



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

July 13, 2023

Cristina Rodriguez
Senior Product Registration Manager
FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Sulfentrazone and Chlorimuron
Product Name: Authority Broadleaf Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 279-3179
Application Dates: November 20, 2018 and June 29, 2023
Decision Numbers: 592785 and 592786

Dear Cristina Rodriguez:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Sulfentrazone and Sulfonylureas Interim Decisions, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

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If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Jaclyn Pyne via email at pyne.jaclyn@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Linda Arrington".

Linda Arrington, Branch Chief
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

SULFENTRAZONE	GROUP	14	HERBICIDE
CHLORIMURON-ETHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

AUTHORITY® Broadleaf Herbicide

Dispersible Granules

By Weight

Active Ingredients

56.3%

Sulfentrazone

46.9%

Chlorimuron Ethyl

9.4%

Inert Ingredients

43.7%

TOTAL

100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 279-3179

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID

If swallowed: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. If person is unconscious, do not give anything by mouth or induce vomiting.

If inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

If in eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-331-3148 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing dust, vapor or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators, mixers, loaders and other pesticide handlers must wear:

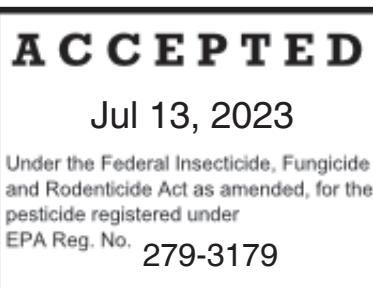
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride, and
- Shoes plus socks

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Sold By



FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104



ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to marine/estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to terrestrial and aquatic plants in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Groundwater advisory: This product is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this product in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Do not use on coarse soils classified as sand which have less than 1% organic matter.

Surface water advisory: This product can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, this product may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water), for several to many months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-lying tile drainage systems that drain to surface waters.

This product may impact surface water quality due to 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 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 chlorimuron-methyl from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Windblown Soil Particles

This product has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying this product if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.”

Non-target Organism Advisory

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

IMPORTANT

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following: Do not apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants. Do not contaminate any body of water. Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds during storage.

Prior to using Authority Broadleaf herbicide, consideration should be given to crop rotation plans. Crops other than soybeans may be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of Authority Broadleaf remaining in the soil the next planting season. Choice of rotation crop is restricted following application of Authority Broadleaf. (See "ROTATIONAL CROP GUIDELINES" for your geographical region.)

Thoroughly clean Authority Broadleaf from application equipment immediately after use and prior to spraying crops other than soybeans. Failure to remove even small amounts of Authority Broadleaf from application equipment may result in injury to subsequently sprayed crops.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Proper handling instructions: This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sinkholes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pads or properly diked mixing/loading areas.

Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to either flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain at a minimum 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment of the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specific minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate this product.

Product must be used in a manner which will prevent back siphoning in wells, spills or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride, and shoes plus socks.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

AUTHORITY BROADLEAF, which contains the active ingredients Sulfentrazone and Chlorimuron-ethyl is a group 14 and 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America.

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different sites of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistance. The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before application for weeds for identification of species and sizes
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small (less than 4 inches).
- Apply full rates of AUTHORITY BROADLEAF for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time (correct weed size) to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect any poor performance or likely resistance in weeds.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your local retailer or county extension agent.
- Contact your crop advisor or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple sites of action. Products with multiple active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredient in this product.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a site of action other than Group 14 and 2 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with other sites of action as a foundation in a weed control program.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative sites of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 14 and 2 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two applications of AUTHORITY BROADLEAF and any other Group 14 and 2 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different site of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields, during and after harvest to reduce weed seed production..

FOR USE ON SOYBEANS ONLY

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply aerially.

Do not feed treated soybean forage or soybean hay to livestock.

Do not apply Authority Broadleaf more than once per season.

Do not apply more than 0.375 lb ai/A sulfentrazone per year.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Authority Broadleaf Herbicide is a dispersible granule formulation, packaged as a blend in a 17 pound bag or premeasured in a 25.6 ounce soluble pack, to be mixed with water and sprayed for selective preemergence and preplant incorporated weed control in soybeans. When applied according to the instructions on this label, it will control many broadleaf weeds and provide partial control of annual grasses.

Preemergence and preplant incorporated applications of Authority Broadleaf require rainfall or sprinkler irrigation to activate the herbicide. Degree of control and duration of effect depend on: rate used, weed spectrum, growing conditions at and following time of treatment, soil pH, texture, organic matter, moisture and precipitation.

*This label contains specific use directions for two distinct geographical use areas for Authority Broadleaf. The **Midwest States** and the **Southern States** and are defined under APPLICATION METHODS. This label also contains general use information which is applicable to all Authority Broadleaf use geography.*

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Authority Broadleaf rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weeds. Following application of preplant incorporation or preemergence treatment, susceptible weeds may germinate and emerge, but growth then ceases and leaves become yellow 3 - 5 days after emergence. Death of leaf tissue and growing point will follow in some species while others will remain green but stunted and noncompetitive. Authority Broadleaf provides partial control of some annual grasses when used preplant or preemergence but other products may be needed to ensure adequate grass control.

Poor growing conditions such as excessive moisture, cool temperatures, and soil compaction or the presence of various pathogens may impact seedling vigor. Under these conditions the active ingredients in Authority Broadleaf, like other soil applied herbicides, can injure soybeans. However, these early injury symptoms are short lived and do not result in yield reductions.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

PREEMERGE: ALL STATES

Use Restrictions:

This product, Authority Broadleaf Herbicide may only be used in accordance with the Product Application Information and the specific crop use directions.

When used as directed Authority Broadleaf will provide control of the following weed species:

Carpetweed	Mustard, wild	Purslane, common
Cocklebur	Nightshade, Black	Ragweed, common
Copperleaf, Hophorbeam	Nightshade, Eastern Black	Senna, Coffee
Copperleaf, Virginia	Nightshade Hairy	Smartweed (annual)
Florida beggarweed	Nutsedge, Purple	Spurge, Spotted
Jimsonweed	Nutsedge, Yellow	Sunflower, wild
Kochia	Pigweed	Velvetleaf
Lambsquarters	Palmer amaranth	Waterhemp, common
Mallow, Venice	Redroot	Waterhemp, tall
Morningglory	Smooth	
Annual	Spiny amaranth	
Ivyleaf	Poinsettia, wild	
Emtireleaf	Prickly sida (teaweed)	
Pitted		
Smallflower		
Tall		

Weed species which can germinate deep in the soil such as pitted morningglory, sicklepod, cocklebur, and giant ragweed or other weeds; such as nutsedge, which may emerge at various times during the growing season may require a cultivation or an application of Skirnish herbicide for season-long control.

When used as directed Authority Broadleaf will provide partial control of the following weeds:

Barnyard grass	Goosegrass	Sesbania, Hemp
Burcucumber	Johnsongrass, seedling	Sicklepod
Carbgrass	Mexicanweed	Signalgrass, broadleaf
Foxtail, species	Panicum, Texas and fall	

For additional instructions on weed control, see comments following Table 1.

USE RATES – ALL STATES

Apply Authority Broadleaf according to Rate Tables for types of application and specific geographic areas.

RATE TABLE 1

Early Pre-plant, Early Pre-plant Burndown, Pre-Plant Incorporated, Preemergence:

Broadcast Rate	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 2%	2 - 4%
Soil Texture		
Coarse:	5.1**	5.8
Loamy Sand, Sandy Loam	(5 Acres/ Soluble Pack)	(4.5 Acres/ Soluble Pack)
Medium:	6.4	6.8
Loam, Silt loam, Silt, Sandy Clay Loam	(4 Acres/ Soluble Pack)	(3.8 Acres/ Soluble Pack)
Fine:	6.8	7.9
Silty Clay Loam Clay Loam, Clay	(3.8 Acres/ Soluble Pack)	(3.2 Acres/ Soluble Pack)

*Use the next highest rate (next fewest acres per soluble pack) when:

- No-Till when heavy residues exist
- Early applications are planned
- Heavy weed pressures are known to exist

**For coarse soils with organic matter content 1/2- 2% use 5.8 oz/A (4.5 A/soluble pack) for season long control of morningglories, cocklebur and improved suppression of yellow nutsedge.

For improved control of pitted morningglory, cocklebur, prickly sida, and giant ragweed a tankmix of Authority Broadleaf and Command is recommended.

For improved control of nutsedges and pined morningglory in the South, use 7.9 oz/A (3.2 A/soluble pack) on medium soils, or 8.8 oz/A (2.9 A/soluble pack) on fine soils, only in the Southern states as listed below.

Number of Authority Broadleaf Soluble Packets To Use To Treat Various Acreages At Standard Rates.

To determine the number of soluble packs of Authority Broadleaf for any acreage, select the use rate (oz/A) and multiply it by the number of acres to be treated, then divide this by 25.6. The result is the number of soluble packs required to treat the given acreage. **DO NOT attempt to use partial Soluble Packets. Round up or down as indicated below.**

For example, to treat 60 acres at the 5.1 oz rate:

$$\frac{5.1 \text{ oz/A} \times 60\text{A}}{25.6 \text{ oz/soluble pack}} = 11.95^* \text{ or } 12 \text{ soluble packs}$$

To treat 40 acres at the 5.8 oz. rate:

$$\frac{5.8\text{oz/A} * 40\text{A}}{25.6 \text{ oz soluble pack}} = 9.06 * \text{ or } 9 \text{ soluble packs}$$

*Round up for fractions of soluble packs that are 0.5 or over, and down when less than 0.5.

APPLICATION METHODS- ALL STATES

Do not apply Authority Broadleaf after the soybean crop has emerged or severe injury or death of the crop will occur.

Authority Broadleaf may be applied by any of the methods listed below. These methods apply to both geographical use areas, the Midwest States and the Southern States.

Midwest States: Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania.

Southern States: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

RAINFALL ACTIVATION

FOR PREEMERGENCE ACTIVITY

Best results are obtained if Authority Broadleaf is applied to moist soil and followed by rainfall or irrigation (~1") before weeds germinate. Several small rainfalls of less than 1/4"each are not as beneficial as one large rainfall of 1/2 -1". On dry soil, more moisture is required for activation (1-2") before weed emergence. If moisture is insufficient to activate the herbicide, rotary

hoeing or shallow cultivation should be made after emergence of the crop while weeds are small enough to be controlled by mechanical means.

CONSERVATION TILLAGE:

EARLY PRE-PLANT IN NO-TILL, MINIMUM TILL, OR STALE SEEDBED

Authority Broadleaf applied Early Pre-plant (no more than 30 days prior to planting, but after the emergence of broadleaf weeds and small annual grasses) will provide burndown of many existing weeds as well as normal preemergence broad leaf weed control.

When used for burndown, Authority Broadleaf is rainfast after one hour.

For specific burndown claims, adjuvant recommendations, Authority Broadleaf use rates and other tankmixes, see:

Midwest section- Pre-plant Burndown Directions

Southern Section - Burndown Directions

PREPLANT INCORPORATED

Uniformly incorporate Authority Broadleaf or Authority Broadleaf tankmixes no deeper than the top 1-2" of soil prior to planting soybeans. Use equipment suited to proper incorporation into the top 1-2 inches of soil, e.g.: Do-all, field cultivator, or rotterra. Authority Broadleaf can be tank mixed with "Command 4EC" and applied preplant incorporated. Refer to the "Command" label for specific use instructions. If tankmixed with a grass herbicide such as a Dinitroaniline (DNA) like "Treflan", "Sonalan", or "Prowl" or an acetanilide such as "Dual", "Frontier", or "Lasso" follow label instructions for proper incorporation of the grass herbicide into the top 1 to 2" of soil. Improper soil incorporation can result in erratic weed control or crop injury. If soil is dry, rainfall (~1") is required to activate preplant incorporated herbicides such as Authority Broadleaf before weed emergence.

NOTE: Consult Lasso Dual, Frontier, Prowl, Treflan, Sonalan, or Command labels for additional weeds controlled, use rates and instructions when Authority Broadleaf is used in conjunction with these herbicides.

For Pre-plant Incorporated Authority Broadleaf use rates see Table 1.

PREEMERGENCE

Authority Broadleaf can be applied preemergence in combination with such herbicides as "Command 3ME", "Lasso", "Dual", "Frontier", "Prowl" or following the use of a preplant incorporated grass herbicide such as "Treflan" or "Sonalan". Consult labels for rates and use instructions.

For Authority Broadleaf Preemergence use rates see Table 1.

SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS - "AUTHORITY BROADLEAF" FOLLOWED BY AN APPLICATION OF "SKIRMISH"

Authority Broadleaf may be applied Early Pre-plant, Pre-plant Incorporated, or Preemergence and then follow as needed with a Postemergence application of SKIRMISH. Refer to the SKIRMISH product label for weed claims, directions for use, and restrictions.

For rates of Authority Broadleaf followed by SKIRMISH see:

Midwest Section - Rate Table 2

Southern Section - Rate Table 3

"AUTHORITY BROADLEAF" + "MATADOR" TANKMIXES FOR EARLY PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN OF GRASSES IN SOYBEANS - ALL MIDWESTERN AND SOUTHERN STATES

Authority Broadleaf may be tankmixed with MATADOR herbicide or MATADOR+ 2,4-D LVE to provide early pre-plant burndown control of small foxtails, fall panicum, barnyardgrass, volunteer com, shattercane, and wild proso millet.

For grass up to 3" in height, use 2.5 oz MATADOR

For grass >3" up to 5" in height, use 5 oz MATADOR

Timing of Applications

- Authority Broadleaf +MATADOR tankmix may be applied
 - in Midwest states, from 30 days before planting to just before soybean emergence
 - in Southern states, from 30 days before planting up to just before soybean emergence
- Authority Broadleaf + MATADOR+ 2,4-D LVE tankmix may be applied.
 - in all states, between 7 days and 30 days before planting, but no earlier than 30 days before planting, depending on the rate of 2,4-D LVE used Consult the 2,4-D label for the appropriate Pre-plant interval based on the rate used.

To apply Authority Broadleaf +MATADOR tankmixes:

- use flat fan nozzles only
- must include a petroleum based crop oil concentrate at a rate of 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution (1% v/v)
- an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be added but is not required for performance.

MIDWEST STATES -SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

- Authority Broadleaf may be applied at planting or no more than 30 days before planting.
- Authority Broadleaf may be used in the following Midwest States: Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri (except bootheel), Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania.

Giving careful consideration to soil type, soil pH, organic matter, rotational crop intervals, geographic location, and weed pressure, select a rate of Authority Broadleaf from Rate Table 1.

Apply Authority Broadleaf Early Preplant, Preplant Incorporated, or Preemergence, in Conservation or Conventional Tillage, as directed in the Application Methods Section of this label.

- Do not apply to soil with greater than pH 6.8

Use of Authority Broadleaf on soils which exceed pH 6.8 may result in unacceptable injury to the following crop. Authority Broadleaf may be used on fields which are generally pH 6.8 or less, but which may contain isolated areas where the pH exceeds 6.8 only if the following crop is soybeans or a FMC recommended chlorimuron ethyl resistant corn variety.

FOR SEASON-LONG GRASS CONTROL – MIDWEST STATES

Authority Broadleaf may not provide season long preemergence control of grasses. For improved grass control, Authority Broadleaf may be:

- followed as needed by a postemergence grass; herbicide such as MATADOR herbicide.
- Tank mixed with other grass herbicides such as "Lasso" (or other products containing the active ingredient alachlor and registered for use on soybeans), "Dual", "Prowl", "Command", "Frontier", "Commence", "Treflan" (or other products containing the active ingredient trifluralin and registered for use on soybeans), or "Sonalan".

Refer to the label of the tankmix partner or the post grass herbicide for specific information regarding use, rates, pre-plant intervals, application timing, grasses controlled, precautions, restrictions and other information. Follow the product label with the most restrictive labeling when using Authority Broadleaf in combination with other herbicides.

PRE-PLANT BURNDOWN OF BROADLEAF WEEDS AND ANNUAL GRASSES- MIDWEST STATES

In addition to providing season-long preemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds and partial control of other broadleaf weeds and annual grasses, Authority Broadleaf will provide burn down control of the following broadleaf weeds up to 3" and annual grasses up to 1".

Annual Grass	Lettuce, prickly	Ragweed, common
Chickweed	Marestail	Ragweed, giant
Dandelion	Mustard, wild	Shepard's purse
Garlic, wild	Nightshade species	Smartweeds, annual
Henbit	Pennycress	Waterhemp species
Lambsquarters	Pigweeds	

For Burndown control, pick the appropriate rate from **Rate Table 1** and apply with:

- crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray mix), and
- use flat fan nozzles and a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre.

For burndown of larger annual grasses or broad leaf weeds exceeding 2-3", or for burndown of weeds not listed above, Authority Broadleaf may be tankmixed with:

MATADOR
MATADOR+ 2,4-D (LYE)
Roundup Ultra
Bronco
Gramoxone Extra
2,4-D (LYE)

To select the proper tankmix product, identify the weeds which need to be controlled and consult the product labels to determine which product is needed. Consult the companion tankmix herbicide label for use instructions, rates, precautions, restrictions, and other use information. For Authority Broadleaf tankmixes with "Roundup Ultra", substitute 0.5% NIS for the 1% COC.

2,4-D (LYE) is the isooctyl (2-ethylhexyl) ester of 2,4- Dichlorophenoxyacetid acid. This product is sold under a variety of trade names. It has a minimum preplant interval of 7-30 days based on the rate used. Consult the label of the product used for specific information on this interval.

For instructions on how to prevent spray drift see section on Spray Drift Management

SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS WITH FMC POSTEMERGENCE HERBICIDE – MIDWEST STATES

Authority Broadleaf may be followed, as needed, by sequential applications of SKIRMISH using **Rate Table 2** below. Refer to the SKIRMISH label for all claims, use directions, and restrictions associated with these products.

RATE TABLE 2

Sequential applications: Authority Broadleaf followed by a single Postemergence Application

For Midwest States:

IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MO, NE, OH, OK, PA

Broadcast Rate Ounces Product Per Acre	Sequential Post Application (oz/a)
3.6 – 5.8 (7- 4.5 Acres/Soluble Packs)	SKIRMISH up to 3/4 oz
6.4 – 6.8 4 – 3.8 Acres/Soluble Packs	SKIRMISH up to 2/3 oz
7.9 3.2 Acres/Soluble Packs	SKIRMISH up to 1/4 oz

Number of AUTHORITY BROADLEAF Soluble Packets To Use To Treat Various Acreages At Reduce Rates for Sequential Application.

To determine the number of soluble packs of Authority Broadleaf for any acreage, select the use rate (oz/A) and multiply it by the number of acres to be treated, then divide this by 25.6. The result is the number of soluble packs required to treat the given acreage. **DO NOT attempt to use partial Soluble Packets. Round up or down as indicated below.**

For example, to treat 60 acres at the 5.8 oz rate:

$$\frac{5.8 \text{ oz/A} \times 60A}{25.6 \text{ oz/soluble pack}} = 13.59^* \text{ or } 14 \text{ soluble packs}$$

To treat 60 acres at the 3.6 oz. rate:

$$\frac{3.6\text{oz/A} * 60A}{25.6 \text{ oz soluble pack}} = 8.44 * \text{ or } 8 \text{ soluble packs}$$

*Round up for fractions of soluble packs that are 0.5 or over, and down when less than 0.5.

ROTATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR ALL AUTHORITY BROADLEAF APPLICATIONS – MIDWEST STATES

The following recropping table pertains to the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa (except Nicolette-, Clarion-Webster soils), Kansas, Michigan, Missouri (except bootheel), Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania. When Used as described in the Midwestern section of this label, the table describes the minimum length in months from the time of Authority Broadleaf application until Authority Broadleaf treated soil can be replanted to the crops listed in the table. When a recommended tank mix is used, consult the tankmix partner labels for recropping instructions and follow the directions that are most restrictive.

ROTATIONAL GUIDELINE 1

MIDWEST STATES:

ALL LABELED AUTHORITY BROADLEAF USES

(All uses of Authority Broadleaf as described in the Midwest Section of this label: including Authority Broadleaf Sequentials with FMC Post products)

For the Midwest States: IA, IL, IN, KS, MI, MO, NE, OH, OK, PA

Crop	Recropping Interval in Months
Soybeans±	Anytime
Wheat, Barley	4

Alfalfa	12
Rice	10
Sorghum	23
Tomato (transplant)	12
Field Corn*	10
Field Corn, IR (Resistant)**	10
Dry Beans	12
Clover, Cotton, Cucumber, Flax, Pumpkin, Sunflower, Sweet Corn, Watermelon, Cabbage, Lentils, Mustard	18 †
Canola (rapeseed), Carrot, Onion, Potato, Sugar Beets and another other crop not listed	30 †

*Field Corn is defined to include only that corn grown for grain or silage, popcorn, and seed corn. However, because seed corn inbred lines may vary in their sensitivity to trace amounts of herbicide carryover FMC cannot warrant that seed corn can be recropped without damage or yield loss. Users should seek the advice of their seed corn company agronomists regarding inbred sensitivity to herbicides prior to planting any inbred lines.

** Field Corn, IR (Resistant) indicates those field corn hybrids offered by Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., or Ciba Seeds, which carry the designation "IR" or "IMR" in the hybrid name.

±Do not feed treated soybean forage or soybean hay to livestock.

† Crops that have rotational intervals greater than 12 months after an Authority Broadleaf application are the result of crop injury concerns.

SOUTHERN SECTION - SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

- Authority Broadleaf may be applied at planting or no more than 30 days before planting.

Authority Broadleaf may be used in the following Southern States: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri bootheel, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

- Do not use Authority Broadleaf where cotton will be planted the following year.

- For maximal rotational flexibility, apply to soils with a pH 7.0 or less.

- Do not apply to Black Belt Soils of Alabama and Mississippi with a soil pH greater than 7.0 or history of nutrient deficiency such as iron chlorosis, as injury may occur.
- Injury to soybeans may occur if Authority Broadleaf is used on soils having a calcareous surface layer or pH greater than 7.5.

Giving careful consideration to soil type, soil pH, organic matter, rotational crop intervals, geographic location and weed pressure, select a rate of Authority Broadleaf from **Rate table 1**. Apply Authority Broadleaf Early Preplant, Preplant Incorporated or Preemergence as directed in the Application Methods section of this label.

FOR SEASON-LONG GRASS CONTROL - SOUTHERN STATES

Authority Broadleaf may not provide season-long preemergence control of grasses. For improved grass control. Authority Broadleaf may be:

- followed as needed by a postemergence grass herbicide such as MATADOR herbicide.
- Tank mixed with "Lasso" (or other products containing the active ingredient alachlor and registered for use on soybeans), "Bronco", "Dual", "Prowl", "Command 4EC", "Command 3ME", "Frontier", "Commence", Treflan" or "Sonalan"

Refer to the label of the tankmix partner or the post grass herbicide for specific information regarding use, rates, pre-plant intervals, application timing, grasses controlled precautions, restrictions and other information. Follow the product label with the most restrictive recropping restrictions when using Authority Broadleaf in combination with other herbicides.

FOR BURNDOWN AND/OR RESIDUAL WEED CONTROL IN STALE SEEDBED OR CONSERVATION TILLAGE PRODUCTION SYSTEMS – SOUTHERN STATES

For Burndown control of small annual grasses and broadleaf weeds, use one soluble pack of Authority Broadleaf per 6 to 7 acres and apply at any time prior to planting. Select the higher rate for larger weeds. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre by ground. Thorough coverage of the weeds is essential for best results.

Always include one of the following adjuvants:

- **-Nonionic surfactant at a rate of 0.25% (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution)**
- **-Crop oil concentrate at a rate of 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution)**

When burndown plus residual control is desired, Authority Broadleaf may be applied at planting or up to 30 days prior to planting. Select acres based on soil type from Rate Table I.

For burndown of weeds and grasses not listed on page 6, or for burndown of larger weeds and grasses it is recommended that Authority Broadleaf be tankmixed with either 2,4-D, "Gramoxone Extra", "Starfire7 " or "Roundup Ultra". Consult the product labels for specific use instructions rate restrictions, limitations and precautions.

REDUCED RATE OF AUTHORITY BROADLEAF FOLLOWED BY PLANNED APPLICATION OF SKIRMISH" HERBICIDE- SOUTHERN STATES

Authority Broadleaf herbicide may be applied preplant incorporated or preemergence at reduced rates when followed by one planned postemergence treatment of SKIRMISH, herbicide. Select a rate of Authority Broadleaf, according to soil type from Rate Table 3.

RATE TABLE 3

Reduced Authority Broadleaf Rates followed by planned post application of SKIRMISH

Authority Broadleaf rates for the Southern States of AL, AR, DE, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS, MO BOOTHEEL, NJ, NC, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV

Broadcast Rate Soil Texture	Ounces Product Per Acre* ½ – 4% Organic Matter
Coarse: Loamy Sand, Sandy Loam	4.6 – 5.8 (5.5 – 4.5 Acres/ Soluble Pack)
Medium: Loam, Silt loam, Silt, Sandy Clay Loam	4.6 – 6.8 (5.5 – 3.8 Acres/ Soluble Pack)
Fine: Silty Clay Loam Clay Loam, Clay	6.8 (3.8 Acres/ Soluble Pack)

Number of Authority Broadleaf Soluble Packets To Use To Treat Various Acreages At Standard Rates.

To determine the number of soluble packs of Authority Broadleaf for any acreage, select the use rate (oz/A) and multiply it by the number of acres to be treated, then divide this by 25.6. The result is the number of soluble packs required to treat the given acreage. **DO NOT attempt to use partial Soluble Packets. Round up or down as indicated below.**

For example, to treat 60 acres at the 5.5 oz rate:

$$\underline{5.5 \text{ oz/A} \times 60A}$$

$$25.6 \text{ oz/soluble pack} = 12.89^* \text{ or } 13 \text{ soluble packs}$$

To treat 60 acres at the 4.0 oz. rate:

$$\underline{4.0\text{oz/A} * 60A}$$

$$25.6 \text{ oz soluble pack} = 9.38 * \text{ or } 9 \text{ soluble packs}$$

*Round up for fractions of soluble packs that are 0.5 or over, and down when less than 0.5.

ROTATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR ALL AUTHORITY BROADLEAF APPLICATIONS- SOUTHERN STATES

The following recropping table pertains to the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Missouri bootheel, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

When used as described in the Southern section of this label, the table describes the minimum length in months from the time of Authority Broadleaf application before Authority Broadleaf treated soil can be replanted to the crops listed in the table. **When a recommended tank mix is used, consult the tankmix partner labels for recropping instructions and follow the directions that are most restrictive.**

ROTATIONAL GUIDELINE 2

SOUTHERN STATES:

ALL LABELED AUTHORITY BROADLEAF USES

(All uses of Authority Broadleaf as described in the Southern Section of this label: including Authority Broadleaf by SKIRMISH)

For the Southern States: AL, AR, DE, GA, KY, LA, MD, MS BOOTHEEL, NJ, NC, SC, TN, TX, VA & WV

GROUP I – soil pH 7.0 or less

- States of AL, AR, GA, LA, MS or TX
- States of DE, KY, MD, MO Bootheel, NJ, NC, SC, TN, VA or WV – Use rate 6.4 oz/A or less. If use rate is above 6.4 oz/A, move to a 30 month rotation for Canola, Carrot, Onion, Potato, Sugarbeets and any other crop not listed above.

GROUP II – soil pH greater than 7.0 to 7.5

- States of AL, AR, GA, LA, MS or TX
- States of DE, KY, MD, MO Bootheel, NJ, NC, SC, TN, VA or WV

Crop	Group I	Group II
Soybeans±	Anytime	
Wheat, Barley	4	4
Alfalfa	12	18 F
Clover	18	18 F
Field Corn*	10	18 F
Field Corn, IR (Resistant)**	10	10
Sorghum	12	18 F
Rice	18 F	18 F
Tomato (Transplant)	30 F	18 F
Cotton, Cucumber, Flax, Pumpkin, Sunflower, Sweet Corn, Watermelon, Cabbage, Canola (rapeseed), Lentils, Mustard, Carrot, Onion, Potato, Sugar Beets, and any other crop not listed above	18 F	30

*Field Corn is defined to include only that corn grown for grain or silage, popcorn, and seed corn. However, because seed corn inbred lines may vary in their sensitivity to trace amounts of herbicide carryover FMC cannot warrant that seed corn can be recropped without damage or yield loss. Users should seek the advice of their seed corn company agronomists regarding inbred sensitivity to herbicides prior to planting any inbred lines.

** Field Corn, IR (Resistant) indicates those field corn hybrids offered by Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., or Ciba Seeds, which carry the designation "IR" or "IMR" in the hybrid name.

±Do not feed treated soybean forage or soybean hay to livestock.

F Crops that have rotational intervals greater than 12 months after an Authority Broadleaf application are the result of crop injury concerns.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

EQUIPMENT / SPRAY VOLUMES

Ground Application: Apply uniformly by ground equipment with a properly calibrated low pressure (20 to 40 psi) fixed-boom sprayer equipped with fan-type nozzles and screens no finer than 50 mesh. Use 10 to 40 gals of water per acre.

Continuous agitation in the spray tank is required to keep the material in suspension. Avoid overlap and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping, as injury to the crop may result.

SPRAY TANK PREPARATION

It is important that spray equipment is clean and free of existing pesticide deposits before using Authority Broadleaf. Follow the spray tank cleanout procedures specified on the label of product previously sprayed. If no cleanout procedure is provided, follow the cleanout procedure in **SPRAYER CLEANUP** section of this label.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water
2. While agitating, add the required amount of Authority Broadleaf
3. Once the Authority Broadleaf is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. (Soluble packs should dissolve completely within 5 minutes.)
4. **Authority Broadleaf should be thoroughly mixed with water in the spray tank before adding any other material.** As the tank is filling and any Soluble Packs have dissolved, add (in order): other herbicide(s), the required spray adjuvant, and the nitrogen fertilizer where required.
5. Apply Authority Broadleaf spray preparation within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation
6. If the mixture has settled, thoroughly reagituate before using
7. To improve mixing with liquid fertilizers prepare a slurry in water before adding to spray tank.

Additional Use and Handling Information for Authority Broad/leaf When Packaged in Water Soluble Packets

Soluble Packs are contained in waterproof, resealable plastic bags. The individual Soluble Packs will dissolve completely in water. Open the outer resealable plastic bag, remove the number of 25.6 ounce Soluble Packs required for the application.

DO NOT attempt to open or use partial Soluble Packets.

Soluble Pack Handling Precautions:

The outer resealable plastic bag is NOT soluble in water. DO NOT place it in the spray tank.

Excessive handling of the packs, or exposure to moisture, will cause breakage.

Do not touch the packs with wet hands or place them on wet surfaces.

Protect unused Soluble Packs by resealing them in the resealable bag.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediate following applications of Authority Broadleaf as follows:*

1. Drain tank; thoroughly hose down the interior surfaces of the tank; then flush tank, boom, and hoses with clean water for minimum of 5 minutes.
2. Partially fill the tank with water and add one of the cleaning agents listed below. Complete filling the tank with water, then flush the cleaning solution through the boom, hoses, and nozzles. Add water to completely fill the tank and allow to agitate or recirculate for at least 15 minutes. Again, flush the boom, hoses and nozzles, and drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing water and the cleaning agent
4. Repeat Step 2.
5. Thoroughly rinse the tank with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes, flushing water through the boom and hoses.

NOTE: Use any of the following cleaning agents. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaning agent instructions.

1. One gallon of household ammonia (contains 3% active) per 100 gallons of water.
2. Nutra-Sol
3. Loveland Tank and Equipment Cleaner
4. Protank Cleaner
5. Chem.-Tank Cleaner and Neutralize
6. Incide-Out
7. Tank-Aid

*A steam-cleaning of fiberglass or stainless steel aerial spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SOIL PH- ALL STATES

Soil pH varies greatly, even within the same field. pH variations as much as 2 pH units are common. Composite soil samples taken across an entire field, such as those samples taken for soil fertility recommendations, may not detect areas of high pH. Sub-sampling is recommended for areas likely to have pH values higher than the field average. The following is a non-inclusive list of potential high pH areas where subsampling is recommended.

- Where different soil types are evident within a field, sample soil types separately.
- Where conditions vary within a field, sample areas separately, such as:
 - areas bordered by limestone gravel roads,
 - river bottoms subject to flooding,
 - low areas in hardpan soils where evaporative ponds may occur,
 - eroded hillsides,
 - along drain tile lines, and
 - areas where drainage ditch spoil has been spread.
- Where lime has not been deeply incorporated, soil may exhibit significantly higher pH values in the upper 3 inches of soil. Composite soil samples taken at a 6-8 inch depth may not reflect the elevated pH near the surface. In these cases shallow sampling, the upper 3 inches, is advised.

Determine soil pH by laboratory analysis using a 1:1 soil:water suspension.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

Information on droplet size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage for pesticide performance. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions. (See information on Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions in subsequent sections).

Controlling Spray Droplet Size – Ground Boom

Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.

Ground applicators must use a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. When sulfentrazone is tank mixed with a contact burndown herbicide, ground applicators must use a minimum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre.

Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.

Spray Nozzle – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Boom height – Ground Boom - Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Wind - Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Temperature and humidity - When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature inversions - Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

Sensitive Areas – The pesticide should only be applied when the wind is blowing away from sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops).

Off-Target Movement of Authority Broadleaf Herbicide

Drift of dilute spray mixtures containing Authority Broadleaf Herbicide must be prevented. Observation of the preceding environmental conditions, correct application equipment design, calibration and application practices will significantly diminish

the risk of off-target spray drift. Authority Broadleaf Herbicide can cause significant symptomology by drift on to sensitive crops and other plants. This symptomology may manifest initially as discreet, localized spots where contacted by Authority Broadleaf Herbicide drift mixtures. Depending on concentration of the spray solution and droplets size (effectively determining the dosage of sulfentrazone) and also depending on the inherent sensitivity of the plants involved, these spots or lesions may or may not coalesce. These effects will usually not have lasting effects on plant growth but will likely reduce the value of affected fruit or foliage where grade or quality is associated with appearance. In severe drift instances with particularly sensitive crops, defoliation of affected foliage could result. Failure to follow these guidelines and environmental prohibitions that then result in off-target movement or drift of Authority Broadleaf Herbicide on to unintended crops or plants, irrespective of severity, constitutes misapplication of this product. FMC accepts no responsibility or liability for potential crop effects that may result from such misapplication of Authority Broadleaf Herbicide

Shielded sprayers - Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area..

Air assisted ground field crop sprayers

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.”

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

1. Back to back application of ALS or ALS containing herbicides can occasionally result in residual herbicide stacking and potential crop injury. Applicator and/or grower is responsible should be aware of previous herbicide use and potential interaction it may have with AUTHORITY BROADLEAF application.
2. All direct or indirect contact (such as spray drift) to other crops or to land scheduled to be planted to crops other than soybeans should be avoided.
3. Ensure the seed furrow is closed and the seed covered on acres treated with AUTHORITY BROADLEAF.
4. Soybean stunting may occur if excessive rainfall occurs after application but before soybeans emerge. Injury is more prevalent under poor drainage or compacted conditions or when soil is saturated for long periods of time. Soybeans outgrow stunting once favorable growing conditions return.
5. Do not apply AUTHORITY BROADLEAF if there are visible signs of cracking due to soybean emergence, or serious crop injury such as but not limited to stand loss may result.
6. Seedling disease, nematodes, cold weather, deep planting (more than 2”), excessive moisture, high salt concentration, or drought may weaken soybean seedlings and increase the possibility of crop injury.
7. Do not tank mix AUTHORITY BROADLEAF with organophosphate insecticides. Do not apply AUTHORITY BROADLEAF within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide, as severe crop injury may occur.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide storage

Store product in original container only, away from other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed. Store in a cool dry place and avoid excess heat.

In Case of Spill

Avoid contact. Isolate areas and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine Spills. Call CHEMTREC (Transportation and spills): (800) 424-9300.

To Confine Spills.

Dike surrounding area; sweep up spillage, Dispose of in accordance with information given under Pesticide Disposal. Wash spill area with water, absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay, sweep up and dispose of in an approved manner. Place

damaged container in a large holding container. Identify contents per required hazardous waste labeling regulations.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: (For containers greater than 5 gallons) Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. (For containers 5 gallons or less) Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling if available, or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Returnable/Refillable Containers - Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Notice: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, loss of yield or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions beyond the control of FMC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold FMC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the Directions for Use when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, FMC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES WITH RESPECT TO THE SELECTION, PURCHASE, OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT. Any warranties, express or implied, having been made are inapplicable if this product has been used contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to (or beyond the control of) seller or FMC, and, to the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, FMC or seller shall not be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF FMC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS. LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF FMC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

This Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.

LABEL TRACKING INFORMATION

Label Code: D-4139 051821 xx-xx-xx

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