Unison®

Novel Broadleaf Herbicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid	19.6%
INERT INGREDIENTS	80.4%
TOTAL	100.0%

Equivalent to 19.6% 2,4-D Acid or 1.74 lbs./gal.
Isomer specific by AOAC Method 6.D01-5 (12th Ed.)

Patent No. 5,877,112 – Other Patents Pending

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition, et. al. v. EPA, C01-0132C (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to http://www.epa.gov/espp/wtc/.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER – PELIGRO

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.)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER – PELIGRO

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist or vapor. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS, FIRST AID, AND COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

AD 042811
EPA Reg. No. 5905-542
EPA Est. No.: First letters of product batch code indicate producing establishment.
5905-AR-1=WA • 5905-GA-1=CG • 5905-IA-1=DI • 5905-CA-1=KC

Manufactured For
HELENA CHEMICAL COMPANY
225 SCHILLING BOULEVARD, SUITE 300
COLLIERVILLE, TENNESSEE 38017

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store below temperature of 0°F. If frozen, warm to 40°F and re-dissolve before using by rolling or shaking container. Do not store under conditions which might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly. This product can be stored in an unheated building. Store in a safe manner. Store in original container only. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions can affect package strength.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. 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:

NONREFILLABLE METAL CONTAINER (EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 5 GALLONS): Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

NONREFILLABLE METAL CONTAINER (GREATER THAN 5 GALLONS): Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

NONREFILLABLE PLASTIC CONTAINER (EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 5 GALLONS): Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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REFILLABLE CONTAINER: Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Prior to refilling, inspect thoroughly for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, and damaged or worn-out threads on closure devices. Do not refill or transport damaged or leaking containers. Check for leaks after refilling and before transportation. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. If the container is not being refilled, return to the point of purchase or designated location.

PEEL BACK BOOK HERE AND RESEAL AFTER OPENING

OPM #110348

NET CONTENTS:

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FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: 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 SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for advice. Have person sip a glass of water. Do not induce vomiting unless instructed to do so by poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

IF INHALED: Move victim 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 immediately for further treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency assistance call toll-free, 1-800-424-9300 (ChemTrec).

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Causes irreversible eye damage.

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

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EPA Est. No.: First letters of product batch code indicate producing establishment.
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Manufactured For

HELENA CHEMICAL COMPANY

225 SCHILLING BOULEVARD, SUITE 300 • COLLIERVILLE, TENNESSEE 38017

Job #55515

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category ***F*** on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks,
- goggles or face shield,
- chemical-resistant gloves when applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate,
- chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.

See "Engineering Controls" for additional requirements.

User Safety Requirements

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

Engineering Control Statements

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.

Users should 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

For terrestrial uses: This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

For Aquatic Uses: Do not apply to water except as specified on the label.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

Aquatic Weed Control: Fish breathe dissolved oxygen in the water and decaying weeds also use oxygen. When treating continuous, dense weed masses, it may be appropriate to treat only part of the infestation at a time. For example, apply the product in lanes separated by untreated strips that can be treated after vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2- to 3-week period following treatment. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Waters having limited and less dense weed infestations may not require partial treatments.

Groundwater Contamination: Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

This product may cause injury to desirable plants by contacting foliage, stems or roots. Use care in all applications to avoid surface water or soil transport to non-target plant areas. Avoid contamination of irrigation or domestic water supplies. Avoid applications in the vicinity of susceptible plants or when winds are blowing toward nearby susceptible plants or when temperature inversions are expected. Avoid direct application or spray drift to susceptible plants since very small quantities of this herbicide can cause severe injury in the growing or dormant period. Plants contacted may be killed or suffer significant injury resulting in grade or yield losses. Do not apply in greenhouses.

CHEMIGATION PROHIBITION

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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 48 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 made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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 unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size
When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a Coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles. Use an agriculturally-accepted drift retardant designed to increase droplet size.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a Medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed
Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for non-target species, non-target crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions
If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Susceptible Plants
Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetable stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements
Applicators must follow all State and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment
All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

Additional requirements for aerial applications:
The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Additional requirements for ground boom application:
Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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PRODUCT INFORMATION

Local conditions, crop varieties, and application method may affect performance of this product. User should consult local Extension Service, agricultural experiment station, or university weed specialists, and State regulatory agencies for recommendations in your area.

NOTE: Certain counties in California may have specific permit requirements and restrictions that need to be adhered to prior to and during the application of phenoxy herbicides. It is the responsibility of the end user, applicator, and/or pest control advisor (PCA) to be fully aware of any and all county permit conditions regarding the use and application of phenoxy herbicides. All restrictions dates, buffer zones to sensitive crops, required drift control measures and any other requirements are the sole responsibility of the purchaser, end user, applicator or PCA.

Best results are obtained when product is applied to young succulent weeds that are actively growing. Application rates lower than recommended will not be satisfactory on susceptible annual weeds. For perennial weeds and conditions such as the very dry areas of the western states, where control is difficult, the higher recommended rates should be used. When product is used for weed control in crops, the growth stage of the crop must be considered. Some plants and weeds, especially woody varieties, are hard to control and may require repeat applications. Application rates should be 1 to 5 gallons of total spray by air or 5 to 25 gallons by ground equipment unless otherwise directed. In either case, use the same amount of **UNISON®** per acre. **UNISON®** should not be allowed to come into contact with desirable, susceptible plants such as beans, cotton, fruit trees, grapes, legumes, ornamentals, peas, tomatoes and other vegetables. **UNISON®** should not be used in greenhouses. If stored below freezing, it may be necessary to warm product to 40°F and agitate before using. This does not affect the efficiency of the product. Spray equipment used to apply **UNISON®** or other products containing 2,4-D should not be used for any other purpose until thoroughly cleaned with a suitable chemical cleaner.

NOTE: California Aerial Restriction: In California, aerial application is allowed on small grains only. All other crops application by air is prohibited.

Western States Aerial Restrictions: Application of **UNISON®** is prohibited between February 1st and September 15th in the following Western United States (AZ, NM, NV).

WEEDS CONTROLLED

UNISON® will control or partially control the following as well as many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D:

Alders
Alligatorweed
American lotus
Arrowhead
Artichoke
Austrian fieldcress
Biden
Bittercress, smallflower
Bittersweet
Bitterweed
Bitter wintercress
Black-eyed Susan
Blessed thistle
Blue lettuce
Blue thistle
Blueweed, Texas
Box elder
Broomweed, common
Buckhorn
Bull nettle
Bull thistle
Bulrush
Burdock, common
Burhead
Bur ragweed
Buttercup, smallflowered
Carolina geranium
Carpetweed
Catnip
Chickweed
Chicory
Cinquefoil, common & rough
Cockle
Cocklebur, common
Coffeebean
Coffeeweed
Cornflower
Creeping jenny
Croton (Texas, woolly)
Curly indigo
Dandelion
Devil's claw *(Proboscidea louisianica)*
Dogfennel (mayweed)
Duckweed
Elderberry
Evening primrose, common
Evening primrose, cutleaf
Fanweed
Figwort
Fixweed
Fleabane
Florida Pusley
Four o'clock
Frenchweed
Galinsoga (elderberry, hairy)
Goatsbeard
Goosefoot
Gumweed
Healall
Hemp
Henbit
Honeysuckle
Horsetail
Indian Mallow
Indigo
Jewelweed
Jerusalem artichoke
Jimsonweed
Klamathweed
Ladysthumb
Lambsquarters, common
Loco, Bigbend
Mallow (Venice, dwarf, little)
Marestail
Marijuana
Marshelder
Mexican weed
Milk vetch
Morningglory (annual, common, ivy, woolly)
Mousetail
Mustards (except blue), prior to bolting
Nutgrass
Parrotfeather
Parsnip
Pennycress (fanweed)
Pennywort
Peppergrass
Pepperweeds (except perennial)
Plantains
Poison ivy
Pokeweed
Poorjoe
Poverty weed
Prickly lettuce
Primrose
Puncture vine
Purslane, common
Quickweed
Radish
Ragweeds (common, giant)
Redstem
Rough fleabane
Rush
Shepherdspurse
Sicklepod
Sneezeweed, bitter
Sowthistle (annual, spiny)
Spanish needles
Spatterdock
Speedwell
Stinging nettles
Stinkweed
St. John's Wort
Sumacs
Sunflower
Sweetclover (annual)
Tanweed
Tarweed
Thistles
Toadflax
Tumbleweed
Velvetleaf
Venicemallow
Vetches, except hairy
Virginia copperleaf
Virginia creeper
Water hyacinth
Water lily
Water plantain
Water primrose
Water shield
Wild carrot
Wild hemp
Wild lettuce
Wild mustard
Wild parsnip
Wild radish
Wild rape
Wild strawberry
Wild sweet potato
Willow
Witchweed
Wormwood
Yellow goatsbeard
Yellow rocket
Yellow starthistle

Weeds Partially Controlled (Higher rates and/or repeated applications may be needed):

Alfalfa
Beggarticks
Bindweeds (hedge, European)
Buckbrush
Bull thistle
Canada thistle
Chamise
Clover, red
Corn gromwell
Coyotebrush
Dandelion
Docks
Dogbanes
Goldenrod
Ground ivy
Hawkweed
Henbit
Hoary cress
Ironweed
Knotweed
Mallow
Many-flowered aster
Manzanita
Musk thistle
Nettles
Orange Hawkweed
Peppergrass
Prickly lettuce
Rabbitbrush
Russian thistle
Sage, coastal
Sagebrush (big, sand)
Salsify (western, common)
Salt cedar *(T. ramosissim)*
Sand shinnery oak
Smartweed, annual
Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Tansyragwort
Vervains
Vetch, hairy
Western ironweed
Wild carrot
Wild garlic
Wild onion

Weeds Partially Controlled And For Which Locally Resistant Biotypes May Occur:
Pigweed

Weeds Suppressed When Another Labeled Herbicide Is Also Applied:
Bindweed (field) Russian knapweed

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

UNISON® is a macro-emulsifiable concentrate formulation intended for dilution in water for many applications. For certain specified applications, liquid fertilizer or oil may replace part or all of the water as diluent.

If dry flowable (DF), wettable powder (WP) or flowable (F) tank mix products are to be used, these should generally be added to the spray tank first. Refer to the mixing directions on the labels of the tank mix products.

For best results, thoroughly clean sprayer immediately after use by flushing system with water and heavy duty detergent such as Wipe Out®.

Water Spray: To prepare a water spray mixture, fill clean spray tank about 1/2 to 2/3 full with clean water. With agitation turned on, add the required amount of **UNISON®**. Continue agitation while adding balance of water and during spray operations. **NOTE:** In water this product forms a macro-emulsion and can separate upon prolonged standing. If spray mixture is allowed to stand, agitate again to assure uniformity.

Liquid Fertilizer Spray: Due to increased risk of crop foliage burn with fertilizer, use only as recommended on this label or supplemental labeling distributed for **UNISON®**. Use fertilizer rate recommended locally. Fill clean spray tank about 1/2 to 2/3 full with liquid nitrogen fertilizer (UAN or urea) solution. Add required amount of product with vigorous agitation running. Continue agitation while adding balance of liquid fertilizer and during spray operations. Application should be made immediately. Overnight storage of mixture is not recommended. Application during very cold (near freezing) temperatures is not advisable because of the likelihood of crop injury. This product is formulated to be compatible with most liquid nitrogen solutions; however, due to variability in fertilizers, users may wish to perform a jar compatibility test before large-scale mixing.

Oil Spray: Use only as recommended on this label or supplemental labeling distributed for **UNISON®**. Fill clean spray tank about 1/2 to 2/3 full with an oil approved for agricultural use (diesel oil, fuel oil, stove oil, etc.). Add required amount of product with agitation turned on. Continue agitation while adding balance of oil. The resulting mixture is a solution and will generally remain uniform without agitation once mixed. However, agitation is suggested if available. Do not allow any water to get into the spray mixture to avoid formation of an invert emulsion (mayonnaise consistency).

Water Spray With Oil: Use only as recommended on this label or supplemental labeling distributed for **UNISON®**. Where a combination of water and oil diluent is recommended, the use of emulsifiable crop oil or crop oil concentrate is suggested since mild agitation will be sufficient. Mix in the sequence of water, product, and oil. If diesel or other non-emulsified oils listed above under “Oil Spray” are desired for use with water, add no more than 1 quart of such oil per 1 gallon of water and agitate vigorously until tank is emptied. If possible, premix non-emulsified oil with this product and add this premix to a mostly filled spray tank with agitation on. Follow these procedures carefully to avoid formation of an invert emulsion (mayonnaise consistency).

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Use calibrated spray equipment for all types of applications to assure applying the recommended amount of spray mixture per acre. Use sufficient spray volume within the ranges specified to obtain good coverage of weeds. **UNISON®** is absorbed sufficiently within 1 hour after application to provide adequate weed control.

Ground Broadcast Spray: Unless otherwise specified in the appropriate crop or non-crop directions, apply in 5 or more gallons of spray solution per acre. Use enough spray volume to provide uniform coverage of weeds, taking into account the amount of vegetation present and the type of application equipment to be used. As crop canopy and weed density increase, a higher spray volume may be needed for equivalent coverage and weed control. Typical crop applications utilize 10 to 50 gallons of spray solution per acre, while certain high volume non-crop applications may utilize more than 100 gallons per acre. Use coarse sprays to minimize potential spray drift. Do not apply with hollow cone nozzles or other nozzles that produce fine spray droplets. Boom spraying with flat fan or low volume nozzles is generally most suitable for ground broadcast applications.

Ground Band Spray: Determine band equivalents to broadcast rates and volumes by the following formulas:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Band rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre} = \text{Band volume per acre}$$

Aerial Broadcast Spray: Unless otherwise specified in the appropriate crop or non-crop directions, apply in 1 to 5 gallons of spray solution per acre. For best coverage and weed control, as well as reduced potential for spray drift, a minimum of 3 gallons per acre is suggested. Avoid using nozzles or nozzle configurations that generate fine droplets. One configuration usually found to be suitable includes straight stream nozzles (such as disk with no swirl plate) directed straight back along the wind stream. Mechanical flagging or GPS (Global Positioning Systems) is suggested to obtain more uniform application.

With fixed-wing or helicopter application, an exactly even swath deposition may not be achieved, and consequently, crop injury or pesticide non-performance may result wholly or in part. Do not apply by air during periods of thermal inversion. Avoid application if potential for drift is excessive and/or susceptible crops are growing in the vicinity.

NOTE: California Aerial Restriction: In California, aerial application is allowed on small grains only. All other crops application by air is prohibited.

TANK MIXES

Unless otherwise prohibited on this label or the label of an intended tank mix product, this product may be applied in combination with any herbicide registered for the same crop, timing, and method of application. Observe the most restrictive label statements of various tank mix products used. LIABILITY FOR CROP INJURY RESULTING FROM A TANK MIXTURE NOT SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL, OR SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING DISTRIBUTED FOR **UNISON®**, IS SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMED BY HELENA CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Glyphosate Tank Mixes:
UNISON® + Glyphosate (various formulations) may be used on all approved crops, use sites and use patterns approved on both labels. **UNISON®** should be used at the rate of 1.5–3 pints in combination with the appropriate rate of Glyphosate per acre to provide best control of weed pest species. Consult the Glyphosate label to determine proper rate of Glyphosate to be used in combination with **UNISON®**.

COMPATIBILITY

Before full-scale mixing of this product with other herbicides, fertilizer solutions and adjuvants, it is advisable to determine the compatibility of the proposed mixture. Use proportionate quantities of each ingredient and mix in a small container. Always mix one product thoroughly with the diluent before adding another product. If no incompatibility is evident after 30 minutes, the mixture is generally compatible for spraying.

PLANTING IN TREATED AREAS

Labeled Crops: Within 29 days following an application of this product, plant only those crops named as use sites on this or other registered 2,4-D labels. Follow more specific limitations, if any, provided in the directions for individual crops. Labeled crops may be at risk for crop injury or loss when planted soon after application, especially in the first 14 days. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk.

Other Crops: All other crops may be planted 30 or more days following an application without concern for illegal residues in the planted crop. However, under certain conditions, there may be a risk of injury to susceptible crops. Degradation factors described below should be considered in weighing this risk. Under normal conditions, any crop may be planted without risk of injury if at least 90 days of soil temperatures above freezing have elapsed since application.

Degradation Factors: When planting into treated areas, the risk of crop injury is less if lower rates of product were applied and conditions following application have included warm, moist soil conditions that favor rapid degradation of 2,4-D. Risk is greater if higher rates of product were applied and soil temperatures have been cold and/or soils have been excessively wet or dry in the days following application. Consult your local Agricultural Extension Service for information about susceptible crops and typical soil conditions in your area.

APPLICATIONS

READ ALL PROCEEDING GENERAL SECTIONS OF LABEL AND WARRANTY BEFORE USE.

Unless otherwise specified, applications may be made by ground or air equipment. Ground applications may provide more thorough coverage and better weed control. For selective postemergent weed control in crops, do not add oil, surfactant, fertilizer or other additives unless specifically recommended on this label or supplemental labeling.

CEREAL GRAINS
Spring Wheat, Barley and Millet (Not for Use on Millet in California)

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF UNISON® PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Not Underseeded with Legumes **Onset of Tillering Stage:** Postemergence: *Annual and biennial broadleaf weeds Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 – 1.75 pints	Apply after grain is well tillered (usually about 4 to 8 inches high). Do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage. Grains are generally tolerant of these treatments, but risk of crop injury is greater than at full tillering stage. Do not make application if the risk of injury is unacceptable. The onset of tillering stage is defined as grain having 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves.
Full Tillering Stage: Postemergence: Annual and biennial broadleaf weeds Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 – 3.25 pints	For these applications, full tillering stage is defined as grain that has 3 or more tillers and the flag leaf should not be visible. Apply after grain is 8 inches tall. Do not spray grain in boot to dough stage. Do not spray alfalfa or sweet clover unless the infestation is severe and injury to these legumes can be tolerated.
Emergency Weed Control in Triticale, Wheat Perennial broadleaf weeds	4.5 pints	To control difficult weed problems in certain areas, such as under dry conditions especially in Western areas, higher rates, up to 4.5 pints per acre, may be needed. Higher rates increase the risk of crop injury. The severity of the weed problem should be balanced against the possibility of crop injury. Do not apply before the tiller stage or from boot to dough stage.

*Use the lower rate if small annual and biennial weeds are the major problem. Use the higher rate if perennial weeds or annual and biennial weeds are present which are in the hard-to-kill categories as determined by local experience. The higher rates increase the risk of grain injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the grain damage risk. Do not apply **UNISON®** to grain in the seedling stage.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CEREAL GRAINS:

- For aerial application on grain, apply **UNISON®** in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.
- For ground application, a minimum of 10 to 15 gallons of water per acre is recommended for proper spray coverage.
- Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.
- Do not feed treated straw to livestock if an emergency treatment as described above is applied.
- **Postemergence:**
  - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
  - Maximum of 5.75 pints (1.25 lbs. acid equivalent) per acre per application.
- **Preharvest:**
  - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
  - Maximum of 36 ounces per acre per application.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI) is 14 days.
- Limited to 1 gallon per acre per crop cycle.
- **NOTE:** Aerial application in California is prohibited unless otherwise specified.

Winter Wheat, Barley and Rye

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF UNISON® PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Not Underseeded with Legumes **Onset of Tillering Stage:** Postemergence: *Annual and biennial broadleaf weeds Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 – 3.25 pints	Apply after grain is well tillered (usually about 4 to 8 inches high). Do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage. Grains are generally tolerant of these treatments, but risk of crop injury is greater than at full tillering stage. Do not make application if the risk of injury is unacceptable. The onset of tillering stage is defined as grain having 1 or more tillers as well as 3 or more leaves.
Full Tillering Stage: Postemergence: Annual and biennial broadleaf weeds Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 – 3.25 pints	For these applications, full tillering stage is defined as grain that has 3 or more tillers and the flag leaf should not be visible (usually 4 to 8 inches tall). Do not spray grain in boot to dough stage. Do not spray alfalfa or sweet clover unless the infestation is severe and injury to these legumes can be tolerated.
Emergency Weed Control in Triticale, Wheat Perennial broadleaf weeds	4.5 pints	To control difficult weed problems in certain areas, such as under dry conditions especially in Western areas, higher rates, up to 4.5 pints per acre, may be needed. Higher rates increase the risk of crop injury. The severity of the weed problem should be balanced against the possibility of crop injury. Do not apply before the tiller stage or from boot to dough stage.

*Use the lower rate if small annual and biennial weeds are the major problem. Use the higher rate if perennial weeds or annual and biennial weeds are present which are in the hard-to-kill categories as determined by local experience. The higher rates increase the risk of grain injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the grain damage risk. Do not apply **UNISON®** to grain in the seedling stage.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CEREAL GRAINS:

- For aerial application on grain, apply **UNISON®** in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.
- For ground application, a minimum of 10 to 15 gallons of water per acre is recommended for proper spray coverage.
- Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.
- Do not feed treated straw to livestock if an emergency treatment as described above is applied.
- **Postemergence:**
  - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
  - Maximum of 92 ounces per acre per application.
- **Preharvest:**
  - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
  - Maximum of 36 ounces per acre per application.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI) is 14 days.
- Limited to 1 gallon per acre per crop cycle.
- **NOTE:** Aerial application in California is prohibited unless otherwise specified.

CEREAL GRAINS (Not Underseeded with a Legume)
OATS

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF UNISON® PER ACRE* (Average Conditions)	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Spring-Planted Oats **Full Tillering Stage:** Postemergence: Annual and biennial broadleaf weeds Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 pint	Apply in sufficient water to give good coverage. Apply after the fully tillered stage, except during the boot to dough stage. **NOTE:** Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and more likely to be injured. Grains should have 3 or more tillers and the flag leaf should not be visible. Oats are less tolerant to **UNISON®** than wheat or barley and present a greater risk of crop injury. The severity of the weed problem should be balanced against the possibility of crop injury. Larger weeds and hard-to-kill weeds may be poorly controlled, especially under dry conditions. **NOTE:** Aerial application in California is prohibited unless otherwise specified.
Fall-Planted Oats	1 – 3.25 pints	Apply after full tillering but before early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require higher rates per acre for maximum control, but injury may result. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather. **NOTE:** Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and more likely to be injured. **NOTE:** Aerial application allowed in California as well. All drift mitigation measures and precautions must be followed.
Preharvest	2 pints	Apply with recommended amount of water per acre when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth. Addition of a nonionic surfactant, such as INDUCE® or DYNE-AMIC®, usually improves weed control.

*If band treatment is used, base the dosage rate on the actual area sprayed.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CEREAL GRAINS (Not Underseeded with a Legume)(Oats):

- The higher rates increase the risk of grain injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the grain damage risk.
- Apply **UNISON®** in sufficient water for adequate coverage.
- Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.
- Do not feed treated straw to livestock.
- **Postemergence:**
  - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
  - Maximum of 92 ounces per acre per application.
- **Preharvest:**
  - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
  - Maximum of 36 ounces per acre per application.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI) is 14 days.
- Limited to 1 gallon per acre per crop cycle.

Livestock Feeding Restrictions: Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock if an emergency and/or preharvest treatment are applied.

Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizers: At full tiller, product may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizers suitable for foliar application to small grains. Refer to "Mixing Instructions" section of this label for further information. Fertilizers can increase foliage contact burn of herbicides. Reducing the fertilizer rate and concentration will reduce the hazard of foliage burn.

Tank Mixtures: **UNISON®** may be tank mixed with other herbicides for control of certain weeds in small grains. Use tank mix directions appearing on the labels of the specific herbicides when tank mixing with this product. Observe all precautions and limitations on labeling of product used in a particular tank mix.

Suggested 2-way tank mix combinations are listed below:
UNISON® + Ally® (Use on Wheat & Barley only)
UNISON® + Amber® (Use on Wheat & Barley only)
UNISON® + Canvas® (Use on Wheat & Barley only)
UNISON® + Express® (Use on Wheat & Barley only)
UNISON® + Finesse® (Use on Wheat & Barley only)
UNISON® + Glean® (Use on Wheat, Oats & Barley only)
UNISON® + Harmony® Extra (Use on Wheat, Oats & Barley only)
UNISON® + Peak® (Use on Wheat, Oats, Barley & Rye)
UNISON® + Bromoxynil (Use on Wheat, Oats, Barley & Rye)
UNISON® + Dicamba (Use on Wheat, Oats & Barley only)
UNISON® + Diuron (Use on Wheat, Oats & Barley only)
UNISON® + Metribuzin (Use on Wheat & Barley only)

Suggested 3-way tank mixes include*:
UNISON® + Bromoxynil or Dicamba or Diuron or Metribuzin + Ally®
UNISON® + Bromoxynil or Dicamba or Diuron or Metribuzin + Amber®
UNISON® + Bromoxynil or Dicamba or Diuron or Metribuzin + Canvas®
UNISON® + Bromoxynil or Dicamba or Diuron or Metribuzin + Express®
UNISON® + Bromoxynil or Dicamba or Diuron or Metribuzin + Finesse®
UNISON® + Bromoxynil or Dicamba or Diuron or Metribuzin + Glean®
UNISON® + Bromoxynil or Dicamba or Diuron or Metribuzin + Harmony® Extra
UNISON® + Bromoxynil or Dicamba or Diuron or Metribuzin + Peak®
UNISON® + Diuron + Metribuzin
UNISON® + Diuron + Dicamba
UNISON® + Diuron + Bromoxynil
UNISON® + Dicamba + Metribuzin
UNISON® + Dicamba + Bromoxynil
UNISON® + Metribuzin + Bromoxynil

*Refer to the previous section (suggested 2-way tank mix combinations) and the registered product labels to determine the specific small grain crops that may be treated.

CORN (Field and Pop)

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF UNISON® PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
CORN (Field and Pop) Preplant: Fine- and medium-texture soils having 1% or more organic matter: For coarse-textured soils with 2% or more organic matter:	1 – 4.5 pints 1 – 3.0 pints	To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 7 to 14 days before planting. Use high rate for less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa.
Preemergence: Fine- and medium-texture soils having 1% or more organic matter: For coarse-textured soils with 2% or more organic matter:	1 – 4.5 pints 1 pint*	Apply 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Liquid fertilizers and agriculturally approved surfactants may be added. *Due to the lower rate, partial weed control may result on coarse soils.
Postemergence: Annual broadleaf weeds Early Postemergence: (from spike to 4-leaf stage or up to 8 inches)	0.5 – 2.25 pints	Apply when weeds are small and corn is less than 8 inches tall (to top of canopy). Many types of adjuvants will increase risk of crop injury. Where an adjuvant is required because of tank mixing with another herbicide, use the lowest recommended concentration of a nonionic surfactant such as INDUCE® (often at 0.25% vol./vol. or less) to minimize such risk. Corn may be brittle and subject to breaking by wind and/or cultivation, especially in the 2 weeks following application. Avoid spraying just after corn leaves unfold.
Perennial broadleaf weeds Late Postemergence: (corn is 8 – 36 inches tall before tasseling)	1.3 – 2.25 pints	When corn is 8 – 36 inches tall, use drop nozzles and keep spray off foliage. Treat perennial weeds when they are in the bud to bloom stage. The timing can extend until corn is 36 inches tall or to tasseling, whichever comes first, but weeds usually become too large and hard to control. Lowest rates may not provide adequate weed control unless used in a tank mix with another registered herbicide.
Preharvest:	2 – 6.75 pints	After the hard dough (or denting) stage when silks have turned brown, apply the appropriate rate to suppress perennial weeds such as hemp dogbane or field bindweed, and many tall weeds such as cocklebur, pigweed, and sunflower that interfere with harvest. Weed seed production will also be suppressed if application is prior to the flowering stage of weeds. The high rate is recommended under dry conditions.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CORN (Field and Pop):

- Corn (Field and Pop)
  - Preharvest-Interval (PHI) is 7 days.
  - Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.
  - Do not apply on fine- or coarse-textured soils (silt & clay loams) with less than 1% organic matter or on coarse-textured soils (sand, sandy loam, loamy sand) with less than 2% organic matter.
  - Maximum use rate per acre per crop cycle is 1.75 gallons.
  - **Preplant or Preemergence:**
    - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
    - Maximum of 4.5 pints per acre per application.
    - Do not apply preemergence if a preplant application of this product was made.

(continued)

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CORN (Field and Pop)*(cont.)*

- **Postemergence:**
  - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
  - Maximum of 36 ounces per acre per application.
  - Do not spray corn in the tassel to dough stage.
  - Do not apply with liquid fertilizer or oil.
  - Postemergence application should not follow a preplant or preemergence application by less than 3 weeks.
- **Preharvest:**
  - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
  - Maximum of 110 ounces per acre per application.

CORN (Sweet)

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF UNISON® PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
CORN (Sweet) Preplant: Fine- and medium-texture soils having 1% or more organic matter: For coarse-textured soils with 2% or more organic matter:	1 – 4.5 pints 1 – 3.0 pints	To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 7 to 14 days before planting. Use high rate for less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa.
Preemergence: Fine- and medium-texture soils having 1% or more organic matter: For coarse-textured soils with 2% or more organic matter:	1 – 4.5 pints 1 pint*	Apply 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Liquid fertilizers and agriculturally approved surfactants may be added. *Due to the lower rate, partial weed control may result on coarse soils.
Postemergence: Annual broadleaf weeds Early Postemergence: (from spike to 4-leaf stage or up to 8 inches)	0.5 – 2.25 pints	Apply when weeds are small and corn is less than 8 inches tall (to top of canopy). Many types of adjuvants will increase risk of crop injury. Where an adjuvant is required because of tank mixing with another herbicide, use the lowest recommended concentration of a nonionic surfactant such as INDUCE® (often at 0.25% vol./vol. or less) to minimize such risk. Corn may be brittle and subject to breaking by wind and/or cultivation, especially in the 2 weeks following application. Avoid spraying just after corn leaves unfold.
Perennial broadleaf weeds Late Postemergence: (corn is 8 – 36 inches tall before tasseling)	1.3 – 2.25 pints	When corn is 8 – 36 inches tall, use drop nozzles and keep spray off foliage. Treat perennial weeds when they are in the bud to bloom stage. The timing can extend until corn is 36 inches tall or to tasseling, whichever comes first, but weeds usually become too large and hard to control. Lowest rates may not provide adequate weed control unless used in a tank mix with another registered herbicide.

(continued)

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CORN (Sweet):

- Corn (Sweet)
  - Preharvest Interval (PHI) is 45 days.
  - Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.
  - Minimum of 21 days between applications.
  - Do not apply on fine- or coarse-textured soils (silt & clay loams) with less than 1% organic matter or on coarse-textured soils (sand, sandy loam, loamy sand) with less than 2% organic matter.
  - Maximum use rate per acre per crop cycle is 110 ounces.
  - **Preplant or Preemergence:**
    - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
    - Maximum of 2.25 pints per acre per application.
    - Do not apply preemergence if a preplant application of this product was made.
  - **Postemergence:**
    - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
    - Maximum of 36 ounces per acre per application.
    - Do not spray corn in the tassel to dough stage.
    - Do not apply with liquid fertilizer or oil.
    - Postemergence application should not follow a preplant or preemergence application by less than 3 weeks.

FILBERTS

CROP STAGE	APPLICATION RATE/ACRE	DIRECTIONS/TIMING
For Sucker Control	3 – 4.5 pints	For control of suckers, spray to wet leaves and stems of suckers that are 6 to 8 inches in height during April through August.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON FILBERTS:

- PHI: Do not harvest nuts within 45 days of application.
- Minimum: Allow at least 30 days between applications.
- Limited to 4 applications per year.
- Maximum use rate: 72 ounces per 100 gallons of spray solution per application.

FALLOW LAND AND CROP STUBBLE

Fallow land or land idle between crops may be subject to unwanted weed growth. For control of many annual broadleaf species, apply at the rate of 1.0 – 4.0 pints per acre. To aid in suppressing certain perennial or biennial broadleaf weeds (including cotton regrowth), this product may be applied at the rate of 2.25 – 8.0 pints per acre either alone or in combination with other registered herbicides such as dicamba or picloram. Use the high rate on older plants, drought-stressed plants or for hard-to-kill species. See “Planting In Treated Areas” section. Follow more restrictive limitations for tank mix products used.

UNISON® may be used to kill fall alfalfa stands in preparation for spring planting of row crops under conservation tillage. The treated alfalfa crop cannot be grazed, fed to livestock or cut for hay.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON FALLOW LAND AND CROP STUBBLE:

- Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application.
- Limited to 2 applications per year.
- Maximum of 1.15 gallons (2.0 lbs. ae)/acre per application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- **NOTE:** Aerial application is prohibited in California.

GRASS PASTURES

For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds: Use 1 – 2 lbs. ae per acre per application.

For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds: Use 1 – 2 lbs. ae per acre per application.

For difficult-to-control weeds and wood plants: Use 2 lbs. ae per acre per application.

Spot treatment: Use 2 lbs. ae per acre.

To control many emerged broadleaf weeds, apply 1.0 – 4.0 pints **UNISON®** per acre. Addition of a nonionic surfactant, such as INDUCE® or DYNE-AMIC®, usually improves weed control. Preferred timing is in the early spring when sufficient weeds have emerged, and when weeds are small and actively growing, but before weeds are too mature. Summer applications to older, drought-stressed weeds are less effective. However, weeds are more susceptible again in the fall when cooler, wetter conditions support active growth before a killing frost. For fall treatment of mature weeds or perennial weed regrowth, use 3.5 – 8.0 pints per acre. Several seasons of spring plus fall treatments may be necessary to control certain perennials.

Plant Response: Injury may result to bent grass, other warm season or southern grasses, and alfalfa, clover or other legumes. Do not use if this risk of injury is unacceptable. Clovers may recover from early spring applications. If grass seed production is desired, do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage or after heading begins. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Reseeding is not recommended for at least 30 days following application. Addition of a surfactant may increase the risk of injury to newly seeded grasses.

Livestock Feeding Restrictions: Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application. Do not graze meat animals on treated areas within 3 days before slaughter. Do not cut treated grass for hay within 30 days of application.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON GRASS PASTURES:

- Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of applications.
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.
- Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application.
- Limited to 2 applications per year.
- Maximum of 1.15 gallons (2.0 lbs. ae)/acre per application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.

GRASS SEED CROPS

To control many emerged broadleaf weeds, apply 1.0 – 3.25 pints per acre. Use on established stands of cool season grass seed crops, such as bentgrass, bluegrass, fine fescue, tall fescues, orchard grass, annual ryegrass, and perennial ryegrass. Make applications in the spring from the tiller to early boot stage. Do not spray in boot stage. New spring seedlings may be treated after the grasses have more than 5 true leaves. On established stands that have had the seed crop removed, perennial weed regrowth may be treated in the fall at up to 4.5 pints per acre. Refer to “Plant Response” and “Livestock Feeding Restrictions” under “GRASS PASTURES” section above.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON GRASS SEED CROPS:

- Do not apply more than 2 applications per year.
- Maximum individual application rate is 2 lbs. ae per acre per application.
- The retreatment interval is 21 days.
- **NOTE:** Aerial application is prohibited in California.

FENCES; TANK FARMS; FARMSTEADS; AND SIMILAR NONCROP AREAS

For the control of many broadleaf weeds and small woody plants, applications may be as broadcast sprays, small areas or spot treatments. Regardless of the method of application, use adequate spray volume for full coverage of weeds. Preferred application timing is in the early spring when sufficient weeds have emerged, and are still small and actively growing and before weeds are too mature.

Summer applications to older, drought–stressed weeds are less effective. However, weeds and small woody plants are more susceptible again in the fall when cooler, wetter conditions support active growth before a killing frost.

Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds):
- Limited to 2 applications per year.
- Maximum of 4.5 quarts (2.0 lbs.) ae/acre per application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.

Note: Plant Response: Bentgrass, other warm season or southern grasses, alfalfa, clover or other legumes may be killed or injured. Do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage, or after heading begins, if grass production is desired. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Reseeding is not recommended for at least 30 days following application. Do not make repeat applications within 30 days of the previous application. Apply no more than 4.5 quarts (2.0 lbs. acid equivalent) per acre per use season.

Postemergence (woody plants):
- Limited to 1 application per year.
- Maximum of 2.25 gallons (4.0 lbs.) ae/acre per year.

Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

Postemergence Control of Annual and Perennial Weeds: Apply 0.5 – 1 gallon of **UNISON®** to emerged weeds. For best results treat when weeds are young and actively growing.

Postemergence Control of Woody Plants: Apply 0.5 – 2 gallons of **UNISON®** to trees and brush when foliage is fully expanded and plants are actively growing.

RANGELAND PASTURES AND PERENNIAL GRASSLANDS NOT IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

UNISON® can be used to control or suppress a number of susceptible broadleaf weeds in rangeland or perennial grasslands that are set aside from agricultural use such as in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) or similar government programs. Consult program rules to determine whether grass and hay may be used. For best results, apply when broadleaf weeds are small. Adequate moisture is needed for best grass tolerance and weed control. Addition of a nonionic surfactant, such as INDUCE® or DYNE-AMIC®, usually improves weed control.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (Rangeland Pastures and Perennial Grasslands Not in Agricultural Production):

Postemergence:

For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds: Use 4.5 pints (1.0 lb. ae/acre) per application.

For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds: 2.25–4.5 quarts (1.0 lb. to 2.0 lbs. ae/acre) per application.

For difficult-to-control weeds and woody plants: Use 4.5 quarts (2.0 lbs. ae/acre) per application.

- Limited to 2 applications per year.
- Maximum of 2.0 lbs. ae/acre per application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.
- The Preharvest Interval (PHI) is 7 days (cut forage for hay).
- For program lands, such as Conservation Reserve Program, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.

Plant Response: Injury to legumes, bent grass, and other warm season grasses is likely to occur. Grasses may be discolored following treatment. If grass seed production is desired, do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage or after heading begins.

New Stands: Preseeding applications should be made at least 30 days prior to seeding. Newly seeded stands should only be treated after they are well established (more than 5 true leaves) or injury may occur. Apply 1.0–4.0 pints per acre when weeds are small and actively growing. Addition of a surfactant may increase the risk of injury at this stage of growth.

Established Stands: For optimum results, weeds must be actively growing. Apply 2.25–3.25 pints per acre for annual weeds and up to 4.5 pints per acre for biennial or perennial weeds. Treat biennial weeds when they are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. Treat perennial weeds in the bud to bloom stage. For brush species in rangeland, apply up to 4.5 quarts per acre in an oil spray (see “Mixing Instructions”). Another option is to add 1 gallon of oil per acre to a **UNISON®** water spray (see “Mixing Instructions”). Repeat applications in the same or subsequent year may be needed to control brush species.

Livestock Feeding Restrictions: Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days of application. Do not graze meat animals within 3 days of slaughter. Treated grass cut for hay should not be cut within 30 days of application. For government program grasslands, follow program grazing restrictions if more restrictive than those stated above.

PISTACHIOS, FILBERTS, POME FRUITS, STONE FRUITS, AND TREE NUT ORCHARDS

UNISON® is comprised of a 2,4-D acid formulation that may be used in low volume ground application equipment. The product is used in directed applications to control broadleaf weeds in established pistachio, pome fruits, stone fruits and tree nut plantings and orchards. **UNISON®** is to be applied as a broadcast treatment in the row middles of established trees as well as a band application to control many broadleaf weeds in the tree rows and the orchard floor.

Note: Established and transplanted stock must be at least (1) one year old and in good growing conditions.

APPLICATION METHOD

The precise and uniform application of **UNISON®** is essential to obtain satisfactory economic control while minimizing the potential injury to the trees. Avoid direct contact with the fruit, foliage, lower limbs, stems, tree trunks and any exposed roots.

It is best to use a fixed boom with flat fan nozzles at not more than 25 psi. For small concentrated infestations, small areas, individual weeds, or as a follow-up application, spot treating is recommended with hand-held nozzle sprayer. Do not apply **UNISON®** when conditions favorable to drift are present.

NOTE: Aerial application is prohibited in California.

APPLICATION TIMING

Most annuals will be controlled when they are actively growing either in the spring or fall. Most biennials are best controlled when they are in the seedling to rosette stage. Sequential applications may have to be utilized to obtain the best results. Perennials that are either in the early bud to bloom stage or during fall regrowth have to best chance of being controlled at this time.

TANK MIXTURES

For improved broadleaf control, **UNISON®** may be applied in combination with other approved products. The combination must be used in accordance to the most restrictive label limitations of the product in the tank mix. Both products must be labeled for the site of application. Dosages of the tank mix must not cause either product to exceed the tolerance established for that active ingredient on the use site to be applied on. All applications of the tank mix must be in accordance with Federal, State, and local use limitations.

IRRIGATION RESTRICTIONS

UNISON® is not to be applied to sandy or shallow soils or to dry soils without vegetation in Pistachio, Pome Fruit, Stone Fruit or Tree Nut Orchards. Best results with **UNISON®** can be obtained when the product is applied 1–2 days following irrigation.

Do not apply the product immediately prior to irrigation or irrigate immediately following an application.

DO NOT APPLY UNISON® THROUGH ANY TYPE OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

DOSAGE RATES FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

The following dosage rate recommendations are for broadcast applications. The proper amount of **UNISON®** to be used in banded or row applications must be determined by using the following formula:

$$\text{Dosage Rate per Treated Acre} = \frac{\text{Spray Band Width}}{\text{Tree Row Width}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate per Acre}$$

Recommended Spray Volumes: Generally, 1–10 gallons per acre is sufficient, but in many cases 10–25 gallons may be needed to obtain adequate coverage.

NOTE: Do not graze or feed cover crops from treated orchards to livestock. Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 10 mph.

NOTE: Aerial application is prohibited in California.

PISTACHIOS

CROP STAGE	APPLICATION RATE	DIRECTIONS/TIMING
Orchard Floor Broadcast	0.6 – 1.15 gallons	Most annuals will be controlled when they are actively growing either in the spring or fall. Most biennials are best controlled when they are in the seedling to rosette stage. Sequential applications may have to be utilized to obtain the best results. Perennials that are either in the early bud to bloom stage or during fall regrowth have to best chance of being controlled at this time.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS: Pistachios

Postemergence:

- Limited to 2 applications per year.
- Maximum of 4.5 quarts (2.0 lbs.) ae/acre per application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): 60 days.
- **NOTE:** Aerial application is prohibited in California.

POME FRUITS (Apples and Pears)

CROP STAGE	APPLICATION RATE: UNISON®	DIRECTIONS/TIMING
Orchard Floor Broadcast	0.6 – 1.15 gallons per acre	Apply broadcast for the control of unwanted vegetation on the orchard floors. It is important to avoid contact with the fruit, fruit foliage, and tree trunks, lower limbs and exposed brace roots. Two applications 75 days apart are permitted.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS: Pome Fruits

Postemergence:

- Limited to 2 applications per year.
- Maximum of 4.5 quarts (2.0 lbs.) ae/acre per application.
- Minimum of 75 days between applications.
- Do not cut orchard floor forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- Preharvest-Interval (PHI): 14 days
- **NOTE:** Aerial application is prohibited in California.

STONE FRUITS (Cherries, Peaches, Plums, Prunes) (Not for Use on Prunes in California)

CROP STAGE	APPLICATION RATE: UNISON®	DIRECTIONS/TIMING
Orchard Floor Broadcast	0.6 – 1.15 gallons per acre	Apply at the broadcast rate of per application for the control of unwanted vegetation on the orchard floors. It is important to avoid contact with the fruit, foliage, tree trunks, lower limbs and exposed brace roots. Two applications 75 days apart are permitted per year.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS: Stone Fruits

Postemergence:

- Limited to 2 applications per year.
- Maximum of 4.5 quarts (2.0 lbs.) ae/acre per application.
- Minimum of 75 days between applications.
- Do not cut orchard floor forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- Preharvest Interval (PHI): 40 days.
- **NOTE:** Aerial application is prohibited in California.

RICE

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF UNISON® PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Preplant:	1 – 2.25 quarts	Apply **UNISON®** 2 – 4 weeks prior to planting.
Postemergent:	1 – 3.25 quarts	Apply in the late tillering stage of development, at the time of first joint development (first to second green ring), usually 6 to 9 weeks after emergence.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS:

Preplant:

- Limited to one preplant application per crop cycle.
- Maximum of 4.5 pints (1.0 lb. ae/acre) per preplant application.

Postemergence:

- Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle.
- Maximum of 1.5 lbs. ae/acre per postemergence application.

California Postemergent Rate:

- Apply 0.50 – 3.25 quarts at the 2 – 3 tillers stage of development, before internode elongation, prior to green ring and panicle initiation.

NOTE: Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed 1/2 inch, at early seedling, early panicle, boot, flowering, or early heading growth stages. Do not harvest within 60 days of application. Maximum allowable use rate per acre per season is 1.5 pounds acid equivalent. Use 2 or more gallons of spray solution per acre. 2,4-D can injure some rice varieties. Before spraying, consult local Extension Service or University specialists for appropriate rates and timing of sprays.

California Aerial Restriction: Do not apply by air.

SORGHUM (Milo-Grain)

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF UNISON® PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Postemergence	0.5 – 4.5 pints	To control small broadleaf weeds, apply when sorghum is 6 to 15 inches tall to top of canopy. If sorghum is taller than 8 inches to top of canopy, use drop nozzles to keep spray off crop foliage. The lowest rates may not provide adequate weed control unless used in a tank mixture with another registered herbicide. Highest rates may increase risk of injury. Do not treat during the boot, flowering or early dough stages. Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.
Over-the-Top Application	0.5 – 2.25 pints	When crop is 6 to 8 inches tall, use as an over-the-top broadcast spray by ground or air.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS: Sorghum (Milo)
- Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.
- PHI: Do not harvest within 30 days of application.
- Limited to one (1) application per crop cycle.
- Max seasonal rate: Apply no more than 4.5 pints (1.0 lb. acid equivalent) per acre use season.
- Use 2 or more gallons of spray solution per acre.
- **NOTE:** Aerial application is prohibited in California.

SORGHUM-SUDAN GRASS HYBRIDS (Forage Crop Only)

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF UNISON® PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Postemergence	1 – 4.5 pints	To control small broadleaf weeds, apply when sorghum-sudan has at least 6 leaves is well established, and is 5 to 10 inches tall at the rate of 16 to 35 fluid ounces per acre. Do not treat crop over 10 inches tall through maturity. ***Plant Response:*** Even when sprayed at the proper stage, some crop injury is likely, including reduced seed production. If risk of crop injury is unacceptable, do not use this product. The lower rate may reduce the risk of crop injury, but will result in reduced weed control.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS: Sorghum-Sudan Grass Hybrids (Forage Crop Only)
- Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.
- PHI: Do not harvest within 30 days of application.
- Limited to one (1) application per crop cycle.
- Max seasonal rate: Apply no more than 4.5 pints (1.0 lb. acid equivalent) per acre use season.
- Use 2 or more gallons of spray solution per acre.
- **NOTE:** Aerial application is prohibited in California.

SOYBEANS (Preplant Only) (Not Registered for Use in California)

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF UNISON® PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Preplant Only	2 – 2.25 pints	Apply not less than 30 days prior to planting soybeans, when weeds are small and actively growing. Use the higher rate on larger weeds and when perennials are present. Limited to two (2) applications.
	4.5 pints	Apply not less than 30 days prior to planting soybeans, when weeds are actively growing. Limited to one (1) application.
		In addition to those weeds found on the "GENERAL WEED LIST", **UNISON®** will suppress or control the following broadleaf weeds frequently encountered in reduced tillage soybean production systems: alfalfa*, bullnettle, small-flowered bittercress, Carolina geranium, smallflowered buttercup, common and rough cinquefoil, red clover*, horseweed or marestail, mousetail, wild mustard, field pennycress, cutleaf evening primrose, common purslane, speedwell, velvetleaf, and Virginia copperleaf*. These weeds are only partially controlled. Apply no more than 2.0 pints of **UNISON®** in one season prior to planting soybeans. After applying, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1-1/2 to 2 inches deep. Adjust the planter press wheel, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered. If desired, **UNISON®** may be applied preplant to soybeans in tank mixtures with other herbicides such as Poast®, Poast Plus®, Roundup®, Roundup D-Pak®, Honcho®, Gramoxone Extra®, Prowl®, Pursuit Plus®, Scepter®, Scepter 70 DC, Squadron® and others that are registered for preplant soybean use. **NOTE:** Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields previously treated with **UNISON®** may occur and the extent of injury will depend on weather and agronomic factors such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present that may be in effect between the time of application and the emergence of the soybean plant.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON SOYBEANS (Preplant):

- **Preplant:**
  - **Preplant for Two (2) applications per crop cycle**
    - Limited to 2 preplant applications per crop cycle.
    - Maximum of 36 ounces per acre per preplant application.
    - Apply not less than 30 days prior to planting soybeans.
  - **Preplant for Single (1) application per crop cycle**
    - Limited to 1 preplant application per crop cycle.
    - Maximum of 72 ounces per acre per preplant application.
    - Apply not less than 30 days prior to planting soybeans.
- Do not apply **UNISON®** when weather conditions such as temperature, air inversions, or wind favor drift from treated areas to susceptible plants.
- Do not apply **UNISON®** prior to planting soybeans if you are not prepared to accept the results of soybean injury including possible loss of stand and yield.
- Do not replant fields treated with **UNISON®** in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for 2,4-D preplant use.
- Do not mow or cultivate weeds prior to treating with **UNISON®** as poor control may result.
- Do not cut for feed treated hay, forage, or fodder or graze treated soybeans to livestock.
- Do not apply **UNISON®** preplant to soybeans in fields having a coarse-textured soil where the percent organic matter is < 1.0%.
- Do not feed treated hay, forage or fodder. Livestock should be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops.
- Not currently registered for use in California.

SUGARCANE
(Not Registered for Use in California)

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF UNISON® PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Preemergence	0.5 – 1 gallon	Apply as a preemergent spray before canes appear for control of emerged weeds.
Postemergence	1.15 gallons	Apply after cane emerges through canopy closure. Consult local Agricultural Experiment or Extension Service Weed Specialists on specific use of this product.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS:

Preemergence:
- Limited to one application per crop cycle.
- Maximum of 2.0 lbs. ae/acre per application.

Postemergence:
- Limited to one application per crop cycle.
- Maximum of 2.0 lbs. ae/acre per application.
- Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity.

Maximum per Crop Cycle:
- Do not apply more than 4 lbs. ae/acre per crop cycle.
- Always use more than 2 gallons of spray solution per acre.

SOD FARMS

UNISON® is intended for use on Sod Farms to provide selective control of certain broadleaf weeds in cool season and warm season turfgrass established for commercial sod production. Apply **UNISON®** to actively growing broadleaf weeds. Follow-up may be required for dense infestations of perennial and biennial weeds. For best results, do not mow turf 1 to 2 days before or after application. Turf watering should be delayed until two days after application. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established and has been mowed at least twice.

Reseeding Grass Areas: Do not reseed until at least 30 days after application of **UNISON®**. Seeding a small area and observing response is recommended before a large-scale seeding is accomplished.

Application Rates:
UNISON® application rates and spray volumes will vary with the growth stage and population of broadleaf weeds to be controlled. In general, the smaller the weed, the lower use of the recommended rate range will provide satisfactory control. The larger the weed, the population and environmental conditions will require the higher end of the rate range to achieve satisfactory control especially for many of the perennial broadleaf weeds.

Rate Recommendations For Sod Farms

Species	Amount of Product	Spray Volume
	Pints/Acre	Gallons/Acre
Cool-Season Turf		
Kentucky Bluegrass	2 to 3.5	20 to 100
Perennial Ryegrass	2 to 3.5	20 to 100
Fescue spp.	2 to 3.5	20 to 100
Creeping Bentgrass	1.5	20 to 100
Warm-Season Turf		
Centipedegrass	1.5 to 2.5	20 to 100
Common Bermudagrass	1.5 to 2.5	20 to 100
Hybrid Bermudagrass	1.5 to 2.5	20 to 100
Bahiagrass	1.5 to 2.5	20 to 100
Zoysiagrass	1.5 to 2.5	20 to 100

PRECAUTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR SOD FARMS:
- Limited to two (2) applications per year
- Maximum of 4.5 quarts (2 lbs. ae) per acre per application
- Do not apply this **UNISON®** to any variety of St Augustine grass. Do not use **UNISON®** on carpet grass, Dichondra or where desirable clovers are present.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system
- Avoid drift or spray mist onto vegetables, flowers, ornamental plants, shrubs, trees, and other desirable plants. Do not pour spray solution or rinsate near any desirable plants.
- Do not apply **UNISON®** immediately before rainfall or irrigation. Do not water the turfgrass for 24 hours after application.
- Application to Bermudagrass can be during dormancy or when actively growing. Do not apply during periods of semi-dormancy or transition.
- Do not retreat within 21 days of application.

TREE NUTS
(Almond, Filbert or Hazelnut, Pecan, Black and English Walnut)

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF UNISON® PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Postemergence (broadcast)	0.6 – 1.15 gallons	For the control of unwanted vegetation on the orchard floors. It is important to avoid contact with the fruit, foliage, tree trunks, lower limbs and exposed brace roots. Two applications 30 days apart are permitted per year.
Spot Treatment 1.0 – 2.0% vol./vol. solution	Mix 2 – 4 gallons of **UNISON®** per 100 gallons of water	In many cases spot treatment applications are necessary for sparse infestations of broadleaf weeds, especially in small areas for a follow-up treatment. High-volume wands, spray guns or similar equipment may be used for this application. Care must be taken to use nozzles that deliver a coarse spray pattern to reduce the potential for non-target drift exposure. The amount of spray volume will be directly proportionate to the height, density, weed species and type of equipment used.
	or	
For one gallon of water	Mix 2.5 – 5 ounces per gallon of water	Apply dilute sprays to the foliage of the broadleaf to be controlled until entire foliage is sufficiently wet. **NOTE:** Do not use spray guns for spot treatment applications around or near the base of stone fruits and nut trees.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS:

Postemergence:

- Limited to 2 applications per crop cycle.
- Maximum of 1.15 gallons (2.0 lbs. ae/acre) per application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- The Preharvest Interval (PHI) is 60 days.
- Do not cut orchard floor forage for harvest within 7 days of application.
- **NOTE:** Aerial application in California is prohibited.

ESTABLISHED CONIFERS (Including Christmas Trees)

Directed Spray or Spot Spray: To control susceptible broadleaf weeds, mix up to 1.0 gallon per 100 gallons of water and apply to emerged weeds in the spring with ground equipment. Avoid contacting conifer foliage with spray or drift as injury may result. For brush, mix 2.0 gallons per 100 gallons of water. Thoroughly spray brush in full foliage, but avoid contacting conifer foliage with spray or drift. Do not apply more than the equivalent of 2.0 gallons per acre.

Over-the-Top Broadcast Application: To control susceptible broadleaf weeds, apply 0.5 gallon per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. To decrease the potential for injury to firs, apply only before bud break in the spring and/or after complete bud set and hardening in the late summer or fall. Avoid treatment during the year of intended harvest.

NOTE: Aerial application in California is prohibited.

DITCH BANK APPLICATION:

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS: WEED AND BRUSH ON IRRIGATION CANAL DITCHBANKS

- **Postemergence:**
  - Limited to 2 applications per season.
  - Maximum of 1.15 gallons (2 lbs. ae) per acre per application.
  - Maximum of 2.25 gallons (4 lbs. ae) per acre per season.
  - Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- **Spot treatment permitted.**
- Do not use on small canals with a flow rate less than 10 cubic feet per second (CFS) where water will be used for drinking purposes. CFS may be estimated by using the formula below. The approximate velocity needed for the calculation can be determined by observing the length of time that it takes a floating object to travel a defined distance. Divide the distance (ft.) by the time (sec.) to estimate velocity (ft. per sec.). Repeat 3 times and use the average to calculate CFS.

  Average Width (ft.) x Average Depth (ft.) x Average Velocity (ft. per sec.) = CFS

- **Note: For ditchbank weeds:**
  - Do not allow boom spray to be directed onto water surface.
  - Do not spray across stream to opposite bank.
  - When spraying shoreline weeds, allow no more than 2-foot overspray onto water with an average of less than one-foot overspray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into the water.

Use power sprayers operated with a boom or spray gun mounted on a boat, tractor, or truck. Thorough wetting of foliage is essential for maximum control. Use 100 to 400 GPA of spray mixture. Special precautions such as the use of low pressure, large nozzles and thickening agents should be taken to avoid spray drift in areas of sensitive crops. For DIRECTASPRA™ operation, use with 1 pint of drift control agent in 50 to 100 gallons of water. For other applications, follow the drift control agent label for mixing directions.

FOR AQUATIC WEEDS IN LAKES, PONDS, RESERVOIRS, MARSHES, BAYOUS, DRAINAGE DITCHES, CANALS, AND RIVERS AND STREAMS THAT ARE QUIESCENT OR SLOW MOVING INCLUDING PROGRAMS OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY: Use 1–5 gallons of **UNISON®** per acre foot. For best results, apply in spring or early summer. A second treatment may be needed when weeds show signs of recovery, but no later than September in most areas. Spray to wet foliage thoroughly. Application should be made when leaves are fully developed above water line and plants are actively growing. Apply to attain a concentration of 2 to 4 ppm.

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 or the failure to follow the label directions or good application practices, all of which are beyond the control of Helena Chemical Company (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 Chemical Company'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 allowed by 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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