Toxin 1080

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

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

Toxin 1080 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 *Oxyllobium* 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 Agriculture and Fisheries and the RSPCA) and/or the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (administered by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection).

Toxin 1080 is a restricted chemical product. Only approved Department of Agriculture and Fisheries officers and local government officers who have undertaken practical and written examinations, and received approval from Queensland Health, are permitted to obtain 1080 concentrate used to prepare and supply 1080 baits. These approved officers are known as ‘authorised officers’. Toxin 1080 can only be supplied as prepared baits for the purpose of controlling defined feral 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 defined feral animals in Queensland must abide by the instructions in this booklet and any directions or conditions placed upon them by relevant authorised officers or Queensland Health. 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

Supply from an authorised officer

Authorised officers can only supply baits prepared with 1080 (not to exceed 0.03% fluoroacetic acid) to landowners for the control of defined feral animals. Landowners may also purchase commercially manufactured baits from authorised officers.

As a landowner, if you want to participate in a baiting program you must inform your local authorised officer (your local council will be able to provide you with details of authorised officers in your area). The authorised officer will require information about your property size and where you intend to place baits.

You must complete a ‘Deed poll undertaking in relation to the possession and use of prepared baits’ form (provided by the authorised officer when you receive the baits). By signing the deed poll, you agree to comply with the requirements for the use of the baits and indemnify the state and local government against any claims or losses.

You must sign the deed poll before the authorised officer provides you (or your approved agent) with prepared baits. Failure to comply with any conditions in the deed poll (or additional conditions prescribed by the authorised officer) may result in the withdrawal of future bait preparation services.

Working through the ‘Checklist for landowners’ (Appendix 1) will help you prepare for a baiting program and ensure your application to an authorised officer meets the safe use requirements.

Authority to sign

If you elect an agent to collect baits on your behalf, you must complete an ‘Authority to sign’ form (Appendix 6).
Supply from a Schedule 7 retailer under a Queensland Health approval

You can apply to Queensland Health for a Section 18(1) approval for fluoroacetic acid (1080) baiting products in accordance with the Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996.

This approval process is limited to commercially manufactured 1080 baits and 1080 capsules for use in Canid Pesticide Ejectors and allows you to purchase these products from an appropriately licensed Schedule 7 retailer (a retailer licensed to sell Schedule 7 poisons under the federal Poisons Standard June 2017).

An approval will not be granted for properties less than 20 hectares in size and you must show evidence that you have completed two chemical use competencies:

1. AHCCHM303A—to prepare and apply chemicals (formerly RTC3704A)
2. AHCCHM304A—to transport, handle and store chemicals (formerly RTC3705A).

This approval will also allow you to purchase commercially manufactured 1080 baits from an authorised officer where this service is available. Commercially manufactured 1080 capsules for use in Canid Pesticide Ejectors cannot be purchased from an authorised officer—they must be purchased from a licensed Schedule 7 retailer.
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, follow these safety precautions:

- 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 your vehicle. Wash your 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 your 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, or people with a Queensland Health approval).

- Fresh meat baits should not be stored for future use.
- Manufactured baits may only be stored for the duration of the authorised period of bait lay, as prescribed in the deed poll.
• Baits must be transported and stored in such a way that unauthorised personnel cannot gain access to them.

• Ensure baits are not 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).

You 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’ above).

If you have an approval from Queensland Health, you must ensure that you comply with all conditions on the approval, including that you do not store 1080 products after expiration of the approval.

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**

You must follow these rules regarding the placement of 1080 baits:

1. Baits are to be laid on the land described in the ‘Deed poll undertaking in relation to the possession and use of prepared baits’, or as per the Queensland Health approval.
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 20 m of permanent or flowing water bodies.
5. No baits are to be laid within 50 m of the centre line of a declared road.
6. No baits are to be laid within 150 m of a dwelling.

**Risk mitigation**

To reduce the risk of accidental poisoning of non-target animals, including domestic animals, Queensland Health and local authorised officers must consider prescribing additional conditions in the approval or agreement for provision of baits, such as:

- additional landowner education
- site inspection prior to baiting
- written notification to all neighbours (standard condition for Queensland Health approvals)
- written or verbal agreement by neighbours
- 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.

Application and distribution conditions may include:

- 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, excluding meat baits for feral pigs)
• 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.

You must give at least 72 hours notification to all neighbours whose property adjoins the property of the proposed bait site. Adjoining properties are properties that share a common boundary and properties that are on the other side of a road or waterway adjacent to the property of the proposed bait site.

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).

The notification should be in writing and must specify the dates between which baiting will occur.

You must commence baiting within 10 days of notification, otherwise another 72 hours notification is required that provides revised details.

You must keep a record of the notifications (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 may be provided by the local authorised officer. An example is provided in Appendix 2.

You must ensure that signs are put up immediately before 1080 poisoning operations commence on your property.
Signs must be placed at all entrances to your property and at the extremities of 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 authorised period of bait lay has expired.

**Misuse of baits**

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 (in excess of $10,000 from 1 July 2017).

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

Reports of misuse or non-compliance with the guidelines must be reported to Queensland Health.

Complainants who wish to pursue the matter of suspected poisoned non-target animals to the fullest extent must be made aware that animals must be autopsied to confirm the presence of the toxin.
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 1080 containers are securely closed to avoid spilling
- washing 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.

Within closely settled areas, to the extent possible, all uneaten baits should be collected after seven days.
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.

**Feral pigs MUST NOT be pre-fed with meat.**

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.
Step 6: Use efficient application and distribution methods

Planning

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

Tips for planning an efficient baiting program

- You don’t have to lay lots of bait. Look for signs of feral 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 feral 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 close to creek crossings; however, it is not permissible to lay baits within 20 m of permanent or flowing water bodies.
- Target the pest animal (and minimise the risks to non-target animals) by:
  - burying baits (allow distances of 300–400 m between buried baits)
  - tying baits
  - marking the area where baits are placed for easy retrieval.
- 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target species</th>
<th>Bait material</th>
<th>Source/description</th>
<th>Points to note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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 **must not** be poisoned as bait:  
  - meat containing bone  
  - meat with skin attached  
  - rotten meat. Carcasses must not be impregnated. Feral pig meat baits are prepared by injection only.                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 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. |

<table>
<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>
<tr>
<td>Target species</td>
<td>Bait material</td>
<td>Source/description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feral pig (cont.)</td>
<td>Grain</td>
<td>All grain must be soaked or fermented for at least 24 hours and treated with a green vegetable dye prior to impregnation with 1080.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fermented grain bait is prepared by tumble mixing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Weight of bait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Bait material</td>
<td>Bait material may include local seasonal fruits and vegetables that pigs scavenge. Fruit and vegetable baits are prepared by injection or mixing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dingo/wild dog</td>
<td>Fresh meat</td>
<td>As for feral pigs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1080 injection or tumble mixing; aerial/ground distribution)</td>
<td>Weight of bait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fresh meat</td>
<td>(Western Queensland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(125 g (minimum))</td>
<td>Weight of bait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Commercially manufactured baits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1080 capsules for use in Canid Pest Ejectors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target species</td>
<td>Bait material</td>
<td>Source/description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fox</strong></td>
<td>Fresh meat (1080 injection or tumble mixing; aerial/ground distribution)</td>
<td>As for feral pigs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Weight of bait</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>125g (minimum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td>Commercially manufactured baits</td>
<td><strong>Weight of bait</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1080 capsules for use in Canid Pest Ejectors</td>
<td>1000 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rabbit</strong></td>
<td>Grain</td>
<td>Oat baits can be prepared with 1080 or pindone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Weight of bait</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1000 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carrot</strong></td>
<td>Carrot</td>
<td>Carrot is to be provided by the owner. Carrot must be diced and dyed green before being impregnated with 1080.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Weight of bait</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1000 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Feral cat</strong></td>
<td>Fresh meat (1080 injection or tumble mixing)</td>
<td>As for feral pigs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Weight of bait</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>125 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bait distribution procedures

When distributing baits, remember the following:

- Do not apply baits to, or in, crops that 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, the 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 un-poisoned carrot in the furrow.
- Lay poisoned carrot 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. Do not tie baits to boundary fences, as baits must be laid 5 m inside a boundary.

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 officer 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.

Feral pigs MUST NOT be pre-fed with meat.

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 landowners

Use this checklist to help prepare for, and ensure you meet the requirements of, a baiting program organised by an authorised officer.

About you (the applicant)

☐ Are you the owner/occupier of the property?
☐ Do you understand of all the safety precautions you need to observe when using 1080 baits?

About your property

☐ Do you need to supply a map? An authorised officer may require you to supply a map identifying the proposed location of baits and how far they will be from dwellings, public facilities, boundary fences and roads.
☐ 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 warning signs from the baiting centre? Warning signs must be posted at all entrances to your property and at the extremities of 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 adjoining neighbours, including Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service and Department of Agriculture and Fisheries forestry lands?
☐ Have you included specific information about restraining and/or muzzling dogs in the notification to your neighbours?
☐ 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 for at least 24 hours prior to baiting. Fruit and vegetable baits must be cut up unless otherwise approved by the authorised officer.
☐ Do you have the required clean, leak-proof containers to transport 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? If possible, uneaten baits are to be retrieved within seven days, or at the completion of the authorised period of bait lay, and destroyed.
Appendix 2: Signage

Signage is compulsory for all land where baiting occurs. You must put up signs immediately before 1080 poisoning operations commence on your property. Signs must be maintained for at least four weeks after the authorised period of bait lay has expired or after all untaken baits have been collected.

![Signage Image]

DECLARED PEST ANIMAL CONTROL

Poison baits laid here

Target animals: ☐ Foxes ☐ Wild dogs ☐ Rabbits ☐ Feral pigs ☐ Feral cats

Poison used: ____________________________  Material: ____________________________

Date laid: ____________________________  Contact: ____________________________

Domestic animals and pets can be affected

Signage is compulsory for all lands where baiting occurs. Signs must be put up immediately before any poisoning operations commence on the property and placed according to specified requirements. Signs must be maintained for at least 4 weeks after the authorised period of bait lay has expired or after all untaken baits have been collected.
Appendix 3: 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 ‘Deed poll undertaking in relation to the possession and use of prepared baits’ form.

Name of owner/occupier: ......................................................................................................................

Land/property name: ............................................................................................................................

Address: ..............................................................................................................................................

Property description (list all lot and plan numbers): ................................................................................

Total property area (hectares): ..............................................................................................................

Local government area (local council): ................................................................................................

Nearest town: ........................................................................................................................................

Distance to nearest town: ......................................................................................................................

Neighbours (any habitation, including any dwelling other than yours, towns, schools or public facilities) nearest to, or within, 1 km of proposed bait site:

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Appendix 4: Notification of proposed sodium fluoroacetate (1080) baiting program

This form provides suggested wording for written notification to neighbours of adjoining properties (or as prescribed by an authorised officer) of the proposed bait site. Neighbours are any habitation, including any dwelling other than yours, 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: ...................................................................................
Address: ................................................................................................

Propose to undertake a baiting program for the following defined 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.
## Appendix 5: Record of notifications and agreements

Use this table to record all written and verbal notifications and agreements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baiting dates</th>
<th>Neighbour's name</th>
<th>Neighbour's property name</th>
<th>Neighbour's lot on plan number</th>
<th>Distance from bait site (km)</th>
<th>Date notified</th>
<th>Method used (phone, email etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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Appendix 6: Authority to sign

Authority for agent to sign

THIS DEED is made this ….. day of 20 …. by …………………………….. being the owner/occupier 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 defined feral animalson 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

Animals and plants
This includes stock, domestic animals, crops, trees, shrubs and pastures.

Authorised officer (for the purposes of this booklet)
Authorised officers are state and local government officers appointed under Chapter 10, Part 1 the Biosecurity Act 2014 and approved by Queensland Health to obtain, possess and use fluoroacetate.

Authorised officers are permitted to supply fluoroacetate to landowners (subject to completion and approval of a ‘Deed poll undertaking in relation to the possession and use of prepared baits’ form).

An authorised officer has undergone the necessary training, assessment and approval process. The majority of authorised officers in Queensland are biosecurity officers from the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, or local government officers from local councils.

Authority
This means the State of Queensland, including the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and its servants and agents, and any local government of Queensland and its servants and agents.

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

'Deed poll undertaking in relation to the possession and use of prepared baits'
This is the form supplied by an authorised officer that must be signed before baits are provided. By signing the deed poll, the landholder agrees to comply with the requirements for the use of the baits and indemnifies the state or local government against any claims or losses.

The deed poll must be signed before an authorised officer provides the landholder or their approved agent with prepared baits. Failure to comply with any condition or instruction in the deed poll may constitute misuse and also result in the withdrawal of future bait impregnation services.
**Defined feral animal**

This includes restricted matter (invasive animals listed in Schedule 2 of the *Biosecurity Act 2014*)—dingoes, wild dogs, foxes, feral pigs, feral cats and rabbits.

**Land**

This means the land as described in the ‘Deed poll undertaking in relation to the possession and use of prepared baits’ form.

**Landowner**

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

**Queensland Health approval**

This is an approval issued under Section 18(1) of the Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996, which allows a landowner to obtain and use commercially manufactured 1080 bait products and/or 1080 capsules for use in Candid Pesticide Ejectors. Approvals are issued with a range of conditions that must be adhered to.