

12 d-CON Products Being Canceled and Phased Out

Product Name	EPA Registration No.
d-CON Concentrate Kills Rats & Mice	3282-3
d-CON Ready Mixed Kills Rats & Mice	3282-4
d-CON Mouse Prufe Kills Mice	3282-9
d-CON Pellets Kills Rats & Mice	3282-15
d-CON Mouse Prufe II	3282-65
d-CON Pellets Generation II	3282-66
d-CON Bait Pellets II	3282-74
d-CON Ready Mixed Generation II	3282-81
d-CON Mouse-Prufe III	3282-85
d-CON Bait Pellets III	3282-86
d-CON II Ready Mix Baitbits III	3282-87
d-CON Bait Packs III	3282-88

Additional Details about Implementing the Cancellation

How does Reckitt's decision to cancel these products affect the ongoing cancellation proceeding?

The EPA had previously made the determination that 12 products produced by Reckitt did not comply with current safety standards and issued a Notice of Intent to Cancel these products in February 2013. Reckitt exercised its right to contest the cancellation through an administrative hearing process. Reckitt's decision to voluntarily cancel the 12 d-CON products will make the ongoing cancellation proceeding moot. In addition to Reckitt's decision to voluntarily cancel the 12 d-CON products, Reckitt will no longer pursue its legal challenge of the Agency's denials of applications for registration of two other d-CON products.

What are the terms of the agreement reached between Reckitt and EPA?

The major provisions of the agreement reached between Reckitt and EPA include the following:

- Reckitt will begin to phase out production of the 12 d-CON rat and mouse poison products in June 2014, and will stop all production by December 31, 2014.
- Reckitt will cease distribution of existing stocks of these products by March 31, 2015.
- During the phase-out period, Reckitt will not stockpile or increase production of the 12 d-CON rat and mouse poison products. Reckitt will only produce quantities of these products to satisfy previously existing contracts and agreements.

Second-generation anticoagulants are more toxic and persistent than first-generation anticoagulants. Rodents can consume a lethal dose of second-generation anticoagulants in one night of feeding but can consume more because death usually occurs 5-7 days after a lethal dose is consumed. Risk to predators and scavengers is higher because the amount of poison rodents consume over several days is greater, and second-generation anticoagulants persist in rodent carcasses much longer than first-generation anticoagulants. Brodifacoum, bromadiolone, difenacoum, and difethialone are second-generation anticoagulants.

Non-anticoagulants are toxic in other ways, such as affecting the nerves or other body organs.