

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

DOGABAIT

PAPP Wild Dog Bait

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 16.8 g/kg PARA-AMINOPROPIOPHENONE (PAPP)
Each 60 gram bait contains 1000 mg PARA-AMINOPROPIOPHENONE (PAPP)

For reduction in wild dog numbers

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,
THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT ‘APPROVAL TO POSSESS
1080 & PAPP BAIT’ AND THESE DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**

Important: Read this leaflet before use.

Individual baits are not for separate sale or distribution

Refer to: http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds_and_pest_animals for access to relevant documents.

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 PAPP 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 the NRM Board) to sign an ‘*Approval to Possess 1080 & PAPP Bait*’ form on which they agree to lay baits only on the parcels of land detailed on the form and to comply with all other conditions specified on the form by the NRM Board. A new *Approval Form* must be signed each time baits are received from the NRM 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*. Approved officers reserve the right to refuse supply of PAPP baits to persons who are suspected of failing to follow the label or these *Directions for Use*.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Only for use by persons by the relevant government authority.

Restraints

DO NOT apply more than one bait per bait station.

DO NOT apply by air.

Situation	Pest	Rate
Non-crop and bushland areas including: National parks, Nature reserves, State forests and Private property	Wild Dogs	One bait station per 5-10 ha (up to 20 bait stations per km ²). One bait is sufficient to kill a wild dog.

Critical Use Comments:

Bait density and placement

A bait station is a location where baits are placed. Usually these are shallow holes (< 8cm deep) where baits can be placed then covered over with dirt to reduce access by non-target animals. Approximately one bait station per 5-10 ha (up to 20 bait stations per km²) is needed for effective wild dog control. For ground application, individual baits must be buried in holes of approximately 8 cm depth at intervals of 200–500 m, at marked sites, usually along fence lines, vehicle tracks or in locations known to be frequented by wild dogs. Wild dogs readily dig up buried baits, and this technique reduces uptake by non-target animals.

Number of baits per bait station

Since only one bait is needed to kill a wild dog, uptake of several baits by the same animal should be avoided. PAPP is rapidly effective so the risk of multiple bait take by a single animal is reduced compared to 1080 wild dog baits. Place only one bait at each bait station and do not place bait stations too close together.

Bait replacement

For effective control, it is necessary to replace taken baits several times, as other wild dogs may visit the same station. Check bait stations 2 or 3 times per week during the baiting program and place new baits at sites where baits are taken.

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 a NRM officer approved under the Controlled Substances Act, 1984. Baits must not be laid on roadsides.

Length of baiting program

A single round of bait placement will generally not control all wild dogs in an area. For effective control, it is necessary to conduct a 4 to 6 week program. Replacement of baits should continue until bait take stops. Initially, bait take will remain high until wild dog numbers are depleted. Foxes will also take baits and so wild dogs may have reduced access to baits in areas where fox numbers are high.

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

DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IN THE HOME GARDEN.

(see also DISTANCE RESTRICTIONS below)

NEIGHBOUR NOTIFICATION

The PAPP dose in DOGABAIT PAPP WILD DOG BAIT (1000 mg/bait) will kill domestic dogs of any size. All neighbours whose land abuts any part of the sections of land described on the 'Approval to Possess 1080 & PAPP Bait' form must receive notification of the baiting at least 72 hours 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 NRM 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 km 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 PAPP baits or poisoned animals,
- the bait type (PAPP),
- the dates between which baiting will occur
- the expected date when uneaten baits will be picked up, and
- 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 & PAPP Bait' form is signed for a **new** baiting period, and at least once every 12 months.

POISON NOTICES

Signage is compulsory for all lands where baiting occurs. Do not lay baits until signage is in place.

Signs must be placed conspicuously at:

- all commonly used property-boundary entrances, and
- tourist destinations on the property

Signage must show details of:

- toxin name (PAPP)
- bait type
- target animal
- date baits laid
- contact numbers, and
- a warning that domestic animals and pets can be affected

Signs must be maintained for at least 4 weeks after the end of the baiting campaign. On 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".

DISTANCE RESTRICTIONS

Unless approved by an authorised officer of the NRM Board, baits must be placed at least:

- 500 m from a dwelling (other than own dwelling) or public building, (NOTE, THIS DIFFERS FROM THE LABEL. BAIT MUST BE 500 m FROM DWELLINGS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA),
- 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.

PRECAUTIONS

Not for domestic use.

Keep out of reach of children.

DO NOT handle baits when there is a risk of contaminating food, drinking water or animal feed.

PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC/ WORKING DOGS

The dose in a PAPP wild dog bait (1000 mg/bait) will kill domestic and working dogs of any size. If the baited area is in close proximity to locations of pets or working dogs, the person using the baits must advise neighbours to tie up working or pet dogs to ensure they do not enter the control area during wild dog control operations. Alternatively working dogs can be muzzled prior to entering paddocks to safeguard against accidental poisoning. In the event of accidental poisoning seek immediate veterinary assistance.

DO NOT place PAPP wild dog baits in a position accessible to domestic dogs.

DO NOT allow domestic dogs in areas where baits are laid unless appropriately restrained or muzzled.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEA AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers, streams, waterways or drains with the product or used containers

DO NOT feed baits to non-target animals including birds.

PAPP is highly toxic for wild dogs, dogs, foxes and cats but is less toxic for most native species. However, unlike traditional baits containing 1080 poison, PAPP baits pose a risk to goannas and bandicoots. While uptake of buried wild dog baits by these species is low, additional care should be taken in application of baits in areas where these native species are present. Baits should not be laid at times when, or in locations where, non-target wildlife are likely to be harmed by them. Where appropriate, potential risks should be reduced by correct bait placement, selection of the minimum effective rate and avoidance of baiting during the main breeding season. Use of PAPP baits in winter months (when goannas are less active) is preferred in areas of high goanna abundance.

In order to assess the risk posed by baiting programs, consult your local NRM Board, ACTA website (www.animalcontrol.com.au) or Feral.org website for information on non-target animal distribution, conservation status, habitat preference, diet, tolerance to PAPP, body weight and size of home range. Most non-target animals are not readily susceptible to the dose of PAPP used for wild dog management. A sub-lethal exposure to PAPP is rapidly metabolised and excreted and an affected animal recovers quickly.

To the extent possible, untaken baits should be recovered at the end of a baiting campaign. Untaken baits and animal carcasses should be destroyed by burning or deep burial according to the requirements of the State/Territory in which use has occurred.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: Do not store PAPP wild dog baits in a position accessible to children, livestock or domestic pets. Unless approved by the relevant State / Territory authority. Users must not store this product after a baiting campaign is complete. This pesticide is only to be kept, stored or transported in a container bearing this APVMA-approved label, as supplied by the manufacturer. Store in a secure locked facility. Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, and well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. DO NOT allow baits to contaminate foodstuffs, or feed, for human or non-target animal consumption. DO NOT reuse containers for any other purpose.

Triple or pressure rinse empty containers before disposal. Break, crush or puncture and dispose of empty containers in an approved waste management facility. Deliver remaining baits in the original and labeled container to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the PAPP wild dog baits, 0.5 m below the surface in a disposal pit at the site of use specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty container or product unless authorised by relevant Local, State or Territory Government Authority and as per the relevant Local, State or Territory Government Authority instructions.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS:

Harmful if swallowed. Do not touch or rub eyes, nose or mouth with hand. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening container and using baits wear plastic disposable gloves. If product gets on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. 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: If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126. If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. Remove from contaminated area. PAPP in humans can cause oxidation of haemoglobin to methaemoglobin so substances that reduce methaemoglobin to haemoglobin are antidotal.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

FURTHER INFORMATION ON PAPP

For information on the supply and possession of PAPP bait, contact the Environmental Health Branch, Department of Health on (08) 8226 7117 or (08) 8226 7137. For information or advice on suspected cases of misuse of PAPP wild dog bait or to report that non-target animals may have been poisoned by PAPP, contact Farm Chemicals Operations, Biosecurity SA on 1300 799 684.

For information on wild dog control, contact your local NRM Board in your local directory.

Indemnity

Biosecurity SA and Natural Resources Management Boards and their employees will not accept responsibility for losses or damage arising from the supply or use of PAPP products other than responsibility for the merchantable quality of the goods.

**Invasive Species Unit, Biosecurity SA
Entry 4, Waite Road, Urrbrae, SA 5064
Telephone contact: (08) 8303 9620**
