



FIFRA Section 24(c) Special Local Need Label

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Proline 480 SC Fungicide

EPA REG No. 264-825

EPA SLN No. WA-170011

**For Suppression of Phoma Leaf Spot and Root Rot (*Phoma betae*) in
Table Beet and Swiss Chard Grown for Seed**

**THIS LABEL FOR PROLINE 480 SC FUNGICIDE EXPIRES AND MUST NOT BE DISTRIBUTED OR USED IN
ACCORDANCE WITH THIS SLN REGISTRATION AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2026.**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

- It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on the EPA registered label.

Table Beet and Swiss Chard Grown For Seed Production	
PEST SUPPRESSION	RATE PER APPLICATION fluid ounces/acre
Phoma leaf spot and root rot (<i>Phoma betae</i>)	5.0 – 5.7

Recommended Application Timings For Table Beet and Swiss Chard Seed Crops For Management Of Phoma leaf spot and root rot

1. For the 1st year of the biennial season of table beet or Swiss chard steckling production (the beds usually are direct-seeded in late June or July):
 - a) Make one to two applications at 2- to 3-week intervals when leaf spotting is observed, particularly in the fall when conditions become cooler and moist from the onset of fall rains and/or dew. Make the application to the crowns and foliage prior to topping and preparing the plants for vernalization.
2. For the 2nd year of the biennial season, after transplanting in the spring:
 - a) Monitor the plants for leaf spots. Make a protective application to the foliage and crowns at the onset of flowering/pollen shed.
 - b) Repeat the application at a 2- to 3-week interval if symptoms continue to develop during pollen shed.
 - c) If weather conditions are moist 2 to 4 weeks before swathing the seed crop, make a protective application to the developing seed to minimize the risk of seed infection by *Phoma betae*.

NOTES

Use in rotation in resistance management programs where additional products are available.

Please refer to the Proline 480 SC Fungicide Section 3 label for additional information.



RESTRICTIONS/PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

Do not windrow within 14 days of last application.

Maximum Proline 480 SC Fungicide allowed per calendar year: 11.4 fl oz per acre.

Applications may be made by ground or aerial spray equipment.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

For use in accordance with this SLN label do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

This product is toxic to estuarine/marine invertebrates, and freshwater/estuaries/marine aquatic plants.

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Drift and runoff are hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of prothioconazole and degradates from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Proline 480 SC Fungicide should not be used in accordance with this SLN label where impact on listed threatened or endangered species is likely. You may refer to the WSDA Natural Resources Assessment Section web site <https://agr.wa.gov/departments/land-and-water/natural-resources/endangered-species-program>, or contact the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife, National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) or US Fish & Wildlife Service for information regarding aquatic species listed as threatened or endangered. Consult the federal label for additional restrictions and precautions to protect aquatic organisms.

Crops Grown for Seed Production:

1. All table beet and Swiss chard seed screenings shall be disposed of in such a way that they cannot be distributed or used for human food or animal feed. The seed conditioner shall keep records of screening disposal for three years from the date of disposal and shall furnish the records to the director immediately upon request. Conditioner disposal records shall consist of documentation of on-farm disposal, disposal at a controlled dumpsite, incinerator, composter or other equivalent disposal site and shall include the lot numbers, amount of material disposed of, the grower(s), and the date of disposal.
2. No portion of the table beet and Swiss chard seed plant, including but not limited to green chop, hay, pellets, meal, whole seed, cracked seed, roots, bulbs, leaves and seed screenings, may be used or distributed for food or feed purposes.
3. Table beet and Swiss chard seed shall bear a tag or container label which forbids use of the seed for human consumption or animal feed.
4. Table beet and Swiss chard seed may not be distributed for human consumption or animal feed.

WSDA Container Disposal Guidance: Pesticide containers must be properly cleaned prior to disposal. The best time to clean empty pesticide containers is during mixing and loading, because residue can be difficult to remove after it dries. Triple rinse (or pressure rinse) the pesticide container, empty all pesticide rinse water into the spray tank, and apply to a labeled crop or site. Recycling cleaned containers is the best method of container disposal. Information regarding the recycling of empty and cleaned plastic pesticide containers in Washington is available on the WSDA Waste Pesticide Program web site at <https://agr.wa.gov/wastepesticide>. Cleaned containers may also be disposed of in a sanitary landfill, if permitted by the county. Burning is not a legal method of container disposal in Washington.

IMPORTANT—READ BEFORE USE

PROLINE 480 SC FUNGICIDE, WHEN USED ON TABLE BEET AND SWISS CHARD GROWN FOR SEED UNDER THIS SECTION 24(C) LABEL, HAS NOT BEEN TESTED UNDER ALL CONDITIONS AND IN ALL TANKMIX SCENARIOS. BAYER RECOMMENDS THAT THE USER AND/OR GROWER TEST PROLINE 480 SC FUNGICIDE IN ORDER TO DETERMINE ITS COMPATIBILITY WITH THE INTENDED USE. **RISK OF CROP INJURY, CROP YIELD REDUCTION, AND/OR CROP LOSS ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF BAYER, AND BAYER INTENDS THAT ALL SUCH USE IS AT USER'S AND/OR GROWER'S RISK, TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW.**



Bayer CropScience

This Special Conditions and Disclaimer statement is required by Bayer and is not required or enforced by the USEPA or the WSDA.

For MEDICAL And TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577

For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)

As with any crop-protection product, always read and follow label directions.

For additional information call toll-free 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937).

Section 24c SLN Registrant:

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