

CRRU IRELAND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION SHEET

Ready-to-Use Rodenticide Bait



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Containing brodifacoum, bromadiolone, coumatetralyl, difenacoum, difethialone, flocoumafen and warfarin.

Application rate: as specified on the product label.

<p>WILDLIFE</p> <p>Birds of Prey, Scavenging birds, Other birds, Wild mammals</p>	<p>WILD MAMMALS AND BIRDS MAY BE AT RISK WHEN THIS PRODUCT IS USED. Wild mammals and birds will be at risk if they feed directly on the bait. Use protected bait stations that exclude animals larger than the target rodents to reduce this risk. Wild mammals and birds will be at risk if they eat dead or dying rodents that have eaten this product. Search for and remove any dead or dying rodents during site visits and dispose of the carcasses safely by an approved method (see below).</p> <p>Visit baited sites frequently to make sure that baits remain secure and to search for and remove dead or dying rodents. Daily visits may be necessary.</p> <p>Low-level residues of rodenticides have been detected in a wide range of wildlife species. The possible impact of these residues is a cause of concern. Proper use of products in accordance with the label, these instructions and the CRRU Ireland Best Practice Requirements will help to minimise the exposure of wildlife to rodenticides.</p>
<p>SOIL AND WATER INCLUDING GROUNDWATER</p>	<p>Use bait trays and bait stations to reduce soil contact. If soil contact does occur, (i.e. during burrow baiting) the product has low mobility in soil and is not taken up by plants. Avoid contamination of watercourses. This product is of low water solubility and has very low mobility in soil; it presents negligible risk to groundwater.</p>
<p>BAITING STRATEGY</p>	<p>It is important that the label instructions are carefully followed. A quick and efficient baiting programme is important to keep risks to non-target animals to a minimum. Over-baiting, under-baiting, not protecting bait adequately and leaving bait down for long periods increases the risks to wildlife.</p> <p>During treatments, you must search for rodent bodies at each site visit. Dispose of rodent bodies safely by an approved method (see below). Rodent bodies may be found away from baiting points and wherever the baited rodent infestation is active.</p>
<p>CLEARING UP</p>	<p>When rodents have been satisfactorily controlled (which is normally within 14-28 days but should be no longer than 35 days), it is most important that all bait is cleared away. If the condition of the bait is such that it cannot be re-used it must be disposed of safely by an approved method (see below).</p>

<p>USE AWAY FROM BUILDINGS (<i>e.g.</i> pheasant pens <i>etc.</i>)</p>	<p>Wildlife is at particular risk when these products are used away from buildings (<i>e.g.</i> in hedgerows and around pheasant rearing pens). Prevent the risk by using alternative methods of rodent control whenever and wherever feasible. When baiting, apply bait directly into burrows or use bait stations that exclude animals larger than the target rodents, keep the duration of treatments to a minimum and remove all bait and bait stations from the site at the end of the treatment.</p> <p>Note: attention must be paid to permitted areas of use such as ‘indoors’, ‘in and around buildings’, ‘sewers’, ‘open areas’ and ‘waste dumps’.ⁱ</p>
<p>DISPOSAL OF RODENT BODIES AND SPENT BAITⁱⁱ</p>	<p>Amateur users may dispose of rodent bodies with the domestic waste <i>i.e.</i> securely bagged in a dustbin or wheelie bin.</p> <p>For professional users including farmers, one of the following methods of disposal should be used, in order of preference: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disposal <i>via</i> on-site or on-farm small carcass incinerators (for which planning permission and required DAFM / DARD / NIEA licences have been obtained); • disposal with the site’s or farm’s domestic waste collection; • disposal in the site’s or farm’s normal non-hazardous waste for disposal off-site at a suitably authorised incinerator or land-fill; or where this is not possible • burial on site provided this is done away from sensitive areas and is to a depth of at least 50cm to prevent recovery by foxes and badgers. <p>Spent, obsolete or unwanted bait should be disposed of as toxic waste in accordance with EPA approved methods for disposal of such waste</p> <p>Protective gloves should be worn when handling rodent carcasses or when handling spent, obsolete or unwanted bait</p>

ⁱ Definitions of these use areas are given in: CRRU Ireland *Best Practice Requirements for Rodent Control and Safe Use of Rodenticides*, March 2016, 32 pages. Available at <http://www.crru.ie/>

ⁱⁱ If in doubt about appropriate methods of disposal, contact the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): info@epa.ie; Tel: 053-916 0600.