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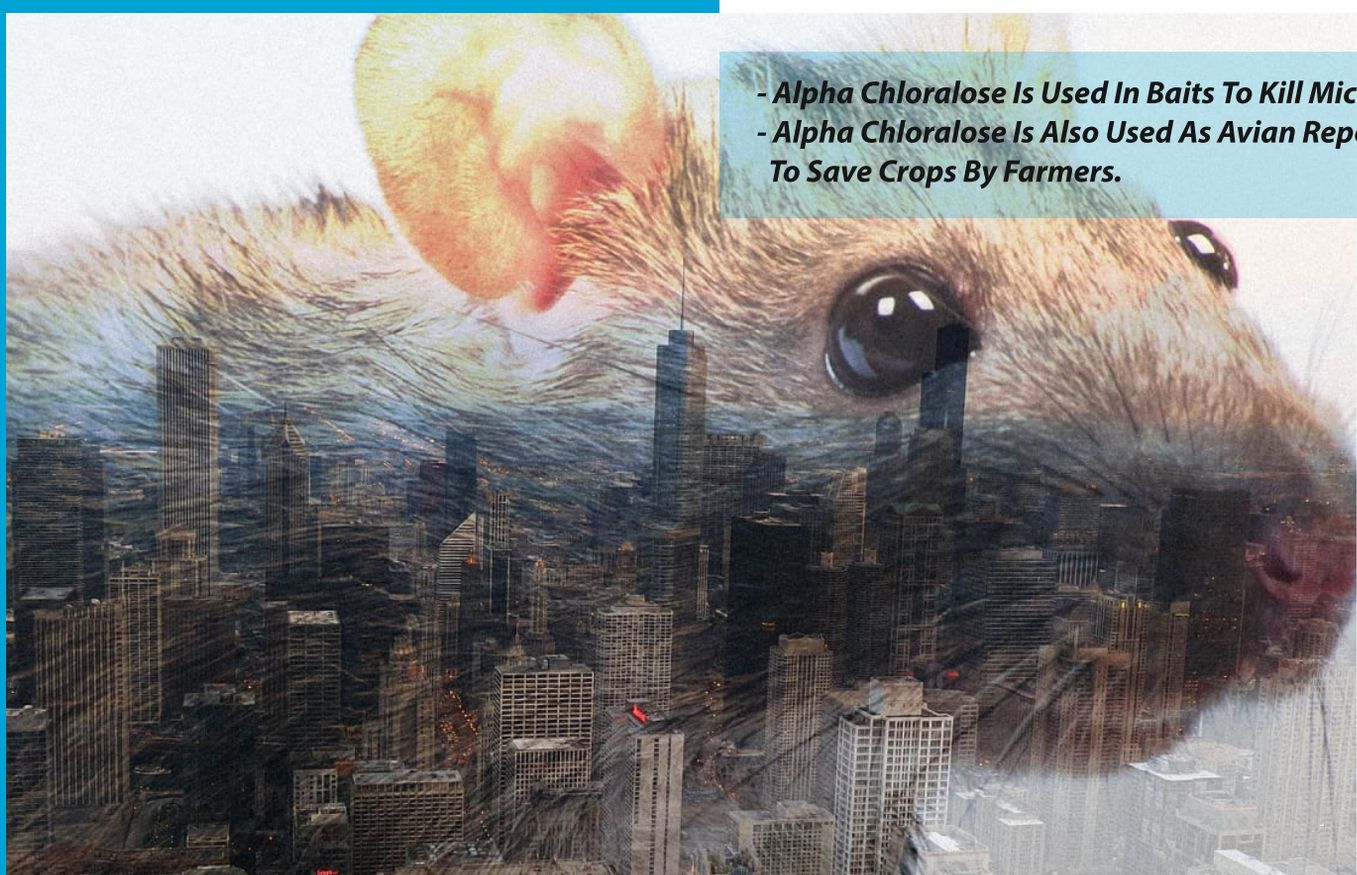
ALPHA CHLORALOSE



- *Alpha Chloralose Is Used In Baits To Kill Mice.*
- *Alpha Chloralose Is Also Used As Avian Repellent To Save Crops By Farmers.*

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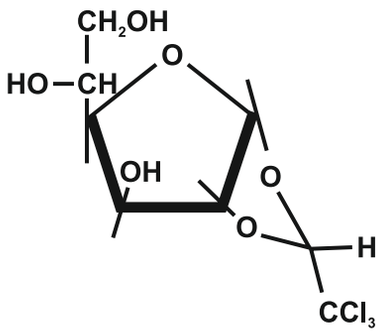
ALPHA CHLORALOSE

• STRUCTURE



• PRODUCT NAME & DETAILS

Alpha-d-glucofuranose,1,2-0-(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)-,(r)

Product Code	**: 002855**
CAS No.	**: 15879-93-3**
HS Code	**: 2913.00.90**
Molecular formula	**: $C_8H_{11}O_6Cl_3$**
Molecular weight	**: 309.540**

• SPECIFICATION

Physical Appearance	**: White Powder**
Beta-chloralose (by GC)	**: NMT 15.0%**
Melting Point	**: NLT 178-184°C**
Moisture Content (KF)	**: NMT 0.50%**
Solubility 2.5% in Methanol	**: Clear Solution**
Sulphated Ash	**: NMT 0.10%**
Loss On Drying	**: NMT 0.5%**
pH 5% In Water	**: 6.5 to 7.5**
Particle Size	**: Less than 1500 Micron**
Assay (GLC) [Alpha-chloralose + Beta-chloralose]	**: NLT 98.0%**

• PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PRODUCT

• APPLICATION

1. Alpha Chloralose is used in baits to kill mice.

2. The rats and mice menace is effectively controlled by Alpha chloralose loaded baits.

3. This allows rats and mice to come out of hiding before they are killed.

4. Alpha Chloralose is also used by farmers as an avian repellent to save crops.

5. In 1992, the United States Department of Agriculture's Wildlife Services (WS) program received approval from the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to use alpha-chloralose (AC) to capture nuisance waterfowl (Anatidae), American coots (Fulica americana), and pigeons (Columba livia). We summarized use of AC by the WS program to capture nuisance birds during 1994-1995. WS biologists used AC to capture 3,767 birds during 124 operations in 19 states. Captured birds included wild mallards (Anas platyrynchos, 20%), domestic mallards (24%), muscovies (Cairina moschata, 5%), Canada geese (Branta canadensis, 10%), domestic geese (8%), coots (27%), pigeons (5%), and other (<1%). The proportion of birds present at a site that were captured was less for pigeons (6%) than for waterfowl and coots (≥ 68%). Overall mortality of target birds was 5%, ranging from 0.1% (n=1,014) for coots to 67% (n=3) for mute swans (Cygnus olor). In addition, 102 nontarget birds were captured, of which there was 12% mortality. States with the greatest number of AC operations were Tennessee (14%), Georgia (12%), and California, Nevada, and Oregon (10% each). Most nuisance situations were at parks (39%), followed by golf courses and resorts (19%), and residential areas (17%). Capture operations were most frequent during March-April (29%) and least frequent during October-January (19%). AC is an effective tool to remove nuisance ducks, geese, and coots from situations where other techniques are impractical. We recommend additional research to improve existing techniques and to expand use of AC to capture other nuisance species.

6. As per the proceedings of the 16th Vertebrate Pest conference (1994) February 1994, BIRD CONTROL IN NEW ZEALAND USING ALPHA CHLORALOSE AND DRC 1339. As per report Horticulturists and general public in New zealand experienced increase problem with a number of introduced birds species. This was meant that many people wish to carry out bird control operation themselves to reduce the problems these birds caused. Most of this control was to be carried out by grower themselves. ALPHA CHLORALOSE is the only known toxin the general public have access to for controlling birds. It is available in a veriety of baits form with a maximum loading of Alpha chloralose 2 % (w/w).

• ADVANTAGE OF ALFA CHLORALOSE (AC)

Advantage of Alfa chloralose (AC) as Rodenticide over Anticoagulants, Neurotoxic, Hypercalcemic Rodenticides (ANH Rodenticides):

1. Mechanism:

A. Alfa Chloralose (AC) has both stimulatory and depressive action on Central nervous system. AC appears to depress the CNS by having an effect on the GABA-A receptor similar to ethanol.
It induce anaesthetic effect on the Rodent. **Due to hypnotic and anesthetic effect on the rodents the death is not painful.**

B. Anticoagulant Rodenticide induce bleeding in the animal through nose, ears and urine and **it leads to the death in a very slow painful way.**

2. Period of killing effect:

A. Alfa chloralose has the knock out action and killing is very fast. The killing duration is few hours.

B. Anticoagulant, Neurotoxic and Hypercalcemic rodenticide killing effect is very slow. It takes 3 to 11 days prolonged painful death.

3. Effect on Rodents:

A. Alfa chloralose has hypnotic effect on rodents. It induce sleep, tiredness and death in coma.

B. Anticoagulants prevent the blood coagulation thereby cause bleeding through the nose, ears, urine and weakening of the rodents.
Neurotoxin induce weakning of the rodents and rodents loose interest in feeding and proceed to slow painful death.
Hypercalcemic agents incraese the calcium concentration in the body which leads to failure of kideny. Due to internal hemorrhage rodent dies to painful death.

4. Doses:

A. Alfachloralose does are very small compared to other class of rodenticides. It is 0.2 gm of bait which is enough to kill the rodents in few hours.

B. Other class of Rodenticide bait comprises 0.5 to 3 gm which rodent eats in 3-11 days.

5. Secondary poisoning:

A. Alfachloralose has no secondary poisoning since it degrades within 24 hours. It has no cumulative effect.

B. Anticoagulants, Neurotoxic agents, Hypercalcemic do not degrades so fast therefore they have cumulative effect and may cause secondary poisoning to non targeted animals.

6. Antidote:

A. Alfachloralose has antidotes like Activated carban, naloxone, Benzodiazepine, atropine etc.

B. Anticoagulants rodenticide has antidote as vitamin K1 but Neurotoxic, Hypercalcemic Rodenticides (ANH Rodenticides) has no antidotes.

• HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

Alpha-Chloralose is hazardous substance **(UN No. 3077)**.

Acute Toxic | **Irritant** | **Environmental Hazard**

• CAPACITY

5 MT Per Month.

• STORAGE CONDITION

Store in closed container at ambient temperature. Avoid direct sunlight.

• PACKING DEATILS

STD Pack Size : 20 kg Net Wt. Corrugated Boxes
One Pallet Size : 18 Drums x 20 kg Corrugated Boxes = 360 kg
Total Quantity in 20' container : 10 Pallets x 360 Kg = 3600 kg
Total Quantity in 40' container : 20 Pallets x 360 Kg = 7200 kg

• SHELF LIFE

3 Years.

Contact Us

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