What should I do now?

- 1. Contact your local council and ask if they have a 'No Spray Register'.
- 2. If they don't have one, ask if there are plans to create a register.
- Attend a council meeting and table your questions.
- Speak with your neighbours about a No Spray Register.
- 5. Ask your neighbours to also contact the council.
- Place a sign in your front yard about being a spray free space.
- Start a council petition, contact state and federal MPs and connect with other people working towards spray free communities.

Councils will periodically review the progress of No Spray Registers. It will take all of us speaking with our neighbours and friends about the importance of living in spray free communities for our health, our children and pets health and to protect pollinators.





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No Spray Register

A Pollinator First project



What is a No Spray Register?

Placing your address on a No Spray Register allows you to 'opt out' of chemical spraying on your property boundaries.

In Australia, most No Spray Registers are managed by local councils under various state, territory and federal legislation.



At this time there is no consistent implementation of No Spray Registers.

Contact your local council and ask if they have a No Spray Register or if there are plans to develop one.

If you live next to a rail corridor, a school, power lines or other land managed outside of the council, contact that organisation directly to ask if they have a No Spray Register.

What does 'opt out' mean?

No Spray Registers are updated annually, and residents can 'opt out' of spraying by registering within a certain timeframe.

Requests outside of the time frame are generally not considered, and the request is non transferrable.

By 'opting out' you are protecting your property boundaries from unwanted chemical sprays, where your boundary meets council land or land owned by organisations listed above.

The register <u>does not</u> protect you from domestic chemical use and you are encouraged to speak directly with your neighbours.

The Bee Collective webpage provides information to assist you with these discussions.

Development of a no spray register for Clarence

The development of the no spray register is being progressed by the Asset Management group within council and has involved input from the Open Space group, Workplace Health and Safety Coordinators, Risk Management, Legal and Operations. The scope and development of such a register has been guided by the relevant code of practice, state legislation and other examples of no spray registers currently in operation in Tasmania and on the mainland. Specifically, the Code of Practice for Spraying in Public Places (DPIPWE 2014) Section 2.26 details the principle that property owners can request the Council to desist from spraying the frontages of their properties and outlines the process for how this is to be managed. As this is an operational matter guided by the Code of Practice, there are no plans for community engagement on the policy at this stage. However, the first year of implementation will be undertaken as a trial to further report back to council on its application and feedback.

At this stage the draft no spray register policy is under final review before presenting to a Council workshop and then depending on the outcome of this, to a council meeting for adoption.

Why should I consider a No Spray Register?

There are thousands of pesticides and herbicides used in Australia. The most commonly used herbicide is glyphosate, also known as 'RoundUp'. In Australia, glyphosate is used to spray roadsides, public green spaces, and property boundaries.

In 2015 the World Health Organization International Agency for Research on Cancer announced that 'RoundUp' and similar products were assessed as 'probably carcinogenic to humans : In addition, glyphosate:

- Perturbs the gut microbiota of honey bees.(1)
- Harms gut bacteria in humans. (2)
- Acts as an endocrine disruptor, interfering with the body's hormones. (3)
- Contributes to antibiotic resistant bacteria.
 (4)
- Correlates to more severe cases of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (5)
- Causes herbicide resistance due to overuse
 (6)
- Is linked to Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, also known as 'farmers cancer' (7)