



Velpar[®] AlfaMax[™]

Agricultural Herbicide

EPA Reg. No. 61842-45

Dispersible Granules

Active Ingredient

By Weight

Hexazinone

[3-cyclohexyl-6-(dimethylamino)-1-methyl-1,3,5-triazine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione] 35.3%

Diuron

3-[3,4-dichlorophenyl]-1,1-dimethylurea 42.4%

OTHER INGREDIENTS 22.3%

TOTAL 100%

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 this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

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 for treatment advice.

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

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-866-374-1975 for medical emergencies involving this product.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS DANGER! CAUSES EYE DAMAGE.

Corrosive, causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

Pilots, flaggers and groundboom applicators must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants Shoes plus socks Protective eyewear

Mixers, loaders, other applicators, and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants Shoes plus socks Protective eyewear

Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinylchloride.

A NIOSH approved half mask respirator equipped with N, R, P, or HE particulate air filters and has the approval prefix 84A-xxxx.

Chemical resistant apron when mixing, loading, or cleaning equipment or spills.

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



Manufactured for:
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7546-VADFU-0917

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, 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. Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)]. Flagger supporting aerial applications must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)] for dermal protection.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove clothing/PPE 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. Do not contaminate water when cleaning of equipment or when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

The active ingredient, hexazinone, in this product is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground-water contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

VELPAR® ALFAMAX™ must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label, or in supplemental 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.

The correct use rates by crop and geographical area, specified on the label, and proper mixing/loading site considerations and application procedures must be followed to minimize potential for hexazinone movement into ground water. Users are encouraged to consult with their state Department of Agriculture, Extension Service, or other pesticide lead agency for information regarding soil permeability, aquifer vulnerability, and best management practices for their area. 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, C01-0132 C, (W.D.W.A). For further information, please refer to <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/>.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

VELPAR ALFAMAX herbicide is a water-dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray for weed control in alfalfa.

VELPAR ALFAMAX is an effective general herbicide providing both contact and residual control of many annual and biennial weeds.

VELPAR ALFAMAX is noncorrosive to equipment.

Care should be exercised when applying VELPAR ALFAMAX near desirable trees or shrubs as they can absorb VELPAR ALFAMAX through roots extending into treated areas.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

VELPAR ALFAMAX is absorbed through the roots and foliage. Moisture is required to activate VELPAR ALFAMAX in the soil. Best results are obtained when the soil is moist at the time of application and 1/2–1 inch of rainfall occurs within 2 weeks after application. For best results, apply VELPAR ALFAMAX preemergence or postemergence when weeds are less than 2 inches in height or diameter.

Herbicidal activity is most effective under conditions of high temperature (above 80°F), high humidity, and good soil moisture.

Herbicidal activity may be reduced when vegetation is dormant, semi-dormant, or under stress (e.g. temperature or moisture).

Herbicidal activity will usually appear within 2 weeks after application to susceptible plants under warm, humid conditions; while 4–6 weeks may be required when weather is cool or dry, or when susceptible plants are under stress. If rainfall after application is inadequate to activate VELPAR ALFAMAX in the soil, plants may recover from contact effects and continue to grow.

The degree and duration of control will depend on the following:

- Use rate
- Weed spectrum and size at time of application
- Environmental conditions at and following treatment

Where a rate range is shown, use the higher levels of the dosage range on hard-to-control species, fine-textured soils, or soils containing greater than 5% organic matter or carbon. Refer to the **USE RATES** table for rate ranges.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

VELPAR ALFAMAX may be applied by ground equipment and, where permitted, aerial equipment. Use rates, minimum spray gallonage, and other application information are described for various uses.

MIXING

Before spraying, calibrate equipment to determine the quantity of water necessary to uniformly and thoroughly cover the vegetation and soil in a measured area to be treated. Make sure the volume of water is sufficient to completely suspend the VELPAR ALFAMAX.

RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field.

Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

AGRICULTURAL USES

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 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. 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.
- Shoes plus socks.
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material.
- Protective eyewear.

ALFALFA

VELPAR ALFAMAX is registered for control of certain weeds in established alfalfa grown for hay. Make only a single application to alfalfa grown for seed or hay.

- Do not apply within 30 days of harvest (cutting for hay), or feeding of forage or grazing.
- Do not exceed 4.3 pounds (1.5 pounds active ingredient hexazinone) per acre per year.

APPLICATION TIMING

NON-DORMANT AND SEMI-DORMANT VARIETIES

In the following states, make a single application during winter months when alfalfa plants are in the least active stage of growth:

Arizona	Montana	Oklahoma	Washington
California	Nebraska	Oregon	Wyoming
Colorado	Nevada	South Dakota	
Idaho	New Mexico	Texas	
Kansas	North Dakota	Utah	

NOTE: Severe alfalfa injury may result following application, if after cutting the regrowth is more than 2 inches high, or there is significant stubble left after cutting or grazing, or the air temperature is above 90°F.

In the following states, make a single application in the spring before new growth begins:

Connecticut	Maine	New Hampshire	Vermont
Delaware	Maryland	New Jersey	Virginia
Illinois	Massachusetts	New York	West Virginia
Indiana	Michigan	Ohio	Wisconsin
Iowa	Minnesota	Pennsylvania	
Kentucky	Missouri	Rhode Island	

DORMANT VARIETIES

Make a single application after alfalfa becomes dormant and before new growth begins in the spring. Where weeds have emerged, use a surfactant.

USE RATES

Use higher rates on hard-to-control species, fine textured soils, soils containing greater than 5% organic matter, or under adverse environmental conditions such as temperature extremes or when weeds are stressed due to low rainfall.

Select the appropriate dose for soil texture and organic matter content as follows:

VELPAR ALFAMAX (Pounds per Acre) Percent Organic Matter in Soil

SOILS	1-5%	>5%
Coarse Texture: Loamy sand, sandy loam	1.5-2	3-4.3
Medium Texture: Loam, silt loam, silt, clay loam, sandy clay loam	2-4.3	3-4.3
Fine Texture: Silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, clay	2-4.3	3-4.3

WEEDS CONTROLLED

VELPAR ALFAMAX, when applied preemergence or early postemergence at the following rates, will control or suppress the following species:

0.75 – 1 Pound per Acre

Tansymustard (pinnate) *Descurainia pinnata*

1.5 – 3 Pounds per Acre

Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Catchfly, English	<i>Silene gallica</i>
Cheatgrass (downy brome)	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Cocklebur*	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Corn spurry	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> sp.
Dogfennel (mayweed)	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Fiddleneck (tarweed)	<i>Amsinckia lycopsoides</i>
Filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Lambsquarter, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lettuce, miners	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>
Mustard, blue	<i>Chorispora tenella</i>
Mustard, Jim Hill	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>
Orchardgrass (seedling)	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>

(continued)

WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)

1.5 – 3 Pounds per Acre

Pennycress, field	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.
Prickly sida*	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia elatior</i>
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Rocket, yellow (wintercress)	<i>Barbarea orthoceras</i>
Salsify	<i>Tragopogon</i> sp.
Sesbania, hemp*	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sicklepod*	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>

* Suppression

3 – 4.3 Pounds per Acre

Alfalfa (seedling)*	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Bluegrass, perennial* (spring only)	<i>Poa compressa</i>
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Cockle, white*	<i>Silene alba</i>
Dandelion, common*	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dandelion, false	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
Fescue, rattail	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>
Foxtail*	<i>Setaria</i> sp.
Gromwell, corn	<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>
Groundcherry (annual)	<i>Physalis</i> sp.
Knawel, annual	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>
Lettuce, prickly (wild)	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Mexican tea*	<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>
Morningglory (annual)	<i>Ipomoea</i> sp.
Mustard, wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>
Quackgrass*	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>
Ryegrass, annual	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Sprangletop, red	<i>Leptochloa filliformis</i>
Velvetgrass (seedling)	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
Vernalgrass, sweet (seedling)	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>

* Suppression is a visible reduction in plant population and/or plant vigor as compared to an untreated area and generally is not accepted as control.

ALFALFA GROWN FOR SEED

CA, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA

VELPAR ALFAMAX is registered for the control or suppression of many annual broadleaf weeds and grasses in established alfalfa grown for seed.

ADDITIONAL USE DIRECTIONS

SEED ALFALFA

- Do not stress the alfalfa as crop injury may occur. Conditions that might cause injury could include drought stress, or induced drought stress to stimulate seed set, followed by irrigation resulting in a rapid uptake of product into the plant.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 pounds of product per acre on fields with sandy loam or loamy sand soils having 1–2% organic matter.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 pounds of product per acre on seed alfalfa that has been established for only one growing season.
- If abnormally dry conditions exist following application, restrict the first irrigation to no more than 1/2 inch of water.
- Injury or reduced seed production may occur when applications of VELPAR ALFAMAX are made to alfalfa planted in fields having a shallow hardpan layer.
- Do not use VELPAR ALFAMAX on gravelly or rocky soils, exposed sub-soils, hardpan, sand, poorly drained soil, or alkali soils.
- Crop injury, including mortality, or reduced flowering or seed set, may result in fields with restricted root growth due to nonuniform soil profiles such as gravel bases and clay lenses.
- Do not use VELPAR ALFAMAX on fields with sandy loam or loamy sand soils having less than 1% organic matter.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Apply VELPAR ALFAMAX using a fixed boom power sprayer or aerial equipment.

Add VELPAR ALFAMAX to a water-filled tank and mix thoroughly. Apply in at least 20 gallons of water per acre by ground or 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre by air.

TANK MIXTURES

VELPAR ALFAMAX may be tank mixed with other suitable herbicides registered for use in alfalfa. Refer to the tank mixture partner label(s) for any additional use information, precautions or restrictions. Follow the label guidelines that are the most restrictive.

VELPAR ALFAMAX may also be tank mixed with appropriate adjuvants used with herbicides in alfalfa.

When using VELPAR ALFAMAX alone or in combination, thoroughly mix the spray tank contents by agitation if allowed to settle.

NOTE: If there is no prior use experience with the tank mixture combination, a compatibility test should be performed prior to adding the products into the spray tank.

Mixing with other herbicides

Determine the tank mixture partner(s) compatibility with VELPAR ALFAMAX by following the directions below.

1. Put 1 pint of water in a quart jar.
2. Mix 2 teaspoons of VELPAR ALFAMAX with 2 tablespoons of water; mix thoroughly and add to the jar.
3. Close jar securely and shake well.
4. For other herbicides used in the mixture, premix 2 teaspoons of dry material or 1 teaspoon of liquid with 2 tablespoons of water and add to the jar of VELPAR ALFAMAX solution.
5. Close jar securely and shake well.
6. Watch mixture for several seconds; check again in 30 minutes.
7. If mixture does not separate, foam excessively, gel or become lumpy, it may be used.

REPLANTING

- Do not replant treated areas to any crop except corn, root crops or sugarcane within two years after treatment, as crop injury may result.
- Corn may be planted 12 months after the last treatment in areas of moderate to high rainfall (greater than 20 inches), as long as the use rate does not exceed 2.1 pounds of product per acre.
- Root crops such as potatoes, sugarbeets, radish and carrots may be planted 12 months after last treatment, provided the use rate is less than or equal to 1.5 pounds of product per acre. Sites with use rates greater than 1.5 pounds of product per acre should not be replanted to any crop (except corn as noted above) within 2 years of application, or unacceptable crop injury may result.

- In areas where irrigation is needed to produce the crop, or in irrigated alfalfa seed production fields, the crop rotation intervals listed may need to be extended if the normal irrigation amount is reduced for any reason, such as induced drought stress to stimulate seed set.
- Sugarcane may be planted any time following treatment.
- In California, do not replant seed alfalfa areas to any crop within two years after treatment, as crop injury may result.

Flood Irrigated Alfalfa

In arid climates (10 inches of rainfall or less per year) or areas where drought conditions have prevailed for one or more years, a field bioassay should be completed prior to planting any desired crop. The results of this bioassay may require the rotation intervals listed above to be extended.

A successful bioassay means growing to maturity a test strip of the crop(s) intended for production. The test crop(s) strip should cross the entire field including knolls, low areas, and areas where any berms were located.

ADDITIONAL USE DIRECTIONS

Best results are obtained when 1/2–1 inch of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation occurs within two weeks after application, when soil is moist at time of application, and when weeds have not germinated or are less than 2 inches in height or diameter. Heavy rainfall or excessive irrigation after application may result in crop injury or poor performance of the herbicide.

- Unless otherwise specified in this label, treat only stands of alfalfa that have been established for at least one growing season.
- Avoid overlapping of spray swaths and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping or crop injury may result.
- In the PNW region, treat only stands that have a well developed tap root structure that is at least 10 inches in length throughout the field and the crop is healthy, vigorous, and not under stress from weather conditions, low fertility, insects or disease damage.
- In areas with short growing seasons, such as, higher elevations, adequate alfalfa tap root growth (10-12 inches in length, 0.25 inch diameter below crown) may not occur when alfalfa is grown together with a cover or nurse crop. If an adequate tap root is not present, delay application of VELPAR ALFAMAX until the alfalfa has gone through a minimum of two growing seasons.
- On soils high in organic matter (greater than 5%), the effectiveness of VELPAR ALFAMAX can be significantly reduced and weed control may be unsatisfactory.
- Crop injury, including mortality, may result in fields with restricted root growth due to non-uniform soil profiles such as gravel bases and clay lenses.
- Crop injury may result if hot weather, mid-to-high 90 degree range or higher, occurs within a few days after application.
- Do not apply to snow-covered or frozen ground.
- Since the effect of VELPAR ALFAMAX on alfalfa varies with soil conditions, uniformity of application, and environmental conditions, growers should limit their first use to small areas.
- If abnormally dry conditions exist following application, restrict the first irrigation to no more than 1/2 acre inch of water.
- Do not apply to alfalfa under stress from disease, insect damage, poor root penetration due to shallow hard pans, alkalai spots, nor to flooded fields as crop injury may result.
- Do not use VELPAR ALFAMAX on seedling alfalfa, alfalfa-grass mixtures, or other mixed stands as injury may result to the seedling alfalfa or companion crop.
- Do not add a surfactant to VELPAR ALFAMAX when treating non-dormant alfalfa.
- Do not use VELPAR ALFAMAX on gravelly or rocky soils, exposed subsoils, hardpan, sand, poorly drained soil, or alkali soils.
- Response of alfalfa to VELPAR ALFAMAX may vary by variety. Temporary yellowing may occur following application to the alfalfa.

IMPREGNATION ON DRY BULK FERTILIZER (EXCEPT CA AND AZ)

Dry bulk fertilizer may be impregnated or coated with VELPAR ALFAMAX for application to established alfalfa. All directions, cautions and special precautions on this label must be followed along with state regulations relating to dry bulk fertilizer blending, impregnating and labeling. If fertilizer materials are excessively dusty, use a suitable additive to reduce dust prior to impregnation, as dusty fertilizer will result in poor distribution during application. The dry fertilizer must be properly impregnated and uniformly applied to the alfalfa to avoid crop injury and/or poor weed control.

To impregnate the fertilizer, use a system consisting of a conveyor or closed drum used to blend dry bulk fertilizer. Any commonly used fertilizer can be impregnated with VELPAR ALFAMAX, except VELPAR ALFAMAX on limestone.

Use a minimum of 250 lb dry bulk fertilizer per acre and up to a maximum of 450 lb per acre. To impregnate or coat the dry bulk fertilizer with VELPAR ALFAMAX mix with sufficient water to suspend the material and thoroughly agitate. Direct the nozzles to deliver a fine spray of this suspension toward the fertilizer for thorough coverage while avoiding spray contact with mixing equipment.

Uniform impregnation of VELPAR ALFAMAX to dry bulk fertilizer will vary, and if the absorptivity is not adequate, the use of an absorptive powder may be required to produce a dry, free-flowing mixture. "Microcel E" is the recommended absorbent powder. When another herbicide is used with VELPAR ALFAMAX, mix and impregnate the fertilizer immediately. Apply impregnated fertilizer as soon as possible after impregnation for optimum performance.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Uniform application of VELPAR ALFAMAX impregnated dry fertilizer is essential for satisfactory weed control. Accurate calibration of the application equipment is essential for uniform distribution to the surface. The specified method of application is to apply 1/2 the specified rate and overlap 50%. This results in the best distribution pattern.

Determine the amount of VELPAR ALFAMAX that should be impregnated on the dry bulk fertilizer based on the amount of fertilizer to be distributed on one acre.

Rate Chart for Impregnating Fertilizer with VELPAR ALFAMAX

Fertilizer Rate/Acre	VELPAR ALFAMAX Rate Per Acre			
	3/4 Lbs	1.5 Lbs	3 Lbs	4.3 Lbs
250 lbs	6.0 lbs/ton	12.0 lbs/ton	24.0 lbs/ton	34.4 lbs/ton
300 lbs	5.0 lbs/ton	10.0 lbs/ton	20.0 lbs/ton	28.7 lbs/ton
350 lbs	4.3 lbs/ton	8.6 lbs/ton	13.2 lbs/ton	24.6 lbs/ton
400 lbs	3.8 lbs/ton	7.6 lbs/ton	15.2 lbs/ton	21.5 lbs/ton
450 lbs	3.3 lbs/ton	6.6 lbs/ton	13.2 lbs/ton	19.1 lbs/ton

CHEMIGATION

Apply this product only through center pivot sprinkler irrigation systems when alfalfa is in the dormant stage of growth. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Select the appropriate rate (see **Use Rates** section) for soil texture and organic matter content using 0.25" to 0.75" of sprinkler irrigation as a continuous injection during the application. Best results are obtained when soil is moist at time of application, and when weeds have not germinated or are less than 2" tall or across.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the supply tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of VELPAR ALFAMAX and continue agitation until the VELPAR ALFAMAX is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
3. Once the VELPAR ALFAMAX is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. VELPAR ALFAMAX should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
4. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired). Follow use precautions and directions on the tank mix partner label.
5. After thorough mixing, the agitation system can be stopped to prevent excessive foaming in the tank. Once thoroughly mixed the solution in the supply tank does not require additional agitation unless specified on the companion products label. If foaming occurs in the injection supply tank, a defoaming agent (defoamer) may be added.
6. Apply VELPAR ALFAMAX spray mixture within 48 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.

USE PRECAUTIONS - CHEMIGATION

- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- Distributing treated water in an uneven manner can result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or over-tolerance pesticide residues in the crop. Therefore, to ensure that the mixture is applied evenly at the specified rate, use sufficient water, apply the mixture for the proper length of time and ensure sprinkler produces a uniform water pattern.
- Do not permit run-off during chemigation.

POSTING OF AREAS TO BE TREATED

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, daycare centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes, or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public such as golf courses or retail greenhouses.

Posting must conform to all the following requirements:

- Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas.
- The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.
- All words shall consist of letters at least 2 1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words "KEEP OUT", followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word "STOP". Below the symbol shall be the words "PESTICIDE IN IRRIGATION WATER".
- Posting required for chemigation does not replace other posting and reentry requirements for farm worker safety.

ADDITIONAL USE INFORMATION

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (greater than 150–200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions! See the Wind; Temperature and Humidity; and Temperature Inversions sections below.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GENERAL TECHNIQUES

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures specified for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - AIRCRAFT

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Boom Height (aircraft)** - Application more than 10 feet above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height (ground)** - Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to variable direction and inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates a surface inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift, and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

SPRAY TANK CLEAN OUT

Thoroughly clean all traces of VELPAR ALFAMAX from application equipment immediately after use. Flush the tank, pump, hoses, and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately). Dispose of the equipment wash water by applying it to a use site listed on this label.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation. Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. 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 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. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. 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. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Paper or Plastic Bags, Fiber Sacks including Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) or Fiber Drums With Liners: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Refillable Fiber Drums With Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with VELPAR ALFAMAX containing hexazinone and diuron only. Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. *Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner:* Do not reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

All Other Refillable Containers: Refillable container. *Refilling Container:* Refill this container with VELPAR ALFAMAX containing hexazinone and diuron only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use the container, contact at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact at the number below for instructions. *Disposing of Container:* Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Outer Foil Pouches of Water Soluble Packets (WSP): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or, dispose of the empty outer foil pouch in the trash as long as WSP is unbroken. If the outer pouch contacts the formulated product in any way, the pouch must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer pouch as described previously.

Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact CHEMTREC, 1-800-424-9300, day or night.

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