



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

March 21, 2016

Annette M. Bloomberg
Regulatory Product Manager
Bayer CropScience
P.O. Box 12014, 2 T. W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Subject: Notification per PRN 98-10 – Correct Acid Equivalent (a.e.) Error
Product Name: Cimarron Max Part B Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 432-1554
Application Date: January 13, 2016
Decision Number: 513076

Dear Ms. Bloomberg:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 for the above referenced product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10. The label submitted with the application has been stamped “Notification” and will be placed in our records.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If you have any questions, please contact Terri Stowe at (703) 305-6117 or by email at stowe.terri@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kathryn V. Montague".

Kathryn V. Montague
Product Manager 23
Herbicides Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE

NOTIFICATION

432-1554

The applicant has certified that no changes, other than those reported to the Agency have been made to the labeling. The Agency acknowledges this notification by letter dated:

03/21/2016

For Use on Pastures, Rangeland, Grass Hay Fields, or CRP
CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE

Active Ingredients	By Weight
<u>Dimethylamine salt of dicamba(3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid)*</u>	12.4%
<u>Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichloro-phenoxyacetic acid**</u>	35.7%
Other Ingredients	51.9%
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 100.00%

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

** CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE 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. 432-1554

Nonrefillable Container

Net:

OR

Refillable Container

Net:

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. Do not give liquid to the person. 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 1-800-334-7577 for medical emergencies involving this product.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER!

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene or nitrile rubber.

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

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Shoes and socks

Face shield or goggles

Chemical resistant gloves except for pilots

Chemical resistant apron when applying mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT:

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

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater. Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

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

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

CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or in separate published BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP directions. BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specified by BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE is registered for use on land primarily dedicated to the production of grass forage in rangeland, pastures, grass hay fields, or 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, grass hay fields, rangeland, or CRP, where grazing or harvesting for animal feed of those uncultivated areas may occur. Check with your state extension or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE is registered in your state.

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

CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE must be tank mixed with CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE.

CIMARRON® MAX HERBICIDE MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: The entire contents of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE and CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE containers must be mixed together in the mixing/spray tank before use.

CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE controls weeds by postemergence activity. For best results, apply CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE 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 duration₃ of

control may depend on the following factors:

- Weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- Weed size and maturity at application
- Environmental conditions during and following treatment
- Application rate and coverage

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.

Biological Activity

CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE is absorbed through the foliage and roots of broadleaf weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. The effects of CIMARRON® MAX HERBICIDE may be seen on plants from within a few hours to a few days. The most noticeable symptom is bending and twisting of stems and leaves. Other symptoms include leaf discoloration, leaf-cupping, stem thickening, growth stunting, calloused stems and leaf veins, and enlarged roots. 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.

Application of CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE 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 PART B HERBICIDE 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 PART B HERBICIDE. In addition, different species of grass may be sensitive to treatment with CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE under otherwise normal conditions. Application of CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE to these species may result in injury.

In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds; 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 PART B HERBICIDE.

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

IMPORTANT RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- 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 or snow-covered ground as surface runoff may occur.
- 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.
- Do not exceed a total of 1 gallon per acre of CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE per calendar year.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

- CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE may cause injury to desirable trees and plants when contacting their roots, stems, or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE during their development or growing stage. FOLLOW THE PRECAUTIONS IN THIS LABEL WHEN USING CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE.
- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. BAYER CROPS SCIENCE LP recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE 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 PART B HERBICIDE application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE 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 PART B HERBICIDE to pastures, rangeland, or CRP undersown with legumes may

cause severe injury to the legumes.

- For ground applications applied to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced.
- Avoid disturbing (e.g. mowing) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

This product may be used on public, private, and tribal lands to treat certain weed species infestations that have been determined to be invasive, consistent with the Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW) National Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) System for invasive plants. Effective EDRR systems address invasions by eradicating the invader where possible, and controlling them when the invasive species is too firmly established to be feasibly eradicated. Once an EDRR assessment has been completed and action is recommended, a Rapid Response needs to be taken to quickly contain, deny reproduction, and if possible eliminate the invader. Consult your appropriate state extension service, forest service, or regional multidisciplinary invasive species management coordination team to determine the appropriate Rapid Response provisions and allowed treatments in your area.

WEED RESISTANCE

CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE, which contains the active ingredients dicamba and 2,4-D, is a Group 4 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. When herbicides with mode of action classifications that affect the same biological sites of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same treatment area, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that area. 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 biological 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 such as retreatment, tank-mix partners, and/or sequential herbicide applications that affect a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed and movement of plant material between treatment areas on equipment 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 to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weed biotypes 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.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR PASTURES AND RANGELAND

Use Rates for Pastures, Rangeland, and Grass Hay Fields

Apply 0.5 to 4 pints per acre of CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE per acre as a broadcast treatment to pasture, rangeland, and grass hay fields. CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE may also be applied to established grasses that have been inter-seeded with cereal grasses for grazing.

Do not exceed a total of 1 gallon per acre of CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE per calendar year. Do not make more than 2 applications per year. Minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days.

For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds, do not use more than 2.5 pints per acre per application. For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and difficult to control weeds and woody plants, do not use more than 4.0 pints per acre per application.

Application Timing

Do not use on bentgrass, susceptible grass pastures (such as carpetgrass or St. Augustine grass), lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, clover, and alfalfa pastures as injury will occur. For pasture renovations, wait 3 weeks per quart per acre of CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE used before interseeding or injury may occur.

If grasses are grown for seed or for seed-down purposes, do not apply after grass reaches the joint stage. Do not use seed from treated grasses for feed or food purposes.

Buffalograss Precautions: Applications of CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE may injure buffalograss that is stressed due to adverse environmental and/or other conditions. Do not use CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE on buffalograss that has been established for less than one year or on stands grown for seed production. Do not apply more than 2 pints per acre of CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE to buffalograss.

Other Pasture and Rangeland Grasses: Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE 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 PART B HERBICIDE and will be severely stunted or injured by CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE in a tank mixture with CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE 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-	Switchgrass-
big	blackwell
little	Wheatgrasses-
plains	bluebunch
sand	crested
WW spar	intermediate
Green sprangletop	pubescent
Indiangrass	Siberian
Kleingrass	slender
Lovegrasses	streambank
atherstone	tall
sand	thickspike
weeping	western
wilman	Wildrye grass-
Orchardgrass	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 the tank mixture of CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE plus CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE may not always be satisfactory. An additional herbicide application or mowing may be needed.

Application Timing and Use Rates for CRP

The tank mixture of CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE plus CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE may be applied postemergence to labeled grasses listed above that were planted the previous season and are fully tillered. Refer to tank mixture section of this label for additional directions and tank mixture use rates for CRP. Add a spray adjuvant.

SPOT APPLICATIONS

CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE may be used for suppression of weeds and brush on the WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED list using spot applications or Individual Plant Treatments (IPT) in rangeland, pastures, grass hay fields, or acres enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and/or for undesirable vegetation in uncultivated areas (fence rows, farmyards, and rights-of-way) which are adjacent to, or pass through or transect, treated rangeland, pastures, grass hay fields, or CRP.

Use Rates for Spot Applications

For spot applications, mix 4 pints of CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE per 100 gallons of water. Include a spray adjuvant (see SPRAY ADJUVANTS section). A dye may be added to the tank to help mark plants that have been sprayed. Thorough coverage of all foliage and stems is necessary to optimize results. Spray entire canopy to wet but not to the point of dripping. On tall, dense stands, it is often necessary to spray from all sides to obtain adequate coverage.

Application Timing for Spot Applications

Make a foliar application of CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE during the period from full leaf expansion in the spring until the development of fall coloration. Spot applications may be made using equipment such as back pack, ATV, or hand sprayers. Use an adjustable conejet nozzle with an orifice size of X6 to X12 or equivalent. The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the weeds or brush and the application equipment used.

WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED IN PASTURES OR RANGELAND

Unless otherwise directed, apply CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE when weeds are less than 4" tall or in diameter and are actively growing.

CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE 0.5 pints/acre

Common broomweed

CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE 1 pint/acre

Annual fleabane

CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE 1.5 pint/acre

Common chickweed

CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE 2 pints/acre

Annual mustards

CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE 3 pints/acre

Hairy honeysuckle

CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE 4 pints/acre

Common goldenweed

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Unless otherwise specified, use a spray adjuvant when applying CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE, and read and follow all use directions and precautions on adjuvant labels.

Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or BAYER CROPS SCIENCE LP representative for a listing of recommended spray adjuvants cleared for application to growing crops.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

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

When applying CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE 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

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

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

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

With CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE

To control or suppress the following weeds or brush in pastures, rangeland, or CRP, tank mix CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE with CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE at a ratio of 5 ounces of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE to 2.5 gallons of CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE. This ratio will treat 5 (Rate III), 10 (Rate II), or 20 (Rate I) acres as a broadcast application. For CRP, use only Rate I or Rate II of the tank mix. Read and follow all CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE directions and precautions.

Refer to the following table for acres treated by respective tank mix rate.

CIMARRON® MAX PART A & PART B HERBICIDE TANK MIX RATE	CIMARRON® MAX PART A Rate (oz/A)	CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE Rate (pts/A)	# of acres treated with 5 oz PART A + 2.5 gal PART B HERBICIDE
Rate I	0.25	1	20
Rate II	0.5	2	10
Rate III	1	4	5

Do not use the tank mixture of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE plus CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE on bentgrass or susceptible grass pastures such as carpetgrass, Matua bromegrass, or St. Augustine grass.

Pensacola bahiagrass, Ryegrass (Italian or perennial), and Garrison's creeping foxtail pastures: Applications of the tank mix of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE plus CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE may cause severe injury to and/or loss of pastures.

When using the tank mixture of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE plus CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE, do not apply more of the tank mixture than the equivalent of 1.67 ounce /acre of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE per

acre per year.

Buffalograss Precautions with CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE plus CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE Tank Mixture:

Applications of the tank mixture of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE plus CIMARRON® MAX B HERBICIDE may injure buffalograss that is stressed due to adverse environmental and/or other conditions. Do not use the tank mixture of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE plus CIMARRON® MAX B HERBICIDE 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 the tank mixture of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE plus CIMARRON® MAX B HERBICIDE to buffalograss.

Fescue Precautions with CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE plus CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE Tank Mixture:

Note that the tank mixture of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE plus CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE 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 the tank mixture of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE + CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE.
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at 0.5 to 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.0625 to 0.125% 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.

The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with this tank mixture.

Timothy Precautions with CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE plus CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE Tank Mixture:

Timothy should be at least 6" tall at application and be actively growing. Applications of the tank mixture of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE plus CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE 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 the tank mixture of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE + CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at 0.5 pint per 100 gallons (0.0625% v/v).
- Make applications in the late summer or fall.
- Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.

WEEDS AND BRUSH CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED WITH TANK MIXTURE OF CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE PLUS CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE

Unless otherwise directed, apply the tank mixture of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE plus CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE when weeds are less than 4" tall or in diameter and are actively growing.

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

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

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

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

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

Ash‡	Elm‡	Poison hemlock	St. Johnswort
Aspen‡	Field bindweed‡	Purple loosestrife	Sulphur cinquefoil
Black locust‡	Fringed sage‡	Purple scabious	Thimbleberry
Buckeye species‡	Greasewood	Rabbitbrush‡	Tree of heaven
Common goldenweed	Hawthorne‡	Redvine‡	Western salsify
Camelthorne‡	Honeysuckle, hairy‡	Rush skeletonweed‡	Whiteweed (hoary cress)
Carolina horsenettle	Houndstongue	Russian knapweed‡	Wild iris
Cherry‡	Leafy spurge‡	Salmonberry	Willow
Chinese tallow* (except CA)	Lupine	Salsify	Yellow poplar
Common tansy	Perennial pepperweed	Saw palmetto*	Yellow starthistle
Elderberry‡	Perennial sowthistle‡	Scouringrush	
	Perennial smartweed	Snowberry	

Intermediate Rates (see Specific Weeds Instructions for Use Rates)

Pensacola bahiagrass*

* See the **Specific Weed Instructions** 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 INSTRUCTIONS FOR CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE + CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE TANK MIXTURES

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

Refer to Weeds Controlled with CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE and CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE Tank Mix for specific tank mix rate to be used to control or suppress the following weed or brush species.

Blackberry/Dewberry: For best results, apply CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE and CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE at Rate II in the spring when brambles are fully leafed and actively growing or after fruit drop in the summer to early fall. Applications at Rate 1.5 will provide suppression.

Blue/Purple Mustard, Flixweed, and Tansymustard: For best results, apply postemergence to mustards, but before bloom.

Broom Snakeweed: For best results, Apply the tank mix of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE and CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE at Rate II during and after full flowering stage in the fall when growth conditions are good. Applications of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE and CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE in the spring, or at Rate I, will provide suppression only.

Canada Thistle: For suppression with broadcast applications, apply 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 when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage.

Gray goldaster, Narrowleaf goldaster: Apply the tank mix of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE and CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE at Rate I 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 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 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 the tank mix of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE and CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE at Rate I to 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 PART A HERBICIDE + CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE and may not be controlled with tank mix rates less than Rate III. Consult with your local BAYER CROPS SCIENCE LP 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 a tank mix of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE + CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE at the equivalent of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE at 0.33 ounce/a plus CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE at 1.33 pints/a plus surfactant. This ratio will treat 15 acres when mixing 5 ounces of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE plus 2.5 gallons of CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE. Apply after green-up in the spring but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Application should be made when moisture is sufficient to enhance grass growth.

The tank mix of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE + CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE is very effective for removal of bahiagrass from bermudagrass pastures. In highly infested pastures, the use of this tank mix can clear the areas of useful forage until the bermudagrass has time to cover the area. Therefore, these tank mix 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.

These tank mix treatments of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE + CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE should not be used for the control of common or Argentine bahiagrass. Also, they should not be applied in liquid fertilizer solutions for Pensacola bahiagrass control, as poor control and/or regrowth may occur.

Saw Palmetto: Apply the tank mix of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE and CIMARRON® MAX PART B

HERBICIDE at Rate III during the summer. For best results, make application from August to mid-September. For suppression only, apply CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE and CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE at Rate II. For best results, use a Crop Oil Concentrate (COC), Modified Seed Oil (MSO), or Modified Seed Oil/Organosilicone (MSO/OS) adjuvant type. The addition of ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may improve control. See Spray Adjuvants section for additional information. The addition of 1 pound active ingredient 2,4-D may also improve control (such as 1 quart of a 4 lb/gal product). A second application of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE and CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE at Rate II or III is recommended within two years of the initial treatment to control new emergence and regrowth from rootstocks.

Sericea lespedeza: For best results, apply the tank mix of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE and CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE at Rate II from the beginning of flower bud initiation through the full bloom stage of growth. For suppression only, apply tank mix of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE and CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE 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 tank mix of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE and CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE at Rate II plus 6 ounces a.i./A of 2,4-D amine.

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

Wild Buckwheat: For best results, apply 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 in the early spring when wild garlic is less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth.

Willow bacharris: Apply tank mix of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE and CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE at Rate I plus 0.625 pounds active ingredient per acre of 2,4-D Low Volatile Ester in the spring to early summer.

Woolly Croton: Apply in the late spring or early summer from cotyledon through 2 true leaf stage.

Yellow starthistle: Apply the tank mix of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE plus CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE at Rate II plus 6 ounces a.i./A of 2,4-D amine.

Yucca: Apply the tank mix of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE and CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE at Rate I or II plus 2,4-D LV ester at 0.75 to 1.0 pound active ingredient per acre in the spring through the fall prior to frost. A second application of the tank mix of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE and CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE at Rate I or II plus 2,4-D LV ester at 0.5 to 0.75 pound active ingredient per acre is recommended within two years of the initial treatment to control yucca seedlings and regrowth from rootstocks.

For best results, use a Crop Oil Concentrate (COC), Modified Seed Oil (MSO), or Modified Seed Oil/Organosilicone (MSO/OS) adjuvant type. The addition of ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may improve control. See Spray Adjuvants section for additional information. Aerial is the preferred application method.

Variation in weather (moisture and temperature extremes), yucca physiological condition, soil type, and extent of yucca root system will determine treatment effectiveness.

With Other Herbicides

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

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 PART B HERBICIDE in fertilizer solution.

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

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

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer (equal to or greater than 50% of the spray solution volume) in the spray solution

(between 5% and 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of a non-ionic surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 0.25 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.03% v/v). Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen spray solution, adding spray adjuvant(s) increases the risk of grass injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field man, or BAYER CROPS SCIENCE LP representative for a specific recommendation before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

When making a combined application of liquid fertilizer and herbicides, thorough spray coverage of the weeds is still important. Flat fan nozzles or equivalent delivering a medium size droplet will provide best results. Cluster nozzles delivering a very coarse droplet may not provide satisfactory weed control.

The use of liquid fertilizer with CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE plus CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE rates greater than Rate I may cause grass injury. Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant. Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

CROP ROTATION

Before using the tank mixture of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE plus CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE, 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. Refer to the CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE label for additional information on crop rotation.

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. Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application. Treated grasses may be harvested for dry hay but do not harvest within 37 days of treatment. If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank one quarter to one third full of water (If using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see Tank Mixtures sections for additional details). **Shake the container of CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE well before using.**
2. If CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE will be tank mixed, slurry the required amount of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE in a small amount of water making sure all granules are dissolved. While agitating, add the slurried CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE to the spray tank.
3. While agitating, add the required amount of CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE.
4. Continue agitation until the CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
5. Once the CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water.
6. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired); then add the necessary volume of a spray adjuvant, as recommended on the adjuvant label. Always add adjuvant last.
7. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly reagitrate before using.
8. Apply spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
9. If CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE plus CIMARRON MAX PART B HERBICIDE and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE 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 HERBICIDE.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

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

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

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

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be clean before CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE 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 PART B HERBICIDE section of this label.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of CIMARRON® MAX PART B 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 PART B HERBICIDE 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 PART B HERBICIDE 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 gallon of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gallons 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 BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP-approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

Notes:

1. **Attention:** Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is recommended prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE 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 PART B HERBICIDE and applications of other pesticides to CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE-sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

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

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GROUND APPLICATION

- Nozzle Type - Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower

spray angles produce larger droplets. The use of low-drift nozzles will reduce drift potential.

- Pressure - The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, using a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarsest droplet spectrum.
- Flow Rate/Orifice Size - Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - AIRCRAFT

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

BOOM LENGTH (AIRCRAFT), AND APPLICATION HEIGHT

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

WIND

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

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which may cause small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground, or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. Smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

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

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

SENSITIVE AREAS

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas,

bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

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

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRICTIONS

Droplet Size: When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a Coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572.1) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a Medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572.1) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

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

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

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

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

AERIAL EQUIPMENT

For aerial equipment, the boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications. When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Use a minimum of 3 GPA.

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

GROUND BOOM EQUIPMENT

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

Container Handling:

Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

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

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 Gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty

the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container one quarter full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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

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

Do not transport if container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking, or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, contact BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

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Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

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Bayer Environmental Science

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Cimarron Max Part B Herbicide (PENDING) 09/08/2015, 01/12/2016

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