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) “Volutility” 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.