

**From:** [REDACTED]  
**To:** [Wildlife](#)  
**Subject:** RE: Wildlife Incident - Dead fox from Ty Llwyd Quarry, Ynys Ddu - W/23/05  
**Date:** 13 July 2023 15:59:24

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Thank you, Wildlife Wales

I feel this was a missed opportunity not to test the dead fox for contamination from the quarry. Wildlife cannot read and therefore need protection from a known toxic quarry, as much as humans do.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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**From:** [Wildlife@gov.wales](mailto:Wildlife@gov.wales) <[Wildlife@gov.wales](mailto:Wildlife@gov.wales)>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, July 12, 2023 3:51 PM  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** Wildlife Incident - Dead fox from Ty Llwyd Quarry, Ynys Ddu - W/23/05

Dear [REDACTED]

On the 14<sup>th</sup> of February 2012, it was reported that a dead fox had been found at Ty Llwyd Quarry. This incident was accepted into the Wildlife Incident Investigation Scheme (WIIS). WIIS makes enquiries into the death or illness of wildlife, pets and beneficial invertebrates that may have resulted from agricultural pesticide poisoning. The fox was collected and a post mortem examination undertaken by one of our vets. This found the fox to be a female in good body condition but had not eaten well prior to death. She tested negative for avian influenza. The most significant finding on post-mortem examination was the large volume of red fluid in the thoracic cavity. Although there were no significant blood clots present, the fluid was dark red and appeared consistent with a haemothorax. In companion animals, haemothorax occurs most commonly secondary to trauma, coagulopathy and inflammatory conditions. There was no visible traumatic cause in this animal so it may be possible that this animal was suffering from a coagulopathy. Three circular lesions were also found in the left lung. Histopathology on the lung lesions revealed a bacterial bronchopneumonia and the circular lesions were abscesses. It is unknown whether the fluid in the thoracic cavity was linked to the bacterial infection in the lung or whether the two findings were unrelated. Copies of the post mortem results are attached.

Tissues from the fox were then sent to the analytical laboratory and tests for a range of likely pesticides have given a positive result for rodenticides. The tests detected and confirmed a residue of brodifacoum and bromadiolone in the liver of this fox. There were some haemorrhagic signs reported on post-mortem with no visible cause and together with the amount of brodifacoum found it is likely that this exposure to this pesticide contributed to the death of the fox. The bromadiolone residue is consistent with exposure level only. The source of the brodifacoum is unknown but it is likely to be from rodent control treatment in the area. No metaldehyde, carbamate, organochlorine or organophosphate residues were found. A copy of the toxicology result is attached. We've recently reviewed this incident and have decided that since a cause of death (rodenticides) has been found, no further tests will be carried out.

Yours sincerely  
The Wildlife Team