

## COSHH Risk Assessment – Ratimor Difenacoum Fresh Bait

### 1. Substance Information

Product Name: Ratimor Difenacoum Fresh Bait  
Type: Ready-to-use rodenticide bait (soft/fresh bait formulation)  
Active Ingredient: Difenacoum 0.005% (50 ppm)  
Supplier: UNICHEM d.o.o., Sinja Gorica 2, 1360 Vrhnika, Slovenia  
Emergency Contact: +386 1 755 81 50 or 112  
UFI: [Leave blank – to be completed]

### 2. Intended Use

Professional rodenticide for control of rats and mice in and around buildings (indoor and outdoor use). Use only in tamper-resistant bait boxes clearly labelled “POISON” and secured to prevent non-target access. For trained pest control technicians only under the UK Rodenticide Stewardship Regime (CRRU UK).

### 3. Hazard Identification

Classification (UK CLP):

- H360D – May damage the unborn child
- H373 – May cause damage to organs (blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure

Signal Word: Danger

Pictogram: GHS08 (Health hazard)

Key Risks:

- Chronic toxicity from repeated exposure.
- Potential reproductive effects.
- Secondary poisoning risk to non-target wildlife and pets.
- Hazard to humans if ingested or through prolonged handling.

### 4. Routes of Exposure

- Ingestion through hand-to-mouth transfer during bait placement.
- Skin contact with bait or contaminated surfaces.
- Eye contact from accidental transfer.
- Inhalation of dust from damaged or fragmented bait pieces.

### 5. Control Measures (BPCA / HSE Hierarchy)

Elimination/Substitution: No suitable safer substitute for professional rodent control.

Engineering Controls:

- Use only in approved tamper-resistant bait stations.
- Prevent access by unauthorised persons and animals.

Administrative Controls:

- Record all bait placements, quantities, and inspection intervals.
- Remove bait at treatment end.
- Follow CRRU “Think Wildlife” Code of Best Practice.

#### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

- Type 5/6 disposable coveralls
- Nitrile gloves (EN 374)
- Safety goggles (EN 166) for bulk handling
- Respiratory protection: P2 mask if dusty conditions occur

### 6. First Aid Measures

- Inhalation: Move to fresh air; seek medical advice if unwell.
- Skin Contact: Wash with soap and water; remove contaminated clothing.
- Eye Contact: Rinse thoroughly with clean water for at least 10 minutes.
- Ingestion: Seek immediate medical advice and show product label or SDS. Do not induce vomiting.

Antidote: Vitamin K<sub>1</sub> (phytomenadione) by medical personnel only.

Monitor prothrombin time for up to 48 hours post exposure.

### 7. Spillage & Emergency Procedures

- Collect spilled bait mechanically using gloves.
- Avoid creating dust or spreading contamination.
- Prevent contamination of drains or watercourses.
- Dispose of waste via licensed hazardous-waste contractor.

### 8. Storage & Handling

- Store in original labelled container, tightly closed, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Keep away from food, feed, and animal bedding.
- Store locked, accessible only to trained personnel.

### 9. Environmental Protection

- Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
- Harmful to wildlife; retrieve and dispose of uneaten bait at treatment end.
- Prevent access by non-target species.
- Avoid contamination of water or soil.

### 10. Disposal

- Collect and dispose of unused bait and packaging via licensed waste contractor (EWC 20 01 19\*).
- Do not burn or reuse containers.

### 11. Health Surveillance

- Maintain COSHH and treatment logs for 5 years minimum.
- Monitor technicians for signs of anticoagulant poisoning (nosebleeds, bruising, bleeding gums).

### 12. Assessment Review & Sign-Off

Technician: Andy Wood

Date: November 2025

Next Review Date: November 2026