UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

August 11, 2015

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

Subject: Notification per PRN 98-10 – Transfer of Registration
Product Name: Cimarron Max Part A Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 432-1571
Application Date: June 1, 2015
Decision Number: 505707

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.

If you have any questions, you may contact Eleanor Thornton at 703-305-6799 or via email at Thornton.eleanor@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Heather A. Garvie, Product Manager 24
Fungicide Herbicide Branch (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

NOTIFICATION

432-1571

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:

08/11/2015

GROUP	2	HERBICIDE

~~DuPontTM~~ CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE

Dry Flowable

For Use on Pastures, Rangeland, Grass, Hay Fields or CRP

Active Ingredient	*By Weight*
Metsulfuron Methyl Methyl 2 [[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-l ,3,5-triazin-2yl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	60%
Other Ingredients	40%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg No. ~~352-870-~~432-1571 EPA Est Number:___

Non refillable Container
Net:____
Or
Refillable Container
Net:

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 five 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 1-800-334-7577 ~~1-800-441-3637~~ for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards To Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION! Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Shoes plus socks.

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: When handlers use closed systems, 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. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothes.

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 or rinsate.

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.
Shoes plus socks.

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

CIMARRON® MAX PART A 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).

CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE is intended to be used in combination with CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE for use on grass forage in rangeland, pastures, grass hay fields or grasses in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP).

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

CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE is a dry-flowable granule that controls or suppresses broadleaf weeds and brush.

CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE is mixed in water or can be preslurried in water and added to liquid nitrogen carrier solutions and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. A spray adjuvant should be used in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label. CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

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

One to two inches of rainfall (enough to wet the top 2-3 inches of soil profile) may be needed to move ~~DuPont™~~ CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE 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 to move into the weed root zone, weeds that germinate after treatment will not be controlled.

Application of CIMARRON® MAX PART A 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 A 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 A HERBICIDE. In addition, different species of grass may be sensitive to treatment with CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE under otherwise normal conditions. Application of CIMARRON® MAX PART A 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 A HERBICIDE. Weed and brush control or suppression may be reduced if rainfall, snowfall or sprinkler irrigation occurs within 4 hours after application.

Weed control should be part of an overall management plan which includes good fertility, adequate moisture (rainfall, irrigation), insect and rodent control, and other agronomic practices that maximize grass growth. Consult your state cooperative extension service, local agricultural dealer, professional consultant or other qualified authority for specific instructions regarding proper management of rangeland, pastures, and grass hay fields.

IMPORTANT RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the product may be washed or moved into contact with their roots, as injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result.
- 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.
- Do not apply more than 1.67 ounces of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE per acre per year. Allow at least 14 days between applications,
- 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.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

- CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE may cause injury to desirable trees arid plants when contacting their roots, stems or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE during their development or growing stage.
- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. ~~DuPont~~ BAYER CROPSCIENCE 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 A HERBICIDE to a small area. Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in tolerance to CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE 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® MAX PART A HERBICIDE application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. CIMARRON® MAX PART A 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 A HERBICIDE to pastures, rangeland, or CRP under sown with legumes may cause injury to the legumes. Legumes in a seeding mixture may be severely injured or killed following an application of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE.
- For ground applications applied to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced.
- Applications may make some toxic plants more palatable as the weeds are dying. Do not graze treated areas until toxic plants are dry and unpalatable to livestock.
- 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 ~~DuPont™~~ CIMARRON® PLUS HERBICIDE. Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for CIMARRON® PLUS HERBICIDE movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- 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 A HERBICIDE, which contains the active ingredient metsulfuron methyl, is a Group 2 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, RANGELAND AND GRASS HAY FIELDS

USE RATES FOR PASTURES, RANGELAND AND GRASS HAYFIELDS

PASTURE, RANGELAND AND GRASS HAYFIELDS

Apply 0.1 to 1 ounce CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE per acre as a broadcast treatment to pastures, rangeland and grass hay fields. Do not apply more than 1.67 ounce of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE per acre per year.

APPLICATION TIMING PASTURES AND RANGELAND

CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE may be used on established native grasses, such as bluestems and grama, and on other pasture grasses such as Bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass (except Matua bromegrass), fescue and timothy. CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE may also be applied to established grasses that have been inter-seeded with cereal grasses for grazing. Specific application information on several of these pasture grasses follows:

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

Fescue Precautions:

Note that CIMARRON® MAX PART A 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 0.4 ounce/A of ~~DuPont™~~ CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE.
- Tank mix CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE with 2,4-D.
- Use the lowest specified rate for target weeds.
- 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.
- Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

"The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with CIMARRON® ~~MAXPARTA~~ MAX PART A HERBICIDE. "

Timothy Precautions:

Timothy should be at least 6" tall at application and be actively growing. Applications of CIMARRON® MAX PART A 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 0.4 ounce/A of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE.
- Tank mix CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE with 2,4-D.

- Use the lowest specified rate for target weeds.
- 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.
- Do not use a spray adjuvant other than non-ionic surfactant.

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

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

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP).

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

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

APPLICATION TIMING AND USE RATES FOR CRP

CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE may be applied postemergence at 0.1 to 1 ounce per acre to labeled grasses listed above that were planted the previous season and are fully tillered. Add a spray adjuvant.

Do not apply more than 1.67 ounces of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE per acre per year. Allow at least 14 days between applications.

SPOT APPLICATIONS

~~DuPont™~~ CIMARRON® MAX PART A 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 1 ounce of CIMARRON® MAX PART A 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 A 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 IN PASTURES, RANGELAND OR CRP

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

0.1 ounce per acre

Marestail

0.2 ounce per acre

Common yarrow

0.3 to 0.5 ounce per acre

Wild lettuce

0.5 to 0.75 ounce per acre

Honeysuckle

0.75 to 1ounce per acre

Teasel

1 ounce per acre

Perennial pepperweed

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Unless otherwise directed, applications of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE must include either a crop oil concentrate or a nonicinic surfactant. Consult local ~~DuPont~~ BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE, select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients.

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

- MSO adjuvants may be used at 0.5% v/v (0.5 gallons per 100 gallons spray solution) if specifically noted on adjuvant product labeling.
- Apply at 1% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons 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 gallons spray solution) or 0.5% under arid conditions.
- Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) greater than 12.

Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer

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

Special Adjuvant Types

- Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions.

NOTE: (1) On Fescue pastures use a non-ionic surfactant at a rate of 0.5 to 1 pint per 100 gallons; (2) on Timothy pastures use a non-ionic surfactant at a rate of 0.5 pint per 100 gallons.

Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or ~~DuPont~~ BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP representative for a listing of recommended surfactants.

Antifoaming agents may be used if needed.

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

GROUND APPLICATION

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

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

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

overlap 100%.

For flat-fan nozzles, use at least 10 GPA for broadcast applications.

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 2 GPA. In Idaho, Oregon, and Washington use a minimum of 3 GPA.

When applying ~~DuPont™~~ CIMARRON® MAX PART A 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

CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides. Read and follow all manufacturer's label directions for the companion pesticide. If those directions conflict with this label, do not tank mix the pesticide with CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE. Since formulations may be changed and new ones introduced, it is recommended that users premix a small quantity of a desired tank mix and observe for possible adverse changes (settling out, flocculation, etc.). Avoid mixtures of several materials and very concentrated spray mixtures. For best results, use of spray equipment having continuous agitation is recommended.

With Insecticides and Fungicides

CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides such as DuPont™ PREVATHON® HERBICIDE and fungicides registered for use on pastures, grass hay fields, rangeland, or CRP. However, under certain conditions (drought stress or cold weather), tank mixes or sequential applications of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE with organophosphate insecticides (such as Parathion) may produce temporary grass yellowing or, in severe cases, grass injury. The potential for grass injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas. Do not use CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE plus Malathion, as grass injury will result.

WITH HERBICIDES

CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE is directed to be tank mixed with CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE. Refer to the CIMARRON® MAX PART B HERBICIDE label for specific tank mix use rate directions and additional weeds controlled with the tank mixture.

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 A HERBICIDE in fertilizer solution.

CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE must first be slurried with 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® MAX PART A HERBICIDE is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary grass yellowing and stunting.

If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (between 5% and 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of a non-ionic surfactant is necessary. Add non-ionic 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 fertilizer (greater than or equal to 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, field man, or ~~DuPont~~ BAYER CROPSCIENCE 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 ~~DuPont™~~ CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE rates greater than 0.5 ounce/A may cause grass injury. Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a spray adjuvant. Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

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

Location	Crop or Grass Species	Maximum CIMARRON®MAX PART A HERBICIDE Rate on Pasture (ounces per A)	Minimum Rotation Interval (months)
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover, bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass, tall fescue	0.1 to 0.3	4
	Wheat (except durum)	0.1 to 0.3	1
	Durum; barley, oat	0.1 to 0.3	10
ALL STATES NOT INCLUDED ABOVE	Red clover, white clover, and sweet clover	0.1 to 0.2	12
	Bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass	0.1 to 0.2	6
	Tall Fescue	0.1 to 0.2	18
	Wheat (except durum)	0.1 to 0.2	1
	Durum, barley, oat	0.1 to 0.2	10
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL pH OF 7.5 OR LESS	Russian wildrye	0.1 to 0.5	1
	Green needlegrass, switchgrass, sheep fescue	0.1 to 1	1
	Meadow brome, smooth brome, alta fescue, red fescue, meadow foxtail, orchardgrass, Russian wildrye, timothy	0.1 to 1	2
ALL AREAS WITH SOIL pH OF 7.9 OR LESS	Alkali sacaton, mountain brome, blue grama thickspike wheatgrass	0.1 to 1	1
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass	0.1 to 0.5	2
	.western wheatgrass	0.1 to 1	2
	Sideoats grama, switchgrass, big bluestem	0.1 to 1	3

CROP ROTATION

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

MINIMUM ROTATIONAL INTERVALS

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

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

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

SOIL pH LIMITATIONS

CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE should not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil

residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE.

CHECKING SOIL pH

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

BIOASSAY

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

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop(s) or grass(es) you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with ~~DuPont™~~ CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE. 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~~ BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

GRAZING/HAYING

There are no grazing or haying restrictions for CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE.

Coveralls, shoes plus socks must be worn if cutting within 4 hours of treatment.

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).
2. While agitating, add the required amount of CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE.
3. Continue agitation until the CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE 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 adjuvant. Always add spray adjuvant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If CIMARRON® MAX PART A 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.

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

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

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

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when the crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid crop injury.

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

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

SPRAYER CLEANUP

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

AT THE END OF THE DAY

When multiple loads of CIMARRON® MAX PART A 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 A 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 A 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.
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~~ 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 ~~DuPont~~ 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 ~~DuPont™~~ CIMARRON® MAX PART A 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 A HERBICIDE and applications of other pesticides to CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is recommended that a sprayer be dedicated to CIMARRON® MAX PART A 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) provides a Standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.). Droplet spectra resulting from the use of a specific nozzle may also be described in terms of volume mean diameter (VMD). Coarser droplet size spectra have larger VMD's and lower drift potential.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE- GROUND APPLICATION

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

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - AIRCRAFT

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

spectra and increase drift potential.

BOOM LENGTH (AIRCRAFT), AND APPLICATION HEIGHT

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

WIND

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

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

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

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

SENSITIVE AREAS

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

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVIES

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

Pesticide Disposal: Waste resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 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 land fill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank Fill the container 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 Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Tuned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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

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

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. Refilling Container: Refill this container with CIMARRON® MAX PART A HERBICIDE containing metsulfuron methyl only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact ~~DuPont~~ 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 ~~DuPont~~ 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.

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

Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact ~~DuPont~~ BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP at ~~1-800-441-3637~~ 1-800-334-7577, day or night.

~~**D - 1880A - 091114**~~

~~**LIMITATION OF**~~
~~**WARRANTY AND LIABILITY**~~

~~NOTICE: Read this Limitation of Warranty and Liability Before Buying or Using This Product. If the Terms Are Not Acceptable, Return the Product at Once, Unopened, and the Purchase Price Will Be Refunded.~~

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

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By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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PRODUCED FOR

Bayer Environmental Science

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Cimarron Max Part A Herbicide (PENDING) 05/12/2015, 05/22/2015

For product information call: 1-800-331-2867 ~~1-888-6-DUPONT [1-888-638-7668] Internet address: http://cropprotection.dupont.com/~~