

PEP-7004 - Notices of Objection Reports

Objection notice id	96
Form id	7004
Form language	en
Portal flag	N
Company name	-
Title	-
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State	-
Region	-
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Date decision made public	07-MAR-2024 03:00:00
Decision on application	-
Decision on reevaluation	-

Scientific basis description

Given Health Canada's statements in the review decision that i)"Reliable data for the number of target and non-target deaths as a result of the use of Compound 1080 are not available"; ii)Compound 1080 is classified as highly to very highly toxic to birds and mammals"; and iii)"There is a risk of death for animals who ingest poisoned baits"; Compound 1080 presents unacceptable risks to biodiversity through primary and secondary deaths. Several species-at-risk, as well as rare and sensitive species, occupy the areas where Compound 1080 is used in Alberta, including the American Badger, Wolverine, Grizzly Bear, and Golden Eagle to name a few. The risk of death to these animals is too high when Compound 1080 is used. There are many expert bodies in North America that agree on minimal standards for humane euthanasia of animals, including: the CdnVetMedAs Due to the delay in symptoms and death presented by victims who ingest Compound 1080, poisoned carcasses can be far from bait stations (km.'s away), leaving these deaths unrecorded and causing relay toxicity when fed on by scavengers. The Government of Alberta's own toxicant policy has stated "retrieval of carcasses is typically impossible and secondary poisoning of other wildlife species feeding on the carcass is a potential concern" (AESRD 2012).* In that same way that it was possible to discontinue strychnine use for livestock purposes due to alternative methods, there are better options (ie. safer and more effective) for reducing conflict among wolves/coyotes and livestock. There is no clear scientific evidence that killing predators is an effective way to reduce future livestock losses. Wolves and coyotes are not pests. These sentient animals have intrinsic value, and as native species they also have existence value. Their presence on the land also benefits the environment by helping to maintain biodiversity. Wolves and other large carnivores also help limit the spread of disease in cervids (deer family).

Pest Management Regulatory Agency

Product information	Active_ingredient
Registration number	-
Submission time	08-MAY-2024 14:01:12
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Submission confirmation n...	pep-7004-1715191272579-e-n
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