

Indiana Pesticide Drift Rule (357 IAC 1-12)

Sec. 1. The following definitions apply throughout this rule:

- (1) “Drift” means the physical movement of a pesticide through the air at the time of application from the target site to a nontarget site. The term shall not mean the movement of a pesticide, at a time after the application has been made, by any of the following:
 - (A) Erosion.
 - (B) Volatility after deposition on the target site.
 - (C) Windblown soil particles.

- (2) “Nontarget site” means any site that is not the intended target site of the pesticide application, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (A) Personal property.
 - (B) Public property.
 - (C) A body of water.
 - (D) A person.
 - (E) An animal.
 - (F) Livestock.
 - (G) Managed bees.
 - (H) A commodity.
 - (I) A desirable plant.

- (3) “Standards” means the legally enforceable limits, as established by state or federal regulations.

- (4) “Sufficient quantity to cause harm” means an amount of pesticide that results in any of the following:
 - (A) Pesticide residues in excess of established tolerances or standards.
 - (B) Documented:
 - (i) death;
 - (ii) illness;
 - (iii) stunting;
 - (iv) deformation;
 - (v) discoloration; or
 - (vi) other effects;that are detrimental to the nontarget site.

- (5) “Target site” means the specific site to which a pesticide was intentionally applied.

- (6) “Tolerance” means the maximum amount of a pesticide residue, as established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, that may lawfully remain on or in food or animal feed.

(7) "Volatility" means the ability of a pesticide to move to a nontarget site as a vapor rather than as a:

(A) drift particle; or

(B) spray droplet.

Sec. 2. A person may not apply a pesticide in a manner that allows it to drift from the target site in sufficient quantity to cause harm to a nontarget site.