

DANGEROUS POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



ONE SHOT 1080 IMPREGNATED OATS

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:

75 g/kg SODIUM FLUOROACETATE (1080)

For the Preparation of Bait to Control Rabbits.

ALWAYS READ THE LABEL AND USE ONLY AS DIRECTED

4 FARMERS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

A.B.N. 51 160 092 428

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Batch Number:

Date of Manufacture:

APVMA Approval No: 68715/58943

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 and VIC Only:

The product is only to be used in accordance with the directions of the appropriate Western Australian Government Department or under State legislation for vertebrate pest control.

In accordance with Poison (Section 24) (Registered Pesticide 1080) Notice 2000, made under the *Poisons Act 1964*, this product must be mixed immediately before use by an officer of authorised departments (Department of Agriculture and Department of Conservation and Land Management) or a person approved by the Commissioner of Health. Only the Chief Executive Officers of authorised departments (or officers delegated in writing) can approve the distribution of 1080 baits.

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT lay bait if rain is expected within 3 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 and mixing, and 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.

How to Prepare Baits

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

Generally bait should be prepared by thoroughly mixing 1080 One Shot Oats with filler oats at a rate of six (6) kilograms filler oats per 32g (one packet) of One Shot Oats (0.5% bait mix). In cases where the soil is loose sand or rain is likely in the period 5 to 10 days after baiting, 64g (2 packets) of One Shot Oats may be mixed with 6kg of filler oats (1.0% bait mix).

High quality oats should be used for the filler. Oats should be clean, free of dust, straw and other seeds. They should not have been subjected to any chemical treatment that may affect their palatability to rabbits.

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 the appropriate APVMA approved label affixed to it.

Only prepare enough baits for immediate use and do not store baits for extended periods. Baits must be stored in labelled containers in a locked room or shed. Do not store baits and foodstuffs together.

When using baits wear protective clothing and PVC gloves.

Always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling any 1080 product.

Operators must be familiar with Farmnote "Safe use of 1080".

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 mixed bait 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 rabbit's 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 rabbit 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 a 0.5% or 1.0% bait mix. Check the station every 2 to 3 days and top up the poisoned oats when necessary. Never load the station with more than 1 kilogram of mixed bait.

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

Remove all mixed 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 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. The 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 occur 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 bait laid, contact numbers, toxic name, target animal(s), a warning that domestic animals and pets 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. Baits should be laid at least 10m from habitat areas.

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. 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 of the State.

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 OF PRODUCT

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. Users must not store this product after a baiting campaign is complete.

Transport only in original container and ensure packaging is secure before handling (wear elbow-length PVC gloves).

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 bury rinsate, 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.

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 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 a container bearing a label as approved by the manufacturer. Do not allow baits to contaminate foodstuffs, or feed, for human or non-target animal consumption. Do not store baits for extended periods of time.

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.

Private landholders must not store baits after a baiting program is complete.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Very dangerous. Poisonous if swallowed. When opening the container and preparing bait 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

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. 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

For further information please refer to the Safety Data Sheet. For a copy visit our website at www.4farmers.com.au



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

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.			