

ERADICAT® - DETAILED WILDLIFE RISK ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK FOR BAITING OF FERAL CATS					
Property Location		Prepared / Approved by Authorised Officer		Assessment date	
Program Name					
Contact details for the organisation conducting the baiting program					

General Information

Eradicat is designed to aid in the control feral cats at large property or landscape scales, in conservation reserves, National Parks or areas of native habitat and agricultural settings where feral cats are impacting on native animals or livestock, either through predation or by the transmission of disease.

A site-specific risk assessment for risks to wildlife is a requirement before baiting with Eradicat®. Please complete this pro-forma risk assessment framework (or create your own equivalent) with assistance from the document: 'Supporting information for risk assessments – ERADICAT'

This assessment does not consider risks that would already reasonably have been mitigated by adherence to the appropriate bait label restrictions and requirements.

If risks to native wildlife at a population level, particularly EPBC listed threatened fauna, are too great, baiting with Eradicat® may not be considered acceptable.

Please keep this document safe, and provide to NPWSSA or LSA Board officers, if required.

A) Detailed wildlife risk assessment

Use the spreadsheet named “Supporting information for Risk Assessments – ERADICAT” to find and assess risk to all individual native species known to occur in your proposed project area. This National Risk Assessment information is intended as a guide and should not be solely relied upon. Conduct your own research and discuss with local Conservation/Parks or NRM/Landscape Board staff to compile most up to date and local information.

Refer to the *Likelihood and Risk Consequence Matrix* and the *Risk Ratings Response* tables in Appendix A to describe risk levels before and after baiting. Insert rows as necessary. Light grey text provides examples only, and may be deleted as required.

The 'Individual risk rating' (low/medium/high/extreme) should be derived from two lines of assessment.

- (1) The known feeding behaviour and capacity of the animal. i.e. is it likely to encounter the bait, is it likely to eat much of the bait, or more than one bait, and if the species is a scavenger and may be at risk from secondary poisoning upon encountering a poisoned cat carcass, and
- (2) If known, the sensitivity of the species (or nearest surrogate species) to 1080. i.e. animals capable of eating baits, requiring <1 bait/dose for LD50, capable of eating enough of the bait to receive a lethal dose.

Ultimate consideration of risk should be to the status of the species at a regional/population level.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Weight (g)	EPBC Status	Feeding Behaviour	1080 Sensitivity / LD50 (mg/kg) If known	Number baits consumed for LD50? If known	Likelihood (Potential for bait consumption)	Consequence (Risk severity)	Risk Rating	Risk Mitigation	Risk after Mitigation
MAMMALS											
Southern Brown Bandicoot	<i>Isoodon obesulus obesulus</i>	~1000	E	Baits consumed in pen trials in Western Australia non-target bait acceptance study (Hetherington et al 2009).	7	1.6	Likely	Moderate	High	- Adult animals will need to find and ingest more than 1 bait for a lethal dose, reducing risk - Population monitoring to assess any impacts. If population level impacts observed, immediately change /cease baiting - AND/OR create no-baiting buffer zone around known populations/habitats of SBB. - OTHER – this is an example only, consider	Moderate

										other mitigation measures.	
BIRDS											
REPTILES											
Goannas / Monitors / Varanids	Varanus sp.	70 - 1500 total	Depends on species	Scavenger. Known to take baits in field trials.	43.6 (V. gouldii) Tolerant, 100 Lace Monitor (V. varius), Tolerant	8.1 (Sand Goanna)	Likely	Low	Low	- Carnivores. Ground feeding. May perceive bait as food. - Bait at times when less active to reduce uptake, as per bait label instructions - High tolerance in all species to 1080, even outside of WA. (Twigg & King 1991) - No risk treatment required. - OTHER – this is an example only, consider other mitigation measures.	Nil
AMPHIBIANS											

Appendix A: Likelihood and Consequence Risk Matrix

				Consequence (Risk Severity)			
				Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
		Description	% Likelihood	Taxa may not be able to consume enough of bait matrix to be at risk, or to reach toxin OR Bait consumption may result in sublethal impacts OR low-level, localised mortality, with minimal risk at a population level.	Bait consumption may result in moderate, localised mortality. Unlikely to cause risk at a population level.	Bait consumption could result high in localised mortality. Possibly causing population level impacts.	Bait consumption likely to result in severe localised mortality, likely resulting population level impacts.
Likelihood (probability)	Almost Certain	Is expected to occur in most circumstances and/or likely to consume enough bait for a lethal dose	91-100%	M	H	H	E
	Likely	Will probably occur in most circumstances and/or likely to consume enough bait for a lethal dose	51-90%	M	H	H	E
	Possible	Might occur at some time and/or possibly able to consume enough bait for a lethal dose.	10-50%	M	M	H	E
	Unlikely	Could occur at some time and/or unlikely to be able to consume enough bait for a lethal dose.	1-9%	L	M	M	H
	Rare	May occur in exceptional circumstances, and/or unlikely to be able to consume enough bait for a lethal dose.	<1%	L	L	M	H

Risk Rating Response

Risk Rating		Risk Management
L	Low	Manage by standard bait label requirements
M	Moderate	Management and/or monitoring activities must be specified (specific action considered)
H	High	Senior management attention needed, Management and/or monitoring activities must be specified (Specific action required, monitored by Project Manager, consider alternative baiting regimes)
E	Extreme	Detailed research and management planning required, Management and/or monitoring activities must be specified (specific action required, risk may be too high to bait)

References List

Please provide a full list of references used to generate this risk assessment. Some references are included in the 'Supporting information for risk assessments -ERADICAT' , which may be of assistance in compiling your own local risk assessment.