

**DANGEROUS POISON**  
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



# 1080 IMPREGNATED OATS (FOX CONTROL)

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:  
3.0 mg SODIUM FLUOROACETATE (1080) PER OAT

Use Only to Prepare Baits for the Control of Foxes

**ALWAYS READ THE LABEL AND USE ONLY AS DIRECTED**

**4 FARMERS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD**  
A.B.N. 51 160 092 428  
1 / 70 McDowell Street, Welshpool, WA 6106  
Tel: (08) 9356 3445 Fax: (08) 9356 3447

Batch Number:

Date of Manufacture:

APVMA Approval No: 68726/58962

**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 AND THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN HEALTH DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT ENTITLED CODE OF PRACTICE ON THE SAFE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF 1080.**

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE: WA Only

This product is only to be used in accordance with the directions of the appropriate Western Australian government department or under the appropriate state legislation for vertebrate pest control.

In accordance with Poison (Section 24) (Registered Pesticide 1080) Notice 2000, made under the *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.

## RESTRAINTS

DO NOT lay bait if heavy rain is expected within five days.

## BAIT PREPARATION

### Facilities

If baits are to be prepared in the field select a site isolated from general access. Ensure an adequate supply of water is on hand. Maintain a watch over the poison and baits for the entire period from preparation to use or secure storage.

If prepared indoors, bait preparation areas should contain suitable storage, wash-down and waste disposal facilities. Adequate space must also be provided for bait cutting, packaging and storage of 1080 baits awaiting to be laid or distributed. If no one is in attendance 1080 bait preparation and storage areas must be securely locked.

## DRIED MEAT BAITS

### Drying Racks

If large numbers of baits are to be made they should be dried on racks. Racks for drying baits should be made from wire netting stretched over a 90cm wide frame. They should be of a convenient height (waist height) and be sited in the open to gain maximum sunlight and air circulation. Wire netting of 25mm mesh or less should be used. The smaller the mesh used, the easier it is to remove the dried baits. Sharp ends of wires should be turned in to avoid injury to operators.

It is recommended that a second layer of netting be spread over the drying baits to prevent birds such as crows removing baits from the rack.

When a small number of baits are required baits can be hung individually on small wire hooks.

### Meat

Meat can be cut from fresh carcasses or can be bought already cut to bait size. When buying cut meat, make sure that the baits are free of fat and connective tissue and that each bait is a single block of meat weighing 110-120gm (nine baits to one kg).

Any lean meat with reasonable sized blocks of muscle can be used. Preference should be in the following order: kangaroo, beef, sheep and then horse. Kangaroo meat makes the best baits as it has a fine grain, is low in fat, and dries quicker than other meats. However, because of their smaller muscle size, kangaroo carcasses give a greater proportion of wastage than those of larger animals.

Where carcasses are obtained directly from the field, they should be dressed and hung overnight to dry on the outside. Frozen meat should be thawed and allowed to drain before cutting into baits.

### Cutting Baits

- Trim off edges, fat and connective tissue.
- Cut baits from a single block of muscle, using strong decisive cuts.
- Cut baits 6cm square (approximately the size of two matchboxes placed side by side) and 4cm thick.
- Periodically check the weight of baits being cut (nine baits should weigh one kg).
- Be strict about the size and quality of baits. Discard sub-standard and fly-blown baits.

If pre-cut meat has been bought, check it for size, trim off any ragged edges, fat or connective tissue and discard any that is unsuitable.

### Placing Baits on Rack

To make it easier to remove baits from the rack, vegetable oil can be applied to the netting before placing the baits on the rack. The oil can be applied with the head of a broom or banister brush.

Spread baits out evenly on the rack as soon as possible after cutting. Moist meat deteriorates rapidly when cut, especially in hot weather. Do not allow baits to touch each other as this prevents uniform drying and provides good sites for blowflies to lay their eggs. Place baits on the wire netting and not on a solid surface.

When flies are a problem chase flies off baits or spray with a commercial fly spray. Do not spray directly onto the baits.

### Inserting 1080 Impregnated Oats

Appropriate safety equipment (see safety directions below) must be worn while preparing 1080 baits.

To insert a 1080 impregnated oat grain into a bait it is preferable to make a pocket in the bait with a tapered skewer approximately 30mm long and 5mm diameter. A pocket cut with a knife may not retain the 1080 impregnated oat during further handling of the bait, particularly if it is too big. The placement of the oat grain should be in the thickest portion of the bait and at an angle to avoid penetrating through the bait.

Ideally, baits are ready for oat insertion as soon as the baits have drained, and while moist enough to enable a dry finger to be run smoothly over their surface. About 15 minutes drying time is sufficient under warm conditions. Baits should not have formed a skin and the muscle fibres should not have started to tighten.

If the cut meat has been frozen prior to the oat being inserted, thaw well and allow to drain, ensuring that there are no frozen lumps in the baits. Test the bait and insert oats as for freshly cut baits.

Baits should not be held with an unguarded hand while being skewered. It is advisable to protect the holding hand with a heavy leather or compound glove to avoid the risk of injury to the operator.

Do not insert a 1080 impregnated oat grain into fat or connective tissue.

Insert only one 1080 impregnated oat grain into each bait.

### Drying Baits

It is important that baits be dried as quickly as possible. Turn baits over once they have formed a tough skin. Dried baits should be dark coloured, hard on the outside and weigh about 40% of their original weight. They should have the consistency of beef jerky. Weight loss can be determined by weighing a convenient number (20) periodically until dry. If this is not possible, a protective skin should be allowed to develop on the surface of the baits before they are used. Dried baits can still have a very slight "give" to them when pressed firmly but there should be a definite hard out layer. It is essential that well dried baits are used because:

- They pose less risk to non-target animals;
- There is less possibility of 1080 being leached out by rain;
- They can better withstand weathering;
- They will not rot before being laid;
- They are less likely to go mouldy;
- It will be more difficult for ants to eat through to the softer centres;
- They are physically tougher and withstand stock trampling them.

Collect all meat scraps from the racks and surrounding area and bury.

### Egg Baits

Under normal conditions the use of egg baits has no advantage over properly prepared dried meat baits. However eggs have the advantage of convenience, longevity and greater efficacy during wet conditions because the shell prevents leaching of 1080 into the moist soil.

Inserting one 1080 impregnated oat into a fresh fowl egg makes one bait containing 3.0mg of 1080.

To insert a 1080 impregnated oat into the egg, a small hole is gently drilled under hand pressure into the narrow end of the egg using a drill bit of a diameter large enough to pass an oat grain through (usually 4mm). The 1080 impregnated oat grain is then inserted and the hole is sealed with a drop of candle wax melted over the hole. It is preferable to use a strong coloured candle wax as white is difficult to see against the eggshell.

Each individual egg must be stamped. Use a warning stamp and clearly label each egg using red ink. The stamp should depict the skull and crossbones logo with "poison" printed underneath.

## MANAGEMENT OF PREPARED BAIT

The prepared bait must be placed directly into a sealable container of sufficient strength and impermeability to prevent leakage of its contents during handling and transport. This container must have a label approved by the manufacturer of the 1080 impregnated oats affixed to it.

Only prepare enough baits for immediate use.

When using baits wear protective clothing and PVC gloves. See safety directions for further details.

## BAIT LAYING

The position of all baits should be marked with marker tape, pegs or something similar so untaken baits are easy to recover.

In High Risk Areas (e.g. farms and reserves near closely settled areas), meat baits must be buried about 10 to 20mm below the surface at marked sites. Alternatively they may be tethered by a length of cord or line at marked sites to prevent them being moved.

In Low Risk Areas (typical rural properties, low numbers of people), meat baits can be laid on the surface, under vegetation, rocks or fallen timber, buried or tethered.

Individual baits should be left available to foxes for about 10 days.

Check baits at least every two days to assess 'take'.

If a bait is taken, keep replacing it until no more are removed.

Move uneaten baits to areas where others have been taken.

Foxes more quickly locate baits laid on a scent trail. The scent trail should be broken between baits. Do not use a continuous trail as an individual fox may take many baits.

The most effective fox control is during late winter and spring. At this time food demands are high as foxes are rearing young. Foxes are also less mobile and so reinfestation is delayed. At other times (especially autumn) foxes are more mobile. Numbers will only be temporarily reduced by baiting during these times as new animals will move to replace resident animals which have been killed. Consequently repeat baiting may be required.

Baits should not be laid a (more than five per km<sup>2</sup> (that is, 5 per 100 hectares). Research has shown that at this rate at least 80 per cent of foxes should be killed but an increased density does not appear to increase the number of foxes killed. When areas of fox activity can be specifically targeted, less baits will be required.

Individual baits should be placed at least 200m apart otherwise one fox may find and eat more than one bait. Baits should be laid at strategic points including:

- Where fox tracks are regularly seen;
- Along water courses, tracks and fence lines where foxes regularly travel;
- At prominent points within paddocks (utting corners, rock piles, posts); and
- Under or near carcasses visited by foxes.

Baits prepared with this product should not be used for aerial baiting.

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

## 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 a Western Australian authority.

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

- (a) Public safety would not be placed at risk from the effects of the poison bait; and
- (b) It would not increase the opportunity for the poisoning of animals other than pest animals from the poison baits.

## 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 the notifications 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.

Signs must be displayed prominently at all designated road entrances to the property, at the extremities of the property boundaries fronting a public thoroughfare and at other strategic points.

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

Signage must be maintained for at least four weeks after the period of authorised bait lay has expired or after all untaken baits have 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 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. Baits should be laid at least 10m from habitat areas.

This product may be toxic to some marsupial carnivores. Where appropriate, potential risks should be reduced, by correct bait placement, selection of the minimum effective rate and avoidance of baiting during the main breeding season.

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.

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 the section entitled "Storage, Transport and Disposal of 1080 Impregnated Oats".

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 Western Australia.

## STORAGE, TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL OF 1080 IMPREGNATED OATS

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 the 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 the manufacturer. Store in a secure, locked facility. Do not store the pesticide in a position accessible to children, livestock or domestic pets. Do not allow product to contaminate foodstuffs, or feed, for human or non-target animal consumption. Unless approved by a relevant Western Australian 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, break, crush or puncture containers and bury rinsate and empty containers 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.

Unused or unwanted poisoned oats may be disposed of in the same manner as containers.

## STORAGE, TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL OF BAITS

Safe storage is the responsibility of all persons who are supplied with bait.

Baits must be stored in a locked, dry, cool well ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Do not store the bait in a position accessible to children, livestock or domestic pets. They must be stored in a locked facility away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers at all times, except when required for use. Bait is only to be kept, stored, or transported in the container bearing the label as supplied by the manufacturer.

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

Users must not store baits after a baiting campaign is complete.

Only authorised personnel can have access to baits. Baits must be transported and stored in such a way that unauthorised personnel cannot have access to baits.

Containers which have held baits are not to be used for any other purpose. They may be washed in soapy water, rinsed and stored to use again to store baits. Any containers that are unlikely to be reused, including any that have been damaged, must be disposed of in the manner specified above for 1080 Impregnated Oats.

Unused or unwanted baits may be disposed of in the same manner as containers

## SAFETY DIRECTIONS FOR IMPREGNATED OATS

Very dangerous. Poisonous if swallowed. When opening the container and preparing baits wear elbow-length PVC gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. 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.

## SAFETY DIRECTIONS FOR BAITS

Harmful if swallowed. May irritate the skin. Do not touch bait. If applying by hand wear rubber gloves. After each day's use, wash gloves.

## 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 skin thoroughly. If inhaled, 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.

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the SDS available from the supplier or at [www.4farmers.com.au](http://www.4farmers.com.au)

**Before using this product, read directions on outer pack.**  
**Sale of this product except in outer pack is illegal.**



Pesticide, Solid, Toxic, NOS (contains Sodium Fluoroacetate)		
U.N. No. 2588	PG II	HAZCHEM 2X
In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 Police or Fire Brigade		Special Poisons Advice: 13 11 26

## 1080 Vermin Baits

<b>Active Constituent</b> 0.04g/kg Sodium Fluoroacetate		<b>Formulation Bait</b>	
<b>Chemical Group</b> Poison	<b>Mode of Action</b>		
<b>Price ex GST</b> -	<b>Typical Pack Size</b>		-
<b>Poison Schedule</b> 7	<b>Dangerous Goods Class</b> 6.1*	<b>UN</b> 2588	<b>Packing Code</b> II
<b>Application Method</b> Trail Bating, Bait Stations			<b>Rain fastness</b> 3-5 Days
<b>Use</b> 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
<b>Comments</b> <b>CARE: S7 POISON</b> Important: Read label before use *1080 Ready-To-Lay Rabbit Oat Bait is not classed as a dangerous good.			