

## SPECIMEN LABEL

# HardBall

**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 lb./gal.

Isomer specific by AOAC Method 6.D01-5 (12th Ed.)

Patent No. 5,877,112

Other Patents Pending

**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. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

**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 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.

**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.

**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.

EPA REG. NO. 5905-549

**NET CONTENTS:** ☐ 1 Gallon (3.785 Liters)  
☐ 2.5 Gallons (9.46 Liters)  
☐ 30 Gallons (113.55 Liters)  
☐ 55 Gallons (208.18 Liters)  
☐ 250 Gallons (946.25 Liters)

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 SN 0106/0306

**MANUFACTURED FOR****HELENA CHEMICAL COMPANY****225 SCHILLING BOULEVARD, SUITE 300****COLLIERVILLE, TENNESSEE 38017****PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

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.

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

Long-Sleeved shirt and long pants  
 Chemical-resistant gloves, such as Barrier  
 Laminate, Nitrile Rubber, Neoprene Rubber, or Viton  
 Shoes plus socks  
 Protective Eyewear  
 Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment,  
 mixing or loading

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be re-used until it has been cleaned.

If this container contains over 1 gallon and less than 5 gallons, mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron

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in addition to the other required PPE.

If this container contains 5 gallons or more in capacity, do not open pour. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

### Engineering Control Statements

When handlers use enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Users should:

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

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, unless otherwise specified by label. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Spray equipment used in applying this product should be thoroughly cleaned before using for any other purpose. Use repeated flushing with soap and warm water or suitable chemical cleaner. It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of insecticides and fungicides. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of washwaters.

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and non-target plants.

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.

The following steps may be helpful in reducing possible spray drift from ground or aerial applications:

- 1) keep the spray discharge as near to the target as possible while getting good coverage,
- 2) increase the volume of spray mixture per acre,
- 3) use low spraying pressures (as measured at the nozzle tips),
- 4) use nozzles which produce coarse spray droplets while still providing adequate weed coverage,
- 5) limit applications when wind is blowing toward nearby susceptible crops or valuable plants,
- 6) make applications when wind velocity is more favorable for on-target deposition - a general guide for application would be a) wind velocity of 0-2 mph may indicate a temperature inversion which can permit drift; b) wind velocity of 3-7 mph usually indicates good conditions, but check wind direction relative to nearby susceptible crops always allowing for wind shift; c) wind velocity 7-10 mph is acceptable if wind direction is favorable and no susceptible crops are in the vicinity always allowing for wind shift; d) wind velocity of 10-15 mph is usually not desirable except in areas of stronger prevailing winds when direction is favorable and no susceptible crops are in the vicinity always allowing for wind shift; an agriculturally accepted drift retardant is suggested; and e) if wind velocity is over 15 mph do not spray,
- 7) properly maintain and calibrate all spray equipment,
- 8) for aerial applications, use an effective spray boom length that is no more than 75% of the wingspan or rotor diameter, and

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- 9) use an agriculturally accepted drift retardant designed to increase droplet size.

#### 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 such as Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber, Neoprene Rubber, or Viton
- 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.

**USE REQUIREMENTS FOR PASTURES, PERENNIAL GRASSLANDS, RANGELAND, FALLOW LAND AND NONCROP AREAS:** Do not enter treated areas until spray has dried. For early entry to treated areas, wear eye protection, chemical-resistant gloves, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes and socks.

**TURF USE REQUIREMENTS:** Do not allow persons (other than applicator) or pets on treated area during application. Do not enter treated areas until spray has dried. **NOTE:** For application to turf being grown for sale or other commercial use as sod, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes, follow AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS on this label.

#### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**PROHIBITIONS:** Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Do not store under conditions which might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly.

**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. 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:

**Metal:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Plastic:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.



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**Returnable-Refillable Container (Drum):** After use, return the container to the point of purchase or designated locations. This container must only be filled with **HARDBALL®**. **DO NOT RE-USE 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. If the container is not being refilled, return to the point of purchase.

## GENERAL 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.

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 **HARDBALL®** per acre. **HARDBALL®** 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. **HARDBALL®** 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 **HARDBALL®** or other products containing 2,4-D should not be used for any other purpose until thoroughly cleaned with a suitable chemical cleaner.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED

**HARDBALL®** 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	Bittersweet
Bittercress, smallflower	Black-eyed Susan
Bitterweed	Bitter wintercress
Blessed Thistle	Blue lettuce
Blue Thistle	Blueweed, Texas

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

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