241-414 01/22/2007 1/13

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

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

JAN 22 2007

Dr. Jeffery Birk
BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
P.O. Box 13528
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3528

Subject: OneStep Herbicide
EPA Registration No. 241-414
Revised labeling submitted September 8, 2006

Dear Dr. Birk:

The amended labeling referred to above is acceptable provided that you:

1. Make all of the changes detailed in the attached document "Summary of Comments on OneStep 2005-04-200-0347 (rev11-26-05).qxd".

2. Submit one copy of your final labeling within 30 days of the date of this letter.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release of product for shipment constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

This labeling supercedes all previously accepted labeling for this product (except supplemental labeling). A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

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If you have any questions about this letter, you may call Tobi Colvin-Snyder at 703-305-7801.

Sincerely,

FOR Jim Tompkins
Product Manager (25)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Summary of Comments on OneStep 2005-04-200-0347 (rev11-26-05).qxd

Page: 1

Sequence number: 1
Author: tsnyder
Subject: Note
Date: 12/18/2006 12:15:51 PM

Add the following text to specify use sites:

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

Page: 5

Sequence number: 1
Author: tsnyder
Subject: Replacement Text
Date: 10/23/2006 1:52:58 PM
specified

Sequence number: 2
Author: tsnyder
Subject: Replacement Text
Date: 10/23/2006 1:54:18 PM
specified

Page: 6

Sequence number: 1
Author: tsnyder
Subject: Replacement Text
Date: 10/23/2006 1:55:48 PM
may

Sequence number: 2
Author: tsnyder
Subject: Inserted Text
Date: 10/23/2006 1:56:28 PM
instructions, restrictions, and

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OneStep®

herbicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Isopropylamine salt of [illegible]	[illegible]
(1-methylethyl) 5-oxo-1[illegible]	[illegible]
Isopropylamine salt of Glyphosate-N [illegible]	[illegible]
INERT INGREDIENTS	[illegible]
TOTAL	[illegible]

[illegible]
N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, [illegible]

EPA Reg. No. 241-414 EPA Establishment No.

Keep out of reach of children.
WARNING! / ¡AVISO!

[illegible]

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

See next page for additional precautionary statements.

Net contents:

www.vmanswers.com

BASF Corporation
Agricultural Products
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

BASF
The Chemical Company

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FIRST AID	
If in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after 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.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	
HOT LINE NUMBER Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS
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 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.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl *rubber or polyethylene.*
- protective eyewear
- shoes plus socks

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS
Users should: 1. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. 2. Remove clothing 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

Spray solutions of **OneStep® herbicide** should be mixed, stored, and applied only in stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic, and plastic-lined steel containers.

DO NOT mix, store, or apply **OneStep** or spray solutions of **OneStep** in unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.

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 may be used only in accordance with recommendations and restrictions on the leaflet label. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

OneStep may be applied using helicopters, ground operated 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**.

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

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 (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 **GENERAL 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.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL FOR FIELD KEG, MINIBULK AND BULK: When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use, and return the container to the point of purchase, or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with the pesticide product. **DO NOT** reuse the container for any other purpose. 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. Disposal of container must be 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. 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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

OneStep 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® herbicide is also recommended 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 SPRAY** and **SITE PREPARATION TREATMENTS**.

SYMPTOMOLOGY:

OneStep is readily absorbed through foliage and roots and 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** herbicide 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-and-weather-related factors determine 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 non-target 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 should 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 are 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 unfavorable 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 up 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 3-10 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, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud, which can move in unpredictable directions due to 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

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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 off-target drift movement: 1) boom length - the distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor, 2) nozzle orientation - nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees, and 3) application height - without compromising aircraft safety, applications should 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 recommended amount of **OneStep® herbicide** in 5 to 30 gallons of water per acre and uniformly apply with properly calibrated aerial equipment. All precautions should be taken to minimize or eliminate spray drift. Applications should not be made 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 recommended 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 recommended 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 recommended amount of **OneStep® herbicide** in 5 to 60 gallons of water per acre. A drift control agent and a foam reducing agent may be added at the recommended label rates, if needed. If desired, a spray pattern indicator may be added at the recommended 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.**
To mix the spray solution add the volume of **OneStep** indicated in the table below to the desired amount of water.

SPRAY SOLUTION MIXING GUIDE

Solution Volume	OneStep Percentage of Total Solution Volume	
	5	10
1 gallon	6.4 fl oz	12.8 fl oz
5 gallons	2 pints	4 pints
10 gallons	4 pints	8 pints
25 gallons	10 pints	20 pints
100 gallons	5 gallons	10 gallons

For best results, uniformly cover the foliage of the vegetation to be controlled with the spray solution.

IMPORTANT: DO NOT over apply causing runoff from the treated foliage. Avoid direct application and drift to the foliage, thin bark and rooting zone of desired plant species as injury may occur. Eventhough the herbicide is directed to clumps and spots within an acre, and not broadcast, **DO NOT** exceed 2 gallons of **OneStep** per acre.

SITE PREPARATION TREATMENTS

OneStep may be used 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:

- Loblolly Pine *(Pinus taeda)*
- Loblolly X Pitch Hybrid
- Longleaf Pine *(Pinus palustris)*
- Shortleaf Pine *(Pinus echinata)*
- Virginia Pine *(Pinus virginiana)*
- Slash Pine *(Pinus elliottii)*

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** 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.

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WEEDS CONTROLLED

When applied as recommended **OneStep® 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** should be used only in accordance with the recommendations on this label.

GRASSES

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

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.
Paragrass *(Brachiaria mutica)*
Phragmites *(Phragmites australis)*
Prairie cordgrass *(Spartina pectinata)*
Prairie threeawn *(Aristida oligantha)*
Quackgrass *(Agropyron repens)*
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** include the following:

Arrowwood *(Pluchea sericea)*
Broom snakeweed *(Gutierrezia sarothrae)*
Bull thistle *(Cirsium vulgare)*
Burclover *(Medicago* spp.*)*
Burdock *(Arctium* spp.*)*
Camphorweed *(Heterotheca subaxillans)*
Canada thistle *(Cirsium arvense)*
Carolina geranium *(Geranium carolinianum)*
Carpetweed *(Mullugo verticillata)*
Chickweed, mouseear *(Cerastium vulgatum)*
Clover *(Trifolium* spp.*)*
Cocklebur *(Xanthium strumarium)*
Common chickweed *(Stellaria media)*
Common ragweed *(Ambrosia artemisiifolia)*
Cudweed *(Gnaphalium spp.)*
Dandelion *(Taraxacum officinale)*
Desert camelthorn *(Alhagi pseudalhagi)*
Diffuse knapweed *(Centaurea diffusa)*
Dock *(Rumex* spp.*)*
Dogfennel *(Eupatorium capillifolium)*
Fiddleneck *(Amsinckia intermedia)*
Filaree *(Erodium* spp.*)*
Fleabane *(Erigeron* spp.*)*
Giant ragweed *(Ambrosia trifida)*
Goldenrod *(Solidago* spp.*)*
Gray rabbitbrush *(Chrysothamnus nauseosus)*
Henbit *(Lamium aplexicaule)*
Hoary vervain *(Verbena stricta)*
Horseweed *(Conyza canadensis)*
Indian mustard *(Brassica juncea)*
Japanese bamboo/knotweed *(Polygonum cuspidatum)*
Knotweed, prostrate *(Polygonum aviculare)*
Kochia *(Kochia scoparia)*
Lambsquarters *(Chenopodium album)*
Little mallow *(Malva parviflora)*
Milkweed *(Asclepias* spp.*)*
Miners lettuce *(Montia perfoliata)*
Mullein *(Verbascum* spp.*)*
Nettleleaf goosefoot *(Chenopodium murale)*
Oxeye daisy *(Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)*
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)*
Rocket, London *(Sisymbrium irio)*
Rush skeletonweed *(Chondrilla juncea)*
Russian knapweed *(Centaurea repens)*
Russian thistle *(Salsola kali)*
Saltbush *(Atriplex* spp.*)*
Shepherd's purse *(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)*
Texas thistle *(Cirsium texanum)*
Velvetleaf *(Abutilon theophrasti)*
Western ragweed *(Ambrosia psilostachya)*
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** include the following:

Field bindweed *(Convolvulus arvensis)*
Hedge bindweed *(Calystegia sepium)*
Honeysuckle *(Lonicera* spp.*)*
Morningglory *(Ipomoea* spp.*)*
Poison ivy *(Rhus radicans)*
Redvine *(Brunnichia cirrhosa)*
Trumpetcreeper *(Campsis radicans)*
Virginia creeper *(Parthenocissus quinquefolia)*
Wild buckwheat *(Polygonum convolvulus)*
Wild grape *(Vitis* spp.*)*
Wild rose *(Rosa* spp.*)*
Including: Multiflora rose *(Rosa multiflora)*
Macartney rose *(Rosa bracteata)*

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WEEDS CONTROLLED

WOODY BRUSH AND TREES

Alder *(Alnus* spp.*)*
American beech (Fagus grandifolia)
Ash *(Fraxinus* spp.*)*
Aspen *(Populus* spp.*)*
Autumn olive *(Elaeagnus umbellata)*
Bald cypress *(Taxodium distichum)*
Bigleaf maple *(Acer macrophyllum)*
Birch (Betula spp.)
Black oak *(Quercus kelloggii)*
Blackgum *(Nyssa sylvatica)*[1]
Boxelder *(Acer negundo)*
Brazilian peppertree *(Schinus terebinthifolius)*
Ceanothus *(Ceanothis* spp.*)*
Cherry (Prunus spp.)[1]
Chinaberry *(Melia azedarach)*
Chinese tallow-tree *(Sapium sebiferum)*
Chinquapin *(Castanopsis chrysophylla)*
Cottonwood *(Populus trichocarpa* and *Populus deltoides)*
Cypress *(Taxodium* spp.*)*
Dogwood (Cornus spp.)
Eucalyptus *(Eucalyptus* spp.*)*
Hawthorn *(Crataegus* spp.*)*
Hickory *(Carya* spp.*)*[1]
Huckleberry *(Gaylussacia* spp.*)*
Lyonia spp
Including: Fetterbush *(Lyonia lucida)*
Staggerbush *(Lyonia mariana)*
Madrone *(Arbutus menziesii)*
Maple *(Acer* spp.*)*
Melaleuca *(Melaleuca quinquenervia)*
Mulberry *(Morus* spp.*)*[2]
Oak *(Quercus* spp.*)*
Persimmon *(Diospyros virginiana)*
Poison oak *(Rhus diversiloba)*
Popcorn-tree *(Sapium sebiferum)*
Poplar *(Populus* spp.*)*
Privet *(Ligustrum vulgare)*
Red alder (Alnus rubra)
Red maple *(Acer rubrum)*
Saltcedar *(Tamarix pentandra)*
Sassafras *(Sassafras albidum)*
Sourwood *(Oxydendrum arboreum)*[1]
Sumac *(Rhus* spp.*)*
Sweetgum *(Liquidambar styraciflua)*
Sycamore *(Platanus occidentalis)*
Tanoak *(Lithocarpus densiflorus)*
TiTi *(Cyrilla racemiflora)*
Tree of heaven *(Ailanthus altissima)*
Vaccinium spp.
Including: Blueberry *(Vaccinium* spp.*)*
Sparkleberry *(Vaccinium arboreum)*
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.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflects the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION (BASF) or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

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BASF Corporation
Agricultural Products
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

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