

DANGEROUS POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



1080 READY-TO-LAY RABBIT OAT BAIT

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:

0.4 g/kg (0.04%) SODIUM FLUOROACETATE (1080)

Use Only for the Control of Rabbits.

ALWAYS READ THE LABEL AND USE ONLY AS DIRECTED

4 FARMERS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

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Batch Number:

Date of Manufacture:

APVMA Approval No: 68730/58967

**RESTRICTED CHEMICAL PRODUCT – ONLY TO BE
SUPPLIED TO OR USED BY AN AUTHORISED PERSON.**

**THIS PRODUCT MUST BE USED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
THE LABEL INSTRUCTIONS, THE RELEVANT CODE
OF PRACTICE AND ANY RELEVANT DOCUMENTATION
ISSUED WITH THE STATE/TERRITORY AUTHORISATION
TO USE 1080 PRODUCTS.**

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE: All States and Territories (except
QLD and ACT)**

This product is only to be used in accordance with the directions of the appropriate State and Territory government department or under appropriate State and Territory legislation for vertebrate pest control. FOR EXAMPLE, in Western Australia, in accordance with Poison (Section 24) (Registered Pesticide 1080) Notice 2000, made under *Poisons Act 1964*, 1080 poison baiting can only be undertaken with the approval of the Director General of an authorised department. Only the Directors General (or officers delegated in writing) can approve the distribution of 1080 baits to other persons, subject to those persons having received adequate training. A formal assessment of risks to humans, domestic animals and wildlife must be undertaken before baiting is considered. Users should be aware of, or have a copy of, the required use directions for the particular State.

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT lay bait if rain is expected within three days.

BAIT LAYING

Trail Baiting

For most conditions furrow or ribbon baiting is recommended. Lay the trail at about 6kg mixed bait per kilometre. If using scatter baiting lay the trail at 10 to 12kg per kilometre.

Do not lay trails in bush areas where there are adjacent areas in cleared paddocks. Generally, the first trail should be placed about 10m from rabbit shelter areas so that they have to cross it to get to the feeding area in the paddock. Additional trails should be placed approximately 20m apart into the paddock in the rabbits' feeding areas to entice those individuals that ignore the first trail.

Leave both the bait and the rabbits undisturbed for at least 10 days.

Poisoning in late summer to early autumn is generally the most effective in terms of reducing population.

Bait Stations

Only use bait stations where trail baiting is impractical.

Pre-feeding is essential. Provide unpoisoned oats in the station for at least

two weeks before using poisoned bait mix. Initially load the station with about 1kg plain oats, check it every 2 or 3 days and top up if necessary. Plain oats may be scattered outside the station to attract rabbits.

Once rabbits are accustomed to the stations remove all plain oats and add approximately 1kg of oat bait.

Check the station every 2 or 3 days and top up when necessary. Never load the station with more than 1kg of bait.

The bait must remain confined within the station. If rabbits spread the bait outside the station collect and bury all bait, and also reduce the load in the station.

Remove all bait from the bait station after four weeks or a lesser period if rabbits cease to take the bait.

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

DISTANCE RESTRICTIONS

Baits MUST be placed at least 150 metres from a dwelling, 20m from permanent or flowing water bodies, 5m from a boundary fence, and 5m from the edge of formed public roadways or as specified by state legislation.

Distances specified above may be increased or decreased by the Director General, or officer delegated in writing, of an authorised department provided that:

- Public safety would not be placed at risk from the effects of the poison bait; and
- It would not increase the opportunity for the poisoning of animals other than the targeted pest species.

NEIGHBOUR NOTIFICATION

Neighbours must be notified to allow them to take appropriate action. The notification must advise that steps (e.g. restraint, muzzling) need to be taken to ensure that domestic dogs do not gain access to 1080 baits or poisoned animals. The notification must specify the dates between which baiting will occur. This notification should be in writing and should be given to all adjoining landholders at least 72 hours in advance except where alternative communication arrangements have been made that meet the State requirements and overall safety criteria.

A record of communications must be kept.

Baiting must commence within ten days of notification or else another three days of notice of intent to lay baits is required if baiting is to extend beyond the completion date given in the first notice.

In Western Australia the person named as the Applicant on the 1080 Authorisation Voucher is responsible for ensuring that appropriate notification occurs prior to 1080 baiting.

SIGNAGE

Signage is compulsory for all lands where baiting occurs.

Users must ensure that signs are put up immediately before 1080 poisoning operations commence on the property and are placed according to requirements specified by the relevant State/Territory.

Signage must include – date bait laid, contact numbers, toxic name, target animal(s), a warning that domestic animals can be affected and a statement prohibiting trapping or shooting.

Signs must be maintained for at least four weeks after the period of authorised bait lay has expired or after all untaken bait has been collected. In Western Australia, the person named as the Applicant on the 1080 Authorisation Voucher must ensure that signage remains in place for the designated period.

The signs must be at least 200 x 200mm and should be printed with red lettering on a white background.

PRECAUTIONS

Not to be used in domestic or home garden situations.

Do not apply baits to, or in, crops which are mid to late developmental stages.

Do not apply baits to, or in, crops if contamination of produce is likely to occur.

PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC AND FARM DOGS

Steps (e.g. restraint, muzzling), need to be taken to ensure that domestic and farm dogs do not gain access to 1080 baits or poisoned animals.

PROTECTION OF STOCK

Exclude all domestic stock from the baited area until all bait has been consumed or buried.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Do not handle product where there is a risk of contaminating food, animal feed or drinking water.

Time baiting programs when non-target species are least active or least susceptible.

Information on non-target animal distribution, conservation status, habitat preference, diet, tolerance to 1080, body weight and size of home range, can be used to reduce risks posed by baiting programs.

Do not feed baits to non-target animals including birds.

Do not contaminate dams, rivers, streams, waterways or drains with the product or used containers.

This product may be toxic to some birds and other native wildlife. Baits should not be laid at times when, or in locations where, birds or other non-target wildlife are likely to be harmed by them. Avoid baiting in areas likely to contain isolated populations of bettongs or potoroos. Bait placement and/or bait station design should be such that non-target access is minimized.

To the extent possible, untaken baits should be recovered at the end of a baiting program and be destroyed by burial according to the requirements as specified in these instructions under the heading "Storage, Transport and Disposal".

To the extent possible, animal carcasses should be recovered during, and for 14 days after, a baiting program and be destroyed by burial. Bury carcasses in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury below 0.5m in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots.

Any incidents where it is suspected that non-target animals may have been poisoned by 1080 should be reported to the Department of Agriculture and food.

STORAGE, TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL

Only authorised personnel can have access to this pesticide. This pesticide must be transported and stored in such a way that unauthorised personnel cannot have access to this product.

Safe storage is the responsibility of all persons who are supplied with this poison. The pesticide is only to be kept or stored in the container, and bearing the label, as supplied by the manufacturer. Store in secure, locked facility. Do not store the pesticide in a position accessible to children, livestock or domestic pets. Do not allow this product to contaminate foodstuffs, or feed, for human or non-target animal consumption.

Unless approved by the relevant State/Territory Authority, users must not store this product after a baiting campaign is complete.

Transport only in original container and ensure packaging is secure before handling.

Containers which have held product are not to be used for any other purpose and must be disposed of by deep burial. Triple rinse and tear or puncture containers. Bury reinstated, empty containers and any unused product in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 0.5m in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Very dangerous. Poisonous if swallowed. When opening the container and handling baits wear elbow-length PVC gloves. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

Speed in treatment is essential. If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26). If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash thoroughly. If inhaled remove from 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.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the MSDS available from the supplier or at www.4farmers.com.au

1080 Vermin Baits

Active Constituent 0.04g/kg Sodium Fluoroacetate		Formulation Bait	
Chemical Group Poison	Mode of Action		
Price ex GST -	Typical Pack Size		-
Poison Schedule 7	Dangerous Goods Class 6.1*	UN 2588	Packing Code II
Application Method Trail Bating, Bait Stations			Rain fastness 3-5 Days
Use For the control of Rabbits, Foxes and Wild Dogs			
Target Pest	Product	Rate	Comment
Rabbit	1080 Ready-To-Lay Rabbit Oat Bait	0.4 g/kg	For the control of rabbits in all states and territories except QLD and ACT.
	4Farmers One Shot 1080 Impregnated Oats	75 g/kg	Use in WA only
Fox	4Farmers 1080 Impregnated Oats (Fox Control)	3.0 mg/ Oat	Use in WA only
Wild Dog	4Farmers 1080 Impregnated Oats (Wild Dog Control)	6.0 mg/ Oat	Use in WA only
Comments CARE: S7 POISON Important: Read label before use *1080 Ready-To-Lay Rabbit Oat Bait is not classed as a dangerous good.			