

DANGEROUS POISON
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF 1080 PIG BAITS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

**ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 0.14 – 0.48 g/kg SODIUM FLUOROACETATE (1080)
bait for the control of pigs**

Each meat bait contains 72 mg of 1080 per 500g of meat. Grain baits contain 300-390mg of 1080 per kg of grain. Pellet baits contain 480mg of 1080 per kg of pellets (must not to be distributed – for use by accredited government employees only).

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USE

RESTRICTED CHEMICAL PRODUCT – ONLY TO BE SUPPLIED TO OR USED BY
AN AUTHORISED PERSON.

THIS PRODUCT MUST BE USED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL INSTRUCTIONS
AND THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS ENTITLED
“APPROVAL TO POSSESS 1080 BAIT” AND THESE “DIRECTIONS FOR USE”.

Refer to: https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/introduced-pest-feral-animals/using_poison_baits_in_south_australia
for access to relevant documents.

USE ONLY FOR THE CONTROL OF PIGS

CONDITIONS OF BAIT SUPPLY

The *Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations 2011* allows land owners, over the age of 18 years, access to 1080 baits for use on their own property. Authorisation to use the baits requires the land owner (or their agent who has been nominated in writing to National Parks and Wildlife Service South Australia (NPWSSA) or the Landscape South Australia (LSA) Board) to sign an “Approval to Possess 1080 Bait” form on which they agree to only lay baits on the parcels of land detailed on the form and to comply with all other conditions specified on the form by NPWSSA or the LSA Board. A new *Approval Form* must be signed each time baits are received from NPWSSA or the LSA Board. Non-compliance with mandatory instructions (those containing the words “must”, “must not”, “do not” “not to be used”, “use only”) in these Directions for Use is an offence under the *Controlled Substances Act, 1984* and the *Agricultural and Veterinary Products (Control of Use) Act, 2002*. NPWSSA and LSA Board officers reserve the right to refuse supply of 1080 baits to persons who are suspected of not following the label or these Directions for Use.

Restraints

Do not handle product where there is a risk of contaminating food, animal feed or drinking water.

PREPARATION OF BAITS

Pig Grain bait: Prepare baits in a cement mixer dedicated to this use. Grain should be good quality, clean grain that has not been treated with chemicals that might affect its palatability to pigs. Apply 10-12ml SA 1080 Solution per kg grain in the mixer using a calibrated drench gun or squirt bottle to give a concentration of 300 - 390mg 1080 per kg of grain bait.

Pig Pellet bait: This product must not be distributed – for use by accredited government employees only.

Prepare baits in a cement mixer dedicated to this use. The pellets should be good quality and clean that has not been treated with chemicals that might affect its palatability to pigs. Apply 16ml SA 1080 Solution per kg pellets in the mixer using a calibrated drench gun or squirt bottle to give a concentration of 480mg 1080 per kg of pellet bait.

Pig meat/offal bait: Prepare baits from approximately 500g of meat/offal. Inject each bait once in the centre with a calibrated auto injector with bottle attachment and splashguard with 2.4ml SA 1080 Solution to give a concentration of 72mg 1080 per 500g bait.

MANAGEMENT OF PREPARED BAITS

Baits supplied by NPWSSA or an LSA Board must be placed directly into a sealable container of sufficient capacity, strength and impermeability to prevent leakage of its contents and access by animals during handling and transport. This container must have an appropriate label affixed to it.

HOW TO LAY BAITS FOR THE CONTROL OF PIGS

Placement of baits: Select baiting sites in, or close to, recent pig activity. Feral pig activity is identified through historical knowledge, observations of fresh signs of wallows, faeces, rooting, tracks, water point activity and sightings.

Bait stations should be used for pre feeding and baiting where off-targets are present. A bait station is a fenced enclosure with access to feral pigs or a feeding station to exclude livestock but to allow pigs to access bait.

Distance restrictions

Unless approved by an accredited officer of NPWSSA or the LSA Board, baits must be placed at least:

- 500 m from a dwelling (other than own dwelling) or public building,
- 20 m from permanent or flowing water bodies,
- 5 m inside boundary fences, allow greater distances wherever possible, and
- 20 m from the edge of public roadways without a marked boundary.

Pre feeding: Baiting programs will be most successful when pre-feeding occurs. It is recommended pre-feeding is conducted to draw feral pigs to a baiting site to maximise bait uptake.

Check untreated pre-feed baits daily and replace taken feed. If all feed is taken, double the quantity offered. Free feeding should continue until there is a good consumption for at least 3-4 consecutive nights. Do not continue to free feed any longer than necessary. Poison bait is to be used immediately after consistent take of free-feed occurs.

Bait may be laid in a trail or placed in piled heaps on the ground.

Bait density: Quantity of poisoned baits required depends on local assessment of pig numbers and determined by the final free feed uptake

Bait replacement: It is recommended that bait is only used for up to 3 consecutive days. Any bait left must then be collected and buried as per the disposal instructions. If necessary, free feeding after baiting may be recommenced to determine if any feral pigs remain.

Restrictions on placement of baits: Baits must not be laid on properties of less than 5 hectares unless part of a group program with adjacent landholders coordinated by an accredited NPWSSA or LSA officer approved under the Controlled Substances Act, 1984.

Baits must not be laid on roadsides and must not be applied aurally. Use of the baits is restricted in urban and some wildlife areas.

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THE LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED BY APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.

NOT TO BE USED IN DOMESTIC OR HOME GARDEN SITUATIONS.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Neighbour notification

All neighbours whose land abuts any part of the sections of land described on the “*Approval to Possess 1080 Bait*” form must receive notification of the baiting at least 72 hrs before bait is laid. This notification includes all neighbours with land separated from the sections of land to be baited by roads or travelling stock routes. It can be verbal or written notification. Notification can be by phone **but** if a voice message is left it must include a request that the recipient ring back to confirm notification has been received. Alternative communication arrangements can be made if they meet LSA Board requirements and overall safety criteria.

Note: The above notification advice is the minimum mandatory requirement. It is strongly recommended that all neighbours within 1 kilometre of baited sections of land be notified where practical.

The notification must advise:

- of the danger to livestock, pets and domestic dogs,
- that steps (eg. restraint or muzzling) need to be taken to ensure that dogs in particular do not gain access to 1080 baits or poisoned animals,
- the bait type,
- the dates between which baiting will occur, and
- the expected date when uneaten baits will be picked up.
- to confirm receipt of voice message notification by a return call

A record of the notifications must be kept for inspection for at least 2 years (see ‘Record of Notifications’ form at the end of these Directions). In the case of an absentee neighbour with no known postal address or phone contact, written notification must be placed in a weather-proof envelope and secured in a prominent position near to the main entrance gate of the neighbour’s property at least 7 days before baiting commences. Baiting must commence within 10 days of notification or else another 72 hrs notice of intent to lay baits is required. Neighbours must be notified each time a new *Approval to Possess 1080 Bait* form is signed for a **new** baiting period, and at least once every 12 months.

Signage

Signage is compulsory for all lands where baiting occurs. Supplied warning signs **must** be put up immediately before 1080 poisoning operations commence on the property.

They must be placed conspicuously at all commonly used property-boundary entrances. Additional signs should be placed on property-boundaries bordering public roads to warn road-users that baits have been laid on adjacent land.

Signs must be maintained for 6 weeks after the authorised period of bait lay has expired or 4 weeks after all untaken baits have been picked up and disposed of. Signs must then be removed. The following details on the signs must be filled in or crossed out as applicable using a permanent marker:

Toxin:	1080 / PAPP / Pindone / Strychnine
Bait type:	meat / grain / pellets / oats
Target animal:	rabbit / fox / wild dog / pig / cats
Situation:	property / CPE / Trap / Bait Station
Control Program Dates:	Start: dd / mm / yyyy Finish: dd / mm / yyyy

Baiting on crown land

Durable signs must be displayed at all property-boundary entry points where baits are laid on crown land. Baits must not be laid within 5 m of walking and access tracks on land managed under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* or within 20m of tracks on other crown land.

PRECAUTIONS

DO NOT apply baits to, or in, crops which are in mid to late developmental stages.
DO NOT apply baits to, or in, crops if contamination of produce is likely to occur.

Protection of domestic pets and farm dogs

Steps (e.g. restraint, muzzling) need to be taken to ensure that domestic pets and farm dogs and livestock do not gain access to 1080 baits or poisoned animals. In the event of accidental poisoning, seek immediate veterinary assistance.

Protection of wildlife, fish, crustacea and environment

Information on non-target animal distribution, conservation status, habitat preference, diet, tolerance to 1080, body weight and size of home range can be used to reduce poisoning risks posed by baiting programs. Time baiting programs when non-target species are least active or least susceptible.

This product may be toxic to some birds and other wildlife. Bait should not be laid at times when, or in locations where, birds or other non-target wildlife are likely to be harmed by them. Bait placement and/or bait station design should be such that non-target access is minimised.

This product may be toxic to some marsupial carnivores. Where appropriate, potential risks should be reduced by correct bait placement, selection of the minimum effective bait-distribution rate, and avoidance of baiting during the main breeding season of the non-target species.

To the extent possible, untaken baits should be removed after 3rd day of baiting (or as relevant State baiting program requirements).

To the extent possible, animal carcasses should be recovered during and for 14 days after a baiting program. Untaken baits and animal carcasses should be destroyed by burning or burial according to State requirements.

Any incidents where it is suspected that non-target animals may have been poisoned by 1080 should be reported to the Department of Primary Industries & Regions (PIRSA) Rural Chemicals on 1300 799 684.

STORAGE, TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL OF BAITS

Only authorised personnel can have access to baits. Baits must be transported and stored in such a way that unauthorised personnel cannot have access to baits. Do not store bait in a position accessible to children, livestock or domestic pets. Unless approved by the relevant State authority, users must not store baits after a baiting campaign is complete. Store in a secure locked facility. Safe storage is the responsibility of all persons who are supplied with these baits. Do not allow baits to contaminate food stuffs, or feed, for human or non-target animal consumption.

Transport only in original containers and ensure packaging is secure before handling. Do not reuse containers for any other purpose.

Triple rinse containers before disposal. Break, crush or puncture and dispose of empty rinsed containers in an approved waste management facility. If no approved waste management facility is available, bury the containers below 0.5m in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Burning of empty containers can only be done in accordance with State legislation.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Very dangerous. Poisonous if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed by skin contact. When opening the container and using the concentrate (SA 1080 Solution) wear overalls buttoned to the neck and wrists, a washable hat and elbow-length rubber gloves. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash out immediately with water. If clothing becomes contaminated with product, remove contaminated clothing immediately. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each days use wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

Speed in treatment is essential. If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26. If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. Remove from the contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing but protect against self-contamination. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

SDS: Refer to Safety Data Sheet available from supplier for further information.

Further Information on 1080

For information on the supply and possession of 1080 bait, contact Health Protection and Licensing Services **SA Health** on (08) 8226 7100. For information or advice on suspected cases of misuse of 1080 pig bait or to report that non-target animals may have been poisoned by 1080, contact Rural Chemicals Operations on 1300 799 684.

For information on pig control, contact NPWSSA or your local LSA Board in your local directory.

Your NPWSSA or LSA Board Contact:

INDEMNITY

The Department of Primary Industries and Regions, National Parks & Wildlife Service South Australia, Landscape South Australia Boards and their employees will not accept responsibility for losses or damage arising from the supply or use of 1080 products manufactured by NPWSSA or the LSA Boards other than responsibility for the merchantable quality of the goods.

Invasive Species Unit, Department of Primary Industries and Regions: Biosecurity Division
Entry 4, Waite Road, Urrbrae, SA 5064
Telephone contact: (08) 8429 0823

RECORD OF NOTIFICATION OF NEIGHBOURS BEFORE COMMENCEMENT OF PIG BAITING PROGRAM

(NOTE: THIS RECORD MUST BE COMPLETED AND KEPT FOR 2 YEARS)

(Notification can be by phone **but** if a voice message is left it must include a request that the recipient ring back to confirm notification has been received. The return call must be noted on the form.)

Date	Time	Land owner contacted	Contact number	Comments (Also record here confirmation received of notification by voice message)	Leaflet*

* Tick box if Advisory Leaflet given to neighbour

Checklist of information that must be provided to neighbours:

Advise of danger to domestic dogs	
Advise of the need to take precautions to protect pets	
Type of bait to be used	
Date first baits to be laid	
Expected duration of the program	
Date last baits expected to be picked up	
Confirm receipt of message by return call	