



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

May 17, 2021

Bill Washburn
Registration Manager
Helena Chemical Company
225 Schilling Blvd., Suite 300
Collierville, TN 38017

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Clethodim
Product Name: TAPOUT WFP
EPA Registration Number: 5905-586
Application Date: February 12, 2018
Decision Number: 575623

Dear Mr. Washburn:

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 Clethodim 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.

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If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Srijana Shrestha by phone at 703-305-6471, or via email at shrestha.srijana@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: Stamped Label

[Brackets] indicate alternate marketing language

Clethodim	Group	1	Herbicide
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TAPOUT WFP

- [Kills Grassy weeds without harming broad leaf wildlife food plots when used as directed]
- [Kills annual and perennial grasses]
- [Kills annual and perennial grasses in ornamentals]
- [A Part of the Foxworthy Outdoors Line of Outdoor Products]
- [Insert Foxworthy Outdoors logo]
- [Kills Crabgrass, Quackgrass, Barnyardgrass, Foxtails, Bermudagrass & Johnsongrass]
- [Rainfast In one hour]
- [Kills Grassy weeds without harming [broadleaf wildlife food plots][and][or][ornamentals] when used as directed
- [Kills grasses in wildlife food plots]
- [This XX container covers XX sq ft]
- [This XX container covers XX acres]
- [Treats Up to XX sq ft]
- [Treats Up to XX acres]
- [TAPOUT WFP can be used to remove grassy weeds on plots grown for wildlife food.]

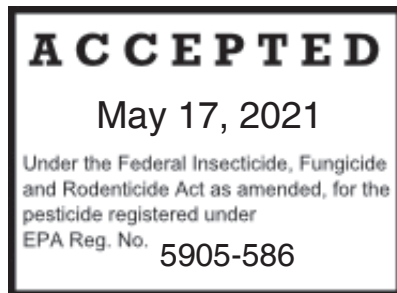
Active Ingredient	By Wt.
*Clethodim	12.6%
Other Ingredients.....	87.4%
Total.....	100.0%

Contains Petroleum Distillates
 *(E)..2..[1 -[[[(3-chloro-2-propenyl)oxyimino]propyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1 -one
 Contains 0.97 lbs. Clethodim per gal.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION
See Additional Precautions inside Booklet

EPA Reg. No. 5905-586
 EPA Est. No.
 AD 083012
 NET CONTENTS

Manufactured For
 Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC
 225 Schilling Boulevard, Suite 300
 Collierville, TN 38017



**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum or using tobacco. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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 eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for advice
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<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 INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, and then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact (800) 424-9300, collect day or night, for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Ingestion of this product or subsequent vomiting can result in aspiration of light hydrocarbon liquid, which can cause pneumonitis. If ingested, probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillate.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. DO NOT reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If there are no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, and 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

DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** apply where runoff is likely to occur. **DO NOT** apply where weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

The use of this product may pose a hazard to the federally designated endangered species of Solano Grass and Wild Rice. Use of this product is prohibited in the following areas where the species are known to exist:

Solano Grass: Solano County, California: the vernal lakes area bounded by the Union Pacific Railroad and Hastings Road to the north, Highway 113 to the east, Highway 12 to the south and Travis Air Force Base to the west.

Wild Rice: Hays County, Texas.

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 area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS:

DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

READ ENTIRE LABEL AND PAMPHLET. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS, AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses. Keep all unprotected persons out of operating areas, or vicinity where there may be drift. **DO NOT** enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container in a cool dry place, out of reach of children, preferably a locked storage cabinet.

Pesticide Disposal and Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. **If empty:** Place in trash or offer for recycling, if available. **If Partly Filled:** Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down *any* indoor or outdoor drain.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions."

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy. For all other ground applications, the nozzle must be no more than 3 feet from the target vegetation.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572. 1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 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.

Controlling Droplet Size- Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles- Follow nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT- Ground Boom

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

RELEASE HEIGHT- Aircraft

Higher release heights increase 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."

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, TAPOUT is a Group 1 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to TAPOUT and other Group 1 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 TAPOUT or other Group 1 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 Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC at 901-761-0050 or at www.helenaagri.com
- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.
- Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC retailer, representative or call 901-761-0050. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
- To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- To the extent possible **DO NOT** allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.

- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. **DO NOT** use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed.
- For additional information on the management of herbicide resistance, consult the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) "**Guideline to the Management of Herbicide Resistance**" found at the HRAC website <http://hracglobal.com/files/Management-of-Herbicide-Resistance.pdf>

PRODUCT INFORMATION

For use on wildlife food plots to control grassy weeds.

TAPOUT WFP is a selective postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grasses. **TAPOUT WFP** does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds.

Apply when grassy weeds are actively growing. Weather conditions such as sunny skies and warm weather promote the growth of grassy weeds and make them more susceptible to herbicide control. Treated grass weeds show a reduction in vigor and growth. Early chlorosis/necrosis of younger plant tissue is followed by a progressive collapse of the remaining foliage. Symptoms will generally be observed in 7 to 14 days after application, depending on grass species treated and environmental conditions.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

- Add half of the needed water to the sprayer/spray tank
- Add TAPOUT WFP
- Fill tank to desired level

BROADCAST APPLICATIONS

How to Apply

- Use of sufficient spray volumes and pressure is essential to ensure complete coverage.
- Use a minimum of 5 gallons or a maximum of 40 gallons of spray solution per acre.
- Under the following conditions a minimum of 10 gals per acre is required: perennial grasses, volunteer corn, drought or stress conditions, heavy grass pressure or when grasses are at or near maximum height. Failure to use 10 gallons per acre under these conditions can result in poor coverage and reduced grass control requiring repeat applications.
- Spray pressure should reflect a minimum of 30 psi and a maximum of 60 psi at the nozzle.
- **DO NOT** use flood nozzles.
- Apply as close to target plants as practical while maintaining a good spray pattern for adequate coverage.
- Repeat application may be applied after 14 days

Use Rates

- For annual grasses 1 to 4 inches tall apply 9 fl oz (0.068 lb. a.i.) per acre
- For annual grasses 4 to 12 inches tall apply 16 fl oz (0.121 lb. a.i.) per acre
- For perennial grasses 2 to 6 inches apply 12 fl oz (0.091 lb. a.i.) per acre.
- For perennial grasses 6 inches or taller apply up to 32 fl oz (0.242 lb. a.i.) per acre
- Consult the “Directions for Annual Grasses” and “Directions for Perennial Grasses” tables for rates for specific grasses
- A second application may be needed for some grasses and for taller grasses

HAND SPRAYER/SPOT APPLICATION

- Apply with a hand trigger sprayer or pump up hand sprayer.
- Adjust sprayer to deliver a fine spray, spray plants until lightly wet, but not dripping.
- Use 1 fl oz (0.0075 lb. a.i.) TAPOUT WFP per gallon of water.
- Spray directly on grassy weeds till lightly wet.
- One gallon of spray mix covers 1300 square feet.

For hard to control weeds, make a second application 2 to 3 weeks after the first application

TANK MIXES

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 use directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

DIRECTIONS FOR ANNUAL GRASSES

- Apply only to actively growing grasses at specified weed heights.
- Apply when the first grass weed species in a mixed grass weed population reaches the specified growth stage for treatment.
- Use the high rate under heavy grass pressure and/or when grasses are at maximum height.

GRASS SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	WEED HEIGHT* (inches)	APPLICATION RATES	
			MINIMUM RATE Fl. Oz./A	MAXIMUM RATE*** Fl. Oz./A
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	2 to 8	9 (0.068 lb. a.i.)	16 (0.121 lb. a.i.)
Broadleaf Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	2 to 6	9	16
Brome				
California	<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	2 to 6	9	16
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	2 to 6	9	16
Downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	2 to 6	9	16
Ripgut	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	2 to 6	9	16
Canarygrass	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	1 to 4	9	16
Crabgrass				
Hairy	<i>Digitaria adscendens</i>	2 to 6**	9	16
Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	2 to 6**	9	16
Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	2 to 6**	9	16
Southern	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	2 to 6**	9	16
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	2 to 6**	9	16
Fall Panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflor</i>	2 to 8	9	16
Field Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	2 to 6	9	16
Foxtail				
Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	2 to 12	9	16
Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	2 to 8	9	16
Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>	2 to 8	9	16
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	2 to 6**	9	16
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	2 to 6	9	16
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	2 to 6	9	16
Lovegrass (Stinkgrass)	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	2 to 6	9	16
Rabbitsfootgrass	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	1 to 4	9	16
Red Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	1 to 3	9	16
Ryegrass				

Hardy	<i>Lolium remotum</i>	2 to 6	9	16
Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	2 to 6	9	16
Seedling Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	4 to 10	9	16
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	6 to 18	9	16
Southwestern Cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa gracilis</i>	2 to 6	9	16
Sprangletop				
Amazon	<i>Leptochloa panicoides</i>	2 to 6	9	16
Bearded	<i>Leptochloa fascicularis</i>	2 to 6	9	16
Mexican	<i>Leptochloa uninervia</i>	2 to 6	9	16
Red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>	2 to 6	9	16
Texas Panicum	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	2 to 6	9	16
Volunteer Cereals				
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	2 to 6	9	16
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>	2 to 6	9	16
Rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>	2 to 6	9	16
Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	2 to 6	9	16
Volunteer Corn	<i>Zea mays</i>	Up to 12	6	12 (0.091 lb. a.i.)
Volunteer Corn	<i>Zea mays</i>	Up to 24	9	14 (0.105 lb. a.i.)
Volunteer Corn	<i>Zea mays</i>	Up to 36	12 (0.091 lb. a.i.)	16
Volunteer Grain Sorghum	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	8 to 12	9	16
Wild Oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>	2 to 6	9	16
Wild Proso Millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	2 to 10	9	16
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	2 to 8	9	16
Wooly Cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	2 to 8	9	16

*Generally occurs between 3-leaf stage and tillering.

**Length of lateral growth.

*** Use the higher rate for taller grass.

DIRECTIONS FOR PERENNIAL GRASSES

- Apply only to actively growing grasses at specified weed heights.
- Apply when the first grass weed species in a mixed grass weed population reaches the specified growth stage for treatment.
- Use the high rate under heavy grass pressure and/or when grasses are at maximum height.

GRASS SPECIES	WEED HEIGHT (inches)	APPLICATION RATE	
		MINIMUM RATE Fl. Oz./A (lb. a.i./A)	MAXIMUM RATE* Fl. Oz./A (lb. a.i./A)
Bermudagrass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) First Application Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	3 (or up to 6" runners) 3 (or up to 6" runners)	12 (0.091) 12	32 (0.242) 32
Fescue, Tall (<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>) First Application Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	4 to 8 4 to 8	12 12	32 32
Foxtail Barley (<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>) First Application Repeat Application (if regrowth occurs)	2 to 6 2 to 6	12 12	32 32
Orchardgrass (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>) First Application Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	4 to 8 4 to 8	12 12	32 32
Quackgrass (<i>Elytrigia repens</i>) First Application Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	4 to 12 4 to 12	12 12	32 32
Rhizome Johnsongrass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>) First Application Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	12 to 24 6 to 18	12 9 (0.068)	32 24 (0.182)
Wirestem Muhly (<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>) First Application Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	4 to 8 4 to 8	12 12	32 32
Perennial Bluegrass [Roughstalk (<i>Poa trivialis</i>)] [Kentucky (<i>Poa prantensis</i>)] First Application Repeat Application(s)	2 to 4 2 to 4	12 12	32 32
Bentgrass (<i>Agrostis</i> spp.) First Application Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	2 to 4 2 to 4	-	32 32

* Use the higher rate for taller grass.

TOLERANT PLANTS		
Alfalfa Carrots Clover, Sweet, White and Other Species Flax Lablab Parsnips	Peas Southern Peas Sugarbeets Turnips Canola (not for canola grown in California Chufa	Garden and Red Beets Mustard Peanuts Radish Soybeans Sunflower

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 32 fl oz /A (0.242 lb. a.i.) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 129 fl. oz./A (1.04 lbs. a.i.) per season
- Maximum number of applications is 4.

- **DO NOT** apply if rain is expected within 1 hour of application, as control may be unsatisfactory.
- **DO NOT** mow prior to application.
- Avoid getting spray or spray drift on susceptible grass crops as injury will occur.
- Minor leaf spotting can occur on treated plants under certain conditions. New foliage is not affected.
- Avoid spraying in windy conditions (windy conditions are when winds are greater than 10 miles per hour).
- Avoid spraying when winds are gusty.
- **DO NOT** spray on grassy food plants such as corn, sorghum, wheat, barley, rice, rye and millet.
- **DO NOT** apply under conditions of stress. Applying **TAPOUT WFP** under conditions that **DO NOT** promote active grass growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. These conditions include drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, low humidity and grasses either partially controlled or stunted from prior pesticide applications. Grasses under these kinds of stressful conditions will not absorb and translocate **TAPOUT WFP** effectively, and will be less susceptible to herbicide activity.
- Application on Long Island, New York, is restricted to no more than 32 fl oz of **TAPOUT WFP** (0.242 lb a.i) per acre per season.

For use in Ornamentals to control grassy weeds

For ornamental plant uses, **TAPOUT** can be used to control labeled grass weeds in and around outdoor ornamentals.

IMPORTANT

TAPOUT successfully controls weeds in newly transplanted and established non-grassy ornamentals. Plant tolerance to **TAPOUT** at labeled rates has been found to be acceptable for the indicated genera and species listed below. Due to variability within species, crop growth stage, environmental conditions, and application techniques, it is recommended that the user determine if herbicide can be used safely on a few plants prior to widespread application. Neither the seller nor the manufacturer of **TAPOUT** has investigated the safety factor to ornamental plants not listed on the label.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

- Add half of the needed water to the sprayer/spray tank
- Add **TAPOUT WFP**
- Fill tank to desired level

HAND SPRAYER/SPOT APPLICATION

- Apply with a hand trigger sprayer or pump up hand sprayer.
- Adjust sprayer to deliver a fine spray, spray plants until lightly wet, but not dripping.
- Use 1 fl oz **TAPOUT WFP** per gallon of water.
- Spray directly on grassy weeds till lightly wet.
- One gallon of spray mix covers 1300 square feet.

For hard to control weeds, make a second application 2 to 3 weeks after the first application

The following plants have shown a tolerance for **TAPOUT** applications:

ORNAMENTAL TREES

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Alder, Red	<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Golden Chain Tree	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	Maples	<i>Acer</i> spp.
Basswood	<i>Tilia</i> spp.	Mulberry, White	<i>Morus alba</i>
Birch, European	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Oaks	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
White	<i>Betula nigra</i>	Olive, Wild	<i>Elaea gnus angustifolia</i>
Birch, River	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Redbud, Eastern	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Birch, White	<i>Malus halliana</i>	Sweet Gum, American	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Crabapple,	<i>Cornus florida</i>		
Flowering			
Dogwood, Flowering			

GROUND COVERS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Bugleweed, Carpet	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Japanese Spurge	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Lilyturf	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Moneywort	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>
Mondo Grass, White	<i>Ophiopogon jaburan</i>
Mondo Grass Dwarf	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>
Periwinkle, Lesser	<i>Vinca minor</i>

GARDEN FLOWERS AND PLANTS

*slight foliage or flower speckling has been observed on these species.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Ageratum	<i>Ageratum spp.</i>	Jasmine Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>
Alyssum*, Sweet	<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Asparagus Fern	<i>Asparagus setaceus</i>	Marigold	<i>Tagetes spp.</i>
Bleeding Heart	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>	Partridgeberry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>
Cast Iron Plant	<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	Petunia*	<i>Petunia hybrida</i>
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum spp.</i>	Phlox	<i>Phlox spp.</i>
Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla spp.</i>	Pinks	<i>Dianthus spp.</i>
Coleus	<i>Coleus spp.</i>	Portulaca	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Coralbells	<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i>	Salvia	<i>Salvia spp.</i>
Cranesbill	<i>Geranium spp.</i>	Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga spp.</i>
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia spp.</i>	Sedum	<i>Sedum spp.</i>
Daisy, Trailing	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Selloum	<i>Philodendron selloum</i>
African		Snapdragon*	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis spp.</i>	Sweet Flag	<i>Acorus gramineus</i>
Dusty Miller	<i>Senecio cineraria</i>	Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i>
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus spp.</i>	Touch-Me-Not	<i>Impatiens spp.</i>
Gazania	<i>Gazania spp.</i>	Verbena	<i>Verbena spp.</i>
Geranium, House	<i>Pelargonium hortorum</i>	Violet	<i>Viola spp.</i>
Heather, False	<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>	Yarrow, Common	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Hosta	<i>Hosta fortunei</i>	Zinnia	<i>Zinnia elegans</i>
Iris	<i>Iris spp.</i>		

SHRUBS

*Slight foliage or flower speckling has been observed on these species.

Abelia	<i>Abelia</i> spp.	Jasmine	<i>Jasminum</i> spp.
Anise, Purple	<i>Illicium floridanum</i>	Jasmine, Asiatic	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>
Aucuba	<i>Aucuba</i> spp.		
Azalea*	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Jasmine, Star	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>
Bamboo	<i>Bambusa</i> spp.		
Barberry, Japanese	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Barberry, Magellan	<i>Berberis buxifolia</i>	Lantana	<i>Lantana</i> spp.
Bayberry	<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>	Nandina* Bamboo,	<i>Nandinia domestica</i>
Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Heavenly	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Boxwood, Common	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Oleander, Common	
Camellia, Common	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>
Candytuft	<i>Iberis sempeivirens</i>	Photinia	<i>Photinia</i> spp.
Cleyera	<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.
Coralberry	<i>Ardisia crenata</i>	Podocarpus	<i>Podocarpus</i> spp.
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.
Coyote Brush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha</i> spp.
Fig, Creeping	<i>Ficus pumila</i>	Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia</i> spp.	Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Holly	<i>Ilex</i> spp.	Spirea	<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera</i> spp.	Sweet Olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Indian Hawthorn	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Viburnum	<i>Viburnum</i> thus
		Wisteria	<i>Wisteria</i> spp.
		Yellow Sage/Shrub	<i>Lantana camara</i>
		Verbena	

DIRECTIONS FOR ANNUAL GRASSES IN ORNAMENTALS

- Apply only to actively growing grasses at specified weed heights.
- Apply when the first grass weed species in a mixed grass weed population reaches the specified growth stage for treatment.
- Use the high rate under heavy grass pressure and/or when grasses are at maximum height.

GRASS SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	WEED* HEIGHT (inches)	APPLICATION RATES	
			MINIMUM RATE fl. oz./A ⁽¹⁾ (lb. a.i./A)	MAXIMUM RATE fl. oz./A ⁽²⁾ (lb. a.i./A)
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	2 to 8	12 (0.091 lb. a.i.)	32 (0.242 lb. a.i.)
Broadleaf Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	2 to 6	12	32
Brome				
California	<i>Bromus carinatus</i>	2 to 6	12	32
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	2 to 6	12	32
Downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	2 to 6	12	32
Ripgut	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	2 to 6	12	32
Canarygrass	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	1 to 4	12	32
Crabgrass				
Hairy	<i>Digitaria adscendens</i>	2 to 6**	12	32
Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	2 to 6**	12	32
Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	2 to 6**	12	32
Southern	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	2 to 6**	12	32
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	2 to 6**	12	32
Fall Panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	2 to 8	12	32
Field Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	2 to 6	12	32
Foxtail				
Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	2 to 12	12	32
Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	2 to 8	12	32

Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>	2 to 8	12	32
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	2 to 6**	12	32
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia cochlin</i>	2 to 6	12	32
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	2 to 6	12	32
Lovegrass (Stinkgrass)	<i>Era grostis cilianensis</i>	2 to 6	12	32
Rabbitsfootgrass	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	1 to 4	12	32
Red Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	1 to 3	12	32
Ryegrass				
Hardy	<i>Lolium remotum</i>	2 to 6	12	32
Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	2 to 6	12	32
Seedling Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	4 to 10	12	32
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	6 to 18	12	32
Southwestern Cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa gracilis</i>	2 to 6	12	32
Sprangletop				
Amazon	<i>Leptochloa panicoides</i>	2 to 6	12	32
Bearded	<i>Leptochloa fascicularis</i>	2 to 6	12	32
Mexican	<i>Leptochloa uninervis</i>	2 to 6	12	32
Red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>	2 to 6	12	32
Texas Panicum	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	2 to 6	12	32
Volunteer Cereals				
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	2 to 6	12	32
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>	2 to 6	12	32
Rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>	2 to 6	12	32
Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	2 to 6	12	32
Volunteer Corn	<i>Zea mays</i>	4 to 12	12	16 (0.121 lb. a.i.)
Volunteer Corn	<i>Zea mays</i>	12 to 24	12	32
Volunteer Grain Sorghum	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	8 to 12	12	32
Wild Oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>	2 to 6	12	32
Wild Proso Millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	2 to 10	12	32
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>	2 to 8	12	32
Woolly Cupgrass	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>	2 to 8	12	32

*Generally occurs between 3-leaf stage and tillering.

**Length of lateral growth.

(1)16 fl. oz./A = approximately 0.4 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.

(2)32 fl. oz./A = approximately 0.8 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.

DIRECTIONS FOR ANNUAL BLUEGRASS CONTROL WITH TAPOUT IN ORNAMENTALS			
GRASS SPECIES	WEED STAGE	APPLICATION RATES	
		MINIMUM RATE fl. oz./A	MAXIMUM RATE fl. oz./A
Annual Bluegrass (<i>Poa annua</i>)	To 4-leaf	12 (0.091 lb. a.i.)	32 (0.242 lb. a.i.)
Apply under favorable soil moisture and humidity that exists within a few days after rainfall or within 7 days after irrigation. Grass needs to be actively growing at time of application(s).			
Apply at weed stage indicated on the label, as reduced control can be expected with more mature annual bluegrass.			
Use the high rate under heavy grass pressure and/or when annual bluegrass is more mature.			

DIRECTIONS FOR PERENNIAL GRASSES IN ORNAMENTALS

- Apply only to actively growing grasses at specified weed heights.
- Apply when the first grass weed species in a mixed grass weed population reaches the specified growth stage for treatment.
- Use the high rate under heavy grass pressure and/or when grasses are at maximum height.

GRASS SPECIES	WEED HEIGHT (inches)	APPLICATION RATES	
		MINIMUM RATE fl. oz./A ⁽¹⁾	MAXIMUM RATE ⁽²⁾ fl. oz./A
Bermudagrass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) First Application	3 (or up to 6' runners)	12 (0.091 lb. a.i.)	32 (0.242 lb. a.i.)
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	3 (or up to 6' runners)	12	32
Foxtail Barley (<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>) First Application	2 to 6	12	32
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	2 to 6	12	32
Quackgrass (<i>Elytrigia repens</i>) First Application	4 to 8	12	32
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	4 to 8	12	32
Rhizome Johnsongrass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>) First Application	12 to 24	2 (0.015 lb. a.i.)	32
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	6 to 18	9 (0.068 lb. a.i.)	16 (0.121 lb. a.i.)
Wirestem Muhly (<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>) First Application	4 to 8	12	32
Repeat Application(s) (if regrowth occurs)	4 to 8	12	32

⁽¹⁾16 fl. oz./A = approximately 0.3 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.

⁽²⁾32 fl. oz./A = approximately 0.8 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 32 fl oz /A (0.242 lb. a.i.) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 129 fl. oz./A (1.04 lbs. a.i.) per season
- Maximum number of applications is 4.
- **DO NOT** apply if rain is expected within 1 hour of application, as control may be unsatisfactory.
- Avoid getting spray or spray drift on susceptible grasses as injury will occur.
- Minor leaf spotting can occur on treated plants under certain conditions. New foliage is not affected.
- Avoid spraying in windy conditions (windy conditions are when winds are greater than 10 miles per hour).
- Avoid spraying when winds are gusty.
- **DO NOT** apply under conditions of stress. Applying **TAPOUT WFP** under conditions that **DO NOT** promote active grass growth will reduce herbicide effectiveness. These conditions include drought, excessive water, extremes in temperature, low humidity and grasses either partially controlled or stunted from prior pesticide applications. Grasses under these kinds of stressful conditions will not absorb and translocate **TAPOUT WFP** effectively, and will be less susceptible to herbicide activity.

CONDITIONS OF SALE – LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY AND REMEDIES

Read the Conditions of Sale - Warranty and Limitations of Liability and Remedies before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product, unopened, and the full purchase price will be refunded.

The directions on this label are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. Insufficient control of pests and/or injury to the crop to which the product is applied may result from the occurrence of extraordinary or unusual weather conditions, the failure to follow the label directions, or good application practices, all of which are beyond the control of Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC (the "Company") or seller. In addition, failure to follow label directions may cause injury to crops, animals, man or the environment. The Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use subject to the factors noted above which are beyond the control of the Company. The Company makes no other warranties or representations of any kind express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose, and no such warranty shall be implied by law.

The exclusive remedy against the Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product shall be limited to, at Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of the purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of the product used

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Company shall not be liable and any and all claims against the Company are waived for special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages or expense of any nature, including, but not limited to, loss of profits or income. The Company and the seller offer this product and the buyer and user accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitation of warranty, liability and remedies.

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