

NEW RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF HERBICIDES ON HARD SURFACES FROM MAY 2012



**Crop Protection
Association**

BACKGROUND

CRD issued Regulatory Update 42 in November 2011 in order to ensure pesticide run-off from non-porous hard surfaces to water is minimised and complies with the HARDSPEC model used in assessing pesticides for approval.

- **New label restrictions apply from the end of May 2012 to ensure Best Practice is followed.**
- **New wording appears in the 'Directions for use' section of the product label.**
- **Blanket application is no longer allowed.**

NEW RULES

- Minimise use of herbicide (as per Sustainable Use Directive)
- Reduce run-off to drains and water bodies (as per Water Framework Directive)

DEFINITIONS OF AREAS COVERED BY NEW TARGETED APPLICATION RULES

Read the herbicide label carefully to check if the new targeted application rules apply to your intended target before use.

- The new rules DO apply to non-porous hard surfaces, therefore all applications must be targeted
- The new rules DO NOT apply to natural surfaces not intended to bear vegetation, permeable surfaces overlying soil and railway ballast.

NB. CRD defines railway ballast as a hard surface but in a separate category to all other hard surfaces because it is porous. Railway ballast is not covered by the new rules.

NON-POROUS HARD SURFACES - NEW RULES DO APPLY



TARMAC™/BITUMEN

Little or no absorption,
so pesticide is at risk
of run-off to nearest
drain

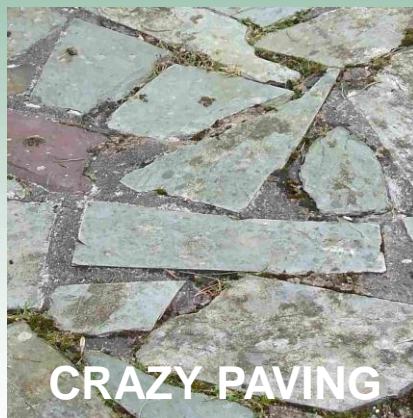
NB. All paving is
included irrespective
of gaps being filled
with permeable
material such as sand



SOLID WALL BASE



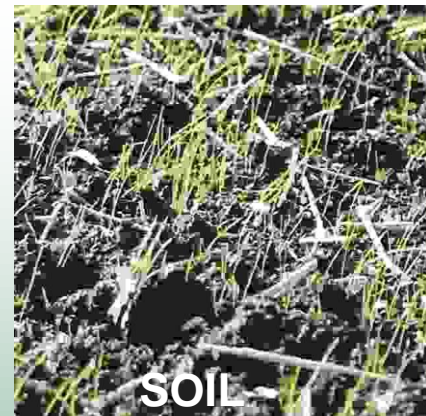
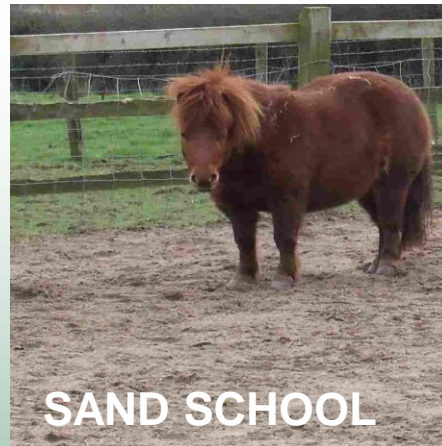
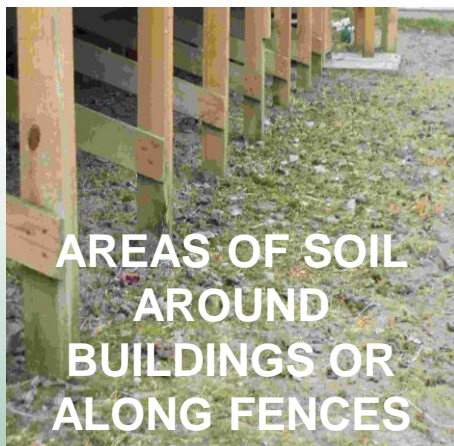
**PAVEMENT &
BLOCK PAVING**



CRAZY PAVING



CONCRETE



Natural surfaces not intended to bear vegetation, permeable surfaces overlying soil, railway ballast.

NEW RULES DO NOT APPLY



Label wording

“Apply this product carefully. Ensure spraying takes place only when weeds are actively growing (normally March to October) and is confined only to visible weeds including those in the 30cm swath covering the kerb edge and road gulley – do not overspray drains.”

This category of herbicide must be applied to the leaf to kill the weed.

The most common example is glyphosate products.

Products which act only by contact or systemic action via foliar application



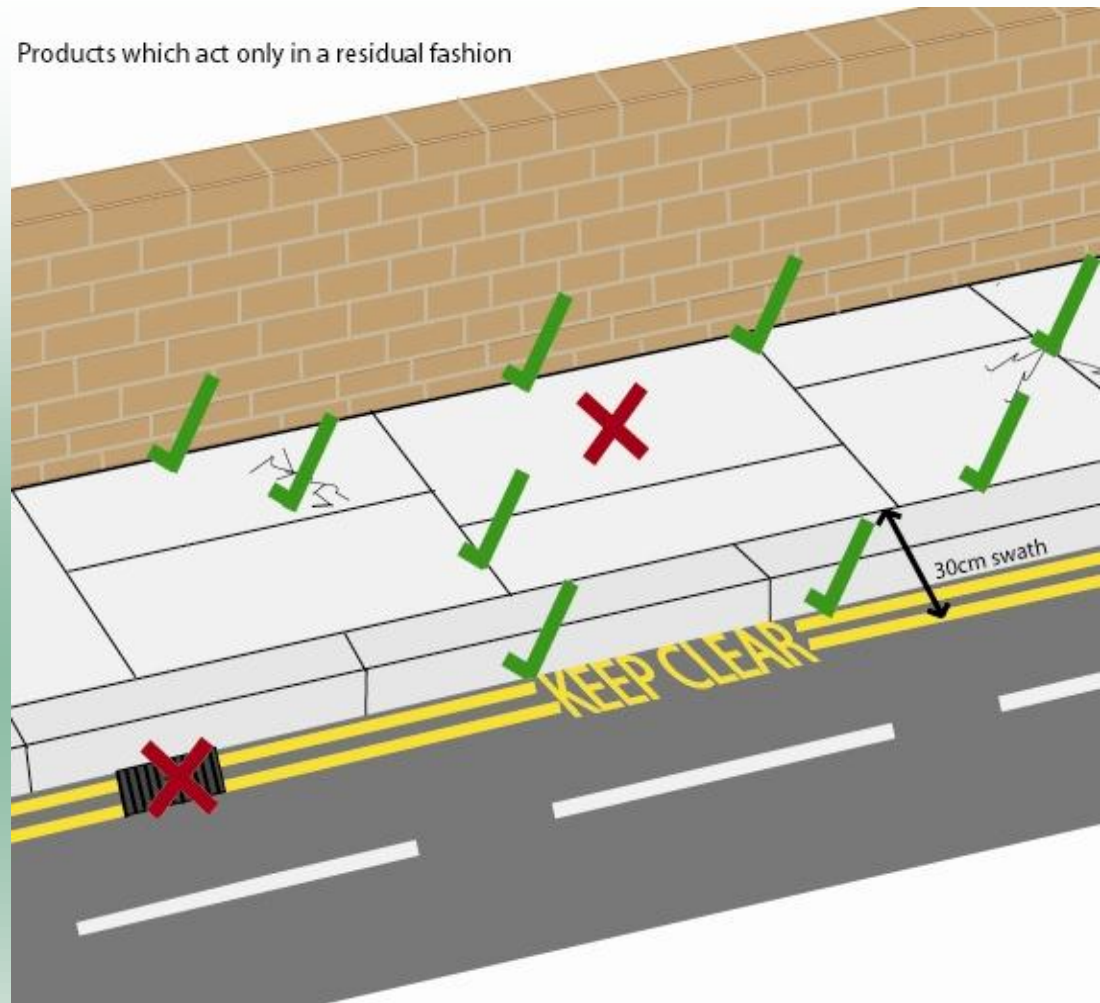
Label wording

“Apply this product carefully. Ensure spraying takes place only to areas of potential weed growth (e.g. gaps between paving stones, kerb edges and road gulleys) and/or a 30cm swath covering the kerb edge and road gully – do not overspray drains.”

This category of herbicide acts through root uptake and can be applied where weeds would normally take root.

There are no current products marketed in this category.

Products which act only in a residual fashion



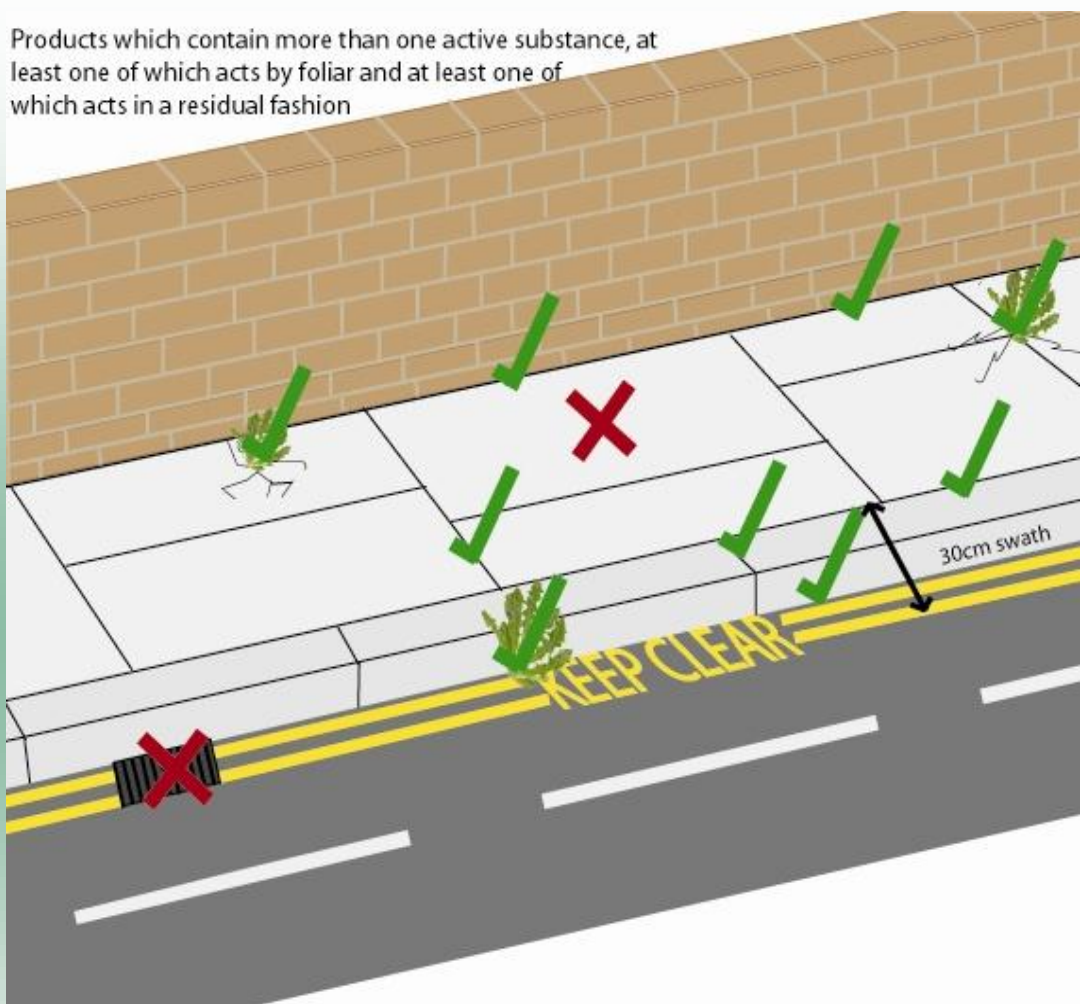
Label wording

“Apply this product carefully. Ensure spraying takes place only when weeds are actively growing (normally March to October) and is confined only to visible weeds, areas of potential weed growth (e.g. gaps between paving stones, kerb edges and road gulleys) and/or a 30cm swath covering the kerb edge and road gulley – do not overspray drains.”

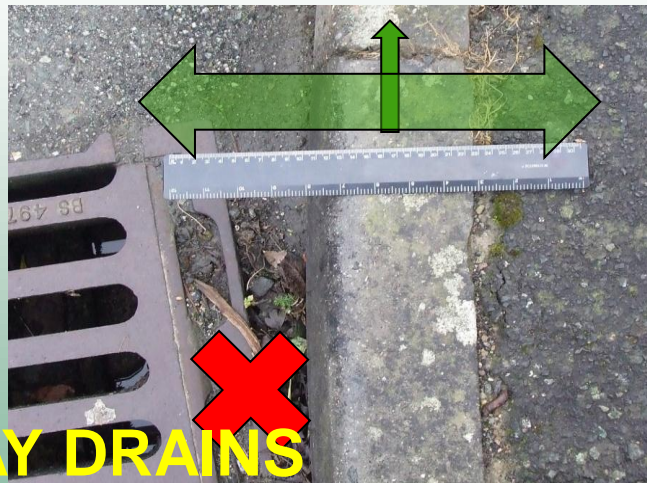
This category of herbicide is a combination of contact and residual herbicides.

An example is glyphosate+ sulfosulfuron.

Products which contain more than one active substance, at least one of which acts by foliar and at least one of which acts in a residual fashion



Examples of where to spray



**ONLY SPRAY
INDIVIDUAL WEEDS
WITH FOLIAR
PRODUCTS LIKE
GLYPHOSATE**



**SPRAY A SWATH UP TO
30 CM ACROSS KERB EDGE**





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