

Boundary™

Herbicide

For control of certain grasses and broadleaf weeds in soybeans.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

S-metolachlor (CAS No. 87392-12-9)	68.1%
Metribuzin (CAS No. 21087-64-9)	16.2%
Other Ingredients	15.7%
	100.0%

Contains 6.3 pounds of S-metolachlor and 1.5 pounds of metribuzin per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 100-OLI

EPA Est. 407-1A-2

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

2.5 Gallons
U.S. Standard Measure

NCP 958A-L1

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
 JAN - 5 2000
 Under the Federal Insecticide,
 Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
 as amended, for the pesticide
 registered under EPA Reg. No.
100-958

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

IMPORTANT: Read the entire **Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Warranty** before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY: The **Directions for Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application all of which are beyond the control of Novartis Crop Protection, Inc. or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

Novartis warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions for Use** subject to the inherent risks referred to above. **Novartis makes no other express or implied warranty of fitness or merchantability or any other express or implied warranty. In no case shall Novartis or the Seller be liable for consequential, special, or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.** Novartis and the Seller offer this product and the Buyer and user accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Warranty, which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of Novartis.

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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. **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.

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, soils, or water, wear:

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant (such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene and/or barrier laminate) gloves.

Note: Not for sale, use or distribution in Nassau County or Suffolk County, NY.

Failure to follow the directions for use and precautions on this label may result in poor weed control, crop injury, or illegal residues.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of each product used in tank mixtures. Tank mixture partners must be registered in states where they are used. Refer to and follow the label for each tank mix product used.

Do not apply under conditions that favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to nontarget areas.

To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:

1. Avoid treating powdery dry or light sand soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should be first settled by rainfall or irrigation.
2. Do not apply to impervious substrates, such as paved or highly compacted surfaces.
3. Do not use tailwater from the first flood or furrow irrigation of treated fields to treat nontarget crops, unless at least 1/2 inch of rainfall has occurred between application and the first irrigation.

Mixing

Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate operation. Thoroughly clean the spray equipment before using Boundary. Vigorous agitation is necessary to maintain uniformity of the spray mixture. Maintain maximum agitation throughout the spraying operation. Do not allow spray mixture to stand overnight in the spray tank. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply the rinsate to a previously treated area.

Application in Water or Fluid Fertilizers

Boundary Alone: Add 1/3 of the required amount of water or fluid fertilizer to the spray or mixing tank. With the agitator running, add Boundary into the spray tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water or fluid fertilizer. Begin application of the spray solution after the Boundary has completely dispersed in the water or fluid fertilizer. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

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Boundary + Tank Mixtures: Add 1/3 of the required amount of water or fluid fertilizer to the mix tank. Start the agitator running before adding any tank mix partners. In general, tank mix partners should be added in this order: products packaged in water-soluble packaging, wettable powders, wettable granules (dry flowables), liquid flowables, liquids such as Boundary, and emulsifiable concentrates. Always allow each tank mix partner to become fully dispersed before adding the next product. Provide sufficient agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Maintain agitation until all the mixture has been applied.

Note: 1) When using Boundary in tank mixtures, all products in water-soluble packaging should be added to the tank and mixed with plain water before any other tank mix partner, including Boundary. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse before adding any other tank mix partner to the tank. 2) Water-soluble packets will not properly dissolve in most spray solutions that contain fluid fertilizers.

If using Boundary in a tank mixture, observe all directions for use, crop/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations that appear on the tank mix product label. No label dosage rate should be exceeded, and the most restrictive label precautions and limitations should be followed.

Boundary is compatible with most common tank mix partners. However, the physical compatibility of Boundary with tank mix partners should be tested before use. To determine the physical compatibility of Boundary with other products, use a jar test, as described below.

Compatibility Test

A jar test is recommended before tank mixing to ensure compatibility of Boundary with other pesticides. The following test assumes a spray volume of 25 gals./A. For other spray volumes, make appropriate changes in the ingredients.

Note: Nitrogen solutions or complete fluid fertilizers may replace all or part of the water in the spray. Because liquid fertilizers vary, even within the same analysis, **always check compatibility with pesticide(s) before use.** Incompatibility of tank mixtures is more common with suspensions of fertilizer and pesticides.

Test Procedure

1. Add 1.0 pt. of carrier (fertilizer or water) to each of 2 one qt. jars with tight lids. **Note:** Use the same source of water that will be used for the tank mix and conduct the test at the temperature the tank mix will be applied.
2. To one of the jars, add 1-4 tsp. or 1.2 milliliters of a compatibility agent approved for this use, such as Compex® or Unite® (1/4 tsp. is equivalent to 2.0 pts./100 gals. spray). Shake or stir gently to mix.
3. To both jars, add the appropriate amount of pesticide(s) in their relative proportions based on recommended label rates. If more than one pesticide is used, add them separately with dry pesticides first, flowables next, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After each addition, shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix.
4. After adding all ingredients, put lids on and tighten, and invert each jar ten times to mix. Let the mixtures stand 15-30 minutes and then look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. Determine if the compatibility agent is needed in the spray mixture by comparing the two jars. If either mixture separates, but can be remixed readily, the mixture can be sprayed as long as good agitation is used. If the mixtures are incompatible, test the following methods of improving compatibility: (a) Slurry the dry pesticide(s) in water before addition, or (b) add 1/2 the compatibility agent to the fertilizer or water and the other 1/2 to the emulsifiable concentrate or flowable pesticide before addition to the mixture. If incompatibility is still observed, do not use the mixture.
5. After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the **Storage and Disposal** section in this label.

Ground Spray Equipment: Apply Boundary alone or in tank mixtures by ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray mixture per acre, unless otherwise specified.

Use sprayers that provide accurate and uniform application. Calibrate the sprayer before use at the beginning of the season. For Boundary tank mixtures with wettable powder or dry flowable formulations, screens and strainers should be no finer than 50-mesh.

Calculate the amount of herbicide needed for band treatment by the formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{broadcast rate per acre} = \text{amount needed per acre of field}$$

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Chemigation: Do not apply Boundary through any type of irrigation system.

Aerial Application: Apply Boundary in water using a minimum spray volume of 2 gals./A. Avoid application under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur. Make applications at a maximum height of 10 feet above the soybeans with low-drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi.

Avoid application to humans or animals. Flagmen and loaders should avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

Aerial Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. 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 drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses, or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information** section below.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information

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 and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions**).

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** – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant 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. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some 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

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 ft. above the top of the largest plants, 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 applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 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 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 light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

Boundary should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Avoid application to humans or animals. Flagmen and loaders should avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

Cleaning Equipment After Application

Because some crops, other than soybeans, are sensitive to low rates of Boundary, special attention must be given to cleaning equipment before spraying a crop other than those registered for use and on this label. Mix only as much spray solution as needed. Immediately after spraying, clean equipment thoroughly using the following procedure:

1. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water.
2. Prepare a cleaning solution of one gallon of household ammonia per 50 gallons of water. Many commercial spray tank cleaners may be used as well. Consult your Novartis representative for a partial listing of approved tank cleaners and more information about proper tank cleaning procedures. Do not use chlorine-based cleaners such as Clorox®.
3. When available, use a pressure washer to clean the inside of the spray tank with this solution. Take care to wash all parts of the tank, including the inside top surface. Completely fill the sprayer with the cleaning solution to ensure contact of the cleaning solution with all internal surfaces of the tank and plumbing. Start agitation in the sprayer and thoroughly recirculate the cleaning solution for at least 15 minutes. All visible deposits must be removed from the spraying system.
4. Flush hoses, spray lines, and nozzles for at least one minute with the cleaning solution.

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5. Dispose of rinsate from steps 1-3 as described under the **Environmental Hazards** section of the **Precautionary Statements**.
6. Repeat steps 2-5.
7. Remove nozzles, screens, and strainers and clean separately in the ammonia cleaning solution after completing the above procedures.
8. Rinse the complete spraying system with clean water.

Impregnation Onto Dry Bulk Granular Fertilizers

Many dry bulk granular fertilizers may be impregnated or coated with Boundary and used to control weeds in soybeans. When applying Boundary with dry bulk fertilizers, follow all directions for use and precautions on the Boundary label regarding target crops, rates per acre, soil texture, application methods, and rotational crops.

Complying with all individual state regulations relating to dry bulk granular fertilizer blending, registration, labeling, and application is the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the herbicide/fertilizer mixture.

Prepare the herbicide/fertilizer mixture by using any closed drum, belt, ribbon, or other commonly used dry bulk fertilizer blender. Nozzles used to spray Boundary onto the fertilizer must be spaced to provide uniform spray coverage. Care should be taken to aim the spray onto the fertilizer only, avoiding the walls of the blender.

If the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is too wet, add a highly absorptive material, such as Agsorb® F.G. or Celatom MP-79®, or similar granular clay or diatomaceous earth materials, to obtain a dry, free-flowing mixture. Absorptive materials should be added only after the herbicide has been thoroughly blended into the fertilizer mixture. Best application results will be obtained by using a granule of 6/30 particle size or of a size similar to that of the fertilizer materials being used. Generally, less than 2% by weight of absorptive material will be needed. Avoid using more than 5% absorptive material by weight.

Calculate the amount of Boundary to be used by the following formula:

$$\frac{2,000}{\text{lbs. of fertilizer per acre}} \times \text{pts. of Boundary per acre} = \text{pts. of Boundary per ton of fertilizer}$$

Pneumatic (Compressed Air) Application

High humidity, high urea concentrations, low fertilizer use rates, and dusty fertilizer may cause fertilizer mixtures to build up or plug the distributor head, air tubes, or nozzle deflector plates. To minimize buildup, premix Boundary with Exxon Aromatic 200 at a rate of 2.0-2.5 pts./gal. of Boundary. Aromatic 200 is a noncombustible/non-flammable petroleum product. Aromatic 200 may be used in either a fertilizer blender or through direct injection systems. Drying agents should not be used when using Aromatic 200.

Notes: (1) Mixtures of Boundary and Aromatic 200 must be used on dry fertilizer only. Poor results or crop injury may result if these mixtures are used in water or liquid fertilizer solutions for spraying applications. (2) When impregnating Boundary in a blender before application, a dryer mixture can be obtained by substituting a drying agent for Aromatic 200. The use of Agsorb F.G. or another drying agent of 6/30 particle size is recommended. (3) Drying agents are not recommended for use with "on-the-go" impregnation equipment.

Precautions: To avoid potential for explosion, (1) Do not impregnate Boundary on ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate, or sodium nitrate, either alone or in blends with other fertilizers. (2) Do not combine Boundary with a single superphosphate (1-20-0) or treble superphosphate (0-46-0). (3) Do not use Boundary on straight limestone, since absorption will not be achieved. Fertilizer blends containing limestone can be impregnated.

Application of Impregnated Dry Bulk Granular Fertilizer

Apply 200-700 lbs. of the herbicide/fertilizer mixture per acre. For best results, apply the mixture uniformly to the soil with properly calibrated equipment immediately after blending. Uniform application of the herbicide/fertilizer mixture is essential in order to prevent possible crop injury to subsequent rotational crops. Nonuniform application may also result in unsatisfactory weed control. In areas where conventional tillage is practiced, a shallow incorporation of the mixture into the soil is recommended to obtain satisfactory weed control. On fine- or medium-textured soils in areas where soil incorporation is not planned, i.e., reduced-tillage situations or in some conventional till situations, make applications approximately 30 days before planting to allow moisture to move the herbicide/fertilizer mixture into the soil. On coarse-textured soils, make applications approximately 14 days prior to planting.

Precautions: To help avoid rotational crop injury, make applications as early as possible, since Boundary impregnated

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ed onto dry bulk fertilizers can be expected to last longer in the soil than Boundary applied as a spray in water or fluid fertilizer.

Table 1: Crop Rotation Recommendations¹

Waiting Period After Application of Boundary ²			
4-1/2 MONTHS	8 MONTHS	12 MONTHS	18 MONTHS
Winter Barley Winter Wheat Alfalfa	Corn Cotton Peas Potatoes Rice Spring Barley Spring Wheat	Asparagus Forage Grasses Lentils Sainfoin Sugarcane Tomatoes Other Crops not listed (except root crops)	Onions Sugar Beets and Other Root Crops

¹Cover crops for soil building or erosion control may be planted any time, but do not graze or harvest for food or feed. Stand reductions may occur in some areas.

²Crop rotation recommendations do not include restrictions for the tank mix partner. Refer to the label of the other product for additional restrictions.

SOYBEANS (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA)

Boundary may be applied preplant surface, preplant incorporated, preemergence or as a sequential application to control weeds listed on this label.

Activation

A small amount of soil moisture is required to activate Boundary. In areas of low rainfall, a preemergence application to dry soil should be followed with light irrigation of 1/4 acre inch of water. Do not apply heavy irrigation immediately after application. As with many surface-applied herbicides, weed control and crop tolerance may vary with rainfall and/or soil texture.

Grazing and Feeding Treated Soybean Plants

Treated soybean plants may be grazed or fed to livestock 40 days after the last application of Boundary.

Rate Ranges

Where a rate range is shown, use a lower rate on soils that are coarse-textured and/or low in organic matter. Use higher rate on soils that are relatively fine-textured and/or high in organic matter.

Replanting

If replanting is necessary in fields previously treated with Boundary, the field may be replanted to soybeans. A minimum of tillage is recommended. Do not apply a second treatment as injury to soybeans may occur.

Special Precautions (Soybeans)

Injury to soybeans or reduced weed control may occur when Boundary is used under the following conditions; these conditions should be avoided wherever possible.

1. When soils have a calcareous surface area or a pH of 7.5 or higher.
2. Due to the sensitivity of certain soybean varieties, Boundary is not recommended for use on Altona, AP 55, AP 71, Asgrow 6520, Burlison, Coker 102, Coker 156, Dassel, GL 3202, Govan, Maple Amber, NB 3665, NKS 1884, Paloma 350, Portage, Regal, Semmes, Terra-Vig 505, Terra-Vig 606, Tracy, Vansoy, and Vinton 81. If you choose to plant a newly released soybean variety, consult your seed supplier for information on its tolerance to metribuzin (an active ingredient in Boundary) before using Boundary.
3. When applied in conjunction with soil-applied organic phosphate pesticides.

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4. Uneven application or improper incorporation of Boundary can decrease the level of weed control and/or increase the level of crop injury.
5. When applied to any soil with less than 0.5% organic matter.
6. Where soil incorporation is deeper than recommended.
7. When sprayers were not calibrated accurately.
8. When heavy rains occur soon after application, especially in poorly drained areas where water may stand for several days.
9. When soybeans are planted less than 1-1/2" deep, particularly when Boundary is applied preemergence.
10. Where high soil levels of atrazine are present.
11. When using poor quality soybean seed.

Boundary, when applied as directed, will control the following weeds.

Table 2: Weeds Controlled by Boundary*

Annual Broadleaves			Annual Grasses	
Anoda, spurred	Lambsquarters, common*	Redweed	Barnyardgrass	Goosegrass
Beggarweed, Florida	Lettuce, prickly	Sesbania sp.	Bluegrass, annual	Junglerice
Carpetweed	Mallow, Venice	Shepherd's-purse	Crabgrass sp.	Panicum, fall
Chickweed, common	Mustard sp.	Sicklepod	Crowfootgrass	Rice, red
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	Nightshade, black	Sida, prickly/teaweed	Cupgrass, prairie	Signalgrass,
Galinsoga sp.	Pennycress, field	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Cupgrass, southwestern	broadleaf
Henbit	Pepperweed, Virginia	Spurge, spotted	Foxtail sp.	Witchgrass
Horseweed/marestail	Pigweed sp.*	Starbur, bristly		
Jimsonweed	Purslane, common	Thistle, Russian		
Knotweed sp.	Pusley, Florida	Waterhemp sp.		
Kochia*				
Ladysthumb				

BOUNDARY will provide suppression** of cocklebur, common Ragweed, seedling Johnsongrass, velvetleaf, hairy nightshade, yellow nutsedge, Texas panicum, sandbur sp., shattercane, common sunflower, and the volunteer crops barley, sorghum and wheat.

*Except triazine resistant biotypes.

**Suppression means significant activity, but not always at a level considered acceptable for commercial weed control.

BOUNDARY FOUNDATION PROGRAM FOR PLANNED 2-PASS WEED CONTROL SYSTEMS

Boundary may be applied preplant incorporated or preemergence at 1.25-1.5 pts./A on all soils to reduce competition from the weeds listed in Table 2 for a 30-day period when followed by a planned postemergence weed control treatment. Recommended postemergence treatments include any product or combination of products labeled to control the specific weeds remaining in the field including Roundup® and Roundup Ultra® (for use on Roundup Ready® soybean varieties). Follow all application directions for Boundary used alone, either preplant incorporated, or preemergence. For the postemergence herbicide application, consult the selected postemergence herbicide manufacturer's label for weeds controlled, weed size, application rate, additional use directions, precautions, and limitations before use.

Note: On soils with pH above 7.0, use the 1.25 pts./A rate only.

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BOUNDARY IN CONVENTIONAL TILLAGE SYSTEMS

Preplant Incorporated Application

Incorporate Boundary uniformly into the top 2 inches of soil within 14 days before planting using a disk, field cultivator, rolling cultivator, or similar implement. Apply Boundary preplant incorporated if furrow irrigation is used or when a period of dry weather after application is expected. If soybeans are planted on beds, apply and incorporate the tank mixture after bed formation.

Preemergence Application

Dry weather following preemergence application of Boundary may reduce effectiveness. If weeds develop, cultivate uniformly with shallow tilling equipment such as a rotary hoe that will not damage soybeans.

For information on applying product in fluid or dry fertilizer refer to **Application of Boundary in Fluid Fertilizers or Impregnation and Application of Boundary on Dry Bulk Fertilizer** on this label.

Table 3: Boundary Use Rates - Conventional Tillage Systems (Broadcast Rate)

Soil Texture	0.5 to 3% Organic Matter	Over 3% Organic Matter ²
COARSE ¹ (Loamy sand, sandy loam)	1.0-1.25 ³ pts./A	1.25-1.5 pts./A
MEDIUM (Loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	1.5-1.75 pts./A	1.75-2.0 pts./A
FINE (Silty clay, silty clay loam ⁴ , clay, clay loam)	2.0-2.25 pts./A	2.0-2.5 pts./A

¹Do not use on sand soils. On coarse-textured soils, do not use on loamy sand soils with less than 2% organic matter.

²For preplant incorporated application, use the lower rate.

³For Southern and Southeastern states, see section below "IN COARSE (LIGHT) SOILS"

⁴Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S. When using Boundary, treat this soil as "fine-textured."

Note: On soils with pH above 7.0, soybean injury caused by the metribuzin in Boundary may occur at rates higher than 1.25 pts./A. To avoid injury, do not use Boundary at rates greater than 1.25 pts./A on soils above pH 7.0.

IN COARSE (LIGHT) SOILS

(Only in AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA)

Boundary is recommended for use as a preplant incorporated or preemergence application in coarse-textured, low organic matter soils in the states listed above. Refer to the appropriate sections of this label for specific directions on use, recommendations and restrictions.

Weeds Controlled: Refer to Table 2.

Table 4: Boundary Preemergence Application (Broadcast Rates)

Soil Texture	Organic Matter	Boundary (pts.A)
COARSE (Sand ¹ , loamy sand, sandy loam)	0.5% or above	1.0-1.75 ²

¹Not recommended for use on sand with less than 1% organic matter.

²Use the higher rate under heavy weed pressures and/or on soils higher in organic matter. For maximum control of sicklepod, use a preemergence application.

Note: On soils with pH above 7.0, soybean injury caused by the metribuzin in Boundary may occur at rates higher than 1.25 pts./A. To avoid injury, do not use Boundary at rates greater than 1.25 pts./A on soils above pH 7.0.

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BOUNDARY PLUS PYTHON® (80 WDG) TANK MIX APPLICATION

Boundary may be applied with Python Herbicide preplant surface, preplant incorporated or preemergence for the control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in soybeans. Consult the Python label for specific directions on use, recommendations and restrictions not specified on this label.

Weeds Controlled: In addition to weeds controlled by Boundary alone, Boundary plus Python will improve control of Palmer amaranth, velvetleaf, common ragweed, wild sunflower, waterhemp sp., kochia and triazine resistant common lambsquarters. (Note: Python will not improve control of ALS resistant weeds.)

Table 5: Boundary plus Python 80 WDG Application (Broadcast Rates)

Soil texture	Boundary ¹ (Pts./A)	Python 80 WDG ¹ (Oz./A)
COARSE (Loamy sand or sandy loam)	1.0 - 1.25 ²	0.8 - 0.89
MEDIUM (loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	1.25 - 1.75	0.89 - 1.0
FINE (silty clay, silty clay loam ³ , clay loam)	1.75 - 2.25	0.89 - 1.0

¹Use the higher rate on soils with more than 3% organic matter.

²For Southern and Southeastern States in coarse soils, see "IN COARSE (LIGHT) SOILS" section of this label for rates of Boundary.

³Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S. When using Boundary, treat this soil as "fine-textured."

Note: On soils with pH above 7.0, soybean injury caused by the metribuzin in Boundary occasionally occurs at rates higher than 1.25 pts./A. To avoid injury, do not use Boundary at rates greater than 1.25 pts./A on soils above pH 7.0.

BOUNDARY PLUS SCEPTER® (70DG) TANK MIX APPLICATION

Boundary may be applied with Scepter herbicide preplant surface, preplant incorporated or preemergence for the control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in soybeans. Consult the Scepter label for specific directions on use, recommendations, restrictions and any additional weeds not specified on this label.

Weeds Controlled: In addition to weeds controlled by Boundary alone, Boundary plus Scepter improves control of the following annual broadleaf weeds:

- Buffalobur
- Cocklebur
- Morningglory, pitted
- Morningglory, smallflower
- Ragweed, common
- Sicklepod
- Sunflower

Boundary plus Scepter will provide suppression (reduce the competition) of ivyleaf and tall morningglory, and giant ragweed.

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Table 6: Boundary Plus Scepter Application (Broadcast Rates)

Soil Texture	Boundary ¹ (Pts./A)	Scepter 70 DG ² (Oz./A)
COARSE (loamy sand or sandy loam)	1.0-1.25 ³	1.4 to 2.1
MEDIUM (loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	1.25-1.75	1.4 to 2.1
FINE (silty clay, silty clay loam ⁴ , clay, clay loam)	1.75-2.25	1.4 to 2.1

¹Higher rate is recommended on soils with more than 3% organic matter.
²For preemergence application, use the higher rate. For maximum control of moderate to heavy infestations of cocklebur, giant ragweed and sicklepod, use the higher rate and a preplant incorporated application.
³For Southern and Southeastern States in coarse soils, see the **In Coarse (Light) Soils** section of this label for Boundary rates.
⁴Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S. When using Boundary, treat this soil as "fine-textured."

Note: On soils with pH above 7.0, soybean injury caused by the metribuzin in Boundary may occur at rates higher than 1.25 pts./A. To avoid injury, do not use Boundary at rates greater than 1.25 pts./A on soils over pH 7.0.

BOUNDARY PLUS CANOPY® (75DG) OR CANOPY XL (56.3 WG) TANK MIX APPLICATION

Boundary may be applied with Canopy or Canopy XL herbicide as a preplant surface, preplant incorporated or pre-emergence application for the control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in soybeans. Consult the Canopy or Canopy XL label for specific directions on use, recommendations and restrictions not specified on this label.

Weeds Controlled: In addition to weeds controlled by Boundary alone, Boundary plus Canopy will improve control of cocklebur and velvetleaf and provide additional suppression (reduce competition) of giant ragweed, common ragweed and morningglory sp. Boundary + Canopy XL will control the following additional weeds: yellow nutsedge, waterhemp sp., and nightshade sp.

TABLE 7: Boundary Plus Canopy Application (Broadcast Rates)

Soil Texture ¹	Boundary ² (Pts./A)	Canopy ³ (75 DG) (Oz./A)	Canopy XL (56.3 WG) (Oz./A)
COARSE (loamy sand or sandy loam)	1.0-1.25 ³	N/A	3.6-4.6
MEDIUM (loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	1.25-1.75	3	3.6-4.6
FINE (silty clay, silty clay loam ⁴ , clay, clay loam)	1.75-2.25	3-4	3.6-4.6

¹Do not use on soils with pH greater than 7.0.
²Use higher rate on soils with more than 3% organic matter.
³For Southern and Southeastern States in coarse soils, see **In Coarse (Light) Soils** section of this label for rates of Boundary.
⁴Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S. When using Boundary, treat this soil as "fine-textured."
⁵Do not use Canopy 75 DG as a mix partner on soils with pH above 6.8.

Note: On soils with pH above 7.0, soybean injury caused by the metribuzin in Boundary occasionally occurs at rates higher than 1.25 pts./A. To avoid injury, do not use Boundary at rates greater than 1.25 pts./A on soils above pH 7.0.

Boundary Herbicide

BOUNDARY PLUS FIRSTRATE (84WDG) TANK MIX APPLICATION

Boundary may be applied with FirstRate 84WDG herbicide as a preplant, preplant incorporated or preemergence application for the control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in soybeans. Consult the FirstRate label for specific directions on use, recommendations and restrictions not specified on this label.

Weeds Controlled: In addition to weeds controlled by Boundary alone, Boundary plus FirstRate will improve control of cocklebur, giant ragweed, common ragweed, common sunflower, and velvetleaf and provide additional suppression (reduce competition) of morningglory species.

Table 8: Boundary plus FirstRate Application (Broadcast Rates)

Soil Texture	Boundary (Pts./A)	First Rate 84WDG ¹ (Oz./A)
COARSE (loamy sand or sandy loam)	1.0-1.25 ²	0.3-0.45
MEDIUM (loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	1.25-1.75	0.3-0.45
FINE (silty clay, silty clay loam ³ , clay, clay loam)	1.75-2.25	0.3-0.45

¹Use higher rate on soils with more than 3% organic matter.

²For Southern and Southeastern states in coarse soils, see **IN COARSE (LIGHT) SOILS** section of this label for rates of Boundary.

³Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S. When using Boundary, treat this soil as "fine-textured."

Note: On soils with pH above 7.0, soybean injury caused by the metribuzin in Boundary occasionally occurs at rates higher than 1.25 pts./A. To avoid injury, do not use Boundary at rates greater than 1.25 pts./A on soils above pH 7.0.

BOUNDARY PLUS COMMAND® (3ME) TANK MIX APPLICATION

Boundary may be applied with Command as a preplant or shallow incorporated broadcast application for the control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in soybeans. Command may also be applied preemergent. Consult the Command label for specific directions for use, recommendations and restrictions not specified on this label.

Weeds Controlled: In addition to weeds controlled by Boundary alone, Boundary plus Command will provide improved control of heavy infestations of velvetleaf, jimsonweed and common ragweed.

Boundary Herbicide

Table 9: Boundary Plus Command Application (Broadcast Rates)

Soil Texture	Boundary ¹ (Pts./A)	Command 3 ME (Pts./A)
COARSE (loamy sand or sandy loam)	1.0-1.25 ²	2/3-1
MEDIUM (loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	1.25-1.75	2/3-1
FINE (silty clay, silty clay loam ³ , clay, clay loam)	1.75-2.25	2/3-1

¹Higher rate is recommended on soils with organic matter greater than 3%.

²For Southern and Southeastern States in coarse soils, see the In Coarse (Light) Soils section of this label for Boundary rates.

³Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium textured soils in some regions of the U.S. When using Boundary, treat this soil as "fine-textured."

Note: On soils with pH above 7.0, soybean injury caused by the metribuzin in Boundary occasionally occurs at rates higher than 1.25 pts./A. To avoid injury, do not use Boundary at greater rates than 1.25 pts./A on soils above pH 7.0.

Precautions: (1) Do not plant wheat, oats, barley, rye or alfalfa in the fall or following spring after application as crop injury may occur. (2) Do not apply where weather conditions favor drift.

BOUNDARY PLUS PROWL® (3.3 EC) TANK MIX APPLICATION

Boundary may be applied with Prowl as a preplant surface, preplant incorporated or preemergence broadcast application for the control of certain broadleaf weeds and grasses in soybeans. Consult the Prowl label for specific directions for use, recommendations and restrictions not specified on this label.

Weeds Controlled: In addition to weeds controlled by Boundary alone, Boundary plus Prowl will provide improved control for triazine resistant weeds such as common lambsquarters, pigweed spp., etc.

Table 10: Boundary Plus Prowl Application (Broadcast Rates)

Soil Texture	Boundary ¹ (Pts./A)	Prowl 3.3EC (Pts./A)
COARSE (loamy sand or sandy loam)	1.0-1.25 ²	1.2-2.4
MEDIUM (loam, silt loam, silt sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	1.25-1.75	1.8-3.6
FINE (silty clay, silty clay loam ³ , clay, clay loam)	1.75-2.25	1.8-3.6

¹Higher rate is recommended on soils with organic matter greater than 3%.

²For Southern and Southeastern States in coarse soils, see the In Coarse (Light) Soils section of this label for Boundary rates.

³Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium textured soils in some regions of the U.S. When using Boundary, treat this soil as "fine-textured."

Note: On soils with pH above 7.0, soybean injury caused by the metribuzin in Boundary occasionally occurs at rates higher than 1.25 pts./A. To avoid injury, do not use Boundary at rates greater than 1.25 pts./A on soils above pH 7.0.

Boundary Herbicide

HERBICIDES THAT MAY BE APPLIED POSTEMERGENCE FOLLOWING BOUNDARY

If required, application of Boundary alone or in tank mixture may be followed by an application of a postemergence herbicide to provide additional control of certain weeds. The following postemergence herbicides may be applied:

Assure II	Liberty Herbicide ²	Rezult A&B
Basagran	Manifest	Roundup/Roundup Ultra ¹
Blazer	Option II	Scepter
Classic	Pinnacle	Scepter O.T.
Cobra	Poast	Select
Concert	Poast Plus	Status
Conclude B&G	Prestige	Stellar
FirstRate	Pursuit	Storm
Flexstar	Raptor	Synchrony STS
Fusilade DX	Reflex	Tornado
Frontrow	Reliance STS	Touchdown
Fusion	Resource	
Galaxy		

¹Use on Roundup-Ready soybeans only.

²Use on Liberty Link soybeans only.

Refer to the above information and the individual product labels for use directions, use rates and special precautions/restrictions.

REDUCED RATE SCEPTER (70DG) APPLICATION FOLLOWING BOUNDARY

If required, application of Boundary alone or in tank mixture may be followed by an early postemergence application of a reduced rate of Scepter herbicide for improved control of cocklebur. Apply 0.7-1.4 oz. of Scepter 70 DG. Use the lower rate of Scepter if cocklebur are less than 3 inches tall or have fewer than 3 leaves and are actively growing and use the higher rate if cocklebur are 3 to 6 inches tall and actively growing. Do not use Scepter when plants have been subjected to stress conditions. Use of nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate is recommended for Scepter applications. Refer to the Scepter 70DG label for additional use directions and special precautions/restrictions.

BURNDOWN WEED CONTROL

Boundary can be used as part of a burndown herbicide program for control of existing vegetation prior to soybean emergence in conservation tillage (reduced-tillage/no-till) systems. Boundary may be tank mixed with 2,4-D low volatile ester (LVE), Gramoxone Extra, Roundup, Roundup Ultra, Touchdown, Fusion, Poast Plus or Select for control of emerged weeds prior to crop emergence. Boundary burndown tank mixes can be applied before planting or prior to crop emergence.

Application

Boundary may be applied up to 30 days before planting or preemergence. Apply only by ground equipment when Boundary is used for burndown of existing vegetation in conservation tillage systems. Use the high end of the rate range for Boundary applications made 14-30 days before planting. Refer to Table 13 for rates of Boundary and to the following table for rates of tank mix partners.

Boundary Herbicide

Table 11: Burndown Rates of Tank Mix Partners

PRODUCT	RATE	DIRECTIONS AND REMARKS
2,4-D LVE	0.25-1 lb. ai/A	Apply at least 7 days preplant when using 2,4-D LVE at 0.25-0.5 lb. ai/A and at least 30 days preplant with rates greater than 0.5 lb ai/A. Include crop oil concentrate (COC) at the rate of 1 gal./100 gals. of spray solution (1% v/v).
Gramoxone Extra	24-48 fl. oz./A	Must be applied prior to crop emergence. Use 24-32 fl. oz. of Gramoxone Extra for weeds less than 4 inches in height and 32-48 fl. oz. when weeds are 4-6 inches in height. Apply in 20-60 gals. of water/A. Include either nonionic surfactant at 1 qt. per 100 gals. (0.25% v/v) or crop oil concentrate at 1 gal./100 gals. (1% v/v) of spray solution.
Gramoxone Extra + 2,4-D LVE	24-48 fl. oz./A + 1/4-1 lb. ai/A	Follow the Directions and Remarks section above for 2,4-D LVE and Gramoxone Extra, paying special attention to crop planting restrictions with 2,4-D LVE. Include either nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate in this tank mix.
Roundup/ Roundup Ultra or Touchdown	12-24 fl. oz./A or 8-16 fl. oz./A	Must be applied prior to crop emergence. Use the higher rates as weeds approach the maximum weed heights listed in Table 12. Apply in 10-20 gals. of water/A. With Roundup and Touchdown, include nonionic surfactant at 2 qts./100 gals. (0.5% v/v) and ammonium sulfate (spray grade) at 17 lbs./100 gals. of spray solution. With Roundup Ultra, include ammonium sulfate (spray grade) at 17 lbs./100 gals. of spray solution. Any glyphosate formulation registered and labeled for use in soybeans may be tank mixed with Boundary.
Roundup/ Roundup Ultra or Touchdown + 2,4-D LVE	12-24 fl. oz./A or 8-16 fl. oz./A + 0.25 lb. ai/A	Follow the Directions and Remarks section above for 2,4-D LVE and Roundup / Roundup Ultra / Touchdown, paying special attention to planting restrictions with 2,4-D LVE. Use the adjuvant recommendations under the Roundup/Roundup Ultra/Touchdown tank mix. Do not use crop oil concentrate.
Fusion + 2,4-D LVE	4-8 fl. oz./A + 0.25-1 lb. ai/A	Follow the planting restrictions under the Directions and Remarks section above for 2,4-D LVE. Fusion rates of 4, 6 and 8 fl. oz. will control certain grasses up to 2, 4 and 6 inches in height, respectively. Include either crop oil concentrate at 1 gal./100 gals. (1.0% v/v) or nonionic surfactant at 1-2 qts./100 gals. (0.25 to 0.5% v/v) of spray solution. Refer to the Fusion label for additional information.
Poast Plus + 2,4-D LVE	8-16 fl. oz./A + 0.25-1 lb. ai/A	Follow the planting restrictions under the Directions and Remarks section above for 2,4-D LVE. The 8 and 12 fl. oz. rate of Poast Plus will control certain grasses up to 2 and 3 inches in height, respectively. Include either crop oil concentrate at the rate of 1 gal./100 gals. of spray solution (1% v/v) or Dash HC at 1 pt./A. Refer to the Poast Plus label for additional information.
Select + 2,4-D LVE	3-4 fl. oz./A + 0.25-1 lb. ai/A	Follow the planting restrictions under the Directions and Remarks section above for 2,4-D LVE. The 3 and 4 fl. oz. rates of Select will control certain grasses up to 3 and 4 inches in height, respectively. Include crop oil concentrate at the rate of 1 qt./A and 28% UAN (urea ammonium nitrate) at a rate of 1-2 qts./A. Refer to the Select label for additional information.

*Precautions: Do not apply these treatments after crop emergence. Observe all precautions and limitations on the labeling of all products used in tank mixtures. Refer to the **General Information** section of this label for additional information, precautions, and limitations.*

Soybeans:

1. Apply only 2,4-D low volatile ester formulations which are registered and recommended for preplant or burn-down use.
2. Do not apply tank mixtures containing 2,4-D LVE if wind is blowing toward desired susceptible plants (i.e. cotton, tobacco, tomato, etc.) or when wind speeds exceed 6 miles per hour. Observe all cautions and limitations of all products used in tank mixtures.

Feeding Restrictions

Soybean plants or hay treated with Boundary may be grazed or fed to livestock 40 days after application. Follow the most restrictive preharvest interval of all products used in a tank mixture.

Weeds Controlled. Boundary in tank mixtures with the herbicides listed in Table 11 will provide burndown control of the weeds listed below.

Boundary Herbicide

Table 12: Weeds Controlled by Burndown Rates of Boundary Tank Mixtures

Weeds Controlled	Boundary +							
	2,4-D LVE	Poast Plus + 2,4-D LVE	Select + 2,4-D LVE	Fusion + 2,4-D LVE	Roundup/ Roundup Ultra/ Touch-down	Roundup/ Roundup Ultra/ Touch-down + 2,4-D LVE	Gramox-one Extra	Gramox-one Extra + 2,4-D LVE
Annual Grasses		Maximum Burndown Height (Inches)						
Barley	Does not control these species	-	-	-	8		4-6	
Barnyardgrass		2-3	3-4	-	6		4-6	
Crabgrass spp.		2-3	-	-	6		4-6	
Foxtail spp.		2-3	3-4	2-6	8		4-6	
Johnsongrass, seedling		2-3	-	-	8		4-6	
Panicum, fall		2-3	3	2-6	6		4-6	
Sandbur, field		-	-	-	8		4-6	
Shattercane		2-3	-	-	8		4-6	
Wheat, volunteer		-	-	-	6		4-6	
Witchgrass		2-3	-	-	6		4-6	
Broadleaves		Maximum Burndown Height (Inches)						
Buffalobur				6	6	4-6	4-6	
Chickweed, common		6		6	6	4-6	4-6	
Cocklebur, common		6		6	8	4-6	4-6	
Dandelion, common		6 dia ¹		2 dia ²	6 dia ¹	4 dia ¹	6 dia ¹	
Henbit		4		4	4	4-6	4-6	
Horseweed/marestail		6'		4'	6	3	6'	
Jimsonweed		6		6	6	4-6	4-6	
Kochia		4'		4	4	4	4	
Ladysthumb		6		6	8	4-6	4-6	
Lambsquarters, common		6		6	8	4-6	4-6	
Lettuce, prickly		6		4	6	4-6	4-6	
Mallow, Venice		6		6	6	4-6	4-6	
Morningglory, spp.		6		2	4	2	4	
Mustard spp.		6		6	8	4-6	4-6	
Pennycress, field		6		6	6	4-6	4-6	
Pigweed, spp. (annual)		6		6	8	4-6	4-6	
Ragweed, common		6		6'	8	4-6	4-6	
Ragweed, giant		6'		4'	6	4	6	
Shepherd's-purse		6		6	6	4-6	4-6	
Sida, prickly		6		4	4	4	4	
Smartweed, Pennsylvania		6		6	8	4-6	4-6	
Sunflower, common		6		6	6	4-6	4-6	
Thistle, Russian		4'		2-4'	4	4	4-6	
Velvetleaf		6		6	8	4-6	4-6	
Waterhemp spp.		6		6	8	4-6	4-6	

¹Use 2,4-D LVE at 0.5 pound active ingredient per acre.

²Use a minimum Roundup/Roundup Ultra rate of 16 fl oz/A and a minimum Touchdown rate of 10.6 fl oz/A.

³Suppression only

BOUNDARY USE RATES FOR REDUCED AND NO-TILL SYSTEMS

Preplant Surface Application

Boundary may be used in reduced-till and no-till systems. Applications may be made up to 30 days before planting or after planting, but before soybean emergence. Residual herbicides such as Canopy, Canopy XL, FirstRate, Scepter, Command, Python and Prowl® may be tank mixed for additional weed control. If weeds are present at time of application, burndown herbicides may be added to the tank mixes (see Burndown section). Refer to the tank mix product labels for specific rates and use directions.

Table 13: Boundary Use Rates for Reduced-Till and No-Till Systems (Broadcast Rates)

Soil Texture	Boundary (Pts./A) ¹
COARSE² (loamy sand, sandy loam)	1.0-1.75
MEDIUM (loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay, sandy clay loam)	1.75-2.5
FINE (silty clay, silty clay loam ³ , clay, clay loam)	2.25-3.0

¹Use low rate range for low residue level or soils with less than 3% organic matter. Use the higher rate range for high residue level or soils with greater than 3% organic matter.

²Do not use on sand soils. On coarse-textured soils, do not use on loamy sand soils with less than 2% organic matter.

³Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S. When using Boundary, treat this soil as "fine-textured."

BOUNDARY SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION

An early preplant (surface-applied or shallow incorporated) application of Boundary, followed by a preemergence application of Boundary after planting but before soybean emergence, will provide more consistent control of broadleaf and grass weeds than a single application.

A sequential application will decrease the need for tillage and/or burndown herbicides for the control of existing vegetation before planting, while providing residual control of weeds after planting.

Application

An early preplant application may be made 15 to 30 days before planting soybeans. Follow this application with a preemergence overlay application of Boundary after planting but before crop emergence. Follow directions on this label for sequential applications from 0 to 14 days before planting.

Where a rate range is recommended, the higher rates should be used (a) in fields with a history of severe weed pressure, (b) when the time between early preplant and preemergence overlay applications approaches the maximum 30 days, (c) when the organic matter content of the soil is over 3 percent, and/or (d) when heavy crop residues are present on the soil surface.

When weeds exceed 1 to 1.5 inches in height or diameter at application, use a burndown herbicide, such as Roundup Ultra, Gramoxone Extra or 2,4-D LVE.

Weeds Controlled: In addition to weeds controlled by Boundary alone, the sequential application improves control of the following annual broadleaf weeds: buffalobur, cocklebur, common ragweed, velvetleaf, and sunflower.

Table 14: Sequential Application (Broadcast Rates)

Soil Texture ¹	Early Preplant Application Boundary (Pts/A)	Followed By -	Preemergence Overlay Application Boundary (Pts/A)
COARSE ¹ (sand, loamy sand, sandy loam)	1.0-1.5	followed by -	0.25-0.75
MEDIUM (loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, silt, sandy clay)	1.25-1.75	followed by -	0.5-1.0
FINE (silty clay loam ² , clay loam, silty clay, clay)	1.5-2.0 ²	followed by -	0.75-1.25 ²

¹On coarse-textured soils, do not use on sand soils with less than 1% organic matter. However, on coarse-textured soils with a calcareous surface area or a pH of 7.5 or higher, do not use on sand soils with less than 2% organic matter, or on loamy sand or sandy loam soils with less than 1% organic matter.

²Total not to exceed 3.25 pints of Boundary/acre per use season.

³Silty clay loam soils are transitional soils and may be classified as medium-textured soils in some regions of the U.S.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage

Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If container is leaking, invert to prevent leakage. If the container is leaking or material is spilled for any reason or cause, carefully dam up spilled material to prevent runoff. Refer to **Precautionary Statements** on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. Do not walk through spilled material. Absorb spilled material with absorbing type compounds and dispose of as directed for pesticides below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away.

Pesticide Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal

Do not reuse empty container. Triple rinse (or equivalent), puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by open burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to contain spills, leaks and other accidents to prevent further exposure of facilities and equipment. Absorb spilled product with absorbing materials and dispose of in an approved waste disposal facility. In the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, call 1-800-888-8372 day or night.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

First Aid

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 by a poison control center or doctor.

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 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. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Note to Physician: If ingested, induce emesis or lavage stomach. Treat symptomatically.

Personal Protective Equipment

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant (such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene, and/or barrier laminate) gloves
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/ maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations:

User should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

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

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Ground Water Advisory

S-metolachlor has the potential to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

Metribuzin is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and can contaminate ground water which may be used as drinking water. Metribuzin has been found in ground water as a result of agricultural use. Users are advised not to apply metribuzin where the water table (ground water) is close to the surface and where the soils are very permeable, i.e., well drained soils such as loamy sands. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of ground water.

Surface Water Advisory

S-metolachlor has the potential to contaminate surface water through ground spray drift. Under some

conditions. S-metolachlor may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water) for several months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, 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 overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

Mixing/Loading Instructions

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent back-siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates.

Check-valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing and/or irrigation equipment.

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 ft. of perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This product may not be mixed/loaded or used within 50 ft. of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes. Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of this product into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 ft. 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 rain water 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 a minimum 110% 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-specified minimum containment capacities do not apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site.

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Agsorb® trademark of Oil-Dri Corporation

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Command® trademark of FMC

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[QUARK/BOUNDARY/BOUNDARY-BKLT] - CCG - 12/9/99

CONTAINER LABEL

Boundary™

Herbicide

For control of certain grasses and broadleaf weeds in soybeans.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

S-metolachlor (CAS No. 87392-12-9)	68.1%
Metribuzin (CAS No. 21087-64-9)	16.2%
Other ingredients	15.7%
	<hr/>
	100.0%

Contains 6.3 pounds of metolachlor and 1.5 pounds of metribuzin per gallon.

See directions for use in attached booklet.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

EPA Reg. No. 100-OLI

EPA Est. 407-IA-2

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

First Aid

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 by a poison control center or doctor.

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 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. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Note to Physician: If ingested, induce emesis or lavage stomach. Treat symptomatically.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

Ground Water Advisory

S-metolachlor has the potential to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

Metribuzin is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and can contaminate ground water which may be used as drinking water. Metribuzin has been found in ground water as a result of agricultural use. Users are advised not to apply metribuzin where the water table (ground water) is close to the surface and where the soils are very permeable, i.e., well drained soils such as loamy sands. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of ground water.

Surface Water Advisory

S-metolachlor has the potential to contaminate surface water through ground spray drift. Under some conditions, S-metolachlor may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water) for several months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, 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 overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

Mixing/Loading Instructions

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent back-siphoning into wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, or rinsates.

Check-valves or anti-siphoning devices must be used on all mixing and/or irrigation.

This product may not be mixed or loaded within 50 ft. of perennial or intermitten streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. This product may not be mixed/loaded or used within 50 ft. of all wells, including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink holes.*

*For exceptions to this restriction, see the **Environmental Hazards** section of the **Precautionary Statements** in attached booklet.

Aerial Drift Management Requirements

Do not apply this product by air, unless the supplemental labeling on **Aerial Drift Management** in attached booklet is followed.

Chemigation

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

Container Disposal

Do not reuse empty container. Triple rinse (or equivalent), puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by open burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to contain spills, leaks and other accidents to prevent further exposure of facilities and equipment. Absorb spilled product with absorbing materials and dispose of in an approved waste disposal facility. In the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, call 1-800-888-8372 day or night.

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