

Base label –

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

PAKS

1080 Concentrate

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 30 g/L SODIUM FLUOROACETATE (1080)

**For the preparation of 1080 baits only for control of feral pigs, foxes, rabbits
and wild dogs.**

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 ANY RELEVANT DOCUMENTATION ISSUED WITH THE
STATE/TERRITORY AUTHORISATION TO USE 1080 PRODUCTS.

**IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED INFORMATION AND
INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT**

Net Contents: 1L, 5L

[For the 1.2L only]

1.2L Contains 10 measure packs which it is illegal to sell separately.

PAKS NATIONAL Pty Ltd
2a Elimatta Road
Mona Vale NSW 2103
Ph (02) 99993949



STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

Safe storage is the responsibility of all persons who are supplied with this poison. The product must be stored in the closed original labelled container in a dry, cool well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilizers at all times, except when required for use. Transport only in original container and ensure packaging is secure before handling (Wear elbow length PVC gloves when handling sealed container). Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Break Crush or puncture and dispose of empty rinsed containers in a local authority landfill and/or as specified by relevant State/Territory requirements. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 0.5 m 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. DO NOT reuse containers for any other purpose.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS:

Very dangerous. Poisonous if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed by skin contact. When opening the container and using the product wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length rubber gloves. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. If clothing becomes contaminated with product, remove clothing immediately. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID:

Speed in treatment is essential. If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 1311 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.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET:

Additional information is listed in the MSDS available from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: Subject to the Trade Practices Act 1974. The manufacturer's liability for any damage, loss or injury howsoever caused arising out of the use of this product shall be limited to the replacement of any defective product, supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of the replacement of the defective product. This product is sold subject to conditions of sale endorsed on the label.

Batch no.

Date of Manufacture

APVMA Approval No. 61299/62001

120 mL Label

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

PAKS

1080 Concentrate

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 30 g/L SODIUM FLUOROACETATE (1080)

**For the preparation of 1080 baits only for control of feral pigs, foxes, rabbits
and wild dogs.**

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

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

Net Contents: 120 mL

APVMA Approval No. 61299/62001

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: For instruction please refer to outer label.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS:

Very dangerous. Poisonous if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed by skin contact. When opening the container and using the product wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length rubber gloves. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. If clothing becomes contaminated with product, remove clothing immediately. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID:

Speed in treatment is essential. If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 1311 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.

PAKS NATIONAL Pty Ltd
2a Elimatta Road
Mona Vale NSW 2103
Ph (02) 99993949

Leaflet –

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

PAKS

1080 Concentrate

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 30 g/L SODIUM FLUOROACETATE (1080)

For the preparation of 1080 baits only for control of feral pigs, foxes, rabbits and wild dogs.

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 ANY RELEVANT DOCUMENTATION ISSUED WITH THE STATE/TERRITORY AUTHORISATION TO USE 1080 PRODUCTS.

IMPORTANT: THIS LEAFLET IS PART OF THE LABEL ATTACHED TO THE CONTAINER. READ THOROUGHLY BEFORE OPENING OR USING THIS PRODUCT.

PAKS NATIONAL Pty Ltd
2a Elimatta Road
Mona Vale NSW 2103
Ph (02) 99993949

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA, ACT and NT only

Apply to bait substrate at the rate indicated in table A below. Baits must be applied in accordance with Table B. Before use read all General Instructions.

RESTRAINTS :

DO NOT feed baits to non-target animals including birds.

DO NOT apply baits to, or in, crops which are in mid to late developmental stages.

DO NOT apply baits to, or in, crops if contamination of produce is likely to occur.

DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers, streams, waterways or drains with the product or used containers.

TABLE A – Bait preparation.

Pest Species	Bait base	State/Territory	Concentrate added to each quantity of bait substrate
Feral Pig	Grain	ACT, NSW	10-15 mL per kg grain
		WA	19 mL per kg grain
		Qld	9.6 mL per kg grain
	Pellets	ACT, NSW	16 mL per kg pellets
	Meat/Offal	SA, Qld	2.4 mL per 500 g bait
Fox	Meat	SA	0.09 mL per bait
		Tas, WA, Qld	0.1 mL per bait
	Offal	SA	0.09 mL per bait
		Tas, Qld	0.1 mL per bait
	Fowl heads, chicken wingettes	ACT, NSW	0.1 mL per bait
	Boneless red meat	ACT, NSW	0.1 mL per 100 g bait
	Offal (tongue, kidney, liver)	ACT, NSW	0.1 mL per 100 g bait
	Liver	Vic	
	Fowl eggs	ACT, NSW, WA, Qld	0.1 mL per egg
Rabbit	Oats	ACT, NSW, Qld	12 mL per kg oats
		SA	12.5 mL per kg oats
		WA	22 mL per kg oats
	Pellets	ACT, NSW	15 mL per kg pellets
	Carrots	ACT, NSW, Qld	6 mL per kg carrots. (One 120mL measure packs treats 20 kg carrots)
		SA	8.33 mL per kg carrots
		Tas	4.5 mL per kg carrots
Vic		6.66 mL per kg carrots	
Wild Dog	Meat	NT, SA, WA, Qld	0.2 mL per bait
	Offal	NT, SA, Qld	0.2 mL per bait
	Boneless red meat	ACT, NSW	0.2 mL per 250 g bait
		Vic	0.15 mL or 0.2 mL per bait
	Offal (tongue, kidney, liver)	ACT, NSW	0.2 mL per 250 g bait

	Liver	Vic	0.2 mL or 0.15 mL per bait
--	-------	-----	----------------------------

Table 1B – Bait laying

Pest Species	Bait Base	State/Territory	Recommended Application Rate (During baiting program, baits may be replaced at stations when taken)
Feral Pig	Grain	ACT, NSW, WA, Qld	Free feed compulsory Amount determined by final free feed uptake
	Pellets	ACT, NSW	
	Meat/Offal	SA, Qld	
Fox	Meat	SA, WA Tas, Qld	5-8/km ² (SA)Max 5/km ² (WA) Max 10/km ² (Tas and Qld)
	Offal	SA, Tas, Qld	5-8/km ² (SA) Max 10/km ² (Tas and Qld)
	Fowl heads, chicken wingettes	ACT, NSW	Ground baiting: Max 4/km trail or 1/5 ha
	Boneless red meat	ACT, NSW	Ground baiting: Max 4/km trail or 1/5 ha Aerial baiting: Max 4/km trail or 1/5 ha
	Offal (tongue, kidney, liver)	ACT, NSW	Ground baiting only: Max 4/km trail or 1/5 ha
	Fowl eggs	ACT, NSW, Qld	Ground baiting: Max 4/km trail or 1/5 ha (ACT, NSW and QLD)
			WA
	Liver	Vic	Max 1/5 ha
Rabbit	Oats	ACT, NSW, WA, Qld	Rate determined by final free feed uptake. Trail only. 15 kg/km trail (ACT, NSW, WA, Qld) Max 2.8 kg/km (SA)
		SA	
	Pellets	ACT, NSW	Free feed compulsory. Rate determined by final free feed uptake. Trail only.
Carrots	ACT, NSW, Tas,	SA Vic, Tas, Qld	Free feed compulsory (ACT, NSW, Tas). Rate determined by final free feed uptake. 10 kg/ha for broadcasting or aerial (ACT, NSW,)
			Max 7 kg/km (SA) Max 20 kg/km trail or 10 kg/ha for broadcasting or aerial (VIC, TAS, Qld)
Wild Dog	Meat	NT, SA, WA, Qld	Max 10 baits/km trail
	Offal	NT, SA, Qld	Max 10 baits/km trail
	Boneless red meat	ACT, NSW	Ground baiting: Max 4/km trail or 16/100 ha (ACT, NSW). Aerial baiting: Max 10/km per aerial bait transect (ACT, NSW,)
		Vic	Max 1/10 ha (Vic)
	Offal (tongue, kidney, liver)	ACT, NSW	Ground baiting: Max 4/km trail or 16/100 ha
	Liver	Vic	Max 1/10 ha

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

All 1080 storage and bait preparation areas should contain suitable storage wash-down and waste disposal facilities. Adequate space must also be provided for bait cutting and mixing machines, and packaging and storage of 1080 baits awaiting laying. 1080 storage and bait preparation areas must be securely locked. Appropriate safety equipment, (see safety directions below) must be worn while preparing 1080 baits.

Note: It is compulsory in NSW to use the Blue PAKS 1080 Concentrate in the preparation of all 1080 baits unless baits are to be laid in habitats occupied by the Satin Bower Bird. In these situations, the baits are to be prepared using the green PAKS 1080 Concentrate.

BAIT PREPARATION

ACT & NSW

Feral pig and rabbit baits are to be prepared in a bait mixer that is not used for any other purpose. Fox and wild dog baits must be injected with a calibrated vaccination gun or equivalent.

Feral pig baits: Grain and pellet baits can be prepared by adding the required amount (Refer table A) of PAKS 1080 Concentrate per kg of substrate to give a concentration of between 300 and 480 mg 1080 per kg of bait.

Fox baits: Prepare using the following bait substrates: fowl heads; chicken wingettes, boneless red meat, offal (tongue, kidney, liver) and fowl eggs. Boneless red meat and offal are to weigh approximately 100g. Inject into the centre of fox baits a dose of 0.1 mL to give a concentration of 3 mg 1080 per bait. For preparation of egg baits inject 0.1 mL of concentrate into the centre of an egg which is clearly marked in permanent red pen with the words "1080 POISON", seal the injection hole with a small amount of hot wax. Keep eggs inside an egg carton that is dyed, sprayed or painted red and labelled "1080 POISON", the carton is to be placed inside the appropriately labelled plastic bag at all times.

Wild dog baits: Prepare using boneless red meat or offal (tongue, kidney, liver). All baits are to weigh 250g. Inject into the centre of each wild dog bait a dose of 0.2 mL to give a concentration of 6 mg 1080 per bait.

Rabbit baits: Oat substrate baits can be prepared by adding 12mL of PAKS 1080 Concentrate per kg of oats to give a concentration of 360 mg 1080 per kg of bait. Pelleted rabbit baits can be prepared by incorporating 15 mL of PAKS 1080 Concentrate per kg of pellets to give a concentration of 450 mg 1080 per kg of bait, and 6 mL should be applied per kg of carrots to give a concentration of 180 mg 1080 per kg of bait.

Northern Territory

Wild dog baits must be injected with a calibrated syringe. Baits are to be 250 g and preferably cured by air drying before injection. 0.2 mL of PAKS 1080 Concentrate is injected, which delivers 6 mg of 1080 per bait.

South Australia

Feral pig, fox and wild dog baits must be injected in the centre with a calibrated auto injector with bottle attachment and splashguard.

Rabbit baits: must be prepared in a cement mixer with application of PAKS 1080 Concentrate via a calibrated drench gun or squirt bottle.

Feral pig baits: Should weigh approximately 500 g and be injected with a dose of 2.4 mL per bait to give a concentration of 72 mg 1080 per bait.

Fox baits: Should weigh approximately 75g and be injected with a dose of 0.09 mL per bait to give a concentration of 2.73 mg 1080 per bait.

Rabbit baits: Oat substrate baits can be prepared by adding 12.5 mL of PAKS 1080 Concentrate per kg to give a concentration of 375 mg 1080 per kg of bait. Baits prepared with carrots can be prepared by adding 8.33 mL of PAKS 1080 Concentrate per kg to give a concentration of 250 mg 1080 per kg of bait.

Wild dog bait: Should weigh approximately 150 g and be injected with a dose of 0.2 mL per bait to give a concentration of 6 mg 1080 per bait.

Tasmania

Fox baits must be prepared with a calibrated injector. Rabbit baits must be mixed in a plastic container or a cement mixer that is devoted to only this use.

Fox baits: Inject 70 g minimum weight fresh meat baits, or fowl eggs with 0.1 ml of PAKS 1080 Concentrate to give a concentration of 3 mg 1080 per bait.

Rabbit bait: The PAKS 1080 Concentrate is to be mixed with sieved, chopped carrot by evenly adding 4.7 mL 1080 solution to each kg carrots to give a concentration of 141 mg 1080 per kg of carrot bait.

Victoria

All 1080 bait products MUST be prepared and used in accordance with the Directions for Use of 1080 Pest Animal Bait Products in Victoria and the Victorian Code of Practice for the Preparation of Perishable 1080 Pest Animal Bait Products (Using 1080 Aqueous Solution). Rabbit baits must be prepared in a bait mixer with a spray mechanism attachment. The PAKS 1080 Concentrate must be applied in a calibrated drench gun or squirt bottle. Fox and wild dog baits must be injected in the centre using a calibrated injection device as described in the 'Code of Practice for the Preparation of Perishable 1080 Pest Animal Bait Products (Using 1080 Aqueous Solution)'.

Rabbit bait:

6.66 mL should be applied per kg of carrots to give a concentration of 199.8 mg 1080 per kg of bait.

Wild dog baits: Inject a dose of 0.2mL or 0.15mL of PAKS 1080 Concentrate per bait to give a concentration of 4.5 mg 1080 per bait (0.15mL dose) or 6mg 1080 per bait (0.2ml dose).

Fox Baits: Inject 0.1 mL of PAKS 1080 Concentrate per bait to give a concentration of 3 mg 1080 per bait.

Western Australia

Fox and wild dog baits must be injected with a calibrated automatic syringe. Meat baits should weigh approximately 110 g.

Fox baits: Inject a dose of 0.1 mL of PAKS 1080 Concentrate per bait to deliver a concentration of a 3 mg 1080 per bait. For preparation of egg baits inject 0.1 mL of concentrate into the centre of an egg which is clearly marked in permanent red pen with the words "1080 POISON" and the skull and crossbones symbol, seal the injection hole with a small amount of hot wax. It is preferable to use a strong coloured candle wax as white is difficult to see against the eggshell. Keep eggs inside an egg carton that is dyed, sprayed or painted red and labelled "1080 POISON", with the carton to be kept inside an appropriately labelled plastic bag at all times. Egg baits should not be stored in a refrigerator but kept in a cool, locked location.

Wild dog baits: Inject a dose of 0.2 mL of undiluted PAKS 1080 Concentrate per bait to deliver a concentration of 6 mg 1080 per bait.

Rabbit Bait: Oat substrate baits can be prepared by adding 22 mL of PAKS 1080 Concentrate per kg of oats to give a concentration of 660 mg 1080 per kg of bait.

Feral Pig Baits: Cereals grains (e.g. wheat, oats, barley) or pulse grain (eg. lupins) may be used to prepare bait for control of feral pigs. Prepare the bait by mixing 19 mL PAKS 1080 Concentrate per kg of oats to give a concentration of 570 mg 1080 per kg substrate.

Queensland

Feral Pigs

Feral Pig Meat baits: 500 gram boneless meat baits prepared by injecting 2.4 mL PAKS 1080 Concentrate to give a concentrate of 72 mg 1080 per bait.

Feral Pig Grain Baits: Feral pig grain bait is made by mixing 9.6 mL PAKS1080 Concentrate with grain to give a concentration of 288 mg 1080 per kilogram of bait. The prepared bait is required to be dyed green.

Foxes

Inject a dose of 0.1 mL of PAKS 1080 Concentrate per 125 to 250 gram boneless meat bait to deliver a concentration of a 3 mg 1080 per bait. For preparation of egg baits inject 0.1 mL of concentrate into the centre of an egg which is clearly marked in permanent red pen with the words "1080 POISON", seal the injection hole with a small amount of hot wax. Keep eggs inside an egg carton that is dyed, sprayed or painted red and labelled "1080 POISON", the carton is to be placed inside the appropriately labelled plastic bag at all times.

Rabbits

Rabbit Carrot Baits

Rabbit carrot bait is made by mixing 6 mL PAKS 1080 Concentrate with chopped or diced carrot to give a concentration of 180 mg 1080 per kilogram of bait. The prepared bait is required to be dyed green.

Rabbit Oat Baits

Rabbit oat bait is made by mixing 12 mL PAKS 1080 Concentrate with oats to give a concentration of 360 mg 1080 per kilogram of bait. The prepared bait is required to be dyed green.

Wild Dogs

Inject a dose of 0.2 mL of PAKS 1080 Concentrate per 125 to 250 gram boneless meat bait to deliver a concentration of a 6 mg 1080 per bait.

MANAGEMENT OF PREPARED BAITS

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. The bait substance type, date of preparation and bait purpose (target pest) must be indicated.

BAIT LAYING

Wild dogs and foxes

Bait density Approximately one bait will be needed per 5-10 ha for foxes (10 ha for wild dogs). This application rate allows for fox and dog density of up to 4 per square kilometre. This application rate also allows for some baits not to be found and for some foxes and dogs to find more than one bait.

Placement of baits:

Distance restrictions: Baits must be placed at least 150 m from a dwelling; 20 m from permanent or flowing water bodies; 5 m from boundary fences; and 5 m from the edge of formed public roadways; or as specified by State/Territory.

For ground baiting, unless placement is otherwise specified by State/Territory requirements, individual baits should be buried in holes of approximately 8-10 cm depth, at marked sites. The application of baits by air is subject to State/Territory approval.

Foxes and dogs are readily able to find and excavate buried baits. Baits should be placed at intervals of approximately 250 m for foxes and at least 250 m for wild dogs, usually along internal fence lines or vehicle tracks. Foxes and wild dogs can find baits almost anywhere but placement of baits at the junctions of tracks or just off animal pads has proven effective.

Since only one bait is needed to kill a fox or a wild dog, uptake of several baits by the same animal should be avoided. Do not place baits too close to each other as several baits will be taken by a single fox. Place only one bait in each hole.

Bait replacement

Since the action of fluoroacetate is delayed, the fox or wild dog remains normal for several hours after taking a bait. During this time animals may search for additional baits and return to cover. Carcasses are seldom found near bait stations.

Note: Foxes and Wild dogs often mark sites of baits by urinating and defecating at the bait station. For effective control, it is necessary to replace baits several times, as other foxes or dogs may visit the same station. Check regularly and replace baits at sites where there is evidence of bait take. Baits in undisturbed sites should be removed after 7 days.

For effective control, it is necessary to conduct a 3-4 week program. Check regularly (at least twice per week) and replace baits at sites where there is evidence of take. Replacement of baits should continue until take stops. This often shows that the true predator problem is greater than anticipated. Fox density may exceed 8 foxes/km² in some areas.

A SINGLE ROUND OF BAIT PLACEMENT WILL GENERALLY NOT CONTROL TO ALL FOXES OR WILD DOGS IN AN AREA. MULTIPLE BAIT REPLACEMENTS ARE NECESSARY TO REDUCE FOX AND WILD DOG NUMBERS.

Rabbits

1080 Oat Bait may only be trailed in furrows to control rabbits. Poisoned oat baits are not suitable for aerial or broadcast applications. The use of 1080 oat baits for rabbit control is restricted in urban and some wildlife areas.

A person laying 1080 oat bait by trail baiting must take reasonable steps to ensure that the bait is placed in or adjacent to furrows that are not more than 10 centimetres deep and not more than 20 centimetres wide.

Before applying 1080 oat bait it is required that at least two (preferably 3) un-poisoned free feeds are offered in the baiting area at intervals of at least 3 days. This allows rabbits to become accustomed to eating oats and helps the user to correctly estimate the required quantities of bait. Typical free feed applications rates are 2-35 kg/km of trail.

The amount of poisoned 1080 rabbit bait required per kilometre of trail will vary depending on local rabbit density and the amount of free feeding.

Feral pigs

Placement of baits

Baits may only be used in bait stations and must not be used in trails. A bait station is a fenced enclosure (usually 20 x 50m) to exclude livestock but to allow pigs to push underneath and contains a shallow hole to hold baits.

For Queensland only; a bait station is a fenced enclosure or feeding station which excludes livestock and wildlife but allows feral pigs to access the bait station.

Bait replacement

Baits must not be used for more than 3 consecutive days. Any bait still left in the bait station must then be collected and buried as per the disposal instructions. If necessary, free feeding may be recommended to determine if any pigs remain.

Pre-Feeding

Baiting programs will be most successful when pre-feeding occurs. It is recommended that pre-feeding is conducted to draw feral pigs to a baiting site. Quantity of poisoned baits required depends on local assessment of pig numbers.

MINIMUM DISTANCE & NOTIFICATION REQUIRMENTS

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 baits 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 State/Territory requirements and overall safety Criteria

A record of the notification must be kept.

Baiting must commence within 10 days of notification or else another three days notice of intent to lay baits is required.

Signage:

Signage is compulsory for all lands where baiting occurs. DO NOT lay bait until signage is in place.

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

Signage must include the following: date baits laid, contact telephone number, toxin name, target animal(s) and a warning that domestic animals and pets can be affected.

Signs must be maintained for at least 4 weeks after the authorised period of bait lay has expired or after all untaken baits have been collected.

Distance restrictions:

Baits must be placed at least 150 m from a dwelling; 20m from a permanent or flowing water bodies; 5 m from boundary fences; and 5 m from the edge of formed public roadways; or as specified by State/Territory

PRECAUTIONS

DO NOT apply baits to, or in, crops which are in mid to late developmental stages.

DO NOT apply baits to, or in, crops if contamination of produce is likely to occur.

STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION OF BAITS:

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

Unless approved by the relevant State/Territory authority, users must not store baits after a baiting campaign is complete. DO NOT store the bait in a position accessible to children, livestock or domestic pets.

The pesticide is only to be kept or stored in the container, and bearing the label, as supplied by the manufacturer.

DO NOT allow baits to contaminate feedstuffs, or feed, for human or non-target animal consumption.

Containers which have held product are not to be used for any other purpose and must be disposed of by deep burial as described below in the Storage and Disposal instructions.

Protection of domestic and farm dogs:

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

DO NOT handle where there is a risk of contaminating food, drinking water or animal feed. DO NOT apply concentrate or baits to crops

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT:

DO NOT contaminate dams, streams, rivers, waterways or drains with chemical or used containers. 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 poisoning risks posed by baiting programs. Time baiting programs when non-target species are least active or least susceptible.

This product may be toxic to some marsupial carnivores. Where appropriate, potential risks should be reduced, by correct bait placement, selection of minimum effective rate, and avoidance of baiting during the main breeding season. 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. In Tasmania, avoid baiting in areas likely to contain isolated populations of betongs or potoroos.

Bait placement and/or bait station design should be such that non-target access is minimized. Ground baiting for pigs should be such that non-target access is minimized. Ground baiting for pigs should always be preceded by free feeding to minimize bait uptake. Toxic baits must be distributed at carefully selected sites away from concentrations of non-target species such as marine mammals and seal colonies.

Bait and Carcass Recovery: Untaken baits should be removed after 7 days (or as per relevant State/Territory baiting program requirements). To the extent possible, untaken baits should be recovered at the end of a baiting campaign and be destroyed by burning or burial according to the requirements of the State or Territory in which the use has occurred. To the extent possible, animal carcasses should be recovered during and for 14 days after a baiting campaign and be destroyed by burning or burial according to the requirements of the State or Territory in which the use has occurred. Any incidents where it is suspected that non-target animals may have been poisoned by 1080 should be notified to State authorities

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

Safe storage is the responsibility of all persons who are supplied with this poison. The product must be stored in the closed original labelled container in a dry, cool well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilizers at all times, except when required for use. Transport only in original container and ensure packaging is secure before handling (Wear elbow length PVC gloves when handling sealed container). Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers. Break, crush or puncture and dispose of empty rinsed containers in a local authority landfill and/or as specified by relevant State/Territory requirements. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 0.5 m 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. DO NOT reuse containers for any other purpose.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS:

Very dangerous. Poisonous if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed by skin contact. When opening the container and using the product wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length rubber gloves. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. If clothing becomes contaminated with product, remove clothing immediately. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID:

Speed in treatment is essential. If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre Phone Australia 1311 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.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET:

Additional information is listed in the MSDS available from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: Subject to the Trade Practices Act 1974. The manufacturer's liability for any damage, loss or injury howsoever caused arising out of the use of this product shall be limited to the replacement of any defective product, supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of the replacement of the defective product. This product is sold subject to conditions of sale endorsed on the label.

Batch No.:

Date of Manufacture: