

DANGEROUS POISON

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



STRYCHNINE ALKALOID CRYSTALS

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:

999 g/kg (99.9%) STRYCHNINE ALKALOID (as crystals)

For the Control of Wild Dogs and Emus

ALWAYS READ THE LABEL AND USE ONLY AS DIRECTED

4 FARMERS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

A.B.N. 51 160 092 428

1 / 70 MCDOWELL STREET, WELSHPOOL, WA 6106

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Batch Number:

Date of Manufacture:

APVMA Approval No: 69699/61462

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: WA Only

These directions form part of the label.

In accordance with Poison (Section 24) (Registered Pesticide Strychnine Alkaloid) Notice 2010, made under the Poisons Act 1964, Strychnine Alkaloid can only be possessed and used with the approval of the Chief Executive Officers of the Western Australian Department of Agriculture. Only the Chief Executive Officer (or officers delegated in writing) can approve the distribution of Strychnine Alkaloid to other persons, subject to those persons having received adequate training. A formal assessment of risks to humans, domestic animals and wildlife must be undertaken before use is considered. Approved warning signs must be displayed prominently at all entrances to the property where strychnine is used and at other strategic points near the location of use, for the duration of use and for one month thereafter.

Instructions for using strychnine alkaloid:

- Not to be used in domestic or home garden situations.
- All adjacent neighbours must be notified in writing at least **72 hours** before use, with details of the location and period of use.
- Strychnine must not be used within 20m of any roadway, reserve, public place or boundary fence.
- Strychnine should not be used within 100m of all neighbours' dwellings except with their written permission.
- Except where strychnine is used on the jaws of wild dog traps, all domestic stock must be excluded from the area until all strychnine has been consumed or removed and destroyed.
- Burn or bury any animal carcasses found during baiting and for 14 days after all bait has been removed. Where strychnine has been used on trap jaws all trapped animals must be buried or burnt during, or at the conclusion of, the trapping program.
- No skins may be removed from carcasses and the meat is not to be used for human or animal consumption. Removal of dog scalps is allowed where necessary.

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

The following are the **Western Australian Department of Agriculture's** instructions governing the use of Strychnine Alkaloid for Western Australia.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk assessment is a prerequisite to Strychnine Alkaloid supply and usage. Assessments must be completed before strychnine can be supplied or used. All assessments must be thorough and documentation filed. Completion of a risk assessment of the property where strychnine is to be used must demonstrate that there is virtually no risk to human health and that risks to wildlife, domestic stock and pets can be minimized.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICATION OF STRYCHNINE ALKALOID TO THE JAWS OF WILD DOG

Traps

Subject to a satisfactory risk assessment and adequate training of the recipient, strychnine may be issued to officers of authorized departments and pastoralists for application to the jaws of wild dog traps in specified shires. Strychnine so issued must be used by the recipient on specified lands and is not transferable to other persons.

The purpose of poisoning is to ensure a rapid death to wild dogs caught in leg-hold traps. Correct placement of traps ensures that risk to non-target species from the trap is minimal. Strychnine is placed in the wrapping which minimizes its exposure to all but the trapped animal. The trapped animal only accesses the poison when it bites the jaw of the trap when attempting to free its leg.

STRYCHNINE ISSUED FOR POISONING OF TRAPS MUST NOT BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER CONTRARY TO THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

Strychnine is secured to one jaw ONLY of the trap, the jaw held by the trap mechanism, not the "free" jaw. Use a piece of hessian or similar material approximately 50mm wide and 250mm long. If both jaws are wrapped they may have insufficient grip to hold an animal's leg.

Starting at one side of the jaw, wrap across the jaw twice, producing two layers of material 50mm wide. Place 0.25 to 0.5 grams of strychnine crystals in the centre of the wrapping on the upper face of the jaw (when viewed closed). Complete wrapping the jaw using the remaining fabric in the same manner, producing a "bandage" four or more layers thick and the same width as the fabric. Secure the fabric at each end using ties of wire around the jaw. The ties must be strong enough to keep the bandage in place while the trapped dog is biting at the bandage.

After use, damaged wrappings must be removed, burnt and the ashes buried at a minimum depth of 0.5m in a dry site at least 10m from any watercourse. Traps with intact wrappings must be stored under the same conditions as strychnine. There should be a minimal amount of time between poisoning of the jaws and deployment of the trap to avoid accidental misplacement of strychnine.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION AND USE OF STRYCHNINE GRAIN BAIT FOR EMU CONTROL

Strychnine for emu control will only be issued to trained officers of authorized departments for use on specified lands for which an emu damage permit has been issued by the Department of Conservation and Land Management. Only authorized officers will prepare the baits and will supervise their use. Baits may be issued to landholders after appropriate training and instruction and after appropriate pre-feeding and other preparations have been made.

Strychnine poisoning of emus is only effective during the winter months when natural seed is scarce and emus have access to adequate water supplies.

Free-feeding

- Select an area where emus congregate to feed.
- Establish feeding stations by placing heaps of grain (2-5kg) about 20m apart in the selected area.
- Vary the number of free-feeding stations according to numbers of emus present. Try one to every 10 emus.
- Replenish free-feed every second day according to the level of consumption. If the free-feed is completely eaten, establish extra feeding points.
- Once emus find and take the free-feed grain, the amount should be increased to approximately 1kg per bird, and a further two free-feeds should be given to ensure all emus become accustomed to feeding at the heaps.
- Liquid paraffin or vegetable oil should be added to the last two free-feeds by mixing 100ml with every 4kg of wheat. This allows the birds to become accustomed to the changed nature of the bait before the addition of the poison.

The free-feeding period normally requires 7-10 days to thoroughly accustom the emus to feed freely at the baiting stations.

Preparing poison bait

BAIT FOR EMUS MUST ONLY BE PREPARED BY TRAINED OFFICERS OF THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OR PERSONS AUTHORISED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

- Mix 25g of strychnine in each 100ml of liquid paraffin or vegetable oil. Wear PVC gloves, eye protection, overalls and chemically resistant rubber boots.
- Apply 100ml of this mixture to every 4kg of grain. Mix thoroughly in a metal container, on a metal sheet, in a concrete mixer, or in a disposable plastic container.
- After use rinse the metal mixing apparatus in a solvent such as petrol and bury the rinsate at least 0.5m deep in a dry site at least 10m from any watercourse.
- Used disposable plastic containers must be burnt and ash buried at least 0.5m deep in a dry site at least 10m from any watercourse.

Laying bait

- Clean up and remove any remaining free-feed grain at feeding stations.
- Lay poisoned grain in heaps of 2-5kg.
- If emus return to the feeding area, lay further poisoned heaps offering approximately 1 kg per emu.

To obtain best results

- Lay free-feed and poisoned baits towards evening rather than earlier in the day.
- Do not shoot at, or cause undue disturbance to the emus during the poisoning operation.
- Lay bait in heaps; do not spread bait.

Environmental safety

- Exclude domestic stock, children and the public from the baiting area. Erect warning signs.
- Clean up and burn or bury unused poison grain.
- Burn or bury emu carcasses.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate ponds, waterways or drains with chemicals or used containers.

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

Time poisoning programs when non-target species are not active. Strychnine grain bait should not be laid at least 10m from habitat areas. Strychnine grain bait should not be laid within 30m of streams and a minimum of 3m above the high water level of catchments.

WARNING:

Domestic dogs and cats should be confined in house yards while baits are in use.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

Safe storage is the responsibility of all persons who are supplied with strychnine. Strychnine must be kept in the original, labelled container. Store in a dry, well-ventilated area, in a locked room away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed, fertilizers, halogens and oxidizing agents at all times, except when required for use. Storage temperature should be less than 40°C. Transport only in original container and ensure packaging is secure before handling without protection. Where strychnine is used for the preparation of grain bait, uneaten or unused bait must not be retained for future use and must be burnt and ash buried at least 0.5m deep in a dry site at least 10m from any watercourse or water supply. Any animal carcasses found after baiting should be burnt or buried.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Very dangerous. Poisonous if swallowed. When opening the container wear elbow-length PVC gloves and chemical splash goggles. If product gets on skin, immediately wash the 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 clothing used.

FIRST AID

If swallowed, speed in treatment is essential.

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone: 13 11 26). Give patient activated charcoal and keep patient quiet in a dark place if possible. If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. Remove from the contaminated area. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information please refer to the Safety Data Sheet. For a copy visit our website at www.4farmers.com.au



STRYCHNINE or STRYCHNINE SALTS	
U.N. No. 1692	
PG I	HAZCHEM 2X
In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 Police or Fire Brigade	Special Poisons Advice: 13 11 26