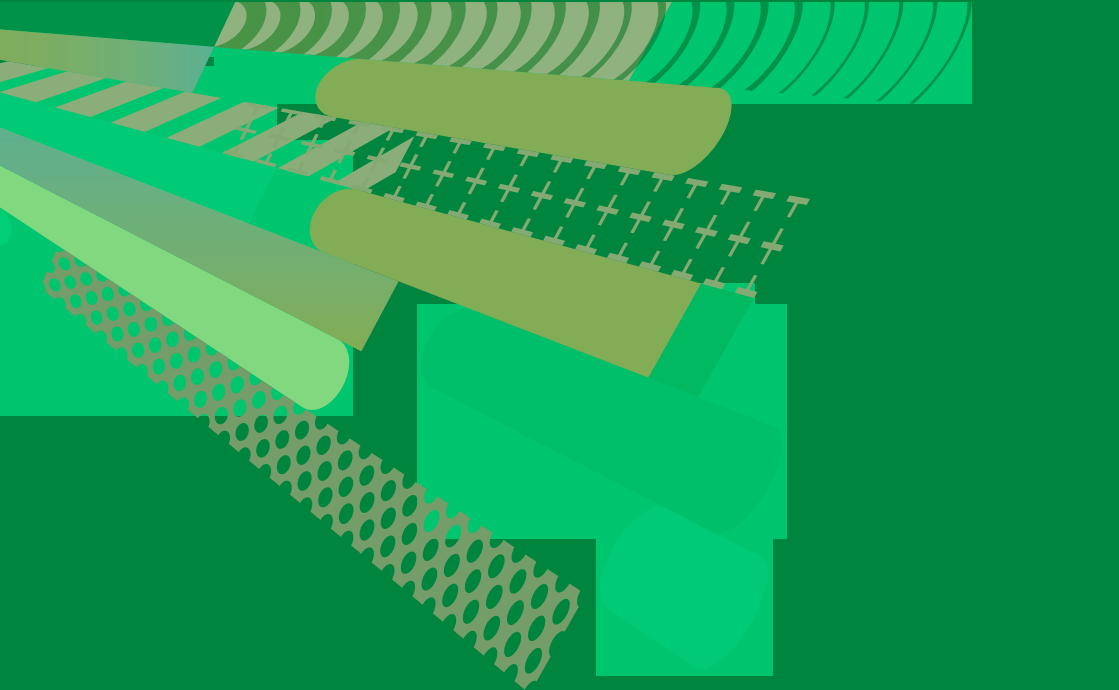


Toxin 1080

A guide to safe and responsible use of sodium fluoroacetate in Queensland



On 26 March 2009, the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries was amalgamated with other government departments to form the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

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Introduction

Sodium fluoroacetate (1080) is a pesticide used to control declared pest animals—dingoes, wild dogs, foxes, rabbits, feral pigs and feral cats.

Toxin 1080 is the most efficient, humane and species-specific pesticide currently available for declared pest animal control in Australia. It is a white, odourless, powdery substance similar in appearance to flour. It is virtually tasteless and is colourless when dissolved in water (all stocks of 1080 powder and solution are coloured with a blue-black dye as a safety marker).

Toxin 1080 is water soluble and it does not cause a build up of toxic residues in soil, water or plants—it is broken down naturally by water and soil bacteria. The acid form of fluoroacetate is known to exist in 30 species of native Australian plants, including *Acacia georginae* (Georgina gidgee), *Gastrolobium* spp. (e.g. heart leaf poison bush) and *Oxylobium* spp. (e.g. box poison bush). Each of these species has been known to poison domestic livestock. Generally, native animal species are less susceptible to 1080 than introduced species.

It should be noted that 1080 is a highly toxic compound, which is subject to strict regulatory control administered by Queensland Health. The penalties for the misuse of 1080 are prescribed by the Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996.

Warning: There is no known antidote for 1080 poisoning.

Misuse of 1080 may also constitute an offence under the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* (administered by the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI) and the RSPCA) and/or the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (administered by the Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM)).

Toxin 1080 is a restricted chemical product. Only approved DEEDI and local government officers who have undertaken practical and written examinations, and received approval from Queensland Health, are permitted to prepare and supply 1080 baits. These approved officers are known as 'Authorised Persons'. Toxin 1080 can only be supplied as prepared baits for the purpose of controlling declared pest animals—1080 concentrate **cannot** be supplied directly to the public.

This booklet provides information on how to implement the six steps to safe and responsible use of 1080 in Queensland:

1. Apply to use 1080 baits.
2. Ensure personal safety.
3. Ensure community safety.
4. Protect working dogs and pets.
5. Protect wildlife and the environment.
6. Use efficient application and distribution methods.

All people using 1080 in baiting programs for declared pest animals in Queensland **must abide by the instructions in this booklet** and any directions or conditions placed upon them by the relevant Authorised Persons. Toxin 1080 is not to be used for any purpose, or in any manner, contrary to the information in this booklet, unless authorised by the appropriate legislation.

Step 1: Apply to use 1080 baits

Toxin 1080 cannot be sold directly to the public. Authorised persons can only supply baits prepared with 1080 (not to exceed 0.03% fluoroacetic acid) to landowners for the control of declared pest animals. Owners may also purchase commercially manufactured baits from Authorised Persons.

Owners that want to participate in a baiting program must inform the local Authorised Person (your local council will be able to provide this information). The Authorised Person will require information about your property size and where you intend to place baits. If you are in a closely settled area, restrictions may apply and your local Authorised Person will inform you of any further requirements (see Step 3: Ensure community safety).

Owners must complete an 'Agreement for the provision of baits for the control of declared pest animals' (provided by the Authorised Person when the owner receives the baits). By signing the agreement, owners agree to comply with the requirements for use of the baits and indemnify the state or local government against any claims or losses.

The agreement must be signed before the Authorised Person provides the owner/ approved agent with prepared baits. Failure to comply with any conditions or additional conditions in the agreement may result in the withdrawal of future bait preparation services.

Authority to sign

If an owner elects an agent to collect baits on their behalf, an 'Authority to sign' form (Appendix 6) should be completed.

Working through the 'Checklist for owner's' (Appendix 1) will help you prepare for a baiting program and ensure your application meets the safe use requirements.

Step 2: Ensure personal safety

Safety precautions

Toxin 1080 concentrate is very dangerous and poisonous if swallowed. You must avoid contact with eyes and skin.

Warning: There is no known antidote for 1080 poisoning.

When handling 1080 baits, the following safety precautions should be followed:

- Always wear appropriate personal protective equipment (e.g. overalls, elbow-length PVC gloves and rubber boots).
- Keep children and animals away from baits.
- Don't place baits near food or drink items.
- Lay the baits as soon as possible—don't do other jobs beforehand.
- Once the baits are laid, wash containers thoroughly with soap and water, discard the solution and wash it into the soil. Any plastic containers or bags should be buried in a deep pit (ensure the pit is deep enough so other animals, particularly domestic dogs, are unlikely to retrieve the containers).
- Check that the solution has not leaked onto the back of the vehicle. Wash the vehicle thoroughly if a leak has occurred.

- Dispose of all unused baits by burning or burying in a deep pit (ensure the pit is deep enough so other animals, particularly domestic dogs, are unlikely to retrieve baits).
- Before eating, drinking or smoking, wash arms and face thoroughly with soap and water.
- After laying the baits, wash personal protective equipment and clothing thoroughly.
- At the completion of the job, bathe thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Storage

Only authorised personnel should have access to baits (authorised personnel include people who have signed an agreement for provision of baits, or employees operating under their instruction). Baits must be transported and stored in such a way that unauthorised personnel cannot gain access to them.

Do not allow baits to be accessible to children, livestock or domestic pets.

Baits must be kept in the container bearing the label, as supplied by the manufacturer.

Do not allow baits to contaminate foodstuff or feed for human or non-target animal consumption.

Containers that have held product are not to be used for any other purpose and must be disposed of by burying in a deep pit (see 'Safety precautions' on previous page).

Users must not store baits after a baiting campaign is complete—all unused baits must be burned or buried in a deep pit (see 'Safety precautions' on previous page).

First aid

If poisoning occurs, contact the Queensland Poisons Information Centre immediately on 13 11 26 (poisoning advice is available Australia-wide, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week) or seek immediate medical attention.

Remove the affected person from the contaminated area (take precautions to avoid exposure to the toxin).

If the patient has collapsed or is not breathing, **ring 000 for an ambulance immediately.**

If the patient has collapsed, but is still breathing, put them in the recovery position.

If the patient is not breathing or their heart has stopped, apply CPR—ensure no evidence of the poison or vomit is present around the mouth (clean the area with a damp cloth). Assess the situation carefully to avoid ingesting the poison.

If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing, flood skin with running water and then wash with soap and water.

If the toxin comes in contact with eyes, hold eyes open and irrigate the eye with a continuous stream of water for at least 15 minutes.

Step 3: Ensure community safety

Distance requirements and exclusion zones

Owners must follow eight rules regarding the placement of 1080 baits:

1. Baits are to be laid on the land described in the agreement for provision of baits only.
2. No baits are to be laid on any stock route or reserve for travelling stock without local government approval.
3. No baits are to be laid within 5 m of a fenced boundary.
4. No baits are to be laid within 50 m of the centre line of a declared road.
5. No baits are to be laid within 20 m of permanent or flowing water bodies.
6. Owners may only lay baits within 1 km of any habitation (habitation includes schools, dwellings and public facilities, but does not include the dwelling of the person laying the baits) if they first seek **written agreement** from all habitation occupiers within 1 km of the bait site. At least 80 per cent agreement must be gained before baiting can proceed. The Authorised Person may increase this to 100 per cent written agreement if required as a further risk mitigation measure.
7. Owners may only lay baits within 2 km of any habitation (habitation includes schools, dwellings and public facilities, but does not include the dwelling of the person laying the baits) after they provide **written notification** to all habitation occupiers within 2 km of the bait site.
8. No baits are to be laid within 5 km of a town without land protection officer approval.

Rules for closely settled areas

A closely settled area is defined as 'an area where there are 20 or more inhabited dwellings or public facilities that are occupied within a 2 km radius'.

To facilitate baiting in closely settled areas, owners must seek permission from the local Authorised Person.

Owners wishing to bait must demonstrate to the Authorised Person that they have a genuine need for baiting and have complied with the neighbour notification guidelines.

Owners wishing to bait in closely settled areas are required to provide maps that identify (either on the map or on an accompanying schedule) the proposed location of baits and the distance of these locations from towns, public facilities, boundary fences and roads.

The Authorised Person will consider appropriate risk mitigation measures that will be prescribed as additional conditions in the agreement for provision of baits.

In closely settled areas, uneaten baits must be collected within seven days unless the Authorised Person deems it impractical.

Risk mitigation

To reduce the risk of accidental poisoning of non-target animals, including domestic animals, the local Authorised Person must consider prescribing additional conditions in the agreement for provision of baits.

Authorised persons and owners should consider the following risk mitigation measures as additional conditions when baiting in closely settled areas and other potentially risky situations.

Planning measures to consider include:

- landowner education
- a formal application process (i.e. applying in writing)
- site inspection prior to baiting
- written notification to all neighbours
- written or verbal agreement by neighbours
- agreement/ownership and planning by the local community
- coordination of baiting by key owners
- participation by adjoining properties
- GPS/mapping of bait distribution
- local community awareness (e.g. media, letter drops)
- extra signs at intervals along the boundary or within the baited area
- splitting indemnity (e.g. between land owner and pilot).

Application and distribution measures to consider include:

- using alternative toxins (e.g. strychnine)
- decreasing the dose rate
- bait type variations (e.g. fruit)
- increasing the bait size
- restricting bait numbers
- increasing awareness of non-target animals
- targeting hot spots
- pre-feeding (un-poisoned baits)
- bait stations
- bait timing (e.g. seasonal, day, night)

- bait location in relation to pest behaviour
- aerial distribution
- using alternative techniques (e.g. trapping)
- baits laid by land protection officer
- burying baits
- using tied baits
- monitoring (bait take, non-target impact).

Neighbour notification

Neighbours must be notified to allow them to take appropriate action.

Owners must give at least 72 hours notification to all neighbours whose property boundary falls within 2 km of the proposed bait site and any property having frontage to the holding where baits are to be laid.

The notification must advise that steps (e.g. restraint, muzzling) need to be taken to ensure that domestic dogs 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 in writing in closely settled areas.

Baiting must commence within 10 days of notification, otherwise another 72 hours notification is required.

A record of the notifications must be kept (see Appendix 5 for a record sheet and suggested wording for written notification to neighbours).

Signage

Signage is compulsory for all land on which baiting occurs. Signs will be provided by the local Authorised Person.

Owners must ensure that signs are put up immediately before 1080 poisoning operations commence on the property.

Signs must be placed at all entrances to the property and at the extremities of the property boundaries fronting a public thoroughfare. This must be done even if the adjoining property is carrying out 1080 baiting.

Signage must include the following information:

- the date the baits were laid
- a contact telephone number
- the toxin name
- the target animal(s)

- a warning that domestic animals and pets can be affected.

Signs must be left in place for one month after the baits have been laid.

Misuse of baits and withdrawal of bait preparation services

Misuse of 1080 in Queensland is governed by the Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996 (administered by Queensland Health)

The maximum penalty for not complying with conditions in the agreement for provision of baits is 80 penalty units (\$8 000).

Misuse of 1080 in Queensland may also constitute an offence under the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* (administered by DEEDI and the RSPCA) and/or the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (administered by DERM).

Reports of misuse or non-compliance with the guidelines should be reported to the local Authorised Person in the first instance and/or another appropriately trained officer from DEEDI or local government.

Where a complainant raises a question about the appropriateness of actions taken by a specified Authorised Person in supplying baits to owners or prescribing conditions on the laying of baits, or the failure of a specified Authorised Person to take appropriate actions or to provide appropriate supervision, the specified Authorised Person is not to be involved in any way in the investigation of the complaint and must refer the complainant to another Authorised Person immediately.

When an Authorised Person receives a complaint (written or verbal) or becomes aware of a possible breach, the Authorised Person (if eligible, i.e. their actions are not being investigated) provides the complainant with access to the complaints process by:

1. requesting that the complainant writes to the local land protection officer outlining all details of the incident.
2. advising the complainants that if they wish to pursue the matter of suspected poisoned non-target animals to the fullest extent, the animals must be autopsied to confirm the presence of the toxin
3. referring the matter to the local land protection officer.

The land protection officer (if eligible) will do a preliminary investigation. They will contact the relevant parties involved in the case to establish the facts. Subsequently, the land protection officer refers the outcomes of the preliminary investigation to the relevant authority if required.

Consequences for misuse can include:

- the owner being given a warning notice that services will be withdrawn if all conditions governing appropriate use of baits are not complied with in future
- conditions placed on the owner in the next baiting cycle, including that the owner place and collect baits only under the supervision of an Authorised Person
- withdrawal of all baiting services
- possible investigation and prosecution under the Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996.
- possible investigation under the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*
- possible investigation under *the Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

Step 4: Protect working dogs and pets

There is considerable variation in susceptibility to 1080 between animal species. In general, cold-blooded animals such as reptiles and fish are the most resistant of all animals to 1080, while birds show considerably more resistance than mammals. Dogs and cats are the animals most susceptible to 1080.

Dogs can receive a lethal dose if they ingest saliva or vomit of other poisoned dogs or animals.

Dogs will readily lick blood drips, unclean containers, vehicle trays and contaminated footwear, and will feed on baits. Try to minimise the risk to your dog by conducting mustering before beginning a 1080 campaign; ensuring that 1080 containers are securely closed to avoid spilling; and wash all clothing, containers and equipment immediately after baiting. Steps must also be taken to ensure domestic dogs do not gain access to 1080 baits or poisoned animals (e.g. restraint, muzzling).

Neighbours must be notified to allow them to take appropriate action. The notification must advise that steps need to be taken to ensure domestic dogs do not gain access to 1080 baits or poisoned animals (e.g. restraint, muzzling).

Bait and carcass recovery

Baits that are not recovered at the end of a campaign can pose a risk to working dogs for some time after baiting. To the extent possible, untaken baits should be recovered at the end of a baiting campaign and be destroyed by burial or burning.

Carcasses can remain toxic to domestic dogs, and may attract feral scavengers to baited areas if not recovered. To the extent possible, animal carcasses should be recovered during, and for 14 days after, a baiting campaign and destroyed by burning or burial.

When burying bait materials or carcasses, ensure they are placed in a deep hole as working dogs can easily scent buried materials.

Where the Authorised Person has given permission for baiting within closely settled areas, all uneaten baits **must** be collected after seven days unless the Authorised Person considers that it is not practical.

Any suspected incidents of non-target animals being poisoned by 1080 should be reported to DEEDI, DERM or Queensland Health.

Step 5: Protect wildlife and the environment

Baits prepared with 1080 may be toxic to some birds and other native wildlife.

To protect wildlife:

- do not feed baits to non-target animals, including birds
- do not lay baits at times when, or in locations where, non-target wildlife are likely to be harmed by them
- place baits and/or design bait stations so that non-target access is minimised
- always undertake pre-feeding before ground baiting for pigs or rabbits to maximise bait uptake.

To protect the environment:

- do not apply baits to, or in, crops that are in mid to late stages of development
- do not apply baits to, or in, crops if contamination of produce is likely to occur
- do not contaminate dams, rivers, streams, waterways or drains with the bait or used containers.

Any suspected incidents of non-target animals being poisoned by 1080 should be reported to DEEDI, DERM or Queensland Health.

Step 6: Use efficient application and distribution methods

Owner planning

The decision to provide any 1080 service for a pest problem is made by the local Authorised Person.

Bait application rates vary to suit individual situations, but are guided by pest species, bait type, pest density and minimising non-target impact.

The decision on bait type and 1080 concentration is the responsibility of the Authorised Person, who is guided by DEEDI policy.

Rabbit baiting is carried out by, or under the supervision of, an Authorised Person.

For wild dog, fox, feral cat and feral pig baiting, bait placement is the responsibility of the owner or their agent, but is subject to the advice of, and any conditions of use prescribed by, the Authorised Person.

Tips for planning an efficient baiting program

- You don't have to lay lots of bait. Look for signs of pest animals and target that area—you may only have to place baits in one or two areas in a particular paddock.
- Pre-feeding and footprint plots can be used to determine whether the pest animals are actually eating the bait material.
- Maximise your chances of success by encouraging neighbours to participate—100 kg of bait on four adjoining properties (in the right areas) will be more effective than the same quantity of bait on one property.
- The best results may be achieved by strategically placing baits along specific stock pads, game trails and creek crossings.
- Target the pest animal (and minimise the risks to non-target animals) by:
 - burying baits (distances should be between 300 m and 400 m)
 - tying baits
 - marking the area where baits are placed for easy retrieval purposes.
- Do not concentrate your baits. This is particularly important when considering baiting in mineral-deficient areas. Cattle in some of these areas have been known to pick up baits.

Bait materials and preparation

Target species	Bait material	Source/description						
Feral pig	Fresh meat (1080 injection only)	Bait meat is usually obtained from faulty or aged cattle or brumbies. Kangaroo meat or meat from feral camels, donkeys and goats can also be used. Cattle slaughtered for baits usually yield about 100 kg of meat; mature bulls can yield up to 300 kg. Horse carcasses yield at least 140 kg of meat. The following will not be poisoned as bait: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meat containing bone • meat with skin attached • rotten meat. Carcasses must not be impregnated. Feral pig meat baits are prepared by injection only.						
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Weight of bait</th> <th>1080 per bait</th> <th>1080 by weight</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>500 g</td> <td>72 mg</td> <td>0.010%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Weight of bait	1080 per bait	1080 by weight	500 g	72 mg	0.010%
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Grain	All grain must be soaked or fermented for at least 24 hours and treated with a green vegetable dye prior to impregnation with 1080. Fermented grain bait is prepared by tumble mixing.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Weight of bait</th> <th>1080 per bait</th> <th>1080 by weight</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>250 g</td> <td>72 mg</td> <td>0.020%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Weight of bait	1080 per bait	1080 by weight	250 g	72 mg	0.020%
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250 g	72 mg	0.020%						
Other	Bait material may include local seasonal fruits and vegetables that the pigs scavenge. Fruit and vegetable baits are prepared by injection or mixing. Owners may purchase commercially manufactured baits from Authorised Persons.							

Points to note

The Nature Conservation Act 1992 requires that kangaroo meat be purchased from a registered processing works or dealer. In some instances owners may cull kangaroos, but advice and written permission to do so must be obtained from DERM.

If possible, animals for bait meat should be slaughtered in the evening.

Meat should be removed, hung up to drain and cool overnight, and cut into baits the following morning.

If there is blood present, or if meat is hot and has not been bled properly, it will rot within hours.

Baits must not be stored for later use.

Feral pigs prefer fermented grain.

The use of dye reduces the attractiveness of baits to birds, and highlights contamination of hands, containers and other equipment.

Under no circumstances use dry, unsoaked grain.

Fruit and vegetable bait must be cut up (**not** used whole) and dyed green unless otherwise approved by the Authorised Person.

Target species	Bait material	Source/description		
Dingo/wild dog	Fresh meat (1080 injection or tumble mixing; aerial/ground distribution)	As for feral pigs		
		Weight of bait	1080 per bait	1080 by weight
		125 g	6 mg	0.0034%
	Fresh meat (Western Queensland)	250 g (closely settled area)	6 mg	
		125 g	10 mg	0.0057%
Other	250 g (closely settled area)			
	Other	Owners may also purchase commercially manufactured baits from Authorised Persons.		
Fox	Fresh meat (1080 injection or tumble mixing; aerial/ground distribution)	As for feral pigs		
		Weight of bait	1080 per bait	1080 by weight
	125/250 g	3 mg	0.0017%	
	Other	Owners may also purchase commercially manufactured baits from Authorised Persons		
Rabbit	Grain	Oat baits can be prepared with 1080 or pindone.		
		Weight of bait	1080 per bait	1080 by weight
	1000 g	360 mg	0.026%	
	Carrot	Carrot is to be provided by the owner. Carrot must be diced and dyed green before being impregnated with 1080.		
		Weight of bait	1080 per bait	1080 by weight
1000 g	180 mg	0.013%		
Feral cat	Fresh meat (1080 injection or tumble mixing)	As for feral pigs		
		Weight of bait	1080 per bait	1080 by weight
		125 g	6 mg	0.0034%

	Points to note
	As for feral pigs
	As for feral pigs
	Owner may also purchase commercially manufactured pindone oat bait through rural merchant stores, hardware stores and nurseries, and from licensed pest control operators.
	The Authorised Person or owner distributes the carrot. Carrot must be diced (not used whole) and dyed green.
	A minor use permit has been issued by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority for the preparation of 1080 baits for the destruction of feral cats (PERMIT NUMBER: PER6756).

Bait distribution procedures

When distributing baits, remember the following:

- Do not apply baits to, or in, crops which are in mid to late development stages.
- Do not apply baits to, or in, crops if contamination of produce is likely to occur.
- Unless otherwise specified, baits should be laid on the ground surface.

Scent trails

These are made by dragging part of a carcass to make a trail on which to lay baits.

When used for dingoes, wild dogs and foxes, use of scent trails:

- can increase the effectiveness of baiting by enticing target species to follow the trail in search of baits
- should be confined to winter months—in summer it can result in most baits being consumed by goannas
- is particularly useful where grazing country adjoins mountain ranges—a scent trail where these two land types meet will usually cross the home ranges of a number of wild dogs.

Rabbits are attracted to disturbed earth:

- Use a single disc plough that produces a furrow.
- Pre-feed the rabbits by laying unpoisoned carrot in the furrow.
- Poisoned carrot is laid in the same furrow on the final day of the baiting program.

Tied baits

Tying baits is the best way to lay baits if working dogs are to be used in the area.

Meat baits are tied with light gauge wire, baling twine or heavy fishing line to logs or fence wires in strategic locations.

Tying baits ensures that any baits not taken by wild dogs can be retrieved and destroyed. It also reduces the likelihood that non-target animals will remove baits.

Buried baits

Meat can be concealed in a shallow layer of sand or leaf litter.

Research and experience show that dingoes and foxes will find buried baits as easily as those that are not buried.

Burying baits can also reduce the length of time the bait remains viable.

Aerial baiting

Contact your local Authorised Person for information about aerial baiting in your area.

Pre-feeding

Pre-feeding ensures target animals become accustomed to bait size, bait type and smell, etc. Feed feral pigs with un-poisoned bait material in stock-free areas (with exclusion fencing) for three to five days prior to baiting. Feed rabbits two to three times before baiting.

Bait concentration

Non-target animals are unlikely to locate sufficient baits for a lethal dose when baits are placed individually at distant intervals.

In some phosphorous-deficient areas, cattle have been known to eat both fresh meat baits and manufactured baits. Do not concentrate baits in areas where cattle regularly feed.

Meat baits for dingoes, wild dogs and foxes should be laid approximately 250 m apart along fences and tracks. Baits for wild dogs should not be laid closer than 100 m apart.

If baits are buried or concealed, they may be laid 300–400 m apart. Do not place multiple baits in a pile.

Appendix 1: Checklist for owners

This checklist may be used by land owners to help prepare for a baiting program and ensure that applications meet the safe use requirements. Use this list to ensure you meet all the requirements of a baiting program.

About you (the applicant)

- Are you the owner/occupier of the property?
- Are you aware of all the safety precautions you need to observe when using 1080 baits?

About your property

- Is your property more than 5 km from the nearest town?
- Do you need to supply a map? If the proposed bait site is closer than 5 km from a town and/or your neighbours have a dwelling within 1 km of the bait site, you are required to provide a map (with an accompanying schedule if necessary) identifying the proposed location of baits and how far they will be from dwellings, public facilities, boundary fences and roads.
- Is the proposed bait site within 1 km of any habitation (habitation includes schools, dwellings and public facilities, but does not include the dwelling of the person laying the baits)? No baits are to be laid within

1 km any habitation without the written approval and approval of the Authorised Person. At least 80 per cent agreement must be gained before baiting can proceed. The Authorised Person may increase this to 100 per cent written agreement if required as a further risk mitigation measure.

- Is the proposed bait site within 2 km of any habitation (habitation includes schools, dwellings and public facilities, but does not include the dwelling of the person laying the baits)? No baits are to be laid within 2 km of any habitation unless the occupiers have been provided with written notification of the baiting.
- Have you supplied your rates notice? This stipulates the 'lot on plan' number that identifies the land where the baits are to be laid.
- Have you obtained your warning signs from the baiting centre? Warning signs must be posted at all entrances to the property and at the extremities of the property boundaries fronting a public thoroughfare. Signs must be left in place for one month after baits have been laid.

About your neighbours

- Have you given at least 72 hours notice of the intended laying of baits to all neighbours, including Queensland Parks and Wildlife and Forestry lands,

- where their property boundary falls within 2 km of the bait site?
- Have you included in the notification to your neighbours specific information about restraining and/or muzzling their dogs?
 - Have you kept a record of written notifications (see Appendix 5)?

About baits

- Are your meat baits prepared correctly? Meat baits must be fresh and cut to the correct size with no bone or skin attached and no rotten meat.
- Are your grain, fruit or vegetable baits prepared correctly? Grain for feral pig bait must be soaked or fermented. Fruit and vegetable baits must be cut up unless otherwise approved by the Authorised Person.
- Do you have the required clean leak-proof containers for the transport of the prepared baits. Do not use dirty or oily drums as they can contaminate baits and deter the target animals from eating them.
- Are you prepared to dispose of uneaten baits? Where possible, uneaten baits are to be retrieved within seven days and destroyed.
- In closely settled areas, all uneaten baits **must** be collected after seven days unless an Authorised Person considers that this is not practicable.

Appendix 2: Property/land description record

Complete this record and take your booklet to the baiting centre to ensure you have all the necessary information when filling out the 'Agreement for the provision of baits for the control of declared pest animals'.

Name of owner/occupier: _____

Land/property name: _____

Local government area (local council): _____

Nearest town: _____

Lot/plan number/s: _____

Total property area (hectares): _____

Distance to nearest town: _____

Neighbours (any habitation including any dwelling other than the owner's, towns, schools or public facilities) within 1 km of proposed bait site:

Neighbours (any habitation including any dwelling other than the owner's, towns, schools or public facilities) within 2 km of proposed bait site:

Appendix 3: Notification of proposed sodium fluoroacetate (1080) baiting program

This form provides suggested wording for written notification of neighbours within 2 km of the proposed bait site. Neighbours include any habitation including any dwelling other than the owner's, towns, schools or public facility.

Please note: This notification can be replicated in a handwritten or typed format, or this page can be photocopied and completed.

I _____ (name) owner of the land/property known as _____ (property name)

Lot/plan number: _____

Address: _____

Propose to undertake a baiting program for the following declared pest animal species (tick relevant species):

Dingo/wild dog Fox Rabbit Feral pig Feral cat

Baits will be laid on: _____ (date)

Baits will be collected on: _____ (date)

Please ensure steps are taken to keep all domestic and working dogs safe by restraining or muzzling them during this period.

Before the proposed baiting program can proceed, written agreement must be sought from neighbours of any habitation including any dwelling other than the owner's, or public facility within 1 km of the proposed bait site.

If your property lies within 1 km of the proposed bait site and agree that the proposed baiting program can go ahead please fill in the attached agreement form and return it to the address below:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Email: _____

Should you have any further enquiries
please contact me on (telephone): _____

Name: _____ (please print)

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Appendix 4: Agreement to proposed declared pest animal baiting program

This form provides suggested wording for written agreement from neighbours within 1 km of the proposed bait site. Neighbours include any habitation including any dwelling other than the owner's, towns, schools or public facilities.

Please note: This notification can be replicated in a handwritten or typed format, or this page can be photocopied and completed.

I _____ (name) owner of the land/property
known as _____ (property name)

Lot/plan number: _____

Which is 1 km or less from the proposed bait site.

I agree to the proposed baiting program for the following declared pest animal species (tick relevant species):

- Dingo/wild dog Fox Rabbit Feral pig Feral cat

To be held on the land/property known as: _____ (property name)

Lot/plan number: _____

I understand that:

Baits will be laid on: _____ (date)

Baits will be collected on: _____ (date)

I will ensure steps are taken to keep all domestic and working dogs safe by restraining or muzzling them during this period.

Name: _____ (please print)

Signature: _____ Date: _____



Authority for agent to sign

THIS DEED is made this ____ day of 20 ____ by _____ being the owner/occupier as defined by the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* of property know as _____ (name of property) and described as _____ (lot on plan).

I hereby authorise and appoint:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

to be my agent(s) for the purpose of executing on my behalf any Agreement, for the supply of necessary materials and services for the control of declared pest animals on the said property and agree to be fully bound by the terms and conditions of such Agreement.

I acknowledge that any such Agreement will contain an indemnity more particularly set forth in the Schedule hereto.

THIS DEED shall remain in force until advised in writing to the contrary.

THE SCHEDULE HEREINBEFORE REFERRED TO

The Owner agrees as follows:

1. To lay poisoned baits at the risk of the Owner and in accordance with the Conditions. AND the Owner hereby acknowledges that he/she has received and read the Conditions (here over) including the 1080 Safety Sheet.
2. To indemnify and save harmless the Authority against all Claims and Losses which may be brought against or made upon the Authority or which the Authority may incur, sustain, expend or be put to by reason of the supply, impregnation or laying of poisoned baits and whether such Claims and Losses be occasioned by the act or default whether negligent or not on the part of the Owner or on the part of the Authority or otherwise AND the Owner **HEREBY RELEASES AND DISCHARGES** the Authority from any and all Claims and Losses which but for the provisions hereof might be brought against, or made upon the Authority by the Owner.

SIGNED

By _____ (print name of owner/occupier)

_____ (signature of owner/occupier)

in the presence of: _____ (signature of witness)

Date: _____

Glossary

Agreement for the provision of baits for the control of declared pest animals

This is the form supplied by the Authorised Person that must be signed before baits are provided. By signing the agreement, owners agree to comply with the requirements for use of the baits and indemnify the state or local government against any claims or losses.

The agreement must be signed before the Authorised Person provides the owner/approved agent with prepared baits. Failure to comply with any condition or instruction in the agreement may result in the withdrawal of future bait impregnation services.

Animals and plants

Includes stock, domestic animals, crops, trees, shrubs and pastures.

Authorised Person (for the purposes of this booklet)

An Authorised Person is a person authorised under Section 244 of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* and approved under the Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996 to obtain, possess and use sodium fluoroacetate (1080) and strychnine.

An Authorised Person has undergone the necessary training, assessment and approval process. The majority of Authorised Persons in Queensland are land protection officers from the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation, or local government officers from a local council.

Authority

Means the State of Queensland including the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation and its servants and agents, and any local government of Queensland and its servants and agents.

Closely settled areas

A closely settled area is defined as 'an area where there are 20 or more inhabited dwellings, schools or public facilities that are occupied within a 2 km radius of the baiting site'.

Owner

Owner is defined as a registered owner of the land and includes the owner's authorised representative or agent, including a land occupier, lessee or user.

Conditions and additional conditions

This means the conditions specified in writing in the agreement and any additional conditions prescribed by the Authorised Person. In the case of manufactured baits, the conditions and terms (if any) are printed thereon and in this booklet, and include any additional conditions specified by the Authorised Person.

Declared pest animal

Defined in Schedule 3 Dictionary of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* and includes dingoes, wild dogs, foxes, feral pigs, feral cats and rabbits.

Land

Authority means the land as described in the agreement for the provision of baits for the control of declared pest animals.



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