



1 October 2019

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Dear

Notification of Whenuakite Pest Control 2019

The Department of Conservation wishes to let you know that details for the Whenuakite pest control operation have now been finalised.

The aerial operation will take place during the first suitable period of fine weather during the approval period of 14 October 2019 and 19 November 2019.

A non-toxic pre-feed bait will be applied first to increase the effectiveness of the operation. After a minimum period of five but no more than twenty-eight days, toxic 1080 baits will be applied during fine weather.

I have enclosed a Key Facts Sheet containing information and a map of the area which shows finalised boundaries. Please read this carefully.

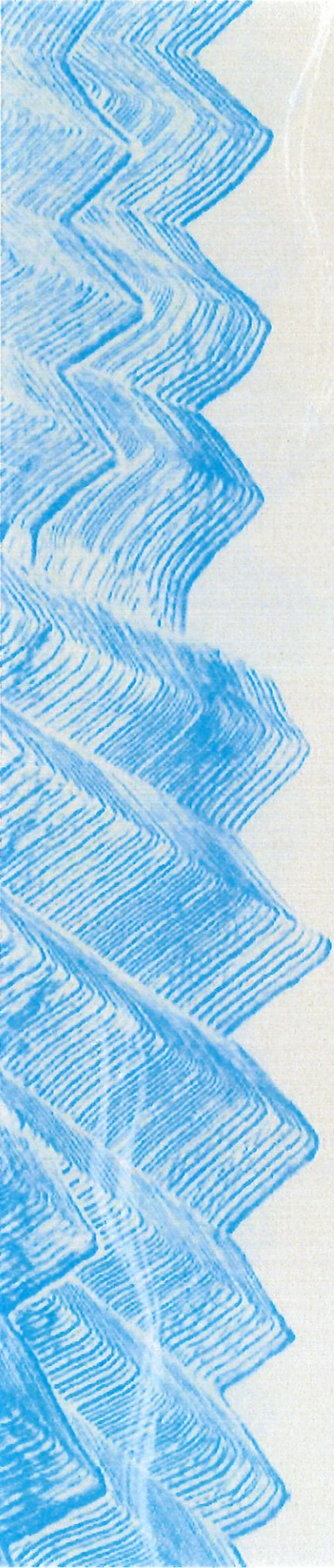
Please contact the Department of Conservation, [redacted] if you would like more information or details.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "L. A.", written over a horizontal line.

Department of Conservation — *Kaitiaki Koiora Rereketanga Morearea* — Te Papa *Atawhai*

Conservation for prosperity *Jiakina te taiao, kia puawai*
www.doc.govt.nz



Key facts: Protecting native species in Whenuakite

The Department of Conservation is undertaking pest control over approximately 1422 hectares in the Whenuakite Forest.

Why are we undertaking pest control in the Whenuakite Block?

The Whenuakite block of Coromandel Forest Park is among the most valuable sites in New Zealand due to its mixture of mature coastal forest and younger regenerating trees. It also includes stands of kauri and threatened species such as the Coromandel brown kiwi of which there are just 900 pair left in the Coromandel.

Community groups, iwi and Waikato Regional Council all recognise the importance of this area and have contributed to conservation efforts since 2001.

The work of the Whenuakite Kiwi Care Group and a long running predator control programme has resulted in the recovery of many native bird species including the Coromandel brown kiwi, miromiro/tomtit, and kereru/ wood pigeon which our forests are dependent on for native seed dispersal. The continued recovery of native birds at Whenuakite is a key outcome of this operation.

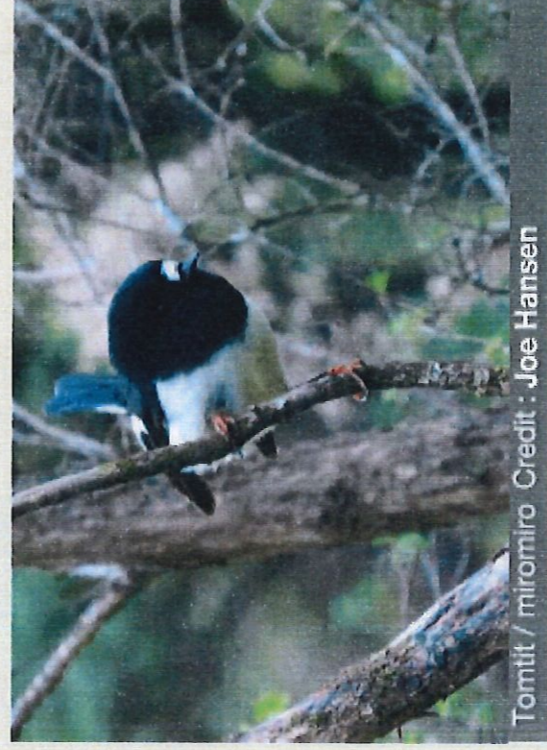
Rats are the most significant predator of small forest birds and threaten the long-term survival of some native species. Rats eat lizards, insects, eggs, young birds and a wide range of native fruits and other plant material. DOC's proposed control will reduce rat numbers sufficiently to protect native

species for one breeding season in three - enough to slowly increase bird numbers.

What has been decided

To achieve recovery, we need a large reduction in rat numbers to allow more food to become available for our native fauna and allow for a higher success rate in fledging chicks.

Cereal pellets containing bio-degradable sodium fluoroacetate, known as 1080, will be used to control the predators. Helicopters will distribute the pellets throughout the designated operational area.



Tomtit / miromiro Credit : Joe Hansen

Timing of the operation

The approved operation timeframe is between 14th October 2019 and 19th November 2019. The exact timing of the operation will be weather dependent and will consist of a non-toxic pre-feed, followed by a toxin drop.

Pest operations are timed for late winter and early spring when food sources for target pests are at their lowest. This increases the take up of bait and the success of the operation.

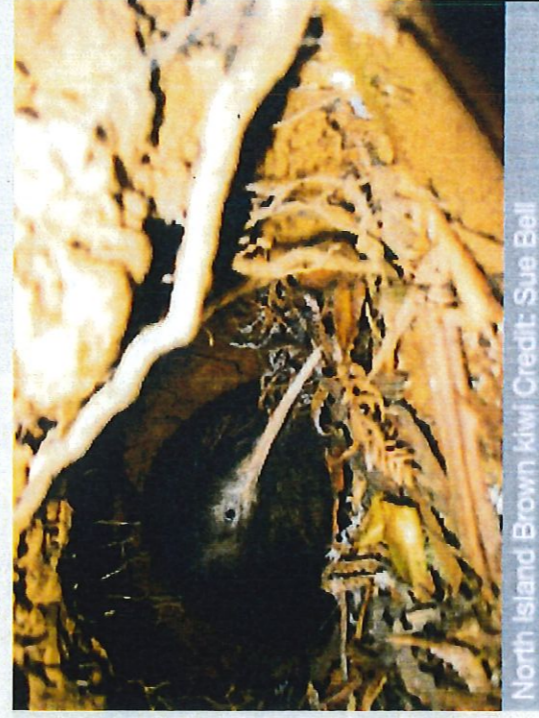
Knock down of predators reduces predation on the native bird species through one, possibly two, breeding seasons. This in turn improves nesting survival and increases populations.

Why are we using these methods?

Aerial 1080 is the most efficient and cost-effective method currently available to reduce rat, possum and stoat (through secondary poisoning) populations to low levels. This is especially true in large and hard to reach areas.

Bait is applied by helicopter using GPS satellite navigation technology. This results in an even coverage and allows the pilot to be sure of the exact location of the operation boundaries.

Bait is spread at a rate equivalent to around 4 - 6 pellets per tennis court size area. Spreading the bait evenly increases the likelihood of the majority of rats and possums encountering and consuming the bait.



North Island Brown Kiwi Credit: Sue Bell

Department of Conservation
Hauraki Office
PO Box 343
Thames 3540
New Zealand

These risks can be eliminated by following these simple rules:

- **Do not touch bait**
- **Watch children at all times**
- **Do not eat animals from this area**
- **Keep dogs on leads**

Observe these rules whenever you see warning signs about toxins. Warning signs indicate toxin residue may still be present in baits or animals. The risk to dogs from poisoned carcasses will remain until they have completely rotted, perhaps for more than 6 months. When signs are removed, this means you can resume normal activities in the area. If in doubt, check with your local DOC office.

Operational planning

Before operations begin, DOC will contact affected neighbours, put up warning signs and advertise in local newspapers. Use of 1080 requires the consent of the Environmental Protection Authority, and permission from the Ministry of Health. The process includes an assessment of environmental effects (AEE) to safeguard the public and the environment.

DOC managers follow procedures and apply conditions to ensure that all legal and policy requirements are met, and that any potential risks are mitigated or managed.

For more information

Visit the following website:

www.doc.govt.nz/1080

Contact:

Leon Pickering, Department of Conservation

(DOC),

Hauraki Office

Thames

T: 07 867 9180

E: lpickering@doc.govt.nz

What to do if you suspect poisoning

Contact emergency services: 111

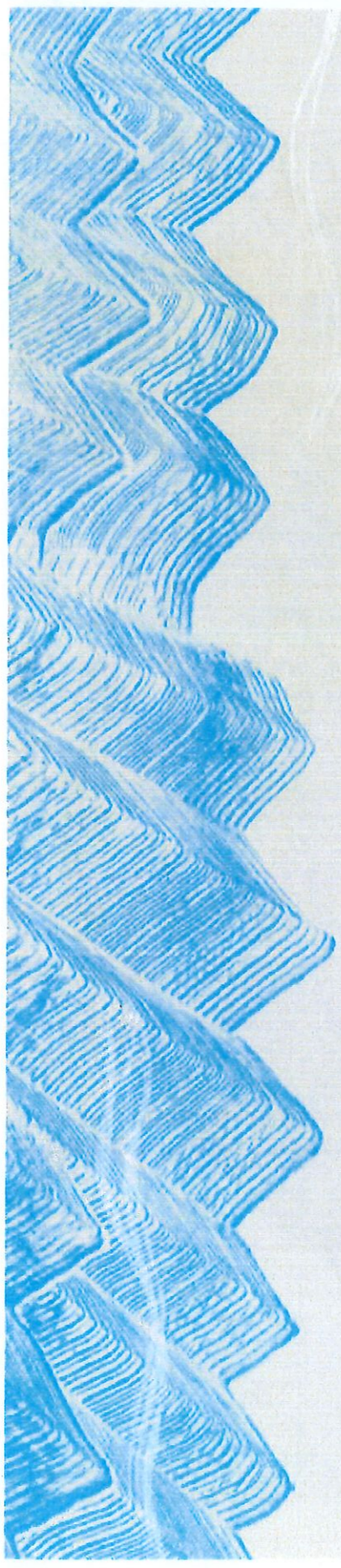
National Poisons Centre: 0800764 766

October 2019

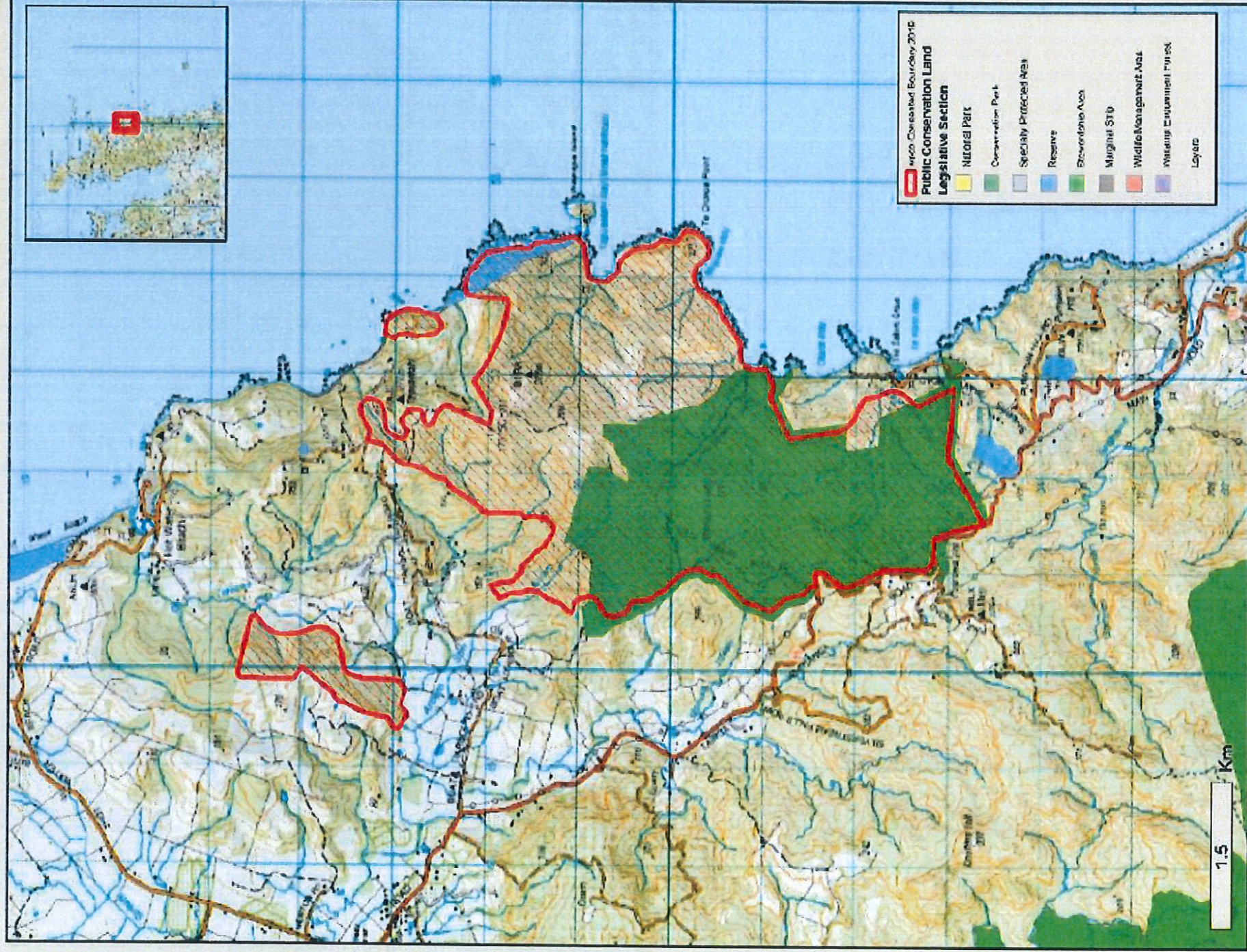
Phone: +64 7 877 9180

Email: thames@doc.govt.nz

www.doc.govt.nz



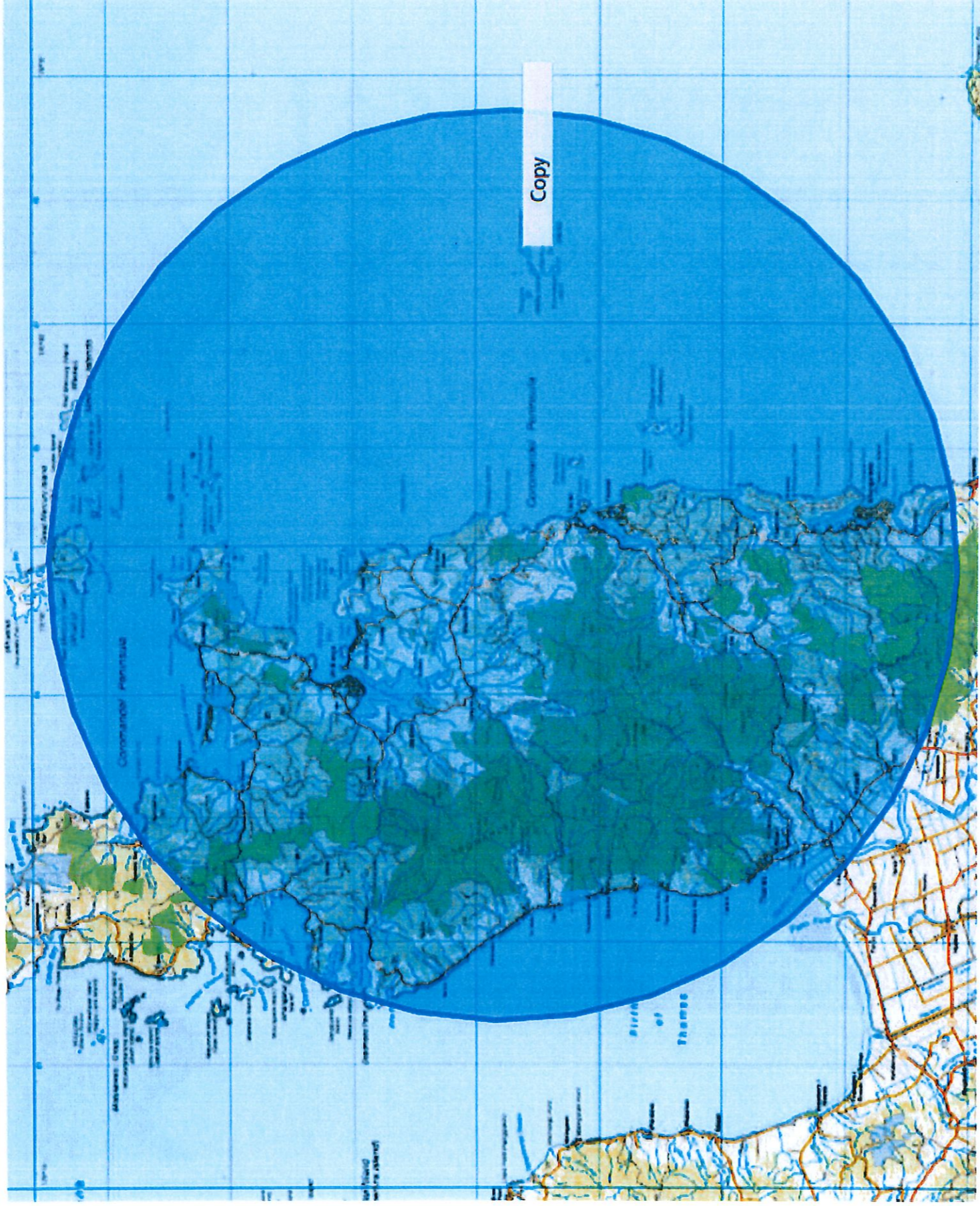
Whenuakite Pest Control Operation 19/20



Department of Conservation
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PO Box 343
Thames 3540
New Zealand

October 2019
Phone: +64 7 877 9180
Email: thames@doc.govt.nz
www.doc.govt.nz

30km Radius - Mail out to Vets, Hunting groups, Medical centres and education providers - See Full consultation record Attached



1080 PELLETS

ORILLION



SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:	(a) 0.04% 1080 PELLETS (b) 0.08% 1080 RODENT PELLETS (c) 0.08% 1080 PELLETS (d) 0.10% 1080 FERAL CAT BAIT (e) 0.15% 1080 PELLETS (f) 0.2% 1080 PELLETS
Synonyms:	1080 pellets
Supplier:	[REDACTED]
Street address:	[REDACTED]
Postal address:	[REDACTED]
Telephone:	[REDACTED]
Website:	[REDACTED]
After hours telephone numbers:	[REDACTED]
ACCIDENTAL HUMAN POISONING National Poisons Centre:	Dial 111 and be ready to provide information from the product label to medical personnel. Free phone 0800 764 766
Emergency phone number for spills, transport emergencies and risk mitigation:	} Dial 111

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Product Name:	(a) 0.04% 1080 PELLETS (b) 0.08% 1080 RODENT PELLETS (c) 0.08% 1080 PELLETS (d) 0.10% 1080 FERAL CAT BAIT (e) 0.15% 1080 PELLETS (f) 0.2% 1080 PELLETS
Synonyms:	1080 pellets
Active ingredient:	Sodium fluoroacetate 0.04% - 0.2%
Other ingredients:	(a, b, c, e, f) Cereals, sugars and binders (d) Fishmeal, fish oil and binders
Molecular Weight of Active:	100.02
Molecular Formula of Active:	F C H ₂ CO ₂ Na
Recommended Use:	Pelletised bait for the control of rabbits, possums, rodents, wallabies or feral cats.
Appearance:	Cylindrical green pellets.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE: This product contains a DEADLY POISON.

HSNO Approval Codes: HSR002422 (0.04%-0.08%), HSR002423 (0.1%), HSR002424 (0.15%-0.2%)

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

The pellets have a low flammability risk unless pre-heated, however the thermal decomposition (burning) of products containing sodium fluoroacetate (1080) releases hydrogen fluoride gas which is very toxic. Emergency response and firefighting measures for major fires should be taken only by trained professionals using SCBA. Evacuation of adjacent and downwind premises will be necessary in the case of large fires involving 1080 products. Hazchem is 2XE.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

In the event of major spills, inform the Fire Service immediately via the 111 emergency phone service, and then local health protection officers at your District Health Board or hospital.

Isolate the spill area and exclude all bystanders. Take all practicable steps to manage any harmful effects of a spillage including preventing baits from entering streams or waterways. Scoop spilled baits into secure containers. Recover any undamaged bait for later use by placing in appropriately labeled containers and dispose of spoiled bait as directed below. Use a broom to collect fine material and wash down the spill area with copious water only after all spilled bait has been removed. Give consideration to possible hazards arising from washing down and ensure people, pets, livestock, wildlife and fish will not be exposed to the dilute toxic run-off.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

When handling open containers or baits, wear overalls worn outside rubber boots, and impervious rubber or PVC gloves. When loading aircraft or working in windy conditions, wear goggles and a dust mask as protection against dust entering the eyes or mouth. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product or handling open containers. Wash protective clothing and equipment daily after work. Remove protective clothing and wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly before meals and after any contact.

Store in original container, tightly closed, under lock and key and away from feed or foodstuffs. Keep out of reach of children. As far as practicable, eliminate flammable materials and ignition sources from storage areas. Do not store in direct or diffused sunlight. The storage facility must be secure; dry and will preferably be insulated to buffer the effect of ambient temperature changes likely to cause condensation forming inside packaging.

This product must always be under the control of an approved handler who holds a current test certificate endorsed for Class 6 and Class 9 substances.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits: Ministry of Health exposure limit set February 2002 is 0.015 micrograms of 1080 per ml in urine.

Tolerable Exposure Limits (TEL) : The NZ Environmental Protection Agency has prescribed the TEL_{water} for sodium fluoroacetate, expressed as the amount of sodium fluoroacetate per volume of water as 0.0035 milligrams per litre of water (0.00000035%).

Engineering Measures: Decontaminants are water (dilution), heat > 120°C (denaturing) and microbial decomposition (degradation).

Personal Protection Equipment: Operators using or handling the product in open containers must wear gloves, overalls and waterproof boots. Do not smoke, drink or eat while handling the product. Wash hands, face and any exposed areas after use. Wash protective equipment immediately after use or otherwise isolate and containise for return to a washing facility. When working around aircraft, wear a suitable dust mask to prevent inhalation of airborne particles.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form / Colour / Odour: 1080 pellets in have a cylindrical form, are dyed green and may have an odour of cinnamon, fruit flavouring or fish.

1080 Pellets

Revised August 2017

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14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name:	Pesticide, solid, toxic, n.o.s. [contains Sodium fluoroacetate]
U.N. NO.	2588
Class:	6.1
Packaging Group / Hazchem code	III (0.04% - 0.1%) and II (0.15% - 0.2%) / ZXE
Maximum transport quantity as tools of trade:	0.04% - 0.1% = 250 kilograms 0.15% - 0.2% = 50 kilograms (Placarding and DG documents not required but this Safety Data Sheet must be carried.)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Deadly poison.: Available only to holders of Controlled Substances Licenses or persons licensed to transport dangerous goods. Label directions are mandatory. Registered Pesticides:

- (a) 0.04% 1080 PELLETS –V003785. HSNO Approval HSR002422
- (b) 0.08% 1080 RODENT PELLETS - V009015. HSNO Approval HSR002422
- (c) 0.08% 1080 PELLETS – V002829. HSNO Approval HSR002422
- (d) 0.10% 1080 FERAL CAT BAIT – V004107. HSNO Approval HSR002423
- (e) 0.15% 1080 PELLETS – V002848. HSNO Approval HSR002424
- (f) 0.2% 1080 PELLETS – V002538. HSNO Approval HSR002424

Packaging approvals: The packaging for these products has been tested and complies with the UN convention for transportation of dangerous goods and with HSNO controls and variations stipulated under the 1080 re-assessment decision arising from application HRE05002 and released on 10 August 2007.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS & OTHER COMMENTS:

It is strongly recommended that approved handlers carry an operable telephone, radio telephone or other means of obtaining urgent medical assistance as a precaution when using 1080 poison. Test communication systems and coverage before commencing operations.

May be fatal if swallowed. Wear waterproof gloves and overalls when using 1080. Wash hands after handling pellets, equipment or animals that have been contaminated with 1080. Do not use poisoned or contaminated animals for food or feed.

This product is toxic to wildlife. Birds and mammals feeding on carcasses of contaminated animals may be fatally poisoned. Take measures to minimise the chance of baits accidentally entering any body of water. Apply the product only as specified by label directions and according to the conditions of any consents required.

Where practicable, the exposed bodies of all poisoned animals should be collected and buried at a landfill approved for hazardous wastes. Dehydrated carcasses may remain dangerous to dogs or cats for an indefinite period. A single mouse poisoned by 1080 may contain enough poison to kill an adult dog.

CONSULT NEAREST POISON CONTROL CENTER FOR CURRENT INFORMATION.

All information contained in this Data Sheet is as accurate and up-to-date as possible. Since Orillon cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which this information may be used, each user should review the information in the specific context of the intended application.

Revised by:

Date of Revision: 21 August 2017

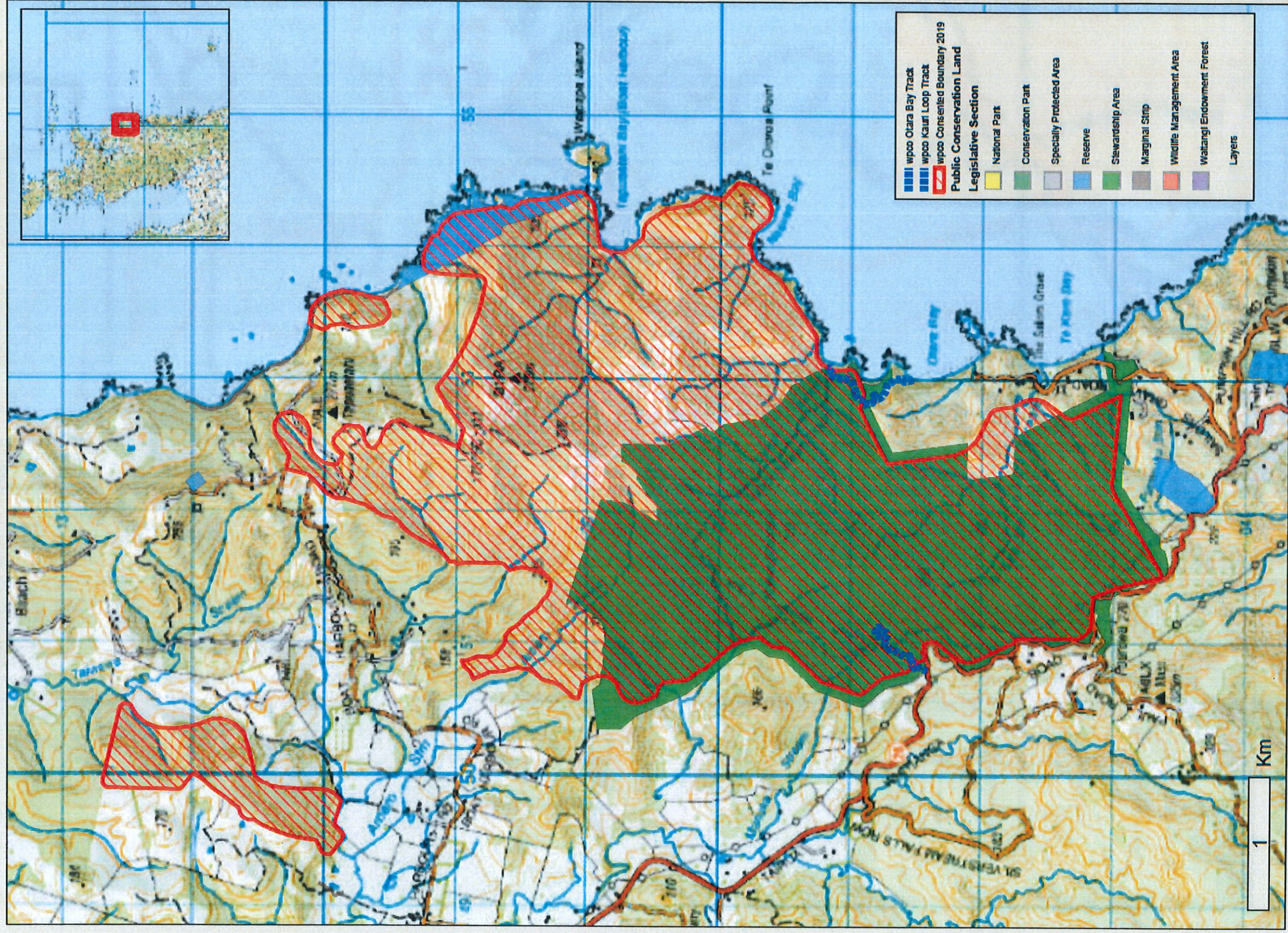
1080 Pellets

Revised August 2017

Page 5 of 5

Attachment 1 – Whenuakite 2019

Walking Tracks to be inspected: Kauri loop & Otara Bay



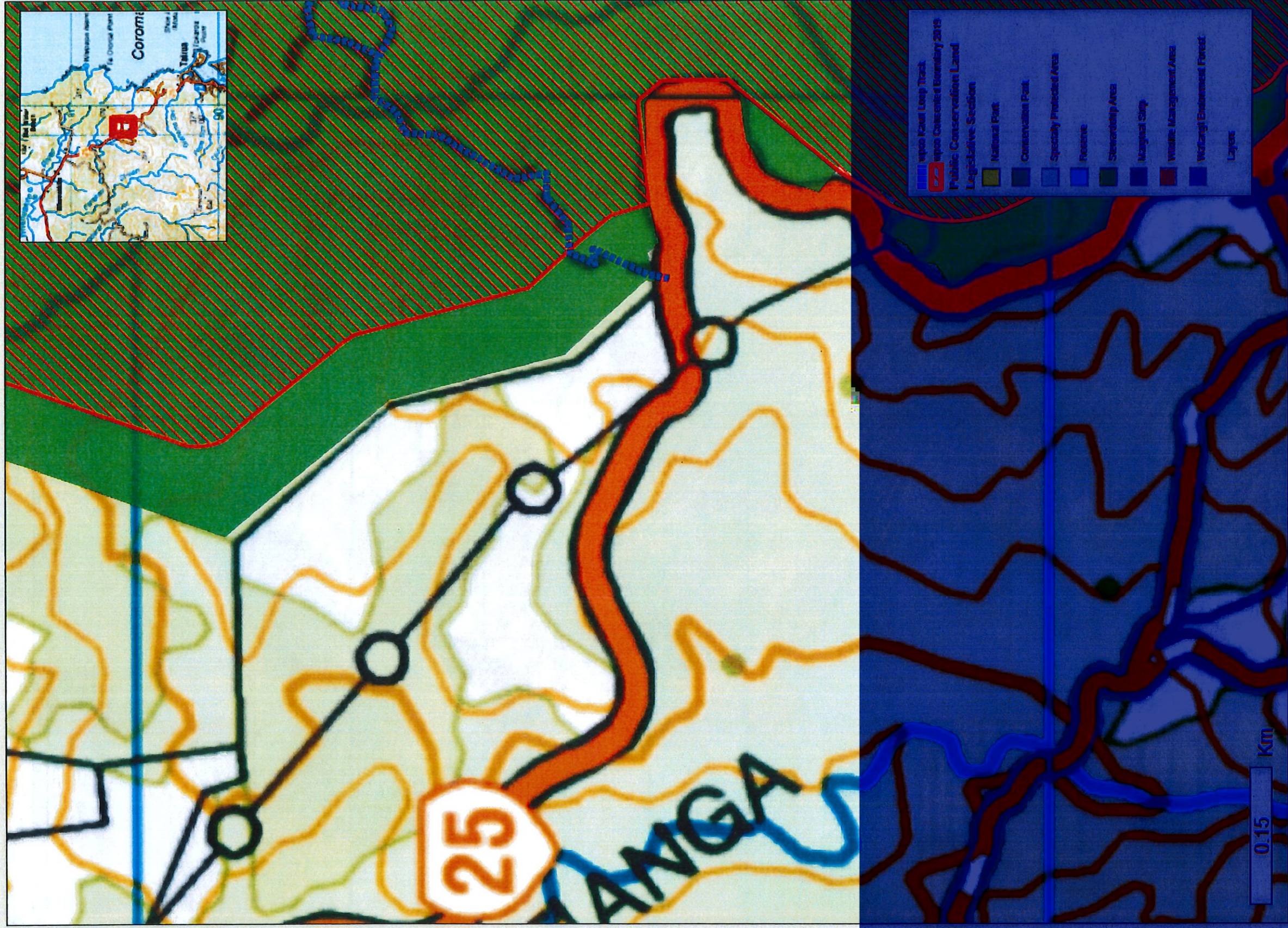
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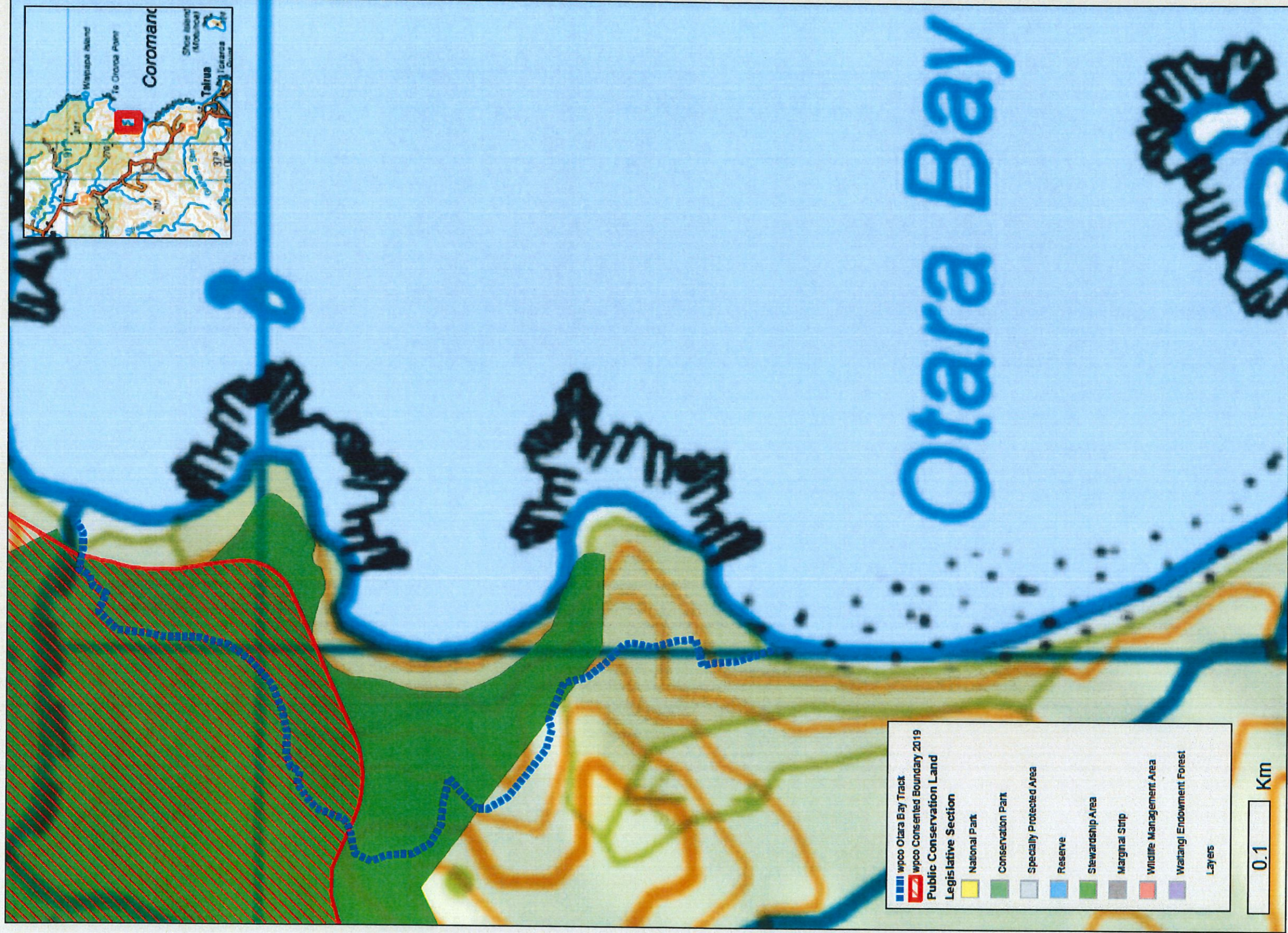
Whenuakite Pest Control Operation 19/20



Department of Conservation
Te Papa Ahuwhai
New Zealand Government

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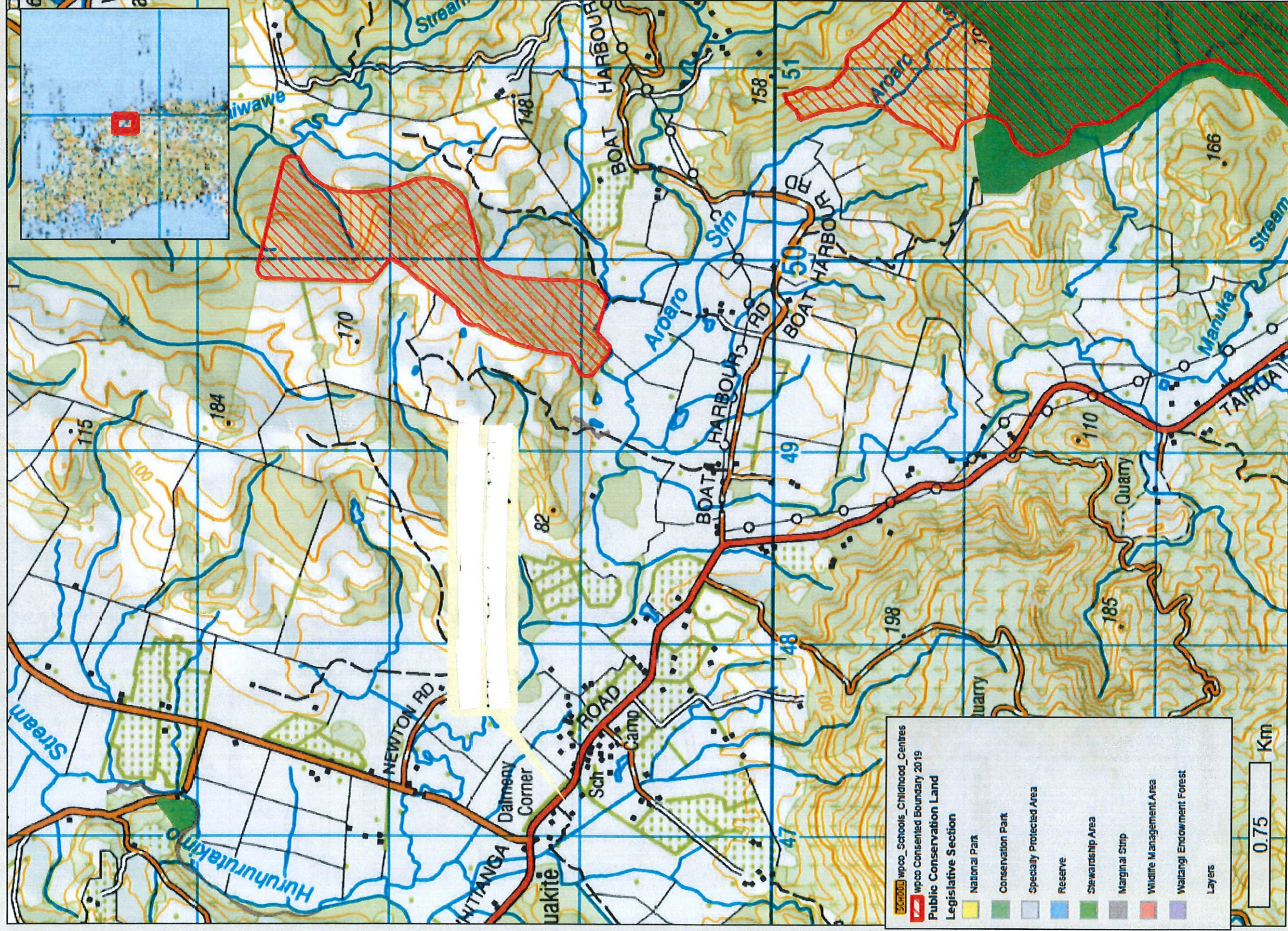


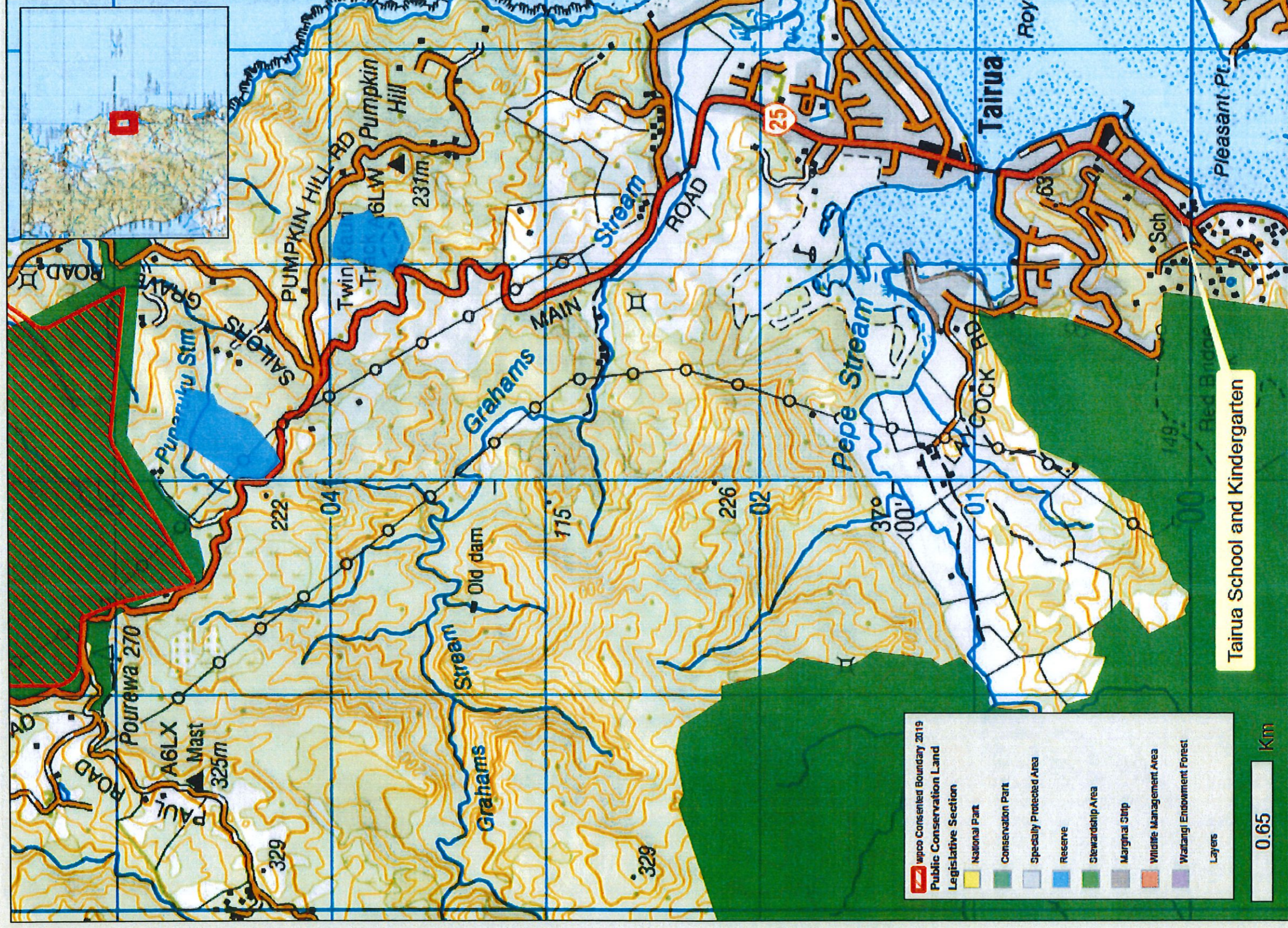
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Whenuakite Pest Control Operation 19/20



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24 July 2019

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Dear Sir/Madame

2019

I am writing to you regarding an aerial pest control operation on Public Conservation Land (PCL) and some adjoining private land at Whenuakite, to be delivered by the Department of Conservation in Spring 2019. If you have any concerns regarding the effects of this operation, please contact us.

Whenuakite site is a combination of PCL and private land containing rare coastal forest and large numbers of Coromandel brown Kiwi. Whenuakite has a very active community group () who maintain groundwork with cat traps and a DOC 200 trapping network in between operations.

The Whenuakite Block was to be part of a bigger operation for the 19/20 year (Southern Forest). However, due to reallocation of funds by Tiakina Nga Manu (Battle for Our Birds) to the mega beech mast in the South Island, the funding for this larger operation was removed.

has decided to go forward with the smaller operation funded with a local budget. Due to the massive gains already achieved in this area, work could not be pushed out another 12 months.

Our focus is on improving forest health leading to an increase in native flora and fauna. We are also aiming to improve stream health.

The attached factsheet and website link provide further information, including a map of the operational area.

<https://www.doc.govt.nz/our-work/tiakina-nga-manu/>

We want to make you aware of the operation, if you would like to discuss further, please contact at the

Yours sincerely,

— Kaiarahi Koiora Rereketanga Morearea
Department of Conservation—Te Papa Atawhai

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www.doc.govt.nz

This increases the take up of bait and the success of the operation. In addition, hitting predators at this time reduces predation on native species through at least one and possibly two breeding seasons to improve nesting survival and increase populations.

Why are we using these methods?

Aerial 1080 is the most efficient and cost-effective method currently available to reduce rat, possum and stoat (through secondary poisoning) populations to low levels. This is especially true in large and difficult to access areas.

Baits are applied by helicopter using GPS satellite navigation technology. This results in an even coverage and allows the pilot to be sure of the exact location of the operation boundaries.

Spreading the bait evenly increases the exposure to rats and possums and it is expected the majority will encounter and consume the bait.

Key facts

The pesticides we use are poisonous to most animals, including to humans and domestic animals. Poisoning can occur through eating baits or poisoned animals. The risk to dogs with pesticide in carcasses will remain until they have decomposed, which can take from four to nine months.



These risks can be eliminated by following these simple rules:

- **DO NOT** touch bait
- **WATCH CHILDREN** at all times
- **DO NOT EAT** animals from this area
- Remember, poison baits or carcasses are **DEADLY to DOGS**

Observe these rules whenever you see warning signs about pesticides. Warning signs indicate that pesticide residues may still be present in baits or animals. When signs are removed, this means that you can resume activities as normal in the area. If in doubt, check with DOC.

Operational planning

The use of toxins for this work requires the consent of the Medical Officer of Health and resource consent from the Waikato Regional Council.

DOC managers follow procedures and apply conditions to ensure that all legal and policy requirements are met, and that any potential risks are mitigated or managed.

For more information

Visit the following website:
www.doc.govt.nz/1080

If you would like more information, contact:

Leon Pickering
Department of Conservation
Hauraki Office
Thames
T: 07 867 9180
E: lpickering@doc.govt.nz

Produced by:
Department of Conservation
Hauraki Area Office
PO Box 343
Thames 3540
June 2019

New Zealand Government

**Department of
Conservation**
Te Papa Atawhai



Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

8 October 2019

Dear Sir/Madam

Notification of Whenuakite Pest Control 2019

The Department of Conservation wishes to let you know that details for the Whenuakite pest control operation have now been finalised.

The aerial operation will take place during the first suitable period of fine weather during the approval period of 14 October 2019 and 19 November 2019.

A non-toxic pre-feed bait will be applied first to increase the effectiveness of the operation. After a minimum period of five but no more than twenty-eight days, toxic 1080 baits will be applied during fine weather.

I have enclosed a Key Facts Sheet containing information and a map of the area which shows finalised boundaries. Please read this carefully.

Please contact the Department of Conservation, _____ if you would like more information or details.

Yours sincerely

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Kaiarahi Koiora Rereketanga Morearea
Department of Conservation—Te Papa Atawhai

Conservation for prosperity *Tiakina te taiiao, kia puawai*
www.doc.govt.nz

Timing of the operation

The approved operation timeframe is between 14th October 2019 and 19th November 2019. The exact timing of the operation will be weather dependent and will consist of a non-toxic pre-feed, followed by a toxin drop.

Pest operations are timed for late winter and early spring when food sources for target pests are at their lowest. This increases the take up of bait and the success of the operation.

Knock down of predators reduces predation on the native bird species through one, possibly two, breeding seasons. This in turn improves nesting survival and increases populations.

Why are we using these methods?

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Bait is spread at a rate equivalent to around 4 - 6 pellets per tennis court size area. Spreading the bait evenly increases the likelihood of the majority of rats and possums encountering and consuming the bait.



North Island Brown kiwi Credit: Sue Bell

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Before operations begin, DOC will contact affected neighbours, put up warning signs and advertise in local newspapers. Use of 1080 requires the consent of the Environmental Protection Authority, and permission from the Ministry of Health. The process includes an assessment of environmental effects (AEE) to safeguard the public and the environment.

DOC managers follow procedures and apply conditions to ensure that all legal and policy requirements are met, and that any potential risks are mitigated or managed.

For more information

Visit the following website:

www.doc.govt.nz/1080

Contact:

Leon Pickering, Department of Conservation

(DOC),

Hauraki Office

Thames

T: 07 867 9180

E: lpickering@doc.govt.nz

What to do if you suspect poisoning

Contact emergency services: 111

National Poisons Centre: 0800764 766

Nesting birds on the menu for predators in Whenuakite

Why are we undertaking predator control in the Whenuakite?

The Whenuakite block of the Coromandel Forest Park is one of the most valuable sites in New Zealand for its mature coastal forest and younger regenerating trees including lauri. It is home to Coromandel brown kiwi, kererū and tōmūti/minomiro and rīfemānā/tīpounamu, among other native bird species.

Community groups, iwi and Waikato Regional Council all recognise the importance of this area and have contributed to conservation efforts since 2001. The establishment of the Whenuakite Kiwi Care Group and a predator control programme have increased the profile and protection of native flora and fauna in this region.

Rats are the most significant predators of small forest birds and threaten their long-term survival. Rats also eat lizards, insects, eggs, young birds and a wide range of native fruits and berries. Stoats are an important bykill of the operation and will lead to more kiwi chicks surviving.

What has been agreed?

To achieve recovery of these unique native birds, we need a large reduction in rat numbers and periodic control to make more food available for our native fauna, and achieve a higher success rate in fledging chicks.

Cereal pellets containing bio-degradable sodium fluoresceate (known as 1080) are being used to control predators. DOC uses a range of predator control tools on public conservation land including trapping however aerial 1080 is currently the most effective and efficient method to knock back predators on areas such as the 1422ha Whenuakite block.

Helicopters are being used to distribute the bait pellets throughout the operational area.

Why are we using these methods?

Aerial 1080 is the most efficient method currently available to reduce rat, possum and stoat (through secondary poisoning) populations to low levels. This is especially true in large and hard-to-reach areas.

Our helicopters use GPS satellite navigation technology. This results in even coverage and allows the pilot to be sure of the exact location of the operation boundaries.

Spreading the baits evenly increases their exposure to rats and possums. It is expected that most of them will encounter and consume the bait.

Timing of the operation

The operation is scheduled between 14 October and 19 November 2019, although the exact timing of the operation depends on the weather. The operation consists of a nontoxic pre-feed, followed by a toxin drop.

Pest operations are timed for late winter and early spring when food sources for target predators are at their lowest. This increases the take up of bait and the success of the operation.

If you would like more information contact:
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Prepared by:
Department of Conservation
PO Box 945
Thames
September 2019



Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atarauā

Operational planning

The use of toxins for this work requires the consent of the Medical Officer of Health.

DOC managers follow procedures and apply conditions to ensure that all legal and policy requirements are met, and any potential risks are mitigated or managed.

Important safety information

The toxins we use are poisonous to humans and most animals, including domestic pets. Poisoning can occur if baits or poisoned animals are eaten. The risk to dogs of pesticide in carcasses remains until carcasses have decomposed (from four to nine months).

Risks of accidental poisoning can be eliminated by following these simple rules:

- Do not touch bait**
- Watch children at all times**
- Do not eat animals from this area**
- Keep dogs on leads**

Observe these rules whenever you see warning signs about toxins. Warning signs indicate toxin residue may still be present in baits or animals.

For more information visit

www.doc.govt.nz/1080
www.doc.govt.nz/tia/kiungamānu

Whenuakite Predator Control Operation 2019

