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From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
No. prev. doc.:	9063/2023
Subject:	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the sustainable use of plant protection products and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 - Request for contributions on Articles 20-28, Annex III and related paragraphs in Article 3

DOCUMENT PARTIALLY ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC (17.05.2023)

As announced by the Presidency in Working Party on Plants and Plant Health Questions on 12 May 2023, delegations are kindly invited to send **written contributions** to the Presidency compromise text on **Articles 20-28, Annex III and related paragraphs in Article 3 (doc. 9063/23)**.

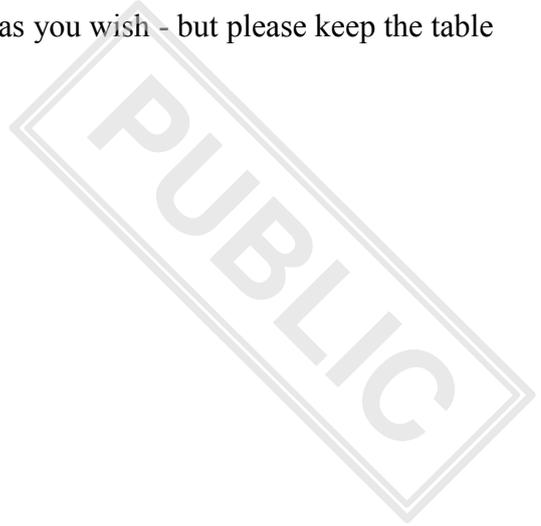
We kindly ask for your comments by **26 May 2023**.

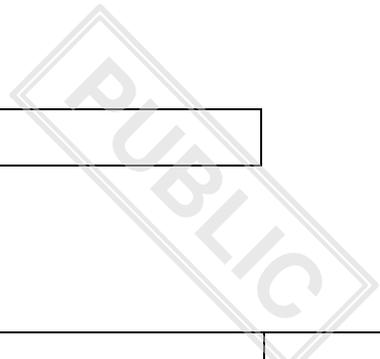
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- Insert your comments into the 2nd and 3rd columns of the table only, corresponding to the provision concerned;
- For drafting suggestions please highlight amendments in **bold** and deletions in ~~strikethrough~~.

- Send your comments as a Word document to: **DELETED**

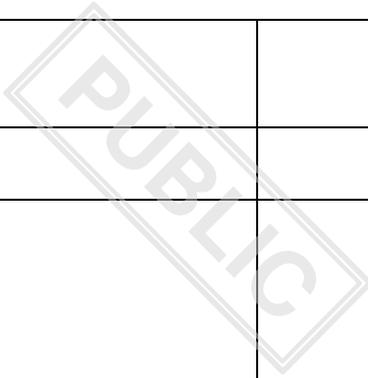
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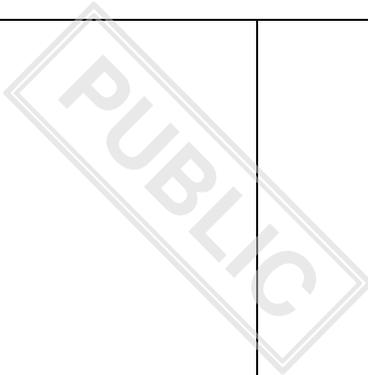


Member State:	
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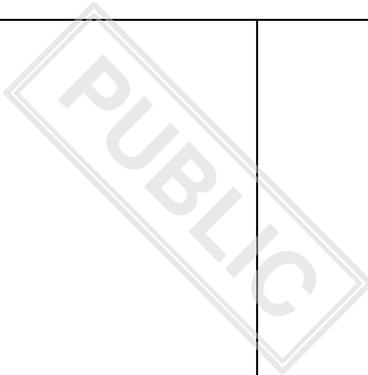
Commission proposal (SUR)	Drafting Suggestions	Comments
<i>Article 3</i>		
(13) ‘unmanned aerial spraying system aircraft ’ means any aircraft with a spraying equipment , operating or designed to operate autonomously or to be piloted remotely without a pilot on board		
(X) ‘Training certificate’ means a proof of training that could either be provided as a certificate of training or a proof of entry in a central electronic register.		



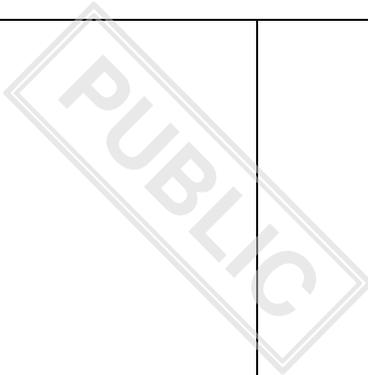
<p><i>Article 20</i></p> <p>Aerial application of plant protection products</p>		
<p>1. Aerial application is prohibited.</p>		
<p>2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, a competent authority designated by a Member State may permit aerial application by a professional user if in any of the following situations:</p> <p>(a) there is no technically feasible alternative application method to the aerial application due to inaccessible terrain or;</p> <p>(b) the aerial application has a less negative or equivalent impact on human health and the environment than any alternative application method either because the aerial application equipment can be deployed on the relevant terrain in a faster timescale than land-based equipment and avoids a situation where the number of plant pests increases due to the longer time period required for land-based</p>		



<p>deployment or because it minimizes soil erosion when adverse weather conditions make the land unsuitable for land vehicles, and all of the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(i) the application equipment installed on the aircraft is registered in the electronic register of application equipment in professional use referred to in Article 33(1);</p> <p>(ii) the aircraft is equipped with accessories that constitute the best available technology to accurately apply the plant protection products and to reduce spray drift;</p> <p>(iii) the plant protection product is authorised for use via aerial application under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.</p>		
<p>2(bis) The permit for aerial application under article 20 (2) may only be granted if all of the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the application equipment installed on the</p>		

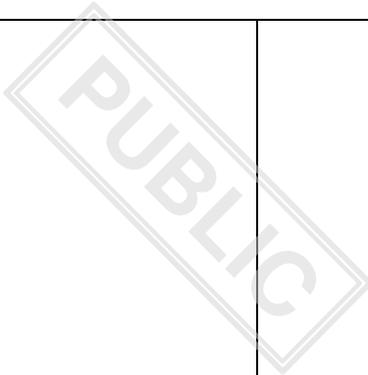


<p>aircraft is registered in the electronic register of application equipment in professional use referred to in Article 33(1) and complies with the requirements set out in Annex IV;</p> <p>(b) the aircraft is equipped with accessories that constitute the best available and technology to accurately apply the plant protection products and to reduce spray drift;</p> <p>(c) the plant protection product may be used via aerial application under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.</p>		
<p>3. An application by a professional user for a permit for aerial application shall include the information necessary to demonstrate that the conditions set out in paragraphs 2 and 2(bis) are met.</p>		
<p>4. Where a permit for aerial application is granted, before the first possible date of aerial</p>		

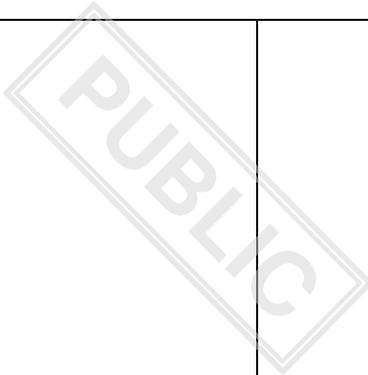


application, the competent authority referred to in paragraph 2 shall, **at least 2 days before the date of aerial application**, make public the following information:

- (a) the location and surface area of the aerial application indicated on a map;
- (b) the validity period of the permit for aerial application, which shall be for a limited period with a precisely defined start and end date that is the shortest possible and shall not exceed **120** ~~60~~ days;
- (c) the relevant weather conditions allowing a safe application;
- (d) the name **and authorisation number** of the plant protection product or products;
- (e) the application equipment to be used and the risk mitigation measures to be taken.



<p>5. A professional user that has been granted a permit for aerial application shall at least 2 days before the date of each specific aerial application display notices to that effect on the perimeter of the area to be treated, or if not possible to display notices in such areas, the notices shall be displayed in places of public access.</p>		
<p><i>Article 21</i> Use of plant protection products in a Aerial application of plant protection products by certain categories of unmanned aircraft aerial spraying systems</p>		
<p>1. Where certain categories of unmanned aerial spraying systems aircraft fulfil the criteria set out in paragraph 2, a Member State may exempt aerial application by such unmanned aerial spraying systems aircraft from the prohibition laid down in Article 20(1) prior to any aerial application of plant protection products.</p>		

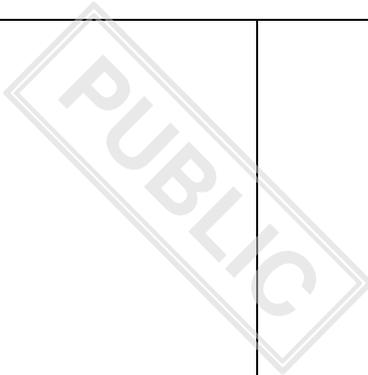


2. ~~An aerial~~Aerial application by an unmanned **aerial spraying systems** ~~aircraft~~ may be exempted ~~by the Member State~~ from the prohibition laid down in Article 20(1) where factors related to the use of the unmanned **aerial spraying systems** ~~aircraft~~ demonstrate that the risks from its use are **equal or** lower than the risks arising from other ~~aerial equipment~~ and ~~land based~~ application equipment. These factors **may** ~~shall~~ include criteria relating to:

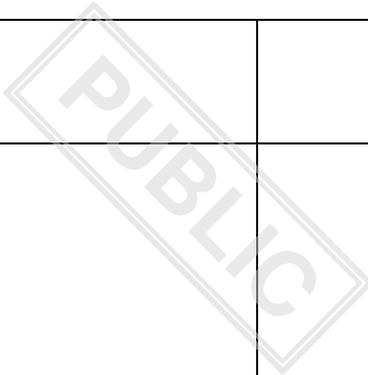
(a) the technical specifications of the unmanned **aerial spraying systems** ~~aircraft~~, ~~including in relation to spray drift, number and size of rotors, payload, boom width and overall weight, operating height and speed;~~

(b) the weather conditions, ~~including wind speed;~~

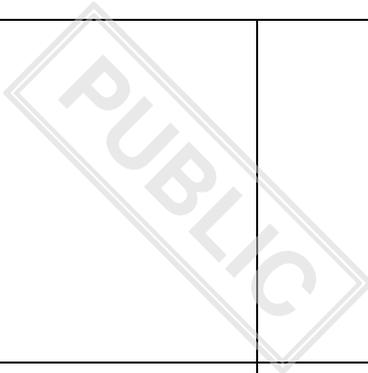
(c) the **type of** area to be sprayed, ~~including its~~



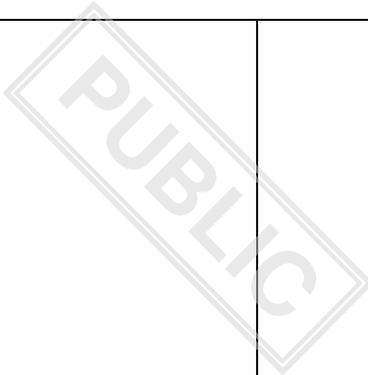
<p>topography;</p> <p>(d) the availability of plant protection products authorized for use as ultra-low volume formulations in the relevant Member State;</p> <p>(e) potential use of unmanned aircraft in conjunction with real time kinematic precision farming in certain cases;</p> <p>(f) the level of training required for pilots operating an unmanned aircraft;</p> <p>(g) potential concurrent use of multiple unmanned aircraft in the same area.</p>		
<p>3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 40 supplementing this Regulation to specify precise criteria in relation to the factors set out in paragraph 2 once technical progress and scientific developments allow for the development of such precise criteria.</p>		



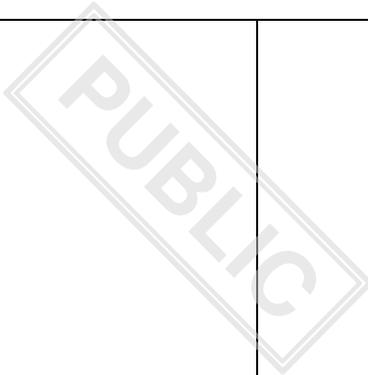
<p>Article 22</p> <p>Storage, disposal and handling</p>		
<p>1. By ... [<i>OP: please insert the date of application of this Regulation</i>], Member States shall have in place effective measures and establish the necessary structures to facilitate in a manner that does not endanger human health or the environment, the safe storage, disposal and handling of any unused plant protection products, any dilute solutions containing plant protection products and any packaging.</p>		
<p>2. As regards professional users, the measures referred to in paragraph 1 shall include detailed requirements on:</p> <p>(a) safe storage and handling of plant protection products, and their dilution and mixing before application;</p> <p>(b) handling of packaging and remnants of plant protection products;</p>		



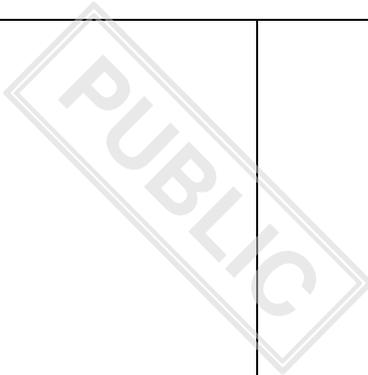
<p>(c) cleaning of the equipment used after application;</p> <p>(d) disposal of empty packaging, obsolete plant protection products and remnants and their packaging.</p>		
<p>3. Member States shall take all necessary measures regarding plant protection products authorised for non-professional users to prevent and, where prevention is not possible, to limit dangerous handling operations. Those measures may include measures relating to size limits for packaging or containers. Those measures may provide that non-professional users may only use low-risk plant protection products and other plant protection products that are in the form of ready to use formulations and measures for the use of safe closure or a locking device for packaging or containers.</p>		
<p>4. Manufacturers, distributors and professional</p>		



<p>users shall ensure that plant protection products authorised for professional use are stored in specific storage facilities for plant protection products that are constructed in such a way as to prevent unwanted releases.</p> <p>Manufacturers, distributors and professional users shall ensure that location, size, ventilation and construction materials of the storage facility are suitable to prevent unwanted releases and to protect human health and the environment.</p>		
<p><i>[Article 23 moved to Chapter VII]</i></p>		
<p>CHAPTER VI</p> <p>SALE OF PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS</p>		
<p><i>Article 24</i></p> <p>Requirements for the sale of plant protection products</p>		
<p>1. A distributor may shall only sell a plant protection product authorised for professional use</p>		

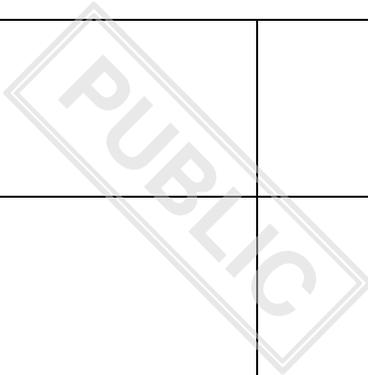


<p>to a professional user purchaser or his or her representative when that distributor has checked, at the time of purchase, that if the purchaser or representative, at the time of purchase is a professional user and holds a training certificate for following courses for professional users issued in accordance with Article 25 or has a proof of entry in a central electronic register for following such courses in accordance with Article 25(5).</p>		
<p>2. Where a purchaser is a legal person, a distributor may sell a plant protection product authorised for professional use to a representative of the purchaser of the plant protection product when that distributor has checked, at the time of purchase, that the representative is the holder of a training certificate for following courses for professional users issued in accordance with Article 25 or has a proof of entry in a central electronic register for following such courses in accordance with Article 25(5).</p>		
<p>3. A distributor shall direct inform a purchaser of</p>		

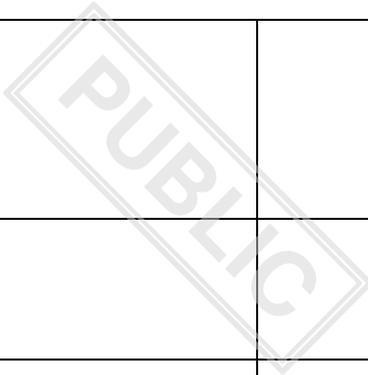


<p>a plant protection product of the importance of proper use of plant protection products in accordance with Article 55 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, including through compliance with the conditions specified on the labelling to read its label prior to use and to use the product in accordance with the instructions on the label, and shall inform the purchaser of the website referred to in Article 27.</p>		
<p>4. A distributor shall provide general information to non-professional users the risks to human health and the environment of the use of plant protection products, including the information on hazards, exposure, proper storage, handling, application and safe disposal in accordance with Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, and shall recommend alternative means or measures of plant protection including low-risk plant protection</p>		

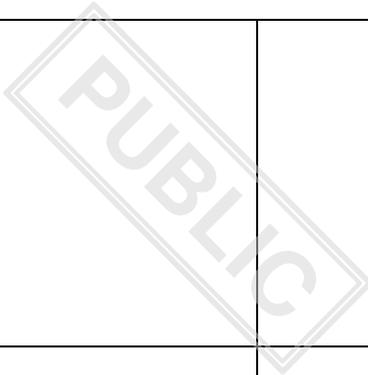
¹ Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312 22.11.2008, p. 3).



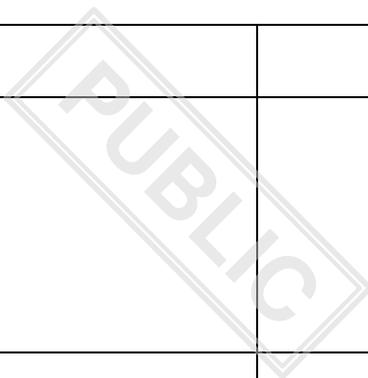
<p>products available on the market of the Member State and ways in which risks can be mitigated when using plant protection products.</p>		
<p>5. Each distributor shall have ensure that it has sufficient staff available at the time of sale, that hold a training certificate for following courses for distributors issued in accordance with Article 25 or has a proof of entry in a central electronic register for following such courses in accordance with Article 25(5) available at the time of sale to provide adequate responses to purchasers of plant protection products at the moment of sale on their use, related health and environmental risks and the appropriate safety instructions to manage those risks.</p>		
<p>6. The distributor referred to in paragraph 5 shall inform the purchaser of a plant protection product about less hazardous control techniques before the purchaser buys a plant protection product with a higher risk for human health and the environment.</p>		



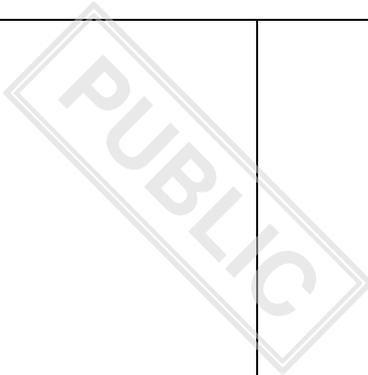
CHAPTER VII TRAINING, INFORMATION AND AWARENESS RAISING		
<i>Article 25</i> Training and Certification		
<p>1. A competent authority designated in accordance with paragraph 2 shall appoint one or more bodies to provide, at least the following training as relevant for the particular groups of participants, on the subjects listed in Annex III:</p> <p>(a) initial and follow up training to professional users, including practical training on the use of application equipment in professional use and distributors on the subjects listed in Annex III;</p> <p>(b) practical training for professional users on the use of application equipment in professional use; initial and follow up training to</p>		



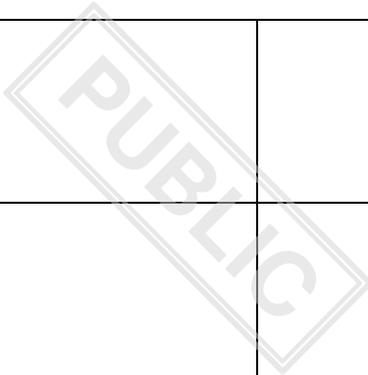
<p>distributors;</p> <p>(c) extensive training and follow up training for advisors on the subjects listed in Annex III with particular emphasis on the application of integrated pest management.</p>		
<p>2. Each Member State shall designate a one or more competent authority or authorities responsible for:</p> <p>(a) the implementation of the system for the training and certification of all training referred to in paragraph 1; and</p> <p>(b) for issuing and renewing training certificates; updating the central electronic register, providing proof of entry in the central electronic register; and</p> <p>(c) overseeing that the appointed body or bodies are providing the training tasks referred to in paragraph 1 are carried out by the</p>		



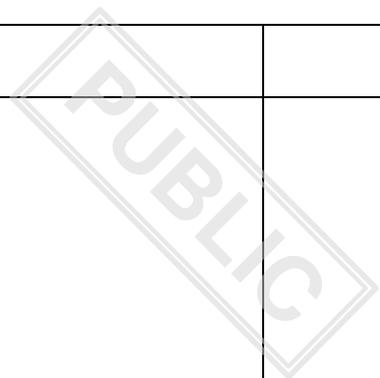
<p>that provided the training.</p>		
<p>3. The training referred to in paragraph 1 could form part of the training interventions set up by Member States according to Article 78 of Regulation (EU) No 2021/2115.</p>		
<p>4. A training certificate or an entry in a central electronic register shall contain, at least the following information:</p> <p>(a) the name of the professional user, distributor or advisor to whom the training was provided;</p> <p>(b) the employer of the professional user, distributor or advisor to whom the training was provided, where that employer is a legal person or a natural person in its professional capacity;</p> <p>(c) the type of training provided, where a Member State provides different types of training to different categories of professional users, distributors or advisors;</p>		



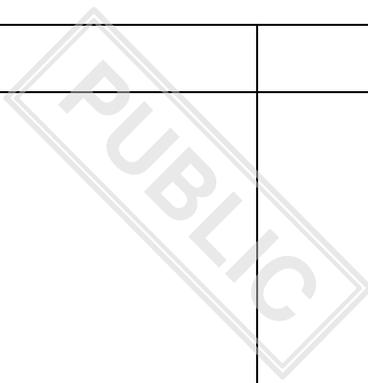
<p>(d) the date on which sufficient knowledge of the relevant subjects listed in Annex III was demonstrated by exam or test;</p> <p>(e) the name of the body that provided the training;</p> <p>(f) the number of hours of training;</p> <p>(g) the validity period of the training certificate or entry in the central electronic register.</p>		
<p>5. A competent authority designated in accordance with paragraph 2 shall provide electronic proof of entry in a central electronic register to a professional user, distributor or advisor at the time the entry is made. Such electronic proof shall include a record of the period of validity of the entry in the central electronic register.</p>		
<p>6. A training certificate or an entry in a central electronic register shall be valid for a</p>		



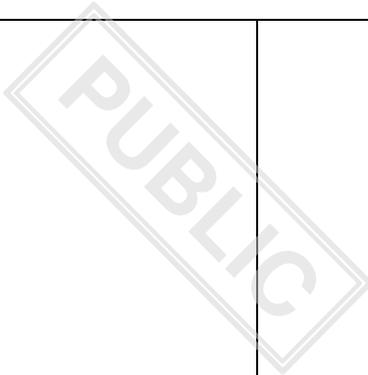
<p>maximum of 5 10 years in the case of a distributor, or professional user and for 5 years in the case of an advisor.</p>		
<p>7. Subject to paragraph 6, a training certificate or an entry in a central electronic register shall only be made or renewed if the holder of the training certificate or the person whose name has been entered in the central electronic register demonstrates satisfactory completion of an initial and follow up training or extensive training referred to in paragraph 1, point (a) or (e) and passes an exam or test on the subjects covered by the training.</p>		
<p>8. Notwithstanding paragraph 6, a training certificate may be issued to a person who can demonstrate prior training through formal qualifications that demonstrate a more extensive knowledge of the subjects listed in Annex III equal to the knowledge that than would be received in the training referred to in paragraph</p>		



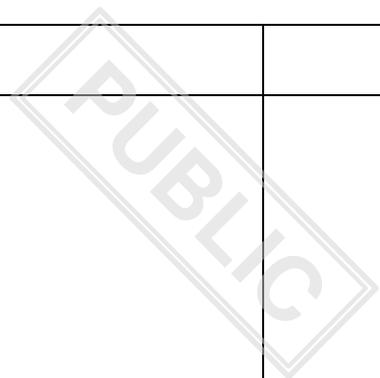
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9. A competent authority designated in accordance with paragraph 2 or an appointed body referred to in paragraph 1 shall withdraw a training certificate if it was incorrectly issued or renewed or shall correct an entry in the central electronic register if it was incorrectly introduced.		
10. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 40 amending Annex III in order to take into account technical progress and scientific developments.		
11. Training certificates issued based on the Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticide, shall be valid until the end of their original validity period.		



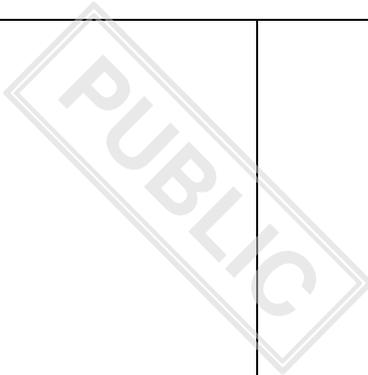
<p>Recital (30)</p> <p>It is essential that Member States establish and maintain systems of both initial and follow-up training for distributors, advisors and professional users of plant protection products and certification systems to record and provide proof of such training, in order to ensure that those operators are fully aware of the potential risks to human health and the environment and of the appropriate measures to reduce those risks as much as possible. A proof of training could either be provided as a certificate of training or a proof of entry in a central electronic register. The training for advisors should be more extensive than that of distributors and professional users since they need to be able to support the proper implementation of integrated pest management and crop-specific rules. The use or purchase of a plant protection product authorised for professional use must be limited to persons in</p>		



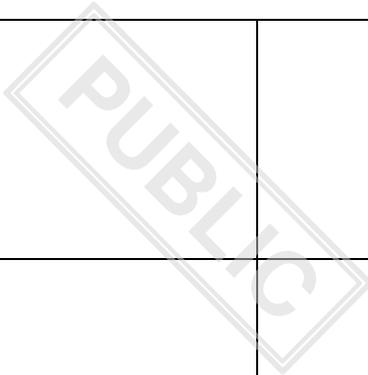
<p>possession of a training certificate and distribution of plant protection products authorised for professional use must be limited to distributors who have available staff in possession of a training certificate to provide adequate responses to purchasers of plant protection products on their use, related health and environmental risks and the appropriate safety instructions to manage those risks. In addition, advice on the use of plant protection products to a professional user may only be provided by persons in possession of a training certificate.</p> <p>Also In addition, in order to ensure safe use of plant protection products for human health and the environment, distributors should be required to provide both professional and non-professional purchasers of plant protection products with product specific information at point of sale.</p>		
<i>Article 23 25 bis</i>		



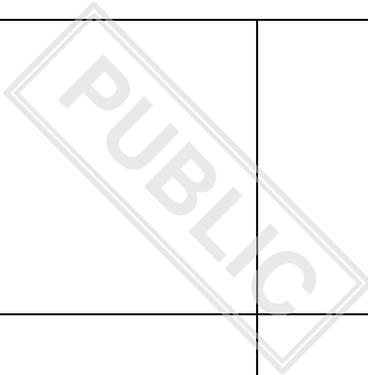
Advice on the use of plant protection products		
<p>1. Advice on the use of a plant protection product to a professional user may only be given by an advisor for whom a training certificate has been issued for following courses for advisors in accordance with Article 25 or who has a proof of entry in a central electronic register for following such courses in accordance with Article 25(5).</p> <p>Advisors shall provide advice that takes into account the applicable crop-specific rules and guidelines referred to in Article 14 or the general principles of integrated pest management referred to in Article 13. <i>[moved from Art 12.2]</i></p>		
<p><i>Article 26</i></p> <p>Independent advisory system</p>		
<p>1. Each Member State shall designate a one or more competent authority authorities to establish, oversee and monitor the operation of a system of independent advisors for</p>		



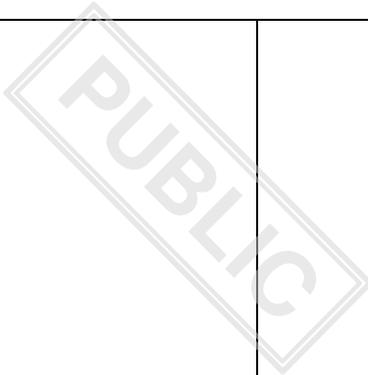
<p>professional users. That system may make use of the impartial farm advisors referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) No 2021/2115, who can be funded under Article 78 of the same regulation and if the advisors are regularly trained pursuant to Article 25 of this Regulation.</p>		
<p>2. The competent authority authorities referred to in paragraph 1 shall adopt provisions to ensure that any advisor registered in the system referred to in that paragraph (‘independent advisor’) is independent (‘independent advisor’), specifying rules for avoiding conflicts of interest. is free from any conflict of interest and, In particular, these rules shall ensure that the independent advisor is not in a situation which, directly or indirectly, could affect their ability to carry out their professional duties in an impartial manner.</p>		
<p>3. Each professional user shall, in groups or</p>		



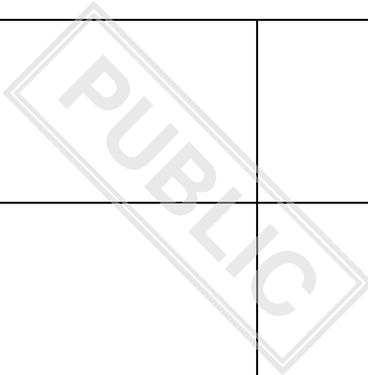
<p>individually, consult an independent advisor at least every third once a year for the purposes of receiving the strategic advice referred to in paragraph 4.</p>		
<p>4. An The independent advisor referred to in paragraph 3 shall provide strategic advice on at least the following subjects:</p> <p>(a) application of relevant control techniques to prevent harmful organisms;</p> <p>(b) implementation of integrated pest management, according to the general principles in article 13;</p> <p>(c) use of precision farming techniques, including use of space data and services and innovative application technologies, if applicable;</p> <p>(d) use of non-chemical methods;</p> <p>(e) where chemical plant protection products are</p>		



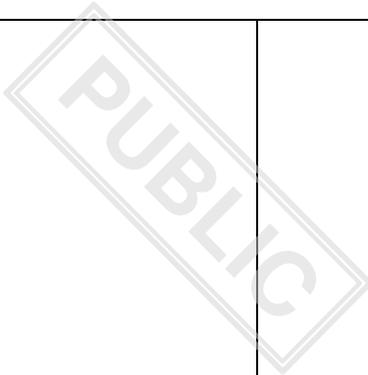
<p>necessary, measures to effectively minimise risks to human health and the environment, in particular to biodiversity, including pollinators, from such use, including risk mitigation measures and techniques.</p>		
<p>Recital (21)</p> <p>In order to ensure a planned approach to harmful organism control techniques across a number of growing seasons with a view to minimising the use of chemical plant protection products as much as possible and to ensure a proper implementation of integrated pest management, professional users should be required to regularly consult trained, independent advisors on pest management, so that plant protection products are only used as a last resort. Such consultation might, for example, take the form of a visit to a farm or a remote or in-person meeting with a group</p>		



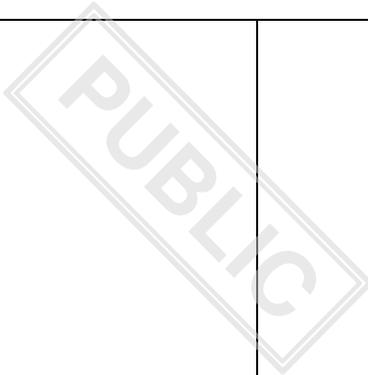
<p>of professional users facing similar agronomic challenges. To achieve these aims, professional users should have access to the best quality strategic advice. Therefore, independent advisors should be impartial and free of any direct or indirect conflict of interest such as might arise if an advisor was engaged in commercial sales of plant protection products and directly profiting from those sales or if an advisor was regularly engaged as a consultant for a commercial operation selling plant protection products.</p>		
<p><i>Article 27</i></p> <p>Information and awareness raising</p>		
<p>1. Each Member State shall designate a competent authority to provide scientifically based information to the public and non-professional users, in particular through</p>		



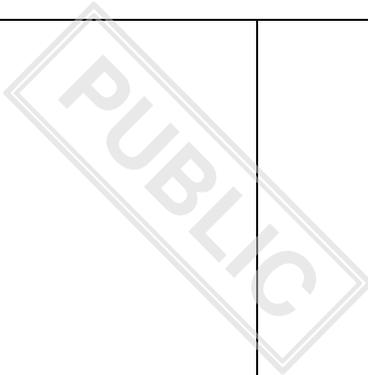
<p>awareness-raising programmes, in relation to the risks associated with the use of plant protection products.</p>		
<p>2. The competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 shall establish provide on a website or websites dedicated to providing accurate and balanced information on risks associated with the use of plant protection products. That information may be provided directly or by providing links to relevant websites of other national or international bodies.</p>		
<p>3. Websites referred to established in accordance with paragraph 2 shall include scientifically based information on the following subjects:</p> <p>(a) the potential risks to human health and the environment through acute or chronic effects relating to the use of plant protection products;</p>		



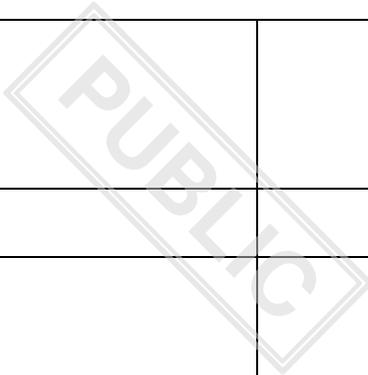
<p>(b) the manner in which the potential risks referred to in point (a) can be mitigated;</p> <p>(c) alternatives to chemical plant protection products;</p> <p>(d) the procedure for approval of active substances and authorisation of plant protection products;</p> <p>(e) permits granted under Article 18 or Article 20;</p> <p>(f) a link to the website referred to in Article 7;</p> <p>(g) the rights of third parties to request access to information on the use of plant protection products by addressing the relevant competent authority in accordance with Article 67(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.</p>		
<p>Article 28</p> <p>Information on acute and chronic poisoning</p>		



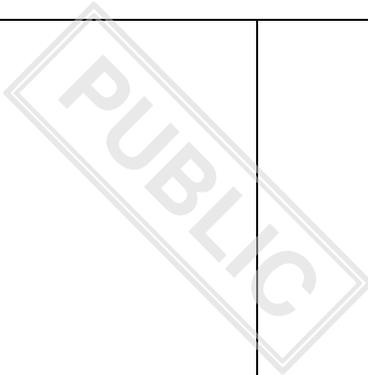
<p>1. Each Member State shall designate a competent authority to maintain or put in place systems for gathering and keeping, the following information on acute and, where possible, chronic poisoning incidents arising from exposure of persons to plant protection products:</p> <p>(a) where available, the name and authorisation number of the plant protection product and the active substances involved in the acute or chronic poisoning incident;</p> <p>(b) the number of individuals poisoned;</p> <p>(c) the symptoms of poisoning;</p> <p>(d) where available, the duration and severity of the symptoms;</p> <p>(e) if available, whether a confirmed acute or chronic poisoning incident resulted from:</p>		
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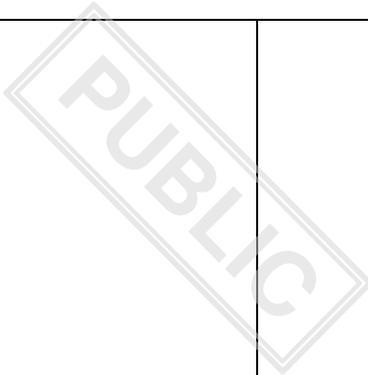
<p>(i) correct use of a plant protection product;</p> <p>(ii) misuse of a plant protection product;</p> <p>(iii) use of a plant protection product that has not been authorised; or</p> <p>(iv) deliberate ingestion or exposure.</p>		
<p>2. By 31 August every year, each Member State shall submit to the Commission a summary report containing the following information:</p> <p>(a) the number of acute and, where possible, chronic poisoning incidents arising from exposure of persons to plant protection products during the preceding calendar year;</p> <p>(b) the information referred to in paragraph 1 as regards each poisoning incident.</p>		
<p>3. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish the format for the submission of the information and data referred to in paragraph 2 of</p>		



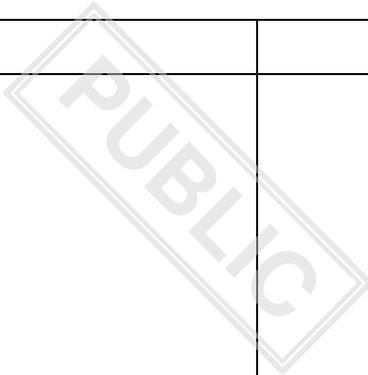
<p>this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 41(2).</p>		
<p>ANNEX III</p> <p>TRAINING SUBJECTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 25</p>		
<p>1. All Relevant legislation regarding plant protection products and their use and risk and in particular this Regulation. While not exclusive, the following legislation may be relevant for individual groups of training participants is relevant:</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council</p> <p>Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council</p>		



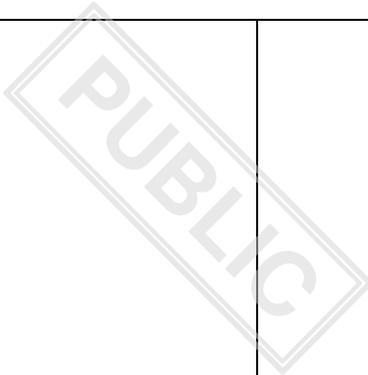
<p>Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council</p> <p>Regulation EC No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council</p> <p>Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council</p> <p>Directive 2009/127/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council</p> <p>Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.</p> <p>Council Directive 89/391/EEC</p> <p>Council Directive 89/656/EEC</p> <p>Council Directive 98/24/EC</p> <p>Directive 2004/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council</p>		
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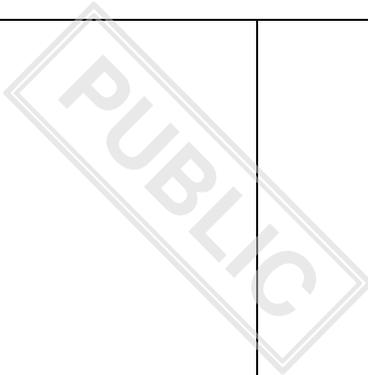
<p>Directive 2009/104/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council</p> <p>Directive 2008/68/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council</p>		
<p>2. The existence and risks of illegal and counterfeit plant protection products, the methods to identify such products, and the penalties associated with sale or use of illegal plant protection products.</p>		
<p>3. The hazards of and risks associated with plant protection products, and how to identify and prevent control them, including the following subjects:</p> <p>(a) risks to human health;</p> <p>(b) symptoms of plant protection product poisoning and appropriate first aid measures in case of such poisoning;</p> <p>(c) risks to non-target plants and insects, wildlife,</p>		



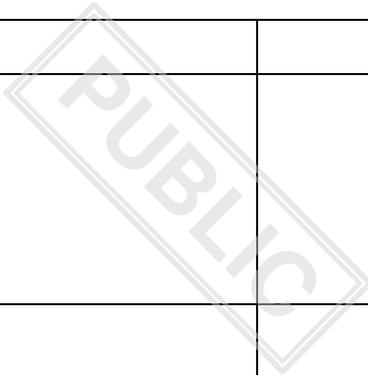
biodiversity and the environment in general.		
4. Integrated pest management strategies and techniques, integrated crop management strategies and techniques, organic farming principles, biological pest control methods, harmful organism control methods, the obligation to apply integrated pest management as set out in Articles 12 and 13 of this Regulation, and the obligation to enter records in the electronic integrated pest management and plant protection product use register, as set out in Article 14 of this Regulation.		
5. When plant protection products are needed, how to choose the plant protection products with the least side effects on human health, non-target organisms and the environment among all authorised products for a given pest problem, in a given situation.		
6. Measures to minimise risks to humans, non-target organisms and the environment, including: (a) safe working practices for storing, handling and mixing plant protection products;		



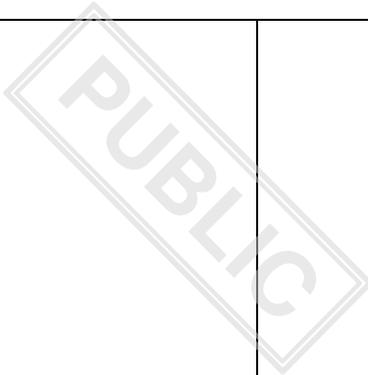
<p>(b) safe working practices for disposing of empty packaging, other contaminated materials and surplus plant protection products (including tank mixes), whether in concentrate or dilute form;</p> <p>(c) the recommended way to prevent control operator exposure (including personal protection equipment);</p> <p>(d) information on the correct and safe disposal of plant protection products that are no longer authorised and where any grace period for their use under Article 20(2) or 46 of Regulation 1107/2009 has expired</p>		
<p>7. Procedures for preparing application equipment for operation, including its calibration, with minimum risks to the user, other persons, non-target animal and plant species, biodiversity and the environment, including water resources.</p>		
<p>8. Practical training on the use of application equipment and its maintenance, and on risk mitigation measures including specific spraying techniques, use of new technology including</p>		



<p>precision farming techniques, as well as the technical check of sprayers in use and ways to improve spray quality. In this subject special attention shall be paid to the drift-reduction nozzles and the recommendations made by the manufacturers concerning optimal conditions of their use. Specific risks linked to use of handheld application equipment or knapsack sprayers and the relevant risk management measures. Practical training shall also cover the specific risks linked to the sowing of seeds treated with plant protection products.</p>		
<p>9. Emergency action to protect human health and the environment, including water resources in case of accidental spillage and contamination and extreme weather events that would result in plant protection products leaching risks.</p>		
<p>10. Special care in sensitive areas as defined in Article 3(16) 2(15) of this Regulation and protection areas established under Articles 6 and 7 of Directive 2000/60/EC and an awareness of contamination caused by particular plant</p>		

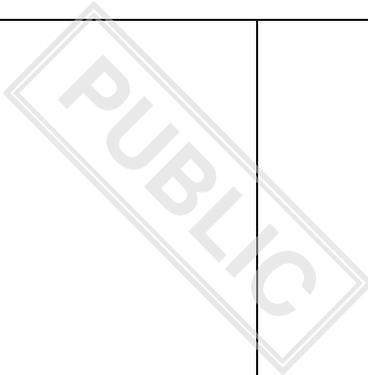


protection products in their respective region.		
11. Facilities providing health monitoring and access to health care to which information on acute and chronic poisoning incidents can be reported.		
12. Record keeping of the sale, purchase and use of plant protection products, in accordance with the relevant legislation.		
13. How to minimise or eliminate applications of certain plant protection products classified as “harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects”, “very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects” or “toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects” pursuant to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 on or along roads, railway lines, very permeable surfaces or other infrastructure close to surface water or groundwater or on sealed surfaces with a high risk of run-off into surface water or sewage systems.		
14. The protection of the aquatic environment and drinking water supplies from the impact of plant		



protection products, including in relation to the following subjects:

(a) the use of plant protection products in accordance with the restrictions indicated on the label in accordance with Article 31, point (4)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, while giving preference to plant protection products that are not classified as “(very) persistent”, “(very) bioaccumulative”, “very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects”, “toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects” or “harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects” pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1272/200820 or containing priority substances included in the list adopted by the Commission in accordance with Article 16 of Directive 2000/60/EC implemented via Directives 2008/105/EC and 2013/39/EU, or pesticides having been identified as river basin specific pollutants under Annex V, point 1.2.6 of Directive 2000/60/EC, in particular those affecting water used for the abstraction of drinking water in accordance with Article 7 of Directive



<p>2000/60/EC and Directive (EU) 2020/2184;</p> <p>(b) potential hazards of and risks for human health and the environment from the use of plant protection products, as well as methods to minimise emissions to the environment and occupational exposure to more hazardous plant protection products;</p> <p>(c) use of drift reducing technology in all field crops;</p> <p>(d) use of other mitigation measures which minimise the risk of off-site pollution caused by spray drift, drain-flow and run-off, including in particular mandatory buffer zones adjacent to surface waters courses and groundwater and aquifers;</p> <p>(e) how to comply with restrictions set out in Regulation (EC) 1107/2009 for minimising or substituting uses of the plant protection products classified as “harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects”, “very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects” or “toxic to aquatic life with</p>		
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long lasting effects” pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, on or along roads, railway lines, very permeable surfaces or other infrastructure close to surface water or groundwater or on sealed surfaces with a high risk of run-off into surface water or sewage systems.

