

Alfred Kuba

- All anticoagulant rodenticides should be banned and should not have exemptions for them expanded. Even with existing restrictions, anticoagulant rodenticides continue to kill and harm non-target animals — including mountain lions, bobcats, owls, and endangered San Joaquin kit foxes — through painful internal bleeding by secondary poisoning.
- Expanding their use, especially in areas like restaurants and grocery stores where these poisons are currently prohibited, would undo years of progress and undermine California's landmark wildlife protections.
- Allowing use for more than 100 days per year, as proposed, would recklessly increase exposure and ecological harm.
- California does not need to rely on cruel, outdated poisons. Integrated Pest Management strategies — sealing buildings, removing food and water sources, and employing non-toxic controls such as contraceptives, snap traps, and electric traps — are humane and cost-effective solutions.
- In rare, verified emergencies, DPR already has the authority to allow limited exemptions, ensuring that genuine public health threats can still be addressed responsibly.

Rodenticides kill more than just rodents.

Poison is not species-specific. Though you may target mice and rats when using rodenticides, a chain reaction is created.

Non-target wildlife species like muskrats, chipmunks, and squirrels can be attracted to rodenticide.

Larger animals like owls, hawks, and foxes may prey on rodents that have ingested rodenticides, thus becoming poisoned themselves.

Scavengers such as opossums, vultures, and eagles can become poisoned when they consume the carcasses of animals killed by rodenticides.



Rodenticide



Muskrat



Eastern Chipmunk



Eastern Gray Squirrel



Barred Owl



Red-tailed Hawk



Red Fox



Virginia Opossum



Turkey Vulture



Bald Eagle



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