



DuPontTM
Cimarron[®] Max
herbicide



“..... A Growing Partnership With Nature”

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).
- Recommended for 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**

<i>Active Ingredients</i>	<i>By Weight</i>
Metsulfuron Methyl*	
Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl -1,3,5-triazin-2yl)amino]carbonyl] amino]sulfonyl]benzoate0.75%
Dimethylamine salt of dicamba (3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid)**12.25%
Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichloro- phenoxyacetic acid***35.25%
<i>Inert Ingredients</i>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. _____

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. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Chemical resistant gloves in Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber) all ≥14 mls.

Shoes plus socks.

Protective eyewear.

CIMARRON® MAX PART B Containers greater than 1 gallon but less than 5 gallons: Mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) to transfer the contents of the CIMARRON® MAX PART B container must wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron in addition to the other required PPE.

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, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS (cont'd)

DuPont™ CIMARRON® MAX PART B Containers 5 gallons or more: Do not open pour product from this container. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT:

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 immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, or 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 washwaters. Apply this product only as directed on label.

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.

Shoes plus socks.

Chemical resistant gloves in Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber) all ≥ 14 mls.

Protective eyewear.

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

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

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

CIMARRON® MAX is recommended 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 recommendations 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.

CIMARRON® MAX Rate	# of acres CIMARRON® CIMARRON® MAX MAX 5 oz PART A + 2.5 gal PART B		
	PART A Rate (oz/A)	PART B Rate (pts/A)	
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 DuPont™ 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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

Intermediate Rates (see Specific Weeds Problems for Use Rates)

Blackberry*‡	Pensacola bahiagrass*
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* 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.

Ground Application

To obtain optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles.

For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 gallons per acre (GPA), flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 pounds per square inch (psi). For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings, use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

With "Raindrop RA" nozzles, use at least 30 GPA and ensure that nozzle spray patterns overlap 100%.

For flat-fan nozzles, use at least 10 GPA for broadcast applications to pasture, rangeland or CRP.

Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

Aerial Application

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

Use a minimum of 3 GPA.

When applying CIMARRON® MAX by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label.

TANK MIXTURES

With Insecticides and Fungicides

DuPont™ 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 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 recommendations for the companion herbicide. If those recommendations 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

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 sacaton, 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

using DuPont™ 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, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow 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.

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.

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. 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 DuPont™ 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 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 cleanup 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 cleanup 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 way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. 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!** See **Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- **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.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length - longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

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

WIND

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

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature 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. 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.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

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

- 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 DuPont™ 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 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

Pesticide wastes are toxic. Triple rinse pesticide from containers and use rinsates in the pesticide application. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate, is a violation of Federal Law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Pesticide Storage: Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

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

Container Disposal: For Plastic Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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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.

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