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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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.

Crop protection equipment — Drift classification of spraying equipment —

Part 1: Classes

1 Scope

This part of ISO 22369 specifies the drift classification of spraying equipment and defines the spray drift reduction classes.

This part of ISO 22369 is applicable to spraying equipment used in applications such as arable field crops, in bush and tree crops, and in horticulture and forestry.

This part of ISO 22369 is intended to be used in conjunction with the other parts of ISO 22369, as applicable.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1
drift reduction
d_{red}
difference between the spray drift deposition or collection of the candidate spraying equipment (CS) and that of a reference spray system (RS), for the same distance and test procedure, calculated as

$$d_{red} = \left(\frac{d_{RS} - d_{CS}}{d_{RS}} \right) \times 100\ \%$$

3 Classification

The classification is based on the comparison of the candidate spraying equipment with the reference spraying system. The classification may include classes A to F (see Table 1). The classification of the spraying equipment depends on the amount of reduction of spray drift determined by using one of the test methods given in other parts of ISO 22369.

Table 1 — Drift reduction classes

Class	F	E	D	C	B	A
Drift reduction, %	25 ⩽ 50	50 ⩽ 75	75 ⩽ 90	90 ⩽ 95	95 ⩽ 99	⩾ 99

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