

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

NOTIFICATION
APR 2 7 2011

Dr. Jeffrey H. Birk BASF 26 Davis Drive Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Subject: Notification.

Dr. Birk:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application, dated June 28, 2010, for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10, and under PRN 2007-4 for the product OneStep herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 241-414). The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRNs 98-10 and 2007-4, and finds that the action(s) requested fall within the scope of PRNs 98-10 and 2007-4. The Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF) and/or label submitted with the application has (have) been stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records.

Please be reminded that 40 CFR Part 156.140(a)(4) requires that a batch code, lot number, or other code identifying the batch of the pesticide distributed and sold be placed on nonrefillable containers. The code may appear either on the label (and can be added by non-notification/PR Notice 98-10) or durably marked on the container itself.

If you have any questions, please contact Phil Errico at 703-305-6663/errico.philip@epa.gov.

XI

Sincerely.

Kable Bo Davis PM-25

Herbicide Branch/Registration Division (7505P)

Office of Pesticide Programs

Please read instructions on	reverse before comple	eting form.	F	orm Approved	1. OMB No. 2	070-0060	D. Approval expires 2-28-9
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		Application	n for Pesticide	- Section	l		
1. Company/Product Number 241-414	er		2. EPA Prod James To	uct Manager mpkins		3. Pro	posed Classification
4. Comp <u>any/Product (Name</u> Onestep herbicide) .		PM# 25				, none
5. Name and Address of Ap BASF 26 Davis Drive Research Triangle P	ark, NC 27709	ode)	(b)(i), my p to: EPA Reg.	roduct is sim	ilar or identi	cal in cor	
Check if this	s is a new address		Product N	Name			
Amendment - Explain Resubmission in result Notification - Explain Explanation: Use addition Notification of minor label of regulations at 40 CFR 152.4 it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. FIFRA and I may be subject This notification is not subject This Notification must	n below. nal page(s) if necessal anges for Onestep hert 16, and no other change Sec. 1001 to willfully make to enforcement action act to a fee under PRIA.	ry. (For section picide (241-414), s have been ma ake any false sta and penalties un Contact Jeff Birl	Oth I and Section II.) This notification is conside to the labeling or the tement to EPA. I further der sections 12 and 14 ck at 919-547-2622 (phonomorphisms) Section - III Water Soluble Packation - No. If "Yes"	confidential star understand that of FIFRA. e), 919-547-28	provisions of F tement of form at if this notifica	R Notice 9 ula of this ition is not Email at je	98-10 and 2007-4 and EPA product. I understand that consistent with violation of ffrey.birk@basf.com
be submitted 3. Location of Net Contents	Information	4. Size(s) Reta			cation of Labe		
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1. Contact Point (Complete	items directly below	for identification	n of individual to be con	ntacted, if nec	essary, to pro	cess this	application.)
Name Jeffrey H. Birk			Title Regulatory Manager		ì	elephone 919-547-2	No. ([กวิโนส e Area Code) 1622
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2. Signature	II Bo	***	3. Title Regulatory Manager		ζ. ((
4. Typed Name Jeffrey H. Birk			5. Date June 2	8, 2010			((((



June 28, 2010

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Pesticide Programs (7505P) Room S-4900 One Potomac Yard 2777 S. Crystal Drive Arlington, VA 22202 Attention: Mr. James Tompkins, (PM 25)

RE:

Onestep® herbicide (241-414)

Notification of minor label changes

Dear Mr. Tompkins:

BASF is submitting a notification with minor label changes for Onestep herbicide (241-414). These changes include changing Inert Ingredients to Other Ingredients, adding container disposal directions for a refillable container and numerous style/format changes to the current approved text.

These changes are being made using the alternate brand name of Onestep XL herbicide for the product labeling.

This submission includes the following:

- EPA Application form 8570-1
- Electronic copy of the Onestep XL herbicide labeling
- · Certification with Respect to Label Integrity
- Onestep XL herbicide label

Thank you for your attention to this matter. If you should have any questions, please feel free to call me at (919) 547-2622.

Regards,

Jeffrey H. Birk, Ph.D. Regulatory Manager Phone 919-547-2622

Fax: 919-547-2850

Email: jeffrey.birk@basf.com

NOTIFICATION
APR 2 7 2011

OneStep® XL

For control of weeds on specified noncrop use sites and forestry sites

Active Ingredients:

isopropylamine salt of imazapyr (2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*=imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid)* isopropylamine salt of glyphosate (N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine)

8.36% 22.13%

Other Ingredients: Total: 69.51% 100.00%

Equivalent to 6.82% 2-[4.5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid or 0.637 pound per gallon and 16.40% N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine acid or 1.531 pounds per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 241-414

EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING/AVISO

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.)

See inside for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, Conditions of Sale and Warranty, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation 26 Davis Drive Research Triangle Park, NC 27709



FIRST AID		
 Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsin 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 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. 	
	HOTI INE NUMBER	

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

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

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. **DO NOT** get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemically 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.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- · Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber or polyethylene
- Protective evewear
- Shoes plus socks

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands 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.

Environmental Hazards

For terrestrial uses, **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water by disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. This herbicide is phytotoxic at extremely low concentrations. Nontarget plants may be adversely affected from drift.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Mix, store, and apply spray solutions of **OneStep® XL herbicide** only in stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic, and plastic-lined steel containers.

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.

OneStep XL may be used only in accordance with label directions and restrictions. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

OneStep XL may be applied using helicopters, groundoperated sprayers, low-volume, hand-operated spray equipment such as backpack and pump-up sprayers.

Observe all cautions and limitations in the package labels of products used in combination with **OneStep XL**.



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.

The requirements in this box apply to use on trees being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for production of timber or wood products, or for research purposes.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of **12 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, butyl rubber or polyethylene
- Protective eyewear
- Shoes plus socks

NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) 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.

Noncrop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. See the **Product Information** section of this label for a description of noncrop sites.

DO NOT enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage
DO NOT store below 10° F.

Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (continued)

Container Handling

Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) 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.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) 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.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable Container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment commix tanks. Fill the container about 10% 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.

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(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (continued)

Container Handling (continued)

When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage-such-as cracks,-punctures, abrasions,-worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. **DO NOT** transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations.

IMPORTANT

- DO NOT use on food or feed crops.
- DO NOT use on Christmas trees.
- DO NOT treat irrigation ditches, or water used for crop irrigation or for domestic uses. Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds to prevent unintentional exposure of desirable vegetation to

OneStep® XL herbicide.

- DO NOT apply or drain or flush equipment on or near sensitive desirable plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- DO NOT side trim desirable vegetation with this product.
 Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
- Clean application equipment after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

Product Information

OneStep XL is an aqueous solution containing surfactant. It is mixed in water and applied as a postemergence spray for control of most annual and perennial grasses, broadleaf weeds, vines and brambles, and hardwood brush and trees for forestry site preparation.

OneStep XL may be applied on forestry sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by the collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by forest management activities, except in the states of California and New York. It is permissible to treat drainage ditches, intermittent drainage, intermittently flooded low-lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present, except in the states of California and New York. Only the edge of drainage ditches can be treated for drainage ditches that contain water. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps, and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas, except in the states of California and New York. **DO NOT** make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, rivers and canals.

OneStep XL is also used for control of undesirable vegetation along forest roads, non-irrigation ditchbanks, and the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings except in the state of California. See use directions for Directed Foliar or Spot Sprays and Site Preparation Treatments.

Symptomology

OneStep-XL is readily absorbed through foliage and rootsand is translocated rapidly throughout the plant with accumulation in the meristematic regions. Treated plants stop growing soon after spray application. Chlorosis first appears in the youngest leaf tissue. In perennials, the herbicide is translocated into the roots, thus preventing most resprouting. The foliage of most woody plants, brush, and trees will normally display color change and necrosis within several weeks after application.

Managing Off-target Movement

The following information is provided as general guidance for managing off-target movement. Specific use recommendations for **OneStep XL** may differ depending on the application technique used and the vegetation management objective.

Spray Drift

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

Spray drift from applying this product may result in damage to sensitive plants adjacent to the treatment area. Only apply this product when the potential for drift to these and other adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or nontarget crops) is minimal. **DO NOT** apply when the following conditions exist that increase the likelihood of spray drift from intended targets: high or gusty winds, high temperatures, low humidity, temperature inversions.

To minimize spray drift, the applicator must be familiar with and take into account the following drift reduction advisory information. Additional information may be available from state enforcement agencies or the Cooperative Extension on the application of this product.

The best drift management strategy and most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfaverable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity; and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling droplet size:

- Volume Use high flow-rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure DO NOT exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow-rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of Nozzles Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- 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. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift. DO NOT use nozzles producing a mist droplet spray.

Application Height

Making applications at the lowest possible height (aircraft, ground-driven spray boom) that is safe and practical reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the application equipment (e.g. aircraft, ground) upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

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 low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing that causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud that can move in unpredictable directions because of the light, variable winds common during

inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures 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 an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Wind Erosion

Avoid treating powdery, dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

Managing Spray Drift from Aerial Applications

Applicators should follow these requirements to avoid offtarget drift movement:

- 1. **Boom Length** The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- 2. **Nozzle Orientation** Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.
- 3. **Application Height** Without compromising aircraft safety, applications should be made at a height of 10 feet or less above the crop canopy or tallest plants.

Applicators must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Use 5 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

Mixing and Application instructions

Broadcast Applications

Helicopter Spray Equipment .

Thoroughly mix the specified amount of OneStep? XL herbicide in 5 to 30 gallons of water per acre and uniformly apply with properly calibrated aerial equipment. Take all precautions to minimize or eliminate spray drift.

DO NOT apply under windy or gusty conditions. The use of controlled droplet booms and nozzle configurations is recommended. A drift control agent may be added at the label rate except when applying with a **Microfoil® boom**, **Thru-Valve™ boom** or other similar equipment. A foam-reducing agent may be added at the label rate, if needed.

IMPORTANT: DO NOT make applications by fixed-wing aircraft. Maintain adequate buffer zones. Thoroughly clean application and mixing equipment, including landing gear, immediately after use. Prolonged exposure of this product to uncoated steel (except stainless steel) surfaces may result in corrosion and failure of the exposed part.

Ground-operated Spray Equipment

Thoroughly mix and apply the specified amount of **OneStep® XL herbicide** in 5 to 60 gallons of water per acre. A drift control agent and a foam-reducing agent may be added at label rates, if needed. If desired, a spray pattern indicator may be added at the label rate. For best results, uniformly cover the foliage of the vegetation to be controlled with the spray solution.

IMPORTANT: DO NOT spray under windy or gusty conditions. Maintain adequate buffer zones. Clean application and mixing equipment after using this product by thoroughly flushing it with water.

Directed Foliar or Spot Sprays

In addition to broadcasting the mixed herbicide solution across an entire acre, the solution can also be directed to individual clumps of herbaceous and woody weeds or to spots within the acre. Backpack sprayers and ground-operated equipment with hoses are generally used for directed foliar or spot sprays. Specialized helicopter equipment can also be used for this purpose. When making directed or spot spray applications with backpack sprayers, ground-operated equipment, helicopters, or similar equipment that permits directed application, thoroughly mix a solution of 5 to 10 percent by volume of **OneStep XL**.

To mix the spray solution, add the volume of **OneStep XL** indicated in the following table to the desired amount of water.

Spray Solution Mixing Guide

- 1	•		
Solution Volume	OneStep XL Percentage of Total Solution Volume		
(gallon)	5	10	
1	6.4 fl ozs	12.8 fl ozs	
5	2 pints	4 pints	
10	4 pints	8 pints	
25	10 pints	20 pints	
100	5 gallons	10 gallons	

For best results, uniformly cover the foliage of the vegetation to be controlled with the spray solution. **IMPORTANT: DO NOT** overapply causing runoff from the treated foliage. Avoid direct application and drift to the foliage, thin bark and rooting zone of desired plant species or injury may occur. Even though the herbicide is directed to clumps and spots within an acre and is not broadcast, **DO NOT** exceed 2 gallons of **OneStep XL** per acre.

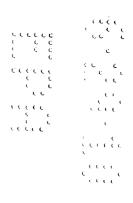
Site Preparation Treatments

Apply **OneStep XL** at a rate of 1 gallon of product per acre to control labeled grasses, broadleaf weeds, vines and brambles, and woody brush and trees on forest sites in advance of regeneration for the following conifer crop species:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Loblolly pine	Pinus taeda
Loblolly x pitch hybrid	n/a
Longleaf pine	Pinus palustris
Shortleaf pine	Pinus echinata
Slash pine	Pinus elliottii
Virginia pine	Pinus virginiana

Within 4 to 6 weeks of treatment, herbaceous weeds including grasses and woody vegetation will be controlled and may provide fuel to facilitate a site preparation burn, if desired, to enhance control of conifers or other species tolerant to the herbicide.

Apply 1 gallon of **OneStep XL** per acre in 5 to 30 gallons total spray solution for helicopter applications or 5 to 60 gallons total spray solution for mechanical ground spray and backpack applications. Use higher spray volumes when controlling particularly dense or multi-layered canopies of hardwood stands or difficult-to-control species.



Weeds Controlled

When applied as directed, **OneStep® XL herbicide** will control, partially control or suppress most woody brush, trees and herbaceous weeds, some of which are listed below. Degree of control and residual efficacy are species dependent. **OneStep XL** may be used only in accordance with the instructions, and restrictions on this label.

Grasses

The species of annual and perennial grasses controlled by **OneStep XL** include the following:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Annual bluegrass	Poa annua
Bahiagrass	Paspalum notatum
Barnyardgrass	Echinochloa crus-galli
Beardgrass	Andropogon spp.
Bermudagrass	Cynodon dactylon
Big bluestem	Andropogon gerardii
Broadleaf signalgrass	Brachiaria platyphylla
Canada bluegrass	Poa compressa
Cattail	Typha spp.
Cheat	Bromus secalinus
Cogongrass	Imperata cylindrica
Crabgrass	Digitaria spp.
Crowfootgrass	Dactyloctenium aegyptium
Dallisgrass	Paspalum dilatatum
Downy brome	Bromus tectorum
Fall panicum	Panicum dichotomiflorum
Feathertop	Pennisetum villosum
Fescue	Festuca spp.
Foxtail	Setaria spp.
Giant reed	Arundo donax
Goosegrass	Eleusine indica
Guineagrass	Panicum maximum
Italian ryegrass	Lolium multiflorum
Itchgrass	Rottboellia exaltata
Johnsongrass	Sorghum halepense
Junglerice	Echinochloa colonum
Kentucky bluegrass	Poa pratensis
Lovegrass	Eragrostis spp.
Orchardgrass	Dactylis glomerata
Panicum spp.	Panicum spp.
Paragrass	Brachiaria mutica
Phragmites	Phragmites australis
Pinegrass	Calamagrostis rubescens
Prairie cordgrass	Spartina pectinata
Prairie threeawn	Aristida oligantha
Quackgrass	Agropyron repens

Weeds Controlled (continued)

Grasses (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Reed canary grass	Phalaris arundinacea
Saltgrass	Distichlis stricta
Sand dropseed	Sporobolus cryptandrus
Sandbur	Cenchrus spp.
Smooth brome	Bromus inermis
Sprangletop	Leptochloa spp.
Timothy	Phleum pratense
Torpedograss	Panicum repens
Vaseygrass	Paspalum urvillei
Wild barley	Hordeum spp.
Wild oats	Avena fatua
Wirestem muhly	Muhlenbergia frondosa
Witchgrass	Panicum capillare
Woolly cupgrass	Eriochloa villosa

Broadleaf Weeds

The species of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds controlled by **OneStep XL** include the following:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Arrowwood	Pluchea sericea
Broom snakeweed	Gutierrezia sarothrae
Bull thistle	Cirsium vulgare
Burclover	Medicago spp.
Burdock	Arctium spp.
Camphorweed	Heterotheca subaxillaris
Carolina geranium	Geranium carolinianum
Carpetweed	Mullugo verticillata
Chickweed, common	Stellaria media
Chickweed, mouseear	Cerastium vulgatum
Clover	Trifolium spp.
Cocklebur	Xanthium strumarium
Cudweed	Gnaphalium spp.
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale
Desert camelthorn	Alhagi pseudalhagi
Dock	Rumex spp.
Dogfennel	Eupatorium capillifelium
Fiddleneck	Ams็ท์ckia intermedia ั
Filaree	Erodium spp.
Fleabane	Erigeron sep.
Goldenrod	Solidagó spp.
Gray rabbitbrush	Chryscthamnus nàนั่งeosus
Henbit	Lamium amplexicaule
Hoary vervain	Verbena stricta
Horseweed	Conyza canadencis

(continued)

(continued)

Weeds Controlled (continued)

Broadleaf Weeds (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Indian mustard	Brassica juncea
Japanese bamboo/knotweed	Polygonum cuspidatum
Knapweed, diffuse	Centaurea diffusa
Knapweed, Russian	Centaurea repens
Knotweed, prostrate	Polygonum aviculare
Kochia	Kochia scoparia
Lambsquarters	Chenopodium album
Little mallow	Malva parviflora
Milkweed	Asclepias spp.
Miner's lettuce	Montia perfoliata
Mullein	Verbascum spp.
Nettleleaf goosefoot	Chenopodium murale
Oxeye daisy	Chrysanthemum leucanthe- mum
Pepperweed	Lepidium spp.
Pigweed	Amaranthus spp.
Plantain	Plantago spp.
Pokeweed	Phytolacca americana
Primrose	Oenothera kunthiana
Puncturevine	Tribulus terrestris
Purple loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria
Purslane	Portulaca spp.
Pusley, Florida	Richardia scabra
Ragweed, common	Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Ragweed, giant	Ambrosia trifida
Ragweed, Western	Ambrosia psilostachya
Rocket, London	Sisymbrium irio
Rush skeletonweed	Chondrilla juncea
Saltbush	Atriplex spp.
Shepherdspurse	Capsella bursa-pastoris
Silverleaf nightshade	Solanum elaeagnifolium
Smartweed	Polygonum spp.
Sorrell	Rumex spp.
Sowthistle	Sonchus spp.
Spurge, annual	Euphorbia spp.
Stinging nettle	Urtica dioica
Sunflower	Helianthus spp.
Sweet clover	Melilotus spp.
Tansymustard	Descurainia pinnata
Thistle, Canada	Cirsium vulgare
Thistle, Russian	Salsola kali
Thistle, Texas	Cirsium texanum

Weeds Controlled (continued)

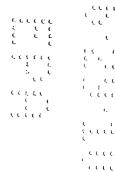
Broadleaf Weeds (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Velvetleaf	Abutilon theophrasti
Wild carrot	Daucus carota
Wild lettuce	Lactuca spp.
Wild parsnip	Pastinaca sativa
Wild turnip	Brassica campestris
Woollyleaf bursage	Ambrosia grayi
Yellow starthistle	Centaurea solstitialis
Yellow woodsorrel	Oxalis stricta

Vines and Brambles

The species of vines and brambles controlled by **OneStep® XL herbicide** include the following:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Field bindweed	Convolvulus arvensis
Hedge bindweed	Calystegia sepium
Honeysuckle	Lonicera spp.
Morningglory	Ipomoea spp.
Poison ivy	Rhus radicans
Redvine	Brunnichia cirrhosa
Trumpet creeper	Campsis radicans
Virginia creeper	Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Wild buckwheat	Polygonum convolvulus
Wild grape	Vitis spp.
Wild rose including Multiflora rose Macartney rose	Rosa spp. Rosa multiflora Rosa bracteata



Weeds Controlled (continued)

Woody Brush and Trees

The species of woody brush and trees controlled by **OneStep® XL herbicide** include the following:

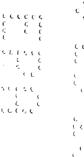
American beech Ash Aspen Autumn olive Bald cypress Bigleaf maple Birch Black oak Blackgum¹ Boxelder Brazilian peppertree Ceanothis Cherry¹ Chinaberry	Alnus spp. Fagus grandifolia Fraxinus spp. Populus spp. Elaeagnus umbellata Taxodium distichum Acer macrophyllum Betula spp. Quercus kelloggii Nyssa sylvatica Acer negundo Schinus terebinthifolius
American beech Ash Aspen Autumn olive Bald cypress Bigleaf maple Birch Black oak Blackgum¹ Boxelder Brazilian peppertree Ceanothis Cherry¹ Chinaberry	Fagus grandifolia Fraxinus spp. Populus spp. Elaeagnus umbellata Taxodium distichum Acer macrophyllum Betula spp. Quercus kelloggii Nyssa sylvatica Acer negundo
Aspen Autumn olive Bald cypress Bigleaf maple Birch Black oak Blackgum¹ Boxelder Brazilian peppertree Ceanothis Cherry¹ Chinaberry	Populus spp. Elaeagnus umbellata Taxodium distichum Acer macrophyllum Betula spp. Quercus kelloggii Nyssa sylvatica Acer negundo
Aspen Autumn olive Bald cypress Bigleaf maple Birch Black oak Blackgum¹ Boxelder Brazilian peppertree Ceanothis Cherry¹ Chinaberry	Populus spp. Elaeagnus umbellata Taxodium distichum Acer macrophyllum Betula spp. Quercus kelloggii Nyssa sylvatica Acer negundo
Bald cypress Bigleaf maple Birch Black oak Blackgum¹ Boxelder Brazilian peppertree Ceanothis Cherry¹ Chinaberry	Taxodium distichum Acer macrophyllum Betula spp. Quercus kelloggii Nyssa sylvatica Acer negundo
Bigleaf maple Birch Black oak Blackgum¹ Boxelder Brazilian peppertree Ceanothis Cherry¹ Chinaberry	Acer macrophyllum Betula spp. Quercus kelloggii Nyssa sylvatica Acer negundo
Bigleaf maple Birch Black oak Blackgum¹ Boxelder Brazilian peppertree Ceanothis Cherry¹ Chinaberry	Betula spp. Quercus kelloggii Nyssa sylvatica Acer negundo
Black oak Blackgum¹ Boxelder Brazilian peppertree Ceanothis Cherry¹ Chinaberry	Quercus kelloggii Nyssa sylvatica Acer negundo
Blackgum¹ Boxelder Brazilian peppertree Ceanothis Cherry¹ Chinaberry	Nyssa sylvatica Acer negundo
Blackgum¹ Boxelder Brazilian peppertree Ceanothis Cherry¹ Chinaberry	Nyssa sylvatica Acer negundo
Brazilian peppertree Ceanothis Cherry¹ Chinaberry	
Ceanothis Cherry¹ Chinaberry	Schinus terebinthifolius
Ceanothis Cherry¹ Chinaberry	
Chinaberry	Ceanóthis spp.
Chinaberry	Prunus spp.
	Melia azedarach
Chinese tallow-tree	Sapium sebiferum
Chinquapin	Castanopsis chrysophylla
	Populus spp.
	Populus deltoides Populus trichocarpa
	Taxodium spp.
	Cornus spp.
	Eucalyptus spp.
	Crataegus spp.
	Carya spp.
	llex spp.
	llex glabra
	llex coriacea
Yaupon	llex vomitoria
Huckleberry	Gaylussacia spp.
Lyonia spp.	
including Fetterbush	Lyonia lucida
Staggerbush	Lyonia mariana
Madrone .	Arbutus menziesii
Maple .	Acer spp.
Melaleuca	Melaleuca quinquenervia
Mulberry ²	Morus spp.
Oak	Quercus spp.
Persimmon ¹	Diospyros virginiana
Poison oak	Rhus diversiloba
Popcorn tree	Sapium sebiferum
,	Populus deltoides

Weeds Controlled (continued)

Woody Brush and Trees (continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Privet	Ligustrum vulgare
Red alder	Alnus rubra
Red maple	Acer rubrum
Saltcedar	Tamarix pentandra
Sassafras	Sassafras albidum
Sourwood ¹	Oxydendrum arboreum
Sumac	Rhus spp.
Sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua
Sycamore	Platanus occidentalis
Tanoak	Lithocarpus densiflorus
Titi	Cyrilla racemiflora
Tree of heaven	Ailanthus altissima
Vaccinium spp. including Blueberry Sparkleberry	Vaccinium spp. Vaccinium arboreum
Wax myrtle	Myrica californica Myrica cerifera
Willow	Salix spp.
Yellow poplar	Liriodendron tulipifera

¹ Best control with applications prior to formation of fall leaf color.





² The degree of control may be species dependent.

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