

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF 1080 WILD DOG BAITS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 0.04 g/kg SODIUM FLUOROACETATE (1080)

Meat based bait for the control of wild dogs

Each bait contains no more than 6 mg of 1080.

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 THE LABEL INSTRUCTIONS
AND THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS ENTITLED “APPROVAL
TO POSSESS 1080 BAIT” AND THESE “DIRECTIONS FOR USE”.

Refer to the following website for access to relevant documents:

https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/introduced-pest-feral-animals/using_poison_baits_in_south_australia

USE ONLY FOR THE CONTROL OF WILD DOGS.

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 & 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 the 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 or the 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.

MANAGEMENT OF PREPARED BAITS

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

HOW TO LAY BAITS

Single baits are to be laid at intervals of approximately 250 metres along stock pads and private station tracks where wild dogs are active or on a grid pattern of 10 baits per square kilometre, especially near stock waters. Baits laid close together may result in several baits being taken by a single wild dog because the onset of symptoms of poisoning do not occur for 3-4 hours after ingestion of a bait.

Distance restrictions

Wild dog 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.

* Unless approved to 150m by a NPWSSA or your regional LSA Board accredited officer approved under the *Controlled Substances Act, 1984*, using the form 'Approval to lay 1080 fox and pigs baits within 500m of a dwelling'

Placement of baits: For ground baiting, baits should be buried in a shallow hole (8-10 cm deep) or concealed under bushes where they are less visible to native birds and animals. Baiting sites should be identified for relocation with a durable marker, e.g. a peg or marking tape attached to a landmark such as a fence or tree. Bait sites should be recorded on a property map to aid relocation. Wild dogs readily find and excavate buried baits.

Use of scent/lure trails: The use of lure trails such as a carcass drag or other scent markers are NOT necessary. While the use of lure trails results in more baits being taken in the early phase of the program, this is often due to dogs or foxes moving along the trails and taking several baits before dying.

Restrictions on placement of baits: Baits must not be laid on public roadsides. 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.

THIS PRODUCT IS 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 NPWSSA or the 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 for Use*). 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 / Roadside |
| Control Program Dates: | Start: dd / mm / yyyy Finish: dd / mm / yyyy |

Properties where regular baiting programs are conducted at least annually, permanent signs must be continuously displayed with "Date baits laid" replaced by "baits present at all times".

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 do not gain access to 1080 baits or poisoned animals. In the event of accidental poisoning, seek immediate veterinary assistance.

In the dry conditions of northern South Australia where most wild dog control is undertaken, some baits may remain toxic to domestic dogs for at least 12 months after laying and it is not safe to assume that a baited area will be risk-free for dogs after some period of time, even after rain.

Dogs are one of the most susceptible species to 1080 so it is important to restrain or muzzle working dogs and pets while in baited areas. Advise workers, kangaroo shooters, tourists and other visitors to the property of the extreme risk to their dogs.

Any fluid leaking from injected baits is potentially very toxic. Spillage of this fluid should be treated with copious amounts of water, preferably soapy water. Do not allow domestic dogs access to spillage.

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 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 recovered before warning signs are removed at the end of a baiting program and be destroyed by burning or burial to a depth of 0.5 m.

To the extent possible, wild dog carcasses should be recovered during and for 14 days after a baiting program and be destroyed by burning or burial to a depth of 0.5 m.

Any incidents where it is suspected that non-target animals may have been poisoned by 1080 should be reported to Rural Chemicals Operations on 1300 799 684.

STORAGE, TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL

Only authorised personnel can have access to baits. Safe storage is the responsibility of all persons who are supplied with 1080 products. Store baits in a secure facility to prevent access by children, livestock or

domestic pets. Do not allow bait to contaminate foodstuffs, or feed for human or non-target animal consumption. Baits are only to be kept or stored in animal-resistant containers bearing labels as supplied by the manufacturer. Frozen baits must be stored in labelled plastic bags in a dedicated freezer with appropriate poison signage attached to the outside. Unless approved by a South Australian authority responsible for wild dog control, users must not store baits after a baiting campaign is complete.

Baits must be transported and stored in such a way that only authorised personnel can access them. They must only be transported in watertight plastic or metal labelled containers to ensure that there is no spillage of fluid that might leak from baits and have sufficient packaging to ensure they are secure before handling. Containers that have held product are not to be used for any other purpose. Triple rinse or pressure rinse containers before disposal. Break, crush or puncture, and dispose of empty rinsed containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 0.5 m in a disposal pit 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.

All unused baits must be destroyed within 1 week of the end of the authorised period of bait lay as specified on the “*Approval to Possess 1080 Bait*” form. Destroy baits by burning or burial below 0.5 m in a disposal pit as detailed above.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Very dangerous. Poisonous if swallowed. Do NOT induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical attention.

Harmful if absorbed by skin contact. When handling 1080 wild dog baits wear chemical impervious gloves. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If clothing becomes contaminated with product, remove contaminated clothing immediately.

Protective eyewear is not normally necessary when using this product. However, it is always prudent to use protective eyewear. If product in eyes, wash out immediately with water.

It is usually not necessary to use a dust mask or respirator however, if the product is being used in dusty or confined conditions, use of a mask or respirator is advisable. For help in selecting suitable equipment, consult AS/NZS 1715.

Wearing safety boots or solid footwear is advisable.

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 wild dog bait or to report that non-target animals may have been poisoned by 1080, contact Farm Chemicals Operations 1300 799 684.

For information on wild dog 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**
