



# **Better Training for Safer Food** *Initiative*

**Application of ISO  
standards for periodical  
inspection of PAE in Use**

***New ISO 16122***

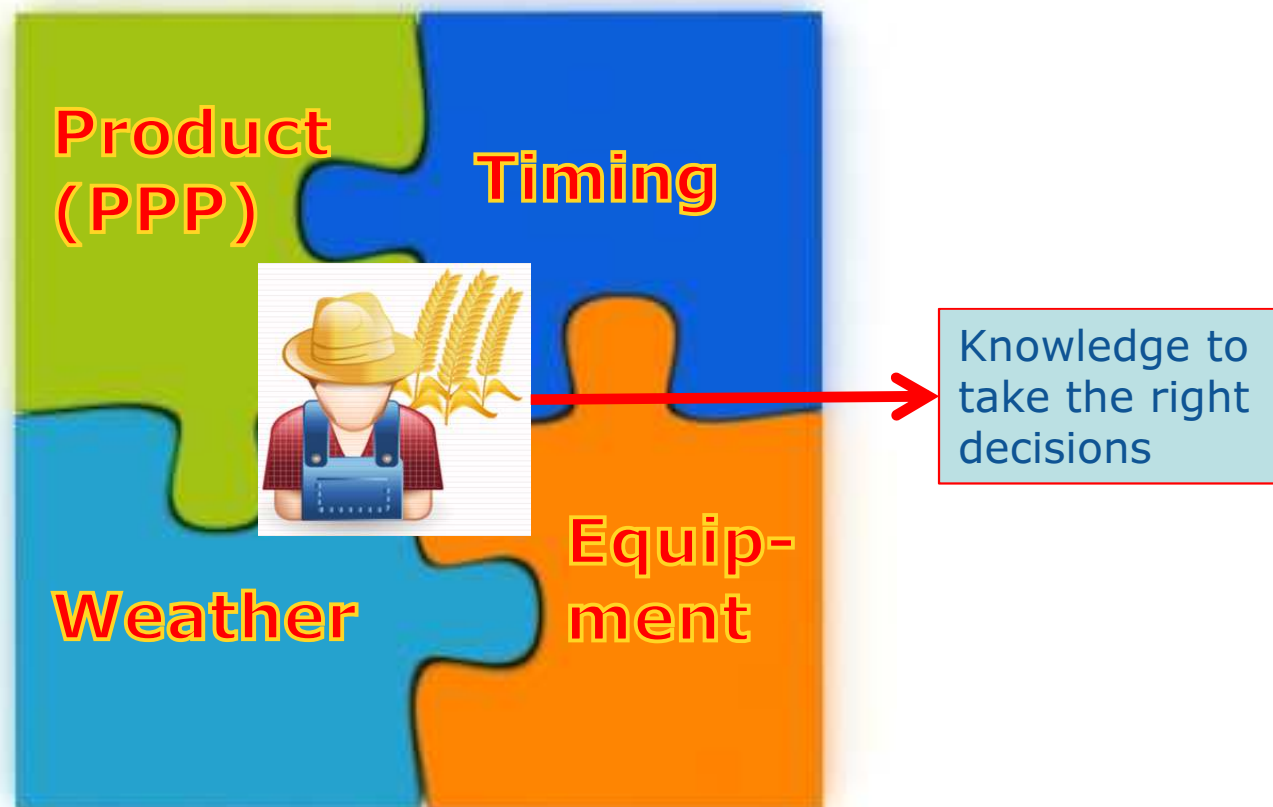
## Outline of the content:

- Introduction
- History of standards for testing sprayers in Europe
- Structure of EN-ISO 16122
- Content of EN-ISO 16122
- Inspection procedure
- Testing equipment
- Final remarks

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## Introduction:

### Elements for an effective crop protection



## Role of equipment



- Choice of right equipment
- Condition = State of maintenance
- Calibration

# Objective periodical inspection of sprayers:

**Improve condition/state of maintenance of sprayers**

- Better distribution
  - Distribution spray-fluid
    - Cross-distribution
    - Longitudinal distribution
  - Concentration ppp in spray fluid (agitation)
- No leakages
- Better control

**Farmer:**

- Lower costs ppp's
- Better spray-quality => more uniform crops
- Less stand still
- Lower maintenance costs
- Safer operations

**Environment:**

- Lower input ppp's
- Lower emissions ppp's

**Consumer:**

- Safer food
- Less residues

## How to perform an inspection:

- **Complete => all relevant parts of machine included**
- **Clear limits => black/white**
- **Balance between costs and profit**
- **Uniform and reproducible**



### **Standard is needed**

With:

- Requirements sprayer
- Test method
- Testing equipment needed

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## History of standards of testing sprayers in Europe

### Testing / inspection of sprayers not new:

1970's => Germany

1980's => Netherlands

1980's => on collective farms Eastern Europe

### First: National Standards/Guidelines:

Germany => BBA guidelines

Netherlands => SKL guidelines

Belgium => Belgium guidelines

End 1990's => Start with European Standard (EN)

2003 => Publication of:

EN 13790:1 : Field crop sprayers

EN 13790:2 : Air-assisted sprayers for bush and tree crops



# History of standards of testing sprayers in Europe (2)

EN-13790 based on BBA (German) guidelines

2003 – 2013 EN-13790 used in most EU countries

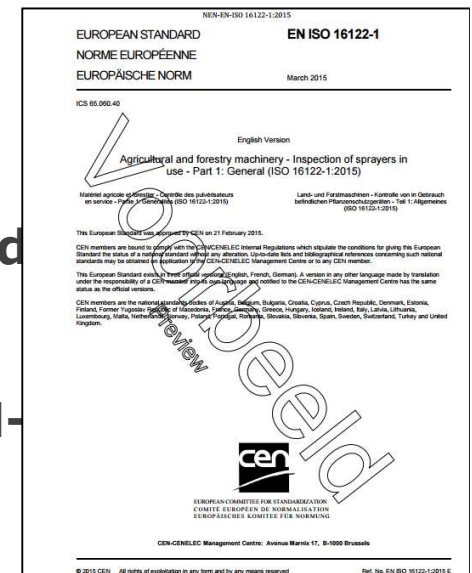
2009: Mandate EC to CEN to develop harmonized standards

2009-2015: Development EN-ISO 16119 and EN-ISO 16122 series within CEN TC144 WG3

2013: Publication of EN-ISO 16119 part 1-3

2015: Publication of EN-ISO 16119 part 4 and EN-ISO 16122 part 1-4

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## Differences between EN 13790 and EN-ISO 16122

### 13790

- ❑ Only two parts available: boom sprayers and orchard sprayers
- ❑ Environmental aspects were not included
- ❑ Published before SUD
- ❑ New developments (i.e. electronics) were not considered



### 16122

- ❑ Four parts have been developed, trying to accomplish with Annex II of DUS
- ❑ Part 1 – General has been developed to consider environmental and safety aspects during inspections
- ❑ New test/inspection procedures have been designed to include new developments in the sprayers
- ❑ EN standard (European scope) became ISO standard (world global scope)
- ❑ Annex ZA included with reference to SUD



## Relation between EN-ISO 16119 and EN-ISO 16122

- EN-ISO 16119: requirements for new sprayers
- EN-ISO 16122: requirements for testing sprayers in use
- EN-ISO 16119: general more stricter limits
- Not all requirements in EN-ISO 16119 in EN-ISO 16122 (for example: presence clean water tank, presence and performance cleaning system)



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# Application equipment covered by EN-ISO 16122



# Other equipment (no to be exempted)



**Air application => EN-ISO 16122:5 in development**



**Train sprayers => no standard**



**Band sprayers/sprayers on seeding equipment  
=> covered by EN-ISO 16122:2**



## Other equipment (other frequency)



**LVM equipment => no standard**

**Fog equipment => no standard**



**Soil fumigation equipment => no standard**



**Granular application equipment => no standard**



**Injection equipment => covered by EN-ISO  
16122:4**



## Other equipment (can be exempted)



**Back-pack sprayers => covered by new standard  
ISO 19932:3 (in development)**



**Hand-held sprayers => no standard**



# How to deal with this PAE during inspection?

**National protocols on base of Annex 2 SUD**

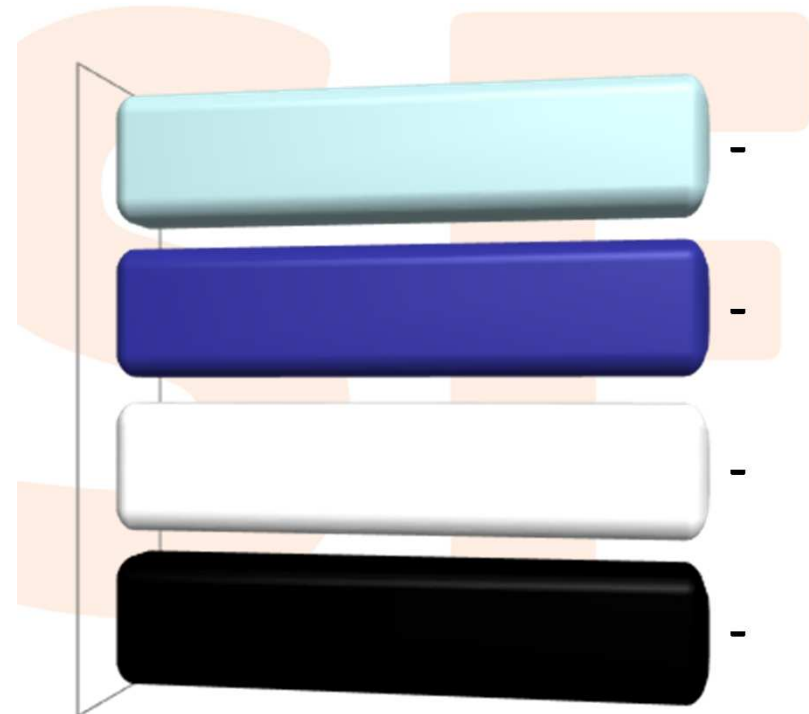
**No standards for new equipment, only 2009/127**

**Need for additional standards**

**SPISE Advise how to deal with this equipment ?**

# What is a good base to adapt a longer inspection interval?

- A. Number of equipment in use
- B. The effect an inspection has on reducing the risk
- C. Quantity of pesticides used with this type of equipment
- D. Availability of an harmonized standard



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# EN-ISO 16122 series

## EN-ISO 16122:2015 – Agricultural and forestry machinery – Inspection of sprayers in use

**Part 1. General**

**Part 2. Horizontal boom sprayers**

**Part 3. Sprayers for bush and tree crops**

**Part 4: Fixed and semi-mobile sprayers**





# Pre-inspection

**Clean**

**Outside  
Inside**

**Safe**

**Power transmission parts**

**Moving parts**

**Pipes and hoses hydraulic (oil)  
system**

**Structural parts and framework**

**Lockable foldable parts**

**Blower**



Important for **safe** inspection  
(inspector, workshop and  
environment)

# EN-ISO16122: part2-4

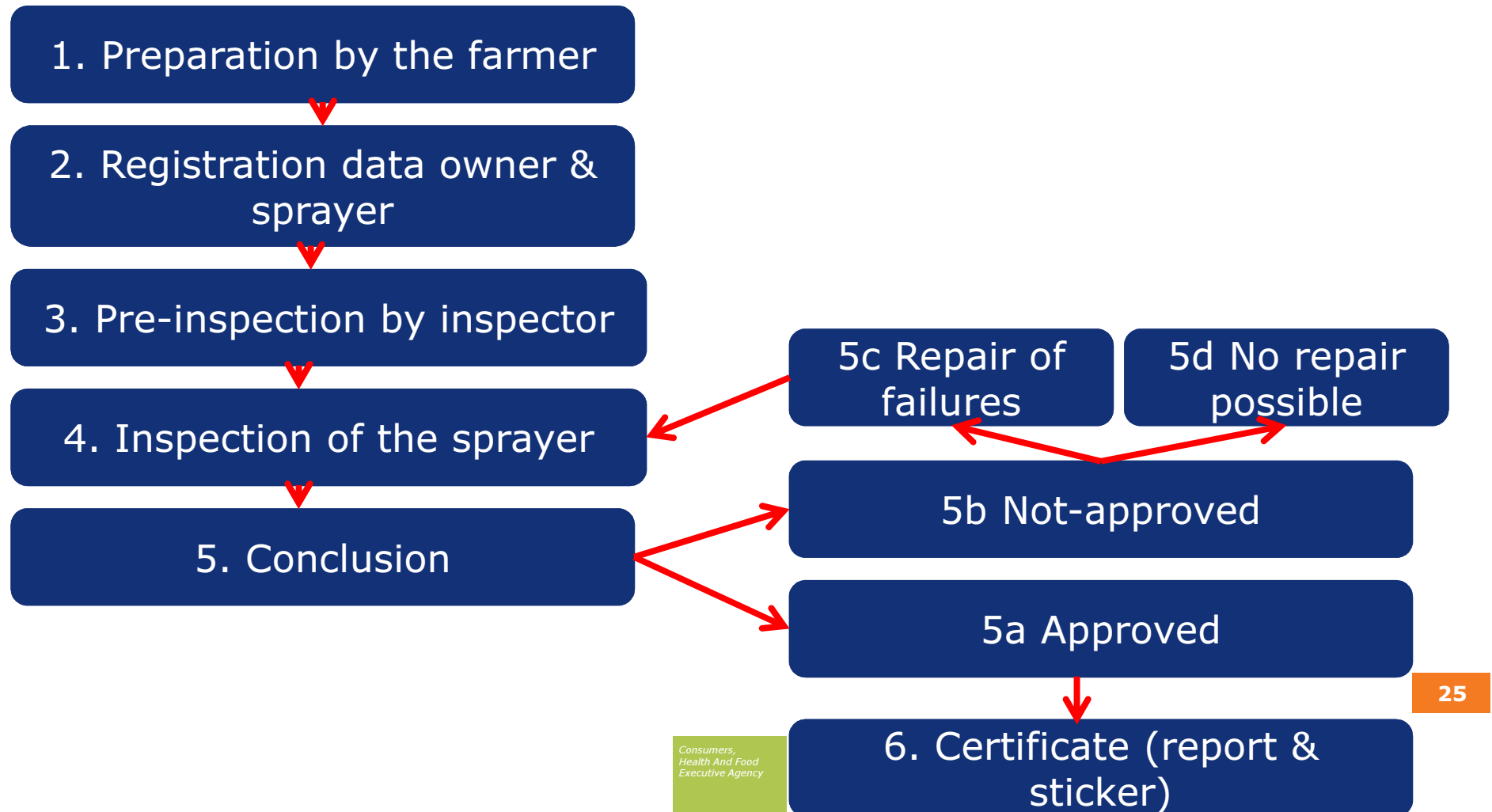
## General structure

<b>Scope</b>	<i>For what sprayers this standard is meant</i>
<b>Normative references</b>	<i>Reference to other standards</i>
<b>Terms and definitions</b>	<i>Terms and definitions</i>
<b>Requirements and method of verification</b>	<i>Requirements of the sprayer and how to verify this requirement</i>
<b>Test methods</b>	<i>How to test, what equipment is needed and requirement test equipment</i>



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# Inspection procedure



# Who is performing the inspections

## Official (governmental) workshop/test-team

- Independent
- Only inspections – no repairs
- Accreditation acc. ISO17020 possible

## Workshop recognized by designated body

- Commercial organizations/companies
- Meeting requirements designated body (equipment, structure, personnel, etc)
- Risk of commercial influences

## ▪ Specialized workshops only performing inspections

- More independent
- Only inspections – repairs difficult
- Accreditation acc. ISO17020 possible

## ▪ Dealers/manufacturers sprayers

- One-stop shopping possible (inspection + repairs)
- Technical knowledge of sprayers possible
- Risk of commercial influences
- Accreditation acc. ISO 17020 not possible

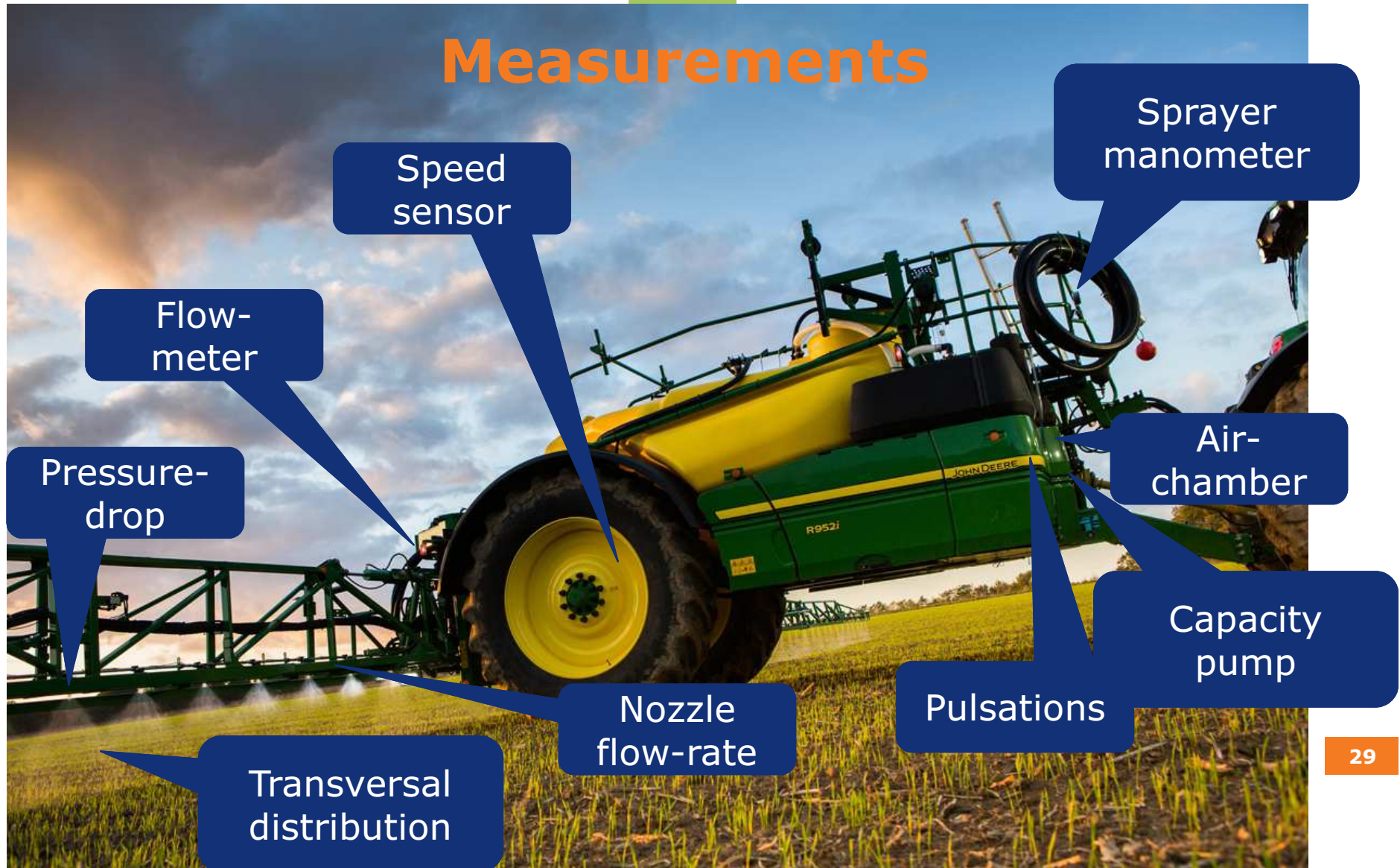
# Requirements workshops

- **Trained test-operator (EN-ISO 16122:1)**
- **Test location (EN-ISO 16122:1)**
- **Test-equipment (EN-ISO 16122: part 2-4)**
  - Requirements test-equipment
  - Condition/calibration test-equipment

# Inspection procedure

- **Visual control-points**
- **Measurements**
  - With standard equipment (measuring tape)
  - Special testing equipment

# Measurements



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# Testing equipment

**In EN-ISO 16122 different manners of verification of the requirements**

- Different varieties of sprayers
- History in different countries
- Different organizational structures in countries
- Different lay-out of the countries



Requirement	Method in standard	Testing equipment needed
Verification capacity pump of the sprayer	1. Direct measuring of the capacity of the pump(s)	1. Accurate flow meter
	2. Indicative check	2. Calibrated test-manometer
Verification of pulsations	1. Check of the condition of the pump	1. Calibrated test manometer or use of manometer sprayer
Verification pressure in air-chamber	1. Measuring air-pressure in air-chamber	1. Standard tire-pressure manometer
Pressure indicator (manometer/pressure sensor)	1. Check with manometer mounted on the sprayer	1. Calibrated test-manometer
	2. Check with manometer demounted from the sprayer	2. Calibrated test-manometer + manometer test-bench
Verification flow-meter on the sprayer	1. Measuring some nozzles and calculating the total flow	1. Measuring glass
	2. Direct measurement	2. flow-meter
Verification speed indicator	1. Check of accuracy speed sensor	1. Test track of at least 50 m
Verification of the distribution of the spray-liquid (transversal)	1. Direct measurement of distribution	1. Patternator
	2. Indirect measurement of the distribution	2. Measurement of the nozzle flow + measurement pressure distribution
Verification of the nozzle flow-rate	1. Measurement with nozzles mounted on the sprayer	1. Mechanical or electronic nozzle flow-rat tester
	2. Measurement with nozzles dis-mounted from the sprayer	2. Special test-bench
Verification of the pressure drop	1. Measurement of the pressure	1. Calibrated test-manometer

# Testing equipment

**Manometer tester**



**Horizontal patternator**



**Pressure measurement**



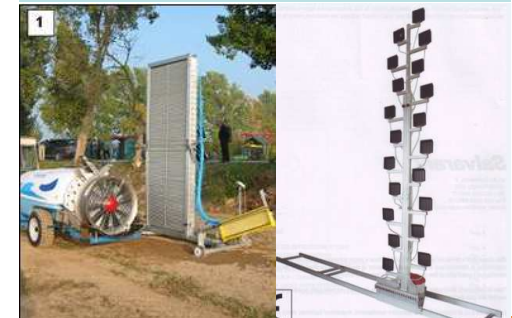
**Pump tester**



**Nozzle flow-rate tester**



**Vertical patternator**



# Minimum requirement testing equipment

## 5.6.1 Specification of horizontal patternators used for verification

This test shall be performed either with nozzles mounted on the boom (see 5.7.2) or removed from the boom (see 5.7.3). It shall be ensured that the spray jets are correctly formed when nozzles are mounted on the boom and before dismounting.

The error in the measured flow shall not exceed  $\pm 2,5 \%$  of the measured value or  $2,5 \times 10^{-2}$  l/min, whichever is greater.

## 5.7.3 Measurement with nozzles removed from the boom

The measurement of the flow rate of each nozzle shall be carried out on a test bench.

The test bench consists of a pump which pumps water with a certain pressure through the nozzle, a pressure regulator, a pressure indicator (analogue or digital) by which the actual pressure can be monitored and a flow meter by which the actual flow rate can be measured.

When passing the measuring track, positioning in single steps shall be completed with an accuracy of  $\pm 20$  mm. The measuring error of the volume of the single grooves at a flow volume of 300 ml/min shall be less than  $\pm 4 \%$ . The adjustment and calibration of the patternator shall be in accordance with the patternator manufacturer's instruction handbook.

The size of the patternator shall be suited to the size of the boom to be tested and to the type of sprayer. The patternator shall also ensure that the overlapping range of the spray is measured completely.

			1,0	100
1 bar = 0,1 MPa = 0,1 N/mm <sup>2</sup> = 10 <sup>5</sup> N/m <sup>2</sup> .				

# Calibration of the testing equipment

- Condition and accuracy of testing equipment very important**
  - Good quality inspection**
  - Credible inspection**
- Periodical inspection and calibration**
  - Yearly acc. EN-ISO16122:1 par. 5.1:**

All equipment necessary for the inspection and used by the inspector, for testing the sprayer, (e.g. flow meters, pressure indicators, forward speed sensors) shall be checked at regular intervals, normally at least once a year with certified equipment. Proof of calibration shall be available.

- Who is doing this inspection and calibration:**
  - Official laboratory**
  - Manufacturer of testing equipment**
  - Designated body**
    - On location**
    - Central**



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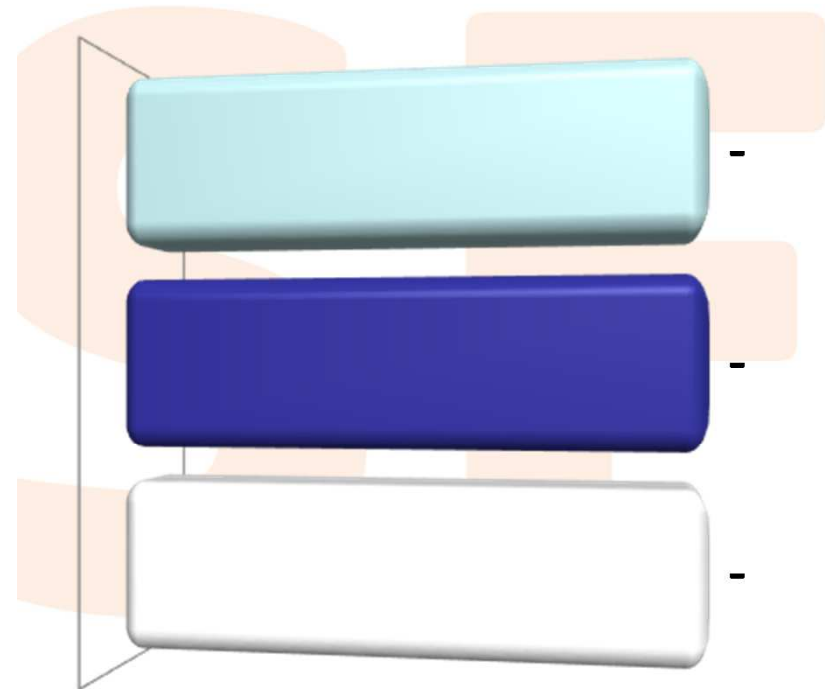
# Examples of calibration



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## What makes the choice of the test method for testing the transversal distribution?

- A. History of the inspection scheme
- B. Number of and spread of sprayers
- C. The requirements in the standard



A  B  C

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## Final remarks

**Standard EN-ISO 16122 is a useful tool:**

- To fore fill Annex 2 of the SUD
- To perform inspections in a uniform way
- To have complete inspections

**For 80% of the used equipment EN-ISO16122 can be used, for other types new standards have to be devolved.**

**Standard EN-ISO 16122 is based on history of existing system therefore different methods to reach the same goal:**





**Well maintained and adjusted  
application equipment in order  
to provide the farmers with the  
correct tool to produce  
sufficient, good and safe food  
with respect to the  
environment**



*Thank you for your attention.*

**Better Training for Safer Food  
BTSF**

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