



STRYCHNINE FOR WILD DOG CONTROL LANDHOLDER ASSESSMENT

Applicant Details

Surname	First Name	Title
Property Name		
Address	Town	Postcode
Phone	Email	
Fax	Date	
Applicants association with Property (please circle) owner tenant manager employee contractor volunteer		

Instructions for Applicant:

- Please answer all 20 questions that have been selected (highlighted or circled) by your Biosecurity Officer on the attached assessment sheet.
- The assessment is comprised of multiple-choice and short-answer questions. For multiple-choice questions, circle one or more correct answers from the options given. For short-answer questions write the correct answers in the spaces provided.
- You may refer back to the “Landholder Information for the Safe Use and Management of Strychnine for Wild Dog control” manual whilst you are answering the questions. **All of the information required to complete the assessment can be found in this manual.**
- Please contact your Biosecurity Officer or local DAFWA office if you would like assistance with the reading and understanding of the questions or any other further information.
- Once you have completed the questions please sign the declaration at the end of the question sheet, ensure your details have been filled out at the top of this page and submit the assessment to your Biosecurity Officer along with your Strychnine Application Form and Map (if you are intending on conducting a control program).

Office Use Only – Confirmation from Authorised Officer

I am satisfied that the applicant named below has successfully completed this assessment and has adequate knowledge for the proper and safe use and possession of Strychnine.

Applicant Name
Property CRIS Number/s

Authorised Officer Details

Surname	First Name
Position	Location
Comments	
Authorised Officer Signature	Date

Training details must be recorded on the ERAS database.
File the original copy with the completed assessment questions in the relevant property file.

STRYCHNINE FOR WILD DOG CONTROL LANDHOLDER ASSESSMENT

You are only required to answer the 20 questions that have been selected (highlighted or circled) by your Biosecurity Officer. Mark / Write the answers on this Assessment sheet.

- 1. Strychnine is only registered in Western Australia for the control of: (please circle two correct answers)**
 - a) Wedge-tailed eagles – Strychnine is applied to carcasses of lambs
 - b) Wild Dogs – Strychnine is applied to the jaws of wild dog traps
 - c) Feral Pigs – Strychnine is mixed with grain to make feral pig bait
 - d) Emus – Strychnine is mixed with grain to make emu bait

- 2. Under the Animal Welfare Act 2002, it is mandatory to use strychnine on jawed traps used for wild dog control in Western Australia.**
 - a) True
 - b) False

- 3. In general, native animals are much more tolerant to Strychnine than introduced species.**
 - a) True
 - b) False

- 4. To humans, Strychnine is odourless and tasteless.**
 - a) True
 - b) False

- 5. Strychnine can enter the body through:**
 - a) Inhalation
 - b) Ingestion
 - c) Broken skin
 - d) All of the above

- 6. Strychnine can be degraded in some soils as a result of microbial activity. This degradation is generally:**
 - a) Very fast
 - b) Very slow

7. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?

- a) Strychnine shows little or no breakdown by exposure to light.
- b) Strychnine degradation in the soil is generally very slow.
- c) Strychnine is highly soluble in water.
- d) Strychnine remaining in the gut of a poisoned carcass is potentially hazardous to other carnivores.

8. The range of strychnine-sensitivity is fairly narrow. It is therefore difficult to target a specific species.

- a) True
- b) False

9. Based on an LD₅₀ of 1.0mg/kg, how much strychnine would result in a 50% chance of killing an 80kg human?

- a) 80 milligrams
- b) 8 grams
- c) 80 grams
- d) 1 milligram

10. Breathing apparatus must be worn whilst using Strychnine because:

- a) The fumes evolved from strychnine can cause serious headaches
- b) There is a serious risk of inhaling the fine particles of strychnine poison
- c) The mask will help to protect you from sunburn

11. Fill in the missing words.

A person should not _____ , _____ or smoke whilst handling strychnine products as the poison may be accidentally ingested.

12. Refer to the First Aid section of the “Landholder Information for the Safe Use and Management of Strychnine” booklet and List 6 signs of CHRONIC poisoning in humans.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |

13. Refer to the First Aid section of the “Landholder Information for the safe use and management of Strychnine” booklet and List 11 signs of ACCUTE poisoning in humans.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 6. _____ | |

14. What is the name and phone number of the information centre that should be phoned for advice after any human Strychnine poisoning incident?

Name: _____ Phone: _____

15. Fill in the missing words.

If poisoning occurs you should try to keep the patient calm. If possible keep the person in a quiet, dark place as they may be highly sensitive to _____ and _____.

16. The use of Wild Dog traps is restricted to the pastoral areas and prescribed agricultural areas listed in the Code of Practice on the Safe Use and Management of Strychnine unless special authority is granted.

- a) True
- b) False

17. Other than trapping, list 2 alternative methods for wild dog control:

- 1. _____
- 2. _____

18. Multiple numbers of wild dogs can often be reduced using 1080 baits leaving fewer animals to control using labour intensive trapping.

- a) True
- b) False

19. A community control program can often achieve a significant reduction in the target species and can have a longer-term effect than the effect achieved by an individual landholder.

- a) True
- b) False

20. Which of the following features IS NOT required to be shown on your map (submitted with your Strychnine Application form)?

- a) Roads and Tracks
- b) Location of Warning Signs
- c) Paddocks currently under crop or pasture
- d) Dwellings and Recreational Sites
- e) Property Access Points
- f) Significant bush areas

21. Who is the only person authorised to pick up the strychnine crystals from the S7 retailer once your trapping program has been approved?

- a) The person nominated on the Authorisation Voucher as the “Receiver”
- b) An authorised officer from the department of Agriculture and Food
- c) The landholder
- d) A relative or employee of the landholder

22. You must submit a map of your proposed Strychnine control program with your application form. Which of the following formats would be acceptable?

- a) A hand drawn map
- b) A computer digitised map
- c) An aerial photograph (with labelled features)
- d) Any of the above formats would be acceptable

23. What is the minimum amount of notice that must be given to neighbours prior to the commencement of your strychnine control program?

24. What information must be provided to adjacent neighbours when advising them of intended strychnine control programs?

- a) Where and when the trapping is to take place
- b) The type of poison to be used
- c) A warning of the risk posed to stock and domestic animals
- d) All of the above

25. Potential risks to non-target animals of Strychnine poisoning or trapping can be reduced by?

- a) Disposing of poisoned carcasses on a regular basis to reduce the risk of secondary poisoning
- b) Avoid using lures that could attract non-target species
- c) Laying traps at least one metre from tracks to minimise the risk of wandering stock and other animals from accidentally stepping on a trap
- d) All of the above

26. How long must Strychnine Warning Signs remain displayed after the completion of the trapping program?

- a) 1 year
- b) 1 month
- c) 1 week
- d) 1 day

27. All persons involved in a Strychnine trapping program (including the landholder, trap layer and nominated person picking up the strychnine) must:

- a) demonstrate a thorough knowledge of how to use and manage Strychnine safely
- b) hold a valid ABN
- c) have lived on the property for at least 5 years
- d) hold a valid Western Australian drivers licence

28. What form must a landholder complete and submit to an authorised DAFWA officer for every trapping program in order to obtain Strychnine?

29. Every Strychnine application is subject to a Risk Assessment carried out by your Biosecurity Officer before approval to use Strychnine can be approved.

- a) True
- b) False

30. Which two documents must be provided to S7 Retailers to enable a person to be supplied with Strychnine? (Circle two correct answers)

- a) Certificate of title proving their land ownership
- b) Proof of identity
- c) Original Strychnine Permit naming person picking up the poison
- d) National Police Clearance

31. Which of the following are requirements for transporting Strychnine? (Circle each correct answer)

- a) Kept in their original packaging
- b) Secured inside a locked container
- c) Placed inside the vehicle passenger cabin
- d) Kept refrigerated

32. Which of the following IS NOT a storage requirement for Strychnine?

- a) Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are required to be available for all poisons stored
- b) Once on a landholders property, the Strychnine should be transferred out of the original packaging into a container without a label, to ensure un-authorized persons cannot easily find the products
- c) All storage areas must comply with the Dangerous Goods Regulations for storage safety, security and warning signs
- d) Strychnine products must be always stored in a double locked container

33. You may set wild dog traps outside of your property boundary so long as you erect a sign within 5 metres of the trap.

- a) True
- b) False

34. Unused Strychnine may be given or sold to neighbouring property owners at the completion of your trapping program.

- a) True
- b) False

35. How must empty Strychnine containers be treated?

- a) Returned to a S7 retailer for recycling
- b) Burned and buried at least 0.5m below ground surface.
- c) Labels should be removed before disposing of the containers in the usual methods with other general household rubbish
- d) Containers that have been thoroughly washed may be re-used for other storage purposes

36. It is an offence to use Strychnine products contrary to the Directions for Use supplied with the product.

- a) True
- b) False

37. What action should be taken once the approved trapping period has expired with traps that have already been poisoned with strychnine?

- a) The traps can be set and left for as long as it takes to capture one more wild dog.
- b) The strychnine wrapping should be left in tact and the traps should be hung up in a shed or similar location, far out of reach of children.
- c) The strychnine wrapping should be removed from the traps. The wrapping should be burnt and the ash buried.
- d) The strychnine wrapping should be sealed off with insulation tape and the traps locked away for the next time you want to carry out a trapping program.

38. If a landholder believes they will have difficulties completing a Strychnine trapping program by the approved program expiry date what action should they take?

- a) Ask an authorised DAFWA officer for an extended expiry date
- b) Try to get the trapping program completed as soon as possible after the approved expiry date
- c) Cease trapping on the expiry date and destroy all un-used bait and containers no matter what the circumstances are
- d) Keep trapping but later inform an authorised DAFWA officer the date you eventually completed the baiting program

39. How many grams of strychnine should be applied to the jaws of a wild dog trap?

40. To which authority must all accidents or incidents involving Strychnine be reported to?

- a) Department of Agriculture and Food WA
- b) Water Corporation
- c) Department of Environment and Conservation
- d) Department of Planning and Infrastructure

41. Which authority (in addition to DAFWA) should be contacted immediately if any Strychnine products are lost or stolen?

- a) Department of Environment and Conservation
- b) Department of Planning and Infrastructure
- c) WA Police Service
- d) Fire and Emergency Services Authority of WA

42. Incorrect setting and placement of traps can result in individual wild dogs becoming trap shy.

- a) True
- b) False

43. Wild dog scats often contain significant quantities of:

- a) Insects and dirt
- b) Bone fragments and hair
- c) Feathers and wool
- d) Grass and leaves

44. Urine of a Wild Dog is often difficult to detect. Look for signs such as:

- a) Scratches made on the ground
- b) A trail of ants
- c) Staining of the vegetation
- d) Soil erosion

45. A properly set trap should:

- a) Be clearly visible so that livestock will be able to avoid stepping on it
- b) Be undetectable in the natural setting
- c) Be covered in a mound of dirt to disguise it as an ants nest
- d) Be placed in a vast open space, away from bushes, logs etc

46. The Strychnine wrapping should be applied to BOTH jaws of the wild dog trap.

- a) True
- b) False

47. Soft wire should be used to secure the strychnine wrapping. It should be wrapped across the entire length of the wrapping several times until the cloth is completely covered with the wire.

- a) True
- b) False

48. Which of the following pieces of information need to be reported to your Biosecurity Officer at the completion of your trapping program? (Circle all correct answers)

- a) Number of wild dogs caught
- b) Amount of Strychnine used
- c) Amount of Strychnine destroyed
- d) Number and species of any non-target species caught / poisoned

49. Which of the following methods would give an indication of the success of the control program?

- a) Number of wild dogs killed
- b) Reduction in the damage caused by wild dogs (e.g. stock killed)
- c) Reduction in the numbers of the wild dogs seen
- d) Reduction in the signs of wild dogs (e.g. scats and tracks)
- e) All of the above

50. The footprint pictured to the right is:

- a) Front foot of a Dog
- b) Hind foot of a Dog
- c) Front foot of a Fox
- d) Hind foot of a Fox



51. The footprint pictured to the right is:

- a) Front foot of a Dog
- b) Hind foot of a Dog
- c) Front foot of a Fox
- d) Hind foot of a Fox



52. The footprint pictured to the right is:

- a) Front foot of a Dog
- b) Hind foot of a Dog
- c) Front foot of a Fox
- d) Hind foot of a Fox



53. The footprint pictured to the right is:

- a) Front foot of a Dog
- b) Hind foot of a Dog
- c) Front foot of a Fox
- d) Hind foot of a Fox



Applicants Declaration:

I declare that all responses to the questions in this assessment are of my own effort and to the best of my knowledge.

Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____