

**Eptam 10-G**



**50 LB. NET WT. (22.7 kg)**



**IMPORTANT**  
RECALIBRATE YOUR  
EQUIPMENT FOR THIS  
PRODUCT BEFORE USING

# Eptam<sup>®</sup> 10-G

**ACCEPTED**  
10/14/76  
UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE  
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT  
FOR ECONOMIC CONTROL REGISTERED  
UNDER NO. 476-1620 SUBJECT  
TO ATTACHED COMMENTS.

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### GRANULES—A SELECTIVE HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:  
S-ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate ..... 10.0%  
INERT INGREDIENT: ..... 90.0%

U.S. Patent No. 2,913,327 100.0%

Contains 10 Pounds Active Ingredient Per 100 Pounds

**CAUTION** KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.  
Avoid contact with skin and clothing.  
Avoid breathing dust.  
Wash thoroughly after use.  
Avoid contamination of feed and food.

**BURY WASTE AND EMPTY CONTAINER IN A SAFE PLACE**

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EPA Reg. No. 476-1620-AA

A-1

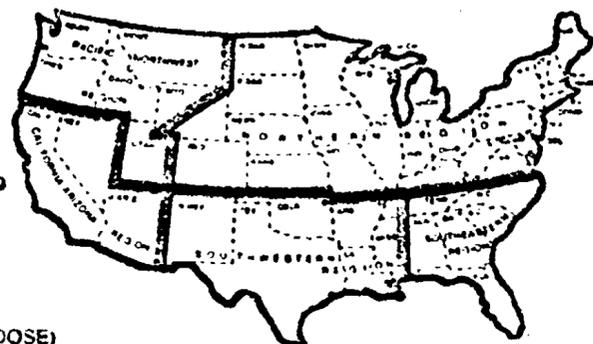
Made in U.S.A. by

**STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY**  
WESTPORT, CT 06880

# Eptam® 10-G

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**REGIONAL USE MAP**



## USE PRECAUTIONS

- READ ALL LABEL DIRECTIONS BEFORE USING.
- EPTAM should be used only for recommended purposes and at recommended rates (DO NOT OVERDOSE)
- Applied according to directions and under normal growing conditions. EPTAM will not harm the treated crop. However, during germination and early growth, extended periods of unusually cold and wet or hot and dry weather, insect, nematode, or plant disease attack, carryover pesticide residues, the use of certain soil applied systemic insecticides, highly saline or alkaline soil conditions, improperly placed fertilizers or soil insecticides may create abnormal conditions that weaken crop seedlings. Used under these abnormal conditions, EPTAM could result in crop injury.
- Use equipment which has proven to incorporate thoroughly to the recommended depth.
- Do not contaminate water to be used on susceptible crops or for domestic purposes.
- EPTAM is recommended for use on mineral soils only.
- When applied according to directions and under conditions for normal crop growth, no harmful residues should remain beyond harvest.
- Do not apply prior to pre-irrigation.
- Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near seeds or fertilizers.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF EPTAM

EPTAM is a selective herbicide which is mixed (incorporated) into the soil for control of weeds listed on this label. EPTAM controls weeds as their seeds germinate by interfering with normal germination and seedling development. It does not control established weeds.

## APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Apply only to well-worked soil that is dry enough to permit thorough mixing with incorporation equipment. Uniformly apply the recommended rate using equipment designed for application of granular herbicides. Equipment should be carefully calibrated before use and checked frequently during application to be sure it is working properly and delivering a uniform distribution pattern. Avoid overlaps that will increase EPTAM dosage above recommended rates as plant injury may occur.

## INCORPORATION DIRECTIONS

EPTAM must be incorporated into the soil immediately to prevent loss of the herbicide. Whenever possible, application and incorporation should be done in the same operation.

**MIXING (INCORPORATION) BEFORE PLANTING:** Use power-driven cultivation equipment set to cut to a depth of 2 to 3 inches or tandem disc set to cut to a depth of 3 to 6 inches, operated at 4 to 6 mph, followed by a spike-tooth harrow or some other leveling device which extends beyond the ends of the disc. For more thorough mixing (for perennial grasses and in heavier soils) disc in two different directions (cross disc).

**INCORPORATION AT OR AFTER PLANTING:** Use power-driven cultivation equipment set to cut to a depth of 2 to 3 inches or, on light soils only, ground-driven tillers (rolling cultivators, rotary hoe, row wheels, etc.) set to cut to a depth of 1 1/2 inches and operated at 6 to 8 mph. When using ground-driven tillers, precultivate if soil is crusted. When incorporating after planting, care must be taken not to disturb the crop seed or seedling.

## PLANTING DIRECTIONS

For pre-plant applications, seeding should be done as soon as possible after treatment to obtain a maximum period of weed control.

## CULTURAL PRACTICES FOLLOWING APPLICATION

EPTAM is not persistent in the soil and susceptible weeds germinating later during the growing season may not be controlled. Shallow cultivation may be necessary to control these susceptible weeds that escape control by EPTAM as well as those weeds not susceptible to EPTAM. Do not cultivate deeper than the depth of the herbicide incorporation.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED

EPTAM will not control established weeds.

### ANNUAL GRASSES:

Annual Bluegrass (*Poa annua*)  
Annual Ryegrass (Italian ryegrass) (*Lolium multiflorum*)  
Barnyardgrass (Watergrass, Jungiense) (*Echinochloa* spp.)  
Crabgrass (*Digitaria* spp.)  
Field Sandbar (*Cenchrus pauciflorus*)  
Grass Foxtail (*Setaria faberii*)  
Goosegrass (*Elyusine indica*)  
Green Foxtail (*Setaria viridis*)  
Johnsongrass Seedlings (*Sorghum halepense*)  
Wheatgrass (*Shattercane, Black amercane, Chicken-corn, Scattercane*)  
(*Sorghum bicolor*)  
Volunteer Grains (Barley, Oats, Wheat)  
Wild Oats (*Avena fatua*)  
Yellow Foxtail (*Setaria glauca*)

### ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS:

Black Nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*)  
Common Chickweed (*Stellaria media*)  
Common Lambsquarters (*Chenopodium album*)  
Corn Spurry (*Spergula arvensis*)

Deadnettle (Henbit) (*Lamium amplexicaule*)  
Florida Purslane (*Richardia scabra*)  
Hairy Nightshade (*Solanum villosum*)  
Nettleleaf Goosefoot (*Chenopodium murale*)  
Common Purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*)  
Prostrate Pigweed (*Amaranthus graecizans*)  
Redroot Pigweed (Common pigweed) (*Amaranthus retroflexus*)  
Tumble Pigweed (*Amaranthus albus*)

The annual broadleaf weeds listed above will be controlled only if treatment is made when conditions are favorable for weed germination and growth.

### PERENNIAL WEEDS:

Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*)  
Purple Nutsedge (Nutgrass) (*Cyperus rotundus*)  
Quackgrass (Couchgrass, Quitchgrass) (*Agropyron repens*)  
Yellow Nutsedge (Nutgrass) (*Cyperus esculentus*)

Perennial weeds must be turned under and chopped up thoroughly prior to treatment. The underground rhizomes of quackgrass and the rhizomes and stolons of bermudagrass must be cut up thoroughly so that four or less nodes remain on a strand. For the control of quackgrass, bermudagrass, the disc must be set to cut 6 inches deep and the higher rates of EPTAM must be used. Consult recommendations for crops on which the higher rates may be used.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

These recommendations are given as broadcast (overall) rates of EPTAM 10-G per acre. For band treatment, use proportionately less material per acre depending on the width of band to be treated and the crop row spacing. Do not apply EPTAM 10-G on rocky ground because thorough incorporation is not possible.