



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF  
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES  
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

AND

SEP 26 2005

Mr. Jacob J. Vukich  
E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Company  
DuPont Crop Protection  
Stine-Haskell Research Center  
P. O. Box 30  
Newark, DE 19714

Dear: Mr. Vukich

Subject: DuPont Cimarron X-tra (mp) Herbicide (Add Weeds and Other Changes)  
EPA Registration No. 352-630  
Application Dated July 26, 2005

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended is acceptable, provided you make the following changes before you release the product for shipment.

1. Under "Storage and Disposal" revise "Storage" to read "Pesticide Storage".
2. Revise the second sentence of the third paragraph to read "WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, TO THE FULLEST EXTENT BY LAW YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS."

Submit one copy of your final printed labeling incorporating the above changes before you release the product for shipment. Amended labeling supercedes all previously accepted ones. A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely,

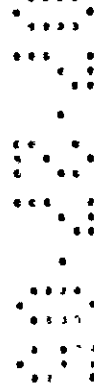
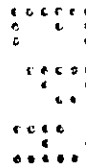
*James A. Tompkins*  
James A. Tompkins  
Product Manger 25  
Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505C)



H- 2/14

**DuPont™ Cimarron®  
X-tra (mp)**

herbicide



**DRAFT LABEL**

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# DuPont™ Cimarron® X-tra (mp)

herbicide

*A Unit Pack Product For Use on Pastures,  
Rangeland or Established Grasses on Acres Enrolled  
in the Conservation Reserve Program*

<u>Active Ingredient</u>	<u>By Weight</u>
Metsulfuron Methyl Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl- -1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]carbonyl] amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	30.0%
Chlorsulfuron 2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl- 1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl] benzenesulfonamide	37.5%
<u>Inert Ingredients</u>	32.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

EPA Reg. No. 352-630

EPA Est. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Net Weight: 20 ounces

**ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
In EPA Letter Dated:**

**SEP 26 2005**

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

**352-630**

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

### CAUTION

#### 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.

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 emergency medical treatment information.

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**CAUTION!** Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Chemical Resistant Gloves Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all ≥14 mils.

Shoes plus socks.

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

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

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

*Users should:* Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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.

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## 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.

### 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 4 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.

Chemical Resistant Gloves Category A (such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber), all  $\geq 14$  mils.

Shoes plus socks.

DuPont™ CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) 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® X-tra (mp) is recommended for use on land primarily dedicated to the production of pasture, rangeland, or established grasses in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). This product may also be used on selected uncultivated areas (fence rows, farmyards, and rights-of-way) directly adjacent to, or which transect or pass through, treated pastures, rangeland, or CRP, where grazing or harvesting for animal feed of those uncultivated areas may occur.

CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) is a convenient unit pack that is mixed in water and applied as a spray. Open package completely and empty contents of both compartments into spray tank. A spray adjuvant must be used in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label.

CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) is a broad-spectrum herbicide recommended for use on pastures, rangeland or CRP in most states. Check with your state extension or Dept. of Agriculture before use to be certain CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) is registered in your state. Do not use CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) in the following counties of Colorado: Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saquache.

CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) controls weeds by preemergence and postemergence activity. For best results, apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) 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 apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) to floodplains where surface water is not present, terrestrial areas of deltas, and low lying areas where water is drained but may be isolated in pockets due to uneven or unlevel conditions.

#### **Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity**

CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) 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.

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One to two inches of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation (enough to wet the top 2-3 inches of soil profile) is needed to move DuPont™ CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) 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® X-tra (mp) into the weed root zone, weeds that germinate after treatment will not be controlled.

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

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds and brush; in cold and/or dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds and brush hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to CIMARRON® X-tra (mp). Weed and brush control or suppression may be reduced if rainfall, sprinkler irrigation or snowfall occurs within 4 hours after application.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR PASTURES AND RANGELAND

### Use Rates for Pastures and Rangeland

#### Pasture and Rangeland

CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) is a unit pack product which will treat up to 40 acres of pasture and rangeland as a broadcast application. Refer to the following table for acres treated by the respective CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) rate.

CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) Rate	# of acres treated with one 20 ounce unit pack of CIMARRON® X-tra (mp)
Rate I	40
Rate II	20
Rate III	10

Intermediate rates of CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) may be used. For example:

- One 20-ounce unit pack of CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) can be used to treat 15 acres. 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 at this intermediate rate.

- One 20-ounce unit pack of CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) can be used to treat 13.3 acres. 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 at this intermediate rate.

### Application Timing—Pastures and Rangeland

CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) may be used on established native grasses such as bluestems, blue grama, buffalograss and other pasture grasses such as bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass (except Matua bromegrass) and fescue. Specific application information on several of these pasture grasses follows.

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

Applications of CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) may cause severe injury to and/or loss of Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail pastures.

Pasture Grass	Minimum time from grass establishment to CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) application
Bermudagrass	2 months
Bluegrass, bromegrass (except Matua bromegrass and orchardgrass)	6 months
Fescue	24 months

#### Buffalograss Precautions:

Do not use CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) 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® X-tra (mp) to buffalograss.

#### Fescue Precautions:

Note that CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) may temporarily stunt fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- use only Rate I of CIMARRON® X-tra (mp)
- use a non-ionic surfactant at 1/2 to 1 pt per 100 gal of spray solution (1/16 to 1/8% v/v). Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.
- 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

The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with CIMARRON® X-tra (mp).

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**Other Pasture and Rangeland Grasses:** Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using DuPont™ CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) 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® X-tra (mp) and will be severely stunted or injured by CIMARRON® X-tra (mp).

### APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) 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        | Orchardgrass    |
| Bluestems -       | Sideoats grama  |
| big               | Switchgrass -   |
| little            | blackwell       |
| plains            | Wheatgrasses -  |
| sand              | crested         |
| WW spar           | intermediate    |
| Buffalograss      | pubescent       |
| Green sprangletop | slender         |
| Indiangrass       | streambank      |
| Kleingrass        | tall            |
| Lovegrasses -     | thickspike      |
| atherstone        | western         |
| sand              | Wildrye grass - |
| weeping           | Russian         |
| wilman            |                 |

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® X-tra (mp) may not always be satisfactory. An additional herbicide application or mowing may be needed.

#### Application Timing and Use Rates for CRP

CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) 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 in the Specific Weed Problem section of this label, treat when weeds are less than 4" tall or in diameter and are actively growing. Before using CIMARRON® X-tra (mp), 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® X-tra (mp) - one 20 ounce unit pack per 40 acres

- |                             |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Annual marshelder           | (common, slimleaf)                  |
| Annual sunflower*           | Marestail                           |
| Bitter sneezeweed           | Mayweed chamomile                   |
| Blackeyed-Susan             | Miners lettuce                      |
| Blue/purple mustard*        | Mountain snowberry*                 |
| Broomweed, common           | Musk thistle*                       |
| Buckbrush‡                  | Pigweed (redroot, smooth, tumble)   |
| Bur buttercup (testiculate) | Plains coreopsis                    |
| Burclover                   | Plantain                            |
| Buttercup                   | Prickly lettuce*                    |
| Canada thistle*‡            | Prostrate knotweed*‡                |
| Carolina geranium           | Purple scabious                     |
| Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)  | Russian thistle*                    |
| Common chickweed            | Scotch thistle*                     |
| Common mullein              | Shepherd's-purse                    |
| Common purslane             | Smallseed falseflax                 |
| Common snowberry*           | Smartweed (green, ladysthumb, pale) |
| Common yarrow               | Snow speedwell                      |
| Conical catchfly            | Tansymustard*                       |
| Corn gromwell*‡             | Treacle mustard                     |
| Cowcockle                   | (Bushy Wallflower)                  |
| Curly dock                  | Tumble/Jim Hill mustard             |
| Cutleaf evening primrose*‡  | Volunteer sunflower*                |
| Dandelion                   | Waterpod                            |
| Dogfennel                   | Western snowberry*                  |
| False chamomile             | Wild buckwheat*‡                    |
| Field pennycress (fanweed)  | Wild carrot                         |
| Filaree                     | Wild garlic*                        |
| Flixweed*                   | Wild mustard                        |
| Groundsel (common)          | Wild sunflower*‡                    |
| Henbit                      | Woolly croton*                      |
| Horsemint (beebalm)         |                                     |
| Kochia*                     |                                     |
| Lambsquarters               |                                     |

### Rate II: CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) - one 20 ounce unit pack per 20 acres

- |                                  |                            |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| All weeds listed in Rate I plus: | Pennsylvania smartweed     |
| Annual sowthistle                | Pensacola bahiagrass*      |
| Aster                            | Pigweed (prostrate)        |
| Bittercress                      | Pineapple-weed             |
| Bull thistle*                    | Plumeless thistle*         |
| Chicory                          | Redstem filaree            |
| Clover                           | Rough fleabane             |
| Cocklebur                        | Sand sagebrush*            |
| Corn cockle                      | Seaside arrowgrass         |
| Crown vetch                      | Sericea lespedeza*         |
| Flodman thistle*                 | Silky crazyweed (locoweed) |
| Fringed sagebrush*               | Sweet clover               |
| Goldenrod                        | Wavyleaf thistle*          |
| Hempnettle                       | Wild lettuce               |
| London rocket                    | Wood sorrel                |
| Maximillion sunflower            | Yankee weed                |
|                                  | Yellowspine thistle*       |

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**Rate III: DuPont™ CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) - one 20 ounce unit pack per 10 acres**

All weeds listed in Rate I and II plus:	Multiflora rose and other wild roses
Black henbane	Perennial Pepperweed
Blackberry	Poison hemlock
Bouncingbet	Purple loosestrife
Broom snakeweed*	Rosering gaillardia
Buckhorn plantain	Rush skeletonweed*‡
Bull thistle	Salsify
Bur beakchervil	Scouringrush
Common crupina	Snowberry
Common speedwell‡	Spotted knapweed*
Common tansy	St. Johnswort
Dewberry	Teasel
Dyer's woad	Turkey mullein‡
Field bindweed‡	Western salsify
Gorse	Whitetop (hoary cress)
Gumweed	Wild caraway
Halogeton	Wild parsnip
Honeysuckle	Yucca*‡
Houndstongue	

\* See the Specific Weed Problems section.

‡ Weed suppression is a reduction in weed 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, and the environmental conditions following treatment.

**SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS**

**Note:** For best results, thorough spray coverage of all weed species listed below is very important.

**Annual sunflower:** Apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) at Rate I in the spring or early summer, prior to emerged plants reaching 6 inches of new growth.

**Blue/Purple Mustard, Flixweed, and Tansymustard:** For best results, apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) at Rate I in tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence to mustards, but before bloom.

**Broom Snakeweed:** For best results, apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) at Rate III in the fall. Applications of CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) in the spring will provide suppression only.

**Bull Thistle:** For control of bull thistle apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) at Rate II in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants have reached the rosette stage of growth. Fall applications should be made before the soil freezes.

**Canada Thistle:** For suppression of emerged Canada thistle foliage, apply CIMARRON® X-TRA (mp) at Rate I after the majority of thistles have emerged and are actively growing. Applications can be made through flowering and prior to completion of seed development. The application will inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with grass. For suppression of shoot regrowth from underground roots during the season of application, CIMARRON® X-TRA (mp) should be applied just prior to flower bud formation, through completion of seed development. CIMARRON® X-TRA (mp) applied early in the spring shortly after thistle emergence will not suppress shoot regrowth from underground roots. Use of CIMARRON® X-TRA (mp) at Rate II may provide some additional suppression of shoot regrowth from underground roots.

CIMARRON® X-TRA (mp) may cause a reduction in shoot regrowth from underground roots the following season, however this reduction is inconsistent due to the natural variability in growth from perennial root systems.

**Corn Gromwell, Cutleaf Evening Primrose and Prostrate Knotweed:** Apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) at Rate I when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2,4-D or MCPA with CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) can improve results.

**Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce:** Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) at Rate I in a tank mix with dicamba (such as "Banvel" or "Clarity") and 2,4-D. CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) should be applied in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing.

**Multiflora Rose:** For control with broadcast applications, apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) at Rate III as a broadcast application when multiflora rose is less than 3' tall. Application should be made in the spring, soon after multiflora rose is fully leafed.

**Musk Thistle:** Apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) at Rate I 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 thistles are less sensitive to CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) and may not be controlled. Use of CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) at Rate II may provide some additional control of these less sensitive biotypes, but may not achieve acceptable control. 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® X-tra (mp) at Rate II after greenup in the spring but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Application should be made when moisture is sufficient to enhance grass growth.

CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) is very effective for removal of bahiagrass from bermudagrass pastures. In highly infested pastures, the use of CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) can clear the areas of useful forage until the bermudagrass has time to cover the area. Therefore, CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) 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.

CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) should not be applied in liquid fertilizer solutions for Pensacola bahiagrass control, as poor control and/or regrowth may occur.

CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) should not be used for the control of common or Argentine bahiagrass.

**Plumeless Thistle:** For control of plumeless thistle apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) at Rate II in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants have reached the rosette stage of growth. Fall applications should be made before the soil freezes.

**Rush skeletonweed:** For best results, apply DuPont™ CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) at Rate III with 8 fluid ounces of dicamba (such as "Banvel" or "Clarity") and 16 fluid ounces of 2,4-D per acre.

**Sagebrush (Sand, Fringed):** For control of sagebrush, apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) at Rate II after the plants are actively growing. Applications can be made in the spring or early summer after 6 inches of new growth has occurred. Tank mixtures with 2,4-D ester improve control (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional information).

**Scotch Thistle:** For suppression of scotch thistle apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) at Rate I in the spring or early summer prior to flowering.

**Sericea lespedeza:** For best results, apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) at Rate II beginning at flower bud initiation through the full bloom stage of growth. Do not make applications if drought conditions exist at intended time of application.

**Snowberry (Western, Common, Mountain):** For control of snowberry, apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) at Rate I after the plants are actively growing. Applications can be made throughout the growing season but before fall defoliation. Tank mixtures with 2,4-D ester improve control (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional information).

**Spotted Knapweed:** For best results, apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) at Rate III with 8 fluid ounces of dicamba (such as "Banvel" or "Clarity") and 16 fluid ounces of 2,4-D per acre.

**Sunflower (wild or volunteer):** Apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) at Rate I plus 2,4-D or MCPA after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are 2" to 4" tall and are actively growing.

**Wild Buckwheat:** For best results, apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) at Rate I plus 2,4-D or MCPA 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:** For best results, apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) at Rate I in the early spring when wild garlic is less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth.

**Woolly Croton:** For best results, apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) at Rate I in the late spring or early summer from cotyledon through 2 true leaf stage.

**Yellowspine Thistle, Wavyleaf Thistle, Flodman Thistle:** For control of yellowspine thistle, wavyleaf thistle, or flodman thistle apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) at Rate II in the spring or early summer prior to flowering.

**Yucca:** For best results, apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) at Rate III plus 2,4-D, dicamba, dicamba plus 2,4-D, or "Remedy" from two weeks before blooming to two weeks after blooming.

### **Spray Adjuvants**

Unless otherwise recommended, applications of CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) must include either a crop oil concentrate or a nonionic surfactant. Consult local DuPont fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with CIMARRON® X-tra (mp), 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 gal per 100 gal spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions.
- 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 qt per 100 gal 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.

### **Special Adjuvant Types**

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO. 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:** On Fescue pastures use no more than 1/2 to 1 pint non-ionic surfactant per 100 gals.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

### **Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer**

- Use up to 2% v/v of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), such as 28% N or 32% N, or up to 17 lb/acre of a spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS).

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

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%.

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® X-tra (mp) by air in areas



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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**

When tank mixing DuPont™ CIMARRON® X-tra (mp), use the most restrictive label limitations for each product used in the mix.

**With Insecticides and Fungicides**

CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) 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® X-tra (mp) 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® X-tra (mp) plus Malathion, since grass injury will result.

**Herbicide Tank Mixtures for Pastures or Rangeland:**

CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed as **Weeds Suppressed**, weeds resistant to CIMARRON® X-tra (mp), 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® X-tra (mp).

CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) can be applied in a tank mix with one of the following products. Refer to companion herbicide labels to confirm that the product is labeled for control of the weeds listed above and is registered for use in your state.

Product	Rate (oz product/A)
"Grazon" P+D	8 to 32
"Tordon" 22K	4 to 16
"Weedmaster"	8 to 32
"Remedy"	8

Product	Rate (oz A.I./A)
2,4-D	8 to 16
Dicamba (such as "Banvel" or "Clarity")	2 to 16
2,4-D + Dicamba	3 + 1 to 12 + 4

**Herbicide Tank Mixtures for CRP: Preplant**

CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) may be tank mixed with glyphosate (such as DuPont™ Glyphosate or "Roundup UltraMax") as a pre-plant (prior to the planting of CRP grasses) treatment to control broadleaf and grassy weeds. When using a glyphosate tank mix, allow at least 7 days after application before planting grasses. Refer to glyphosate containing product labels and fact sheets for all use instructions, label rates, weed control claims, warnings and precautions..

**Postemergence**

For best weed control performance in CRP, use CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) in a tank mix with 2,4-D (ester formulations perform best) or dicamba (such as "Banvel" or "Clarity").

CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) can be tank mixed with 2,4-D at 1/4 lb a.i./A for all labeled grasses larger than the 5-leaf stage. For fully tillered stands, up to 1/2 lb a.i./A of 2,4-D may be used. A spray adjuvant may be added. However, the addition of spray adjuvant may increase the chance of grass injury.

CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) can also be tank mixed with dicamba (such as "Banvel" or "Clarity"). Use not more than 1/8 to 1/4 lb a.i./A of dicamba plus CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) after majority of grasses are in the 3-leaf stage. In established grasses (2nd year stands), use not more than 1/4 to 1/2 lb a.i./A dicamba plus CIMARRON® X-tra (mp). A spray adjuvant may be added. However, the addition of spray adjuvant may increase the chance of grass injury.

**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® X-tra (mp) in fertilizer solution.

CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) must first be slurried with clean water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) is added.

Use of this mixture may result in temporary grass yellowing and stunting.

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 pt per 100 gal 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® X-tra (mp) and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (See manufacturer's label). Do not add a spray adjuvant when using CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) 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 nitrogen fertilizer solutions greater than 5% of the spray solution volume with CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) at 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 tank mix CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

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## CROP ROTATION

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

Location	Crop or Grass Species	DuPont™ CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) Rate	Minimum Rotation Interval (months) *
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL PH OF 7.5 OR LESS	Russian wildrye	Rate I, II	2
	Green needlegrass, switchgrass, sheep fescue, meadow brome, smooth brome, red fescue, Russian wildrye	Rate I, II, III	2
	Switchgrass	Rate I, II, III	3
	Timothy	Rate I, II	2
		Rate III	4
	Meadow foxtail	Rate I, II	3
		Rate III	4
	Alta fescue	Rate I, II	2
		Rate III	3
	Orchardgrass	Rate I, II	2
Rate III		3	
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL PH OF 7.9 OR LESS	Mountain brome, blue grama thickspike wheatgrass, western wheatgrass	Rate I, II, III	2
	Alkali sacaton	Rate I, II	2
		Rate III	3
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass	Rate I, II, III	4
	Big bluestem	Rate I, II	3
	Wheat (except durum)	Rate I	4
	Durum, wheat or oat	Rate I	16
Barley	Rate I	24	

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

#### Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals are determined by the rate of breakdown of CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) applied. CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) 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® X-tra (mp) breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) 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.

Before using CIMARRON® X-tra (mp), 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.

#### Soil pH Limitations

CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, because soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) could remain active in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring subsequent crops.

#### Checking Soil pH

Before using CIMARRON® X-tra (mp), 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 above 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 in fields previously treated with CIMARRON® X-tra (mp). 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

There are no grazing or hay harvest restrictions for DuPont™ CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) when applied to range, pasture, CRP, and/or undesirable vegetation in uncultivated areas (fence rows, farmyards, and rights-of-way) which are adjacent to, or pass through or transect, treated pastures, rangeland, or CRP.

Coveralls and shoes plus socks must be worn if cutting within 4 hours 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® X-tra (mp).
3. Continue agitation until the CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of spray adjuvants. Always add spray adjuvants last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the CIMARRON® X-tra (mp).

Do not use CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) 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 properly calibrate air or ground equipment 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 CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) in suspension.

## SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be clean before CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) 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® X-tra (mp)** section of this label.

### *At the End of the Day*

When multiple loads of CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) 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® X-tra (mp) 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® X-tra (mp) 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.
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 on site or 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.

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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 DuPont™ CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) 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® X-tra (mp) and applications of other pesticides to CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) 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

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) and other herbicides with the same mode of action\*, even at exaggerated application rates. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species that are identical in appearance but have slightly different genetic compositions; the mode of action of an herbicide is the chemical interaction that interrupts a biological process necessary for plant growth and development. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be

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necessary to retreat problem areas using a product with a different mode of action, such as postemergence broadleaf and/or grass herbicides. If resistant weed biotypes such as kochia, prickly lettuce, and Russian thistle are suspected or known to be present use a tankmix partner with DuPont™ CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) to help control these biotypes, or use a planned herbicide rotation program where other residual broadleaf herbicides having different modes of action are used.

\* Naturally occurring weed biotypes that are resistant to ALS inhibitor herbicides (such as "Amber" herbicide) may also be resistant to CIMARRON® X-tra (mp).

### PRECAUTIONS

- CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) may cause injury to desirable trees and plants when contacting their roots, stems or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) during their development or growing stage. FOLLOW THE PRECAUTIONS IN THIS LABEL WHEN USING CIMARRON® X-tra (mp).
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result from failure to observe the following:
  - Do not apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp), or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
  - 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® X-tra (mp) to a small area. Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in tolerance to CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.
- 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® X-tra (mp) application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) 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® X-tra (mp) to pastures, rangeland or CRP undersown with legume crops may cause severe injury to the legumes. Legumes in a seeding mixture may be severely injured or killed following an application of CIMARRON® X-tra (mp).
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated. Do not apply CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light or sandy soil are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of CIMARRON® X-tra (mp). Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- 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® X-tra (mp) than the equivalent of 1 1/3 oz /acre of DuPont™ TELAR® DF herbicide per acre per year.
- Do not apply more CIMARRON® X-tra (mp) than the equivalent of 1 2/3 oz /acre of CIMARRON® herbicide per acre per year.
- Avoid disturbing (e.g. cultivating or mowing) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**Storage:** Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage.

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

**Container Disposal:** Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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WARRANTY AND LIABILITY**

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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.

DuPont does not agree to be an insurer of these risks.  
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