GROUP 14 HERBICIDE

Boycott™

HERBICIDE

For Selective Weed Control in Turf Sites including Residential and Institutional Lawns, Athletic Fields, Commercial Sod Farms, Golf Course Fairways and Roughs. Also for use as Selective Weed Control in Container and Field Grown Ornamentals.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**By Wt.**
Sulfentrazone	40.7%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	59.3%
TOTAL:	100.0%

Contains 4.16 pounds of active ingredient per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 70506-326 **EPA Est. No. 70815-GA-002**

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 in Eyes	• 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 on Skin	• 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.
If Swallowed	• 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 to an unconscious person.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For medical emergencies involving this product, contact the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center at 1-866-673-6671.	

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

UPL
UPL NA Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406 • 1-800-438-6071

Net Contents: 32 FL. OZ.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards to Humans (and Domestic Animals)
CAUTION

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

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils, 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 exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations:

Users should:

- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash 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 wash waters or rinsate.

Groundwater advisory: This chemical is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical 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, 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.

Physical/Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

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.

Observe the limitations in the crop-specific use directions regarding the allowed amount of Boycott Herbicide per acre which may be applied in a twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin with the initial Boycott Herbicide 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. These requirements 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. Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

Personal Protective Equipment (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, and shoes plus socks.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Do not use or store around the home.

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

In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills. Call CHEMTREC (Transportation and spills): (800) 424-9300.

To Confine Spill

To confine spill: If liquid, dike surrounding area or absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay. If dry material, cover to prevent dispersal. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents.

Pesticide Disposal

Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal

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.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Some weeds are known to develop resistance to herbicides that have been used repeatedly. While the development of herbicide resistance is well understood, it is not easily predicted. Therefore herbicides should be used in conjunction with the resistance management strategies in the area. Consult the local or State agricultural advisors for details. If herbicide resistance should develop in the area, this product used alone may not continue to provide sufficient levels of weed control. If the reduced levels of control cannot be attributed to improper application techniques, improper use rates, improper application timing, unfavorable weather conditions or abnormally high weed pressure, a resistant strain of weeds may have developed.

To reduce the potential for weed resistance use this product in a rotation program with other classes of chemistry and modes of action.

Always apply this product at the specified rates and in accordance with the use directions. Do not use less than specified label rates alone or in tank mixtures. Do not use reduced rates of the tank mix partner.

For best results, this product should be applied when weeds are small. Scout fields carefully to determine the appropriate time for application. Scout fields carefully after application for performance in control of weeds. If resistance is suspected, contact the local or State agricultural advisors.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

FOR ALL TANK MIXTURES: It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Boycott Herbicide controls susceptible germinating broadleaf, grass and sedge weeds. Adequate moisture (1/2" to 1") from rainfall or irrigation is required within 7 to 10 days after application; if it is not, a shallow incorporation may be needed to obtain desired weed control. If conditions are dry when Boycott is applied and activating moisture is received, weed control may be reduced.

Observe all applicable instructions, restrictions, directions, precautions, replanting directions, rotational crop guidelines and other label information of each product when tank mixing with Boycott Herbicide.

Proper handling instructions: Boycott Herbicide 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 wash water, 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.

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

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

All soil applications and the residual activity of post-plant applications of Boycott Herbicide need to be activated by moisture for the product to be effective. Moisture can come from rain or irrigation. The ultimate amount of moisture, whether supplied by rainfall or irrigation, is dependent on several factors such as existing soil moisture at application, soil type, organic matter and tilth. When rainfall is not likely and irrigation is not possible particularly for surface applications of Boycott Herbicide, shallowly incorporate the product to activate the product and destroy germinating weeds. If there are prolonged periods without moisture of any kind, other weed control practices may be needed.

Extreme care must be exercised and the Crop Specific Use Directions followed exactly in crops allowing post plant applications of Boycott Herbicide. Over-the-top and lay-by applications will provide contact and residual weed control,

depending on species. The addition of appropriate surfactants may increase contact weed control performance but may also increase the risk of adverse crop response as well.

Mode of Action

Sulfentrazone, the active ingredient in Boycott Herbicide, is a potent inhibitor of the enzyme Protoporphyrinogen Oxidase IX (PPO IX) required for the formation of chlorophyll. Inhibition of PPO IX enzyme results in the liberation of singlet oxygen (O) that, in turn, disrupts cellular membranes and causes cellular leakage. The ultimate manifestation of the process is cellular death leading to plant death. The selective herbicidal activity of sulfentrazone is based on its greater affinity for the PPO IX enzyme in weed species versus crop plants.

Mechanism of Action

Following the application of Boycott Herbicide to soil, germinating seeds and seedlings take up sulfentrazone from the soil solution. The amount of sulfentrazone in soil surface, and available for weed uptake, is determined primarily by soil type, organic matter and soil pH. Sulfentrazone adsorbs to the clay and organic matter (OM) fractions of soils, effectively limiting the amount of active ingredient immediately available to control weeds. Soils typically increase in clay content through the series from coarse to fine as noted in the following Soil Classification Chart.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Ground Application

Apply a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre by ground. Use a boom and nozzle sprayer equipped with the appropriate nozzles, spray tips and screens and adjusted to provide optimum spray distribution and coverage at the appropriate operating pressures. Nozzles that produce minimal amounts of fine spray droplets will help avoid spray drift or inadequate foliar and/or soil coverage. Be aware that overlaps and slower ground speeds while starting, stopping or turning while spraying may result in excessive application and subsequent crop response.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Restrictions:

Ground applications 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.

For boom spraying, the maximum release height is 30 inches from the soil for ground applications.

Aerial Application

Apply a minimum of 5 gallons of finished spray per acre. Use nozzle types and arrangements that will provide optimum coverage while producing a minimal amount of fine droplets. Apply sufficient spray volume to achieve adequate coverage.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Restrictions:

Aerial application is allowed only when environmental conditions prohibit ground application. Aerial application will be allowed 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.

The maximum release height must be 10 feet from the top of the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.

Chemigation Application

Boycott Herbicide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Do not connect any irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal residues on or in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

It is important to note that irrigation with highly alkaline water (high pH) following a Boycott Herbicide soil application can also significantly increase the amount of sulfentrazone available in soil solution. Irrigation with water having a pH greater than 7.5 could result in adverse crop response. This response will ultimately depend on initial Boycott Herbicide application rate, application timing, amount and pH of the irrigation water, and the sensitivity of the crop and the growth stage when irrigated. The risk of adverse crop response will lessen with advancing growth stages of most crops.

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Boycott Herbicide should be metered into the irrigation system continuously for the duration of the water application. Boycott Herbicide should be diluted in sufficient volume to insure accurate application over the area to be treated. Use the appropriate amount of water to carry the product to the soil surface. Continuous agitation is required to maintain product suspension in the solution tank. A jar test should be conducted to ensure that phase separation would not occur during dilution and application.

Failure to achieve a uniform dilution throughout the time of application may result in undesirable residues or less than desirable weed control. Flush the lines at the completion of the application and then turn the water off promptly.

When using water from public water systems; DO NOT APPLY BOYCOTT HERBICIDE THROUGH ANY IRRIGATION SYSTEM PHYSICALLY CONNECTED TO A PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days of the year. Boycott Herbicide may be applied through irrigation systems, which may be supplied by a public water system only if water from the water system is discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction.

There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and to top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. Before beginning chemigation, always make sure that the air gap exists and that there is no blockage of the overflow of the reservoir tank.

Application with Dry Fertilizers

Boycott Herbicide may be applied impregnated on dry fertilizers. When applied as directed with adequate soil coverage, Boycott Herbicide dry bulk fertilizer mixtures will provide satisfactory weed control. Follow all label directions regarding product use rates per acre, registered crops, incorporation, special instructions and precautions.

Apply Boycott Herbicide/dry fertilizer mixtures with ground equipment only.

All individual state regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, registration, labeling, and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company preparing, storing, transporting, selling or applying the Boycott Herbicide/dry fertilizer mixture.

Impregnation Directions

To impregnate Boycott Herbicide on dry bulk fertilizer, use a closed rotary drum mixer or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender equipped with suitable spray equipment. Prepare slurry of Boycott Herbicide in a clean container using clear water. Slowly add the Boycott Herbicide/water slurry to the impregnation spray tank and finish filling as needed with clear water. Spray nozzles must be placed to provide uniform coverage of Boycott Herbicide onto the fertilizer during mixing.

Refer to the SPRAYER EQUIPMENT CLEAN-OUT section for directions for cleaning impregnation equipment, transport equipment, loading equipment and application equipment.

Apply the Boycott Herbicide dry bulk fertilizer with an accurately calibrated dry fertilizer spreader. The Boycott Herbicide dry bulk fertilizer mixture must be spread uniformly on the soil surface. Uneven spreading leaving untreated areas can cause poor weed control or overlapping areas with potential increased Boycott Herbicide use rates could result in possible crop response.

A minimum of 200 pounds of dry bulk fertilizer impregnated with the recommended amount of Boycott Herbicide must be applied per acre to achieve adequate soil coverage for satisfactory weed control.

DO NOT impregnate Boycott Herbicide onto coated ammonium nitrate or limestone because these materials will not absorb the herbicide. Refer to the appropriate crop section of this label to determine the rate of Boycott Herbicide to be applied per acre. Use the following table to determine the amount of product to be impregnated on a ton (2000 pounds) of dry bulk fertilizer based on the rate of fertilizer that will be applied per acre. For those rates not listed in the following table, calculate the amount of Boycott Herbicide to be impregnated on a ton of dry bulk fertilizer using the following formula:

Banded Applications – Calculate the rates and volumes required by using the following formulas:

$$\frac{2000}{\text{pounds dry fertilizer per acre}} \times \text{Boycott Herbicide Use Rate in fl. oz. per acre} = \text{Ounces of Boycott Herbicide to be applied per ton of fertilizer}$$

RATE CHART FOR IMPREGNATION OF DRY BULK FERTILIZERS WITH BOYCOTT HERBICIDE

Dry Fertilizer Rate (lbs./acre)	Ounces Boycott Herbicide Per Ton of Fertilizer		
	Boycott Herbicide Use Rate Per Acre		
	7.8 Fl. Oz. Per Acre	9.8 Fl. Oz. Per Acre	11.8 Fl. Oz. Per Acre
200	78.0	98.0	118.0
250	62.4	78.4	94.4
300	52.0	65.3	78.7
350	44.6	56.0	67.4
400	39.0	49.0	59.0
450	34.7	43.6	52.4

Application with Liquid Fertilizer

Boycott Herbicide may be applied using liquid fertilizer solutions (either concentrate formulations or diluted with water) as the carrier. When applied as directed with adequate soil coverage, this product applied with liquid fertilizer mixtures will provide satisfactory weed control. Note that adequate soil coverage is essential to achieve acceptable levels of weed control.

Herbicide mixing, solution stability and/or compatibility problems can occur when liquid fertilizers are used as a carrier. Conduct a compatibility test before mixing to insure tank mixture compatibility and stability. The use of compatibility agents may help achieve and maintain a homogenous solution.

Mixing Instructions for Liquid Fertilizer Applications

Use the following procedure:

- Fill the clean spray tank to one half of the total volume with the fertilizer solution.
- Start the spray tank agitation system.
- Prepare a slurry of Boycott Herbicide in a clean container with clean water using equal volumes of Boycott Herbicide and clean water. Slowly add the Boycott Herbicide/water slurry to the spray tank.
- Carefully rinse the slurry container, adding the rinsate to the spray tank. Better mixing of the Boycott Herbicide/water slurry may be achieved if the slurry is added using induction systems on the sprayer fill plumbing system.
- Complete filling the spray tank to the desired level. Sufficient and continuous spray tank agitation is required at all times to maintain a homogenous spray solution. The spray system must be designed such that there is sufficient flow capacity to uniformly apply the spray mixture and maintain adequate tank agitation. Some systems may require separate pumps to simultaneously supply the spray system and the spray tank agitation system. Insure the Boycott Herbicide slurry is thoroughly mixed before application.

For tank mixtures with other herbicide(s), conduct a compatibility test to insure product compatibility before mixing. Read and follow all the directions, precautions and restrictions of the tank mixture products prior to mixing.

Apply the Boycott Herbicide spray mixture immediately after mixing. Do not store the sprayer overnight or for any extended period of time with the Boycott Herbicide spray mixture remaining in the tank or any part of the spray system.

Do not premix Boycott Herbicide spray solutions in nurse tanks.

Follow all Boycott Herbicide label directions regarding product use rates per-acre, registered crops, application instructions, incorporation directions, special instructions and all precautions.

All individual state regulations relating to liquid fertilizer blending, storage, transportation, registration, labeling, and application are the responsibility of the individual and/or company preparing, selling or applying the Boycott Herbicide and fertilizer mixture.

SPRAY DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY

To avoid drift, do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 mph. Do not exceed spray pressures of 40 psi unless specified by the manufacturer of drift reducing spray tips and nozzles.

Spray Drift Management

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR AND THE GROWER. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. 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.

Select nozzles and application pressure that deliver medium to coarse or larger spray droplets as indicated in the nozzle manufacturer's recommendations and in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572.

Select coarse to very coarse droplet size when sulfentrazone is used as a preemergent/preplant application.

Select medium to very coarse droplet size when sulfentrazone is used postemergence with a contact burndown herbicide.

Applicators may spray only when wind speed is between 3 and 10 mph.

Do not apply as spray droplets smaller than medium to coarse (defined by the ASABE standard.)

The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.

Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Observe the regulations of the State where applications are made.

Applicators must observe and abide by the requirements of the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory.

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

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

Pressure - When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles rather than increasing spray pressure. Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. Lower pressure produces larger droplets in many types of nozzles.

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

Nozzle Orientation - For aerial application, the recommended 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.

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 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 Length - For some aerial use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height - Aerial applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target plant canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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 is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they may potentially 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 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.

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 Boycott Herbicide

Drift of dilute spray mixtures containing Boycott 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. Boycott 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 Boycott 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 Boycott Herbicide on to unintended crops or plants, irrespective of severity, constitutes misapplication of this product. UPL NA accepts no responsibility or liability for potential crop effects that may result from such misapplication of Boycott Herbicide.

BAND TREATMENT APPLICATIONS

For band treatments, apply the broadcast equivalent rate and volume per acre. To determine these:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate per Acre} = \text{Band Rate}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Volume per Acre} = \text{Band Volume}$$

MIXING AND LOADING INSTRUCTIONS

Apply Boycott Herbicide alone or in tank mixtures with other herbicides for the control of additional weed species. Mixtures with some other pesticides have not been tested. Conduct appropriate compatibility tests prior to tank mixing with other pesticides. Follow all precautions and restrictions on the tank mix partner label.

Ensure that spray equipment is clean and free of existing pesticide residues before preparing spray mixtures. Follow the spray tank clean out procedures specified on the label of the product or products previously applied.

For best results:

- Fill spray tank with one half of the volume of clean water needed for the field to be treated.
- Start agitation system.
- Prepare a slurry of Boycott Herbicide in a clean container using clean water.
- Slowly add the Boycott Herbicide/water slurry to the spray tank.
- Carefully rinse the slurry container, adding the rinsate to the spray tank.
- Complete filling the spray tank to the desired level. Continuous spray tank agitation is required at all times to maintain a uniform spray solution. Make sure Boycott Herbicide is thoroughly mixed before application or before adding another product to the spray tank.

Use the spray mixture immediately after mixing. Do not store the sprayer overnight or for any extended period of time with the Boycott Herbicide spray mixture remaining in the tank or any part of the spray system.

Do not premix Boycott Herbicide spray solutions in nurse tanks.

If Boycott Herbicide is tank mixed with other herbicides, all additional directions, restrictions and precautions for the tank mixture herbicides must be followed.

SPRAYER EQUIPMENT CLEAN-OUT

As soon as possible after spraying Boycott Herbicide and before using sprayer equipment for any other applications, the sprayer (including tanks, hoses, booms and nozzles) must be thoroughly cleaned to avoid potential crop effects. In addition, users must take appropriate steps to ensure proper equipment clean-out for any other products mixed with Boycott Herbicide as required on the other product labels. Cleaning will be most effective and thorough if it is done immediately following the application.

Sprayer equipment cleanout instructions:

1. Drain sprayer tank, hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles. Use a high pressure detergent wash to remove physical sediment and residues from the inside of the sprayer tank and thoroughly rinse. Then, thoroughly flush sprayer hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles with a clean water rinse. Remove and clean spray tips and all filters and screens (tank, spray hose and spray tips) separately in the ammonia solution of Step 2.
2. Next, prepare a sprayer cleaning solution by adding three gallons of ammonia (containing at least 3% active) per 100 gallons of clean water. Prepare sufficient cleaning solution to allow the operation of the spray system for a minimum of 15 minutes to thoroughly flush hoses, spray boom and spray nozzles.
3. Convenient and thorough cleaning of the sprayer can be achieved if the ammonia solution or fresh water is left in the spray tank, hoses, spray booms and spray nozzles overnight or during storage.
4. Before using the sprayer, completely drain the sprayer system. Rinse the tank with clean water and flush through the hoses, spray boom, and spray nozzles with clean water. Remove and clean spray tips and all filters and screens (tank, spray hose and spray tip) separately in an ammonia solution.
5. Properly dispose of all cleaning solution and rinsate in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations and guidelines.

Do not apply sprayer cleaning solutions or rinsate to sensitive crops.

If the sprayer has been stored or idle, purge the spray boom and nozzles with clean water before beginning any application.

If small quantities of Boycott Herbicide 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. UPL NA accepts no liability for any effects due to inadequately cleaned equipment.

Do not drain of 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.

CROP ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

The following table shows the minimum interval in months from the time of the last Boycott Herbicide application until the treated area may be replanted to the crops listed. When Boycott Herbicide is tank mixed with another herbicide, refer to the partner label for recropping instructions, following the directions that are most restrictive. Some crops have rotational intervals greater than 12 months after a Boycott Herbicide application due to potential crop injury. A representative bioassay of the field shall be completed with the rotational crop to accurately determine the planned crop's sensitivity to sulfentrazone.

Interval	**Crops**
No restriction	Asparagus, Berries, Cabbage, Citrus, Cowpea (succulent) (TN only), Dry Shell Peas, Flax, Grapes, Horseradish, Lima Beans (succulent, TN only), Mint, Rhubarb, Soybeans, Strawberry, Sugarcane, Sunflower Group 20B, Tobacco, Tomato, Tree Nuts, Turf
4 months	Barley, Rye, Triticale, Wheat
10 months	Corn (field), Rice, Sorghum*
12 months	Alfalfa, Cereal Grains (Buckwheat, Oats, Pearl Millet, Proso Millet, Teosinte, Wild Rice), Sweet Potatoes All other crops not listed on this label
18 months	Corn (pop), Corn (sweet), Cotton
24 months	Canola
36 months	Sugar Beets

*Sorghum: 18-month rotation for rates above 7.8 fl. oz./acre

REPLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

If initial planting of labeled crops fails to produce a stand, only labeled crops for Boycott Herbicide or the tank mix partner; whichever is most restrictive, may be planted. Do not retreat the field with Boycott Herbicide or another herbicide containing sulfentrazone. Do not plant treated fields with any crop at intervals that are inconsistent with the rotational crop guidelines on this label. When replanting use minimum soil tillage.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

When applied alone or in a tank mix in accordance with label directions, this product will provide control of the following weeds. Refer to the individual crop sections for specific directions.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Amaranth,	
livid	*A. lividus*
Palmer	*A. palmeri*
Powell	*A. Powellii*
spiny	*A. spinosus*
spleen	*A. dubius*
Anoda, spurred	*Anoda cristata*
Bedstraw, catchweed	*Galium aparine*
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	*Acalypha ostryifolia*
Copperleaf, Virginia	*Acalypha virginica*
Crabgrass,	
large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
smooth	*D. ischaemum*
southern	*D. ciliaris*
Croton, tropic	*Croton glandulosus*
Crownbeard, golden	*Verbesina encelioides*
Cupgrass, wooly	*Eriochloa villosa*
Cyperus, hedgehog	*Cyperus compressus*
Daisy, American	*Eclipta alba*
Devilsclaw	*Proboscidea louisiana*
Dock, curly	*Rumex crispus*
Eclipta	*Eclipta prostrata*
Filaree, redstem	*Erodium cicutarium*
Flixweed	*Descurainia sophia*
Galinsoga, hairy	*Galinsoga ciliata*
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
Groundcherry,	
clammy (seedling)	*Physalis heterophylla*
cutleaf	*P. angulata*
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*
Kochia (ALS and Triazine Resistant)	*Kochia scoparia*
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Lettuce, miners	*Montia perfoliata*
Mallow, common	*Malva neglecta Wallr.*
Mayweed, Chamomile	*Anthemis cotula L.*
Milkweed, honeyvine	*Ampelamus albidus*
Morningglory,	
entireleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea integriuscula*
ivyleaf	*I. hederacea hederacea*
palmleaf	*I. wrightii*
purple	*I. turbinata*
red	*I. coccinea L.*
scarlet	*I. coccinea*
smallflower	*Jacquemontia tamnifolia*
tall	*I. purpurea*
Mustard, tumble	*Sisymbrium altissimum*
Nightshade,	
black	*Solanum nigrum*
Eastern black	*S. ptycanthum*
Nutsedge,	
purple	*Cyperus rotundus*
yellow	*C. esculentus*
Orchardgrass	*Dactylis glomerata*
Panicum, fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
Pigweed,	
redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
smooth	*A. hybridus*
Plantain,	
blackseed	*Plantago rugelii decne*
narrow-leaved	*P. lanceolata*
Poorjoe	*Diodia teres*
Porophyllum	*Porophyllum ruderale*
Poinsettia, wild	*Euphorbia heterophylla*
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Redmaids	*Calandrinia ciliata*
Redweed	*Melochia corchorifolia*
Sedge, annual	*Carex* spp.
Senna, coffee	*Cassia occidentalis*
Shepherdspurse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Sida,	
prickly	*Sida spinosa*
Southern	*S. acuta*
Smartweed, PA (seedling)	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Smell melon	*Cucumis melo*
Starbur, bristly	*Acanthospermum hispidum*
Stinkgrass	*Eragrostis cilianensis*
Toadflax, yellow	*Linaria vulgaris*
Tasselflower, red	*Emilia sonchifolia*
Thistle, Russian	*Salsola kali*
Waterhemp,	
common	*Amaranthus rudis*
tall	*A. tuberculatus*
Water primrose, winged	*Ludwigia decurrens*
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*

(continued)

TURF GRASSES

(Including Residential and Institutional Lawns, Athletic Fields, and Golf Course Fairways and Roughs)

Boycott Herbicide is a selective soil applied herbicide for the control of certain broadleaf weeds, grasses, and sedges. When applied according to directions it is taken up by weed roots and shoots and will provide control of susceptible species. Boycott Herbicide is formulated as a flowable (suspension concentrate) containing 4.16 pounds of the active ingredient sulfentrazone per gallon.

Apply to established seeded, sodded, or sprigged turf grasses following the second mowing to control listed grass sedges and broadleaf weeds. Before application, ensure that turf grasses have developed a good root system and a uniform stand to fill in the exposed edges, and have not been weakened by stresses such as unfavorable weather conditions, diseases, chemical recent harvesting or mechanical influences.

Turf Grass Tolerance

When application is made at the rates indicated, these listed turf grasses have been found to be tolerant.

Tolerant Grasses

Grass Type	Maximum Use Rate For Single Application	
	Boycott Herbicide Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Pounds Active Ingredient Per Acre
Cool Season Grasses		
Bentgrass, creeping	4	0.13
Fescue, fine (*Festuca rubra*) Fescue, tall (*Festuca arundinacea*) Ryegrass, perennial (*Lolium perenne*) Bluegrass, Kentucky (*Poa pratensis*) Bluegrass, rough (*Poa trivialis*)	4 - 8	0.13 - 0.26
Warm Season Grasses		
Bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum*) Buffalograss (*Bouteloua dactyloides*) Carpetgrass (*Axonopus affinis*) Centipedegrass (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*) Kikuyugrass (*Pennisetum clandestinum*) Seashore Paspalum (*Paspalum vaginatum*) Zoysiagrass (*Zoysia japonica*) Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*) Bermudagrass hybrids (*Cyn bluegrass*) St. Augustinegrass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*)	8 - 11.8	0.26 - 0.38

Note: Applications of Boycott Herbicide to certain varieties of Chewings Fine Fescue or Tall Fescue may result in undesirable plant response.

Not all varieties or cultivars have been evaluated under treatment with Boycott Herbicide. Consult university or extension weed management specialists for additional information on specific local varieties or cultivars and any other pertinent information on Boycott Herbicide under specific local conditions.

Reseeded, Overseeded, or Sprigged Areas

Reseeding, overseeding or sprigging may be done following Boycott Herbicide applications to turf grasses. If reseeding, overseeding or sprigging is done within 1 month after a Boycott Herbicide treatment, the establishment of desirable grasses may be inhibited. Overseeding of bermudagrass with perennial ryegrass may be done two (2) to four (4) weeks following Boycott Herbicide application provided slight grass plant response can be tolerated.

Best reseeding and overseeding results will occur with the use of mechanical or power seeding equipment and where proper soil cultivation, irrigation, and fertilization practices are followed.

Adjuvant Use

Use of surfactants is not recommended. Temporary discoloration of some sod species may result from use of surfactant.

Postemergence Control of Sedges

Apply 4 - 11.8 fl. oz. (0.13 - 0.38 lb. a.i.) per acre to established turf grasses for the control or suppression of sedges. Select the proper use rate from the Tolerant Grasses table.

Boycott Herbicide will provide control or suppression of the following sedges

Common Name	Scientific Name
Kyllinga	
green	*Kyllinga brevifolia*
false green	*Kyllinga gracillima*
Nutsedge	
purple	*Cyperus rotundus*
yellow	*Cyperus esculentus*
Sedge	
cylindrical	*Cyperus retrorsus*
globe	*Cyperus globulosus*
Surinam	*Cyperus surinamensis*
Texas	*Cyperus polystachyos*

Purple nutsedge: For best control of purple nutsedge, use split application listed below.

Split Application Rates for Purple Nutsedge Control

Apply 4 - 8 fl. oz. per acre as an initial application followed by a second application when evidence of actively growing nutsedge is visible, allowing 35 days between applications. Do not apply more than the maximum rate per acre based on the turf variety as listed in the Tolerant Grasses table.

Soil Application Rates for Purple Nutsedge Control

Grass Type	First Application (fl. oz. per acre)	Second Application (fl. oz. per acre)
Cool Season Grasses	2 - 4 fl. oz.	2 - 6 fl. oz.
Warm Season Grasses	4 - 6 fl. oz.	4 - 6 fl. oz.

Postemergence Control of Grassy Weeds

Boycott Herbicide will control or suppress specific annual grasses while they are small and actively growing, when applied at 4 - 11.8 fl. oz./acre. Apply the highest rate consistent with the rate needed for turfgrass tolerance in the Tolerant Grasses table; rates lower than 11.8 fl. oz. per acre will generally control grasses for at least 60 days.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*

Postemergence Control of Broadleaf Weeds

Apply at 4 - 11.8 fl. oz. per acre to control or suppress the weeds listed in the broadleaf chart below when applied to established turf grasses alone shortly after weeds have emerged. Select the correct Boycott Herbicide use rate from the Tolerant Grasses table.

Boycott Herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides registered for use on turf grasses. Read and follow the label recommendations of the tank mix partner to determine turfgrass species tolerance, use rates and application requirements. Follow all label restrictions, use directions and precautionary statements.

Restrictions for Turf Grass Use

- Sod production areas must be established three months before the initial treatment of Boycott Herbicide.
- Do not apply this product to turf grasses not listed on this label.
- Do not apply with surfactants.
- Do not graze or feed forage harvested from treated areas.
- Do not apply to landscape ornamental plants or ornamental beds.
- Do not harvest sod within three months of Boycott Herbicide application.
- Do not apply to golf course putting greens or tees.
- The maximum single application rate of Boycott Herbicide is 11.8 fl. oz. (0.38 lb. a.i.) per acre.
- Do not apply more than 11.8 fl. oz. (0.38 lb. a.i.) per acre of Boycott Herbicide per twelve-month period. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial Boycott Herbicide application.

NON-CROP USES

For Use in Railroad, Highway, Roadside, Pipeline and Utility Rights-of-Way, Industrial Areas, Fences Rows, and Other listed Non-crop Sites

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Use a boomless application system or a boom and nozzle sprayer equipped with the appropriate nozzles, spray tips, and screens, and adjusted to provide optimum spray distribution and coverage at the appropriate operating pressures. Utilize nozzles and boomless sprayer configurations which produce minimal amounts of fine spray droplets. Do not exceed 25 psi spray pressure unless otherwise required by the manufacture of drift reducing nozzle or boomless application systems. Apply a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre.

Apply Boycott Herbicide alone or in combination with other herbicides for residual control of weeds in late summer, fall, or early spring to ensure adequate moisture for soil activation.

Water must be used as the carrier for this product when applied alone or when tank mixed with other herbicides.

Use Sites	
Railroad Rights-of-Way	Railroad rights-of-way including yard, railroad crossings and railroad bridge abutments.
Highway, Roadside, Pipeline and Utility Rights-of-Way	Highway, roadside, pipeline, and utility rights-of-way including but not limited to: guard rails, road shoulders, electric utility substations, pipeline pumping stations, around electric transmission towers, around distribution line poles and in other areas where complete vegetation control is desired.
Industrial Areas, Fence Rows, and Other Non-crop Sites	Industrial areas including production facilities, tank farms, storage areas, parking areas, lumber yards, airports, military installations, along fence rows, and in similar non-crop sites where complete vegetation control is needed.

Method and Rate of Application

For residual control of germinating weeds in non-crop land apply this product as a broadcast treatment at 8 - 11.8 fl. oz. (0.25 - 0.38 lb. a.i.) per acre by ground in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre. Applications may be made by helicopter on railroad rights of way only.

Use in tank mixes at labeled rates with burndown herbicides such as glyphosate, trimesium diquat, 2,4-D, dicamba etc. Use the adjuvants recommended for the herbicide tank mix partner. For all products used in tank mixes refer to the specific product labels for all restrictions on tank mixing and observe all label precautions, instructions and rotational cropping restrictions.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

This product, when applied at 8 - 11.8 fl. oz. (0.25 - 0.38 lb. a.i.) per acre, will control the following weeds in non-cropland areas. Use the higher labeled rates to extend length of control and on sites with fine soil textures and on sites with more than 2% organic matter.

Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	*Acalypha ostryifolia*
Crabgrass spp.	*Digitaria* spp.
Croton, tropic	*Croton glandulosus*
Daisy, American	*Coreopsis grandiflora*
Dayflower, common Virginia	 *Commelina communis* *Commelina virginica*
Dock, curly	*Rumex crispus*
Flixweed	*Descurainia sophia*
Galinsoga, hairy	*Galinsoga ciliata*
Groundcherry, clammy (seedling) cutleaf	 *Physalis heterophylla* *Physalis angulata*
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*
Kochia (ALS and Triazine Resistant)	*Kochia scoparia*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Lettuce, wild	*Lactuca virosa*
Mallow, common	*Malva neglecta Wallr.*
Milkweed, honeyvine	*Ampelamus albidus*
Mexicanweed	*Caperonia castanifolia*
Morningglory spp.	*Ipomoea* spp.
Mustard spp.	*Brassica* spp.
Nightshade spp.	*Solanum* spp.
Nutsedge spp.	*Cyperus* spp.
Palmer amaranth	*Amaranthus palmeri*
Pigweed, redroot smooth	 *Amaranthus retroflexus* *Amaranthus hybridus*
Texasweed	*Caperonia palustris*
Thistle, Russian	*Salsola iberica*
Waterhemp, common tall	 *Amaranthus rudis* *Amaranthus tuberculatus*

Restrictions

- DO NOT apply Boycott Herbicide to soils classified as sand with less than 1% organic matter
- The maximum single application rate of Boycott Herbicide is 11.8 fl. oz. (0.38 lb. a.i.) per acre.
- Do not apply more than 11.8 fl. oz. (0.38 lb. a.i.) per acre of Boycott Herbicide per twelve-month period from any combination of applications. The twelve-month period is considered to begin upon the initial Boycott Herbicide application.
- Application by helicopter can only be made to railroad rights-of-way.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT

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 reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests, and must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of UPL NA Inc. or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of UPL NA Inc. and 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 UPL NA Inc. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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