

DANGEROUS POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

ACTA 1080 CONCENTRATE

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

For the preparation of 1080 baits to control 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 STATE/TERRITORY AUTHORISATION TO USE 1080 PRODUCTS.

Relevant State/Territory documentation can be downloaded from www.animalcontrol.com.au

Read this leaflet before using this product.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

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.

RESTRAINT:

DO NOT handle product where there is a risk of contaminating food, animal feed, or drinking water.

TABLE A – BAIT PREPARATION

PEST SPECIES	BAIT BASE	STATE / TERRITORY	CONCENTRATE ADDED TO EACH QUANTITY OF BAIT SUBSTRATE
Feral Pig	Grain	ACT, NSW, NT, SA	10-15mL per kg grain
		WA	133mL per 7kg grain
		QLD	9.6mL per kg grain (plus green dye)
	Pellets	ACT, NSW, NT, SA	16mL per kg pellets
	Meat/Offal	SA, QLD	2.4mL per 500mg bait
Fox	Meat	SA, TAS, WA, QLD	0.1mL per bait
	Offal	TAS, QLD	0.1mL per bait
	Fowl heads, chicken wingettes	ACT, NSW	0.1mL per bait
	Boneless red meat	ACT, NSW	0.1mL per 100g bait
	Offal (tongue, kidney, liver)	ACT, NSW	0.1mL per 100g bait
	Bird egg	ACT, NSW, WA, QLD	0.1mL per egg
	Manufactured Sausages	NSW	0.1mL per 100g bait
	Liver	VIC	0.1mL per bait

TABLE A – BAIT PREPARATION cont.

PEST SPECIES	BAIT BASE	STATE / TERRITORY	CONCENTRATE ADDED TO EACH QUANTITY OF BAIT SUBSTRATE
Rabbit	Oats	ACT,NSW,SA,QLD	12mL per kg oats (plus green dye in QLD)
		WA	132mL per 6kg oats
	Pellets	ACT, NSW	15mL per kg pellets
	Carrots	ACT, NSW, QLD	6mL per kg carrots (plus green dye in QLD)
		TAS	4.5mL per kg carrots
		VIC	6.66mL per kg carrots
Wild Dog	Meat	NT, SA, WA	0.2mL per bait
	Offal	NT	0.2mL per bait
	Boneless red meat	ACT, NSW	0.2mL per 250g bait
		VIC	0.15mL per bait OR 0.2mL per bait
		QLD	0.2mL per 125g-250g bait
	Offal (tongue, kidney, liver)	ACT, NSW	0.2mL per 250g bait
	Manufactured sausage	NSW	0.2mL per 250g bait
	Liver	VIC	0.15mL per bait OR 0.2mL per bait

TABLE B – HOW TO LAY BAITS

Aerial application of baits is subject to State / Territory Government authorisation and requirements.

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, NT, QLD, SA, WA	Free feeding compulsory. Amount determined by the final free feed uptake.
	Pellets	ACT, NSW, NT, SA	
	Meat/Offal	SA, QLD	
Fox	Meat	SA, WA	Max 10 per km ² (SA), Max 5 per km ² (WA)
		QLD, TAS	Max 10 per km trail
	Offal	TAS, SA, QLD	Max 10 per km trail
	Fowl heads, chicken wingettes	ACT, NSW	Ground baiting: Max 4 per km trail or 1 per 5ha
	Boneless red meat	ACT, NSW	Ground baiting: Max 4 per km trail or 1 per 5ha Aerial baiting: Max 4 per km trail or 1 per 5ha
	Offal (tongue, kidney, liver)	ACT, NSW	Ground baiting only: Max 4 per km trail or 1 per 5ha

PEST SPECIES	BAIT BASE	STATE / TERRITORY	RECOMMENDED APPLICATION RATE (During baiting program, baits may be replaced at stations when taken)
Fox	Bird eggs	ACT, NSW, QLD	Ground baiting only: Max 4 per km trail or 1 per 5ha
		WA	Max 5 per km ²
	Liver	VIC	Max 1 per 5ha
	Manufactured sausage	NSW	Ground baiting: Max 4 per km trail or 1 per 5ha Aerial baiting: Max 10 per km per aerial transect
Rabbit	Oats	ACT, NSW, WA, QLD	Trail only. Rate determined by final free feed uptake.
		SA	2.8kg per km
	Pellets	ACT, NSW	Free feeding compulsory. Rate determined by final free feed uptake. Trail only.
	Carrots	ACT, NSW, TAS, VIC, QLD	Free feeding compulsory. Rate determined by final free feed uptake. 10kg per ha for broadcasting or aerial (ACT & NSW) Max 20kg per km trail or 10kg per ha for broadcasting or aerial (QLD, TAS & VIC)

PEST SPECIES	BAIT BASE	STATE / TERRITORY	RECOMMENDED APPLICATION RATE (During baiting program, baits may be replaced at stations when taken)
Wild Dog	Meat	NT, SA, WA, QLD	Max 10 baits per km trail
	Offal	NT, SA, QLD	Max 10 baits per km trail
	Boneless red meat	ACT, NSW	Ground baiting: Max 4 per km trail or 16 per 100ha. Aerial baiting: Max 10 per km per aerial transect
		VIC	Maximum 1 per 10ha
	Offal (tongue, kidney, liver)	ACT, NSW	Ground baiting: Max 4 per km trail or 16 per 100ha
	Manufactured Sausages	NSW	Maximum 4 per km trail or 16 per 100ha for mounds. Aerial baiting: Max 10 per km per aerial bait transect
	Liver	VIC	Max 1 per 10 ha

**NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THE 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, packaging and storage of 1080 baits prior to 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 ACTA 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 ACTA 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 ACTA 1080 Concentrate per kg of substrate to give a concentration of between 300 and 480 mg of 1080 per kg of bait.

Fox baits: Prepare using the following bait substrates: fowl heads; chicken wingettes; boneless red meat; offal (tongue, kidney, liver), bird eggs, and manufactured sausages. Boneless red meat, offal and manufactured sausages are to weigh approximately 100g. Inject into the centre of fox baits a dose of 0.1mL to give a concentration of 3mg of 1080 per bait. For preparation of egg baits inject 0.1mL 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". Place the carton inside the appropriately labelled plastic bag at all times.

BAIT PREPARATION:

ACT & NSW continued

Rabbit baits: Prepare oat substrate baits by adding 12mL of ACTA 1080 Concentrate per kg of oats, giving a concentration of 360mg of 1080 per kg bait. Prepare pelleted rabbit baits by incorporating 15mL of ACTA 1080 Concentrate per kg of pellets, giving a concentration of 450mg of 1080 per kg bait. Prepare carrots by applying 6mL of ACTA 1080 Concentrate per kg of carrots, giving a concentration of 180mg of 1080 per kg of bait.

Wild dog baits: Prepare using boneless red meat; offal (tongue, kidney, liver) and manufactured sausages. Each bait to weigh approximately 250g. Inject into the centre of each bait 0.2mL of ACTA 1080 Concentrate to give a concentration of 6mg of 1080 per bait.

NORTHERN TERRITORY:

Feral pig baits: Feral pig baits are to be prepared in a bait mixer **that is not used for any other purpose**. Grain and pellet baits can be prepared by adding the required amount (Refer table A) of ACTA 1080 Concentrate per kg of substrate to give a concentration of between 300 and 480mg of 1080 per kg of bait.

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

SOUTH AUSTRALIA:

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 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 ACTA 1080 Concentrate via a calibrated drench gun or squirt bottle.

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

BAIT PREPARATION: **SOUTH AUSTRALIA continued**

Rabbit baits: Oat substrate baits can be prepared by adding 12mL of ACTA 1080 Concentrate per kg to give a concentration of 360mg of 1080 per kg of bait.

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

Fox baits: Should weigh approximately 75g and be injected with a dose of 0.1mL per bait to give a concentration of 3mg of 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 70g minimum weight fresh meat baits, or hen's eggs with 0.1mL of ACTA 1080 Concentrate to give a concentration of 3mg of 1080 per bait.

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

VICTORIA:

Rabbit baits must be prepared in a bait mixer with a spray mechanism attachment. ACTA 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 'Victorian Code of Practice for the Preparation of Perishable 1080 Pest Animal Bait Products (Using 1080 Aqueous Solution)'.

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

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

BAIT PREPARATION:
VICTORIA continued

Wild dog baits: Inject 0.15mL of ACTA 1080 Concentrate per bait to give a concentration of 4.5mg of 1080 per bait.

QUEENSLAND:

Feral pigs: Feral pig grain bait is made by tumble mixing 1080 solution with fermented grain (soaked in water for a minimum of 24 hours prior to preparation) to give a concentration of 288mg of 1080 (9.6ml of Concentrate) per kg of bait. The prepared bait is required to be dyed green.

Fox, wild dog and feral pig baits must be injected with a calibrated automatic syringe. Meat baits should weigh between 125g and 250g. Feral Pig Meat baits should weigh approximately 500g.

Fox baits: Inject 0.1mL of ACTA 1080 Concentrate per bait to deliver a concentration of 3mg of 1080 per bait. For preparation of egg baits inject 0.1mL 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: Inject 0.2mL of ACTA 1080 Concentrate per bait to deliver a concentration of 6mg of 1080 per bait.

Rabbit baits: Carrots - Mix 6mL of ACTA 1080 Concentrate per kg of carrots to deliver a concentration of 180mg of 1080 per kg of carrots.

Oats - Mix 12mL of ACTA 1080 Concentrate per kg of good quality oats to deliver a concentration of 360mg of 1080 per kg of oats.

BAIT PREPARATION:

WESTERN AUSTRALIA:

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

Feral pigs: Cereal grains (wheat, oats barley etc) or pulse grain (lupins) may be used to prepare bait for control of feral pigs. Mix 19mL of ACTA 1080 Concentrate with 1kg of good quality grain, giving a concentration of 570mg of 1080 per kg of grain.

Fox baits: Inject 0.1mL of ACTA 1080 Concentrate per bait to deliver a concentration of 3mg of 1080 per bait. For preparation of egg baits inject 0.1mL 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.

Rabbit baits: Mix 22mL of ACTA 1080 Concentrate per kg of good quality oats to deliver a concentration of 660mg of 1080 per kg of grain.

Wild dog baits: Inject 0.2mL of undiluted ACTA 1080 Concentrate per bait to deliver a concentration of 6mg of 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 substrate type, date of preparation and bait purpose (target pest) must be indicated.

BAIT LAYING

Wild dogs and foxes:

Bait density

Approximately one bait is needed per 5-10ha for foxes (10ha for wild dogs). This rate allows for a fox and dog density of up to 4 per km². 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

For ground baiting, unless placement is otherwise specified by State / Territory requirements, individual baits should be buried in holes approximately 8-10cm deep, at marked sites. Foxes and dogs are readily able to find and excavate baits.

Baits should be placed at intervals of approximately 250m for foxes and at least 250m 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. The application of baits by air is subject to State / Territory approval.

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.

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. Baits in undisturbed sites should be removed after 7 days. 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 per km² in some areas.

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

BAIT LAYING: continued

Feral pigs:

Placement of baits

In the ACT, NT and NSW baits may only be used in bait stations. A bait station is a fenced enclosure 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.

Pre-feeding

Baiting programs will be most successful when pre-feeding occurs. It is recommended pre-feeding is conducted to draw feral pigs to a baiting site to maximise bait uptake. Select baiting sites in, or close to, recent pig activity. Quantity of poisoned baits required depends on local assessment of pig numbers. In WA, place free feed in heaps of 1kg using at least 7kg of grain mix. Place heaps 5 - 6 metres apart. Check baits daily and replace taken feed. If all feed is taken, double the quantity offered. Free feeding should continue until there is a good consumption for at least 3 - 4 consecutive nights. Do not continue to free feed any longer than necessary. Poison bait is to used immediately after consistent take of free feed occurs.

Bait replacement

ACT, NT & NSW: 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.

WA: Observe signs of pig activity. Four kilograms of 1080 bait will kill 20 - 25 moderately sized pigs. Remove all remaining free feed and replace those where the most free feed was taken with heaps of one to two kilograms of 1080 bait. Use extra heaps rather than exceed the 2kg limit. Check the heaps daily and top up bait until pigs cease to take the bait.

BAIT LAYING: continued

Rabbits:

Pre-feeding is compulsory in some States and Territories, but **highly recommended** for all States and Territories regardless of bait type used.

Oats & Pellets: Lay the free feed in trails along furrows which are not more than 10cm deep or 20cm wide. At least two (preferably 3) free feeds are to be offered in the baiting area at intervals of at least 3 days. Rabbits will become accustomed to eating oats & pellets and this assists the user to correctly estimate the required quantities of poisoned bait subsequently to be offered. Typical free feed applications rates are 3 - 6kg per km of trail. After successful free feeding has been established, cover or remove all remaining free feed. Lay the poisoned bait next to the original free feeding trail at a rate slightly greater than the rate of free feed which was consumed. Inspect the following day and top up any areas where the trail is completely eaten. Poisoned oat and pellet baits are not suitable for aerial or broadcast applications. The use of 1080 oat and pellet Baits for rabbit control is restricted in urban and some wildlife areas. The amount of 1080 oat and pellet baits required per kilometre of trail will vary depending on local rabbit density, bait type and the amount of free feeding.

Carrots: Can be applied by trail application or aerial and broadcasting application. When applying in trails, follow directions as per oats and pellets above.

DISPOSAL OF UNUSED PREPARED BAITS:

At the completion of bait preparation, all equipment must be thoroughly cleaned, and any empty containers or surplus baits must be disposed of accordingly (containers buried deeply; baits buried deeply, eggs smashed and buried deeply).

Only prepare enough baits for immediate use, and do not store baits for extended periods. Bury contaminated containers as described below in storage and disposal instructions.

MINIMUM DISTANCE AND NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:

Neighbour Notification

Neighbours must be notified to allow them to take appropriate action. The notification must advise that steps (eg. restraint, muzzling) need to be taken to ensure domestic dogs do not gain access to 1080 baits or poisoned animals. The notification must specify the dates between which baiting 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 notifications must be kept. Baiting must commence within ten days of notification or else another 3 days notice of intent to lay baits is required advising the revised particulars.

Signage

Signage is compulsory for all lands where baiting occurs. Do not lay baits until signage is in place. Signage must include – date baits laid, contact numbers, toxin name, target animal and a warning that domestic animals and pets can be affected. Users must ensure that signs are put up immediately before 1080 poisoning operations commence on the property and are placed according to requirements specified by the relevant State / Territory authority. These notices must remain up for at least 4 weeks after the authorised period of bait lay has expired or after all untaken baits have been collected. Signs are to be at least 200 x 200mm and should be printed with red lettering on a white background.

Distance Restrictions

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

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.

PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC AND FARM DOGS

Steps (eg. restraint, muzzling) need to be taken to ensure domestic and farm dogs do not gain access to 1080 baits or poisoned animals. In the event of accidental poisoning seek immediate veterinary assistance.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEA AND ENVIRONMENT:

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

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

Information on the 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 birds and other native wildlife. In Tasmania, avoid baiting in areas likely to contain isolated populations of bettongs or potoroos. 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. Bait placement and/or bait station design should be such that non-target access is minimised.

This product may be toxic to some marsupial carnivores. Where appropriate, potential risks should be reduced by correct bait placement, selection of the minimum effective rate, and avoidance of baiting during the main breeding season.

To the extent possible, untaken baits should be recovered at the end of a baiting campaign. Untaken fox / wild dog baits should be removed after 7 days (or as per relevant State / Territory baiting program requirements). To the extent possible, animal carcasses should be recovered during and for 14 days after a baiting program. Untaken baits and animal carcasses should be destroyed by burning or burial according to the requirements of the State or Territory in which use has occurred. Baiting should occur late in the day to minimise exposure to birds.

Any incidents where it is suspected that non-target animals may have been poisoned by 1080 should be notified to State / Territory authorities.

STORAGE, TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF BAITS

Only authorised personnel can have access to bait. Baits must be transported and stored in such a way that unauthorised personnel cannot have access to the baits. Do not store the bait in a position accessible to children, livestock or domestic pets. Unless approved by the relevant State / Territory authority, users must not store this product after a baiting campaign is complete. Store in a secure locked facility. Safe storage is the responsibility of all persons who are supplied with these baits. Do not allow baits to contaminate foodstuffs, or feed, for human or non-target animal consumption.

Transport only in the original containers and ensure packaging is secure before handling. Do not reuse containers for any other purpose.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse containers before disposal. 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 0.5m in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots.

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 wrists and a washable hat, elbow-length rubber gloves. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash 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 days 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 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.

MSDS

Refer to Material Safety Data Sheet available from supplier for further information (www.animalcontrol.com.au).

CONDITIONS OF SALE & DISCLAIMER:

Animal Control Technologies (Australia) Pty Ltd (ACTA) provides no warranties, either expressed or implied, and assumes no responsibility for the use of the product. The product is supplied on the condition that the persons using the product will make their own determination as to the suitability for their purposes prior to use of this product. ACTA will not accept responsibility for losses or damage arising from the supply or use of this product other than the responsibility for the merchantable quality of the product. 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. Due care should be taken to ensure that the use of this product and its disposal is in compliance with all relevant Federal, State and Local Government regulations.



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