INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 22369-1

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Crop protection equipment — Drift classification of spraying equipment —

Part 1: **Classes**

Matériel de protection des cultures — Classification de la dérive des matériels de pulvérisation —

Partie 1: Classes

Reference number
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Foreword

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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ISO 22369-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 23, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Equipment for crop protection*.

ISO 22369 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Crop protection equipment — Drift classification of spraying equipment*:

— *Part 1: Classes*

Wind tunnel testing is to form the subject of a future Part 2.

Introduction

Spray drift of plant protection products can contaminate non-target or sensitive areas, such as surface water, hence minimum spray distances, or buffer zones, are often specified. Using sprayers and/or sprayer parts which reduce levels of spray drift can enable these distances to be reduced. Drift classification procedures for sprayers and sprayer parts facilitate decision making by the farmer and may be of interest in defining best practice or for regulation/legislation.

Spray drift can occur as airborne drift and ground sedimentation of drift fallout. Classification is based on the comparison of spraying equipment (for example, sprayers or parts of sprayers), with reference spraying systems based on the use of spraying equipment according to good agricultural practice for plant protection in different regions and crops. Spray drift deposition or collection is measured at different distances from the target area and the drift reducing performance of the spraying equipment is rated against a reference spray system.

The object of ISO 22369 is to provide uniform procedures for the determination of the drift reducing performance of spraying equipment.