



Reward[®]

Landscape and aquatic herbicide

Responsible and Safe Product Use

Overview of Reward Landscape and Aquatic Herbicide

Reward[®] Landscape and Aquatic Herbicide contains the active ingredient diquat (diquat dibromide), which has been used in the U.S. for more than 50 years. It is a fast-acting, non-selective desiccant and herbicide. Reward Landscape and Aquatic Herbicide is labeled to be applied in both terrestrial and aquatic settings.

EPA requires that pesticide companies like Syngenta complete many studies before approving pesticides for use. As a result of this process, pesticide product labels are approved by EPA.

These labels are considered law. When properly followed, the label helps ensure safe and effective use of the product by applicators and the public.



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Stewardship for Reward Landscape and Aquatic Herbicide

Formulation: Reward Landscape & Aquatic Herbicide 2 EC (3.73 pounds diquat dibromide per gallon)

Active Ingredient: Diquat dibromide 37.3%

Pesticide Storage:

- Keep pesticide in original container.
- Do not put concentrate or dilute pesticide into food or drink containers.
- Do not contaminate feed, foodstuffs, or drinking water.
- Do not store or transport near feed or food.
- Store at temperatures above 32°F.

Pesticide Disposal:

- Open dumping is prohibited.
- Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate (water used to clean containers or equipment) is a violation of federal law.
- If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Early-Entry Workers:

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 over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

Applicators, Mixers or Loaders:

Applicators and all other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading
- Face shield when mixing or loading

Exception for AQUATIC SURFACE APPLICATIONS, when product has been diluted to 0.50% or less in water:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves
- Protective Eyewear

Exception for AQUATIC SUBSURFACE APPLICATIONS, when product is applied below the water surface:

- Short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks

Q&A About Uses of Reward

Landscape Uses

Is it safe for my family and pets to go into areas where Reward Landscape and Aquatic Herbicide has been sprayed?

People and pets can safely enter the treated area after the sprays have dried. Once spray on plants has dried, it is tightly bound to plant tissue. Reward Landscape and Aquatic Herbicide does not leave any harmful soil residues.

What happens if it rains after an application of Reward Landscape and Aquatic Herbicide?

The diquat in Reward Landscape and Aquatic Herbicide is rapidly absorbed by green plant tissue, so rain occurring 30 minutes or more after application will have no effect on the activity of diquat.

Can diquat get into my well water?

Diquat binds quickly and strongly to soil particles, so it's immobilized in the soil and won't leach into ground water.

Why do applicators have to wear so much "stuff" (gloves, etc.) when they're spraying Reward Landscape and Aquatic Herbicide – or other pesticides, for that matter?

Applicators have the potential for exposure when handling undiluted product (37.3% diquat in the case of Reward) or product that has been diluted for application. Therefore, pesticide labels require that applicators and other handlers wear specific personal protective equipment (PPE) designed to protect them from the most hazardous routes of exposure. The use of appropriate PPE reduces their risk by reducing their exposure to the pesticide.

By contrast, homeowners and the general public, unless they are applying the product themselves, would only potentially come into contact with Reward Landscape and Aquatic Herbicide once it had dried on target plants and was tightly bound to those plants.

Aquatic Uses

What happens to diquat in water bodies after it is applied?

When diquat is applied to floating or submersed weeds, the plants and their roots decompose rapidly. Diquat then dissipates fast, moving from the water to the sediment, where it remains tightly bound.

Why is it safe to swim and fish immediately following an application, but you must wait up to 3 days to drink the water?

EPA sets a maximum contaminant level (MCL) for the highest concentration of a chemical legally allowed in drinking water. The MCL value for diquat is 0.02 parts per million (ppm). Using the highest product concentration of diquat (see Reward Landscape and Aquatic Herbicide label), it can take up to 3 days for the diquat concentration in water to drop to 0.02 ppm or below. That's why there is a maximum 3-day wait period before water can be consumed.

However, it is safe to swim and fish following an application, for the following reasons.

Swimming: Even if the highest concentration of diquat permitted on the label is used in water, EPA risk-assessment models, with their conservative safety factors, show that recreational swimmers (adults as well as children) cannot physically take in enough diquat into their bodies – through ingestion, inhalation, or skin contact — to cause harm, including immediately following a diquat application. The volume of water a person could swallow while swimming is insignificant compared to the volume of water a person could drink.

Fish Consumption: Diquat's chemical nature prevents it from accumulating in fish. EPA studies have shown the number of fish people consume in their diet is not high enough to cause any harm, since diquat doesn't accumulate in fish.



Additional Resources



Reward Landscape and Aquatic Herbicide Product Label

<https://www.greencastonline.com/products/reward-landscape-and-aquatic-herbicide/turf>



EPA – What is a Pesticide?

<https://www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/basic-information-about-pesticide-ingredients>



Debug the Myths

www.debugthemyths.com



EPA – Pesticide Science and Assessing Pesticide Risks

<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-science-and-assessing-pesticide-risks>



National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC)

www.npic.orst.edu



EPA – About Pesticide Registration

<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/about-pesticide-registration>



Pesticide Environmental Stewardship (PES)

<https://pesticidestewardship.org>

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