil of the farm property is sandy, silty or muck and there are frequent grass crop (e.g. cereals, mixed forages, grassy weeds, newly broken sod), canola or vegetable crop (e.g. carrots, sugar beets, sweet potatoes and potatoes) rotations on the farm property.
- 4. The soil of the farm property is sandy, silty or muck, there is grassy/cereal crop cover and reduced tillage methods used at the farm property.
- 5. The soil of the farm property is sandy, silty or muck and the farm property has been pasture or fallow for the previous two years.
- 6. The farm property is adjacent to a pasture, sod farm, parkland or golf course
- 7. The farm property has soil containing greater than 10% organic matter.
- 8. The farm property had an infestation of grubs or wireworms in the previous three-year period.

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Section 5. Name of Person Completing the Report and Confirmation Statement

I confirm that (please select one of the following):

- An inspection of soil was conducted at the farm property in accordance with the Pest Risk Assessment Guideline and that the average number of grubs observed in the five scouting locations is 2 or greater and/or the average number of wireworms observed in the five scouting locations is 1 or greater; or
- An inspection of a corn crop and/or soybean crop was conducted at the farm property in accordance with the Pest Risk Assessment Guideline and that the inspection detected a percentage of stand loss caused by one or more of the pests referred to in the Guideline that was equal to or greater than 15% if the stand loss calculated is in respect of a corn crop and/or 30% if the stand loss calculated is in respect of a soybean crop; or
- A pest risk assessment was conducted at the farm property and one or more of the pest risk criteria listed in the Pest Risk Assessment Guideline were met for corn and/or soybeans

Name of person who completed this report:

Last name	First name
Signature	Date (dd/mm/yyyy)

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Pest Risk Assessment Report Instructions

General Information

- Please ensure that you complete the most recent version of the form which is posted on the [Central Forms Repository](#).
- **Do not include these instructions when submitting the form to the vendor (dealer)** for the purchase of Class E pesticides or to the Custom Seed Treater for custom seed treatment services.
- The government document, *Conducting a Pest Risk Assessment for Use of Class E Pesticides*, commonly referred to as the Pest Risk Assessment Guide, describes the pest risk assessment methods that must be followed. Before conducting an assessment according to one of the three methods and completing this form, refer to the [Pest Risk Assessment Guideline](#) for details.
- The completed form, including the sketch(es), must be submitted to the vendor/dealer when purchasing Class E pesticides, or, if you use the services of a Custom Seed Treater you need to provide the form to the Custom Seed Treater.
- The pest risk assessment report need only be completed once per farm property. The pest risk assessment does not need to be repeated yearly. If you have previously completed a pest assessment report that was prepared and signed under Ontario Regulation 63/09 prior to January XX, 2020, you may use that form to purchase and use Class E pesticides.

Note: If Class E pesticides are purchased from more than one seed vendor for your agricultural operation, or if you have seed treated by a Custom Seed Treater in addition to purchasing Class E pesticides, make copies of the completed form to provide to every Seed Vendor you purchase from, and/or to every Custom Seed Treater that you obtain seed treating services from.

How to Complete This Form

Section 1 of this form pertaining to the owner/operator of the agricultural operation is completed one (1) time for the entire form. Sections 2-5 (inclusive) must be completed once for each Farm Property included on the form.

A **Farm Property** is an area of land used for an agricultural operation, part of an agricultural operation or more than one agricultural operation.

If you are using the online version of this form, add Farm Properties using the "+ Farm Property" button.

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If you are using the printed version of the form and have more than one farm property in your agricultural operation, make one copy of pages 2-5 of the form for each Farm Property. At the top of page 2 of the form, assign a sequential number of each farm property e.g. Farm Property #2, Farm Property #3 and so on.

1. Agricultural Operation Contact Information

Provide the name of each owner/operator of the agricultural operation who is responsible for operations at each Farm Property listed on the form.

2. Farm Property Information

Acreage of the Farm Property

Provide the total acreage of the Farm Property on which the Class E pesticides are intended to be used. The Farm Property acreage may include land areas not used for planting Class E pesticides, such as land occupied by farm buildings or residences, wooded areas, streams, paved surfaces, and land where crops other than Class E pesticides may be planted.

Municipal Address of Farm Property

Complete all information that applies to the Farm Property on which Class E pesticides are intended to be used. If there is no municipal address, provide the legal description of the Farm Property.

Assessment Roll Number

This is only required if there is no municipal address.

Assessment Roll Number is the 19 digit number assigned to each property for municipal tax purposes. This number is found on the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) property assessment notice. If you rent or lease a Farm Property you must ask the owner for the Assessment Roll Number, or contact MPAC at 1 866 296- 6722.

MPAC requires that you provide a property address to access the Assessment Roll Number.

Premises Identification (PID) Number

PID Number is the number assigned to each parcel of land, or premises, that is part of the agricultural operation. PID numbers are issued by the Provincial Premises Registry to registered premises. This information is optional.

3. Sketch

If the pest risk assessment method you are using is an inspection of soil or inspection of a crop, attach a sketch of the Farm Property on which Class E pesticides are intended to be used. The sketch can be a diagram, map or schematic, and may be hand sketched, a photocopy or electronically produced. The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs' [Agricultural Information Atlas or AgMaps](#) can be used to create maps and provides Farm Property information (e.g., measurement of Farm Property area, Assessment Roll Number, etc).

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4. Pest Risk Assessment Method

Provide the date of the Pest Risk Assessment, and the information about the person who performed the Pest Risk Assessment. Check the appropriate box indicating which Pest Risk Assessment Method has been used at the Farm Property. Once a method is checked, move to the section pertaining to the pest risk assessment method used.

A. Inspection of Soil

Scouting Location and Number of Pests Identified

Provide the number of pests (grubs and/or wireworms) detected in each of the (minimum 5) scouting locations used to calculate the average number grubs and wireworms in the farm property.

B. Inspection of a Crop

Scouting Location and Number of Plants Unaffected by Crop Damage

Provide the number of plants unaffected by crop damage and indicate whether these were found in stand loss locations or non-stand loss locations. Also indicate the pest(s) that caused the stand loss on the farm property. Using the Guide, calculate the average number of plants per acre and the percentage of stand loss.

C. Pest Risk Criteria

Risk Factors

Check off each factor that meets the conditions on the farm property. At least one risk factor must be met in order to use class E pesticides on the Farm Property.

5. Name of the Person Completing the Report and Confirmation Statement

Provide the necessary information on the person who completed the form and check the appropriate boxes in the confirmation statement. You only need to confirm one (1) of the options, corresponding to the risk assessment that was conducted at the farm property. You may need to check the box for either corn or soy or both depending on the inspection conducted at the farm property, and you may need to select either grubs or wireworms or both depending on the results of the inspection conducted at the farm property.

For example:

- If an inspection of soil was conducted at a farm property and both grubs and wireworms were detected at or above the numbers in the Pest Risk Assessment Guideline, then check the

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boxes for both grubs and wireworms in the confirmation that indicates an inspection of soil was completed.

- If an inspection of soil was conducted at a farm property and only grubs were detected at or above the numbers in the Pest Assessment Risk Guideline, then check the boxes for grubs in the confirmation that indicates an inspection of soil was completed.
- If an inspection of soil was conducted at a farm property and only wireworms were detected at or above the numbers in the Pest Assessment Risk Guideline, then check the boxes for wireworms in the confirmation that indicates an inspection of soil was completed.