

02 July 2026

Dear

ATISN 27090 – Wildlife Incident Investigation Scheme (WIIS)

Thank you for your request which we received on 12 June 2026. You have asked for data relating to WIIS incidents recorded in Wales between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2025 in which anticoagulant rodenticides were identified as being present in wildlife.

1. For incidents within the above scope, please provide a statistical breakdown showing the number of incidents by:
 - a. Local authority area at county or county borough level;
 - b. Category of use (approved use / misuse / abuse / unspecified / unknown);
 - c. Species affected or involved; and
 - d. Whether the operator was recorded as a professional pest control operator as opposed to a farmer, gamekeeper, householder, or other category.
2. Does the Welsh Government's WIIS records capture whether the rodenticide was deployed indoors, outdoors, or both? If so, please provide the breakdown of incidents within the scope by that field.
3. For incidents within the scope where a professional pest control operator was identified: did Welsh Government investigators record whether the operation was carried out on behalf of, or under contract to, a local authority? If so, how many such incidents were recorded?
4. Are there categories of contextual information that Welsh Government investigators collect during WIIS investigations that are not included in HSE's published quarterly reports for the UK as a whole? If so, please describe those categories and confirm whether the Welsh Government holds them in a retrievable form.

Responses to each question are below in point order.

1. The data you are requesting is already published on the Health and Safety Executive's website and can be viewed at:-

[WIIS Quarterly Reports - HSE](#) – the summary data can be broken down by country on the individual page for each year. However, no information is held in relation to point d. of your request.
2. No information is held.
3. No information is held.

4. For cases accepted into the scheme where the likely cause of death is not identified at postmortem, tissue samples are sent to a laboratory for analysis and a report is prepared for the Welsh Government advising the presence on any detectable substances, including rodenticides, and whether they were at a level that potentially were a contributory factor in the cause of death.

Most of the reports in relation to wildlife, which are within the scope of your request, have been published in response to previous EIR responses which can be viewed here:-

[Publications | GOV.WALES](#) – the responses in scope of your request are ATISN 18773, 19672, 19754, 20143, 20210, 20399, 20805, 20908, 23147, 24940, 26355, 26668, 26771 and 27059.

For those that have not already been published in the responses above, but are within the scope of your request, please find those reports attached where the presence of rodenticides was detected in analysed samples.

We have decided that some of the information is exempt from disclosure under section 13 of the Environmental Information Regulations (EIRs) and is therefore withheld. The reasons for applying these exceptions are set out in full at Annex A to this letter.

If you are dissatisfied with the Welsh Government's handling of your request, you can ask for an internal review within 40 working days of the date of this response. Requests for an internal review should be addressed to the Welsh Government's Freedom of Information Officer at: Information Rights Unit, Welsh Government, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ or Email: Freedomofinformation@gov.wales

Please remember to quote the ATISN reference number above.

You also have the right to complain to the Information Commissioner. The Information Commissioner can be contacted at:

Information Commissioner's Office,
Wycliffe House,
Water Lane,
Wilmslow,
Cheshire,
SK9 5AF

However, please note that the Commissioner will not normally investigate a complaint until it has been through our own internal review process.

Yours sincerely

Annex A

Environmental Information Regulations

Regulation 13– Personal data

Regulation 13(1) together with the conditions in Regulation 13(2)(a)(i) and 13(2)(a)(ii) provides an absolute exemption if disclosure of the personal data would breach any of the data protection principles.

‘Personal data’ is defined in sections 3(2) and (3) of the Data Protection Act 2018 (‘the DPA 2018’) and means any information relating to an identified or identifiable living individual. An identifiable living individual is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online identifier or to one or more factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of the individual.

We have concluded that, in this instance, the information requested contains third party personal data. That is, the personal details of individuals in receipt of the reports.

Under Regulation 13(1) of the EIRs, personal data is exempt from release if disclosure would breach one of the data protection principles set out in Article 5 of the GDPR. We consider the principle being most relevant in this instance as being the first. This states that personal data must be:

“processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to the data subject”
The lawful basis that is most relevant in relation to a request for information under the FOIA is Article 6(1)(f). This states:

“processing is necessary for the purposes of the legitimate interests pursued by the controller or by a third party except where such interests are overridden by the interests or fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject which require protection of personal data, in particular where the data subject is a child”.

In considering the application of Article 6(1)(f) in the context of a request for information under FOIA it is necessary to consider the following three-part test:-

- **The Legitimate interest test:** Whether a legitimate interest is being pursued in the request for information;
- **The Necessity test:** Whether disclosure of the information/confirmation or denial that it is held is necessary to meet the legitimate interest in question;
- **The Balancing test:** Whether the above interests override the interests, fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject.

Our consideration of these tests is set out below:

1. Legitimate interests

There is a legitimate interest in obtaining these reports to understand the nature of the incidents for analysis, research etc.

2. Is disclosure necessary?

The identities of the individual who produced the report, those individuals in receipt of the reports, and those who may be identified from the summary of field data is not necessary for the identified legitimate interests. The range of reports are being gathered for broader analysis, and the personal data has not been specifically requested and is not required to meet the identified legitimate interest.

3. The balance between legitimate interests and the data subject's interests or fundamental rights and freedoms

As we do not believe there is a legitimate interest in identifying the individuals to understand the reports, we are of the view that disclosure would breach the fundamental rights and interests of these individuals, and as such would be a breach of data protection legislation. Consequentially, we are of the view that the information should be excepted from disclosure.