Section 24(c) Special Local Need Label

THIAMETHOXAM	GROUP	4A	INSECTICIDE

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Actara®
For Control of Green Peach Aphid in Sugar Beet Grown for Seed

EPA Reg. No. 100-938
EPA SLN No. WA-130009

This label for Actara expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 2027

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.

Crop: Sugar beet grown for seed

Pest: Green peach aphid (*Myzus persicae*)

Application Timing: Apply before pests reach damaging levels. Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7-10 days. Scout fields and treat again if populations rebuild to potentially damaging levels. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds. Apply higher rates for heavy infestations.

Application Rates: Apply 3.0 – 4.0 oz/A for control of Green Peach Aphid. Control may require the use an additional application at a 7 to 10 day interval.

Spray Volume: Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough coverage of foliage. Do not use less than 10 GPA for ground applications or 3 GPA for aerial applications.

Restrictions/Precautions

1. Do not enter or allow worker entry during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.
2. Do not apply more than 8 ounces (0.125 pounds of active ingredient) of Actara per season.
3. Do not make more than two applications of Actara per season.

4. If a second application is necessary for control, do not retreat within 7 days of the first application.
5. For use in accordance with this SLN label do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
6. This product is highly toxic to bees and other pollinating insects exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or broadleaf weeds. Do not apply Actara or allow it to drift to blooming crops or broadleaf weeds if bees are foraging in/or adjacent to the treatment area. This is especially critical if there are adjacent orchards, small fruits or seed crops that are blooming.
7. If bees are foraging around the border of the field and it contains any blooming plants or broadleaf weeds, always remove flowers before making an application. This may be accomplished by mowing, disking, mulching, flailing, or applying a labeled herbicide. Consult with your local WSU cooperative extension office for additional pollinator safety practices.
8. This pesticide is toxic to wildlife and highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Actara should not be used under this SLN label where impact on listed threatened or endangered species is likely. You may refer to the WSDA Endangered Species Program web site at https://agr.wa.gov/departments/land-and-water/natural-resources 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.
9. All sugar beet 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.
10. No portion of the sugar beet 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.
11. Sugar beet seed shall bear a tag or container label which forbids use of the seed for human consumption or animal feed.
12. Sugar beet grown for seed may not be distributed for human consumption or animal feed.

Spray Drift Precautions

As with all crop protection products, it is important to avoid off-target movement. Do not allow spray to drift onto adjacent land, crops, or aquatic areas. Follow these recommendations to avoid spray drift:

1. Make applications when wind velocity favors on-target product deposition (approximately 3-10 mph). Do not apply when wind velocity exceeds 10 mph. Do not make applications when wind gusts approach 10 mph.
2. To reduce the risk of exposure to sensitive aquatic areas, do not make applications when wind direction is toward the aquatic area.
3. Do not cultivate or plant crops within 25 ft of the aquatic area as to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip.
4. Do not make applications during temperature inversions. Inversions are characterized by stable air and increasing temperatures with increased height above the ground. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. The applicator may

detect the presence of an inversion by producing smoke and observing a smoke layer near the ground surface.

5. Use the largest droplet size consistent with good pest control. Small droplets are more prone to spray drift, and can be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible, and by avoiding excessive spray boom pressure.
6. Apply as close to target plants as practical to obtain a good spray pattern for adequate coverage. Do not make applications more than 10 ft. above the crop canopy.
7. For aerial applications, mount the spray boom on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip vortices. The minimum practical boom length must be used and must not exceed 75% of wing span or rotor diameter.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to spray drift and runoff of rain water. 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 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 thiamethoxam water from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours. (See manual at the following Internet address:
http://www.wsi.nrcs.usda.gov/products/W2Q/pest/core4.html).

Ground Water Advisory

Thiamethoxam has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into the ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

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
Waste Pesticide Program | Washington State Department of Agriculture
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.

24(c) Registrant:
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