

Reprotoxic vs non-reprotoxic rodenticides

Rodenticides with
over 30ppm
(0.003%)
active ingredient...

will have the
"may damage the unborn child"
phrase on the label.



Rodenticides with
under 30ppm
(0.003%)
active ingredient...

will not have the
"may damage the unborn child"
phrase on the label.

However the treatment period
may be extended before you
see successful control.

Reprotoxic vs non-reprotoxic rodenticides

Products with over 30 parts-per-million (ppm) active ingredients will have the “may damage the unborn child” phrase on the label.

A lot of rodenticides we commonly use are 50ppm and therefore are well over the ‘safe’ level for reprotoxins.

Some rodenticides now fall under the 30ppm threshold and so where possible, pest controllers could use these. Be aware that where the active ingredient is under 30ppm your v. The potency, and therefore effectiveness, needs to be considered and planned for.

Choosing a product

A site-specific risk assessment should be carried out before deciding which product you wish to use, addressing the most pertinent questions of “is there a potential for any pregnant women to be present?”. If yes, either products under 30ppm need to be used or, suitable protection and segregation needs to be put in place.

Realistically, not too much necessarily needs to change to the pest controller’s day to day job, except that the question above is **always** considered at the very beginning of a treatment and necessary steps taken to keep everyone safe.

Reprotoxic means, toxic to reproduction, ie harmful to the human foetus.

In reality, the likelihood of rodenticide causing harm to an unborn child is incredibly low.