

SUBSTANCE TRADE NAME **Sakarar D Wax Bait**
 MANUFACTURER Killgerm Chemicals

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS
 0.005% Difenacoum

DESCRIPTION OF SUBSTANCE
 Green / Blue Paste

SUBSTANCE PROPERTIES



HAZARD STATEMENTS

H360D: May Damage the unborn child H330: Fatal if inhaled H310: Fatal in contact with skin H300: Fatal if swallowed. H372: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
 H400: Very toxic to aquatic life H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H302: Harmful if swallowed H315: Causes skin irritation H332: Harmful if inhaled H318: Causes serious eye damage H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

P201: Obtain special instructions before use. P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P260: Do not breathe dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P308 + P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. P314: Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. P405: Store locked up. P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with national regulations

ENGINEERING MEASURES

Engineering controls of operator exposure must be used where reasonably practicable in addition to the following items of personal protective equipment

PPE REQUIREMENTS



PPE NOTES

Wear Gloves

FIRST AID MEASURES	
SKIN	wash skin with water and then with water and soap.
EYES	rinse eyes with eyes-rinse liquid or water, keep eyes lids open at least 10 minutes.
INHALATION	Unlikely route of exposure. Remove from exposure to fresh air. Obtain medical advice if symptoms develop.
INGESTION	person. Do not provoke vomiting. If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the product's container or label.

STORAGE PROCEDURES

Store in original container under cool and dry conditions in a secure, well ventilated place, inaccessible to children, and away from foodstuffs and animal feedstuffs. Store and transport away from products which may have an odour

SPILLAGE PROCEDURES

Wear gloves. Clear spillages immediately and dispose of safely. Wash contaminated surface with detergent solution.

PRECAUTIONS IN USE

Rodenticide for professional use only. Wash hands after use and before eating, drinking or smoking. Keep in original container. Keep in a safe place.

ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL RISKS	CONTROLS
Storing Transporting Rodenticide	Possibility of spillage of rodenticide when in transit between clients/sites	All staff trained in the correct storage, transportation and spillage procedures of rodenticides
Laying Rodenticide	Possibility that bait will be handled when laid.	Gloves to be worn. Hands are washed with soap and water after inspection, all staff trained in this procedure.
Spillage of Rodenticide	Spillage may be possible while 'baiting' a site.	gloves to be worn, spilt wax to be removed and either reused or disposed of via hazardous waste stream. Staff are trained in correct procedure
Access gained to non-target species	Mammals or birds may gain access to the rodenticide.	Staff are trained to lay bait in areas that will deny access to non target species.
Cleaning Rodent boxes	Rodenticide may be handled when cleaning the bait boxes.	Wear correct PPE (gloves) Waste bait then taken to office for approved disposal.
Waste pesticide / pesticide container	If staff did not dispose of pesticide correctly this might lead to environmental contamination	All staff are aware that waste is to be treated as hazardous and therefore not disposed of in domestic rubbish. This is collected as part of manufacturer stewardship scheme
Contact With Contaminated PPE	Staff that did not replace PPE regularly could come into contact with diluted insecticide when handling PPE.	Records are kept for PPE replacement. Staff training given on care of PPE. Line Managers check PPE.
Dead rodents exposed.	Non-target species may find the rodent corpses.	Staff are trained in the finding and locating of rodent bodies that are then disposed of by an approved method.

Summary

- The Campaign for Responsible Rodenticide Use CRRU Code of Practice will be followed
- Sakarath D Wax Bait is a particularly safe Rodenticide as there is only a risk of injury if excessive quantities are ingested. The risk of this is minimal due to the safety precautions taken when laying the bait. Any ingestion of Rodenticide is easily identified, as the blue dye of the pesticide will show in the mouth, stool or urine of the individual. Should non target animal ingest the Rodenticide, the antidote Vitamin K1 would be administered.
- Technicians will may come into direct contact with the rodenticide. Gloves should be worn
- Any risk of spillage of the Rodenticide is minimal due to the approved storage practises in use. Dead rodents found on site are removed; disposal of which is approved.

Additional Notes

Although material is essentially insoluble in water – entry to watercourses should be avoided to prevent access to non-target species.

Reviewed By

Brian Duffin



Position

Chief Technical Officer

Assessment Date

09/01/2019