

1080 POISON

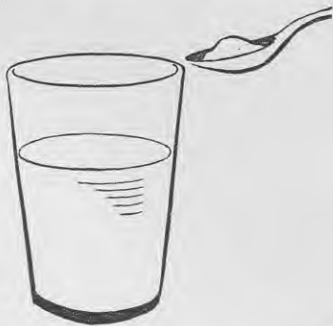
- 1080 poison in sufficient quantity will kill man, animals, and birds.
- In the hands of trained men it does not present undue hazards to users.

THERE are no particular dangers to occupiers of properties where the poison is used, but, as with all poisons, young children should in no circumstances be allowed access to bait materials poisoned with it.



NO ANTIDOTE; BUT PROMOTE VOMITING

There is no effective antidote for 1080 poisoning when symptoms have appeared, but if any is swallowed by man or child, vomiting should be promoted by a tablespoon of salt or a teaspoon of mustard in a tumbler of warm water.



NO ACCUMULATION IN BONES OR MEAT

Though there is some experimental evidence that repeated small doses of 1080 can in some circumstances have serious or fatal effects on sheep, there is nothing to suggest that such

The salt treatment can be repeated four or five times till vomiting occurs.

The patient should be kept quiet and immediate medical advice obtained.

Precautions

recommended on properties where the poison is used against animal pests

By the Departments of Agriculture and Health and the Rabbit Destruction Council

doses cause any accumulation of the poison in the bones or meat of animals.

The poison is not stored in the bones of 1080-poisoned animals and if it is laid on pasture, it cannot render the plants themselves poisonous to grazing animals.

IN RUNNING WATER

In the amounts used in rabbit and opossum eradication it is most unlikely to cause any poisoning danger to man or animal if baits fall in running water, but it would always be prudent not to use a water supply contaminated with large amounts of poisoned bait whatever the poison used.

AVOID INHALING DUST

No poisonous fumes or vapour are given off from 1080-poisoned baits or even from 1080 powder, but in handling the powdered poison precautions must be taken to avoid inhaling any dust given off from it.

There are no dangers in handling the carcasses of 1080-poisoned animals, since the possibility of contaminating the hands with sufficient poison to be dangerous is extremely remote.

Any poison on the hands is removed completely by washing them in water, preferably hot.

RISKS TO DOGS

Dogs are killed by eating the flesh of larger animals killed by large doses of 1080 and by eating the carcass, including the gut contents, of any 1080-poisoned rabbit.

The carcass of a sheep which had been missed during the muster before poisoning and killed by freshly laid bait would be more likely to kill a dog than that of a sheep dying after being returned to poisoned country. In the second case the intake of 1080 by the sheep would probably be lower, with less likelihood of the meat being toxic.

Clean mustering before poisoning is essential, not only to save unnecessary losses of sheep but to reduce the risk to dogs.

The poison does not break down in the carcasses of dead animals and hence dogs must be prevented from eating any 1080-poisoned animals, even when the carcasses are very decomposed.