

**FIFRA §24(C) REGISTRATION
EPA SLN NO.: WA-140001**

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

EPTAM® 7E

Selective Herbicide - Emulsifiable Liquid

EPA Reg. No. 10163-283

**FOR CONTROL OF ITALIAN RYEGRASS, ANNUAL BLUEGRASS, COMMON CHICKWEED AND HENBIT
IN TABLE BEETS AND SWISS CHARD GROWN FOR SEED.**

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.)

**FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN
POOR PEST CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.**

This label for Eptam 7E expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 2026

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions, including statements pertaining to the Worker Protection Standards, on the EPA-registered Eptam 7-E label.
- This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CROP	PINTS/ACRE	COMMENTS
TABLE BEETS AND SWISS CHARD GROWN FOR SEED	2 ¼ - 3 ½	POSTEMERGENCE INCORPORATION: (After the First True Leaves Have Formed) Apply 3 ½ pints EPTAM 7E per acre after thinning and clean cultivation and incorporate to a depth of 2 to 3 inches. Do not exceed 3 ½ pints EPTAM 7E per acre per crop. LAY-BY SUBSURFACE APPLICATION: Prior to application, a clean cultivation must be made for all existing weed growth to be destroyed. Apply 3 ½ pints EPTAM 7E per broadcast acre or in a band treatment (using 2 shanks per row 5 ½ inches apart, centered on the drill row with rows 26 to 42 inches apart) use 1 ¾ pints per acre.

WSDA Container Disposal Guidance: Pesticide containers must be properly cleaned prior to disposal.

The best time to clean empty pesticide containers is during mixing and loading, because residue can be difficult to remove after it dries. Triple rinse (or pressure rinse) the pesticide container, empty all pesticide rinse water into the spray tank, and apply to a labeled crop or site. Recycling cleaned containers is the best method of container disposal. Information regarding the recycling of empty and cleaned plastic pesticide containers in Washington is available on the WSDA Waste Pesticide Program web site at <http://agr.wa.gov/wastepesticide>. Cleaned containers may also be disposed of in a sanitary landfill, if permitted by the county. Burning is not a legal method of container disposal in Washington.

Restrictions / Precautions

- All table beet and Swiss chard seed screenings shall be disposed of in such a way that they cannot be distributed or used for human food or animal feed. The seed conditioner shall keep records of screening disposal for three years from the date of disposal and shall furnish the records to the director immediately upon request. Conditioner disposal records shall consist of documentation of on-farm disposal, disposal at a controlled dumpsite, incinerator, compostor or other equivalent disposal site and shall include the lot numbers, amount of material disposed of, the grower(s), and the date of disposal.
- No portion of the table beet and Swiss chard seed plant, including but not limited to green chop, hay, pellets, meal, whole seed, cracked seed, roots, bulbs, leaves and seed screenings may be used or distributed for food or feed purposes.
- Table beet and Swiss chard seed shall bear a tag or container label which forbids use of the seed for human consumption or animal feed.
- Table beet and Swiss chard seed may not be distributed for human consumption or animal feed.
- **Chemigation:** For use under this SLN label, do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

24(c) Registrant:
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