



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**

April 2012

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 – April 2012**

INSTRUMENT OF APPROVAL

I, Dr. Revle Bangor-Jones, delegate of the Director General* of the Department of Health, am satisfied that the content of the April 2012 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 April 2012 version of the Code is the version agreed to by the Departments of Health, Agriculture and Food, and Environment and Conservation, and replaces the August 2010 version of the Code, and all subsequent drafts made in the development of the April 2012 version.

Signed:

Dr. Revle Bangor-Jones, Delegate of the Director General* of the Department of Health

Dated:

*Previously referred to as the Commissioner, or Chief Executive Officer

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DEFINITIONS

Applicant	A landowner/occupier, Agent, Authorised Person or Authorised Officer who applies to an Authorising Officer for approval for the possession and use of 1080 products by an Approved User. (See Appendix 1 for role descriptions).
Agent	A person appointed by a landowner/occupier to represent them as an Applicant.
Application	A written request, in the prescribed format, for a permit to possess and use prescribed quantities of specified products on a specified property.
Approved User	A person identified on a Permit as one who will possess and use 1080 baits on a specified area of land. A suitably trained person, Approved Pastoralist, Authorised Officer or Licensed Pest Management Technician may be an Approved User.
Approved Pastoralist	A pastoralist who has been authorised by an Authorising Officer to possess, store, transport and use 1080 products for the non-commercial manufacture of field-prepared baits.
Authorised Department	Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (DAFWA) or the Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC).
Authorising Officer	An Officer who is trained to assess Applications and issue Permits on behalf of an Authorised Department; namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DG, DAFWA (Authorising Officer of DAFWA) • DG, DEC (Authorising Officer of DEC) • Officer of DAFWA authorised by the DG, DAFWA to perform the function (Authorising Officer of DAFWA) • Officer of DEC authorised by the DG, DEC to perform the function (Authorising Officer of DEC) • Employee of a local government district in which no DAFWA employee is permanently located, and who is authorised by the DG, DAFWA to perform the function (Authorising Officer for DAFWA). The Authorising Officer for DAFWA can only authorise the sale, supply, possession and use of 1080 in respect of persons who reside in that

	<p>local government district and for use in that local government district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DG, DOH <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 products.
Basic Training Course	A training course in the safe use and handling of 1080 products approved by the DG, DOH.
Director General (DG)	Equivalent to Chief Executive Officer, DAFWA, DEC or Commissioner DOH.
DOH	Department of Health
EDPH	Executive Director Public Health
Incident	An event which gives rise to reasonable suspicion of a breach or suspected breach of the Section 24 Notice, or this Code.
Incident Investigation Coordinator	Officer of DAFWA, or an officer or employee of DEC designated as such.
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 2011</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.
Manufactured 1080 Products	Factory produced products, or formulations produced by a licensed manufacturer.
Nominated retailer	The licensed retailer nominated by the Applicant to supply 1080 products in accordance with a Permit.

Permit	A written approval, issued by an Authorising Officer, to possess and use prescribed quantities of specified products on a specified property.
Pest Management Business	A pesticide firm which employs or engages a Licensed Pest Management Technician.
Prescribed Pests	The species that the specific 1080 product is registered to control.
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	The formal process used by an Authorising Officer to assess whether to approve the use of 1080 in accordance with the Application.
1080 bait	An approved formulated meat, oat or other substance containing 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). Products include, but are not limited to, baits and 1080 coloured liquid concentrate (clc).

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 110⁰C, and is usually fully degraded at 200⁰C.

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 (MSDS) 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 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 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.

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 2011* also contain general restrictions on the use of pesticides.

2.1. 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.

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

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

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

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

3. LEGAL STATUS AND SCOPE OF THE CODE OF PRACTICE

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

3.1. 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.

3.2. The Code applies to:

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

3.3. The Code does not apply:

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

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

3.5. Where an Approved User or Approved Pastoralist is in breach of any part of the Code they may:

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

4. MANUFACTURE OF 1080 PRODUCTS

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 accurate accounts of the quantities of poison involved,
- Comply with the registration requirements of the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA),
- Comply with appropriate State dangerous goods, occupational health, and other legislation, and
- Only sell 1080 products to appropriately licensed parties in accordance with section 5 of this Code.

5. SALE AND SUPPLY OF 1080 PRODUCTS

5.1 Sale or Supply of 1080 by Wholesale.

Licensed Manufacturers and Wholesalers must maintain readily accessible and auditable records of all 1080 product transactions as per section 14.1 of the Code, and may only supply to the following entities on provision of the appropriate proof of authority:

- Other licensed manufacturers (proof of licence),
- Licensed Wholesalers (proof of licence),
- Licensed Retailers (proof of licence),
- Registered Pest Management Businesses who employ LPMTs with a 1080 endorsement (proof of registration),
- Authorised Officers (instrument of authority), or
- Authorised Persons (instrument of authority).

5.2. Sale or Supply of 1080 by Retail

Licensed Retailers must maintain readily accessible and auditable records of all 1080 product transactions as per Section 14.1 of the Code, and may only supply to the following entities on provision of the appropriate proof of authority:

- A Receiver nominated on a current Permit.
- Approved Users authorised by the DG, DOH (Instrument of authority),
- Authorised Officers (Instrument of authority),
- Authorised Persons (Instrument of authority),
- Registered Pest Management Businesses (Proof of Registration),
- Licensed Pest Management Technicians (Proof of 1080 endorsement on Licence).

6. APPLICATION AND PERMIT

6.1 Uses that can be approved.

The use of 1080 is restricted to those persons who are Approved or appropriately Authorised, in accordance with the Section 24 Notice, the Code, label directions and/or a Minor Use Permit issued by the APVMA.

6.1.1 Approved Users and Approved Pastoralists must only use 1080 products for purposes 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, or conditions imposed, by an Authorising Officer.

6.1.2. Approved uses for 1080 products are summarised 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.

6.2. Categories of Applicants

The following persons may be Applicants:

- A landowner/occupier,
- An Agent,
- An Authorised Officer, or
- An Authorised Person.

6.2.1. An Agent must be able to provide evidence of appointment. Authorised Officers and Authorised Persons must be able to demonstrate that they are acting in a regulatory capacity

6.2.2. An Applicant must apply for a Permit to use specified 1080 baits or products on a specified property during one or more specified periods, and must identify by name and address

- the Receivers (up to five people),
- the Approved User(s)/Pastoralist and
- the Nominated Retailer.

The Applicant may also be a Receiver and/or Approved User or Approved Pastoralist. (See Appendix 1 for more information).

6.2.3 An Application may identify up to five persons to be receivers. Where products or baits are distributed by means of a recognised postal, or courier, company, the addressee shall be considered the receiver.

6.2.4 An Application may identify more than one Approved User.

6.2.5. The Approved User(s) or Approved Pastoralist must be appropriately trained (see Section 7)

6.2.6. Approval to use 1080 products or baits can only be given by an Authorising Officer.

6.2.7. When an Application is received, the Authorising Officer must conduct a Risk Assessment in accordance with the requirements of Section 8 of this Code.

6.2.8. If the Application is approved, the Authorising Officer must:

- Issue a Permit containing the information outlined at 6.2.2 above, and
- If any special conditions are included in the Permit, be satisfied that the Applicant is aware of these conditions

If the Application is not approved, the Authorising Officer must advise the Applicant as soon as possible, with the reasons for rejecting the Application. The Applicant may, within 30 days of the date of the rejection, lodge an appeal with the DG DOH, whose decision is final. However, in those cases where the DG DOH is the Authorising Officer, then the appeal should be lodged with either the DG DAFWA or the DG DEC.

6.2.9. It is the responsibility of the Applicant to advise the Approved User(s) of any special conditions or restrictions included in the Permit.

6.2.10. An Authorising Officer may revoke or impose additional conditions on the Permit to use 1080 at any time by written notice to the Applicant. It is the Applicant's responsibility to advise the Approved User(s) of any changes, and the responsibility of the Approved User(s) to apply these changes.

6.3. The Permit

The Permit, which carries a unique number linked back to the respective Application, must identify:

- The name and address of the Applicant,
- The name and address of the Receiver(s). If this is not the Applicant, then he/she must be nominated in the Application.
- The name and address of the Approved Pastoralist, (if appropriate).
- The name and address of the Approved User(s)
- The name and agency of the Authorising Officer,
- The expiry date for the period during which 1080 products or baits can be supplied and used,
- The quantity, type and concentration of 1080 products or baits that can be supplied within a specified period of time, and
- The name and address of the Nominated Retailer who will supply products or baits in accordance with the Permit.
- Other information as required by the Authorising Officer

6.3.1 The Permit, once approved, will be distributed by the Authorising Officer as follows:

- Original hard copy to the Applicant
- Electronic copy to the Nominated Retailer

7. TRAINING

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

7.1. Authorising Officers, Authorised Officers and Authorised Persons:

Authorising Officers, 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 of an Application, the procedures necessary and the 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;

7.1.1. Authorising Officers must also undertake training to acquire and update skills needed to conduct a Risk Assessment and to investigate an incident involving 1080,

7.1.2. Training must be undertaken regularly to maintain competency.

7.2. Incident Investigation Coordinators

Incident Investigation Coordinators must have successfully completed the Basic Training Course and the Risk Assessment training, which includes basic instruction in investigation protocols and risk assessment, or have relevant experience and/or qualification as an investigator.

7.3. Approved Pastoralists

Approved Pastoralists must provide evidence that they are nationally accredited in the following competencies after completing training approved by the DG, DOH:

- AHCCHM303A - Prepare and apply chemicals, and
- AHCCHM304A - Transport, handle and store chemicals

This requirement will be reviewed three years after the Code comes into effect.

7.4. 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.

7.5. Other Approved Users

Approved Users other than Authorised Officers, Authorised Persons or Licensed Pest Management Technicians must be given:

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

7.6. 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.

7.7. Retailers

While no specific training requirements are imposed on retailers who 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.

7.8. 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.

8. RISK ASSESSMENT

8.1. The type and placement of 1080 baits proposed for use throughout the Permit's duration must be specified in the Application so that any additional risk presented by variations to the Application can be assessed.

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

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

- Dwellings on the property that is 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,
- The proposed location of poison warning signs, and
- Any additional requirements requested by the Authorising Officer.

8.4. A Risk Assessment must be undertaken by an Authorising Officer before a Permit is issued to use a 1080 bait or product on a specified property.

8.5. 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.

8.6. 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:

- **Manageable Risk (M):** Any area or situation where 1080 baits can be used in accordance with the label Directions for Use with minimal risk, or any area or situation where the use of 1080 baits poses an acceptable risk provided

appropriate additional precautions imposed by the Authorising Officer are taken. Approval to bait (i.e. a Permit) 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 baits 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.

8.7. The Authorising Officer may deem that a Permit be valid for a period of up to five years, providing the circumstances that prevailed when the Risk Assessment was undertaken remain unchanged. Matters such as a change in ownership or occupancy of the property, a change to the land use or structure of the property, or change to surrounding land use, will require a new Risk Assessment.

8.8. The nomination of persons other than those already identified on a Permit to act as Receivers or Approved Users in relation to that Permit, will require the Permit to be amended once the Authorising Officer is satisfied the nominated persons are trained in accordance with section 7 of this Code.

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

9.1. Disposal of animal carcasses

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.

9.1.1. 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

At the conclusion of the approved baiting period, all unused and unconsumed baits in the possession of the Approved User/Pastoralist 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,

unless the baiting period has been extended by the Authorising Officer, or the Approved User has approval or authority to store baits and/or products..

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

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

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.

10.1.1. 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.

10.1.2 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.

10.1.3. 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.

10.1.4. 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.

10.1.5. 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

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.

10.2.1. 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.

10.2.2. 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

For ground baiting programs, dried meat baits and egg baits of any type, must be placed no closer than:

- 5 m from a boundary fence,
- 20 m from permanent or flowing water bodies, the edge of public roadways, public reserves and public places,
- 150 m from a dwelling

or as directed by the Authorising Officer.

Poisoned grain bait must be placed no closer than:

- 5m from the edge of public roadways, public reserves and public places,
- 20m from flowing water bodies,
- 150 m from a dwelling,

Or as directed by the authorising officer.

10.3.1. For aerial baiting programs, 1080 baits must be dropped no closer than:

- 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.

10.3.2. 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

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.

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

11.2. Persons undertaking approved training will receive First Aid and Safety instruction commensurate with the level of risk of exposure.

11.3. 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”.

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

12. LABELLING, PRECAUTIONS, STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

12.1. Labelling

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.

12.1.1. 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.

12.1.2. 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

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.

12.2.1. 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. It is important to 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.

12.2.2. Protection of Livestock

Where 1080 poisoned grain has been used, 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.

12.2.3. 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.

12.2.4. Other methods of control are discouraged.

During short term programs, trapping and shooting are discouraged because they interrupt normal animal behaviour and lead to avoidance of baits.

12.3. Storage

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

- *Poisons Act 1964,*
- *Poisons Regulations 1965*
- *Health (Pesticides) Regulations 2011*
- *Poisons Standard 2008*
- *Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004,* and
- *Dangerous Goods Safety (Storage and Handling of Non-explosives) Regulations 2007,* as appropriate.

12.3.1. 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), attached to the wall of the premises and labelled with the word 'Poison'. Access to the safe must be 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 on site.

12.3.2. 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.

12.3.3. Approved Users must not store 1080 products after the approved baiting period stated on the Permit unless the Approved User has approval or authority to store baits and/or products.

12.4. Transport

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 2011,*
- *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.

12.4.1. 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.

12.4.2. 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.

Est.human oral tox. of transp. product (LD 50 mg/kg)	Packing Group	Danger	Max allow. in non-comm. vehicle	1080 product example
<5	Group I	High	250 kg	Powder
>5-50	Group II	Medium	1000kg	1080 CLC
>50-200	Group III	Low	1000kg	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 2011*, 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

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 Applications, or the issue of Permits.

13.3. Classification of an ‘incident’

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 2011*, 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,
- Conduct annual internal audits to check processes are being followed.
- Meet annually with DOH to review:
 - The Authorised Department's activities with 1080 products,
 - The on-going safety of the use of 1080 products, and

- The effectiveness of the Code.

13.6. Other incident reporting requirements

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

13.6.1. 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, Licensed wholesalers, Licensed retailers, Licensed Pest Management Technicians and Approved Users
- Include a register of all 1080 products stored, and
- Be kept for a minimum of two years from the date of supply.

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

14.2. Authorised Departments.

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.

14.2.1. Permits – in addition to the above, the recording system must provide details of:

- The quantity, type and concentration of products or baits approved,
- Details of the Risk Assessment and the conditions imposed on the Permit,
- The names and addresses of Nominated Retailers, Receivers, Approved Pastoralists and/or Approved Users, and
- The unique identification number on the Permit, and

ensure that a copy of the Permit is retained.

14.2.2 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 2011,*
- Section 24 Notice,

- This Code, and
- Their internal policies and procedures.

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

14.2.3. 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.

14.2.4. 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

Compliance audits - to ensure the provisions of the *Poisons Act 1964, Health (Pesticides) Regulations 2011* and this Code are being met by Licensed Manufacturers, Licensed Retailers and LPMTs, compliance audits must be undertaken on a regular basis and records maintained.

14.3.1. 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.

15.1: Following DOH approval of an amended Code, the Authorised Departments will provide, for the approval of DOH, operational guidelines that implement the Code into agency practice.

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.

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 APPROVED PASTORAL LESSEES TO POSSESS AND USE 1080 COLOURED LIQUID CONCENTRATE (1080CLC) FOR INJECTION OF MEAT BAITS FOR WILD DOG AND FOX CONTROL

AUTHORISATION OF APPROVED PASTORALISTS

Eligibility for approval is restricted to persons who are:

- Resident on properties in pastoral zones, as constituted under Section 13 of the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*, and
- Able to provide evidence that they are nationally accredited in the following competencies after completing training approved by the DG, DOH:
 - AHCCHM303A - Prepare and apply chemicals, and
 - AHCCHM304A - Transport, handle and store chemicals

CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY

Approved Pastoralists will be supplied 1080 CLC only in accordance with a valid Permit issued by an Authorising Officer.

CONDITIONS OF POSSESSION

1. Approved Pastoralists must store the 1080 CLC in the original containers under double lock when not required for immediate use.
2. When transporting 1080 CLC from an S7 retailer to the storage property or to another property for use, Approved Pastoralists must keep the 1080 CLC in the original containers and in a secured, locked box or container.
3. Accurate records of 1080CLC use must be kept, and will be subject to audit.

CONDITIONS OF USE

1. 1080 CLC must only be used:
 - By the Approved Pastoralist and cannot be passed to, or used by, any other person.
 - 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).
 - For producing wild dog 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.

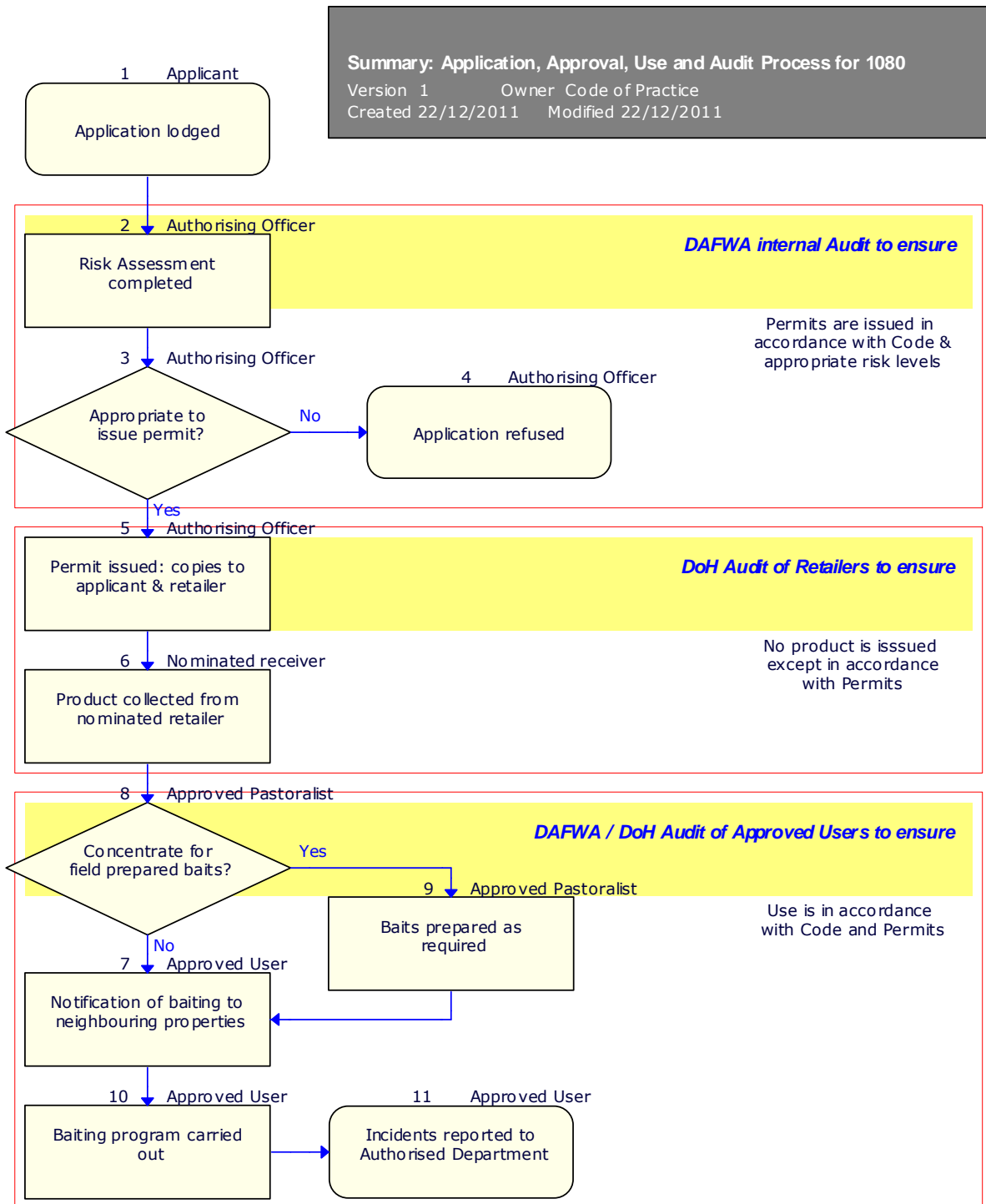
2. The use of 1080 CLC by Approved Pastoralists is restricted to properties in pastoral zones, as constituted under Section 13 of the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*.

AUDIT

Approved Pastoralists must make their storage premises and associated records and other documentation, relating to the supply, possession and use of 1080 CLC, available to random audit by officers of the Department of Agriculture and Food or Department of Health as required.

APPENDIX 3:

APPLICATION, APPROVAL AND AUDIT: PROCESS SUMMARY



This document is available in alternative formats on request for a person with a disability.