DuPont™ Cimarron® Max

herbicide

DUPONT™ CIMARRON® MAX HIGHLIGHTS

- CIMARRON® MAX herbicide consists of CIMARRON® MAX PART A and CIMARRON® MAX PART B.
- CIMARRON® MAX is a 2 part product used in a ratio of 5 ounces of CIMARRON® MAX PART A to 2.5 gallons of CIMARRON® MAX PART B which will treat 5 (Rate III), 10 (Rate II) or 20 (Rate I) acres as a broadcast application.
- For selective postemergence annual and perennial broadleaf weed and brush control or suppression in pastures and rangeland.
- For selective weeding to aid in the maintenance of established grasses in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP).
- Registered for use on land primarily dedicated to pasture, rangeland or CRP (see Crop Rotation section for information).
- May be applied by ground or by air.
- Always include a spray adjuvant as recommended in this label unless otherwise directed.
- Consult label text for complete instructions. Always read and follow label Directions for Use.

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DuPont™ Cimarron® Max

herbicide

A Two Part Product For Use on Pastures, Rangeland or Established Grasses on Acres Enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program

CIMARRON® MAX PART A herbicide plus
CIMARRON® MAX PART B herbicide

Active Ingredients	*By Weight*
Metsulfuron Methyl* Methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl -1,3,5-triazin-2yl)amino]carbonyl] amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	0.75%
Dimethylamine salt of dicamba (3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid)**	12.25%
Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid***	35.25%
Other Ingredients	51.75%
TOTAL	100.0%

* CIMARRON® MAX PART A contains 60% metsulfuron methyl (methyl 2-[[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl -1,3,5-triazin-2yl)amino]carbonyl]amino] sulfonyl]benzoate

** CIMARRON® MAX PART B contains 10.3% 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid (dicamba) or 1 pound per gallon (120 g/L)

***CIMARRON® MAX PART B contains 29.6% 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) or 2.87 pounds per gallon (344 g/L). Isomer specific by AOAC method 978.05, 15th Edition

EPA Reg. No. 352-615 EPA Establishment No. _____

Nonrefillable Container
Net: _____
OR
Refillable Container
Net: _____
E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company
1007 Market Street
Wilmington, DE 19898

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this 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 OR CLOTHING: 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 a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-441-3637 for medical emergencies involving this product.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER! CAUSES EYE DAMAGE.

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene or nitrile rubber. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
Shoes and socks.
Face shield or goggles
Chemical resistant gloves (except for pilots)
Chemical resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. 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.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS (cont'd)
ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT:

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)]

When handlers use enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

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 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

Coveralls worn over short-sleeve shirt and short pants.
Chemical resistant footwear plus socks.
Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.
Chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposure.
Protective eyewear.

DuPont™ CIMARRON® MAX must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or in separate published DuPont directions.

DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specified by DuPont.

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

CIMARRON® MAX herbicide is registered for use on land primarily dedicated to the production of pasture, rangeland or CRP.

CIMARRON® MAX is registered for use on pastures, rangeland or CRP as well as selected uncultivated agricultural areas (fence rows, farmyards, and rights-of-way) directly adjacent to treated pastures or rangeland, where grazing or harvesting for animal feed may occur. Check with your state extension or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain CIMARRON® MAX is registered in your state. Do not use CIMARRON® MAX in the following counties of Colorado: Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, RioGrande, and Saquache.

CIMARRON® MAX is a broad spectrum herbicide for the control and suppression of broadleaf weeds and brush in pastures, rangeland or CRP.

CIMARRON® MAX herbicide consists of CIMARRON® MAX PART A and CIMARRON® MAX PART B.

To avoid a reduction in weed or brush control/suppression and/or avoid the potential for grass injury, tank mix CIMARRON® MAX PART A and CIMARRON® MAX PART B together according to the mixing instructions in this label and apply according to the directions given in this label. A spray adjuvant must be used in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label.

CIMARRON® MAX controls weeds by preemergence and postemergence activity. For best results, apply CIMARRON® MAX to young, actively growing weeds. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled. The use rate depends upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following factors:

- weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- weed size at application
- environmental condition at and following treatment

It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. DO NOT make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.

Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity

CIMARRON® MAX is absorbed through the foliage and roots of broadleaf weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. Leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic from 1 to 3 weeks after application and the growing point subsequently dies. The final effects on annual weeds are evident about 4 to 6 weeks after application. The ultimate effects on perennial weeds and woody plants occur in the growing seasons following application.

One to two inches of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation (enough to wet the top 2-3 inches of soil profile) may be needed to move CIMARRON® MAX into the weed root zone before the next flush of weeds emerge. The amount of moisture required for sufficient activation increases with crop or weed residue and for finer textured soils. Without sufficient rainfall or sprinkler irrigation to move CIMARRON® MAX into the weed root zone, weeds that germinate after treatment will not be controlled.

Application of CIMARRON® MAX provides the best control in vigorously growing grasses that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin grass may not be as satisfactory. However, a grass canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control.

CIMARRON® MAX is safe to grasses under normal conditions. However, grasses that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices may be injured by applications of CIMARRON® MAX. In addition, different species of grass may be sensitive to treatment with CIMARRON® MAX under otherwise normal conditions. Application of CIMARRON® MAX to these species may result in injury.

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds and brush; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds and brush hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to CIMARRON® MAX.

Weed and brush control or suppression may be reduced if rainfall, snowfall or sprinkler irrigation occurs within 4 hours after application.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR PASTURES AND RANGELAND

Use Rates for Pastures and Rangeland

Pasture and Rangeland

CIMARRON® MAX is a 2 part product used in a ratio of 5 ounces of CIMARRON® MAX PART A to 2.5 gallons of CIMARRON® MAX PART B which will treat 5 (Rate III), 10 (Rate II) or 20 (Rate I) acres of pasture and rangeland as a broadcast application. Refer to the following table for acres treated by the respective CIMARRON® MAX rate.

Do not make more than 2 applications per year. Minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days.

Do not apply more CIMARRON® MAX than the equivalent of 1 2/3 ounces /acre of CIMARRON® MAX PART A herbicide per acre per year.

CIMARRON® MAX Rate	DuPont™ CIMARRON® MAX PART A Rate (oz/A)	CIMARRON® MAX PART B Rate (pts/A)	# of acres treated with 5 oz PART A + 2.5 gal PART B
Rate I	0.25	1	20
Rate II	0.50	2	10
Rate III	1	4	5

Intermediate rates of CIMARRON® MAX may be used, for example:

CIMARRON® MAX PART A at 0.33 ounces/A plus CIMARRON® MAX PART B at 1.33 pints/A which will treat 15 acres when mixing 5 ounces CIMARRON® MAX PART A + 2.5 gallons CIMARRON® MAX PART B. Refer to the Rate I Section of the "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" chart on this label for the weeds or brush that are controlled or suppressed at this intermediate rate.

CIMARRON® MAX PART A at 0.66 ounce/A plus CIMARRON® MAX PART B at 2.33 pints/A which will treat 7.5 acres when mixing 5 ounces CIMARRON® MAX PART A + 2.5 gallons CIMARRON® MAX PART B. Refer to the Rate II Section of the "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" chart on this label for the weeds or brush that are controlled or suppressed with this intermediate rate.

Application Timing—Pastures and Rangeland

CIMARRON® MAX may be used on established native grasses such as bluestems and grama, and on other pasture grasses such as bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass (except Matua bromegrass), fescue and timothy. Specific application information on several of these pasture grasses follows:

Do not use on bentgrass or susceptible grass pastures such as carpetgrass, Matua bromegrass or St. Augustine grass.

Pasture Grass	Minimum time from grass establishment to CIMARRON® MAX application
Bermudagrass	**2 months**
Bluegrass, bromegrass (except Matua bromegrass), and orchardgrass	**6 months**
Timothy	**12 months**
Fescue	**24 months**

Buffalograss Precautions:

Applications of CIMARRON® MAX may injure buffalograss that is stressed due to adverse environmental and/or other conditions. Do not use CIMARRON® MAX on buffalograss that has been established for less than one year or on stands grown for seed production. Do not apply more than Rate II of CIMARRON® MAX to buffalograss.

Fescue Precautions:

Note that CIMARRON® MAX may temporarily stunt fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- do not use more than Rate I of CIMARRON® MAX
- use a non-ionic surfactant at 1/2 to 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution (1/16 to 1/8% v/v)
- make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall
- do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier
- do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant

The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with CIMARRON® MAX.

Timothy Precautions:

Timothy should be at least 6" tall at application and be actively growing. Applications of CIMARRON® MAX to timothy under any other conditions may cause crop yellowing and/or stunting. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- do not use more than Rate I of CIMARRON® MAX
- use a non-ionic surfactant at 1/2 pint per 100 gallons (1/16% v/v)
- make applications in the late summer or fall
- do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier
- do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant

Application of CIMARRON® MAX to Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail may cause severe injury to and/or loss of pastures.

Other Pasture and Rangeland Grasses: Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using CIMARRON® MAX on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to a small area. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season.

Broadleaf pasture species, such as alfalfa and clover, are highly sensitive to CIMARRON® MAX and will be severely stunted or injured by CIMARRON® MAX.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

DuPont™ CIMARRON® MAX is recommended for the control or suppression of broadleaf weeds in established stands (planted previous year, or earlier) of the following perennial native or improved grasses grown on land enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP):

- Blue Grama
- Bluestems -
  - big
  - little
  - plains
  - sand
  - WW spar
- Green sprangletop
- Indiangrass
- Kleingrass
- Lovegrasses -
  - atherstone
  - sand
  - weeping
  - wilman
- Orchardgrass
- Sideoats grama
- Switchgrass -
  - blackwell
- Wheatgrasses -
  - bluebunch
  - crested
  - intermediate
  - pubescent
  - Siberian
  - slender
  - streambank
  - tall
  - thickspike
  - western
- Wildrye grass -
  - Russian

Because newly planted CRP grass stands do not sufficiently compete with weeds and because weed pressure in CRP fields is often severe, performance from CIMARRON® MAX may not always be satisfactory. An additional herbicide application or mowing may be needed.

Application Timing and Use Rates for CRP

CIMARRON® MAX may be applied postemergence at Rate I or Rate II to labeled grasses listed above that were planted the previous season and are fully tillered.

WEEDS AND BRUSH CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN PASTURES, RANGELAND OR CRP

Unless otherwise directed, treat when weeds are less than 4" tall or in diameter and are actively growing.

Before using CIMARRON® MAX, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your pasture, rangeland or CRP acres at the same time.

Rate I: CIMARRON® MAX PART A 0.25 ounce/acre + CIMARRON® MAX PART B 1 pint/acre

- Annual marshelder
- Annual fleabane
- Annual/wild sunflower*
- Bitter sneezeweed
- Blackeyed-Susan
- Blue/purple mustard*
- Broom snakeweed*‡
- Broomweed, common
- Buckbrush‡
- Bur buttercup (testiculate)
- Burclover
- Burdock species
- Buttercup
- Camphorweed
- Canada horseweed
- Canada thistle*‡
- Carolina geranium
- Carolina horsenettle‡
- Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)
- Common chickweed
- Common cocklebur
- Common mullein
- Common purslane
- Common yarrow
- Conical catchfly
- Corn gromwell*‡
- Cowcockle
- Curly dock
- Cutleaf evening primrose*‡
- Dandelion
- Dogfennel
- False chamomile
- Field pennycress (fanweed)
- Filaree
- Flixweed*
- Gray Goldaster*‡
- Groundsel (common)
- Groundsel (Texas)
- Henbit
- Horsemint (beebalm)
- Knotweed species
- Kochia*
- Lambsquarters (common, slimleaf)
- Marestail
- Mayweed chamomile
- Mesquite‡
- Milkweed species‡
- Miners lettuce
- Morningglory, tall
- Musk thistle*
- Mustards (annual)
- Narrowleaf Goldaster*‡
- Pigweed (redroot, smooth, tumble)
- Plains coreopsis
- Plantain
- Poorjoe
- Prickly lettuce*
- Prostrate knotweed*‡
- Purple scabious
- Ragweed (common, Western, lanceleaf)
- Russian thistle*
- Scotch thistle*
- Shepherd's purse
- Silverleaf nightshade‡
- Smallseed falseflax
- Smartweed (green, ladysthumb, pale, Pennsylvania)
- Snow speedwell
- Sorrel, red
- Tansy mustard*
- Treacle mustard (bushy wallflower)
- Tumble/Jim Hill mustard
- Velvetleaf
- Vetch, Hairy
- Virginia pepperweed
- Volunteer sunflower*
- Waterpod
- Wavyleaf thistle*
- Western snowberry‡
- White horsenettle‡
- Wild buckwheat*‡
- Wild carrot
- Wild garlic*
- Wild mustard
- Willow bacharrris*‡
- Woolly croton*

Rate II: DuPont™ CIMARRON® MAX PART A 0.50 ounce/acre + CIMARRON® MAX PART B 2 pints/acre

Acacia‡
Annual sowthistle
Aster
Big sagebrush‡
Bittercress
Black henbane
Broom snakeweed*
Buckhorn plantain
Buffalobur
Bullthistle
Chicory
Clover
Clover (bur)
Cocklebur
Common crupina
Corn cockle
Crown vetch
Dewberry
Dyer's woad
Goldenrod
Gorse
Gumweed
Halogeton
Honeysuckle
Ivy, poison
Lotebush‡
Maximillion sunflower
Missouri goldenrod
Multiflora rose* and other wild roses*
Plumeless thistle
Prostrate knotweed
Redstem filaree
Red sorrel
Rosering gaillardia
Rough fleabane
Sand sagebrush‡
Seaside arrowgrass
Sericea lespedeza*
Silky crazyweed (locoweed)
Spotted knapweed*
Spotted beebalm
Sweet clover
Tansy ragwort
Teasel
Thoroughwort (late euptorium)
Wild caraway
Wild lettuce
Wood sorrel
Yankeweed
Yucca*‡

Rate III: CIMARRON® MAX PART A 1.0 ounce/acre + CIMARRON® MAX PART B 4 pints/acre

Buckeye species‡
Common goldenweed
Common tansy
Elderberry‡
Field bindweed‡
Fringed sage‡
Honeysuckle, hairy‡
Houndstongue
Leafy spurge‡
Perennial pepperweed
Perennial sowthistle‡
Perennial smartweed
Poison hemlock
Purple loosestrife
Rabbbitbrush‡
Redvine‡
Rush skeletonweed‡
Russian knapweed‡
Salsify
Scouringrush
Snowberry
St. Johnswort
Western salsify
Whitetop (hoary cress)
Yellow Starthistle

Intermediate Rates (see Specific Weeds Problems for Use Rates)

Blackberry*‡
Pensacola bahiagrass*

* See the **Specific Weed Problems** section.

‡ **Weed or brush suppression** is a reduction in weed or brush competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as visually compared to an untreated area. The degree of suppression varies with the rate used, the size of the weeds or brush, and the environmental conditions following treatment.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Note: Thorough spray coverage of all weed species listed below is very important.

Blue/Purple Mustard, Flixweed, and Tansymustard: For best results, apply CIMARRON® MAX at Rate I postemergence to mustards, but before bloom.

Blackberry: For suppression with broadcast applications, apply CIMARRON® MAX at the equivalent of CIMARRON® MAX PART A at 0.33 ounce/a plus CIMARRON® MAX PART B at 1.33 pints/a. This ratio will treat 15 acres when mixing 5 ounces of CIMARRON® MAX PART A plus 2.5 gallons of CIMARRON® MAX PART B.

Broom Snakeweed: For best results, apply CIMARRON® MAX at Rate II in the fall. Applications of CIMARRON® MAX in the spring, or at Rate I, will provide suppression only.

Canada Thistle: For suppression with broadcast applications, apply CIMARRON® MAX at Rate I in the spring after the majority of thistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing. The application will inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with grass.

Corn Gromwell, Cutleaf Evening Primrose and Prostrate Knotweed: Apply CIMARRON® MAX at Rate I when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage.

Gray goldaster, Narrowleaf goldaster: Apply CIMARRON MAX at Rate 1 plus 2,4-D Low Volume Ester at 8 ounces ai/acre in the spring or early summer prior to flowering.

Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce: Apply CIMARRON® MAX at Rate I in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing.

Multiflora Rose and other wild roses: Apply CIMARRON® MAX at Rate II when multiflora rose is less than 3' tall. Application should be made in the spring, soon after multiflora rose is fully leafed.

Musk Thistle, Scotch Thistle, Wavyleaf Thistle: Apply CIMARRON® MAX at Rate I to Rate III in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants have reached the rosette stage of growth. Certain biotypes of Musk, Scotch and Wavyleaf Thistles are less sensitive to CIMARRON® MAX and may not be controlled with CIMARRON® MAX rates less than Rate III. Consult with your local DuPont representative, dealer or applicator for specific use rate and tank mix recommendations for your area. Fall applications should be made before the soil freezes.

Pensacola bahiagrass control in established Bermudagrass pasture: Apply CIMARRON® MAX at the equivalent of CIMARRON® MAX PART A at 0.33 ounces/A plus CIMARRON® MAX PART B at 1.33 pints/A. This ratio will treat 15 acres when mixing 5 ounces of CIMARRON® MAX PART A plus 2.5 gallons of CIMARRON® MAX PART B. Apply after green-up in the spring but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Application should be made when moisture is sufficient to enhance grass growth.

CIMARRON® MAX is very effective for removal of bahiagrass from bermudagrass pastures. In highly infested pastures, the use of CIMARRON® MAX can clear the areas of useful forage until the bermudagrass has time to cover the area. Therefore, CIMARRON® MAX treatments should be spread out over a period of years. Do not apply to an entire farm or ranch in one year. Fertilization (particularly with nitrogen and potassium) and/or replanting may accelerate the process of reestablishment of bermudagrass.

Under heavy bahiagrass pressure, grazing pressure, or adverse weather conditions (heat and drought), bahiagrass regrowth may occur.

DuPont™ CIMARRON® MAX should not be used for the control of common or Argentine bahiagrass. Also, CIMARRON® MAX should not be applied in liquid fertilizer solutions for Pensacola bahiagrass control, as poor control and/or regrowth may occur.

Sericea lespedeza: For best results, apply CIMARRON® MAX at Rate II from the beginning of flower bud initiation through the full bloom stage of growth. For suppression only, apply CIMARRON® MAX at Rate II in the spring after Sericea lespedeza emergence. Do not make applications if drought conditions exist at intended time of application.

Spotted Knapweed: Apply CIMARRON® MAX at Rate II plus 6 ounces a.i./A of 2,4-D amine.

Sunflower (annual/wild or volunteer): Apply CIMARRON® MAX at Rate I after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are 2" to 4" tall and are actively growing.

Wild Buckwheat: For best results, apply CIMARRON® MAX at Rate I when plants have no more than 3 true leaves (not counting the cotyledons). If plants are not actively growing, delay treatment until environmental conditions favor active weed growth.

Wild Garlic: Apply CIMARRON® MAX at Rate I in the early spring when wild garlic is less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth.

Willow bacharris: Apply CIMARRON® MAX at Rate I plus 5/8 pounds active ingredient per acre of 2,4-D Low Volatile Ester in the spring to early summer.

Woolly Croton: Apply CIMARRON® MAX at Rate I in the late spring or early summer from cotyledon through 2 true leaf stage.

Yucca: For best results, apply CIMARRON® MAX at Rate II from two weeks before blooming to two weeks after blooming.

Spray Adjuvants

Unless otherwise directed, applications of CIMARRON® MAX must include either a crop oil concentrate or a nonionic surfactant. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer can be used unless specifically prohibited by tank mix partner labeling. Consult local DuPont fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with CIMARRON® MAX, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients (40 CFR 1001).

Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO)

- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallon spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v (0.5 gallon per 100 gallons spray solution) if specifically noted on adjuvant product labeling.
- Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.

Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)

- Apply at 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons spray solution) or 0.5% under arid conditions.
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

- Use 2 quarts/acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28%N or 32%N, or 2 pounds/acre of a spraygrade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 quarts/acre UAN or 4 pounds/acre AMS under arid conditions.

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.
- In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by DuPont. Consult separate DuPont technical bulletins for detailed information before using adjuvant types not specified on this label.

Exceptions: (1) On Fescue pastures use 1/2 to 1 pint non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons; (2) on Timothy pastures use 1/2 pint non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for spray adjuvants.

TANK MIXTURES

When tank mixing, use the most restrictive label limitations for each of the products being used in the tank mix.

With Insecticides and Fungicides

CIMARRON® MAX may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides and fungicides registered for use on pastures, rangeland or CRP.

However, under certain conditions (drought stress or cold weather), tank mixes or sequential applications of CIMARRON® MAX with organophosphate insecticides (such as parathion) may produce temporary grass yellowing or, in severe cases, grass injury.

The potential for grass injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application.

Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

Do not use CIMARRON® MAX plus Malathion, as grass injury will result.

With Herbicides

CIMARRON® MAX Part B contains 0.36 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing or sequentially applying 2,4-D or products containing 2,4-D to pasture and rangeland, the total pounds of 2,4-D applied must not exceed a maximum of 4 pounds a.e./acre per year.

CIMARRON® MAX Part B contains 0.125 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing or sequentially applying dicamba or products containing dicamba to pasture and rangeland, the total pounds of dicamba applied must not exceed a maximum of 1 pounds a.e./acre per application or a maximum of 2 pounds a.e./acre per year.

DuPont™ CIMARRON® MAX may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed under **Weeds Suppressed**, weeds resistant to CIMARRON® MAX, or weeds not listed under **Weeds Controlled**. Read and follow all manufacturer's label directions for the companion herbicide. If those directions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the herbicide with CIMARRON® MAX.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing CIMARRON® MAX in fertilizer solution.

If liquid nitrogen solution fertilizer is used as the herbicide carrier for CIMARRON® MAX, use the following mixing instructions:

1) Slurry the required amount of CIMARRON® MAX PART A in a small amount of water making sure all granules are dissolved.
2) Add water to the spray tank at 10 times the amount of CIMARRON® MAX PART B herbicide to be used.
3) While agitating, add the slurried CIMARRON® MAX PART A to the spray tank.
4) Continue agitation and **shake the container of CIMARRON® MAX PART B well**. Add the required amount of CIMARRON® MAX PART B with system under constant agitation.
5) If using a non-ionic surfactant, add the necessary amount of non-ionic surfactant to the tank, continue agitating.
6) After all ingredients are fully mixed, add the fertilizer solution to the spray tank with agitation to the final desired level.
7) Apply spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer (between 5% and 50% of the spray solution volume) in the spray solution, the addition of a non-ionic surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/4 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.03%). Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer (equal to or greater than 50% of the spray solution volume) in the spray solution, adding a spray adjuvant increases the risk of grass injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or DuPont representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with CIMARRON® MAX and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). Do not add a spray adjuvant when using CIMARRON® MAX in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions greater than 5% of the spray solution volume.

The use of liquid fertilizer solutions greater than 5% of the spray solution volume with CIMARRON® MAX rates greater than Rate I may cause grass injury.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a spray adjuvant.

Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

CROP ROTATION

Before using CIMARRON® MAX, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your pasture, rangeland or CRP acres at the same time.

Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of CIMARRON® MAX applied. CIMARRON® MAX breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase CIMARRON® MAX breakdown in soil, while high soil pH,

Rotation Intervals in Pasture, Rangeland or CRP for Overseeding and Renovation

Location	Crop or Grass Species	Maximum Rate of CIMARRON® MAX	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover, bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass, tall fescue	Rate I	4
	Wheat (except durum)	Rate I	1
	Durum, barley, oat	Rate I	10
ALL STATES NOT INCLUDED ABOVE	Red clover, white clover, and sweet clover	Rate I	12
	Bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass	Rate I	6
	Tall Fescue	Rate I	18
	Wheat (except durum)	Rate I	1
	Durum, barley, oat	Rate I	10
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL PH OF 7.5 OR LESS	Russian wildrye	Rate I, II	1
	Green needlegrass, switchgrass, sheep fescue, meadow brome, smooth brome, alta fescue, red fescue, meadow foxtail, orchardgrass, Russian wildrye, timothy	Rate I, II, III	2
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL PH OF 7.9 OR LESS	Alkali sacoton, mountain brome, blue grama thickspike wheatgrass	Rate I, II, III	2
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass	Rate I, II	2
	Western wheatgrass	Rate I, II, III	2
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass, big bluestem	Rate I, II, III	3

low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow DuPont™ CIMARRON® MAX breakdown.

Of these 3 factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture should be monitored regularly when considering crop rotations.

* The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

Soil pH Limitations

CIMARRON® MAX should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, CIMARRON® MAX could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of CIMARRON® MAX.

Checking Soil pH

Before using CIMARRON® MAX, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0" to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop or grass species/variety not listed in the Rotation Intervals Table, or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table.

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop(s) or grass(es) you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with CIMARRON® MAX. Crop or grass response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) or grass(es) grown in the test strips.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Agricultural dealer or DuPont representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

GRAZING/HAYING

Remove meat animals from treated areas 30 days prior to slaughter. There is no waiting period between treatment and grazing for non-lactating animals. Do not graze lactating dairy animals within 7 days of treatment. Treated grasses may be harvested for dry hay but do not harvest within 37 days of treatment.

If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water (If using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Tank Mixtures sections for additional details).
2. While agitating, add the required amount of CIMARRON® MAX PART A.
3. Continue agitation until the CIMARRON® MAX PART A is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Continue agitation and **shake the container of CIMARRON® MAX PART B well**. Add the required amount of CIMARRON® MAX PART B with system under constant agitation.
5. Once the CIMARRON® MAX PART B is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. CIMARRON® MAX PART A and CIMARRON® MAX PART B should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
6. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of a spray adjuvant. Always add adjuvant last.
7. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
8. Apply CIMARRON® MAX spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
9. If CIMARRON® MAX and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the CIMARRON® MAX PART A in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the CIMARRON® MAX PART A.

Do not use CIMARRON® MAX with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc.

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when the crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid crop injury.

Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or under weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift, refer to the **Spray Drift Management** section of the label.

Continuous agitation is required to keep CIMARRON® MAX in suspension.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be cleaned before CIMARRON® MAX is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined in **After Spraying CIMARRON® MAX** section of this label.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of CIMARRON® MAX herbicide are applied, it is recommended that at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

After Spraying DuPont™ CIMARRON® MAX and Before Spraying Crops Other Than Pasture, Rangeland or CRP

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of CIMARRON® MAX as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2, allowing solution to stand for several hours, preferably overnight before draining.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only Ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) recommended on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate at an approved waste disposal facility.

* Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a DuPont-approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or DuPont representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

Notes:

1. **Attention:** Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When CIMARRON® MAX is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
4. In addition to this cleanout procedure, all precleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
5. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of CIMARRON® MAX and applications of other pesticides to CIMARRON® MAX-sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to CIMARRON® MAX to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control objectives. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

A droplet size classification system describes the range of droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) provide a Standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.). Droplet spectra resulting from the use of a specific nozzle may also be described in terms of volume mean diameter (VMD). Coarser droplet size spectra have larger VMD's and lower drift potential.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GROUND APPLICATION

- Nozzle Type - Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. The use of low-drift nozzles will reduce drift potential.
- Pressure - The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, using a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarsest droplet spectrum.
- Flow Rate/Orifice Size - Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- Nozzle Type - Solid stream, or other low drift nozzles produce the coarsest droplet spectra.
- Number of Nozzles - Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- Pressure – Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types such as solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift potential.

BOOM LENGTH (AIRCRAFT), AND APPLICATION HEIGHT

- Boom Length (aircraft) - Using shorter booms decreases drift potential. Boom lengths are expressed as a percentage of an aircraft's wingspan or a helicopter's rotor blade diameter. Shorter boom length and proper positioning can minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices.
- Application Height (aircraft) - Applications made at the lowest height that are consistent with pest control objectives and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.
- Application Height (ground) - Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and that allow the applicator to keep the boom level with the application site and minimize bounce, will reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind, and reduce spray drift potential.

WIND

Drift potential is lowest when applications are made in light to gentle sustained winds (2-10 mph), which are blowing in a constant direction. Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type also determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Local terrain can also influence wind patterns. Every applicator is expected to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

Setting up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for droplet evaporation can reduce spray drift potential. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which may cause small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. Smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

SENSITIVE AREAS

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVIES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRICTIONS

Droplet Size: When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a Coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a Medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed: Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for non-target species, non-target crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions: If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Susceptible Plants: Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements: Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

AERIAL APPLICATION

For aerial equipment, the boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Use a minimum of 3 GPA.

When applying by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back.

GROUND BOOM APPLICATION

For ground boom applications, do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

WEED RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

- DuPont™ CIMARRON® MAX may cause injury to desirable trees and plants when contacting their roots, stems or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to CIMARRON® MAX during their development or growing stage. FOLLOW THE PRECAUTIONS IN THIS LABEL WHEN USING CIMARRON® MAX.
- Do not apply, drain, or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.
- Do not use on grasses grown for seed.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- Do not apply to irrigated land where the tailwater will be used to irrigate crops.
- Do not apply to frozen ground as surface runoff may occur.
- Do not apply to snow-covered ground.
- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. DuPont recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of CIMARRON® MAX to a small area.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after CIMARRON® MAX application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. CIMARRON® MAX should not be applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as grass injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.
- Applications of CIMARRON® MAX to pastures, rangeland or CRP undersown with legumes may cause severe injury to the legumes.
- To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, do not apply to powdery dry or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, trashy mulch, reduced tillage, or other cultural practices.

Injury to immediately adjacent crops may occur when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than pasture, rangeland or CRP.

- For ground applications applied to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced.
- Do not apply more DuPont™ CIMARRON® MAX than the equivalent of 1 2/3 ounces /acre of CIMARRON® MAX PART A herbicide per acre per year.
- Application at rates greater than 4/10 ounce of CIMARRON® MAX PART A per acre per application is limited to the Western United States.
- Avoid disturbing (e.g. cultivating or mowing) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING (CIMARRON® MAX Part A): Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with DuPont™ CIMARRON® MAX Part A herbicide containing metsulfuron methyl only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with CIMARRON® MAX Part A herbicide containing metsulfuron methyl only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact DuPont at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact DuPont at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact DuPont at 1-800-441-3637, day or night.

CONTAINER HANDLING (DUPONT™ CIMARRON® MAX Part B): Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 Gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 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. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 Gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

All Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with CIMARRON® MAX Part B herbicide containing 2,4-D and dicamba only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use container, contact DuPont at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact DuPont at the number below for instructions. Disposing of Container: Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Do not transport if container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact DuPont at 1-800-441-3637, day or night.

NOTICE TO BUYER: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

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LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read this 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.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of DuPont. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product, crop injury, or injury to non-target crops or plants. WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.

DuPont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

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