

- hazard, especially if a good growth of pasture results from the rain. In hot, dry weather carrots tend to dehydrate and can remain toxic for many weeks.
- Where possible, carcasses of poisoned rabbits should be collected daily for at least 14 days
 after the last poison feed. They should be destroyed by incineration or buried at a minimum
 depth of 500mm in a disposal pit. The disposal pit must be clear of waterways (permanent or
 ephemeral). In most situations the baited area is inaccessible and it will be impossible to locate
 and destroy rabbit carcasses. Since toxic concentrations of 1080 can remain in carcasses for
 >75 days, poisoned areas must be considered dangerous, especially for dogs, for many weeks.

PROCEDURAL NOTES

- Users of 1080 must always refer to the relevant federal, state and territory legislation for more detailed and up-to-date information on conditions of use including distance restrictions, public notification and bait preparation, distribution, storage, transportation and disposal.
- Aircraft operators must ensure that their flying operations comply with requirements of the Civil Aviation Safety Authority.

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APPENDICES

Relevant federal, state and territory legislation for the use of 1080

Federal

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Information available from the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities website: http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/

Australian Capital Territory

Environment Protection Act 1997

New South Wales

Pesticides Act 1999

Northern Territory

Poison and Dangerous Drugs Act 1999 Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1998

Queensland

Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulations 1996

South Australia

Controlled Substances Act 1984 Controlled Substances (Poison) Regulations 1996

Tasmania

Poisons Act 1971 Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act 1995



Victoria

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical (Control of Use) Act 1992

Western Australia

Poisons Act 1964 Poisons Regulations 1965

Distance restrictions, neighbour notification and warning signs requirements for aerial baiting of rabbits using 1080

State	Specified Minimum Distances	Neighbour Notification	Warning Signs
NSW and ACT	Property/Boundary fence 100m -except where a group of adjoining landholders agree in writing as part of a coordinated rabbit control program Habitation 500m Domestic water supply 200m Public roads 200m Waterline of large water storage facilities 10m	72 hours prior to baiting Baiting must begin within 7 days of notification and must be completed within 14 days of notification. Further notification is required if 1080 baits are used beyond this 14 day period.	All entry points From start of baiting for minimum of 4 weeks



State	Specified Minimum Distances	Neighbour Notification	Warning Signs
	Aerial baiting of rabbits in water catchment areas requires specific prior approval from the DG of NSW Agriculture		
QLD	No aerial baiting		
NT	No aerial baiting		
VIC	Property/boundary fence 50 m Habitation 200m	24 hours prior to baiting	All entry points For duration of baiting
	Domestic drinking water 100m		
	Watercourse/permanent water 50m		
SA	No aerial baiting		
TAS	No aerial baiting		
WA	Property boundaries 500m	72 hours prior to baiting	All entry points to the baited



State	Specified Minimum Distances	Neighbour Notification	Warning Signs
	Constructed recreational sites 500m		area or other relevant
	Public roads 250m		locations. For duration of baiting and then for 1 month after the baits are rendered safe



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If you have printed this document please ensure you regularly check https://pestsmart.org.au for the latest updates of these documents.

Reference me as: Sharp T (2012) NATSOP-RAB002 National Standard Operating Procedure: Aerial baiting of rabbits with sodium fluoroacetate (1080). PestSmart website. https://pestsmart.org.au/toolkit-resource/aerial-baiting-of-rabbits-with-sodium-fluoroacetate-1080/