

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF 1080 WILD DOG BAIT 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 http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecuritysa/nrm_biosecurity/pest_animal/1080_use_in_sa
for access to relevant documents.

USE ONLY FOR THE CONTROL OF WILD DOGS.

CONDITIONS OF BAIT SUPPLY

The *Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations, 1996* 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 the NRM 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 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*. NRM 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 BAIT

Baits supplied by a NRM 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 BAIT

Single baits are to be laid at a minimum interval of 200 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

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

- 500 m from a dwelling (other than own dwelling),
- 20 m from permanent or flowing water bodies,
- 5 m inside boundary fences except along the Dog Fence,
- 200 m from the edge of public roadways, and
- 100 m from any gateway.

Placement of baits: Individual baits should be concealed either by burying in a shallow hole, covering with soil or placing under bushes where they are less visible to native birds and animals. 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 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 separated from the land to be baited by roads or travelling stock routes. The notification can be written or verbal including by direct telephone call. Alternative communication arrangements can be made if they meet State requirements and overall safety criteria. 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). Baiting must commence within 10 days of notification or else another 72 hrs notice of intent to lay baits is required.

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 domestic dogs in particular do not gain access to 1080 baits or poisoned animals,
- the bait type,
- the dates between which baiting will occur, and
- that other people on the property (such as contractors, road gangs, miners, visitors etc) are made aware of the above details.

Neighbours must be notified each time an “*Approval to Possess 1080 Bait*” form is signed for a **new** baiting period, and at least once per year.

Signage

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
- 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".

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, Biosecurity SA on (08) 8226 0528.

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.

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

Further Information on 1080

For information on the supply and possession of 1080 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 1080 wild dog bait or to report that non-target animals may have been poisoned by 1080, contact Farm Chemicals Operations, Biosecurity SA on (08) 8226 0528.

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

Your NRM Board Contact:

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 1080 products manufactured by NRM Boards other than responsibility for the merchantable quality of the goods.

NRM Biosecurity Unit, Biosecurity SA
Entry 4 Waite Road URRBRAE SA 5064
PHONE: (08) 8303 9620

**OFFICER'S CHECKLIST TO BE USED WHEN A PERSON FIRST RECEIVES
WILD DOG BAITS FOR A NEW BAITING PERIOD**

<p><u>Approval to Possess 1080 Bait</u> An '<i>Approval</i>' form must be signed each time baits are received from the Board. The person signing the '<i>Approval</i>' form must be over the age of 18 years and must be the land owner/occupier or their agent nominated in writing to the Board. By signing this form they accept responsibility for ensuring that whoever handles bait, does so strictly in accordance with the label and these <i>Directions for Use</i>.</p>	
<p><u>Bait Laying</u> Baits must only be laid within the parcels of land described on the '<i>Approval</i>' form and must not be laid on public roadsides or within townships. Bait widely across entire property to minimise uptake of multiple baits by individual animals (there is a minimum lag of 4 hours between ingestion of a bait & onset of symptoms). Lay single baits at minimum intervals of 200 m along station tracks and stock pads, but reserve baits for where dingo activity is highest such as around waters, with a maximum of 10 baits per km². Conceal baits so as to minimise take by birds eg. under bushes, buried or covered with soil.</p>	
<p><u>Distance Restrictions</u> Bait sites must be located more than: 500 m from dwellings, 5 m inside property-boundary fences except along the Dingo Fence, 200 m from edge of public roadways, 20 m from permanent or flowing water bodies & 100 m from any gateway. Refrain from laying baits where they might be expected to be taken by domestic dogs. Minimum 2-5 km buffer is recommended.</p>	
<p><u>Notification</u> All neighbours whose land abuts any part of land to be baited must be notified of the baiting at least 72 hrs before baits are laid. This includes neighbours separated from that land by roads or stock routes. Notification must occur each time an '<i>Approval</i>' form is signed for a new baiting period & at least once per year. Neighbours must be advised of the extreme danger to domestic dogs, the need to prevent them accessing baits or poisoned animals, the bait type, the date when baiting will start, the duration of the program, location of baits & that others on property (eg. staff, contractors, roo shooters, road gangs, mine workers, visitors & tourists) also need to know about the baiting & the risk to domestic dogs. This also applies those on the baited property. Baiting must start within 10 days of date notified, or another 72 hrs notice is required. Notification can be verbal or written but a record must be kept for at least 2 years.</p>	
<p><u>Signage</u> Warning signs, either temporary or permanent, must be displayed at all property-boundary entrances & tourist destinations on the property. Signs must be erected before baits are laid and displayed continuously for at least 4 weeks after the end of the baiting campaign, or permanently for ongoing baiting programs. Signs must be marked with a permanent marker to show details of bait type, target animal, situation and control program start & finish dates.</p>	
<p><u>Storage, Transport & Disposal</u> Unauthorised persons must not have access to baits. Store baits in a secure facility to prevent access by children, livestock or domestic pets. 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. To the extent possible, untaken baits should be recovered and together with unused baits, carcasses and used containers, must be disposed of by deep burial or by incineration at the end of the program. Continued over page ...</p>	

<p><u>Safety Directions & First Aid</u> Use gloves when handling baits, and wash hands and gloves thoroughly when finished. If feeling unwell, immediately contact Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26.</p>	
Has <i>Directions for Use</i> been handed to land owner?	
Has MSDS been offered and attention drawn to First Aid & Safety Directions on the label?	
Has ' Approval ' form been signed by Officer and land owner?	
<p><u>Additional Advice</u> Has advice been provided to minimise risk to dogs, viz:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure dogs during bait preparation & distribution • Scrupulously wash down vehicles (inside & out), bait containers, clothing, boots, gloves etc with copious amounts of soapy water after baiting. • Warn that baits remain toxic to dogs for at least 12 months in the paddock, ie. annual baiting programs mean that dogs cannot ever be safely taken into paddocks unless secured to vehicles or securely muzzled. • Rain does not make baits safe. 	

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Signature of Land owner/Occupier/Agent
 acknowledging receipt of Directions for Use

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Print name of owner or property

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Signature of Approving Officer

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Date

Name and signature of additional bait users receiving instruction on bait use and therefore authorised to possess and handle 1080 wild dog baits.

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Name of additional bait user

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Signature of bait user

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Name of additional bait user

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Signature of bait user

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