EEB REVIEW

DATE: IN 3-12-87 OUT 11-2-87

FILE OR REG. NO. 10182-O

PETITION OR EXP. NO.

DATE OF SUBMISSION 2-20-87

DATE RECEIVED BY HED 3-11-87

RD REQUESTED COMPLETION DATE 3-25-87

EEB ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE 3-25-87

RD ACTION CODE/TYPE OF REVIEW 405

TYPE PRODUCT(S) Rodenticide

DATA ACCESSION NO(S)

PRODUCT MANAGER, NO. W. Miller (16)

PRODUCT NAME(S) Talon Weather Blok

COMPANY NAME ICI Americas, Inc

SUBMISSION PURPOSE Submission of 6(a)(2) (adverse effects)

   data concerning secondary poisoning

   incident with Talon Weather blocks used

   in Denver Zoo

SHAUGHNESSEY NO. CHEMICAL % A.I.

112701 Brodifacoum


MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Receipt of Adverse Effects Information on Brodifacoum

FROM: Daniel Rieder, Wildlife Biologist
Ecological Effects Branch
Hazard Evaluation Division

THRU: Norman J. Cook, Head, Section 2
Ecological Effects Branch
Hazard Evaluation Division

THRU: Henry T. Craven, Acting Chief,
Ecological Effects Branch
Hazard Evaluation Division

TO: William Miller, (PM 16)
Insecticides/Rodenticides Branch
Registration Division

The EEB acknowledges receipt of the incident reported by ICI Americas, Inc. The information will become part of the Brodifacoum database and will be incorporated into future risk assessments. The EEB considers this to be further evidence that secondary poisoning is possible if Brodifacoum is ingested by a target species which is, in turn, eaten by a scavenger or predator.
CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

February 20, 1987

Mr. William H. Miller
Product Management Team (16)
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (TS-767C)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street SW
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Mr. Miller:

RE: TALON® WEATHER BLOK®

On January 12, 1987, ICI Americas received a Hotline call regarding a possible brodifacoum poisoning incident at the Denver Zoo. As a follow-up we contacted Dr. David Kenny at the Denver Zoo on January 23, 1987. He said he had lost ten birds from the exhibit since last November and that this coincided with the use of TALON WEATHER BLOK in mouse bait stations throughout much of the zoo. There had been a massive die-off of mice, so he suspected secondary poisoning.

The birds consisted of several species and were mostly carnivorous. Autopsy results were consistent with anticoagulant poisoning. Liver residues were conducted by the Denver Federal Center and indicated about 0.5 to 1.5 ppm. Examples were 0.8 ppm for a plover, 0.5 for a sissa, 1.5 to 1.6 ppm for Franklin's gulls, and 1.6 ppm for a laughing gull.

ICI pointed out to Dr. Kenny that these residue levels were quite high to be resulting from secondary accumulation. He said he would not expect the meat-eating birds to be attracted to the block directly. However, he did note that a keeper had reported seeing a mouse carrying a piece of the block from a station into its burrow within one of the bird enclosures.

We reminded Dr. Kenny that our label notes the product is toxic to wildlife and can pose a secondary hazard to birds of prey. ICI views this incident as the result of misuse of our product.
ICI is submitting the details of this incident to EPA as evidence of our efforts to ensure proper and safe use of our products. We are committed to preventing the occurrence of such unfortunate events in the future.

Sincerely,

Diane L. Ierley
Pesticide Regulatory Specialist

DLI:ehl
G4/022087EHL02
File B.6