

Process to apply for a Restricted Chemical Products Permit (1080/Strychnine) to use RCP for pest control

**(Source: Based by Codes of Practice for the Safe Use and Management of
1080 and Strychnine)**

The purpose of this document is to clearly explain, in plain English the process one must undertake to legally possess and use both 1080 and Strychnine.

1. Applicant completes the RCP Application and forwards to the local Authorising Officer (DAFWA Biosecurity Officer). When completing the application the applicant should take into consideration the amounts of poisons required for the control program (pastoral areas this is usual 52 weeks). Three amounts of poisons need to be planned for;
 - The amount used by the applicant in their own day to day program.
 - The amount to inject their allocation of meat from a community coordinated program.
 - The amount used by their LPMT

A copy of a map of the land that application refers to, **MUST** be submitted and can be digital or hand drawn format and must include;

- Dwellings on the property that is to be baited, and dwellings on neighbouring
- Properties within 150 metres of the common boundary
- Major roads and tracks,
- Permanent or flowing water bodies,
- Formal constructed recreational sites,
- Exclusion zones where 1080 baits will not be used,
- The general areas where baiting is likely to occur,
- The proposed location of poison warning signs, and
- Any additional requirements requested by the Authorising Officer.

Nominated Users must have completed “Formal Training” to be able to use/lay poisons, this can be verified by contacting any DAFWA Biosecurity Officer in the State by phone or email and they can search the data base to verify.

Nominated Receivers only require to be provided with appropriate instruction on the safe handling, storage and transport. This is provided by the S7 Retailer as stated in both Codes of Practice for the safe use of 1080 and Strychnine (attached).

2. Once the application is received by the Authorised Officer, a search of the data base is conducted to ascertain the training records for all nominated users included in the application. If all nominated users have received formal training and the area of the application and any likely risks are familiar to the Authorised Officer, the risk

assessment is conducted via a “Desk Top Assessment”. If the nominated user has not received formal training they are contacted by phone and sent a copy of the landholder training books and questionnaires. The risk assessment is put on hold until the landholder questionnaires are received. The questionnaire is marked and provided all answers are correct, the trained person’s details are updated on the data base as “Formally Trained”. Risk assessment is continued and a permit generated. Contact with the person will be made to clarify any incorrect questions and discussed to ensure the person has a clear understanding.

In the event that the Authorised Officer is unfamiliar with the area of the application, a site inspection and discussion with the applicant may be necessary in order for the risk assessment to be completed.

Once issued, copies of the permit are forwarded to the Applicant, Nominated S7 Retailer and LPMT.

3. Who is responsible for each part of the process
 - The applicant makes application in the required format to the Authorising Officer
 - The Authorising Officer processes the application and follows up any requirements for a Risk Assessment to be carried out (training requirements, clarify any details in question with regard to the application).
 - All LPMTs must have a copy of a RCP permit naming themselves before commencing to lay any poisons (1080 or Strychnine) on any land. This is clear to all LPMT’s and is covered in the formal training they must complete to obtain a licence with Department of Health.

If in during a baiting period, the applicant needs to change any details of their program (change of Users, Receivers, LPMT, quantities of poisons) an RCP Permit Amendment Request (attached) will need to be submitted. It may be practical to contact the local Biosecurity Officer to clarify the details. If the current permit is coming up for expiry (within 12 months) a new application can be started which may give another five years before the process needs to be done again.