



Department of **Health**

Department of **Agriculture and Food**

Department of **Environment and Conservation**

**CODE OF PRACTICE  
FOR THE SAFE USE AND MANAGEMENT  
OF 1080 IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

**AUGUST 2010**

*POISONS ACT 1964*

*POISONS (SECTION 24) (REGISTERED PESTICIDE 1080) NOTICE 2000*

**CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE SAFE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF 1080 IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA – AUGUST 2010**

**INSTRUMENT OF APPROVAL**

**I, Dr. Revle Bangor-Jones, delegate of the Chief Executive Officer\* of the Department of Health, am satisfied that the content of the August 2010 version of the “Code of Practice for the Safe Use and Management of 1080 in Western Australia”( the Code) meets all requirements of the *Poisons (Section 24 ) (Registered Pesticide 1080) Notice 2000* and subsequent amendments.**

**The August 2010 version of the Code is the version agreed to by the Departments of Health, Agriculture and Food, and Environment and Conservation, and replaces the April 2009 version of the Code, and any other versions created during the development of the August 2010 version.**

**Signed:**

---

**Dr. Revle Bangor-Jones, Delegate of the Chief Executive Officer\* of the Department of Health.**

**Dated:**

---

**\*Previously referred to as the Commissioner for Health.**

## Contents

<b>INSTRUMENT OF APPROVAL.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>DEFINITIONS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1. INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT.....	6
1.2. WHAT IS 1080? .....	6
1.3. WHY USE 1080?.....	6
1.4. GUIDELINES.....	7
1.5. ENQUIRIES.....	7
<b>2. LEGISLATIVE CONTROL OF 1080. ....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>3. LEGAL STATUS AND SCOPE OF THE CODE OF PRACTICE.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>4. MANUFACTURE OF 1080 PRODUCTS .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>5. SALE AND SUPPLY OF 1080 PRODUCTS .....</b>	<b>11</b>
5.1 SALE OR SUPPLY OF 1080 BY WHOLESALE (PROOF OF LICENCE REQUIRED) .....	11
5.2. SALE OR SUPPLY OF 1080 BY RETAIL (AUTHORISATION VOUCHER REQUIRED).....	11
<b>6. APPLICATION AND APPROVAL TO USE 1080 PRODUCTS.....</b>	<b>12</b>
6.1: CATEGORIES OF APPLICANTS .....	12
6.2 USES THAT CAN BE APPROVED.....	13
6.3. USE OF 1080 RESTRICTED.....	13
6.4. AUTHORISATION AND TRAINING OF PASTORALIST INJECTORS: .....	13
6.5. PROHIBITION ON OTHER METHODS OF CONTROL.....	13
<b>7. TRAINING.....</b>	<b>14</b>
7.1. AUTHORISED OFFICERS / AUTHORISED PERSONS: .....	14
7.2. AUTHORISING OFFICERS FROM AUTHORISED DEPARTMENTS (WHO UNDERTAKE RISK ASSESSMENTS).....	14
7.3. INCIDENT INVESTIGATION COORDINATORS.....	14
7.4. APPROVED USERS.....	14
7.6. LICENSED PEST MANAGEMENT TECHNICIANS .....	15
7.7. MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS .....	15
7.8. RETAILERS .....	15
<b>8. RISK ASSESSMENT .....</b>	<b>16</b>
8.1. APPLICATION TO USE 1080.....	16
<b>9. CLEAN UP AFTER 1080 BAITING, AND DISPOSAL OF WASTES .....</b>	<b>18</b>
9.1. DISPOSAL OF ANIMAL CARCASSES .....	18
9.2. DISPOSAL OF UNUSED 1080 BAITS .....	18
9.3. DISPOSAL OF USED CONTAINERS.....	18
<b>10. NOTIFICATION, WARNING SIGNS AND DISTANCE RESTRICTIONS.....</b>	<b>19</b>
10.1. NOTIFICATION .....	19
10.2. WARNING SIGNS .....	19
10.3. DISTANCE RESTRICTIONS.....	20
<b>11. SAFETY AND FIRST AID .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>12. LABELLING, PRECAUTIONS, STORAGE AND TRANSPORT.....</b>	<b>22</b>
12.1. LABELLING.....	22
12.2. PRECAUTIONS.....	22
12.3. STORAGE.....	22
12.4. TRANSPORT .....	23
<b>13. ACCIDENT AND INCIDENT REPORTING.....</b>	<b>25</b>
13.1. INVESTIGATION POLICY .....	25
13.2. INCIDENT INVESTIGATION COORDINATORS.....	25
13.3. CLASSIFICATION OF AN 'INCIDENT' .....	25
13.4. INCIDENT INVESTIGATION PROTOCOL.....	26

**1080 Code of Practice – August 2010.**

13.5. AGENCY ROLES IN INCIDENT INVESTIGATION AND RESPONSE .....	26
13.6. OTHER INCIDENT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS .....	27
<b>14. REQUIREMENTS FOR RECORD KEEPING .....</b>	<b>28</b>
14.1. RECORD KEEPING POLICY .....	28
14.2. AUTHORISED DEPARTMENTS .....	28
14.3. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH .....	29
14.4. MANUFACTURING, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LICENCE HOLDERS .....	29
<b>15. REVIEW AND UPDATE PROCESS.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1: .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>1080 HANDLING ROLE/TRAINING AND INFORMATION MATRIX.....</b>	
<b>APPENDIX 2: .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>PROTOCOL FOR THE TRAINING AND AUTHORISATION OF SELECTED PASTORAL LESSEES TO POSSESS AND TO USE 1080 CONCENTRATE RED FOR INJECTION OF MEAT BAITS FOR WILD DOG (AND FOX) CONTROL</b>	

**DEFINITIONS**

Applicant	A person or officer who applies to an Authorising Officer for approval for the possession and use of 1080 products by an Approved User, on a specified property.
Approved User	A person authorised by an Authorising Officer to possess and use 1080.
Authorised Department	Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (DAFWA) or the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC).
Authorising Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DG, DAFWA (Authorising Officer of DAFWA)</li><li>• DG, DEC (Authorising Officer of DEC)</li><li>• Officer of DAFWA authorised by the DG, DAFWA to perform the function (Authorising Officer of DAFWA)</li><li>• Officer of DEC authorised by the DG, DEC to perform the function (Authorising Officer of DEC)</li><li>• Employee of a local government district in which no DAFWA employee is permanently located, and authorised by the DG, DAFWA to perform the function (Authorising Officer for DAFWA)</li><li>• DG, DOH</li></ul> <p>(An officer of DAFWA, or an officer of DEC, who are Authorising Officers are usually also Authorised Officers)</p>
Authorised Officer	An officer of DAFWA, or an officer of DEC who has been authorised by the DG of the respective Authorised Department to be sold and supplied with, and possess and use 1080.
Authorised Person	An employee, contractor or associate of an Authorised Department who has been authorised by an Authorising Officer of the respective Authorised Department to be sold and supplied with, and possess and use 1080.
Baiting Application	A submission to an Authorising Officer proposing to undertake 1080 baiting on a specified parcel of land.
Basic Training Course	1080 training course approved by the DG, DOH.
Commercial Pesticide Firm	A pesticide firm which employs or engages a Licensed Pest Management Technician.
Dealing with 1080	Coming into contact with 1080, including the manufacture, possession, supply, transport and use of 1080 products.
Director General (DG)	Equivalent to Chief Executive Officer, DAFWA, DEC or Commissioner DOH.
DOH	Department of Health
EDPH	Executive Director Public Health
Incident	An adverse effect associated with the manufacture, storage, supply, transport, use or disposal of a 1080 product and any breach or suspected breach of the Section 24 Notice, or this Code.

**1080 Code of Practice – August 2010.**

Incident Investigation Coordinator	Officer of DAFWA, or an officer or employee of DEC designated as such.
Landholder	A landowner, lessee or land manager with a direct interest in agriculture and related industries, or nature conservation.
Licensed manufacturer	An entity licensed under the <i>Poisons Act 1964</i> to manufacture 1080 products.
Licensed Pest Management Technician (LPMT)	A pest management technician licensed under the <i>Health (Pesticides) Regulations 1956</i> , whose licence is endorsed to possess and use 1080 products.
Licensed retailer	An entity licensed under the <i>Poisons Act 1964</i> to sell or supply 1080 products by retail sale.
Licensed wholesaler	An entity licensed under the <i>Poisons Act 1964</i> to sell or supply 1080 products by wholesale sale.
Receiver	A person who is nominated to collect 1080 bait products from a licensed retailer. A Receiver may also be an Applicant and/or an Approved User.
Risk Assessment	A formal evaluation of the risk associated with baiting an area of land with a 1080 product.
1080 bait	An approved formulated meat, oat or other 1080 product, which is used in the field for the control of vertebrate pests.
1080 product	A manufactured product containing 1080 that is registered with the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA).

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Integrated Pest Management

1.1.1. A successful vertebrate pest control program will usually be the result of an integrated approach to pest management. Integrated pest management does not rely on any single strategy but uses a methodical mix of as many control techniques as practical. This approach helps to avoid over-reliance on any one method that may otherwise result in a decrease in its effectiveness over time.

1.1.2. There are alternative options available to control vertebrate pest species, including the use of fumigants and restrictive poisons, shooting, trapping, warren destruction or biological control using viruses or (possibly in the future) sterility agents. These options should be considered as part of integrated pest control programs and are particularly useful where 1080 cannot be used safely, e.g. in recreational areas where it would pose a potential risk to humans and non-target animals.

1.1.3. The pest control method selected will depend on a number of factors and it is important that the advantages and disadvantages of all methods are given due consideration.

### 1.2. What is 1080?

1.2.1. 1080 is the sodium salt of fluoroacetic acid. 1080 has high chemical stability, high water solubility and is generally odourless and tasteless to humans. It is stable under normal environmental conditions, but starts to break down at temperatures around 110 °C, and is usually fully degraded at 200 °C.

1.2.2. 1080 is absorbed through the gastrointestinal tract, open wounds, mucous membranes and the lungs. Although 1080 is readily leached from most baits, 1080 products generally maintain their toxicity until heavy dew, rainfall, or bait degradation occurs. Further information on the toxicity of 1080 can be found in the respective Material Safety Data Sheets which are available from the retailer.

### 1.3. Why use 1080?

1.3.1. Around 40 species of Western Australian native plants produce fluoroacetate as a “chemical” defence against over grazing. Almost all species belong to the genus *Gastrolobium* and are confined to the south-west corner of WA. Many of these toxic species contain very high levels of fluoroacetate (~2,600 mg per kg leaf). The toxin is most concentrated in the growing tips, young leaves, flowers and seeds, but is also present in woody tissue.

1.3.2. Native animals that have co-evolved with these toxic plants have developed varying degrees of tolerance to fluoroacetate. This tolerance persists throughout the food chain. Herbivores are generally the most tolerant, omnivorous species are moderate in their tolerance, and carnivores are the least tolerant. Birds are generally moderate in their 1080-sensitivity, and most reptiles and amphibians are insensitive to 1080. However, in addition, some carnivorous marsupials and bandicoots can also have a low-level, innate tolerance to fluoroacetate. This is believed to be linked to their lower metabolic requirements. In contrast, introduced animals (eg foxes, rabbits, dogs, pigs) have not had long-term evolutionary exposure to fluoroacetate (1080), and are therefore generally highly susceptible to fluoroacetate poisoning (including baits containing 1080).

1.3.3. Despite many Western Australian native animals having varying degrees of tolerance to 1080, because of their relatively small size, some species are nevertheless potentially at risk from 1080 baits. Consequently, baits must not be laid at times when, or in locations where, non-target wildlife is likely to be harmed by them. Where practical, bait placement and/or bait station design should be such that access to baits by non-target species is minimized. The Authorising Officer can provide further advice

## **1080 Code of Practice – August 2010.**

on these aspects, and may impose additional conditions to ensure that non-target species, or the environment, are not compromised during a baiting program.

1.3.4. Although the 1080 used in vertebrate pest control is synthetically produced, the active constituent is identical to the naturally occurring toxin. When used as directed, 1080 has high target specificity for controlling introduced vertebrate pests in Western Australia due to the tolerance of native animals and the high susceptibility of the introduced mammal species. Careful choice of the bait type and placement and the baiting method further increases the target specificity of 1080 baiting programs in WA.

### **1.4. Guidelines**

Further information on how to use 1080 products safely and effectively is provided in a set of guidelines (Farmnotes) and a Landholder Information Package developed by the Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (DAFWA), and available at [www.agric.wa.gov.au](http://www.agric.wa.gov.au) or from any Biosecurity Officer at the nearest DAFWA office.

### **1.5. Enquiries**

All enquiries regarding this Code should be directed to either the Chief Pharmacist of the DOH, or the DG of DAFWA or DEC respectively.

**2. LEGISLATIVE CONTROL OF 1080.**

2.1. The *Poisons Act 1964* and *Poisons Regulations 1965* are the primary legislation that regulates the manufacture, sale, use and possession of 1080 and 1080 products in Western Australia. The inclusion of 1080 in Schedule 7 of the *Poisons Act 1964* means that its supply, possession and use are restricted. The *Health (Pesticides) Regulations 1956* also contain general restrictions on the use of pesticides.

2.2. The *Poisons (Section 24) (Registered Pesticide 1080) Notice 2000* (and subsequent amendments)(the Section 24 Notice) imposes conditions and restrictions on the sale, supply, possession and use of 1080 products to authorised or approved persons who have been trained or instructed in the safe handling and dealing with the poison. Unless otherwise exempt, a person must have written approval to possess or use 1080 products from either the DG, DOH or the DG of an Authorised Department.

2.3. The *Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004* provides general regulation of 1080 storage, handling and transportation.

2.4. The *Dangerous Goods Safety (Storage and Handling of Non-explosives) Regulations 2007* regulates some of the storage requirements for 1080.

2.5. The *Dangerous Goods Safety (Road and Rail Transport of Non-explosives) Regulations 2007* regulates transport of 1080.

2.6. Requirements for containers and labelling are found in the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994 (Clth)* and the *Poisons Standard 2008*.

### **3. LEGAL STATUS AND SCOPE OF THE CODE OF PRACTICE**

3.1. This Code may be cited as the *Code of Practice for the Safe Use and Management of 1080 in Western Australia* (the Code).

3.2. The Code sets out the rules and guidelines for the safe management and use of 1080 products. It serves to:

- Implement the Section 24 Notice, and,
- Elaborate on the procedures that are required for the safe manufacture, supply, transport, storage, and use of 1080 products.

3.3. The Code applies to:

- All manufactured 1080 products, and
- Field-prepared baits containing 1080.

3.4. The Code does not apply:

- To any pesticide other than 1080, and
- Outside the State of Western Australia.

3.5. A breach of the Code may be a breach of the underlying legislation which may constitute an offence. Successful prosecution may lead to imprisonment and/or the requirement to pay a fine.

#### **4. MANUFACTURE OF 1080 PRODUCTS**

4.1 The manufacture of 1080 products refers to factory-produced 1080 products, or 1080 pesticide formulations produced for research purposes or minor use permits, that are developed by a licensed manufacturer.

4.2 The *Poisons Act 1964* gives the DG, DOH discretion to grant or refuse a licence to manufacture or sell poisons in Western Australia. A manufacturer must:

- Be licensed to produce or supply 1080 products,
- Be appropriately qualified to handle poisons,
- Have a minimum of 5 years appropriate experience,
- Maintain readily accessible, and auditable, records of all 1080 product transactions,
- Maintain accurate accounts of the quantities of poison involved,
- Comply with the registration requirements of the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA), and
- Comply with appropriate State dangerous goods, occupational health, and other legislation.

## **5. SALE AND SUPPLY OF 1080 PRODUCTS**

### **5.1 Sale or Supply of 1080 by Wholesale (Proof of Licence required)**

Licensed Manufacturers and Wholesalers must only supply to:

- Licensed Wholesalers,
- Licensed Retailers,
- Authorised Officers,
- Authorised Persons
- Approved Users authorised by the DG,DOH,
- Commercial Pesticide Firms, or
- Licensed Pest Management Technicians with 1080 endorsement.

### **5.2. Sale or Supply of 1080 by Retail (Authorisation Voucher required)**

5.2.1. Licensed Retailers must only supply to:

- Licensed Retailers,
- Receivers,
- Approved Users,
- Commercial Pesticide Firms, or
- Licensed Pest Management Technicians

5.2.2. Licences or Authorisation Vouchers must be sighted before 1080 is provided.

5.2.3. The Authorisation Voucher, which carries a unique number referenced back to the respective Baiting Application and Risk Management, must identify:

- The name and address of the Applicant,
- The name and address of the Receiver. If this is not the Applicant, then he/she must be nominated in the Baiting Application.
- The name and address of the Approved User or Authorised Officer/Authorised Person,
- The name and agency of the Authorising Officer,
- The expiry date for the period during which 1080 bait products can be supplied and used, and
- The number, type and concentration of 1080 bait products that can be supplied.
- Other information as required by the Authorising Officer.

## **6. APPLICATION AND APPROVAL TO USE 1080 PRODUCTS**

1080 products can only be used by an Approved User, nominated by an Applicant on the Baiting Application Form.

### **6.1: Categories of Applicants**

6.1.1. The following persons may be Applicants:

- A landowner/occupier or a person representing them
- Other persons who are authorised by the DG of DAFWA, DEC or DOH.
- Authorised Officers
- Authorised Persons
- Licensed Pest Management Technicians.

6.1.2. The Applicant must apply, on a Baiting Application Form, for approval to use 1080 products, and must nominate the Receiver and the Approved User. The Applicant may also be the Approved User (see Appendix 1 for more information).

6.1.3. The Approved User must undertake (or have previously undertaken) appropriate training (see Section 7).

6.1.4. Approval to use 1080 products can only be given by an Authorising Officer. An Authorising Officer may be:

- DG, DAFWA or an officer of DAFWA authorised to perform that function,
- DG, DEC or an officer of DEC authorised to perform that function,
- An employee of a local government district in which no DAFWA employee is permanently located, and authorised by the DG, DAFWA to perform that function, and
- DG, DOH.

6.1.5. An Authorising Officer who is an employee of a local government authority in which no DAFWA employee is permanently located can only authorise the sale, supply, possession and use of 1080 in respect to persons who reside in that local government district and for use in that local government district.

6.1.6. If a Baiting Application is received from an Applicant by an Authorising Officer of an Authorised Department, the Authorising Officer must conduct a Risk Assessment as part of considering the Application (see section 8).

6.1.7. If approval is given, the Authorising Officer must:

- Issue an Authorisation Voucher containing the information outlined at 5.2.3 above,
- Ensure that the Approved User has received training as required (see section 7), and
- Ensure the Receiver has been instructed as required (see section 7).

6.1.8. An Authorising Officer may revoke or impose additional conditions on the approval to use 1080 at any time by written notice to the Approved User.

6.1.9. If approval is not given an appeal may be lodged by the Applicant with the DG, DOH, whose decision is final.

## **6.2 Uses that can be approved.**

6.2.1. Approved Users and others described in section 6.1 above, must only use 1080 products for purposes, including uses under a minor use permit issued by the APVMA, that have been approved by the DG of an Authorised Department or the DG, DOH and must comply with any written procedures and instructions provided by an Authorising Officer.

6.2.2. Approved uses for 1080 products are as follows:

- DAFWA: for the control of pests for the purpose of agriculture and related industries protection, or where preservation of biodiversity values associated with agricultural and pastoral lands is required (e.g. remnant bush protection), or
- DEC: for the control of pests for the purpose of nature conservation.

## **6.3. Use of 1080 Restricted.**

6.3.1. Use of 1080 is restricted to those persons who are Approved Users.

6.3.2. Use of 1080 must be in accordance with the Section 24 Notice, the Code, label directions, a Minor Use Permit issued by the APVMA, and any instructions given, or conditions imposed, by an Authorising Officer and for a use that has been authorised.

6.3.3. Where an Approved User or Authorised Officer/Authorised Person is in breach of any of the above they may:

- Be required to undertake further training, or
- Lose their approval to use 1080, or
- Be prosecuted.

## **6.4. Authorisation and Training of Pastoralist Injectors:**

Under certain circumstances, pastoralists can be authorised to possess and use 1080 Conc. Red for Wild Dog and Fox control. The detailed protocol can be found at Appendix 2.

## **6.5. Prohibition on other methods of control**

Trapping or shooting of target species must not occur in the vicinity of ongoing baiting campaigns, to ensure that the baiting program is not compromised and that poisoned animals are not taken.

## **7. TRAINING**

All persons in possession of 1080 products, must receive training (or information) required by their role and commensurate with the level of risk (see also Appendix 1).

### **7.1. Authorised Officers / Authorised Persons:**

7.1.1. Authorised Officers and Authorised Persons must successfully complete a course approved by the DG, DOH and delivered by an accredited trainer (The Basic Training Course). The Basic Training Course must include the following:

- Legislative requirements for the supply, possession, storage and use of 1080 in Western Australia;
- Requirements for a Baiting Application, the procedures necessary and notification required to carry out a baiting program;
- The key factors required to conduct 1080 baiting in a safe and compliant manner;
- Ability to identify signs of poisoning and effect appropriate First Aid treatment;
- Requirements for the safe storage and transportation of 1080 products;
- Requirements for record keeping and notification of accidents and incidents; and
- Basic investigation protocols.

7.1.2. Training must be undertaken regularly to maintain competency.

### **7.2. Authorising Officers from Authorised Departments (who undertake Risk Assessments)**

- Authorising Officers must complete the Basic Training Course,
- Authorising Officers must also undertake training to acquire and update skills needed in Risk Assessment and investigation of an incident involving 1080,
- Training must be undertaken regularly to maintain competency.

### **7.3. Incident Investigation Coordinators**

Incident Investigation Coordinators must have successfully completed the Basic Training and the Risk Assessment Course which includes basic instruction in investigation protocols and risk assessment.

### **7.4. Approved Users**

Approved Users must be given:

- Adequate written instruction in the safe and effective use of 1080 products from the Authorising Officer before the authorisation voucher is issued,
- If commensurate with the level of risk, the completion of a verbal or written questionnaire may be required,
- Practical field instructions as required.

### **7.5. Receivers, Couriers and Carriers,**

The person supplying a 1080 product to a Receiver, Courier or Carrier is responsible for providing them with appropriate instruction on the safe handling, storage and transport of 1080 products. A current MSDS and manifest must accompany the transport of 1080.

### **7.6. Licensed Pest Management Technicians**

Licensed Pest Management Technicians must hold a current pesticides licence endorsed for the control of feral animals. The licence will also indicate the type of 1080 product the Technician has been trained to use.

### **7.7. Manufacturers and Wholesalers**

A person licensed under the *Poisons Act 1964* to manufacture 1080 products must be appropriately qualified to handle poisons. The person responsible for supervising the manufacture of 1080 products must:

- Have a minimum of 5 years appropriate experience with similar poisons,
- Be aware of the dangers associated with exposure to 1080 , and
- Have a thorough knowledge and understanding of appropriate First Aid and Safety and emergency procedures.

### **7.8. Retailers**

While no specific training requirements are imposed on retailers that supply 1080 products, employers and employees of retail outlets should be aware of the dangers associated with 1080 products and the restrictions imposed on the supply of 1080 products set out in the Section 24 Notice and this Code of Practice.

## 8. RISK ASSESSMENT

### 8.1. Application to use 1080

8.1.1. The type, volume and placement of 1080 baits must be specified in the Baiting Application so that any inherent risk presented by variations in these factors can be assessed.

8.1.2. In the case of very large landholdings where the movement of targeted pest animals cannot be predicted, it is acceptable in the Baiting Application to identify those exclusion zones where 1080 baits will **not** be laid, such as adjacent to a homestead and buildings etc.

8.1.3. A detailed scale map must accompany the Baiting Application. The map must indicate the location of:

- Dwellings on the property to be baited, and dwellings on neighbouring properties within 150 metres of the common boundary
- Major roads and tracks,
- Permanent or flowing water bodies,
- Formal constructed recreational sites,
- Exclusion zones where 1080 baits will not be used,
- The general areas where baiting is likely to occur,
- Poison warning signs, and
- Any additional requirements requested by the Authorising Officer.

8.1.4. An assessment of the risks associated with 1080 use, must be undertaken by an Authorising Officer, before an Authorisation Voucher is issued to use a 1080 product on a specified property.

8.1.5. The Risk Assessment must take into account (amongst other things) the;

- location,
- land use,
- proximity and risk to native and domestic non-target species
- protection of human health and safety, and
- protection of the environment.

The Authorising Officer will use the completed Risk Assessment to consider whether or not the Baiting Application should be approved.

8.1.6. Following the completion of the Risk Assessment, the application to use 1080 will be assigned by an Authorising Officer to one of the following risk categories:

- **Minimal Risk (M1):** Any area or situation where 1080 baits can be used in accordance with the label Directions for Use with minimal risk.
- **Moderate but Manageable Risk (M2):** Any area or situation where the use of 1080 products poses an acceptable risk provided appropriate additional precautions imposed by the Authorising Officer are taken. Approval to bait may be granted by the Authorising Officer, subject to conditions which may vary for different areas that have been nominated on the Baiting Application.
- **Extreme Risk (E):** Any area or situation where the use of 1080 products is likely to pose an unacceptable risk to human health or non-target animals, no matter what precautions are taken or conditions imposed on the application. Approval to bait will be refused.

8.1.7: The Authorising Officer may deem that the Risk Assessments on M1 and M2 properties are valid for a period of up to five years, providing the circumstances that prevailed when the last Risk Assessment was undertaken, remain unchanged. The Authorising Officer may consider, amongst other

**1080 Code of Practice – August 2010.**

things, a change in ownership or occupancy of the property, or a change to the land use or structure of the property, or change to surrounding land use.

## **9. CLEAN UP AFTER 1080 BAITING, AND DISPOSAL OF WASTES**

### **9.1. Disposal of animal carcasses**

9.1.1. To prevent secondary poisoning of non-target animal species, during the period of baiting and for 14 days after conclusion of baiting, target animals found poisoned or dead on the baited property, or any adjacent property, must be disposed of by:

- Burying to a depth of at least 0.5 metre below natural ground level, or
- Complete incineration of the carcass, except when local fire bans are in place.

9.1.2. In addition, the skin must not be removed from animal carcasses nor the animal carcass used for human consumption, pet food, or any other purpose.

### **9.2. Disposal of unused 1080 baits**

9.2.1. At the conclusion of the approved baiting period, all unused and unconsumed baits must be disposed of by:

- Burial at least 0.5 metre below natural ground level in a dry site at least 10 metres from a water course, on the same property where baiting was carried out, or
- Burial at a gazetted land-fill site with the approval of, and under the supervision of, the local government authority, or
- By an alternative means approved by the Authorising Officer, e.g. covering uneaten grain baits with soil.

9.2.2. The collection and disposal of baits on pastoral properties, crown land or other broad-scale operations is not required as it is impracticable.

9.2.3. Unused baits in the possession of the Approved User at the end of the approved baiting period, must be disposed of in accordance with 9.2.1 above, unless the baiting period has been extended by the Authorising Officer, or the Approved User has approval to store baits.

### **9.3. Disposal of used containers**

Used 1080 product containers must be disposed of by:

- Burial at least 0.5 metre below natural ground level in a dry site at least 10 metres from a water course, or
- Collection and disposal by a local government waste management authority (after thorough decontamination), or
- Disposal at a gazetted land-fill site, with the approval of, and under the supervision of, the local government authority.

## **10. NOTIFICATION, WARNING SIGNS AND DISTANCE RESTRICTIONS**

### **10.1. Notification**

10.1.1. Before 1080 baits can be laid, the Approved User must notify the occupiers of:

- Any properties adjoining the land to be baited, and
- Any other property deemed appropriate by the Authorising Officer,

at least 3 days but not more than 14 days before bait laying commences:

10.1.2. The notification must provide the following information:

- The intention to lay 1080 baits,
- The period and location of baiting,
- The hazards associated with the use of 1080 baits, and
- The risks to human health if poisoned animals are handled or consumed

10.1.3 If the start of baiting is delayed and the baiting will extend beyond the cessation date given in the notice, another notice of intent to lay baits is required at least 3 days prior to the original cessation date, advising of the extension.

10.1.4. An exemption may be granted from the requirement to notify occupiers of adjacent properties in the case of targeted baiting programs that are well within a parcel of land (e.g. baiting well within a conservation reserve) and more than 2km from neighbour(s), at the discretion of the Authorising Officer.

10.1.5. Notification can be by:

- Letter, e-mail or facsimile,
- Telephone, or in person, provided that this is accompanied by a signed statutory declaration that the person approved to use 1080 has spoken with the owners or occupiers of properties adjoining the land to be baited, and
- (In the case of broad scale baiting programs), State and local media (newspapers, radio and television) as approved by the DG, DOH.

10.1.6. Records of all notifications should be kept by the Approved User for at least 2 years in the event that adverse incidents occur and proof of notification is required.

### **10.2 Warning Signs**

10.2.1. Before 1080 baits can be laid the Approved User must ensure that prominent warning signs are erected at entrances and strategic points on the property to be baited, alerting the public that 1080 baiting is taking place. Warning signs must comply with the 1080 product label specifications and must include:

- The date that 1080 baits were laid,
- The contact numbers of the Applicant and (if applicable) the Approved User
- The pesticide name,
- The target animals,
- A warning that domestic animals and pets can be affected, and
- A “no- shooting or -trapping” statement,

or as approved by the Authorising Officer.

10.2.2. The Approved User must maintain warning signs for at least four weeks after the period of authorised 1080 bait laying has expired, or until all untaken 1080 baits have been collected.

10.2.3. In the case of ongoing baiting operations that are carried out on a continuing basis, warning signs must state that baiting occurs on an ongoing basis.

### **10.3. Distance Restrictions**

10.3.1. For ground baiting programs, 1080 baits must be placed at least:

- 150 metres from a dwelling,
- 20 metres from permanent or flowing water bodies,
- 5 metres from boundary fences, and
- 5 metres from the edge of formed/gazetted public roadways,

or as directed by the Authorising Officer.

10.3.2. For aerial baiting programs, 1080 baits must be placed at least:

- 150 metres from a dwelling,
- 20 metres from permanent or flowing water bodies,
- 500 metres from all property boundaries and constructed recreation sites, and
- 250 metres from the edge of formed/gazetted public roadways,

or as directed by the Authorising Officer.

10.3.3. The Authorising Officer may vary the above distance restrictions for both ground and aerial baiting, provided that the varied distance restrictions would not increase the risk to:

- public safety, and/or
- non-target species.

**11. SAFETY AND FIRST AID**

11.1. All persons who handle or use 1080, and 1080 products, must be thoroughly familiar with the safety directions on the label, and additional information found on the MSDS.

11.2. It is important to note that there is **NO** effective antidote for 1080 poisoning.

11.3. Persons undertaking the Basic Training Course will receive First Aid and Safety instruction commensurate with the level of risk of exposure.

11.4. First Aid instructions are provided on the label of the 1080 product. Current label instructions are:

“Speed in treatment is essential. If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone 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. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor”.

11.5. Any changes to these instructions will be reflected on the 1080 product label.

## 12. LABELLING, PRECAUTIONS, STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

### 12.1. Labelling

12.1.1. Before 1080 products can be used as vertebrate pesticides they must be registered by, or subject to a minor use permit from, the APVMA, and appropriately labelled.

12.1.2. Labelling of registered 1080 products must comply with national and state statutory requirements. Under the *Poisons Act 1964* all products that contain 1080 are included in Schedule 7 and require special precautions in manufacturing, handling, storage or use.

12.1.3. The labelling of field prepared baits must follow the stipulations of the manufacturer of the concentrate used to make the field baits.

### 12.2. Precautions

#### 12.2.1. General

1080 products must not be used in domestic or home garden situations. Baits must not be laid in crops which are in mid- to late- developmental stages, or if contamination of produce is likely to occur.

#### 12.2.2. Protection of Domestic and Farm Dogs

Domestic and farm dogs must not gain access to 1080 products or poisoned animal carcasses, and may need to be restrained or muzzled for an appropriate length of time. Note that where there has been no rainfall following baiting with 1080 meat baits, baits and poisoned carcasses may remain toxic to target and non-target animals for several months.

#### 12.2.3. Protection of Livestock

With the use of 1080 baits based on poisoned grains, domestic stock must be excluded from the baited area until all bait has been consumed, buried, or retrieved. Caution must be exercised when reintroducing ruminants to previously baited paddocks if relying only on rainfall to leach 1080 from surface applied baits. Covering any uneaten grain baits with soil will reduce the risk to livestock.

#### 12.2.4. Protection of Wildlife, Fish, Crustaceans and Environment

1080 products must not be handled where there is a risk of contaminating food, animal feed or water supplies.

### 12.3. Storage

12.3.1. Storage of 1080 products must comply with all requirements of the:

- *Poisons Act 1964*,
- *Poisons Regulations 1965*
- *Health (Pesticides) Regulations 1956*
- *Poisons Standard 2008*
- *Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004*, and
- *Dangerous Goods Safety (Storage and Handling of Non-explosives) Regulations 2007*, as appropriate.

12.3.2. When concentrates (including liquids and poisoned oats) are not required for immediate use, they must be kept dry and in their original labelled container and returned to premises which are capable of being locked and then stored inside a metal cabinet or approved equivalent (chemical safe - a firearm safe meets these specifications). The chemical safe must be fastened to a concrete floor (not slabs) and attached to the wall of the premises and labelled with the word 'Poison' and access restricted to persons with responsibility for custody of the stored 1080 concentrate. Appropriate

signage must be displayed on the premises adjacent to the main entry indicating hazardous chemicals are being stored onsite.

12.3.3. 1080 products must be stored in their original labelled containers and secured in a double locked situation or as approved by an Authorising Officer (e.g. a locked box or cabinet in a locked shed), except when required for immediate use. Individuals may impose additional storage requirements, but access must be limited to those persons with responsibility for custody of the stored 1080 product.

12.3.4. Unless approved by an Authorising Officer, Approved Users must not store 1080 products after the approved baiting period, as stated on the Authorisation Voucher.

## **12.4. Transport**

12.4.1 Transportation of commercial quantities of 1080 products is restricted to couriers, common carriers, and other persons authorised by the DG of an Authorised Department. The transport of 1080 products must comply with the:

- *Health (Pesticides) Regulations 1956,*
- *Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004,*
- *Dangerous Goods Safety (Road and Rail Transport of Non-explosives) Regulations 2007,* and
- Guidance Notes for transportation of dangerous goods that are produced by the Department of Consumer and Employment Protection.

A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) should be supplied by the retailer, and must accompany the transport of 1080 products.

12.4.2. All 1080 products must be transported so that people, food, or animals cannot be contaminated. All 1080 products must be placed into a locked metal container or cage or approved equivalent, labelled with the word 'Poison', and securely fixed/locked to the tray of a vehicle (utility or similar). The DG of an Authorised Department may approve a written application to vary these arrangements so long as a similar level of transport security is achieved and maintained.

12.4.3. Under the *Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004, the related Regulations* and the *Australian Dangerous Goods Code (seventh edition)*, the concentration of 1080 in the product (i.e. the danger of the product), the packaging group, and the volume to be transported will determine whether the product quantities are considered commercial or not, and therefore the conditions under which the 1080 products must be handled. The Table below provides an example of the requirements for transportation of 1080 products.

These packing group classifications and limits apply to all poisons. The maximum penalty under the regulations for non compliance with these provisions is \$5,000. Manufactured products such as ready-to-lay oats and meat baits to control wild dogs and foxes are not considered dangerous goods under this Act.

1080 Code of Practice – August 2010.

<b>Estimated human oral toxicity of transported product (LD 50 mg/kg)</b>	<b>Packing Group</b>	<b>Danger</b>	<b>Maximum allowable with a non-commercial vehicle.(kg)</b>	<b>1080 Product (example)</b>
<5	Group 1	Great	250	Powder
>5 - 50	Group 11	Medium	1000	Conc Red/Black Impregnated Oat Concentrates
>50 - 200	Group 111	Minor	1000	Nil

### 13. ACCIDENT AND INCIDENT REPORTING

#### 13.1. Investigation Policy

All accidents or incidents involving 1080 products that contravene, or have the potential to contravene:

- The Section 24 Notice,
- The *Health (Pesticides) Regulations 1956*, or
- This Code,

must be immediately reported to the appropriate Authorised Department who will initially investigate them according to the Incident Investigation Protocol (see 13.4.below) and submit a report to the DG, DOH.

#### 13.2. Incident Investigation Coordinators

13.2.1. The DG of each Authorised Department must designate a departmental officer as an Incident Investigation Coordinator, and at least one proxy/deputy, to ensure compliance with the Incident Investigation Protocol and responses set out in this Code. Incident Investigation Coordinators must:

- Have successfully completed the Basic Training Course which includes basic instruction in investigation protocol, and,
- Where possible, not be involved in the Risk Assessment of, or the issuing of Authorisation Vouchers for, Baiting Applications.

#### 13.3. Classification of an ‘incident’

13.3.1. Incidents are classified as ‘serious’ or ‘non-serious’ depending on the risk to human health and non-target species and the degree to which the Code has been violated.

- Serious incidents, which would generally result in remedial action or sanctions, include, but are not limited to:
  - Incidents that pose a potential or actual risk to human health,
  - Incidents where records relating to an adverse incident is withheld,
  - Where there is more than one similar incident in the same locality and close together in time,
  - Where there is a pattern of unwanted outcomes,
  - Unapproved baiting,
  - Malicious intent known or suspected,
  - Gross negligence known or suspected,
  - Involvement by a repeat offender of the misuse of 1080 products,
  - Loss or theft of 1080 product.
- Non-serious incidents, which would generally not result in remedial action or sanctions, include, but are not limited to:
  - Incidents that do not involve a risk to human health,
  - Single incidents,
  - Unexplained death of non-target species suspected, but not proven, to be a result of exposure to 1080 product.

### 13.4 Incident Investigation Protocol

INCIDENT REPORTED TO AUTHORISED DEPARTMENT



HUMAN SAFETY AT RISK,  
LOSS OR THEFT OF 1080 PRODUCTS

- Police and the Chief Pharmacist, DOH, to be notified immediately
- Investigation determined in consultation with the Police and DOH

OR

HUMAN SAFETY NOT AT RISK

- Incident Investigation Coordinator of the relevant Authorised Department to be advised.
- Incident Investigation Coordinator to allocate an appropriate departmental officer to inquire into the incident and complete incident evaluation checklist.
- Investigation of the incident and completion of the incident investigation checklist by the appropriate officer to be completed within 10 working days of the receipt of the initial incident notification.
- Incident Investigation Coordinator to receive the incident investigation checklist, ensure it is complete and determine whether there are any breaches of the Section 24 Notice, the Code, the *Health (Pesticides) Regulations 1956*, or this Code.
- Incident Investigation Coordinator to determine if incident is serious or not serious:
  - Serious incidents: To be discussed with DOH, and may require further investigation. The Authorised Department may initiate a response, depending on cause.
  - Non-serious incidents: The Authorised Department may initiate an appropriate response, depending on cause.
- Report on all incidents (serious and non-serious) and responses made to be forwarded to the Chief Pharmacist of the DOH within 12 working days of the receipt of the incident being notified.

### 13.5. Agency Roles in incident investigation and response

#### 13.5.1. Role of the Department of Health

- Independently investigate incidents reported by Authorised Departments, if required.
- Investigate, independently or in conjunction with the Police, any adverse human involvement in an incident involving 1080 products.
- Receive and assess all incident reports from Authorised Departments.
- Initiate prosecutions if appropriate.
- Review annual reports and audits provided by Authorised Departments, as required.
- Meet annually with Authorised Departments to review the effectiveness of the Code and safety of the use of 1080 products.
- Advise Authorised Departments of any investigations and outcomes of breaches of 1080 usage.

**13.5.2. Role of the Authorised Departments**

- Ensure that all departmental officers involved in the investigation of incidents have the appropriate skills.
- Designate a departmental officer as an Incident Investigation Coordinator and at least one proxy/deputy, one of which must be available at all times.
- Ensure locally based departmental officers have the skills to evaluate a 1080 incident.
- Investigate incident reports according to the protocol above.
- Impose administrative sanctions (verbal or written caution, exclusion from access to 1080 products etc) as appropriate to the severity of the incident, or as recommended by the DG, DOH.
- Retrain relevant people, if appropriate,
- Prepare an annual report for the DOH on all aspects of the department's activities with 1080 products.
- Conduct annual internal audits to check processes are being followed.
- Meet annually with DOH to review effectiveness of the Code and safety of the use of 1080 products.

**13.6. Other incident reporting requirements**

13.6.1. Licensed Manufacturers/wholesalers, Licensed Retailers, couriers and Licensed Pesticide Operators must report all incidents involving 1080 and 1080 products directly to the Chief Pharmacist, DOH.

13.6.2. Approved Users and Authorised Officers/Authorised Persons must report incidents involving 1080 products to the Authorising Officer who approved the use of the 1080 products.

## 14. REQUIREMENTS FOR RECORD KEEPING

### 14.1. Record keeping policy

All persons dealing with 1080 products must keep records of the storage, transfer and use of 1080 products unless otherwise exempted by the DG, DOH. Records must:

- Include all 1080 products,
- Include details of receipt from, and consignment to, Approved Users, and Authorised Officers/Authorised Persons,
- Include a register of all 1080 products stored, and
- Be kept for a minimum of two years from the date of supply.

### 14.2. Authorised Departments.

14.2.1 Baiting Applications - a central recording system must be maintained which records the baiting proposal, including:

- The purpose of the baiting program,
- Its timing, and location,
- The type and volume of 1080 product, and
- The names and addresses of Applicants.

14.2.2. Baiting Approvals/Authorisation Vouchers – in addition to the above, the recording system must provide details of:

- The number, type and concentration of baits approved,
- Details of the Risk Assessment and the conditions imposed on the Baiting Application,
- The names and addresses of Approved Users, and
- The unique identification number on the Authorisation Voucher, and

ensure that a copy of the Authorisation Voucher is retained.

14.2.3. Issue and receipt documentation – records to show transfer between authorised people, which are to contain the Authorised Department's approval identification number, must be retained for all transactions of 1080 and be signed by the issuer and receiver.

14.2.4 Audits – Authorised Departments must undertake quality assurance and internal audits, at a minimum rate of at least 3% annually for compliance with the:

- *Poisons Act 1964*,
- *Health (Pesticides) Regulations 1956*,
- Section 24 Notice,
- This Code, and
- Their internal policies and procedures.

The report of these audits must be provided to the DOH on request.

14.2.5. Poisoning of non-target animals – Authorised Departments must retain records of all reported poisoning incidents involving non-target animals that may have resulted from a baiting program.

14.2.6. Human poisoning – Authorised Departments must retain records of all suspected human poisoning incidents resulting from an approved 1080 baiting program including a copy of reports made to the Police and DOH.

### **14.3. Department of Health**

14.3.1 Compliance audits - to ensure the provisions of the *Poisons Act 1964, Health (Pesticides) Regulations 1956* and this Code are being met by Licensed Manufacturers, Licensed Retailers and Licensed Pesticide Operators, compliance audits must be undertaken on a regular basis and records maintained.

14.3.2. Accidents involving personal injury - records of all accidents resulting in personal injury as reported to the DOH must be retained.

### **14.4. Manufacturing, wholesale and retail licence holders**

Manufacturing, wholesale and retail licence holders who supply 1080 products must keep records according to the requirements for Schedule 7 poisons under the *Poisons Regulations 1965*.

**15. REVIEW AND UPDATE PROCESS**

The DOH, DAFWA or DEC may initiate a review of, or an amendment to, the Code at any time.

**APPENDIX 1:**

**1080 HANDLING ROLE/TRAINING AND INFORMATION MATRIX**

The Matrix below provides a detailed description of the various combinations of the principal roles involving the approval, supply and use of 1080 products, and the training requirements of these roles. It supplements the changes to Section 6.1 of the Code, and should be used generically, based on the actual ROLE, irrespective of the occupation of the person.

The Matrix distinguishes between the provision of:

- INFORMATION on the safe transport and storage of 1080 when the 1080 products are picked up at the reseller, and
- TRAINING, different versions of which are required depending on the needs of the role, and the level of risk involved.

The Applicant is the only role ‘per se’ that does not have an information or training requirement.

Please note: In the description that follows, a reference to “he”, “his” or “himself” etc, includes “she”, “hers” and “herself” etc.

**1080 Handling Role/Training Matrix**

Role	Involvement			Role Requirements and Obligations		
	Applicant	Receiver	Approved User	Information	Training	Notifies Neighbours
1	X					
2	X	X		Yes		
3	X	X	X	Yes	Yes	Yes
4		X		Yes		
5		X	X	Yes	Yes	Yes
6			X		Yes	Yes
7	X		X		Yes	Yes

**DESCRIPTION OF THE ROLES:**

1. This person is the Applicant only. He looks after the paperwork, maintains the files and ensures that the forms are filled in and that he and/or his employer are fully compliant with the law. He could be an absentee landowner, or an employee of a mining company or a timber plantation. This person does not require information (beyond that required for him to understand the overall process and the forms he needs to complete) or training, as he is not involved with the supply, possession or use of the 1080.

2. This person is an Applicant, probably because he is a land owner/occupier, and is happy to collect the 1080 products because it is convenient for him to do so. He is not interested in using the 1080 products and may engage a contractor, or direct an employee, to be the Approved User, who requires training. The Applicant requires information from the retailer as he is also the Receiver.

3. In this case, the Applicant, after a successful application to use 1080 products on his property, collects the 1080 products and lays them himself. This is the typical farmer scenario, and the person requires information at the collection point, and training as an Approved User.

4. This person (the Receiver) is only involved in the collection of the 1080 product from the retailer. It could be a courier, or perhaps the Applicant's wife or other relative, or an employee. This person only requires information to be available at the collection point.

5. This person (the Receiver) collects the 1080 products from a retailer or wholesaler, having been authorised to use the products on a particular property and uses them as the Approved User. This person could be an employee of, or an LPMT under contract to, the Applicant. This person requires information at the point of pick up, and training as an Approved User.

[Note: LPMTs receive a high level of training as part of their licence requirements, and do not require any additional training provided they have a current licence appropriately endorsed for the product to be used].

6. This person could be an employee or a LPMT who is not responsible for making the application, or picking the product up. He is an Approved User only and requires training (unless he is an LPMT with a current, appropriately endorsed, licence).

7. This person is similar to situation No.3, except that another person is the Receiver, and requires information to be provided at the collection point. The person is the Applicant and the Approved User, the latter role requiring training.

#### **NOTIFYING NEIGHBOURS:**

Section 7 (2) of the Section 24 notice clearly states that “the person who proposes to use it (the 1080 product)”, is to notify the adjoining neighbours of the intention to lay 1080 baits. The Table shows that it is the Approved User who has this responsibility.

## APPENDIX 2:

### **PROTOCOL FOR THE TRAINING AND AUTHORISATION OF SELECTED PASTORAL LESSEES TO POSSESS AND TO USE 1080 CONCENTRATE RED FOR INJECTION OF MEAT BAITES FOR WILD DOG (AND FOX) CONTROL**

#### **SELECTION OF PASTORALISTS**

1. Lessees wishing to be trained and authorised to use 1080 concentrate red for the purposes of facilitation of coordinated baiting programs in pastoral areas must be nominated by the relevant Zone Control Authority (ZCA) and then separately endorsed by the Agriculture Protection Board, before authorization will be considered by the Director General of Agriculture. A maximum of 50 lessees/applicants (nominally 10 per pastoral zone) will be authorized to provide the injection service at any given time.

#### **AUTHORISATION OF PASTORALIST INJECTORS**

1. Nominated lessees must satisfactorily complete a 1080 training course that has been approved by the Commissioner of Health (WA) and delivered by an accredited trainer within the Department of Agriculture.
2. Such training will ONLY be provided to those lessees that are willing to offer their services to the pastoral industry without financial reward and as part of ZCA sponsored baiting programs.
3. Endorsed persons having completed the required training and having agreed to inject baits without reward will be authorised by the Director General of Agriculture, according to the provisions of section 6(2)(a) of the *Poisons (Section 24) (Registered Pesticide 1080) Notice 2000*
4. The Director General of the Department of Agriculture and Food reserves the right to impose whatever additional conditions and restrictions that they believe are necessary before authorization occurs, and to revoke any authorization at any time by written notice to the lessee concerned and the nominating ZCA Chairman.

#### **CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY**

1. Authorised lessees will be supplied 1080 Concentrate Red only on presentation of 1080 Authorisation Vouchers to a commercial retailer licensed to sell 1080 products.

#### **CONDITIONS OF POSSESSION**

1. Authorised lessees must store the 1080 Concentrate Red in the original containers under double lock when not required for immediate use.
2. When transporting 1080 Concentrate Red from an S7 retailer to the storage property or to another property for use, authorised lessees must keep the 1080 Concentrate Red in the original containers and in a secured, locked box or container.

#### **CONDITIONS OF USE**

1. 1080 Concentrate Red must only be used by the authorised lessee and cannot be passed to, or used by, any other person.
2. 1080 Concentrate Red must only be used for producing wild dog or fox baits on the property identified in the corresponding Risk Assessment (undertaken by an authorised officer of the Department of Agriculture).
3. 1080 Concentrate Red must only be used for producing wild and fox baits in accordance with the *Poisons (Section 24) (Registered Pesticide 1080) Notice 2000*, the Code of Practice on the Safe Use and Management of 1080, label requirements and Directions of Use documentation.

**1080 Code of Practice – August 2010.**

4. The use of 1080 Concentrate Red by authorised lessees is restricted to properties in pastoral zones, as constituted under Section 13 of the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*.

**AUDIT**

1. Authorised lessees must make their storage premises and associated documentation relating to the supply, possession and use of 1080 Concentrate Red available to random audit by officers of the Department of Agriculture or Department of Health as required.