



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

November 6, 2020

Jesse Lollis
Agent for Atticus, LLC
c/o Pyxis Regulatory Consulting, Inc.
4110 136th St. Ct. NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98332

Subject: PRIA Label and CSF Amendment – Amending Basic CSF, Adding Alternate CSF
1 and 2, and Updating Label
Product Name: A308.13
EPA Registration Number: 91234-113
Application Date: January 24, 2020
Decision Number: 559661

Dear Ms. Lollis:

The amended label and CSF(s) referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, are acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

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 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 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.

Please note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSF(s):

- Basic CSF dated 1/24/2020
- Alternate CSF 1 dated 1/24/2020
- Alternate CSF 2 dated 10/29/2018

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 FIFRA 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

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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.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions, please contact Julia Kerr by phone at 703-347-0386, or via email at kerr.julia@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mindy Ondish".

Mindy Ondish
Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

11/06/2020

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 91234-113

[Note to reviewer: [Text] in brackets denotes optional or explanatory language
 [Note to reviewer: {Text} in braces denotes where in the final label text will appear
 {BOOKLET FRONT PANEL LANGUAGE}]

SULFENTRAZONE	GROUP	14	HERBICIDE
CHLORIMURON-ETHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

A308.13^[TM]

[Alternate Brand Name: Aquesta Maxx]

Contains sulfentrazone & chlorimuron ethyl, the active ingredients used in Authority® Maxx.

[For selective early preplant, preplant burndown, preplant incorporated and preemergence weed control in soybeans in AL, AR, DE, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, NC, NE, NJ, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, WI, and WV.]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S):	(% by weight)
Sulfentrazone*	62.12%
Chlorimuron-ethyl*	3.88%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	<u>34.00%</u>
TOTAL	100.00%

*A308.13 contains 0.66 lb active ingredient per pound product (0.62 lb a.i./lb of sulfentrazone and 0.04 lb ai/lb of Chlorimuron ethyl)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See inside label booklet for Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

FIRST AID	
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOT LINE 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 SafetyCall at **1-844-685-9173** for emergency medical treatment information.

**For Chemical Emergency:
Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident,
Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)**

[A308.13] is not manufactured, or distributed by FMC Corporation, seller of Authority® Maxx.

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-113

EPA Est. No.:

Net Weight:

Manufactured for:
Atticus, LLC
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 100
Cary, NC 27513

{LANGUAGE INSIDE BOOKLET}

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Protective eyewear.
- Chemical-resistant gloves.
- 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 exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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 170.607 (d-e)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into 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: Chlorimuron and sulfentrazone are known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of 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: Sulfentrazone can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, sulfentrazone 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, and 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.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agent. Hazardous Chemical reaction may occur.

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.

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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

POLLINATOR ADVISORY STATEMENT: This product may adversely impact the forage and habitat of local pollinators, including the monarch butterfly (and its larvae), birds, or bats if reaches non-target areas. Protect pollinators by following label directions to minimize spray drift.

RUNOFF PREVENTION: To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems.

WINDBLOWN SOIL PARTICLES: A308.13 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 affects the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of

prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying **A308.13** if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in offsite movement.

Proper handling instructions: This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, 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 on 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.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

A308.13 is a dispersible granule formulation to be mixed with water and sprayed for selective early preplant, preplant burndown, preplant incorporated or preemergence 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.

Applications of **A308.13** 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 also contains use information which is applicable to all **A308.13** use geography.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

A308.13 rapidly inhibits the growth of susceptible weeds. Following an application, 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.

A308.13 provides partial control of some annual grasses when used as an early preplant, preplant burndown, preplant incorporated or preemergence application, 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 **A308.13**, like other soil applied herbicides, may injure soybeans.

Best results are obtained if **A308.13** is followed by rainfall or irrigation before weeds germinate. Several small rainfalls of less than 1/4" each are not as beneficial as one large rainfall of 1/2-1". If moisture is insufficient to activate the herbicide, a rotary hoeing or shallow cultivation should be made after emergence of the crop while weeds are small enough to be controlled by mechanical means.

ROTATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR ALL A308.13 APPLICATIONS

When used as described, Table 1 describes the minimum length in months from the time of **A308.13** application until **A308.13** treated soil can be replanted to the crops listed in Table 1. Cover crops for soil health and erosion control can be planted at any time after an application of **A308.13**, but do not use for food or feed. Residual activity of **A308.13** may result in injury to some cover crop species if planted too soon following application. Consult your local University extension service for cover crop sensitivity to **A308.13**. **Prior to using A308.13, consideration should be given to crop rotation plans.** Crops other than soybeans may be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of **A308.13** remaining in the soil the next planting season. Choice of rotation crop is restricted following application of **A308.13**. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

For Herbicide Use Rates – (See Table 2)

Refer to *IMPORTANCE OF SOIL pH* section for additional information on soil pH

Table 1 – Crop Rotational Interval

Crop	Rotation Interval A ¹ For use only in AL, AR, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MO, MS, NE (east of Highway 281 and south of Highway 30), NC, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN and TX	Rotation Interval B For use only in DE, IA, MD, MI, MN, NE (west of Highway 281 and north of Highway 30), NJ, VA, WI and WV where soil pH is <6.8 and rates are ≤5 oz/a	Rotation Interval C ¹ For use only in DE, IA, MD, MI, MN, NE (west of Highway 281 and north of Highway 30), NJ, VA, WI and WV where soil pH is 6.8 to 7.6 and/or rates are >5 oz/A
	Recropping Interval in Months	Recropping Interval in Months	Recropping Interval in Months
Alfalfa	12	12	18
Barley	4	4	4
Cabbage	18	18	18
Canola (rapeseed)	36	36	36
Carrot	36	36	36
Clover	18	18	18
Corn, field**	10	10	18
Corn, sweet	18	18	18
Cotton	18 or 12***	18 or 12***	18
Cucumber	18	18	18
Dry Beans	12	12	18
Flax	18	18	18
Lentils	18	18	18
Mustard	18	18	18
Oats	12	12	18
Onion	36	36	36
Peanuts	9	18	18
Potato	36	36	36
Pumpkin	18	18	18
Rice	10	10	18
Rye	4	4	4
Sorghum	18* or 10	18* or 10	18
Soybeans†	Anytime	Anytime	Anytime
Sugar Beets	36	36	36
Sunflowers	18	18	18
Tobacco	10	10	18
Tomato (transplant)	15	15	18
Watermelon	18	18	18
Wheat	4	4	4
Any other crop not listed	36	36	36

¹Use rotational interval C above, if an application of **A308.13** is applied in the states of AL, AR, GA, KY, LA, MO Bootheel, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN and TX where soil pH is greater than 6.8.

* Sorghum may be planted after 10 months where **A308.13** was applied at rates 6.4 oz/acre or less.

** Field corn includes corn grown for grain, silage, popcorn, seed corn.

*** Cotton may be planted after 12 months where **A308.13** was applied at rates 5 oz/acre or less and meets the following conditions:

- Medium and fine soils
- pH <7.2
- Rainfall or irrigation must exceed 15” after application of **A308.13** to rotate to cotton

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

Crops that have rotational intervals greater than 12 months after a **A308.13** application are the result of crop injury concerns. The crops should only be planted after a successful bioassay.

WEEDS CONTROLLED – PREEMERGE:

When used as directed A308.13 will provide control of the following weed species:

Carpetweed	Russian Thistle
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	Nutsedge, Purple
Copperleaf, Virginia	Nutsedge, Yellow
Florida beggarweed	Pigweed Palmer amaranth Redroot Smooth
Jimsonweed	
Kochia	
Lambsquarters	
Mallow, Venice	Spiny amaranth
Morningglory Annual Ivyleaf Entireleaf Small Flower Tall	Poinsettia, wild
	Prickly sida (teaweed)
	Purslane, common
	Senna, Coffee
	Smartweed (annual)
	Spurge, Spotted
Mustard, wild	Velvetleaf
Nightshade, Black	Waterhemp, common
Nightshade, Eastern Black	Waterhemp, tall
	Star of Bethlehem

When used as directed A308.13 will provide partial control of the following weeds:

Barnyardgrass	Mexicanweed
Burcucumber	Panicum, Texas and fall
Cocklebur	Pitted Morningglory
Crabgrass	Ragweed, common
Foxtail, species	Ragweed, giant
Goosegrass	Sesbania, Hemp
Johnsongrass, seedling	Sicklepod
Nightshade, Hairy	Signalgrass, broadleaf
Marestail*	Sunflower, wild

***A308.13** must be tank mixed with 2,4-D, dicamba or saflufenacil for burndown of marestail.

Pitted morningglory, cocklebur, common ragweed, giant ragweed and wild sunflower may emerge at various times during the growing season. They may require cultivation or a follow up application of postemergence herbicides for season-long control.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Equipment/Spray Volumes

Ground Application: Apply uniformly by ground equipment with a properly calibrated sprayer equipped with fan-type nozzles or other appropriate nozzles. Adjust spray pressures to calibrations that are appropriate for the nozzle type being utilized. Sprayer and spray nozzles should be set to minimize the risk of fine droplets (<150 microns), yet achieve adequate coverage of existing weeds. Use nozzles that require 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 product 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 **A308.13**. 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 **A308.13**.
3. Once the **A308.13** is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
4. **A308.13** should be thoroughly mixed with water in the spray tank before adding any other material. As the tank is filling add (in the following order): other herbicide(s), the required spray adjuvant, and ammonium sulfate and/or liquid nitrogen fertilizer where required.
5. Apply **A308.13** spray solution within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
6. If the mixture has settled, thoroughly reagitrate before using.
7. To improve mixing with liquid fertilizers prepare a slurry in water before adding to spray tank.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of **A308.13** as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly hose down the interior surfaces of the tank; then flush tank, boom, and hoses with clean water for a 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 (containing 3% active) per 100 gallons of water
2. Commercial spray tank cleaner

Do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or plants.

Do not contaminate any body of water including irrigation water that may be used on other crops.

Should small quantities of **A308.13** remain in inadequately cleaned mixing, loading, and/or spray equipment, they may be released during subsequent applications potentially causing effects to certain crops and other vegetation. Atticus, LLC accepts no liability for any effects due to inadequately cleaned equipment.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRICTIONS

GROUND APPLICATIONS:

- When using ground application equipment, apply with nozzle height no more than 30 inches from the soil.
- Ground applicators must use a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre.
- When tank mixed with a contact burndown herbicide, use a minimum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre.
- For preplant and preemergent applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply as spray droplets smaller than medium size (ASABE S572).
- Applicators may spray only when wind speed is between 3 and 10 mph.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS:

- Aerial application is allowed only when environmental conditions prohibit ground application. Aerial application is allowed only when the field is too wet to safely apply pesticides using ground equipment.
- When this product is allowed to be applied by air, applicator must use a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre.
- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For preplant and preemergent applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use coarse to very coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply as spray droplets smaller than medium size (ASABE S572).
- Applicators may spray only when wind speed is between 3 and 10 mph.
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

ASABE – American Society for Agricultural and Biological Engineers.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off target movement from aerial applications. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications of dry materials.

1. The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
2. Nozzles must always point backward, parallel with the air stream, and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
3. Observe the regulations of the State where applications are made.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift.

The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

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 Droplet Size

Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.

Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation – For aerial application, the required practice is to orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream. This orientation usually produces larger droplets as compared to other nozzle orientations. Significant nozzle deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Consider using low drift nozzles for both ground and aerial applications. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back usually produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift potential in aerial applications.

Boom Height

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Boom Length

Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore a shorter boom length is recommended.

Application Height - Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

Swath Adjustment – When aerial applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment or offset distance should increase when conditions favor increased drift potential (higher winds, smaller droplets, etc).

Wind

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the low speed and variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common during conditions of limited cloud cover and little to no wind. They often begin to form as the sun sets and may often continue into the morning. The presence of a temperature inversion may be indicated by ground fog. However, if fog is not present, the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator can also identify inversions. Smoke that remains in layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low speed wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

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).

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, please note that **A308.13** contains both a Group 14 (sulfentrazone) and Group 2 (chlorimuron-ethyl) herbicide. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 14 and/or Group 2 herbicides. The resistant individuals may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of **A308.13** or other Group 14 & 2 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method including hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.

- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Atticus, LLC representative. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

Contact your local sales representative, 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 mechanisms of action. Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.

PRECAUTIONS

1. Back to back application of ALS or ALS containing herbicides can occasionally result in residual herbicide stacking and potential crop injury. The applicator and grower are responsible and should be aware of previous herbicide use and potential interaction it may have with **A308.13** 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 **A308.13**
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 **A308.13** 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 tankmix **A308.13** with organophosphate insecticides. Do not apply **A308.13** within 14 days before or after an organophosphate insecticide, as severe crop injury may occur.
8. When tank mixing, follow the most restrictive use rates and precautions of the mixing partners.

IMPORTANCE OF SOIL PH

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.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SOYBEANS

- Apply **A308.13** according to rates in Table 2 as directed for specific types of application and geographic areas.
- Follow all label restrictions regarding soil type, soil pH, organic matter, rotational crop intervals, geographic location, and weed pressure, in selecting the rate of **A308.13** from Table 2.
- Use of **A308.13** on soils which exceed pH 6.8 may result in unacceptable injury to the following rotational crop. **A308.13** 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 rotational crop is soybeans.

RESTRICTIONS

- **Single application:** Do not apply a full rate (9.6 oz (0.37 lb ai sulfentrazone and 0.023 lb ai chlorimuron)) of **A308.13** per acre more than once per year.
- Do not apply more than 9.6 oz (0.37 lb ai sulfentrazone and 0.023 lb ai chlorimuron) of **A308.13** per acre per year.
- **Split application:** Do not make more than two applications totaling the full labeled rate of **A308.13** (9.6 oz (0.37 lb ai sulfentrazone and 0.023 lb ai chlorimuron)) (see Table 2) per acre per year.
- This product is for use only in AL, AR, DE, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, NC, NE, NJ, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, WI, and WV.
- Do not follow **A308.13** with a post-emergence application of another chlorimuron-ethyl containing herbicide in the same cropping season.
- Do not apply **A308.13** to soils with soil pH greater than 7.6.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not feed treated soybean forage or soybean hay to livestock.
- When tank mixing this product with other pesticides, follow the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in the mixture.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- Do not apply to black belt soil of Alabama or Mississippi with a soil pH >6.8 or history of nutrient deficiency such as iron chlorosis, as injury may occur.
- Do not tank mix **A308.13** with organophosphate insecticides. Do not apply **A308.13** within 14 days before or after an application of an organophosphate insecticide, as severe crop injury may occur.
- Do not apply **A308.13** if there are visible signs of cracking due to soybean emergence, or serious crop injury may result.
- 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, or injury to desirable trees and plants may occur.

Table 2: Herbicide Use Rate

**Fall application, Early Pre-plant, Preplant Burndown, Pre-plant Incorporated, and Preemergence:
No-Till, Minimum-till, Conventional tillage**

Soil Texture	Organic Matter	
	0.5 – <2%	≥2 – 4%
	Fluid Ounces Product (lb a.i.) Per Acre	
Coarse*: Loamy Sand, Sandy loam	5.0 – 6.0 (0.19 - 0.23 Sulfentrazone lbs a.i.) (0.012 - 0.015 Chlorimuron lbs a.i.)	6.0 – 7.0 (0.23 - 0.27 Sulfentrazone lbs a.i.) (0.015 - 0.017 Chlorimuron lbs a.i.)

Medium: Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Sandy clay loam	6.0 – 7.5 (0.25 - 0.29 Sulfentrazone lbs a.i.) (0.016 - 0.018 Chlorimuron lbs a.i.)	7.0 – 8.0 (0.27 - 0.31 Sulfentrazone a.i.) (0.017 - 0.02 Chlorimuron a.i.)
Fine: Silty Clay Loam, Clay Loam, Clay	7.0 – 8.0 (0.27 - 0.31 Sulfentrazone lbs a.i.) (0.017 - 0.02 Chlorimuron lbs a.i.)	8.0 – 9.6 (0.31 - 0.37 Sulfentrazone lbs a.i.) (0.02 - 0.023 Chlorimuron lbs a.i.)

***Do not use this product in coarse sand soils with <1% organic matter.**

Apply **A308.13** according to this rate table for types of application and specific geographic areas.

APPLICATION METHODS:

Do not apply **A308.13** after the soybean crop has emerged or severe injury or death of the crop may occur. **A308.13** may be applied by any of the methods listed below.

CONSERVATION TILLAGE:

Early Pre-plant in No-Till, Minimum Till, or Stale seedbed

A308.13 applied early Pre-plant will provide burndown of many existing weeds as well as preemergence broadleaf weed control. When applied as a burndown treatment, **A308.13** is rainfast after one hour. For burndown or control of existing vegetation, an appropriate burndown herbicide at labeled rates is recommended such as 2,4-D, glyphosate, glufosinate, paraquat, dicamba or saflufenacil, etc. and should be applied in combination with **A308.13**. Follow all label directions for the burndown herbicide including application timing, spray volume, adjuvants to achieve control of targeted weeds. For applications of **A308.13** made from 30 – 60 days before planting apply the higher rate in the appropriate soil range from Table 2 depending on the soybean system being grown.

Preplant Incorporated

Uniformly incorporate **A308.13** or **A308.13** tank mixes no deeper than 2" prior to planting soybeans. If tank-mixing **A308.13** with a companion herbicide, follow all label instructions for the companion herbicide, including proper incorporation of the companion herbicide in the top 2" of soil. Improper incorporation can result in erratic weed control or potential crop injury.

Preemergence

A308.13 may be applied at planting time or within 3 days after planting, but before seed emergence. **A308.13** may be applied alone or in tank mix combinations with other registered soybean herbicides. When applied in tank mix combinations, follow applicable use directions, including application rates, precautions and restrictions of each product in the mixture. The seed furrow should be completely closed and seed covered before any applications of **A308.13**.

Fall Application and Spring Pre-plant Burndown of Broadleaf Weeds

A308.13 can provide for some increased burndown activity on emerged weeds in no-till applications, but is not intended to replace part or all of an appropriate preplant burndown program. For control of the weeds listed below in no-till / minimum till fields, **A308.13** must be tank-mixed or used in combination with a full burndown program. This may include 2,4-D alone or in combination with carfentrazone, dicamba, glyphosate, glufosinate, paraquat, or other appropriate burndown herbicides in tank-mixes at their appropriate rate for the size and species of weeds present. Reduced rates of **A308.13** and/or the corresponding burndown partner herbicides can result in weed escapes and unsatisfactory performance.

Chickweed*	Nightshade species
Dandelion	Pennycress
Garlic, wild	Pigweeds
Henbit	Ragweed, common

Lambsquarters	Ragweed, giant
Lettuce, prickly	Shepherd's-purse
Marestail**	Smartweeds, annual
Mustard, tansy	Sunflower
Mustard, wild	Waterhemp species

*For chickweed control add glyphosate or tribenuron-methyl or Dicamba.

** For glyphosate resistant biotypes, include an alternative and effective mode of action to achieve complete burndown.

For burndown control, pick the appropriate rate from **Rate Table 2** and apply with:

- For complete burndown of emerged annual grasses or broadleaf weeds or for burndown of weeds not listed above, **A308.13** must be tank mixed with: saflufenacil, glyphosate, glufosinate, paraquat, 2,4-D alone or in combination with carfentrazone-ethyl or other appropriate burndown herbicides. Some weed species have developed resistance to one or more herbicide classes. The burndown tank-mix with **A308.13** must contain one or more herbicides that will control targeted weed species and resistant bio-types.
- Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) at 1% v/v 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution, or Non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 1 qt./100 gallon of spray solution.
- In addition to the specific adjuvants above, other adjuvants may be used if they provide the same or similar functions as those previously mentioned. The addition of other adjuvants or fertilizers such as ammonium sulfate (AMS) may aid in control of weeds when used with appropriate companion herbicides. Consult specific companion herbicides for additional adjuvant, and fertilizer recommendations when applying for burndown of existing vegetation.
- Use flat fan nozzles or other appropriate nozzle types and a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. Where dense vegetation or heavy crop residues are present, increasing the spray volume to 15-20 gallons per acre or more may improve spray coverage and weed control.

To select the proper tank mix product, identify the weeds which need to be controlled and consult the product labels to determine which product is needed. Consult the companion tank mix herbicide label for use instructions, rates, precautions, restrictions, and other use information.

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a tightly closed container in a cool, dry place. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

For plastic containers ≤ 5 gallons: Nonrefillable Container: Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: 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 ¼ 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

For plastic containers > 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Recap 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. Turn the container over onto its other 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE. Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If these terms and conditions are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability. **CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, injury, and other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application (including misuse), the presence of other materials, weather conditions, and other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of ATTICUS, LLC. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, ATTICUS, LLC makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond statements on this label. **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither ATTICUS, LLC the manufacturer, nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use, handling, application, or storage of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid.

[A308.13] is a trademark of Atticus, LLC

[Authority®] is a registered trademark of FMC Corporation.

{LANGUAGE ON LABEL AFFIXED TO CONTAINER}

SULFENTRAZONE	GROUP	14	HERBICIDE
CHLORIMURON-ETHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

A308.13™

[Alternate Brand Name: Aquesta Maxx]

Contains sulfentrazone & chlorimuron ethyl, the active ingredients used in Authority® Maxx.

[For selective early preplant, preplant burndown, preplant incorporated and preemergence weed control in soybeans in AL, AR, DE, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MN, MO, MS, NC, NE, NJ, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, WI, and WV.]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S):	(% by weight)
Sulfentrazone*	62.2%
Chlorimuron-ethyl*	3.88%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	34.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

*A308.13 contains 0.66 lb active ingredient per pound product (0.62 lb a.i./lb of sulfentrazone and 0.04 lb ai/lb of Chlorimuron ethyl)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment
If on skin or clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE 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 SafetyCall at 1-844-685-9173 for emergency medical treatment information.	

For Chemical Emergency:

Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, Call CHEMTREC Day or Night Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

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: Chlorimuron and sulfentrazone are 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: Sulfentrazone can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, sulfentrazone 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, and 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.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS: Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agent. Hazardous Chemical reaction may occur.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

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See inside label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

[A308.13] is not manufactured, or distributed by FMC Corporation, seller of Authority® Maxx.

Manufactured for:
Atticus, LLC
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 100
Cary, NC 27513

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-113
EPA Est. No.: _____
NET WEIGHT: _____