Type of document: FSC Pesticide Derogation Approval
Confidentiality: No restrictions
Approved by: FSC Board Pesticides Committee
Effective Date: 01 February 2011
Expiration Date: 01 February 2016
Related Documents:
FSC-POL-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy
FSC-GUI-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy Guidance
FSC-PRO-01-004 Processing pesticide derogation applications

Pesticide derogation: Use of Sodium Fluoroacetate in Australia
FSC reference code: FSC-DER-30-V1-0 EN Sodium Fluoroacetate Australia 01022011

Date: 01 February 2011

FSC Board Committee decision:
Approves a derogation for Sodium Fluoroacetate 1080 only for those cases where regional or national authorities legally require 1080 baiting as part of a pest animal control program, obliging FSC certified companies to participate under FSC Principle 1. For each of those cases Certificate Holders must provide evidence of the legal requirement to use 1080 on request.

The FSC Board committee recommends the Australian FSC Certificate Holders to:

1. encourage the regional/national authorities or contracted staff to limit the amount of 1080 applied (kg active ingredient applied per ha) and the area treated to the minimum needed for effective control of the targeted pest organism, and to gradually reduce amount and treated area further by using alternative methods of control and taking measures to prevent damage;

2. encourage regional/national authorities or staff to reduce risks of 1080 to non-target animals by strictly following all legal requirements in Australia (or a particular state/territory) for pesticide use, in particular measures for occupational and environmental safety including worker protection and buffer zones near sensitive areas (wildlife habitats, banks of streams or lakes, catchment areas where ground-water is used for drinking-water supplies, etc);

3. encourage regional/national authorities or staff to manage the European red fox (or other pest organisms such as feral pigs, wild dogs, or rabbits if required by regional or national laws) by developing a management strategy that aims to reduce damage to crop trees or threatened native species, giving preference to the least hazardous control methods, minimizing 1080 use, and supplementing 1080 with alternatives (shooting, trapping, hunting with dogs, etc);¹

5 consult with directly or potentially affected parties where 1080 is used and (especially near nature reserves/parks or sensitive areas such as wildlife habitats, rivers, lakes) consult with regional authorities for environmental protection and experts on wildlife conservation;

6. collaborate with government agencies for conservation or pest management, experts or PhD students at research institutions and universities, enterprises, and other certificate holders to improve alternative methods of controlling pest animals, including non-chemical methods, alternative poisons and an integrated management approach based on monitoring. Non-lethal methods include chemical repellents (e.g. aluminium ammonium sulphate (D-Ter®, or Scat®), denatonium benzoate (D-Ter®), chilli/capsicum oil (Poss Off®), and possibly also bone oil, cinnamon extract, fatty acids, garlic extract, predator odours, dustable pepper, putrid egg solids, or volatile oils), use of an anti-feedant paint that can be applied to tree stems (based on a protein, or minerals such as silica/quartz sand), and using an emetic for conditioned taste aversion, e.g. lithium chloride (which is used to keep wolves or coyotes from preying on livestock), an anthelmintic, cyclophosmamide, extract of red squill (Urginea scilla or U. maritima), bitter lupine (Lupinus albus), and possibly extract of artichoke leaves (Cynara scolymus or C. cardunculus). Certificate holders and research partners are strongly encouraged to explore the feasibility of using lithium chloride and other emetic chemicals for conditioning foxes to avoid certain foods such as poultry on farms, wild birds, and bird eggs. Fertility control still requires more research. In nurseries, planting larger and more robust seedlings may prevent some damage. In the long term, certificate holders might consider growing crop trees that are less susceptible to damage from pest animals, e.g. native species or mixed stands.

List of FSC certified forestry units covered under this Sodium Fluoroacetate derogation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FSC Certificate Holder (CH)</th>
<th>Certificate Number</th>
<th>Active Ingredient</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hancock Victorian Plantations Pty. Limited (HPV)</td>
<td>SW-FM/COC-1128</td>
<td>Sodium monofluoroacetate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rewards Group Limited (RGL)</td>
<td>SW-FM/COC-1778</td>
<td>('1080')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timbercorp Limited (former CH)</td>
<td>SW-FM/COC-1327</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>now managed by: Australian Bluegum Plantations Pty. Ltd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Elders Forestry Limited</td>
<td>SW-FM/COC-1217</td>
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Note: Failure to demonstrate compliance with the conditions included in this document may result in the termination of the derogation.