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RESTRICTIONS FOR USE OF THE LIVESTOCK PROTECTION COLLARS (Compound 1080)

- A.** The following federal regulations and EPA documents are incorporated by this reference.
1. [40 CFR § 171.103\(d\)\(12\)- Standards for certification of commercial applicators.](#)
 2. [EPA Registration Number 56228-22, Sodium Fluoroacetate \(Compound 1080\) Livestock Protection Collar Label 56228-22 \(date of acceptance October 13, 2016\).](#)
 3. [EPA Registration Number 56228-22, Sodium Fluoroacetate \(Compound 1080\) Livestock Protection Collar Label Amendment \(February 27, 2017\).](#)
- B. Copies** of this document may be obtained from the Idaho State Department of Agriculture central office.
- C. Use restricted** to United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, wildlife services (USDA, APHIS, WS) employees, licensing, and recordkeeping requirements for the LPC.
1. **Registration.** Only the USDA, APHIS, WS can register the LPC. USDA, APHIS, WS is hereinafter known as the registrant for the purpose of this document.
 2. **Authorization to fill.** Only the manufacturer or registrant is authorized to fill collars with Compound 1080. Certified professional applicators or any other person shall not fill collars or remove the pesticide from the collars.
 3. **Transfer.** The LPC may only be transferred by the registrant and only to professional applicators who are certified in the LC category and who are current employees of USDA, APHIS, WS. The LPC is used only by professional applicators with certification in the LC category who are current employees of the USDA, APHIS, WS.
- D. Training.** Before obtaining certification and licensing, LC applicants must receive training and demonstrate competency in the areas listed in CFR Section 171.103(d)(12) and the following:
1. Characteristics and habits of predatory animals, and particularly, coyotes.
 2. Properties of the collars and of Sodium Fluoroacetate (Compound 1080).
 3. Recordkeeping requirements that will additionally include a record of each animal found poisoned or suspected of having been poisoned as a result of the use of Compound 1080, including target and non-target species.
 4. The requirement for immediate reporting of suspected poisonings of non-target species and suspected poisonings of humans or domestic animals by the use of Compound 1080 to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) and the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA).
 5. How to properly dispose of animal remains, vegetation, or soil contaminated by a punctured LPC.
 6. Practical treatment of Compound 1080 poisonings in humans and domestic animals.
 7. Safe handling, attachment, and storage of LPC collars.
 8. The requirement to post and maintain bilingual (English/Spanish or other second language appropriate for the region) signs at logical points of access to areas where LPCs are in use.
 9. The requirement to perform inspections once every week to ensure that collars in use are accounted for, properly positioned, and intact.
 10. Knowledge of alternative controls of predation.
 11. Recognize potential hazards to humans, domestic animals, and non-target wildlife from the use of the LPC.
 12. Read and understand the labeling specific to the LPC.
 13. Recognize general symptoms of poisoning by Compound 1080 in humans and domestic animals and take appropriate action.

14. Recognize where the LPC can be used safely and effectively and, conversely, where alternative methods of control would be more appropriate.
15. Assess damaged LPCs to determine which can be repaired and which must be disposed of properly.
16. Properly dispose of the LPCs

E. Alternative Methods. All appropriate alternative control methods must be considered before implementing use of the LPC.

F. Prior Notification. Prior to any intended use or application of the LPCs, the professional applicator is to submit to ISDA a written notice of intended use containing:

1. The professional applicator's license number issued by the ISDA;
2. A list of the names and addresses of the owners or persons in charge of the areas to be treated and a map of the geographic location of such areas;
3. The approximate size of the area where treatment will take place;
4. The intended period of use; and
5. The number of collars to be used.

G. Coyotes may be taken by collar only.

H. Fenced Pastures. Collars may be used only upon sheep or goats within fenced pastures no larger than two thousand five hundred sixty (2,560) acres (four (4) square miles). Fenced pastures include all pastures that are enclosed by livestock fencing. In addition to wire livestock fences, and other man-made fences, such as rock walls, natural barriers such as escarpments, lakes, or large rivers may be used as fences, as long as they will prevent escape of sheep or goats. Fenced pastures and fences as herein defined are referred to elsewhere in this section as "area." Collars shall not be used on unfenced, open range.

I. Inspection. Each collar in use shall be inspected by the professional applicator once a week to ensure that it is properly positioned and unbroken. An inspection report on a form prescribed by the director shall be forwarded to ISDA following the conclusion of the project.

1. If any collared animal is not accounted for in any two (2) consecutive checks, a complete search for the collared animal shall be conducted.
2. If more than four (4) LPCs are unaccounted for during any thirty (30) day period, WS employees shall remove all LPCs from all animals and terminate their use. Use of collars shall not be resumed until WS employees have provided ISDA with a written protocol defining adequate steps they shall take to prevent any losses of LPCs.

J. Storage. Intact LPCs containing Compound 1080 shall be stored by USDA, APHIS, WS under lock and key in a dry place away from food, feed, domestic animals and corrosive chemicals, and in outbuildings or in outdoor storage areas attached to, but separate from, human living quarters.

K. Warning Signs must be:

1. Posted at all usual points of entry to the area, including any access roads, or footpath or other walking route that enters the area. When there are no usual points of entry, signs shall be posted in the corners of the area or in any other location affording maximum visibility.
2. Visible and legible throughout the collar use.
3. Posted and inspected once a week by the certified Wildlife Services employee to ensure their continued presence and legibility, and will be removed when all collars are removed and accounted for.
4. At least fourteen (14) inches by sixteen (16) inches with letters at least one (1) inch in height.
5. Meet the following requirements:
 - a. Have a background color that contrasts with red and feature clearly legible wording.
 - b. The words "DANGER" and "PELIGRO," plus "PESTICIDES" and "PESTICIDAS," shall be at the top of the sign,
 - c. The words "KEEP OUT" and "NO ENTRE" shall be at the bottom of the sign.

- d. A circle containing an upraised hand on the left and a stern face on the right shall be near the center of the sign. The inside of the circle shall be red, except that the hand and a large portion of the face shall be in a shade that contrasts with red. The length of the hand shall be at least twice the height of the smallest letters. The length of the face shall be only slightly smaller than the hand.
 - e. The name of the pesticide (Compound 1080) and the date collars were placed on the sheep or goats shall appear on the warning sign.
- L. Punctured Collars.** If a collar is found to have been punctured by a predator attacking a collared animal, an intensive search shall be conducted for the predator that punctured the collar.
- M. Disposal** of punctured or unserviceable collars and contaminated gloves, clothing, vegetation or soil shall be as prescribed by the 1080 LPC label and technical bulletin or through the ISDA pesticide disposal program. Disposal of animal remains shall be in accordance with label directions.
- N. USDA, APHIS, WS Registrant Records.** USDA, APHIS, WS shall accurately keep and maintain the following records and reports for a period of three (3) years and make available to the ISDA for inspection, duplication, and verification upon request by the ISDA:
- 1. Records of all collars distributed;
 - 2. The name and address of each professional applicator receiving the collars;
 - 3. The dates and number of collars received by each professional applicator.
- O. Professional Applicator Records.** Professional Applicators must accurately keep and maintain the following records for a period of three (3) years and made available to the ISDA for inspection, duplication and verification upon request of the ISDA:
- 1. Any suspected poisoning of humans, threatened or endangered species, domestic animals, or non-target wild animals shall be reported within seventy-two (72) hours or less to the ISDA and US EPA;
 - 2. The name and address of the person on whose property the LPC was used or, if different from the property owner, the same information for the person in charge of the area where the collars will be used;
 - 3. A map of the geographic location and size of the area in which the LPCs were used;
 - 4. A summary report of the date each individual collar was obtained by the professional applicator, placed on sheep, punctured or ruptured (along with apparent cause), lost or unrecovered, or removed and put in storage, or disposed of through the ISDA Pesticide Disposal Program;
 - 5. The species, date, and location of each animal found poisoned or suspected of having been poisoned as a result of the use of Compound 1080 in LPCs;
 - 6. The dates and results of each collar inspection; and
 - 7. A written description of any complete and intensive search for missing collars or poisoned animals conducted as specified in these rules.
 - 8. A report of the records required by this document shall be submitted to the ISDA as an annual summary report.