

56077-71

12-28-2001

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DEC 28 2001

Ms. Jeanine Betscher
Director, Regulatory Affairs
CEDAR CHEMICAL CORPORATION
5100 Poplar Avenue Suite 2414
Memphis, TN 30138

Dear Ms. Betscher:

This is in response to your request dated November 29, 2001 to change the primary brand name for EPA Registration 56077-71 from Epitaph 7-E to:

EPTAM 7E

Your request for the name change is **accepted** and the change will be made to the Agency's records. All future correspondence on this product should reference the new name.

Sincerely yours,



Sherada D. Hobgood
Notifications Review Coordinator
Registration Division (7505C)

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United States Environmental Protection Agency Washington, DC 20460

Registration Amendment Other (checked)

OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide - Section I

1. Company/Product Number: 56077-71
2. EPA Product Manager: James Tompkins
3. Proposed Classification: None/Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name): Epitaph 7E
5. Name and Address of Applicant: Cedar Chemical Corp.
6. Expedited Review: Notification (checked), EPA Reg. No. DEC 28 2001

Section - II

Amendment - Explain below. Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated. Notification - Explain below. Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated. "Me Too" Application. Other - Explain below.

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I and Section II.) To change Primary Brand Name to EPTAM 7E

Section - III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In: Child-Resistant Packaging, Unit Packaging, Water Soluble Packaging, 2. Type of Container: Metal, Plastic, Glass, Paper, Other. 3. Location of Net Contents Information, 4. Size(s) Retail Container, 5. Location of Label Directions, 6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product.

Section - IV

1. Contact Point: Name Jeanine Betsher, Title Dir., Regulatory Affairs, Telephone 713. Certification: I certify that the statements I have made on this form... 2. Signature: Jeanine Betsher, 3. Title: Dir., Regulatory Affairs, 4. Typed Name: Jeanine Betsher, 5. Date: November 29, 2001, 6. Date Application Received (Stamped)



NOTIFICATION
DEC 28 2001

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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:	
S-ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate	87.80%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	12.20%
TOTAL	100.00%

*This product contains 7.0 pounds of S-ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate (EPTC) per gallon.

EPA Registration No. 56077-~~56~~⁷⁴

*EPA Est. No. 56077-AR-001
34704-MS-1
62171-MIS-003
5549-NC-001

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION!;PRECAUCION!

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.)

FIRST AID	
If Swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.
If On Skin:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If In Eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If Inhaled:	<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 treatment advice.
HAVE THE PRODUCT CONTAINER OR LABEL WITH YOU WHEN CALLING A POISON CONTROL CENTER OR DOCTOR OR GOING FOR TREATMENT.	

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY (SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, OR EXPOSURE) CALL CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
FOR 24 HOUR INFORMATION CALL CEDAR CHEMICAL: 1-870-572-3701

NET CONTENTS: 2.5 gal. (9.46L)

*1st letter in lot no. indicates establishment

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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, nitrile rubber, neoprene, or viton.
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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

The above personal protective equipment requirements for mixers and loaders may not be reduced even if a closed mixing and loading system is used. Handler PPE may not be reduced or modified as specified in the Work Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)] for closed systems.

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.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

DO NOT SHIP OR STORE WITH FOODS, FEEDS, DRUGS, OR CLOTHING.

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 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

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Do not store this product near fertilizers, seeds, 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: Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide wastes are hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent): then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other means approved by State and local authorities.

FOR BULK AND MINI-BULK CONTAINERS:

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Reseal container and offer for reconditioning, or triple rinse (or equivalent) and offer for recycling or reconditioning, or clean in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

CONTAINER PRECAUTIONS: Before refilling, inspect thoroughly for any cracks, punctures, bulges, dents, abrasions, or damaged or worn threads on closure lid.

REFILL ONLY WITH EPTAM 7E. The contents of the EPTAM 7E container may not be removed completely by cleaning. Refilling with material other than EPTAM 7E will result in contamination and may cause damage or reaction with the container.

Do not refill or transport damaged, leaking or bulging containers.

DO NOT USE REUSE CONTAINER FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER.

WHERE TO USE

CEDAR CHEMICAL'S 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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GENERAL INFORMATION

Use Precautions

Apply this product only as specified on this label. Do not apply by aerial application.

CEDAR CHEMICAL'S 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.

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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.

When applying EPTAM 7E alone in water or liquid fertilizer, the spray mixture should be prepared by first placing ½ 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.

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.

DO NOT apply EPTAM 7E if wind velocity is high enough to cause drift of the application spray off the target site or irregular spray patterns.

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.

SUBSURFACE 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 buildup. 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 1¼ to 1½ inches on either side of it, EXCEPT IN COTTON WHERE THE DISTANCE MUST BE 4 INCHES ON EITHER SIDE OF THE DRILL ROW, AND SUGAR BEETS WHERE THE DISTANCE MUST BE 2 ¾ 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

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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		
	3½ Pints per Acre	4½ Pints per Acre	7 Pints per Acre
200 lbs.	17½ qts./ton	22 1/4 qts./ton	35 qts./ton
250 lbs.	14 qts./ton	18 qts./ton	28 qts./ton
300 lbs.	11 2/3 qts./ton	15 qts./ton	23 1/3 qts. ton
350 lbs.	10 qts./ton	12 7/8 qts./ton	20 qts./ton
400 lbs.	8 3/4 qts./ton	11 1/4 qts./ton	17 1/5 qts. ton
450 lbs.	7 3/4 qts./ton	10 qts./ton	15 1/5 qts. ton
500 lbs.	7 qts./ton	9 qts./ton	14 qts./ton
550 lbs.	6 1/3 qts./ton	8 1/5 qts./ton	12 2/3 qts. ton
600 lbs.	5 7/8 qts./ton	7 1/2 qts./ton	11 3/4 qts./ton
650 lbs.	5 2/5 qts./ton	7 qts./ton	10 4/5 qts./ton
700 lbs.	5 qts./ton	6 2/5 qts./ton	10 qts./ton

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Absorb onto a minimum of 200 pounds (maximum of 700 pounds) of approved dry fertilizer to be applied per acre the recommended 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, cautions and general use precautions 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 nonuniform distribution of treated water.

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

Apply EPTAM 7E in 1/2 to 3/4 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.

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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 recommended 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 dependant 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.

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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>Selaria faberi</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Green Foxtail	<i>Selaria 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>Selaria pumila</i>

* May not be controlled at less than 3 1/2 pints of EPTAM 7E per acre.

ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Tall Morningglory	<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 arvensis</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 sarrachoides</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>Semna obtusifolia</i>
Tumble Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>

* May not be controlled at less than 4 1/2 pints of EPTAM 7E per acre.

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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 3 1/2 pints EPTAM 7E per acre in heavier soils or under very cold soil conditions.

PERENNIAL WEEDS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
*Purple Nutsedge	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
Quackgrass	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>
*Yellow Nutsedge	<i>Cyperus asculentus</i>

* May not be controlled at less than 3 1/2 pints EPTAM 7E 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 four 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 1/2 to 7 pints of EPTAM 7E for quackgrass and 3 1/2 to 7 pints for bermudagrass. Incorporate EPTAM 7E by disking or apply in the irrigation water after the rhizomes and stolons have been cut up. **Consult recommendations for crops on which these higher rates may be used.** Nutsedge may not be controlled by water-run applications in heavier soils.

INCORPORATION (General 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 used must have a maximum application rate that is the same or lower than that of the crop that was initially treated with EPTAM 7E.

ALFALFA, BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL, CLOVERS, LESPEDEZA

GENERAL 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 recommended 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	3 1/2 to 4 1/2 pints
Southeast*	Preplant Incorporated	3 1/2 pints
Southwest	Preplant Incorporated	3 1/2 pints
Western	Preplant Incorporated	2 1/4 to 4 1/2 pints
Pacific Northwest	Preplant Incorporated	2 1/4 to 4 1/2 pints

- Use the lower rate on very coarse soils.
- *For only control of annual grasses from germinating seed in the Northern region, apply and incorporate 2 1/4 pints just before planting.
- *For fall seeded Alfalfa in South Carolina, apply and incorporate 1 3/4 pints just before planting.

USE RATES FOR SEEDLING ALFALFA

Region	Application Methods	Rate
Western	Irrigation	2 1/4 to 4 1/2 pts.
Pacific Northwest	Irrigation	2 1/4 to 3 1/2 pts. spring or early summer
		2 1/4 to 4 1/2 pts. 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	2 1/4 to 3 1/2 pints
Southwest	Irrigation	2 1/4 to 3 1/2 pints
Western	Irrigation	2 1/4 to 3 1/2 pints
Pacific Northwest	Irrigation	2 1/4 to 3 1/2 pints

- Use the lower rates on very coarse textured soils.

Restrictions for Use 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.

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BEANS (Green or Dry)

GENERAL 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	3 1/2 to 4 1/2 pints
	Irrigation (Dry Beans, postemergence)	3 1/2 to 4 1/2 pints
	Fall Application in Minnesota & North Dakota (Dry Beans)	4 1/2 pints coarse textured soils 5 1/4 pints medium & fine textured soils
Southeast	Preplant Incorporated, Directed	3 1/2 pints
	Subsurface	2 1/4 pints
	Irrigation (Dry Beans, postemergence)	3 1/2 to 4 1/2 pints
Southwest	Preplant, Subsurface, Directed	3 1/2 pints
	Irrigation (Dry Beans, postemergence)	3 1/2 pints
Western	Preplant Incorporated	3 1/2 pints
	Directed	3 1/2 to 4 1/2 pints
	Subsurface	3 1/2 pints
	Irrigation (Dry Beans, postemergence)	3 1/2 to 4 1/2 pints

Pacific Northwest	Preplant, Directed	3 1/2 to 4 1/2 pints
	Subsurface	3 1/2 pints
	Irrigation (preplant)	3 1/2 to 4 1/2 pints
	Irrigation (Dry Beans, postemergence)	3 1/2 to 4 1/2 pints

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
Treflan or other trifluralin EC formulations	Green Beans and Dry Beans
Prowl 4-E or other pendimethalin EC formulations	Dry Beans Only
Lasso 4-E or other alachlor EC formulations	Dry Beans Only
Sonalan EC	Dry Beans Only
Dual 8-E or other metolachlor EC formulations	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 EPTAM 7E on Green 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 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

GENERAL 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, it is recommended that weeds be removed 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.

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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 2 1/4 pints EPTAM 7E per crop as a directed spray to the soil in 12-inch bands on both sides of 36-inch rows. 2 1/4 pints is determined to be the proper rate by calculating the two 12-inch bands in a 36-inch row as the fraction 24/36 multiplied by the broadcast rate of 3 1/2 pints.

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	2 1/4 pints coarse textured soils 3 1/2 pints medium & fine textured soils
	Postemergence Incorporated	3 1/2 pints
	Subsurface (postemergence)	3 1/2 pints (broadcast basis)
	Irrigation (postemergence)	2 1/4 to 3 1/2 pints
	Fall Application in Minnesota & North Dakota	4 1/2 pints coarse textured soils 5 1/4 pints medium & fine textured soils
Southwest	Postemergence Incorporation (after thinning)	2 1/4 pints
	Irrigation (after thinning)	2 1/4 to 3 1/2 pints
Western	Postemergence Incorporation	3 1/2 pints
	Subsurface (postemergence)	3 1/2 pints (broadcast basis)
	Irrigation (postemergence)	2 1/4 to 3 1/2 pints
Pacific Northwest	Postemergence Incorporation	3 1/2 pints
	Subsurface (postemergence)	3 1/2 pints (broadcast basis)
	Irrigation (postemergence)	2 1/4 to 3 1/2 pints

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
Treflan EC or other trifluralin EC formulation	California Only
Ro-Neet 6E	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 EPTAM 7E on Sugar Beets:
DO NOT exceed the maximum EPTAM 7E labeled rate in any region.

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DO NOT exceed 3 1/2 pints of EPTAM 7E per acre per year on Sugar Beets applied through conventional spray equipment. 2 applications of 3 1/2 pints of EPTAM 7E 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)

GENERAL 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, it is recommended that weeds be removed 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 1/2 pints EPTAM 7E 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 3/4 pints EPTAM 7E 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 1/2 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.

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After Planting and After Bed Formation (Broadcast Application):

Apply 1 3/4 pints EPTAM 7E 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 1/2 to 7 pints
	Preemergence Incorporated ("drag-off")	3 1/2 to 7 pints
	Postemergence Incorporated ("lay-by")	3 1/2 to 4 1/2 pints
	Irrigation (postemergence)	3 1/2 pints
	Fall Application in Minnesota & North Dakota	5 1/4 pints coarse textured soils 7 pints medium & fine textured soils
Southeastern	Preplant Incorporated	3 1/2 pints
	Preplant, Before Bed Formation (band)	3 1/2 pints (broadcast basis)
	After Planting but Before Bed Formation	1 3/4 pints
	After Planting and After Bed Formation (band)	3 1/2 pints (broadcast basis)
	After Planting and After Bed Formation	1 3/4 pints
	Postemergence Incorporated ("lay-by")	3 1/2 pints (broadcast basis)
	Irrigation (postemergence)	3 1/2 pints
Southwest	Preplant Incorporated	3 1/2 to 7 pints
	Preemergence Incorporated ("drag-off")	3 1/2 to 7 pints
	Postemergence Incorporated ("lay-by")	3 1/2 to 7 pints
	Irrigation (postemergence)	3 1/2 pints
Western	Preplant Incorporated	3 1/2 pints
	Preemergence Incorporated ("drag-off")	3 1/2 pints
	Postemergence Incorporated ("lay-by")	3 1/2 to 4 1/2 pints
	Irrigation (postemergence)	3 1/2 pints
Pacific Northwest	Preplant Incorporated	3 1/2 to 7 pints
	Preemergence Incorporation("drag-off")	3 1/2 to 7 pints
	Irrigation (postemergence)	3 1/2 to 7 pints

- For Preplant Incorporated treatments in the Pacific Northwest use 4 1/2 pints per acre for quackgrass control and 7 pints per acre for hairy nightshade control.
- For Northern California counties (Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou) only: Apply and incorporate just before planting 3 1/2 to 7 pints of EPTAM 7E, use 4 1/2 pints per acre for quackgrass control and 7 pints per acre for hairy nightshade control.

Restrictions for Use on Potatoes:

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

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region).

COTTON (Nonirrigated)

GENERAL 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) Postemergence Band Incorporated	2 1/4 pts.
Southwestern	Postemergence Band (Subsurface Injection) Postemergence Band Incorporated	2 1/4 pts.

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

Restriction for Use of EPITPAH 7EC 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

GENERAL 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 1/2 pints per acre per growing season.

TIMING

Preplant Incorporated: Apply and incorporate treatment just before planting.

USE RATES IN SAFFLOWER (pints/acre)

Region	Application Methods	Rate per Acre
Northern	Preplant Incorporated	3 1/2 pts.
Western	Preplant Incorporated	3 1/2 pts.
Pacific Northwest	Preplant Incorporated	3 1/2 pts.

Restrictions for Use on Safflower:

DO NOT exceed application of 3 1/2 pints per acre of EPTAM 7E per growing season.

DO NOT apply within 60 days prior to harvest.

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CITRUS

GENERAL 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 1/2 to 7 pints of EPTAM 7E to the soil and incorporate with cultivation equipment.

Bearing Citrus: Prior to weed emergence or after a cultivation to remove emerged weeds, apply 3 1/2 pints of EPTAM 7E per acre by metering into flood or furrow irrigation water.

USE RATES IN CITRUS (pints/acre)

Region	Citrus	Application Methods	Rate per Acre
Southeast	Non-bearing Orange, Grapefruit	Directed Spray Incorporated	3 1/2 to 7 pts.
	Bearing Orange, Grapefruit, Tangerine	Irrigation (flood or furrow)	3 1/2 pts.
Southwest	Non-bearing Orange, Grapefruit	Directed Spray Incorporated	3 1/2 to 7 pts.
	Bearing Orange, Grapefruit, Tangerine	Irrigation (flood or furrow)	3 1/2 pts.
Western	Non-bearing Orange, Grapefruit, Lemon	Directed Spray Incorporated	3 1/2 to 7 pts.
	Bearing Orange, Grapefruit, Tangerine, Lemon	Irrigation (flood or furrow)	3 1/2 pts.

Restrictions for Use 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

GENERAL 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.

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USE RATES IN CASTOR BEANS (pints/acre)

Region	Application Methods	Rate per Acre
Northern	Preemergence Incorporated	2 1/4 pts.

Restriction for Use of EPTAM 7E 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

GENERAL 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 1/2 pts.

Restrictions for Use 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

GENERAL 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 (pints/acre)

Region	Application Methods	Rate per Acre
Western	Postemergence Irrigation	2 1/2 to 3 1/2 pts.

Restrictions for Use 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.

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DO NOT apply within 16 days of harvest.

WALNUTS

GENERAL 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 (pints/acre)

Region	Application Methods	Rate per Acre
Western	Irrigation	3 1/2 pts.
Pacific Northwest	Irrigation	3 1/2 pts.

Restriction for Use of EPTAM 7E on Walnuts:

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

**CONDITIONS OF
SALE AND WARRANTY**

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