**Truvist** herbicide delivers proven pre and post-emergent control of the toughest broadleaf weed species at low use rates. Truvist can help boost productivity by delivering selective broadleaf weed control in a total vegetation management (TVC) program when mixed with a TVC product such as Glyphosate and or Esplanade®.

Truvist is registered for general weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: Uncultivated non-agricultural areas; uncultivated agricultural areas - non-crop producing and industrial sites – outdoor.

### Key Strengths and Features

#### Efficacy
- Controls Group 2 resistant Kochia
- Proven broad-spectrum control of over 40 weed species including Kochia, Wild Parsnip, Wild Chervil, Wild Carrot and Giant Hogweed
- Truvist is quickly taken up by the leaves, stems and roots of the plants.
- Stops the growth of plants by interfering with the hormonal balance necessary for normal shoot and root development
- Controls many terrestrial and riparian invasive and noxious weeds
- The effects of Truvist Herbicide may be seen on plants from within a few hours to a few days
- Two modes of action for effective resistance management

#### Length of Control
- Residual control of weeds germinating after spray application is achieved when Truvist Herbicide is carried into the root zone by rainfall.

#### Usage
- Best control of emerged annual weeds is obtained when weeds are actively growing
- Warm, moist growing conditions promote active weed growth and enhance the activity of Truvist

#### Sustainability
- Low use rates per hectare for a favourable environmental profile
- Reduced occupational exposure for crews

#### Superior Value
- Addresses toughest weed challenges while maximizing productivity with less tank mixing and batching, and fewer return trips

### Weed Species Controlled - Over 40 species including:

- Buttercup (Tall, bulbous, small-flowered hairy)
- Dandelion
- Field Horsetail
- Giant hogweed
- Goldenrod (Canada, common)
- Hawkweed (orange, yellow)
- Kochia (Including Group 2- resistant)
- Leafy Spurge
- Poison Ivy
- Prickly Lettuce
- Ragweed
- Thistle (Canada, nodding, Russian, Annual and perennial sow)
- Wild Carrot
- Wild Chervil
- Wild parsnip

Partial weed list, see label for entire list of weeds controlled.
Environmental Fate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volatility</td>
<td>Non-volatile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-life in soil</td>
<td>Range 14-435 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-life in water</td>
<td>Range 385 - 595 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Truvist is soluble in water and does not volatize from moist soil or water surfaces under field conditions. Truvist is not expected to bio-accumulate and is metabolized by soil microbes. Truvist is degraded by hydrolysis and photolysis to biologically inactive products, and has a low toxicity to mammals, birds and insects.

Wildlife Safety Assessment

The acute toxicity of the Truvist Herbicide is low in rats via the oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure. They were minimally or non-irritating to the skin and minimally irritating to the eyes of rabbits and were not dermal sensitizers in mice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>LC₅₀ (mg a.i./kg bw)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bees (Oral)</td>
<td>&gt; 100 ug ai/bee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobwhite Quail</td>
<td>&gt; 2075 mg a.i./kg bw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rat (Acute Oral)</td>
<td>&gt; 5340 mg a.i./kg bw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Testing does not show any carcinogenic effects in animal studies
- In studies conducted with aminocyclopyrachlor, no significant mortality or sub lethal effects were observed in honey bees following acute oral and contact exposure. When applied according to label instructions, aminocyclopyrachlor is expected to pose a negligible risk to pollinators.
- Based on an acute contact study, chlorsulfuron is classified as practically nontoxic to honeybees and its risk to insects to be minimal.

Human Safety Assessment

The acute toxicity of the active ingredients found in Truvist is low via oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure. It is moderately irritating to the eyes and slightly irritation to the skin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute Oral Toxicity</td>
<td>LD₅₀ (female Rat) &gt; 5,000 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Dermal Toxicity</td>
<td>LD₅₀ (male/female combined Rat) &gt; 5,000 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Inhalation Toxicity</td>
<td>LC₅₀ (male/female combined Rat) &gt; 5.11 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
<td>4 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye Irritation</td>
<td>Moderate irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Irritation</td>
<td>Slight irritation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mode of Action

Aminocyclopyrachlor, an active ingredient in Truvist, stops the growth of plants by interfering with hormonal balance necessary for normal shoot and root development. The herbicide has unique features acting via a distinctive mechanism that targets a family of auxin receptor complexes. Chlorsulfuron stops cell division in plant roots and shoots which in turns causes the plant to stop growing.

Resistance Management Recommendations

Truvist offers proven control of a variety of weed species and is a rotational product that can be used in combination to control tough weeds such as Group 2 resistant Kochia. For best results apply to young, actively growing weeds and ensure warm, moist conditions following treatment as this promotes the activity of Truvist.