

DANGEROUS POISON

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

Eradicat® 1080 Bait for the Control of Feral Cats

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 0.18 g/kg SODIUM FLUOROACETATE (1080)

Meat based 1080 bait for the control of cats

Each meat bait contains 4.5 mg of 1080.

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 DOCUMENT ENTITLED “APPROVAL TO POSSESS 1080 BAIT AND PAPP 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE USE ONLY FOR THE CONTROL OF FERAL CATS.

Read the attached leaflet before using this product

CONDITIONS OF BAIT SUPPLY - The *Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations 2026* allows landowners, over the age of 18 years, access to 1080 baits for use on their own property. Authorisation to use the baits requires the landowner (or their agent who has been nominated in writing to National Parks and Wildlife Service South Australia (NPWSSA) or a Landscape South Australia (LSA) Board) to sign an “Approval to Possess 1080 Bait and PAPP” 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.

1080 BAIT FOR THE CONTROL OF CATS - The bait is made from sausages of lean red meat. Each bait is injected with 4.5 mg of 1080 and must have an initial wet weight of at least 30 grams.

RESTRAINTS - Do not apply bait to, or in, crops which are in mid-to-late developmental stages. Do not apply bait to, or in, crops if contamination of produce is likely to occur. Do not handle product where there is a risk of contaminating food, animal feed or drinking water. Do not feed baits to non-target mammals, birds or reptiles. Do not apply baits to the same area more than once annually without an appropriate permit from the APVMA. Do not use in domestic or home garden situations, or within 1 km of a residential dwelling (as per *Cat and Management Act 1995*). (see BAIT LAYING instructions below)

RISK ASSESSMENT - Prior to baiting, the person or team laying baits must complete a risk assessment. This product may be toxic to some threatened native carnivorous or scavenging mammals, and pets, that will find the bait attractive. The risk assessment will ensure careful bait placement and timing to avoid bait distribution during the peak breeding season of susceptible species. A risk assessment template can be found at www.pir.sa.gov.au/animal-management/introduced-and-pest-animals/using-poison-baits-in-south-australia to guide placement and distribution of baits. Do not bait in areas where extreme risk to threatened native species may be present, as identified by the risk assessment. The risk assessment must be kept for 2 years following the cessation of the baiting.

BAIT LAYING – Baiting 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.

Prior to deployment, baits must be thawed within a day of use, and ‘sweated’ on racks in the sun (or using an alternative heat source), a process which causes the oils and lipid-soluble digest material to exude from the surface of the bait, making the bait more attractive to feral cats. Sweating must be in a location that excludes access by

domestic animals, wildlife, and non-authorised persons. After thawing and sweating, baits should be deployed within 1 day or the baits rapidly lose palatability for cats.

For aerial and ground baiting, single baits are to be laid at a maximum of 50 baits/km² (e.g. 2 baits per 200m x 200m). Aerial baits are required to be scattered evenly over a given area. Ground baits can be placed at minimum intervals of 1 bait per 100 m.

Where possible, placing baits under or in vegetation is recommended to reduce uptake by birds. Wet conditions may cause baits to deteriorate before feral cats find them, so it is critical to bait when rainfall is least likely to occur, avoiding application when significant rainfall is forecast (>5ml over a 7-day period). Suitable periods to bait may be during late autumn to winter in temperate and arid zones when there is reduced reptile activity, or after bushfires, when food may be scarce.

Baits can only be laid on a defined given area once annually. For ground baiting, an area may be defined as the location of the bait station, or within 2 m of where baits have previously been placed. For aerial baiting, an area may be defined as the entire area within which all baits have been laid during an operation. Follow-up or multiple baiting programs may be required in subsequent years to maintain low feral cat numbers. Baiting in the same defined area more than once in a year, can only be approved under permit from the [APVMA](#).

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

For ground baiting:

- 20 m from permanent or flowing water bodies,
- 5 m inside property boundaries,
- 5 m from the edge of formed public roadways,
- 150 m from a residential dwelling that is on the property being baited,
- 1 km from a residential dwelling that is not on the property being baited, as prescribed in the *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995*, (except in circumstances below*)

For aerial baiting:

- 20 m from permanent or flowing water bodies,
- 500 m inside boundary fences of property or of baiting area, and constructed recreational sites,
- 250 m from the edge of formed public roadways,
- 150 m from a residential dwelling that is on the property being baited,
- 1 km from a residential dwelling that is not on the property being baited, as prescribed in the *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995*, (except in circumstances below*)

- ***The 1 km minimum distance from a residential dwelling that is not on the property being baited, does not apply if the property being baited is part of a feral cat control program being supported or led by:**
 - NPWSSA, while performing functions of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*, or the *Wilderness Protection Act 1992*, on a reserve, wildlife sanctuary, wilderness protection area or
 - a LSA Board, while performing functions of the *Landscape SA Act 2019*, or
 - an authority performing functions of the *Crown Land Management Act 2009*.

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Neighbour notification. Neighbours must be notified to allow them to take appropriate action. The notification must advise that steps (e.g. restraint, muzzling) need to be taken to ensure that domestic dogs or cats do not gain access to 1080 baits or poisoned animals. The notification must specify the dates between which baiting will occur. This notification must be given to all adjoining neighbours at least 72 hours in advance of bait being laid. It can be verbal or written notification (including direct telephone call) or alternative communication arrangements that meet State requirements and overall safety criteria.

A record of the notifications must be kept for inspection for at least 2 years. Baiting must commence within 10 days of notification or else another 72 hour notice of intent to lay baits is required.

Signage. Signage is compulsory for all lands where baiting occurs.

Do not lay bait until signage is in place. Signage must include: toxin name, target animal, bait type, date bait laid, contact number, and a warning that domestic animals and pets can be affected.

Signs must be put up at all commonly used property-boundary entrances and at tourist destinations on the property before 1080 baiting operations start on the property. These signs must remain up for at least 4 weeks after the bait has been laid.

PRECAUTIONS

Protection of domestic pets and farm dogs

Feral cat baits are highly attractive to other carnivores. Care must be taken to ensure that working dogs and domestic pets do not come into contact with feral cat baits.

The 1080 dose in a single bait is sufficient to kill a feral or domestic cat, and this would also be lethal for most dogs. Normal protective measures (e.g. use of muzzles or restraint) are recommended for all dogs regardless of size.

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.

This product may be toxic to some birds and other native wildlife. Baits should not be laid at times when, or in locations where, birds or other non-target wildlife are likely to be harmed by them. Time baiting programs when non-target species are least active or least susceptible.

To the extent possible, untaken bait should be recovered before warning signs are removed at the end of a baiting program and be destroyed by burning or burial below 0.5 m. Do not contaminate dams, rivers, streams, waterways or drains with the product or used containers.

Any incidents where it is suspected that non-target animals may have been poisoned by 1080, or misuse of the product, should be reported to Rural Chemicals Operations, Biosecurity, at pirsaruralchemicals@sa.gov.au or 1300 799 684.

STORAGE, TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL

Only authorised personnel can have access to 1080 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 baits 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 a label supplied by the manufacturer.

Store frozen for up to 12 months; product must be deployed within one day once thawed and sweated. If baits are not kept frozen during storage/transport, they will quickly lose palatability to feral cats.

Unless approved by the LSA Board or NPWSSA, baits must not be stored after a baiting campaign is complete and 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 and PAPP*” form. Destroy baits by burning or burial below 0.5 m. Baits must be transported and stored in such a way that only authorised personnel can access them. Baits must only be transported in sealed appropriately labelled animal-resistant containers with sufficient packaging to ensure they are secure before handling. Containers that have held product are not to be used for any other purpose. Where applicable, 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 as detailed above. Burning of empty containers can only be done in accordance with State legislation.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Very dangerous, poisonous if swallowed. When opening the container and handling bait wear elbow-length PVC gloves, as well as protective clothes such as long sleeve shirts and long pants to protect skin. If the product touches the skin, immediately wash the 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 day's 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 take precautions to prevent self-contamination. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

If a domestic pet or farm dog ingests a bait, take the animal to a veterinarian immediately, or phone the Animal Poisons Helpline on 1300 869 738. Avoid extremes of temperature and keep the animal calm and quiet to avoid energy expenditure. If it is hot, spray the animal with water and provide good airflow to keep cool.

SDS: Refer to the Safety Data Sheet from the supplier for further information. The Safety Data Sheet must accompany the transport of 1080 products.

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

Baits supplied under APVMA Approval No: 65272/141062