

CALLIOPE SERVICE AREA

RE: WILD DOG/FERAL PIG 1080 BAITING CAMPAIGN MON - FRI, 2 to 6 NOVEMBER 2009

Gladstone Regional Council is conducting a wild dog/feral pig 1080 baiting program on Monday 2 November to Friday 6 November 2009. If you wish to participate in the campaign please complete and return the attached forms by post or fax no later than **Tuesday, 27 October, 2009**.

Locations and Times for Bait Collection

Barry Franks will contact participants to arrange time and date for collection of baits.

Bait/Bait Sizes

As with past baiting campaigns, the property owner will need to supply all meat for baiting, and Council will provide the poison and personnel to carry out the baiting treatment.

Bait weight is required to be **250 grams** for wild doges and **500 grams** for pigs as all baits are now injected. Baits weighing less than this and/or contain any bone, fur or fat, will not be injected, so please ensure that pre-cut baits, meet this specification.

Commercially prepared baits

Council can supply commercially prepared baits "Doggone" and "Pigout". These baits will be available for purchase through Council and the prices will be approximately \$104.20 for a Doggone Farmpack, which consists of 6 trays with 12 baits to a tray (i.e. 72 baits to a Farmpack) or \$18.70 for a tray of 12 baits. Pigout Baits are now available for approximately \$183.22 for 64 baits per tub. Landholders may find this more convenient than having to supply the meat, which requires the injection of 1080 poison.

PLEASE NOTE THAT PAYMENT FOR DOGGONE OR PIGOUT BAITS MUST BE MADE ON THE DAY OF COLLECTION AND CHEQUES ARE TO BE MADE PAYABLE TO "GLADSTONE REGIONAL COUNCIL".

Adjoining Owner Notification/Baiting Restrictions

As you may be aware, there are very strict controls on 1080 baiting in relation to adjoining owner notification, distribution of baits and property size, (i.e. properties with an area of less than 40 hectares or 100 acres cannot participate). Attached is a 1080 safety sheet, which contains this information.

If you plan to participate in the campaign, please ensure that you are aware of the restrictions. As you will note, property owners planning to bait need to give adjoining landowners at least 72 hours notice. **Council will not treat any bait on the day, if adjoining landowners have not been appropriately notified.**

Authority for Agent to Sign

If you are planning to have another person collect/distribute baits on your behalf on the day, (i.e. someone other than the landowner or occupier of the property), Council must have a signed authority from you to authorise this person to sign the baiting agreement on your behalf. If you are planning to do this, please complete and return attached Form 5.5.

If you have any queries in relation to this letter or attached information, please do not hesitate to contact Tania Jeffs on the phone number above.

Yours faithfully

Darryl Saw
Coordinator Rural Lands Protection

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GLADSTONE REGIONAL COUNCIL
CALLIOPE OFFICE

1080 WILD DOG/FERAL PIG BAITING CAMPAIGN
MON - FRI, 2 to 6 NOVEMBER 2009

REGISTRATION FORM

CONTACT DETAILS

Assessment No:

Property Owner(s):

Contact Person(s):

Contact No:

Fax No:

Postal Address:

PROPERTY DETAILS

If your property description is already listed in the following table, please tick the box in the far right hand column if this is the property you intend to bait on. If you intend to bait on more properties, please insert the details.

If your property details are not listed, please insert the details in the following table.

*If unknown, property description and size can be completed by Council staff, please contact Tania Jeffs on (07) 4974 6220 for assistance.

	Property Address	Property Name (If applicable)	Property Description (Lot & Plan No.)	Size	Details Correct (Please tick)
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
7					
8					
9					
10					

BAITING DETAILS

Type of Baiting Required (Please tick): **WILD DOG** **FERAL PIG**

As with past baiting campaigns, property owners will need to supply all meat for baiting. Council will provide the poison and personnel to carry out the baiting treatment.

Bait weights are required to be:

- 250 grams for wild dog's
- 500 grams for feral pigs.

Baits weighing less than this and/or contain any bone, fur or fat, will not be injected, so please ensure that all pre-cut baits meet the specifications.

- **Approximate amount of meat you will be supplying for treatment:**

OR

Commercially prepared baits are available for purchase through Council at \$104.20 per "Doggone" farmpack consisting of 6 trays with 12 baits to a tray (72 baits) or \$18.70 for a tray of 12 baits. Pigout Baits are now available for approximately \$183.22 for 64 baits per tub. Landholders may find this more convenient than having to supply the meat, which requires the injection of 1080 poison.

NOTE: CHEQUES TO BE MADE PAYABLE TO "GLADSTONE REGIONAL COUNCIL"

- **Number of "Doggone" Farmpacks required**
- **Number of "Doggone" Trays required.....**
- **Number of "Pigout" Tubs required.....**

.....
**PROPERTY OWNER/MANAGER
SIGNATURE**

.....
DATE

Please return this form to: Gladstone Regional Council
Miriam Vale Office
36 Roe Street
MIRIAM VALE QLD 4677

Fax: 07 4975 8537

NO LATER THAN TUESDAY 27 OCTOBER, 2009



Authority for Agent to Sign
Gladstone Regional Council
Miriam Vale Office
Vertebrate Pest Control

Please Note: This form only needs to be filled out if another person will be collecting/distributing baits on your behalf on the day (i.e someone other than the landowner or occupier of the property)

THIS DEED is made this _____ day of _____ 2009

By _____

Being the owner/occupier as defined by the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 of property known as _____ (Name of property) and described as _____ (Lot on Plan) hereby authorise and appoint:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

to be my agents(s) for the purpose of executing on my behalf and Agreement with the Director, Land Protection, for the supply of necessary materials and services for the control of declared animals on the said property and agree to be fully bound by the terms and conditions of such Agreement.

I acknowledge that any such Agreement will contain an indemnity more particularly set forth in the Schedule hereto

THIS DEED shall remain in force until the Director, Land Protection is advised in writing to the contrary.

THIS SCHEDULE HEREINBEFORE REFERRED TO

The owner/occupier agrees as follows:

To indemnify and save harmless that State, the Director, the servants and agents of each of them, any Local Government its servants and agents acting for and on behalf of the Director (hereinafter collectively called "the Authority") against all actions, proceedings, claims, demands, costs, losses, damages and expense which may be brought against or made upon the Authority of which the Authority may incur, sustain, expend or be put to by reason of the supply, impregnation or laying of poisoned baits whether in respect of loss of life or of injury or damage to any person whomsoever, stock, domestic animal, plants, crops, trees, shrubs or pastures whether on the said property of elsewhere or not such stock, domestic animal, plants, crops, trees, shrubs or pastures is/are owned by or under the custody and control of the owner/occupier and whether such loss of life or damage to persons or property as aforesaid be occasioned by the act or default whether negligent or not on the part of the owner/occupier, his/her servants and agents or on the part of the Authority or otherwise AND the owner/occupier HEREBY RELEASES AND DISCHARGES that Authority from all actions. Proceedings, claims demands, costs, losses, damages or expense which but for the provisions hereof might be bought against, or made upon the Authority by the owner/occupier, his/her servants and agents.

SIGNED

By _____
(Print name of owner/occupier)

(Signature of owner/occupier)

in the presence of: _____
(Name of witness)

(Signature of Witness)

Date: _____

**CONSENT TO LAY FLUOROACETATE (1080) BAITES WITHIN THE TWO KILOMETRE
LIMIT OF A RESIDENCE**

I.....being the
owner/occupier of property at
.....
agree to allow(person baiting)
to lay fluoroacetate baits withinkilometres/metres
of my place of residence on(date)
for days after which any remaining baits are to be removed
and properly disposed of.

.....
Signature of owner/occupier

.....
Date

.....
Signature of person baiting

.....
Date

**CONSENT TO LAY FLUOROACETATE (1080) BAITES WITHIN THE ONE KILOMETRE
LIMIT OF A RESIDENCE**

I.....being the
owner/occupier of property at
.....
agree to allow(person baiting)
to lay fluoroacetate baits withinkilometres/metres
of my place of residence on(date)
for days after which any remaining baits are to be removed
and properly disposed of.

.....
Signature of owner/occupier

.....
Date

.....
Signature of person baiting

.....
Date

SOUTH EAST REGION CHANGES TO 1080 GUIDELINES

Council hereby advises changes to 1080 Baiting Guidelines as per advices from the Department of Natural Resources and Water Landcare.

Due to the increasing population of South East Queensland, increased public and media scrutiny and the potential risk of litigation, the Department's South East Region Land Protection Unit is implementing the following distance and notification requirements for the laying of 1080 baits.

- It is now a requirement for all persons wishing to lay 1080 baits on properties under their control or ownership to obtain written consent from all neighbours residing in dwellings or public amenities that are located within two (2) kilometres of the intended bait site.

- If the Local Government or State Agency 1080 Operator (the Operator) involved with the baiting program decides it is not feasible to obtain written consent from persons residing in dwellings within two (2) kilometres, the Operator may seek permission from his/her local NRW Land Protection Officer to reduce the distance from two (2) to one (1) kilometre of the intended bait site.

- To reduce this distance from two (2) to one (1) kilometre, the Operator must make this request in writing to their local NRW Land Protection Officer. This can be done either through email, fax or letter.

- At least 80 per cent of all the neighbouring dwellings must give written consent for the baiting program to proceed. If less than 80 per cent of all neighbouring dwellings do not give their written consent the baiting program will not go ahead, and alternative control measures may need to be considered.

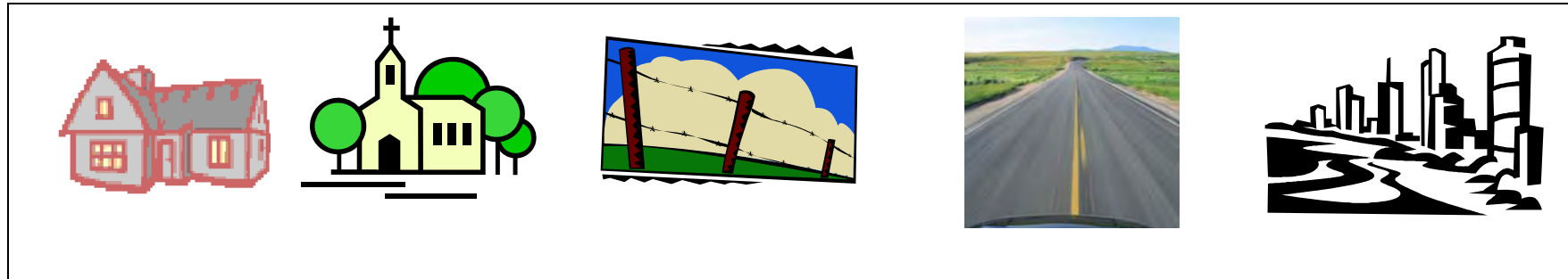
- Dwellings more than one (1) kilometre from where the baits are to be laid will require notification only. All other adjoining properties and any other property boundaries that fall within two (2) kilometres of where the baits are laid must be given at least 72 hours notification prior to the laying of 1080 baits.

These changes to the 1080 guidelines are intended to ensure consistent use of 1080 in South East Queensland, and to guarantee the continued availability of 1080 for vertebrate pest control.

DISTANCE RESTRICTIONS – FROM PROPOSED BAITING SITE

No baiting to be undertaken within:

2 kms of any habitation or public amenity (excluding owner's and without LPO approval)	5 metres of a fenced boundary	50 metres of a declared road centerline	5 klms of a town (without LPO approval)
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Sodium fluoroacetate (1080)

Background

Sodium fluoroacetate (1080) is a very useful pesticide for the control of pest animals and has been used throughout Australia since the early 1960s. 1080 is the most efficient, humane and species-specific pesticide currently available for declared animal control in Australia. In Queensland, 1080 is registered for use in the control of wild dogs, feral pigs, foxes and rabbits.

1080 is widely used in Australia to protect agricultural production and native flora and fauna from the impacts of pest animals. The use of 1080 in some conservation areas allows the continued survival of rare and threatened wildlife and assists in the reintroduction of species into areas where they have previously been locally extinct.

If 1080 were not available for use to control vertebrate pests then many less specific and less humane products may be used in an irresponsible way.

Properties

Some of the properties of 1080 include:

- fluoroacetate occurs naturally in about 35 species of Australian plants, such as *Acacia georginae* (Gidgee), *Gastrolobium* spp (Heart Leaf Poison Bush) and *Oxylobium* spp (Box Poison Bush). Consequently native animal species are generally less susceptible to fluoroacetate than introduced species
- 1080 is water-soluble and is readily broken down by naturally occurring bacteria and fungi. It therefore does not cause a build-up of toxic residues in soil, water or plants, nor does it bioaccumulate in organisms
- fluoroacetate can be found in minute quantities in such common substances as guar gum and tea.

Safety information

The risk of using any pesticide can be expressed by the formula:

Risk = Hazard (toxicity) x Exposure

The aim is to minimise the risk to non-targets. In order to achieve this, the hazard (toxicity) and exposure need to be minimised.

To minimise toxicity, the most target-specific toxin should be selected. Of the current toxins available,

1080 is the most target-specific for controlling introduced pest species in Australia.

To minimise exposure, the following steps can be taken:

- bury baits or secure baits
- mark the position of baits so that uneaten baits can be collected and destroyed at the end of a poisoning program
- use baits of particular size and material that attract, and will be consumed by, only the target species
- use only as much bait as is necessary
- use an appropriate dose rate
- use a toxin that is biodegradable
- have the baits laid for the shortest possible time
- place the baits where access is limited or restricted to the target species
- time baiting so as to lessen exposure to other potentially susceptible species.

Availability of 1080

1080 can be supplied and used only by accredited Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Water and Local Government Officers for the purpose of controlling declared pest animals and **cannot be sold directly to the public**. Only those officers employed by the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Water and Local Government who have undertaken practical and written examinations and received approval from the Queensland Department of Health are authorised to prepare 1080 solution. It is required that all 1080 operators must be retrained every two years.

Guidelines for use

The use of 1080 is subject to strict regulatory control set down in the Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulations 1996 which are administered by the Queensland Department of Health. The following is a summary of the guidelines for its use:

- baits are to be used for no other purpose whatsoever other than for the destruction of wild dogs, feral pigs, foxes and rabbits
- all baits must be distributed only on the land described and must not be laid **within two kilometres** of any habitation (habitation includes any dwelling excluding the owner's), or public amenity or **within 5 kilometres** of a town area without Land Protection Officer approval.

- no baits are to be laid **within 5 metres** of a fenced property boundary without Land Protection Officer approval
- no baits to be laid **within 50 metres** of a centre line of a declared road
- at least **three days' notice** of the intended laying of baits must be served by landholders on every resident and/or occupier of the land adjoining or having frontage to the holding, road or reserve whereon the poisoned baits are to be laid
- **warning signs** will be supplied to the landholder and must be placed at all points of entry to the property and adjoining public thoroughfares. This must be done even if the adjoining property is carrying out 1080 baiting. Warning signs must be erected and left in place for a minimum of one month.

Wild game harvesters should also be notified of baits being laid for at least 28 days after the program as they are required to declare that they have not removed feral pigs from areas where baiting has occurred.

Selectivity of 1080

There is considerable variation in susceptibility between species of animals. Dogs and foxes are the most susceptible of all animals to 1080. In general, birds show considerably more resistance than mammals. Cold-blooded animals such as reptiles and fish are the most resistant.

Examples

Here are some interesting examples of calculations detailing the risks to humans and wildlife.

"One of the risks of 1080 use is the leaching of the 1080 from the impregnated baits due to rainfall. If an area were heavily poisoned using 8 kg of 6 mg wild dog baits per hectare (containing 48 mg of 1080 per kg of bait), and all of this was leached out due to 50 mm of rain, an individual person would need to drink 169 271 litres of contaminated water before receiving a lethal dose."

"If a hunter shot a 60 kg feral pig which was in the latent period following ingestion of 3 kg of 1080 bait (at a rate of 1152 mg 1080/kg), and based on the unlikely assumption that half the ingested poison has become evenly distributed through the carcass, that hunter would need to eat 36.1 kg in one sitting before being at risk."

Common myths about 1080

"1080 kills everything – native animals as well as introduced pests."

Australia's native mammals, birds and reptiles have developed much higher tolerance to 1080 than introduced animals, due to their evolution with naturally occurring 1080 in some native plants. The dose rates used in declared animal control, coupled with responsible baiting practices, mean that the chances of killing native animals are minimised.

If non-target animals are suspected of dying as a result of a 1080 baiting program, your local

Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Water office should be contacted so that it can be properly investigated and, where possible, the appropriate tests undertaken.

"1080 kills only domestic dogs, it doesn't kill wild dogs."

All canines (wild dogs, domestic dogs and foxes) are equally susceptible to 1080 poison. This is why it is important that domestic dogs are restrained when baiting programs are being carried out.

"Does 1080 build up in the soil and in waterways?"

Naturally occurring bacteria and fungi found in soil, water and bait materials readily break down 1080. It therefore does not cause a build-up of toxic residues in soil, water or plants. 1080's persistence in the environment depends on rainfall, temperature and amount of bacteria present.

"What if a pest animal is poisoned with 1080 and another animal eats it? Will it affect the second animal?"

This depends on the dose used for the first animal, the tolerance of the second animal, the amount the animal has consumed, what part of the animal is consumed (the stomach contents will contain more 1080 than other organs and flesh), and how long the dead animal has had 1080 in its system. Unlike some poisons, 1080 does not accumulate in the food chain nor does it keep on killing "the fox that eats the bird that ate the carcass of the pig that took the bait."

"Baiting just scares the pest animals away. After a few months they all come back again."

Baiting removes most of the target animals living in the baited area. After a period of time, animals from surrounding areas disperse into this vacant area. This is why it is important to reduce immigration by carrying out regular control programs over as large an area as possible.

"There is no effective treatment or antidote for 1080 poisoning in humans."

Fact: There is no specific antidote for 1080, just as there is no specific antidote for alcohol poisoning or Valium overdosing, but a range of treatments aid recovery. As with many poisons, these treatments are effective only when used soon after ingesting the poison. Emptying the stomach can get rid of most of the poison in the early stages. Sedatives and barbiturates, as well as life support measures, have also been used to give the body time to detoxify the 1080.

Further information

Further information is available from animal control/environmental staff at your local government or, if your council does not have animal control staff, from your local Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Water Land Protection Officer: contact details available through 1800 803 788. ■

Fact sheets are available from NRMW service centres and the NRMW Information Centre phone (07 3237 1435). Check our web site <www.nrm.qld.gov.au> to ensure you have the latest version of this fact sheet. The control methods referred to in this Pest Fact should be used in accordance with the restrictions (federal and state legislation and local government laws) directly or indirectly related to each control method. These restrictions may prevent the utilisation of one or more of the methods referred to, depending on individual circumstances. While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this information, the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Water does not invite reliance upon it, nor accept responsibility for any loss or damage caused by actions based on it.

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