

DANGEROUS POISON

**PEEL
HERE**

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



DOGGONE®

Wild Dog Bait

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 0.1 g/kg SODIUM FLUOROACETATE (1080)
With each bait containing 6 mg SODIUM FLUOROACETATE (1080).

For the Control of Wild Dogs

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

NET CONTENTS: 18kg, 300 baits at 60g each

IMPORTANT: READ ATTACHED BOOKLET BEFORE USE

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

STORE BELOW 30°C (room temperature) in the closed, original 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 fertiliser. Additional storage conditions may be imposed by the relevant state or territory authority.

Break, crush and burry empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available bury the containers below 500mm 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.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS: Very dangerous. Poisonous if swallowed. When opening the container and preparing baits wear elbow-length PVC gloves. If product gets 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 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.

MSDS: Refer to Material Safety Data Sheet for more information

**APVMA approval
number: 49384/300/0904**

**Animal Control Technologies (Aust) Pty Ltd
46 - 50 Freight Drive Somerton Victoria 3062
Emergency Telephone Contact: 03 9308 9688**

**BATCH#
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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

NSW, QLD, VIC, SA, WA, ACT & NT only

Restraint: DO NOT handle baits where there is a risk of contaminating food, animal food or drinking water.

BASIC PROCEDURES FOR WILD DOG CONTROL

Bait density

This requires local advice but about one DOGGONE® bait will be needed per 10 ha. This application rate allows for a dog density of up to 4 per square kilometre, for some baits to not be found and for some dogs to find more than one bait.

Free feeds

Unpoisoned "free-feed" DOGGONE® baits are manufactured to allow for the testing of non-target risk in sensitive areas, prior to placement of poisoned baits. Free feed baits are buried and sand is spread over a 1 metre diameter area around the bait station. Examination and sweeping of the sand every morning enables the detection of the tracks of animals which visit the station and/or take the bait.

Extensive research in most farming areas, shows that risks to non-target native animals is low so that pre-testing with free feeds is usually not necessary. Seek advice from your local Government Officer if there is a special concern about non-target risk.

Placement of baits

Remove baits from tray and break into separate blocks. DOGGONE® baits should be buried just beneath the surface within a shallow hole (8-10 cm deep) and covered with soil. Dogs are readily able to find and excavate buried baits.

Baits should be placed at intervals of at least 200 metres, usually along internal fence lines or vehicle tracks. 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 DOGGONE® bait is needed to kill a 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 dog. Place only one bait in each hole.

Bait replacement

Since the action of fluoroacetate is delayed, the 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.

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 dogs may visit the same station. Check regularly and replace baits at sites where there is evidence of take by wild dogs.

Replacement of baits should continue until take stops. This often shows that the true predator problem is greater than anticipated. Uneaten baits should be recovered at the end of the baiting program.

PRECAUTION:

Pets and farm dogs should be restrained while baits are in use.

JUST ONE ROUND OF BAIT PLACEMENT WILL GENERALLY NOT CONTROL ALL DOGS IN AN AREA. BAIT REPLACEMENT IS NECESSARY IN MOST SITUATIONS.

Notification & Minimum Distance Requirements in each state. (Refer to Table 1).

All neighbours must be notified before poison baits are laid. DOGGONE® Baits must only be used on the land described in the indemnity form issued by the responsible Government Agency. Unless approved by the relevant local authority, baits must not be laid on any stock route or land reserved for travelling stock.

In general, wild dog control will be more effective if action is taken over a wide area. Thus it is appropriate for neighbours to participate in coordinated campaigns. This reduces the burden on individual landholders, achieves a greater control area, reduces the rate of reinfestation and enables synchronised action and precautions within the whole area where removal of wild dogs is required.

Authorised Government Officers or other authorised persons may determine additional conditions and restrictions on use if local circumstances pose additional risks. The supply of DOGGONE® baits may be restricted if local risks are considered to be unacceptable. If in doubt always seek expert advice from your local Authorised Government Officer.

Warning signs

When baits are laid and while baits remain present on the baited area, poison signs must be placed at all entrances to the property and at the extremities of property boundaries fronting a public thoroughfare. Poison signs must be removed once the poisoning campaign is completed. Poison signs are available from the Responsible government agency.

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

THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS TO BE USED IN THE HOME GARDEN.

TABLE 1: Summary of Regulations described in the 'Instructions for use of 1080 Poisoned Baits' for each state or territory.

	MINIMUM DISTANCE OF BAITS FROM:			NOTIFICATION ^Y	SIGNS	BAITS MUST NOT BE USED
	Habitation (other than own dwelling)	Domestic water supply	Property Boundary			
NSW	-	10m	5m	3 days notice of properties within 1 km radius of bait sites	Immediately before and up to 4 weeks after	-
SA	500m	Not indicated	Not outside	Please refer to Animal and Plant Control Commission guidelines	Please refer to Animal and Plant Control Commission guidelines	Please refer to Animal and Plant Control Commission guidelines.
VIC	150m	20m	20m*	At least one week prior to laying of baits adjacent to treated area	Displayed at all vehicle entry points	Within 20m of water course or permanent body of water.
Qld	2 km	Not indicated	5m	At least 24 hours prior to program once program is completed	Signs while baits are on baited area and removed 50m centre-line of a road.	Properties smaller than 40 ha*, 5 km town area,
WA	100m	20m	20m	At least 72 hours prior to program [†]	Immediately before and up to 4 weeks after	Domestic or home garden situations or within 500m of any constructed picnic or recreation site.
NT	1km	20m	5m which is extended to 250m if next to a public roadway or 2km if next to a major highway.	At least 5 days prior to program	Immediately before and for a min of 28 days after baiting. Notices to be displayed on all public roads through baited areas	Refer to Parks & Wildlife Commission of NT Standard Operating Procedure for 1080 use.
ACT	500m	20m	5m	At least 72 hours prior to program	Immediately before and for a min of 28 days after baiting.	Within 20m of watercourses or permanent body of water

^Y Notice must be served by mail or direct telephone on every resident and/or occupier of the land adjoining or having frontage to the holding, or area which poison baits are to be laid (even if separated by a road).

* Exception is group campaigns where small properties are combined or where permission is given by the local pest control agency.

[†] WA notification: All adjacent neighbours to be notified in writing with details of location and period of baiting.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

DOGGONE® baits are a meat based manufactured bait for the control of wild dogs. The 6 mg poison dose is absorbed into the centre of the bait and defined by the presence of red dye.

DOGGONE® baits are also lethal for foxes, and foxes may take some baits. If foxes are a specific target of the program, FOXOFF® baits containing 3 mg of poison should be used.

DOGGONE® baits can only be used for the destruction of wild dogs unless otherwise approved by the Government Agency responsible for vertebrate pest control in each state.

Bait dosage

The 6 mg dose of fluoroacetate (1080) poison used in the DOGGONE® bait provides a lethal dose to the largest wild dog.

However, the dose in a single bait is generally below that necessary to kill most native mammals, birds and reptiles due to their higher tolerance to this poison. More than 4 baits would provide a lethal dose to a sheep and more than 20 would be lethal to a cow. Sheep show no interest in baits. Cows occasionally investigate sand-marked bait stations.

Extensive research in a variety of habitats has shown that very few animals other than dogs and foxes are likely to dig up and eat DOGGONE® baits. Thus there is a high safety margin in respect of danger to non-target animals when baits are used as directed. Nevertheless fluoroacetate is toxic to all species including man and there is no known antidote.

Dogs are highly susceptible so it is important to restrain working dogs and pets and advise neighbours and guests while baiting campaigns are under way.

DOGGONE® baits should not be used where native marsupial carnivores are known to be active, unless authorised by relevant Government Authority.

Degradation of poison

DOGGONE® baits have been formulated to remain stable while in original packaging. However, once placed in moist soil the baits gradually absorb moisture. This allows the poison to be degraded to harmless residues by common soil bacteria and moulds. There is minimal long term environmental hazard from the use of these baits at buried placements. The rate at which the baits degrade will vary with soil moisture and temperature.

Despite this degradation feature, it is recommended that all bait stations are marked (for example with spray mark on dropper posts, or ribbon tied to a tree or fence). This facilitates regular checking and replacement of baits taken and also recovery of baits not taken at the end of the program.

Use of lure trails

The use of lure trails such as carcass drags or other scent markers is NOT necessary. While the use of lure trails results in more baits being found in the early phase of the program, this may be due to dogs moving along the trail to find several baits.

Fate of carcasses

The poison is destroyed as the carcass putrefies and bacteria degrade the toxin to harmless residues. It is unlikely that any animal can receive a secondary poisoning dose from eating a poisoned dog (or fox) carcass. For example it is estimated that an eagle would need to eat approximately 6 whole dog carcasses to receive a lethal dose. Carcasses do not need to be recovered.

PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC DOGS, LIVESTOCK AND OTHER DOMESTIC ANIMALS - Dogs are highly susceptible to the product. Ensure all domestic dogs are restrained during baiting program. All other domestic animals should be kept away from the bait stations.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENT:

Do NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the product or used container.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

STORE BELOW 30°C (room temperature) in the closed, original 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 fertiliser. Additional storage conditions may be imposed by the relevant state or territory authority. Break, crush and burry empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available bury the containers below 500mm 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.

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Animal Control Technologies Pty Ltd (ACTA) will not accept responsibility for losses or damage arising from the supply or use of these goods other than the responsibility for the merchantable quality of the goods. To the extent allowed by the relevant laws in each State, the liability of ACTA is limited to the replacement of goods in the event that a valid claim of deficiencies in merchantable quality is proven.