



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

January 14, 2022

Mandy Styles
Registration Specialist
Drexel Chemical Company
P.O. Box 13327
Memphis, TN 38113-0327

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for EPTC
Product Name: EPTAM 7E
EPA Registration Number: 19713-564
Application Date: 1/7/2019
Decision Number: 575287

Dear Ms. Styles:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the EPTC Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

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.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Page 2 of 2
EPA Reg. No. 19713-564
Decision No. 575287

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Jaclyn Pyne by phone at 202-566-2326, or via email at pyne.jaclyn@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Linda Arrington".

Linda Arrington, Branch Chief
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

ACCEPTED
 Jan 14, 2022
 Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide
 and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the
 pesticide registered under
 EPA Reg. No. 19713-564

EPTC	GROUP	8	HERBICIDE
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Eptam 7E

For the control of many annual and perennial grasses, broadleaf weeds and sedges in Alfalfa, Almonds, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Castor Beans, Citrus, Clovers, Cotton, Dry Beans, Green Beans, Lespedeza, Pine Seedlings, Potatoes (Irish), Safflower, Sugar Beets, Tomatoes, and Walnuts.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

EPTC: S-ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate..... 87.8%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 12.2%

TOTAL:.....100.0%

This product contains 7 pounds of S-ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate (EPTC) per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

**[See FIRST AID Below] [See Page ___ for FIRST AID]
 [See Container Labeling for (FIRST AID and) Complete Directions for Use]
 [See (Attached) Booklet (Container Labeling) for Complete Directions for Use]**

EPA Reg. No. 19713-564
 EPA Est. No. 19713-XX-X

Net Content: Gals. (L)

FIRST AID
<p>IF SWALLOWED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
<p>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
<p>IF IN EYES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 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.
<p>IF INHALED:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
<p>Have the product container or label with you calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also call CHEMTREC at 800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.</p>

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid inhalation of spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as Barrier laminate, Butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, Nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, Neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, or Viton \geq 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

In addition to the above PPE, applicators using back-pack sprayers on orchards must wear: Coveralls worn over long-sleeved shirt and long pants and waterproof gloves or chemical-resistant gloves.

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 CONTROLS

Commercial (for hire) Handlers engaged in impregnating this product onto dry bulk fertilizer must: Use a closed system that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d) (4)] and wear the PPE required for mixers/loaders, except shoes may be substituted for chemical-resistant footwear, and have immediately available for use in an accidental spill a minimum of a NIOSH-approved elastomeric half mask respirator with organic vapor (OV) cartridges and a combination R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved gas mask with OV canisters; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air-purifying respirator with OV cartridges and combination HE filters. When other handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs, in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS. When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must provide all PPE specified above for applicators and other handlers and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This chemical is toxic to mammals. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

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 (RFI) of 12 hours.

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

- coveralls
- chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or viton.
- shoes plus socks
- protective eyewear

WHERE TO USE

EPTAM 7E is a selective soil applied herbicide for preemergence control of many annual and perennial grasses, broadleaf weeds and sedges as they germinate in:

Alfalfa Almonds Birdsfoot Trefoil Castor Beans Citrus Clovers	Cotton Dry Beans Green Beans Lespedeza Pine Seedlings Potatoes (Irish)	Safflower Sugar Beets Tomatoes Walnuts
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PRODUCT INFORMATION

EPTAM 7E is formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate containing 7.0 pounds of active EPTC per gallon.

EPTAM 7E is a selective soil applied herbicide for preemergence control of many annual and perennial grasses, broadleaf weeds and sedges as they germinate, but it will not control established weeds. Established weeds should be controlled before applying EPTAM 7E or by use of an appropriate postemergence herbicide in a tank mix combination treatment with EPTAM 7E.

When applied as a spray to the soil surface EPTAM 7E must be incorporated immediately after application. Ideally, application and incorporation should be done simultaneously. Incorporation prevents loss of the herbicide to evaporation.

EPTAM 7E may be tank-mixed with any product having the same crop use and restrictions allowing co-application. EPTAM 7E treatments may be followed by any registered herbicide for additional weed control.

Follow EPTAM 7E label directions carefully. Over application can result in crop stand loss, crop injury, or excessive soil residues. Uneven application, improper soil incorporation, or soil incorporation deeper than recommended can decrease weed control and/or cause crop injury.

Seedling diseases, cold weather, excessive moisture, shallow or deep planting, low or high soil pH, high soil salt concentration, or drought can weaken seedlings and plants and increase the possibility of crop damage and/or reduced crop yields from use of EPTAM 7E.

To assure uniform application, mix the prescribed amount of EPTAM 7E with a sufficient volume of water to provide thorough coverage of target area. Follow the recommendations given in the "APPLICATION" section of this label.

See the "Plant Back Restrictions" section for information on rotational crop restrictions.

USE PRECAUTION

Apply this product only as specified on this label.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply this product using back-pack sprayer except for orchards. Maximum application rates on orchards using back-pack sprayers is 0.35 pints (5.6 fl. ozs.) (0.31 lbs. a.i.) per gallon.
- Do not apply this product using aerial application equipment.

MIXING

EPTAM 7E readily mixes with water and most liquid fertilizers.

Always check compatibility of EPTAM 7E with liquid fertilizers and other herbicides before full scale application mixing is attempted.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank-mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank-mixture.

When applying EPTAM 7E alone in water or liquid fertilizer, the spray mixture should be prepared by first placing one-half of the application water or liquid fertilizer into the mix tank. Start agitation and add the required amount of EPTAM 7E. Add remainder of application water or liquid fertilizer. Keep agitating the solution throughout application.

When tank-mixing with other pesticide products, use the following guidelines:

1. Check compatibility of tank mix components.
2. Fill mix or spray tank ½ full with clean water (or liquid fertilizer).
3. Begin agitation.
4. Add wettable powder formulations to tank (first pre-slurry in water if applying in liquid fertilizer).
5. Add dry flowable formulations to tank (first pre-slurry in water if applying in liquid fertilizer).
6. Add liquid flowable formulations to tank.
7. Add emulsifiable concentrate formulations to tank.
8. Add EPTAM 7E to tank.
9. Add remainder of water for application.
10. Maintain constant agitation until all of mixture is sprayed.

Check crop use directions in this label for additional tank mix information.

Always check other pesticide labels for additional mixing information and prohibitions.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

EPTC	GROUP	8	HERBICIDE
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For resistance management, this product is a Group 8 mode of action herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 8 mode of action herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 8 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different

group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Drexel Chemical Company representatives at (901) 774-4370.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

Ground Boom Applications

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 ft. above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Ground Boom Application:

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Boom-less Ground Application:

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.**

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

APPLICATION SPRAY VOLUME

Apply EPTAM 7E in 10 to 50 gallons of water (20 or more gallons of liquid fertilizer) per acre with conventional spray equipment. Increase spray volumes when treating dense weed foliage or fields containing excessive crop residues to increase penetration and coverage.

Band applications should be equivalent to the broadcast rate and application volume per acre.

Choose spray nozzles capable of producing spray droplets able to maintain good foliage coverage and weed control. Avoid using nozzles and excessive spray boom pressure that may increase the formation of fine droplets most likely to drift.

SUB-SURFACE INJECTION APPLICATION

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT DESIGNED FOR SUBSURFACE APPLICATION MUST BE USED. Injector and sweep units must be rigidly mounted on the planter or cultivation unit. When using sweeps at planting they must be mounted ahead of the planters.

SOIL INJECTION: Injector shanks must be spaced 2 ½ to 3 inches apart and mounted in staggered positions to avoid trash build up. Set shanks to inject EPTAM 7E 2 to 3 inches below the soil surface. The width of the band in which weed control is desired will determine the number and spacing of injector shanks required per row. (Example: Four injector shanks spaced 3 inches apart give a 12-inch band.) A broadcast application can be made by increasing the number of shanks. The two shanks adjacent to the drill row must be ¼ to ½ inches on either side of it, **EXCEPT IN COTTON WHERE THE DISTANCE MUST BE -1 INCHES ON EITHER SIDE OF THE DRILL ROW, AND SUGAR BEETS WHERE THE DISTANCE MUST BE 2¾ INCHES ON EITHER SIDE OF THE DRILL ROW.**

COVERED SWEEPS: Set the sweeps to run below the soil surface deep enough to cover EPTAM 7E with 2 to 3 inches of soil. Calibrate by measuring the spray band width at the back of the sweep, not sweep width. For broadcast applications, stagger sweeps on double tool bar so they overlap sufficiently to allow spray bands to meet. **NOTE:** When applying with either injectors or sweeps, EPTAM 7E must be applied deep enough to allow 2 to 3 inches of soil to remain over the treatment after planting operations.

APPLICATION WITH DRY FERTILIZERS

EPTAM 7E may be applied via dry fertilizers impregnated with EPTAM 7E and incorporated in the soil before planting for the control of grass and broadleaf weeds. See Tables below for examples of approved dry fertilizers and rates of application.

Approved Dry Fertilizer Ingredients			
	N	P	K
Ammonium Sulfate	21	0	0
Diammonium Phosphate	18	46	0
Potassium Chloride	0	0	60
Potassium Sulfate	0	0	52
Super-Phosphate (single)	0	20	0
Super-Phosphate (triple)	0	46	0
Urea	45	0	0
Ammonium Phosphate-Sulfate	16	20	0
11-48-0	11	48	0

NOTE: K-Mag has also been shown to be compatible with EPTAM 7E and is approved for use.

**Rate Chart for the Impregnation of
Dry Bulk Fertilizers with EPTAM 7E**

Fertilizer Rate per Acre	EPTAM 7E Rate per Acre		
	3 ½ Pints (3 lbs. a.i.) per Acre	4 ½ Pints (4 lbs. a.i.) per Acre	7 Pints (6 lbs. a.i.) per Acre
200 lbs.	17 ½ qts./ton	22 ¼ qts./ton	35 qts./ton
250 lbs.	14 qts./ton	18 qts./ton	28 qts./ton
300 lbs.	11 ⅔ qts./ton	15 qts./ton	23 ⅓ qts./ton
350 lbs.	10 qts./ton	12 ⅞ qts./ton	20 qts./ton
400 lbs.	8 ¾ qts./ton	11¼ qts./ton	17 ⅕ qts./ton
450 lbs.	7 ¾ qts./ton	10 qts./ton	15 ⅕ qts./ton
500 lbs.	7 qts./ton	9 qts./ton	14 qts./ton
550 lbs.	6 ⅓ qts./ton	8 ⅓ qts./ton	12 ⅔ qts./ton
600 lbs.	5 ⅞ qts./ton	7½ qts./ton	11 ¾ qts./ton
650 lbs.	5 ⅔ qts./ton	7 qts./ton	10 ⅔ qts./ton
700 lbs.	5 qts./ton	6 ⅔ qts./ton	10 qts./ton

Absorb onto a minimum of 200 pounds (maximum of 700 pounds) of approved dry fertilizer to be applied per acre the specified amount of EPTAM 7E to be applied per acre. Uniform impregnation of EPTAM 7E on dry fertilizer particles and uniform application in the field are necessary to assure good results.

Use a closed rotary-drum mixer or similar type of closed blender equipped with suitable spray equipment for impregnation of EPTAM 7E on dry fertilizers. Spray nozzles should be positioned inside of the mixer to provide a uniform fine spray onto the tumbling fertilizer.

If the absorptive capacity is inadequate, use of a highly absorptive (such as Micro-Cel™ E, Manville Sales Corp.) powder is required to provide a dry, free-flowing mixture. The absorptive powder should be added separately and uniformly to the EPTAM 7E/fertilizer mixture in a quantity that provides a free flowing powder. Generally less than 2% by weight of Micro-Cel E is necessary.

Coated ammonium nitrate and limestone do not absorb EPTAM 7E and therefore impregnation with these materials should not be attempted.

EPTAM 7E alone or in combination with other herbicides must not be impregnated on ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate, or potassium nitrate. Such mixtures may cause explosion or fire. Bulk fertilizer impregnated with EPTAM 7E must be applied immediately, NOT STORED. All bulk containers must be tightly covered while the product is being transported and applied to reduce chances of EPTAM 7E loss via volatilization.

The amount of EPTAM 7E actually required in the preparation of fertilizer mixtures should be determined carefully for each production operation. This ensures that the amount of EPTAM 7E actually contained in the mixture applied to the soil represents the correct rate of use.

All label requirements regarding rates per acre, timing of application, soil incorporation, precautions and restrictions must be followed and are the responsibility of the individual and/or company selling the fertilizer and EPTAM 7E mixture.

APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS CHEMIGATION

EPTAM 7E may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems in labeled crops. Follow all label recommendations for these crops regarding rates per acre, timing of application, special instructions, and precautions.

Apply EPTAM 7E only through a sprinkler including center pivot, flood (basin), or furrow irrigation systems. **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or excessive (illegal) pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

Calibrate the system with water first to ensure that the amount of EPTAM 7E applied corresponds to the labeled rate per acre.

Apply EPTAM 7E in ½ to ¾ inches of water during the first sprinkler set. When application is complete, flush the system with water.

Contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts for additional use information or assistance in system calibration.

Application Through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation) Connected to Public Water Systems

1. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. Chemical application through irrigation (Chemigation) systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. All chemical application through irrigation (Chemigation) systems connected to public water systems must also follow restrictions listed in the following "Special Precautions for Application Through Irrigation Equipment (Chemigation)" section.

Special Precautions for Application Through Irrigation Equipment (Chemigation)

1. **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the safety devices prescribed in this label for public water systems are in place.
2. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
3. The system must be free of leaks and clogged nozzles.
4. The pesticide must be supplied continuously for the duration of the aqueous application. An uneven application may cause injury to the crop or poor weed control.
5. Agitation must be maintained in the nurse tank.
6. The sprinkler-chemigation system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
7. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
8. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
9. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
10. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
11. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
12. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

RATES

Follow the specified rates as directed in the specific crop sections of this label. Use higher label rates when heavy weed populations are anticipated or excessive crop litter remains in the field prior to seedbed preparation or application.

Some rates are dependent upon the different growing conditions found in the United States. Use rates for some crops may vary between regions, check specific crop sections of this label for rate in geographic area treatment is to be made.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

EPTAM 7E will not control established weeds.

ANNUAL GRASSES

Common Name	Scientific Name
Annual Bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Annual Ryegrass (Italian Ryegrass)	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Barnyardgrass (Watergrass, Junglerice)	<i>Echinochloa</i> spp.
Bermudagrass (Seedlings)	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
Giant Foxtail	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Green Foxtail	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Johnsongrass (Seedlings)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Lovegrass (Stinkgrass)	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>
Panicum, Fall	<i>Panicum dicholomiflorum</i>
*Panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum lexaman</i>
Rescuegrass	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>
Sandbur, Field	<i>Cenchrus incerius</i>
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria</i> spp.
*Volunteer Grains (Barley, Oats, Wheat)	
*Wild Oats	<i>Chasmanithium latifolium</i>
*Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>
Yellow Foxtail	<i>Setaria pumila</i>

*May not be controlled at less than 3½ pints of EPTAM 7E (3 lbs. a.i.) per acre.

ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS**Common Name****Scientific Name**

Tall Momingglory	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
*Black Nightshade	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Corn Spurry	<i>Spergula anvensis</i>
*Cutlery Nightshade	<i>Solanum triflorum</i>
Deadnettle (Henbit)	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia</i> spp.
Florida Pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
*Hairy Nightshade	<i>Solanum sarrachoidis</i>
Lambsquarter, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Nettleleaf, Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Prostrate Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
*Prickly Sida	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
*Redroot Pigweed (Common Pigweed)	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
*Sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>
Tumble Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>

*May not be controlled at less than 4½ pints of EPTAM 7E (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre.

The annual broadleaf weeds listed in the Table above will be controlled only if treatment is made when conditions are favorable for weed germination and growth. Broadleaf weeds may only be suppressed at less than 3½ pints EPTAM 7E per acre in heavier soils or under very cold soil conditions.

PERRENIAL WEEDS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bermudagrass Purple nutsedge* Quackgrass Yellow Nutsedge	Cynodon dactylon Cyperus rotundus Elytrigia repens Cyperus esculentus
*May not be controlled at less than 3 ½ pints of this product per acre.	

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 so that only 4 or less nodes remain on a strand. For the suppression or control of quackgrass and bermudagrass, the disc must be set to cut 6 inches deep. Use 4 ½ to 7 pints of this product (4 to 6 lbs. a.i.) for quackgrass and 3½ to 7 pints of this product (3 to 7 lbs. a.i.) for bermudagrass. Incorporate this product by discing or apply in the irrigation water after the rhizomes and stolons have been cut up. Consult the use directions for crops on which these higher rates may be used. Nutsedge may not be controlled by water-run applications in heavier soils.

INCORPORATION (Mechanical Incorporation Information)

Work fields until soil is smooth and clod free before a preplant incorporated application. Check specific crop sections of this label for additional incorporation information and restrictions.

When applied as a spray to the soil surface EPTAM 7E should be incorporated immediately after application. Ideally, application and incorporation should be done simultaneously. Incorporation prevents loss of the herbicide to evaporation. When EPTAM 7E is applied to row crop fields or over seed beds, mechanical incorporation should thoroughly and uniformly blend EPTAM 7E into the top 2 to 3 inches of soil. It is important for desired weed control that incorporation be thorough to provide contact of EPTAM 7E treated soil with germinating weed seeds.

Closely follow incorporation equipment manufacturer's instructions on proper use to achieve desired soil incorporation.

Exercise care when planting to prevent bringing untreated soil to the surface or expose untreated soil in the seedbed or in the furrow.

PLANT BACK RESTRICTIONS

Only crops listed on this label can be planted as rotational crops following treatment of a crop with EPTAM 7E. The rotational crop must have a maximum application rate that is the same or lower than that of the crop that was initially treated with EPTAM 7E.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

ALFALFA, BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL, CLOVERS, LESPEDEZA

USE INFORMATION

EPTAM 7E may be used for weed control in Seedling Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Clovers, and Lespedeza and Established Alfalfa and Ladino Clover. Check Application Rate table for allowed regional application methods.

Apply and incorporate the specified rate of EPTAM 7E per acre just before planting. Temporary crop stunting and sealing of the first leaves will occur if conditions for germination and growth are not optimum, such as a lack of moisture, and will be relieved by irrigation or adequate rainfall.

When applying tank mixtures or sequential applications with EPTAM 7E, always read the companion product label(s) to determine application timing, specific use rate, and weed species controlled. In addition, follow all precautions and restrictions that apply to each product used. Always follow the most restrictive label.

Alfalfa is sensitive to residual amounts of atrazine.

TIMING

Apply and incorporate the required rate of EPTAM 7E just before planting Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Clovers, and Lespedeza. Seedling stands of Alfalfa in the Western and Pacific Northwest regions may be treated with EPTAM 7E metered into irrigation water soon after planting or during stand establishment prior to weed emergence.

Established stands of Alfalfa and Ladino Clover may be treated with EPTAM 7E metered into irrigation water prior to weed emergence.

USE RATES FOR SEEDED ALFALFA, BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL, CLOVERS, AND LESPEDEZA

Region	Application Methods	Rate
Northern*	Preplant Incorporated	3½ to 4½ pints (3 to 4 lbs. a.i.)
Southeast*	Preplant Incorporated	3½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.)
Southwest	Preplant Incorporated	3½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.)
Western	Preplant Incorporated	2¼ to 4½ pints (2 to 4 lbs. a.i.)
Pacific Northwest	Preplant Incorporated	2¼ to 4½ pints (2 to 4 lbs. a.i.)

Use the lower rate on very coarse soils.

*For only control of annual grasses from germinating seed in the Northern region, apply and incorporate 2¼ pints just before planting.

*For fall seeded Alfalfa in South Carolina, apply and incorporate 1¾ pints just before planting.

USE RATES FOR SEEDLING ALFALFA

Region	Application Methods	Rate
Western	Irrigation	2¼ to 4½ pts. (2 to 4 lbs. a.i.)
Pacific Northwest	Irrigation	2¼ to 3½ pts. (2 to 3 lbs. a.i.) spring or early summer
		2¼ to 4½ pts. (2 to 4 lbs. a.i.) late summer or early fall

Use the lower rate on very coarse soils.

USE RATES FOR ESTABLISHED ALFALFA AND LADINO CLOVER

Region	Application Methods	Rate per Acre
Northern	Irrigation	2¼ to 3½ pints (2 to 3 lbs. a.i.)
Southwest	Irrigation	2¼ to 3½ pints (2 to 3 lbs. a.i.)
Western	Irrigation	2¼ to 3½ pints (2 to 3 lbs. a.i.)
Pacific Northwest	Irrigation	2¼ to 3½ pints (2 to 3 lbs. a.i.)

Use the lower rates on very coarse textured soils.

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE OF THIS PRODUCT ON ALFALFA, BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL, CLOVERS AND LESPEDEZA:

- DO NOT make more than one application per use season.
- DO NOT use EPTAM 7E if a grass or grain nurse crop is to be planted with the legume. DO NOT use on white dutch clover.
- DO NOT apply EPTAM 7E to fields treated with Atrazine.
- DO NOT exceed the maximum EPTAM 7E labeled rate in any region.
- DO NOT apply within 14 days of harvesting or grazing Alfalfa. DO NOT apply within 15 days of harvesting or grazing Clover, or within 45 days of harvesting or grazing Ladino Clover or Lespedeza.
- DO NOT apply within 16 days of harvesting or grazing Birdsfoot Trefoil.

BEANS (Green or Dry)

USE INFORMATION

EPTAM 7E may be used for weed control in Green

Beans and Dry Beans. Check Application Rate table

for allowed regional application methods.

Under abnormal weather conditions. stunting may occur on gratiot, michilite, sanilac, seafarer, and seaway varieties.

When applying tank mixtures or sequential applications with EPTAM 7E, always read the companion product label(s) to determine application timing, specific use rate, and weed species controlled. In addition, follow all precautions and restrictions that apply to each product used. Always follow the most restrictive label.

TIMING

EPTAM 7E may be applied to Beans Preplant, Subsurface Injection, Directed Spray. Dry Beans may also be treated postemergence with EPTAM 7E by metering into Irrigation Water. Check Application Rate table for regional application methods.

Preplant: Apply and incorporate the required rate of EPTAM 7E just before planting. If soil crusting, soil compaction, or weeds begin to germinate, shallow cultivation is recommended after emergence of the beans. A fall application can be made to Dry Beans in Minnesota and North Dakota before the ground freezes.

Subsurface Injection: Apply preplant or at planting the required rate of EPTAM 7E.

Directed Spray: Apply the required rate by directing the spray to the soil at the base of the bean plants before bean pods start to form.

Irrigation Application (preplant): In the Pacific Northwest region Beans may be treated by metering in the required rate of EPTAM 7E per acre into irrigation water applied just before or immediately after planting.

Irrigation Application (postemergence): Dry Beans may be treated postemergence by metering in the required rate of EPTAM 7E per acre into irrigation water. Irrigation applications should be made prior to bean pod formation.

USE RATES FOR BEANS (Green and Dry)

Region	Application Method	Rate per Acre
Northern	Preplant Incorporated, Directed	3½ to 4½ pints (3 to 4 lbs. a.i.)
	Irrigation (Dry Beans, postemergence)	3½ to 4½ pints (3 to 4 lbs. a.i.)
	Fall Application in Minnesota & North Dakota (Dry Beans)	4½ pints (4 lbs. a.i.) coarse textured soils 5¼ pints (4.5 lbs. a.i.) medium & fine textured soils
Southeast	Preplant Incorporated, Directed	3½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.)
	Subsurface	2¼ pints (2 lbs. a.i.)
	Irrigation (Dry Beans, postemergence)	3½ to 4½ pints (3 to 4 lbs. a.i.)
Southwest	Preplant. Subsurface, Directed	3½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.)
	Irrigation (Dry Beans, postemergence)	3½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.)
Western	Preplant Incorporated	3½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.)
	Directed	3½ to 4½ pints (3 to 4 lbs. a.i.)
	Subsurface	3½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.)
	Irrigation (Dry Beans, postemergence)	3½ to 4½ pints (3 to 4 lbs. a.i.)
Pacific Northwest	Preplant, Directed	3½ to 4½ pints (3 to 4 lbs. a.i.)
	Subsurface	3½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.)
	Irrigation (preplant)	3½ to 4½ pints (3 to 4 lbs. a.i.)
	Irrigation (Dry Beans, postemergence)	3½ to 4½ pints (3 to 4 lbs. a.i.)

TANK MIXES

EPTAM 7E may be applied to the beans specified above in combination with the following herbicides for added control provided that the tank mix product is registered for use on the beans being treated.

Herbicide	Application
Trifluralin	Green Beans and Dry Beans
Pendimethalin	Dry Beans Only
Alachlor	Dry Beans Only
Ethalfuralin	Dry Beans Only
Metolachlor	Dry Beans Only

Observe all directions, precautions, and restrictions found on labeling of the products used in the tank mix. Follow most restrictive precautions and restrictions for all products used.

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE OF THIS PRODUCT ON GREEN BEANS AND DRY BEANS

- **DO NOT** make more than one application of EPTAM 7E per acre per use season.
- **DO NOT** apply EPTAM 7E on adzuki beans, cowpeas (black-eyed peas, black-eyed beans), soybeans, lima beans, mung beans, garbanzo beans, or other flat-podded beans except Romano.
- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum EPTAM 7E labeled rate in any region.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.) per acre per season of EPTAM 7E to small white beans or green beans on coarse textured soils.
- **DO NOT** feed or allow livestock to graze on bean foliage within 45 days of application.

SUGAR BEETS

USE INFORMATION

EPTAM 7E may be used for weed control in Sugar Beets. Check Application Rate table for allowed regional application methods. EPTAM 7E will not control established weeds. Prior to application, remove the weeds via cultivation or other methods.

Under abnormal weather conditions or less than optimum conditions for germination and growth, stunting and crop injury may occur.

When applying tank mixtures or sequential applications of EPTAM 7E, always read the companion product label(s) to determine application timing, specific use rate, and weed species controlled. In addition, follow all precautions and restrictions that apply to each product used. Always follow the most restrictive label.

TIMING

EPTAM 7E may be applied to Sugar Beets Preplant Incorporated, Postemergence Incorporated, Subsurface Injection, and by metering into Irrigation Water.

Preplant Incorporated: Apply and incorporate the required rate of EPTAM 7E just before planting in Iowa, Eastern Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Michigan. A fall application can be made to fields located in Minnesota and North Dakota to be planted in Sugar Beets the following spring. Fall applications should be made before the ground freezes.

Postemergence Incorporated: Apply and incorporate the required rate of EPTAM 7E after thinning and clean cultivation. This treatment may follow a fall application located in Minnesota and North Dakota.

Subsurface Injection (postemergence): Apply the required rate of EPTAM 7E after the first true Sugar Beet leaves have formed as a broadcast or band application. Apply 2¼ pints EPTAM 7E (2 lbs. a.i.) per crop as a directed spray to the soil in 12-inch bands on both sides of 36-inch rows. 2¼ pints (2 lbs. a.i.) is determined to be the proper rate by calculating the two 12-inch bands in a 36-inch row as the fraction $\frac{24}{36}$ multiplied by the broadcast rate of 3½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.).

Irrigation Application (postemergence): Sugar Beets may be treated postemergence by metering in the required rate of EPTAM 7E per acre into irrigation water after the first true leaves have formed.

USE RATES FOR SUGAR BEETS

Region	Application Methods	Rate per Acre
Northern	Preplant Incorporated	2¼ pints (2 lbs. a.i.) coarse textured soils 3½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.) medium & fine textured soils
	Postemergence Incorporated	3½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.)
	Subsurface (postemergence)	3½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.) (broadcast basis)
	Irrigation (postemergence)	2¼ to 3½ pints (2 to 3 lbs. a.i.)
	Fall Application in Minnesota & North Dakota	4½ pints (4 lbs. a.i.) coarse textured soils 5¼ pints (4.25 lbs. a.i.) medium & fine textured soils
Southwest	Postemergence Incorporation (after thinning)	2¼ pints (2 lbs. a.i.)
	Irrigation (after thinning)	2¼ to 3½ pints (2 to 3 lbs. a.i.)
Western	Postemergence Incorporation	3½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.)
	Subsurface (postemergence)	3½ pints (broadcast basis)
	Irrigation (postemergence)	2¼ to 3½ pints (2 to 3 lbs. a.i.)
Pacific Northwest	Postemergence Incorporation	3½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.)
	Subsurface (postemergence)	3½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.) (broadcast basis)
	Irrigation (postemergence)	2¼ to 3½ pints (2 to 3 lbs. a.i.)

TANK MIXES

EPTAM 7E may be applied to Sugar Beets in combination with the following herbicides for added control provided that the tank mix product is registered for use on sugar beets. :

Herbicide	Application Area
Trifluralin	California Only
Cycloate	Minnesota, Michigan, Red River Valley of North Dakota

Observe all directions, precautions, and restrictions found on labeling of the products used in the tank mix. Follow most restrictive precautions and restrictions for all products used.

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE OF THIS PRODUCT ON SUGARBEETS

- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum EPTAM 7E labeled rate in any region.
- **DO NOT** exceed 3½ pints of EPTAM 7E per acre per year on Sugar Beets applied through conventional spray equipment. 2 applications of 3½ pints of EPTAM 7E (3 lbs. a.i.) per acre per year may be applied to Sugar Beets using irrigation equipment.
- **DO NOT** apply EPTAM 7E within 49 days of harvest.

POTATOES (Irish)

USE INFORMATION

EPTAM 7E may be used for weed control in Irish Potatoes. Check Application Rate table for allowed regional application methods. EPTAM 7E will not control established weeds. Prior to application, remove the weeds via cultivation or other methods.

The Superior is sensitive to EPTAM 7E and some early season stunting or injury may occur under less than optimum conditions for germination and growth.

When applying tank mixtures or sequential applications with EPTAM 7E, always read the companion product label(s) to determine application timing, specific use rate, and weed species controlled. In addition, follow all precautions and restrictions that apply to each product used. Always follow the most restrictive label.

TIMING

EPTAM 7E may be applied to Irish Potatoes Preplant Incorporated, Preemergence Incorporated (where "drag-off" cultivation techniques are practiced), Postemergence Incorporated (lay-by and including cultivation techniques where "drag off" is practiced in Potato fields or beds), and by metering into Irrigation Water.

Preplant Incorporated: Apply and incorporate the required rate of EPTAM 7E just before planting. Apply as a band treatment for incorporated application to Potato beds.

A fall application can be made to fields located in Minnesota and North Dakota to be planted in Irish Potatoes the following spring. Fall applications should be made before the ground freezes.

Preemergence Incorporated: In fields or beds where "drag off" cultivation techniques are utilized, apply and incorporate the required rate of EPTAM 7E following "drag-off".

Postemergence Incorporated: Apply and incorporate to a depth of 2 to 3 inches the required rate of EPTAM 7E after thinning and clean cultivation.

Postemergence Incorporated (directed "lay-by"): Apply the required rate of EPTAM 7E as a directed spray to the soil in bands on both sides of Potato row. Immediately cover application with 3 to 4 inches of soil using bedding disks. Emerged weeds should be removed before application.

Irrigation Application (postemergence): Potatoes may be treated postemergence by metering in the required rate of EPTAM 7E per acre into irrigation water. Do not apply within 45 days of harvest (within 30 days of harvest for Potatoes treated via irrigation in the Western region).

Southwest Region Potato Bed Techniques:

Preplant, Before Bed Formation (Band Application):

Apply as a band, equivalent to 3 ½ pints EPTAM 7E (3 lbs. a.i.) per acre broadcast basis. Cover with 3 to 4 inches of soil with bedding discs, middle busters, or other suitable bed-making equipment. Care should be taken not to fold in the band treatment.

After Planting but Before Bed Formation:

Apply 1 ¾ pints EPTAM 7E (1.5 lbs. a.i.) per broadcast acre over planted crop and bed up immediately with bedding discs set to cover 3 to 4 inches of soil.

After Planting and After Bed Formation (Band Application):

Apply EPTAM 7E as a band at a rate equivalent to 3 ½ pints EPTAM 7E per acre, broadcast basis. Rebed immediately after application with bedding discs set to cover with 3 to 4 inches of soil. Care should be taken not to fold in the band treatment.

After Planting and After Bed Formation (Broadcast Application):

Apply 1 ¾ pints EPTAM 7E (1.75 lbs. a.i.) per broadcast acre. Rebed immediately after application with bedding discs set to cover with 3 to 4 inches of soil.

USE RATES FOR POTATOES (Irish)

Region	Application Methods	Rate per Acre
Northern	Preplant Incorporated	3 ½ to 7 pints (3 to 6 lbs. a.i.)
	Preemergence Incorporated ("drag-off")	3 ½ to 7 pints (3 to 6 lbs. a.i.)
	Postemergence Incorporated ("lay-by")	3 ½ to 4 ½ pints (3 to 46 lbs. a.i.)
	Irrigation (postemergence)	3 ½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.)
	Fall Application in Minnesota & North Dakota	5 ¼ pints (4.5 lbs. a.i.) coarse textured soils 7 pints (6 lbs. a.i.) medium & fine textured soils
Southeastern	Preplant Incorporated	3 ½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.)
	Preplant, Before Bed Formation (band)	3 ½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.) (broadcast basis)
	After Planting but Before Bed Formation	1 ¾ pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.)
	After Planting and After Bed Formation (band)	3 ½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.) (broadcast basis)
	After Planting and After Bed Formation	1 ¾ pints (1.5 lbs. a.i.)
	Postemergence Incorporated ("lay-by")	3 ½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.) (broadcast basis)
	Irrigation (postemergence)	3 ½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.)
Southwest	Preplant Incorporated	3 ½ to 7 pints (3 to 6 lbs. a.i.)
	Preemergence Incorporated ("drag-off")	3 ½ to 7 pints (3 to 6 lbs. a.i.)
	Postemergence Incorporated ("lay-by")	3 ½ to 7 pints (3 to 6 lbs. a.i.)
	Irrigation (postemergence)	3 ½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.)
Western	Preplant Incorporated	3 ½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.)
	Preemergence Incorporated ("drag-off")	3 ½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.)
	Postemergence Incorporated ("lay-by")	3 ½ to 4 ½ pints (3 to 4 lbs. a.i.)
	Irrigation (postemergence)	3 ½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.)
Pacific Northwest	Preplant Incorporated	3 ½ to 7 pints (3 to 6 lbs. a.i.)
	Preemergence Incorporation("drag-off")	3 ½ to 7 pints (3 to 6 lbs. a.i.)
	Irrigation (postemergence)	3 ½ to 7 pint (3 to 6 lbs. a.i.)

For Preplant Incorporated treatments in the Pacific Northwest use 4 ½ pints (4 lbs. a.i.)per acre for quackgrass control and 7 pints (6 lbs. a.i.)per acre for hairy nightshade control.

For Northern California counties (Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou) only: Apply and incorporate just before planting 3 ½ to 7 pints of EPTAM 7E (3 to 6 lbs. a.i.), use 4 ½ pints (4 lbs. a.i.) per acre for quackgrass control and 7 pints (6 lbs. a.i.) per acre for hairy nightshade control.

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE OF THIS PRODUCT ON POTATOES (IRISH)

- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum EPTAM 7E labeled rate in any region.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application of EPTAM 7E per use season.
- **DO NOT** apply to Potatoes within 45 days of harvest (within 30 days of harvest for Potatoes treated via irrigation in the Western region).

COTTON (Non-irrigated)

USE INFORMATION

EPTAM 7E may be used for weed control in Cotton grown in NONIRRIGATED AREAS ONLY. Check Application Rate table for allowed regional application methods.

Treatment should made Postemergence Subsurface Injection or Postemergence Incorporated as a band application NO CLOSER THAN 4 INCHES TO EITHER SIDE OF THE COTTON DRILL. If treatment is incorporated use a power rotary tiller set 2 to 3 inches deep.

Cotton is susceptible to injury from EPTAM 7E. Carefully follow the directions for use to avoid cotton injury.

TIMING

EPTAM 7E may be applied subsurface injection to Cotton as a banded Postemergence or Postemergence Incorporated treatment **after** Cotton has developed 2 to 4 leaves but before first bolls open.

USE RATES FOR COTTON

Region	Application Methods	Rate per Acre
Southeastern	Postemergence Band (Subsurface Injection)	2 ¼ pts. (2 lbs. a.i.)
	Postemergence Band Incorporated	
Southwestern	Postemergence Band (Subsurface Injection)	2 ¼ pts. (2 lbs. a.i.)
	Postemergence Band Incorporated	

Tandem discs may used to incorporate treatments made to skips in "skip row" cotton.

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE OF THIS PRODUCT ON COTTON

- **DO NOT** make more than one application of EPTAM 7E per use season.
- **DO NOT** apply to Cotton within 30 days prior to harvest.

SAFFLOWER

USE INFORMATION

EPTAM 7E may be used for weed control in Safflower. Check Application Rate table for allowed regional application methods. Treatment should made Preplant Incorporated just before planting. Limit application to 3 ½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.) per acre per growing season.

TIMING

Preplant Incorporated: Apply and incorporate treatment just before planting.

USE RATES IN SAFFLOWER

Region	Application Methods	Rate per Acre
Northern	Preplant Incorporated	3 ½ pts. (3 lbs. a.i.)
Western	Preplant Incorporated	3 ½ pts. (3 lbs. a.i.)
Pacific Northwest	Preplant Incorporated	3 ½ pts. (3 lbs. a.i.)

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE OF THIS PRODUCT ON SAFFLOWER

- **DO NOT** exceed application of 3 ½ pints (3 lbs. a.i.) per acre of EPTAM 7E per growing season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 60 days prior to harvest.

CITRUS

USE INFORMATION

EPTAM 7E may be used for weed control in certain BEARING and NON-BEARING Citrus groves.

EPTAM 7E may be applied to NON-BEARING Orange and Grapefruit nursery stock or young field plantings as a directed spray to the soil. Incorporate as soon as possible after application. Check Application Rate table for allowed regional application methods.

EPTAM 7E may be applied to BEARING Orange, Tangerine, and Grapefruit groves via metering EPTAM 7E into flood or furrow irrigation water.

In the Western region, NON-BEARING Lemon groves may be treated with a directed spray application of EPTAM 7E. BEARING Lemon groves may be treated by metering EPTAM 7E into flood or furrow irrigation water.

Avoid application conditions that may allow spray to contact Citrus foliage.

TIMING

Non-bearing Citrus: When young trees are lined out, apply 3 ½ to 7 pints of EPTAM 7E (3 to 6 lbs. a.i.) to the soil and incorporate with cultivation equipment.

Bearing Citrus: Prior to weed emergence or after a cultivation to remove emerged weeds, apply 3 ½ pints of EPTAM 7E (3 lbs. a.i.) per acre by metering into flood or furrow irrigation water.

USE RATES IN CITRUS

Region	Citrus	Application Methods	Rate per Acre
Southeast	Non-bearing Orange, Grapefruit	Directed Spray Incorporated	3 ½ to 7 pts. (3 to 6 lbs. a.i.)
	Bearing Orange, Grapefruit, Tangerine	Irrigation (flood or furrow)	3 ½ pts. (3 lbs. a.i.)
Southwest	Non-bearing Orange, Grapefruit	Directed Spray Incorporated	3 ½ to 7 pts. (3 to 6 lbs. a.i.)
	Bearing Orange, Grapefruit, Tangerine	Irrigation (flood or furrow)	3 ½ pts. (3 lbs. a.i.)
Western	Non-bearing Orange, Grapefruit, Lemon	Directed Spray Incorporated	3 ½ to 7 pts. (3 to 6 lbs. a.i.)
	Bearing Orange, Grapefruit, Tangerine, Lemon	Irrigation (flood or furrow)	3 ½ pts. (3 lbs. a.i.)

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE OF THIS PRODUCT ON CITRUS

- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application of EPTAM 7E per use season.

CASTOR BEANS

USE INFORMATION

EPTAM 7E may be applied as a Preemergence Incorporated treatment for weed control in Castor Beans. Use a rotary hoe or tiller for incorporation.

TIMING

Preemergence Incorporated: Apply and incorporate treatment just after planting. Early cultivation after application may enhance weed control.

USE RATES IN CASTOR BEANS

Region	Application Methods	Rate per Acre
Northern	Preemergence Incorporated	2 ¼ pts. (2 lbs. a.i.)

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE OF THIS PRODUCT ON CASTOR BEANS

- **DO NOT** make more than one application of EPTAM 7E per use season.
- **DO NOT** apply within 16 days of harvest.

TOMATOES

USE INFORMATION

EPTAM 7E may be used for weed control in Tomatoes as a "lay-by" treatment applied Postemergence Incorporated in Tomatoes grown in the Northern California counties of Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Glenn, Madera, Merced, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba. Only Tomatoes grown in these Northern California counties on clay and clay loam soils.

"Lay-by" application should be made as a band treatment no closer than 2 inches to the crop row.

TIMING

Postemergence Incorporated: Apply and immediately incorporate EPTAM 7E as a "lay-by" treatment when Tomatoes are 3 to 4 inches tall. Early cultivation after application may enhance weed control.

USE RATES IN TOMATOES (pints/acre)

Region	Application Methods	Rate per Acre
Western (specific Calif. counties listed above)	Postemergence Incorporated	3 ½ pts. (3 lbs. a.i.)

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE OF THIS PRODUCT ON TOMATOES

- **DO NOT** irrigate for 5 days following application.
- **DO NOT** apply within 21 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** use EPTAM 7E on Tomatoes grown on sandy soil.
- **DO NOT** plant grain within 90 days after treatment.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application of EPTAM 7E per use season.

ALMONDS

USE INFORMATION

EPTAM 7E may be used for weed control in Almonds by applying after the final cultivation of the season.

TIMING

Apply EPTAM 7E to Almonds following the final cultivation of the season

USE RATES IN ALMONDS

Region	Application Methods	Rate per Acre
Western	Postemergence Irrigation	2 ½ to 3 ½ pts. (2 to 3 lbs. a.i.)

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE OF THIS PRODUCT ON ALMONDS

- **DO NOT** make more than two applications of EPTAM 7E per use season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 7 pints per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply within 16 days of harvest.

WALNUTS

USE INFORMATION

EPTAM 7E may be used for weed control in well established Walnut trees by metering EPTAM 7E into irrigation water.

Best results are achieved by cultivating soil to remove emerged weeds and bring viable weed seeds to surface before applying EPTAM 7E.

TIMING

Apply EPTAM 7E to Walnuts following cultivation to remove emerged weeds.

USE RATES IN WALNUTS

Region	Application Methods	Rate per Acre
Western	Irrigation	3 ½ pts. (3 lbs. a.i.)
Pacific Northwest	Irrigation	3 ½ pts. (3 lbs. a.i.)

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE OF THIS PRODUCT ON WALNUTS

- **DO NOT** make more than one application of EPTAM 7E per use season.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Do not store this product near fertilizers, seeds, insect insecticides, or fungicides. Reclose all partially used containers, keep container closed when not in use. Damaged or leaking containers which cannot be used immediately should be transferred to suitable sound containers and properly marked. Can be stored at temperatures down to -50° F.

For safety and prevention of unauthorized use, all pesticides should be stored in locked facilities.

To prevent accidental misuse, different pesticides should be stored in separate areas with enough distance between to provide clear identification.

Opened, partially used pesticides should be stored in original labeled containers when possible. When transfer to another container is necessary because of leakage or damage, carefully mark and identify contents of the new container.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: To avoid waste, use all materials in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often, such programs are run by State or local governments or by industry).

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (rigid material; ≤ 5 gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container 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-fourth 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. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke..

Nonrefillable Container (rigid material; > 5 gallons up to < 250 gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill container one-fourth 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. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable Containers (≥ 250 gallons & Bulk): Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

WARRANTY – CONDITIONS OF SALE

OUR DIRECTIONS FOR USE of this product are based upon tests believed reliable. Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically directed and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage and handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. To the extent consistent with applicable law, in no case shall the Manufacturer or the Seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product when such use and/or handling is not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the foregoing is a condition of sale by Manufacturer and is accepted as such by the Buyer.

Manufactured By:



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