



## Low Toxicity, Low or No Exposure = Low Risk

### What happens to Reward after application?

Reward rapidly dissipates after application because it is very water soluble and because it binds very tightly to vegetation and particulate matter. This binding is strong and complete (>99.9%), and the chemical is rendered biologically inactive for uptake by organisms. Instantaneous concentrations of 0.37 ppm fall to about 0.1 ppm after 24 hours and 0.01 ppm by 4 days. Our understanding of this extremely rapid dissipation is based on numerous aquatic field studies.

### Drinking:

An adult would have to drink over **15,700 gallons of water a day for a lifetime**, every day at the EPA-established limit in water of 0.02 mg/liter to absorb an amount of Reward equivalent to levels that caused **no** effects in animal studies. Since Reward rapidly dissipates and is below 0.02 or is not detectable in treated water within 1–3 days after application at maximum rates, the daily possibility of drinking water containing Reward is nonexistent.

### Swimming:

Reward is very poorly absorbed through the skin. Consequently, an adult would need to swim continuously for **447 hours** in water treated at the maximum rate to absorb and ingest an amount of Reward equivalent to levels that caused **no** effects in animal studies (NOEL).

### Livestock:

Because Reward dissipates so rapidly and is so poorly absorbed, the EPA agrees that livestock can drink Reward-treated water within 24 hours after an application. Furthermore, any small amounts of Reward that are absorbed by the animal are quickly excreted and are not accumulated in meat, milk, or fat.

### Fish:

A person would have to eat **13 pounds** of fish every day **for a lifetime** to achieve an amount of Reward equivalent to levels that cause **no** effects in animal studies (NOEL). This assumes that the person obtains fish daily that contain the EPA-established limit of 0.06 parts per million. Given the quick dissipation of Reward in water and its rapid elimination from the fish, this degree of concentration and exposure is **highly** improbable.

### SAFETY TESTING

*Reward was tested over many years in a multitude of animal tests to establish what effects it could cause and at what level of exposure. In these tests, animals are exposed to a range of daily exposure levels, from very low to very high, and over a wide span of time, from one single dose to a lifetime of daily exposure. From these tests, the level that caused no harm to the animal is determined and is called the No-Effect Level, or **NOEL**.*

**Call 1-800-395-8873 to contact your local Syngenta sales representative  
and learn more about Reward.**

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