

# **A New Approach to Bystander & Resident Exposure Assessment**

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# Background

- 1980s MAFF generic studies examined drift exposure of volunteers downwind boom and orchard sprayers
  - Considered by ACP (national rules)
- 1994 Commission Directive 94/79/EC amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC
  - Introduced a requirement for quantitative “bystander” exposure assessment. No EU approach, so PSD based approach on MAFF studies

# Revisions

- 2002 ACP Open Meeting - public discussion
- 2002 Limited field work to reflect modern conditions and close to sprayer by CSL
- 2002/3 Revisions made incorporating exposure of children to spray drift fallout and longer term residues in air based on Californian air monitoring data

# Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution

- Mid 2004 Defra Minister referred issue to RCEP
- Further field work commissioned and two studies completed by SRI and TAG in 2005 (active substances and modern conditions)
- September 2005 RCEP Report, included a recommendation for the development of a computational probabilistic model

# Response to RCEP

- Government accepted need to further improve the bystander database and develop a probabilistic approach
- Early 2006, TAG invited to form a consortium and develop a proposal
- Prior to commissioning formal peer review meeting
  - Technical representatives from ACP, RCEP, and other experts