



**PERMIT TO ALLOW MINOR USE OF A REGISTERED AGVET CHEMICAL
PRODUCT FOR THE CONTROL OF FERAL PIGS**

PERMIT NUMBER – PER89572

This permit is issued to the Permit Holder in response to an application granted by the APVMA under section 112 of the Agvet Codes of the jurisdictions set out below. This permit allows a person, as stipulated below, to use the product in the manner specified in this permit in the designated jurisdictions. This permit also allows the Permit Holder and any person stipulated below to claim that the product can be used in the manner specified in this permit.

THIS PERMIT IS IN FORCE FROM 15 OCTOBER 2021 TO 31 OCTOBER 2024

Permit Holder:

BIOSECURITY QUEENSLAND
Level 3C East, Ecosciences Precinct
41 Boggo Road
DUTTON PARK QLD 4102

Persons who can use the product under this permit:

Persons authorised by and acting in accordance with the (Queensland) *Medicines and Poison Act 2019* for the use of 1080.

CONDITIONS OF USE

Product to be used:

PAKS 1080 CONCENTRATE (APVMA No. 61299)

PLUS OTHER REGISTERED PRODUCTS

Containing: 30g/L SODIUM FLUOROACETATE as the only active constituent.

Restraints:

DO NOT apply more than 40 baits per 100 hectares.

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.

DO NOT bait until a written risk assessment has been conducted and the risk to non-targets is determined as minimal. A risk assessment should monitor non-target activity around proposed baiting sites, remote cameras can be used to determine this activity.

Any incidents where it is suspected that non-target animals may have been poisoned must be reported to the Permit Holder and the APVMA.

Directions for Use:

Baits are prepared from 500g whole pieces of fresh red meat that pigs scavenge (boneless and skinless). Baits are prepared by injection, each bait is to be injected at a rate of 2.4mL/500g meat bait (to give 72mg of 1080 per bait).

Baiting Directions:

Situation	Pest	Rate	Critical comments
Conservation areas, forests, pastures and non-crop areas. Aerial baiting	Feral Pigs (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Maximum 10 baits every km of transect	Apply only in targeted, strategic areas where feral pigs are active (e.g. riparian habitats). Higher rates, using clusters of 5-20 baits, should be only be used where large populations or large adult pigs are observed and within carefully-selected areas.
		Maximum 40 baits per 100 ha (1 km ²) distributed in clusters	If accuracy of aerial bait placement is required, consideration should be given to the use of helicopters for bait placement, rather than fixed wing aircraft. A record of baiting locations (GPS flight path) must be kept.
Conservation areas, forests, pastures and non-crop areas. Ground baiting		Maximum 10 baits every km of trail (single baits)	Apply only in targeted, strategic areas where feral pigs are active (e.g. riparian habitats). Allow at least two baits per pig in area to be treated to ensure each pig gets a bait.
		Maximum 40 baits per 100 ha (1 km ²)	Lay groups of baits clustered around areas of localised pig infestation.

Additional Critical Use Comments:

- Pre-feeding is not required, however to maximise uptake by pigs and minimise uptake by native animals ensure strategic placement and timing of baits in areas of high pig activity, where pigs are known to feed.
- Baits should be distributed as close as possible to dusk to reduce bait encounter by birds.
- Baits should not be laid at a time when, or in locations where, birds or other non-target wildlife are likely to be harmed.
- Estimate feral pig numbers prior to implementation of a baiting program. Estimates may be undertaken by visual counts, evidence of pig activity or by use of in-motion triggered camera images.
- Where possible, bait should be distributed in areas of low varanid activity or during cooler periods when varanid activity is low or absent.
- To the extent possible, untaken baits should be removed after seven (7) days and be destroyed by incineration, burial or disposal at a licensed waste disposal facility according to the requirements of the Queensland Government.
- To the extent possible, animal carcasses should be recovered during and for 14 days following a baiting campaign and disposed of appropriately in accordance with Queensland Government requirements.
- In areas where species of concern, especially threatened species, may be present, seek expert advice in relation to their presence from regional level conservation/ environment/ wildlife management departmental personnel.
- A written risk assessment should also include evaluation of the likelihood of native carnivores (specifically varanids), omnivores and stock being present and having access to the baits, mitigation of risks to human consumption or pet meat production, and strategies such as the timing of baiting and selective placement of baits in areas of high pig activity to maximise uptake by pigs while minimising the risk to non-target animals.

Jurisdiction:

Ground baiting only: Local government areas: Gladstone, Livingstone, North Burnett, Rockhampton, and South Burnett, QLD only.

Ground or aerial baiting: Local government areas: Banana, Balonne, Barcaldine, Barcoo, Blackall-Tambo, Boulia, Bulloo, Burke, Carpentaria, Central Highlands, Charters Towers, Cloncurry, Cook, Croydon, Diamantina, Etheridge, Flinders, Goondiwindi, Isaac, Longreach, McKinlay, Maranoa, Mareeba, Mount Isa, Murweh, Paroo, Quilpie, Richmond, Tablelands, Whitsunday, Western Downs and Winton, QLD only.

Additional Conditions:

This permit allows for the use of a product in a manner specified on the permit. Persons who wish to prepare for use and/or use products for the purposes specified in this permit must read, or have read to them, the details and conditions of this permit. Unless otherwise stated, the use of the product must be in accordance with the product label.

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 animals do not gain access to 1080 SODIUM FLUOROACETATE baits or poisoned animals. The notification must specify the dates between which baiting will occur. This notification should be in writing and must be given to all adjoining landholders at least 72 hours in advance. A record of the notifications must be kept.

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

Signage

Signage is compulsory for all land on which baiting occurs. Do not lay Baits until signage is in place. Users must ensure signs are put up immediately before 1080 SODIUM FLUOROACETATE baiting commences on the property. Signs must be placed at all entrances to the Land and at the extremities of the land boundaries fronting a public thoroughfare. This must be done even if the adjoining property is carrying out 1080 SODIUM FLUOROACETATE baiting. These notices must remain up for at least four (4) weeks after the authorised period of bait lay has expired.

Signage must include – date baits laid, contact numbers, toxin name, target animal(s) and a warning that domestic animals and pets can be affected. Signs are to be at least 200 x 200mm and should be printed with red lettering on a white background.

Distance Restrictions

For ground baiting, 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. No baits are to be laid on any stock route or reserve for travelling stock without local government approval.

For aerial baiting, baits must be placed at least 500 m from a dwelling when applied by helicopter and 1000 m when applied by fixed wing aircraft, 20 m from permanent or flowing water bodies; 10 m from boundary fences when applied by helicopter and 100 m from boundary fences when applied by fixed wing aircraft; and 10 m from the edge of formed public roadways. No baits are to be laid on any stock route or reserve for travelling stock without local government approval.

Protection of wildlife, fish, crustaceans and environment

DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used containers.

Toxic to birds and other native wildlife. DO NOT feed baits to non-target wildlife including birds. Baiting operations should not occur at times when, or in locations where, birds or other non-target wildlife are likely to be harmed by them. Baiting programs should be timed for when non-target species are least active or least susceptible.

Feral pig baiting campaigns in national parks and conservation areas where dingoes are considered a protected species, mitigation measures such as strategic bait placement and avoidance of baiting during whelping season (September to November) should be adopted to reduce baiting pressure on protected dingo populations.

Information on non-target wildlife distribution, conservation status, habitat preference, diet, body weight and size of home range, can be used to reduce risks posed by baiting programs.

To the extent possible, unconsumed baits should be recovered during and for 7 days after a baiting campaign and be buried in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury any unused baits 500 mm below the surface pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with local state or territory government regulations. Do not burn unconsumed baits.

Disposal

Triple rinse containers before disposal. Break, crush or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with local state or territory government regulations. Do not burn unconsumed baits.

Issued by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority.